TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

HOOK PROJECT

Northern Saskatchewan, Canada

Centered at: at 57°409500 Latitude, -104.471200 Longitude
UTM Zone 13 V 6358000 m North by 524000 m East

Prepared for:

Baselode Energy Corp.
Suite 1102, 141 Adelaide Street W,
Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5 Canada

Report Date: May 20, 2025
Effective Date: May 20, 2025

Qualified Persons	**Company**
Ken Wheatley, M.Sc., P. Geol.	Rock U Consulting

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1 SUMMARY

Rock U Consulting was contracted by Baselode Energy Corp. ("Baselode" or the "Company") to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for their Hook Project in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The Hook Property is considered an early-stage exploration property. There are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves defined on the Hook Property.

Baselode is a publicly traded company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and a part of the Ore Group of companies. Baselode is in the business of evaluating, and if deemed appropriate, acquiring and exploring natural resource properties. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and trade under the symbol FIND.

The head office is located at Suite 1102, 141 Adelaide Street W, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5 and the exploration office is located at Unit A/B, 203 47th Street East, Saskatoon, SK.

This report will be used by Baselode in partial fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). The effective date of this report is May 20, 2025.

Ken Wheatley, M.Sc., of Rock U Consulting (the "author") is responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Wheatley is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. Wheatley conducted a site visit to the Hook Lake property on June 24 - 28, 2024 during the company's summer drill program, accompanied by Cameron MacKay, P. Geo., Vice President of Exploration and Development.

1.1 Property Description, Location, and Access

The Hook Project is located on the eastern margin of the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin centered approximately 600km north of Saskatoon in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The northwestern boundary of the Hook property is located 40km southeast of the McArthur River mine and the eastern border is 16km west of the all-season provincial highway 905. The Hook Project is comprised of 44 claims totalling 61,892.2 hectares; all claims are in good standing. The Hook property is 100% owned by Baselode and is the operator of the project, with no underlying royalty or option agreements.

The Hook property occupies portions of 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheet 74H/02 and 74H/07 to 74H/10 and is centred at 57°409500 Latitude, -104.471200 Longitude (UTM Zone 13 V 6358000m North by 524000m East).

The mineral dispositions are defined by the Mineral Disposition Regulations of 1986 by the Province of Saskatchewan. A legal survey is not required for ground staking mineral dispositions. Assessment expenditures required to maintain claims in good standing in Saskatchewan for claims held under 10 years is currently CDN $15/ha and CDN $25/ha for claims over 10 years in age. The Hook claims have been held for under 10 years.

The Hook Property can be accessed by air. Previous exploration work has utilized Km 147 as a staging point; this is a gas station, restaurant and motel owned and operation by Caribou Transport LP and located at Km 147 of Saskatchewan Highway 905. Bulk aviation fuel is stationed by Baselode at Km 147. All personnel, equipment, supplies etc., can be driven to Km 147 and then transported into camp via helicopter. The Hook Project Camp is approximately 36km from Km 147 requiring approximately 20 minutes of flight time.

Helicopter support is required for moving the drill rig and personnel during the active exploration seasons (winter and summer). The larger lakes around the Hook Property are accessible by float or ski-equipped light aircraft by air charter based out of the town of La Ronge (300 km to the south), or KM147 Camp located 20km east. Helicopters are available for charter out of the town of La Ronge.

The property falls within, and close to the southwestern margin of the Reindeer River /Wollaston Lake watershed. The Geikie and Wheeler River systems drain into the Churchill River system which eventually drains into Hudson Bay to the northeast. The project is in the Churchill River Upland ecoregion of the Boreal Shield ecozone. The area is known for Black Spruce, Jack Pine, mosses, small shrubs and mixed wood forest. There are peatlands, boreal wetlands and many lakes and streams. The topography is uneven due to exposed Precambrian bedrock, glacial boulder fields and glacial geomorphological features such as drumlins and eskers. The topographic relief in the Hook Lake area is generally low to moderately hummocky. Elevations range from 462 m to 520 m ASL,

The climate is sub-arctic (Köppen-Geiger classification, Dfb). The annual mean temperature at Hook is -3°C, with a typical annual maximum of 34°C and typical annual minimum of -48°C. The annual mean precipitation at Hook Lake is 578 mm, with the highest amount (80 mm) falling in the month of July. The mean annual number of days with precipitation at Hook Lake is 131. The mean annual snowfall is 170 cm, falling, on average, 75 days of the year.

1.2 History

The first major exploration activity in the eastern Athabasca area, including the Property area, occurred in 1969 after the discovery of the Rabbit Lake deposit in 1968. The exploration consisted mainly of airborne radiometric surveys, airborne EM surveys, airborne magnetic surveys and ground prospecting (E. F. Partridge).

Great Plains Resources conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey through the southeastern half of the Project, completed at ¼ mile flight line spacing, 200 feet terrain clearance. In 1969 Gulf Minerals conducted an airborne survey completed by Seigel Associated Limited, flown at 150 feet above terrain at a line spacing of 1320 feet for a total of 1290 miles. This survey covers a majority of the Hook Project excluding the south-eastern edge. In 1970 Gulf followed up the airborne survey with a ground magnetometer survey. Also In 1969, Numac Oil & Gas Ltd completed a program consisting of an airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric survey, ground radiometric surveys and geological investigations, and geochemical water sampling. The program covered all of southwest Hook. Lastly, Dynamic Petroleum Products Ltd completed airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric surveys covering part of southeast Hook.

Canadian Occidental Petroleum completed several exploration activities on the southern end of the Project in 1972 – 73, including airborne and ground geophysical and sampling surveys. Inexco Mining Company conducted a program which consisted of radiometric surveying, radon surveying, and geochemical sampling of water, swamp, soil, lake bottom and lake margins. The program covered part of southwest Hook.

In 1974-1975, Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited completed helicopter mapping, prospecting, bog sampling, and lake water sampling, then in 1976 carried out airborne EM and magnetics survey covering parts of 74H-07,09,10.

In 1978-1980 Uranerz completed airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the west and northwest portions of the Hook Project, as well as ground VLF-EM surveys (678 line km). This ground survey overlaps the northwestern portion of the Hook Project. Ground magnetometer, twig sampling and prospecting were also carried out in portions of the Project. In 1981, a boulder emitting 3,000 CPS was found, returning a U_3O_8 value of 3,300 ppm.

In 1975 and 1976, Conwest Exploration Company Ltd completed a ground scintillometer survey and a lake sediment geochemistry survey covering part of southwestern Hook. In 1976, airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric surveys were flown. Later in 1976 and 1977, overburden drilling and analysis were completed. One uranium anomaly was discovered.

In 1977 and 1978, Asamera Oil Corp completed geological traverses, airborne survey, lake water and sediment sampling over the Geikie River and the centre of the Hook Project. In 1977, 140 sediment samples and 328 water samples were taken along the Geikie River and nearby lakes. In 1978 the airborne magnetics survey was flown at ¼ mile line spacing, 150 – 200 feet terrain clearance and a total of 1,080-line kilometers were flown (not all of survey was completed on Hook Project).

Marline Oil Corporation conducted a series of exploration activities over the southeastern portion of the project. VLF Electromagnetic, magnetometric surveys, ground surveys, water and lake bottom sediment sampling, soil sampling, trenching, and prospecting were carried out in 1977-1979. Several mineralized boulders have been found in the area along with soil samples containing anomalous values of U_3O_8, Mo, Cu, and Ni.

In 1977, Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited performed geological mapping over an area in the west of Hook. In 1978, they carried out a program of ground horizontal loop EM, magnetometer, scintillometer and radon surveys, trenching, prospecting, geological mapping and lake sediment geochemistry. In 1979 they carried out a 15 diamond-drillhole program, 6 of the drillholes are located on the Hook property. The drillholes confirmed EM conductors are caused by graphite, and low uranium values (up to 0.004% U_3O_8) are associated with the graphitic zones.

In 1978, Denmontan Resources Ltd carried out a program which consisted of prospecting and radiometric surveys, geological mapping, airborne electromagnetic survey, and soil sampling. This covered a good portion of southwest Hook claims. No uranium mineralization of economic importance was found during that season. In 1979, a program employing electromagnetic and magnetometric surveys way carries out. Several conductors were detected.

In 1978 Agip Canada and E & B Exploration conducted exploration activities over portions of the Project including an airborne EM electromagnetic and magnetic survey completed by Questor Surveys, lake water and bottom sediment sampling and ground geophysical surveys (magnetics and electromagnetic). Diamond drilling (4 holes for 497 metres) was completed in 1979.

Oil Companies in 1979: Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration completed an airborne EM and magnetic survey in the southwest corner of the Property, along with lake bottom sediment, near bottom water and stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. Shell Canada completed a preliminary hydrological evaluation of the Athabasca basin area which covers the northern portion of the Project. Mobil Energy completed an airborne survey that resulted in high quality set of EM, magnetic, and spectrometer data. Geological mapping and several ground geophysical surveys were completed in 1980. Refraction seismic, pulse EM, ground magnetometer, gravity and vertical surveying were all completed.

In 1980, Denison Mines Ltd completed ground geophysics surveys which consisted of VLF-electromagnetic, vertical loop and magnetometer surveys. In 1981, they completed prospecting, magnetometer survey, and VLF survey over an area in southwest Hook.

In 2005, International Uranium Corp and Phelps Dodge Corp completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey which corresponds with the north to northwest edge of the Project. In 2006 – 2007, JNR Resources conducted prospecting and sampling of the south-central Beckett Lake area. They also completed an electromagnetic and VTEM/magnetic survey at the southern area of the Hook Project. In 2007, CanAm Uranium conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey on the eastern half of the Project area.

In 2008, United Uranium carried out an airborne geophysical survey as part of a larger survey with JNR Resources and in 2011, Virginia Energy Resources Inc. conducted soil sampling and sandstone boulder sampling. In 2011, Basin Minerals conducted a helicopter-borne ZTEM and magnetic survey covering the northwest corner of the Project.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Regional Geology: Northern Saskatchewan is part of the western Churchill province of the northwest section of the Churchill Plate Collage. The Archean-aged Rae (west) and Hearne (east) cratons are separated by the Snowbird Tectonic zone (**"STZ"**) and bordered by the Paleoproterozoic Taltson Orogen to the west and Trans-Hudson Orogen to the east. The far east of Saskatchewan is comprised of the Reindeer zone that overlies the Saskatchewan Craton and to the south is Phanerozoic cover (Maxeiner et al., 2021).

The Rae and Hearne Provinces have been further sub-divided into domains using distinct lithological and structural characteristics. The Rae Province has been divided into the following domains: Beaverlodge, Clearwater, Dodge, Nolan, Taltson, Tantato, Train, and Zemlak. The Hearne Province has been divided into: Ennadai, Mudjatik, Peter Lake, and Wollaston domains (Maxeiner et al., 2021). The project area lies entirely within the Wollaston domain, a northeast trending litho-structural belt. The Wollaston domain is constrained by the Mudjatik domain to the to the west, the Needle Falls Shear Zone to the east and overlain by the Athabasca Supergroup. The Wollaston domain is dominated by the Wollaston Supergroup which overlies Archean basement (Ray, 1979; Harper et al., 2005; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Wollaston Supergroup comprises a series metasedimentary supracrustal successions indicative of deposition during passive margins, rift, and foreland basin environments (Card et al., 2007; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Wollaston Supergroup is subdivided into a *Lower Sequence* (Courtenay Lake and Souter Lake Groups), a *Middle Sequence* (Daly Lake Group) and an *Upper Sequence* (Geikie River Group) (Harper et al., 2005; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Archean granitoid basement is exposed in the Wollaston Group as dome-and-basin morphology and more commonly as linear structures (Card et al., 2007).

The Athabasca Supergroup is comprised of four unmetamorphosed, regional stacked basins filled by predominantly fluviatile sands and gravels resulting from erosion of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. The Martin Group sedimentary rocks in the earliest basin underwent regional deformation during the waning stages of the Trans-Hudson Orogeny while the latter three, the Jackfish, Cree and Mirror basins did not. The extents, orientation and age of the Martin Basin are poorly constrained, but may have an upper age of 1.84 Ga (Machado, 1990; Hajnal et al., 1996) with deposition being ceased prior to regional, D_4 deformation (Ashton et al., 2009). The Jackfish Basin is a northeast-trending trough located over the western part of the Athabasca region, the Cree Basin is a

northwest-trending trough that extends throughout the region and the Jackfish Basin is northwest-trending and thought to be a half-graben with its active margin in the southwestern part of the basin. Rhenium-osmium geochronology of an organic-rich shale from the Douglas Formation in the upper part of the Mirror Basin, yields an age of 1.54 Ga (Creaser and Stasiuk, 2007). The age of the Athabasca Supergroup is therefore bracketed between 1.84 and 1.54 Ga. The thickness of the Athabasca Supergroup sedimentary rocks is presently estimated to be a maximum of 2200 m (Sibbald and Quirt, 1987) although the original thickness and extent prior to erosion is unknown. The Athabasca Basin is an important economic resource to Saskatchewan with many high-grade uranium deposits having been discovered throughout the past 60 years.

Northern Saskatchewan is covered by Pleistocene glacial till, with minor amounts of exposed outcrops. There are extensive moraines, drumlin fields, eskers, and outwash plains throughout the present-day topography. These glacial tills are made up of crystalline basement rocks and Athabasca Supergroup sandstones that vary in thickness throughout the region, but increase towards the southwest (Campbell, 2007). Ice flow was generally from northeast to southwest as can be observed by many features in northern Saskatchewan (Ice Flow Indicators, 2018).

Project Geology: The Project was strategically staked on the eastern margin of the Athabasca basin and within the Wollaston Domain. The rock types belong dominantly to the Upper Sequence (Geikie River Group) of the north-northeast-trending Wollaston Supergroup. The Geikie River Group as described by Harper et al. (2005) and Yeo and Delaney (2007) are composed of a) conglomerate; b) pelite-calcic pelite-psammopelite; c) calc-silicate rocks with a distinctive breccias; d) graphitic pelite, psammopelite; e) psammopelite-psammite, feldspathic psammite; and f) calcic feldspathic psammite-pebble conglomerate. These observations were made west of Hemming Bay, Wollaston Lake. Earlier mapping of the Project area by Forsythe (1980) included numerous mafic and ultramafic lithologies which were reclassified by later authors as a variety of calc-silicate rocks of sedimentary origin. It is the opinion of the Company that the Geikie River Group siliciclastic sedimentary rocks on the project are dominated by quartz-rich psammites with lesser semi-pelitic and pelitic material and that both mafic-ultramafic intrusives and sedimentary calc-silicates are present.

The Hook project is hosted within the basement rocks of the Wollaston domain, which hosts the highest-grade uranium deposits in the world. Baselode has adopted the Athabasca 2.0 exploration model which focuses on the discovery of basement-hosted uranium deposits that were originally underneath Athabasca sandstone cover prior to hundreds of millions of years of multiple erosion events. It is believed that the Athabasca Basin margins, prior to erosion, were once much larger than they are today. Athabasca 2.0 expands upon the traditional model of structurally hosted unconformity and basement-hosted uranium deposits found within the Athabasca Basin.

1.4 Target of Exploration

Mineralization on the property to date is limited to the ACKIO Zone, intersected by drilling completed by Baselode. The target of exploration on the Hook Project is basement-hosted unconformity-associated uranium deposits. The examples of the basement-type unconformity related uranium deposit are the Millennium deposit, the Eagle Point deposit, the Arrow deposit and the P-Patch deposit. These deposits occur within the basement rocks which consist mainly of pelitic gneisses with variable graphite content, semi-pelitic gneiss, calc-silicate and pegmatites.

1.5 Recent Exploration

In 2021, Baselode commissioned CGG Canada Services Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario, to carry out an airborne Gravity Gradiometer survey. A total of 1,751 line-kilometers of geophysical data were acquired within an area measuring 546 km^2. The Gravity Gradiometer survey results highlight several gravity low anomalies which may indicate the presence of hydrothermal alteration related to the formation of unconformity related uranium deposits. Baselode also commissioned Special Projects Inc. of Calgary, Alberta, to carry out a fixed wing, airborne radiometric and magnetic survey. A total of 9,493.0 line-kilometers of geophysical data was acquired over the Project area. The airborne radiometric survey results highlighted several radiometric high anomalies. These anomalies indicate the presence of elevated uranium and thorium, which are interpreted to represent boulder trains or outcrops. The airborne magnetic survey results reveal prominent litho-structural discontinuity associated with the Geikie River. South of the river the structural fabric is NE-SW trending and highly linear. North of the river the structural fabric is complex and characterized by mesoscale folds. The transition at the Geikie River is thought to represent a strain discontinuity. Also evident in the magnetic data are a series of NNW-SSE Tabbernor faults which prominently cross-cut the project.

Then Baselode conducted a 12-day helicopter-assisted mapping and prospecting program followed by a 3,681 m diamond drill program (see report MAW03649). A total of 140 distinct stations were visited and 5 samples were submitted for geochemical analysis from a radiometric anomaly at an intrusive contact between granite and metasediments. Diamond drilling led to the discovery of the ACKIO Uranium Prospect which occurs at the coincidence of a meso-scale fold, a magnetic low anomaly, a gravity low anomaly, a broad, weak ZTEM anomaly, and a Tabbernor fault. Four holes were completed at the ACKIO Prospect, three intersected uranium mineralization. Highlights include: 5.0 m of 0.181 wt% U_3O_8 including 0.5 m of 1.29 wt% U_3O_8 from AK21-001; 8.0m of 0.129 wt% U_3O_8 from AK21-001; 5.5 m of 0.243 wt% U_3O_8 from AK21-003; and 2.0m of 0.236 wt% U_3O_8 from AK21-004. Six holes were completed at the Beckett Target Area. Five targeted a strong gravity low anomaly. Numerous samples from this area returned >100 ppm U_3O_8. Both the gravity anomaly and anomalous uranium concentrations are attributed to a large volume of granitic pegmatites which occur here.

In 2022, two airborne surveys were completed; electromagnetic and magnetic (“MT”) and gravity gradiometer, alongside a diamond drill program. The helicopter-borne MT survey conducted by Expert Geophysics Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario obtained a total of 1,429 line-kilometres of geophysical data covering the project area. The MT survey results did not produce conductive anomalies consistent with the presence of graphitic metasediments or structures. Trends of higher conductivity track well with interpreted structures from a previous airborne gravity survey. The following Airborne Gravity Gradiometer survey was conducted by Xcalibur Multiphysics Ltd. and acquired a total of 820 line-kilometres of geophysical data. The Gravity Gradiometer survey results highlighted several gravity low anomalies which may indicate the presence of hydrothermal alteration related to the formation of unconformity-related uranium deposits.

The 2022 diamond drill program took place from January 10, 2022 to July 29, 2022 following the 2021 discovery of Baselodes' ACKIO uranium prospect ("ACKIO"). 76 drill holes were completed at ACKIO to help delineate the mineralized system. Uranium mineralization is hosted in a series of east and west dipping antithetical structures spatially associated with a NNW trending wedge of down-dropped Athabasca Sandstone approximately 2km south of the current margin of the Athabasca Basin proper. The structural control for mineralization is best explained as an extensional duplex or imbricate fan under strike-slip tectonics leading to the development of a negative flower structure. Highlights include AK22-069 which returned 31.0 m at 0.90 wt% U_3O_8 from 90.5 m to 121.5 m, AK22-065 which returned 50.08 m at 0.40 wt% U_3O_8 from 63.65 m to 113.73 m, and AK22-047 which returned 7.5 m at 1.67 wt% U_3O_8 from 140.37 m to 147.87 m. At least one lens of mineralization occurs directly below the glacial overburden at ACKIO. AK22-052 is the shallowest intersection returning 27.55 m of 0.58 wt% U_3O_8 beginning at a true vertical depth of 28.1 m. One hole was drilled regionally on the project into a conductive fold feature. HK22-007 intersected a sulphide-bearing quartz vein which returned shallow, anomalous Cu, Co, and Ni values including 1.0 m of 1,429.5 ppm Cu, 115.9 ppm Co, and 302.1 ppm Ni from 37.5 m to 38.5 m.

In 2023, 37 drill holes were completed for 7,513m on the project, 36 of the holes in the ACKIO discovery area with 30 of the holes intercepting uranium mineralization, and one regional hole that did not intercept mineralization. Highlights include 7.43m of 1.08% U_3O_8 in hole AK23-095 and 8.07m of 1.00% U_3O_8 in hole AK23-102. Diamond drilling was completed between June 1st and August 21st, 2023. Drilling focused on two target areas; i) 36 completed drillholes in the ACKIO Target Area on disposition MC00019254, and ii) one completed drillhole targeting a gravity low on trend with the ACKIO zone on disposition MC00019255.

30 of 36 holes drilled on the ACKIO target intersected uranium mineralization (>0,05 wt% U_3O_8 over a minimum of 0.5m). With the addition of the infill drilling, an additional 6 mineralized lenses were delineated, totaling 15 within the ACKIO discovery area. A 25m line spaced N-S-E-W drilling grid was employed to: 1) conduct infill drilling and extension of known mineralization along strike, and up and down dip; 2) test for the presence of new mineralized lenses along strike, and up and down dip.

In 2024, 12,506.41 metres were drilled over 43 completed and 3 abandoned holes at the ACKIO target area and at four regional exploration target areas. Diamond drilling was completed by Alpha Drilling Corp. ("Alpha") of Warman, Saskatchewan, between June 10th and September 16th, 2024. Alpha provided two drills to complete the work. A total of 12,506.41 m in 43 holes were completed, along with 3 abandoned holes. Drilling focused on several target areas; i) 28 completed and 1 abandoned drillholes in the ACKIO Target Area on disposition MC00019254, ii) 2 completed drillhole targeting a Tabbernor structure on disposition MC00019255, iii) 10 completed and 2 abandoned drillholes targeting TT, TAB) 1 completed drillhole targeting NES, and v) 2 completed drillholes targeting ORB.

1.6 Recommendations

The geophysical surveys that have covered the project have provided Baselode with numerous drill targets for the future. The gravity survey on the north end of the Highrock property has identified several new drill target areas, with the most obvious to the NNE of HR-08. A large gravity low is also noted on the northwest side of the project, but is located above a medium-strength magnetic high and therefore may be due to a granitic intrusion. Drilling is strongly recommended NE of HR-08. As well additional drilling is recommended to further test the graphitic EM conductor system which extends across the Highrock property for a distance of 6 km in a general north-south orientation (Figure 26 1).

In the Author's opinion the Hook Lake property merits further exploration and that a proposed plan for further work by Baselode is justified. The Author is recommending Baselode conduct further exploration, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Baselode is currently planning a 5,000 m (15 to 20 diamond drill holes) in the in the summer of 2025. A crew would be based out of the existing camp and they would stay with the same drill contractor (Alpha Drilling Corp.). The total cost of the recommended work program is estimated at C$4.5 million.

2 INTRODUCTION

Rock U Consulting was contracted by Baselode Enegy Corp. ("Baselode" or the "Company") to complete a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for their Hook Project in norther Saskatchewan, Canada. The Hook property is considered an early-stage exploration property. There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves defined on the Hook Property.

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Ken Wheatley, M.Sc., P. Geo. ("Wheatley") of Rock U Consulting (the "Author") is responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Sexton are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

2.1 Sources of Information

The Author has reviewed geological reports (including government assessment reports) and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Author has reviewed news releases and Management's Discussions and Analysis ("MD&A") which are posted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) under Baselodes' profile.

SEDAR, "The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval", is a filing system developed for the Canadian Securities Administrators to:

- facilitate the electronic filing of securities information as required by Canadian Securities Administrator;
- allow for the public dissemination of Canadian securities information collected in the securities filing process; and
- provide electronic communication between electronic filers, agents and the Canadian Securities Administrator

The Author has carefully reviewed all of the Hook Property information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the "References" are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Information regarding the Hook Property history, regional property geology, deposit type and exploration (Sections 5-12) have been sourced from assessment reports to the Saskatchewan Geological Survey and company filings on SEDAR and revised or updated as required. The Author believes the information used to prepare this Technical Report is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Hook Property and the purpose of the current technical report. By virtue of the Authors' technical review of the Hook Property, the Author affirms that the work program and recommendations presented herein are in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements. The Author believes the current report complies with all disclosure requirements set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016).

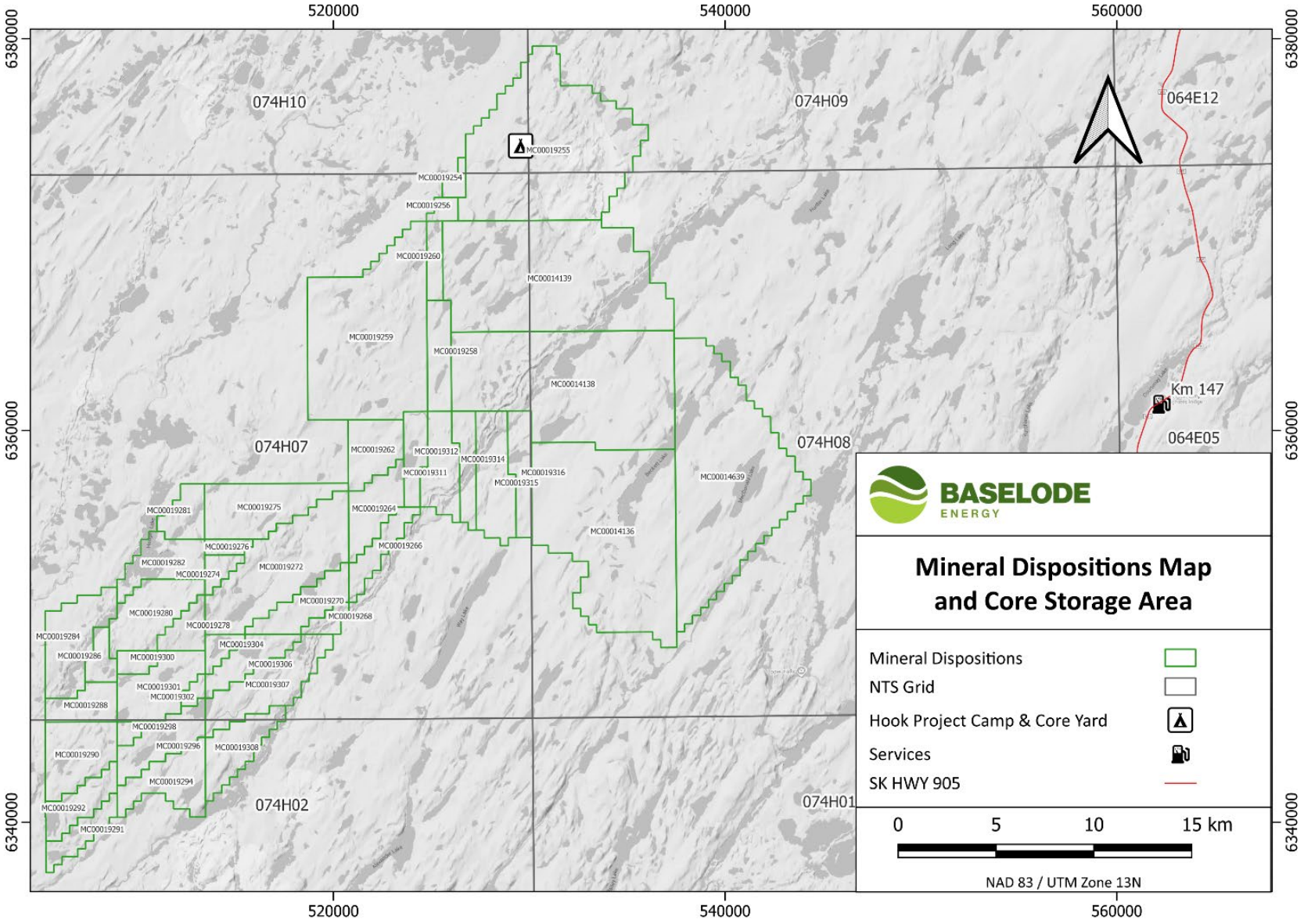
2.2 Site Visit

K Wheatley of Rock U Consulting conducted a site visit to the Hook Lake property from June 24 to 28, 2024, accompanied by Cameron MacKay, Vice President of Exploration for Baselode. The visit was made during Baselodes' summer drill program.

During the site visit, Wheatley examined drill core from diamond drill holes located at the main core storage area located within 100m of the exploration camp. Wheatley examined accompanying drill logs and assay certificates, and personally conducted radioactivity readings on core. The radioactivity readings were taken by Wheatley with an RS-125 portable scintillometer and were compared against readings from the drill core weakly mineralized and unmineralized zones. All readings were within 5% of the documented readings.

All core was stacked in cross-piles or covered core racks, all core being in good shape and easily accessible. The drill collar locations were accessed by helicopter. Collar co-ordinates were obtained using a hand-held GPS and determined to be within five (5) metres of the collar locations.

Figure 2-1 Location of Core Storage Site for the 2022-24 Diamond Drill Programs



2.3 Units and Abbreviations

All units of measurement used in this technical report are in metric. All currency is in US dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations

$	Dollar sign	km	Kilometres
%	Percent sign		
°	Degree	km^2	Square kilometre
°C	Degree Celsius	m	Metres
		m^2	Square metres
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	m^3	Cubic metres
µm	Micron	mm	millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	mm^2	square millimetre
Ag	Silver	mm^3	cubic millimetre
Au	Gold	Moz	Million troy ounces
AuEq	Gold equivalent grade	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Az	Azimuth	Mt	Million tonnes
CAD$	Canadian dollar	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
cm	Centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm^2	square centimetre	oz	Ounce
cm^3	cubic centimetre	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	Copper	Pb	Lead
DDH	Diamond drill hole	ppb	Parts per billion
ft	Feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft^2	Square feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft^3	Cubic feet	QC	Quality Control
g	Grams	QP	Qualified Person
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	Rock quality designation
Ha	Hectares	SG	Specific Gravity
ha	Hectare	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	US$	US Dollar
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
kg	Kilograms	Zn	Zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in Section 4 below has been provided to the Author by Cameron MacKay, Vice President, Exploration and Development, by way of e-mail on April 27, 2025. The Author confirmed the status, ownership and assessment requirements by matching them up with the information provided on the Saskatchewan Geological Survey MARS website. The author has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report. The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Hook Project is located on the eastern margin of the Proterozoic Athabasca Basin centered approximately 600km north of Saskatoon in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The northwestern boundary of the Hook property is located 40km southeast of the McArthur River mine and the eastern border is 16km west of the all-season provincial highway 905. The Hook Project is comprised of 44 claims totalling 61,892.2 hectares; all claims are in good standing. The Hook property is 100% owned by Baselode and is the operator of the project, with no underlying royalty or option agreements.

The Hook property occupies portions of 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheet 74H/02 and 74H/07 to 74H/10 and is centred at 57°409500 Latitude, -104.471200 Longitude (UTM Zone 13 V 6358000m North by 524000m East).

4.2 Property Description

The Hook Property is located east and adjacent to the Athabasca Sandstone Basin and consists of 44 contiguous mineral claims ("**claims**") totalling 61,892.171 hectares ("**ha.**"), or 152,938.885 acres (Table 1, Figure 4-2). Baselode staked the claims on the Mineral Administration Registry System Saskatchewan ("**MARS**"). The Project is 100% owned and operated by Baselode Energy Corp. with no underlying royalty or option agreements.

The mineral dispositions are defined by the Mineral Disposition Regulations of 1986 by the Province of Saskatchewan. A legal survey is not required for ground staking mineral dispositions. Assessment expenditures required to maintain claims in good standing in Saskatchewan for claims held under 10 years is currently CDN $15/ha and CDN $25/ha for claims over 10 years in age. The Hook claims have been held for under 10 years.

Figure 4-1 Hook Project Regional Location Map

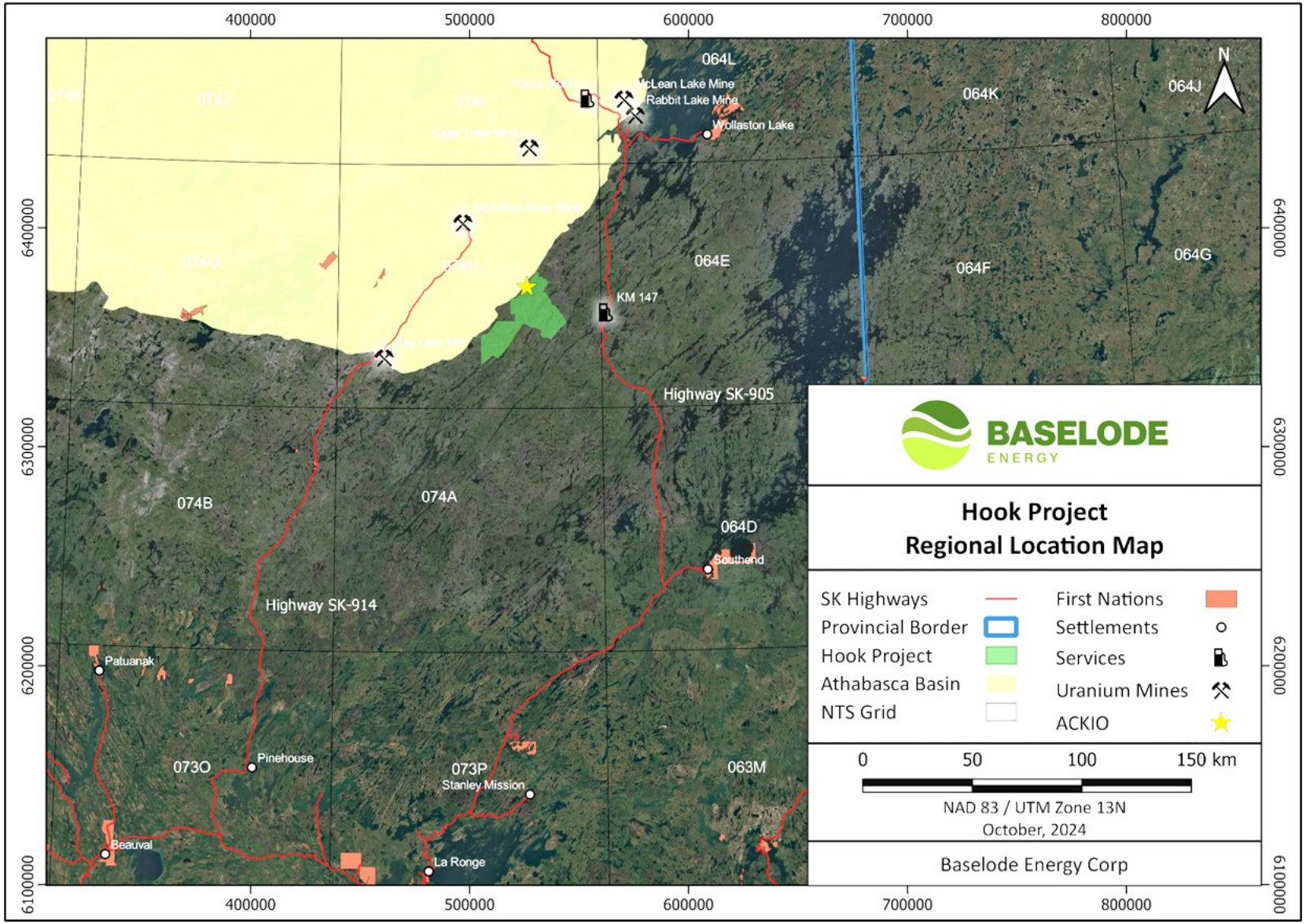


Figure 4-2 Hook Project Claim Map

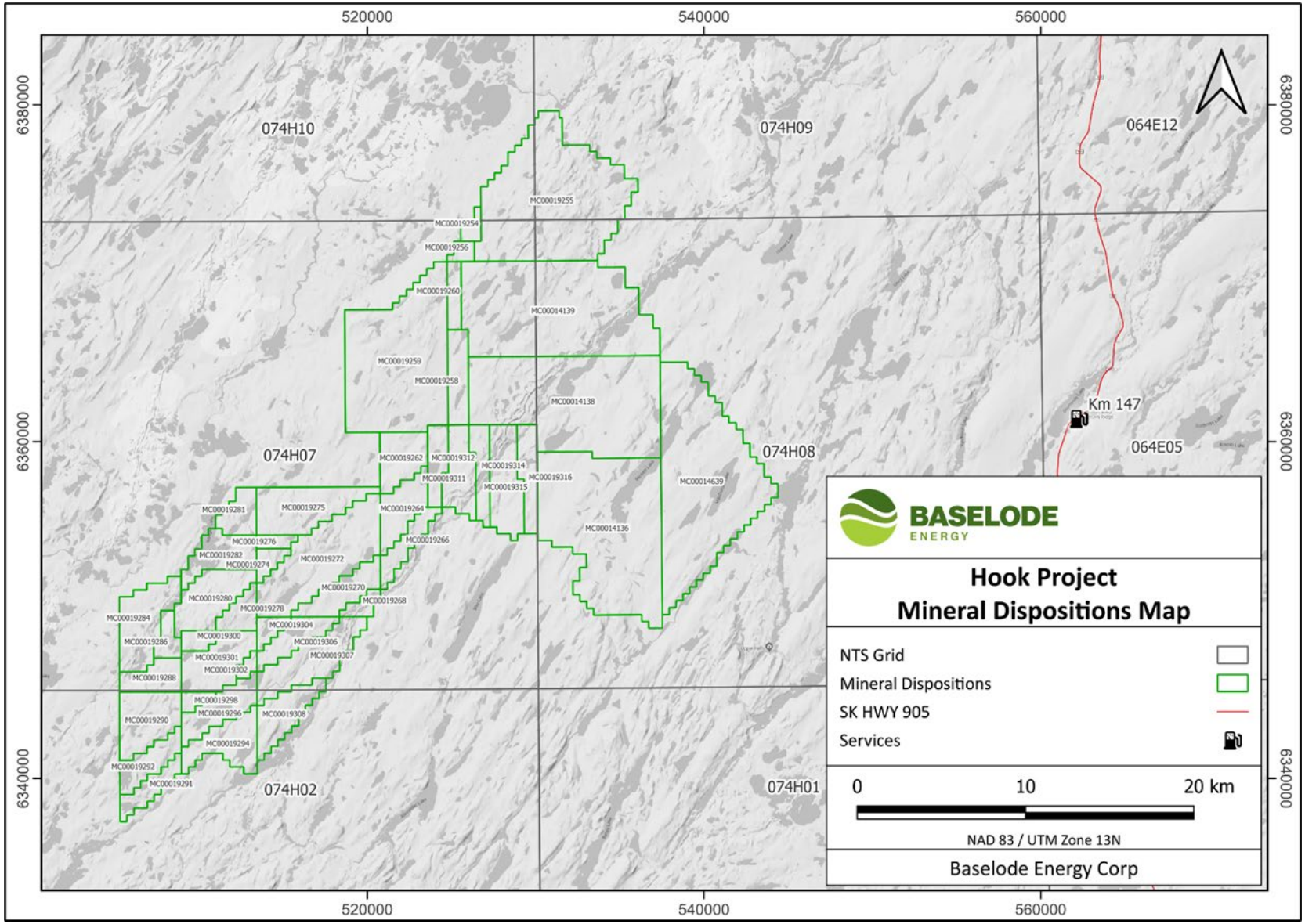


Table 4-1 Hook Property Disposition Information

Mineral Claim	Area (ha.)	NTS	Annual Assessment ($)	Effective Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	In Good Standing Date (yyyy-mm-dd)
MC00014136	5,991.68	Sheet 74	$89,875.20	2020-07-02	2029-09-30
MC00014138	5,963.71	Sheet 74	$89,455.61	2020-07-02	2025-09-30
MC00014139	5,989.74	Sheet 74	$89,846.16	2020-07-02	2025-09-30
MC00014639	5,999.06	Sheet 74	$89,985.93	2021-03-04	2030-06-02
MC00019254	162.829	Sheet 74	$2,442.44	2021-03-04	2025-06-02
MC00019255	5,666.16	Sheet 74	$84,992.36	2021-03-04	2025-06-02
MC00019256	163.692	Sheet 74	$2,455.38	2021-03-04	2025-06-02
MC00019258	694.818	Sheet 74	$10,422.27	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019260	332.472	Sheet 74	$4,987.08	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019262	836.308	Sheet 74	$12,544.62	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019264	838.541	Sheet 74	$12,578.12	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019266	541.788	Sheet 74	$8,126.82	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019268	233.464	Sheet 74	$3,501.96	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019270	811.188	Sheet 74	$12,167.82	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019272	2,677.97	Sheet 74	$40,169.51	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019274	250.32	Sheet 74	$3,754.80	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019275	1,472.36	Sheet 74	$22,085.33	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019276	180.573	Sheet 74	$2,708.60	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019278	445.0473	Sheet 74	$6,675.71	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019280	1,172.73	Sheet 74	$17,591.01	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019281	526.161	Sheet 74	$7,892.42	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019282	877.197	Sheet 74	$13,157.96	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019284	1,306.94	Sheet 74	$19,604.16	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019286	326.78	Sheet 74	$4,901.70	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019288	593.935	Sheet 74	$8,909.03	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019290	1,173.98	Sheet 74	$17,609.76	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019291	491.255	Sheet 74	$7,368.83	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019292	661.844	Sheet 74	$9,927.66	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019294	1,024.69	Sheet 74	$15,373.01	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019296	878.337	Sheet 74	$13,175.06	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019298	165.565	Sheet 74	$2,483.48	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019300	231.104	Sheet 74	$3,466.56	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019301	1,125.18	Sheet 74	$16,877.75	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019302	133.037	Sheet 74	$1,995.56	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019304	246.474	Sheet 74	$3,697.11	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019306	676.314	Sheet 74	$10,144.71	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019307	1,387.12	Sheet 74	$20,806.77	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019308	894.645	Sheet 74	$13,419.68	2021-10-04	2025-01-02
MC00019311	874.572	Sheet 74	$13,118.58	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019312	515.305	Sheet 74	$7,729.58	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019314	550.151	Sheet 74	$8,252.27	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019315	1,186.18	Sheet 74	$17,792.72	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
MC00019316	651.222	Sheet 74	$9,768.33	2020-07-02	2028-09-30
Totals	61,892.171		$928,385.37		

4.3 Other property interests

To the knowledge of the author, there are no additional underlying interests, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements on the Property.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

There are no mine workings, tailing ponds, waste deposits or other significant natural or man-made features on the claims and consequently the Property is not subject to any liabilities due to previous mining activities that may impact future development of the Property. The camp and fuel will have to be demobilized when Baselode decides to not proceed with exploration on the property.

4.5 Acquisition of Mineral Dispositions in Saskatchewan

Prior to December 1, 2012, mineral dispositions were located in the field by corner and boundary claim posts which lie along blazed and cut boundary lines. The entire length of the Property boundary has not been surveyed. A legal survey for a claim was not required under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Mineral Disposition Regulations of 1986 nor under the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations for claims. The Property location is defined on the government claim map.

As of December 1, 2012, mineral dispositions are defined as electronic mineral claims disposition parcels within the Mineral Administration Registry of Saskatchewan (MARS), as per the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations (formerly The Mineral Disposition Regulations, 1986). MARS is a web-based e-Tenure system for issuing and administering permits, claims and leases.

MARS allows registered users to:

- Acquire mineral dispositions over the internet using a GIS map of Crown mineral ownership
- Transfer dispositions to other registered users
- Divide dispositions using GIS tools
- Submit records of work expenditures using a web form
- Search dispositions and obtain copies of search abstracts
- Group work expenditures among adjoining dispositions
- Convert dispositions from permits to claims
- Convert dispositions from claims to leases
- Convert dispositions from leases to claims
- Access an electronic re-opening board showing Crown mineral lands coming available for new acquisition

Mineral claims registered in Saskatchewan grant the holder the exclusive right to explore for minerals subject to the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations. A claim does not grant the holder the right to extract, recover, remove or produce minerals from the claim lands except for the following purposes:

- assaying and testing;
- metallurgical, mineralogical or other scientific studies

A holder of a claim may conduct bulk sampling if a holder of a claim provides notice to the minister in an approved form and manner before conducting the bulk sampling; and any minerals recovered during bulk sampling remain the property of the Crown.

4.6 Annual Expenditures

Prior to December 01, 2012, annual expenditures of $12.00 per hectare were required for the 2nd through tenth years after staking of a claim to retain each disposition. As of December 01, 2012, the annual expenditure requirement increased to $15.00 per hectare. This rate increases to $25.00 per hectare annually after 10 years. For claims that were in the middle of their final work term as of Dec 01, 2012 the $12 per hectare rate continued for that work term only. For all new claims staked within MARS the new annual work rate is $15 per hectare. For all claims the cost is nil for the first year.

Required assessment work for each mineral disposition is listed in Table 1. Total annual assessment expenditure requirements for the entire Hook Property are $928,385.37. Dispositions on the property have exploration credits that will maintain the individual properties in good standing to at least the dates listed in Table 1.

Reports and statements of expenditures must be filed not later than 90 days following the claim anniversary dates.

4.7 Permits for exploration

Permits for timber removal, work authorization, work camp permits, shoreland alteration, and road construction are required for most exploration programs from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment and Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. Necessary permits include a Surface Exploration Permit, a Forest Product Permit, and an Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. All drilling programs require a Term Water Rights license from the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. If any exploration work crosses or includes work on water bodies, streams, and rivers, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Coast Guard must be notified. Ice/snow bridges and clear-span bridges do not require approval from the Coast Guard. Permits may take up to three months to obtain from the regulators. Apart from camp permits, fees for these generally total less than $200 per exploration program annually. Camp permit fees are assessed on total man-day use per hectare, with a minimum camp size of one hectare assessed. These range from $750 per hectare for more than 500 man days to $175 per hectare for less than 100 man days.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Hook Property can be accessed by float plane or helicopter. Exploration work by Baselode has utilized Km 147 as a staging point. This is a gas station restaurant and motel owned and operation by Caribou Transport LP and located at Km 147 of Saskatchewan Highway 905. Bulk aviation fuel is stationed by Baselode at Km 147. All personnel, equipment, supplies etc., can be driven to Km 147 and then transported into camp via helicopter. The Hook Project Camp is approximately 36km from Km 147 requiring approximately 20 minutes of flight time. The old Key Lake Haul Road runs near parallel to the NW boundary of the project approximately 2.5 km NW of the camp. This road was used during the early phases the Key Lake Uranium mine before the construction of Saskatchewan Highway 914. The road has not been maintained and would require the refurbishing / maintenance of approximately 50 km of trail, 1-3 small bridges for creek crossings, and crossing the Wheeler River.

5.2 Climate

The area is defined by the Koppen-Geiger classification system as DFb, indicating a cold temperate climate with warm summers with an average temperature of – 2.9 °C. The climate is typical of the continental sub-arctic region of northern Saskatchewan. Summers are short and rather cool, even though daily temperatures can reach above 30°C on occasion. Mean daily maximum temperatures of the warmest months are around 20°C and only three months on average have mean daily temperature of 10°C or more. The average frost-free period is approximately 90 days. The winters are cold and dry with mean daily temperature for the coldest month below minus 20°C. Winter daily temperatures can reach below minus 40°C on occasion.

Freezing of surrounding lakes, in most years, begins in early November and ice breakup occurs around the middle of May. The cold temperatures allow for a sufficient ice thickness to support a drill rig generally from mid-January to mid-April. Exploration on the property can be conducted year-round despite cold winter conditions.

Average annual total precipitation for the region is approximately 578 mm, of which 70% falls as rain, more than half occurring from June to September. Snow may occur in all months but rarely falls in July or August. The prevailing annual wind direction is from the west.

5.3 Local Resources

Food, fuel and supplies may be purchased from Km147 Outfitters. Caribou Transport operated a weekly freight truck that services communities in northern Saskatchewan, and groceries and any other supplies that can be purchased from Prince Albert or La Ronge can be trucked to Km 147 using this service. Several outfitting companies are also present, based out of La Ronge, that can provide groceries, fuel and field supplies.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no permanent infrastructure on site. An exploration tent camp is currently located near the north end of the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property lies within the Boreal ecozone near the contact of the Athabasca Plain ecoregion to the north and the Churchill River Upland ecoregion to the south (Figure 5-1) (Acton et al. 1998).

The Athabasca ecoregion extends south from Lake Athabasca to Cree Lake in northwestern Saskatchewan, and is roughly coincident with the flat-lying Proterozoic Athabasca sandstones. It is marked by short cool summers and very cold winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately -3.5°C. The mean summer temperature is 12°C and the mean winter temperature is -20.5°C. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 350–450 mm. This ecoregion is classified as having a subhumid high boreal ecoclimate. It forms part of the continuous coniferous boreal forest that extends from northwestern Ontario to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories. Stands of jack pine with an understory of ericaceous shrubs and lichen are dominant. Some paper birch, white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, and trembling aspen occur on warmer, south-facing sites.

Forest fires are common in the Athabasca ecoregion, and most coniferous stands tend to be young and stunted. Bedrock exposures have few trees and are covered with lichens. Permafrost occurs sporadically throughout the ecoregion. The plain is covered with undulating to ridged fluvioglacial deposits and sandy, acidic till. Sandy Dystric Brunisols are dominant, whereas Organic Fibrisols and Organic Cryosols are associated with peat plateaus, palsas and organic veneers. Wetlands are extensive in the western third of the ecoregion. Local areas of eolian sandy Regosols occur along the southern shore of Lake Athabasca. The plain slopes gently and drains northwestward via Lake Athabasca, Slave River, and a network of tributary secondary streams and drainage ways. Small to medium-sized lakes are more numerous to the northeast. Wildlife includes moose, black bear, woodland caribou (important winter range), lynx, wolf, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, waterfowl (including ducks, geese, pelicans, and sandhill cranes), grouse, and other birds. Resources in the southern section of the ecoregion are used for local sawlog forestry. Trapping, hunting, fishing, and industrial activities associated with uranium mining are the dominant uses of land in this ecoregion. Stony Rapids and Cree Lake are the main communities. The population of the ecoregion is approximately 1,100.

The Churchill River Upland ecoregion is located along the southern edge of the Precambrian Shield in north-central Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is marked by cool summers and very cold winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately -2.5°C. The mean summer temperature is 12.5°C and the mean winter temperature is -18.5°C. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 400–500 mm.

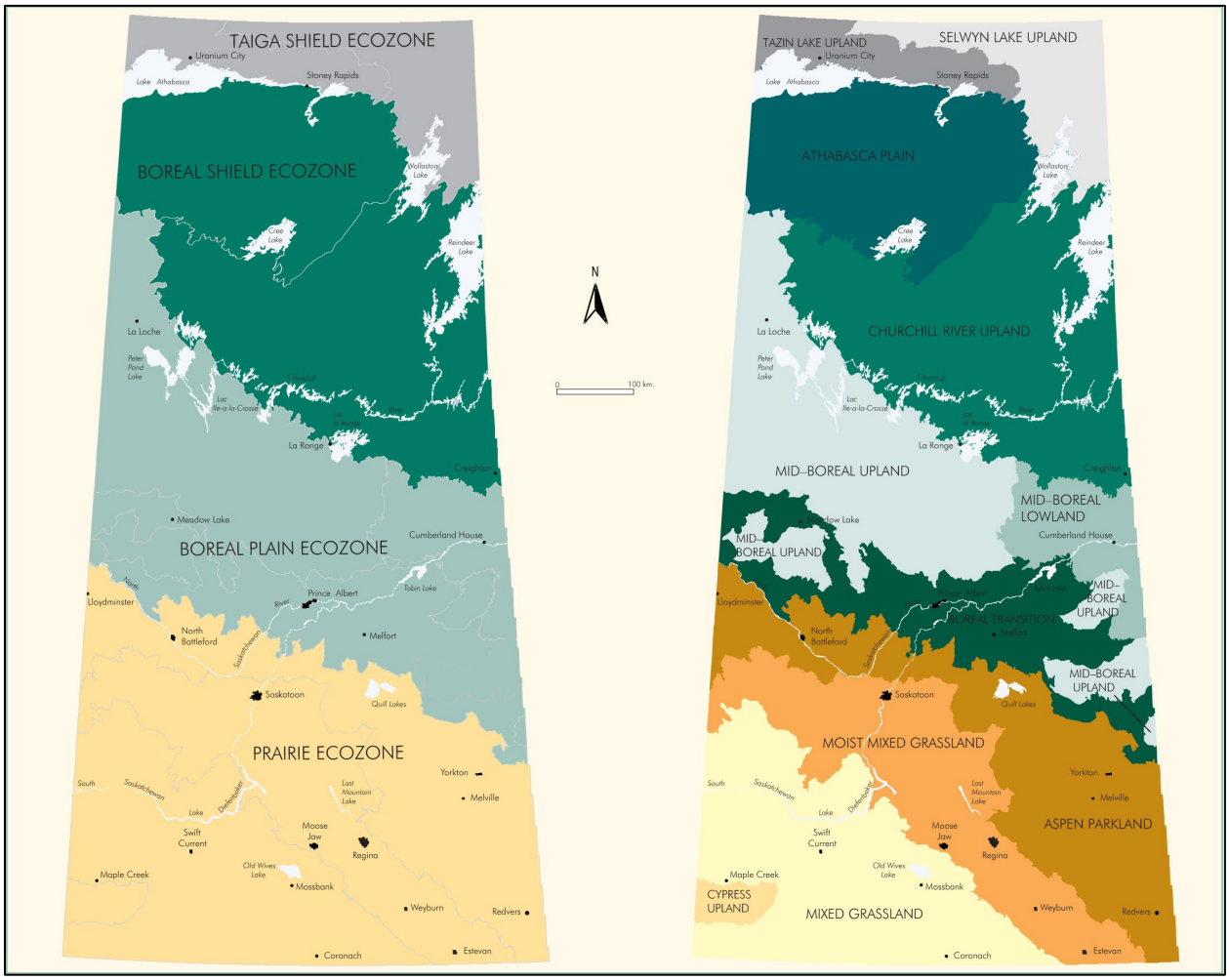
This ecoregion is classified as having a subhumid high boreal ecoclimate. It forms part of the continuous coniferous boreal forest that extends from northwestern Ontario to Great Slave Lake in the southern Northwest Territories. The predominant vegetation consists of closed stands of black spruce and jack pine with a shrub layer of ericaceous shrubs and a ground cover of mosses and lichens. Black spruce is the climatic climax species. Depending on drainage, surficial material and local climate, trembling aspen, white birch, white spruce, and to a lesser extent balsam fir, occupy significant areas, especially in the eastern section. Bedrock exposures have fewer trees and are covered with lichens. Closed to open stands of stunted black spruce with ericaceous shrubs and a ground cover of sphagnum moss dominate poorly drained peat-filled depressions. Permafrost is distributed throughout the ecoregion, but is only widespread in organic deposits. Although local relief rarely exceeds 25m, ridged to hummocky, massive Archean rocks form steeply sloping uplands and lowlands.

Small to large lakes compose 30–40% of the ecoregion and drain northeastward via the Churchill River systems. In the western part of the ecoregion, uplands are covered with discontinuous sandy

acidic tills, whereas extensive thin clayey lacustrine deposits and locally prominent, sandy fluvioglacial uplands are common in the eastern section. Exposed bedrock occurs throughout the ecoregion and is locally prominent. Dystric and Eutric Brunisols are associated with sandy uplands, whereas Gray Luvisols occur on clayey lacustrine uplands and loamy to silty fluvioglacial deposits. On level and in depressional areas, Gleysolic soils are associated with clayey sediments, whereas Mesisols and Organic Cryosols are associated with shallow to deep peatlands.

Wildlife includes barren-ground caribou, moose, black bear, lynx, wolf, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare and red-backed vole. Bird species include raven, common loon, spruce grouse, bald eagle, gray jay, hawk owl, and waterfowl, including ducks and geese. Trapping, hunting, fishing, and tourism are the dominant uses of land in this region. The major communities include Flin Flon and La Ronge.

Figure 5-1 Ecozones and Ecoregions of Saskatchewan



6 HISTORY

The first major exploration activity in the eastern Athabasca area, including the Property area, occurred in 1969 after the discovery of the Rabbit Lake deposit in 1968. The exploration consisted mainly of airborne radiometric surveys, airborne EM surveys, airborne magnetic surveys (Great Plains Resources) and ground prospecting (E. F. Partridge).

Great Plains Resources conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey through the southeastern half of the Project (Figure 6-1). The survey was completed at ¼ mile flight line spacing, 200 feet terrain clearance. In 1969 Gulf Minerals conducted an airborne survey completed by Seigel Associated Limited. The survey was flown at 150 feet above terrain, at a line spacing of 1320 feet, and a total of 1290 miles were surveyed. This survey covers a majority of the Hook Project excluding the south-eastern edge. In 1970 Gulf followed up the airborne survey with a ground magnetometer survey. A diamond drilling program also took place off Hook Project area. Also In 1969, Numac Oil & Gas Ltd completed a program consisting of an airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric survey, ground radiometric surveys and geological investigations, and geochemical water sampling. The program covered all of southwest Hook. No significant findings were made. Lastly, Dynamic Petroleum Products Ltd completed airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric surveys covering part of southeast Hook. Electromagnetic anomalies in that area coincide with a NE fault system.

Canadian Occidental Petroleum completed several exploration activities on the southern end of the Project in 1972 - 73. An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown at a terrain clearance of 150 – 175 feet and flight line spacing of ¼ mile. Silt sampling was conducted on the shores of lakes and rivers at ¼ mile spacing. Ground geophysical survey readings were taken every 100 feet. Conductive units in the area are believed to be graphitic-pyritic zones and associated with anomalous lake silt geochemical values of Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ni.

In 1973, Inexco Mining Company conducted a program which consisted of radiometric surveying, radon surveying, and geochemical sampling of water, swamp, soil, lake bottom and lake margins. The program covered part of southwest Hook.

In 1974-1975, Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited completed helicopter mapping, prospecting, bog sampling, and lake water sampling. In 1976 Uranerz carried out airborne EM and magnetics survey covering parts of 74H-07,09,10. The airborne survey was flown at a line spacing of 250 metres and at a terrain clearance of 400 feet. Uranerz also carried out diamond drilling and ground surveys on portions of their claims which do not overlap with the Hook Project.

In 1978-1980 Uranerz completed an airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the west and northwest portions of the Hook Project (CBS 3460 and CBS 3461). The survey was performed at a 200-metre line spacing, 60 metres above terrain and completed 850-line kilometers. Phantom Exploration Services were contracted for the ground VLF-EM survey with readings taken every 25 metres on 200 metre line intervals, they completed a total of 678.4-line kilometers on claim blocks 3460 and 3461. This ground survey overlaps the northwestern portion of the Hook Project. The ground magnetometer survey conducted in 1977 was completed at 25 metres station separation and totaled 337.72 kilometers (not all of which on the Hook project). Twig sampling was conducted on their CBS 3460 block which overlaps with the north-western corner of the Hook Project. Twig samples were taken every 50 metres on 200 metre interval spacings. In 1981, radiometric prospecting was conducted on CBS 3460 block where a boulder emitting 3,000 CPS was discovered. Assay results showed U_3O_8 value of 3,300 ppm.

In 1975 and 1976, Conwest Exploration Company Ltd completed a ground scintillometer survey and a lake sediment geochemistry survey covering part of southwestern Hook. In 1976, airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric surveys were flown. Later in 1976 and 1977, overburden drilling and analysis were completed. One uranium anomaly was discovered.

In 1977 and 1978, Asamera Oil Corp completed geological traverses, airborne survey, lake water and sediment sampling over the Geikie River and the centre of the Hook Project. In 1977, 140 sediment samples and 328 water samples were taken along the Geikie River and nearby lakes. In 1978 the airborne magnetics survey was flown at ¼ mile line spacing, 150 – 200 feet terrain clearance and a total of 1,080-line kilometers were flown (not all of survey was completed on Hook Project).

Marline Oil Corporation conducted a series of exploration activities over the southeastern portion of the project (Figure 6). VLF Electromagnetic, magnetometric surveys, ground surveys, water and lake bottom sediment sampling, soil sampling, trenching, and prospecting were carried out in 1977-1979. Several mineralized boulders have been found in the area along with soil samples containing anomalous values of U_3O_8, Mo, Cu, and Ni.

In 1977, Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited performed geological mapping over an area in the west of Hook (Figure 6). In 1978, they carried out a program of ground horizontal loop EM, magnetometer, scintillometer and radon surveys, trenching, prospecting, geological mapping and lake sediment geochemistry. In 1979 they carried out a 15 diamond-drillhole program, 6 of the drillholes are located on Hook. The drillholes confirmed EM conductors are caused by graphite, and low uranium values (up to 0.004% U_3O_8) are associated with the graphitic zones.

In 1978, Denmontan Resources Ltd carried out a program which consisted of prospecting and radiometric surveys, geological mapping, airborne electromagnetic survey, and soil sampling. This covered a good portion of southwest Hook claims (Figure 6-2). No uranium mineralization of economic importance was found during that season. In 1979, a program employing electromagnetic and magnetometric surveys way carries out. Several conductors were detected.

In 1978 Agip Canada and E & B Exploration conducted a series of exploration activities over portions of the Project (Figure 6-2). An airborne EM electromagnetic and magnetic survey completed by Questor Surveys. In total, 156-line kilometers were flown at a line spacing of 300 metres and a terrain clearance of 130 metres. Lake water and bottom sediment sampling was conducted in July 1978. A total of forty-three lake sediment samples were collected and analysed. Lake water samples were collected and held in storage. Ground geophysical surveys were completed by R. D Middaugh Mining Exploration Services Ltd. Ground magnetics and electromagnetic surveys were conducted July 1978 and January 1979 to follow up the anomalous trends of the airborne survey. Readings were taken every 25 metres and at a 100-metre spacing. Diamond drilling was conducted by Midwest Diamond Drilling. Four Drill holes, totalling 497 metres were drilled during January and February 1979. (CBS 4986)

Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration completed several exploration activities on the southwest corner of the Project (Figure 6-2). An airborne EM and magnetics survey was completed at a terrain clearance of 150 feet and a line spacing of ¼ and ½ mile. An extensive groundwork program was conducted including lake bottom sediment, near bottom water and stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. Shell Canada completed a preliminary hydrological evaluation of the Athabasca basin area which covers the northern portion of the Project (Figure 6-2). This study determined the groundwater occurrences and movement, as well as correlated the regional groundwater flow and known geochemical anomalies.

In 1979, prior to the commencement of exploration activities, Mobil Energy completed an environmental impact study over the northeast corner of the Project (Figure 6-2). Exploration activities included an airborne survey that resulted in high quality set of EM, magnetic, and spectrometer data. Geological mapping and several ground geophysical surveys were completed in 1980. Refraction seismic, pulse EM, ground magnetometer, gravity and vertical surveying were all conducted at 20 m spacing.

In 1980, Denison Mines Ltd completed ground geophysics surveys which consisted of VLF-electromagnetic, vertical loop and magnetometer surveys. In 1981, they completed prospecting, magnetometer survey, and VLF survey over an area in southwest Hook (Figure 6-2). Denison determined pegmatites were the source of higher radioactivity counts. A number of weak conductors were traced and possibly northeasterly fault zone in the area.

In 2005, International Uranium Corp and Phelps Dodge Corp completed an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey which corresponds with the north to northwest edge of the Project (Figure 6-3). The survey was flown with 300 m flight line spacing.

In 2006 – 2007, JNR Resources conducted prospecting and sampling of the south-central Beckett Lake area. Traverses were completed on their claim blocks S-110156, S-110157, and S-107394 which overlap with the southern portion of the Hook Project (Figure 6-3). They completed an electromagnetic and VTEM/magnetic survey at 200 m line spacing over the Way Lake area overlapping with the southern area of the Hook Project.

In 2007, CanAm Uranium conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey on the eastern half of the Project area (S-110169, S-110168, S-110173 S-110174). The electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown at a terrain clearance of 73 m and at a line spacing of 150 m. A total of 4,155 kilometres were flown over the Wheeler-Beckett Lake area, not all of which over the Hook Project.

In 2008, United Uranium carried out an airborne geophysical survey as part of a larger survey with JNR Resources. The survey was conducted on claims S-110166 and S-110167 which lie in the centre of the Project.

In 2011, Virginia Energy Resources Inc. conducted soil sampling and sandstone boulder sampling (Figure 6-3). The northern (northeast) grid overlaps with the western corner of the current Hook Project (S-111637). Ah horizon soils taken at spacings of 25 m and 50 m and composite sandstone boulder sampling, 100 m spacing, 5-10 boulders per site, fresh chips.

In 2011, Basin Minerals conducted a helicopter-borne ZTEM and magnetic survey on claim blocks S-111564 and S-111669, covering the northwest corner of the Project (Figure 6-3). A total of 960 line-kilometers were flown on these blocks (not all of which on the project) at a flight line spacing of 200 m and 156 m above terrain.

Table 6-1 History of Exploration of the Hook Project

Assessment File	Company	Year	Activity Summary
74H07-0001	Partridge, E. F	1968	Prospecting
74H-0005, 74H09-0008, 74H08-0006	Great Plains Resources Ltd	1968	Airborne Survey

74H09-0019, 74H09-0014, 7409-0020, 64L-0001	Gulf Minerals Canada	1968-1970	Airborne Survey, Ground Survey, Prospecting, Scinting
74H02-0008	Numac Oil & Gas Ltd	1969	Airborne Survey, Ground Surveys, Geochemical Sampling
74H02-0007	Dynamic Petroleum Products Ltd	1969	Airborne Survey
74H-0008, 74H-0010	Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd	1972-1973	Airborne Survey, Ground Survey, Geological Reconnaissance, Lake Silt Geochemistry
74H-0011	Inexco Mining Company	1973	Airborne Survey, Ground Survey, Geochemical Sampling
74H-0019, 74H07-0010, 74H07-0011, 74H10-0009, 74H10-0010, 74H10-0014, 74H10-0019, 74H10-0020, 74H10-0047	Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited	1974-1981	Airborne Survey, Bog Sampling, Water Sampling, Helicopter Mapping, Prospecting, Ground Survey, Biochemical Sampling
74H-0014, 74H-0015, 74H-0016, 74H-0017, 74H-0018	Conwest Exploration Company Ltd	1975 - 1977	Airborne Survey, Ground Scintillometer Survey, Lake Sediment Geochemistry, Overburden Drilling and Analysis
74H09-0031	Asamera Oil Corp Ltd	1977-1978	Airborne Survey
74H08-0030, 74H08-0033	Marline Oil Corporation	1977-1979	Reconnaissance, Water and Lake Bottom Sediment Sampling, Prospecting
74H07-0013, 74H07-0016, 74H07-0034	Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd	1977-1979	Geological Mapping, Ground Surveys, Prospecting, Diamond Drilling
74H07-0018, 74H07-0019	Denmontan Resources Ltd	1978-1979	Airborne Survey, Prospecting, Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys
74H07-0025, 74H02-0022	Agip Exploration and E and B Exploration	1978-1979	Regional Mapping, Airborne Survey, Ground Surveys,

			Diamond Drilling, Sediment and Water Sampling
74H07-0039	Houston Oils & Minerals Exploration Co	1979	Airborne Survey, Lake Water and Sediment Sampling, Soil Sampling
74-0003	Shell Canada Resources Limited	1979	Regional Hydrological Evaluation
74H09-0053, 74H09-0054, 74H09-0055	Mobil Energy Minerals Canada	1979-1980	Environmental Impact Study, Airborne Survey, Geological Mapping, Ground Survey
74H07-0023, 74H07-0035	Denison Mines Ltd	1980-1981	Prospecting, Geological Mapping, Ground Surveys
74H-0060	International Uranium Corp & Phelps Dodge Corp	2005	Airborne Survey
74H02-0040, 74H02-0043, 74H-0066, 74H-0067	JNR Resources Inc	2006-2007	Prospecting, Sampling, Airborne Survey
74H08-0042	CanAm Uranium Corp	2007	Airborne Survey
74H07-0046	United Uranium Corp	2008	Airborne Survey
74H07-0050	Virginia Energy Resources Inc	2011	Soil Sampling, Boulder Sampling
74H06-0149	Basin Minerals Ltd	2011	Airborne Survey
MAW03329 MAW03530 MAW03649	Baselode Energy Corp	2021	Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey, Airborne Radiometric and Magnetic Survey, Airborne MT Survey, Ground Prospecting & Diamond Drilling
MAW03782 MAW03946 MAW03953	Baselode Energy Corp	2022	Airborne MT Survey Airborne Gravity Diamond Drilling

6.1 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Hook Property is an early-stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there have been no historical Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated for the Hook Property.

6.2 Historical Production

There has been and no uranium mining or any other forms of metallic mineral production on the Hook Property.

Figure 6-1 Hook Project Historic Work 1968 to 1973

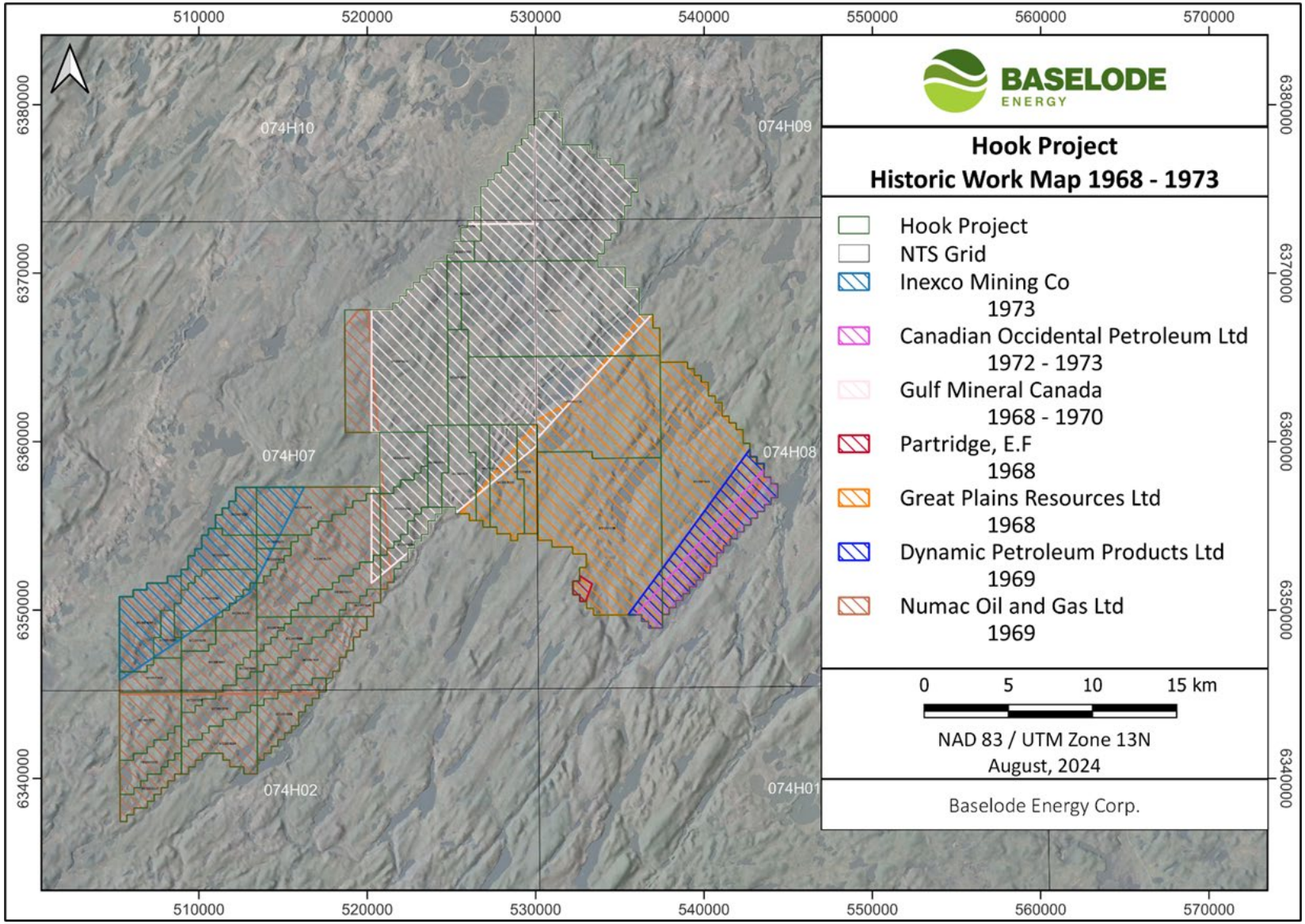


Figure 6-2 Hook Project Historic Work 1974 to 1981

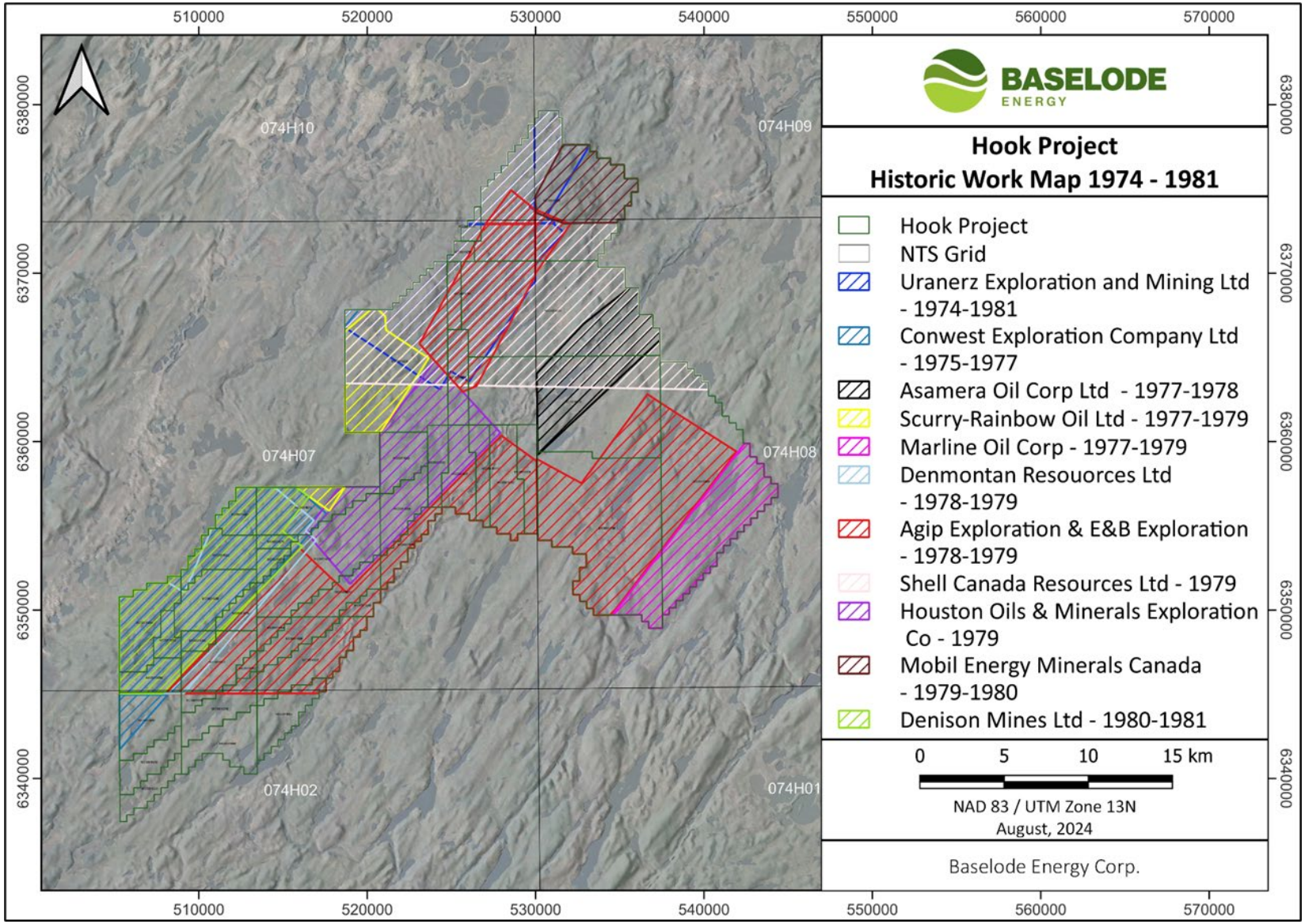
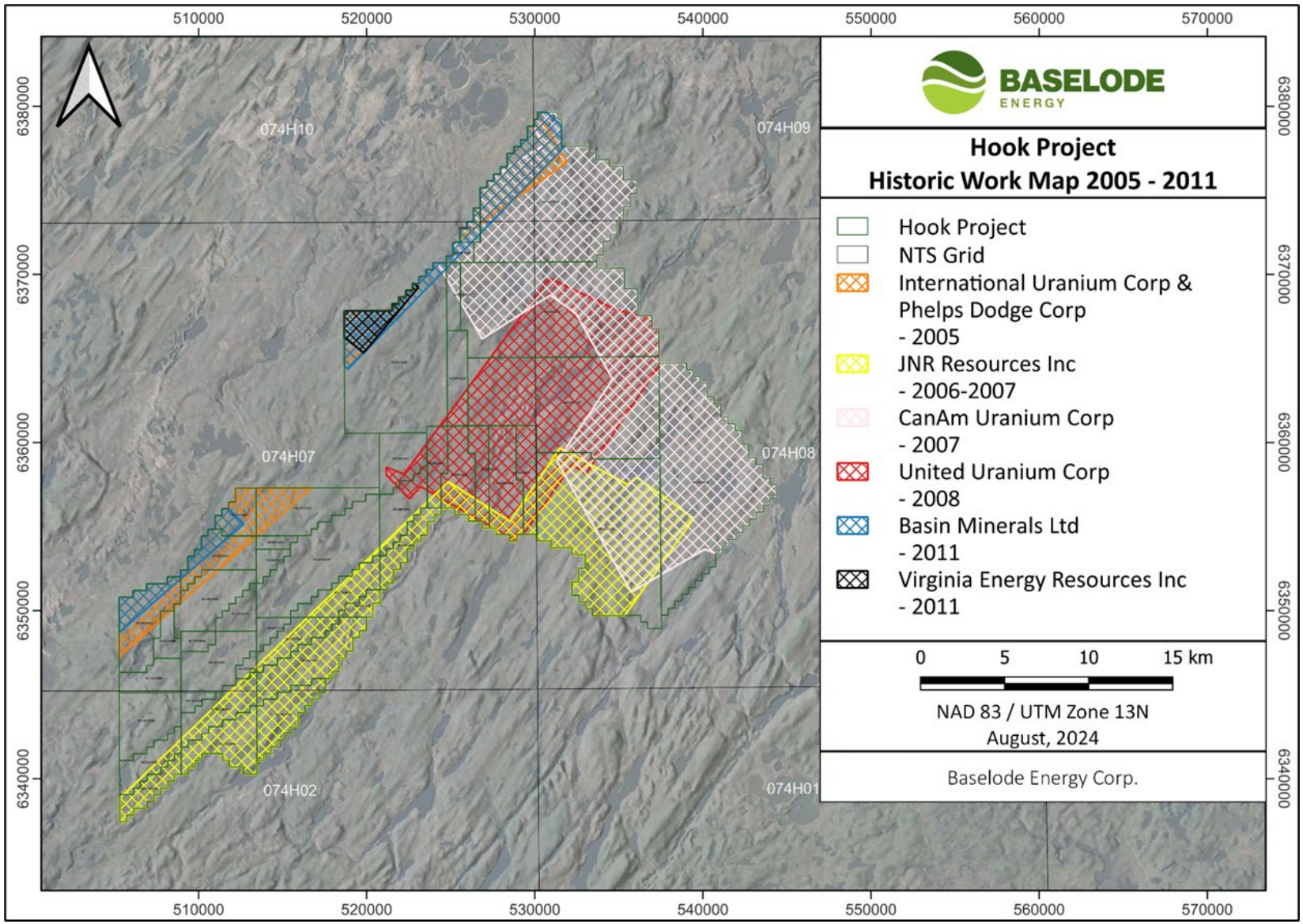


Figure 6-3 Hook Project Historic Work 2005 to 2011



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following description of the regional and Property geology is extracted from a Hook Project Report completed by C. MacKay 2024 (MacKay et. al., 2024).

7.1 Regional Bedrock Geology

Northern Saskatchewan is part of the western Churchill province of the northwest section of the Churchill Plate Collage. The Archean-aged Rae (west) and Hearne (east) cratons are separated by the Snowbird Tectonic zone (**"STZ"**) and bordered by the Paleoproterozoic Taltson Orogen to the west and Trans-Hudson Orogen to the east. The far east of Saskatchewan is comprised of the Reindeer zone that overlies the Saskatchewan Craton and to the south is Phanerozoic cover (Maxeiner et al., 2021).

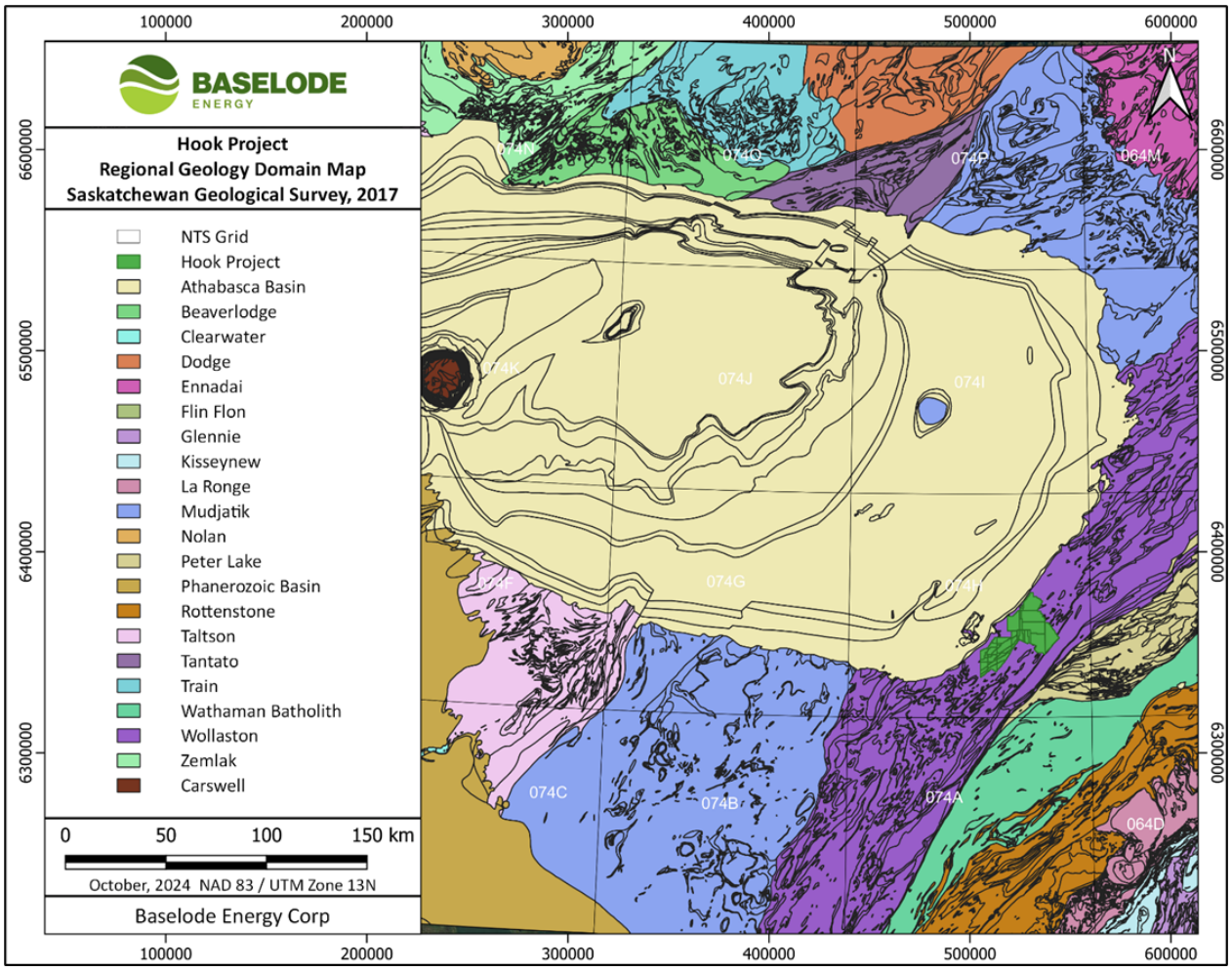
The Rae and Hearne Provinces have been further sub-divided into domains using distinct lithological and structural characteristics. The Rae Province has been divided into the following domains: Beaverlodge, Clearwater, Dodge, Nolan, Taltson, Tantato, Train, and Zemlak. The Hearne Province has been divided into: Ennadai, Mudjatik, Peter Lake, and Wollaston domains (Maxeiner et al., 2021). The Hook Project area lies entirely within the Wollaston domain, a northeast trending litho-structural belt. The Wollaston domain is constrained by the Mudjatik domain to the to the west, the Needle Falls Shear Zone to the east and overlain by the Athabasca Supergroup. The Wollaston domain is dominated by the Wollaston Supergroup which overlies Archean basement (Ray, 1979; Harper et al., 2005; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Wollaston Supergroup comprises a series metasedimentary supracrustal successions indicative of deposition during passive margins, rift, and foreland basin environments (Card et al., 2007; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Wollaston Supergroup is subdivided into a *Lower Sequence* (Courtenay Lake and Souter Lake Groups), a *Middle Sequence* (Daly Lake Group) and an *Upper Sequence* (Geikie River Group) (Harper et al., 2005; Yeo and Delaney, 2007). The Archean granitoid basement is exposed in the Wollaston Group as dome-and-basin morphology and more commonly as linear structures (Card et al., 2007).

The Athabasca Supergroup is comprised of four unmetamorphosed, regional stacked basins filled by predominantly fluviatile sands and gravels resulting from erosion of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. The Martin Group sedimentary rocks in the earliest basin underwent regional deformation during the waning stages of the Trans-Hudson Orogeny while the latter three, the Jackfish, Cree and Mirror basins did not. The extents, orientation and age of the Martin Basin are poorly constrained, but may have an upper age of 1.84 Ga (Hajnal et al., 1996) with deposition being ceased prior to regional, D_4 deformation (Ashton et al., 2009). The Jackfish Basin is a northeast-trending trough located over the western part of the Athabasca region, the Cree Basin is a northwest-trending trough that extends throughout the region and the Jackfish Basin is northwest-trending and thought to be a half-graben with its active margin in the southwestern part of the basin. Rhenium-osmium geochronology of an organic-rich shale from the Douglas Formation in the upper part of the Mirror Basin, yields an age of 1.54 Ga (Creaser and Stasiuk, 2007). The age of the Athabasca Supergroup is therefore bracketed between 1.84 and 1.54 Ga. The thickness of the Athabasca Supergroup sedimentary rocks is presently estimated to be a maximum of 2200 m (Sibbald and Quirt, 1987) although the original thickness and extent prior to erosion is unknown. The Athabasca Basin is an important economic resource to Saskatchewan with many high-grade uranium deposits having been discovered throughout the past 60 years.

Northern Saskatchewan is covered by Pleistocene glacial till, with minor amounts of exposed outcrops. There are extensive moraines, drumlin fields, eskers, and outwash plains throughout the present-day topography. These glacial tills are made up of crystalline basement rocks and Athabasca Supergroup sandstones that vary in thickness throughout the region, but increase

towards the southwest (Campbell, 2007). Ice flow was generally from northeast to southwest as can be observed by many features in northern Saskatchewan (Ice Flow Indicators, 2018).

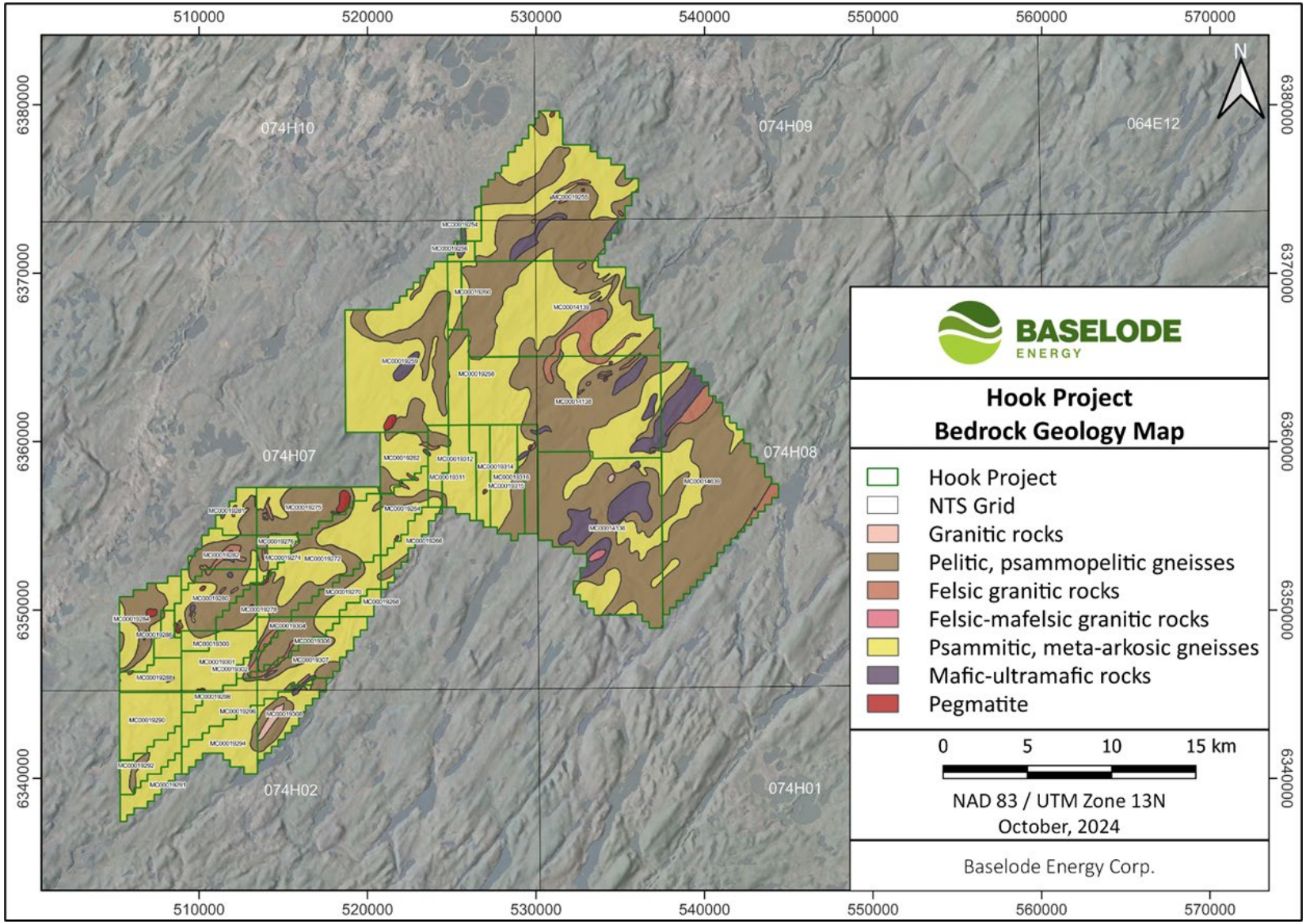
Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map



7.2 Property Geology

The Project was strategically staked on the eastern margin of the Athabasca basin and within the Wollaston Domain. The rock types belong dominantly to the Upper Sequence (Geikie River Group) of the north-northeast-trending Wollaston Supergroup. The Geikie River Group as described by Harper et al. (2005) and Yeo and Delaney (2007) are composed of a) conglomerate; b) pelite-calcic pelite-psammopelite; c) calc-silicate rocks with a distinctive breccias; d) graphitic pelite, psammopelite; e) psammopelite-psammite, feldspathic psammite; and f) calcic feldspathic psammite-pebble conglomerate. These observations were made west of Hemming Bay, Wollaston Lake. Earlier mapping of the Project area by Forsythe (1980) included numerous mafic and ultramafic lithologies which were reclassified by later authors as a variety of calc-silicate rocks of sedimentary origin. It is the opinion of the Company that the Geikie River Group siliciclastic sedimentary rocks on the project are dominated by quartz-rich psammites with lesser semi-pelitic and pelitic material and that both mafic-ultramafic intrusives and sedimentary calc-silicates are present.

Figure 7-2 Property Geology Map



7.3 Mineralization

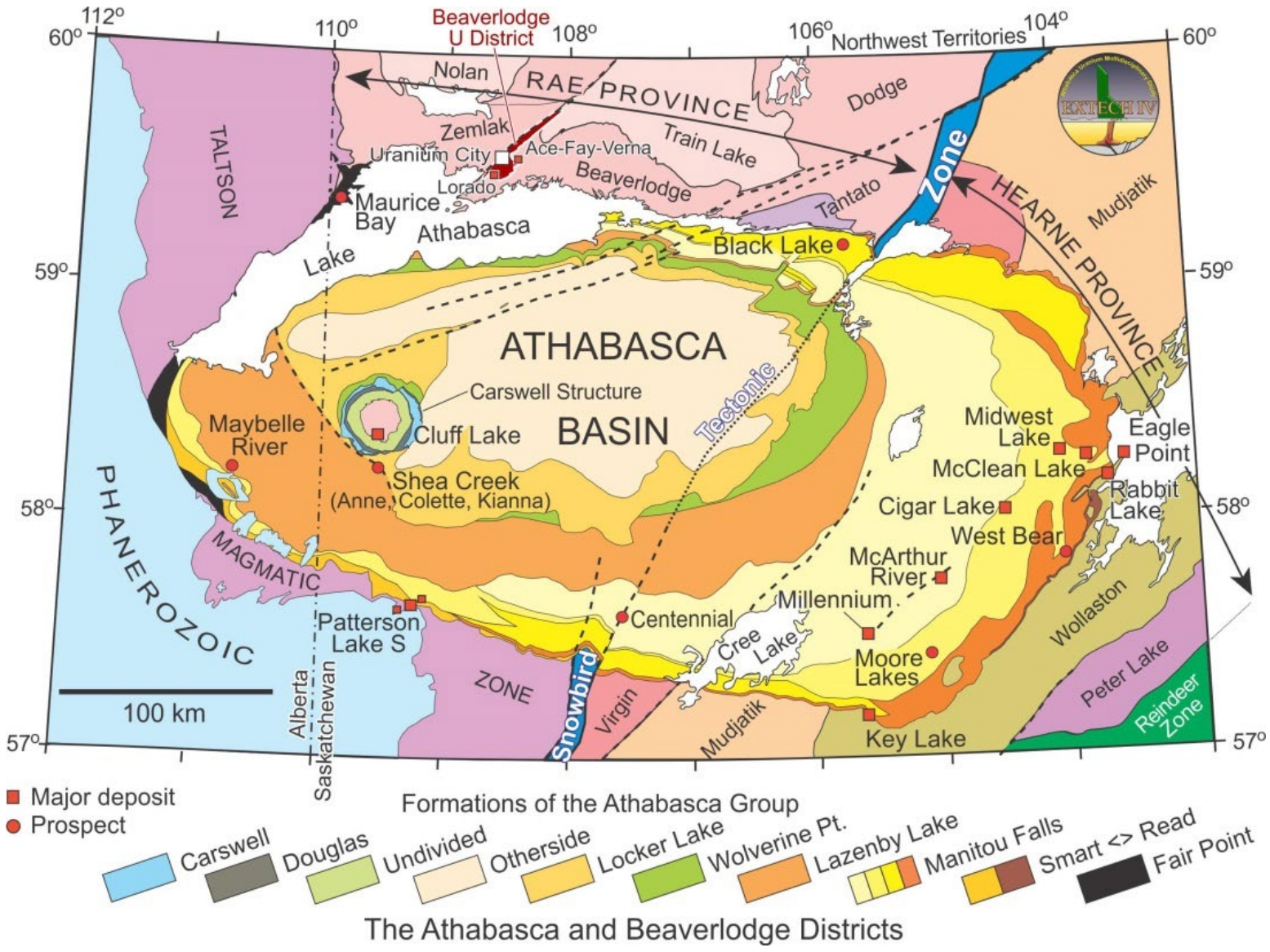
Mineralization on the Property to date is limited to the ACKIO prospect on the Hook Project. The main exploration target on the Property is basement-type unconformity related uranium deposits as described below in Section 8. This type of basement hosted deposit has been found within the Athabasca Basin area to a depth of over 500 metres below the Athabasca unconformity.

The examples of the basement-type unconformity related uranium deposit are the Millennium deposit (Figure 7-3) and the P-Patch showing which are quite similar, and the Eagle Point deposit. These deposits occur within the basement rocks which consist mainly of pelitic gneisses with variable graphite content, semi-pelitic gneiss, calc-silicate and pegmatites.

Early exploration for uranium in and around the Athabasca Basin was largely conducted by ground prospecting aided by airborne radiometric surveys. The Key Lake uranium deposits were discovered in this way in 1975 and 1976 by tracing a mineralized boulder fan to its source. The Key Lake deposits were mined in 2 open pits from 1983 to 1994. The accessible 3D exposures of alteration and mineralization in the Key Lake open pits served to establish and refine a geological model (the unconformity model) which was rapidly adopted as a guide to exploration elsewhere in the Basin. Reactivated basement faults, often associated with soft graphitic metasediments which could be recognized as EM conductors, were identified as a key component of the model. Almost all the subsequent uranium discoveries in the Basin have been made as a result of drilling on EM conductor targets. This model has allowed unconformity-type targets to be identified at depths limited by EM survey technology rather than the depth of glacial erosion.

More recently, the discovery of very high-grade uranium ore in basement rocks, such as at the Arrow, McArthur River and the Millennium Deposits, has raised the possibility of further discoveries outside the present outline of the Basin. Diagenetic indicators suggest that the Athabasca Group sandstones were at least 2 km thicker during the period when the uranium deposits are thought to have been formed (1.6 to 1.3 Ga), (Jefferson et al., 2007) so it is conceivable that unconformity type deposits, now eroded, may have formed within the Hook property. The present exploration target is high grade basement hosted root zone uranium mineralization associated with such a deposit.

Figure 7-3 Location of Major Uranium Deposits in the Athabasca Basin Area (from DigiGeoData).



The Athabasca and Beaverlodge Districts

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The target of exploration on the Hook Project is unconformity-associated uranium deposits, as detailed below.

Proterozoic unconformity-associated uranium deposits host over 33% of the world's known uranium resources. The Athabasca Basin is renowned for its high-grade deposits and currently supplies approximately 20% of the world's uranium. Other notable unconformity associated uranium districts occur in the Thelon Basin (Nunavut, Canada) and the Alligator River District (Northern Territory, Australia). These unconformity-associated deposits differ from the Athabasca Basin deposits in that they contain lower grade ore and are entirely basement hosted. The average grade of the top 30 deposits in the Athabasca Basin is 1.97 wt% U_3O_8, four times the average grade of the Australian unconformity-associated uranium deposits (Jefferson et al., 2007).

Unconformity-associated uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin are characterized by elongate, pod shaped uranium mineralization at the unconformity between the Proterozoic fluvial, conglomeratic sedimentary basin and favourable graphitic metasedimentary basement rocks (Figure 8-1). The sedimentary strata are relatively flat lying and unmetamorphosed while the basement rocks typically show signs of multiple stages of deformation. A clay rich paleoregolith occurs at the surface of the metamorphic rocks. The paleoweathering profile commonly consists of a red hematite rich zone which grades with depth into a greenish chloritic zone and then into unweathered rock which can be hydrothermally altered. Later diagenetic bleaching is generally observed directly below the unconformity within mineralization districts (Jefferson et al., 2007). In zones of intense uranium mineralization, the extreme alteration completely overprints the regional paleoweathering profile. The basement lithologies are dominated by Archean granitic gneiss and Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary gneiss. The latter is the common basement host of uranium deposits.

Two end member models of unconformity associated uranium deposits have been identified; mono-metallic and poly-metallic (Figure 8-2). Mono-metallic deposits occur dominantly as basement hosted uranium mineralization within fault zones or veins below chloritic or silicified Athabasca sediments. The MacArthur River deposit is a typical example of a mono-metallic uranium deposit. Uranium as uraninite (commonly in the form of pitchblende) is the sole commodity in the mono-metallic sub-type. Poly-metallic deposits dominantly straddle the unconformity as subhorizontal clay bounded lenses below quartz corroded sediments. Poly-metallic deposits include Midwest Lake (Denison Mines Corp. /Areva) and Cigar Lake (Cameco Corp.). Uranium is the principle commodity in the poly-metallic sub-type that includes variable amounts of Ni, Co, As and traces of Au, Pt, Cu and other elements.

High-grade uranium ore (> 1.00 wt% U_3O_8) in poly-metallic deposits is mantled by a medium to low grade zone (< 1.00 wt% U_3O_8). These deposits have mineralized roots extending downwards into major graphitic basement structures and upwards into the sandstone column. Typical poly-metallic deposits are associated with plume shaped halos of illite-kaolinite-chlorite alteration in the sediments. This surrounds the major ore controlling structures and can extend for several hundred metres above the deposit (Figure 8-2). Poly-metallic deposits are hosted by sandstone and conglomerate and occur within 25 to 50m of the unconformity (Jefferson et al., 2007).

Uranium minerals, generally pitchblende and coffinite, occur as fracture and breccia fillings and disseminations in elongate, prismatic-shaped or tabular zones hosted by sedimentary-metasedimentary rocks located below, above or across a major continental unconformity. Orebodies may be tabular, pencil shaped or irregular in shape extending as much as a few km in length. Most deposits are limited to less than a 100m below the unconformity. The Jabiluka and Eagle Point deposits, however, are concordant within the Lower Proterozoic host rocks and extend for several

hundred metres below the unconformity. Most deposits fill pore space or voids in breccias and vein stockworks. Some Saskatchewan deposits are exceptionally rich with areas of "massive" pitchblende/coffinite. Features such as drusy textures, crustification banding, colloform, botryoidal and dendritic textures are present in some deposits.

The mineralogy of these deposits is typically pitchblende (Th-poor uraninite), coffinite, uranophane, thucolite, brannerite, iron sulphides, native gold, Co-Ni arsenides and sulpharsenides, selenides, tellurides, vanadinites, jordesite (amorphous molybdenite), vanadates, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, native Ag and PGE. Some deposits are "simple" with only pitchblende and coffinite, while others are "complex" and contain Co-Ni arsenides and other metallic minerals.

The main exploration target in the Hook Property is the basement-type unconformity related uranium deposit. This type of basement hosted deposit has been found within the Athabasca Basin area to a depth of over 500 metres below the Athabasca unconformity (Figure 8-3).

The examples of the basement-type unconformity related uranium deposit on the east side of the Athabasca Basin are the Millennium deposit, the P-Patch Showing and the Eagle Point deposit. These deposits occur within the basement rocks which consist mainly of pelitic gneisses with variable graphite content, semi-pelitic gneiss, calc-silicate and pegmatites. On the west side of the Basin, the Arrow Deposit hosts mineralization up to 800 metres below the unconformity (NexGen website).

The uranium in the Millennium deposit and the P-Patch showing occurs within the foot-wall of strongly tectonized graphitic pelitic gneiss. Anomalous boron, in the form of dravite, and strong bleaching (sericite alteration) of the host rocks is typical for those deposits.

The Millennium deposit occurs within the steeply dipping NNE trending structure and the uranium mineralization was intersected to a depth of 250m below the unconformity. The published geological reserve is estimated at 19,370 tonnes contained U grading 2.3% U (Roy et. al., 2005).

The P-Patch deposit is located four km east of the Key Lake deposit. The deposit appears to be controlled by the intersection of a N-S trending EM conductor and ENE (N070) trending structure parallel to the main Key Lake deposit structure (Wheatley and Tan, 1998). The uranium mineralization was intersected at depths greater than 100m below the unconformity. The deposit is still being explored and the economic potential is unknown.

The Eagle Point deposit comprises of several ore zones of variable size. Very strong boron is also found in the hosting altered gneisses and pegmatite. As has been reported in other basement hosted unconformity type deposits, the ore zones do not contain high grade nickel and arsenic values but are considered "clean" compared to the mineralization located at the unconformity. The Athabasca sediments above this deposit have been completely removed. The Eagle Point South deposit is controlled by the major northeast trending Collins Bay thrust fault. The published reserve of the Eagle Point South is 28,850 tonnes contained U grading 1.39% U. The Eagle Point North is controlled by an ENE trending cross fault and the published reserve is 22,300 tonnes contained U grading 1.76% U. Uranium mineralization up to 300m below the surface has been reported.

The information concerning Millenium, P-Patch and Eagle Point deposits is not necessarily indicative of the nature of the mineralization on the Property. The relevance of the deposit information is simply to demonstrate that there are significant resources of basement-hosted uranium in the eastern part of the Athabasca Basin.

Figure 8-1 Schematic diagram showing the end member models of mono-metallic (left, e.g. McArthur River) and poly-metallic (right, e.g. Midwest) unconformity associated uranium deposits (from Jefferson et al., 2007)

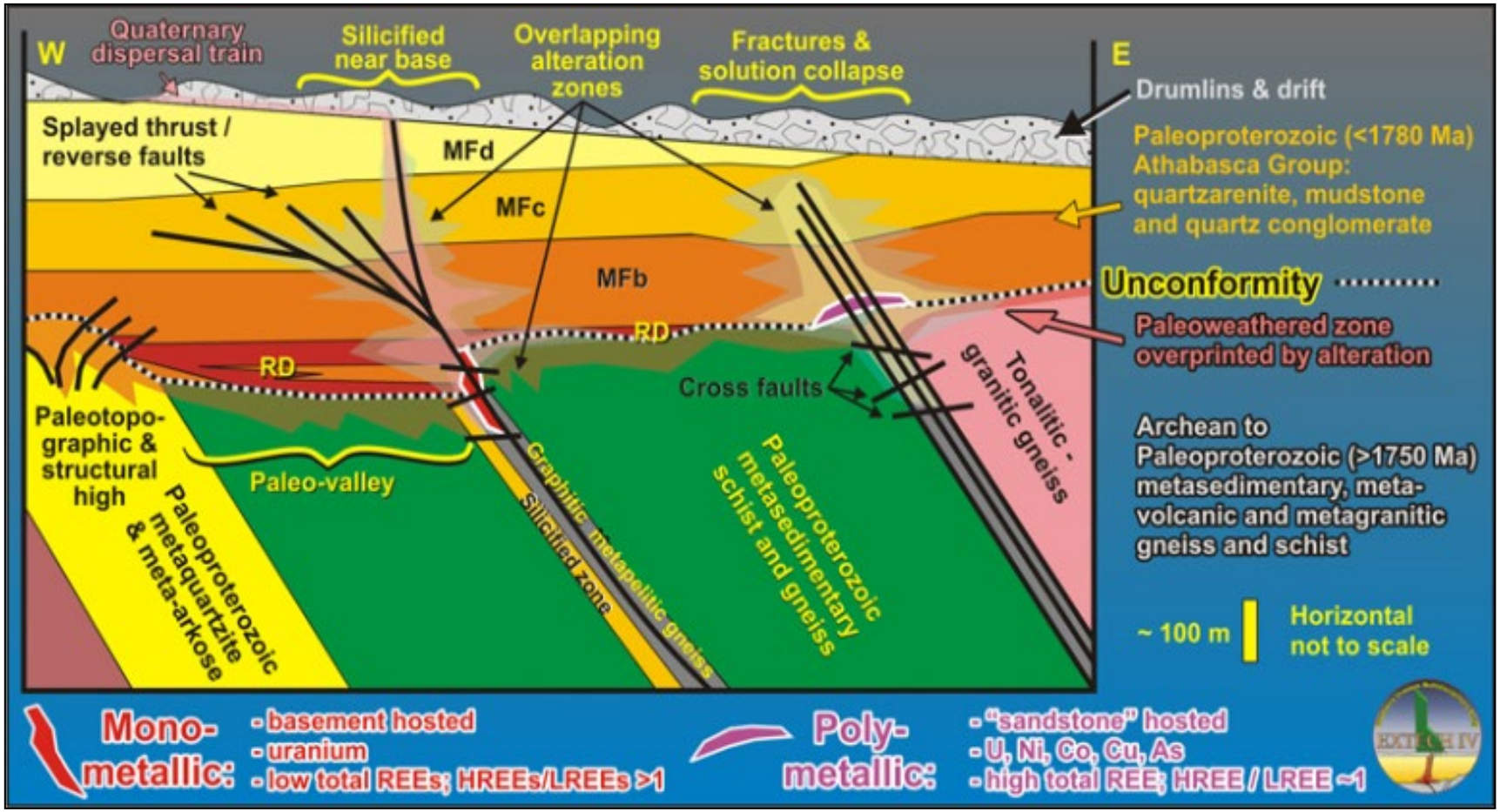


Figure 8-2 **End-member diagram showing the different alteration halos and clay mineralogy associated with quartz corroded and silicified unconformity hosted uranium deposits. Left: quartz corrosion (dissolution) and illite alteration overprinting regional dickite alteration as seen at Midwest and Cigar Lake. Right: silicification and chlorite-kaolinite rich halos overprinting regional illite and dickite alteration as seen at McArthur River (from Jefferson et al., 2007)**

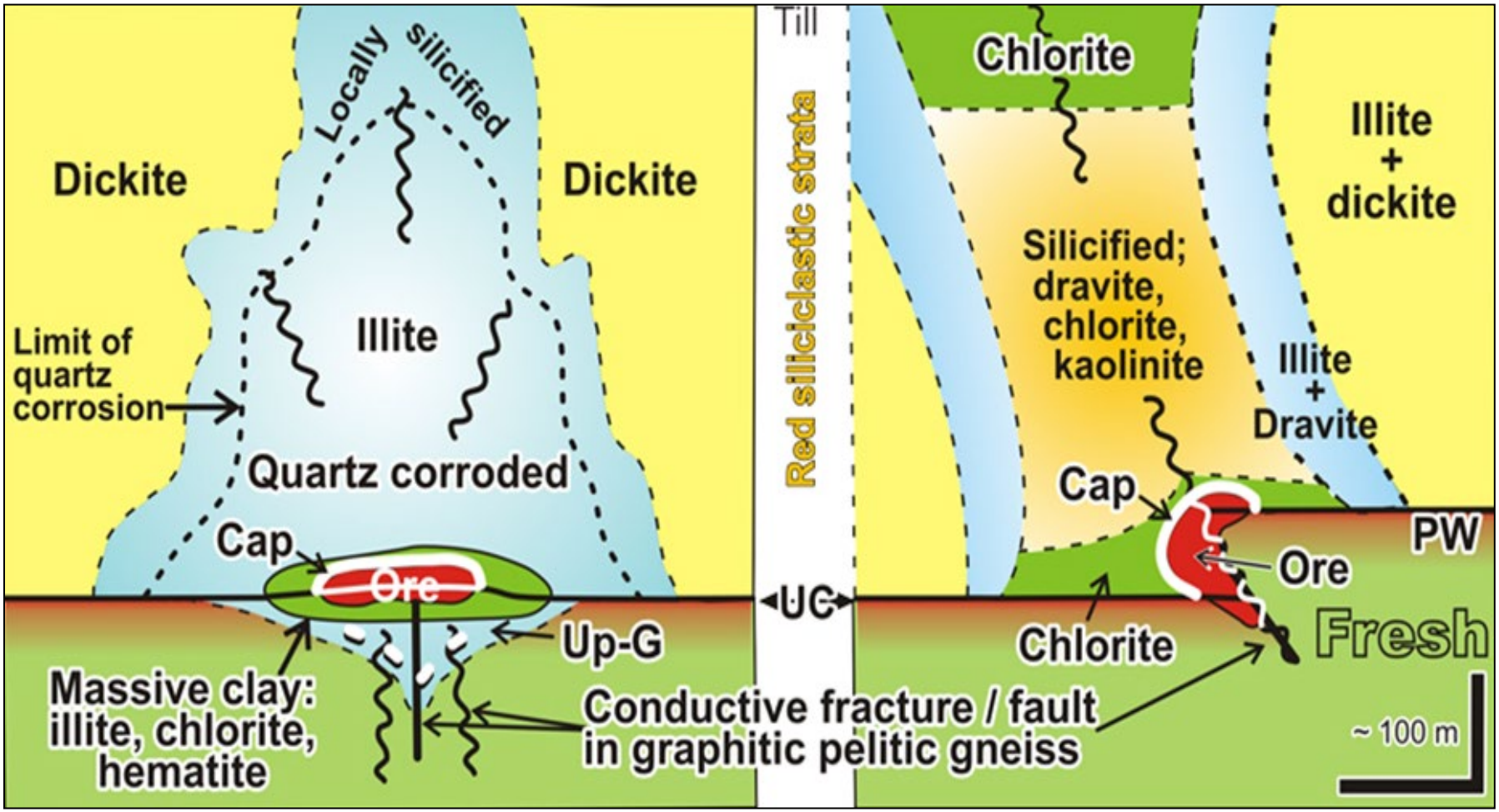
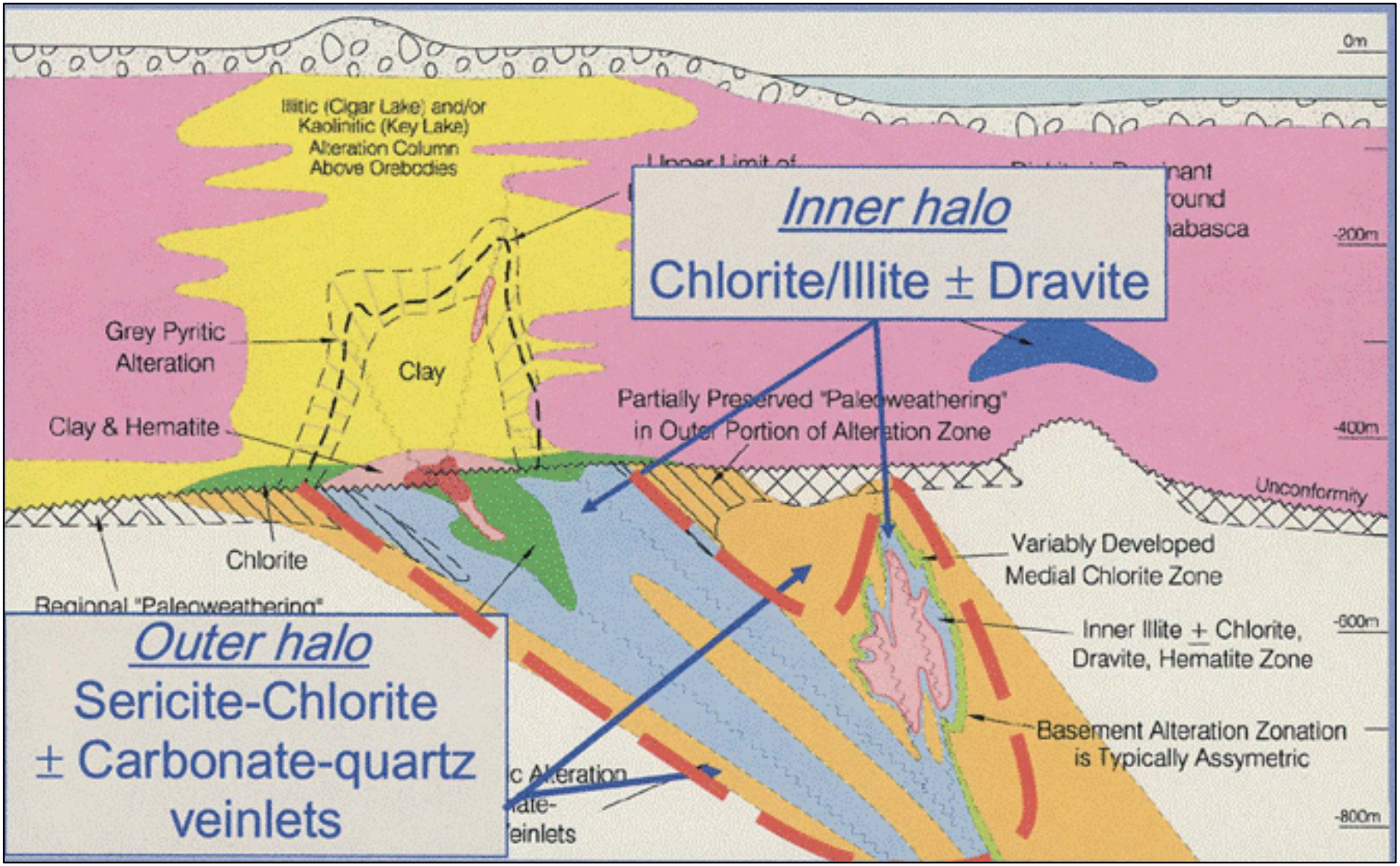


Figure 8-3 Schematic Diagram of a Basement-hosted Unconformity Uranium Deposit (from Tan and Wheatley, 2010). This model is based on the Millennium deposit, situated under 500m of sandstone.



9 EXPLORATION

The following is a description of surface exploration work completed by Baselode on the Hook Property to date. Drilling completed on the Property is described in Section 10.

9.1 Airborne Surveys

Since 2021, Baselode has carried out exploration consisting of a airborne gravity gradiometer surveys, an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, an airborne MagnetoTellurics (MT) survey, a ground based radiometric and boulder prospecting program, ground-based gravity surveys, and ground based ambient noise tomography (ANT) surveys. Diamond drilling programs have tested several target areas on the Hook Project with the ACKIO Prospect being discovered in September 2021.
In 2021 Baselode commissioned CGG Canada Services Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario, to carry out an airborne Gravity Gradiometer survey (see report MAW03329). A total of 1,751 line-kilometers of geophysical data were acquired within an area measuring 546 km^2. The Gravity Gradiometer survey results highlight several gravity low anomalies which may indicate the presence of hydrothermal alteration related to the formation of unconformity related uranium deposits (Figure 9-1).

In 2021, Baselode commissioned Special Projects Inc. of Calgary, Alberta, to carry out a fixed wing, airborne radiometric and magnetic survey (see report MAW03530). A total of 9,493.0 line-kilometers of geophysical data was acquired over the Project area (Figure 8). The Airborne Radiometric Survey results highlighted several radiometric high anomalies. These anomalies indicate the presence of elevated Uranium and Thorium, which are interpreted to represent boulder trains or outcrops. The Airborne Magnetic Survey results reveal prominent litho-structural discontinuity associated with the Geikie River. South of the river the structural fabric is NE-SW trending and highly linear. North of the river the structural fabric is complex and characterized by mesoscale folds. The transition at the Geikie River is thought to represent a strain discontinuity. Also evident in the magnetic data are a series of NNW-SSE Tabbernor faults which prominently cross-cut the project.

In 2022, two airborne surveys were completed, electromagnetic and magnetic ("**MT**") and Gravity Gradiometer, alongside a Diamond Drill program (see reports MAW03782, MAW03953, and MAW03946). The helicopter-borne MT survey conducted by Expert Geophysics Ltd. ("**EGL**") of Aurora, Ontario obtained a total of 1,429 line-kilometres of geophysical data covering the project area. The MT survey results did not produce conductive anomalies consistent with the presence of graphitic metasediments or structures. Trends of higher conductivity track well with interpreted structures from a previous airborne gravity survey. The following Airborne Gravity Gradiometer survey was conducted by Xcalibur Multiphysics Ltd. ("**Xcalibur**") of Mississauga, Ontario and acquired a total of 820 line-kilometres of geophysical data. The Gravity Gradiometer survey results highlighted several gravity low anomalies which may indicate the presence of hydrothermal alteration related to the formation of unconformity-related uranium deposits.

Figure 9-1 2021 Airborne Radiometric Survey Results - Uranium

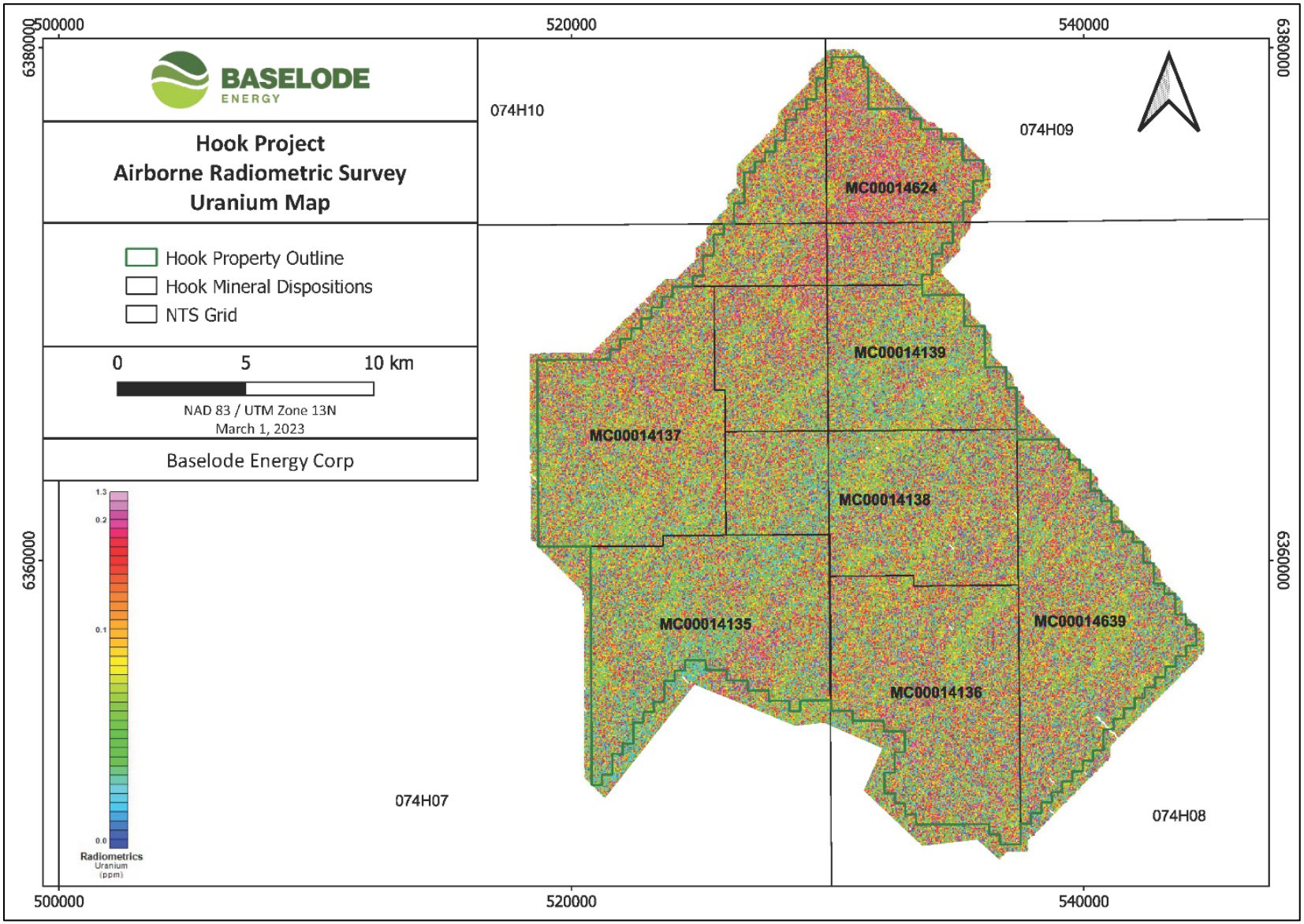


Figure 9-2 2021 Airborne Total Magnetic Intensity Map

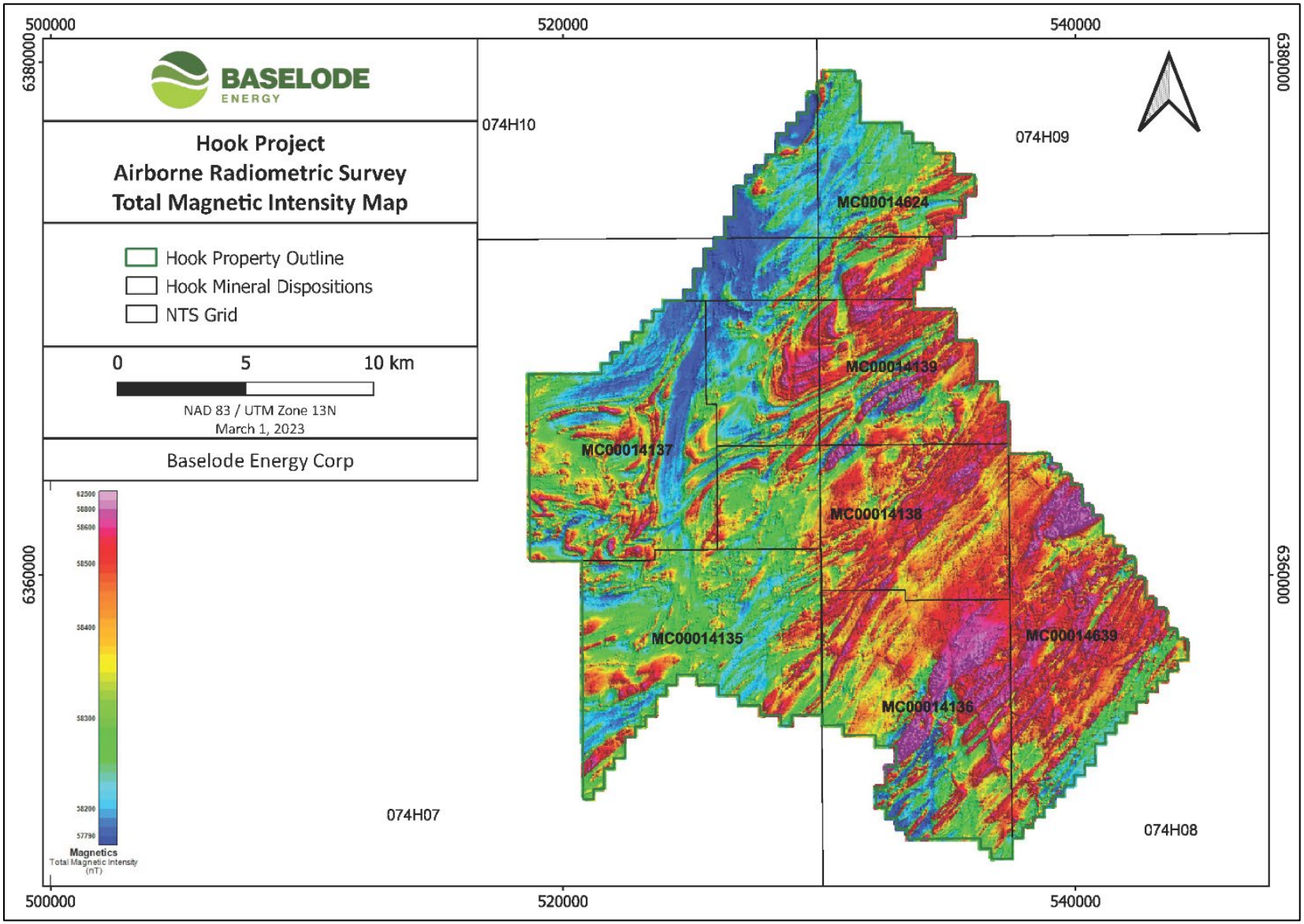


Figure 9-3 2021 Airborne Enhanced Vertical Gravity Gradient Map

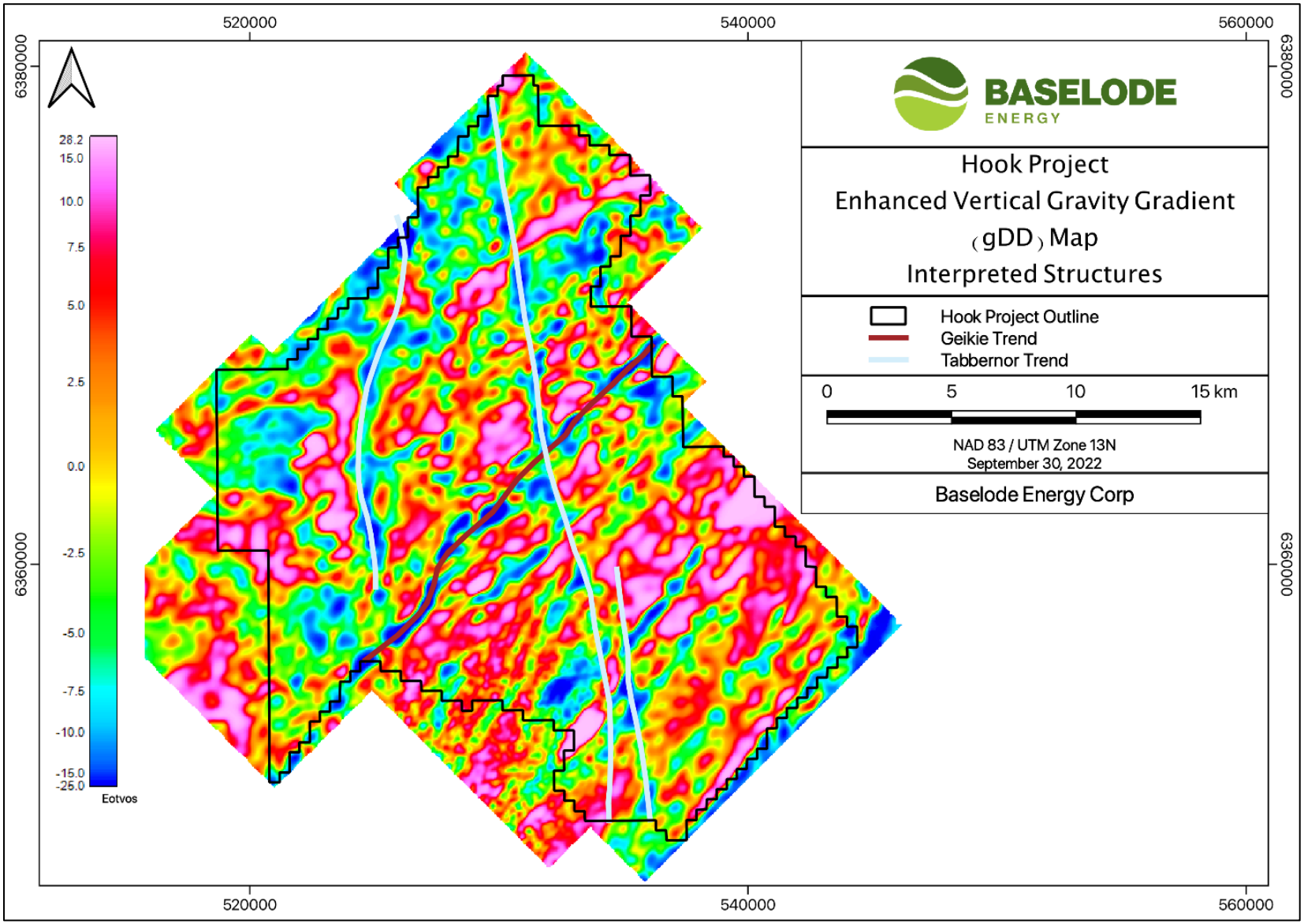


Figure 9-4 2022 Airborne MagnetoTellurics (Apparent Conductivity) Map

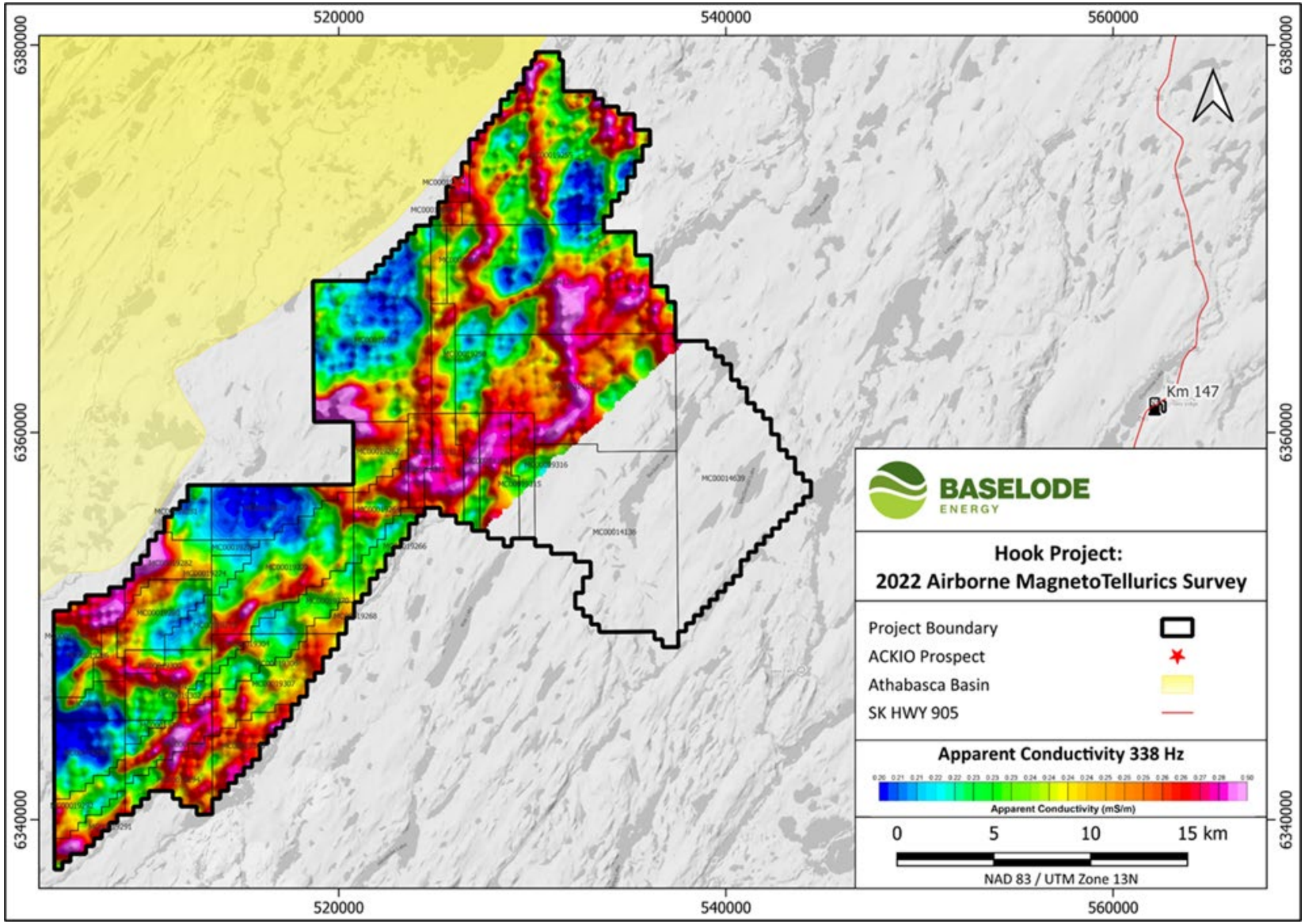
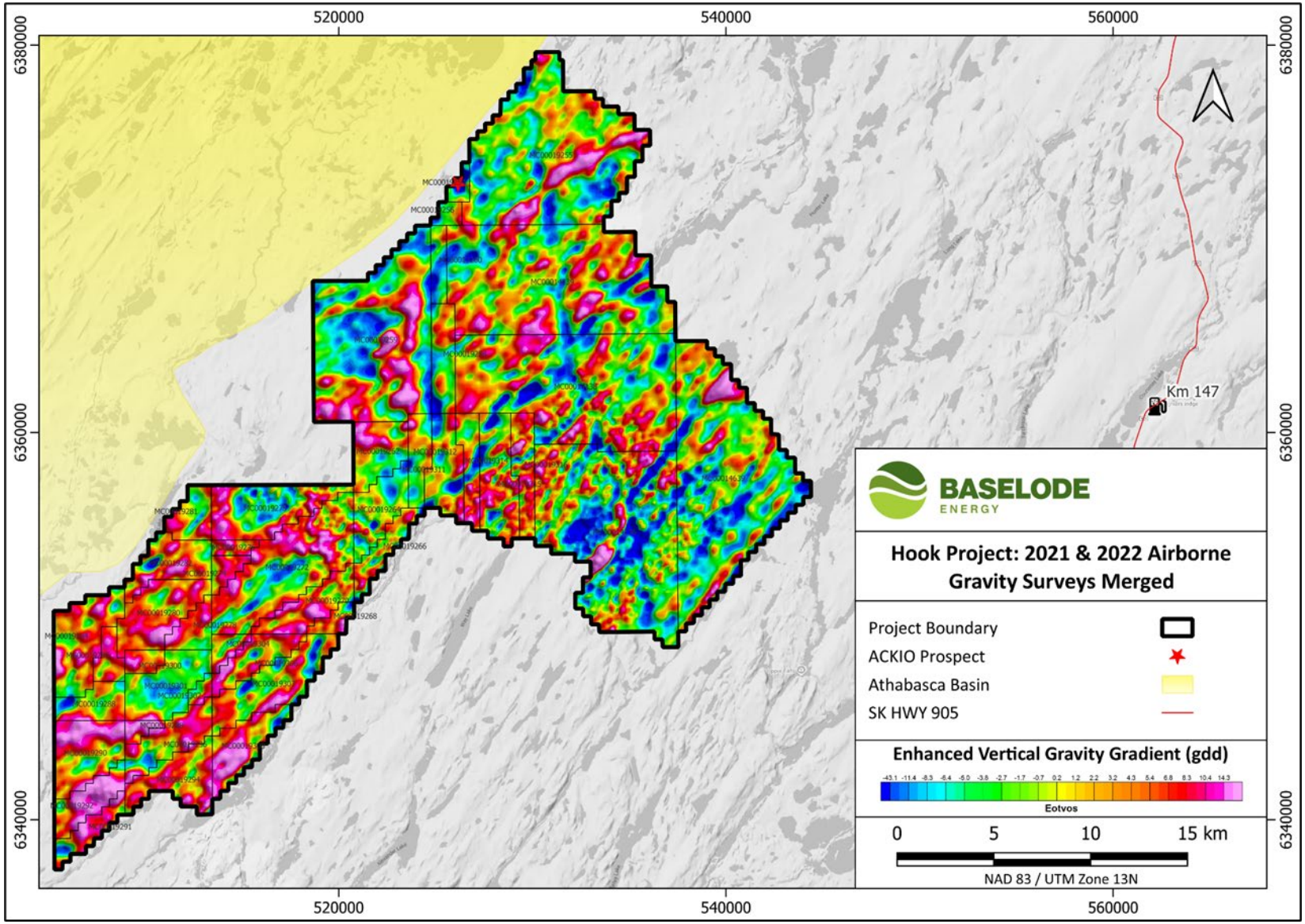


Figure 9-5 Merged 2021 and 2022 Airborne Enhanced Vertical Gravity Gradient Map



9.2 Ground Surveys

In 2021, Baselode conducted a 12-day helicopter-assisted mapping and prospecting program. Surface prospecting identified several radioactive outcrops, including one with a scintillometer reading of over 40,000 cps. Five samples collected from this site returned elevated uranium and rare earth element concentrations, with the highest assay results being 2.512 wt% U_3O_8 and 2.86% total rare earth oxides (TREO), and a second sample yielding 2.064 wt% U_3O_8 and 2.74% TREO.

In 2024, an ExoSphere Ambient Noise Tomography ("**ANT**") survey was completed over the Hook project by Baselode Energy Corp. employees utilizing Fleet Space Technologies Pty Ltd. ("**Fleet**") of Adelaide, Australia, products during the period of May 1st to May 26th, 2024. Data was collected using 64 geodes plus spares enabled for real-time data acquisition and uplink, including live survey monitoring tools via ExoSphere Cloud interface. The passive seismic data was then processed for 3D shear wave velocity models. A total of 3 ANT surveys (Figures xx) were conducted over the survey period.

Also in 2024, a ground gravity survey was completed MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd during the period of May 12th to June 4th, 2024. Positional data was collected using roving Spectra Precision SP80/85 model Global Navigation Survey System receivers, with a Spectra SP90 dual frequency, multi-constellation Real-Time Kinematic GNSS base station. The survey was conducted using LaCoste & Romberg digital gravity meters and all gravity readings were taken within loops to and from a temporary gravity base that was tied to a fixed base in Points North, Saskatchewan. The positional and gravity base stations were established within the survey area by recording static GPS data and then post-processed from control monument 94V064 at Wollaston Lake to the Points North GPS base.

A total of 3,388 unique individual gravity stations and 113 repeats of geophysical data were collected over a 200 m line-spaced, 100 m station-spaced virtual grid. Later infill brought line spacing to 100 m in local areas.

Figure 9-6 2024 Ambient Noise Tomography Survey Location Map

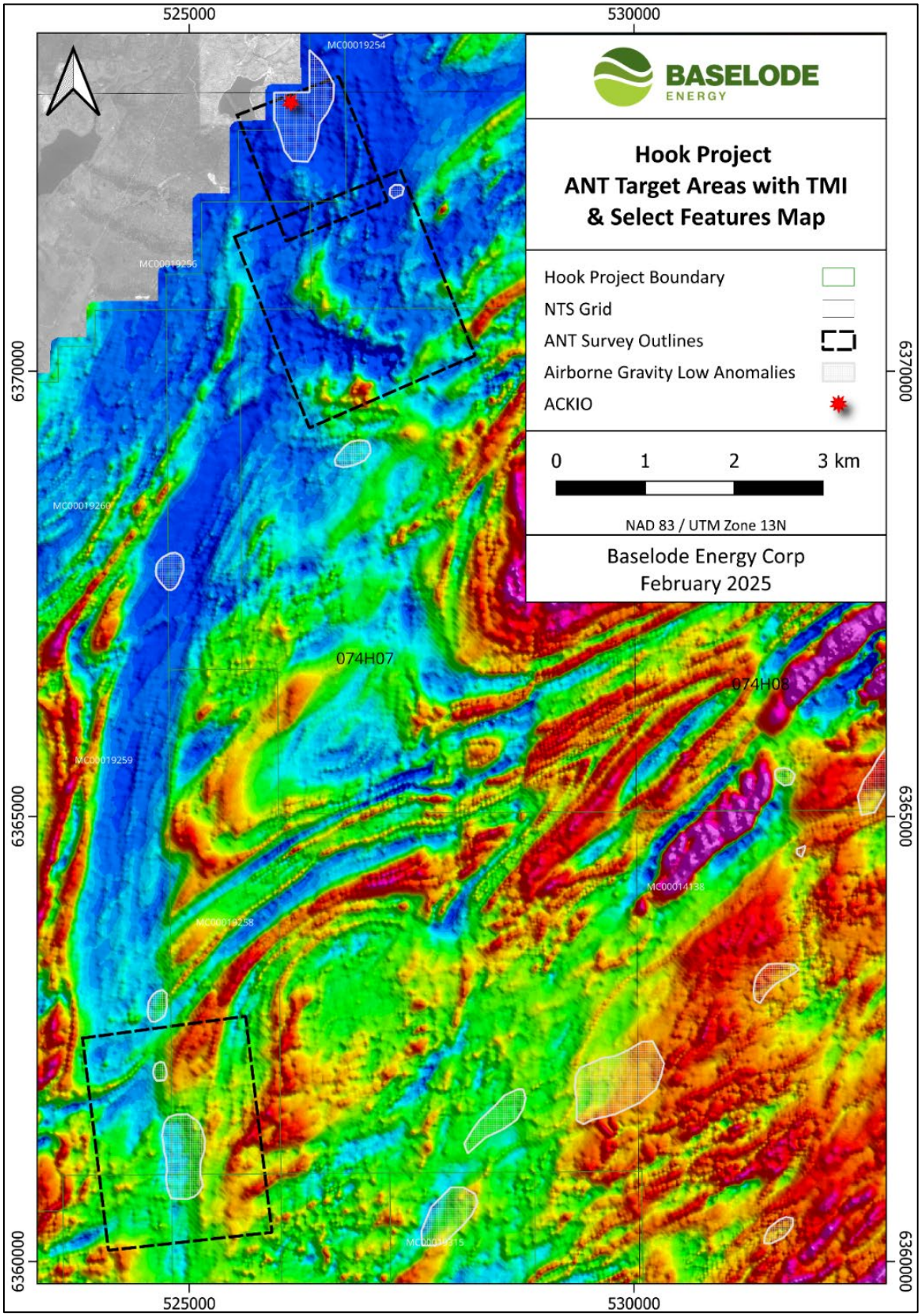
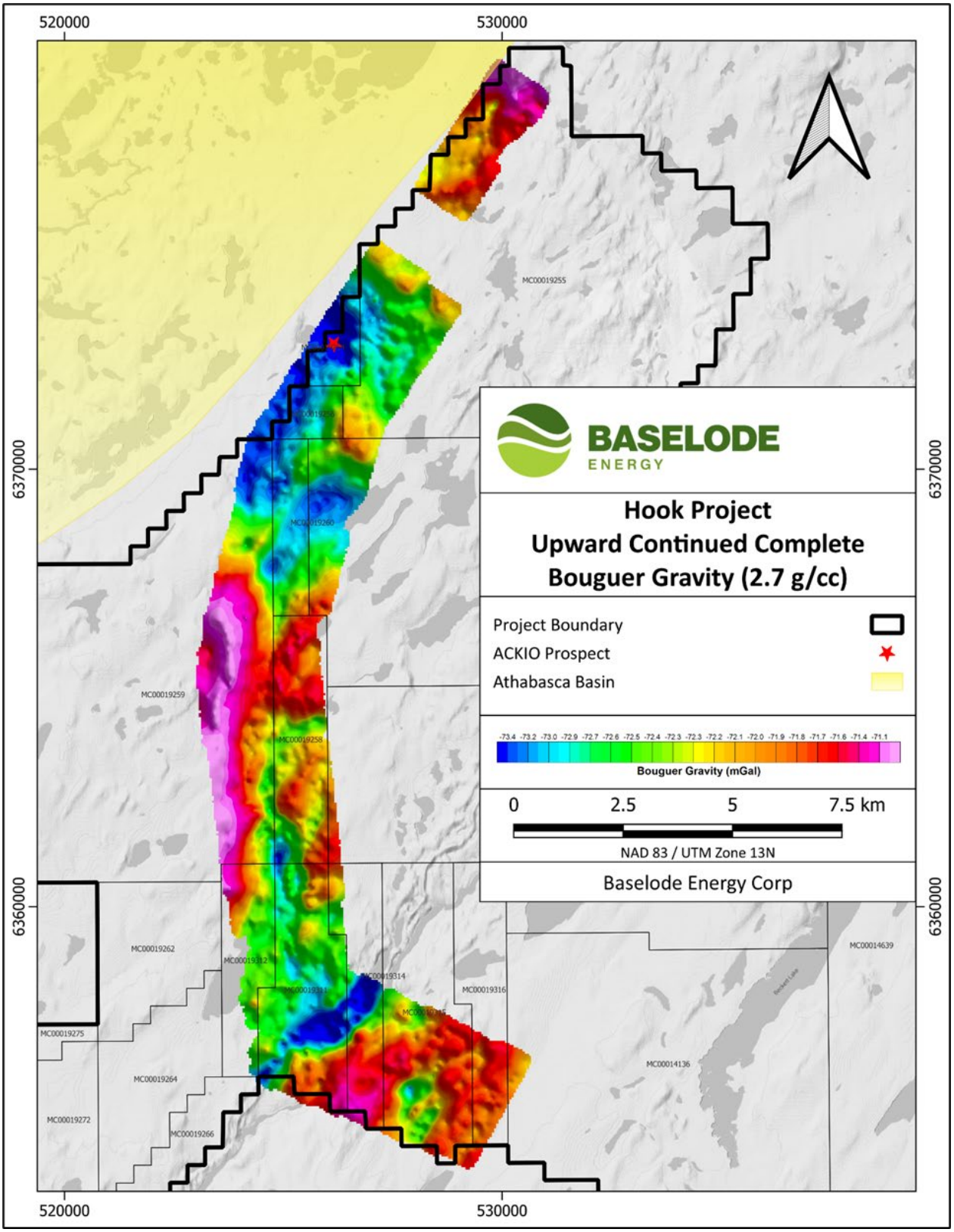


Figure 9-7 2024 Ground Gravity Survey Results Map

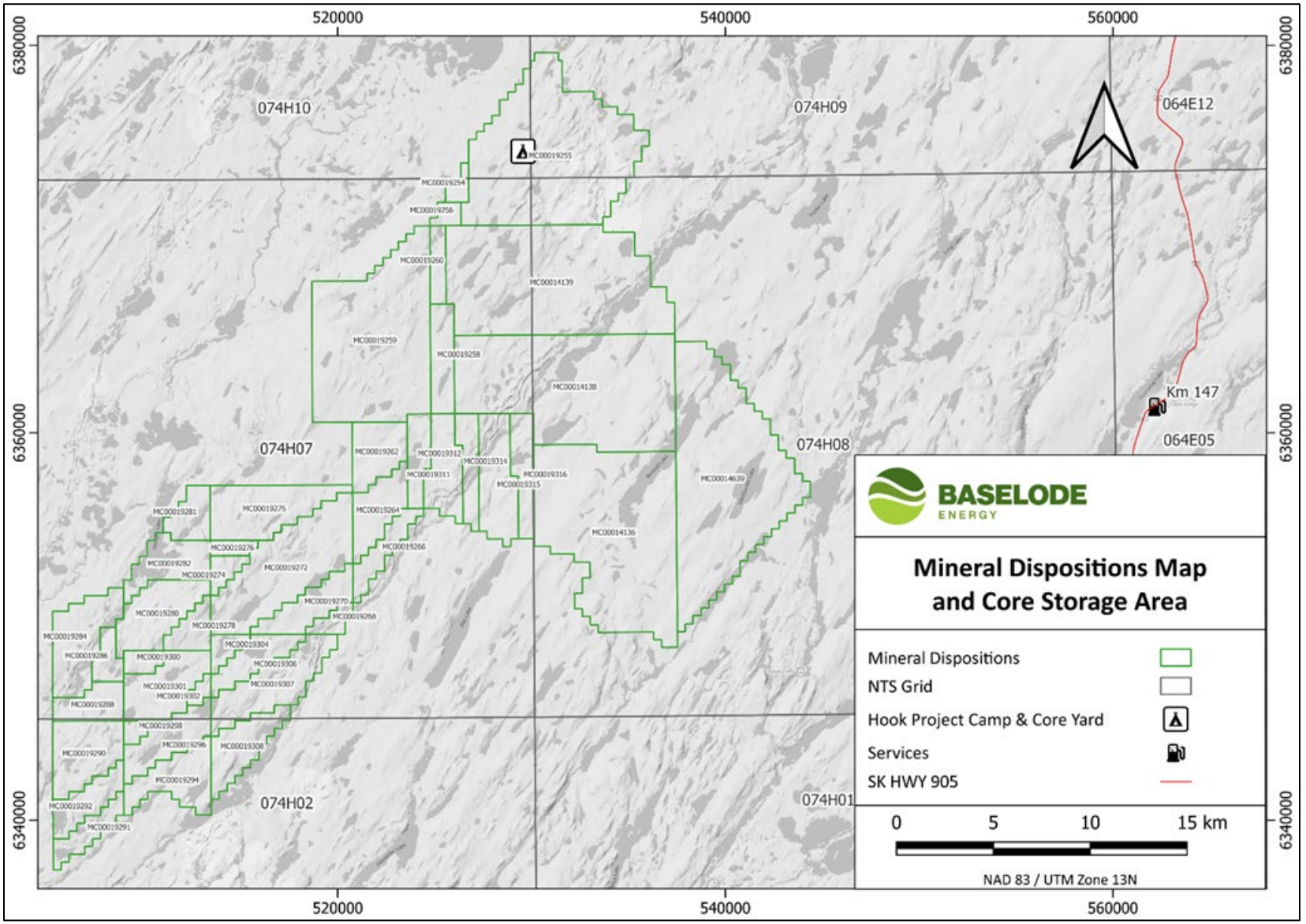


10 DRILLING

The following is a description of diamond drill programs completed on the Hook Property by Baselode from 2021 to 2024. A total of 5,187 metres of diamond drilling in 12 completed and 2 abandoned holes was done in 2021, a total of 22,485 metres of drilling in 78 drill holes was done in 2022, a total of 7,513 metres for 37 holes were done in 2023, and a total of 12,506.41 metres from 43 completed and 3 abandoned drill holes were done in 2024, for a total of 47691 metres in 170 completed holes.

Core from the drill programs is located immediately south of the temporary camp at the north end of the property (Figure 10-1).

Figure 10-1 Location of Core Storage Site for Hook Project



10.1 2021 Diamond Drill Program

Diamond drilling consisted of 5,187 metres of diamond drilling across 12 completed and 2 abandoned holes. Two key areas were targeted: Beckett and ACKIO. At the Beckett Target Area, seven holes (six completed and one abandoned) were drilled, totaling 2,070 metres. At Beckett, several drill holes intersected elevated radioactivity associated with granitic pegmatites, with numerous samples returning uranium concentrations above 100 ppm U_3O_8. These pegmatites accounted for roughly 34% of the total metres drilled at Beckett and are believed to explain the coincident gravity low anomaly in the area. At the ACKIO Target Area, five holes (four completed and one abandoned) were drilled for a total of 1,611 metres. Drilling at ACKIO successfully intersected multiple zones of uranium mineralization, with the standout result from hole AK21-001 (formerly HK21-007), which returned 0.14% U_3O_8 over 11.1 metres, including 0.33% U_3O_8 over 1.5 metres. Mineralization is hosted in altered and structurally complex basement rocks, often associated with chlorite, hematite and clay alteration. These results confirmed a new basement-hosted uranium discovery at ACKIO.

Table 10-1 2021 Drillhole Information

Hole Number	Target Area	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (mASL)	Azi (“°”)	Dip (“°”)	Start (yyyy/mm/dd)	Finish (yyyy/mm/dd)	EOH (m)
HK21-001	Beckett	532270	6355205	481	135	-60	2021/08/27	2021/08/30	339
HK21-002	Beckett	532270	6355205	481	145	-45	2021/08/30	2021/09/03	318
HK21-003	Beckett	532445	6355065	491	132	-60	2021/09/03	2021/09/09	480
HK21-004	Beckett	532620	6354940	479	137	-60	2021/09/09	2021/09/12	270
HK21-005	Beckett	532900	6355400	478	135	-60	2021/09/12	2021/09/17	363
HK21-006	Beckett	534121	6355758	470	118	-60	2021/09/17	2021/09/18	93
HK21-006A	Beckett	534121	6355758	470	118	-60	2021/09/18	2021/09/21	207
AK21-001	ACKIO	526245	6372955	467	270	-60	2021/09/21	2021/09/26	471
AK21-002	ACKIO	526245	6372955	468	270	-85	2021/09/27	2021/09/28	42
AK21-002A	ACKIO	526245	6372955	468	270	-85	2021/09/28	2021/10/02	357
AK21-003	ACKIO	526245	6372955	468	270	-45	2021/10/03	2021/10/06	360
AK21-004	ACKIO	526135	6372955	479	270	-85	2021/10/06	2021/10/11	381

NOTE: GPS datum for all drill holes is NAD83 UTM 13N.

Figure 10-2 2021 Drill Target Areas

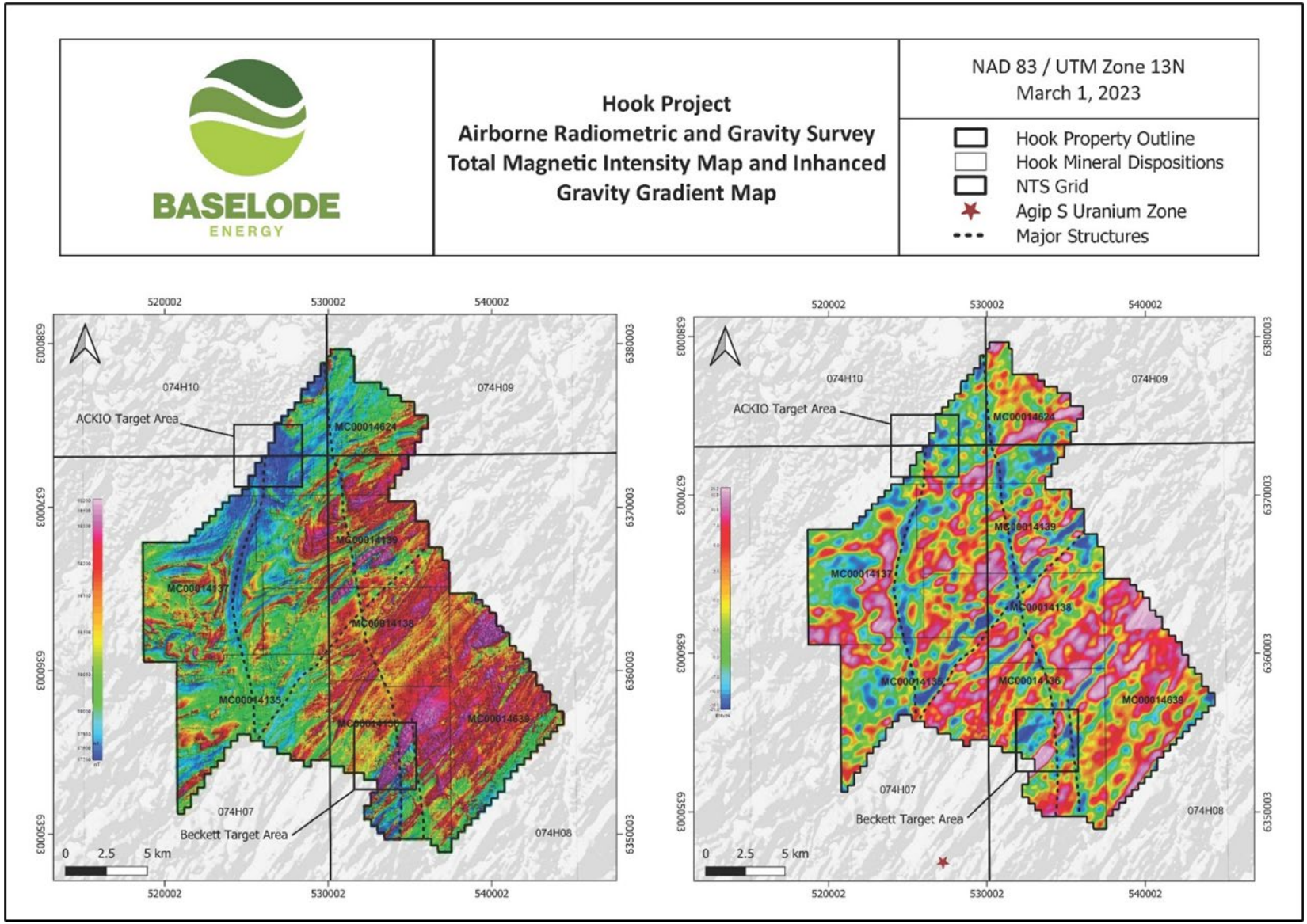
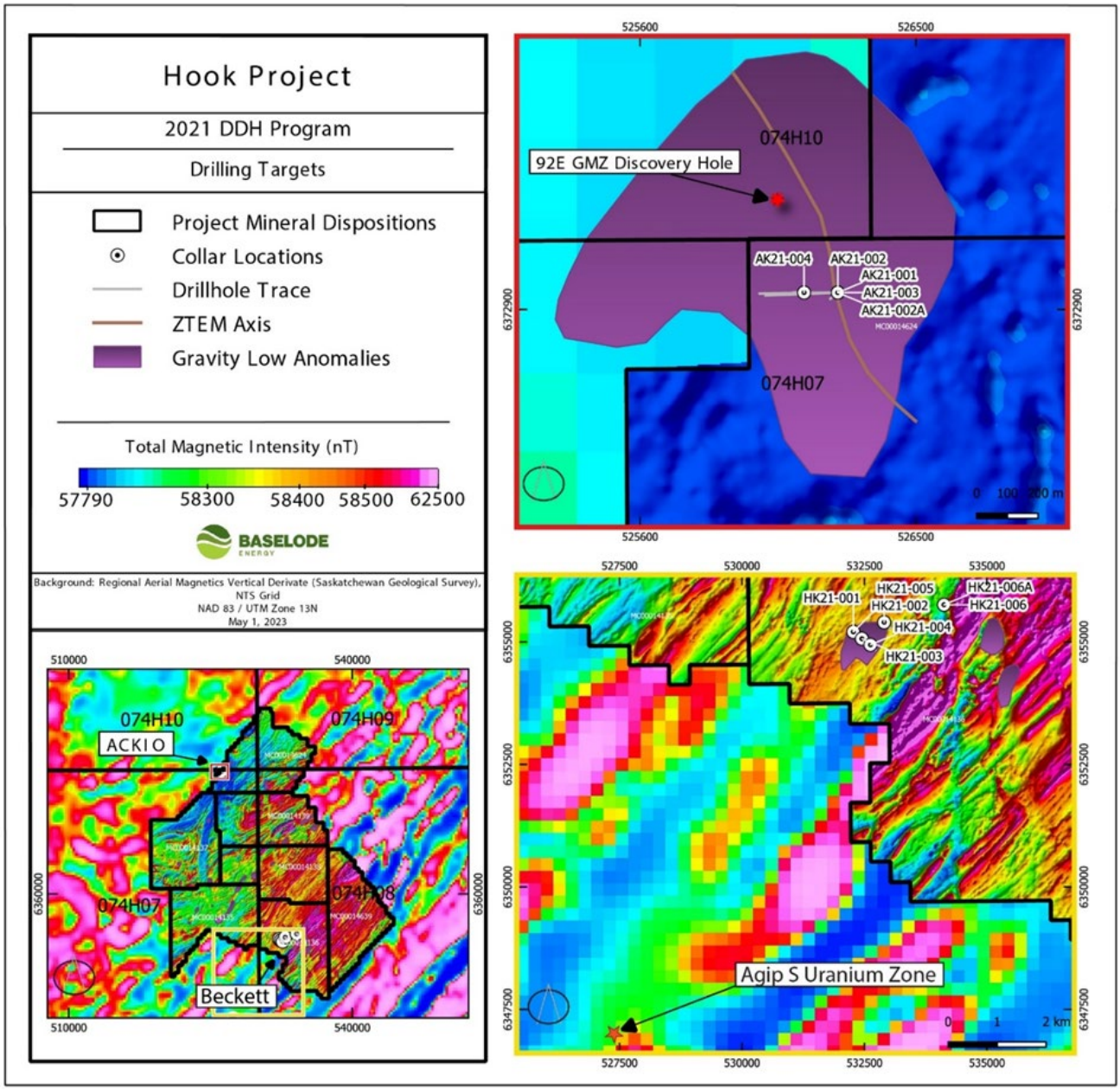


Figure 10-3 2021 Drill Collar Locations



10.1.1 2021 Drill Results

HK21-001 DDH Summary

After 6.2 m of overburden HK21-001 intersected a hornblende diorite gneiss, with metre-scale pegmatite intrusions of varying thicknesses, to the end of hole at a depth of 339.0 m.

The hornblende diorite gneiss is dark grey-green to black in colour. It is fine-grained, with interchanging bands of hematite and plagioclase throughout, and exhibits evidence of anatectic melt. There is hematite alteration of varying intensities and local patches of chlorite alteration. The pegmatites are phaneritic and composed of quartz, plagioclase, actinolite, and k-feldspar. Some pegmatites are fractured with hematite fill.

HK21-002 DDH Summary

After 8.95 m of overburden HK21-002 intersected a hornblende diorite gneiss, with metre-scale pegmatite intrusions of varying thicknesses, to the end of hole at a depth of 318.0 m.

The hornblende diorite gneiss is black in colour and it is heterogeneous in composition with hornblende and quartz being the most abundant minerals. Weak to moderate chlorite, hematite, and clay alterations were observed throughout the unit. The pegmatite inclusions are pink to red in colour, phaneritic texture, and often fractured with hematite fill. Pegmatites are pink to red in colour and composed of quartz, plagioclase, and k-feldspar. Intervals of pegmatite have higher scintillometer readings than surrounding rock.

HK21-003 DDH Summary

After 11.3 m of overburden, HK21-003 intersected a pegmatite intrusion, the first of numerous pegmatite intrusions intersected in the drill hole, to a depth of 25.3 m. Following this is a hornblende diorite gneiss to a depth of 159.5 m. A granodiorite gneiss follows to a depth of 313.9 m and is crosscut by a large pegmatite intrusion from 242.95 m to 292.5 m. Another interval of hornblende diorite gneiss is intersected to a depth of 409.4 m and finally a metasedimentary sequence to the end of hole at a depth of 480.0 m.

The hornblende diorite gneiss intervals are dark grey to dark green in colour and they are dominantly diorite to quartz-diorite but range in composition from granodioritic to gabbroic. The main mineral assemblage consists of plagioclase, hornblende, biotite, k-feldspar, quartz, and trace amounts of magnetite. Intervals of this unit are fine-grained and well-foliated. From 126.4 m to 129.2 m the core is highly fractured and displays evidence of a fault. Intervals of granodiorite gneiss are grey to dark grey in colour and composed of quartz, plagioclase, k-feldspar, hornblende, magnetite, and biotite. Intervals of this unit are well-foliated and fine-grained, but magnetite crystals range in size from 1 to 4 mm throughout. The metasedimentary sequence is composed of a grey to dark grey semi-pelitic gneiss with mineral assemblage of quartz, biotite, feldspar, and magnetite. The sequence is well-foliated and shows no signs of alteration. Pegmatite intrusions are generally similar being white to pink in colour with some having a darker shade of red due to hematite alteration and staining through fracturing. The pegmatites have a syenogranitic composition and are phaneritic in texture. From 370.5 m to 379.0 m there is strong fracturing and strong hematite alteration to the pegmatite suggesting the presence of a fault.

HK21-004 DDH Summary

After 15.0 m of overburden HK21-004 intersected alternating units of hornblende diorite gneiss and granodiorite gneiss with gradational contacts between the compositionally variable gneisses to the end of hole at a depth of 270.0 m. Numerous pegmatite intrusions of cm to m scale are intersected by the drill hole with the largest intervals occurring between 163.0 m to 245.4 m.

Intervals of hornblende diorite gneiss and granodiorite gneiss have a similar mineral assemblage consisting of quartz, plagioclase, hornblende, k-feldspar, biotite, and magnetite with a difference of percent composition of the minerals. Both units exhibit well-developed foliation, range in colour from shades of grey to black, and have weak, foliation-controlled hematite alteration throughout. Two faulted zones were identified at 22.3 m to 32.0 m and 85.7 m to 87.3 m where the core is highly fractured. Pegmatite intrusions are various shades of pink in colour and syenogranitic in composition. They are very coarse-grained and often fractured with hematite-fill and hematite staining around crystals.

HK21-005 DDH Summary

After 9.0 m of overburden, HK21-005 intersected a fold as the drill hole entered a metasedimentary unit, followed by a hornblende diorite gneiss, and back into a metasedimentary unit. Numerous cm to m scale pegmatite intrusions were intersected with the drill hole to the end of hole at 363.0 m. Multiple intervals of hematite and limonite alteration associated with strong fracturing and faulting were encountered throughout as well.

The metasedimentary unit is composed of banded pink, green, and grey semi-pelitic gneiss with mineral composition of quartz, hornblende, biotite, and magnetite. The hornblende diorite gneiss has maroon and green-black bands and is composed of hornblende, plagioclase, and quartz. Pegmatite inclusions are pink in colour with syenogranitic composition and are commonly associated with fracturing and hematite staining in and around crystals.

HK21-006 DDH Summary

After 13.5 m of overburden a metasedimentary sequence was intersected until 65.0 m where the hole was lost due to driller error

HK21-006A DDH Summary

After 13.8 m of overburden, HK21-006 intersected a metasedimentary sequence to a depth of 114.0 m, followed by alternating units of an intrusive package to the end of hole at a depth of 207.0 m. The intrusive package consists of granite and leucogabbro. Several cm to m scale pegmatite intrusions are intersected in the drill hole as well as cm-scale carbonate veins.

The metasedimentary sequence is composed of dark grey semi-pelite with mineral assemblage of quartz, biotite, feldspar, amphibole, magnetite, and sub-mm scale garnet. It is well-foliated and has varying concentrations of banding throughout. The intrusive package is heterogeneous, ranging between tonalite, granite, granodiorite, gabbro, and anorthosite with gradational transition between the different compositions. Granite is pink in colour and syenogranitic in composition. Leucogabbro is white to grey in colour and composed of plagioclase, hornblende, quartz, k-feldspar, and pyrite. Pegmatite inclusions are pink in colour with syenogranitic composition.

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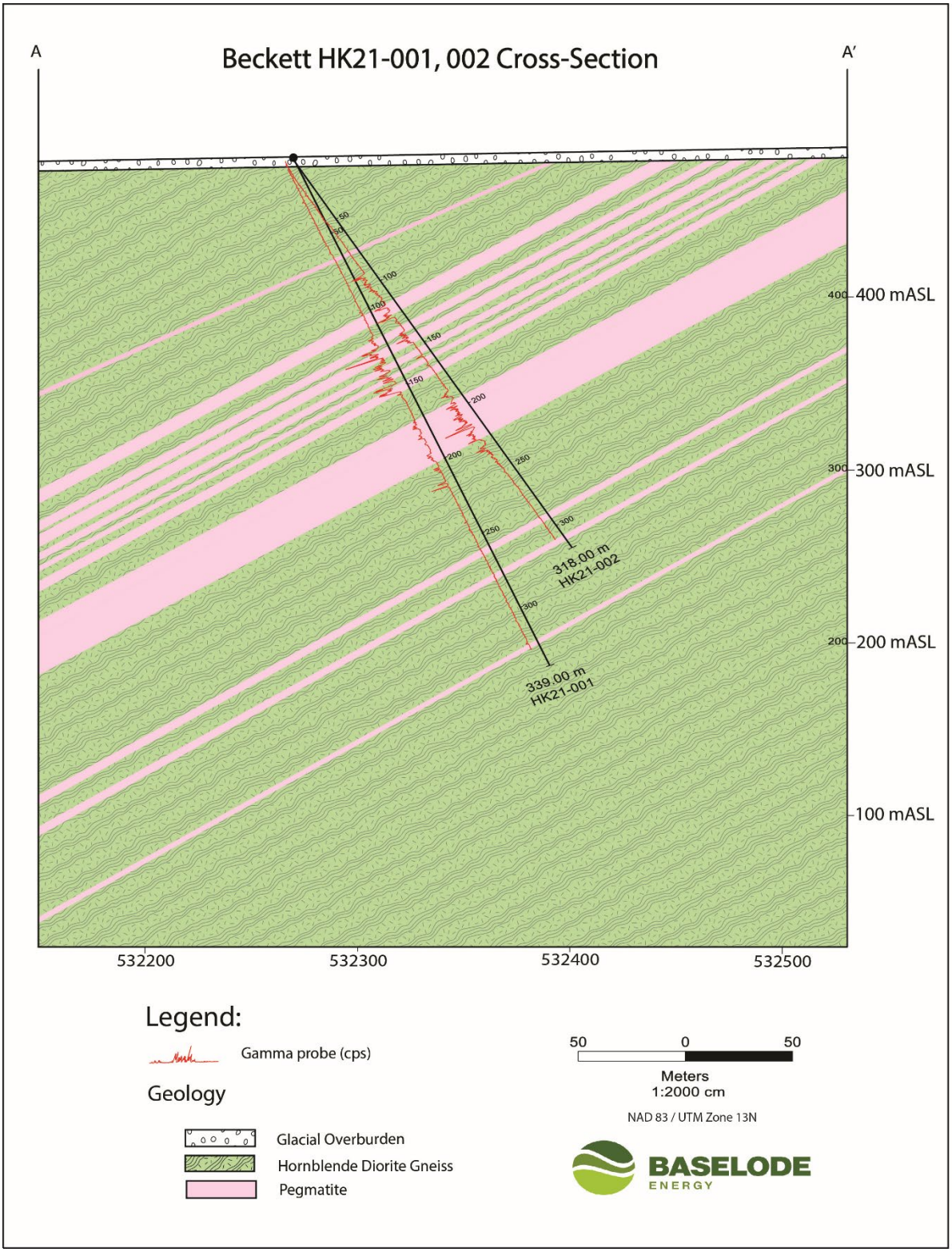
Figure 10-4 Beckett Target Area Cross Section



AK21-001 DDH Summary

After 33.9 m of overburden, AK21-001 intersected Manitou Falls (“MF”) sandstone to a depth of 59.7 m. Below this unit is a hematite chlorite breccia ("Hem Chl Bx”) from 59.7 m to a depth of 94.3 m. This unit was followed by a metasedimentary sequence to a depth of 120.8 m. A sequence of clay from 120.8 m to 128.0 m transitions into a mineralized fault zone from 128.0 m to a depth of 150.3 m. A series of mafic and mixed intermediate intrusive rock units follow this fault zone to the end of the hole to a depth of 471m.

Cross-bedded MF sandstone from 33.9 m to 59.7 m is composed of polymictic conglomerate. This interval is variably altered, with late hematite and chlorite localized near 51.0 m. Below the sandstone interval, AK21-001 intersected hem chl bx to a depth of 94.3 m. This interval is strongly altered by chlorite with hematite halos along foliation and in fractures.

A metasedimentary sequence follows the base of the hem chl bx and extends to a depth of 120.8 m. This sequence is a chlorite-rich pelitic gneiss which has undergone textural destruction from intense alteration. Massive chlorite alters the interval with strong ductile shearing throughout, but a parallel foliation remains visible. Multiphasic veining comprises a druzy quartz vein network throughout the interval. Complete clay alteration of grains containing druzy quartz and druzy potassium feldspar (“K-feldspar”).

A clay interval from 120.8 m to a depth of 128.0 m presents strong chloritization with local (detrital) quartz-rich bands. This clay interval is followed by a fault zone from 128.0 m to 150.3 m which is described as a mineralized brittle-reactivated shear zone. Visible mineralization is seen occurring as disseminated uraninite, secondary yellow uranophane(?) occurring as both fracture and foliation-controlled blebs. Intervals of elevated radioactivity were measured from 300 – 10,000 counts per second (“CPS”).

Following the fault zone is a mafic rock sequence from 150.3 m to a depth of 254.9 m. This mafic sequence has strong chlorite alteration, weak mineral-controlled clay alteration, fracture fill limonite, and fractures with black chlorite fill. Altered mixed intrusive rock follows the mafic sequence from 254.9 m to a depth of 288.2 m. This crystalline dominantly mafic interval is comprised of actinolite, feldspar, and quartz. Chlorite alteration is pervasive throughout but varies in intensity with patches of moderate to strong hematite alteration. A mafic rock interval follows the altered mixed intrusive rock interval from 288.2 m to a depth of 366.1 m. This interval is a crystalline green red altered mafic unit with trace chlorite alteration along the above contact. Following the mafic rock interval from 366.1 m to 451.3 m is an interval of mixed intrusive rock containing patchy hematite alteration ranging from weak to moderate and both mineral and fracture-controlled disseminated limonite. From 366.1.6 m to 373.1 m, the interval is quite felsic in composition and appears to be strongly silicified and hematite stained. A weakly foliated mafic interval follows from 373.1 m to the end of the hole at 471.0 m. Trace hematite alteration and crystalline quartz blebs were observed at the lithology contact.

AK21-002A DDH Summary

After 27.0 m of overburden, AK21-002A intersected MF sandstone to a depth of 55.0 m. The MF sandstone lies uncomformably above a hem chl bx interval which extends to a depth of 76.8 m that is then followed by a metasedimentary interval from 76.8 m to 91 m. From 91 m to 132.8 m another hem chl bx interval was observed. A mixed intermediate and mafic sequence follows from 132.8 m to the end of the hole at a depth 357.0 m.

Cross-bedded MF sandstone was intersected at the base of the overburden to a depth of 55.0 m. This interval contains conglomeratic bands throughout that are sub-rounded to sub-angular. Below the sandstone is a strongly altered and foliated hem chl bx interval that contains fractures. Within this interval, from 76.8 m to 91.0 m, deformation is ductile and the alteration is dominated by chlorite. Quartz and hematite observed from 111.0 m to a depth of 115.0 m, possible fault zone with vuggy quartz flooding. The hem chl bx package extends to a depth of 132.8 m.

From 132.8 m to 212.0 m a mixed intermediate intrusive layer comprised of alternating units of mafic and intermediate rock. The entire package contains strong chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration with patches of strong silicification. Intermediate rock is follows from 212.0 m to 243.0 m and is dominantly mafic with granitic blebs. The interval contains quartz in gneissic bands throughout. This interval is completely altered with chlorite and overprinted by weak, foliation-controlled hematite. Disseminated pyrite cubes are pervasive throughout the interval and exist locally in chlorite bands. A mafic interval from 243.0 m to 281.0 m is described as strongly chloritized with local (detrital) thin quartz-rich bands and is observed to have undergone ductile deformation. There is a gradual transition from the mafic unit into a mixed intrusive interval from 281.0 m to a depth of 308.0 m. From 281.0 m to a depth of 295.0 m the mixed intrusive interval is observed with strong chlorite alteration and local detrital quartz-rich bands throughout, whereas from 295.0 m to 308.0 m the interval is described as very fine-grained with foliated texture. Mafic interval follows from 308.0 m to 334.4 m. In addition to chlorite alteration, silicified intervals with fractures consisting of smoky quartz are common throughout. A mixed intermediate intrusive interval extends from 334.4 m to the end of the hole at 357.0 m. This mixed intrusive interval is described as a mafic unit with hematite-stained granitic inclusions. At 336.0 m the interval becomes more granitic in appearance.

AK21-003 DDH Summary

After 41.0 m of overburden, AK21-003 an interval of MF sandstone was observed to a depth of 66.1 m. A fractured contact transitions into a hem chl bx interval to a depth of 114.9 m. A mineralized mafic and intermediate interval follows to a depth of 147.0 m with a halo of clay alteration from 147.0 m to 159.2 m. A sequence of mixed intermediate and mafic rocks is intersected at the base of the clay interval to the end of hole at a depth of 360.0 m.

MF sandstone was observed at the base of the overburden to a depth of 66.1 m. This cross-bedded sandstone interval is fractured and variably altered with a mix of polymictic conglomerate. Below the sandstone is hem chl bx from 66.1 m to 114.9 m. This interval has undergone strong brittle and ductile deformation accompanied with strong pervasive chlorite and hematite alteration.

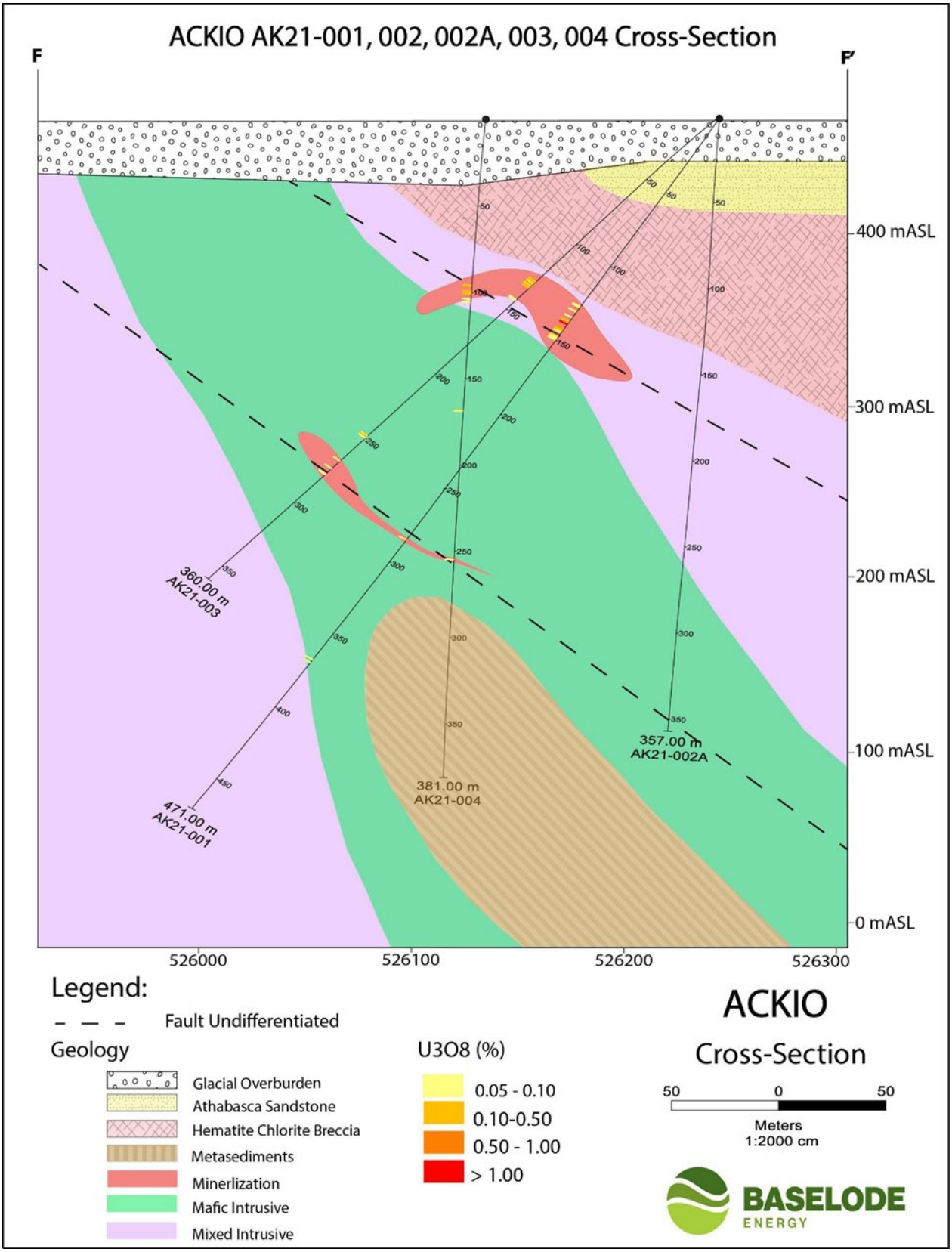
There is a gradual transition from the hem chl bx into mafic unit which spans from 114.9 m to 121.5 m. This interval is very altered and appears dark grey in colour. A mixed intrusive unit from 121.5 m to 147.0 m is strongly altered and mineralized. The fluid pathway displays brittle deformation with strong ductile reactivated shearing. Ten intervals reading 1,000 CPS occur in the ductile fabric of chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration. Minor amounts of foliation-controlled clay are visible and lead into mineralization. This very altered interval gradually transitions into a bleached white-blue-green clay interval with no discernable textures. A large mafic-intermediate sequence follows the fluid pathway and continues to the end of hole at a depth of 360.0 m. Overall, this mafic intrusive interval contains smaller intervals of intermediate with patches of leucogabbro. The intermediate units tend to be strongly altered with hematite, clay, and chlorite. Silica flooding from 194.5 m to 199.6 m is grey to pink in colour and contains approximately 2-5% vugs. The mafic interval from 243.5 m to 283.6 m is observed with elevated radioactivity. The radioactivity is associated with black patches which are slightly magnetic and deep red hematitic stringers. Increased carbonate veins are observed above the mineralized zone. A total of 7 readings average higher than 1,000 CPS with the highest being 2,500 CPS. Quartz content increases from approximately 300.0 m to 360.0 m.

AK21-004 DDH Summary

After 35.0 m of overburden, AK21-004 intersected hem chl bx to a depth of 64.0 m. Following this hem chl bx interval is a mafic interval to a depth of 74.0 m. A transitional unit grades into an altered and mineralized intermediate intrusive unit to 107.9 m. Following the mineralized interval, to 277.0 m, is a sequence of mixed intrusive rock, ranging from mafic to intermediate in composition. The transition into a metasedimentary sequence, to the end of the hole at a depth of 381.0 m, is marked by a sharp contact.

Very fractured hem chl bx follows the overburden from 35.0 m to 64.0 m, this interval is strongly chlorite and hematite altered along foliation and fractures. The hem chl bx has patchy silicification as it grades into a dark grey mafic rock from 64.0 m to 72.0 m.
An intermediate mafic interval extends from 74.0 m to 107.9 m. The strongest alteration and mineralization is from 76.8 m to 107.9 m, with several scintillometer readings exceeding 1,000 CPS. Mineralization occurs as black nodules within a strong limonite alteration. Besides limonite alteration there is strong hematite, clay, and chlorite alteration. A second mafic to intermediate sequence can be observed from 107.9 m to 277.0 m. It varies in granitic xenolith concentrations with depth with mylonitic texture apparent in higher concentrated zones. From 241.0 m to 277.0 m the mafic unit is green in colour and contains carbonate or feldspar veining above a section of mineralization. The small, isolated interval of elevated radioactivity occurs at 254.6 m with a high of 1,800 CPS.
This is followed by a metasedimentary sequence from 277.0 m to the end of hole at a depth of 381.0 m. This unit is dark grey in colour and contains fine foliation with small pegmatite sweats. Chlorite alteration is pervasive throughout with patchy hematite alteration commonly associated with the sweats.

Figure 10-5 ACKIO Target Area Cross Section



10.1.2 2021 Lithogeochemical Results and Summary of Findings

A total of 109 lithogeochemistry samples from the Beckett area were sent to the SRC. Anomalous results are listed below in Table 10-2.1.

Table 10-2 2021 Beckett Geochemitsty Results Over 100 ppm Uranium

Beckett - 100 ppm U cut off							
Hole ID	**OVB (m)**	**EOH (m)**	**Max Gamma (NaI)**	**U (ppm)**	**Interval (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**
HK21-001	6.2	339.0	1079.47	129.0	0.3	130.5	130.8
			573.02	264.0	0.6	153.5	154.1
			466.18	486.0	0.3	217.9	218.2
HK21-002	8.95	318.0	498.65	225.0	0.1	125.2	125.3
			398.53	166.0	0.1	143.9	144.0
			395.48	170.0	0.2	194.8	195.0
			791.44	133.0	0.4	213.0	213.4
			378.64	271.0	0.2	233.3	233.5
HK21-003	11.3	480.0	164.04	252.0	0.1	209.9	210.0
HK21-004	15.0	270.0	507.40	117.0	0.1	206.5	206.6
HK21-005	9.0	363.0	173.43	156.0	0.2	229.0	229.2

Note: HK21-006A returned no significant results.

A total of 497 lithogeochemistry samples from the ACKIO area were sent to the SRC. Anomalous results are listed below in Table 10.2-2.

Summary of Findings: drill testing the ACKIO Target Area led to the discovery of uranium mineralization spatially associated with a wedge of Athabasca sandstone which is outside the previously understood margin of the Athabasca Basin. Uranium mineralization occurs in two sub-parallel stacked lenses. The upper lens has higher grades and falls at the lithologic contact between mixed felsic to intermediate intrusives ± metasediments and mafic/ultramafic rocks ± calc-silicates. The upper lens has a moderate to strong chlorite and clay alteration halo surrounding mineralization, with hematite patchy throughout. The lower lens in contrast is contained within competent mafic/ultramafic ± calc-silicate rocks. Weak hematite altered fractures are the only indication of fluid flow in the lower lens.

Lithologies were consistent with those observed in outcrop in the Beckett Lake Area, however, the effects of pre, syn and possibly post-ore deformation and alteration make identification of rock units challenging.

Moderate to strong alteration resulted in generally blocky core. In only a few instances could core orientation lines be reliably traced between runs leading to generally low confidence in the accuracy of oriented core measurements. In general, foliations measured dip to the east-northeast with highly variable dip angles.

Table 10-3 2021 ACKIO Geochemistry Results Over 0.05 wt% U3O8

ACKIO - 0.05 wt% U3O8 cut off								
Hole ID	**OVB (m)**	**UC (m)**	**EOH (m)**	**Max Gamma (NaI)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Interval (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**
AK21-001	33.9	59.7	471.0	914.42	0.051	1.0	126.8	127.8
				782.88	0.063	0.5	130.3	130.8
				7951.40	0.181	5.0	134.3	139.3
			includes	**7951.40**	**1.290**	**0.5**	**138.8**	**139.3**
				4480.08	0.129	8.0	141.8	149.8
			includes	**127.68**	**0.662**	**0.5**	**142.3**	**142.8**
				63.48	0.081	0.5	284.6	285.1
				27.65	0.050	0.5	366.7	367.2
				24.94	0.065	0.4	368.8	369.2
AK21-003	41.0	66.05	360.0	8601.90	0.243	5.5	128.6	134.1
			includes	**2778.23**	**0.666**	**0.5**	**131.6**	**132.1**
				458.99	0.063	1.0	142.6	143.6
				9246.89	0.107	2.0	248.1	250.1
				2872.08	0.063	0.5	267.4	267.9
				1926.23	0.052	0.5	273.4	273.9
				860.67	0.060	1.0	277.4	278.4
AK21-004	37.0	N/A	381.0	3699.76	0.170	1.0	95.5	96.5
				4617.38	0.236	2.0	99.0	101.0
				3079.29	0.053	0.5	103.5	104.0
				839.12	0.066	0.5	105.5	106.0
				1557.57	0.081	1.0	168.0	169.0
				1557.57	0.104	0.5	168.0	168.5
				251.82	0.068	0.5	254.3	254.8

Note: AK21-002A returned no significant results.

10.2 2022 Diamond Drill Program

In 2022, Baselode Energy Corp. undertook an extensive diamond drilling program at the Hook Project in northern Saskatchewan, focused primarily on further delineating the ACKIO Uranium Prospect. The program, which ran from January to July, involved 22,485 metres of drilling across 78 drill holes—77 completed at ACKIO and one regional test hole. Drilling at ACKIO revealed multiple lenses of uranium mineralization controlled by antithetical east- and west-dipping structures within a complex extensional duplex system. Highlights included hole AK22-069, which returned 31.0 metres at 0.90 wt% U_3O_8; AK22-065 with 50.08 metres at 0.40 wt% U_3O_8; and AK22-047 with 7.5 metres at 1.67 wt% U_3O_8. Notably, mineralization occurs at shallow depths, including AK22-052, which intersected 27.55 metres of 0.58 wt% U_3O_8 starting just 28.1 metres below surface. In addition to drilling at ACKIO, one regional hole (HK22-007) tested a conductive fold feature and intersected anomalous base metals, including 1,429.5 ppm copper over 1.0 metre. The 2022 campaign significantly advanced the geological understanding and size potential of the ACKIO system and reinforced its prospectivity as a shallow, basement-hosted uranium deposit.

10.2.1 2022 Drill Results

Figure 10.2-1 displays the location of the two Target Areas tested during the 2022 Drill Program.

A 25m line spaced NSEW drilling grid (Figure 10.2-2) was designed to test for: 1) extension known mineralization along strike, and up and down dip; 2) discovery of new mineralized lenses along strike, and up and down dip; 3) test for the presence of mineralization at the sub-Athabasca unconformity.

Drillholes were initially collared towards the west based the interpretation of 2021 results. It soon became apparent that mineralized lenses dip both east and west. Based on this finding the drill program was adjusted to test by drilling fans from individual drill pads directed both east and west. No mineralization was encountered when testing the sub-Athabasca unconformity.

Interpretation of the 2022 ACKIO drilling results led to the development of the litho-structural model which seeks to best explain the mineralized system. At ACKIO there is no discrete geophysical anomaly that serves as a proxy for i) mineralization or ii) controlling structures such as an EM conductor that can be modelled with a high degree of precision. The geophysical features which aided in the discovery of the ACKIO Uranium Prospect include pronounced magnetic and gravity low anomalies and a weak, ZTEM conductive anomaly. All anomalies are broad (200 to >1,000m) and oriented approximately north-south (See report MAW03649). Mineralization discovered in 2021 was interpreted to be controlled by east-dipping structures spatially associated with an outlier of Athabasca Supergroup sandstone approximately 2km outside the currently understood margins of the Athabasca Basin-proper (MAW03649 and Figure 10.2-3).

The basement rocks of the ACKIO prospect are highly altered with chlorite being dominant throughout while illite, kaolinite, and dravite contents tend to increase within and around mineralized lenses. Core recovery was often poor due to strong alteration and brittle deformation. Many drillholes could be reasonably logged as a structure/fault throughout the entire length of the hole. As such, oriented core data from basement rocks have not proven useful in developing a structural framework that best explains results from other datasets (lithological, geochemical etc.).

Several mesoscopic to macroscopic key findings have led to the development of litho-structural deposit model for ACKIO.

1. Athabasca Supergroup sandstones run NNW-SSE with a currently defined strike length of approximately 400m and maximum width of 225 (Figure 10.2-2).
2. Athabasca Supergroup sandstones form a triangular wedge in cross section (Figure 10.2-4). The eastern side of the wedge is structural contact with basement rocks and steeply dipping. The western side of the wedge is depositional (unconformity) and is shallow dipping.
3. Dip angles from bedding measurements within the Athabasca Supergroup range from -5 degrees to -80 degrees. This is well outside the expected range of -1 to -3 degrees.
4. Mineralized lenses occur in i) west-dipping faults associated with fault contact on the eastern edge of the sandstone wedge and, ii) in east-dipping faults antithetic to i).
5. Mineralization is preferentially concentrated at or near a major lithological contact between highly altered semi-pelitic metasediments and high Ca-Mg mafic intrusives/calc-silicate rocks (Figure 10.2-4).
6. Where mineralized lenses pinch out boron from whole rock geochemical analysis and dravite and illite from reflectance spectroscopy work well as a proxy for tracing structures of interest.

Based on these key findings a negative flower structure formed in the basin of an extensional duplex or imbricate fan under strike-slip tectonics with σ1 oriented approximately north-south is proposed.

Figure 10.2-3 highlights the key features of the interpreted structural model. The presence of a down-dropped wedge of Athabasca Sandstone outside the Athabasca Basin-proper indicates normal faulting. Major disruption of Athabasca Sandstone bedding is indicated from oriented core measurements. Assuming principal stress direction (σ1) is oriented roughly north-south, a strike-slip fault developed axial-planar to a meso-scale fold apparent in the magnetic data. This resulted in extension along normal fault likely an extensional duplex or imbricate fan and the development of a negative flower structure which hosts uranium mineralization at ACKIO (Figure 10.2-4).

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Figure 10-6 2022 Drill Target Areas

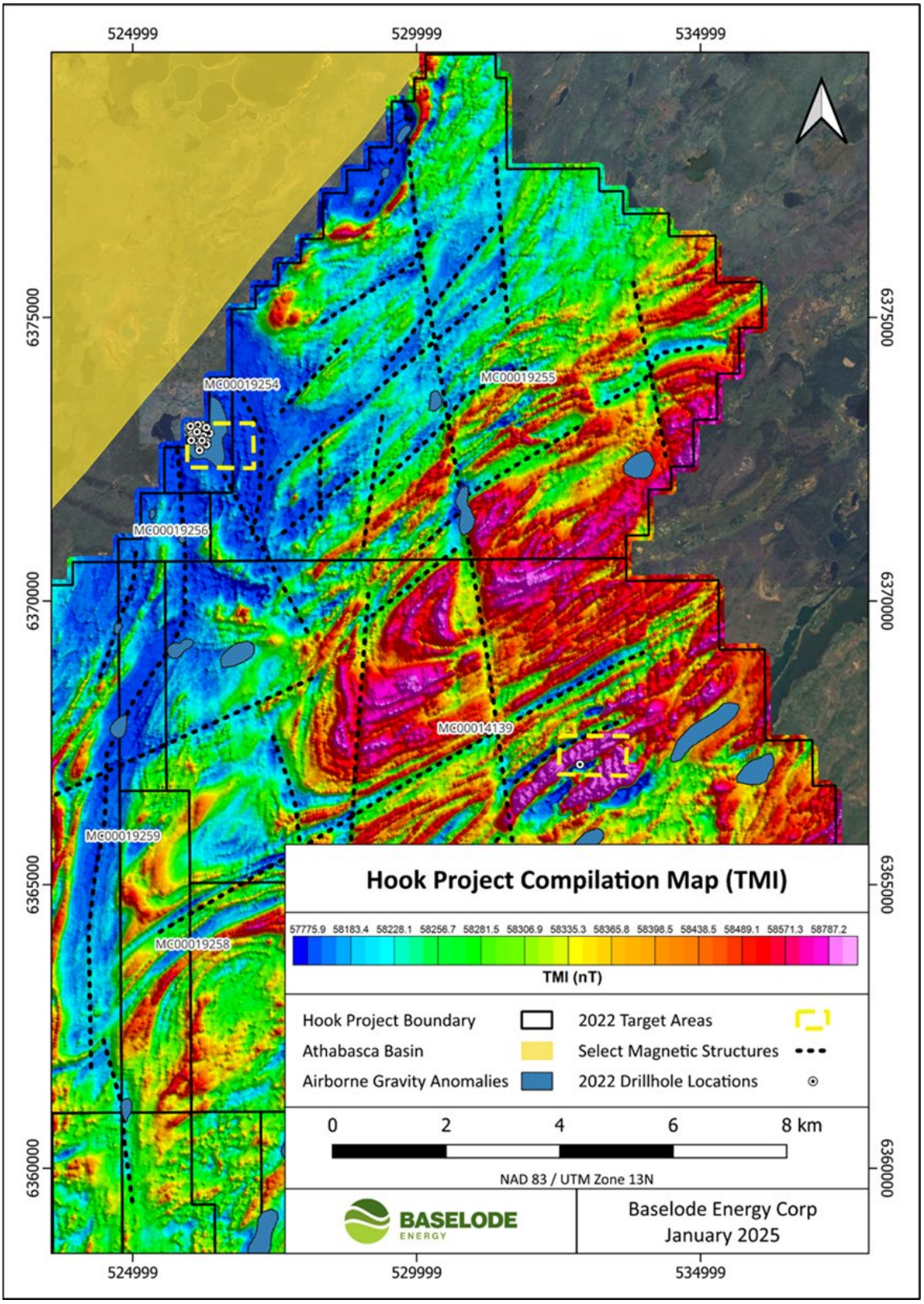


Figure 10-7 2022 ACKIO Drill Collar Locations Map

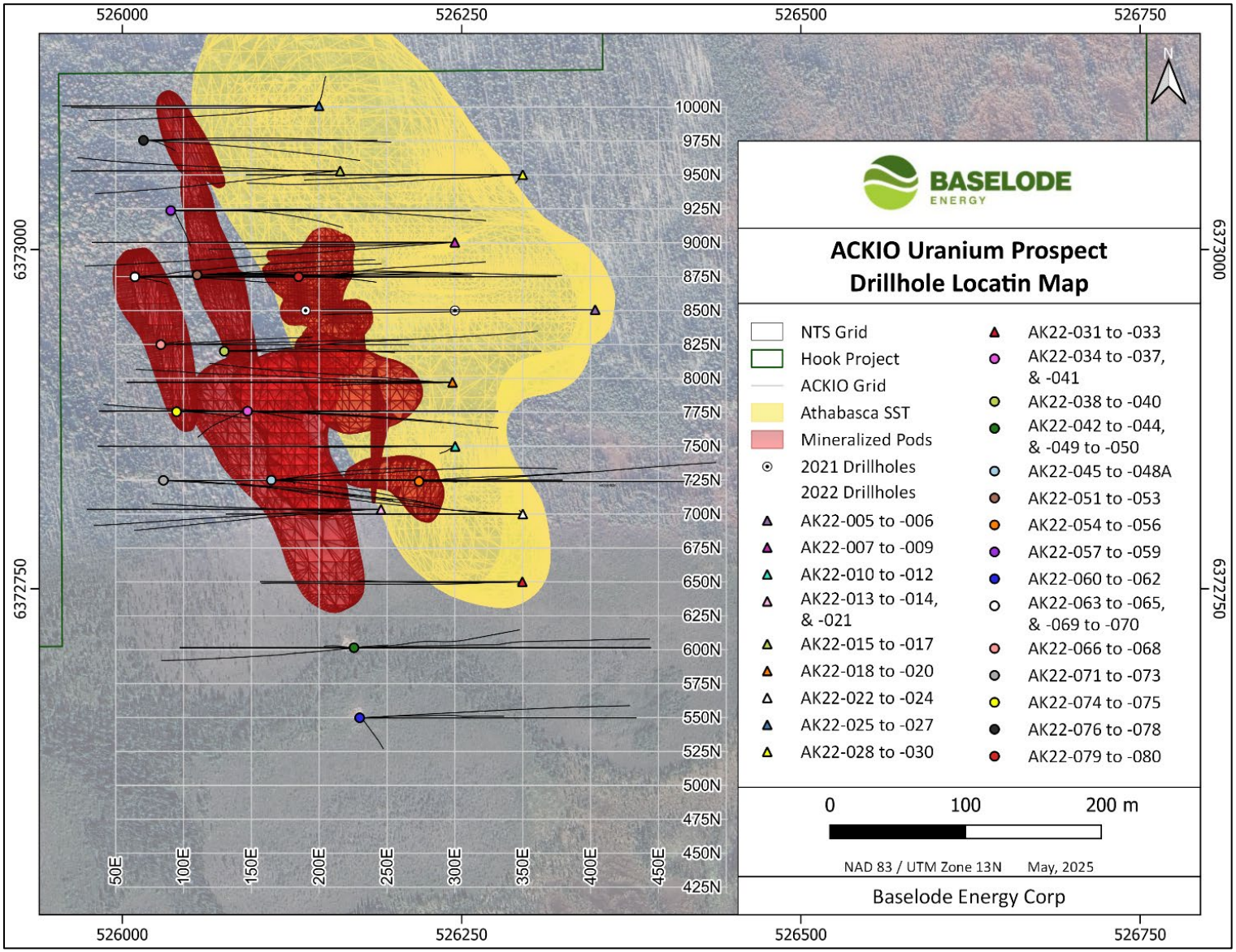


Figure 10-8 ACKIO Structural Interpretation

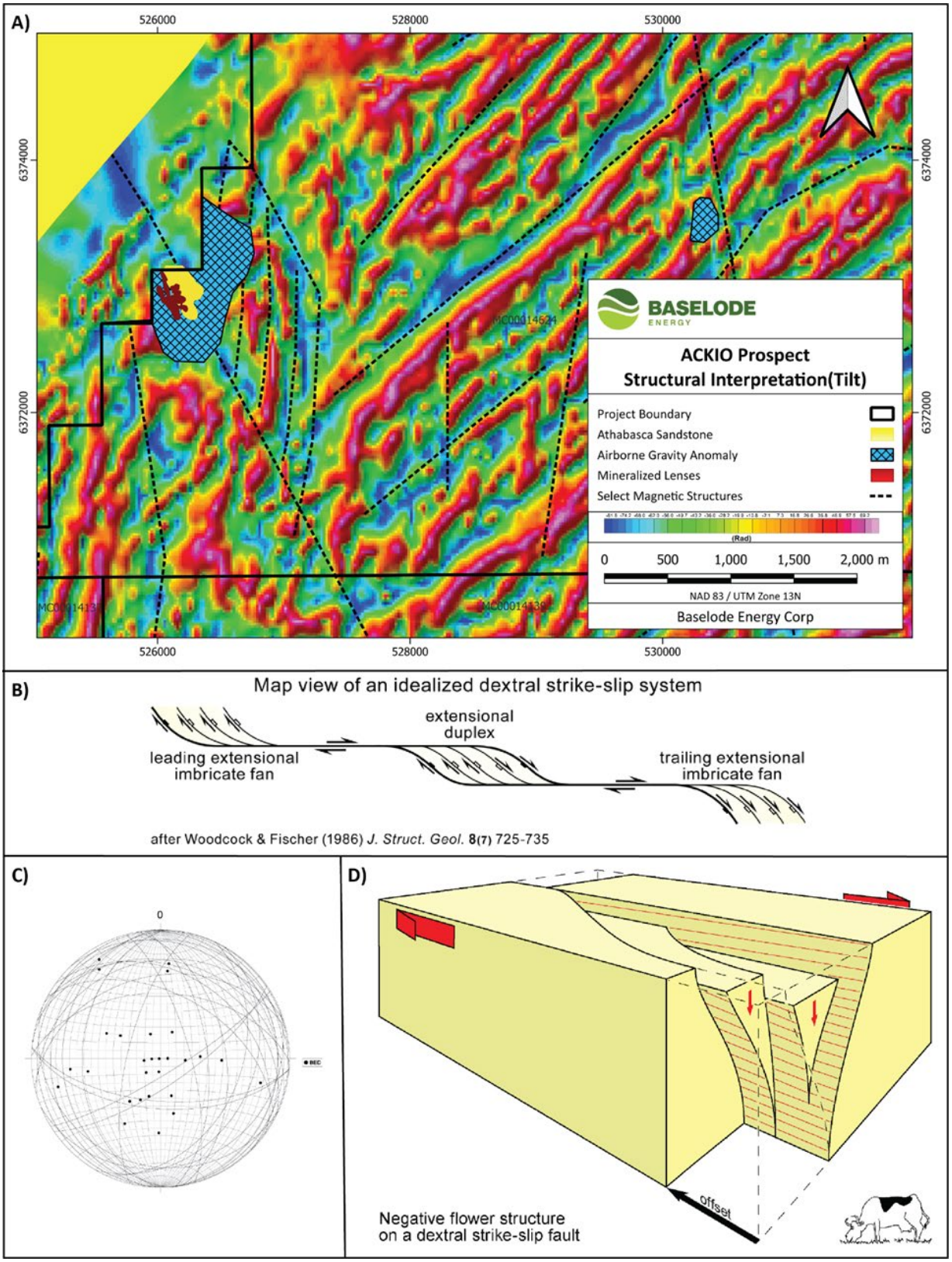


Figure 10-9 ACKIO Ln 800N Cross Section

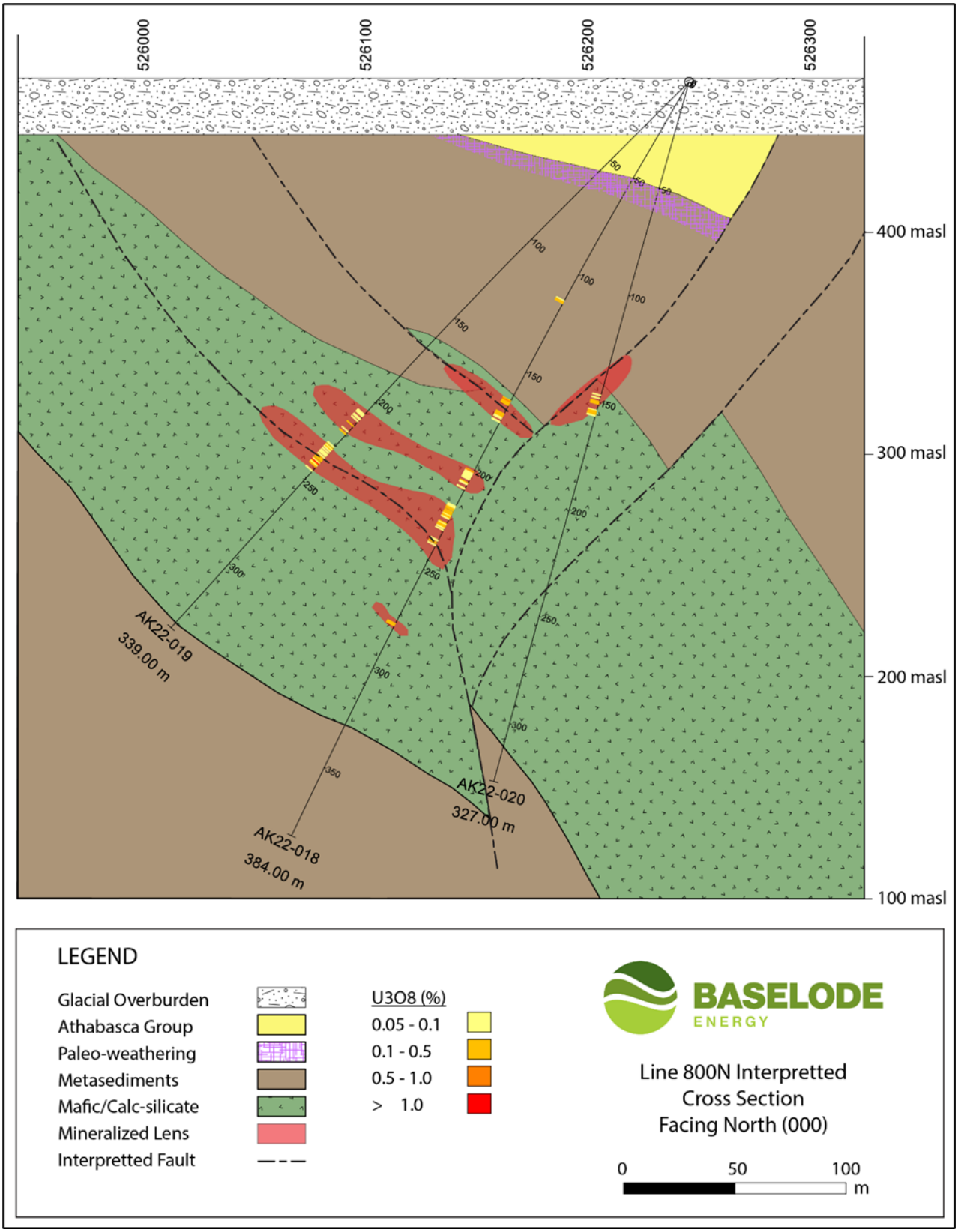


Table 10-4 2022 Drill Hole Information

Hole Id	Project	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Grid Line	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
AK22-005	ACKIO	526348.4	6372956	468.228	850N	270	-80	258.1
AK22-006	ACKIO	526348.4	6372956	468.228	850N	270	-45	285
AK22-007	ACKIO	526245	6373005	466.543	900N	270	-60	310.6
AK22-008	ACKIO	526245	6373005	466.543	900N	270	-45	378
AK22-009	ACKIO	526245	6373005	466.543	900N	270	-52	297
AK22-010	ACKIO	526245.2	6372855	468.064	750N	270	-70	281.11
AK22-011	ACKIO	526245.2	6372855	468.064	750N	270	-45	372
AK22-012	ACKIO	526245.2	6372855	468.064	750N	270	-90	237
AK22-013	ACKIO	526190.6	6372808	468.337	700N	270	-45	306
AK22-014	ACKIO	526190.6	6372808	468.337	700N	270	-60	339
AK22-015	ACKIO	526160.4	6373058	463.996	950N	270	-60	381
AK22-016	ACKIO	526160.4	6373058	463.996	950N	270	-45	280
AK22-017	ACKIO	526160.4	6373058	463.996	950N	270	-90	304
AK22-018	ACKIO	526243.2	6372902	467.986	800N	270	-60	384
AK22-019	ACKIO	526243.2	6372902	467.986	800N	270	-45	339
AK22-020	ACKIO	526243.2	6372902	467.986	800N	270	-75	327
AK22-021	ACKIO	526190.6	6372808	468.337	700N	270	-52	312
AK22-022	ACKIO	526295	6372805	468.67	700N	270	-60	306.5
AK22-023	ACKIO	526295	6372805	468.67	700N	270	-45	309
AK22-024	ACKIO	526295	6372805	468.671	700N	270	-90	84
AK22-025	ACKIO	526144.9	6373106	464.44	1000N	270	-60	378
AK22-026	ACKIO	526144.9	6373106	464.44	1000N	270	-45	258
AK22-027	ACKIO	526144.9	6373106	468	1000N	270	-90	305
AK22-028	ACKIO	526295	6373055	468.772	950N	270	-90	268.8
AK22-029	ACKIO	526295	6373055	468.772	950N	270	-60	324
AK22-030	ACKIO	526295	6373055	468.772	950N	270	-45	288
AK22-031	ACKIO	526294.7	6372755	468.521	650N	270	-60	244.41
AK22-032	ACKIO	526294.7	6372755	468.521	650N	270	-45	273
AK22-033	ACKIO	526294.7	6372755	468.521	650N	270	-90	321.43
AK22-034	ACKIO	526092.2	6372881	465.329	775N	90	-85	334.02
AK22-035	ACKIO	526092.2	6372881	465.329	775N	90	-65	345
AK22-036	ACKIO	526092.2	6372881	465.329	775N	90	-45	261
AK22-037	ACKIO	526092.2	6372881	465.329	775N	270	-85	315
AK22-038	ACKIO	526075	6372925	466.01	825N	90	-85	261
AK22-039	ACKIO	526075	6372925	466.01	825N	90	-65	298.8
AK22-040	ACKIO	526075	6372925	466.01	825N	90	-45	330
AK22-041	ACKIO	526092.2	6372881	465.329	775N	270	-65	258
AK22-042	ACKIO	526170.6	6372706	468.74	600N	90	-65	297
AK22-043	ACKIO	526170.6	6372706	468.74	600N	90	-85	267
AK22-044	ACKIO	526170.6	6372706	468.74	600N	90	-45	309
AK22-045	ACKIO	526109.7	6372830	466.77	725N	90	-85	273
AK22-046	ACKIO	526109.7	6372830	466.77	725N	90	-65	267
AK22-047	ACKIO	526109.7	6372830	466.77	725N	90	-45	303
AK22-048	ACKIO	526109.7	6372830	466.77	725N	90	-55	58.14
AK22-048A	ACKIO	526109.7	6372830	466.77	725N	90	-55	207.6
AK22-049	ACKIO	526170.6	6372706	468.74	600N	270	-85	213

Hole Id	Project	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Grid Line	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
AK22-050	ACKIO	526170.6	6372706	468.74	600N	270	-65	303
AK22-051	ACKIO	526055.1	6372981	465.9	875N	90	-85	270
AK22-052	ACKIO	526055.1	6372981	465.9	875N	90	-65	297
AK22-053	ACKIO	526055.1	6372981	465.9	875N	90	-45	282
AK22-054	ACKIO	526218.6	6372829	468.65	725N	90	-85	297
AK22-055	ACKIO	526218.6	6372829	468.65	725N	90	-65	291
AK22-056	ACKIO	526218.6	6372829	468.65	725N	90	-45	315
AK22-057	ACKIO	526035.6	6373029	466.39	925N	90	-85	294
AK22-058	ACKIO	526035.6	6373029	466.39	925N	90	-65	345
AK22-059	ACKIO	526035.6	6373029	466.39	925N	90	-45	312
AK22-060	ACKIO	526174.8	6372655	468.58	550N	90	-85	198
AK22-061	ACKIO	526174.8	6372655	468.58	550N	90	-65	282
AK22-062	ACKIO	526174.8	6372655	468.58	550N	90	-45	288
AK22-063	ACKIO	526009.2	6372980	464.61	875N	90	-85	303
AK22-064	ACKIO	526009.2	6372980	464.61	875N	90	-65	252
AK22-065	ACKIO	526009.2	6372980	464.61	875N	90	-45	258
AK22-066	ACKIO	526028.3	6372930	465.98	825N	90	-85	300
AK22-067	ACKIO	526028.3	6372930	465.98	825N	90	-65	291
AK22-068	ACKIO	526028.3	6372930	465.98	825N	90	-45	258
AK22-069	ACKIO	526009.2	6372980	464.61	875N	90	-50	326
AK22-070	ACKIO	526009.2	6372980	464.61	875N	90	-55	300
AK22-071	ACKIO	526030.2	6372830	466.72	725N	90	-60	306
AK22-072	ACKIO	526030.2	6372830	466.72	725N	90	-75	246
AK22-073	ACKIO	526030.2	6372830	466.72	725N	90	-45	294
AK22-074	ACKIO	526039.9	6372880	466.07	775N	90	-60	297
AK22-075	ACKIO	526039.9	6372880	466.07	775N	90	-80	285.83
AK22-076	ACKIO	526015.5	6373080	463.64	975N	90	-85	318
AK22-077	ACKIO	526015.5	6373080	463.64	975N	90	-65	360
AK22-078	ACKIO	526015.5	6373080	463.64	975N	90	-45	243
AK22-079	ACKIO	526129.8	6372980	465.85	875N	90	-65	306
AK22-080	ACKIO	526129.8	6372980	465.85	875N	90	-45	268.54

AK22-005

AK22-005 targeted the ACKIO zone to extend current knowledge of the area. The drill hole is located 100 m east of the 2021 discovery drill holes on line 850N, 400E and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -80°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.70 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 90.60 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained intervals. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and hematite and chlorite alteration increases with depth.

From 90.60 m to 146.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo- weathering breccia consisting of apatite, hematite, chlorite, quartz, and feldspar. An interval of altered Athabasca Supergroup is considered to be found within this interval from 119.00 m to 130.00 m as visible clasts were observed. Structurally from 90.60 m to 146.00 m a mylonitic ductile shear zone is found throughout. Within the mylonitic zone, an interval from 124.00 m to 146.40 m is brecciated and rubbly.

A metasedimentary sequence was observed from 146.40 m to 246.00 m consisting of strongly chlorite altered pelitic to semi pelitic gneiss. The metasedimentary sequence is strongly silicified throughout containing druzy quartz, and quartz content increases (>80% SiO2) from 162.00 m to 195.00 m and was logged as a quartzite. Very fine to fine graphite and pyrite were observed throughout the interval with an increase in pyrite from 162.00 to 219.00 m. Structurally, the mylonitic shearing that was observed above is also observed from 167.00 m to 177.00 m and 185.80 m to 218.00 m.
From 218.00 m to the end of hole at 258.10 m a chlorite-altered mafic intrusive interval was intersected that contains weak to moderate hematite staining.

AK22-006
Drill hole AK22-006 was collared on line 850N, 400E and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 31.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 94.30 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained intervals. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded with weak hematite and chlorite alteration patchy throughout.

Following the unconformity from 94.30 m to 168.90 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo- weathering breccia. An interval of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss is found within this interval from 140.40 m to 146.30 m.
A metasedimentary sequence was observed from 168.90 m to 211.60 m consisting of moderately chlorite altered semi-pelitic gneiss. The metasedimentary sequence is silicified throughout along with druzy quartz alteration, but quartz content increases from 201.90 m to 211.60 m and was logged as a quartzite. Structurally from 168.90 m to 171.30 m a mylonitic ductile shear zone was observed.
From 211.60 m to the end of hole at 285.00 m a chlorite-altered mafic intrusive interval was intersected that contains weak to moderate hematite staining and intervals of silica flooding. Interval from 224.80 m to 226.20 m was logged as a quartzite due to significant increase in silica content. Structurally, from 237.30 m to 258.00 m a fluid pathway was observed through strong, local clay and chlorite alteration.

AK22-007
Drill hole AK22-007 was collared on line 900N, 300E and located 50 m north of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 33.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 73.30 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained intervals. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 73.30 m to 114.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration and signs of brecciation from 107.00 m to 114.00 m. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering breccia.
A metasedimentary sequence was observed from 114.40 m to 178.90 m consisting largely of semi-pelitic gneiss containing ductile deformation and folding. Due to high quartz content, intervals 114.40 m to 130.40 m and 147.90 to 178.90 m were logged as quartzite. Weak to moderate chlorite and clay alteration in this unit.
From 178.90 m to 252.00 m is a strongly clay and chlorite altered mafic intrusive unit with some bleaching. Due to the strong alteration, it is believed to have been a fluid pathway. The alteration is light in colour from 178.90 m to 232.00 m and it is black past that point to 252.00

m. This unit is followed by a transition zone of mixed intrusives with more felsic content than mafic with some bleaching to 258.00 m.
A green mafic unit is present from 258.00 m to 291.00 m. This unit has a net texture and various styles and intensities of hematite alteration throughout. Lastly is a mixed intrusive unit again down to the end of hole at 310.60 m, this unit is dominantly mafic with some intervals of foliation and weak to moderate illite and hematite alteration.
Narrow intersection of low-grade mineralization returning 0.092 wt% U_3O_8 in a point sample from 254.74 m to 254.84 m. Mineralization is hosted within a mafic intrusive with patchy hematite alteration.

AK22-008
Collared off the same pad as AK22-007 on line 900N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 48.10 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 89.83 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 89.83 m to 98.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering breccia.

A metasedimentary sequence was observed from 98.40 m to 182.00 m consisting largely of semi-pelitic gneiss and ductile deformation and folding. Due to high quartz content, interval 124.05 m to 144.00 m was logged as quartzite. Weak to moderate chlorite and clay alteration to 166.00 m, from there to 184.50 m is a stronger hematite, bleached, clay altered fluid pathway.
From 182.00 m to 366.00 m is an alternating sequence of mafic and intermediate intrusive units with varying intensities of chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration. A stronger alteration, considered to be a fluid pathway was observed between 235.00 m to 249.00 m. Lastly, a hematite-stained granite unit follows from 366.00 m to end of hole at 378.00 m.
Intermittent mineralization from 170.65 m to 268.12 m returning 0.05 to 0.27 wt% U_3O_8. Mineralization occurs within altered metasediments and present as nodules and veinlets.

AK22-009
Collared off the same pad as AK22-007 and AK22-008 on line 900N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -52°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 39.20 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 80.50 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 80.50 m to 95.10 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering breccia.
Then an alternating sequence of mafic to intermediate intrusive units was encountered to the end of hole at 297.00 m. Intrusive packages range between 10.00 to 50.00 m. Interval of high quartz content was logged as quartzite from 105.00 m to 135.00 m. Numerous intervals of stronger alteration were encountered, they are considered to be fluid pathways. Evidence of ductile shearing throughout this interval.
Uranium mineralization occurring in two lenses from 136.60 m to 147.10 m and 259.00 m to 265.00 m, the shallower lens returning an average of 0.285 wt% U_3O_8 over 10.50 m, including 1.320 wt% over 0.50 m. Mineralization is disseminated throughout the altered groundmass and hosted within veins.

AK22-010

Drill hole AK22-010 was collared on line 750N, 300E and located 100 m south of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 30.20 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 51.15 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs towards the end of the interval.

Following the unconformity from 51.15 m to 87.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. A brecciated texture and fracturing are prevalent in this paleo-weathered interval.

A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 281.11 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Metasediments are approximately 20.00 m thick, intrusive units range from 20.00 to 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of ductile and brittle deformation throughout this interval.

AK22-011

Collared on the same pad as AK22-010 on line 750N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 48.90 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 55.95 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout.

Following the unconformity from 55.95 m to 77.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. Fractures are prevalent in this paleo-weathered interval.

A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 372.00 m. Metasedimentary units, range in thickness from 8.00 to 20.00 m, consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate, and range from 15.00 to 50.00 m in thickness. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of faulting observed as gouge, breccia, and strong fracturing.

AK22-011 contains two intersections of mineralization from 112.89 m to 116.89 m and 204.20 m to 217.60 m. The latter zone containing one intersection greater than 0.5 wt% U_3O_8 and two greater than 1.0 wt% U_3O_8. Mineralization is disseminated throughout the metasediment groundmass.

AK22-012

Collared the same pad as AK22-010 and AK22-011 on line 750N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.05 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 51.05 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout. Evidence of faulting in the sandstone through gouge and fracturing.

Following the unconformity from 51.05 m to 105.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. Fault gouges encountered often in this paleo- weathered interval.

A sequence alternating between dark semi-pelitic gneiss and mafic intrusive units follows to end of hole at 237.00 m. Semi-pelitic gneiss units are 20.00 to 80.00 m in thickness, and mafic intrusives

are around 10 m in thickness. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by high level of fractures, breccia and mylonitic texture.

AK22-013

Drill hole AK22-013 was collared on line 700N, 250E and located 155 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 49.07 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 60.50 m. Strong hematite and chlorite alteration throughout, hematite alteration weakens towards bottom of unit.
A sequence alternating between dark semi-pelitic gneiss and intermediate intrusive units follows to end of hole at 306.00 m. Semi-pelitic gneiss units range from 15.00 to 100.00 m, and intrusive units are approximately 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.
AK22-013 returned 0.191 wt% U_3O_8 over 3.00 m from 166.61 m to169.61 m. Mineralization occurs within hematite veinlets cutting the mafic intrusive.

AK22-014

Collared on the same pad as AK22-013 on line 700N, 250E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 60°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 38.00 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 77.20 m. Strong hematite and chlorite alteration throughout, hematite alteration weakens towards bottom of unit.
A sequence alternating between dark semi-pelitic gneiss and intermediate intrusive units follows to end of hole at 339.00 m. Semi-pelitic gneiss units range from 20.00 to 100.00 m, and intrusive units are approximately 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.
Intermittent mineralization occurring from 156.83 m to 159.80 m with two intervals returning 0.545 and 0.508 wt% U_3O_8 from 158.30 m to 158.80 m and 159.30 m to 159.80 m, respectively.

AK22-015

Drill hole AK22-015 was collared on line 950N, 215E and located 130 m northwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 55.00 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 55.00 m to 60.90 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and weak hematite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo- weathering breccia.
A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 381.00 m. Metasedimentary units range in thickness from 3.00 to 20.00 m and consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic and range in thickness from 5.00 to 40.00 m. A mixing of mafic and felsic intrusives as well as mafic intrusives and metasedimentary units is present in some areas. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by high level of fractures, breccia and mylonitic texture.

The intermediate to mafic intrusive unit contains mineralized hematite veinlets. Low grade mineralization returning 0.086 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.50 m starting at 132.60 m and 0.131 wt% U_3O_8 over 7.33 m starting at 176.93 m.

AK22-016
Collared on the same pad as AK22-015 on line 950N, 215E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.60 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 59.80 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 59.80 m to 69.20 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering breccia.
A sequence alternating every 10 to 40 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 280.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay and bleached alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.
2.00 m interval starting at 163.50 m of 0.060 wt% U_3O_8 below the contact from metasediments into mixed intrusives.

AK22-017
Collared on the same pad as AK22-015 and AK22-016 on line 950N, 215E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 28.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 57.90 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 57.90 m to 83.30 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 5.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and mafic intrusive units follows to end of hole at 304.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi- pelitic gneiss. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by breccia and stretching of fabric.

AK22-018
Drill hole AK22-018 was collared on line 800N, 300E and located 50 m south of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 33.93 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 49.17 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 49.17 m to 93.26 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile. A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 384.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss and range in thickness from 50 to 60

m, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate and range in thickness from 10.00 to 80.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by breccia, fracturing, and stretching of fabric.
A broad zone of intermittent mineralization from 113.33 m to 278.90 m including 0.760 wt% U_3O_8 from 165.00 m to 154.60 m and 0.704 wt% U_3O_8 from 201.00 m to 201.40 m. Both intervals of elevated uranium are associated with a lithological contact involving metasediments and mafic intrusives. Mineralization occurs as veinlets and nodules.

AK22-019
Collared on the same pad as AK22-018 on line 800N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 37.52 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 65.41 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 65.41 m to 91.90 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 5.00 to 40.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 339.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of faulting due to strong fracturing and brecciation throughout.
AK22-019 returned intermittent U_3O_8 values from 209.25 m to 244.25 m, including 1.050 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m at 239.71 m. Mineralization occurs within fine hematite veinlets throughout the mafic intrusive.

AK22-020
Collared on the same pad as AK22-018 and AK22-019 on line 800N, 300E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -75°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.95 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 43.10 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 43.10 m to 84.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 3.00 to 90.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 327.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by breccia, fracturing, and stretching of fabric.
Two intersections of weak mineralization were returned within a mixed interval of metasediments and mafic intrusives. Mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules returning 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 4.45 m starting at 146.45 m and 0.13 wt% U_3O_8 over2.92 m starting at 153.50 m.

AK22-021
Collared on the same pad as AK22-013 and AK22-014 on line 700N, 250E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -52°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.00 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 60.90 m. Strong hematite and chlorite alteration and breccia throughout.
A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 312.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss and range in thickness from 30.00 to 100.00 m, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate and range in thickness from 10.00 to 25.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of deformation and shearing throughout the sequence.

AK22-022
Drill hole AK22-022 was collared on line 700N, 350E and located 160 m southeast of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 34.20 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 81.50 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 81.50 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle deformation, within which two sandstone wedges are present at 82.95 m to 83.30 m and 85.25 m to 86.30 m. The paleo-weathering profile continues to a depth of 95.8m.
A sequence alternating every 4.00 to 80.00m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 306.50 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by breccia, fracturing, and stretching/elongation of fabric.

AK22-023
Collared on the same pad as AK22-022 on line 700N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 41.30 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 70.50 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 70.50 m to 86.80 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 3.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 309.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle deformation is evident by brecciation and more intense fracturing.
A small, shallow mineralized intercept from 98.27 m to 102.80 m returned 0.09 wt% U_3O_8 within an altered metasediment unit capped by silica flooding. A larger lower zone of intermittent mineralization from 208.00 m to 249.00 m returned 1.50 m of 0.72 wt% U_3O_8 at 218.00 m and 1.00

m of 0.83 wt% U_3O_8 at 248.00 m. This larger interval occurs within a gradational contact from a quartzite to metasediment.

AK22-024
Collared on the same pad as AK22-022 and AK22-023 on line 700N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 27.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 51.00 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 51.00 m to end of hole at 84.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.

AK22-025
Drill hole AK22-025 was collared on line 1000N, 200E and located 180 m northwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 33.26 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 60.45 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 60.56 m to 70.70 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 4.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 378.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, and shearing.
Broad zone of lower grade mineralization from 128.89 m to 129.40 m, including 1.50 m of 0.86 wt% U_3O_8 from 218.50 m. Disseminated mineralization is constrained to mafic intrusives and commonly associated with the lithological contacts with metasediments.

AK22-026
Collared the same pad as AK22-025 on line 1000N, 200E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.86 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 61.10 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 61.10 m to end of hole at 258.00 m is a sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss and range in thickness from 10.00 to 30.00 m, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate and range in thickness from 15.00 to 80.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, and shearing.

AK22-027
Collared on the same pad as AK22-025 and AK22-026 on line 1000N, 200E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.70 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 57.95 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 57.95 m to 67.30 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle and ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 10.00 to 70.00 m between semi-pelitic gneiss and mafic intrusive units follows to end of hole at 305.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, and stretching of fabric.

AK22-028
Drill hole AK22-028 was collared on line 950N, 350E and located 110 m northeast of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 27.00 m where a sequence alternating every 10.00 to 70.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 268.80 m.
Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. An extremely altered interval from 81.30 to 114.60 m was logged as massive clay due to its complete alteration of original composition and structures. Evidence of faulting throughout the sequence.

AK22-029
Collared on the same pad as AK22-028 on line 950N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 37.52 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 45.52 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 45.52 m to 51.70 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and signs of brittle and ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile. A weakly graphitic pelitic gneiss unit follows this to a depth of 111.40 m. The unit is vein and fracture rich. A sandstone wedge from 111.40 m to 123.00 m separates this unit from the sequences that follow.
From 123.00 m to 166.50 m is another hematite chlorite breccia interval with signs of brittle and ductile deformation, within this unit there is 10.00 m of dark pelitic gneiss. Following this unit is a weakly graphitic pelitic gneiss. Finally, a sequence alternating every 10.00 to 50.00 m between mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks follows. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle deformation is evident by faulting and brecciation.

AK22-030
Collared on the same pad as AK22-028 and AK22-029 on line 950N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.13 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 116.92 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 116.92 m to 144.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and signs of brittle and ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 50.00 to 60.00 m between semi-pelitic gneiss and intermediate intrusive units follows to end of hole at 288.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, and stretching of fabric.

AK22-031
Drill hole AK22-031 was collared on line 650N, 350E and located 205 m southeast of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.87 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 55.86 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 55.86 m to 67.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and signs of brittle and ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 10.00 to 60.00 m between semi-pelitic gneiss and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 244.41 m. Intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.

AK22-032
Collared on the same pad as AK22-031 on line 650N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.60 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 57.12 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 57.12 m to 71.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 10.00 to 40.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 273.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration and bleached intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.
Intermittent mineralization from 179.30 m to 202.27 m, including 6.27 m of 0.99 wt% U_3O_8 at196.00 m. Uraninite nodules are hosted within altered mafic intrusive unit.

AK22-033
Collared on the same pad as AK22-031 and AK22-032 on line 650N, 350E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 25.07 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 65.70 m and consists of alternating conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 65.70 m to 94.40 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and sign of brittle and ductile deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
A sequence alternating every 3.00 to 70.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 321.43 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration and bleached intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways.

AK22-034
Drill hole AK22-034 was collared on line 775N, 150E and located 170 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.00 m where an intrusive package is intersected ranging in composition from mafic to felsic. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite.
Following the intrusive package, from 281.90 m to end of hole at 334.02 m, is a semi-pelitic gneiss. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration and bleached intervals are common and believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of ductile deformation throughout due to stretched out fabric.
Disseminated and vein hosted sporadic uranium mineralization from 157.50 m to 225.75 m within the mixed intrusive. This includes 2.12 m of 0.87 wt% U_3O_8 at 172.18 m.

AK22-035
Collared on the same pad as AK22-034 on line 775N, 150E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 45.80 m where a sequence alternating every 3.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 345.00 m.
Metasedimentary units consist of graphitic to non-graphitic, pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite.
Strong chlorite alteration throughout, bleaching and hematite alteration occur periodically. Evidence of shearing and strong fracturing in this hole.
Disseminated and vein hosted mineralization associated with several litho-contacts from 151.10 m to 167.00 m. Interval returned 4.05 m of 0.66 wt% U_3O_8 from 142.50 m.

AK22-036
Collared on the same pad as AK22-034 and AK22-035 on line 775N, 150E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 48.10 m where a metasedimentary sequence is encountered to end of hole at 254.50 m. The sequence consists of dark, graphitic to non-graphitic, pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration intervals are believed to be fluid pathways. Evidence of ductile deformation throughout due to stretched out fabric and folding.

Intermittent mineralization from 133.00 m to 158.50 m, including 16.50 m at 0.16 wt% U_3O_8 from 133.00 m and 0.50 m at 0.52 wt% U_3O_8 from 142.50 m. Mineralization is vein hosted and disseminated throughout the limonite altered metasediment.

AK22-037
Collared on the same pad as AK22-034, AK22-035 and AK22-036 on line 775N, 150E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 35.85 m where an intrusive package is intersected ranging in composition from mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Following the intrusive package, from 230.55 m to end of hole at 315.00 m, is a semi- pelitic gneiss. Strong chlorite and hematite alteration throughout. Frequent fracturing at the top of the hole.
Mineralization is both disseminated through the mafic intrusive groundmass and within the red hematite veins. Intermittent mineralization returned from 132.45 m to 157.45 m, including 15.00 m at 0.12 wt% U_3O_8 from 135.95 m.

AK22-038
Drill hole AK22-038 was collared on line 825N, 130E and located 170 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 35.85 m where an intrusive package is intersected, ranging in composition from mafic to intermediate, alternating every 8.00 to 60.00 m to end of hole at 261.00 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration intervals are believed to be fluid pathways. Fracture zones and local faulting is observed.
Shallow mineralization intercepted directly below overburden at 35.85 m and intermittently to 75.00 m including 2.30 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m at the OVB contact. A small, deep intercept mineralized veinlets with in mafic intrusive unit returned 0.11 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m at 225.20 m.

AK22-039
Collared on the same pad as AK22-038 on line 825N, 130E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 38.60 m where a sequence alternating every 20.00 to 60.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 298.80 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration intervals are believed to be fluid pathways. Fracture zones and gouge suggest faulting.
Two zones of intermittent mineralization from 40.80 m to 59.30 m and 125.15 m to190.45 m. The shallow zone intersects mineralized mixed intrusives 2.20 m below the unconformity contact. The lower zone returned 16.50 m at 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 at 156.45 m and 1.00 m at 0.55 wt% U_3O_8 at 167.45 m. Mineralization is largely associated with hematite alteration and both disseminated and vein hosted.

AK22-040
Collared on the same pad as AK22-038 and AK22-039 on line 825N, 130E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 49.26 m where a sequence alternating every 20.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 330.00 m.

Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite. Strong hematite, chlorite, clay alteration intervals are believed to be fluid pathways. Fracture zones and gouge suggest faulting.
Intermittent disseminated and vein hosted mineralization present within altered mafic intrusives from 115.14 m to 144.64 m. Interval returned 22.50 m at 0.19 wt% U_3O_8 from 115.14 m, including 0.50 m at 0.72 wt% U_3O_8 from 128.14 m to 128.64 m.

AK22-041
Collared off the same pad as AK22-034, AK22-035, AK22-036 and AK22-037 on line 775N, 150E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 43.86 m where an intrusive package is intersected ranging in composition from mafic to intermediate. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.).
Following the intrusive package from 199.00 m to end of hole at 258.00 m is a semi-pelitic gneiss. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Shallow disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.07 wt% U_3O_8 over 4.50 m from 47.70 m to 52.20 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections occur from 88.15 m to 88.65 m, 96.48 m to 97.48 m, and 117.80 m to 121.80 m.

AK22-042
Drill hole AK22-042 was collared on line 600N, 225E and located 260 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.27 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 297.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones and faults are common throughout.

AK22-043
Collared off the same pad as AK22-042 on line 600N, 225E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 85°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 35.90 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 40.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 267.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones and faults are common throughout.

AK22-044
Collared off the same pad as AK22-042 and AK22-043 on line 600N, 225E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 47.77 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 30.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 309.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.

AK22-045
Drill hole AK22-045 was collared on line 725N, 165E and located 185 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 35.80 m where an intrusive package is intercalated between semi-pelitic gneiss units. The intrusive package is approximately 165.00 m thick and ranges in composition from mafic to felsic with end of hole at 273.00 m. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.13 wt% U_3O_8 over 3.50 m from 150.37 m to 153.87 m with smaller intermittent, mineralized sections past 159.56 m to 191.56 m.

AK22-046
Collared off the same pad as AK22-045 on line 725N, 165E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 36.27 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 90.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 267.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.

Disseminated mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.07 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.00 m from 161.23 m to 162.23 m.

AK22-047
Collared off the same pad as AK22-045 and AK22-046 on line 725N, 165E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 48.60 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 82.88 m. Alteration is pervasive and dominated by chlorite and hematite.
A sequence of intrusive units intercalated with metasediments follows to the end of hole at 303.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark peli c to semi-pelitic gneiss and range in thickness from 10.00 to 30.00 m, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate in composition and range from 2.00 to 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, gouging, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization within the metasedimentary unit returned 1.67 wt% U_3O_8 over 7.50 m from 140.37 m to 147.87 m.

AK22-048
Collared off the same pad as AK22-045, AK22-046 and AK22-047 on line 725N, 165E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -55°. This drill hole was abandoned. Overburden extends to a depth of 45.10 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to end of hole at a depth of 58.14 m. Prevalent chlorite, hematite, and quartz alteration.

AK22-048A
Collared off the same pad as AK22-045, AK22-046 and AK22-047 on line 725N, 165E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -55°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.00 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 49.48 m. Chlorite alteration is stronger than hematite alteration throughout the unit.
A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 207.60 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss and range in thickness from 7.00 to 30.00 m, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate in composition and range from 10.00 to 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.).
Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, gouging, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization within the metasedimentary unit returned 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.50 m from 125.98 m to 127.48 m.

AK22-049
Collared off the same pad as AK22-042, AK22-043 and AK22-044 on line 600N, 225E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.00 m where an intrusive package is intercalated between metasedimentary units to end of hole at 213.00 m. The intrusive package is approximately 35.00 m thick and ranges in composition from mafic to felsic. Metasedimentary units alternate every 10.00 to 30.00 m between pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may

represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.

AK22-050

Collared off the same pad as AK22-042, AK22-043, AK22-044 and AK22-049 on line 600N, 225E at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.70 m where a sequence alternating every 3.00 to 30.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 303.00 m.
Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Faulting and fracture zones are common throughout.

AK22-051

Drill hole AK22-051 was collared on line 875N, 105E. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 28.40 m where a sequence of metasediments intercalated with intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 270.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are dominantly mafic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite from 66.0 to 86.5m near the base of the main zone of mineralization and again from 131.8 to 139.3m which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Shallow fracture and vein-hosted mineralization within the mafic intrusive unit returned 0.50 wt% U_3O_8 over 28.90 m from 28.45 m to 57.34 m with smaller intermittent, mineralized sections past 116.15 m.

AK22-052

Collared off the same pad as AK22-051 on line 875N, 105E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 31.20 m where a sequence of intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 297.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition and in some areas consists of a mix of metasediment and mafic lithologies. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite and limonite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Shallow disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mafic intrusive unit returned 0.58 wt% U_3O_8 over 27.55 m from 30.95 m to 58.50 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections occur from 63.37 m to 64.40 m, 111.70 m to 112.27 m, and 179.11 m to 179.21 m.

AK22-053
Collared off the same pad as AK22-051 and AK22-052 on line 875N, 105E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 50.50 m where a sequence of intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 282.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition and in some areas consists of a mix of metasediments and mafic intrusive lithologies. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite and limonite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.43 wt% U_3O_8 over 18.85 m from 137.44 m to 156.29 m.

AK22-054
Drill hole AK22-054 was collared on line 725N, 275E and located 130 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.80 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 42.70 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs towards the end of the interval.
Following the unconformity from 42.70 m to 63.00 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. A brecciated texture and fracturing are prevalent in this paleo-weathered interval.
A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 297.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of non-graphitic to weakly graphitic pelitic or semi- pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intrusives and metasediments range in thickness between 5.00 to 30.00 m. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Faulting and fracture zones are common throughout.
Shallow disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.60 m from 86.00 m to 87.60 m.

AK22-055
Collared off the same pad as AK22-054 on line 725N, 275E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 34.60 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 83.55 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 83.55 m to 160.10 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. Ductile and brittle structures are observed in this paleo-weathered interval.
A sequence alternating between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 291.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intrusives and metasediments range in thickness between 5.00 to 25.00 m. Intervals

with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Fracturing is common throughout.

AK22-056

Collared off the same pad as AK22-054 and AK22-055 on line 725N, 275E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 44.00 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 76.68 m and consists of alternating light and dark coloured conglomerate and fine-grained beds. Clasts are sub- angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval.
Following the unconformity from 76.68 m to 92.62 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong hematite and chlorite alteration. Ductile and brittle structures are observed in this paleo-weathered interval.
A sequence where metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss intercalated between intrusive units follows to end of hole at 315.00 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss unit is 60.00 m thick. The intrusive rocks range in composition from mafic to intermediate. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Fracturing is common throughout.

AK22-057

Drill hole AK22-057 was collared on line 925N, 90E and located 220 m northwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 34.70 m where a fault is intersected. This is followed by a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 20.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units to the end of hole at 294.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.).
Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite from 38.5 m to 45.2 m and 60.0 m to 102.0 m which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Faulting and fracture zones are common throughout.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned
0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.59 m from 46.00 m to 46.59 m with smaller intermittent, mineralized sections past 86.38 m to 174.32 m.

AK22-058

Collared off the same pad as AK22-057 on line 925N, 90E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 35.55 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 30.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 345.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive,

dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.

Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.19 wt% U_3O_8 over 13.50 m from 35.65 m to 49.15 m and 0.16 wt% U_3O_8 over 27.35 m from 53.65 m to 81.00 m with a smaller mineralized section from 83.50 m to 86.50 m.

AK22-059

Collared off the same pad as AK22-057, and AK22-058 on line 925N, 90E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 48.00 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 35.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 312.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.

AK22-060

Drill hole AK22-060 was collared on line 550N, 230E and located 310 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.00 m where an intrusive package is intercalated between semi-pelitic gneiss units to the end of hole at 198.00 m. The intrusive package is approximately 66.00 m thick and ranges in composition from mafic to felsic. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.

AK22-061

Collared off the same pad as AK22-060 on line 550N, 230E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 37.00 m where a sequence alternating every 6.00 to 30.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 282.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, and shearing.

AK22-062
Collared off the same pad as AK22-060 and AK22-061 on line 550N, 230E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 47.35 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 258.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, and shearing.

AK22-063
Drill hole AK22-063 was collared on line 875N, 065E. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 33.42 m where a sequence of intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 303.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite from 63.80 m to 77.00 m which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout evidenced by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization was encountered intermittently throughout starting at 40.50 m and ending at 204.60 m. The largest intervals were found to be from 40.50 m to 71.50 m and 74.00 m to 93.50 m and returned greater than 0.05 wt% U_3O_8.

AK22-064
Collared off the same pad as AK22-063 on line 875N, 065E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.27 m where a sequence of intrusive and metasedimentary units follows to the end of hole at 252.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition while metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematitic sections which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization within the mixed intrusive unit returned 0.15 wt% U_3O_8 over 7.50 m from 115.03 m to 122.53 m and 0.11 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 127.03 m to 127.53 m.

AK22-065
Collared off the same pad as AK22-063 and AK22-064 on line 875N, 065E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 36.27 m where a sequence of intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 258.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition. Alteration

related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite that is purple in colour from 78.00 m to 84.00 m followed by dark red alteration to 116.50 m. This may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing. Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit was encountered intermittently throughout starting at 47.65 m and ending at 222.82 m. The largest interval returned 0.40 wt% U_3O_8 over 50.08 m from 63.65 m to 113.73 m.

AK22-066

Drill hole AK22-066 was collared on line 825N, 80E and located 220 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 29.76 m where an intrusive package is intersected ranging in composition from mafic to intermediate. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.).

Following the intrusive package, from 289.90 m to end of hole at 300.00 m, is a semi-pelitic gneiss. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation and fracturing.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned greater than 0.05 wt% U_3O_8 intermittently from 40.50 m to 179.50 m with a larger interval returning 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 over 24.00 m from 107.50 m to 131.50 m..

AK22-067

Collared off the same pad as AK22-066 on line 825N, 80E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 32.21 m where an intrusive sequence alternating every 8.00 to 30.00 m between mafic to felsic composition is encountered to end of hole at 291.00 m.
Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 6.50 m from 68.50 m to 75.00 m and 0.09 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.43 m from 162.07 m to 163.50 m.

AK22-068

Collared off the same pad as AK22-066 and AK22-067 on line 825N, 80E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 51.00 m where a sequence where semi-pelitic gneiss intercalated between intrusive units follows to end of hole at 258.00 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss unit is 10.00 m thick. The intrusive rocks range in composition from intermediate to mafic.
Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive,

dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Shallow disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.50 wt% U_3O_8 over 18.50 m from 78.00 m to 96.50 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections occur from 53.00 m to 155.50 m.

AK22-069
Collared off the same pad as AK22-063, AK22-064, and AK22-065 on line 875N, 065E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -50°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 51.00 m where a sequence of intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 326.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically with a notable interval from 168.00 m to 267.00 m. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout evidenced by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit was encountered intermittently throughout starting at 56.00 m and ending at 221.21 m. The largest interval returned 0.90 wt% U_3O_8 over 31.00 m from 90.50 m to 121.50 m.

AK22-070
Collared off the same pad as AK22-063, AK22-064, AK22-065, and AK22-069 on line 875N, 065E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -55°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.00 m followed by a highly fractured quartz-rich interval logged as quartzite to 83.1m. Following the quartzite unit, a sequence of intrusive and metasedimentary units follows to the end of hole at 300.00 m. Intrusive units are dominantly mafic to intermediate in composition while metasedimentary units consist of dark, pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss. Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite from 85.15 to 93.69 m near the base of the main zone of mineralization and again from 105.5 to 120.0 m which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically with notable blue-grey intervals from 202.00 m to 217.00 m and 240.00 m to 248.00 m. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout evidenced by brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization within the intrusive unit returned 0.21 wt% U_3O_8 over 3.50 m from 116.00 m to 119.50 m and 0.09 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 122.50 m to 123.00 m.

AK22-071
Drill hole AK22-071 was collared on line 725N, 85E and located 250 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 40.36 m where a sequence alternating every 10.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 306.00 m.
Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium

mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.11 wt% U_3O_8 over 6.00 m from 190.50 m to 196.50 m and 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 over 25.54 m from 204.46 m to 230.00 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections occur from 172.50 m to 233.50 m.

AK22-072
Collared off the same pad as AK22-071 on line 725N, 85E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -75°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 30.40 m where a mafic intrusive package is met, followed by semi-pelitic gneiss to the end of hole at 246.00 m. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite, hematite, clay, and limonite alteration in the first 5.00 m of the hole decreasing in intensity with depth.

AK22-073
Collared off the same pad as AK22-071 and AK22-072 on line 725N, 85E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 46.50 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. This paleo-weathered interval continues to a depth of 58.04 m. Dominant chlorite and hematite alteration pervasive throughout.
A sequence alternating between every 10.00 to 70.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 294.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive and dominated by chlorite, hematite, and clay throughout. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.

AK22-074
Drill hole AK22-074 was collared on line 775N, 95E and located 220 m southwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 45.00 m where an intrusive sequence alternating every 8.00 to 40.00 m between mafic to felsic composition is encountered to end of hole at 297.00 m.
Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned 0.30 wt% U_3O_8 over 4.50 m from 205.00 m to 209.50 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections occur from 51.50 m to 216.50 m.

AK22-075
Collared off the same pad as AK22-074 on line 775N, 95E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -80°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 33.00 m where an intrusive sequence alternating every 6.00 to 25.00 m between mafic to felsic composition is encountered to end of hole at 285.83 m.
Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones and gouge are common throughout.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mixed mafic intrusive unit returned multiple intervals >0.10 wt% U_3O_8 with the highest interval returning 0.23 wt% U_3O_8 over 5.50 m from 142.00 m to 147.50 m.

AK22-076
Drill hole AK22-042 was collared on line 975N, 70E and located 260 m northwest of the 2021 discovery drill holes. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -85°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 33.77 m where a sequence alternating every 4.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to the end of hole at 318.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with notable hematite from 94.50 m to 98.00 m which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.
Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the quartzite returned 0.19 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 34.50 m to 35.00 m. Smaller intermittent, mineralized sections in the mixed mafic intrusive unit occur from 96.50 m to 97.50 m and again from 277.50 m to 295.50m.

AK22-077
Collared off the same pad as AK22-076 on line 975N, 70E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 34.15 m where an intrusive package is met, ranging from mafic to felsic composition, to the end of hole at 360.00 m. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Bleached and clay altered intervals occur sporadically and are often associated with hematite or chlorite which are dominant. Fracture zones are common throughout.
Shallow disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the quartzite and mixed mafic unit returned 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 53.50 m to 54.00, 0.05 m wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 67.00 m to 67.50 m, and 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 141.00 m to 141.50 m.

AK22-078
Collared off the same pad as AK22-076 and AK22-077 on line 975N, 70E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 50.50 m where a sequence alternating every 5.00 to 50.00 m between metasediments and intrusive units follows to end of hole at 243.00 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark non-graphitic to moderately graphitic semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to intermediate. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.).
Alteration related to uranium mineralization is pervasive, dominated by chlorite with hematite which may represent a fluid pathway for uranium bearing fluids which precipitated elsewhere. Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.

AK22-079
Drill hole AK22-079 was collared on line 875N, 185E. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 38.55 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 50.97 m and contains a conglomerate bed at the base. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite alteration occurs throughout the interval. Following the unconformity from 50.97 m to 74.35 m is a hematite chlorite breccia interval with strong chlorite and hematite alteration and signs of brittle deformation. This interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering profile.
From 74.35 m to end of hole at 306.00 m is an intrusive sequence alternating between mafic to intermediate and ranging in thickness from 10.00 to 60.00 m. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Brittle and ductile deformation is evident by brecciation, fracturing, and shearing.
Disseminated mineralization within the mafic intrusive unit returned 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.10 m from 280.15 m to 280.25 m.

AK22-080
Collared off the same pad as AK22-079 on line 875N, 185E at an azimuth of 90° and a dip of - 45°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 45.9 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone continues to the unconformity at a depth of 84.57 m where a complex fault structure is intersected. Clasts are sub-angular to sub-rounded and weak, patchy hematite and carbonaceous alteration occurs throughout the interval. The following structure consists of hematite chlorite breccia and unsorted sandstone wedges that are strongly hematite and chlorite altered to a depth of 207.23 m. This interval also contains a notable hematite altered section that is purple in colour from 160.00 m to 190.00 m.
From 207.23 m to end of hole at 268.54 m is a sequence of metasedimentary and intrusive lithologies. The metasedimentary unit consists of a 5.00 m dark graphitic semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are mafic to felsic in composition and range from 15.00 to 30.00 m in thickness. Intervals with >80% quartz content are logged as quartzite regardless of the interpreted genesis of the quartz (hydrothermal, detrital, etc.). Brittle and ductile deformation is evident throughout via brecciation, fracturing, faulting, and shearing.

10.2.2 2022 Lithogeochemical Results and Summary of Findings

A total of 7,784 lithogeochemistry core samples including 78 field standards from the ACKIO Uranium Prospect were sent to SRC for analysis (Appendix 2). Table 4 highlights uranium anomalies returned from the ACKIO Uranium Prospect.

Table 10-5 2022 ACKIO Geochemistry Results Over 0.05 wt% U3O8

2022 Hook Project Composite U_3O_8 Results						
Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution						
"Includes/and includes" Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.50% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution						
Hole ID	**OVB (m)**	**UC (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (wt%)**
AK22-005	29.70 m	90.60 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-006	31.00 m	94.30 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-007	33.00 m	73.30 m	254.74 m	254.84 m	0.10 m	0.09 %
AK22-008	48.10 m	89.83 m	170.65 m	172.15 m	1.50 m	0.06 %
			175.65 m	183.65 m	8.00 m	0.11 %
			244.96 m	245.46 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			266.12 m	268.12 m	2.00 m	0.06 %
AK22-009	39.20 m	80.50 m	136.60 m	147.10 m	10.50 m	0.29 %
	includes		**137.10 m**	**139.10 m**	**2.00 m**	**0.51 %**
	and includes		**144.60 m**	**145.10 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.32 %**
			259.00 m	259.50 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
			263.50 m	265.00 m	1.50 m	0.09 %
AK22-010	30.23 m	51.15 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-011	48.90 m	55.95 m	112.89 m	116.89 m	4.00 m	0.05 %
			204.20 m	207.80 m	3.60 m	0.69 %
	includes		**206.80 m**	**207.30 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.26 %**
			209.95 m	210.95 m	1.00 m	0.20 %
			214.00 m	227.85 m	13.85 m	0.17 %
	includes		**214.00 m**	**214.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.59 %**
	and includes		**217.10 m**	**217.60 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.14 %**
AK22-012	29.05 m	51.05 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-013	49.07 m	N/A	166.61 m	169.61 m	3.00 m	0.19 %
AK22-014	38.00 m	N/A	156.83 m	160.30 m	3.47 m	0.27 %
	includes		**158.30 m**	**158.80 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.55 %**
	and includes		**159.30 m**	**159.80 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.51 %**
AK22-015	36.00 m	55.00 m	132.60 m	135.10 m	2.50 m	0.09 %
			176.92 m	184.25 m	7.33 m	0.13 %
AK22-016	39.60 m	59.80 m	163.50 m	165.50 m	2.00 m	0.06 %
AK22-017	28.00 m	57.90 m	No Significant Results			

AK22-018	33.93 m	49.17 m	113.33 m	115.00 m	1.67 m	0.15 %
			164.45 m	167.10 m	2.65 m	0.43 %
	includes		**165.00 m**	**165.60 m**	**0.60 m**	**0.76 %**
			171.10 m	175.70 m	4.60 m	0.16 %
			200.55 m	209.60 m	9.05 m	0.10 %
	includes		**201.00 m**	**201.40 m**	**0.40 m**	**0.70 %**
			218.10 m	230.55 m	12.45 m	0.11 %
			235.25 m	238.25 m	3.00 m	0.06 %
			277.50 m	278.90 m	1.40 m	0.17 %
AK22-019	37.52 m	65.41 m	209.25 m	213.92 m	4.67 m	0.05 %
			216.46 m	216.86 m	0.40 m	0.10 %
			219.87 m	221.90 m	2.03 m	0.14 %
			229.25 m	241.71 m	12.46 m	0.13 %
	includes		**239.71 m**	**240.21 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.05 %**
			243.75 m	244.25 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
AK22-020	29.95 m	43.10 m	146.45 m	150.90 m	4.45 m	0.08 %
			153.50 m	156.42 m	2.92 m	0.13 %
AK22-021	39.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-022	34.20 m	81.50 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-023	41.30 m	71.80 m	98.27 m	102.80 m	4.53 m	0.09 %
			208.00 m	221.50 m	13.50 m	0.23 %
	includes		**218.00 m**	**219.50 m**	**1.50 m**	**0.72 %**
			225.00 m	228.50 m	3.50 m	0.10 %
			234.50 m	250.50 m	16.00 m	0.21 %
	includes		**248.00 m**	**249.00 m**	**1.00 m**	**0.83 %**
AK22-024	27.00 m	51.00 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-025	33.26 m	60.45 m	128.89 m	129.40 m	0.51 m	0.09 %
			152.50 m	157.40 m	4.90 m	0.19 %
			160.80 m	161.30 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			213.50 m	226.70 m	13.20 m	0.23 %
	includes		**218.50 m**	**220.00 m**	**1.50 m**	**0.86 %**
AK22-026	42.86 m	61.10 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-027	29.70 m	57.95 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-028	27.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-029	37.52 m	45.52 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-030	42.13 m	116.92 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-031	29.87 m	55.86 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-032	39.60 m	57.12 m	179.30 m	180.75 m	1.45 m	0.09 %
			192.35 m	205.52 m	13.17 m	0.55 %
	includes		**196.00 m**	**202.27 m**	**6.27 m**	**0.99 %**
AK22-033	25.07 m	65.70 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-034	39.00 m	N/A	157.50 m	160.50 m	3.00 m	0.06 %
			166.00 m	166.54 m	0.54 m	0.15 %

			170.63 m	177.30 m	6.67 m	0.41 %
	includes		**173.18 m**	**175.30 m**	**2.12 m**	**0.87 %**
			223.89 m	225.75 m	1.86 m	0.08 %
AK22-035	45.80 m	N/A	151.10 m	151.58 m	0.48 m	0.12 %
			160.18 m	167.50 m	7.32 m	0.54 %
	includes		**162.95 m**	**167.00 m**	**4.05 m**	**0.66 %**
AK22-036	48.10 m	N/A	133.00 m	149.50 m	16.50 m	0.16 %
	includes		**142.50 m**	**143.00 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.52 %**
			156.00 m	158.50 m	2.50 m	0.05 %
AK22-037	35.85 m	N/A	132.45 m	132.95 m	0.50 m	0.11 %
			135.95 m	150.95 m	15.00 m	0.12 %
			156.45 m	157.45 m	1.00 m	0.29 %
AK22-038	35.85 m	N/A	35.85 m	42.35 m	6.50 m	0.22 %
	includes		**35.85 m**	**36.35 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.30 %**
			47.85 m	49.85 m	2.00 m	0.05 %
			69.00 m	71.00 m	2.00 m	0.09 %
			74.50 m	75.00 m	0.50 m	0.12 %
			225.20 m	225.70 m	0.50 m	0.11 %
AK22-039	38.60 m	N/A	40.80 m	49.80 m	9.00 m	0.12 %
			52.30 m	55.30 m	3.00 m	0.05 %
			58.30 m	59.30 m	1.00 m	0.10 %
			125.15 m	125.25 m	0.10 m	0.09 %
			156.45 m	172.95 m	16.50 m	0.14 %
	includes		**167.45 m**	**168.45 m**	**1.00 m**	**0.55 %**
			189.95 m	190.45 m	0.50 m	0.10 %
AK22-040	49.26 m	N/A	115.14 m	137.64 m	22.50 m	0.19 %
	includes		**128.14 m**	**128.64 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.72 %**
			140.64 m	144.64 m	4.00 m	0.05 %
AK22-041	43.86 m	N/A	47.70 m	52.20 m	4.50 m	0.07 %
			88.15 m	88.65 m	0.50 m	0.13 %
			96.48 m	97.48 m	1.00 m	0.08 %
			117.80 m	121.80 m	4.00 m	0.14 %
	includes		**118.30 m**	**118.80 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.78 %**
AK22-042	39.27 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
Ak22-043	35.90 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-044	47.77 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-045	35.80 m	N/A	150.37 m	153.87 m	3.50 m	0.13 %
			159.56 m	160.56 m	1.00 m	0.08 %
			164.06 m	171.56 m	7.50 m	0.05 %
			173.56 m	174.06 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			180.06 m	181.56 m	1.50 m	0.08 %
			190.06 m	191.56 m	1.50 m	0.07 %
AK22-046	36.27 m	N/A	161.23 m	162.23 m	1.00 m	0.07 %

AK22-047	48.60 m	N/A	140.37 m	147.87 m	7.50 m	1.67 %
	includes		**140.87 m**	**145.87 m**	**5.00 m**	**2.45 %**
AK22-048A	42.00 m	N/A	125.98 m	127.48 m	1.50 m	0.06 %
AK22-049	36.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-050	42.70 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-051	28.45 m	N/A	28.45 m	57.34 m	28.89 m	0.50 %
	includes		**31.13 m**	**31.69 m**	**0.56 m**	**1.88 %**
	and includes		**33.81 m**	**34.79 m**	**0.98 m**	**0.58 %**
	and includes		**36.65 m**	**38.66 m**	**2.01 m**	**0.75 %**
	and includes		**41.84 m**	**52.42 m**	**10.58 m**	**0.79 %**
			116.15 m	117.64 m	1.49 m	0.10 %
			157.03 m	159.54 m	2.51 m	0.08 %
			177.11 m	177.61 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			223.35 m	223.90 m	0.55 m	0.05 %
AK22-052	31.20 m	N/A	30.95 m	58.50 m	27.55 m	0.58 %
	includes		**43.54 m**	**44.02 m**	**0.48 m**	**0.53 %**
	and includes		**49.84 m**	**57.50 m**	**7.66 m**	**0.75 %**
			63.37 m	64.40 m	1.03 m	0.06 %
			111.70 m	112.27 m	0.57 m	0.05 %
			179.11 m	179.21 m	0.10 m	0.14 %
AK22-053	50.50 m	N/A	137.44 m	156.29 m	18.85 m	0.43 %
	includes		**139.47 m**	**149.92 m**	**10.45 m**	**0.64 %**
	and includes		**152.78 m**	**153.32 m**	**0.54 m**	**0.76 %**
AK22-054	36.80 m	42.70 m	86.00 m	87.60 m	1.60 m	0.08 %
AK22-055	34.60 m	83.55 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-056	44.00 m	76.68 m	No Significant Results			
AK22-057	34.70 m	N/A	46.00 m	46.59 m	0.59 m	0.06 %
			86.38 m	86.89 m	0.51 m	0.08 %
			163.63 m	164.17 m	0.54 m	0.07 %
			173.83 m	174.32 m	0.49 m	0.09 %
AK22-058	35.55 m	N/A	35.65 m	49.15 m	13.50 m	0.19 %
	includes		**44.15 m**	**44.65 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.54 %**
	and includes		**45.65 m**	**46.17 m**	**0.52 m**	**0.64 %**
			53.65 m	81.00 m	27.35 m	0.16 %
	includes		**69.45 m**	**69.75 m**	**0.30 m**	**1.07 %**
	and includes		**74.50 m**	**75.50 m**	**1.00 m**	**0.75 %**
			83.50 m	86.50 m	3.00 m	0.06 %
AK22-059	48.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-060	36.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-061	37.00 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-062	47.35 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-063	33.42 m	N/A	40.50 m	71.50 m	31.00 m	0.07 %
			74.00 m	93.50 m	19.50 m	0.10 %

	includes		**87.50 m**	**88.00 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.54 %**
			98.00 m	98.50 m	0.50 m	0.09 %
			108.00 m	111.50 m	3.50 m	0.09 %
			123.88 m	124.88 m	1.00 m	0.06 %
			134.88 m	135.38 m	0.50 m	0.10 %
			138.38 m	140.38 m	2.00 m	0.26 %
	includes		**138.88 m**	**139.38 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.61 %**
			149.11 m	149.61 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			182.89 m	183.73 m	0.84 m	0.06 %
			204.10 m	204.60 m	0.50 m	0.14 %
AK22-064	36.27 m	N/A	115.03 m	122.53 m	7.50 m	0.15 %
			127.03 m	127.53 m	0.50 m	0.11 %
AK22-065	43.88 m	N/A	47.65 m	48.15 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
			51.65 m	55.65 m	4.00 m	0.05 %
			60.65 m	60.93 m	0.28 m	0.10 %
			63.65 m	113.73 m	50.08 m	0.40 %
	includes		**66.65 m**	**67.15 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.56 %**
	and includes		**74.15 m**	**74.65 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.65 %**
	and includes		**81.15 m**	**81.65 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.55 %**
	and includes		**84.15 m**	**98.00 m**	**13.85 m**	**0.96 %**
			137.24 m	142.04 m	4.80 m	0.11 %
			144.54 m	151.80 m	7.26 m	0.50 %
	includes		**145.54 m**	**146.76 m**	**1.22 m**	**1.21 %**
	and includes		**149.04 m**	**149.30 m**	**0.26 m**	**1.43 %**
			155.04 m	155.54 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			158.54 m	162.18 m	3.64 m	0.14 %
			167.68 m	174.68 m	7.00 m	0.20 %
	includes		**173.18 m**	**173.68 m**	**0.50 m**	**1.69 %**
			177.20 m	179.20 m	2.00 m	0.22 %
			222.72 m	222.82 m	0.10 m	0.10 %
AK22-066	29.76 m	N/A	40.50 m	41.00 m	0.50 m	0.09 %
			44.50 m	45.00 m	0.50 m	0.13 %
			49.00 m	49.50 m	0.50 m	0.07 %
			68.50 m	69.00 m	0.50 m	0.10 %
			82.50 m	83.00 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			84.00 m	84.50 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			91.50 m	97.50 m	6.00 m	0.09 %
			102.00 m	102.50 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			107.50 m	131.50 m	24.00 m	0.14 %
	includes		**127.50 m**	**128.00 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.55 %**
	and includes		**129.00 m**	**129.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.64 %**
			146.50 m	147.00 m	0.50 m	0.07 %
			150.50 m	151.00 m	0.50 m	0.16 %
			153.50 m	154.00 m	0.50 m	0.06 %

			177.00 m	179.50 m	2.50 m	0.09 %
AK22-067	32.21 m	N/A	68.50 m	75.00 m	6.50 m	0.08 %
			162.07 m	163.50 m	1.43 m	0.09 %
AK22-068	51.00 m	N/A	53.00 m	55.00 m	2.00 m	0.06 %
			57.00 m	57.50 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			59.50 m	60.00 m	0.50 m	0.07 %
			74.50 m	75.00 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
			78.00 m	96.50 m	18.50 m	0.50 %
	includes		**79.00 m**	**82.50 m**	**3.50 m**	**1.53 %**
			98.79 m	99.00 m	0.21 m	0.23 %
			151.00 m	151.50 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
			152.50 m	153.00 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			155.00 m	155.50 m	0.50 m	0.14 %
AK22-069	51.00 m	N/A	56.00 m	57.00 m	1.00 m	0.08 %
			81.31 m	83.00 m	1.69 m	0.09 %
			86.50 m	87.50 m	1.00 m	0.09 %
			90.50 m	121.50 m	31.00 m	0.90 %
	includes		**96.00 m**	**96.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.86 %**
	and includes		**104.00 m**	**116.48 m**	**12.48 m**	**1.86 %**
			175.00 m	178.00 m	3.00 m	0.07 %
			186.50 m	187.00 m	0.50 m	0.21 %
			196.50 m	198.00 m	1.50 m	0.11 %
			200.00 m	200.50 m	0.50 m	0.23 %
			206.60 m	207.00 m	0.40 m	0.06 %
			209.50 m	210.00 m	0.50 m	0.13 %
			220.65 m	221.21 m	0.56 m	0.07 %
AK22-070	42.00 m	N/A	116.00 m	119.50 m	3.50 m	0.21 %
			122.50 m	123.00 m	0.50 m	0.09 %
AK22-071	40.36 m	N/A	172.50 m	173.50 m	1.00 m	0.06 %
			183.00 m	183.50 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
			190.50 m	196.50 m	6.00 m	0.11 %
			204.46 m	230.00 m	25.54 m	0.14 %
	includes		**205.00 m**	**206.00 m**	**1.00 m**	**0.96 %**
			233.00 m	233.50 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
AK22-072	30.40 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-073	46.50 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-074	45.00 m	N/A	51.50 m	53.50 m	2.00 m	0.06 %
			70.50 m	71.00 m	0.50 m	0.12 %
			171.33 m	172.50 m	1.17 m	0.06 %
			174.00 m	175.50 m	1.50 m	0.07 %
			201.00 m	201.50 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			205.00 m	209.50 m	4.50 m	0.30 %
	includes		**208.00 m**	**208.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.84 %**

			213.00 m	216.50 m	3.50 m	0.09 %
AK22-075	33.00 m	N/A	95.00 m	96.00 m	1.00 m	0.13 %
			107.50 m	117.50 m	10.00 m	0.12 %
	includes		**116.00 m**	**116.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.73 %**
			131.50 m	137.00 m	5.50 m	0.15 %
			142.00 m	147.50 m	5.50 m	0.23 %
	includes		**145.50 m**	**146.50 m**	**1.00 m**	**0.61 %**
			151.00 m	152.00 m	1.00 m	0.07 %
			155.00 m	167.00 m	12.00 m	0.12 %
	includes		**166.00 m**	**166.50 m**	**0.50 m**	**0.58 %**
			180.50 m	181.00 m	0.50 m	0.07 %
AK22-076	33.77 m	N/A	34.50 m	35.00 m	0.50 m	0.19 %
			96.50 m	97.50 m	1.00 m	0.11 %
			277.50 m	280.00 m	2.50 m	0.10 %
			291.00 m	292.00 m	1.00 m	0.08 %
			295.00 m	295.50 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
AK22-077	34.15 m	N/A	53.50 m	54.00 m	0.50 m	0.08 %
			67.00 m	67.50 m	0.50 m	0.05 %
			141.00 m	141.50 m	0.50 m	0.06 %
Ak22-078	50.50 m	N/A	No Significant Results			
AK22-079	38.55 m	50.97 m	280.15 m	280.25 m	0.10 m	0.06 %
AK22-080	45.90 m	84.57 m	No Significant Results			
HK22-077	3.35 m	N/A	No Significant Results			

10.2.1 *5.2.1 Regional Geochemistry Results*

A total of 79 lithogeochemistry core samples from HK22-007 were sent to SRC for analysis (Appendix 2).

Table 5 highlights anomalous base metal values from HK22-007.

Table 10-6 2022 Regional Drill Hole Base Metal Anomalies

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu MSPD (ppm)	Cu MSTD (ppm)	Co MSPD (ppm)	Co MSTD (ppm)	Ni MSPD (ppm)	Ni MSTD (ppm)
HK22-007	37.5	38	0.5	2,450	3,990	205	323	549	1.01
HK22-007	38	38.5	0.5	409	609	26.8	42.2	55.2	107
HK22-007	45	45.5	0.5	166	278	42.2	69.5	88.4	138

10.3 2023 Diamond Drill Program

Between May 23 and August 31, 2023, Baselode Energy Corp. conducted a focused 7,513-metre diamond drilling campaign at the ACKIO uranium discovery within its Hook Project in northern Saskatchewan. A total of 37 holes were drilled, including 36 at the ACKIO Target Area and one regional test hole. Of the ACKIO holes, 30 intersected uranium mineralization above 0.05 wt% U_3O_8 over a minimum width of 0.5 metres. Highlights from the program include AK23-095 with 34.86 metres at 0.41% U_3O_8, AK23-102 with 15.0 metres at 0.59% U_3O_8, AK23-096 with 20.0 metres at 0.36% U_3O_8, and AK23-088 with 16.5 metres at 0.32% U_3O_8. The drilling expanded the known mineralized system at ACKIO enhancing confidence in the continuity and geometry of shallow uranium mineralized system. One regional drill hole (HK23-008) tested a gravity low target but did not yield significant results.

10.3.1 2023 Drill Results

Figure 10-10 shows the Target Area locations for the 2023 diamond drill program.

Figure 10-11 shows the location of the ACKIO drillholes.

Figures 10-12 to 19 are cross sections highlighting uranium intercepts at ACKIO.

Table 10-7 2023 Drill Hole Information

Hole Id	Target	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Start (yyyy-mm-dd)	End (yyyy-mm-dd)	EOH (m)
AK23-081	ACKIO	526169.8	6372857	465.60	247	-65	2023-06-01	2023-06-03	195.00
AK23-082	ACKIO	526169.8	6372857	465.60	248	-80	2023-06-03	2023-06-06	240.00
AK23-083	ACKIO	526169.8	6372857	465.60	248	-57	2023-06-06	2023-06-07	201.00
AK23-084	ACKIO	526169.8	6372857	465.60	265	-72	2023-06-07	2023-06-10	240.00
AK23-085	ACKIO	526169.8	6372857	465.60	265	-53.5	2023-06-10	2023-06-11	210.00
AK23-086	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	242	-60	2023-06-11	2023-06-15	210.00
AK23-087	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	248	-53.5	2023-06-15	2023-06-16	201.00
AK23-088	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	255	-65	2023-06-17	2023-06-18	225.00
AK23-089	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	262	-57	2023-06-18	2023-06-20	213.00
AK23-090	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	235	-70	2023-06-20	2023-06-22	234.00
AK23-091	ACKIO	526226.9	6372821	466.80	235	-75	2023-06-22	2023-06-25	205.00
AK23-092	ACKIO	526173.0	6372895	465.30	264	-65.1	2023-06-25	2023-06-27	225.00
AK23-093	ACKIO	526173.0	6372895	465.30	270	-75	2023-06-27	2023-07-01	213.00
AK23-094	ACKIO	526173.0	6372895	465.30	278	-71.9	2023-07-01	2023-07-04	222.00
AK23-095	ACKIO	526119.2	6372952	464.25	285	-68.7	2023-07-05	2023-07-07	180.00
AK23-096	ACKIO	526119.2	6372952	464.25	273	-67	2023-07-07	2023-07-09	210.00
AK23-097	ACKIO	526119.2	6372952	464.25	272	-80	2023-07-09	2023-07-11	141.00
AK23-098	ACKIO	526099.7	6373006	464.80	270	-50	2023-07-11	2023-07-13	163.60
AK23-099	ACKIO	526099.7	6373006	464.80	271	-67.7	2023-07-13	2023-07-15	201.00
AK23-100	ACKIO	526078.0	6372984	463.70	81	-58.8	2023-07-15	2023-07-18	177.00
AK23-101	ACKIO	526078.0	6372984	463.70	103	-60	2023-07-18	2023-07-19	171.00
AK23-102	ACKIO	526092.7	6373050	462.40	270	-50	2023-07-19	2023-07-21	210.00
AK23-103	ACKIO	526092.7	6373050	462.40	270	-57	2023-07-21	2023-07-24	204.23
AK23-104	ACKIO	526092.7	6373050	462.40	270	-45	2023-07-24	2023-07-26	183.00
AK23-105	ACKIO	526444.6	6373105	465.50	225	-60	2023-07-27	2023-07-29	228.00
AK23-106	ACKIO	526444.6	6373105	465.50	225	-45	2023-07-29	2023-07-31	287.50
AK23-107	ACKIO	526444.6	6373105	465.50	225	-80	2023-07-31	2023-08-02	213.00
AK23-108	ACKIO	526444.6	6373105	465.50	45	-80	2023-08-02	2023-08-04	210.00
AK23-109	ACKIO	526444.6	6373105	465.50	45	-50	2023-08-04	2023-08-06	207.00
AK23-110	ACKIO	526318.6	6372900	466.80	45	-60	2023-08-06	2023-08-08	237.00
AK23-111	ACKIO	526020.0	6373003	462.70	270	-75	2023-08-08	2023-08-10	211.30
AK23-112	ACKIO	526020.0	6373003	462.70	270	-60	2023-08-10	2023-08-11	129.00
AK23-113	ACKIO	526020.0	6373003	462.70	270	-45	2023-08-11	2023-08-12	90.00
AK23-114	ACKIO	526060.3	6373079	462.62	270	-65	2023-08-12	2023-08-15	243.00
AK23-115	ACKIO	526060.3	6373079	462.62	270	-70	2023-08-15	2023-08-17	270.00
AK23-116	ACKIO	526058.0	6373005	463.46	270	-60	2023-08-17	2023-08-19	138.00
HK23-008	Hook Regional	527395.6	6372018	469.43	270	-60	2023-08-19	2023-08-21	174.00

NOTE: GPS datum for all drill holes NAD83 UTM13

Figure 10-10 2024 Drill Target Areas

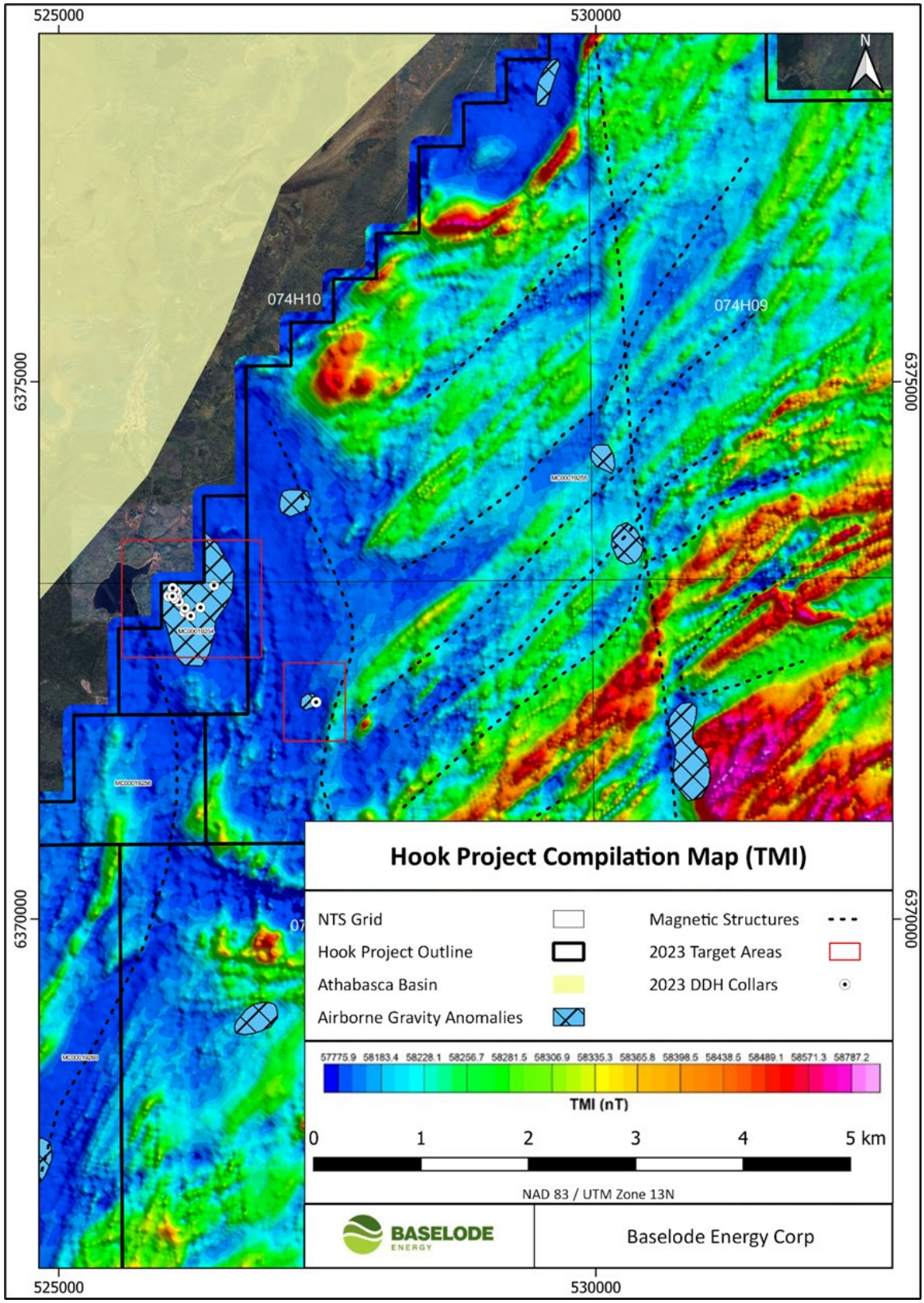


Figure 10-11 2023 ACKIO Drill Collar Locations Map

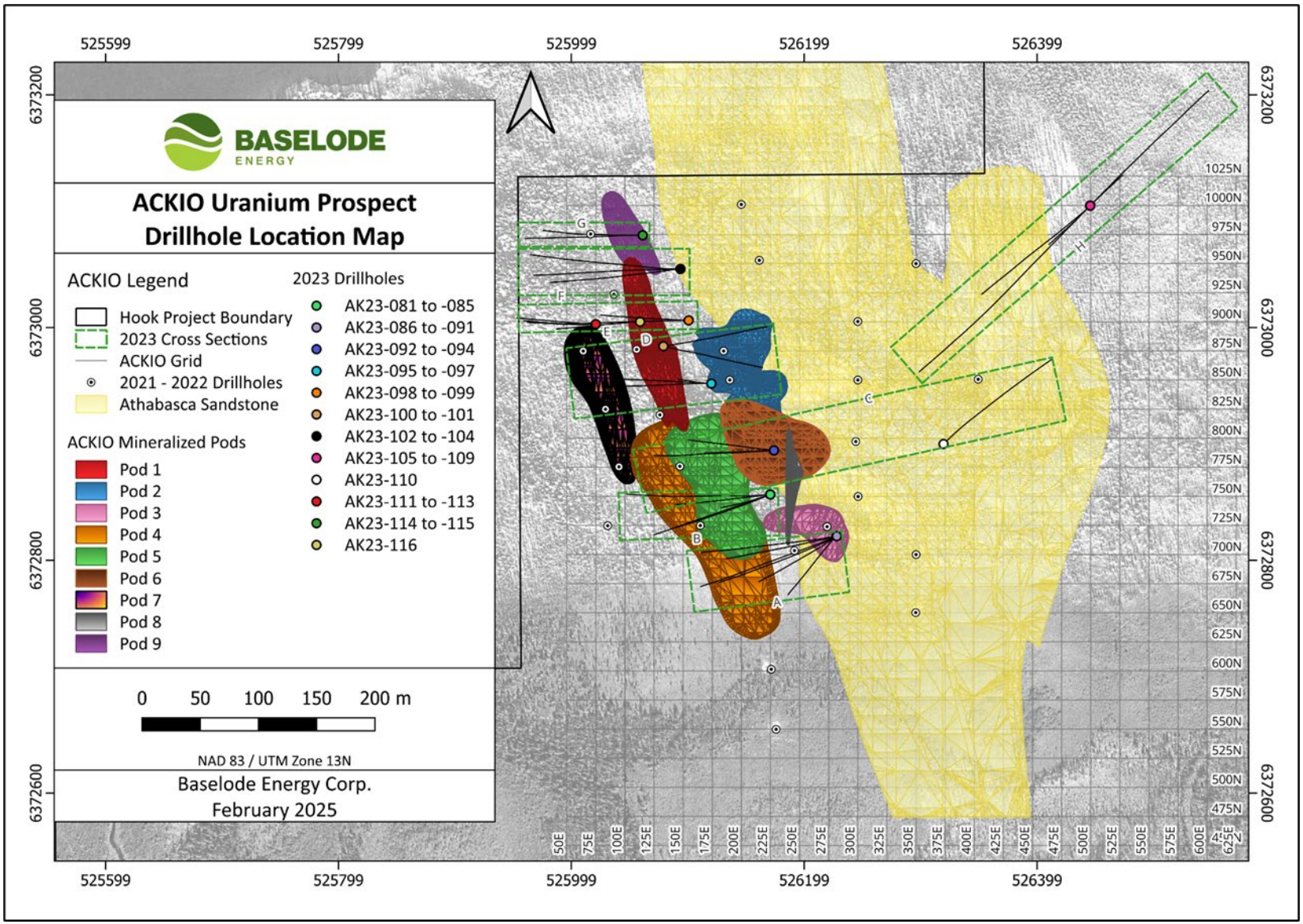


Figure 10-12 2023 ACKIO Cross Section A

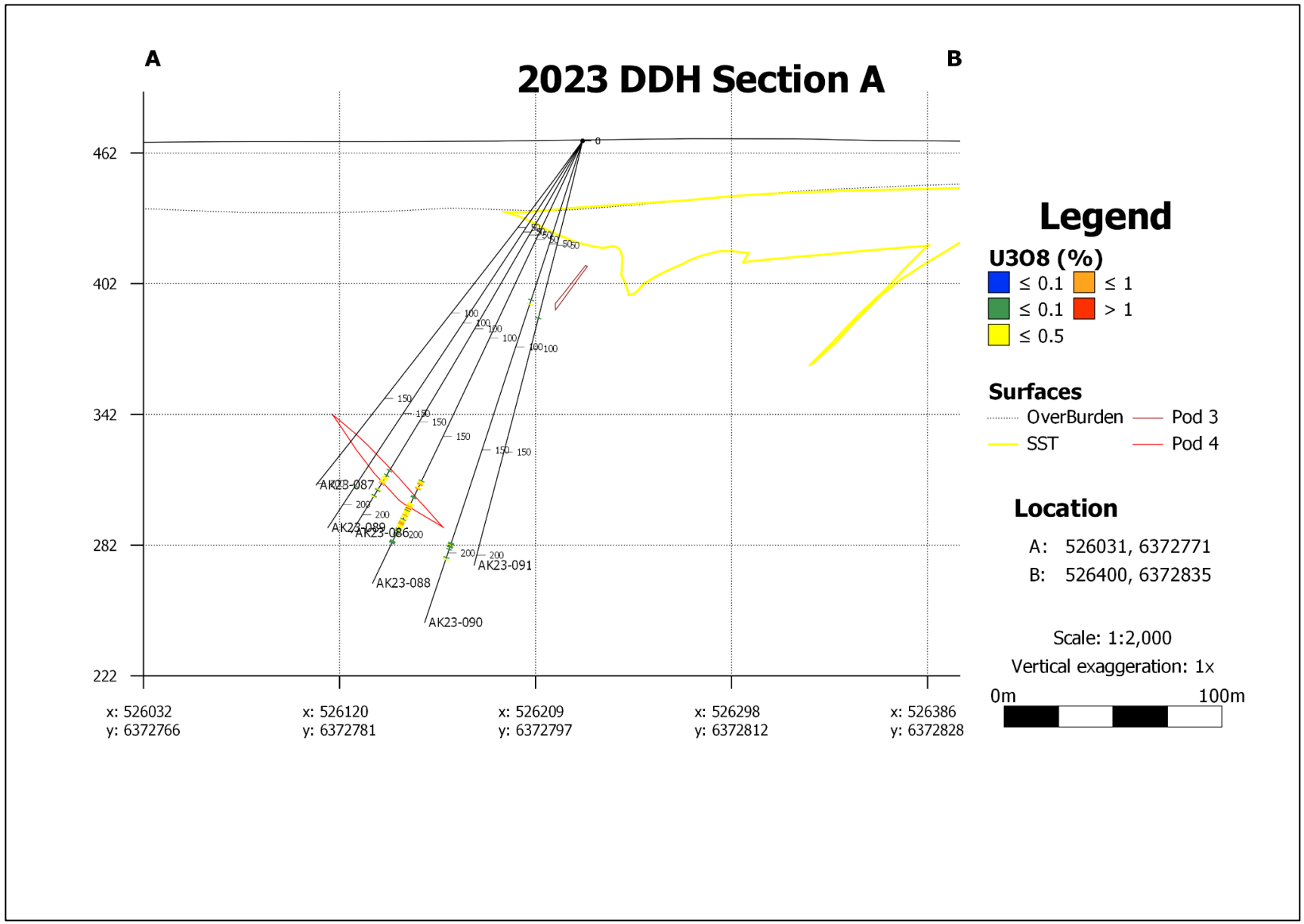


Figure 10-13 2023 ACKIO Cross Section B

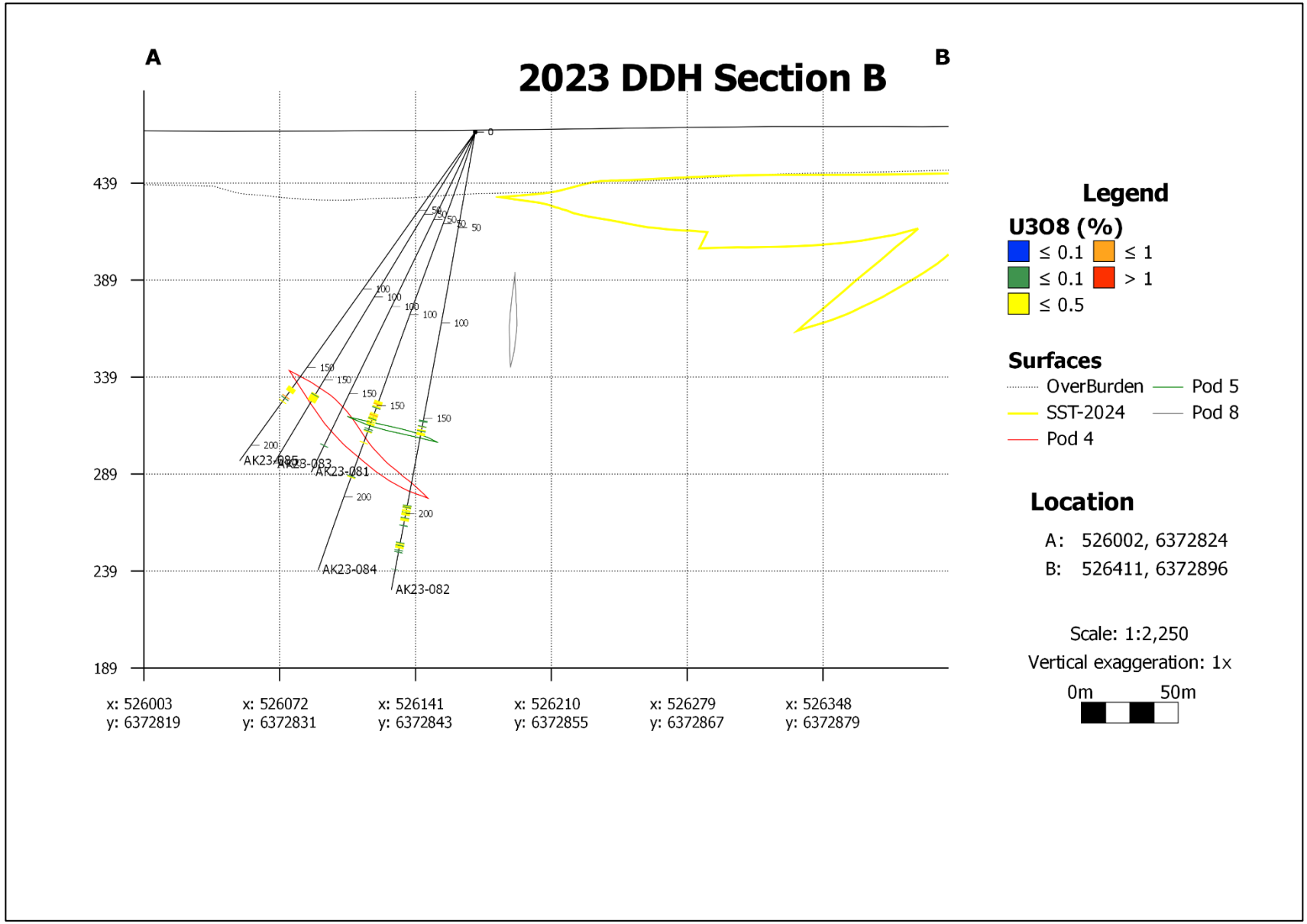


Figure 10-14 2023 ACKIO Cross Section C

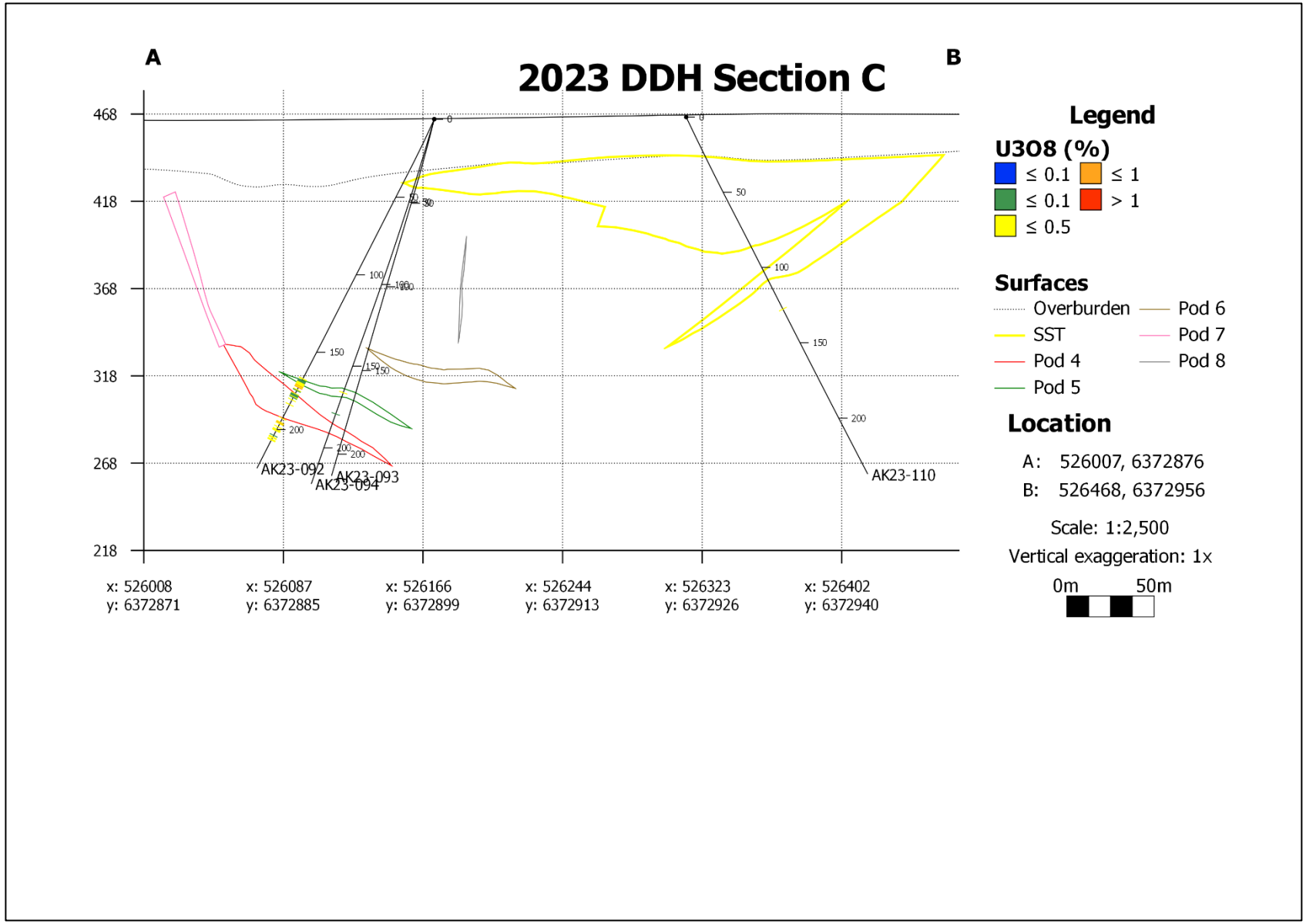


Figure 10-15 2023 ACKIO Cross Section D

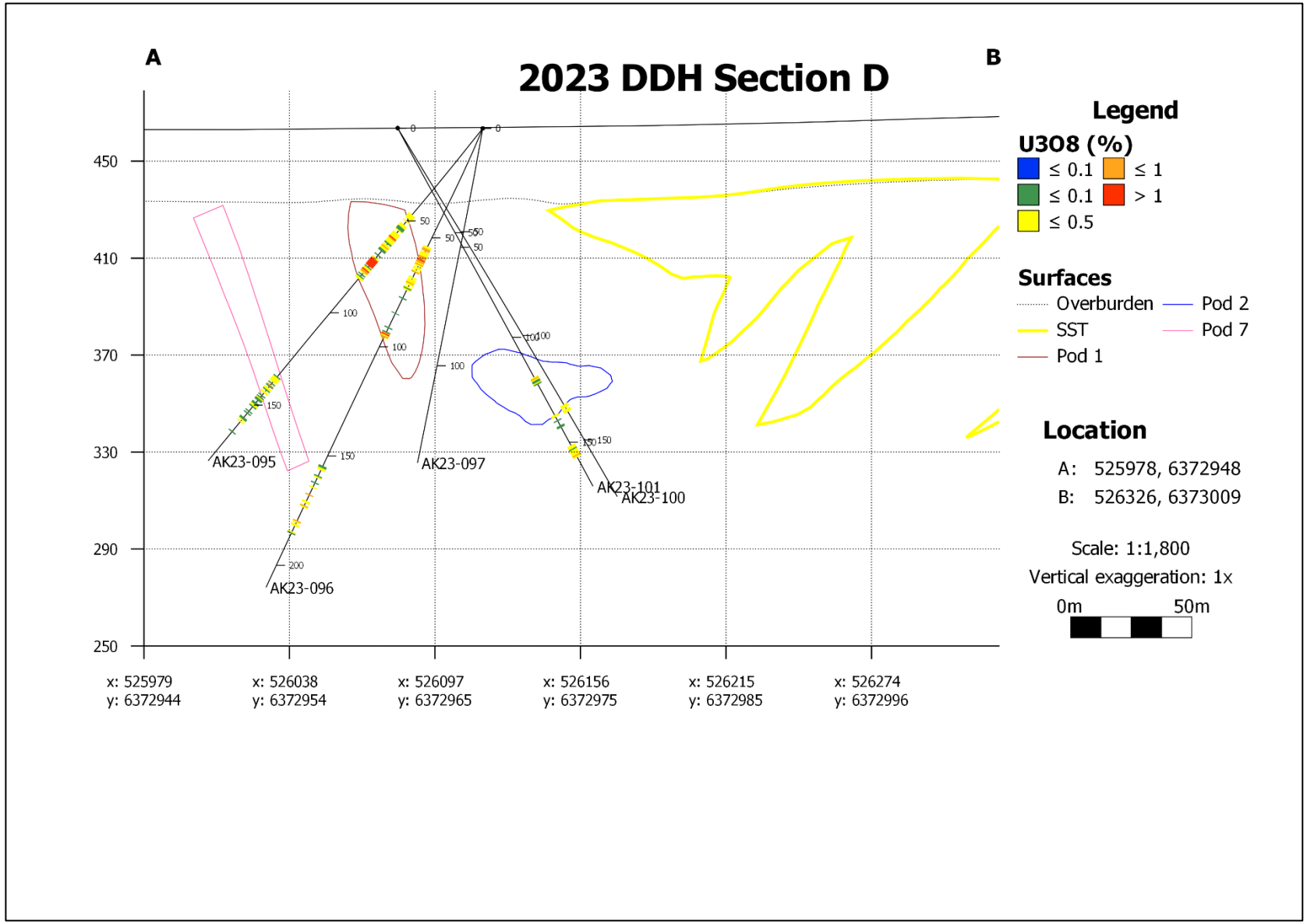


Figure 10-16 2023 ACKIO Cross Section E

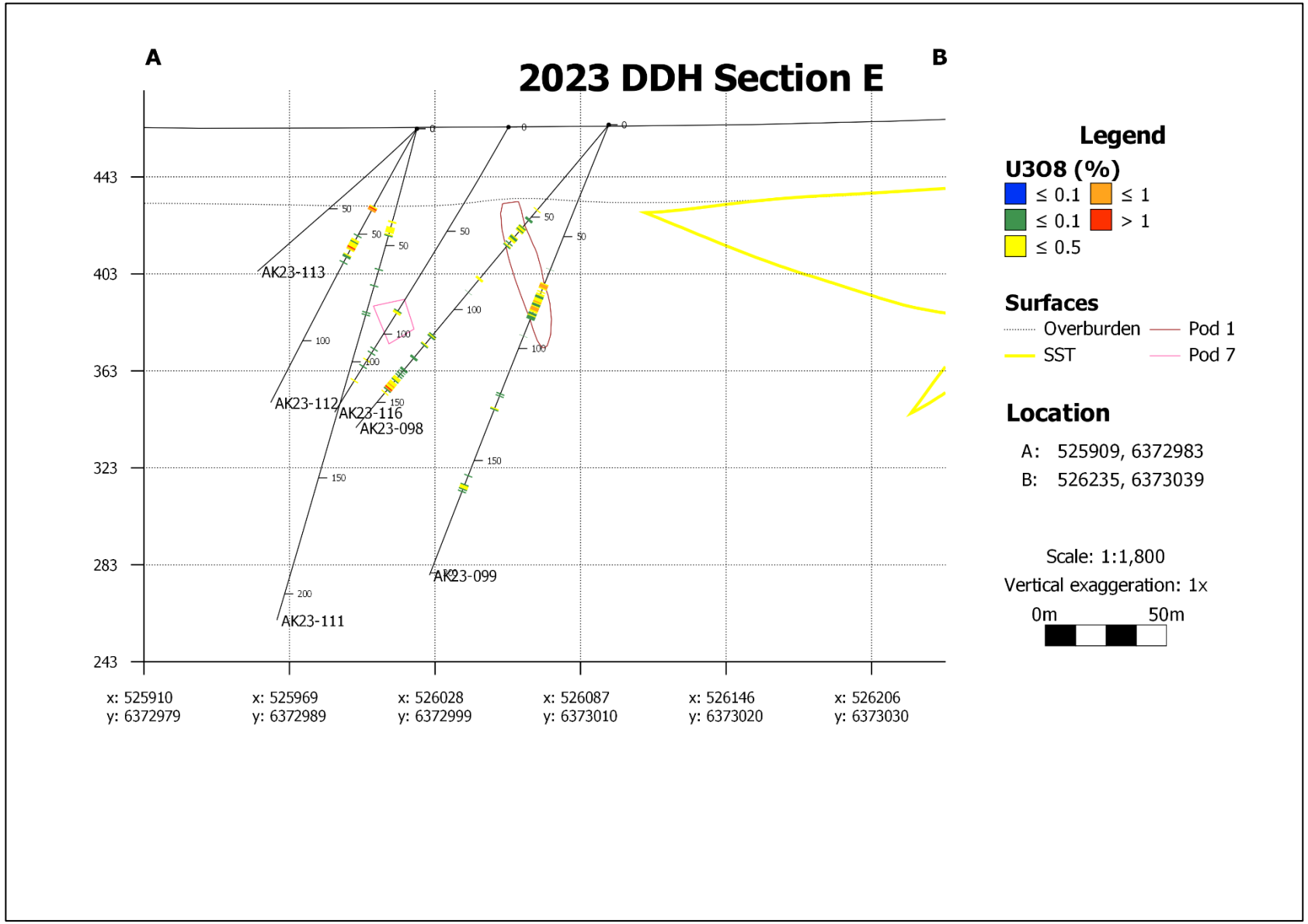


Figure 10-17 2023 ACKIO Cross Section F

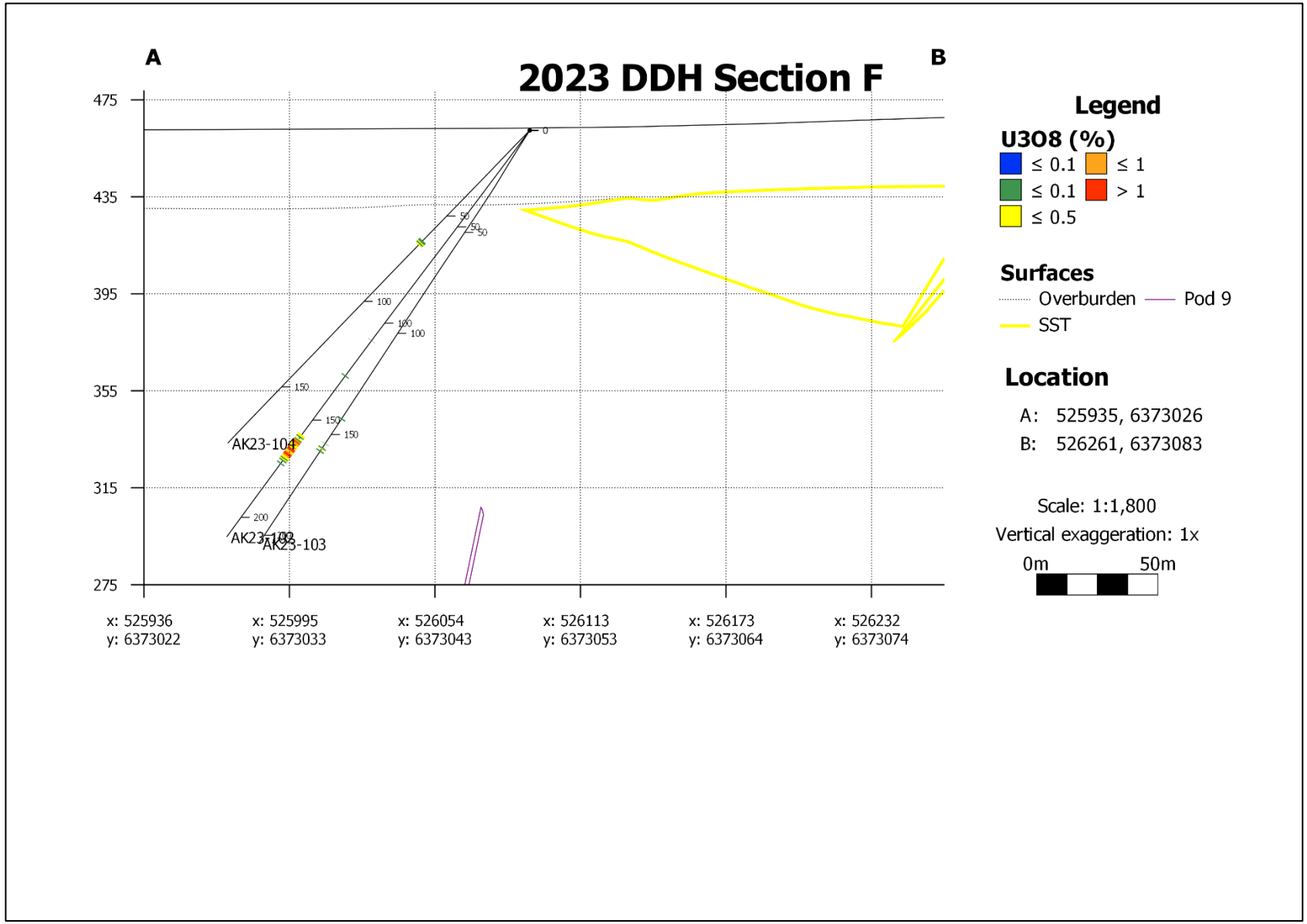


Figure 10-18 2023 ACKIO Cross Section G

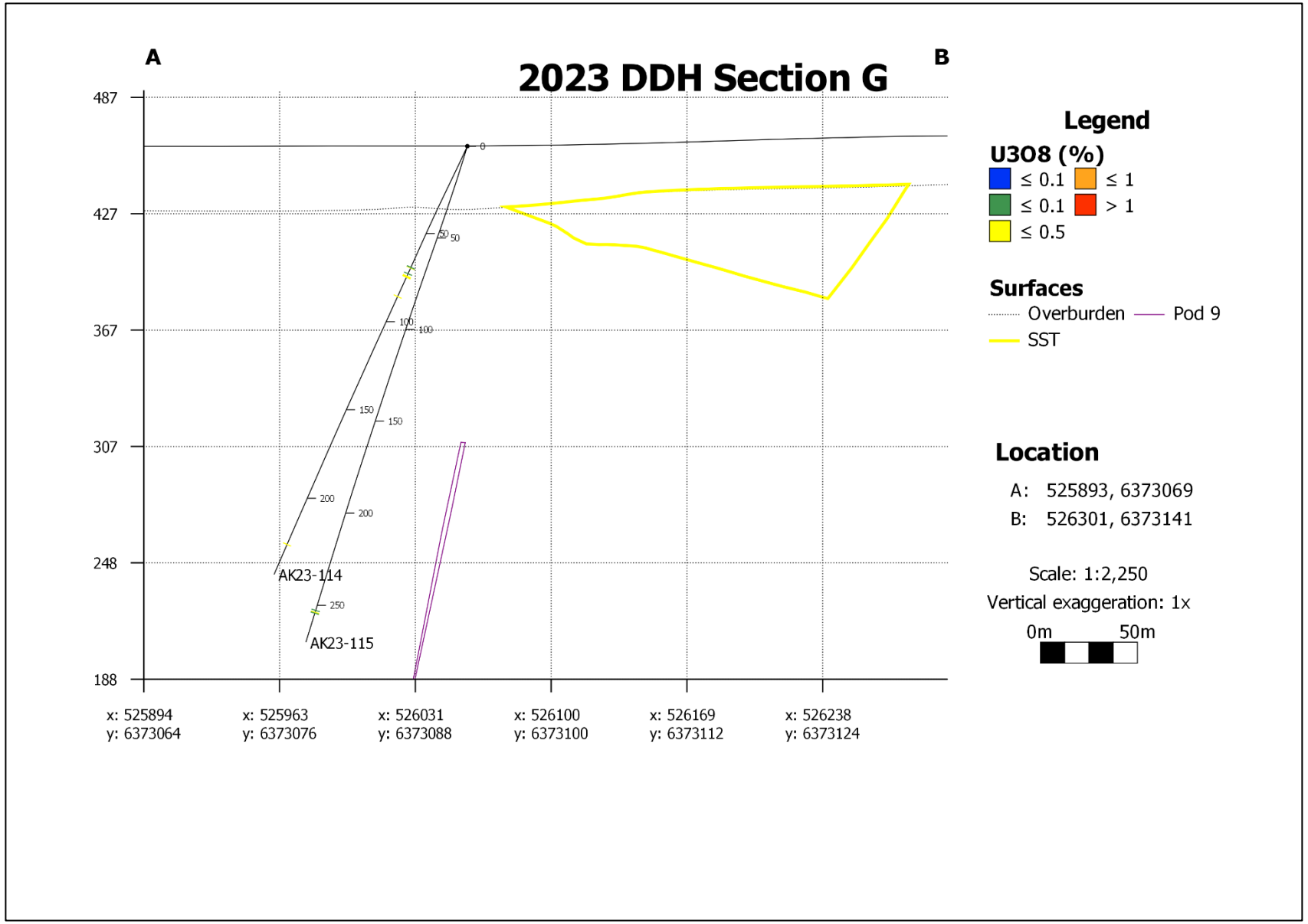
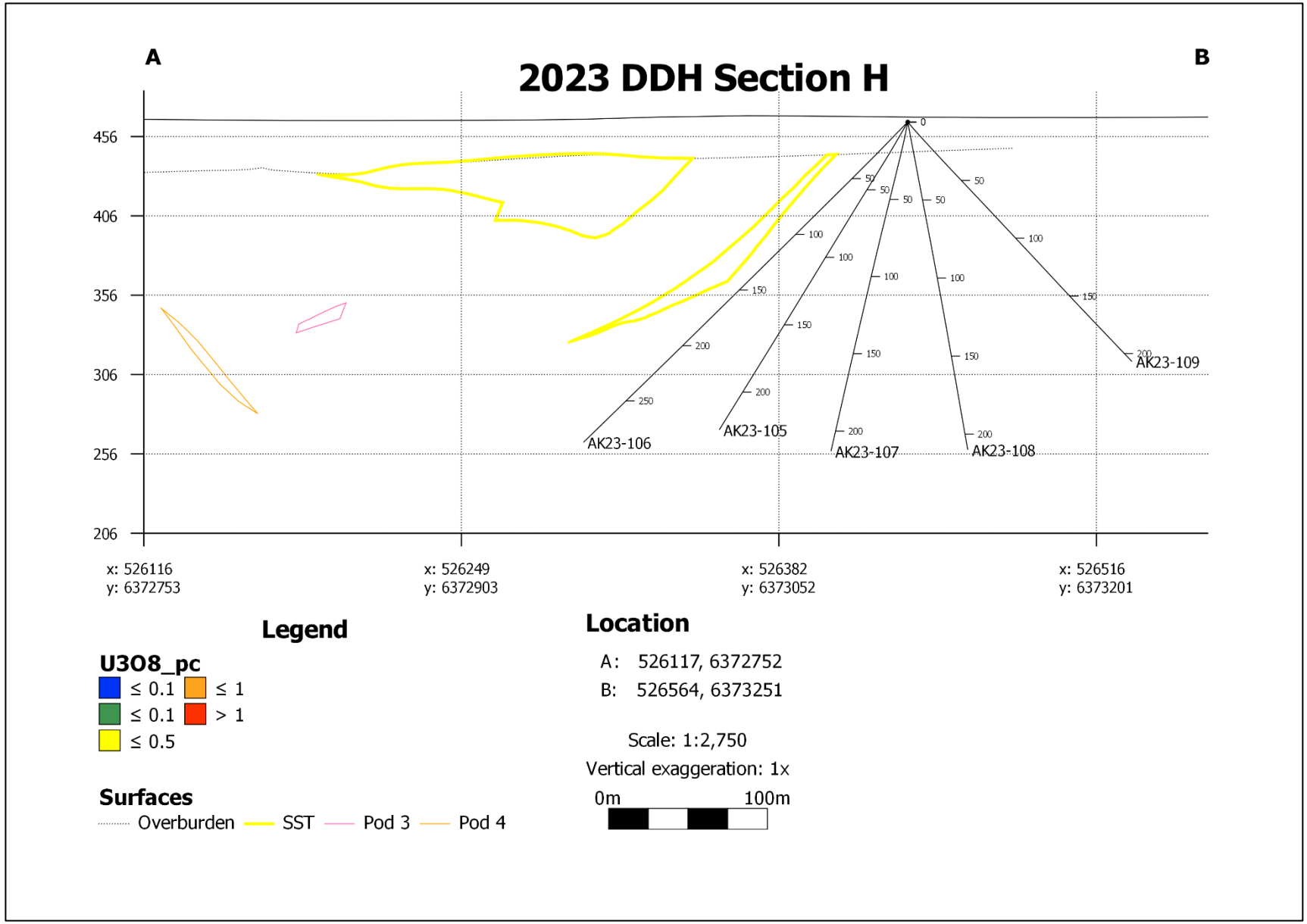


Figure 10-19 2023 ACKIO Cross Section H



AK23-081

Drillhole AK23-081 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 247° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to 40.78 m where hematite chlorite breccia was encountered. Contains strong hematite and chlorite alteration, this interval is considered to be a paleo-weathering breccia. Unit gradationally transitions to the mixed intermediate mafic unit below at 56.60 m.

A series of intermediate mafic to mafic intrusives with strong clay alteration to approximately 173.0 m. Intervals with high quartz content are logged as quartzite and believed to be fluid pathways. Mafic unit extending from 173.0 m to 184.41 m is only weakly altered and contains weak mineralization. From 184.41 m a fresh semi pelite unit follows to the end of the hole at 195.0 m.

Weak mineralization hosted by black nodules produced 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 179.5 m to 180.0 m.

AK23-082

Collared off the same pad as AK23-081 drillhole AK23-082 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 248° and a dip of -80°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 35.9 m where mafic intrusive is intersected. Series of alternating strata of mafic intrusive, mixed mafics and metasediments and metasediments to end of hole at 240.0 m. This hole contains several zones of high silicification spanning 2.0 m – 15.0 m in width and are believed to be indicative of lithological contacts and fluid pathways. Several overprinting alterations span from 43.2 m to 240.0 m, limonite, hematite, chlorite and clay alteration.

Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization within the mafic intrusive and quartzite unit returned a range of 0.09 - 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 from 151.0 to 159.0 m, 195.5 to 206.58 m, 215.0 to 220.45 m, and 229.17 to 229.34 m.

AK23-083

Collared off the same pad as AK23-081 and AK23-082 drillhole AK23-083 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 248° and a dip of -57°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 39.41 m where hematite chlorite breccia is encountered. Breccia is dominated by multiple phases of hematite alteration. Alternating sequence of metasediments and mafic intrusives to end of hole at 201.0 m. Silicified intervals are 5 m to 15 m in width and contain abundant stockwork veining are logged as quartzites. Quartzites commonly occur at the contact between the mafics and semi pelites. Moderate to strong clay and chlorite alteration occurring till intersection of mineralization.

Patchy mineralization is associated with hematite bands, hematite veinlets, and neon yellow specs disseminated in the mafic groundmass returning 0.19 wt% U_3O_8 from 158.5 to 163.0 m.

AK23-084

Collared off the same pad as AK23-081, AK23-082, and AK23-083 drillhole AK23-084 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 265° and a dip of -72°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 38.2 m where metasediments are encountered. Metasediments and mafic and mixed intrusive units are interbedded on a 5 m to 30 m scale to the end of hole at 240.0 m. Both intrusives and metasediments are altered by texturally destructive clay, chlorite and hematite. Contacts between metasediments and mafic intrusives commonly contain quartzite or silicification. Small interval of bleaching from 192.7 m - 200.1 m which correlates to the end of the mineralized interval.

Patchy mineralization occurs within the mixed intrusive units and mafic intrusive. Mineralization is vein-hosted and associated with hematite and limonite from 147.0 m to 168.0 m and 185.5 m to 190.0 m.

Disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization was encountered intermittently throughout starting at 147.43 m and ending at 189.5 m. The largest interval returned 0.70 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m from 149.0 m to 149.5 m and 0.65 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.54 m from 154.46 m to 155.0 m.

AK23-085

Collared off the same pad as AK23-081 to AK23-084 drillhole AK23-085 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 265° and a dip of -53.5°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 42.75 m where hematite chlorite breccia is intersected. Hematite chlorite breccia displays strong clay and chlorite alteration shallow and is hematite dominated with depth.

An alternating sequence of metasediments and mafic intrusives to the end of hole at 210.0 m. Few intervals of increased silica, logged as quartzite, occurring at semi pelite and mafic intrusive contacts.

Uraninite mineralization occurs within hematite stringers and black nodules returning 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.70 m from 163.0 m to 165.7 m and 3.50 m from 168.5 m to 172.0 m including 0.54 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.56 m from 168.5 m to 169.06 m.

AK23-086

Drillhole AK23-086 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 242° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 37.38 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. Sandstone continues to the unconformity at the depth 43.1 m and contains fine light-colored beds with a small 0.6 m interval of conglomerate at the unconformity contact. Below the unconformity is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia. Hematite chlorite breccia is strongly hematite, chlorite, and clay altered and gradationally transitions into metasediments at 48.57 m.

From 48.57 m to end of hole at 210.0 m lithology alternates on 5 m – 30 m intervals between metasediments and mafic intrusives.

Weak disseminated and vein hosted mineralization was observed beginning at approximately 176.0 m to 192.0 m within the altered mafic intrusive. Mineralization is associated with limonite, silicification, and hematite alteration. Assays returned 0.16 wt% U_3O_8 over 11.0 m from 176.0 m to 187.0 m and 0.11 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.00 m from 189.5 m to 190.5 m including 0.64 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.92 m from 182.58 m to 183.5 m.

AK23-087

Collared off the same pad as AK23-086 drillhole AK23-087 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 248° and a dip of -53.5°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 41.9 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was intersected and extends to 43.75 m. This small lens of sandstone lies unconformably over hematite chlorite breccia which is strongly altered by chlorite and hematite.

A series of alternating intrusives and metasediments occur from 45.3 m to end of hole at 201.0 m. Alternating strata on 2.0 m to 25.0 m scale and contacts are generally gradational. Patchy bleaching from 178.0 m to 186.5 m.

AK23-088

Collared off the same pad as AK23-086 and AK23-087 drillhole AK23-088 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 255° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 36.0 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. Sandstone is fine grain, light to dark grey and contains approximately 0.50 m of

conglomerate at the lower contact/unconformity. Below the unconformity, from 44.27 m to 52.1 m lies a small lens of hematite chlorite breccia.
Interbedded intrusives and metasediments on a 5.0 to 25.0 m scale from 52.1 m to end of hole at 225.0 m. Both units are moderately to strongly altered by chlorite, clay and hematite.
Intermittent mineralization from 172.5 m to 204.5 m returning 0.07 to 0.34 wt% U_3O_8 including up to 0.75 wt% U_3O_8 from 193.5 m to 195.0 m.

AK23-089
Collared off the same pad as AK23-086 to AK23-088 drillhole AK23-089 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 262° and a dip of -57°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 38.50 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. The sandstone is fine grained, beige to grey in colour and contains several small intervals of conglomerates. Sandstone lies unconformably above the hematite chlorite breccia at 43.88 m. The hematite chlorite breccia is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and gradationally grades into intrusive unit below. Alternating metasediments and intrusive units from 50.66 m to end of hole at 213.0 m. Units are interbedded on a 2.0 m to 20.0 m scale.
Weak mineralization hosted by fractures returned 0.11 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.10 m from 181.35 m to 181.45 m and 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 189.5 m to 190.0 m.

AK23-090
Collared off the same pad as AK23-086 to AK23-089 drillhole AK23-090 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 235° and a dip of -70°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 33.47 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. Sandstone is beige to dark grey in colour and contains several conglomerate units.
Alternating metasediments and mafic – intermediate intrusives from 44.80 m – 243.0 m with interbedding occurring on 2.0 m to 20.0 m scales. This section of the hole contains abundant veining and alteration, thought to be a large fluid pathway.
Two lenses of mineralization from 76.4 m -79.4 m and 191.0 m to 210.0 m. The shallow mineralization is at the contact between the mafic intrusive and metasediments. The deeper mineralization is disseminated, vein hosted, interstitial, and associated with hematite and limonite alteration. Assays returned 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.5 m from 77.0 m to 79.5 m, 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 3.50 m from 189.5 m to 190.0 m.

AK23-091
Collared off the same pad as AK23-086 to AK23-090 drillhole AK23-091 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 235° and a dip of -75°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 32.15 m where Athabasca Supergroup sandstone was encountered. Sandstone is beige to dark grey in colour and contains several conglomerate units.
From 45.4 m metasediments intercalated with intrusive units follows from 57.70 m to end of hole at 205.0 m. Metasedimentary units consist of dark pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, while intrusive units are dominantly intermediate mafic in composition. Intervals >80% quartz content are interpreted as hydrothermal.
Weak patchy mineralization returned an assay result of 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m from 85.0 m to 85.5 m.

AK23-092

Drillhole AK23-092 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 264° and a dip of -65.1°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 43.0 m followed by an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 52.0 m. The hematite chlorite breccia is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. This interval is fractured and has undergone ductile deformation. From 52.0 to 59.8 m a grey-green semi-pelitic gneiss occurred. The section contained 1 mm black pelitic bands. Trace pyrite was observed along fractures.

A large intrusive package followed the metasedimentary unit from 59.8 to the end of hole at 225.0 m. The intrusive package contained one small wedge of semi-pelitic gneiss from 91.15 to 106.35 m and a quartz-rich interval from 140.35 to 143.3 m. The intrusive package is dominantly a mixed-intrusive package that ranges from dominantly mafic to dominantly felsic. Composed dominantly of quartz, chlorite, hematite, biotite, and diopside. Net texture occurs throughout but is texturally destroyed in a lot of areas. Core has undergone hematite and chlorite alteration throughout and with depth near mineralization limonite alteration occurs. An interval of mafic intrusive occurs from 179.1 to 219.45 m and contains actinolite, diopside, quartz, plagioclase feldspar, hematite, and chlorite along with abundant carbonate veining. The mafic unit is green in colour and contains radioactive nodules and fractures. The package ends in a granitic unit from 223.11 to 225.0 m. The unit is pink in colour and contains weak hematite alteration haloes around veins and weak fractures. The interval contains minor pink to white carbonate veins.

Intermittent mineralization from 166.84 m to 207.0 m returned 0.12 to 0.17 wt% U_3O_8 with intersections including 0.69 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.50 m from 171.5 m to 173.0 m and 0.53 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 195.5 m to 196.0 m.

AK23-093

Collared off the same pad as AK23-092 drillhole AK23-093 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -75°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 31.92 m followed by an interval of Athabasca Supergroup sandstone interpreted as the Read Formation. Sandstone is beige in colour and contains parallel bedding throughout. Grains are sub-mm in size with a few small beds up to 8 mm. The end interval contains a conglomerate interval with grains up to 4 cm in size. Small lenses of organic-rich, calcareous sandstone make up 10-15% of the interval. Lying unconformably under the sandstone is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 56.29 m. The core is grey-green-red in colour and contains strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts.

From 56.29 m to 63.5 m a metasedimentary unit of semi-pelitic gneiss occurs that is light to dark grey in colour. The interval is well-foliated and contains a few small, massive patches. The core is silicified from 56.29 m to approximately 64.0 m and is comparatively lighter grey in colour. An interval of grey quartz-flooding occurs from 63.5 to 70.41 m and contains hematite alteration along fractures and in between grain boundaries. A gradational contact with the mixed intrusive unit below occurs to the end of hole at 213.0 m. The mixed intrusive unit is dominantly mafic and black to green in colour. Net texture to massive texture observed throughout. Thin lenses of metasediment were also observed. With depth granitic pegmatite bands occur starting from 111.88 m. A graphitic plane could be observed at approximately 124.0 m. Multiple quartz-flooding intervals are intercalated through the intrusive unit from 86.16 to 92.83 m and 143.76 to 153.0 m.

AK23-094

Collared off the same pad as AK23-092 and AK23-093 drillhole AK23-094 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 278° and a dip of -71.9°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 35.76 m followed by an interval of Athabasca Supergroup sandstone interpreted as the Read Formation. Sandstone is beige to red-brown in colour and

contains both parallel and cross-bedding. Grains are sub-mm to 10 cm in size. The end contains a conglomerate interval. Small black lenses of organic-rich, calcareous sandstone make up 10-15% of the interval. Lying unconformably under the sandstone is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 56.14 m. The core is grey-green to purple-red in colour and contains strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Trace sulphides present with druzy quartz at approximately 54.54 m.
Following from 56.14 m to 69.13 m a metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss was encountered. The interval is clay altered with weak silicification that increases with depth. The core is light to medium grey in colour and ductile deformation was observed throughout. Stockwork veining occurs from 62.71 to 66.8 m then transitions to a more brecciated-net texture that is texturally destroyed by silica and clay.
Next an intrusive package occurs from 99.0 m to the end of hole at 222.0 m. The package includes a mafic intrusive interval to 211.03 m where a dominantly mafic mixed intrusive occurs to 222.0 m. The mafic interval grey to black in colour and is dominantly a large fault zone altered by clay, hematite, and chlorite. An interval of dominantly mafic mixed intrusive breaks up the mafic unit from 121.81 to 162.52 m. The beginning of this mixed intrusive interval to approximately 122.51 m is bleached with felsic minerals and altered with clay giving the core a light grey to creamy white-yellow colour. The interval then transitions into a mix of metasedimentary semi-pelitic rock with the core being a medium grey to grey green colour. The following mafic intrusive is green to black in colour and gabbroic. Visible clay, hematite, and chlorite alteration throughout with strong clay alteration occurring from 201.0 to 204.0 m. Trace sulphides present at the base of this mafic unit at 211.03 m. Following the mafic intrusive interval occurs a dominantly mafic mixed intrusive unit to the end of hole at 222.0 m. The interval contains abundant quartz patches that are pale pink to grey in colour, massive and texturally destructive. Hematite and chlorite alteration occurs throughout along with quartz and carbonate veining.
Mineralization occurred from 166.0 m to 166.5 m and 179.0 m to 179.5 m with assay results of 0.19 wt% U_3O_8 and 0.07 wt% U_3O_8, respectively.

AK23-095

Drillhole AK23-095 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 285° and a dip of -68.7°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 46.69 m followed by a large intrusive package containing two intervals of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition or a combination of intrusive and metasedimentary lithologies. From 46.69 m to 52.98 m the interval is a mafic intrusive unit with strong chlorite alteration. Faint net texture is present but is dominantly massive throughout. The interval contains white to pink quartz stringers and patchy limonite and clay alteration. The lower contact interval is broken and rubbly, but appears fairly sharp with the mixed intrusive unit below. This unit runs from 52.98 m to 61.6 m and is a mixture of intrusive and metasedimentary lithologies. This interval is highly altered and black to dark green in colour with red, green, yellow and beige alterations. Mineralization is black in colour and occurs in veins and nodules.
Next the metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss was intersected from 61.6 m to 82.07 m. The unit is strongly altered. The core has low competency and is broken but a foliation is observable over 60% of the interval. Multiple phases of hematite, limonite, chlorite, and clay alteration occurred. Mineralization occurs as black veinlets ranging in size from sub mm to 1 cm. A 1.0 m contact grades into an intermediate to mafic intrusive interval from 82.07 m to 116.1 m that is grey to green in colour with grey to pink silica blebs. The top of the interval is more strongly clay and chlorite altered with patchy silica alteration. From 103.0 m to 116.1 m the core becomes more competent and a medium to dark green colour. Brecciated and faulted core occurs from 102.9 m to 103.4 m and 115.85 m to 115.9 m. The lower contact is transitional over 0.2 m to a metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss from 116.1 m to 121.38 m. The interval is well-foliated and grey-green, red, and yellow in colour. Silicious bands are vuggy throughout. Following from 121.38 m to 157.59 m occurs a mafic intrusive rock that

is light green in colour. Net texture is prevalent and contains diopside/augite clasts up to 1 cm in size and feldspar and hornblende clasts up to 6 mm in size. Mineralization occurs as red veinlets sub-mm to 0.8 cm in size throughout. A light green mafic intrusive interval occurs from 157.59 m to 160.84 m and is similar to the above interval but has been overprinted/flooded by pink quartz. From 160.84 m to the end of hole at 180.0 m a light green mafic intrusive unit similar to the above continues. This interval contains a higher concentration of carbonate and quartz veins from 168.0 m to 180.0 m. Veinlets are white to pink in colour and occur in a stockwork texture.
Mineralization occurred in two lenses with assay results from 46.64 m to 81.50 m of 0.41 wt% U_3O_8 and from 134.5 m to 164.5 m of 0.09 to 0.11 wt% U_3O_8. This included high grade interceptions of 1.24 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.00 m from 59.0 m to 60.0 m and 1.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 7.42 m from 70.58 m to 78.00 m.

AK23-096

Collared off the same pad as AK23-095 drillhole AK23-096 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 273° and a dip of -67°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 42.85 m followed by a large intrusive package containing two intervals of metasedimentary pelitic gneiss. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with intervals of intermediate intrusive rock. From 42.85 m to 76.75 m occurs a grey to black mafic intrusive unit that has been weakly to heavily altered by hematite giving the rock a red to dark-red overprinting stain. The interval is dominated by chlorite alteration and contains quartz as veins and blebs that increase with depth. The lower contact is sharp with the pelitic gneiss below from 76.75 m to 87.47 m. The unit is heavily chlorite, hematite, and clay altered and is dark grey to red-brown in colour. The interval contains areas of greater than 1 meter core loss. Following the pelitic gneiss from 87.47 m to 126.3 m occurs a dominantly mafic intrusive interval that is dark grey to black in colour. Chlorite, hematite, and quartz alteration prevalent throughout showcasing druzy quartz. Quartz content increases in this unit to contain two instances of quartzite from 108.65 m to 112.37 m and 117.5 m to 119.15 m. Both quartzite intervals appear light grey to pink in colour and contain druzy quartz alteration.
Following the intrusive package is the second interval of metasedimentary pelitic gneiss from 126.3 m to 137.06 m. The unit is light grey to black in colour with moderate to strong foliation. Moderate chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration occur throughout with small silica-rich sections. From 137.06 m to the end of hole at 210.0 m a dominantly mafic to mafic intrusive package occurs. The core is green to black in colour with patches of pink blebs throughout. Weak to moderate chlorite, hematite, and silica alteration observed throughout with some carbonate veining found with depth starting at 161.0 m to the end of the hole.
Mineralization occurred in two intervals over this drill hole. Intermittent shallow mineralization from 54.0 m to 96.25 m returned 0.07 to 0.39 wt% U_3O_8 with intersections including 0.65 wt% U_3O_8 over 4.00 m from 58.5 m to 62.5 m and 0.79 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.09 m from 93.5 m to 95.59 m. The second interval occurred intermittently from 154.5 m to 185.5 m returning 0.09 to 0.28 wt% U_3O_8 including multiple 0.83 wt% U_3O_8 assay results from 167.5 m to 168.0 m and 179.5 m to 180.0 m.

AK23-097

Collared off the same pad as AK23-095 and AK23-096 drillhole AK23-097 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 272° and a dip of -80°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 37.58 m followed by hematite chlorite breccia and a large intrusive package containing two intervals of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition or a combination of intrusive and metasedimentary lithologies. The hematite chlorite breccia occurs from 37.58 m to 44.0 m and is purple-red to grey-green in colour with moderate, pervasive, hematite and chlorite alteration. Following an interval of core loss at the contact from 45.0 m to 62.57 m a mixed intrusive interval occurs containing a mixture

of dominantly mafic intrusive and metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss lithologies. Following the mixed intrusive interval a dark grey to black mafic intrusive interval extends to 66.28 m. Ductile deformation via shearing was observed in this interval and core is texturally destroyed from chlorite and clay alteration. Next, a metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss from 66.28 m to 71.36 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss was dark purple-red to grey-black in colour with relic foliation.
From 71.36 m to the end of hole at 141.0 m another package similar to the above mentioned of mixed mafic intrusives and metasedimentary lithologies, mafic intrusive, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, and intermediate to mafic intrusive were intersected.
Mineralization from 111.25 m to 111.48 m returned an assay result of 0.23 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.23 m.

AK23-098
Drillhole AK23-098 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -50°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 42.0 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition but has intervals that are more felsic in composition. The mafic intrusive is dominantly grey to black in colour with some intervals appearing greener in colour. Carbonate and quartz veinlets are abundant throughout most of the drillhole. Chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration are weak to strong throughout with the strongest section occurring from 98.39 m to 101.97 m. A felsic intrusive interval runs from 159.09 m to the end of hole at 163.6 m and is dark grey to red in colour.
Intermittent mineralization occurred from 46.0 m to 145.0 m returning 0.05 to 0.18 wt% U_3O_8 including 0.57 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.5 m from 140.5 m to 143.0 m.

AK23-099
Collared off the same pad as AK23-098 drillhole AK23-099 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 271° and a dip of -67.7°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 39.2 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition but has intervals that are more felsic in composition. The mafic intrusive is dominantly grey to black in colour with some intervals appearing greener in colour. Carbonate and quartz veinlets are abundant throughout most of the drillhole with a pink to grey quartzite intersected from 111.6 m to 118.74 m. Chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration are weak to moderate throughout. A felsic intrusive interval runs from 180.0 m to the end of hole at 201.0 m and is black to red in colour with bleached felsics appearing cream in colour.
Mineralization occurred in two intervals over this drill hole. Intermittent shallow mineralization from 64.69 m to 94.49 m returned 0.06 to 0.26 wt% U_3O_8 with intersections including 0.60 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.50 m from 71.5 m to 73.0 m, 0.70 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 79.0 m to 79.5 m, and 0.79 wt% U_3O_8 over 1.50 m from 81.85 m to 83.0 m. The second interval occurred intermittently from 120.0 m to 164.0 m returning 0.06 to 0.15 wt% U_3O_8.

AK23-100
Drillhole AK23-100 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 081° and a dip of -58.8°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 46.15 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with one interval of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss. The mafic intrusive from 46.15 m to the end of hole at 177.0 m is dominantly grey to black in colour with some intervals appearing greener in colour. Quartz veinlets are abundant throughout most of the drillhole. Chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration are weak to moderate throughout. A grey to brown metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss was intersected from 93.4 m to 102.63 m. Moderate clay and chlorite alteration was observed replacing most of the minerals present.
Mineralization occurred from 133.0 m to 136.5 m with assay results of 0.21 wt% U_3O_8 over 3.50m.

AK23-101

Collared off the same pad as AK23-100 drillhole AK23-101 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 103° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 47.2 m followed by intervals of metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss and a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. A grey-green semi-pelitic gneiss was observed from 47.2 m to 63.76 m. The unit contains intervals of silicification/quartz flooding as well as chlorite and hematite alteration. The lower contact with the mafic intrusive is sharp and perpendicular to the core axis. The mafic intrusive from 63.76 m to 68.4 m is dominantly black in colour with some intervals appearing greener in colour. The mafic intrusive texture is destroyed throughout due to strong chlorite and clay alteration. A grey to brown metasedimentary graphitic pelitic gneiss was intersected from 68.4 m to 75.16 m. With depth the interval becomes a mixture of intrusives and metasedimentary rock. Moderate clay and chlorite alteration was observed replacing most of the minerals present. Following from 75.16 m to 156.2 m is a large intrusive package consisting of dominantly mafic intrusive intervals. Net to massive texture was observed. Chlorite, hematite, limonite, and clay alteration increases until mineralization associated with veining was intersected at 124.46 m to 156.2 m. Quartz veinlets are abundant throughout most of the drillhole with a sliver of quartzite intersected from 156.2 m to 161.0 m. From 161.0 m to the end of hole at 171.0 m occurs a bleached mafic intrusive interval. The interval is white in colour with green-blue chlorite present.

Intermittent mineralization occurred from 119.0 m to 157.1 m returning 0.06 to 0.28 wt% U_3O_8 including 0.55 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m from 119.5 m to 120.0 m and 0.88 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m from 156.0 m to 156.5 m.

AK23-102

Drillhole AK23-102 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -50°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 45.0 m followed by intervals of metasedimentary pelitic gneiss, quartzite, and a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition.

From 45.0 m to 54.0 m a dominantly mafic intrusive interval occurs that is light grey to black in colour. Moderate chlorite, hematite, and quartz alteration throughout. The unit grades into a graphitic pelitic gneiss that contains small quartz veins. The interval is massive and dominantly graphite with a talc-like substance infilling most fractures. Following from 63.2 m to 103.13 m a grey dominantly mafic intrusive unit was intersected. Moderate to strong chlorite alteration occurs throughout accompanied by quartz veins and blebs. An interval of red-brown quartzite follows from 103.13 m to 108.95 m and is rubbly and broken. Strong chlorite and hematite alteration persists. From 108.95 m to 174.6 m a green to black mafic intrusive occurs. Quartz veins are the main structure present varying in size for 1-12 mm in size. Calcite veins occur from 150.15 m to 174.6 m. Moderate to strong chlorite and hematite alteration occur along with fracture-controlled mineralization. A sharp contact with the semi-pelitic gneiss below denoted by the presence of foliation and the loss of calcite. The metasedimentary unit occurs from 174.6 m to 182.0 m and black with cream colour illite alteration. Following from 182.0 m to 190.5 m a dominantly mafic intrusive interval was intersected. The unit is black and red in colour and contains chaotic quartz veins throughout. Moderate illite alteration was observed throughout. A gradual contact with the intermediate intrusive below. The intermediate intrusive is characterized by bleached felsic minerals and appears black and white in colour with areas of red and green. This unit occurs from 190.5 m to the end of hole at 210.0 m.

Intermittent mineralization occurred from 78.89 m to 127.5 m returning 0.05 to 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 and 0.58 wt% U_3O_8 over 15.0 m from 157.5 m to 172.5 m including high grade assay results of 1.00 wt% U_3O_8 over 8.07 m from 160.5 m to 168.57 m.

AK23-103

Collared off the same pad as AK23-102 drillhole AK23-103 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -57°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 40.2 m followed by intervals of metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, quartzite, and a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition.

From 40.2 m to 50.35 m a dominantly black mafic intrusive interval occurs that is rubbly and fractured. The interval appears sheared with net texture having become stretched and deformed. Chlorite and hematite alteration is weak and contains quartz veins and druzy quartz. A sharp contact with a quartzite below occurs from 50.35 m to 52.18 m. The quartzite is grey in colour and contains abundant druzy quartz, veins, fractures, and vuggs. Following from 52.18 m to 60.7 m a graphitic pelitic gneiss occurs. The texture is destroyed and appears to be a part of a fault zone with abundant gouges and fracturing. The bottom contact with a grey to green semi-pelitic gneiss from 60.7 m to 63.37 m is gradual as the grains become coarser and foliation becomes visible. A sliver (0.67 m) of graphitic pelitic gneiss occurs at the end of the interval. Chlorite and hematite alteration is weak to moderate throughout the semi-pelitic gneiss interval and is not observed in the graphitic section.

A dominantly mafic intrusive package occurs from 63.37 m to the end of the hole at 204.23 m broken up by dark grey quartzite from 97.74 m to 115.7 m. The intrusive package is fractured and a part of a large fault structure from 63.37 m to 94.6 m with abundant core loss throughout. Strong hematite, chlorite, and clay alteration occurs starting at 81.0 m to approximately 96.0 m.

Intermittent mineralization occurred from 120.6 m to 158.5 m returning 0.05 to 0.09 wt% U_3O_8.

AK23-104

Collared off the same pad as AK23-102 and AK23-103 drillhole AK23-104 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 49.85 m followed by intervals of quartzite, a large intrusive package, and a small sliver of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with sections of increased felsic content.

From 49.85 m to 51.7 m a dark grey to green mafic interval occurs with moderate pervasive chlorite alteration. Blebs of quartz have been hematite stained to a dark pink to red colour with faint quartz veining also throughout. Following the mafic interval from 51.7 m to 57.0 m a rubbly dark grey-blue quartzite was intersected. Faint foliation could be observed, but the interval is mainly vuggy and altered. From 57.25 m to 87.25 m a dominantly mafic interval with fluctuating quartz content occurs. The quartz is vuggy and brecciated at 61.2 m. The core is grey to a dull pink-red in colour and the lithology is dominated by amphibole. The interval has undergone quartz, hematite, and chlorite alteration pervasively throughout. The intrusive interval contained two quartzite intervals. The quartzite intervals occurred from 64.0 m to 69.35 m and 87.25 m to 99.7 m and were dark grey to pink-red in colour. The quartzite has some visible foliation and veining and the interval is mainly made up of quartz, chlorite, and feldspar. The second quartzite interval from 87.25 m to 99.7 m also contained faults from 91.1 m to 95.0 m and 97.7 m to 100.2 m evidenced by fault gouging. Following the quartzite a metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss was observed from 99.7 m to 102.3 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss was dark grey to black in colour with faint foliation. A gradual contact with the dominantly mafic intrusive unit below.

The dominantly mafic intrusive unit occurred from 102.3 m to 168.0 m. The intrusive unit was green to dark grey-black in colour. Net texture was observed. Hematite and chlorite alteration pervasively throughout. Carbonate alteration was also observed as small white veinlets as well as fine pyrite nodules from 117.0 m to 138.65 m. From 168.0 m to the end of hole at 183.0 m the intrusive package becomes more felsic to a granodiorite. The dark grey to black granodiorite contained quartz and feldspar sweats and was mostly massive in texture.

Shallow mineralization occurred from 64.5 m to 67.0 m and 87.56 m to 87.79 m returning 0.07 wt% U_3O_8 and 0.13 wt% U_3O_8, respectively.

AK23-105
Drillhole AK23-105 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 225° and a dip of -60°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 23.1 m followed by an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 26.89 m. The hematite chlorite breccia is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. This interval is fractured and has undergone brittle deformation. Following the above unit with a gradual contact occurs a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 26.89 m to the end of hole at 228.0 m. The package is broken up by core loss throughout and contains strong chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration along with abundant fracturing and faulting. Pink carbonate veining observed from 211.3 m to 228.0 m.

AK23-106
Collared off the same pad as AK23-105 drillhole AK23-106 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 225° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 26.65 m followed by an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 26.89 m. The hematite chlorite breccia is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. This interval is fractured and has undergone brittle deformation. Following the above unit with a gradual contact occurs a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 26.89 m to the end of hole at 228.0 m. The package is broken up by core loss throughout and contains strong chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration along with abundant fracturing and faulting. Pink carbonate veining observed from 211.3 m to 228.0 m.

AK23-107
Collared off the same pad as AK23-105 and AK23-106 drillhole AK23-107 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 225° and a dip of -80°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 19.68 m followed by an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 30.6 m. The hematite chlorite breccia is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. Following is a metasedimentary package from 30.6 m to 70.3 m consisting of graphitic semi-pelitic to pelitic gneiss. Following from 70.3 m to 84.84 m and 86.13 m to 88.48 m a mixed interval of metasediment and mafic intrusive occurs. The intervals contain patches of unfoliated groundmass and irregular patches of silica. The core is light green in colour with some darker green foliations. Trace pyrite and druzy quartz vugs also occur. From 84.84 m to 86.13 m and 88.48 m to 91.2 m metasedimentary graphitic pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss reoccur. The intervals contain high angle fractures and white carbonate veinlets.
From 91.2 m to the end of hole at 213.0 m a dominantly mafic intrusive package occurs. The contact with the above metasedimentary unit was gradual over 0.7 m. The core was green to dark grey-black in colour. The package contains weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration.

AK23-108
Collared off the same pad as AK23-105 to AK23-107 drillhole AK23-108 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 045° and a dip of -80°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 20.2 m followed by intervals of hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary graphitic pelitic gneiss, and a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with sections of increased felsic content. The hematite chlorite breccia occurs from 20.2 m to 33.35 m and is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. Following the above is a mafic intrusive unit from 33.35 m to 55.23 m. The interval had undergone chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration. The interval is fractured and rubbly and has experienced core loss. A gradational contact with the unit below from 57.0 m to 91.42 m is

a graphitic pelitic gneiss. The interval is sheared and brecciated and includes druzy quartz. From 91.42 m to 141.09 m a mixture of metasediment and mafic intrusive lithologies occur. Foliation is low angle to the core axis and contains light grey to green banding. A mixed intrusive felsic unit follows from 141.09 m to 164.62 m and contains ductile deformation and mineral alignment. A semi-pelitic gneiss was then observed from 164.62 m to 194.8 m and contains pegmatitic sweats. The interval is fresh and fine-grained. From 194.8 m to the end of hole at 210.0 m occurs a mixed intrusive felsic unit and contains actinolite veinlets. The interval is weakly hematite altered staining felsic minerals.

AK23-109

Collared off the same pad as AK23-105 to AK23-108 drillhole AK23-109 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 045° and a dip of -50°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 26.5 m followed by intervals of hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, carbonatite, and a mafic intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with sections of increased felsic content. The hematite chlorite breccia occurs from 26.5 m to 46.14 m and is strongly altered by hematite and chlorite and is red and green in colour. Following from 46.14 m to 54.09 m a dominantly mafic mixed intrusive was observed. This interval contains chaotic quartz veins and is heavily fractured throughout. Dominated by chlorite and hematite alteration with some sections showing clay alteration. A gradual contact occurs over 0.2 m with the semi-pelitic gneiss below. The dark grey to black foliated semi-pelitic gneiss was observed from 54.09 m to 85.8 m. The interval contained moderate hematite and chlorite alteration and occurred as patches and veins. Following was a mafic intrusive package from 85.8 m to 119.45 m and from 129.75 m to 143.44 m. The intervals were dark grey to black and light grey to green in some sections. Carbonate and calcite veining and blebs visible throughout this package. A carbonatite was intersected from 119.45 m to 129.75 m and from 146.51 m to 166.13 m. The carbonatite was white and light grey in colour and consisted dominantly of carbonate, calcite, and quartz. Both intervals contain weak, dark red hematite staining and infill. From 166.13 m to 186.2 m a dark grey to black semi-pelitic gneiss with weak chlorite and hematite alteration persists. Lastly from 186.2 m to the end of hole at 207.0 m occurs a dominantly mafic intrusive interval containing quartz blebs. Calcite and carbonate continue to be present in this interval and occur as veins and fracture fill. Weak chlorite and hematite alteration persists throughout staining felsic minerals and occurring as haloes around fracture surfaces.

AK23-110

Drillhole AK23-110 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 045° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 28.1 m followed by an interval of Athabasca Supergroup sandstone interpreted as the Read Formation to a depth of 82.51 m. The sandstone is beige to grey in colour and contains grains that are sub-mm to 3 cm in size. The interval contains conglomerate beds throughout ranging in size from 5 to 32 cm. Following the sandstone is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia from 82.51 m to 101.82 m and 108.35 m to 120.24 m. The core is grey-green to purple-red in colour and contains strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Between the hematite chlorite breccia is another layer of Athabasca Sandstone from 101.82 m to 108.35 m. The sandstone has undergone extensive alteration and appears to have dropped and created a wedge in the basement. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 120.24 m to 127.53 m occurs an interpreted quartzite or quartz flooded lithology. The interval contains vuggs filled with druzy quartz and multi-phase hematite alteration that is stronger near the top of the interval. A gradational contact occurs into the dominantly mafic intrusive below. The intermediate to mafic intrusive was found at depth from 127.53 m to the end of hole at 237.0 m. Dark grey to green in colour with pink to grey quartz clasts observed. The

interval is dominated by actinolite and diopside with traced pyrite disseminated through the entire interval. Near the base of the interval from 203.53 m to 237.0 m the felsic mineral content increases. Mineralization occurred from 127.47 m to 128.00 m returning 0.12 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.53 m.

AK23-111

Drillhole AK23-111 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -75°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 38.63 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 38.63 m to the end of hole at 211.3 m. The package is broken up by core loss near the top of the hole and contains strong chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration along with abundant fracturing and faulting. Carbonate/calcite veining and blebs were observed near the top of the interval and from 95.15 m to 99.1 m. Throughout the entirety of the drill hole quartz veinlets were also observed.
Intermittent shallow mineralization occurred from 39.5 m to 80.0 m returning 0.06 to 0.16 wt% U_3O_8.

AK23-112

Collared off the same pad as AK23-111 drillhole AK23-112 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 36.9 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 36.9 m to the end of hole at 129.0 m. The package is broken up by core loss near the top of the hole and contains chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration along with abundant fracturing and faulting. Carbonate/calcite veining and blebs were observed near the top of the interval although rare. Throughout the entirety of the drill hole quartz veinlets were also observed. Patchy mineralization occurs from 36.9 m to 76.34 m and is yellow to orange in colour and associated with dark red hematite veins.
Shallow mineralization occurred from 36.9 m to 39.0 m returning 0.69 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.10 m and 0.24 wt% U_3O_8 over 13.0 m from 50.5 m to 63.5 m including 1.0 m of 1.82 wt% U_3O_8 from 56.0 m to 57.0 m.

AK23-113

Collared off the same pad as AK23-111 and AK23-112 drillhole AK23-113 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 47.9 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 47.9 m to the end of hole at 90.0 m. The package is broken up by core loss near the top of the hole and contains stronger chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration along with abundant fracturing and faulting. Carbonate/calcite veining and blebs were observed near the top of the interval although rare. Throughout the entirety of the drill hole quartz veinlets were also observed.

AK23-114

Drillhole AK23-114 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -65°.
Overburden was intersected to a depth of 33.05 m followed by a large intrusive package. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition. The mafic intrusive package extends from 33.05 m to the end of hole at 243.0 m. The package is broken up by core loss throughout and contains strong chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration. Throughout the entirety of the drill hole quartz veinlets were also observed.
Intermittent mineralization occurred from 68.88 m to 85.97 m returning 0.09 to 0.14 wt% U_3O_8 and 0.47 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.50 m from 225.8 m to 226.3 m.

AK23-115

Collared off the same pad as AK23-114 drillhole AK23-115 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 36.8 m followed by a large intrusive package with multiple quartzite intervals. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with sections of increased felsic content. The mafic intrusive package extends from 36.8 m to the end of hole at 270.0 m and contains quartzite intervals from 99.15 m to 109.4 m and 253.5 m to 261.56 m. The intrusive package is broken up by frequent core loss in the first 100 m of the drill hole. The unit contains strong chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration throughout that weakens with depth. Throughout the entirety of the drill hole quartz veinlets were also observed as well as pink carbonate veins near the top of the drill hole from 120.35 m to 136.74 m. The quartzite intervals are grey to pink in colour and contain fractures with hematite staining and druzy quartz vugs. Slightly elevated radioactivity (500 cps) associated with fractures from 251.7 m to 254.18 m.

Mineralization occurred from 100.93 m to 101.07 m returning 0.08 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.14 m, 0.07 wt% U_3O_8 over 0.10m from 106.15m to 106.25m, and 0.06 wt% U_3O_8 over 2.00m from 252.5 m to 254.5m.

AK23-116

Drillhole AK23-116 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 43.4 m followed by a large intrusive package with multiple quartzite intervals. The intrusive package is dominantly mafic in composition with sections of increased felsic content. The mafic intrusive package extends from 43.4 m to the end of hole at 138.0 m and contains quartzite intervals from 45.76 m to 49.05 m and 71.4 m to 79.2 m. The intrusive package is broken up by frequent core loss in the first 100 m of the drill hole. The unit contains chlorite, clay, and hematite alteration throughout. The quartzite intervals are grey to pink in colour and contain fractures with hematite staining and druzy quartz vugs.

Fracture and vein-controlled mineralization was observed from 88.25 m to 90.17 m with a max cps reading of 5500. Disseminated mineralization with elevated radioactivity was also observed from 107.22 m to 109.4 m, 112.54 m to 112.67 m, 115.73 m to 116.21 m, and 122.4 m to 122.6 m. Assay results returned intermittent readings from 88.5 m to 122.9 m from 0.06 to 0.32 wt% U_3O_8.

HK23-008

Drillhole HK23-008 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden was intersected to a depth of 10.25 m followed by a granite to the end of hole at 174.0 m. The granite interval is red to dark grey in colour and contains dominantly quartz and potassium feldspar minerals with some plagioclase feldspar and mafic minerals. Quartz veins range from 1-60 mm throughout the drillhole. Weak to moderate hematite and limonite alteration found in fractures. Chlorite, hematite, and carbonate veining 30-40° to the core axis were also observed.

10.3.2 2023 Lithogeochemical Results and Summary of Findings

A total of 2,451 lithogeochemistry core samples including 26 field standards and 32 blank standards were sent to SRC for analysis (Appendix 2). Table 4 highlights uranium anomalies (composite > 0.5% U) encountered in the ACKIO uranium prospect

Table 10-8 2023 ACKIO Geochemistry Results Over 0.05 wt% U3O8

2023 Hook Project Composite U_3O_8 Results						
Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution "Includes/and includes" Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.50% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution						
Hole ID	**OVB (m)**	**UC (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (wt%)**
AK23-081	40.78	-	179.50	180.00	0.50	0.06
AK23-082	35.90	-	151.00	159.00	8.00	0.09
			195.50	206.58	11.08	0.08
			215.00	220.45	5.45	0.14
			229.17	229.34	0.17	0.07
AK23-083	41.05	-	158.50	163.00	4.50	0.19
AK23-084	38.20	-	147.43	151.50	4.07	0.26
	includes		**149.00**	**149.50**	**0.50**	**0.70**
			154.00	160.50	6.50	0.16
	includes		**154.46**	**155.00**	**0.54**	**0.65**
			162.51	164.50	1.99	0.08
			170.00	170.50	0.50	0.17
			188.50	189.50	1.00	0.09
AK23-085	42.75	-	163.00	165.70	2.70	0.14
			168.50	172.00	3.50	0.14
	includes		**168.50**	**169.06**	**0.56**	**0.54**
AK23-086	37.38	43.10	176.00	187.00	11.00	0.16
			189.50	190.50	1.00	0.11
	includes		**182.58**	**183.50**	**0.92**	**0.64**
AK23-087	41.90	43.75	No Significant Results			
AK23-088	36.00	44.27	172.50	177.00	4.50	0.34
	includes		**174.00**	**174.90**	**0.90**	**0.63**
	and includes		**176.40**	**177.00**	**0.60**	**0.64**
			180.50	181.50	1.00	0.06
			184.00	200.50	16.50	0.31
	includes		**185.45**	**187.00**	**1.55**	**0.69**
	and includes		**190.00**	**190.50**	**0.50**	**0.73**
	and includes		**193.50**	**195.00**	**1.50**	**0.75**
			203.00	204.50	1.50	0.07
AK23-089	38.50	43.88	181.35	181.45	0.10	0.11
			189.50	190.00	0.50	0.08
AK23-090	33.47	44.80	77.00	79.50	2.50	0.06
			195.00	198.50	3.50	0.08
			202.00	203.50	1.50	0.12
AK23-091	32.15	45.40	85.00	85.50	0.50	0.08

AK23-092	43.00	-	166.84	181.00	14.16	0.17
			183.50	184.00	0.50	0.16
	includes		**171.50**	**173.00**	**1.50**	**0.69**
			192.50	201.00	8.50	0.12
	includes		**195.50**	**196.00**	**0.50**	**0.53**
			203.50	207.00	3.50	0.13
AK23-093	31.92	39.94	No Significant Results			
AK23-094	35.76	40.90	166.00	166.50	0.50	0.19
			179.00	179.50	0.50	0.07
AK23-095	46.69	-	46.64	81.50	34.86	0.41
	includes		**59.00**	**60.00**	**1.00**	**1.24**
	and includes		**64.00**	**64.50**	**0.50**	**0.61**
	and includes		**70.58**	**78.00**	**7.42**	**1.08**
			134.50	159.00	24.50	0.11
	includes		**139.00**	**139.50**	**0.50**	**0.51**
			164.00	164.50	0.50	0.09
AK23-096	42.85	-	54.00	74.00	20.00	0.34
	includes		**55.00**	**56.15**	**1.15**	**0.67**
	and includes		**58.50**	**62.50**	**4.00**	**0.65**
	and includes		**65.50**	**66.00**	**0.50**	**0.64**
	and includes		**70.50**	**71.00**	**0.50**	**0.66**
			77.50	78.00	0.50	0.08
			84.50	84.84	0.34	0.07
			91.00	96.25	5.25	0.39
	includes		**93.50**	**95.59**	**2.09**	**0.79**
			154.50	156.50	2.00	0.11
			159.00	160.00	1.00	0.09
			162.00	162.50	0.50	0.09
			164.00	164.50	0.50	0.13
			167.50	**168.00**	**0.50**	**0.83**
			170.50	173.50	3.00	0.28
	includes		**172.50**	**173.00**	**0.50**	**0.56**
			179.50	182.00	2.50	0.24
	includes		**179.50**	**180.00**	**0.50**	**0.83**
			184.50	185.50	1.00	0.12
AK23-097	37.58	-	111.25	111.48	0.23	0.11
AK23-098	42.00	-	46.00	46.45	0.45	0.12
			51.00	52.03	1.03	0.10
			55.28	58.00	2.72	0.17
			60.50	66.00	5.50	0.10
			83.00	84.00	1.00	0.17

			90.64	90.74	0.10	0.05
			97.00	97.20	0.20	0.05
			113.50	115.10	1.60	0.08
			118.50	119.50	1.00	0.08
			125.50	126.50	1.00	0.06
			132.00	145.00	13.00	0.18
	includes		**140.50**	**143.00**	**2.50**	**0.57**
AK23-099	39.20	-	64.69	64.79	0.10	0.06
			71.00	87.00	16.00	0.26
	includes		**71.50**	**73.00**	**1.50**	**0.60**
	and includes		**79.00**	**79.50**	**0.50**	**0.70**
	and includes		**81.50**	**83.00**	**1.50**	**0.79**
			94.40	94.49	0.09	0.08
			120.00	121.45	1.45	0.06
			126.50	127.50	1.00	0.11
			156.50	156.95	0.45	0.06
			160.50	164.00	3.50	0.15
AK23-100	46.15	-	133.00	136.50	3.50	0.21
AK23-101	47.20	-	119.00	122.50	3.50	0.22
	includes		**119.50**	**120.00**	**0.50**	**0.55**
			137.00	143.00	6.00	0.06
			151.50	157.10	5.60	0.28
	includes		**156.00**	**156.50**	**0.50**	**0.88**
AK23-102	45.00	-	78.86	79.16	0.30	0.08
			84.00	84.42	0.42	0.07
			109.05	109.15	0.10	0.06
			124.50	125.00	0.50	0.05
			127.04	127.50	0.46	0.07
			157.50	**172.50**	**15.00**	**0.58**
	includes		**160.50**	**168.57**	**8.07**	**1.00**
AK23-103	40.20	-	120.60	120.70	0.10	0.08
			140.50	141.00	0.50	0.05
			142.00	142.50	0.50	0.05
			154.50	154.60	0.10	0.09
			156.50	158.50	2.00	0.06
AK23-104	49.85	-	64.50	67.00	2.50	0.07
			87.56	87.79	0.23	0.13
AK23-105	23.10	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-106	26.65	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-107	19.68	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-108	20.20	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-109	26.50	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-110	28.10	82.51	127.47	128.00	0.53	0.12

AK23-111	38.63	-	39.50	46.00	6.50	0.16
			60.00	60.50	0.50	0.06
			67.00	67.50	0.50	0.08
			78.50	79.00	0.50	0.06
			79.50	80.00	0.50	0.06
AK23-112	36.90	-	**36.90**	**39.00**	**2.10**	**0.69**
	includes		**37.50**	**39.00**	**1.50**	**0.83**
			50.50	63.50	13.00	0.24
	includes		**56.00**	**57.00**	**1.00**	**1.82**
AK23-113	47.90	-	No Significant Results			
AK23-114	33.05	-	68.88	69.73	0.85	0.14
			72.50	75.00	2.50	0.09
			85.50	85.97	0.47	0.14
			225.80	226.30	0.50	0.47
AK23-115	36.80	-	100.93	101.07	0.14	0.08
			106.15	106.25	0.10	0.07
			252.50	254.50	2.00	0.06
AK23-116	43.40	-	88.50	90.00	1.50	0.21
			107.00	107.50	0.50	0.06
			109.00	109.50	0.50	0.09
			112.50	113.00	0.50	0.32
			115.50	116.00	0.50	0.07
			122.40	122.90	0.50	0.21
HK23-008	10.25	-	No Significant Results			

10.4 2024 Diamond Drill Program

Diamond drilling was completed between June 10th and September 16th, 2024. A total of 12,506.41 m from 43 completed and 3 abandoned drill holes were drilled. Drilling focused on several target areas; i) 28 completed and 1 abandoned drillholes in the ACKIO Target Area on disposition MC00019254, ii) 2 completed drillholes at the Tab Target Area on disposition MC00019255, iii) 10 completed and 2 abandoned drillholes at the TT Target Area, iv) 1 completed drillhole at the NES Target Area, and v) 2 completed drillholes at the ORB Target Area.

Highlights include AK24-118 with 0.59% U3O8 over 8 metres from 153 to 161 metres depth.

Table 10-9 2024 Drill Hole Information

Hole Id	Project	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Start (yyyy-mm-dd)	End (yyyy-mm-dd)	EOH (m)
AK24-117	ACKIO	526142.18	6372901.86	464.82	90	-75	2024-06-13	2024-06-15	227
AK24-118	ACKIO	526142.18	6372901.86	464.82	118	-71	2024-06-15	2024-06-18	257
AK24-119	ACKIO	526132.70	6372906.92	462.66	65	-75	2024-06-18	2024-06-20	230
AK24-120	ACKIO	526210.37	6373080.54	463.76	270	-70	2024-06-21	2024-06-26	512
AK24-121	ACKIO	526317.41	6372979.58	465.23	270	-70	2024-06-26	2024-07-01	452
AK24-122	ACKIO	526360.00	6372880.11	467.48	270	-70	2024-07-01	2024-07-04	446
AK24-123	ACKIO	526450.07	6372680.08	467.23	270	-65	2024-07-05	2024-07-11	369
AK24-124	ACKIO	526335.21	6372729.55	466.38	90	-90	2024-07-12	2024-07-14	200
AK24-125	ACKIO	526335.21	6372729.55	466.38	90	-60	2024-07-14	2024-07-17	331.65
AK24-126	ACKIO	526341.75	6372829.89	466.56	90	-70	2024-07-18	2024-07-20	269
AK24-127	ACKIO	526361.73	6372928.44	467.33	90	-80	2024-07-20	2024-07-22	215
AK24-128	ACKIO	526062.04	6373079.92	465.74	270	-60	2024-07-23	2024-07-25	200
AK24-129	ACKIO	526231.24	6372799.79	466.77	90	-90	2024-07-25	2024-07-27	188
AK24-130	ACKIO	526452.54	6372382.63	468.31	250	-60	2024-07-27	2024-07-31	281
AK24-131	ACKIO	526134.93	6372836.24	464.49	76	-65	2024-07-31	2024-08-03	242
AK24-132	ACKIO	526134.93	6372836.24	464.49	76	-59	2024-08-03	2024-08-06	218
AK24-133	ACKIO	526124.22	6372879.04	464.57	90	-60	2024-08-06	2024-08-08	224
AK24-134	ACKIO	526091.00	6372932.00	463.04	263	-50	2024-08-09	2024-08-11	191
AK24-135	ACKIO	526091.00	6372932.00	463.04	267	-50	2024-08-11	2024-08-12	47
AK24-135B	ACKIO	526091.00	6372932.00	463.04	267	-50	2024-08-12	2024-08-14	185
AK24-136	ACKIO	526091.00	6372932.00	463.04	245	-55	2024-08-14	2024-08-17	208.45
AK24-137	ACKIO	526091.00	6372932.00	463.04	241	-69	2024-08-18	2024-08-20	191
AK24-138	ACKIO	526060.42	6372968.47	462.49	251	-60	2024-08-21	2024-08-23	152
AK24-139	ACKIO	526060.42	6372968.47	462.49	281	-44	2024-08-23	2024-08-26	179
AK24-140	ACKIO	525979.22	6373078.83	461.18	80	-65	2024-08-26	2024-08-29	275
AK24 -141	ACKIO	525979.22	6373078.83	461.18	93	-76	2024-08-29	2024-09-02	365
AK24-142	ACKIO	525978.78	6373090.96	461.66	85	-78	2024-09-02	2024-09-06	343.30
AK24-143	ACKIO	526100.91	6373028.51	462.81	265	-55	2024-09-06	2024-09-09	221
AK24-144	ACKIO	526080.17	6373028.71	462.91	265	-55	2024-09-09	2024-09-11	200
HK24-009	Regional	529818.18	6378321.01	448.50	135	-60	2024-07-04	2024-07-07	219
HK24-010	Regional	529824.92	6378316.60	449.89	270	-60	2024-07-07	2024-07-10	240.45
HK24-011	Regional	525584.97	6369155.51	479.27	130	-60	2024-07-12	2024-07-17	247.45
HK24-012A	Regional	527800.05	6369829.40	463.47	290	-50	2024-07-17	2024-07-20	82
HK24-012B	Regional	527800.05	6369829.40	463.47	290	-50	2024-07-20	2024-07-21	173.24*
HK24-013	Regional	525887.74	6371111.32	472.04	290	-60	2024-07-21	2024-07-24	215
HK24-014	Regional	525887.74	6371111.32	472.04	290	-75	2024-07-24	2024-07-26	203
HK24-015A	Regional	527104.25	6368866.08	465.85	300	-60	2024-07-26	2024-07-28	54.25
HK24-015B	Regional	527104.25	6368866.08	465.85	300	-60	2024-07-28	2024-08-03	452.47
HK24-016	Regional	524792.07	6367675.98	481.38	300	-60	2024-08-04	2024-08-10	426.80
HK24-017	Regional	524792.07	6367675.98	481.38	300	-45	2024-08-10	2024-08-14	347
HK24-018	Regional	524862.10	6367036.73	481.20	300	-60	2024-08-16	2024-08-19	263
HK24-019	Regional	524999.91	6361149.66	456.48	270	-70	2024-08-20	2024-08-23	302
HK24-020	Regional	524862.41	6361153.61	455.84	270	-60	2024-08-24	2024-08-29	434
HK24-021	Regional	524791.66	6367674.20	482.23	300	-70	2024-08-29	2024-09-04	524.30
HK24-022	Regional	524830.68	6367583.81	480.17	300	-60	2024-09-04	2024-09-10	512
HK24-023	Regional	524815.46	6367716.98	482.09	300	-60	2024-09-11	2024-09-16	446

NOTE: GPS datum for all drill holes NAD83 UTM13

*HK24-012B start depth at 54.95 m, total depth is 118.27 m

10.4.1 2024 ACKIO Drill Results

Figure 10-20 2024 Drill Target Areas

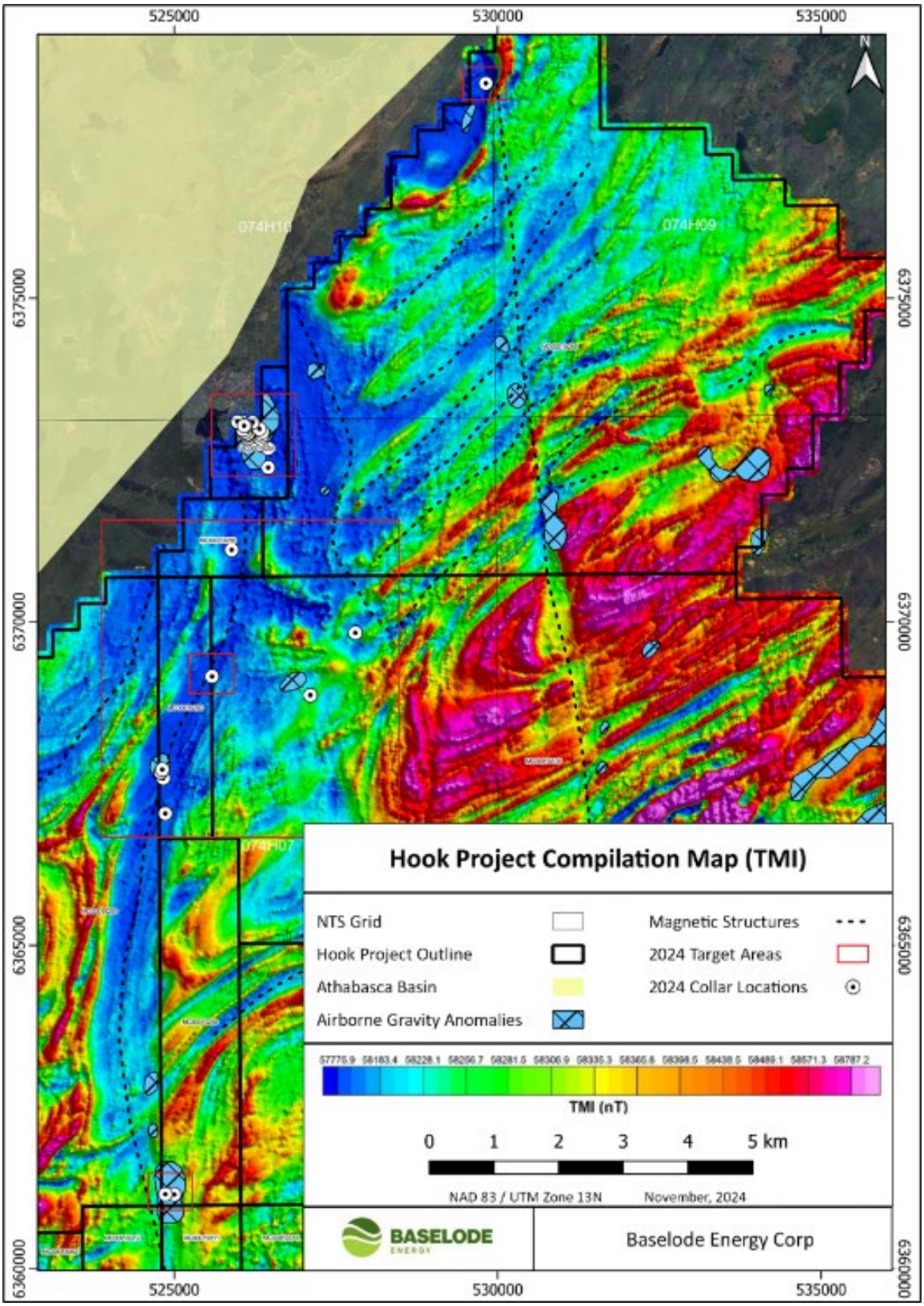


Figure 10-21 2024 ACKIO Drill Collar Locations

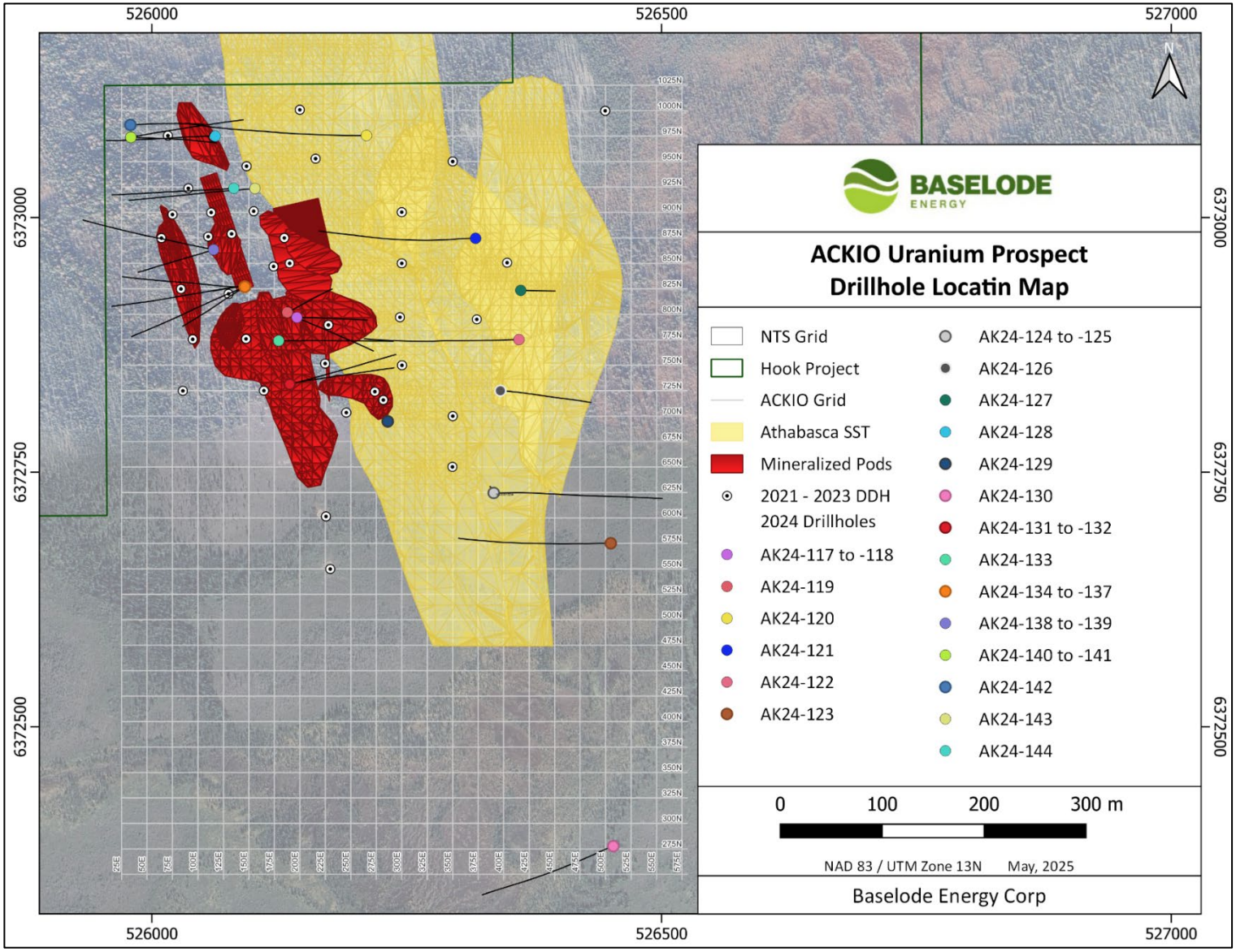
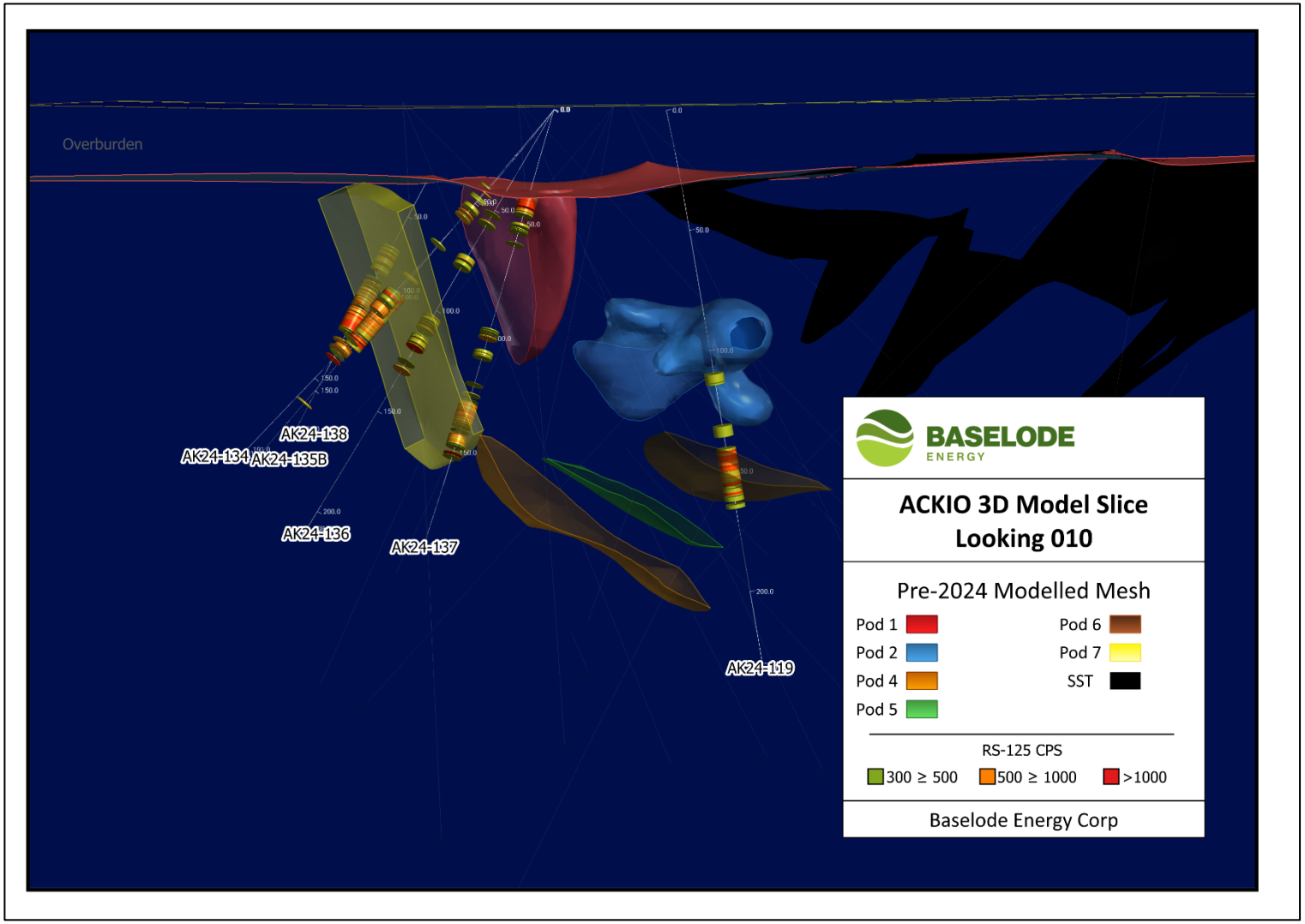


Figure 10-22 2024 ACKIO Cross Section Through 3D Model



AK24-117

Drillhole AK24-117 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -75°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 38.45 m underlain by the Read Formation, of the Athabasca Supergroup sandstone, to a depth of 44.00 m. The sandstone is beige in colour and of fine to medium-sized grain composition. Below the sandstone lies an interval of hematite chlorite breccia to a depth of 60.60 m. The unit has undergone brittle-ductile deformation with strong, pervasive hematite and chlorite alteration. It overlies a semi-pelitic gneiss which extends to a depth of 68.70 m. Brittle-ductile deformation extends into the semi-pelite which is pervasively clay and chlorite altered with patchy silica remobilization.

A large intrusive package that is dominantly mafic in composition extends from 68.70 m to the end of hole at 227.00 m. The unit varies in colour from grey-green to black with occasional intervals of light-grey with increase in felsic content. Pervasive chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration throughout. Multiple intervals of brittle-ductile deformation with abundant quartz veining, strong fracturing and breccia. Intermittent mineralization via veinlets and nodules occurs from 74.00 m to 162.00 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.07%.

AK24-118

AK24-118 was collared off the same pad as AK24-117 and drilled at an azimuth of 118° and a dip of -71°.

The drillhole intercepted overburden to a depth of 38.00 m and a sliver of the Read Formation sandstone to 38.60 m. The sandstone overlies hematite chlorite breccia which extends to a depth of 55.59 m. The unit has undergone brittle-ductile deformation with intervals of breccia and fractures, and it is strongly chlorite and hematite altered. Deformation extends into the semi-pelitic gneiss below which is pervasively chlorite and clay altered with patches of remobilized silica. The semi-pelite overlies a large intrusive package that is dominantly mafic in composition and extends from 61.57 m to 239.00 m. The unit is green to black in colour and is moderately clay, chlorite, and hematite altered. Quartz veining is prominent throughout the unit with common faults and fractures. Intermittent mineralization via veinlets and disseminated nodules occurs from 87.00 m to 162.50 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.48%. A gradational contact between the mafic intrusive and a metasediment extends to a depth of 246.40 m. The metasediment runs to the end of hole at a depth of 257.00 m. The composition varies from pelitic to semi-pelitic, grey to grey-black in colour, pervasive chlorite and clay alteration, and extensive fracturing.

AK24-119

Drillhole AK24-119 was collared at an azimuth of 065° and a dip of -75°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 37.00 m, followed by hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary gneiss, and mafic intrusives.

Hematite chlorite breccia extends from 37.00 m to 46.80 m. The unit has undergone brittle-ductile deformation with strong, pervasive hematite and chlorite alteration. Below the hematite chlorite breccia, to a depth of 57.32 m, there is a grey semi-pelitic gneiss which is pervasively chlorite altered with pink sections of higher silica concentrations. Brittle-ductile deformation extends through the semi-pelite as well. A large intrusive package, dominantly mafic in composition, underlies the semi-pelitic gneiss to the end of hole at 230.00 m. The unit is grey to black in colour, altered by clay and chlorite. Brittle deformation in the unit is evident through fractures, broken core, and prominent quartz veining.

Uranium mineralization occurs in veinlets and disseminated nodules from 104.00 m to 160.50 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.36%. Hematite alteration is associated with the mineralization.

AK24-120

Drillhole AK24-120 was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 30.16 m followed by the Athabasca sandstone, metasedimentary gneiss, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation extends to 75.68 m. The sandstone is beige in colour and of fine to medium-sized grain composition. A large metasedimentary package of pelitic to semi-pelitic composition underlies the sandstone to a depth of 251.32 m. The metasediments are grey to black in colour with pervasive chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration, and chlorite and quartz veining. A weakly graphite interval extends from 195.46 m to 203.78 m. The metasedimentary package is largely fractured, faulted, and brecciated. The base of the package is marked by a strongly clay altered fluid pathway which is grey to blue in colour. A mafic intrusive unit below extends from 251.32 m to 331.60 m; it is a mixture of mafic intrusive and metasedimentary sections. The interval contains quartz veins, patchy hematite, and pervasive chlorite alteration. From 331.60 m to 346.55 m an interval of foliated semi-pelitic gneiss is encountered and found to be strongly altered by clay and chlorite. Quartz veins and pyrite crystals are observed intermittently. Following is an interval of intermediate intrusive from 346.55 m to 431.0 m and contains felsic and mafic materials. The top of the interval is strongly clay and chlorite altered to 353.0 m followed by patchy bleaching and hematite alteration. A gradual contact with a fresh semi-pelitic gneiss occurred from 431.0 m to 460.25 m. The interval contains carbonate and quartz veins and is well-foliated measuring 60°-80° to the core axis. Lastly, from 460.25 m to the end of hole at 512.0 m is an intermediate to mafic intrusive. Pyrite is disseminated in the groundmass in small patches.

AK24-121

Drillhole AK24-121 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 25.50 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss, quartzite, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation sandstone is observed from 25.50 m to 85.35 m. The sandstone is grey to light brown in colour and contains medium to coarse-sized grains with several conglomerate sections throughout. Planar bedding is observed and contains bleaching and patchy hematite alteration. Following the sandstone is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia from 85.35 m to 192.56 m. The core is grey-green to red-brown in colour and contains strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 192.56 m to 213.15 m a metasedimentary graphitic pelitic gneiss is intersected. The interval is black in colour and massive in texture. Pervasive strong chlorite alteration is observed causing textural destruction. Two light grey to pink quartzite intervals occur from 213.15 m to 227.64 m and 240.74 m to 242.26 m. Following is a mafic intrusive from 227.64 m to 240.74 m, 242.26 m to 283.15 m, and 313.30 m to 394.12 m. The mafic intrusive varies in colour from grey-black to green. Felsic grains and quartz clasts are stained pink-red in colour. Texture is massive throughout or texturally destroyed due to chlorite alteration. Veining and fracturing are abundant. Lastly, from 283.15 m to 313.30 m and 394.12 m to the end of hole at 452.00 m a pelitic gneiss is intercepted. Foliation is tight and observed in both intervals although fine-grained. The core is clay-rich and has pervasive chlorite and patchy hematite alteration. Slickensides are present on fractured surfaces. The second interval contains anatectic granitic pegmatite “sweats”.

AK24-122

Drillhole AK24-122 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 20.0 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, quartzite, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation sandstone is observed from the base of the overburden to 54.7 m. The sandstone is light grey in colour and contains several conglomerate sections. Following the sandstone is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia from 54.7 m to 123.2 m. The core is grey-green to red-brown in colour and contains moderate chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 123.2 m to 125.9 m and deeper from 157.66 m to 178.6 m is a light grey to white quartzite. Followed large intrusive package from 125.9 m to 383.47 m with two intervals of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss from 178.6 m to 210.53 m and 383.47 m to the end of hole at 446.0 m.

AK24-123

Drillhole AK24-123 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -65°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 24.85 m followed by intervals of metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss and mafic intrusive lithologies. A large dominantly mafic package is observed from 24.85 m to 60.46 m, 83.09 m to 167.9 m, and 168.87 m to 307.46 m and in between, lenses of metasedimentary pelitic to semi-pelitic gneiss. The dominantly mafic package is dark grey to black or grey-green in colour. The texture is massive to net and commonly chlorite and hematite altered with some pervasive clay alteration. Quartz veining is abundant throughout with some sections containing pink quartz clasts and carbonate veining. Carbonate veining is observed from 151.15 m to 167.9 m. Faulting is observed in the top half of the drill hole with evidence of fault gouges, fractures, slickensides, and relict ductile deformation. The metasedimentary units occur from 60.46 m to 83.09 m, 167.9 m to 168.87 m, and 307.46 m to the end of hole at 369.0 m. A dark grey semi-pelitic gneiss occurs from 60.46 m to 83.09 m and is well-foliated. The unit is chlorite altered and moderately silicified. A graphitic semi-pelitic gneiss is intersected from 167.9 m to 168.87 m. The interval is very fine grained and black in colour with thin white veins that are most likely clay. The unit is moderately chlorite altered causing textural destruction. Lastly, from 307.46 m to the end of hole at 369.0 m occurs a pelitic gneiss. The core is grey-brown in colour and competent with partial melting or anatectic sweats. Trace chlorite and hematite alteration throughout.

AK24-124

Drillhole AK24-124 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -90°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 24.0 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, and mafic intrusive lithologies.
The Read Formation sandstone is observed from 24.0 m to 48.69 m. The sandstone is light brown to beige in colour and fine to medium-grained with conglomerate interbeds. Bedding is calculated as 65-80° to the core axis with minor cross bedding. Hematite alteration occurs with slightly elevated radioactivity, containing druzy quartz and minor pyrite. Following the sandstone with a sharp contact and fault gouge is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia from 48.69 m to 87.33 m. The core is grey-green to red-brown in colour and contains moderate chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 87.33 m to 113.2 m and deeper from 149.1 m to the end of hole at 200.0 m is a dominantly mafic intrusive package. The core is black to grey-green in colour and contains net texture throughout. Weak pervasive chlorite alteration occurs with quartz veining. Brittle deformation is present throughout, containing crackle and healed breccia. From 147.2 m to 149.1 m there is a weak presence of pyrite and graphite. Some minor graphite is found from 149.1 m to 173.0 m. Lastly, an interval of grey-green semi-pelitic gneiss is intersected from 113.2 m to 149.1 m. Foliation is 35-55° to the core axis with sporadic fracture and breccia zones. The unit is moderately chlorite and clay altered with a few patches of weak hematite alteration. Carbonate veining is also observed from 173.0 m to 200.0 m.

AK24-125

Collared off the same pad as AK24-124 drillhole, AK24-125 was drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 26.85 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, quartzite, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation sandstone is observed from 26.85 m to 53.65 m. The sandstone is light to dark brown in colour and fine to medium-grained with conglomerate interbeds. Bedding is calculated as 50-65° to the core axis with some cross bedding and fracturing. Hematite alteration occurs with slightly elevated radioactivity and contains minor pyrite. Following the sandstone, a sharp contact into a hematite chlorite breccia from 53.65 m to 85.4 m. The core is grey-green to red-brown in colour and contains moderate to strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia, from 85.4 m to 125.05 m and deeper from 305.55 m to the end of hole at 331.65 m is a semi-pelitic gneiss. The upper interval is strongly altered and deformed to approximately 102.0 m. Following to 125.05 m the unit becomes more silica-rich and is moderately foliated, 30-50° to the core axis. From 305.55 m to 331.65 m the core is black and weakly foliated. The interval contains quartz and carbonate veins. Following the upper semi-pelitic gneiss from 125.05 m to 146.2 m a grey quartzite occurred. The unit contains druzy quartz and elevated radioactivity from 132.77 m to 133.05 m. A second quartzite occurs from 236.29 m to 243.18 m and is similar to the above quartzite. From 146.2 m to 236.29 m and 243.18 m to 305.55 m the core is dominantly mafic in composition with some metasediment segments mixed within. The core is black to grey-green in colour and contains net texture throughout. Weak, pervasive chlorite alteration occurs with quartz and carbonate veining. Minor sulphides also present throughout the interval.

Uranium mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules from 132.5 m to 133.0 m at 0.05 wt.% U_3O_8.

AK24-126

Drillhole AK24-126 was drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -70°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 28.4 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, quartzite, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation Is observed from 28.4 m to 43.19 m. The sandstone Is light to dark brown in colour and fine to medium-grained with conglomerate interbeds. Bedding is calculated as 55-70° to the core axis with some cross bedding and fracturing. Weak patches of hematite alteration occur throughout along with minor pyrite disseminated. Following the sandstone with a sharp contact is an interval of hematite chlorite breccia from 43.19 m to 119.3 m. The core is grey-green to red-brown in colour and contains moderate to strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 119.3 m to 149.95 m is a grey quartzite with parasitic folding and stretching of the fabric. The interval has pervasive clay, chlorite, and silica alteration with abundant druzy quartz veins and vugs. Additionally, from 196.38 m to 207.7 m and 223.1 m to 224.49 m occurs another two grey quartzite intervals with mafic inclusions, hematite staining, and weak carbonate filled fractures. Following the upper quartzite and excluding the quartzite intervals is a dominantly mafic intrusive package from 149.95 m to the end of hole at 269.0 m. The mafic intrusive package is grey black to green in colour and showcases a massive to net-like texture. The package contains chlorite, hematite, silica, and carbonate alteration with minor sulphides that decrease with depth into more fresh rock starting around 224.0 m.

AK24-127

Drillhole AK24-127 was drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -80°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 22.9 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, quartzite, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

Athabasca Supergroup sandstone interpreted as the Read Formation is observed from 22.9 m to 59.0 m and 84.83 m to 90.76 m. The sandstone is beige grey in colour with hematite alteration and fine to coarse-grained with conglomerate interbeds. Bedding is calculated as 55-75° to the core axis.

An interval of hematite chlorite breccia occurs between the sandstone from 59.0 m to 84.83 m and 90.76 m to 108.51 m. The core is grey-green to red-purple in colour and contains moderate to strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 108.51 m to the end of hole at 215.0 m is a dominantly mafic intrusive package. The mafic intrusive package is grey black to green in colour and showcases a massive to net-like texture. The package contains chlorite, hematite, silica, and carbonate alteration with minor sulphides. A sliver of grey quartzite is also intersected from 122.69 m to 126.49 m.

AK24-128

Drillhole AK24-128 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 37.67 m followed by a mafic intrusive package and an interval of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss.

The mafic intrusive package occurs from 37.67 m to the end of hole at 200.0 m with an interval of metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss from 129.35 m to 181.7 m. The dominantly mafic intrusive is grey black to green in colour and contains visible net texture where the texture is not destroyed due to alteration. The core is weak to moderately chlorite and hematite altered with clay alteration. Quartz veining is abundant and contains carbonate within fractures. The interval from 181.7 m to 200.0 m is more felsic in composition and dark red-brown in colour. The intersected dark grey semi-pelitic gneiss from 129.35 m to 181.7 m is tightly and well-foliated with dark chlorite veins.

Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins and disseminated nodules from 59.0 m to 110.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.06%.

AK24-129

Drillhole AK24-129 was drilled at an azimuth of 270° and a dip of -90°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 29.0 m followed by intervals of Athabasca sandstone, hematite chlorite breccia, metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss, and mafic intrusive lithologies.

The Read Formation sandstone is observed from the base of the overburden to 45.95 m. The sandstone is light to dark grey in colour and medium-grained. Bedding is calculated as 45-62° to the core axis with some cross bedding and fracturing. A sharp contact into the paleoweathered hematite chlorite breccia from 45.95 m to 68.16 m. The core is pale-dark green to red-purple in colour and contains moderate to strong chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 68.16 m to 88.07 m a mafic intrusive interval that contains moderate to strong hematite alteration and appears to be a fluid pathway structure. Next an interval of semi-pelitic gneiss occurred from 88.07 m to 97.5 m and deeper from 156.64 m to the end of hole at 188.0 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss units are grey in colour and well-foliated. Chlorite and hematite alteration is weak to moderate and observed along fractures in both intervals. From 97.5 m to 156.64 m a dominantly grey mafic intrusive package that contains a mixture of foliated metasediments. Moderate to strong alteration chlorite and weak to moderate hematite alteration are pervasive throughout and contain quartz blebs and veins.

AK24-130

Drillhole AK24-130 was collared at an azimuth of 250° and a dip of -60°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 23.65 m followed by a dominantly mafic intrusive package with felsic intervals and metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss.

The mafic intrusive package occurs from the base of the overburden to 192.57 m and is mainly grey to dark grey in colour with pink quartz blebs, druzy quartz and a dominant net texture. Weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration is pervasive throughout. From 54.0 m to 172.8 m the intrusive intervals transitions to more felsic and red-grey in colour. Following, from 192.57 m to 252.57 m a semi-pelitic gneiss with a pink granitic pegmatite intrusion from 209.16 m to 211.53 m. The dark grey semi-pelitic gneiss is well-foliated and contains chlorite, hematite, and carbonate alteration with disseminated pyrite throughout. Carbonate veins are pink in colour and vary in size from 1-2 mm. Lastly, from 252.57 m to the end of hole at 281.0 m is a dominantly felsic intrusive unit. The upper interval from 252.57 m to 265.45 m contains a dominant fault breccia structure, is dark grey in colour and contains weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration. The lower interval from 265.45 m to 281.0 m is light pink in colour and composed mainly of quartz, feldspar, and mafic phenocrysts along with pink carbonate veins. Weak hematite staining is pervasive and associated with mineral haloes, fractures, and veins.

AK24-131

Drillhole AK24-131 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 076° and a dip of -65°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 38.5 m followed by hematite chlorite breccia, dominantly mafic intrusive package, and metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss.

An interval of hematite chlorite breccia extends from 38.5 m to 58.63 m and contains multiple intervals of core loss. The core is red-orange to brown in colour and contains weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains angular brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia with a sharp contact into a mafic intrusive from 58.63 m to 128.4 m, 143.82 m to 195.95 m, and from 201.46 m to the end of hole at 242.0 m. The mafic intrusive is dark grey to green in colour and contains weak to moderate hematite and chlorite alteration often texturally destroying the core. The intervals also contain pink to red stained quartz clasts. Overall, the intervals are blocky and contain areas of core loss. A zone of dark brown hematite staining has increased radioactivity from 78.3 m to 80.0 m ranging from 250-400 cps. The lower interval from 201.46 m to 242.0 m contains disseminated sulphides throughout the core. Following the mafic package from 128.4 m to 143.82 m occurs a metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss. The same interval occurs again deeper from 195.95 m to 201.46 m. The intervals are light grey in colour and well-foliated with a fine-grained groundmass.

AK24-132

Collared off the same pad as AK24-131 drillhole AK24-132 was drilled at an azimuth of 076° and a dip of -59°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 41.94 m followed by hematite chlorite breccia and a dominantly mafic intrusive package.

An interval of hematite chlorite breccia extends from 41.94 m to 46.33 and is red-orange in colour and contains weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration. The interval has undergone brittle-ductile deformation and contains angular brecciated clasts. Following the hematite chlorite breccia from 46.33 m to the end of hole at 218.0 m, a large dominantly mafic intrusive package. The package varies in colour from grey green to dark grey black depending on the mafic and chlorite alteration content. The overall texture is observed as net texture with less massive, but in sections is texturally destroyed by alteration and fault gouging. The core is moderate to strongly chlorite, hematite, and clay altered throughout.

AK24-133
Drillhole AK24-133 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 090° and a dip of -60°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 38.0 m followed by a dominantly mafic intrusive package to the end of hole at 224.0 m.
The mafic intrusive intervals are dark grey to green in colour with hematite-stained quartz clasts. The unit contains moderate to strong chlorite alteration pervasively throughout as well as hematite, limonite, and clay alteration. The overall texture is net-like and massive in sections.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules from 112.0 m to 157.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.09%.

AK24-134
Drillhole AK24-134 was drilled at an azimuth of 267° and a dip of -50°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 49.95 m followed by quartzite, a dominantly mafic intrusive package, and metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss.
Quartzite is observed from 49.95 m to 73.56 m with a lens of mafic intrusive from 64.28 m to 68.00 m. The quartzite is white-grey to pink in colour and contains druzy quartz and vugs. Chlorite and clay alteration is present and includes an increase in radioactivity from 53.30 m to 59.25 m ranging from 250 to 1600 cps. The mafic interval from 64.28 m to 68.00 m is muddy brown to dark grey black in colour. The interval is blocky and includes clay and chlorite alteration with fractures and gouges. A mafic intrusive interval from 73.56 m to 177.80 m is grey to green in colour and contains chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration. Radioactivity increases throughout this interval up to a maximum of 11,000 cps. Lastly, a dark grey to brown semi-pelitic gneiss occurs from 177.80 m to the end of hole at 191.00 m. The semi-pelitic gneiss contains weak foliation and averages 55° to the core axis. Alteration is weak, but the core contains granitic pegmatite blebs.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins and disseminated nodules from 53.0 m to 140.5 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.07-0.24%.

AK24-135
Collared off the same pad as AK24-134, AK24-135 was collared and drilled at an azimuth of 267° and a dip of -50°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 46.47 m followed by quartzite to 47.0 m before the hole was abandoned due to cave in.

AK24-135B
Collared off the same pad as AK24-134 and AK24-135 drillhole AK24-135B was drilled at an azimuth of 267° and a dip of -50°.
Overburden extends to a depth of 40.78 m followed by a dominantly mafic intrusive package to the end of hole at 185.0 m.
The mafic intrusive intervals are grey to green in colour with intervals of brown to red where alteration occurs. Quartz clasts observed throughout the package along with druzy quartz and vugs. Pervasive and patchy chlorite and hematite alteration with some trace limonite found around minerals and fractures. An increase in radioactivity with a maximum of 6,000 cps occurs at 123.2 m, however, elevated counts can be found from 113.0 m to 126.0 m.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in fractures, veins and disseminated nodules from 104.0 m to 126.5 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.19%.

AK24-136

Collared off the same pad as AK24-134, AK24-135, and AK24-135B drillhole AK24-136 was drilled at an azimuth of 245° and a dip of -55°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 43.45 m followed by intervals of quartzite, mafic intrusive, and metasedimentary pelitic gneiss.

Following the overburden there are three sequences of intervals containing quartzite and mafic intrusive lithologies. The quartzite occurs from 43.45 m to 44.69 m, 50.22 m to 62.00 m, and 70.06 m to 84.18 m while the mafic intrusive intervals occur from 44.69 m to 50.22 m, 62.0 m to 70.06 m, and 84.18 m to 132.85 m. The quartzite is generally massive and contains vugs and druzy quartz. The intervals contain hematite alteration which is observed in patches and along fractures with an interesting purple alteration at 75.0 m. The mafic intervals are dark grey to green in colour and the core is massive and fine-grained. Quartz veins range from 15-50° to the core axis and the core is rubbly in comparison to the competent quartzite intervals. Following the mafic interval a mixed intermediate intrusive interval is intersected from 132.85 m to 148.66 m and from 168.75 m to 189.18 m. The intermediate intrusive is a mixture of mafic and felsic materials with the felsics undergoing bleaching. Dark chlorite alteration has also replaced amphibole grains in the mafic patches of the interval. In the section from 168.75 m to 189.18 m hematite alteration is more dominant with little to no bleaching occurring and chlorite alteration has become weaker. Lastly, a metasedimentary pelitic-gneiss occurs from 148.66 m to 168.75 m and 189.18 m to the end of hole at 208.45 m. The pelitic gneiss is fine-grained and dark grey in colour with strong well-developed foliation. The unit contains dark chlorite veins and fractures as well as hematite staining of veins and fractures.

Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veinlets and disseminated nodules from 50.2 m to 135.5 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.13%.

AK24-137

Collared off the same pad as AK24-134, AK24-135, AK24-135B, and AK24-136, drillhole AK24-137 was drilled at an azimuth of 241° and a dip of -69°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 35.00 m followed by intervals of quartzite, mafic intrusive, and metasedimentary semi-pelitic gneiss.

Following the overburden there are sequences containing quartzite and mafic intrusive lithologies. The quartzite occurs from 35.00m to 54.15 m, 62.40 m to 67.32 m, and 72.24 m to 97.90 m while the mafic intrusive intervals occur from 54.15 m to 62.40 m, 67.32 m to 72.24 m, and 97.90 m to 173.00 m. The quartzite is dark grey with patchy red and yellow staining from hematite and limonite alteration. The core contains an abundant amount of veining and quartz vugs. Radioactivity increases to a maximum of 6,300 cps at 39.34 m, but the entire interval has increased patchy radioactivity. The dark grey to green mafic intrusive intervals are fine-grained and massive. The intervals include weak chlorite and hematite alteration with patchy zones of silicification. The mafic intrusive interval from 97.9 m to 173.0 m includes increased radioactivity with a maximum of 10,000 cps near 150.7 m. Lastly, a semi-pelitic gneiss occurs from 173.00 m to the end of hole at 191.00 m. The interval is fine-grained with consistent weak to moderate foliation 54-60° to the core axis. Hematite and chlorite alteration occur with patchy silica alteration.

Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins and disseminated nodules from the top of the hole to 152.5 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.52%.

AK24-138

Drillhole AK24-138 was collared at an azimuth of 251° and a dip of -60°.

Similar to AK24-137, overburden extends to a depth of 35.0 m followed by intervals of quartzite and mafic intrusive lithologies.

Following the overburden there are intermittent intervals containing quartzite and mafic intrusive lithologies. The quartzite occurs from 35.00 m to 36.85 m, 48.50 m to 50.69 m, 56.36 m to 59.36 m

and 63.55 m to 64.61 m while the mafic intrusive intervals occur from 36.85 m to 48.50 m, 50.69 m to 56.36 m, 59.36 m to 63.55 m, and 64.61 m to the end of hole at 152.00 m. The quartzite intervals are grey to pink in colour and contain vugs with druzy quartz throughout. The mafic intervals are dark grey-black to green in colour with grey to pink quartz clasts. Net texture is observed throughout along with abundant quartz veining that runs 40-60° to the core axis. Weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration is extensive in hole. Radioactivity increases to a maximum of 7,400 cps around 101.5 m, however elevated radioactivity fluctuates throughout the drillhole.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins and disseminated nodules from 64.50 m to 113.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.26%.

AK24-139
Collared off the same pad as AK24-138, drillhole AK24-139 was drilled at an azimuth of 281° and a dip of -45°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 47.50 m followed by intervals of quartzite and mafic intrusive lithologies.
Following the overburden, the mafic intrusive intervals occur from 47.50 m to 57.15 m, 62.00 m to 65.00 m, 68.44 m to 105.18m with the high silica quartzite from 57.15 m to 62.00 m, 65.00 m to 68.44 m. A unit of mixed intrusive is intercepted to the end of hole at 179.00m. The quartzite intervals are grey to pink in colour and contain vugs with druzy quartz throughout. The mafic intervals are dark grey-black to green in colour with grey to pink quartz clasts. Net texture is observed throughout along with abundant quartz veining that runs 40-60° to the core axis. Weak to moderate chlorite and hematite alteration occurs pervasively and radioactivity increases to a maximum of 7,400 cps around 101.5 m, nonetheless elevated radioactivity ranges throughout the drillhole.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins from 62.0 m to 93.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.06-0.14%.

AK24-140
Drillhole AK24-140 was drilled at an azimuth of 080° and a dip of -65°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 32.15 m followed by intermittent intervals of mafic intrusive and quartzite lithologies.
Following the overburden, the mafic intrusive lithologies occur from 32.15 m to 79.68 m and 82.26 m to the end of the hole at 275.0 m while the quartzite interval occurs from 79.68 m to 82.26 m. The dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies are dark grey to black in colour and contain a dominant net-like texture. Weak chlorite and hematite alteration occurs throughout along with silica alteration and quartz blebs/veining. Structures observed in this drillhole include fault gouges around 70.0 m, faulting at 110.0 m, weak brecciation and ductile shearing is also observed around 136.0 m to 149.5 m. The quartzite interval from 79.68 m to 82.26 m is pitted with druzy quartz, veins, and vugs. There is weak chlorite, limonite, and clay alteration where the core has been pitted and fractured. The unit also contains some core loss throughout.

AK24-141
Drillhole AK24-141 was collared at an azimuth of 093° and a dip of -76°.
Overburden is intersected to a depth of 32.0 m followed by intervals of mafic intrusive and quartzite lithologies.
Following the overburden, the mafic intrusive lithologies occur from 32.0 m to 35.00 m and 36.55 m to the end of the hole at 365.0 m with a lens of quartzite from 35.0 m to 36.55 m. The dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies are dark grey-black to green in colour and contain a dominant net-like texture where the core is not texturally destroyed and altered. Strong, patchy chlorite and clay alteration occurs throughout along with weak to moderate hematite and silica alteration with quartz

blebs/veining. Carbonate veining is also observed from 87.0 m to 99.0 m. Many structures are observed in this drillhole including fault gouging, strong fluid alteration, and ductile to brittle shear zones. There is an increase in radioactivity, up to 4,500 cps around 92.0 m within the mafic intrusive. The quartzite interval from 35.0 m to 36.55 m is pink in colour and pitted with druzy quartz, veins, and vugs. There is weak chlorite and clay alteration where the core has been pitted and fractured. Uranium mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules from 91.5 m to 93.5 m at 0.11 wt.% U_3O_8.

AK24-142

Drillhole AK24-142 was drilled at an azimuth of 085° and a dip of -78°.

Overburden extends to a depth of 26.1 m followed by intervals of mafic intrusive and quartzite lithologies.

Following the overburden the mafic intrusive lithologies occur from 26.10 m to 31.56 m, 36.00 m to 81.50 m, 84.75 m to 125.00 m, and 126.85 m to the end of the hole at 343.30 m while the quartzite intervals occur from 31.56 m to 36.00 m, 81.5 m to 84.75 m, and 125.0 m to 126.85 m. The quartzite interval from 35.00 m to 36.55 m is pink in colour and pitted with druzy quartz, veins, and vugs. There is weak chlorite and clay alteration where the core has been pitted and fractured. The dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies are dark grey-black to green in colour and contain a dominant net-like texture where the core is not texturally destroyed and altered. Strong chlorite and clay alteration occurs throughout with overprinting weak to moderate hematite and silica alteration with quartz blebs/veining. Carbonate veining is observed from 87.0 m to 99.0 m. Many structures are observed in this drillhole including fault gouging, strong fluid alteration, and ductile to brittle shear zones. There is an increase in radioactivity up to 4,500 cps around 92.0 m.

Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules from 77.0 m to 79.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% around 0.06%.

AK24-143

Drillhole AK24-143 was collared at an azimuth of 265° and a dip of -55°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 38.25 m followed by a large package of dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies.

Following the overburden the mafic intrusive lithologies occur from 38.25 m to the end of hole at 221.00 m and include several intervals of greater than 1.0 m of core loss. The dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies are dark grey-black to green in colour and contain a dominant net-like texture. Moderate to strong chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration occurs throughout along with silica alteration with quartz blebs/veining and minor limonite. There is an increase in radioactivity up to 2,700 cps around 67.0 m, but elevated radioactivity is observed in sections from 56.0 m to 81.0 m and 123.4 m to 159.0 m.

Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs as disseminated nodules from 65.2 m to 158.0 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.15%.

AK24-144

Drillhole AK24-144 was drilled at an azimuth of 265° and a dip of -55°.

Overburden is intersected to a depth of 44.50 m followed by a large package of dominantly mafic intrusive lithologies.

Following the overburden the mafic intrusive lithologies occur from 44.50 m to the end of hole at 200.00 m. The dominantly mafic intrusives are dark grey-black to green in colour and contain a dominant net-like texture where the core is not texturally destroyed. Moderate to strong chlorite, hematite, and clay alteration occurs throughout along with silica alteration with quartz blebs/veining and minor limonite and carbonate. There is an increase in radioactivity up to 1,700 cps around 54.00

m, with patchy elevated radioactivity observed from 44.50 m to 65.40 m as well as 800 cps at 99.00 m.
Intermittent uranium mineralization occurs in veins and disseminated nodules from 51.50 m to 144.50 m with U_3O_8 wt.% values ranging from 0.05-0.13%.

10.4.2 2024 Regional Drill Results

15 holes regionally drilled on targets developed by the geophysical surveys and structural interpretation. Four discreet areas were tested in the regional drilling with anomalous radioactivity and alteration was intersected in the TAB target in HK24-010, and massive clay alteration and elevated pathfinder mineralization was encountered in the TT zone in HK24-16.

Figure 10-23 2024 Regional Drill Collar Locations

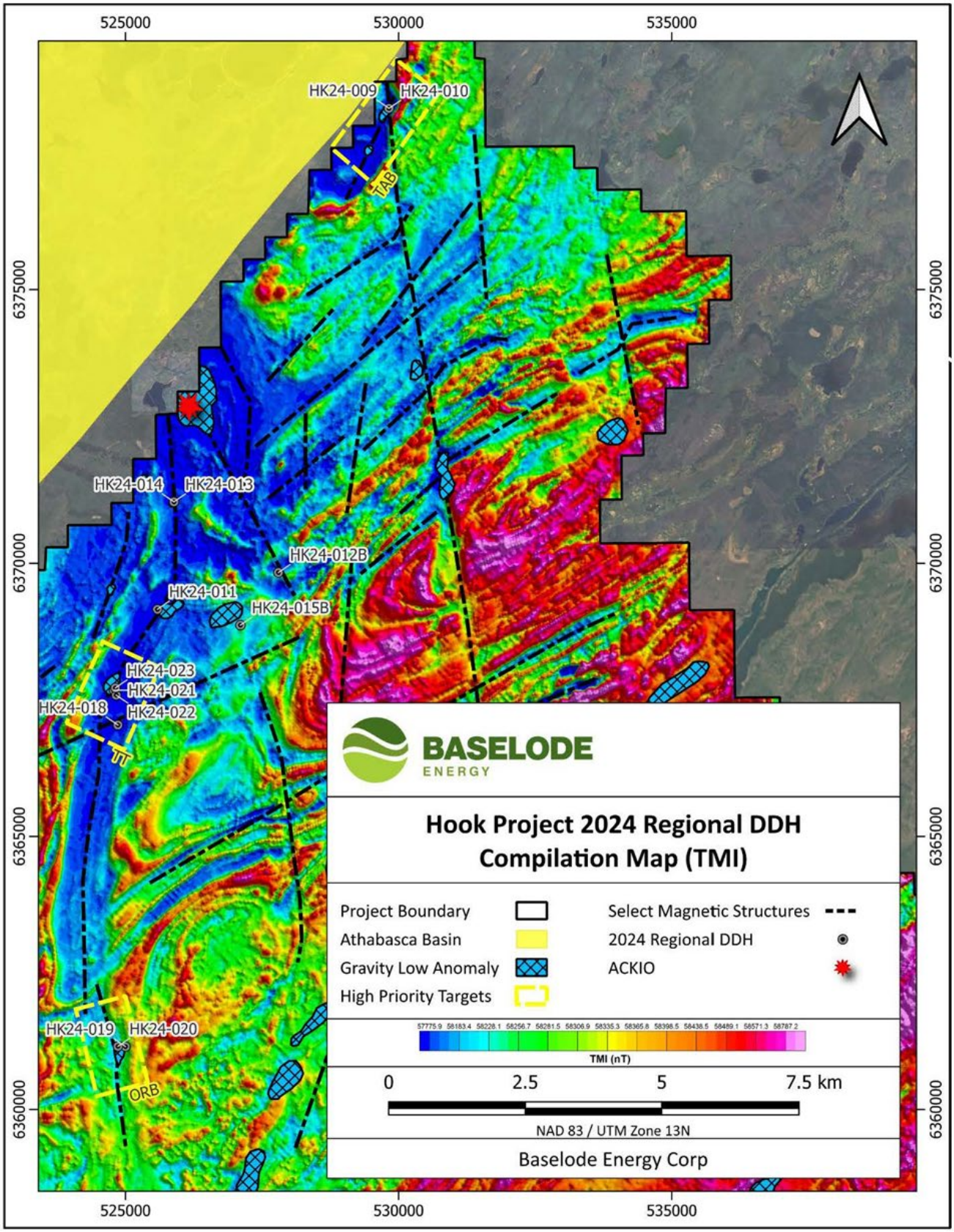


Figure 10-24 2024 TT Target Area Compilation Map

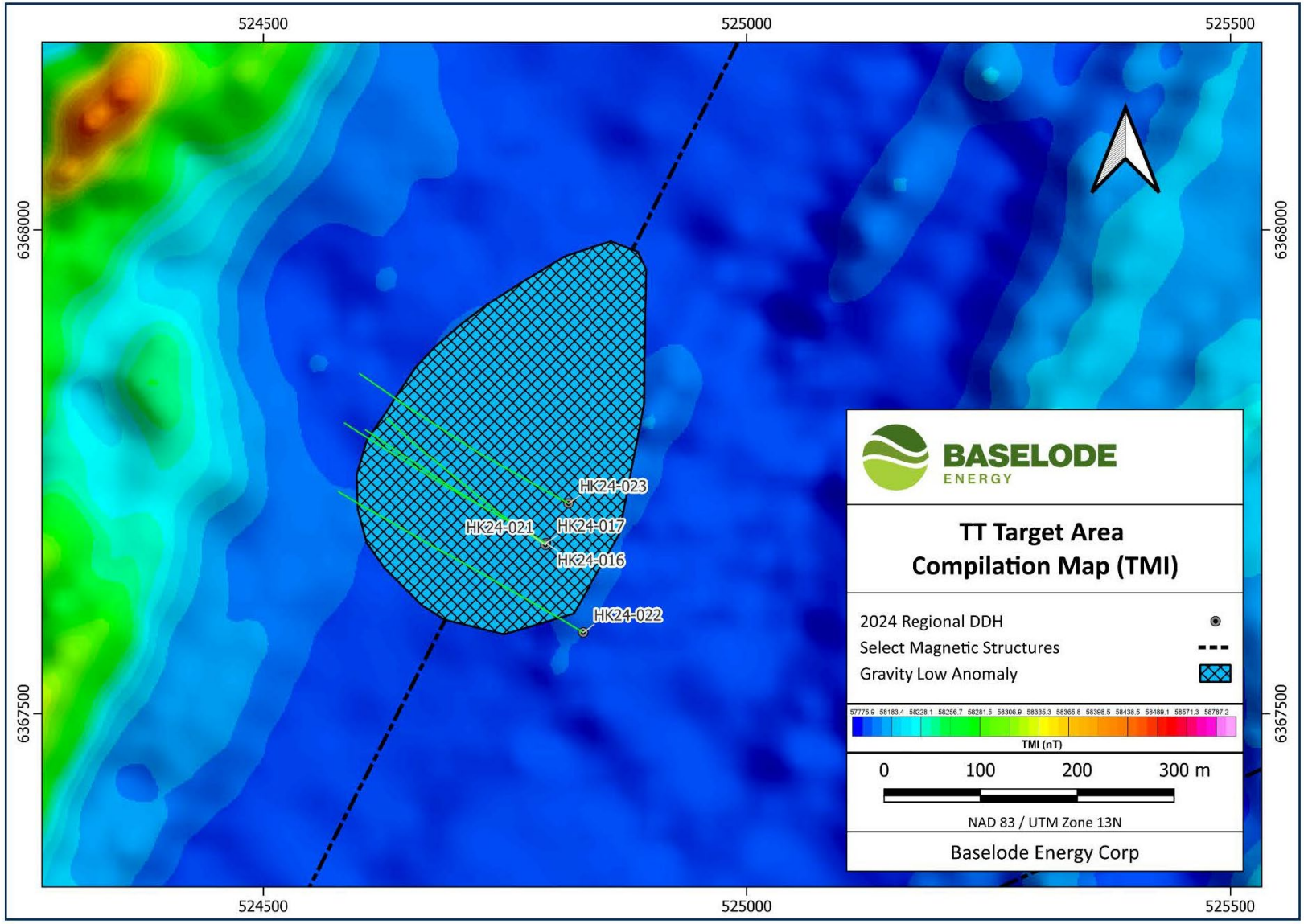
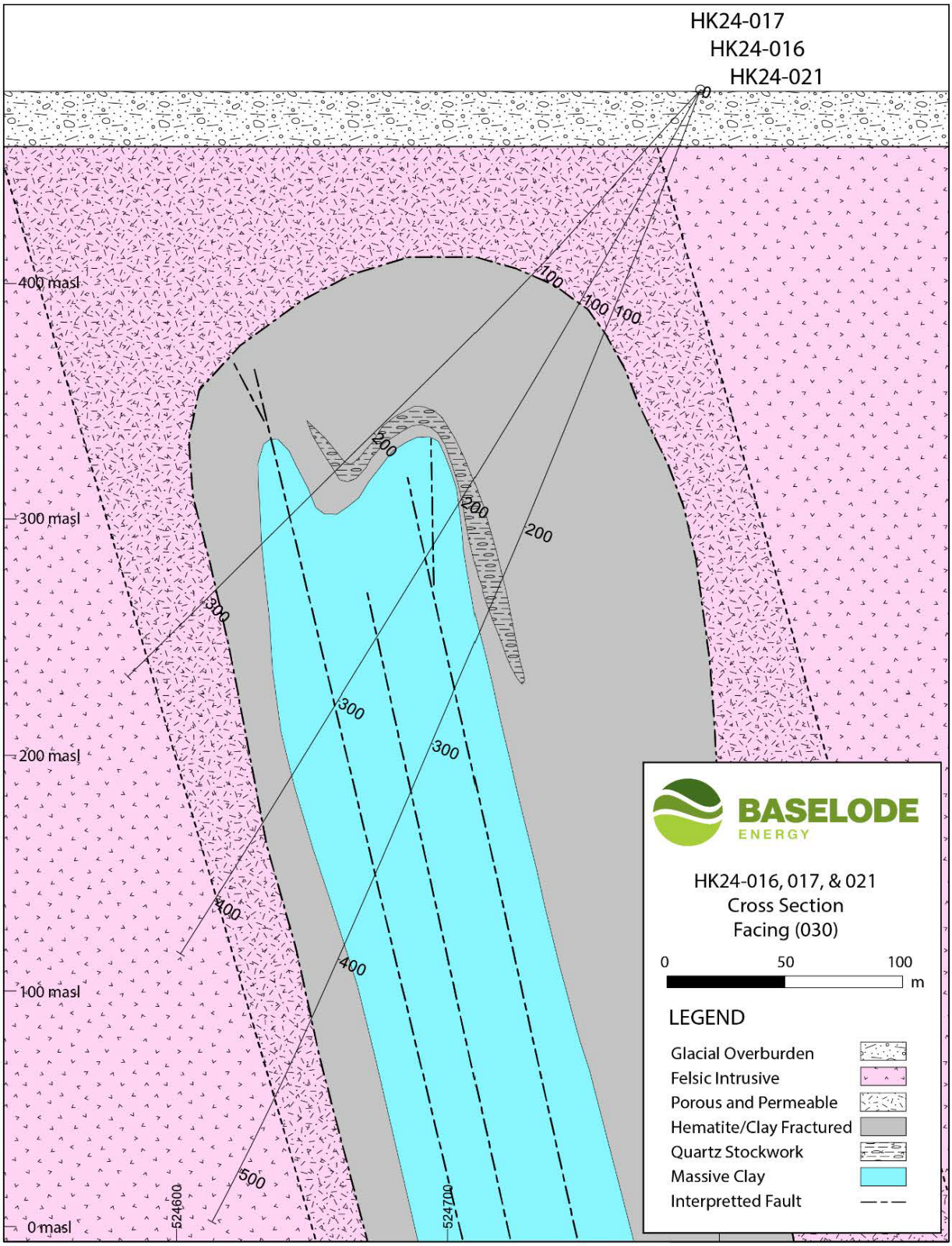


Figure 10-25 2024 TT Target Area Cross Section



HK24-009
Drilled at 135°/-60° targeting the Tabbornor Fault parallel to ACKIO. Overburden was encountered to 19.15 m, followed by granodiorite to 129.50 m—fine-grained, homogeneous, and weakly foliated. From 129.50 m to 219.00 m, felsic granitic orthogneiss was intersected, including pegmatite intervals at 161.75–166.50 m and 204.40–206.90 m. Hematite and quartz veining were common throughout. Pegmatites were coarse-grained with minor uranium mineralization.

HK24-010
Drilled at 270°/-60°. Overburden was intersected to 20.15 m, followed by granodiorite to 160.00 m, showing structural bleaching, clay, and hematite alteration. Quartz stockwork veining occurred from 127.00–134.00 m. From 160.00–202.00 m, semi-pelitic gneiss was observed with weak hematite and clay alteration. Pegmatite from 202.00–233.75 m contained hematite alteration. Granodiorite continued to the end of hole at 240.45 m.

HK24-011
Drilled at 130°/-60° to test the NES target. Overburden extended to 21.75 m. Granodiorite continued to 247.45 m with a pegmatite interval at 191.00–196.86 m. Core was fine-grained, weakly magnetic, and fractured with hematite and quartz veinlets. Pegmatite was coarse-grained with hematite alteration. Mafic banding appeared from 206.50–230.00 m.

HK24-012A
Drilled at 290°/-50°. Overburden extended to 59.00 m, followed by semi-pelitic gneiss to 82.00 m. Hole was abandoned due to re-entry issues.

HK24-012B
Drilled from same pad as 012A at 290°/-50°. Started at 54.95 m due to collapse in 012A. Intersected foliated semi-pelitic gneiss to 85.19 m with granitic pegmatites. Pegmatite from 85.19–87.44 m was coarse-grained and hematite-stained. Alternating gneiss and granite occurred to 173.24 m, with uranium up to 714 ppm from 148.4–148.54 m.

HK24-013
Drilled at 290°/-60°. Overburden reached 30.0 m, followed by semi-pelitic gneiss and brecciated zones to 215.00 m. Hydrothermal breccia and quartz veining occurred between 45.40–75.02 m. Hematite and clay alteration were common. Lower gneiss was fresher and fine-grained.

HK24-014
Drilled at 290°/-75° from same pad as 013. Overburden to 26.76 m, followed by altered semi-pelitic gneiss to 203.00 m. Breccia and quartz stockwork extended from 60.58–123.97 m, including silica-altered zones. Mafic intrusions were noted from 174.40–192.50 m.

HK24-015A
Drilled at 300°/-60°. Overburden reached 44.00 m. Hole was abandoned at 54.25 m due to casing issues.

HK24-015B
Drilled at 300°/-60° from 015A pad. Overburden to 44.00 m, followed by pelitic gneiss to 310.00 m with pegmatite intrusions. From 310.00–358.85 m, metasedimentary and intermediate intrusive rocks were intersected. Orthogneiss with pegmatite occurred from 358.85–452.47 m, showing hematite and carbonate alteration.

HK24-016
Drilled at 300°/-60° targeting TT anomaly. Overburden to 31.8 m, followed by orthogneiss to 197.28 m. Ignimbrite with fiamme texture noted at 90.0–97.5 m. Pegmatite and quartz stockwork continued to 371.9 m. Strong clay, hematite, and limonite alteration persisted throughout. HREO of 0.3073% returned from 288.7–289.0 m.

HK24-017
Drilled at 300°/-50° from HK24-016 pad. Overburden to 35.2 m, then orthogneiss to 322.15 m. Pegmatite intrusions occurred at 182.8–183.92 m and 322.15–325.9 m. Strong hematite alteration was pervasive. The hole ended in fresher orthogneiss to 347.00 m.

HK24-018
Drilled at 300°/-60°, ~600 m south of HK24-016. Overburden to 22.6 m, followed by orthogneiss to 263.0 m. Pegmatite intrusions noted. Faulting and brecciation prominent between 184.51–253.87 m. Lacked large clay-altered zones seen in HK24-016 and HK24-017.

HK24-019
Drilled at 270°/-70° to test the ORB target. Overburden to 34.8 m. Pegmatite intrusions occurred at multiple depths within tonalite extending to 302.0 m. Alteration included bleaching and hematite; uranium values peaked at 281 ppm.

HK24-020
Drilled at 270°/-60°, ~120 m west of HK24-019. Overburden to 65.33 m, followed by tonalite and pegmatite to 434.0 m. Bleaching, clay, and hematite alteration observed. Boron values reached 156 ppm. Veining increased with depth.

HK24-021
Drilled at 300°/-70° from HK24-016 pad. Overburden to 26.8 m, followed by orthogneiss to 524.30 m. Strong bleaching and clay alteration intensified at 245.0 m and persisted to ~400.0 m. Boron averaged 123 ppm. Veining increased past 474.0 m.

HK24-022
Drilled at 300°/-60°, ~100 m SE of HK24-021. Overburden to 26.25 m, then tonalite to 512.0 m. Alteration patterns mirrored HK24-021 with strong clay alteration from 241.0–340.0 m. Boron averaged 108 ppm.

HK24-023
Drilled at 300°/-60°, ~50 m NE of HK24-021. Overburden to 25.10 m, then tonalite to 446.0 m. Fractured orthogneiss and bleaching dominated from 25.10–261.00 m. Clay alteration intensified past 269.0 m. Uranium peaks of 10.20 ppm and 31.00 ppm noted. HREO of 0.2121% was recorded. Chlorite alteration became dominant below 381.60 m.

10.5 2024 ACKIO Geochemical Results

Table 10-10 2024 ACKIO Geochemistry Results Over 0.05 wt% U3O8

2024 Hook Project Composite U_3O_8 Results						
Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution "Includes/and includes" Composite U_3O_8 results use 0.50% U_3O_8 cut-off and <2.0m internal dilution						
Hole ID	**OVB (m)**	**UC (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (wt%)**
AK24-117*			74.40	74.84	0.44	0.09
			118.00	118.50	0.50	0.07
			121.50	122.50	1.00	0.06
			128.50	136.00	7.50	0.07
			139.00	140.50	1.50	0.05
			145.50	146.50	1.00	0.11
			161.00	161.50	0.50	0.08
AK24-118			89.20	90.10	0.90	0.15
			92.70	93.00	0.30	0.09
			119.40	120.50	1.10	0.09
			149.50	150.00	0.50	0.05
			153.00	161.00	8.00	0.59
AK24-119			104.50	105.00	0.50	0.07
			141.00	162.00	21.00	0.28
		includes	**143.00**	**145.00**	**2.00**	**1.36**
AK24-120			No Significant Results			
AK24-121			No Significant Results			
AK24-122			No Significant Results			
AK24-123			No Significant Results			
AK24-124			No Significant Results			
AK24-125			132.50	133.00	0.50	0.05
AK24-126			No Significant Results			
AK24-127			No Significant Results			
AK24-128			59.00	59.50	0.50	0.05
			109.00	109.50	0.50	0.05
AK24-129			No Significant Results			
AK24-130			No Significant Results			
AK24-131			No Significant Results			
AK24-132			156.50	156.60	0.10	0.05
AK24-133			112.50	113.50	1.00	0.08

			116.50	118.50	2.00	0.06
			130.50	142.00	11.50	0.08
			155.50	156.50	1.00	0.06
AK24-134			53.50	55.00	1.50	0.09
			56.50	57.50	1.00	0.16
			74.00	75.25	1.25	0.11
			103.00	112.00	9.00	0.17
		includes	**104.00**	**104.50**	**0.50**	**1.07**
			132.00	135.00	3.00	0.10
			138.50	139.50	1.00	0.43
AK24-135B			41.50	42.20	0.70	0.09
			44.00	50.50	6.50	0.05
			53.00	54.00	1.00	0.06
			56.00	56.50	0.50	0.06
			89.35	91.00	1.65	0.10
			98.00	126.00	28.00	0.18
AK24-136			50.20	50.60	0.40	0.05
			56.50	57.50	1.00	0.10
			74.00	77.50	3.50	0.11
			103.50	104.00	0.50	0.06
			105.50	106.00	0.50	0.05
			109.00	109.50	0.50	0.06
			114.50	119.00	4.50	0.11
			129.50	130.00	0.50	0.07
			135.00	135.50	0.50	0.05
AK24-137			37.35	46.50	9.15	0.38
			50.50	51.00	0.50	0.12
			53.00	53.50	0.50	0.07
			96.50	97.00	0.50	0.05
			107.50	108.00	0.50	0.06
			124.50	125.00	0.50	0.06
			129.00	138.00	9.00	0.28
			142.50	146.50	4.00	0.16
			150.50	151.00	0.50	0.40
AK24-138			64.50	75.00	10.50	0.09
			81.50	104.50	23.00	0.19
		includes	**101.00**	**102.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
			112.00	112.50	0.50	0.23
AK24-139			41.25	41.50	0.25	0.37
			62.00	62.50	0.50	0.11
			70.50	92.50	22.00	0.11

AK24-140			No Significant Results			
AK24-141			91.50	93.50	2.00	0.11
AK24-142			77.00	77.50	0.50	0.07
			78.50	79.00	0.50	0.06
AK24-143					0.00	
			65.20	77.00	11.80	0.12
			97.50	98.10	0.60	0.06
			126.00	126.50	0.50	0.10
			130.50	131.00	0.50	0.05
			136.00	138.00	2.00	0.08
			153.50	158.00	4.50	0.06
AK24-144			51.50	60.50	9.00	0.12
			98.50	99.50	1.00	0.13
			142.00	143.00	1.00	0.10

Mineralization was confirmed and extended within the ACKIO zone by the 2024 drilling, based on radiometric results recorded on drill core. The mineralization has been modeled using LeapFrog software (Figure 10-12). Several new zones of interest were discovered from the regional drilling; TAB and TT (Figures 10-13 to 10-15). These require further drilling to determine if a new mineralized zone is associated with the alteration.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The following is a description of sample preparation, analysis and security for the Hook Property diamond drilling. It is the opinion of the Author that adequate sample preparation, analysis and security for the Hook Property were implemented. In the opinion of the Author, the QA/QC protocol implemented for this program complies with industry standard practices.

11.1 Sample Preparation

The field program was supervised on-site by an experienced Project Geologist. Composite samples were taken only in sandstone in 5 m intervals with one chip taken every 1 m within the 5 m interval. Point samples were 10 cm in length, split core, taken from different lithologies or every 5 m and not in radioactive sections. Interval samples were 50 cm in length, split core, taken continuously in zones of elevated radioactivity with scintillometer readings greater than 200 cps. Field duplicate samples were taken approximately for every 30 samples taken. Two separate core cutting shacks were established, one for radioactive ("**hot**") core and one for non-radioactive ("**cold**") core. Core cutting saws were cleaned regularly to ensure no cross contamination between samples of varying lithology and CPS. Samples were bagged and shipped to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories ("**SRC**") in Saskatoon, SK for analysis. Hot samples were packaged, labelled, and shipped in compliance with TDG-7 regulations.

The SRC laboratory ran 11 different standards during sample analyses, including ASR316, BSL18, BSM, BSH, BL2A, BL4A, CAR218, DCB01, SRCU02 standards, BLANK and REAGENT BLANK. The SRC also ran lab duplicates for each exploration program and Baselode also collected and analyzed field duplicates to provide quality controls. Due to the splitting method employed which may result in a "nugget effect" for the field duplicates, the differences are well within acceptable limits.

Whole rock major and trace element geochemistry results were provided by SRC, an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (CAN-P-4E) certified laboratory for multi-element and REE analysis using the Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS"). The SRC performed two separate analyses for a large suite of elements and oxides on all the samples using partial digestion and total digestion. For partial digestion, the sample pulp is dissolved in a concentrated mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid (HNO_3:HCL), while for total digestion, the sample pulp is dissolved in a combination of hydrofluoric, nitric, and perchloric acid (HF:HNO_3:$HClO_4$). Boron results are obtained by fusing the sample with an $Na_2O/NaCO_3$ flux and analyzing by ICP-OES. High uranium (>500 ppm) samples are additionally analyzed solely for U_3O_8 by total digest in HCL:HNO_3 and analyzed by ICP-OES.

The Author is independent of the SRC.

11.2 Drill Core Geochemistry Analysis

For the 2021- 2024 drill programs on the Hook property, core samples were analyzed by the ICP1 package by SRC Laboratory in Saskatoon. The entire sample was crushed to 2 mm using primary jaw and secondary cone crushing. The sample was then completely homogenized and a representative split of 250 to 350 grams was taken and pulverized to -150 mesh. Partial digestion by using an Aqua Regia (mixture of HNO3 and HCl acid) was done for 16 elements and total digestion by using tri-acid (mixture of HClO4, HNO3 and HF) was done for 46 elements.

Boron was analysed separately. For boron analysis an aliquot of pulp is fused in a mixture of NaO2/NaCO3 in a muffle oven. The fused melt is dissolved in de-ionized water and analysed by ICP-OES.

11.3 QA/QC of Geochemistry and Assay Samples

The QA/QC procedures implemented on drill core samples from the Property were performed both in the field (duplicates, blanks) and in the lab by the SRC. In-house SRC QA/QC procedures involve inserting one or two quality control samples of known value and completing a minimum of one repeat analysis with each new batch of 40 geochemical samples. All of the reference materials used by SRC on the Property are certified and provided by CANMET Mining and Mineral Services.

The Author has reviewed the results of the SRC internal QA/QC results and no accuracy issues are noted.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section summarizes the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Author for this technical report.

The Author has reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information (MD&A's and news releases) as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Author has reviewed company news releases and MD&A's which are posted on SEDAR (The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) under Baselode's profile.

As part of the verification process, the Author reviewed all geological data and databases. Verifications were carried out on drill hole locations (i.e. collar coordinates). The Author conducted verification of the laboratories analytical certificates and validation of the Hook Project digital database for errors or discrepancies. A minimum of 20% of the digital assay records were randomly selected and checked against the laboratory assay certificates. No errors were identified. Mildly significant drill results have been returned to date, but the database is not currently being used for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Property is considered by the Author as an early to mid-stage exploration property.

In addition, as described below, Rock U Consulting conducted a site visit to the Hook Property in June, 2024.

12.1 Site Inspection

K Wheatley of Rock U Consulting conducted a site visit to the Hook Lake property from June 24 to 28, 2024, accompanied by Cameron MacKay, Vice President of Exploration for Baselode. The visit was made during Baselodes' summer drill program.

During the site visit, Wheatley examined drill core from diamond drill holes located at the main core storage area located within 100m of the exploration camp. Wheatley examined accompanying drill logs and assay certificates, and personally conducted radioactivity readings on core. The radioactivity readings were taken by Wheatley with an RS-125 portable scintillometer and were compared against readings from the drill core weakly mineralized and unmineralized zones. All readings were within 5% of the documented readings.

All core was stacked in cross-piles or covered core racks, all core being in good shape and easily accessible. The drill collar locations were accessed by helicopter. Collar co-ordinates were obtained using a hand-held GPS and determined to be within five (5) metres of the collar locations.

12.2 Conclusion

All geological data has been reviewed and verified by Author as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. In the Author's opinion the samples taken by Baselode provide adequate and good verification of the data and the Author believes the work to have been done within industry standards. Weakly to moderately significant drill results have been returned to date, but the database is not currently being used for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no metallurgical testing by Baselode on samples from the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Baselode has yet to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate on the Hook Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve estimates stated on the Hook Property. This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Hook Property necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading. However, the uranium mineralization from the ACKIO showing extends to the north onto ATHA Energy ground.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Rock U Consulting was contracted by Baselode to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report for their Hook Project in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The Hook Property is considered an early to mid-stage exploration property. There are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves defined on the Hook Property and there has been no uranium mining or any other forms of metallic mineral production or excavation on the Hook Property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Author's opinion the Hook Project merits further exploration and that any proposed plans for further work by Baselode is justified. The Author is recommending Baselode conduct further exploration, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

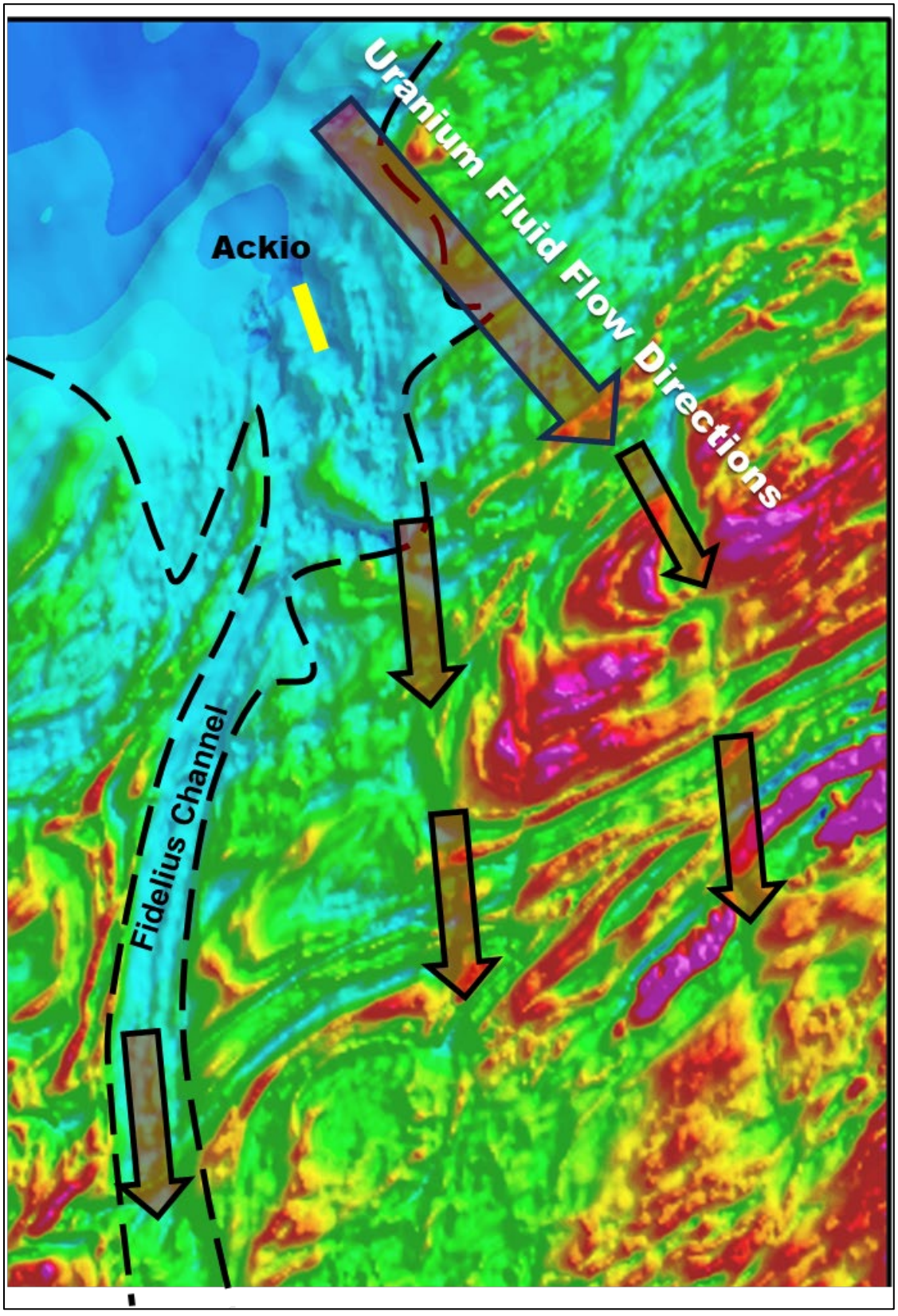
The structures, alteration and uranium mineralization delineated to date by the drill programs all suggest that this project covers a major tectonic zone that may host a uranium deposit. The area is relatively unexplored and the property-scale geophysics has identified numerous target areas with good potential for uranium mineralization. The presence of the ACKIO zone unequivocally shows that the major structural system is fertile: the next step is to locate a higher-grade deposit either within or proximal to the main north-south structural corridor (the Fidelius Channel, Figure 26-1).

Based on uranium grades, type of mineralization and location within the various geological units and the enormous size of the alteration halo at ACKIO, a different (or modified) model of mineralization should be used for further exploration on the project to find economic grades of uranium. Based on the evidence that a lot of fluids moved through this area and that they were U bearing, it is probable that the area south of ACKIO is prospective for U showings / deposits.

Uranium bearing fluids were probably diverted along specific structures, mainly the Fidelius Channel, and precipitated at intersections with cross-cutting features or along adjacent sub-parallel structures. The Tabbenor Faults, which do not have too much importance in the NE part of the basin because they are perpendicular to the fluid flow, have increased importance in this area because they are sub-parallel to the fluid flow coming out of the basin and could easily be a channel for the mineralized fluids.

It is suggested that, due to a lack of EM (graphitic) conductors to aid exploration, a mixture of gravity, mag, DEM lineament interpretation and the structural interpretation created from Mobile MT be used to find more of a high-grade vein-type deposit. Unfortunately, this will be difficult to find as it will be smaller in size than a deposit located at the unconformity and have less of a gravity / mag signature due to a smaller alteration halo. Exploration should be concentrated in areas of cross-cutting structures orientated in the NE quadrant with a gravity low signature, magnetic low signature and elevated conductivity.

Figure 26-1 Hook Project Area Magnetic Map with Possible Mineralized Structures



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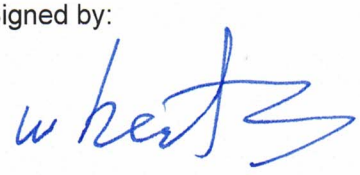
28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Hook Project, northern Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "Technical Report") for Baselode Energy Corp. was prepared and signed by the following author:

The effective date of the report is May 20, 2025.
The date of the report is May 15, 2025.

Signed by:



Qualified Person
Ken Wheatley, M. Sc., P. Geol.

Company
Rock U Consulting

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSON

QP CERTIFICATE – KEN WHEATLEY

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Hook Project, northern Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "Technical Report") for Baselode Energy Corp.

I, Ken Wheatley, M.Sc., P. Geol. of 8595 Sentinel Place, North Saanich, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1 I am a consulting geologist, owner of Rock U Consulting, of 8595 Sentinel Place, North Saanich, BC. V8L 4Z8

2 I am a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science – Honours (1980) and a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan having obtained the degree of Master of Science (1985)

3 I have been continuously employed as a uranium exploration geologist from May of 1980 to the present date.

4 I have been involved in uranium exploration mainly in the Athabasca Basin of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to a lesser extent the Thelon Basin in Nunavut and the Central Massive in France. I have been involved in uranium deposit discoveries at Cluff Lake, McClean Lake, Midwest Lake and Key Lake, as well as uriniferous showings at Maurice Bay.

5 I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS - # 9914)

6 I have read the definition of Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".

7 I have reviewed the entire Technical Report and accept professional responsibility for this report

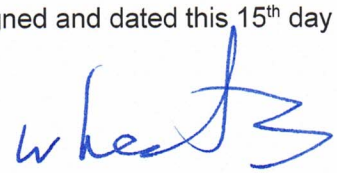
8 I have visited the Hook Property in June of 2024.

9 I am a technical advisor for Baselode Energy and several other junior uranium companies.

10 As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

11 I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

Signed and dated this 15th day of May, 2025 at North Saanich, BC



Kenneth Wheatley, M.Sc., P. Geo. Rock U Consulting