ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

As at March 26, 2025

OF

FORSYS METALS CORP.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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GENERAL INFORMATION

References

References in this annual information form (**"**AIF**"**) to "Forsys", the "Company", "we", "us" and "our" refer to Forsys Metals Corp. and its subsidiaries (as the context requires).

Caution with respect to Forward-Looking Statements and Information

Certain statements and information herein, including all statements that are not historical facts, contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward looking statements or information include but are not limited to statements or information with respect to the future price of uranium, estimated future production, estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, our exploration and development program, estimated future expenses, exploration and development capital requirements, our goals and strategies schedules for completion of detailed feasibility studies and initial feasibility studies; potential increases in reserves and potential production; the timing and scope of future commencement of mining or production; anticipated grades and recovery rates; asset retirement obligation estimates; the ability to secure financing and potential acquisitions or increases in property interests. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements or information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, we have made numerous assumptions including among other things, assumptions about the price of uranium, anticipated costs and expenditures, economic and political conditions and our ability to achieve our goals. Although our management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that a forward-looking statement or information herein will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking statements and information by their nature are based on assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information.

This AIF contains information on risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to the forward-looking statements and information. Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond our control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward-looking statements or information as a result of new information or events after the date of this AIF except as may be required by law. All forward-looking statements and information made herein are qualified by this cautionary statement.

Currency

The Canadian dollar is the reporting currency and currency of measurement of the Company. All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise explicitly indicated. On December 31, 2024, the noon rate of exchange as reported by the Bank of Canada for conversion of Namibian dollars into Canadian dollars was NAM$1 = CAD$0.07623.

Presentation of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

This AIF uses the terms "Mineral", "Measured", "Indicated" and "Inferred" in connection with its mineral resource presentations, as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") under guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council. While the terms "Mineral", "Measured", "Indicated" and "Inferred" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). As such, certain information contained in this AIF concerning descriptions of mineralization and mineral resources under Canadian standards is not comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. "Inferred" mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "Inferred" mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of "Inferred" mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies (except in limited circumstances – see 2.3(3) of NI 43-101). Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. United States shareholders are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of "Measured" or "Indicated" mineral resources will ever be converted into "Mineral Reserves". United States shareholders are also cautioned not to assume that all or part of an "Inferred" resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. In addition, the definitions of "Proven" and "Probable" reserves under CIM standards differ in certain respects from the SEC standards.

Information Incorporated by Reference

Incorporated by reference into this AIF are the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, together with auditors' report thereon and Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the year ended December 31, 2024. The documents are available for review under the Company's filings on the SEDAR+ website located at www.sedarplus.ca..

Documents incorporated by reference in this AIF include all audited and interim financial statements, proxy circulars, news releases and other continuous disclosure documents filed by the Company, copies of which are available on request from the offices of the Company or under the Company's filings on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

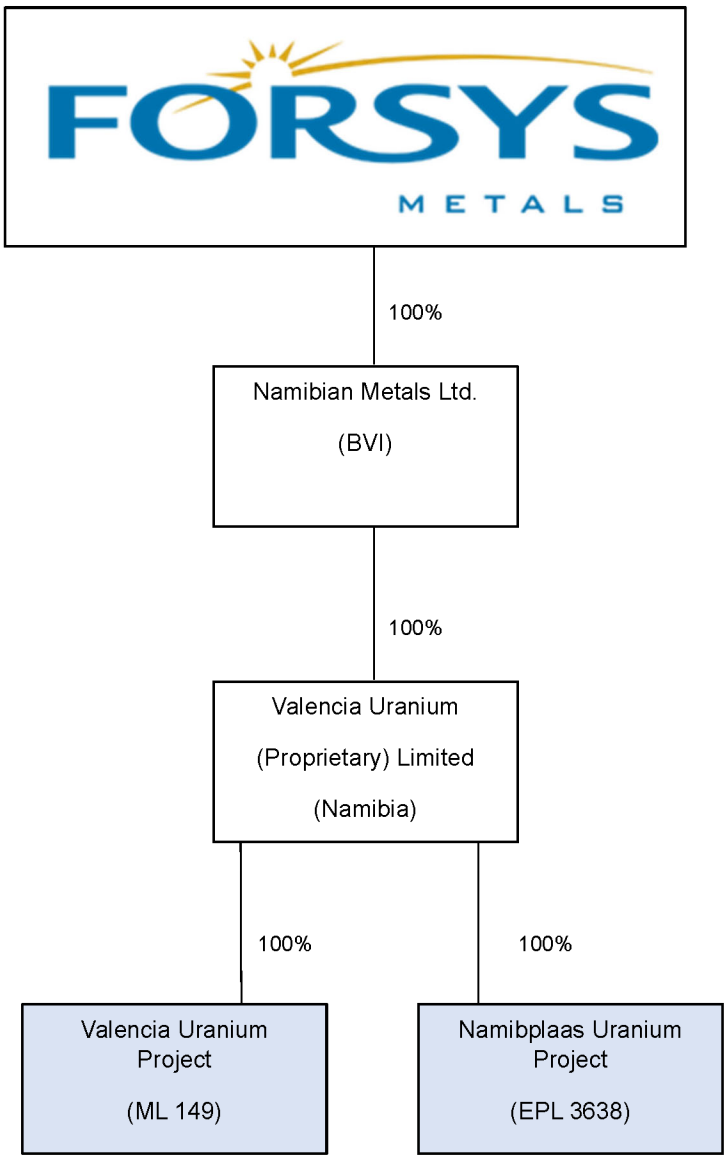
The Company was incorporated on May 13, 1985 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) ("OBCA") under the name Goldun Age Resources Inc. and pursuant to Articles of Amendment dated September 11, 1991, the Company changed its name from Goldun Age Resources Inc. to Ottawa Structural Services Ltd. and consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) new common share for every two (2) outstanding common shares basis. Pursuant to Articles of Amendment dated November 12, 1996, the Company changed its name from Ottawa Structural Services Ltd. to Forsys Company and consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) new common share for every ten (10) outstanding common shares basis. Pursuant to Articles of Amendment dated January 31, 2003, the Company changed its name from Forsys Company to Forsys Technologies Inc. and consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) new common share for every nine (9) outstanding common shares basis. Pursuant to Articles of Amendment dated June 29, 2005, the Company changed its name from Forsys Technologies Inc. to Forsys Metals Corp.

The Company's registered office and head office is located at 20 Adelaide Street East, Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario M5C 2T6.

Intercorporate Relationships

The following diagram sets out all of the Company's material subsidiaries as at March 26, 2025, their respective jurisdictions of incorporation, the Company's direct and indirect voting interest in each and the respective licenses held by each subsidiary.

Figure 1–*Corporate Structure as of March 26, 2025*



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History and Significant Acquisitions

2022

On January 1, 2022, pursuant to the terms of an option agreement with the Company in connection with its Ondundu gold project, B2Gold Mining Investments Limited ("B2Gold") exercised its call option ("Call Option") to increase its interest in associate Razorback Gold Mining Company (Pty) Limited ("Razorback") from 49% to 100%, by acquiring the remaining 51% interest in Razorback. On February 11, 2022, in consideration for the exercise of the Call Option, the Company received a cash payment of $9,801,817, the Canadian dollar equivalent of US$7,716,751 (being the option price of US$8,500,000 less fees of US$250,000 paid by B2Gold to the Company for the extension of the option period and payments of US$533,249 made by B2Gold to buy-out third party interests in the Ondundu gold project).

The Company recorded a gain of $7,450,358 on the disposition of its investment in Razorback and $3,136,581 for Namibian income tax payable on the gain. Of the gain, 70% was attributable to the Company and 30% was attributable to the holder of the 30% non-controlling interest in the subsidiary.

On March 1, 2022, to settle the non-controlling interest, arising from the exercise of the Call Option described above, the Company transferred its interest in the subsidiary, Omatjete Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited. The Company recorded a gain of $793,420 and cash outflow of $2,934,656 upon the deconsolidation of this subsidiary.

In connection with the Company's flagship property, its wholly-owned Norasa Uranium Project in Namibia, Africa ("Norasa"), Ausenco Limited were contracted by the Company in 2022 to review its previous technical report for any potential technical gaps and upgrades and to identify cost saving initiatives. Several aspects were identified by Ausenco and recommendations were made for technical optimisation and cost saving opportunities at Norasa. Norasa is a combination of the Valencia Uranium Project ("Valencia") and the Namibplaas Uranium Project ("Namibplaas").

On June 20, 2022 the Company applied for a renewal of Exclusive Prospecting Licence ("EPL") 3638, encompassing Namibplaas, with the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Namibia ("MME").

An application was made at the end of September, 2022 to convert EPL 3638 into a full 25-year Mining Licence (ML 251). In addition, all groundwater, effluence permits, environmental clearance certificates, accessory and works permits were reviewed together with an updated review of all power, plant, water, road and rail infrastructure.

An experienced local project team of geologists, process engineers and mining experts was established by the Company in Namibia, under project leader, Pine Van Wyk. The technical team was tasked with evaluating optimization processes and strategies for Norasa's mine design, process engineering, utilities, and infrastructure, in order to evaluate the overall economics of the project.

2023

On March 17, 2023, the Company announced that technical trade-off studies were to be conducted at Norasa to evaluate the options for practical and economical benefit. In this regard, the Company's subsidiary Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd. appointed DRA Mineral Projects Pty Ltd ("DRA") as the engineering consulting company to conduct the trade-off studies.

The scope of work included a review of testwork information to confirm optimal grind size considering uranium recovery, costs, materials handling and tailings handling. The balance of trade-off studies included the comminution circuitry design, leach circuitry design and layout and dewatering circuit configuration and design. A tailings deposition option study was also to be undertaken. Techno-financial evaluations were to be carried out, in addition to qualitative risk assessments, to select the best design basis for the project.

On March 23, 2023, a new application (EPL 9377), was submitted to the MME for land towards the south of EPL3638. On December 7, 2023, a further application (EPL 9865) was submitted for land surrounding Valencia's Mining Licence, ML 149.

On April 19, 2023, the Company announced that it had started a 4,100 m drilling program on March 31, 2023. This program retrieved fresh samples at depths of up to 420 m from the slope areas for potential mining pits at Valencia and Namibplaas. The focus of the drilling program included:

- geotechnical drilling, and logging and sampling for geo-mechanical testing for pit slope stability assessment and optimizing pit designs;
- testing the continuity of mineralization for resource modelling;
- confirming mineral resource estimate parameters; and
- sampling for metallurgical test work and processing design optimization.

On June 21, 2023 the Environmental Clearance Certificate ("ECC") from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism was renewed for a further three years. The ECC renewal process included an approved Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") covering the Company's environmental management practices, incorporating waste management, emissions controls, biodiversity protection, and community engagement, among other factors.

On December 5, 2023 the Company provided an update on its ongoing programs at Norasa. In connection with the heap leach trade-off studies and test work column leach tests were initiated at SGS laboratories in South Africa, including measurements of ore height and slump in the column, with residues analyses for uranium content. The purpose of the column leach test results is to inform heap leach recovery projection and key process conditions for economic assessments. The Company also announced that it was in the process of securing additional permits, encompassing land surface rights, accessory works, radiation management, linear infrastructure development and desalination.

Subsidiary Operations

The Company's subsidiary, Westport Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd. received approval for a repayment plan for income taxes payable of N$25,710,464 related to the exercise of the Call Option granted to B2Gold to increase its interest in the Company's former investment in Razorback from 49% to 100%. Pursuant to the repayment plan, the income taxes payable were paid in instalments until September 30, 2024.

2024 to Date

On March 7, 2024 the Company announced that the MME had renewed the Company's Namibplaas EPL 3638 for a further two years to February 2, 2026.

On March 26, 2024, the Company reported results from the drill program at Valencia, specifically from 15 boreholes that had been drilled for a combined total of 2,684.44 m. Highlights included the intersection of multiple zones of massive alaskite intrusions, uranium mineralization confirmed in all six confirmation boreholes, no major zones of rock weakness, confirmation of neighbouring historic drilling and down-hole gamma survey results, with the best mineralized borehole (PQ-5) intersecting 77.34 m of continuous mineralization, averaging 439 ppm 0_3O_8.

The Company also announced on March 26, 2024 that it had commenced a further drilling program at Valencia to investigate four zones of potential uranium mineralization situated outside of the existing resource block model. The drilling program targeted a favourable horizon at the Jolie Zone (~1km north of the proposed Valencia pit), the Valencia West Extension, Valencia North and the Bundu Zone to assess mineralization at depths of up to 380m. The drilling is required to define the potential mine's surface infrastructure development and also explore for resource upside potential.

On May 14, 2024, the Company announced the results from an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for Norasa and filed the MRE NI 43-101 Technical Report on June 27, 2024 on SEDAR+. Results were reported from remodelling previous (2005-2011) drilling and 2023 drilling results. The mineral resources are reported within US$120/lb U_3O_8 pit shells, with a cut-off grade of 40 ppm U_3O_8 for each of the deposits at Valencia Main and East and US$120/lb U_3O_8 at 40 ppm U_3O_8 cutoff at Namibplaas.

For the overall Norasa project, a conceptual open-pit shell constrained MRE for total deposits assessed from previous (2005-2011) and 2023 drilling results is estimated to be Measured and Indicated of 151.9 Mt at 136 ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 45.4 Mlbs U_3O_8 at Valencia Main. Inferred Resources for the Norasa project are estimated to be 224.5 Mt at 86 ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 42.6 Mlbs U_3O_8. The MRE is detailed in the *Mineral Resources Estimates – Norasa Mineral Resources as at May 14, 2024* section in this AIF and is summarized as follows:

- Measured and Indicated: 151.9 Mt at 136ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 45.4 Mlbs for Valencia Main.
- Inferred Resource for Valencia Main is estimated to be 4.7 Mt at 121 ppm eU_3O_8 and 1.3 Mlbs eU_3O_8 contained metal oxide.
- Inferred Resource for Valencia East is estimated to be 1.0 Mt at 114 ppm eU_3O_8 and 0.3 Mlbs U_3O_8 contained metal oxide; and
- Inferred Resource for Namibplaas is estimated to be 218.7 Mt at 85 ppm eU_3O_8 and 41.1 Mlbs U_3O_8 contained metal oxide.

On June 18, 2024 the Company reported results from preliminary leaching test work as follows:

- Completed metallurgical test work supports utilizing heap leaching to recover uranium at Norasa.
- A total of 16 metallurgical column leach tests were completed. Various test conditions were assessed, covering initial scouting tests aimed at evaluating the impact of binder addition, higher irrigation rates and grind size on recoveries, leach kinetics and acid consumption.
- Uranium extraction rates of up to 87% (crushed with a conventional cone crusher, average of solids and solution-based recovery) were achieved within a leach cycle time of 30 days or less. Sulphuric acid consumption ranged from 17 kg/t to 38 kg/t, depending on operational parameters. This recovery rate is on par with that achieved by other similar type operations with comparable ore type. Follow-up test work is planned with the primary areas of focus to include additional column tests aimed at assessing high-pressure grinding rolls ("HPGR") crushed product, acid consumption, irrigation rate and leach duration, with the objective of achieving an optimal uranium dissolution rate. Studies indicate between 4% to 6% increased metal extractions in heap leach operations with HPGR crushing.

On August 14, 2024 the Company announced further interim drilling results from its 2024 drilling program at Valencia. Positive results included an intersection at Valencia South which returned 210 ppm U_3O_8 over a 253 m interval, including 16m at 655 ppm U_3O_8 (VA24-022), indicating potential to further increase the resources and grades around the Valencia deposit. Highlights include:

- At Valencia South, in addition to drillhole VA24-022, resource drilling intersected 213 ppm U_3O_8 over 53 m from 179 m depth to the end of the pre-collar at 232m (VA24-023). Drillhole VA24-022 also intersected 363 ppm eU_3O_8 over 43 m from 366 m to 409 m.
- At Valencia East, the best intersection was drillhole VA24-043 of 313 ppm U_3O_8 over 20 m.
- Exploration drilling at Valencia West intersected 222 ppm eU_3O_8 over 34 m from 76 m to 110 m depth in drillhole VA24-052.
- Exploration drillhole VA24-019 intersected 185 ppm U_3O_8 over 41 metres from 1 m to 42 m depth at the Jolie Zone.
- At the Bundu Zone, the best intersection was in drillhole VA24-056, which returned 198 ppm eU_3O_8 over 28 m from 1 m to 29 m depth.

On January 6, 2025 the Company announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary Valencia Uranium (Pty) Limited had finalised an agreement with Namibplaas Guestfarm and Tours (Proprietory) Limited for the purchase of Portion-1 of farm Namibplaas No. 93 (the "Property").

The Property hosts Namibplaas and its purchase is the outcome of negotiations on the economic terms for access rights with the Property's owner. Namiplaas' EPL 3638 covers a total surface area of 1,266 ha; with approximately 93% (1,179 ha) of it located on the Property, which measures approximately 6,700 hectares (ha).

On February 21, 2025, the Company completed a private placement of 10,010,000 units at a price of $0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of $5,005,000. Each unit consisted of one Class A common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one Class A common share for $0.75 until February 21, 2027. Directors and officers of the Company subscribed for the entirety of the private placement.

On February 26, 2025 the Company announced further results from its drilling program at Valencia (ML 149). Assay results are denoted in U_3O_8, while grades calculated from downhole gamma are represented by eU_3O_8. Highlights include:

- An intercept of 308 ppm eU_3O_8 over 23 m from 18 m to 41 m depth in drillhole VA24-061 at the Jolie Zone.
- At Valencia West, all 37 drillholes intersected uranium mineralisation. The best results include an intercept of 240 ppm eU_3O_8 over 58 m from 157 m to 215 m depth in drillhole VA24-083A.
- Infill drilling at the Valencia main deposit intersected 481 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 63 m interval in drillhole VA24-127 and 306 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 91 m interval in drillhole VA24-175.

A total of 20,597 m of drilling has been completed in 211 boreholes since the drilling program commenced in February 2024. To date, assays from 70 drillholes have been received and 19,092 down-hole metres have been surveyed with a gamma ray spectrometer ("downhole gamma").

Twelve drillholes at the Jolie Zone target completed in 2024 identified two zones of sub-parallel mineralised alaskite intrusions (Zones 1 and 2), which are approximately 50 m apart. These zones strike NE-SW and are both open-ended to the SW along strike and at depth, whereas Zone 2 is also open-ended to the NE. Results from Jolie include 308 ppm eU_3O_8 over 23 m from 18 m to 41 m depth (Zone 1 in drillhole VA24-061) and 166 ppm eU_3O_8 over 74 m from 57 m to 131 m depth (Zone 2 in drillhole VA24-099). The SW and depth extensions of mineralisation are currently being tested by a further six drillholes, aiming to increase the known strike extent to 300 m.

Exploration drilling at Valencia West has defined additional mineralised ground to the west of the Valencia main orebody. All of the 37 drillholes completed in the area during 2024 intersected uranium mineralization. Results include 240 ppm eU_3O_8 over 58 m from 157 m to 215 m depth in drillhole VA24-083A. Recent drillholes have linked Valencia West to the Valencia Main resource, including drillhole VA24-189 with 200 ppm eU_3O_8 over 22 m from 89 m to 111 m depth. Further drilling is in progress to establish intersections and grade for detailed resource modelling at Valencia West. Additionally, infill drilling aims to potentially upgrade an existing 22 Mt Indicated Resource into the Measured category. Intersections include 481 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 63 m interval in drillhole VA24-127 and 306 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 91 m interval in drillhole VA24-175.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties, either independently, or through joint ventures. Currently, the main focus of the Company is advancing its uranium properties, namely, the Norasa Project which is a consolidation of the Valencia and Namibplaas projects situated in Namibia, the second largest uranium producing country globally and fifth largest country as measured by uranium resources. Norasa is one of only a few fully licensed undeveloped uranium deposits in the world.

Mineral Projects

Norasa comprises the Valencia project (ML 149) which has a 25-year mining licence effective from June 23, 2008 and the Namibplaas project (EPL 3638) located 7.5 km north east of Valencia which has a 2-year exclusive prospecting licence effective from February 2, 2024. Both projects have NI 43-101 compliant uranium resources. The Valencia and Namibplaas properties are considered to be material properties. Information concerning Norasa is discussed further below and is referenced above under "General Development of the Business – Three Year History and Significant Acquisitions".

Key Economic trends in the Nuclear Fuel Business [1]

The global nuclear power industry is achieving increasing recognition for its clean energy credentials among policy makers, environmentalists and the public and is set for a period of major expansion. The lower operating cost of nuclear power generation and the increasing concern for the environment and climate change are driving this nuclear renaissance. At COP 28, 25 countries signed the declaration to triple global nuclear capacity by 2050. Global nuclear electricity generation rose to 2602 TWh in 2023, up from 2544 TWh in 2022, providing 9% of the world's electricity, second only to hydropower among clean energy sources.

The key advantage of nuclear is its proven ability to provide reliable and economic base load power on a near zero carbon basis and it currently accounts for around 25% of the world's low carbon electricity production, though in the USA and the European Union, nuclear currently provides 48% and 40% of their respective region's carbon free electricity.[1] As a low carbon reliable and secure source of generation nuclear is now expected to play a major role in future energy supply.

As of the end of June 2023, global nuclear capacity was 391 GWe (from 437 units). An additional 64 GWe of capacity is expected to be provided by a further 64 new units currently under construction. Over the last two years a total of 12 reactors have been connected to the grid in mature nuclear power nations including Belarus, China, Finland, Pakistan, Slovakia, South Korea, UAE and the US. Additionally, construction of new reactors has been started in China, Egypt, India, Russia and Turkey and Iran and many other countries are considering either to expand their existing nuclear programs (Bulgaria Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania and the UK) or to build their first reactors (Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Poland, Saudi Arabia and Uganda). In China and India nuclear capacity growth is expected to increase significantly with over half of the projected new reactors in these two countries alone. [1]

World reactor requirements for uranium were estimated at about 65,650 tonnes in the World Nuclear Association ("WNA") 2023 reference scenario and expected to increase to 83,840 tonnes by 2030 and almost 130,000 tonnes by 2040. The WNA estimate that primary uranium supply is meeting only 74% of 2020s reactor requirements and that this supply demand gap will only widen over the next 20 years.[1]

[1] The Nuclear Fuel Report: Global Scenarios for demand and supply availability 2023-2040 https://world-nuclear.org

In November, 2024, President Biden's administration laid out plans to add 200 GW of nuclear power in the next 25 years through the construction of new reactors, plant restarts and upgrades to existing facilities with a near-term 2035 deployment target of 35 gigawatts of new capacity.

To meet the reference scenario in the WNA 2023 review, intense development of new projects will be needed to avoid potential supply disruptions. Governments are reacting to this and 514 new reactors are planned around the world plus a new generation of Small Modular Reactors ("SMRs") which offer a lower initial capital investment, greater scalability, and siting flexibility for locations unable to accommodate more traditional larger reactors. SMRs also have the potential for enhanced safety and security compared to earlier design.[1] Currently, there are 437 nuclear power plants operating worldwide in 33 countries with a further 64 nuclear reactors under construction.

A further recent development is the entry into the nuclear energy market by major tech companies. Google, Amazon and Meta are advancing agreements to develop SMRs to power their artificial intelligence ("AI") driven data centres. Microsoft plans to take up 100% of the capacity of a revived Three Mile Island nuclear plant to power its AI data centres in the US. These major tech firms, together with 14 major global banks and other financial institutions and 140 nuclear industry companies in 31 countries, including Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, UK and the US, have signed a pledge supporting the goal of at least tripling global nuclear capacity by 2050.

Uranium Prices[2]

Most of the countries that use nuclear-generated electricity do not have sufficient domestic uranium supply to fuel their reactors and secure the majority of their required uranium supply by entering into medium-term and long-term contracts with foreign uranium producers and other suppliers. Remaining supplies are secured through spot purchases of uranium.

The spot price reached a high of US$106.25/lb on January 29, 2024 and by December 31, 2024 had decreased to US$72.63/lb.

The uranium sector experienced volatility through January and February, 2025, largely due to the emergence of the Chinese artificial intelligence (AI) model DeepSeek and the beginning of a second Trump administration.

Despite the spot price volatility, the majority of uranium sales occur under long-term contracts and the long-term contract price moved upwards consistently throughout 2024. TradeTech's Long-Term Uranium Price Indicator was US$82.00 per pound U_3O_8 on December 31, 2024, compared to $72.00 at the beginning of 2024.

Uranium prices have also been impacted by the increased activity by investment firms acquiring physical inventory for storage. Existing market participants such as Yellowcake Plc have continued to acquire physical inventory. As at December 31, 2024, Yellowcake Plc's inventory stood at 21.68 million lbs of U_3O_8. Sprott Physical Uranium Trust has also been active and as of December 31, 2024, it had acquired 66.2 million lbs of U_3O_8 overall.

Norasa Project (Valencia Deposit - ML 149, Namibplaas Deposit – EPL3638)

The Company's most recent NI 43-101 technical report for Norasa, titled "*Forsys Metals Corporation, Norasa Project, Namibia, NI 43-101 Technical Report - 14 May 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate"* was prepared by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd., authored by Guy Freemantle Ph.D. Pr. Sci Nat., FGSSA, MSEG and Aveshan Naidoo MBA, BSc., Pr. Eng., MSAIMM. The report was filed by the Company on SEDAR+ on June 27, 2024.

Property Description and Location

The Norasa Project comprises two mineral deposits on two licenced areas: the Valencia deposit on ML 149 and the Namibplaas deposit on EPL 3638. The licenced areas are situated on two privately held farms, ML 149 on Farm Valencia 122 and EPL 3638 on Farm Namibplaas 93. The Norasa Project also has access to Farm Bloemhof 109 for accessory works and servitudes.

The Valencia Main and Valencia East deposits are located on the farm Valencia 122, which is located approximately 75 km southwest of the town of Usakos in central-west Namibia. The Namibplaas Project is located 7.5 km northeast of the Valencia deposits on Farm Namibplaas 93. The Valencia exploration camp is situated approximately 1 km south of the Valencia Deposit (approximately 22°21' S and 15°14' E).

The Valencia Main and Valencia East deposits occur within ML 149 that covers an area of 735.6 ha and is registered in the name of Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd ("VUL"). ML 149 is fully permitted to allow for the commencement of construction and mining operations. ML 149 was converted from EPL 1496 on June 27, 2008 and is valid for 25 years from date of issue by the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME").

Namibplaas lies within Exclusive Prospecting Licence 3638 (EPL 3638) and covers an area of 1,266.374 ha. The EPL was first granted on November 7, 2006 and has been renewed continuously since that date. EPL 3638 is currently valid to February 1, 2026 and is registered in the name of VUL.

The Valencia and Namibplaas licence areas are located on privately held farmland. As required by law, an agreement must be entered into between a mineral licence holder and the landowner to allow exploration activities. In April 2009, VUL entered into a compensation agreement with the owner of the farm Valencia 122 pursuant to Section 52 of the Minerals Act of 1992, granting Valencia unrestricted use of the land on and around ML 149, covering an area of 3,327 hectares. A similar agreement was reached with the owners of the neighbouring farm Bloemhof to the south (for an area of 594 ha), for the construction of additional infrastructure and for primary access to the Valencia site.

[2] The Company calculates industry average prices from the month-end prices published by UxC and TradeTech.

The above agreements are in place until 2033 and have allowed VUL to fully plan for the necessary infrastructure required to support mining operations. The proposed infrastructure for Accessory Works at Valencia has been approved by the MME and includes *inter alia* the main pit, waste dumps, tailings dump, pipeline, power lines, roads, process plant explosive magazines, etc. The proposed construction camp/ cum operations village has also been approved. Environmental clearance was obtained for all operations relating to exploration and drilling aspects of the Norasa Project.

A detailed EIA and EMP were compiled by Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) in 2007 to 2008, with subsequent environmental audits and some additional revisions made to maintain the validity of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for Valencia. The VUL team has embarked on an Amendment to the EIA for the revised Norasa project development which includes Namibplaas. The most recent renewal of the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) was issued on May 23, 2023 for the envisaged mine development and operations at Valencia and Namibplaas, and also includes the exploration activities on the ML 149 and EPL 3638 licences. The ECC is valid for three years.

Environmental studies completed for Namibplaas include baseline monitoring of groundwater, air quality and noise studies. This work was done as part of the Norasa Project in the form of an amendment to the original Valencia EIA and/or EMP and has been approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. There are no previous environmental liabilities for either the Valencia or Namibplaas properties.

Namibplaas is accessed through the Valencia Licence via an established track that links Farm Valencia 122 to Farm Namibplaas 93. VUL has finalised an agreement with Namibplaas Guestfarm and Tours (Proprietory) Limited for the purchase of Portion-1 of farm Namibplaas No. 93 which once completed will allow prospecting activities to continue at Namibplaas. To take the Namibplaas Project into the development and then construction phases, an EIA and/or EMP needs to be completed and approval received for Accessory Works in addition to completion of the land purchase.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Norasa Project is accessed from the main east-west B2 Highway, a tarred road linking the coastal towns of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund with the capital city of Windhoek in the interior. From the B2 Highway, VUL has constructed a 28 km industrial gravel road to the Norasa site. The turn-off from the highway is located 68 km from Swakopmund, travelling east on the B2 highway from Swakopmund. Windhoek and Walvis Bay have international airports with daily flights to many other African and European destinations. Windhoek and Walvis Bay are also linked by rail. The nearest rail siding is at the town of Arandis, approximately 45 km by road from the Norasa site.

The climate of the Project area and the surrounding region is desert with an annual rainfall of between 14 mm and 150 mm per annum, mostly in late summer. Rainfall of short duration and a high intensity may occur. Vegetation is sparse, with stunted grasses and small trees. The topography is relatively rugged with an average elevation of 725 m above mean sea level, with an approximate 40 m range in elevation around the Valencia and Namibplaas deposits. Temperatures recorded in the area range between 4 °C and 40 °C. The operating season is 12 months of the year.

Water is mainly found only as sub-flow beneath the streambeds of the larger streams, e.g. the Khan River located approximately 4.5 km to the north of the Valencia ML. In some cases, dissolved salts render the water non-potable. During the 1973 to 1977 drilling campaign conducted by Trekkopje Exploration, water was extracted from a fountain in the Khan River, and. potable water was obtained from a drillhole at the Valencia farmhouse, which is situated 4.5 km to the south-east.

Various options for ground water are being evaluated in close proximity to the project to supply water. The Orano Group Namibia (formerly AREVA Resources Namibia) built the first seawater desalination plant in Southern Africa. Located at Wlotzkasbaken, 30 km north of Swakopmund, it was intended to supply all the water that will be consumed at the Trekkopje Mine, located about 40 km from the desalination plant, in the Namib Desert. However, since the completion of the plant, the Trekkopje operation has been put on care and maintenance for an indefinite period. Inaugurated in April 2010, the plant was designed to produce 20 Mm^3 of potable water per year using rotary filters, multi- stage ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, and chemical treatment. The Erongo desalination plant will continue to operate during the Trekkopje Mine's care and maintenance program. Part of the water produced is being sold to the National water distribution company, NamWater, to supply potable water to local industries in the Erongo Region.

The nearest bulk water supply point to Norasa is located 24 km to the west-southwest at the Rössing Mine reservoirs. Although this infrastructure belongs to NamWater, it does provide Rössing with their only local water storage facility and is essentially dedicated to the mine. The pipeline supplying these reservoirs extends 55 km from the main Swakopmund reservoirs, which are the main water distribution point in the central coastal area. VUL has been informed that although the pipeline itself can handle enough water to provide Norasa with its water requirements in addition to its current customers, the pumping system will need to be upgraded.

With respect to power supply, the central coastal area is supplied with electricity through the national grid operated by NamPower, via a ring feed connecting the country's interior region (capital city of Windhoek) and the north of the country. Two main 220 kV transmission lines (recently upgraded since 2011 to meet the growing demand of the coastal area) pass within 10 km to the northwest of the Norasa site. The nearest power off-take point that can supply Norasa is the Khan Substation, located 25 km to the north. A transmission route of nearly 30 km has been laid out by NamPower. Power distribution to the mine is planned to be a 220 kV transmission line which forms part of the regional expansion of the national grid, aimed at strengthening the coastal power supply.

History

The Valencia and Namibplaas uranium deposits were originally identified from an airborne survey in 1973, and the first detailed exploration project was conducted between 1973 and 1983 by Trekkopje Exploration and Mining Company which carried out detailed geophysical surveys and surface mapping. Between 1974 and 1984, Trekkopje Exploration drilled 97 diamond drillholes (DDH) totalling approximately 25,000 m. Drill holes were planned to intersect the mineralisation at a high angle, azimuth and inclination are varied in accordance with the known orientations. The core was predominantly BXM size (core diameter 41.7 mm), with a lesser amount of NXM size core (core diameter 54.5 mm) that was drilled through the first few metres of weathered surface rock.

The following summarises the ownership history of the Norasa Project based on the available information. Any missing periods in the ownership history are not considered to be of material significance to the current ownership status. No information regarding ownership of prospecting licences for the Norasa Project area prior to 1972 was available for review. Prior to the VUL ownership, the project was known as the Valencia Project.

Gold Fields of South Africa Limited ("GFSA") was granted the Prospecting Grant M46/3/499 in October 1972. This grant covered portions of the farms Vergenoeg 92 (19,852 ha), Namibfontein 91 (292 ha), Namibplaas 93 (660 ha), Valencia 122 (2,085 ha) and Trekkopje 120 (5,150 ha). In total, 28,039 ha were included in the Prospecting Grant. The grant was valid for a period of two years, with an option to renew.

In June 1973 GFSA ceded the grant to Trekkopje Exploration and Mining Company (Pty) Ltd ("Trekkopje Exploration"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Mining and Development Ltd. Trekkopje Exploration likely maintained the grant and renewed it every two years for at least 9 years, as the last available information regarding the Prospecting Grant M46/3/499 is a report by Trekkopje Exploration in support of a renewal application dated July 20, 1982 (Bertram, 1982).

The status of the Prospecting Grant for the Valencia Project between July 1982 and October 1988 could not be confirmed, however information on an approval by the Department of Economic Affairs for a renewal application by Trekkopje Exploration, dated October 25, 1988 was obtained (Dept. Econ. Affairs, 1988). This renewal was for Prospecting Grant M46/3/1496 and was for a further period of two years starting from November 29, 1988. Due to the upcoming change in the mining legislation that was promulgated in 1992 and the lack of economic viability of the Valencia Project, the Prospecting Grant was considered too large by the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). It was suggested by the MME that the grant should be reduced in area in order to be accommodated under a "holding grant" or a Mineral Deposit Retention Licence (MDRL). Prior to finalisation of the legislation, the MME suggested a smaller area of 500 ha and included a waiver of any expenditure or work obligation on the condition that: Gold Fields Namibia submitted a project prospectus, and, Gold Fields Namibia actively promoted third party interest in the project, and kept the government informed of any progress in this matter.

The MME approved the licence renewal for a further two years for Prospecting Grant M46/3/1496 from November 29, 1990 and included a waiver of any expenditure or work obligation. It was not indicated whether the renewal was for the reduced area or the original application area. The status of the prospecting grant between November 1990 and November 1994 could not be confirmed. MDRL 1496 was granted to Tsumeb Corporation Limited (TCL) in November 1994 for a period of five years; this was transferred to Ongopolo Mining Limited (Ongopolo) in March 2000 and again in June 2005 to Tsumeb Exploration Company Limited.

MDRL 1496 was converted by Tsumeb Exploration Company Limited to EPL 1496 on 20 February 2007. Tsumeb Exploration Company Limited changed their name to Valencia Uranium Pty Ltd (VUL) in November 2007. EPL 1496 was converted to ML 149 on 27 June 2008.

Airborne uranium anomaly maps, produced by the Namibian Geological Survey in 1997, indicated the presence of two prominent uranium anomalies on farm Namibplaas; one in the Abbabis basement and the other in Damaran metasediments.

GFSA drilled seven diamond drillholes on the property in the late 1970s and early 1980s (drillholes NA24-001 to NA24-007), for a total of 1,665.9 m. The drilling completed by GSFA was the last phase of exploration undertaken at Namibplaas until VUL commenced drilling in 2008. No historic Mineral Resource estimates of the Namibplaas deposit were undertaken prior to 2008.

Exploration data derived from the Trekkopje Exploration era, up to and including 1984, have not been verified by the Qualified Person for the Mineral Resource ("QP") and therefore were not utilised in the Company's current Mineral Resource Estimate.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Norasa Project is located in the Central Zone of the Damara Orogen which is a Pan African- aged result of a "Wilson Cycle" collision between the Kalahari Craton in the south and the Congo Craton in the north. It comprises a coastal branch along Namibia's north coast into Angola, The Kaoko Belt, and an inland branch (the Damara Belt) stretching from the Namibian coast north- eastwards through to Zambia. The oblique collision closed an ancient seaway, the Damara Ocean, forcing together a varied collection of depositional environments. The sequence of tectonic and deformational periods which, followed by erosion, produced the strongly zoned remnants of a continent-continent mountain chain root that we see today.

Regional Geology

The Inland Branch of the Damara Orogen has been divided from north to south along NE-SW trending tectono-stratigraphic lineaments. These boundaries divide the Orogen into SW-NE trending zones. Metamorphic gradients vary between these zones and increase to granulite facies in the Central Zone, toward the more deeply eroded coastal region in the west.

The main Zones are as follows: A Northern Platform (containing the foreland basin of the Orogen), The Northern Zone (NZ), Central Zone (CZ), Okahandja Lineament Zone (OLZ), Southern Zone (SZ), Southern Marginal Zone (SMZ), Southern Foreland (SF).

Primary uranium mineralisation of significance is limited to the Central Southern Zone (CSZ) which hosts all of Namibia's economically prospective primary uranium occurrences known today.

Large volumes of U-bearing leucogranite intrude a limited stratigraphic-range, occasionally cross- cutting into basement but mainly into stratigraphic units directly above and below the Nosib- Swakop Group contact. It is at this stratigraphic level where the largest uranium deposits in Namibia are found; the Husab Mine, the Rössing Mine, the Valencia Project and the Etango deposit at Goanikontes, to name the most significant ones.

Structural Setting

The Central Zone is marked by Dome-and-Basin structures and is separated from the Southern Zone by the Okahandja lineament. The Omaruru lineament in turn separates the Central Zone from the Transition Zone in the north. The extensive granite emplacement associated with the domes in the Central Zone is not seen north of the Omaruru lineament.

Several phases of deformation are recognised in the Central Zone and are indicated by fold interference patterns such as that of the Rössing Mountain structure (Smith 1965). The main structural grain is now north-east and is due to an intense (F3) deformation. This was preceded by one or possibly two periods of folding. The early phases of folding produced overturned and recumbent structures and were accompanied by thrusting and shearing. The trend of early fold axial planes was roughly north-westerly. The later northeasterly F3 folds are upright but become overturned to the south-east as the Okahandja lineament is approached.

The basement (Abbabis Complex) has been deformed by ductile shearing in lower metamorphic grade areas and has taken part in the folding in higher grade zones. A number of later, less intense fold phases occurred after F_3 and produced folds oriented between north-east and north-west.

Of particular significance to the emplacement of the uraniferous granites is a post F3 phase, F_4 folding phase oriented north-north-east which manifests itself in a prominent north- northeasterly-trending magnetic lineament which is termed the Welwitschia lineament. To the east of the Welwitschia lineament, the trend of fold axial planes of structures within the belt is mostly north-east. To the west, however, these structural directions are both north-east and north-north-east, with the latter direction prevailing as the coast is approached.

This north-north-easterly direction is considered to have an important bearing on the emplacement of the uraniferous alaskitic granites since firstly, the currently known occurrences are all located within the vicinity of the Welwitschia lineament and, secondly, the major fold axes of the domes and structures with which these occurrences are associated are parallel to this lineament rather than to the general north-easterly trend of the Central Zone.

Economically important uranium mineralisation occurs in the late- to post-tectonic granitic rocks referred to as either pegmatite; potash granite; alaskite; and Metamorphic Pegmatitic Granite in literature. The current, more commonly used terms are now alkaline leuko-granites or more commonly alaskite. These granites are found only in the Central Zone and are confined to the areas of highest metamorphic grade. They are situated along the Abbabis Swell and are often associated with the older Red Granite Suite. They also occur preferentially in and around D_3 anticlinal and dome structures and intrude portions of the Proterozoic Basement, the Nosib Group and lower Swakop Group, concentrating mainly below the prominent marbles of the Karibib Formation.

Authors Kinnaird and Nex (2007) defined six different types of these alaskites. They distinguish between three pre-tectonic (A, B and C type) and three syn- to post-tectonic variations (D, E and F type), of which only the latter three are enriched in uranium.

Property Geology

The Valencia and Namibplaas deposits are situated in the same regional structural setting; the so- called Khan Syncline which is underlain by Karibib marbles located just west of the Khan River and east of Valencia and west of the Khanberge. The structure is stretching over 50km from beyond the Rössing Mine in the southwest up to close to Usakos in the far northeast. The general trend is NE- SW and stretching parallel to the Khan River. The synclinorium is up to 9 km wide.

The Valencia and Namibplaas deposits lie adjacent to the tightly folded Abbabis inlier (old “Joly zone” or Valencia North on Valencia, and Area A on Namibplaas). In both areas, the Damaran sequence is the most complete stratigraphic column and comprises substantially attenuated Etusis Khan, Rossing, Chuos, Karibib and Kuiseb Formations.

Valencia

The Valencia deposit (or Valencia Main) is approximately 4 km southeast of the Khan River Valley and approximately 23 km northeast of the Rössing Mine. Uranium mineralisation is hosted in leucogranites that have invaded the local Damara succession in stockwork-like fashion along NNE/SSW structural weakness zones, preferential utilising the fold plane of a characteristic Z shape fold.

The syncline is a regional scale fold with a core of refolded Kuiseb schists. The fold hinge trending NE-SW. The synform is refolded south of the Rössing deposit where the hinge trend changes to roughly N-S. The eastern limb of the syncline at Valencia is attenuated and a secondary fold provided the weakness pathway for the mineralised intrusives in a saddle-reef style.

Valencia East deposit is an addition to the Valencia deposit which forms geologically an isolated alaskite sheet which is part of the main Valencia mineralisation event. It is less than 1 km away from the main deposit NE, along strike and references to Valencia are inclusive of the satellite deposit unless otherwise noted.

In the area, two types of alaskite (C and D type) are intruding in sheet-like bodies into a sequence of NE striking, steeply SE dipping Khan, Rössing and Chuos Formation rocks. The main intrusion follows the general strike and crosscuts in places to the contact of Rössing Formation lower marble. In places a NNE/SSW linear is indicative of late stage to post-tectonic emplacement indicated in steep SSW trending lineaments.

The marble itself is clearly attenuated along NE-SW with indication of dextral rotation into NNE/SSW isolated marble boudins. Earlier interpretations considered the Valencia East alaskite to be a plain C-type; this was corrected, and drilling confirmed the D-type components. The preferential intrusion path is along structural weakness zones which is similar to the main deposit.

The marble itself is clearly attenuated along the NE-SW strike direction, with indications of dextral rotation into NNE/SSW isolated marble package boudins. Earlier interpretations considered the Valencia East alaskite to be a plain C-type; this was corrected, and drilling confirmed the D-type components. The preferential intrusion path is along structural weakness zones which similar to the main deposit are indicated in steep SSW trending lineaments.

Uranium mineralisation at the Valencia Project has been identified over an area of 1,100 m north- south by 500 m east-west. Towards the northeast, a separate mineralisation pulse is identified stretching over an area of 600 m northeast-southwest by 500 m northwest-southeast (Valencia East) The mineralisation generally dips at approximately 35° to 40° to the south and has been identified by DDH drilling to a depth of 380 m below surface.

A significant number of drillholes end in mineralised alaskite, supporting the assumption of mineralisation continuing at depth beyond the current drillhole cover. The uranium mineralisation is hosted by alaskites that comprise massive stock-like bodies, dykes of varying thickness, and veins and veinlets. No primary uranium is found in the surrounding country rocks. The Valencia granites vary from white to pink in colour; they are medium- to coarse-grained, and homogeneous to inhomogeneous in texture. Mymerkites, perthites and sericitisation of K-feldspar are common. The leucogranites typically contain a high percentage of alkali feldspar and a very low percentage of biotite, indicating that a relationship between uranium occurrence and biotite content, as well as apatite, seems to exist.

Accessory minerals present include magnetite, garnet, zircon, monazite, apatite and biotite. The uranium is generally associated with medium-grained homogeneous textured leucogranites that have a high content of smoky quartz.

The uranium mineralisation is present as uraninite (UO_2) and the secondary uranium minerals as uranophane ($Ca(UO_2)2SiO_2.7H_2O$) and uranothallite ($Ca_2U(CO_3)_4.10H_2O$).

The uraninite is usually fresh with only sporadic, very minor alteration rims. The secondary uranium minerals occur as yellow coatings on exfoliation planes and joints. They form specks and tiny flakes on feldspar, quartz, biotite and apatite.

The uranium mineralisation predominantly occurs in the finer-grained alaskite and to a lesser extent in the coarse-grained pegmatitic phases.

Namibplaas

Airborne uranium anomaly maps, produced by the Namibian Geological Survey in 1997 pointed out the presence of two prominent uranium anomalies on farm Namibplaas; one in Abbabis basemen and the other in Damaran metasediments.

Ground scintillometer surveys confirmed these two anomalie but also confirmed significant differences in U/Th ratios between the two. A detailed ground spectrometer survey revealed high Thorium ratios for Area A which led to the exploration activities having moved to Area B. Exploration and then resource drilling focussed on the Area B target, which was mapped in detail by Shilongo and Laine (2011). The current geological model is informed by the historic drilling undertaken up to 2011 at Namibplaas, as well as the surface mapping produced by VUL geologists. Uranium mineralisation occurs where the alaskite sheets have intruded within or near to the Rössing Formation rocks.

At Namibplaas, mineralisation is confined to syn- to post-tectonic leucogranites which are similar in texture and mineralogy to the ones at the Valencia deposit.

In addition to the usual D-type mineralised alaskite, Namibplaas has mineralised magnetite rich C- type alaskites. This type is confined to the northern portion of the deposit and locally unique.

Uranium mineralisation remains similar to Valencia and occurs as uraninite (UO_2) mineralisation and the secondary uranium minerals, uranophane ($Ca(UO_2)2SiO_2.7H_2O$) and uranothallite ($Ca_2U(CO_3)_4.10H_2O$. Minor betafite $(U,Ca)(Ti,Ta,Nb)_3O_9$ has also been observed.

Deposit types

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) currently places uranium deposits into fifteen sub-types and recognises at least nineteen historical classification schemes. The variety of classifications are simplified into three environment classes: Surficial; Basinal; and Orogenic, by Kreuzer *et al*. (2010). The Valenica deposit and its peers at Rössing, Husab, Etango, and the deposits at the Ida Dome are classified by the current IAEA system as being Intrusive (Type 1) deposits and are formed within an orogenic setting. The Valencia deposit, and its peers, are composed of variably uraniferous alaskite intrusives that form massive stock-like bodies, dykes of varying thickness, sill-like bodies and veins. The intrusive rocks can be either conformable with or transgressive to the prevailing Damaran fabric in the metasedimentary host rocks. Included in this type are those deposits associated with intrusive rocks including alaskites, granites, pegmatites and monzonites. Globally, major deposits include the Bancroft District (Canada);Tasermiut Area (Greenland); Poços de Caldas (Brazil); and Palabora (South Africa).

The Valencia and Namibplaas uranium deposits fall into the same category of alaskite-hosted (primary) deposits as the nearby Rössing (type locality) and Husab deposits, both of which are exploited by conventional open pit mining. These alaskite deposits are classified as 'Intrusive Type' by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Primary uranium deposits formed by granitic magmas can be classified based on a petrologic process of ore formation and/or their tectonic occurrence.

The processes of ore formation can be subdivided as follows: i) syngenetic, orthomagmatic disseminations, ii) high-temperature, late-magmatic deposits, iii) contact metasomatic deposits, including occurrences of garnetiferous skarns around pegmatite-alaskite bodies; high-temperature vein deposits, commonly associated with quartz- fluorite veins; and auto-metasomatic deposits, including many of the disseminated and local concentrations in albite-riebeckite granites; and iv) local pegmatites formed by in situ melting of country rocks.

The Norasa deposits of Valencia and Namibplaas all fall into category 2 of the list above, i.e., high- temperature, late magmatic or "intrusive type" uranium mineralisation.

The sub-types at Valencia and Namibplaas resemble pegmatite stage deposits, such as the pegmatite-alaskite deposits of nearby Rössing and Husab, or similar to the Crocker Well Uranium deposit in South Australia. Included in this type are those deposits associated with intrusive rocks including alaskite, granite, pegmatite and monzonites. All of these uranium deposits are associated with alkaline leucogranites that comprise massive stock-like bodies, dykes of varying thickness, sill-like bodies or veins and veinlets, which can be either comformable with or transgressive to their host rocks.

The Valencia and Namibplaas deposits form part of these leucogranite-hosted uranium deposits. Nex *et al*. (2001) developed a detailed classification scheme and recognised the importance of the orogenic timing of the emplacement. Nex *et al*. (2001) subdivided the alaskites into six granite types based on appearance, structural setting, mineralogy, and petrology referred to as A, B, C, D, E and F type. Types A, B and C intruded pre-F3, and the D, E and F types are syn- to post-F3 with the D type being the most importance for uranium enrichment.

Mineralization

Primary uranium mineralisation of economic significance is limited to this southern Central Zone. Large volumes of uranium-bearing leucogranite intrude a limited stratigraphic range, occasionally cross- cutting into basement rocks but mainly cross-cutting into stratigraphic units directly above and below the Nosib Group and Swakop Group unconformity.

The uranium mineralisation at Valencia is hosted only by alaskites, and occasionally in a narrow halo within the immediate country rock contacts. The alaskites, which comprise massive stock-like bodies, dykes and sills of varying thickness, and narrow veins, are either conformable with or transgressive to the metamorphic fabric in the metasedimentary host rocks.

Uranium mineralisation at Valencia has been identified over an area of 1,100 m north-south by 500 m east-west. The mineralisation dips at approximately 35° to the south and has been identified by diamond (DDH) drilling to a depth of 499 m below surface (drillhole VA26-152).

Approximately 6 km to the northeast, the Namibplaas deposit extends approximately 2,500 m along a NE-SW trend and is exposed on surface with a width of approximately 400 m.

The mineral uraninite is the dominant uranium mineral throughout the deposits. Uraninite forms small subhedral to euhedral crystals ranging in size from a few microns to 500 µm, although the crystals commonly average 30-50 µm in size. Uraninite is generally black and resinous in lustre. It occurs typically between microcline or plagioclase, or at crystal boundaries between feldspar, quartz, and biotite. Very fine-grained uraninite (<10 µm) is also observed between the sheets of biotite books. It is often surrounded by alteration zones and radial cracks emanating from damage to the host mineral due to the expansion of the metamict uranium mineral. According to Jacob *et al*. (1983), uraninite at Rössing displays a preferential association with biotite and zircon; the latter appearing as inclusions within uraninite grains or as clusters of grains attached to them. Freemantle (2015) observed much of the same mineralisation characteristics at Valencia, and among other alaskite deposits in the region. Many uraninite crystals are altered in their core to thorite and jarosite.

Uranium phosphate minerals are not observed at Valencia or Namibplaas.

Exploration History and Drilling

The Valencia uranium deposit was originally identified from an airborne survey in 1973. The first detailed exploration project was conducted between 1973 and 1983 by Trekkopje Exploration and Mining Company. Trekkopje Exploration and Mining Company carried out detailed geophysical surveys, surface mapping and drilled 97 diamond drilling holes (DDH) totalling approximately 25,000 m in this period.

Previous Valencia Project Exploration

VUL commenced activities in the area in 2005 and started drilling in 2006, adding an initial 44 diamond drillholes for over 12,832 m of drilling to the 97 historical (drilled prior to VUL ownership) diamond drillholes totalling 24,790 m of drilling. Until 2009, a further 148 reverse circulation percussion (RC) drillholes were added which were drilled along a tight grid measuring 20 m by 20 m and drilled to an average depth of 300 m across the anomaly.

Re-logging and probing of historical drillholes

VUL ran confirmatory program was conducted to validate the accuracy of the historical 97 holes. This involved a re-survey all historical drillhole collars and re-logging of drill holes for which no drill hole logs were available. The historic holes were re-probed where possible. These holes were not used in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Spectrometer and scintillometer survey

A handheld ground radiometric survey was completed in February 2006 by Forsys geologists. A Pico-Envirotech Spectrometer Model GIS s15 instrument was used to measure gamma ray readings for total counts, uranium, thorium and potassium. Readings were taken at intervals of approximately 1.5m on northwest to southeast oriented lines spaced at 50m apart.

A second handheld ground radiometric survey was completed in December 2007 to January 2008. Readings were taken at intervals of approximately 5m on northwest to southeast oriented lines spaced at 10m apart. The anomalous areas of radioactivity coincide with the outcrops of alaskite and provided targets for drill testing.

Previous Namibplaas Exploration

Ground scintillometer surveys conducted by VUL from 2009 confirmed the two anomalies and confirmed significant differences in U/Th ratios between the two. A detailed ground spectrometer survey revealed high Thorium ratios for Area A which led to exploration activities focusing on Area A.

Exploration at the Valencia Uranium Project

Current exploration aims to expand and upgrade the Valencia Mineral Resources; and in June 2023 the company Strydom Land Surveyors from Windhoek conducted an air borne lidar and ortho imagery survey. The new data are utilised in the current Mineral Resource estimate and geological model.

Surface geological mapping between 2023 and 2024 by Hartmann Geoservices, focussed on structural mapping, aimed at guiding the location and orientation of exploration drilling and identification of any major structures which could affect the stability of future pit slopes. The mapping was conducted with hand-held GPS, structural compass and scintillometer.

Six areas of mineralisation potential were delineated from ground scintillometer surveys, aerial photo interpretation, geological mapping, and a review of historic drilling data.

Drilling

Recent drilling constitutes VUL drilling undertaken from 2023 onwards. Previous drilling refers to drilling undertaken by VUL between 2005 and 2013.

Previous Valencia Project Drilling

VUL commenced activities in the area in 2005 and started drilling in 2006 adding an initial 44 diamond drillholes totalling 12,832 m to the 97 historical diamond drillholes totalling 24,790 m. Until 2009. a further 148 reverse circulation percussion (RC) drillholes were added which were drilled on a tight grid measuring 20 m by 20 m, to an average depth of 300 m across the anomaly. Drilling was carried out by R.A. Longstaff Namibia (Pty), Major Drilling, Erongo Drilling, Van Rhyn, Roburgh, and Hard Rock Drilling, with logging and sampling conducted by Valencia staff.

A further 44 DDH totalling 12,832 m were drilled by VUL from 2008 to 2009. 148 RC drillholes totalling 11,101 m, covering an area of 300 m by 200 m and drilled to a depth of 105 m below surface were completed to support increased confidence in the Mineral Resource. Percussion drilling (PD) was the main type of exploration drilling undertaken after DDH and RC drilling provided for the geological guidance and

establishment of the correlation coefficient from gamma probing to equivalent uranium conversion. A total of 410 percussion drillholes were drilled up until 2011.

Previous Valencia East Drilling

During 2012 and 2013, exploration efforts moved to a small area close to the main Valencia anomaly which had not been included in previous property evaluations; this project area is referred to as Valencia East (formerly Valencia Satellite) and is characterised by a higher-grade surface signature, measuring 500 m by 400 m on surface.

During 2012 and 2013, exploration efforts moved to a small area close to the main Valencia anomaly which had not been included in previous property evaluations; this project area is referred to as Valencia East (formerly Valencia Satellite) and is characterised by a higher-grade surface signature, measuring 500 m by 400 m on surface. VUL drill tested the area to test mineralisation at depth. Fifty-two percussion holes were drilled to shallow depths and the program succeeded in confirming higher grade mineralisation at depth, close to the Valencia main anomaly.

Previous Namibplaas Percussion and Diamond Drilling

VUL drilled a total of 288 percussion holes totalling 63,093.7 m. The PD drillholes were not physically sampled but were subject to downhole probing using two radiometric counters calibrated against assayed DDH drillholes. 19 DDH holes were drilled (NA24-008 to 026) commencing in July 2010, with a total of 4,667 m drilled by the end of 2020, and a further 14 DDH holes (NA24-027 to 040) were drilled in 2011, totalling 3,561 m. The resulting total DDH dataset, including the historical GFSA drillholes covers 9,894 m of drilling, with the results used for correlation and estimation work.

Previous Grade Information for the Norasa Project

Previous grade information at the Norasa Project was derived from geophysical logging at 0.1 m intervals with the gamma readings empirically converted into a U3O8 grade. The probing protocol and procedures applied are consistent with applications employed during previous probing projects at both Valencia and Namibplaas. The geophysical probe data is collected at 0.1 m intervals downhole and converted into grade thickness using a correlation coefficient which former Chief Geologist Dr. Roger Laine developed in 2008.

Calibration of the probe was undertaken on a daily basis using a fixed source and on a weekly basis, running the probe down a reference drillhole that had been fully sampled down the hole. Allowance was also made for the presence of radon, and holes were re-probed until the results were consistent. Uranium assays of drill core and RC chips were undertaken using the XRF analytical method; sampling, QAQC and laboratory results have been reviewed at various times in the project's history and are described for Valencia in reports authored by Snowden (2007) and Peters and Kullman (2009) and for Namibplaas by Optiro (2011).

Valencia 2023 and 2024 Drilling

Following on from a previous Mineral Resource estimate released in 2015, drilling at Valencia proceeded in two phases. In 2023, drilling included seven geotechnical holes, two infill holes and five large diameter holes for metallurgical test work. During 2024, drilling focussed on resource extension drilling, additional sampling for metallurgical test work and drilling the location for a planned box cut for bulk sampling purposes. Drilling took place on ML149 at the Valencia deposit, and in target areas in the vicinity of the deposit. Stewardship Drilling undertook all the drilling activities. Seven geotechnical holes, two infill drillholes and five large diameter drillholes for metallurgical test work were drilled in 2023 (Table 1). The results of these drillholes (Table 2) are included in the revised Mineral Resource estimate of 2024. Positions of the 2023 drill collars are shown in Figure 2 relative to the May 2024 40 ppm U3O8 cut-off pit shell.

Table 1
2023 drill project; completed drillholes

BHID	Easting	Northing	EOH	RC	CORE	Purpose
VA23GT001	523614	7528507	222		222	Geotechnical
VA23GT002	523530	7528886	203.8	102	100	Geotechnical
VA23GT003	523847	7529311	102	102		Geotechnical
VA23GT003a	523845	7529309	227.28		225	Geotechnical
VA23GT004	524440	7529153	152.26	50.26	102	Geotechnical
VA23GT005	524190	7528749	275.47	102	173	Geotechnical
VA23GT006	523921	7528342	225.14	100	125	Geotechnical
VA23GT007	524266	7529309	275.35	102	168	Geotechnical
VA23RE001	524320	7528900	419.72	102	318	Resource infill
VA23RE002	524153	7529118	296.21	102	153	Resource infill
VA23PQ01	523762	7528744	60		59.95	Metallurgical

Table 1
2023 drill project; completed drillholes

BHID	Easting	Northing	EOH	RC	CORE	Purpose
VA23PQ02	523714	7529040	23.7		23.7	Metallurgical
VA23PQ03	523867	7529018	60.27		60.27	Metallurgical
VA23PQ04	523746	7529037	59		59	Metallurgical
VA23PQ05	523722	7528668	80		80	Metallurgical

Table 2
2023 drill project; highlights reported from completed drillholes

Target	BHID	From (m)	To	Width	U_3O_8	Purpose
Valencia Main	VA23GT-002	105.3	149	43.7	152	Geotechnical
Valencia Main	VA23GT-004	1	103.2	102.2	164	Geotechnical
Valencia Main	VA23GT-005	244.77	272	27.23	184	Geotechnical
Valencia Main	VA23PQ-004	30	37.5	7.5	229	Metallurgy
Valencia Main	VA23PQ-005	3.96	81.3	77.37	439	Metallurgy
Valencia Main	VA23RC-001	128.73	178	49.27	201	Resource infill
	and	190	237	47	253	Resource infill
	and	302.75	414	111.25	134	Resource infill
Valencia Main	VA23RC-002	95	124.1	29.1	271	Resource infill
	and	129.7	152	20	162	Resource infill

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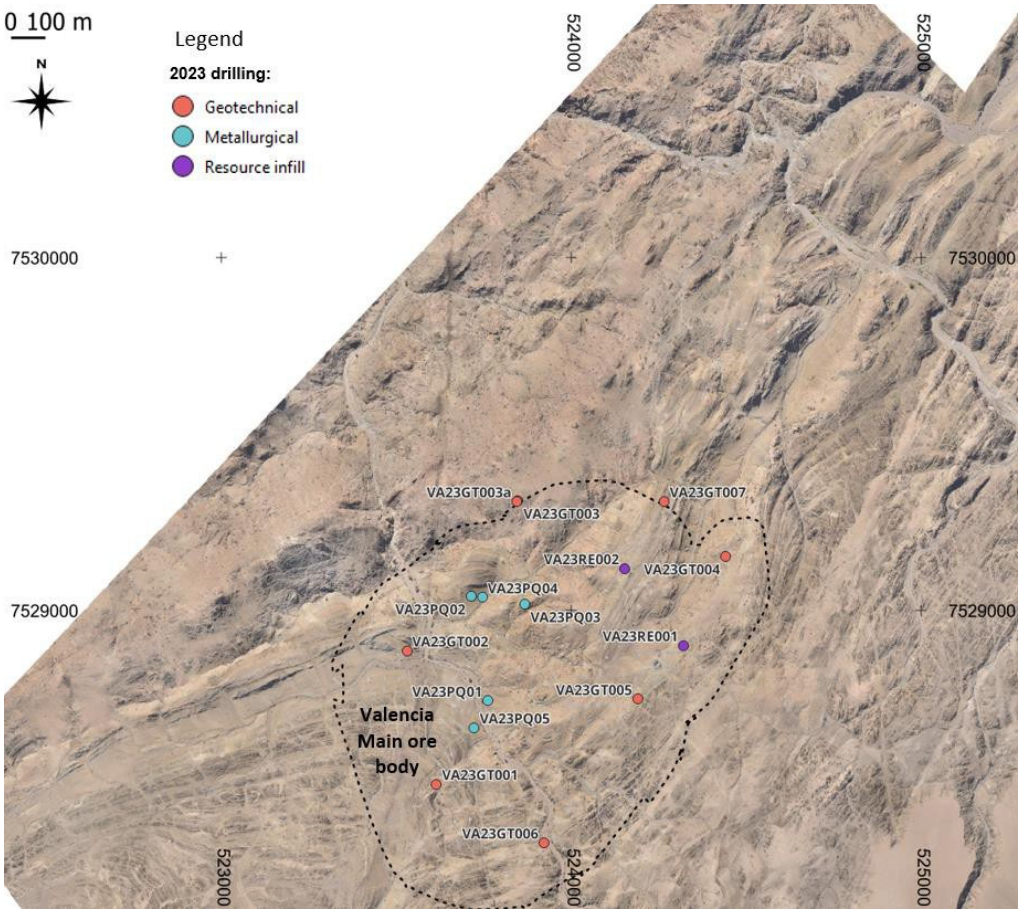
Figure 2 - Overview map of the 2023 drill program, Valencia Project



The Company announced on March 26, 2024, that it had commenced a further drilling program at Valencia to investigate four zones of potential uranium mineralization situated outside of the existing resource block model. The drilling program targeted a favourable horizon at the Jolie Zone (~1km north of the proposed Valencia pit), the Valencia West Extension, Valencia North and the Bundu Zone in order to assess mineralization at depths of up to 380m. The drilling is required to define the potential mine's surface infrastructure development and also explore for resource upside potential.

Following the filing of the MRE on June 27, 2024, on August 14, 2024 the Company announced further interim drilling results from its 2024 Resource Extension and Exploration drilling program at Valencia (ML 149). Positive results included an intersection at Valencia South which returned 210 ppm U_3O_8 over a 253 m interval, including 16m at 655 ppm U_3O_8 (VA24-022), indicating potential to further increase the resources and grades around the Valencia deposit. Highlights include:

- At Valencia South, in addition to drillhole VA24-022, resource drilling intersected 213 ppm U_3O_8 over 53 m from 179 m depth to the end of the pre-collar at 232m (VA24-023). Drillhole VA24-022 also intersected 363 ppm eU_3O_8 over 43 m from 366 m to 409 m.
- At Valencia East, the best intersection was drillhole VA24-043 of 313 ppm U_3O_8 over 20 m.
- Exploration drilling at Valencia West intersected 222 ppm eU_3O_8 over 34 m from 76 m to 110 m depth in drillhole VA24-052.
- Exploration drillhole VA24-019 intersected 185 ppm U_3O_8 over 41 m from 1 m to 42 m depth at the Jolie Zone.
- At the Bundu Zone, the best intersection was in drillhole VA24-056 of 198 ppm eU3O8 over 28 m from 1 m to 29 m depth.

On February 26, 2025 the Company announced further drilling results from its Resource Extension and Exploration drilling program at Valencia. Assay results are denoted in U_3O_8, while grades calculated from downhole gamma are represented by eU_3O_8. Highlights include:

- An intercept of 308 ppm eU_3O_8 over 23m from 18m to 41m depth in drillhole VA24-061 at the Jolie Zone.
- At Valencia West, all 37 drillholes intersected uranium mineralisation. The best results include an intercept of 240 ppm eU_3O_8 over 58m from 157m to 215m depth in drillhole VA24-083A.
- Infill drilling at the Valencia main deposit intersected 481 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 63m interval in drillhole VA24-127 and 306 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 91m interval in drillhole VA24-175.

A total of 20,597 m of drilling has been completed in 211 boreholes since the drilling program commenced in February 2024. To date, assays from 70 drillholes have been received and 19,092 down-hole metres have been surveyed with a gamma ray spectrometer ("downhole gamma").

Twelve drillholes at the Jolie Zone target completed in 2024 identified two zones of sub-parallel mineralised alaskite intrusions (Zones 1 and 2), which are approximately 50m apart. These zones strike NE-SW and are both open-ended to the SW along strike and at depth, whereas Zone 2 is also open-ended to the NE. Results from Jolie include 308 ppm eU_3O_8 over 23 m from 18 m to 41 m depth (Zone 1 in drillhole VA24-061) and 166 ppm eU_3O_8 over 74 m from 57 m to 131 m depth (Zone 2 in drillhole VA24-099). The SW and depth extensions of mineralisation are currently being tested by a further six drillholes, aiming to increase the known strike extent to 300 m.

Exploration drilling at Valencia West has defined additional mineralised ground to the west of the Valencia main orebody. All of the 37 drillholes completed in the area during 2024 intersected uranium mineralization. Results include 240 ppm eU_3O_8 over 58 m from 157 m to 215 m depth in drillhole VA24-083A. Recent drillholes have linked Valencia West to the Valencia Main resource, including drillhole VA24-189 with 200 ppm eU_3O_8 over 22 m from 89 m to 111 m depth. Further drilling is in progress to establish intersections and grade for detailed resource modelling at Valencia West.

Infill drilling is aimed at converting an existing 22 Mt Indicated Resource into Measured category. Intersections include 481 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 63m interval in drillhole VA24-127 and 306 ppm eU_3O_8 over a 91 m interval in drillhole VA24-175.

Sampling and Analysis

Reports detailing sampling, preparation, analyses, and security for the bulk of samples on the Norasa project are filed on the SEDAR+ website. These include reports authored by Snowden (2007); Snowden (2009); Optiro (2011); Forsys Metals (2014); and AMEC Foster Wheeler (2015).

In 2023 samples from eight drillholes within the Valencia Mineral Resource were physically sampled for uranium assay by XRF and probed for equivalent uranium assays.

Previous Norasa Project Sampling and Assays and QAQC Assessments (2005-2015)

All previous diamond drill half core and RC samples collected by VUL were assayed at the Setpoint Technology (Setpoint) laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa. Setpoint was accredited with the South African Accreditation System (SANAS), accreditation number T0223 and was an ISO17025 accredited laboratory.

Setpoint crushed and pulverised the samples for analysis of U_3O_8 using the XRF pressed pellet method.

The Setpoint portocols for the AQAC were as follows:

- CRMs inserted at a frequency of at least one per 20 samples.
- Blanks inserted at a frequency of at least one per 50 samples.
- Duplicates taken at a frequency of at least one per 20 samples.

The Setpoint laboratory included appropriate quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedures during the analysis of the VUL samples by including its own certified reference standards (CRM), blanks and duplicates.

VUL percussion holes were not physically sampled. Datasets were derived from two downhole probes that were calibrated against the XRF sample assays.

Snowden reviewed the assay results from Setpoint for the Valencia deposits in 2007 and in 2009 for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation and considered the QAQC results to be of a high standard of precision, unbiased and accurate.

Optiro reviewed the assay results from Setpoint for the Namibplaas deposit in 2011 and considered that the results of the QAQC indicate a high level of precision with no bias, no significant contamination and a high degree of accuracy (from Snowden 2009 and Optiro 2011).

Previous Downhole Probing at Norasa

Calibration of the downhole probe was undertaken on a daily basis by the contractor using a fixed source and on a weekly basis, running the probe down a reference drillhole that had been fully sampled and assayed down the hole. Allowance was made for the presence of radon accumulation, and holes were re-probed until the successive probe run results were repeatable. The geophysical probe data was collected at 0.1 m intervals and composited to 1 m intervals to match the sample intervals of the XRF assays.

2023 Sampling

Sampling of the drillholes completed in 2023 was undertaken on site using the available equipment at the Valencia Camp. The sampling procedure utilized by the QP and the Geologist on site, Mr. Nyasha Mungomeza, was as follows:

- Diamond drillholes for resource drilling purposes were drilled with an RC pre-collar where possible to reduce time and costs incurred by boring with a diamond drill. The pre-collar stops when granitic material is expected, from the available geological model data. Samples are marked on a metre basis continuously through the mineralised intersections. The start and end of sample runs in a hole are guided a handheld scintillometer.
- Internal waste intervals vary between mineralised intercepts, narrow waste intervals (nominally <1 m) were counted in the sample run. Broad waste intervals, approximating to an anticipated 5 m to 7 m bench height, were excluded from sampling runs. Sampling optimisation is intended to reduce wasteful laboratory assays.

VUL intend to collect downhole gamma probe equivalent assays in current and future drill programs; the probe data can then inform accurate and effective sample run intervals.

2023 Probing Method

The current probing method is undertaken in the same manner downhole as was previously done at Valencia and Namibplaas.

Calibration of the probe is undertaken on a daily basis by the contractor using a fixed source and on a weekly basis, running the probe down a reference drillhole that had been fully sampled and assayed down the hole. Allowance is also made for the presence of radon accumulation,

and holes are re-probed until the results are consistent. The geophysical probe data is collected at 0.1 m intervals and composited to 1 m intervals to match the sample intervals of the XRF assays.

Gamma Probe Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The probing protocol and procedures applied are consistent with those undertaken during previous probing projects at Valencia and Namibplaas. Previous and current downhole probing activities are undertaken by Terratec Geophysical Services Namibia. Terratec make use of reference holes and calibration pads on site at the Valencia Project.

2023 Assay Laboratory

Samples were taken from the diamond drill cores and RC chips for geochemical assay guided by the routine downhole radiometric probe results and sent to Trace Elements Analysis Laboratories (Pty) Ltd ("TEA Labs") at Swakopmund for sample preparation and analyses by XRF. For internal quality control purposes, TEA Labs has weekly round robins with independent laboratories at Rosh Pinah, Swakop Uranium and Langer Heinrich mines.

The TEA laboratory facility in Swakopmund was visited by the QP on September 2, 2023.

2023 QAQC Assessment

The CRM insert performance is adequate for BL-1, BL-4, and RL-1 with RL-1 bias high in the ~2,000 ppm U range relative to the bias low in BL-1 and BL-4 (220 ppm U and ~1 730 ppm U, respectively). CRM DL-1a has three of four results within or close to +3 SD of the expected mean (116 ppm) and indicative of a bias high in this range. CRM BL-2a and BL-4a are interpreted as incorrectly labelled or as having incorrectly assigned mean values. The six results for BL-2a and BL-4a are well below the expected mean, but reasonably consistent; BL-2a results have a range of 292 ppm about a mean of 3,198 ppm, and a standard deviation of 90.5 ppm. The three results for BL-4a have an average of 1,168 ppm and a range of just 45 ppm.

There are 64,543 assays >40 ppm U_3O_8 in the Valencia Resource Estimate (kriging) and 749 samples represented by the 28 CRM inserts of the 2023-2024 drill program. The nine CRMs in the BL-2a and BL-4a results population account for approximately 241 samples or 0.37% of the assays >40 ppm U_3O_8.

It was recommended that future sampling efforts exclude the BL-2a and BL-4a CRM material from the QAQC insert list and replace with alternative references that are matrix matched and at appropriate grades for the deposits at Valencia and Namibplaas.

Certified references that were on hand at the Valencia camp were surplus stock from previous projects (pre-2015). These CRMs represent a broader range of grades (116 ppm U to 4,260 ppm U mean values) than what is expected at Norasa (all assays are <1,500 ppm). In addition, these CRMs are all derived from Canadian uranium deposits and are approximate matrix matches being derived from granite related vein-type deposits. The 'DL-1' and 'RL-1' CRMs however are derived from palaeoplacer and unconformity type deposits, respectively, and both of these CRMs are out of the expected range for the Norasa Project deposits.

The logging and sampling process was observed and was conducted satisfactorily in the conditions at hand. QAQC inserts were done on site for the certified reference material CRMs and blanks, while coarse and pulp duplicate sample intervals were prescribed to the lab, except where ¼ core was submitted as a field duplicate.

CRM inserts are adequate, but three of the six in use are out of the range of the expected grades at Norasa, and two of the CRMs are not matrix matched, being derived from a palaeoplacer and from an Athabasca unconformity type deposit.

The QAQC insert ratio and procedure were adequate for the purposes of the program in 2023.

It is the QP's opinion that the QAQC measures and results demonstrate that the data for the 2023 drilling project are suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation. Having reviewed the previous Technical Reports and associated data the QP is confident that the previous data (2005-2013) are suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.

Diamond Drill Core Sampling

Diamond drill core sampling starts at the first alaskite contact and runs on a metre-length basis within single lithologies. Sample runs stop in country rock (waste) where the length to the next alaskite contact exceeds 1 metre. The last sample in the hole stops at the footwall contact with the lowermost alaskite. In the holes on display this is the Khan Formation contact. The sampling is also guided by a handheld scintillometer, to assist with differentiating between barren granite pegmatites and the mineralised alaskites, as well as to identify areas where mineralisation ingress into the country rock may occur.

Diamond drill cores are marked for sampling on a metre basis and split in half by means of a diamond blade portable rock splitter temporarily mounted on a rack at the core yard. Sample identification is marked on both halves of the split core. Mineralised core is recognisable visually by a distinctive white feldspar coloration and dark smoky quartz, the smoky quartz being a diagnostic indicator of radiation (from uranium).

Data Verification

A "Current Personal Inspection" was conducted by the QP on September 1, 2023 and September 2, 2023. The Norasa Project was visited on September 29, 2023 and the designated assay laboratory, Trace Elements Analysis Laboratories' (TEA Lab) Swakopmund facility was inspected on September 30, 2023.

No drilling activity was underway at the time of the site inspection due to an end of month driller's break. VUL laid out two sampled NQ drillhole cores (VA23RE-001 and -002) from the current 2023-2024 drilling project for inspection. A Thermo Scientific RADEYE personal radiation detector (PRD) was used to inspect the mineralised portions of the drill core. The collar positions of both drillholes were located, along with a previous percussion hole, PD-325, a representative from a previous resource drilling program. Legacy, pre-2005, and previous, 2005-2013, drillhole core are stored in an open air yard, comprising rows of steel racks, with legacy drill core in either wooden boxes or in trays of galvanised corrugated sheeting with wooden ends. Previous VUL drill cores from the Valencia and Namibplaas deposits are stored in galvanised sheet steel trays.

Core tray markings have been maintained to varying degrees, and some have scribed aluminium label tags. Previous laboratory pulp aliquots are stored in locked, forty-foot containers and arranged in labelled boxes on steel shelving.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testwork has previously been conducted by SGS Randfontein and the South African Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek) across numerous programs, primarily focusing on flowsheet development for a tank leach configuration. The results are documented in previous Norasa Technical Reports, completed in June 2009 and March 2014. With the subsequent adoption of a heap leach processing route, more recent and relevant testwork performed at SGS Laboratories (SGS) in Johannesburg, South Africa, is discussed in the sub-sections below.

Testwork Approach and Sample Selection

The initial laboratory scale testwork campaign aimed to gauge the amenability of the mineralised material for a heap leach application. This campaign was divided into two distinct phases, taking into account the different lithologies and operating parameters.

- Phase 1 focused primarily on testing predominantly alaskite samples from the Valencia deposit.
- Phase 2 of the campaign entailed testing a composite of alaskite, marble, and schist samples, from the Valencia deposit representing the approximate blend of mineralised material over the life of mine.

The bulk samples comprised fresh rock material from diamond drillhole cores. The initial leach test sample for phase 1 of the column leach testing was composed of alaskite material only. The second sample for phase 2 of the column leach testing was made up of mineralised material and country rock types in proportions of approximately 72 % alaskite / granite lithologies, 13 % marble and calc- silicate rock, and the remaining 15 % comprising different types of unmineralised schists and gneisses. This campaign was developed and conducted to inform an initial understanding of uranium recoveries, acid consumption and leach cycle time required for a heap leach processing route. These testwork outcomes serve as a basis for advancing into a more detailed and comprehensive laboratory testwork phase and eventually establishing a piloting facility on site.

Column Leach Testwork

Leaching testwork at SGS has been comprised of bottle roll testing, followed by column leach testing. The column dimensions used in the tests were 2 m high by 150 mm in diameter with 25 L bottles used for the bottle roll tests.

Thirty-four bottle roll leach tests were completed to guide conditions for the column testing program during phases 1 and 2 of the campaign.

Phase 1 of the testwork program focused on a composite sample primarily hosted in alaskite, with a head grade of approximately 187 ppm U_3O_8. Various crush sizes were examined after preparation in a laboratory-scale cone crusher to achieve a targeted particle size distribution. Crush sizes assessed included top sizes of 4.75mm, 6.7mm and 8mm.

Subsequently, the second phase evaluated three distinct mineralised samples sourced from different locations within the Valencia deposit, characterised by varying lithologies. These samples exhibited head grades ranging from 136 ppm U_3O_8 to 201 ppm U_3O_8, with an increased presence of marbles, schists, and country rock lithologies. Crush sizes assessed ranged from a top size of approximately 6.7 mm to 8 mm.

The testwork results have yielded varying recoveries and sulphuric acid consumptions as a function of the operating parameters tested:

- Phase 1: Six column leach tests (including duplicates) were completed on predominantly alaskite samples, yielding uranium extractions ranging from 77% to 87% (average of solid and solution-based recovery) with acid consumption rates ranging from 17 kg/t up to 22 kg/t on the varying crush sizes tested. A leach cycle duration of up to 45 days was tested. Redox potential and pH targets were kept the same for all the tests.
- Phase 2: A further ten column leach tests (including duplicates) were completed on samples sourced from various parts of the mineralised material at Valencia, encompassing country rock and marbles. During these tests, uranium extractions ranged from 69% to 85% (average of solid and solution-based recovery) dependant on leach operating conditions at a leach cycle duration of 30 days. Acid consumption ranged from 23 kg/t up to 38 kg/t on varying crush sizes. Redox potential and pH targets were kept the same for all the tests. Acid irrigation rates and the use of flocculant as binder were included in the variables tested.

In addition to the results mentioned above, the testwork campaign yielded the following observations and inferences:

- Enhanced leach kinetics were noted in the latter part of the program, attributed to the acid curing procedure conducted prior to sample introduction into the columns.
- Comparative tests carried out at higher irrigation rates demonstrated improved leach kinetics and recoveries.
- Preliminary evaluation of using flocculant as a binder warrants further investigation, potentially contributing to enhanced leach kinetics and recoveries.
- The impact of crush size remains inconclusive at present. While some comparative tests indicate that finer crush sizes result in higher uranium extractions, others show no discernible effect. This aspect will be further investigated in the subsequent phase of the program, with particular emphasis on the utilisation of high-pressure grinding roll (HPGR) crushing. Existing literature suggests a potential increase of between 4% to 6% in metal extractions in heap leach operations with HPGR crushing compared to conventional crushing methods.
- The grade-recovery relationship remains partly defined, but preliminary observations suggest a correlation between grade and its subsequent impact on recovery. Initial tests indicate that lower grades result in lower recovery rates, although the precise extent of this relationship is planned for further investigation in the next phase of the campaign.
- The acid consumption for the alaskite samples averaged approximately 17 kg/t for coarser crush sizes, with higher consumption observed for finer sizes. In the second part of the test program, acid consumption increased to up to 38kg/ton with the marble-containing samples. Optimisation of acid consumption, acid strength, irrigation rates, cycle duration and crush size are all planned for the next phase of the campaign.
- Uranium grading analyses conducted on the alaskite sample leach residues revealed a higher proportion of uranium remaining in the coarser end of the size range, whereas the finer end of the size spectrum exhibited minimal uranium content. This suggests a potential

liberation challenge, which will be investigated further in the next phase of the campaign, particularly with the utilisation of an HPGR crushed product.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Norasa Mineral Resources as at May 14, 2024

The Company's most recent NI 43-101 technical report for Norasa, titled "*Forsys Metals Corporation, Norasa Project, Namibia, NI 43-101 Technical Report - 14 May 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate"* was prepared by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd., authored by Guy Freemantle Ph.D. Pr. Sci Nat., FGSSA, MSEG and Aveshan Naidoo MBA, BSc., Pr. Eng., MSAIMM. The report was filed by the Company on June 27, 2024.The updated MRE for Norasa contained in the report have an effective date of May 14, 2024.

The Mineral Resource was estimated using the 2019 CIM "Best Practice Guidelines for Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" and classified in accordance with the "2014 CIM Definition Standards". It should be noted that Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resources detailed in the technical report were estimated from a remodelling of historical (2005-2011) drilling and 2023 drilling results which were incorporated into the report. The Mineral Resources are reported within US$120/lb U_3O_8 pit shells, with a cut-off grade of 40 ppm U_3O_8 for each of the deposits at Valencia Main and East, and US$120/lb U_3O_8 at 40 ppm U_3O_8 cutoff at Namibplaas. The MRE are summarised as follows:

For the overall Norasa project, a conceptual open-pit shell constrained MRE for total deposits assessed from previous (2005-2011) and recent (2023) drilling results is estimated to be Measured and Indicated of 151.9 Mt at 136 ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 45.4 Mlbs U_3O_8 at Valencia Main. Inferred Resources for the Norasa project are estimated to be 224.5 Mt at 86 ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 42.6 Mlbs U_3O_8 (refer to Table 3):

- Measured and Indicated: 151.9 Mt at 136ppm eU_3O_8, with contained metal oxide of 45.4 Mlbs for Valencia Main.
- Inferred Resource for Valencia Main is estimated to be 4.7 Mt at 121 ppm eU_3O_8 and 1.3 Mlbs eU_3O_8 contained metal oxide.
- Inferred Resource for Valencia East is estimated to be 1.0 Mt at 114 ppm eU_3O_8 and 0.3 Mlbs U_3O_8 contained metal oxide; and
- Inferred Resource for Namibplaas is estimated to be 218.7 Mt at 85 ppm eU_3O_8 and 41.1 Mlbs U_3O_8 contained metal oxide.

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Table 3: Mineral Resource Estimate for Norasa project as at 30 April 2024 at a 40 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off grade.

Class	Deposit	Mass Mt (metric)	Average Grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Material Content U_3O_8 Mlbs	Contained Metal U tonnes
Measured	Valencia East Valencia Main Namibplaas	7.6	171	2.9	1,099
	Norasa	7.6	171	2.9	1,099
Indicated	Valencia East Valencia Main Namibplaas	144.3	134	42.6	16,368
	Norasa	144.3	134	42.6	16,368
Measured & Indicated	Valencia East Valencia Main Namibplaas	**151.9**	**136**	**45.4**	**17,467**
	Norasa	**151.9**	**136**	**45.4**	**17,467**
Inferred	Valencia East	1.0	114	0.3	97
	Valencia Main	4.7	121	1.3	487
	Namibplaas	218.7	85	41.1	15,817
	Norasa	224.5	86	42.6	16,401

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Mineral Resource Statement for Norasa as at 30th April 2024 is reported at a cut-off grade of 40ppm U_3O_8 from within a conceptual pit-shell using the following assumed parameters:*
   - *Base Uranium Price –USD/lb U_3O_8: $120*
   - *Average Mining Cost at reference elevation (AISC) USD/tonne: Valencia Main $2.38; Valencia East $2.13; Namibplaas $2.29"*
   - *Average Processing Cost USD/tonne processed: $7.55*
   - *Average G&A Overheads USD/tonne processed: $1.04*
   - *Process Overall Recovery % U_3O_8 Recovery: 85.0 %*
   - *Selling Cost Transport USD/lb U_3O_8: $1.29*
4. *From the assumed parameters, a 40 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off grade was calculated, which together with the conceptual pit shell demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for the Mineral Resource. The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.*

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

A summary of the Mineral Resource modelling methodology is as follows:

- The Mineral Resource was modelled using a combination of Leapfrog Geo® and Datamine Studio RM® software.
- Valencia Main and East data:
  - Comprise a combined dataset of 141 diamond (DD), 148 reverse circulation (RC) and 446 percussion (PC) type drill holes

(Figure 3).
    - Borehole data from Valencia Main and East with XRF assay and calculated equivalent grades (eU_3O_8) from gamma-probing for each of the deposits have been used to estimate the Mineral Resource.
    - Equivalent uranium grades have been factored to correlate practically well with the XRF data, which constitutes 25 % of the grade data.
    - Where XRF data are available these supercede the corresponding probe equivalent grade in the estimation data.
- Namibplaas data:
    - Comprise a dataset of 530 percussion holes and 40 diamond drill holes (Figure 4).
    - Borehole data from Namibplaas XRF assay and calculated equivalent grades (eU_3O_8) have been used to estimate the Inferred Mineral Resource.
    - Equivalent uranium grades constitute the majority of the grade data and where XRF data are available, ~3.5 % of all grade data, these supercede the probe derived values.
- Wireframe interpretations of the logged lithologies were used to define the various. geological units.
- Mineralisation is strongly associated with alaskite intrusions, that are in turn controlled by a structural architecture that comprises folded and planar strata surfaces, and fold-associated shears and cleavages. Importantly, the orientation of marble strata is a major control on the distribution of uranium mineralisation for REDOX chemistry reasons, at Valencia and the Erongo region alaskite deposits as whole. The alaskite orientations are therefore strataform, except where they have invaded sheared and strongly cleaved antiformal hinge zones, as at Valencia Main. In order to honour the geological controls in the estimates various surfaces were modelled:
    - String interpretations of the “stratiform” intrusions were digitised in cross-section and were used to create median surfaces for each of the intrusions.
    - The resulting mineralised zone wireframes align with the lithological strata while also cross-cutting the strata in places to accommodate axial-planar mineralisation orientations (see Figure 5).
    - The surfaces were then used to guide the orientation of the grade estimate through interpolation of individual dip and dip directions for each model block.
- The geometry of the Namibplaas deposit comprises stratiform lithologies that dip toward the southwest. The alaskite intrusives have intruded in a strataform manner and have exploited disruptions in the overall fabric, such as local fold flexures and dilation zones associated with the NE-SW regional extensional setting. In order to honour the geological controls at Namibplaas in the estimates various surfaces were modelled with guidance from the directions of greatest structural continuity to guide implicit modelling:
    - Along the strike and dip direction of the host metasediments, and
    - Along a shallow-plunging hinge structure that is oriented to the NE, parallel to the regional extension regime.
    - Considering that mineralization at Namibplaas is strongly associated with the granitic intrusions, string interpretations of the mid-points of these “stratiform” intrusions were digitized in cross-section, thereafter linked to create median surfaces of each of the alaskite intrusions (see Figure 6).
    - The surfaces of the intrusions were then used to guide the orientation of the grade estimate through interpolation of individual dip and dip directions for each model block.
- Grade shells using a 40 ppm U_3O_8 threshold were constructed using Leapfrog® implicit modelling with directional control surfaces from the geological model.
- The model volumes were divided into four domains at Valencia Main and two domains at Namibplaas. Each domain is distinct in terms of its geographic/geometric position as well as statistical / geostatistical parameters.
- Ordinary kriging estimation used three-dimensional directional variograms to estimate U_3O_8 grades within the mineralised zones for Valencia Main and Namibplaas. Inverse distance squared interpolation was used for Valancia East. The models underwent validation by comparison of estimated grade values against input sample grades, both visually and statistically.
- Volumes covered by 30 m drill-spacing were classified as Indicated Mineral Resources at Valencia. All blocks outside of these volumes within the grade shells that received a grade estimate during the interpolation runs were considered Inferred.
- At Namibplaas, although the tight drill spacing of approximately 30 m provides dense coverage of the deposit, the predominance of probe-derived eU_3O_8 assays warrants a confidence level for an Inferred Resource.

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Figure 3: April 30, 2024 MRE block model and US$120/lb U_3O_8 pit shells at Valencia Main and Valencia East, ML 149.

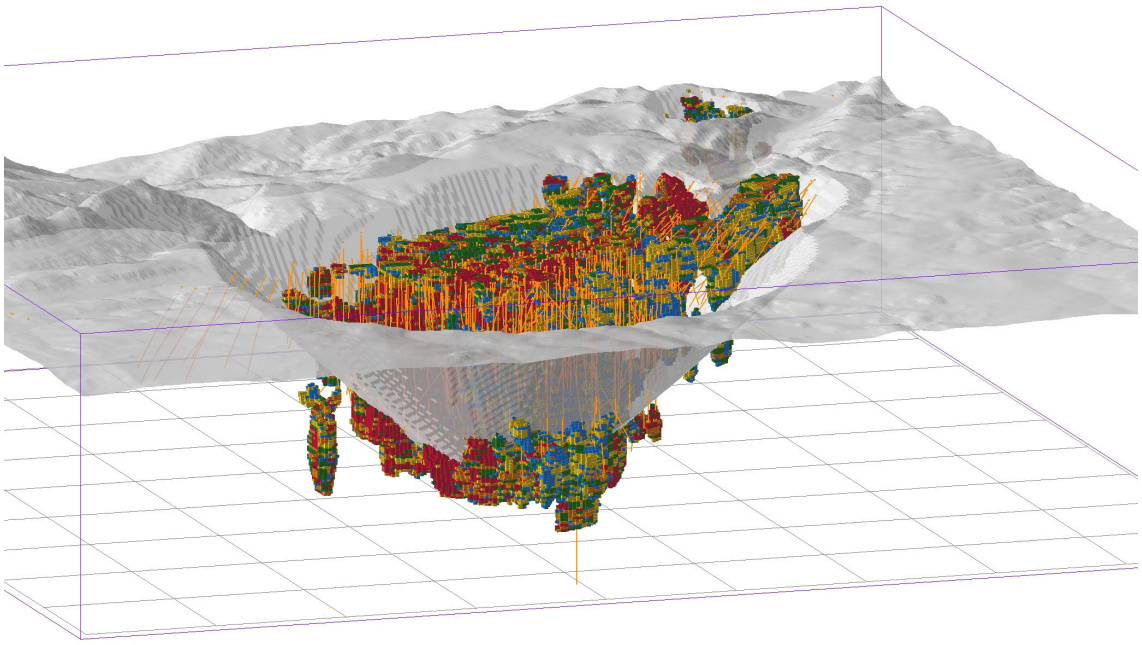


Figure 4: April 30, 2024 MRE block model and US$120/lb U_3O_8 pit shells at Namibplaas, EPL 3638.

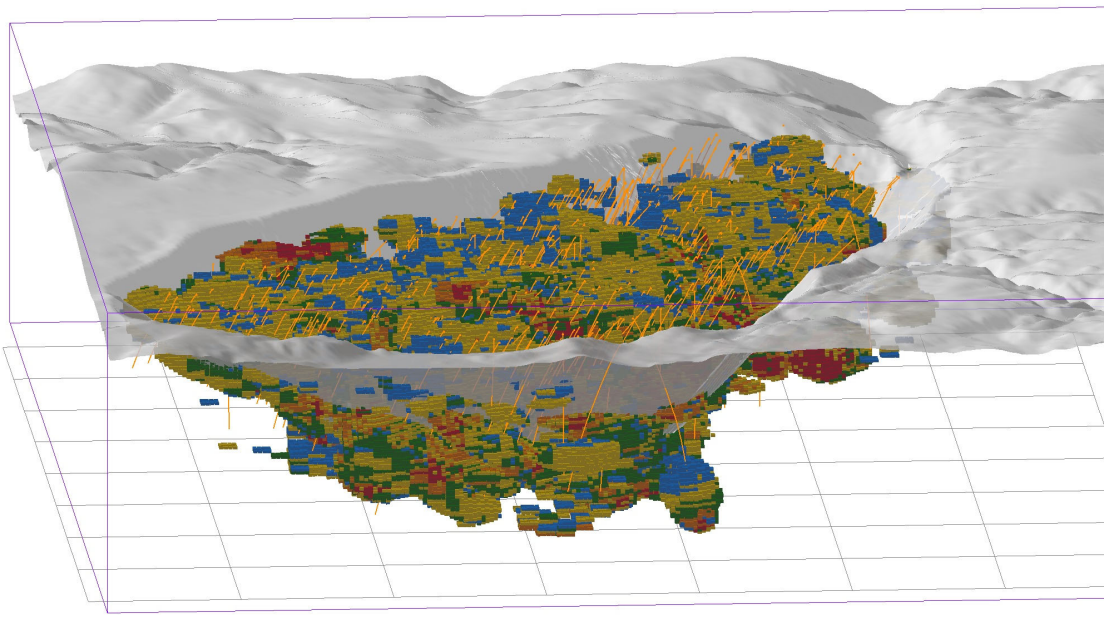


Figure 5: Shows the stacked concordant surfaces generated parallel to the 3 marble bands and orientation of mineralisation aligned with the strata and axial planar cleavages in the fold hinge (guiding surfaces hidden) at Valencia.

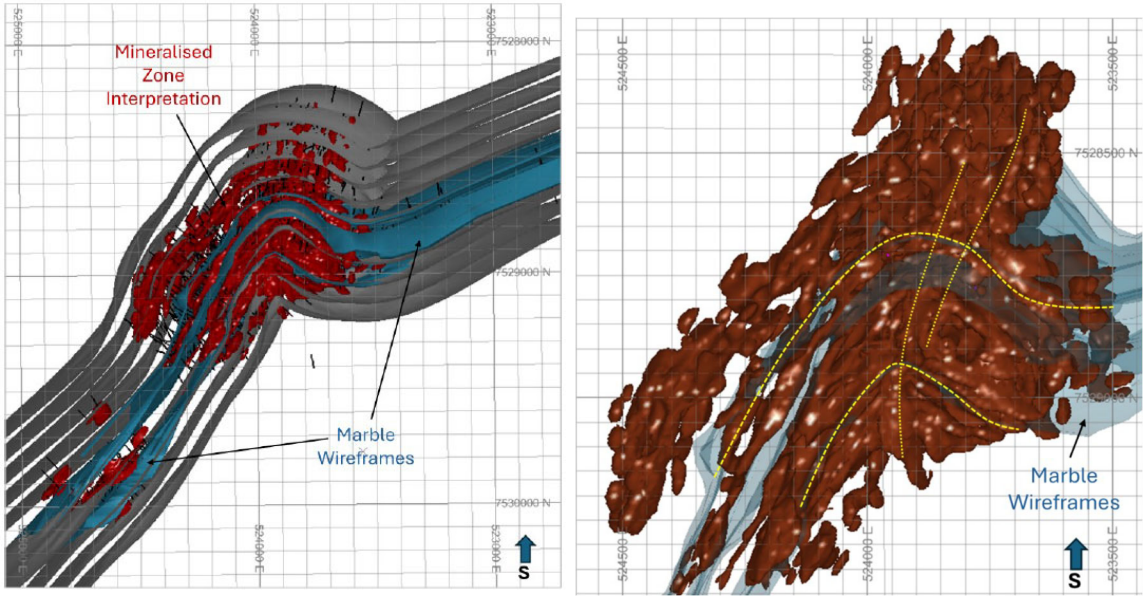
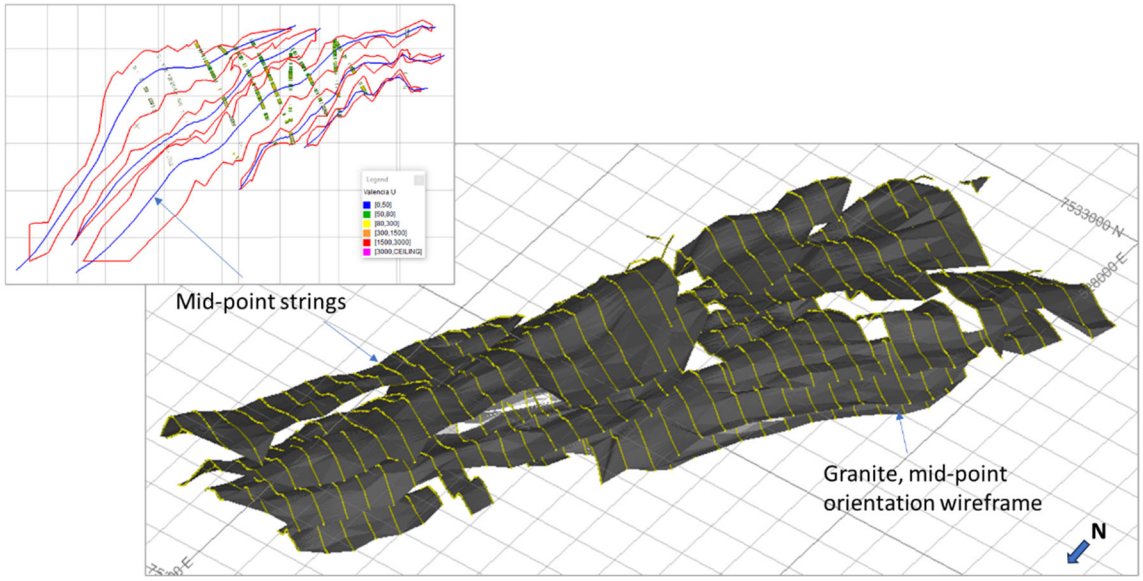


Figure 6: Shows alaskite midpoint strings (yellow) linked in parallel to the the NE-SW oriented strike of the deposit.



The Company's technical team is currently evaluating optimization processes and strategies in order to improve Norasa's mine design, process engineering, utilities, and infrastructure, in order to validate the overall economics of the project [see *General Development of the Business – Three Year History – 2025 to Date* section].

Employment Matters

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had 4 members of management**.** In addition, it had employed or engaged as subcontractors in Namibia a project manager and a total of 8 core team members in its operations.

Social and Environmental Policies

The Company's mining, exploration and development activities are subject to local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, including requirements for closure and reclamation of mining properties.

The Norasa Project facilities have been designed to mitigate environmental impacts. The operations will have processes, procedures and facilities in place to manage substances that have the potential to be harmful to the environment.

During the last financial year, the Company's operations were in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental regulations and there were no notices of violations, fines or convictions relating to environmental matters at any of the Company's properties.

Foreign Operations

The Company is incorporated in Ontario, Canada and conducts all of its operations through foreign subsidiaries.

RISK FACTORS

The exploration for and exploitation of natural resources are speculative activities involving a high degree of risk. The following risk factors should be considered in assessing the Company's activities. If any one or more of these risks occur, it could have a material adverse effect on the business, assets, financial position or operating results of the Company. The risks noted below do not necessarily comprise all those faced by the Company. Additional risks not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently deems would not likely influence an investor's decision to purchase securities of the Company may also impact the Company's business, assets, financial position or operating results.

Additional capital and/or debt financing will be required to develop Norasa and no assurance can be given that such capital will be available at all or available on terms acceptable to the Company.

The funds of the Company currently available, are sufficient to fund the Company's planned expenditure for the next 12 months, which exclude further significant exploration and development activities. Accordingly, the Company will need to raise further capital and/or debt financing to fund development of its projects and other aspects of the business. The success or otherwise and the pricing of any such capital raising and/or debt financing will be dependent upon the prevailing market conditions at that time, the outcomes of the relevant feasibility studies and exploration programs and upon the requirement to attract significant amounts of debt and equity financing by a company without significant projects already in production. Further, Forsys will require additional capital from external sources to develop any newly discovered mineral deposits. If additional capital is raised by an issue of securities, this may have the effect of diluting shareholders' interests in the Company. Any debt financing, if available, may involve financial covenants which limit the Company's operations. If the Company cannot obtain such additional capital, the Company may not be able to complete the development of its projects or may be required to reduce the scope of any expansion which could adversely affect its business, operating results and financial condition.

Public acceptance of the nuclear industry and competition from other energy sources and related commodity price risk.

Growth of the uranium and nuclear power industry will depend upon continued and increased acceptance of nuclear technology as a means of generating electricity. Because of unique political, technological and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, the industry is subject to public opinion risks that could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry. Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity. These other energy sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Sustained lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydroelectricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrates. Technical advancements in renewable and other alternate forms of energy, such as solar and wind power, could make these forms of energy more commercially viable and put additional pressure on the demand for uranium concentrates.

The future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of uranium. The feasible development of Norasa is highly dependent upon the price of uranium. A sustained and substantial decline in commodity prices could result in the write-down, termination of exploration work or loss of the Company's interest in the properties.

The Company has all of its exploration and development assets located within Namibia and currently depends entirely on the Norasa project.

The Company is conducting its exploration and development activities in the Republic of Namibia. The Company believes that the Government of Namibia supports the development of natural resources by foreign operators. There is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in Namibia will not result in the Government of Namibia adopting different policies respecting foreign development and ownership of mineral resources.

The Company's current activities are focused on the Norasa project. Any adverse changes or developments affecting this project would have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The development of the Norasa project into commercial operation on time and budget and its economic viability cannot be guaranteed.

In general, development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash operating costs. For development projects such as Norasa, estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. This information is used to calculate estimates of the capital costs and cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates, comparable facility and equipment operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors.

Operating costs are dependent on the costs of various reagents, supplies, spares and labour. While open pit mining costs can sometimes be better estimated than underground mining costs, they are also very dependent on fuel and maintenance costs, foreign currency exchange rates and availability of skilled labour.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to complete the development of the Norasa project on time or on budget due to, among other things, changes in the economics, the scope of the pre-stripping and the size of the open pit, delays in the delivery of plant and cost overruns.

There can be no assurance that the current personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support the Company's operations. Should any of the disruptions, changes and events referred to above occur, they would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's mineral resource estimates are only estimates and may not reflect the actual reserves or the economic viability of the extraction of uranium or other metals.

The figures for mineral resources presented in this document are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnage and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that the Company will receive the prices assumed in determining the mineral resources. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Establishment of a uranium reserve and development of a uranium mine does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of costs. In addition, geological complexity, mining hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from a mine. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, insufficient transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent mine supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels.

The quantity of a given mineral tends to vary in all types of deposits. Due to the nature of drilling and building reserves, small variances both positive and negative must be anticipated. Inferred materials are estimated and must account for large sections of ore bodies that are believed to contain what the average overall results demonstrate.

Mineral resource and reserve estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that its mineral resources estimates are well established and reflect management's best estimates, by their nature resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences which may ultimately prove to be unreliable. Furthermore, market price fluctuations, as well as increased capital or productions costs or reduced recovery rates may render ore resources containing lower grades of mineralization as uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of resources. The evaluation of resources is always influenced by economic and technological factors, which may change over time.

Future production rates are estimates and are subject to risks of mining operations.

There is no assurance that future production estimates from future mining areas can be achieved. These production estimates are based on, among other things, the following factors: the accuracy of reserve estimates; the accuracy of assumptions regarding ground conditions and physical characteristics of ores, such as hardness and presence of estimated rates and costs of mining and processing and assumptions as to future commodity prices. Failure to achieve production estimates could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's actual future production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including among other things: actual ore mining varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short term operating factors related to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades, risks or hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, underground floods, earthquakes, pit wall failures and cave-ins encountered in the drilling and removal of material; and unexpected labour shortages or strikes and varying conditions in the commodity markets.

There may be a higher than normal risk of sourcing and hiring suitably trained plant management, operating and maintenance staff and these people may not be readily available in Namibia or not otherwise easily employed from within the Namibia region. This situation could also be impacted by delays in obtaining necessary work and other labour permits to allow expatriate expertise to be utilized to the extent necessary.

The Company relies on key personnel and its management team and outside contractors (including those in Namibia), and the loss of one or more of these persons may adversely affect the Company.

The Company's business is dependent on retaining the services of a small number of key personnel of the appropriate calibre as the business develops. The Company has entered into employment and consultancy agreements with certain of its key executives. The success of the Company is, and will continue to be, to a significant extent, dependent on the expertise and experience of the directors and senior management and the loss of one or more could have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

The Company will rely heavily on sub-contractors to build, run and maintain Norasa. The failure of a sub-contractor to perform its services properly for the Company could delay or frustrate mining operations and have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

Foreign investments and operations are subject to numerous risks associated with operating in foreign jurisdictions.

The Company conducts its operations through foreign subsidiaries and substantially all of its assets are held in such entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent Company and such entities, or among such entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist in the future, could have a material and adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, and operations.

In addition, operating in foreign jurisdictions exposes the Company to the effects of political, economic or other risks, including changes in foreign laws (whether arbitrary or not), expropriation or nationalization of property, risks of loss due to civil strife, acts of war, insurrection or terrorism (including the effects of such acts which occur in neighbouring states), cancellation or renegotiation of contracts or the inability to enforce legal rights in the foreign jurisdiction.

Changes in Government regulations may have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company, its subsidiaries, its business and its operations are subject to various laws and regulations. The costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant cash and financial expenditure, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects and, in particular, the development of Norasa.

The Company's operations and its ability to hold various mineral rights require licences, permits and authorisations and, in some cases, renewals of existing licences, permits and authorisations from various governmental and quasi-governmental authorities. The Company believes that it currently holds or has applied for all necessary licences, permits and authorisations to carry on the activities that it is currently conducting and to hold the mineral rights it currently holds under applicable laws and regulations in effect at the present time, and also believes that it is

complying in all material respects with the terms of such licences, permits and authorisations. However, the Company's ability to obtain, sustain or renew such licences, permits and authorisations on acceptable terms is subject to changes in regulations and policies and to the discretion of the applicable governmental and quasi-governmental bodies and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain, sustain or renew any such licences, permits or authorisations on acceptable terms or at all.

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations.

Uranium is sold throughout the world, principally in US Dollars. The Company's costs are incurred primarily in Namibian Dollars, Australian Dollars and Canadian Dollars. Changes in the currency exchange rates of the US Dollar against either of these currencies may affect the actual capital and operating costs of the Company's projects and will affect the results presented in the Company's financial statements and cause its financial position to fluctuate. As well, such fluctuations may affect the cash flow that the Company hopes to realise from its operations. Accordingly, the Company will be exposed to exchange rate fluctuations which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, there is no guarantee that the Government of Namibia will not impose restrictions on the convertibility of and obligations to remit and convert to local currency in future. Such fluctuations in foreign currency or restrictions on the convertibility of and obligations to remit and convert to the currency of Namibia could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's properties are subject to environmental regulation, health and safety regulation and risks.

The Company's operations are subject to environmental, worker health and safety regulation and risks in all of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The uranium industry is subject to, not only the worker health, safety and environmental risks associated with all mining businesses, including potential liabilities to third parties for environmental risks, but also to additional risks uniquely associated with uranium mining and processing. The possibility of more stringent regulations exists in the areas of worker health and safety, the disposition of wastes, the decommissioning and reclamation of mining and processing sites and other environmental matters which could have a material adverse effect on the future costs or viability of a project.

The Company operates under various operating and environmental permits, licences and approvals that contain certain conditions that must be met, and the Company's right to continue operating its facilities is dependent on continued compliance with such conditions. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operation.

Environmental legislation and permitting requirements are likely to evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors and employees. These changes could have a material adverse effect on the costs or viability of a particular project.

Although the Company believes its operations are in compliance, in all material respects, with all relevant permits, licences and regulations involving worker health and safety as well as the environment, there can be no assurance regarding continued compliance or the ability of the Company to meet stricter environmental regulation, which may also require the expenditure of significant additional financial and managerial resources.

In recent years, a number of mining projects in various parts of the world have been stopped due to intense lobbying and protests initiated by either local or international environmental groups. Any failure by the Company to comply with applicable environmental regulations or the stoppage of mining projects due to lobbying or protest could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company may not be able to successfully compete for attractive mineral properties, personnel, licences, and other resources against its competitors.

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, in the search for and acquisition of exploration and development rights on attractive mineral properties. The Company's ability to acquire exploration and development rights on properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop the properties on which it currently has exploration and development rights, but also on its ability to select and acquire exploration and development rights on suitable properties. There is no assurance that the Company will compete successfully in acquiring exploration and development rights on such properties and such inability could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company cannot assure that its title and mineral licences will not be challenged, revoked or adversely altered.

The Company has investigated the mineral rights and licences held by its subsidiaries in respect of the Company's projects and, to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing at the date of this document, but no assurance can be given that such rights will not be challenged, revoked, significantly altered, or fail to be renewed upon expiration, to the detriment of the Company. There can also be no assurance that the Company's (and its subsidiaries') rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects should such challenges be successful.

Insurance and uninsured risks

Although the Company maintains liability insurance against certain risks in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice for a company in the exploration and development stage, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, financial condition and/or results of operation. Also, there are risks against which the Company cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs that could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance which may be taken out or in excess of insurance coverage may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the Company's financial condition and/or results of operation.

The Company will require significant additional insurance to cover operating risks, as applicable. There can be no assurance that such insurance will be available or that the terms and costs of such insurance will not adversely affect the anticipated profitability of the Norasa Uranium Project and, therefore, the Company's business, financial condition and/or results of operation.

The Company has no operating history and a history of losses and there can be no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable.

The Company has no mineral properties from which any ore has been extracted and sold and its ultimate success will depend on its ability to generate cash flow from producing properties in the future. The Company has not earned profits to date and there is no assurance that it will do so in the future.

The success of current and future exploration activities cannot be assured.

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial risks over a prolonged period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge cannot eliminate. While discovery of a mineral structure may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditure may be required to establish mineral reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that pre-feasibility studies or full feasibility studies on the Norasa uranium project or the current or proposed exploration programs for the Norasa uranium project will ever result in the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit or in a profitable commercial mining operation.

Whether a uranium deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting of uranium and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Norasa uranium project not being, or ceasing to be, viable, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Global Financial Condition and Capital Markets

As future capital expenditures of the Company will be financed out of funds generated from operations, borrowings and possible future equity sales, the Company's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of capital markets and investor appetite for investments in the Company's securities.

Global financial markets experienced extreme and unprecedented volatility and disruption in 2008, 2009 and the first half of 2020. World economies experienced a significant slowdown in 2008 and 2009 and only slowly began to recover late in 2009, through 2010 to 2019, although the strength of recovery has varied by region and by country. In the latter half of 2011 and 2012-2013, debt crises in certain European countries and other factors adversely affected the recovery. Similarly, as a result of the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), world economies experienced a significant slowdown starting in 2020.

The Russian incursion into Ukraine, which commenced in late February 2022 has been the most recent tumultuous geopolitical development with potential implications for the uranium market. As a result of this, some market participants had been expecting more disruption to the uranium market, particularly due to the imposition of global sanctions on Russia that might impact the already fragile supply/demand market conditions. Global financial markets can be negatively affected by this conflict and oil and natural gas commodity prices have seen dramatic fluctuations with sanctions imposed on Russia, a large global energy commodity producer and exporter.

These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on favourable terms. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may impair the Company's ability to make capital investments and may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market fluctuations continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of its common shares may be adversely affected.

Public Health Crises

The Company's business, operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics or other health crise. Such public health crises can result in volatility and disruptions in the supply and demand for metals and minerals, global supply chains and financial markets, as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation. The risks to the Company of such public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety, increased labour and fuel costs, regulatory changes, political or economic instabilities or civil unrest. Similarly, the Company's ability to obtain financing and the ability of the Company's vendors, suppliers, consultants and partners to meet their obligations to the Company may be impacted as a result of potential future epidemics or pandemics and efforts to contain them.

Litigation

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company has in the past been, and may in the future be, involved in various legal proceedings. While the Company is not aware of any pending or contemplated legal proceedings the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations, the Company may become subject to legal proceedings in the future, the outcome of which is uncertain, and may incur defense costs in connection therewith, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular or several combined legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Volatility of Stock Price

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. It may

be anticipated that any quoted market for the Common Shares will be subject to market trends generally and that the value of the Common Shares will be affected by such volatility.

Joint Ventures and Option Agreements

From time to time, several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties through options, joint ventures or other structures, thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also be the case that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program, the structure of its participation and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. In some of those arrangements, a failure of a participant to fund its proportionate share of the ongoing costs could result in its proportionate share being diluted and possibly eliminated.

From time to time, the Company may enter into option agreements and joint ventures as a means of gaining property interests and raising funds. Any failure of any option or joint venture partner to meet its obligations to the Company or other third parties, or any disputes with respect to third parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on such agreements. In addition, the Company may be unable to exert direct influence over strategic decisions made in respect of properties that are subject to the terms of these agreements.

Disclosure and Internal Controls

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transaction are properly recorded and reported. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure information required to be disclosed by Company in reports filed with securities regulatory agencies is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its chief executive officer and its chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability reporting, including financial reporting and financial statement disclosure.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on any of its common shares to date and currently intends to retain its future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of its business. In addition, the terms of any future debt or credit facility may preclude the Company from paying any dividends.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Authorized Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class "A" common shares, an unlimited number of Class "B" preference shares and an unlimited number of Class "C" preference shares.

Class "A" Common Shares

The rights of the holders of common shares are equal in all respects and include the right to receive notice of and vote at all meetings of shareholders on the basis of one vote for each common share held and, subject to the rights attached to any other class of shares, to receive the remaining property of the Company upon dissolution.

Class "B" Shares

The Class "B" preference shares are designated redeemable, voting, non-participating preference shares. They are not entitled to receive dividends. Upon liquidation, dissolution or other winding up of the Company, the Class "B" preference shares are entitled to receive a sum equal to the amount paid up on the Class "B" preference shares before any amount is paid to the holders of the Common shares, the Class "C" preference shares or any other class of shares ranking junior to the Class "B" preference shares. Class "B" preference shares are redeemable at any time at the option of the Company without the consent of the holders. Holders of Class "B" preference shares are entitled to receive notice of and vote at all meetings of shareholders on the basis of one vote for each Class "B" preference share held. To date, no Class "B" preference shares have been issued.

Class "C" Shares

The Class "C" preference shares may from time to time be issued in one or more series. Subject to the filing of articles of amendment, the directors may from time to time, fix the number of shares that shall comprise each series and the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each series including the amount of dividends, the redemption, purchase and/or conversion prices and any sinking fund or other provisions. Upon liquidation, dissolution or other winding up of the Company, the Class "C" preference shares rank on a parity with the Class "C" preference shares of every other series and are entitled to preference over the Common Shares and over any other shares ranking junior to the Class "C" preference shares. Unless the directors determine otherwise in the articles designating a series, the holder of each share of a series of Class "C" preference shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and vote at all meetings of shareholders on the basis of one vote for each Class "C" preference share held. To date no Class "C" preference shares have been issued.

Issued Capital

As at March 26, 2025, an aggregate of 210,679,467 common shares are issued and outstanding and no Class B or Class C preference shares are outstanding. In addition, 9,200,000 stock options and 2,650,000 performance share units are outstanding under the Company's Amended and Restated Omnibus Incentive Plan. There are also 10,010,000 warrants issued and outstanding. Details of these securities are set out in

Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6 below.

Table 4 – Stock Options as at March 26, 2025 Summary

Stock Options

SHARE OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AT MARCH 25, 2025	SHARE OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	DATE OF GRANT	EXERCISE PRICE PER COMMON SHARE	EXPIRY DATE
4,000,000	4,000,000	May 20, 2021	$0.93	May 20, 2026
5.200.000	5,200,000	September 20,2023	$0.59	September 20, 2028
Nil	150,000	January 9, 2024	$0.79	January 9, 2029

Table 5 – Performance Share Units as at March 26, 2025 summary

Performance Share Units

PERFROMANCE SHARE UNITS OUTSTANDING AT MARCH 25, 2025	PERFORMANCE SHARE UNITS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	DATE OF GRANT	MARKET VALUE PER PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT	EXPIRY DATE
2,650.000	3,000,000	September 20, 2023	$0.59	December 31, 2026

Table 6 – Performance Share Units as at March 26, 2025 Summary

Warrants

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AT MARCH 25, 2025	PERFORMANCE SHARE UNITS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	DATE OF GRANT	EXERCISE PRICE PER WARRANT	EXPIRY DATE
10,010,000	Nil	February 21, 2025	$0.75	February 21, 2027

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Price Range and Trading Volume

Table 7 sets forth information relating to the trading of the common shares on the TSX on a monthly basis for each month of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

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Table 7 – Common Shares trading on the TSX

Period	High $	Low $	Close $	Volume
December, 2024	0.710	0.530	0.660	1,046,674
November, 2024	0.725	0.570	0.700	1,476,422
October, 2024	0.710	0.810	0.610	2,549,927
September, 2024	0.830	0.450	0.830	4,121,888
August, 2024	0.630	0.420	0.540	2,227,306
July, 2024	0.740	0.500	0.560	2,940,958
June, 2024	1.040	0.680	0.730	1,809,528
May, 2024	1.100	0.820	1.050	2,207,789
April, 2024	1.020	0.810	0.900	2,851,689
March, 2024	1.065	0.870	0.880	4,939,163
February, 2024	1.100	0.880	0.950	5,388,685
January, 2024	1.150	0.730	1.010	14,438,018

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

At December 31, 2024 there were no escrowed securities or securities subject to contractual restrictions on transfer.

PRIOR SALES

The only securities that the Company has outstanding that are not listed or quoted on a marketplace are stock options and performance share units granted under the Company's Amended and Restated Option Plan and warrants. See above under the heading "Description of Capital Structure" for the details of outstanding stock options, performance share units and warrants.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name and municipality of residence of each director and executive officer of the Company, as well as such individual's position with the Company, principal occupation within the five preceding years and period of service as a director (if applicable) and the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by such individual. Each director will hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company and until such director's successor is elected and qualified, or until the director's earlier death, resignation or removal.

NAME, MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT POSITION(S) WITH THE COMPANY[1]	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (PAST FIVE YEARS)[1]	DIRECTOR SINCE	BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF COMMON SHARES[2]
Martin R. Rowley [3][4] Perth, Western Australia, Australia Chairman	Chairman of the Company since October 2007; Non-executive Chairman and a director of Galaxy Resources Limited from November 2013 until August 2021. Non-executive Chairman and a director of Allkem Limited from August 2021 to November 2022.	October 22, 2007	1,525,660
Mark Frewin [5] Corfu, Greece Director and Chief Executive Officer	Director of the Company since September 2005; Chief Executive Officer of the Company since August 2021, Interim Chief Executive Officer from November 2018 to August 2021; Vice-President Legal Affairs of the Company until June, 2017. Director of Caledonian Consultancy Limited from June 2013 to December 2023 .	September 6, 2005	2,314,004

NAME, MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE AND CURRENT POSITION(S) WITH THE COMPANY[1]	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (PAST FIVE YEARS)[1]	DIRECTOR SINCE	BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF COMMON SHARES[2]
Jorge Estepa [5] Halton Hills, Ontario, Canada Director and Corporate Secretary	Director of the Company since March 2015; Corporate Secretary of the Company since April 2004; Previously Director of the Company from April 2004 until March 2006; Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of: (i) Cartier Silver Corp. from 1995; (ii) Eloro Resources Ltd. from 1997; (iii) Corporate Secretary (Canada)/Assistant Corporate Secretary of Champion Iron Limited since March 2014; Director of Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. from December 2013 to June 2022.	March 23, 2015	1,273,376
Knowledge Katti Windhoek, Namibia Director	Director of the Company since June 2024. Chairman and CEO of Custos Energy since 2010. Director of Interoil and Trago Energy since 2010 and Sintana Energy since 2022. CEO of Intaka Technologies since 2006. Chairman of Kombat Village Properties since 2015.	June 28, 2024	189,583
Pierfranco Malpenga [3] Milan, Italy Director	Director of the Company since September 2024; Investment Committee Member for Giorgina S.p.A. since January 2024; Portfolio Manager/Head of Business Development from 2020 until 2023 and Financial Consultant for IMPact SGR S.p.A. since 2020; Advisory Board Member for Euronext Growth since 2021.	September 4, 2024	4,000,000
Stefano Roma Monaco Director	Director of the Company since January 2025; Private Investor.	September 4, 2024	65,687,500
Miles Nagamatsu Toronto, Ontario, Canada Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer of the Company since 2018. Cartier Silver Corporation and Eloro Resources Limited since 1997, Bocana Resources Corp. since 2022; Director and Chief Financial Officer of Essex Oil Ltd. from 2008 to 2021 and United Hunter Oil & Gas Corp. from 2017 to 2022; Chief Financial Officer of Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. from 2019 to 2022, GreenBank Capital Inc. from 2020 to 2023, EV Minerals Corporation from 2020 to 2023, Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc., Gander Exploration Inc., Blockchain Evolution Inc. and XGC Software Inc. from 2020 to 2024.	N/A	639,792
Richard Parkhouse Farnham, United Kingdom Director, Investor Relations	Director of the Company from May 2021 to January 2025; Director, Investor Relations of the Company since October 2021; Director of Hawk Investments Fund Ltd. from 2014 to 2021.	N/A	692,875

Notes

(1) The information as to residence and principal occupation has been provided by the director and/or executive officer.

(2) The information as to voting securities beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, controlled or directed, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been provided by each director and/or executive officer individually and is as at March 26, 2025.

(3) Member of the Audit Committee.

(4) Member of the Nomination and Governance Committee.

(5) Member of Health, Safety and Environmental Committee

The audit committee is comprised of non-executive (independent) directors and is chaired by Mr. Rowley. The audit committee meets at least quarterly to review the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements before submission to the Board for approval. The audit committee also reviews regular reports from management and the external auditors on accounting and internal control matters. Where appropriate, the audit committee monitors the progress of action taken in relation to such matters. The audit committee recommends the appointment of, and reviews the fees of, the external auditors.

As at March 26, 2025 the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group beneficially own, directly and indirectly, or exercise control or direction over 76,322,790 common shares, representing approximately 36.2% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Except as set out below, no director or executive officer of the Company is as at the date hereof, or within the ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity:

1. was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the company access to any exemptions under securities law for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
2. was subject to an event that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied such company access to any exemption under securities law, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

No director or executive officer of the Company, and no shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

a) is, as at the date of the Annual Information Form, or has been within the 10 years before the date of the Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company that, while acting in that capacity, or within a year of ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or has been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold any such person's assets; or
b) has, within the 10 years before the date of the Annual Information Form become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted such proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of the Company, and no shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has:

a) been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a Canadian securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a Canadian securities regulatory authority; or
b) been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its directors, officers or other members of management of the Company as a result of their outside business interests at the date hereof. However, certain of the directors, and officers and other members of management serve as directors, officers, and members of management of other public resource companies. Accordingly, conflicts of interest may arise which could influence these persons in evaluating possible acquisitions or in generally acting on behalf of the Company.

The directors and officers of the Company have been advised of their obligations to act at all times in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any conflicts to the Company if and when they arise.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Company is not presently nor at any time during its most recently completed financial year has the Company been a party to or has any of its property been the subject of: (i) any legal proceeding that involves a claim for damages that exceeds ten per cent of the current assets of the Company; or (ii) any regulatory action. Further, the Company is not aware of any other such proceedings or actions known to be contemplated.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

None of the directors, executive officers or principal shareholders of Forsys, and no associate or affiliate of any of them, has or has had, within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, any material interest in any completed transaction which materially affects Forsys.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

BDO Audit Pty Ltd ("BDO") provided an auditor's report in respect to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 dated March 26, 2025. BDO has advised the Company that they are independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

The following persons prepared or contributed to a report under NI 43-101, referenced earlier in this AIF, during the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2024 and up to the date of this AIF:

1. Guy Freemantle, Ph.D., Pr. Sci, Nat., FGA, MSEG, Geology Operations Manager for The MSA Group in connection with the *Forsys Metals Corporation, Norasa Project, Project, Namibia. NI 43-101 Technical Report 14 June 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate* (June 2024);
2. Aveshan Naidoo, MBA, BSc., Pr. Eng., MSAIMM, Sepcialist Engineer: Hydromet and Economic for DRA South Africa Projects (Pty) Ltd. in connection with the *Forsys Metals Corporation, Norasa Project, Project, Namibia. NI 43-101 Technical Report 14 June 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate* (June 2024).

To the best of the Company's knowledge, none of the individuals noted above owns beneficially, directly or indirectly, any of the Company's common shares.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The registrars and transfer agents for the Common Shares are TSX Trust Company at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company did not enter into any material contract during the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year that is still in effect (other than material contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business that are not required to be filed

under NI 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*).

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the charter of the audit committee of the Board is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The members of the audit committee during 2024 were, Martin Rowley, Paul Matysek, Richard Parkhouse, and Pierfranco Malpenga, all of whom are independent of the Company and financially literate. Mr. Matysek resigned as a director and audit committee member on June 28, 2024. Mr. Malpenga was appointed to the audit committee on November 13, 2024. Mr. Parkhouse resigned as a director and audit committee member on January 22, 2025.

Martin Rowley – Mr. Rowley graduated from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1975. After starting his career as an accountant working in both Australia and England, he joined the Bond Group of Companies in Australia in 1980 as executive assistant to the Board of Directors. Mr. Rowley has over 40 years of experience in the mining industry, including over 20 years with First Quantum Minerals Ltd since co-founding the company in 1996. Mr. Rowley served as First Quantum's CFO until January 2007 when he assumed the role of Executive Director, Business Development, a position he held until June 2017. He has also been Chairman and non-executive director of Lithium One Inc from 2009 until the company was acquired Galaxy Resources in July 2012. He became Non-executive Chairman and a director of Galaxy Resources Limited from November 2013 until becoming Non-executive Chairman and a Director of Allkem Limited (previously called Orocobre Limited) in August 2021, when it merged with Galaxy Resources Limited, until his retirement as Chairman of Allkem Limited in November 2022.

Pierfranco Malpenga – Mr. Malpenga has over 25 years experience in finance, in particular as an Investment Manager and Advisor. He has held various roles as CIO and Member of the Investment Committee of asset management companies and family offices. He began his career at Mediobanca and worked for more than 8 years at Goldman Sachs in their equity division. Mr. Malpenga graduated *cum laude* with a degree in Economics from Bocconi University in Milan.

Audit Committee Oversight

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, all recommendations of the audit committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor were adopted by the Board.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee's charter includes the responsibility of the audit committee to pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its external auditors.

External Auditor Service Fees

The Company's auditors are BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd who have prepared an auditor's report in respect to the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Table 8 is a summary of fees billed or to be billed with respect to audit and other fees for the last two financial years:

Table 8 – Audit and Tax Fees

CATEGORY	2024 $	2023 $
Audit fees[1]	46,000	43,000
Tax Fees[2]	48,000	26,400
Total	**$94,000**	**$69,400**

(1) Includes professional fees billed or to be billed in respect of the audit year.
(2) Includes professional fees for services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found under the Company's filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Company's Information Circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for its most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2024.

Appendix "A" to the Annual Information Form of Forsys Metals Corp

Approved March 28, 2011

AUDIT COMMITTEE – CHARTER

1.0 Overall Purpose/Objectives

The Audit Committee (the "**Audit Committee**") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") has been established to provide independent review and oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, systems of internal controls and management of financial risks, and the audit process, including the selection, oversight and compensation of the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee will also assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in reviewing the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations (other than environmental and safety laws) and the Company's Employee Code of Conduct. The Audit Committee shall also prepare such reports as are required to be prepared by applicable security laws.

The Audit Committee provides an avenue for communication between each of the external auditors, Management and the Board. The Audit Committee shall have a clear understanding with the external auditors that they must maintain an open and transparent relationship with the Audit Committee and that the ultimate accountability of the external auditors is to the Board and to the Audit Committee, as representatives of the shareholders.

The primary responsibility for financial and other reporting, internal controls, and compliance with laws and regulations, and ethics rests with the Company's management. In discharging its duties the independent auditor is ultimately accountable to the Board and the Audit Committee is representative of the shareholders of the Corporation.

The Audit Committee shall make regular reports to the Board concerning its activities and in particular shall review with the Board any issues that arise with respect to the quality or integrity of the corporation's financial statements, the performance and independence of the external auditors, and the performance of the corporation's internal audit function.

To perform his or her role effectively, each Audit Committee member shall obtain an understanding of the responsibilities of Audit Committee membership as well as the Company's business, operations and risks.

2.0 Authority

The Board has granted the Audit Committee, within its scope of responsibilities, to investigate any activity of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. The Audit Committee has been, and shall be, granted unrestricted access to all information and all employees have been, and shall be, directed to cooperate as requested by members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has the authority to retain, at the Corporation's expense, persons having special competencies (including, without limitation, legal, accounting or other consultants and experts) to assist the Audit Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities.

3.0 Organization

3.1 Membership

a) The Board will appoint annually, from among its members, an Audit Committee comprised of at least two directors but preferably three or more directors who shall all be "unrelated directors" in accordance with the Corporate Governance Guidelines as amended of the Toronto Stock Exchange and shall all be "independent" in accordance with the rules of the relevant Canadian Securities Administrators as set out in National Instrument 52-110 "Audit Committees" as amended. Under applicable laws, an "unrelated director" is a director who is independent of management and free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the company, other than interests and the relationship arising from shareholding.

b) All members shall, to the satisfaction of this Board be financially literate. For purposes of this section, an individual is considered to be financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer's financial statements. Further, at least one member of the committee at all times should have accounting or financial expertise. For purposes of this section, financial expertise is the ability to analyze and interpret a full set of financial statements, including the notes thereto, prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards.

c) The chairman of the Audit Committee (the "Chairman") will be appointed by the Board and in his or her absence, nominated by the Audit Committee from time to time.

d) Committee members shall serve until their successors shall be duly designated and qualified. Any member may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by a majority of the Board then in office. Any vacancy in the Committee occurring for any cause may be filled by a majority of the Board then in office.

e) A majority of Audit Committee members shall form a quorum (minimum two).

f) The secretary of the Audit Committee will be appointed by the Chairman.

3.2 Attendance at Meetings

a) The Audit Committee may invite such other person to its meetings as it deems appropriate.
b) The external auditors will be present at each quarterly Audit Committee meeting, unless otherwise requested by the Chairman, and are expected to provide comment on the financial statements and their work in relation to the financial statements and other disclosure documents in accordance with their professional standards. The auditors will also have direct access to the Audit Committee without the need to use management as a conduit.
c) Meetings shall be held not less than four times a year. Special meetings shall be convened as required. Either auditors or management may request that the Audit Committee convene a meeting if they consider that it is necessary, by giving 48 hours' notice to the members of the Audit Committee unless such notice is waived by the majority of Audit Committee members.
d) Minutes shall be prepared to record the proceedings of all meetings.
e) The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees when appropriate.

3.3 Role of Chairman

The Chairman of the Audit Committee shall preside over meetings of the Audit Committee, assist in co-ordination of the agenda and materials for Audit Committee meetings, co-ordinate the discharge of the Audit Committee's responsibilities under this Charter and provide reports of the Audit Committee to the Board.

4.0 Specific Duties

In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee shall have the sole authority to, and shall, do the following:

1. retain and, where appropriate, terminate the Corporation's independent auditors,
2. determine the independence of the Corporation's independent auditors,
3. pre-approve all auditing services and related fees and the terms thereof, including the scope of the independent auditors' audit examination plan, procedures and timing of the audit, and
4. Pre-approve any non-audit services (i.e., any services provided other than in connection with the audit or review of financial statements) to be rendered by the Corporation's auditors, including the terms thereof, and the fees to be paid in connection therewith.

The Committee may delegate to one or more members of the Committee the authority to pre-approve services to be provided by the independent auditors. Any such pre-approval by one or more members of the Committee shall be reported to the full Committee at the next scheduled meeting. The pre-approval of auditing and non-auditing services can be done with input from, but no delegation of authority to, management.

4.1 Additional Duties

The Committee is also expected to perform the following additional duties:

1. Prior to the audit, review the experience and qualifications of the senior members of the independent auditors' audit team and the quality control procedures of the independent auditors.
2. Review with the independent auditors and management the Corporation's policies and procedures relative to the adequacy of internal accounting and financial reporting controls, including controls over quarterly and annual financial reporting, computerized information systems and security.
3. Make all necessary inquiries of management and the independent auditors concerning compliance with established standards of corporate conduct.
4. Review with management, and the independent auditors (i) the Corporation's policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, (ii) the Corporation's major financial risk exposures and (iii) the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.
5. Review with management and the independent auditors the accounting and reporting principles and practices applied by the Corporation in preparing its financial statements, including: (i) major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations including any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles, and major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies; (ii) analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditors setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative GAAP methods on the financial statements; (iii) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures, on the financial statements of the Corporation; and (iv) earnings press releases (when applicable) (paying particular attention to any use of "pro forma," or "adjusted" non-GAAP, information), as well as financial information and earnings guidance (when applicable) provided to analysts and rating agencies.
6. Discuss with management generally the types of information (including financial information and earnings guidance, when applicable) to be disclosed in earnings press releases and earnings calls, as well as to analysts and rating agencies.
7. Prior to the release of the annual financial statements, review with management and the independent auditors, upon completion of their audit, the financial results for the year and the results of the audit, including (i) the Corporation's annual financial statements and related footnotes; (ii) management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations; (iii) the results of the audit, including the nature and amount of unrecorded adjustments resulting from the audit; (iv) the independent auditors' management recommendations; (v) any significant transactions which occurred during the year; (vi) any significant adjustments; (vii) management judgments and accounting estimates; (viii) new accounting policies; (ix) all alternative treatments of financial

information within generally accepted accounting principles, ramifications of the use of alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent public accountants; and (x) any disagreements between management and the independent auditors.

8. Prior to the release of quarterly financial statements, review with management the Corporation's quarterly financial statements for such quarter, including (i) the financial statements and related footnotes, (ii) management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations, (iii) the result of the quarterly review, including the nature and amount of unrecorded adjustments resulting from the review, (iv) any significant transactions which occurred during the quarter, (v) any significant adjustments, (vi) critical accounting policies and practices, (vii) new accounting policies, (viii) all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles, ramifications of the use of alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent public accountants, and (ix) any disagreements between management and the independent auditors.
9. At least annually, (i) obtain and review from the independent auditors a written statement delineating all their relationships with the Corporation, which is to include all non-audit services provided and related fees and (ii) discuss with the independent auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the accountants and take appropriate action to satisfy itself as to the independence of the accountants.
10. At least annually, (i) obtain and review a written report by the independent auditors describing (a) the firm's internal quality-control procedures; and (b) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by Governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting any independent audit carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues, and (ii) review the independent auditors' work throughout the year, including obtaining the opinions of management. Based upon the foregoing, (i) evaluate the independent auditors' (including the lead partner's) performance and (ii) present the Committee's conclusions to the full Board.
11. Approve the “Report of the Audit Committee” included in the Corporation's annual proxy circular. Such report is to include:

    - That the independence of the independent auditors has been discussed with them;

    - That the audited financial statements have been reviewed and discussed with management; and

    - The Committee's recommendation with regard to the audited financial statements.

12. Meet or speak periodically and separately with each of management and the independent auditors.
13. Review and evaluate the internal auditors' (if one exists) work throughout the year, and present the Committee's conclusions to the full Board.
14. At least quarterly, review with the independent auditors difficulties or problems encountered in the course of any audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.
15. Set and review clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
16. Take such action as necessary to assure the rotation of the lead audit partner at least every five years or such other period as may be required under applicable law.
17. Establish or review procedures for processing internal complaints regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, and the confidential anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing practices.
18. Apprise the Board of Directors regularly of significant developments in the course of performing the above duties, including reviewing with the full Board any issues that arise with respect to the quality or integrity of the Corporation's compliance with legal or regulatory requirements, the performance and independence of the Company's independent public accountants.
19. Review and reassess the adequacy of this charter on a regular basis and submit any proposed revisions to the Board for consideration and approval.
20. The Audit Committee shall receive and review the reports of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (Form 52-109F1 Certificate of Annual Filings and Form 52-109F2 Certificate of Interim Filings) required by securities regulations in connection with the filing of Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis.