HIGH-GRADE URANIUM IN MAIDEN DRILLING AT OASIS CONFIRMS OUTSTANDING GROWTH POTENTIAL

Highlights

- **High-grade uranium confirmed in multiple holes in initial drilling** at the Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland, both through chemical analysis and spectral gamma logging.

- Laboratory chemical analysis (assays) from diamond drill-hole 25GRV01, Greenvale's first hole completed at the project, has returned a **significant uranium intercept with multiple high-grade zones including**:

  9m @ 758ppm U_3O_8 from 40m down-hole (25GRV01), including:
  - **1m @ 1,637ppm U_3O_8** from 40m down-hole; and
  - **1m @ 1,466ppm U_3O_8** from 47m down-hole.

- Spectral gamma logs from drill-hole 25GRV01correlate well with the laboratory chemical assays, in some cases returning higher-grade radiometric assay intersections reflecting the higher sampling resolution of the probe including:

  - **0.5m @ 2,838ppm eU_3O_8** from 40.8m down-hole; and
  - **0.4m @ 1,699ppm eU_3O_8** from 46.0m down-hole

- Spectral gamma log results for an additional three drill-holes confirm consistent, thickness and consistent uranium mineralisation. Holes 25GRV01 to 03 occur on the same section and demonstrate continuity of mineralization down dip from surface to approximately 300m vertical depth, where the structure is still open. High-grade radiation assays include:

  7.7m @ 1,598ppm eU_3O_8 from 84m down-hole (25GRV02), including:
  - **4.7m @ 2,457ppm eU_3O_8** from 84m down-hole; and
  - **0.7m @ 4,199ppm eU_3O_8** from 86.2m down-hole.

  4.7m @ 786ppm eU_3O_8 from 279.1m down-hole (25GRV03), including:
  - **0.9m @ 1,425ppm eU_3O_8** from 282.7m down-hole.

  2.1m @ 1,638ppm eU_3O_8 from 77.1m down-hole (25GRV04), including:
  - **0.6m @ 3,841ppm eU_3O_8** from 78.1m down-hole.

- Importantly, drill hole 25GRV03 intersected high-grade mineralisation approximately 50m deeper (vertical depth) than any historical drilling, **confirming that mineralisation remains opens at depth**.

Greenvale Energy Limited **ASX: GRV** ("Greenvale" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has made an outstanding start to its maiden drilling program at the Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia, with high-grade uranium mineralisation returned from both laboratory chemical assays and spectral gamma logging.

Importantly, spectral gamma logging has confirmed the continuity of high-grade uranium mineralisation intersected in the first drill hole (which has been verified via laboratory chemical assay), demonstrating that high-grade mineralisation extends both at depth and along strike.

Interactive Investor Hub - **Engage directly with the Company** through our Investor hub, you can ask questions, review comments and get direct access to the Company – follow the link greenvaleenergy.com.au/announcements

Greenvale's deep drilling extends to depths in excess of 300m. The deposit is still open down dip and future exploration is planned that will test the open-ended potential along strike to the north and south.

The reported equivalent (eU_3O_8) values from the spectral gamma logging are preliminary in nature and remain subject to confirmation by laboratory chemical assay. All drill intersections reported are in downhole thicknesses.

Greenvale CEO Alex Cheeseman said:

"These outstanding initial results have reinforced our confidence in the potential of the Oasis Uranium Project. The strong correlation between the available historical data, field-based logging, spectral gamma logging and the assay results from 25GRV01 clearly demonstrate the quality of the deposit and its excellent growth potential.

"The depth extension achieved by drill-hole 25GRV03 is an excellent outcome and provides us with an immediate opportunity to further test depth targets along strike.

"Assay results are still pending for nine drill holes, and we plan to conduct another round of spectral gamma logging at the conclusion of the current program. This is an outstanding start to Greenvale's first-ever uranium drilling program in Australia, and we are looking forward to continuing to build momentum as a successful uranium explorer and developer."

Oasis Project Overview

The Oasis Uranium Project (EPM 27565) covers an area of 90km^2 in North Queensland, 250km west of Townsville and 50km west of the town of Greenvale, entirely within the Lynd Station pastoral lease.

Uranium mineralisation is hosted in structurally controlled, deformed granite intrusives and high-grade metamorphics, with the main Oasis structure striking north–south and dipping 60–70° west.

Historical exploration by Esso in the 1970s, followed by Glengarry and Mega Uranium in the early-2000's established the geological framework and confirmed the presence of uranium mineralisation.

Greenvale's 2025 maiden drill program was designed to confirm historical exploration results and also test for extensions at depth and along strike.

Greenvale's drilling program commenced in late July 2025 and has advanced smoothly under stable ground conditions, with no safety incidents recorded.

Beyond the Oasis deposit itself, the Company has had early-stage success following -up regional radiometric targets, follow-up with rock chip results returning grades up to 187.4ppm uranium[1]. With the Oasis deposit showing signature trademarks of an Alaskite deposit, with uranium mineralisation being concentrated in the shearzone, the Company is buoyed by the potential to make a world-class Alaskite-style discovery, similar to the Rossing deposit in Namibia.

Drill Program – Interpretation of Results to Date

Drill-holes 25GRV01 and 25GRV02 were designed to provide confirmatory data relative to historical drilling.

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement *Maiden drill program makes strong progress at Oasis Uranium Project* released 27 August 2025

Drill-hole 25GRV03 successfully tested the system at depth, intersecting structurally controlled mineralisation at 279m down-hole (~275.75m from surface), approximately 50m deeper than any previous drilling.

To the south, drill holes 25GRV04 and 25GRV05 have confirmed an extension of the deposit along strike.

To the north, drill hole 25GRV06 intersected mineralisation, demonstrating a northern continuation of the structure along strike. Collectively, these intersections confirm that the Oasis mineralised system remains open laterally to both the north and south and at depth.

A plan map of completed and pending drill holes and cross-section reference is provided in Figure 1, with a cross-section of the first three drill holes shown in Figure 2. Full details of drill-holes completed, active and planned can be seen in Appendix 1.

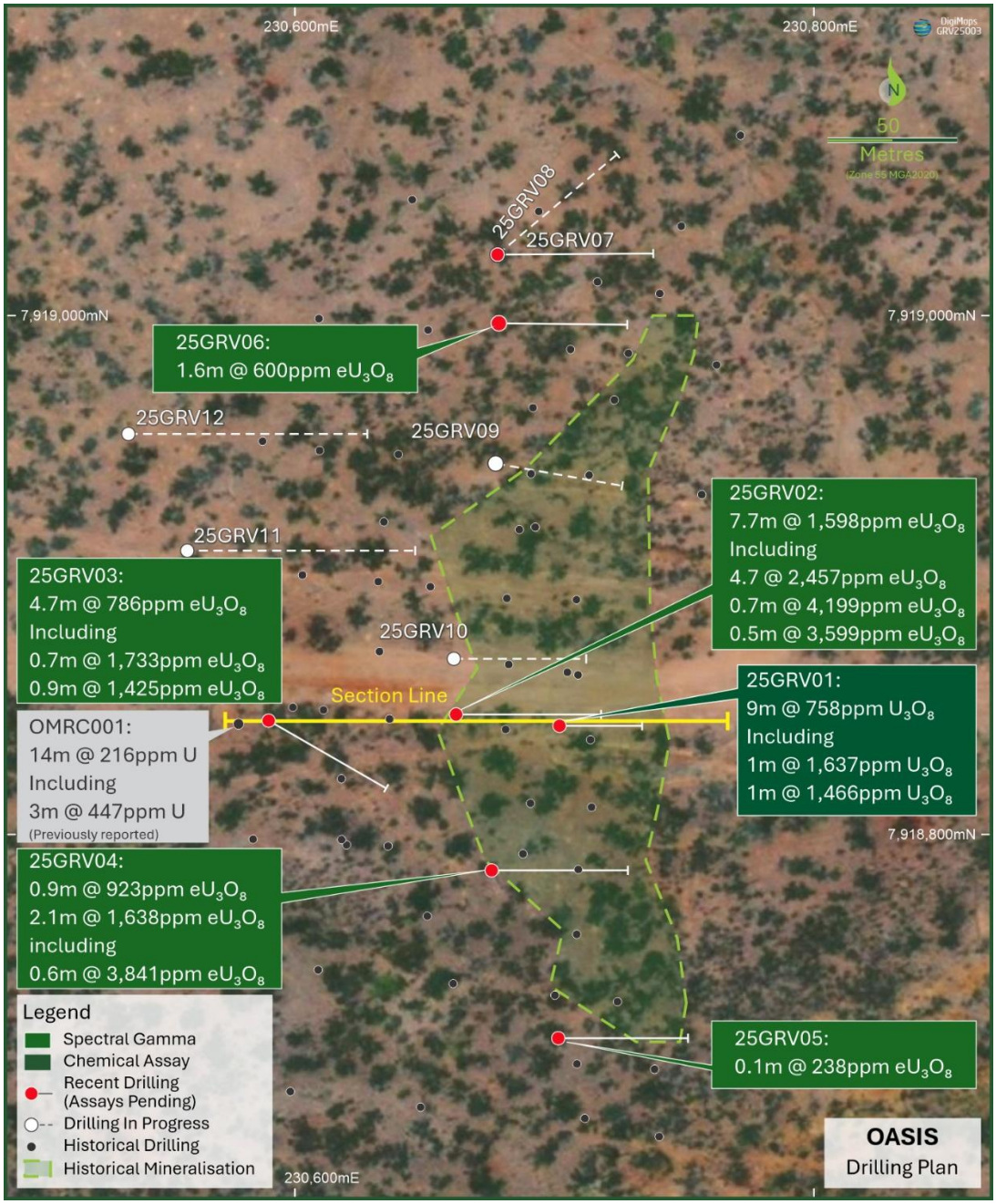

Figure 1: Drill-hole locations and intersections from assays and spectral gamma logs

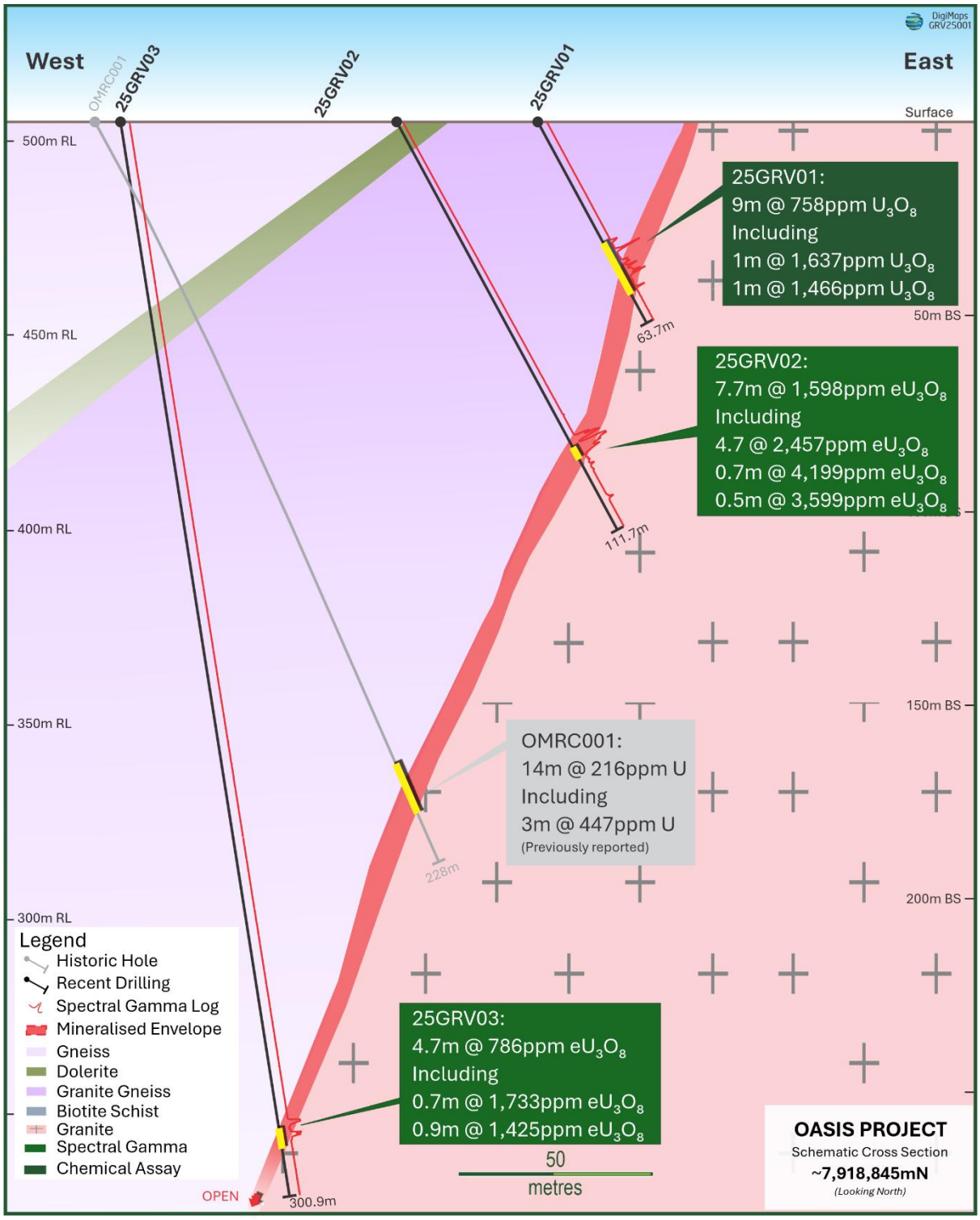

Figure 2: Cross-section through drill-holes 25GRV01, 25GRV02, 25GRV03 with historical drill-hole OMRC001

Results from 25GRV01

Drill-hole 25GRV01 successfully intersected a chlorite-biotite-schist shear zone hosting uranium mineralisation, bounded by two distinct granitic gneiss units. Logging confirmed grey foliated gneissic granite up-hole and pink-grey K-feldspar megacrystic foliated granite down-hole, with

the uranium mineralisation occurring in the intervening sheared deformed chlorite-biotite schist containing quartz veins.

Figure 3: Drilling operations continuing at Oasis Uranium Project

Laboratory assay results returned 9m @ 758ppm U_3O_8 from 40m down-hole, including 1m @ 1,637ppm U_3O_8 from 40m down-hole, and 1m @ 1,466ppm U_3O_8 from 47m down-hole.

Spectral gamma logging was also completed on 25GRV01, with a strong correlation observed between the gamma logging and chemical assay.

Figure 4 shows the strong correlation of core logging, chemical assay and spectral gamma logging.

A full table of assay results for 25GRV01 is provided in Appendix 2, while results for 25GRV01 from spectral gamma logging are provided in Table 1 and Appendix 3.

Full exploration data can be seen in the JORC Code 2012 Table 1, found at Appendix 4.

Spectral Gamma Logs

As well as drill-hole 25GRV01, an additional five drill-holes were logged using the spectral gamma probe, which provides continuous down-hole measurements of natural radioactivity and enables the estimation of equivalent uranium grades (eU_3O_8).

The logging identified anomalous uranium responses consistent with mineralisation seen in drilling, indicating continuity of mineralised zones both at depth and along strike.

All eU_3O_8 values will be confirmed through chemical assay.

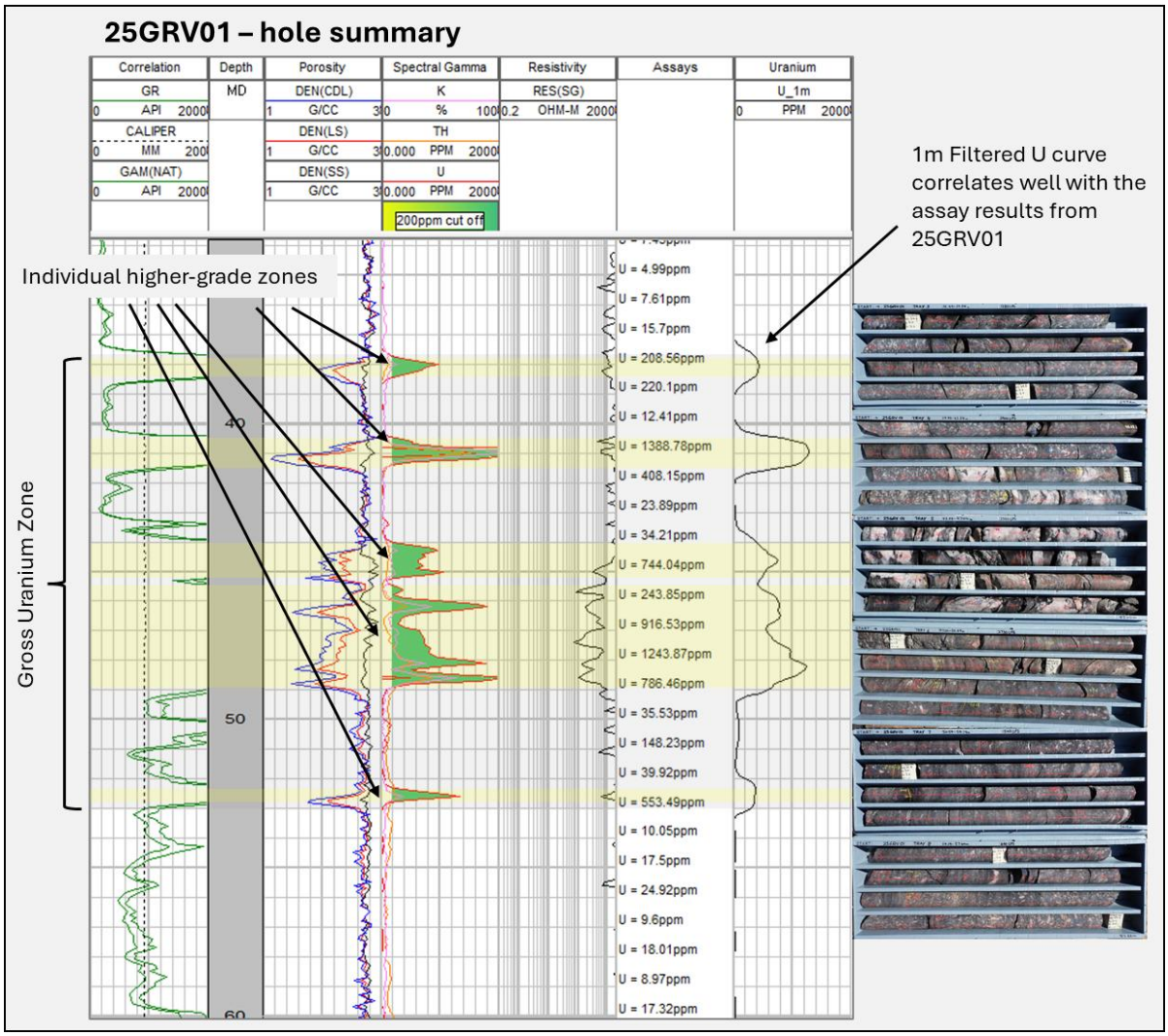

Figure 4: 25GRV01 down-hole spectral gamma log, chemical assays and core photos

Figure 5: Set-up and conduct of down-hole spectral gamma logging

Significant intervals derived from spectral gamma logging at 1,000ppm eU cut-off are shown in Table 1, with grade intervals at 500ppm eU and 200ppm eU cut-offs provided in Appendix 3. Spectral logs for all six completed holes can be seen in Figure 6.

Table 1: Significant intervals from spectral gamma logging (1,000 ppm cut-off)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Ave eU (ppm)	Ave eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Ave eU_3O_8 (%)
25GRV01	40.8	41.3	0.5	2407.63	2839.07	0.28
	45	45.1	0.1	1062.14	1252.48	0.13
	46.1	46.4	0.3	1608.48	1896.72	0.19
	48	48.3	0.3	1454.86	1715.57	0.17
	48.5	48.8	0.3	1883.34	2220.84	0.22
	52.5	52.7	0.2	1222.30	1441.34	0.14
25GRV02	84.1	85.4	1.3	2218.86	2616.48	0.26
	86	88.6	2.6	2503.02	2951.56	0.30
25GRV03	279.3	280.1	0.8	1470.59	1734.12	0.17
	282.7	283.1	0.4	1142.14	1346.81	0.13
	283.3	283.6	0.3	1280.803	1510.32	0.15
25GRV04	63.6	63.7	0.1	1076.08	1268.91	0.13
	78	78.7	0.7	2944.907	3472.63	0.35
	78.9	79.1	0.2	1069.53	1261.19	0.13

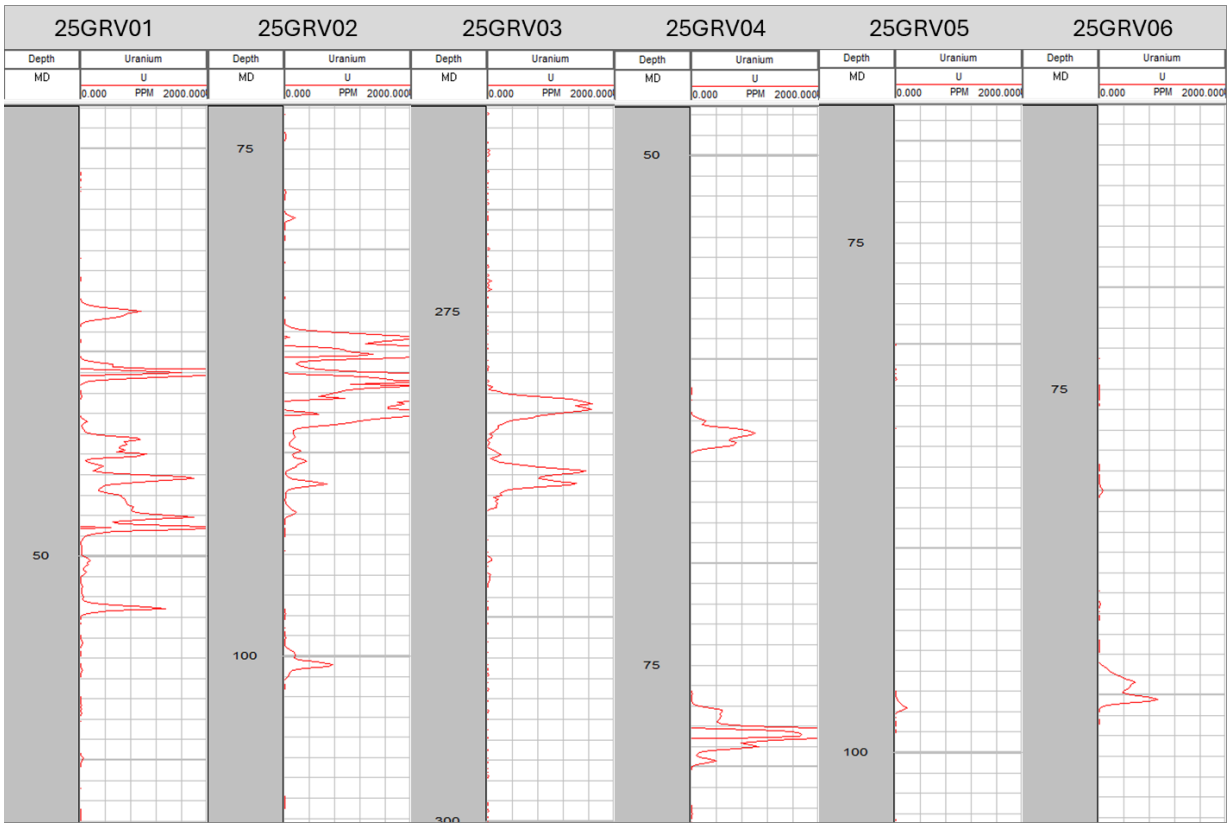

Figure 6: Spectral gamma ray log profiles across all six drill holes

About the Spectral Gamma Probe

A spectral gamma tool is a down-hole logging device that measures natural radiation in the rocks to help identify their mineral content. By analysing the energy spectrum of gamma rays, the tool can distinguish between key elements such as uranium, potassium and thorium, but still only provides an equivalent uranium value.

This method provides a reliable way to estimate uranium content in drill holes, which should then be confirmed by chemical assays, and may give early indications of mineralisation.

Radiometric Disequilibrium

Radiometric disequilibrium occurs when the uranium parent isotope is gained or lost during geological processes, disrupting the balance between parent and daughter isotopes. Historical work at Oasis indicates this is not a significant issue, with good correlation reported between chemical and radiometric grades.

While down-hole gamma logging can be used in place of chemical assays, the absence of detailed sample recovery records and comprehensive historical gamma logs currently precludes this approach.

Next Stage of Work

The Oasis drilling program is now approaching completion, with only two holes (25GRV11 and 25GRV12) remaining to be drilled. These final holes are designed to test deeper structural positions directly beneath zones of known uranium mineralisation, providing an important assessment of the potential for extensions at depth.

Core processing is ongoing, with detailed geological logging, structural measurements and sampling being undertaken. Assay results from the completed holes will be reported as they become available.

The results from this drilling program will directly inform future exploration efforts.

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 – Drillhole Collars

Hole ID	Easting MGA Z55	Northing MGA Z55	Azi	Inc	TD (m)	Status
25GRV01	230701.29	7918838.72	090°	-60°	63.66	Drilled
25GRV02	230660.70	7918843.25	090°	-60°	111.74	Drilled
25GRV03	230588.49	7918840.87	070°	-80°	300.86	Drilled
25GRV04	230674.40	7918783.15	090°	-60°	102.60	Drilled
25GRV05	230700.08	7918718.44	090°	-60°	105.78	Drilled
25GRV06	230677.19	7918994.06	090°	-60°	99.59	Drilled
25GRV07	230676.69	7919020.53	090°	-60°	120.50	Drilled
25GRV08	230676.69	7919020.53	050°	-60°	120.53	Drilled
25GRV09	230675.95	7918939.99	100°	-60°	92.70	Drilled
25GRV10	230659.84	7918864.70	090°	-60°	102	Drilling
25GRV11	230546.00	7918908.00	090°	-70°	290	Planned
25GRV12	230533.00	7918953.00	090°	-70°	290	Planned

Note: Elevation information was not available at the time the announcement was made.

Appendix 2 – 25GRV01 Sample Laboratory Chemical Assay Results

Samples	From (m)	To (m)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)
5420852	29.5	30	0.16	0.19
5420853	30	31	7.08	8.35
5420854	31	32	19.06	22.48
5420855	32	33	8.29	9.78
5420856	33	34	7.43	8.76
5420857	34	35	4.99	5.88
5420858	35	36	7.61	8.97
5420859	36	37	15.7	18.51
5420860	37	38	208.56	245.93
5420861	38	39	220.1	259.54
5420862	39	40	12.41	14.63
5420863	40	41	1388.78	1637.65
5420864	41	42	408.15	481.29
5420865	42	43	23.89	28.17
5420866	43	44	34.21	40.34
5420867	44	45	744.04	877.37
5420868	45	46	243.85	287.55
5420869	46	47	916.53	1080.77
5420870	47	48	1243.87	1466.77
5420871	48	49	786.46	927.39
5420872	49	50	35.53	41.90
5420873	50	51	148.23	174.79
5420874	51	52	39.92	47.07
5420875	52	53	553.49	652.68
5420878	53	54	10.05	11.85
5420879	54	55	17.5	20.64
5420880	55	56	24.92	29.39
5420881	56	57	9.6	11.32
5420882	57	58	18.01	21.24
5420883	58	59	8.97	10.58
5420884	59	60	17.32	20.42
5420885	60	61	14.13	16.66
5420886	61	62	10.94	12.90
5420887	62	63.66	5.73	6.76

Appendix 3 – Spectral Gamma Probe Results (500ppm cut-off)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Ave eU (ppm)	Ave eU3O8 (ppm)	Ave eU3O8 (%)
25GRV01	37.9	38.4	0.5	746.05	879.74	0.09
	40.6	41.4	0.8	1710.49	2017.01	0.20
	44.2	45.2	1.0	787.86	929.05	0.09
	46	46.5	0.5	1299.73	1532.64	0.15
	47	48.9	1.9	1032.05	1216.99	0.12
	52.4	52.7	0.3	996.43	1174.99	0.12
25GRV02	84	85.5	1.5	2011.36	2371.80	0.24
	85.9	88.7	2.8	2380.00	2806.50	0.28
	91.5	91.6	0.1	691.53	815.46	0.08
	100.3	100.6	0.3	670.13	790.22	0.08
25GRV03	279.1	280.3	1.2	1230.63	1451.15	0.15
	282.6	283.7	1.1	1142.14	1346.81	0.13
25GRV04	63.4	64.3	0.9	783.4984	923.90	0.09
	77.2	77.3	0.1	537.582	633.92	0.06
	77.9	79.1	1.2	1959.894	2311.11	0.23
25GRV05	No intervals above 500ppm eU					
25GRV06	89.3	89.6	0.3	546.489	644.42	0.06
	90	90.4	0.4	755.2303	890.57	0.09

Spectral Gamma Probe Results (200ppm cut-off)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Ave eU (ppm)	Ave eU3O8 (ppm)	Ave eU3O8 (%)
25GRV01	37.8	38.5	0.7	624.3397	736.22	0.07
	40.5	41.4	0.9	1549.62	1827.31	0.18
	44.1	45.3	1.2	713.5491	841.42	0.08
	45.5	48.9	3.4	867.6334	1023.11	0.10
	52.3	52.8	0.5	737.9352	870.17	0.09
25GRV02	83.9	88.9	5	1978.496	2333.04	0.23
	89.8	90	0.2	241.6455	284.95	0.03
	90.3	90.7	0.4	291.583	343.83	0.03
	91.4	91.8	0.4	448.198	528.52	0.05
	100.2	100.7	0.5	516.1416	608.63	0.06
25GRV03	278.9	280.6	1.7	958.4902	1130.25	0.11
	282	282.1	0.1	228.578	269.54	0.03
	282.4	284.1	1.7	851.328	1003.89	0.10
25GRV04	62.9	63.1	0.2	234.8925	276.99	0.03
	63.3	64.4	1.1	712.1459	839.76	0.08
	77.1	79.3	2.2	1335.411	1574.72	0.16
	79.6	79.8	0.2	400.649	472.45	0.05
25GRV05	97.8	97.9	0.1	202.253	238.50	0.02
25GRV06	88.9	90.5	1.6	509.1672	600.41	0.06

Appendix 4 – 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.*	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 utilised, half core samples were collected on a 1m basis. Samples were photographed, half-cored, and despatched to an external lab by an external contractor.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, based on 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 based on visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all cores. The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged. Drill holes 25GRV01, 25GRV02, 25GRV03, 25GRV04, 25GRV05 and 25GRV06 have been geophysically logged with the following suite of tools run including Density, Calliper, Verticality/Deviation, Gamma, Spectral Gamma and ATV Acoustic Scanner. The remaining drill holes will be geophysically logged at the end of the drill program. The calibration of the geophysical tools was conducted by the geophysical logging company engaged in the project at the time.
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 at Terra Search facility in Townsville, QLD and submitted to Intertek Adelaide for preparation and analysis. The above techniques are 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 on a 1m basis from RC bulk sample and from 3m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 and core samples involves crushing splitting and grinding at Intertek/Genalysis lab Townsville. Higher grade uranium assays are analysed at Intertek in Adelaide. 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 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. The techniques are entirely appropriate for a schistose, micaceous mineralised structure such as Oasis, hosted in primarily 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. Down hole probing was completed by a spectral gamma tool is a down-hole logging device that measures natural radiation in the rocks to help identify their mineral content. By analysing the energy spectrum of gamma rays, the tool can distinguish between key elements such as uranium, potassium and thorium, but still only provides an equivalent uranium value. This method provides a reliable way to estimate uranium content in drill holes, which should then be confirmed by chemical assays, and may give early indications of mineralisation. Radiometric disequilibrium occurs when the uranium parent isotope is gained or lost during geological processes, disrupting the balance between parent and daughter isotopes. Historical work at Oasis indicates this is not a significant issue, with good correlation reported between chemical and radiometric grades. QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		established sampling protocols including 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. Standards are checked on receipt of results. Within the drill core 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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay 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 is checked by comparing assay results with logged mineralogical intervals that are diagnostic of the mineralization e.g. 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 drilling and 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 data base 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*	Drill collar has been determined using DGPS with location reported in MGA Zone 55. Expected location accuracy of +/- 0.5m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	At the Oasis prospect, previous drilling program drill spacing between section lines is tight in the order 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. Variously positioned over an area of 200m x 200m. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m which is 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 uraniferous Oasis structure is broadly north – south striking and dipping 60 to 70 degrees to the west. This structural attitude has been confirmed by 2025 Greenvale 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 thickness 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. Core trays were freighted in sealed & strapped pallets from site where 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 laboratory Townsville lab.
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>Previous exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 13th January 2025. 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.

Any previous exploration results for work completed by Greenvale is available on the Company website.</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
○ hole length.</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>
<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>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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>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>
Note: Elevation information was not available at the time the announcement was made.
</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>All drill intercepts are sampled over 1m and not aggregated.
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 the subject of future ASX Releases once all drilling data has been received</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. Further assay results are pending.