MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM MAKES STRONG PROGRESS AT OASIS URANIUM PROJECT

Highlights

- Greenvale's maiden drill program at Oasis nearly two-thirds complete, with ~1,000m of drilling completed to date, across seven drill-holes.
- Five holes still to be drilled, with the overall program expected to be completed by early-to-mid September.
- Spectral gamma logging and Acoustic Televiewer (ATV) imaging has been conducted on the first seven holes, with the results currently being interpreted.
- Drilling has successfully tested strike and depth extensions of the known mineralisation at the Oasis deposit.
- Initial assay results are expected to be released together with the first batch of spectral gamma logging results due imminently.

Greenvale Energy Limited **ASX: GRV** ("Greenvale" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the current drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia.

The Program began on 22 July 2025 with the clearing of access tracks and drill pads, with drilling commencing on 27 July 2025.

As at the end of shift on 22 August, the Company has completed seven drill holes for a total of approximately 1,000m of combined Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (Core) drilling. A further five drill holes are planned to complete the program.

Greenvale CEO Alex Cheeseman said:

"Our maiden drill program at Oasis had three key goals – to confirm historical drilling data, to extend the known mineralisation at depth and to extend known mineralisation along strike. With the program now well advanced, we are very pleased with how things have progressed.

"Operationally, the drilling has gone to plan and is being conducted in a safe and efficient manner. Spectral gamma logging and ATV surveying of the first seven diamond holes

commenced last week and samples from the first drill hole have been sent to the laboratory in Adelaide for chemical analysis.

"We will use the assay results from the first hole to help calibrate the data being generated by the spectral gamma logging. We expect to have this information to hand for release to market within the next 1-2 weeks.

"The remainder of the drill program will continue to test the northern extent of the mineralised structure and also lateral extensions at depth, we look forward to keeping the market updated with our progress.

"On other fronts, we have received encouraging results from recently completed reconnaissance mapping and fieldwork designed to confirm regional extensions to the Oasis deposit, with strong indications of surface uranium from rock chip sampling 4.5km to the north-east."

Oasis Maiden Drill Program

Greenvale's maiden drill program at the Oasis Uranium Project was designed to confirm the historical drill results and test for extensions of the mineralisation both at depth and along strike.

Drill holes 25GRV01 and 25GRV02 were designed to provide confirmatory data with which to validate historical drilling. Samples from these holes are currently with Intertek Laboratories.

Drill hole 25GRV03 was designed to test mineralisation at depth. Drill holes 25GRV04 and 25GRV05 were designed to test for extensions of the deposit to the south, while drill holes 25GRV06 and 25GRV07 were designed to test for extensions of the deposit to the north. A plan map with collar locations of completed and planned drillholes can be seen in Figure 1.

Core from drill holes 25GRV04, 25GRV05, 25GRV06 and 25GRV07 have been logged and is currently being transported to Townsville for cutting, sampling and dispatch to Intertek.

Drilling operations have progressed smoothly under generally good ground conditions, with activities carried out efficiently and without interruption.

No safety incidents have been recorded, reflecting the team's strong focus on planning, compliance and safe work practices. Radiation monitoring is ongoing throughout the program, with regular checks confirming dosage rates are low and well within expected parameters.

Remaining Program of Work

The remaining drillholes in the program are designed to further test the extent of the deposit.

Drillhole 25GRV08 is planned to target a northernmost extension, stepping out beyond 25GRV07 to test the continuation of mineralisation further along strike.

Drill-holes 25GRV09 and 25GRV10 are designed to confirm the continuity of mineralisation and improve the overall geological model.

Drill-holes 25GRV11 and 25GRV12 will test deeper positions beneath known mineralisation, assessing the potential for additional mineralisation at depth.

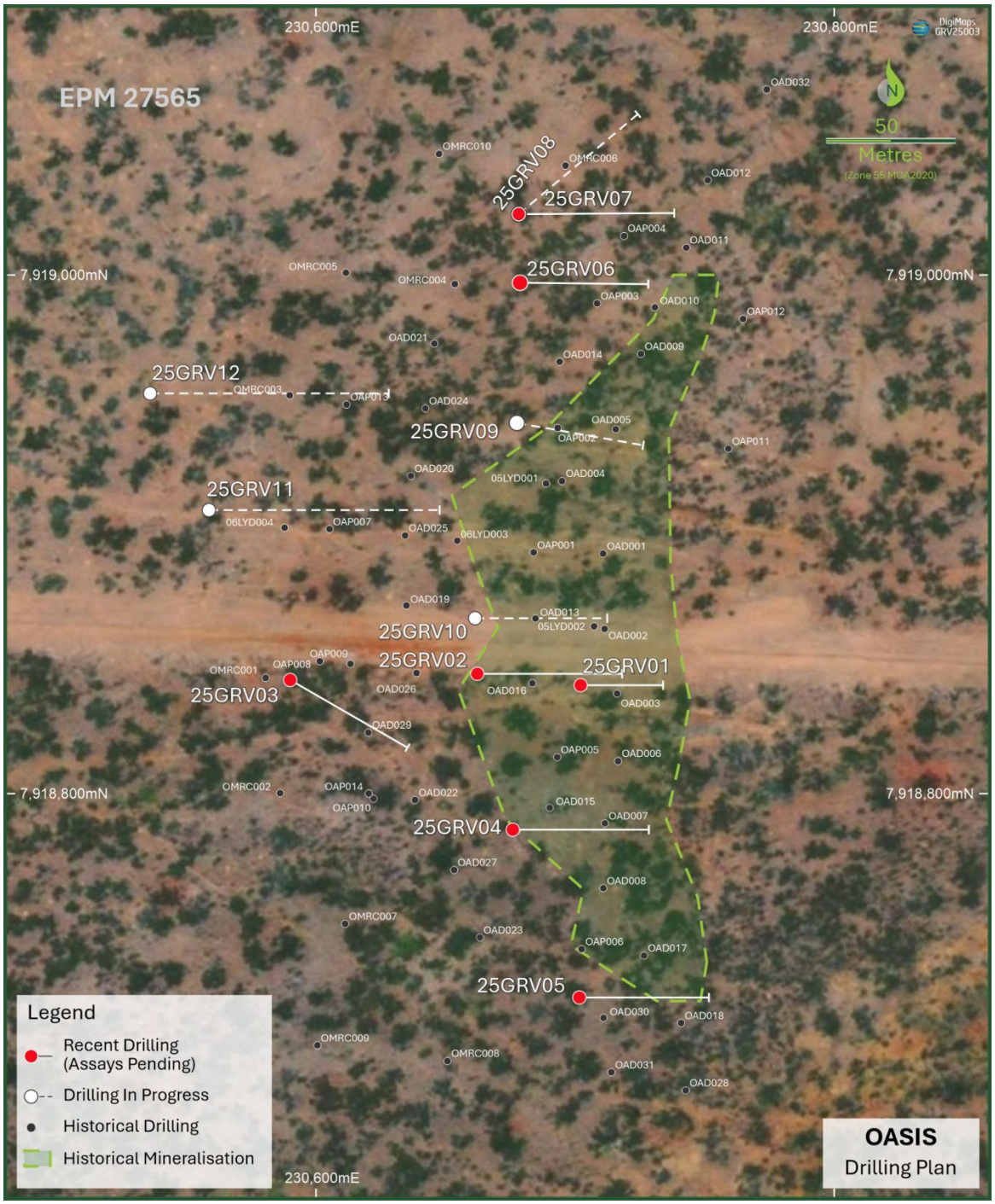

Figure 1. Collar map of completed and pending drill holes

Down-hole logging commenced on 21 August 2025 and incorporates both spectral gamma and Acoustic Televiewer (ATV) tools to provide detailed, real-time insights into the sub-surface geology. Spectral gamma logging will differentiate between uranium, thorium, and potassium, while ATV imaging will capture structural features such as fractures and bedding orientation.

Together, these methods offer a rapid, cost-effective assessment of the depth, thickness and concentration of the uranium mineralisation.

Samples for each drill hole will be sent to Intertek for assay, with assays currently pending for drill-holes 25GRV01 and 25GRV02.

Regional Extensions to Oasis

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was completed in June 2025, across regional radiometric and aeromagnetic geophysical targets surrounding the Oasis deposit. The aim of this initial field program was to assess the broader potential of the project area.

A total of 33 rockchip samples were collected and submitted for assay, of which 16 samples returned grades greater than 10ppm U, and 5 samples greater than 30ppm U, from various granite outcrops. The key notable result from the program was sample 3016815, which returned 187.4ppm uranium within a diorite dyke representing a strong indication of uranium mineralisation outside the immediate Oasis deposit area. Full details of the sampling program including JORC Code 2012 Table 1, Section 1 and Section 2 can be seen at Appendix 1.

This result has already been followed up with additional sampling to verify and better define the anomaly. The sample is located approximately 4.5km to the NE of the Oasis deposit. The occurrence of elevated uranium at this distance from known mineralisation suggests the potential for a broader mineralised system.

Authorised for release

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact

Alex Cheeseman
CEO
E: admin@greenvaleenergy.com.au

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au
M: +61(0)419 929 046

About Greenvale Energy Limited Greenvale is an ASX-listed exploration company with a portfolio of projects that will support a sustainable, low-carbon future. The Company has early-stage uranium exploration projects in the Northern Territory, the Oasis advanced-exploration project in Queensland and the Alpha Torbanite and Geothermal projects in Queensland. The Company believes the best way to create long-term shareholder value is by investing in exploration, to make discoveries and grow its resource-base.

Forward Looking Statements This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon Beams who is a Member of AusIMM (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member # 2689). Dr Beams is a full-time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Beams consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Detailed Exploration Results

Table A1 – Rock chip coordinate, geology and assay results from 4 acid digest ICP – MS analysis (detection limit for uranium = 0.01 ppm U)

Sample	Data_Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	Background CPS	Outcrop CPS	U ppm	Lithological Description
3016803	RC	7918668	229130	435	435	0.44	Potassic Altered weathered Micro Granite
3016804	RC	7918523	229018	600	590	0.05	Bucky Euhedral Quartz float/ Some K-Spar Alt.
3016805	RC	7919773	231646	675	675	4.78	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016806	RC	7919625	231826	700	815	10.98	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016807	RC	7920028	231995	750	950	6.7	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016808	RC	7919978	232640	820	920	5.4	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016809	RC	7919882	232576	525	625	3.12	K-Spar Biotite medium grained granite
3016810	RC	7919270	232909	620	620	4.06	Micro- Granite/ K-spar rich?
3016811	RC	7921870	233009	650	650	11.33	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016812	RC	7921787	232836	400	350	6.82	Epidote-K-Spar fine grained sandstone
3016813	RC	7921782	232872	800	750	3.32	Quartz Biotite magnetite
3016814	RC	7921617	232838	550	650	4.09	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016815	RC	7922697	233103	300	200	187.38	Diorite Dyke
3016816	RC	7918739	233085	600	700	23.44	K-Spar Biotite coarse grained granite
3016817	RC	7918986	233142	540	700	11.4	Mica rich Granite
3016818	RC	7918826	233194	625	800	30.18	K-Spar rich granite
3016819	RC	7918814	233184	650	1100	0.42	K-Spar rich coarse grained granite
3016821	RC	7916062	232902	775	1450	47.51	Ultra coarse grained K-Spar Biotite Granite
3016822	RC	7916023	232915	300	300	6.37	Bleached and altered sandstone-Quartzite
3016823	RC	7915972	232818	600	700	11.68	Biotite Schist
3016824	RC	7915975	232831	800	1300	31.09	Biotite rich Coarse Grained Granite
3016825	RC	7915409	232355	1150	1250	22.15	Biotite rich Coarse Grained Granite
3016826	RC	7915849	232719	550	850	23.44	Biotite rich Coarse Grained Granite
3016827	RC	7915700	232828	350	350	1.54	Folded meta - sediments
3016828	RC	7915580	232707	900	1025	16.48	Biotite Altered fine grained Granite

Sample	Data_Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	Background CPS	Outcrop CPS	U ppm	Lithological Description
3016829	RC	7915496	232711	1000	1275	39.34	Heavily Altered Biotite Granite
3016830	RC	7915497	231825	200	200	5.61	Possible Tonalite with amphibole selvedges
3016831	RC	7913265	230324	650	900	6	Biotite k-Feldspar granite Medium Grained/ Biotite alteration of granite
3016832	RC	7913277	230196	600	1050	69.74	Biotite rich Coarse Grained Granite
3016833	RC	7910386	236087	180	280	13.05	Altered Meta-seds/ Amphibole rich
3016834	RC	7910307	236031	130	130	1.08	Tonalite or Pegmatite
3016835	RC	7910380	235673	200	270	15.73	Fine grained meta - seds with Amphibole and garnet
3016836	RC	7911176	235711	175	200	7.61	Meta - sed with Amphibole

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock chip samples were taken from outcropping or shallowly subcropping rocks using a geopick. Sample locations were determined based on follow up of airborne radiometric anomalies . In general , samples were taken of rock and surface material that returned ground-based, total count, radiometric readings > greater than 200cps (counts per second) on a handheld scintillometer. Drill samples were taken from the core section of diamond drill holes, pre-collared with Reverse Circulation percussion drilling (RC) Triple tube HQ diamond drilling was utilized , Half core samples were collected on a 1m basis. Samples were photographed, half-cored, and despatched to an external lab by an external contractor.

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).*	6 core holes were drilled at -60°, and 1 drilled at -80° from surface using reverse circulation drilling until core point was reached. Then HQ drilling methods employed, using triple tube chrome barrel and orientation tool. Hole depths ranged from 300.88m to 66.33m
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.*	Chip samples were collected at approximately 1 m intervals. All chip samples were geologically logged and photographed. All drill samples were collected and stored in sample trays at Terra Search storage facility. Core recovery was recorded for all drill runs and documented in a Geotechnical log. The Triple Tube technology and procedure ensured core recoveries were excellent throughout the hole. Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the core. Core sampling was undertaken by an experienced operator who ensured that half core was sawn up with one side consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved. An unbiased, consistent half core section was submitted for the entire hole, on the basis of continuous 1m sampling. The entire half core section was crushed at the lab and then split. The representative subsample was then fine ground and a representative unbiased sample was extracted for further analysis.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Chip samples were collected every metre, geologically logged and photographed. All core was collected, measured, geologically logged and photographed. Geological logging was carried out by well-trained/experienced geologist and data entered via a well-developed logging system designed to capture descriptive geology, coded geology and quantifiable geology. All logs were checked for consistency by the Principal Geologist. Data captured through Excel spread sheets and Explorer 3 Relational Data Base Management System. A geotechnical log was prepared. Logging was qualitative in nature. A detailed log was described on the basis of visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all core. The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Half core samples were sawn up on a diamond saw on a metre basis for HQ at Terra Search facility in Townsville, QLD and submitted to Intertek Adelaide for preparation and analysis. RC samples were riffle split after passing through a Rig attached cyclone at site. Approximately 3kg of representative RC sample weas collected on 1m basis for possible future analysis. The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated. Radiometric data is collected every metre of the RC and core holes to be checked and correlated against any lab data for U,Th,K. Similarly portable XRF (PXRF) data is collected at a 1m basis from RC bulk sample and from3m drill cuttings (sludge samples) from the core sections. The latter sampling provides a qualitative check on U,Th,K contents on a broader 3m scale. In addition down hole radiometric probe data will provide additional validation of the appropriateness of sample size . The standard 2kg -5kg sample is more than appropriate for the grainsize of the rock-types and the sub-microscopic uranium minerals and sulphide grainsize. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.*	Preparation of rock chip samples involves crushing splitting and grinding at Intertek/Genalysis lab, Townsville. The total amount of economic metals and pathfinder elements tied up in sulphides and oxides such as U, Th, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi, S is captured by the 4-acid digest method ICP finish. Mass spectrometry (MS) ensures low level detection and REE are also captured. This is regarded as a total digest method and is checked against QA-QC procedures which also employ these total digestion techniques. Major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, Al, Mg are also digested by the 4-acid digest Total method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The techniques are considered to be entirely appropriate for a schistose , micaceous mineralized structure such as the Oasis deposit, hosted primarily in a granitic / metamorphic terrane. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in both resistate minerals and sulphides which are almost entirely liberated by 4-acid digest, All gold is determined with a classic fire assay. Samples were assayed for gold using the 50g fire assay method. The primary assay method used is designed to measure the total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay. Magnetic susceptibility measurements utilizing Exploranium KT10 instrument, zeroed between each measurement and using known reference materials to check readings. Total count radiometric measurements utilizing Exploranium GR10 Scintillometer, regularly checked against a certified standard with known counts per second readings. Measurements taken singly with sample physically removed from adjacent sample. 3 spot measurements per metre of core. PXRF analysis has been utilized to provide multi-element data for the prospect. Dried sludge samples are considered appropriate and representative samples to provide preliminary chemical analysis to guide exploration targeting, providing the shortcomings of the nature of these samples is taken into consideration. The latter applies in particular to drilling additives, muds, wear and tear on the drill string etc. PXRF Analysis is carried out in a controlled environment in air conditioned Terra Search offices in Townsville or a mobile enclosed office on site.. The instrument used is Terra Search's portable Niton XRF analyser (Niton 'trugeo' analytical mode) analysing for a suite of 40 major and minor elements. in. The PXRF equipment is set up on a bench and the sub-sample (loose powder in a thin clear plastic freezer bag) is placed in a lead-lined stand. An internal detector autocalibrates the portable machine, and Terra Search standard practice is to instigate recalibration of the equipment every 2 to 3 hours.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Readings are undertaken for 60 seconds on a circular area of approximately 1cm diameter. A higher number of measurements are taken from the centre of the circle and decreasing outwards. PXRF measures total concentration of particular elements in the sample. Reading of the X-Ray spectra is effected by interferences between different elements. The matrix of the sample eg iron content has to be taken into account when interpreting the spectra. The reliability and accuracy of the PXRF results are checked regularly by reference to known standards. There are some known interferences relevant to particular elements eg W & Au; Th & Bi, Fe & Co. Awareness of these interferences is taken into account when assessing the results. Rock Chips were analysed using the following methods, Au by FA50/OE04 and RE: FP6/MS33 Drill hole assays are pending. QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well-established sampling protocols including the insertion of blanks (both coarse & pulped), certified reference material (CRM standards). Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of the commercial laboratory batch. Assay quality was monitored using pulp blanks, as well as certified reference materials (CRMs) at a range of uranium grades. Pulp blank results indicated no material contamination of samples from sample preparation or during the analytical process. CRM results were within 3 standard deviations of certified values. No material systematic bias nor other accuracy related issues were identified. Standards are checked on receipt of results. The rockchip results that have been returned to date are found to be within acceptable tolerances. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 5% of accepted values.
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*	Sample intervals to be assigned a unique sample identification number prior to sample despatch Significant intersections are verified by Terra Search Pty Ltd, independent geological consultants who geologically supervised the drilling. Validation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	is checked by comparing assay results with logged mineralogical intervals that are diagnostic of the mineralization eg chlorite schist, with quartz veins, minor sulphide and accompanied by high radiometric counts. These intervals have a close correlation historically with high U grades. Although holes have not been directly twinned , the holes drilled by GRV to date pass close to earlier drill holes , logged geology and radiometric anomalism is entirely consisted with previous results. Lab assay results from recent drilling are awaited. Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field technicians and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geologist for errors. Accuracy of rock chip data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in The Company's office (GRV) and also with Terra Search Consultants. There are regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 database and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS. No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab assay data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Collar location information and rock chip sample location was originally collected with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS. X-Y accuracy is estimated at 3-5m, whereas height is +/- 10m.Coordinates have been reassessed with DGPS, Accuracy is sub 0.5m in X,Y,Z. Down hole surveys were conducted on all holes using a Reflex Gyro . Surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole , dip, magnetic azimuth were recorded.
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.*	At the Oasis prospect, previous drilling program drill spacing between section lines is tight in the orer of 25m or so spaced diamond core , RC percussion , and open hole percussion holes. Holes have been drilled in fences along section lines with collars generally 50m or less apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Variously positioned over an area of 200m x 200m. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m which is entirely appropriate for the style of the deposit and sampling procedures. No sample compositing has been applied, All GRV sampling is of 1m downhole samples of half core.
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.*	Geological control of the Oasis structure containing uranium mineralisation is very well established from previous historical work dating back to the 1970's with Esso, followed up in 2008 with modern exploration by Glengarry and Mega Uranium. The Oasis Uraniferous structure is broadly north – south striking and dipping 60 to 70 degrees to the west. This structural attitude has been confirmed by 2025 Greenval drilling. The orientation of the 2025 drilling is entirely appropriate for this structure and the recent holes are intersecting the mineralisation at predicted intervals and at right angles to strike. True thicknes of the structure will be determined when all the appropriate geochemical and geological , structural data is assembled. No sampling bias has been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Samples stored in secured facility in Townsville until samples were delivered by Terra Search to Intertek/Genalysis laboratory Townsville. Core trays were freighted in sealed & strapped pallets from Site were they were dispatched by Terra Search . The core was processed and sawn in Terra Search's Townsville facilities and half core samples were delivered by Terra Search to Intertek/Genalysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>EPM27565 was granted to Remlain Pty Ltd in Feb 2021, in Jan 2025 the mineral permit was acquired by Greenvale Utilities, a 100% subsidiary of Greenvale Energy Ltd. The current 5-year term expires on 23rd Feb 2027.

The Oasis deposit and associated regional uranium anomalism are contained within EPM 27565 which covers 53 subblocks over an area of 90 km2 and located 250 km west of Townsville and 50 km west of Greenvale in FNQ. The project area is located entirely within the Lynd Station pastoral land.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Historical exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 13th Jan 2025:

Previous exploration at Oasis has been conducted by multiple companies: notably Anglo American 1973-1974; Esso 1977-1979; Glengarry 2005-2006; Mega Georgetown 2007-2010; Maverick Exploration 2021-2024. Major activities include Airborne radiometrics, aero-magnetics, geological prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, soil sampling, auger drilling, track etch surveying, ground magnetics, ground radiometric surveying, diamond core , open hole percussion and reverse circulation drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Structurally controlled uranium mineralization hosted in complexly deformed, granite-dominated intrusives and high grade metamorphics.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Azi</th><th>Inc</th><th>TD</th><th>Intercept Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV01</td><td>230701.29</td><td>7918838.72</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>63.66</td><td>43m</td></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV02</td><td>230660.70</td><td>7918843.25</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>111.74</td><td>83m</td></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV03</td><td>230588.49</td><td>7918840.87</td><td>070°</td><td>-80°</td><td>300.86</td><td>279m</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

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.

</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>25GRV04</td><td>230674.40</td><td>7918783.15</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>105</td><td>76m</td></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV05</td><td>230700.08</td><td>7918718.44</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>100</td><td>97m</td></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV06</td><td>230677.19</td><td>7918994.06</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>99</td><td>88m</td></tr>
<tr><td>25GRV07</td><td>230676.69</td><td>7919020.53</td><td>090°</td><td>-60°</td><td>120</td><td>96m</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

</td><td>No data aggregation methods have been used.

All drill intercepts are sampled over 1m and not aggregated. Results awaited.
No metal equivalents are used in current or previous reporting at Oasis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

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’).

</td><td>Historical Downhole intercepts are from holes generally dipping 60 – 70 degrees east which is normal to a mineralised structure that is dipping 70 degrees west towards the drillholes. With this geometry , the down hole widths are marginally greater than the true thickness of the mineralized structures. The exact geometric relations and true widths are still to be established . The structural relationships determined by the current drilling have produced an extensive data set derived from oriented core .Observations to date confirm the geometry discussed above and will be assembled with the assay data for the next ASX release..</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>

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.

</td><td>All appropriate diagrams are contained in the report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>

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.

</td><td>This release describes all relevant information available to the Company.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All available exploration data derived from Company work programs has been provided.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Drilling is currently ongoing, testing for lateral and depth extensions to the known mineralisation. Assay Results are pending