Key Milestone Achieved, Scoping Study Fieldwork & Testing Completed Confirmation of Favourable ISR Hydrogeology

Highlights

- **Key milestone achieved with scoping study fieldwork, metallurgical studies, and hydrogeological testing completed**
- **Four monitor wells completed, all demonstrating sufficient submergence of Lo Herma mineralization within the local groundwater system to support ISR mining**
- **Laboratory testing of mineralized sands has demonstrated hydraulic conductivity is in the upper range typical of sandstones in the Wyoming intermontane basins and confirms sufficient permeability for ISR mining methods.**
- **Scoping study on track for 2nd quarter 2025**

GTI Energy Ltd (**GTI** or **Company**) is pleased to report that field work and testing has been completed to support the scoping study at GTI's Lo Herma ISR Uranium Project in Wyoming's Southern Powder River Basin. All four (4) completed groundwater monitoring wells demonstrated submergence of the Lo Herma mineralization within the local groundwater aquifer, and laboratory testing of the drill core has returned hydraulic parameters for the aquifer which will support efficient ISR well field operation.

These latest results, along with the recent positive alkaline leach studies reported on 2 February 2025, are key inputs into the Scoping Study which is expected to be delivered during Q2 of 2025.

"This is a key milestone for the Lo Herma project's development and keeps GTI on track to complete a Scoping Study during Q2 of 2025. The data collected continues to reaffirm that resources at Lo Herma will be recoverable by in-situ recovery (ISR) mining, with geologic and hydrogeologic characteristics similar to operating ISR uranium mines in Wyoming's Southern Powder River Basin. GTI is aggressively pursuing completion of a Scoping Study economic analysis of the project."

Bruce Lane, Executive Director, GTi Energy

DRILLING RESULTS – URANIUM MINERALISATION

Mud rotary drilling and monitor well development commenced at Lo Herma on Wednesday, 15 January 2025. Four (4) drill holes were completed for a total of 810 m (2,656 ft) of drilling, which were then completed as groundwater monitoring wells to facilitate the collection of pertinent hydrogeologic data with results reported here (**Figure 1**).

Results from prior resource development drilling were previously announced to the ASX on 30 July 2024, 11 September 2024 and 19 September 2024. This latest drilling was a continuation of the 2024 resource drilling program at Lo Herma but focused on collection of the hydrogeologic data necessary to progress the Scoping Study.

Of the four (4) drill holes reported here, three (3) drill holes were used to investigate the water table elevations within a central mineralised area of the project. One (1) targeted deeper mineralisation of the Fort Union Formation in the eastern section of the project area.

All four (4) drill holes exceeded the minimum grade cutoff of 200 ppm eU_3O_8 and two (2) holes exceeded the total hole grade-thickness (GT) cutoff of 0.2 GT. The best mineralised intercepts included 10ft (3m) at 0.046% (460ppm) eU_30_8 in hole LH-MW-003 for a total hole GT of 0.624 and 5ft (1.5m) at 0.049% (490ppm) eU_30_8 in hole LH-MW-002 for a total hole GT of 0.495 (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1. LO HERMA DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Hole ID	Total Depth Drilled (ft)	Top Intercept Depth (ft)	Bottom Intercept Depth (ft)	Intercept Thickness (ft)	Grade % eU_3O_8	GT*	Total Hole GT*	Depth to Groundwater (ft)
LH-MW-001	407.3	375.0	377.0	2.0	0.025	0.050	**0.188**	315.5
		384.5	387.5	3.0	0.046	0.138		
LH-MW-002	401.6	333.5	334.5	1.0	0.024	0.024	**0.495**	263.4
		351.0	351.5	0.5	0.022	0.011		
		384.0	388.5	4.5	0.040	0.180		
		392.5	394.0	1.5	0.023	0.035		
		395.5	400.5	5.0	0.049	0.245		
LH-MW-003	467.8	353.0	355.0	2.0	0.039	0.078	**0.624**	225.4
		374.5	375.5	1.0	0.023	0.023		
		388.0	398.0	10.0	0.046	0.460		
		446.0	448.5	2.5	0.025	0.063		
LH-MW-004	1379.2	1315.0	1317.5	2.5	0.033	0.083	**0.143**	165.7
		1344.0	1346.0	2.0	0.030	0.060		
Intercepts are reported at a 0.02 eU308% (200 ppm) grade cut-off								
**GT is calculated as: Grade x Thickness (ft)*								

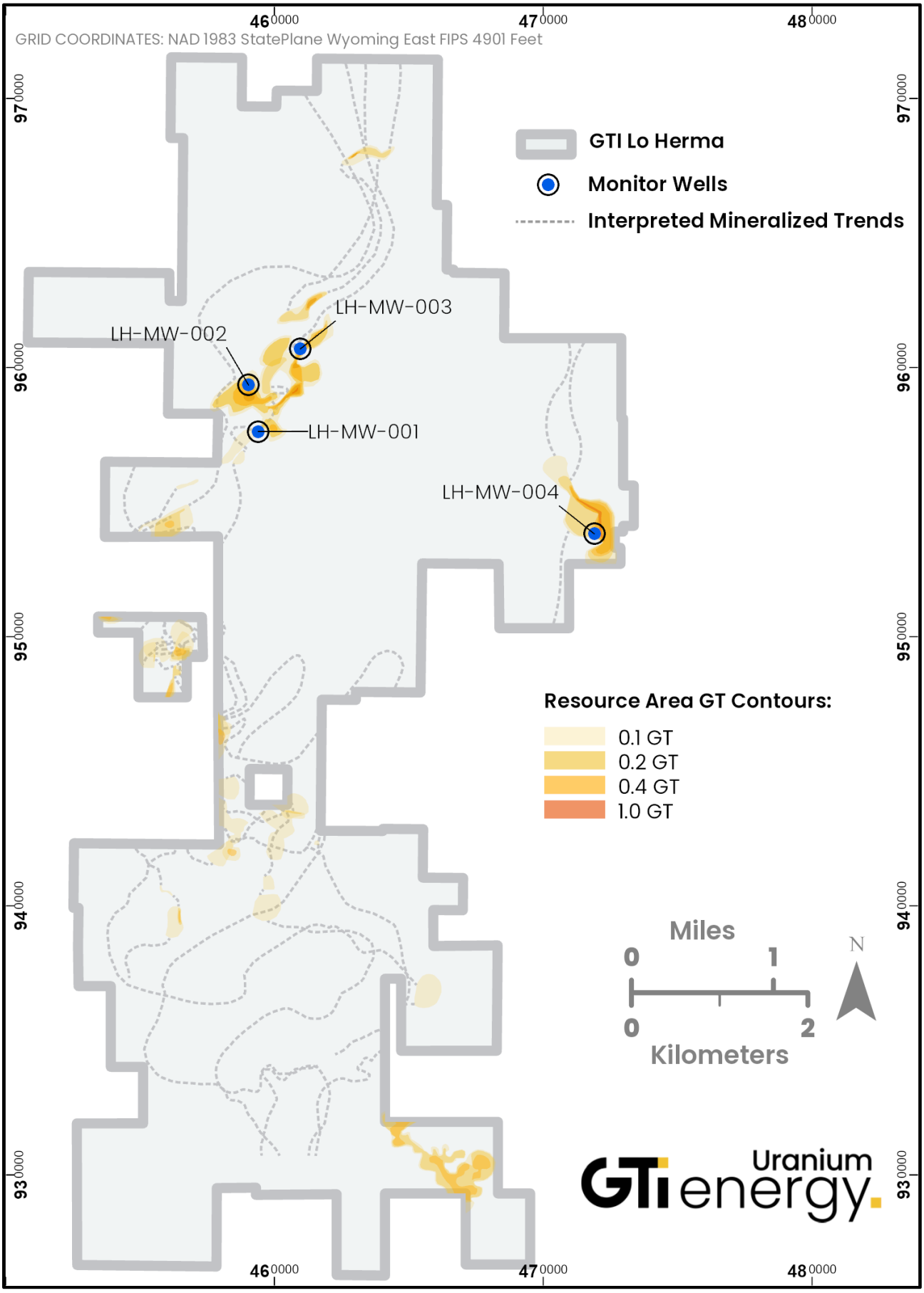
TABLE 2. LO HERMA DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Date Drilled	Collar Easting	Collar Northing	Collar Elevation (feet)
LH-MW-001	1/14/2025	459402	957626	5679
LH-MW-002	1/27/2025	459038	959355	5624
LH-MW-003	1/29/2025	460968	960696	5583
LH-MW-004	2/3/2025	471898	953823	5495
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Wyoming East FIPS 4901 US Feet				

Uranium assay values were obtained by probing the drill holes with a wireline geophysical sonde which includes a calibrated gamma detector, spontaneous potential, resistivity, and downhole drift detectors. The gamma detector senses natural gamma radiation emanations from the rock formations intercepted by the drill hole.

The gamma levels are recorded on the geophysical logs. Using calibration, correction, and conversion factors, the measured gamma radiation is converted to an equivalent uranium ore grade (eU_3O_8) and compiled into uranium intercepts based on a minimum cutoff grade of 200 ppm eU_3O_8 in half-foot intervals. This is the industry standard method for uranium exploration in the US and is discussed in further detail in the JORC tables appended. The reader is cautioned that the reported uranium grades may not reflect actual uranium concentrations due to the potential for disequilibrium between uranium and its gamma emitting daughter products.

FIGURE 1: PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF GROUND WATER MONITOR WELLS AT LO HERMA



HYDROGEOLOGY

After the four (4) drill holes were drilled and logged, each was completed as a monitoring well for collection of hydrogeologic data. Each well was screened across the mineralized sands as defined by the geophysical logging and completed with nominal 5-inch well casing, large enough to support future use in a hydrogeologic study that would include rigorous pumping tests.

Measured water levels in the monitoring wells demonstrated the mineralised sands, within these portions of the project, to be sufficiently submerged within the groundwater aquifer to support UISR mining methods. The three wells in the central part of the project showed the water table elevation to range from 59.5 – 220.6 feet above the mineralised intercepts within those drill holes. The one well in the deeper portion of the project found the water table elevation to be 1149.3 – 1178.3 feet above the mineralised intercepts. Measured water levels and depth of mineralised intercepts are shown in the **Table 1**, with locations of these datapoints with respect to mineral resources shown in **Figure 1**.

Water depths were measured from the well collar using a water level sounder probe on a reel. Depths readings were corrected by subtracting the above ground height of the well collar to match the depths of the geophysical probe logs.

More rigorous hydrological testing is planned to coincide with additional future drilling. This will include pumping tests of the completed wells and installation of additional monitoring wells.

LABORATORY HYDRAULIC TESTING OF LO HERMA DRILL CORE

GTI's consultants and Scoping Study managers, BRS, Inc. (BRS), engaged Engineering Analytics (EA) to perform laboratory-scale vertical hydraulic conductivity tests on drill core recovered from GTI's Lo Herma Uranium Project in Wyoming's Southern Powder River Basin (**Figure 1**). EA is a certified American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) laboratory and adhered to the ATSM D5084 method for Flexible Wall Permeability testing. These methods are utilized to determine the rate at which a fluid will flow through a porous media, with test apparatus replicating pressures at depth within an aquifer. The results of the hydraulic test work on the Lo Herma drill core are shown in **Table 3**. Test results were reported as hydraulic conductivity. The average hydraulic conductivity across all tests was 5.54E-07, with all test results falling in the upper portion of the expected range for sandstone and confirms sufficient permeability for ISR mining methods.

TABLE 3. LO HERMA HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY TEST RESULTS

Lo Herma Core Permeability Test Results			
Sample ID	**Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)**	**Hydraulic Conductivity (m/sec)**	**Typical Hydraulic Conductivity for Sandstone (m/sec)**
LH-001-1	3.8 E-05	3.80E-07	3.0E-10 to 6.0E-6
LH-003-1	2.1 E-05	2.10E-07	3.0E-10 to 6.0E-6
LH-050-1	7.5 E-05	7.50E-07	3.0E-10 to 6.0E-6
LH-050-2	8.3 E-05	8.30E-07	3.0E-10 to 6.0E-6
LH-067-1	6.0 E-05	6.00E-07	3.0E-10 to 6.0E-6
Average		**5.54E-07**	

GTI PROJECT SUMMARY

Lo Herma is GTI's flagship asset however GTI also holds high potential, drill permitted projects in Wyoming's Great Divide Basin and Green Mountain area, as well as brownfields conventional uranium/vanadium assets in Utah's Henry Mountains.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF GTI WYOMING RESOURCES & EXPLORATION TARGETS

GTI WYOMING MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT 12 DEC 2024	TONNES (Millions)		AVERAGE GRADE (PPM eU_3O_8)		CONTAINED U_3O_8 (Million Pounds)	
LO HERMA MRE (I&I) - UPDATED	6.21		630		8.57	
GREAT DIVIDE BASIN INFERRED MRE (ASX 5/4/2023)	1.32		570		1.66	
TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES	**7.53**				**10.23**	
WYOMING EXPLORATION TARGETS	***MIN TONNES (Millions)***	***MAX TONNES (Millions)***	***MIN GRADE (ppm U_3O_8)***	***MAX GRADE (ppm U_3O_8)***	***MIN LBS U_3O_8 (Millions)***	***MAX LBS U_3O_8 (Millions)***
GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ETR (ASX 5/4/2023)	6.55	8.11	420	530		
LO HERMA ETR – UPDATED	5.59	7.10	500	700		
TOTAL EXPLORATION TARGET	**12.14**	**15.21**				

The potential quantity and grade of Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a JORC-compliant MRE. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a MRE in the defined exploration target areas. In addition to drilling conducted in 2024, Exploration Targets have been estimated based on historical drill maps, drill hole data, aerial geophysics (as reported during 2023) and drilling by GTI conducted during 2023 to verify the historical drilling information. There are now 954 drill holes in the Lo Herma project area with the drill programs conducted by GTI during 2023 and 2024 designed, in part, to test the Lo Herma Exploration Target.

-ENDS-

This ASX release was authorised by the Directors of GTI Energy Ltd. Bruce Lane, (Director), **GTI Energy Ltd**

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, and Mineral Resources Estimates (MRE) is based on information compiled and fairly represents the exploration status of the project. Doug Beahm has reviewed the information and has approved the scientific and technical matters of this disclosure. Mr. Beahm is a Principal Engineer with BRS Engineering Inc. (BRS) with over 50 years of experience in mineral exploration and project evaluation. Mr. Beahm is a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, and is a Professional Engineer (Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Oregon) and a Professional Geologist (Wyoming). Mr Beahm has worked in uranium exploration, mining, and mine land reclamation in the Western US since 1975 and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and has reviewed the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves. Mr Beahm provides his consent to the information provided. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and, in the case of MRE's, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this release that relates to MREs at the Great Divide Basin project was prepared by BRS and released on the ASX platform on 5 April 2023. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the MRE in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form & context in which the BRS findings are presented have not been materially modified. The information in this release that relates to MREs at the Lo Herma project was prepared by BRS and released on the ASX platform on 12 December 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the MRE in this publication. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form & context in which the BRS findings are presented have not been materially modified.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and are believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. The forward- looking statements are made as at the date of this announcement and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly such forward looking statements, whether as the result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

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

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*Current Drill Holes:* • GTI has conducted drilling campaigns at the Lo Herma project during 2023, 2024 and 2025 for a total of 103 current drill holes. • Geophysical logging was completed by a third-party logging contractor (Hawkins CBM Logging). Prior to deployment in the field, the downhole sonde was calibrated at the U.S. Department of Energy Uranium logging test pits located in Casper, Wyoming for the known ranges of uranium grades present at the Lo Herma project. • The calibrated downhole Sonde was used to measure natural gamma emission from the rock formation. The recorded natural gamma data was used to create a geophysical log and calculate eU_3O_8 grades. *Historical Drill Holes:* • The Lo Herma project has been sampled through drilling campaigns in the late 1970's and 1980's by Pioneer Nuclear Inc. GTI owns a comprehensive data package of original Pioneer Nuclear drilling data. • Downhole instruments were utilized to measure natural gamma emission from the rock formation and produce downhole logs. • Natural gamma data from a calibrated downhole sonde was utilized to generate an analog record (log) of the drill hole. • Gamma scales, K-factors, water factors, and deadtimes for the log gamma curves are available for the individual logs. The geophysical logging units were calibrated at the standard U.S. Department of Energy uranium logging test pits. • Scanning, digitization of the analog gamma curves, and reinterpretation of the grades was performed to verify the grades, thicknesses, and depths of uranium mineralisation, and to create a drill hole database. The original downhole gamma logs were scanned and vectorized to produce Natural Gamma CPS (counts per second) values. The CPS values were converted to eU_3O_8 grades using industry standard methods to determine mineralised intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For both the historical and current campaigns, drilling consisted of vertical drill holes, approximately 4 – 6 inches in diameter. The drilling method employed was standard circulation mud rotary drilling using conventional, truck mounted drilling rigs. • Diamond core drilling was attempted on 4 drill holes during GTI's 2024 drilling campaign. Additional core drilling was completed in 2025 on 3 of the monitor well drill holes. A 10-foot triple tube HQ size core barrel was used from the rotary drill rig to recover core from the assumed mineralised zone in each hole. • Mud rotary drilling was used to drill down to the top of the assumed mineralised zone before switching to drilling core tails. The length of the core tails varied from 20-40 feet, from depths of 415 – 766 feet below ground surface. • No orientation was done on the core. • The core holes were logged with the same geophysical sonde as the mud rotary holes for comparison.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*Mud Rotary Drilling:* • Drill cuttings samples were taken at regular 5-foot composite increments and recorded on lithological log sheets. • Mud rotary recoveries are considered immaterial to the resource estimation process as no physical samples are used for the resource estimation. *Core Drilling:* • Rock core recovery was monitored and varied hole to hole and run to run. Technical issues with the coring equipment resulted in total losses of core runs as well as partial losses. Recoveries generally improved as the drilling crew gained experience coring in this lithology. • Recovered core was visually inspected immediately for quality and logged for lithology, alteration, and Mineralisation. The recovered portions of core were generally high quality and exhibited Good to Excellent RQD for the recovered portions of the runs. • The core assay data indicates good correlation with downhole logging across a range of grades, indicating it is unlikely that significant sample bias existed. • Additional core samples are needed to conduct a material analysis characteristic of the whole deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Lithologic logs completed by geologists are available for several of the historical holes. Lithologic logs are available for all GTI drill holes. • Geophysical logs provide quantitative analyses of natural gamma counts per second (CPS) which are recorded at a sufficient level of detail to be used for eU_3O_8 grade calculations. • The entire lengths of the drill holes were logged for natural gamma counts per second which are recorded at a sufficient level of detail to be used for eU_3O_8 grade calculations. • Geological logging is quantitative in nature. The factors applied to convert the CPS data to grades and thicknesses can be qualitative in nature, for example to selected discretization intervals of the data or other modifying factors. This project has utilized US industry standard parameters in calculation of eU_3O_8 grades, and the logging detail is appropriate to support mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core is included as part of the historical database package. • Natural Gamma was interpreted on half-foot intervals which is standard for the U.S. uranium industry. • Calibration facilities for down hole gamma logging units have been standardized in the US since the early 1960's and have been maintained by the US Department of Energy or its predecessors continuously since that time. • The mineral resource estimate is based on radiometric gamma logging of in-situ mineral resources. The core is used for results comparison. • Recovered core is plastic sealed in the field to maintain core integrity, moisture content, and to prevent oxidation. • Core is split (half core), with ½ of the core retained and ½ of the core designated for laboratory analysis. ½ core sample ensures that the sampling is representative of the in situ core material collected. • Assay samples are taken in half foot increments to be compared with radiometric gamma eU_3O_8 ore grade calculations. Half foot samples are split to an approximate 50 gram aliquot to submit to a qualified laboratory for ICP Uranium assay quantitative grade analysis. The remaining aliquot of half foot sample is retained for further testing. • Assay samples are dried and pulverized by the lab before measurements. Proper chain-of-custody measures are taken to ensure sample security from drill site to laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Following receipt of chemical assay results, the retained aliquots of the chemical assay samples were selected and split together to create a metallurgical composite for agitation leach study. Samples were selected to provide a representative sample of mineralized material with sufficient volume and appropriate head grade for bicarbonate-based leach testing. • Sample sizes collected are considered to be appropriate to reasonably represent the material being tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory Method 610: ICP assay procedure used for the available core samples is an industry standard appropriate method for chemical assay values of uranium. The tests were carried out by a well experienced laboratory. The method is considered to provide a total analysis for the element of choice. • The bicarbonate agitation leach test conducted to evaluate uranium extraction rates and efficiencies is an industry standard method to measure the amenability of sandstone hosted uranium mineralization to alkaline in-situ leach process. The process is considered to provide a total analysis for the samples tested. • Laboratory-scale vertical hydraulic conductivity tests on drill core adhered to the ATSM D5084 method for Flexible Wall Permeability testing. These methods are utilized to determine the rate at which a fluid will flow through a porous media, with test apparatus replicating pressures at depth within an aquifer. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. QAQC of laboratory results has been conducted by comparing laboratory assay results to downhole eU_3O_8 values and handheld XRF values to ensure the values are within expected ranges. Duplicates or blanks have not been submitted for assay. Twin tests were conducted on the leach amenability study to ensure consistency between results. • The primary database is limited to eU_3O_8 calculations based on data supplied by a downhole gamma sonde. • Calibration factors are included with the geophysical logs. • eU_3O_8 grade is considered to be an equivalent assay value in the U.S. uranium industry. • Verification twinning of a subset of the historic drill holes has shown that the historic drill data is reproducible. • Only a very limited amount of historical measurements of radiometric disequilibrium are available which are only representative of one sand

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in one part of the project, which is to be expected for this phase of project development. It is the opinion of the CP that based on knowledge of the geological model and nearby areas that a disequilibrium factor of 1 is appropriate for eU_3O_8 calculations. • Chemical assay results of the single available modern core hole support the assumption of a disequilibrium factor of 1, as discussed in the release dated 12/12/2024. However, additional core testing in other sand horizons and other areas of the project will be required to consider the results representative of the project as a whole. • No procedures have been completed to test formation permeability/transmissivity, or bulk density. • Radiometric equilibrium data is preliminary and limited. At this phase of the project, a lack of laboratory data is to be expected. Future exploration activities will involve additional core sample collection for lab testing. Therefore, the CP has elected to assume industry standard parameters based on the host geologic formation that is standard across other projects in the same geologic setting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All referenced data was reviewed by the CP and the personnel working under the direction of the CP. • Verification twinning of a subset of the historic drill holes has been completed as part of the modern exploration drilling campaigns. • The primary drillhole data (geophysical logs) were scanned and digitized by a third party service. Each original log was spot checked against the digitized gamma output for accuracy. The original logs are stored at GTI's Wyoming office (BRS Engineering). The scanned original log rasters, .LAS digitized log files, grade interpretation database, and intercept databases are all stored electronically on BRS's servers which include data backup protocols. • No adjustments were made to the raw gamma data, or to the calculated eU_3O_8 values outside of industry standard grade calculation methods involving the original water factors, K-Factors, and deadtime gamma value adjustments.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical Drill hole locations are based on map picks from 1"=50' scale and 1"=200' scale geo-rectified drilling maps. • The historical drill hole maps and paper database use the NAD27 StatePlane Wyoming East FIPS 4901 (US Feet) coordinate system. Coordinates were converted to and stored in NAD 1983 StatePlane Wyoming East FIPS 4901 (US Feet).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The resolution of the topographic elevation control for the historical data is 1/3 Arc Second (approximately 10 meters). This is an adequate level of detail for this stage of the exploration project. • Modern drill holes were surveyed with a Trimble R8s RTK GPS unit, with centimeter accuracy for northing, easting, and elevation. • Location data was collected in NAD83 StatePlane Wyoming East FIPS 4901 (US Feet) Coordinate System.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The spatial distribution of drill holes varies across the project site. Where exploration target trends are identified, the data spacing can be quite far apart. Uranium roll front deposits tend to be laterally extensive. Where limited drilling data indicates the presence of a roll front system, geologic continuity can be used to project the system over large distances. The projected continuity of grade and geometries of the mineralised roll front systems must employ conservative values that are characteristic of known roll fronts in the same geologic setting. • The data spacing and distribution of drill holes within the identified mineral resource areas are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate to create GT contour models of inferred and indicated resources. • Downhole gamma logging data was interpreted on 0.5 foot (0.15m) intervals following standard uranium industry practice in the U.S.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No bias was imparted on the downhole data collected. Mineralisation is generally flat-laying and drill holes were vertical. • Mineralised thickness from gamma logs is considered to represent true thickness because the strata are near horizontal and the drill holes are vertical. Downhole deviation data is included with the logs for all of the modern drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The historical drill hole paper logs are securely stored at BRS' Wyoming office and are scanned into digital copies. Scanned electronic files are stored on BRS' local data server which has internal backup and offsite storage protocols in place. • Geophysical logging data was provided electronically to GTI and is stored on BRS local data server. Printed copies of all geophysical logs and grade sheets are stored at BRS as well.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ½ splits of the core samples are retained and securely stored in BRS's core lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All of the digitized gamma data was reviewed for quality and accuracy by project personnel. • The calibration data and grade calculation methods were reviewed and verified by the Competent Person.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Lo Herma is located on unpatented mining lode claims & State of Wyoming Mineral Lease lands in Converse County, Wyoming. • Lo Herma's mining lode claims cover 11,244 acres within 603 claims. • The State of Wyoming Mineral Leases consists of 2 uranium lease agreements covering 1.5 sections of land totaling 944 acres. • The mining claims will remain valid so long as annual assessment and recordation payments are made. • The mineral leases will remain in place so long as annual lease payments are made.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration for uranium occurred in the 1970's and 1980's by Pioneer Nuclear Inc. and Joint Venture partners. GTI owns a comprehensive data package of Pioneer Nuclear Drilling data which constitutes the exploration results used to determine inferred resources & ETRs. • The drilling data is of a quality that indicates adherence to standard US uranium exploration practices of the 1970's. • The drilling data includes all of the necessary information to develop a database suitable to prepare a current mineral resource estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Uranium deposits associated with fluvial channels and reducing environments within fluvial sandstones. (sandstone hosted roll-front uranium deposits). • The data package primarily corresponds to mineralisation within the Eocene Wasatch formation and the underlying Paleocene Fort Union Formation of the Powder River Basin, a regional synclinal basin. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exact contact between the formations is subject to ongoing debate as both formations represent similar depositional environments and sedimentary sequences, lacking a distinctive marker bed in this part of the basin. Geologic mapping shows most of the project to be located within the Fort Union, with definitive Wasatch formation strata to the east beyond (stratigraphically above) the outcrops of the prominent Badger and School House coal beds. The project is located on the west flank of the syncline where the bedding dips gently to the north-east. The Powder River Basin hosts a sedimentary rock sequence that has a maximum thickness of about 15,000 feet along the synclinal axis. • Uranium mineralisation in the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations of the Powder River Basin occur as roll front type uranium deposits within sandstone horizons. The formation of roll front deposits is a geochemical process where oxidizing ground water leaches uranium from a source rock, transports the uranium in low concentrations through the host formations, and then deposits the uranium along an oxidation/reduction (Redox) interface. Continued geochemical conditions of transport and deposition can lead to a significant concentration of uranium at the redox interfaces. Mineralised roll-front zones along a redox interface vary considerably in size, shape, and amount of mineralisation. Individual roll front trends may extend sinuously for several miles. Frequently, trends will consist of several vertically stacked roll fronts within a single sand unit. Trends within distinct sand units may converge at a single location to create a section of multiple mineralised sand horizons.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All historical sample data referred to in this announcement has been previously reported (see GTR ASX Announcement 5th July 2023). • The new drill hole coordinates and elevations are reported in previous exploration results announcements (see GTR ASX Announcements: 20/12/2023, 31/7/2024, 12/9/2024, and 19/9/2024). • All drill holes are vertical with measured thicknesses interpreted to equal true thicknesses due to the flat lying nature of the deposits. Downhole drift data is available for all of the new drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• In reporting exploration results, a minimum grade of 0.02% eU_3O_8 was applied to reporting of mineralised intercepts. Drill holes that did not meet the grade cut-off but contained elevated gamma signatures indicative of distal portions of roll-front mineralisation were categorized as "Trace" holes. • The same grade cut-off criteria was used to prepare the MRE. • The assumptions applied to reporting metal equivalent grades are that the calibrated logging equipment is reporting the correct values and that the radiometric disequilibrium factor of the deposit is 1 (no disequilibrium).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill holes were vertical. • Mineralisation within the district is controlled in part by sedimentary bedding features within a relatively flat lying depositional unit. Therefore, downhole lengths (intercepts) are believed to accurately represent true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All of the appropriate and relevant diagrams have been included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available drill holes within GTI's property boundaries in the region relating to the mineral resource estimate update and exploration target areas have been included in the figures.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material data has been reported. • Data relating to previous MRE and Exploration targets (ETRs) can be found in ASX releases dated 5/7/2023 and 16/12/2024.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The future exploration work has been discussed within the report. • Additional exploratory drilling, additional core drilling, and groundwater test wells will all be included in future exploration work.