



NI43-01

Technical Report

on the
Northwest Athabasca Project
Northern Saskatchewan
Centered at: Latitude 59°24'00" N, Longitude 109°54'00" W

Global Uranium Corp. & Forum Energy Metals Corp.
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Date June 27, 2024

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1 | SUMMARY | 4 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION..... | 7 |
| 2.1 | UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS..... | 8 |
| 3 | RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS | 9 |
| 4 | PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION | 9 |
| 4.1 | MINERAL RIGHTS..... | 14 |
| 4.2 | ANNUAL EXPENDITURES | 14 |
| 4.3 | PERMITS FOR EXPLORATION | 15 |
| 5 | ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 16 |
| 6 | HISTORY..... | 18 |
| 6.1 | CAMECO CORPORATION 1998 TO 2008 | 20 |
| 6.2 | HISTORICAL RESOURCE/RESERVE ESTIMATES..... | 24 |
| 7 | GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION | 27 |
| 7.1 | SURFICIAL GEOLOGY | 29 |
| 7.2 | URANIUM MINERALIZATION..... | 30 |
| 7.2.1 | <i>Zone 2A Area</i> | 30 |
| 7.2.2 | <i>Griffiths Creek Area South of Zone 2A (Opie)</i> | 31 |
| 7.2.3 | <i>Maurice Creek</i> | 32 |
| 7.2.4 | <i>F-Subcropping</i> | 32 |
| 7.2.5 | <i>Spring Point</i> | 33 |
| 7.2.6 | <i>East and South of Maurice Bay</i> | 34 |
| 7.2.7 | <i>Ness Bay</i> | 34 |
| 8 | DEPOSIT TYPES..... | 36 |
| 9 | EXPLORATION | 37 |
| 9.1 | FORUM ENERGY METALS CORP 2010 TO 2024: | 37 |
| 10 | DRILLING | 42 |
| 11 | SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY | 48 |
| 12 | DATA VERIFICATION | 49 |
| 13 | MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING | 51 |
| 14 | MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE..... | 51 |
| 15 | THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT | 51 |
| 23 | ADJACENT PROPERTIES | 52 |
| 24 | OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION..... | 52 |
| 25 | INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS | 53 |
| 26 | RECOMMENDATIONS..... | 54 |
| 27 | REFERENCES..... | 56 |
| 28 | CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR..... | 59 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions | 8 |
| Table 2: Current Claim List..... | 9 |
| Table 4: Historical Drilling..... | 26 |
| Table 3: Forum Energy Metals Corp Drilling | 46 |
| Table 5: Proposed Budget..... | 55 |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Regional Location Map | 12 |
| Figure 2: Mineral Claims | 13 |
| Figure 3: Geology Map with Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. Showings as of 1982..... | 19 |
| Figure 4: Showings and Drill Hole Locations of the 2008 Cameco Corporation Program..... | 21 |
| Figure 5: Griffith Creek Grid HLEM / VTEM Compilation | 23 |
| Figure 10: Historical Maurice Bay Uranium and Historical Drilling..... | 25 |
| Figure 11: Property Geology | 35 |
| Figure 12: Geological Model | 37 |
| Figure 6: Fresh and Clay Altered or Argillized Sandstone | 38 |
| Figure 7: Gravity Map and Target Zones..... | 39 |
| Figure 8: Forum Energy Metals Corp. Drilling..... | 47 |
| Figure 13: Historical Core Storage | 50 |
| Figure 14: Forum Energy Metals Corp. Core..... | 50 |
| Figure 15: Authors Scintillometer Reading | 50 |
| Figure 16: Authors Scintillometer Reading | 50 |
| Figure 17: Adjacent Projects | 52 |
| Table 5: Proposed Budget..... | 55 |

1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Global Uranium Corp. and Forum Energy Metals Corp. (“Global” or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Northwest Athabasca Project (or the “Project”) in Saskatchewan Canada. This Technical Report is to be filed in support of Global Uranium Corp.’s property acquisition of the Northwest Athabasca Project on the Canadian Securities Exchange and Forum Energy Metals Corp. continuous disclosure.

The Northwest Athabasca Project lies on the northwest shore of Lake Athabasca, approximately 70 kilometres west of Uranium City and immediately east of the Alberta border. The Northwest Athabasca Project lies along the edge of the Athabasca sandstone basin, with sandstone cover ranging from zero to 200 m thick; with approximately half of the Northwest Athabasca Project lying just outside the basin which allows for exploration of basement-hosted unconformity-related uranium targets. The Northwest Athabasca Project consists of 11 claims totalling 13,876 hectares centered at Latitude 59°24’00” N, Longitude -109°54’00” W. The mineral dispositions (claims) are 100% owned by Forum Energy Metals Corp. The author visited the Project on May 23, 2024.

Through a series of joint venture agreements, Forum Energy Metals Corp. is the operator of the Northwest Athabasca Project and currently controls 43.32% of the Project. Global Uranium Corp. can acquire 51% of Forum Energy Metals Corp. of 43.32% in a JV agreement by undertaking \$9 million in exploration (assuming minority partners do not participate), by paying \$225,000 cash and issuing 1,000,000 shares of Global Uranium Corp.

If Global Uranium Corp. does not complete the initial option, it will pay Forum Energy Metals Corp. \$3,000,000 for the 2025 operational commitment listed under the joint venture agreements.

Forum Energy Metals Corp. interest in the Northwest Athabasca Project increases to 70.4% in November 2028 and then to 81.32% in November 2031, by undertaking exploration and provided there is no participation of the other stakeholders. Global Uranium Corp. has agreed to assume Forum Energy Metals Corp. commitment for this point forward.

Global Uranium Corp. can obtain an additional 24% of Forum Energy Metals Corp. 81.32% beneficial interest in the Northwest Athabasca Project by assuming all of Forum Energy Metals Corp.’s responsibilities under the various joint venture agreements years 2029-2031 ranging for \$11.0 million in exploration expenditures (assuming minority partners do not participate).

The Project is accessed by boat and by float plane. Rise Air has a water base located at Stony Rapids with Single and Twin Otters on floats that can be chartered to site. Flights to site can also be taken from Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories or Ft. McMurray in Alberta. The project can be accessed over lake ice in the winter, once the seasonal ice road from Stony Rapids to Uranium City has been opened up by the Saskatchewan government.

The Project is located within the north-western portion of the Churchill structural province and is underlain primarily by Archean gneisses, Archean granitoids and supracrustals of the Rae structural province, about 30km to the east of the contact with the Taltson Magmatic Arc. These rocks are overlain by Paleoproterozoic clastic sediments of the Athabasca Group (Fair Point Fm). All rocks are overlain by glacial till.

Exploration in the Project area began with the discovery of a uraniferous glacial erratic of Athabasca Group sandstone near Fiddler Point in 1970. Follow up prospecting along the northwest shore of Lake Athabasca resulted in the discovery of hundreds of similar uraniferous boulders in several distinct dispersion fans. A diamond drill program that tested the head of one of the fans resulted in the discovery of the Maurice Bay Uranium Mineralization in 1976 by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. Further exploration in the area identified several mineralized zones: Maurice Creek, F Subcropping and Zone 2A (a one-hole intercept of 5.68% U_3O_8 over 8.5 m in Z2A-12). Other work on the project by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Nuclear found unsourced radioactive boulders at Spring Point, now part of the Project, and follow-up drilling delineated a large alteration zone just north of the shoreline of Spring Point, but did not intersect much in the way of uranium.

In 1998, Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. was bought out by Cameco Corporation and Cogema (now Orano) and Cameco Corporation took over operatorship of the project, starting work in 2003. Cameco Corporation then completed a number of geophysical surveys over the project (airborne magnetic survey and helicopter borne EM survey) in 2004 and 2005, identifying a number of untested EM conductors. A set of ground EM surveys (Max-Min II and Fixed Loop) were completed in 2006 over a new cut grid.

A fixed loop EM survey was completed in 2007, followed by a diamond drill program in 2008. The drill program consisted of 10 holes for 2,067 m and tested multiple targets along the underexplored EM conductors searching for both basement-hosted and classic unconformity type deposits. Several small intervals of elevated uranium were intersected. NWA-001 returned 520 ppm U in the Spring Bay area and NWA-006 returned 1,020 ppm uranium with elevated pathfinder elements (Cu, Pb, and B) within a 1.4 m interval.

In 2010, Forum Energy Metals became operator and undertook a ground gravity program, followed by an extension of the gravity survey and a diamond drill program of

39 holes totaling 5,694 m in 2012. Targeting the numerous gravity lows, the drill programs identified 3 uranium mineralized areas: Opie, Barney, and Otis West. The drilling also tested Zone 2A, confirming its existence, but also its limited extent. Another drill program undertaken in 2013 consisted of 17 drill holes totaling 3,447.6 m which tested the Barney targets, Otis West, and Zone 1A. A total of 9,196.5 m in 54 holes was completed by Forum Energy Metals Inc.

A summary of the historical mineralization indicates that 1) west-northwest trending structures control the mineralization, 2) the mineralization is typically weak (0.1 to 0.5% uranium), 3) the mineralization is strongly associated with anomalous boron and 4) the basement hosted mineralization tends to occur in the exact centre of the gravity low. Thirteen gravity targets remain untested, along with most of the strike length of the EM conductors. Several compelling targets remain on the project, including the Andy gravity target associated with an interpreted graben structure and the very large Spring Bay gravity target that lies up-ice from the radioactive boulders defined by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Nuclear, along strike with Cameco's first drill hole NWA-001.

The recommended work program is to undertake a ground gravity survey over the entirety of the project. To date, six gravity targets have been investigated by drilling, three have returned mineralization, and one remains of interest (Maurice Bay East /Gromer). Further drilling should be prioritized on gravity lows that show historic offsets of the unconformity, either real or interpreted, preferably associated with a VTEM or HLEM conductor. The estimated cost is \$3,273,050.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Global Uranium Corp. and Forum Energy Metals Corp. (“Global” or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Northwest Athabasca Project (or the “Project”) in Saskatchewan Canada. This Technical Report is to be filed in support of Global Uranium Corp.’s property acquisition of the Northwest Athabasca Project on the Canadian Securities Exchange and Forum Energy Metals Corp. continuous disclosure.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the requirements of Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101.

A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the Northwest Athabasca Project on May 23, 2024, at which time the author reviewed the geological setting. The author was accompanied by Dr. Rebecca Hunter, P. Geo, Vice-President of Exploration for Forum Energy Metals Inc. and by Ken Wheatley P. Geo, a technical advisor to Forum Energy Metals Inc. Mr. Wheatley has extensive personal knowledge of the Project from his management of the Project’s exploration programs since 2011 and the author has utilized that knowledge in the creation of this report.

Information concerning the exploration results for the Project that is reported here was collected, interpreted, or compiled directly by the Forum geologists during ongoing exploration.

Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The sampling techniques utilized by previous workers are poorly described or non-existent in the reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

| Abbreviation | Meaning | Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------|--|----------------|--|
| ' | Feet = 30.48 cm | kg | kilogram(s) |
| " | Inch =2.54 cm | km | kilometre(s) |
| % | Percentage | m | metre(s) |
| USD | United States Dollars | Ma | million years |
| < | less than | masl. | Meters Above Sea Level |
| > | greater than | mg | milligram(s) |
| ° | degree(s) | mile | 5,280 ft= 1.609344 km |
| °C | degrees Celsius | QC | quality control |
| 1 gram | 0.3215 troy oz | NI 43-101 | Canadian National Instrument 43-101 |
| 1 troy oz | 31.104 gm | mm | millimeter(s) |
| Anomaly | An area highlighted by a geochemical or geophysical survey as possessing greater than background metal values or physical characteristics | Mudstone | A sedimentary rock composed predominantly of clay and silt |
| asl | above sea level | n.a. | not available/applicable |
| Au | Gold | Mineralization | The process or processes by which mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit |
| Basin | A depressed sediment filled area | Outcrop | An exposure of bedrock at the surface |
| Bedrock | Solid Rock underlying surficial deposits | Ag | Silver |
| B | Boron | Permian | The period of geological time between about 251 and 298 million years ago |
| Chalcopyrite | A sulphide mineral of copper and iron; the most important ore mineral of copper. | opt | Troy ounce per ton |
| Chip sample | A method of sampling a rock exposure whereby a regular series of small chips of rock is broken off along a line across the face, back or wall. | ppb | parts per billion |
| cm | centimeter(s) | ppm | Parts per million (same as grams per tonne) |
| Conglomerate | A very coarse-grained sedimentary rock containing rounded to subangular pebbles, cobbles, and / or boulders set in a finer grained matrix | Proterozoic | The eon of geological time between about 545 and 2,500 million years ago |
| DDH | diamond drill hole | QA | quality assurance |
| Disseminated | A rock texture comprised of randomly scattered minerals (usually crystalline) throughout the rock mass | Mineral | A naturally occurring homogeneous substance having definite physical properties and chemical composition and, if formed under favorable conditions, a definite crystal form. |
| U | Uranium | Quartz | A mineral composed of silicon dioxide |
| EM | Electromagnetic Geophysical Survey | Sandstone | A sedimentary rock composed primarily of sand sized grains |
| PIMA | Used to analysis clay species by clay reflectance spectroscopy | Sediment | A particulate matter that has been transported by fluid flow, potentially creating a sedimentary rock unit |
| Dravite | A boron-rich clay which is found within the larger clay package proximal to uranium mineralization | Shale | A fine-grained detrital sedimentary rock formed from clay and silt |
| Exploration | Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore. | Siltstone | A fine-grained detrital sedimentary rock formed predominantly of silt |
| Fault | A fracture in rock along which there has been relative displacement | Stratigraphy | Composition, sequence and correlation of stratified rock in the earth's crust |
| Fe | Iron | Sulphides | A group of minerals which contains sulphur and other metallic elements such as copper and zinc. Gold is usually associated with sulphide enrichment in mineral deposits. |
| Feldspars | A group of rock-forming tectosilicate minerals, (KAlSi3O8 - NaAlSi3O8 - CaAl2Si2O8) | Supergroup | A formally named assemblage of related sedimentary groups |
| Float | loose pieces rock on the surface not outcrop | T | ton (2000 pounds or 977.2 kg) |
| g or gm | gram(s) | t | tonne (1000 kg or 2,204.6 pounds) |
| g/t | grams per metric tonne | VLF-EM | Very Low Frequency Electro Magnetic Geophysical Survey |
| Galena | Lead sulphide, the most common ore mineral of lead | Zn | Zinc |
| IP | Induced Polarization Geophysical survey | GPS | Global Positioning System |
| EOH | End of Hole | ha | hectare(s) |

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Rick Mazur, the President and CEO of Forum Energy Metals Corp. in an email on May 15, 2024 which to the author's knowledge is correct, which is used in section four in this report. A limited search of tenure data on the Mineral Administration Registry of Saskatchewan government's mineral titles web site confirms the data supplied. This does not constitute a legal opinion as the author is not qualified to validate the legal ownership of the Project.

In addition, the author has relied on the deal terms for the Property from information contained in a Forum Energy Metals Corp. and Global Uranium Corp. press release dated May 30, 2024, and the email date June 13, 2024, from Rick Mazur the President of Forum Energy Metals Corp. as to the structure of deal terms which is used in section four in this report. The author is not qualified to offer an opinion on legal matters.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Northwest Athabasca Project is located 1,000 km north-northwest of Saskatoon in northern Saskatchewan, Canada (Figure 1). The western boundary of the Project is located along the Saskatchewan - Alberta border, 60km south of the Northwest Territories border, and 75km west of Uranium City.

The Project consists of eleven non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totaling 13,876 ha centered at Latitude 59°24'00" N, Longitude -109°54'00" W. The mineral claims are shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Current Claim List

| Disposition # | Annual Holding Costs | Acquired date | Good to | Area (ha) |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| MC00017515 | \$28,095 | 2023-08-23 | 2025-11-21 | 1873.04 |
| MC00017516 | \$8,190 | 2023-08-23 | 2025-11-21 | 545.70 |
| MC00018346 | \$18,975 | 2024-01-15 | 2026-04-15 | 1265.31 |
| S- 99101 | \$48,600 | 1975-08-01 | 2040-10-29 | 1967.60 |
| S- 99102 | \$43,700 | 1975-08-01 | 2039-10-29 | 1750.23 |
| S-107096 | \$34,475 | 2003-04-23 | 2039-07-21 | 1380.21 |
| S-107097 | \$18,000 | 2003-04-23 | 2039-07-21 | 719.91 |
| S-107098 | \$56,300 | 2003-04-23 | 2039-07-21 | 2253.69 |
| S-107099 | \$29,500 | 2003-04-23 | 2039-07-21 | 1180.86 |
| S-107100 | \$16,050 | 2003-04-23 | 2039-07-21 | 642.26 |
| S-112537 | \$4,440 | 2012-04-27 | 2038-07-25 | 297.68 |
| Total | \$306,325 | | Total | 13,876 |

Forum Energy Metals Corp. is the 100% registered owner of the mineral dispositions listed in the table above.

While on site, the author observed areas of historically reported hydrocarbon spills in several areas (old camp and fuel storage areas), these issues have yet to be addressed and will need to be cleaned up before further exploration can continue.

The author was informed that a permit application has been submitted for drilling but yet to be approved.

May 30, 2024 Press Release

In a press release issued by Global Uranium Corp. on May 30, 2024, the Company has entered into an option agreement with Forum Energy Metals Corp. pursuant to which the Company has the right to acquire up to 75% of Forum Energy Metals Corp.'s interest in a joint venture between Forum Energy Metals Corp. and NexGen Energy Ltd. (Forum/NexGen JV).

The Forum/NexGen JV is a joint venture agreement between Forum Energy Metals Corp. and NexGen Energy Ltd. that was formed for the purpose of carrying out the rights and obligations, under the joint venture between Forum Energy Metals Corp., Cameco Corporation, and Orano Canada Inc. to explore and develop the Northwest Athabasca Project.

Forum Energy Metals Corp. has a 62.2 % interest in the Forum/NexGen JV, which in turn holds a 69.65% interest in the Northwest Athabasca Joint Venture. The Northwest Athabasca joint venture has 100% interest in the Northwest Athabasca Project that is the subject of this report. The Northwest Athabasca Joint Venture ownership is owned 69.65% by Forum/NexGen JV, 18.65% Cameco Corporation, and 11.70% by Orano. Based on the percentages above, Forum Energy Metals Corp. currently beneficially owns 43.32% and NexGen Energy Ltd. owns 26.33% of the Northwest Athabasca Project.

Forum Energy Metals Corp. has a 43.32 % interest in the Northwest Athabasca joint venture. These percentage interests are subject to adjustment from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Forum/NexGen JV and the Northwest Athabasca joint venture, as applicable.

Under the option agreement, Global Uranium Corp. has the initial right to acquire 51% of the Forum Energy Metals Corp. interest by:

1. Payments to Forum Energy Metals Corp. of \$225,000 by Dec. 31, 2027
2. Issue 1,000,000 shares of Global Uranium Corp. to Forum Energy Metals Corp. by Dec. 31, 2027
3. Making staged payments to Forum Energy Metals Corp. equal to the amounts Forum Energy Metals Corp. would be required to contribute for exploration under the Northwest Athabasca Joint Venture for 2025 to 2028, with a minimum of \$3.9-million to a maximum of \$9-million. This dollar value is dependent on the participation of the minority partners in the Northwest Athabasca Joint Venture

4. Undertake a financing of \$3-million by Dec. 31, 2025
5. If Global Uranium Corp. does not complete the initial option, it will pay Forum Energy Metals Corp \$3,000,000 for the 2025 operational commitment under the Northwest Athabasca joint venture
- 6.

Upon exercise of the initial 51% option, Global Uranium Corp. shall become a party to the Forum/NexGen JV agreement.

Global Uranium Corp. shall also have the right to acquire a further 24% interest in Forum Energy Metals Corp's interest (for a total of 75% in the Forum/NexGen JV) by making payments to Forum Energy Metals Corp. equal to the amounts Forum Energy Metals Corp. would be required to contribute on the exploration expenditures for the 2029 to 2031, a minimum of \$4.75-million to a maximum of \$11-million, depending on the participation of the minority partners in the Northwest Athabasca Joint Venture.

If Global Uranium Corp. completes a preliminary economic assessment on the Northwest Athabasca Project in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, it will pay Forum Energy Metals Corp. \$1,000,000. If a feasibility study is completed on the Northwest Athabasca Project in accordance with NI 43-101 rules, it will pay Forum Energy Metals Corp. \$1,000,000 and issue 1,000,000 shares.

Forum Energy Metals Corp interest in the Northwest Athabasca Project increases to 70.4% in November 2028 and then to 81.32% in November 2031, by undertaking exploration as described above and provided there is no participation of the other stakeholders. Global Uranium Corp will have a 51% and 75% interest respectively in the Northwest Athabasca Project and Forum Energy Metals Corp. will have 19.4% and 6.32% interest respectively in the Northwest Athabasca Project.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

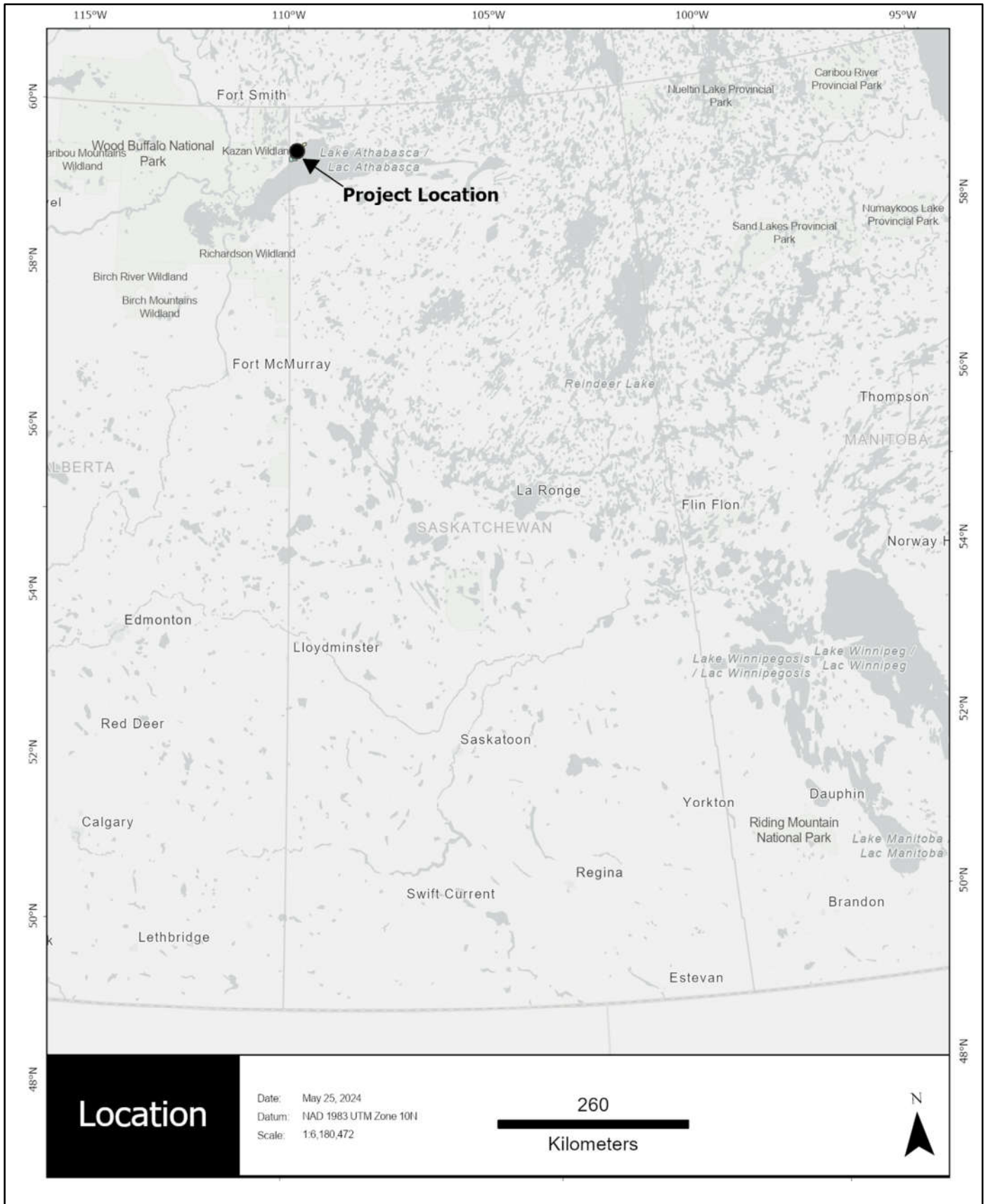
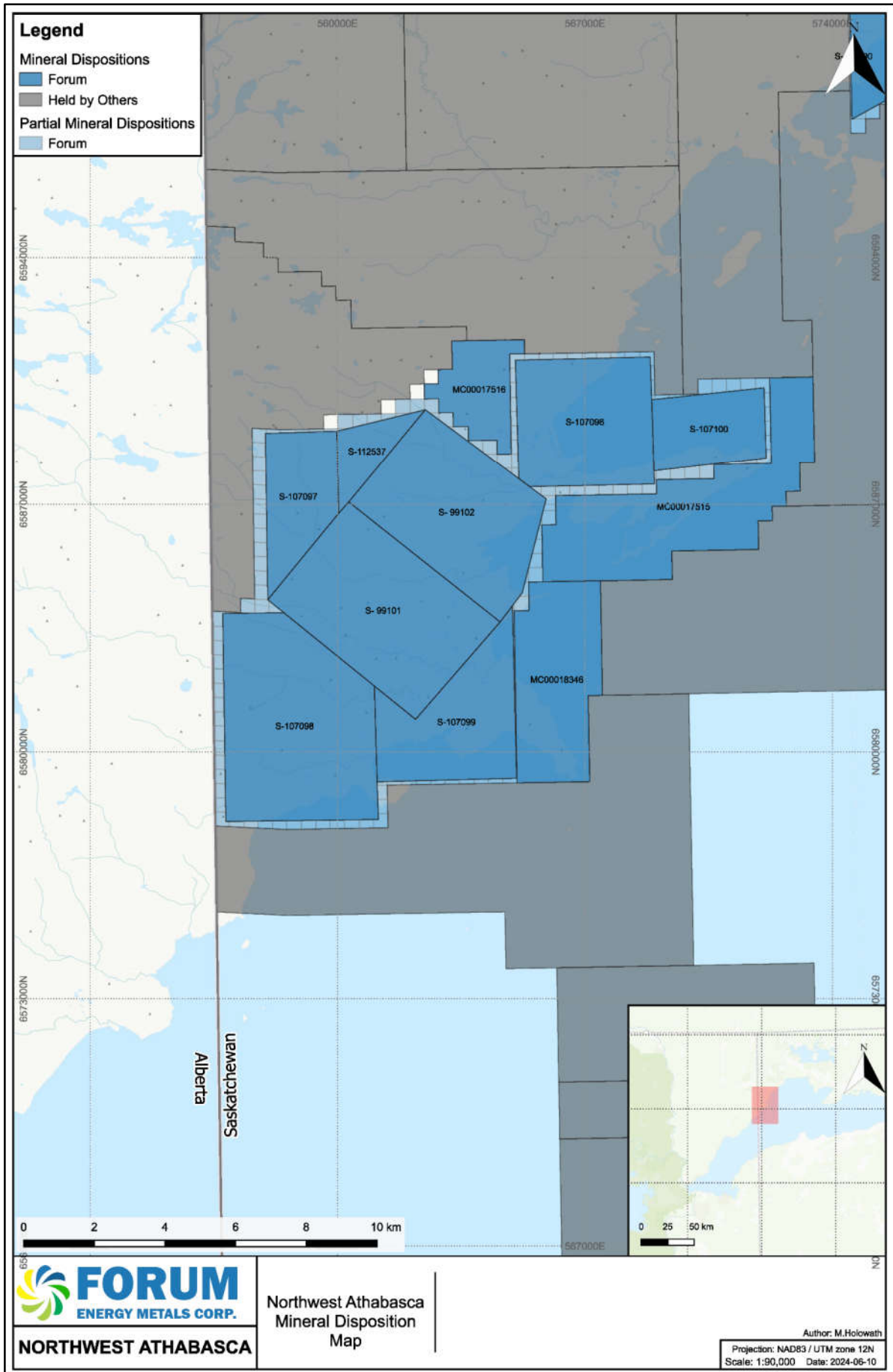


Figure 2: Mineral Claims



4.1 Mineral Rights

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

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

The nine S - claims on the Project are the older claims that have been ground staked. The three newer MC - claims were map staked online. As result of the change physical staking to map staking there are internal gaps between the the S-claims called partical cells. These partical cells where they over lap with the S-claims have become part of that S-Claim.

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

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

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

The Northwest Athabasca Project was acquired by Forum Energy Metals Corp. in 2011 and initially consisted of 7 claims. Forum Energy Metals Corp. staked one claim in 2012 to add to the project and 3 new claims were staked in 2023 and 2024, all directly attached to the project.

4.2 Annual Expenditures

Prior to December 01, 2012, annual expenditures of \$12.00 per hectare were required for the 2nd through tenth years after staking of a claim to retain each disposition. As of December 01, 2012, the annual expenditure requirement increased to \$15.00 per hectare. This rate increases to \$25.00 per hectare annually after 10 years. For claims that were in the middle of their final work term as of December 01, 2012 the \$12 per

hectare rate continued for that work term only. For all new claims staked within MARS the new annual work rate is \$15 per hectare. For all claims the cost is nil for the first year.

Required assessment work for each mineral disposition is listed in Table 2. Reports and statements of expenditures must be filed not later than 90 days following the claim anniversary dates.

The current annual expenditures required for the Northwest Athabasca Project are \$353,850, but due to past expenditures keeping most of the claims in good standing, \$0 is due in 2024, and \$36,285 is due in 2025.

4.3 Permits for Exploration

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

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

The Project can be accessed mainly by air using float planes in the summer or fall, or ski-mounted planes in the winter; helicopters may also be used at any time. The Project can be accessed easily by air from Fort McMurray, Alberta (300 km), Fort Smith, NWT (130 km), or from Saskatchewan: Stony Rapids (230 km) or Uranium City (75 km). The project is also reachable by boat from Uranium City (75 km) or Fort. Chipewyan in Alberta (100 km). A barge operator is present on Lake Athabasca and operates between Uranium City, Fond-du-Lac, and Stony Rapids, and has been used in the past to access the project to bring in equipment and fuel.

Rise Air has almost daily scheduled flights from Saskatoon to Stony Rapids, Fond du Lac and Uranium City.

The Project may also be accessed by ice road taking Saskatchewan provincial Highway 102 from Saskatoon to Southend, then Highway 905 to Stony Rapids. There is a seasonal winter road that typically opens in February once the ice on Lake Athabasca is thick enough for equipment to drive to Uranium City. Local contractors can open up an ice road to the site.

The climate is typical of the continental sub-arctic region of northern Saskatchewan. Summers are short and rather cool, even though daily temperatures can reach above 30°C on occasion. Mean daily maximum temperatures of the warmest months are around 20°C and only three months on average have mean daily temperature of 10°C or more. The average frost-free period is approximately 90 days. The winters are cold and dry with mean daily temperature for the coldest month below minus 20°C. Winter daily temperatures can reach below minus 50°C on occasion.

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

The average annual total precipitation for the region is approximately 450 mm, of which 70% falls as rain, more than half occurring from June to September. Snow may occur in all months but rarely falls in July or August. The prevailing annual wind direction is from the west. The topography is flat with at approximately 300 meters above sea level.

Food, fuel, and supplies are readily available from Saskatoon and La Ronge. Limited supplies are also available in Points North Landing and Uranium City (bulk fuel is available at Uranium City). Groceries were obtained from Fort Smith during several of the drill programs operated by Forum which provided a substantial cost saving. Fort Smith has a paved highway to site and is the closest airport to the project.

Typical of the Precambrian Shield, this ecoregion has numerous small lakes, many of which are linked by fast-flowing streams to form the regional drainage pattern. Most of the ecoregion drains northward into Great Slave Lake. The aquatic systems support cold water fish such as lake trout and arctic grayling, in addition to northern pike, walleye, and whitefish. Some of the more conspicuous animals include black bear, wolverine, and timber wolf, along with scattered populations of moose.

The migratory barren-ground caribou and associated arctic fox sometimes enter the region during winter. Red-throated loon, greater yellowlegs, white-crowned sparrow, and golden eagle are typical bird species located in the region. Willow ptarmigan are found in this ecoregion during the winter.

Trees in the area include black spruce, jack pine, green alder, paper birch, willow, tamarack, white spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, balsam poplar, white birch, and dwarf birch. There is a prevalence of closed-crown black spruce and jack pine forests with shady forest floors occurring on both upland and lowland areas. The weather on the west side of the province is slightly less harsh than on the east side, so the trees tend to be somewhat larger.

6 HISTORY

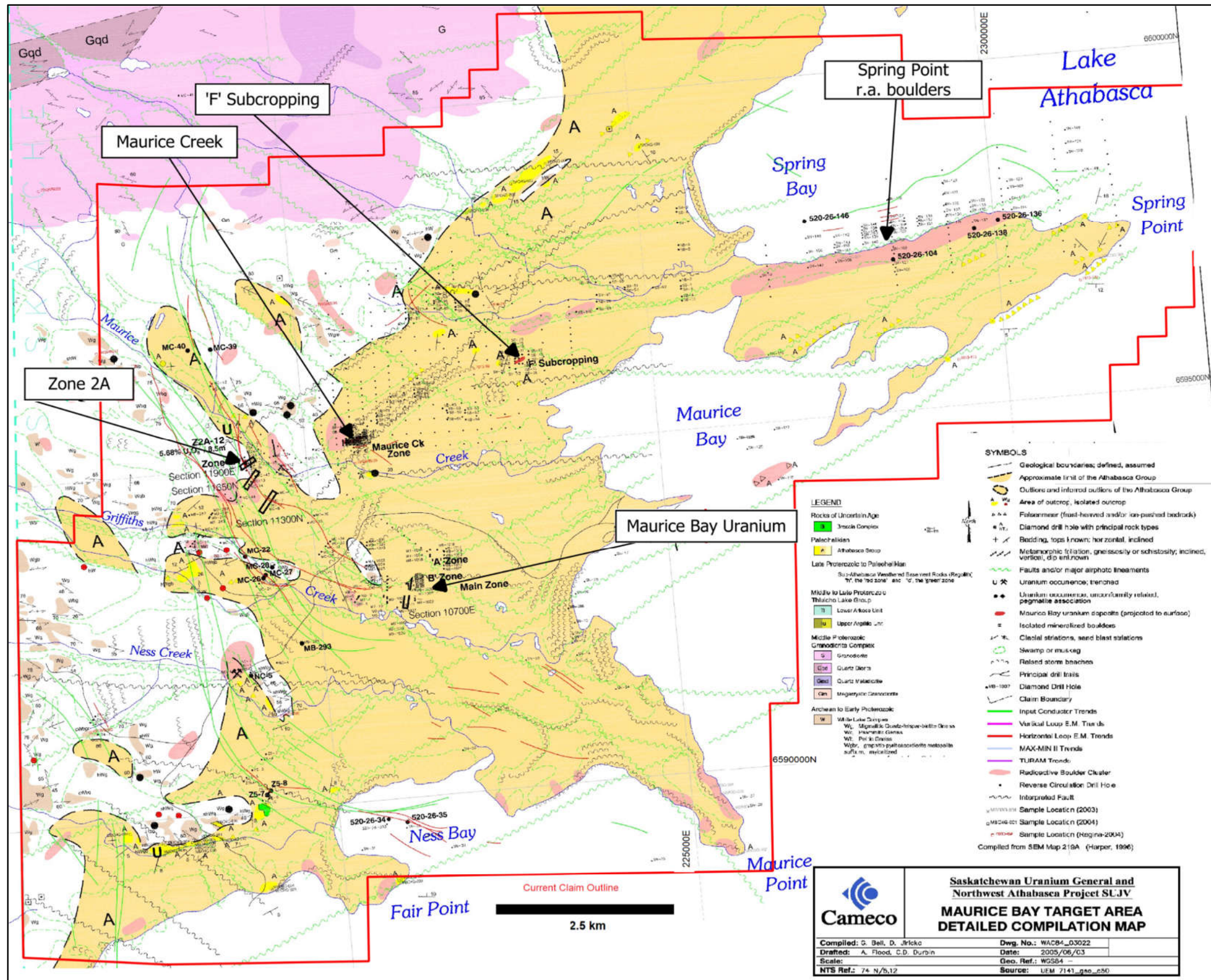
The Project area was partially mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1930s focusing on gold and base metals. The Saskatchewan geological survey mapped the area at 1:100,000 scale in the 1970s. The northern part of the Project area was mapped by G. E. Ray in 1977 at 1:100,000 scale. The southern part of the Project area was mapped by R. Munday at a 1:100,000 scale between 1972 and 1977. From the early 1970's to 1982, large exploration programs were conducted by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. and Mining Ltd. on the majority of the project, and Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. in the Spring Bay area, which was eventually handed over to Uranerz Energy Corporation. In the early 1980's to 2004 no uranium exploration activity was conducted in the Project area.

Exploration in the greater Maurice Bay area began with the discovery of a uraniferous glacial erratics of Athabasca Group sandstone near Fiddler Point in 1970. Follow up prospecting along the northwest shore of Lake Athabasca resulted in the identification of hundreds of similar uraniferous boulders in several, relatively distinct, dispersion fans. Diamond drilling at the interpreted apex of one of the boulder fans resulted in the discovery of the Maurice Bay Uranium mineralization in 1976.

Ongoing exploration programs by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. throughout the late 1970's and early 1980's consisted of the drilling of 870 drill holes for a total of 68,602 m of drilling with 701 of the drill holes being up a 100m deep (Figure 6 and Table 3). This work identified several additional, but apparently limited zones, of mineralization in the Maurice Bay area, i.e. the Maurice Creek Zone, the F Subcropping Zone and, of most interest, Zone 2A which intersected 5.68% U_3O_8 over 8.5 m in hole Z2A-12 (Figure 3). This mineralization was intersected entirely within the basement lithology, the nearest sandstone being 1km away. This type of mineralization was not recognized to be important at this time (1978) as the basement-hosted unconformity-related uranium deposits had not been discovered yet.

Exploration work by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. at Spring Point identified a boulder train along the north shore and follow-up drilling on the lake found an extensive zone of clay alteration with illite, chlorite, and weakly elevated uranium, lead, copper, and nickel. The main conductive zones lie both to the north and the south of the majority of the drilling, and the gravity survey by Forum Energy Metals Inc. in 2012 shows the largest anomaly on the project just north of the Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. drilling. During the late 1970's and early 1980's, Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. drilled 83 drillholes for a total of 16,642 m of drilling with the average depth being 200 m (Figure 6 and Table 3).

Figure 3: Geology Map with Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. Showings as of 1982



Uraniferous boulders are shown as reddish blobs at Spring Point, Maurice Point, and in numerous areas from F-Subcropping to Ness Creek. Modified after Cameco Corporation, 2005.

6.1 Cameco Corporation 1998 to 2008

Cameco Corporation became operator of the project in 1998 and commenced work on the project in 2003. Initial work by Cameco Corporation in the Maurice Bay area consisted of the compilation of all available data from in-house technical files, government assessment files, and government geological maps. This compilation study was carried out with the specific objective of evaluating the remaining potential for the discovery of unconformity-related uranium deposits on this Project. The first field work on the Project involved drill core review and geochemical/reflectance spectroscopy analysis to confirm the results of phase one and to specifically identify potential uranium exploration targets in the Maurice Bay area. Below is a summary from existing Cameco Corporation reports.

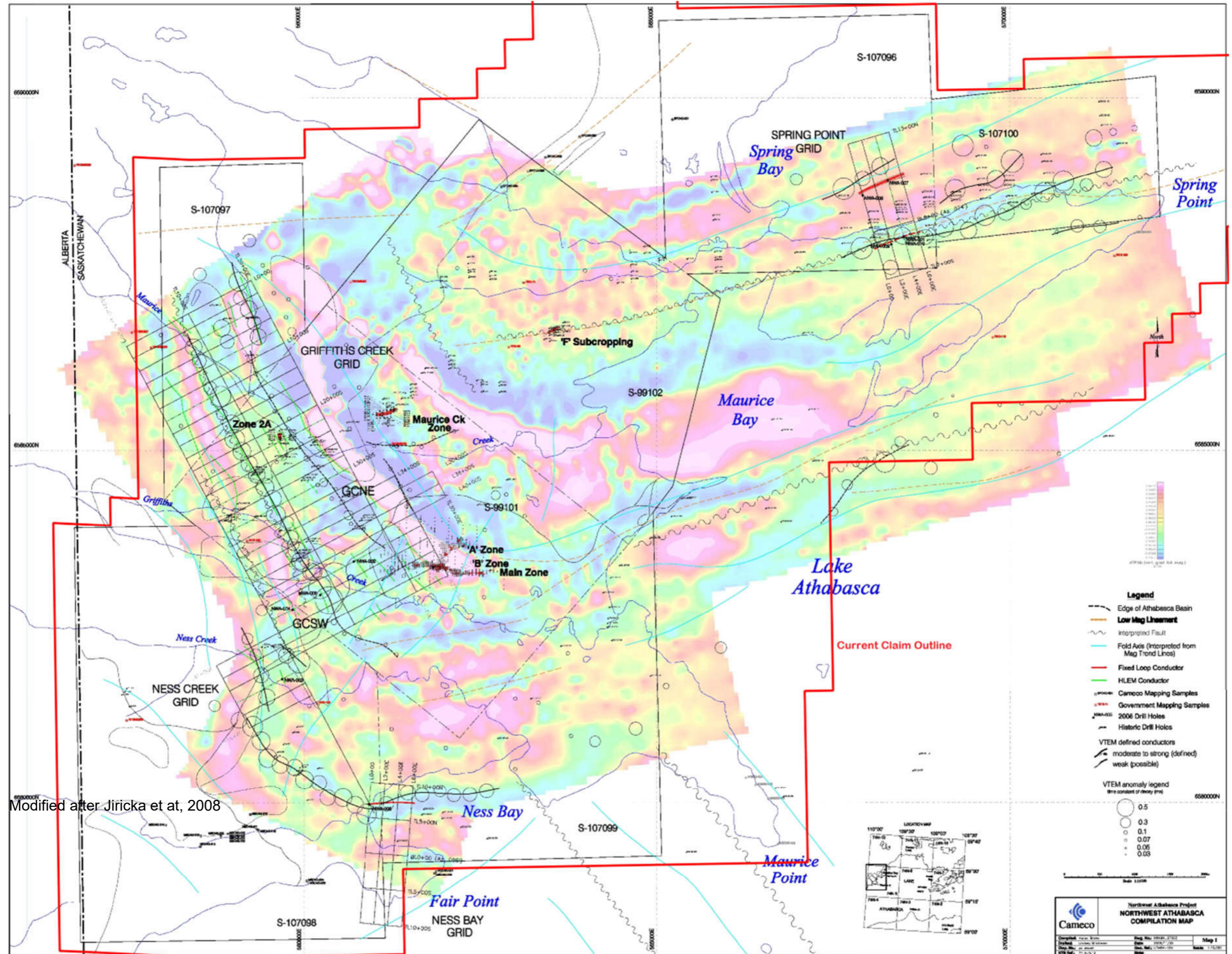
A review of drill core and related geochemical and data from along the Zone 2A conductor completed in 2003 (Jiricka and Witt, 2003) returned the following observations:

1. Relatively high-grade basement-hosted uranium was confirmed on the Project.
2. A spatial (and likely genetic) relationship exists between graphitic faults and uranium mineralization.
3. Intense clay alteration and bleaching has affected portions of the Zone 2A conductor system in a manner similar to that observed at Millennium and P-Patch basement-hosted mineralization.

A follow-up program completed in 2004 (Jiricka et al, 2004) involved a tri-axial gradiometer aeromagnetic survey, a helicopter-borne time domain EM survey, and ground investigations including the sampling of Athabasca Group and White Lake Complex outcrop in the Fair Point, Goose Bay, and Spring Bay areas. Both surveys indicate that the project area hosts a significant number of relatively untested EM conductors which are known to be caused by graphitic basement units, which have undergone a complex but favourable structural history. Further geological evaluations and sampling were carried out on trenched uranium occurrences in the Goose Bay area and on diamond drill core from the Spring Point area.

The 2006 exploration program (Cristall and Jiricka, 2006) consisted of new grid establishment, Max-Min II surveying and Fixed Loop surveying during the winter of 2006. This program ground located 14 high priority targets for follow up diamond drill testing in 2008. These included targets for basement-hosted and/or classic unconformity-type uranium mineralization in three under - tested areas on the Project. These include targets on the Griffiths Creek (Figure 5), Ness Bay, and Spring Point conductor systems.

Figure 4: Showings and Drill Hole Locations of the 2008 Cameco Corporation Program



Modified after Jiricka et al, 2008

Background is from airborne magnetics, reds are magnetic highs, blues magnetic lows. The 10 Cameco Corporation drill holes are shown as red dots and are labelled (NWA-01 to 10). The three drill areas noted in the text are Spring Point, Griffith Creek, and Ness Creek.

The 2008 diamond drill program tested multiple targets along the underexplored EM conductors for both shallow unconformity hosted mineralization and shallow basement hosted mineralization (Witt et al., 2008) (Figure 4). Exploration work, including diamond drilling, litho geochemistry, and clay reflectance using Analytical Spectral Devices (ASD) TerraSpec Mineral Spectrometer to, highlighted areas of interest: In 2008, Cameco Corporation drilled 10 holes for a total of 2,067 m with an average depth of 206.7 m (Figure 6 and Table 3).

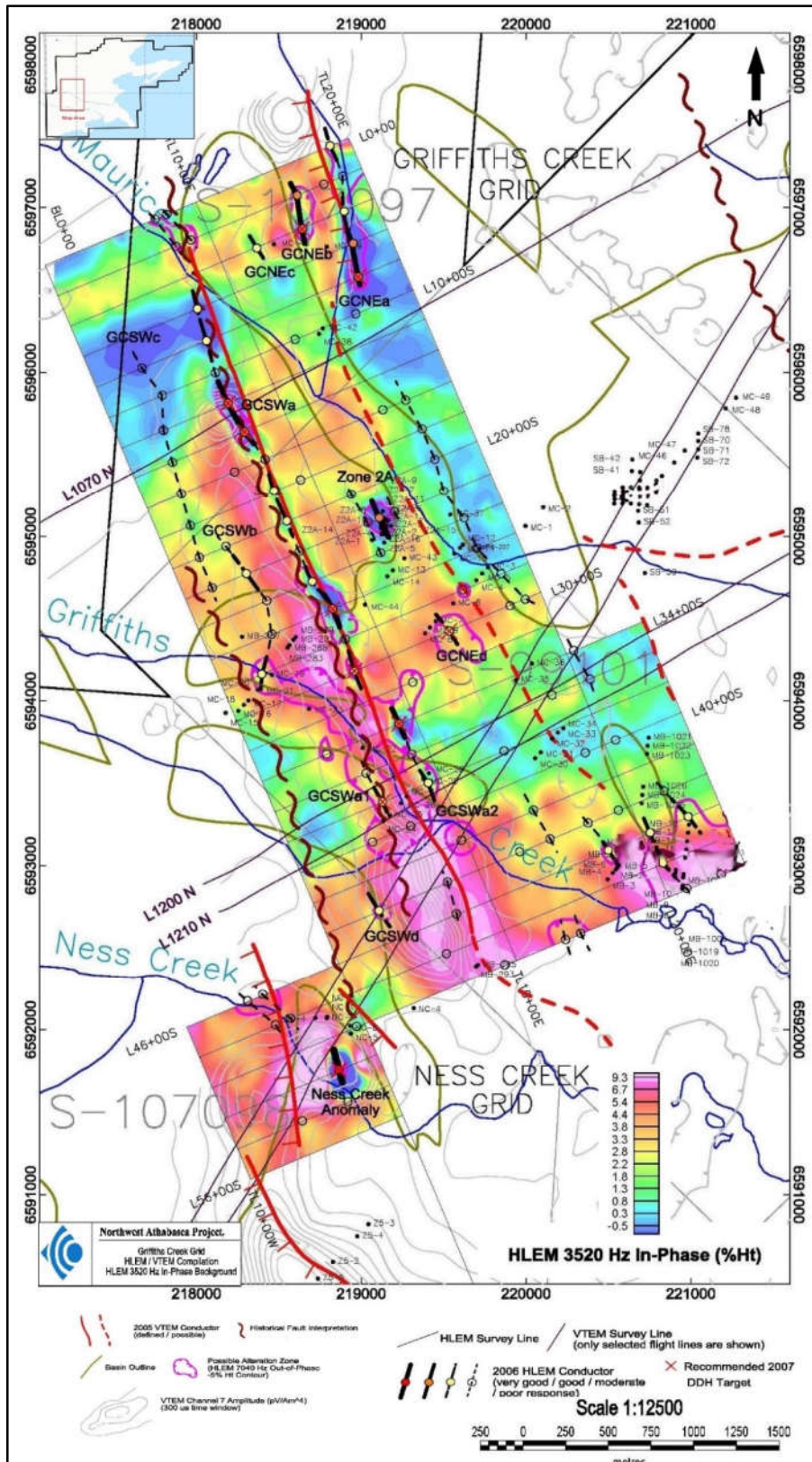
Spring Point: 's NWA-001 intersected elevated geochemistry (U, Pb, Ni, Cu, Co, and As) of the sandstone column below 130.0 m. An interval of brick-red hematite staining and elevated radioactivity intersected in NWA-001 returned up to 520 ppm U (partial). Radiometric grade calculations using regular probe data and a 0.02% grade cut-off indicate a zone of 0.0135% U_3O_8 over 0.6 m. NWA-009, located approximately 200 m to the southeast of NWA-001, returned weakly elevated geochemistry (U, Pb, Ni, Cu, As and Co) from 130.0 – 170.0 m in similarly altered and pebbly sandstone to that seen in NWA-001. NWA-001 was drilled on the south conductor displays roughly equal proportions of illite and chlorite. NWA-007 and NWA-008 was drilled on the north conductor and displayed a strong illite signature with minor chlorite. NWA-009 was drilled on the south conductor and displays a strong chloritic signature with only minor illite.

Ness Creek, NWA-006 intersected a narrow zone of elevated radioactivity associated with a quartz vein within a moderate to strongly altered granite. Radiometric grade calculations using a regular probe and a 0.1% grade cut-off indicates a zone of 0.123% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m. Litho geochemical partial results indicate strongly anomalous uranium values (1,020 ppm) and associated pathfinder elements (Cu, Pb, and B), with the elevated geochemistry being restricted to a 1.4 m interval.

Unknown: 1970-1981

In the Saskatchewan government database of diamond drill holes there are a 167 drill holes (15,779 m) on the Project that reported to be drilled by an unknown company or companies. The data consists of drill hole numbers locations, year drilled, dip, and depths (Figure 6 and Table 3). Figure 6: Historical Maurice Bay Uranium and Historical Drilling illustrates these drill holes are lacking information. This information may be useful to chase up in the event it may add to the current geological understanding of the Project.

Figure 5: Griffith Creek Grid HLEM / VTEM Compilation



Modified from Cristall and Jiricka, 2006.

6.2 Historical Resource/Reserve Estimates

An historical reserve estimate for Maurice Bay uranium mineralization on the Project was first reported by Lehnert-Thiel and Kretschma in 1979 at the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy District 4, Fourth Annual Meeting in 1979 in Winnipeg. The calculations and methodology used to generate these resources is unknown. It is unclear what would be required to bring this resource to meet the current CIM requirements for mineral deposits. The Company is not treating this historical resource as current. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The Maurice Bay showing consists of the Main, A and B Zones and is related to is proximal to a reactivated east southeast trending fault system with normal, south-side and north-side down-dropping with an inferred raised horst block in between (Harper, 1996). The main zone is interpreted to rest within the raised horst block at or above the Athabasca sandstone-basement contact and the A and B zones are situated with the basement rocks along proposed reactivated normal faults and cross-cutting northeast-trending faults.

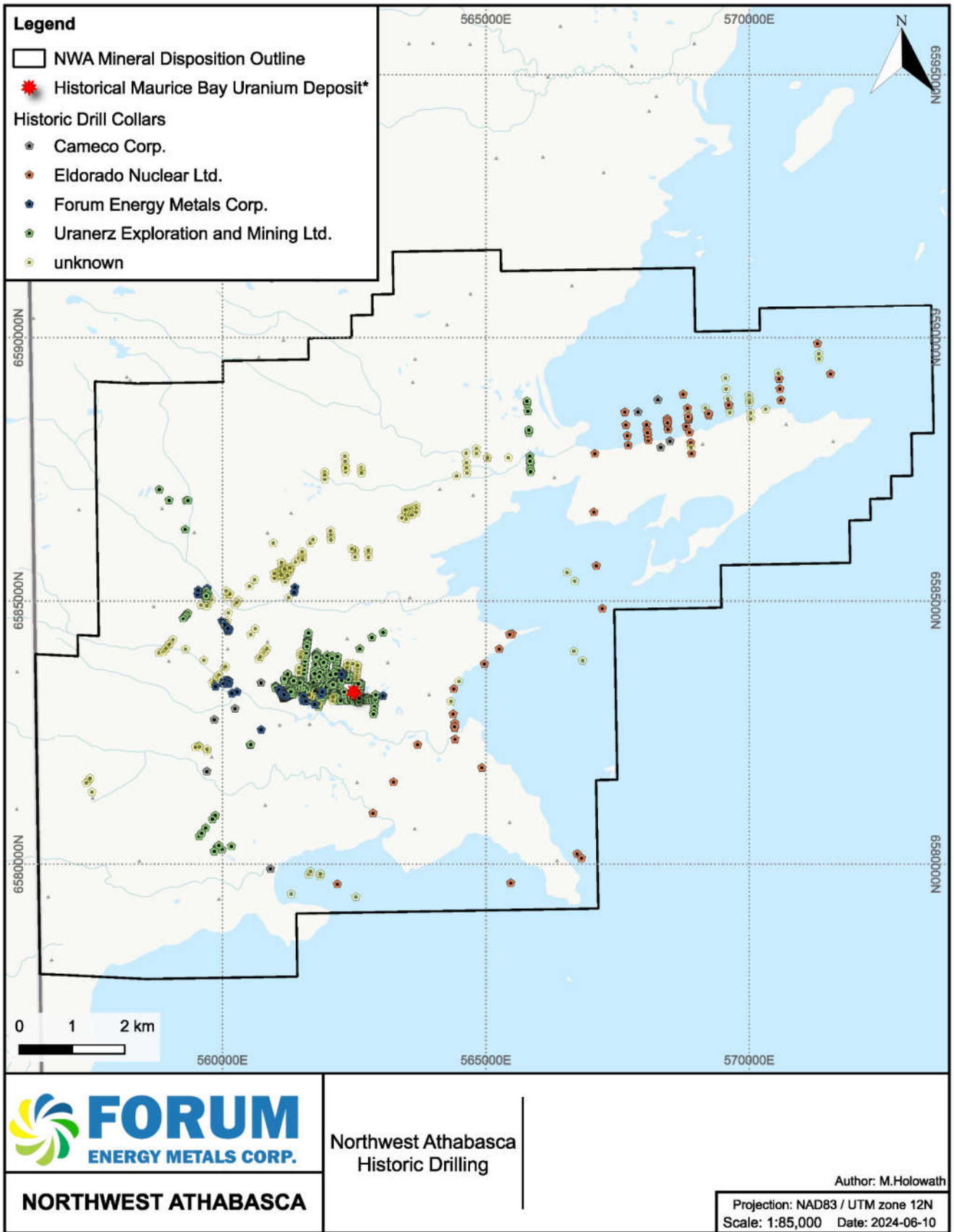
The mineralized zone is discontinuous but has an overall strike length of 1500 m and varies from 20 to 60 m wide. The majority of the mineralization is hosted within the sandstone with some extension into the basement rocks

The Maurice Bay historical mineralization is estimated to contain 1.5 million pounds of U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.6% to a depth of 50 m (Lehnert-Thiel and Kretschma 1979). The uranium mineralization consists essentially of pitchblende. Traces of molybdenum and cobalt are present and Harper (1979) mentions the presence of traces of native Au, Cu, Fe, Zn, Pb sulfides, and a black lustrous hydrocarbon material.

Uranium mineralization is associated with chlorite, clay and hematite alteration occurs and is associated with quartz veins (Harper, 1979). A zone is an example, high-grade pitchblende mineralization is associated with dark-green chloritized shears within a zone of brecciated and silicified (quartz-hematite breccias) mylonitic basement rocks.

Zone A or the basement hosted uranium mineralization if its true across the board is closely associated with fault rocks both ductile (mylonite), semi brittle (chlorite altered shear structures) and brittle (quartz-hematite fault breccia).

Figure 6: Historical Maurice Bay Uranium and Historical Drilling



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Northwest Athabasca Project is situated within the northwestern portion of the Churchill province and is underlain primarily by Archean gneisses, Paleoproterozoic granitoids, and supracrustals rocks (basement rocks) of the Rae Structural Province, about 30 km to the east of the contact with the Taltson Magmatic Zone (Lewry and Sibbald, 1980 & Ashton and Card, 1998). These rocks are in turn, overlain by Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks. Paleoproterozoic clastic sediments of the Athabasca Group, Quaternary glacial sediments, and recent beach sediments.

The basement rock in the area belong to two major units: the metamorphic White Lake Complex and a granodiorite complex (Harper, 1996), both part of the Western craton—in particular, the Zemlac domain of the Rae province (Card et al., 2003). The White Lake Complex largely comprises migmatitic quartz-feldspar-biotite ± muscovite gneiss and unmigmatized metasedimentary remnants as blocks, rafts, and lenses containing less than 1 percent disseminated graphite and pyrite (Andrade and Duncan, 1982). The metasediments are psammitic and pelitic in composition; remnants from amphibolitegrade rocks are also present (Harper, 1996). The granodiorite complex comprises several distinct phases of granodiorite and quartz diorite, as well as coarse porphyritic granodiorite (Harper, 1996). All the rocks contain potassic feldspar and plagioclase megacrysts and are massive to moderately foliated.

An intensive paleo weathering profile was developed on the basement rocks prior to, or just after, the deposition of the overlying Athabasca Group. This paleoweathering profile has been partly preserved (up to 50 m in thickness) and is characterized by kaolinite-rich upper levels and illite and chlorite in the lower levels. Red hematite staining is pervasive throughout the upper portion of the profile but may be modified by superimposed reduction that removed hematite and added chlorite (Ramaekers, 1979). This regolithic basement has been observed in outcrop up to six km north of the edge of the Athabasca sandstone (Harper, 1996).

Crustal instability following the **Hudsonian Orogeny** produced zones of uplift and subsidence in northern Saskatchewan. This resulted in the development of three northeast-trending sub-basins, which, in composite, form the Athabasca basin. The sedimentary deposits, which fill this basin, comprise the Athabasca Group. The Athabasca Group is dated as Paleoproterozoic in age (1,700 Ma - Cumming *et al.*, 1987). Approximately half of the Project area is covered by quartz-rich clastic sediments of the Athabasca Group (Fair Point Formation), the limits of which trend roughly parallel to and extend inland for some five kilometres from the shore of Lake Athabasca. The Fair Point Formation is a fluvialite sheet flood deposit (Ramaekers, 2002) and is the basal unit in the western part of the Athabasca Basin.

The Paleoproterozoic Athabasca Basin formed after ~1750 Ma (Armstrong and Ramaekers, 1985; Rayner et al., 2003), and probably about 1730 Ma (Kyser et al., 2000),

as a series of northeast-southwest-oriented subbasins; it was still being deposited after ~1550 Ma (Creaser and Stasiuk, 2007). The basin fill consists of three siliciclastic sequences topped by a siliciclastic shale-carbonate sequence with a maximum aggregate thickness of over 3 km (Rainbird et al., 2007). Each sequence has a unique provenance resulting from far-field tectonic reactivations (Rainbird et al., 2007). The sequences are deposited in predominantly fluvial environments, with the exceptions of the third and fourth; these include upper lacustrine to marine mudstone, and the fourth is capped by marine stromatolitic carbonate. These sequences record episodic exhumation of the Trans-Hudson orogen and local intracontinental uplifts over a period of 200 m.y., with unconformity-related uranium deposits being emplaced from ~1760 to ~1550 Ma (Jefferson et al., 2007; Ramaekers et al., 2007), more specifically at ~1590 Ma (Alexandre et al., 2009).

Several faults localized sedimentary accumulations of Aphebian and/or Helikian age are found in the general vicinity of the Project. These are the Thluicho Group, and Ellis Bay Formation. The Thluicho Lake Group occurs along the north shore of Lake Athabasca between the project area and Uranium City. Together with the unconformably overlying Ellis Bay Formation, these rocks represent greenschist facies terrigenous clastics derived from the underlying Tazin Group. The Martin Formation outcrops in the Beaverlodge area and consists of un-metamorphosed sediments and volcanics.

The **Thluicho Lake Group** is a middle-Paleoproterozoic succession of greenschist-facies continental clastic rocks that was deposited on a mylonitized crystalline basement rocks in the southwestern Rae Province of the Canadian Shield, near the end of 2.02–1.92-Ga Thelon-Taltson orogenesis. Two informal formations are fining-upward succession. The Powder Lake formation comprises predominantly coarse-grained rocks including conglomerate (Gulo Lake member), pebbly sandstone (Camel Lake member), and sandstone (Wellington Lake member), whereas the overlying Camsell Portage formation consists of sandstone to siltstone (Falls member), rhythmic sandstone and argillite (Waterloo Lake member), and argillite (Slate Island member). The two formations represent two principal facies associations: a lower conglomerate-sandstone facies association representing an alluvial fan to distal braided plain that underwent episodic flash flooding events and an upper sandstone siltstone–mudstone facies association representing a lacustrine environment. Both groups represent remnants of a strike-slip and intermontane basin system that formed in the hinterland of the Taltson orogen at ca. 1.92 Ga.

The Thluicho Lake Group overlies mylonitic rocks that include granitoid gneisses of inferred Archean age, highgrade supracrustal gneisses and migmatites, and leucogranites, all of which underwent several deformational events prior to the deposition of the Thluicho Lake Group (Ashton and Hunter, 2003). This deformation included an upper amphibolite-facies metamorphic event dated at 1.90 Ga (Heaman et al., 2003), thought to be related to crustal thickening as a result of collisions along the western Rae craton margin. The widespread mylonitization event is interpreted to postdate the upper amphibolite-facies metamorphism (Ashton and Hunter, 2003).

The **Ellis Bay Formation** was previously mapped as a felsic breccia of possible volcanic origin that rested unconformably on the Thluicho Lake Group (Scott, 1978). Hunter et al (2004) suggest that, primarily sedimentary structures are prevalent, including graded bedding, load structures, and ripple lamination. Locally, the breccia clasts are well rounded. Mapping done in 2004 showed that breccias of similar character to the Ellis Bay Formation are spatially associated with the Charlot River fault and east-striking faults along Lake Athabasca. Fault brecciation is common along the north shore of Lake Athabasca as far as Slate Island and beyond.

Scott (1978) suggested either a sedimentary or volcanic origin for the Ellis Bay Formation, but no convincing evidence for a volcanic influence has been observed (Hunter et al 2004). Alteration and rounding of breccia fragments suggest that it might represent a diatreme breccia complex. Spatial association of the breccia bodies with major faults and fault intersections suggest that it is related to fault movement (Hunter et al 2004)

The **Fair Point Formation** lies unconformably overlies a regolith-capped crystalline basement. The formation, which is 318 m thick, consists predominantly of clay-rich, coarse-grained sandstone, with minor medium- to fine-grained portions, scattered pebbles, and rare clast-supported conglomerates. The rare sedimentary structures are limited to low-angle cross-bedding. Bedding is nearly horizontal, on a metre rather than on a centimetre scale, and has gradational contacts. The bulk of the formation is sandstone, composed of moderately to poorly sorted, subrounded to subangular quartz grains with poorly developed overgrowths, in a clay matrix. Hematite is present in variable amounts throughout the formation, with trace amounts of muscovite, carbonate and heavy minerals. The mean grain size of the sandstone is coarse and is constant throughout the formation.

The mineralogy of the sandstones does not vary with the grain size. Isolated pebbles are scattered throughout the formation, although they are more abundant towards its base. Pebbles are characteristically well rounded, and commonly exceed the drill core diameter (35 mm) in size. Most pebbles are quartz, although a small proportion of angular, regolithic fragments are present, especially toward the base of the formation. Recognizable fragments of fresh crystalline basement are rare. Pebble content increases close to the unconformity and conglomerates are formed locally. Distinguishing features of the Fair Point Formation are the presence of scattered pebbles, the high clay content and the coarse mean grain size.

7.1 Surficial Geology

The Quaternary geology has had a strong influence on the landscape in the Maurice Bay area, with glacial and periglacial deposits consisting of ground moraine, eskers, outwash, aeolian, lacustrine and related deposits ranging from 2 to 15 m in thickness. The Wisconsin Glacier, which covered the area, had a predominant southwest direction of advance and retreated towards the northeast. The remaining tills have very few Athabasca sandstone clasts but do contain some identified as the Thluicho Lake Group

and Martin Formation that are found to the northeast. A second till layer was deposited during a period of glacial readvance from the east-northeast along the Lake Athabasca basin. Water levels in glacial Lake Athabasca eventually reached 60 m above the present level of Lake Athabasca, forming regressive raised beaches over a partially wave reworked till.

7.2 Uranium Mineralization

Mineralization on the Project to date is has been found in a number of settings: at the sandstone / basement unconformity in the Maurice Bay Uranium showing, within the basement lithologies associated with gravity lows (Opie, Barney and Otis West) (), in high-grade fractures within granitoid (Zone 2A) and in a number of mineralized boulder fields, most without an identified source (such as Spring Point) ().

The main exploration targets on the Project are both basement-type unconformity-related uranium deposits and those located at the sandstone / basement interface since both models can occur on this Project. However, the basement hosted deposit has greater possibility of occurrence due to the shallow nature of the sandstone that overlies only part of the project, and the exploration model for most of the work completed on this project in the 1970's and early 1980's were searching for the deposits located at the unconformity. The basement hosted deposit has been found within the Athabasca Basin area to a depth of over 800 m below the Athabasca unconformity (Arrow deposit - possibly Eagle Point deposits).

Early exploration for uranium in and around the Athabasca Basin was largely conducted by ground prospecting of targets generated by a basin-wide airborne radiometric survey (Robertshaw, 2011). Cluff Lake on the west side was discovered by following up strike the A train (identified by the airborne survey), a radioactive boulder train derived from the D ore body. The Key Lake uranium deposits were also discovered in this way in 1975 and 1976 by tracing a mineralized boulder fan to its source. Later exploration used EM geophysical methods to identify uranium-hosting conductive corridors when the target areas were at depths that would not have been scoured by glacial erosion.

The reader is cautioned that mineralization on other Properties and Project many not be indicative of the mineralization on the Northwest Athabasca Project, that is the subject of this report.

7.2.1 Zone 2A Area

Basement uranium mineralization of 5.69 % U_3O_8 over 8.5m was intersected in Zone 2A in hole Z2A-12. The mineralization occurred in a graphitic-chloritic shear within pegmatite. Hematitic paleo-weathering was observed down to 71 m depth and, only very limited clay alteration was observed in the core. Sixteen holes were drilled in Zone 2A, twelve of them in 4 detailed fences around the mineralization. All the drill core, including the barren holes, have been moved to Kapesin Lake core storage (Key Lake).

7.2.2 Griffiths Creek Area South of Zone 2A (Opie)

In the 1970's, several holes were drilled in the Griffith creek area southeast of Zone 2A. Very strong hydrothermal alteration was intersected in drill sections MAU-MC-7, MAU-MC-8 and MAU-MC-9 located approximately 600m southeast of Zone 2A. Strong bleaching in the sandstone was observed in all three holes and the basement gneisses and pegmatites were bleached. Multiple intervals of fault gouges and fault breccias were also observed. These three holes were terminated in the strongly altered gneiss approximately 80m below the unconformity; no anomalous radioactivity was recorded. This altered zone is located about 100m north of a strong gravity anomaly defined by the 2011 gravity survey (). It is interpreted that the strongly altered zone extends and increases towards this gravity low.

None of the other holes drilled in the Griffiths Creek area intersected similar strong alteration. Hole MAU –MC-006 drilled 160m northeast of the strongly altered zone on the same section intersected unaltered sandstone and thick hematitic paleo-weathering zone with fresh gneiss at the bottom of hole.

All the holes located closer to Zone 2A also did not intersect strong alteration. The hematitic paleoweathering profile was still well preserved in holes MC-13, 14 and 43. Hole MC-14 intersected graphitic pelitic gneiss and a breccia similar to that found in Zone 2A. Non-foliated medium grained Hudsonian granite was encountered in the entire length of hole MC-44 from the overburden to the end of hole at 64m depth. A strong northwest-southeast trending conductor was outlined by the 2006 EM survey completed by Cameco Corporation (Figure 4) in the Griffiths Creek Area. The outline of the conductor coincides approximately with the historic 1970's Input conductor done by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. (Figure 3).

Several holes have been drilled by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. along this conductive trend, such as MC- 022. The sandstone in this hole is unaltered, and a thick red zone paleoweathering profile was noted from the unconformity to 75 m depth. Some bleaching with light green chloritization was found within hematitic gneisses. From 75 m to the end of hole at 158m, strongly bleached chloritic gneiss was intersected. At the end of hole from 156.5 to 158m,

Drill section MAU-MC-24 to MAU-MC-29 was drilled further to the south of hole MC- 022. All of these drillholes intersected a red zone paleoweathering profile with no strong clay alteration. Graphitic pelitic gneiss was not found in those holes but may be located at depth. In 2008, Cameco Corporation drilled one hole, NWA-005, on this conductor about one km south of hole MC-022. Unaltered sandstone with mainly dickite clays was intersected. A thick red zone paleoweathering profile from 44 – 104 m was intersected, and from 104 to 131 m (EOH) chloritic gneiss with weak graphitic gneiss and fresh gneiss at the bottom of hole was intersected.

7.2.3 Maurice Creek

The Maurice Creek area has over 35 holes drilled in and around the Maurice Creek showing. The sandstones were moderately to strongly bleached with some short intervals that were strongly fractured. The red-zone paleoweathering profile from these holes is still preserved. A chloritic breccia was intersected at the bottom of hole MB-39 from 67 to 70m depth.

Sandstone composite lithogeochemistry done on drill core by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. in 1992 shows anomalous uranium (partial leaching) values ranging from 5 to 30 ppm. Illite clay was found in the sandstone only at the unconformity.

7.2.4 F-Subcropping

At the F-Subcropping, a small medium-grained sandstone boulder with anomalous radioactivity of 400 cps was found and appears to be of the type consistent with other boulders found in the area. The thickness of the sandstone in this area ranges from 60 to 80m.

P₂O₅ was returned at 0.656% and numerous other elements were elevated: U (70ppm), B (219 ppm), Ce (890 ppm), Cr (103 ppm), Hf (392 ppm), La (433 ppm), Nd (251 ppm), Sr (3750 ppm), Th (1780 ppm), TiO₂ (1.86%), Y (115 ppm), and Zr (17,300 ppm).

Fifteen holes, SB-11 to SB-25, have been drilled in and around the F-Subcropping showing. The cores were stored at the Maurice Bay core storage, however almost all the plastic labels on the core boxes have deteriorated to the point of being almost unreadable. Only core boxes from two holes, SB-11 and SB-12, had preserved labels. No strong alteration was observed in these two holes. The sandstones were moderately bleached and weakly fractured. A thick red-zone paleoweathering profile was present and no strong clay alteration was noted. Chloritic gneiss was present at the end of hole.

Composite sandstone lithogeochemistry done by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. in 1992 showed strongly anomalous uranium values ranging from 5 to 270 ppm (partial leaching) from two drill sections. The strongest uranium value of 270 ppm was found in the upper sandstone in hole SB-15. Illite (calculated from ICP analyses) was detected only in the lowest 10 m sandstone bench just above the unconformity.

Both the F-Subcropping and Maurice Creek Showings occurred along the east-northeast trending Spring Point structure which extends for at least 12 kilometres (Figure 4). Brecciation, fault gouges, and anomalous uranium values have been identified along this structure. A large gravity low has been located in the Spring Point area, but no gravity low has been found along the east-northeast trend; the nearest gravity low is located 900m southeast of the Maurice Creek showing.

7.2.5 Spring Point

A uraniferous boulder field was discovered by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. in the Spring Point area in the 1970s (Figure 3). The surficial geology in the boulder train area consists of beach or outwash sand with a mix of all types of boulders (sandstone and well-rounded basement rocks). The source of the radioactive boulders could be from anywhere and it is a strong possibility that the boulders did not originate from the Spring Bay area, which has 145 to 215 m of bleached Fair Point Fm sandstone. The source of the boulder train may have been from a larger radioactive boulder transported by glaciation and broken up along the beach or it came from a local source currently not drilled. All the Fair Point sandstone intersected in the drill core looks completely different from the radioactive boulders.

In the 1970's and 1980's, fifty holes with an average depth of 223 m were drilled by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Some of the drill core from Eldorado Nuclear Ltd, with the exception of the mineralized core, was stored in the Maurice Bay core storage. The core was in disorder with lots of missing core. Most of the holes were missing the sandstone immediately above the unconformity, and all of the basement lithologies. Strongly fractured sandstone, pyritic sandstone, clayish fault gouge, and graphitic pelitic gneisses were found in these holes. In the holes that had basement lithologies at the core storage area, it was noted that protomylonitic to mylonitic deformation was common, suggesting that this is part of an old and large structure. Reactivation of the structure was not noted on a regular basis. In 2008, Cameco Corporation drilled 4 holes in the Spring Point area (Figure 4). Two holes, NWA-001 and NW- 009, located within the uraniferous boulders field, were drilled to test the strong EM conductor (Figure 4).

Both holes intersected graphitic pelitic gneiss and moderately bleached gneiss. The hematitic red zone paleoweathering profile was still preserved. The sandstone contained mostly dickite. Uranium mineralization of 0.052% uranium over 3m was intersected in sandstone at the unconformity of hole NWA-001.

Holes NWA-007 and NWA-8 were drilled to test a conductor to the north and were located within the extensive gravity low outlined in 2011. The sandstone in both holes is weakly fractured and dickitic. Basement alteration in both holes was weak with no strong clay alteration. A thick (75 m) paleoweathering profile was noted in hole NWA-008. Graphitic pelitic gneiss was intersected in NWA-007.

In the 1970's Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. drilled 10 holes, SB-001 to SB-010, along a drill fence west of the Spring Point area. The average depth of these holes is 158 m and the average depth to unconformity is 137 m. Therefore, these holes were drilled an average of only 21m into the basement. Red zone paleoweathering profiles with no strong clay alteration were intersected in these holes. A chloritic clay matrix in the sandstone was found in holes SB-06 to SB-10.

Hole SB-10, located at the south end of the drill fence, intersected a fault with chloritic gouges from 106 to 112m in the sandstone, 35 m above the unconformity. anomalous lead up to 14 ppm was also found in the drill hole. Illitic sandstone was noted at the unconformity, but no anomalous uranium was found in this hole.

The historic drilling with more than 50 holes and the 2008 drilling done by Cameco Corporation did not explain the large gravity low zone and VTEM conductive high in the Spring Point area (Figure 4). The chloritic nature of the clay alteration of the Spring Point area would act as an excellent reductant to precipitate any uranium being transported by oxidized fluids, probably along the east-northeast trending structure that extends from Zone 2A to the east end of Spring Point. The hematized nature of the Spring Point radioactive boulder suggests either a distal source, or a hematized zone at a redox front in contact with the Spring Bay reduced zone.

7.2.6 East and South of Maurice Bay

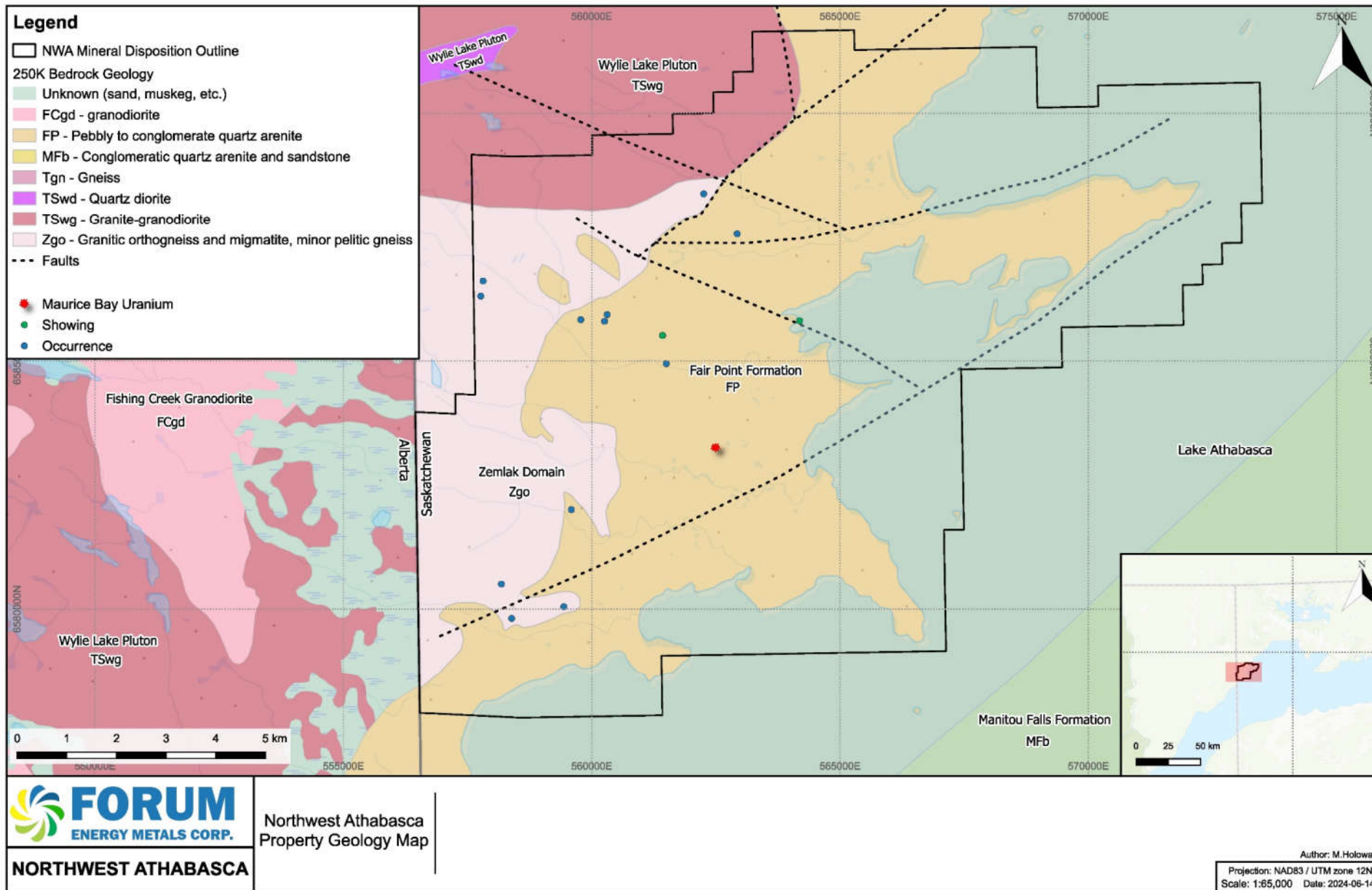
East - northeast trending magnetic low zones were outlined in the area east and south of the Maurice Bay uranium mineralization. No historic drilling was completed in the magnetic low zone south of the deposit. A gravity low also occurs in this area.

Several wildcat holes east of the Maurice Bay deposit were drilled by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. in the 1970's. Hole 520-26-016 intersected strongly fractured sandstone with fault gouges and friable sandstone. Some fractured sandstone contains druzy quartz and pyrite. Major fault clay gouges were found within the basement gneisses. Hole 520-26-018 intersected anomalous radioactivity in hematitic mafic gneiss at 171.7 to 172.3 m with up to 1780 ppm U. Additional gravity surveys are recommended to cover the area south and east of the Maurice Bay uranium mineralization.

7.2.7 Ness Bay

An additional gravity survey is recommended for the area east of Ness Bay. East-west trending magnetic lows and a gravity low was outlined in the western part of the area. Hole NWA-006 drilled by Cameco Corporation in 2008 (Figure 4) intersected strongly fractured graphitic pelitic gneiss with graphitic fault gouges and breccias. The red zone paleoweathering profile is partly bleached and shows moderate argillization. Strong clay alteration or anomalous radioactivity was not intersected. Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. drilled several holes in the area. Hole 520-26-19, which happened to be located in a gravity low, intersected moderately bleached sandstone with some pyrite. Strongly fractured mafic gneiss with numerous shear structures were noted in the basement. Outside the property boundary, hole 520-26-112 (6 km east of hole 520-26-19), intersected a thick zone of chloritic, pyritic, and graphitic shears with intervals of anomalous radioactivity containing sooty pitchblende (100 to 2000 ppm U), anomalous nickel (up to 320 ppm) and copper (up to 358 ppm) at depth of 333 m to 371 m.

Figure 7: Property Geology



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

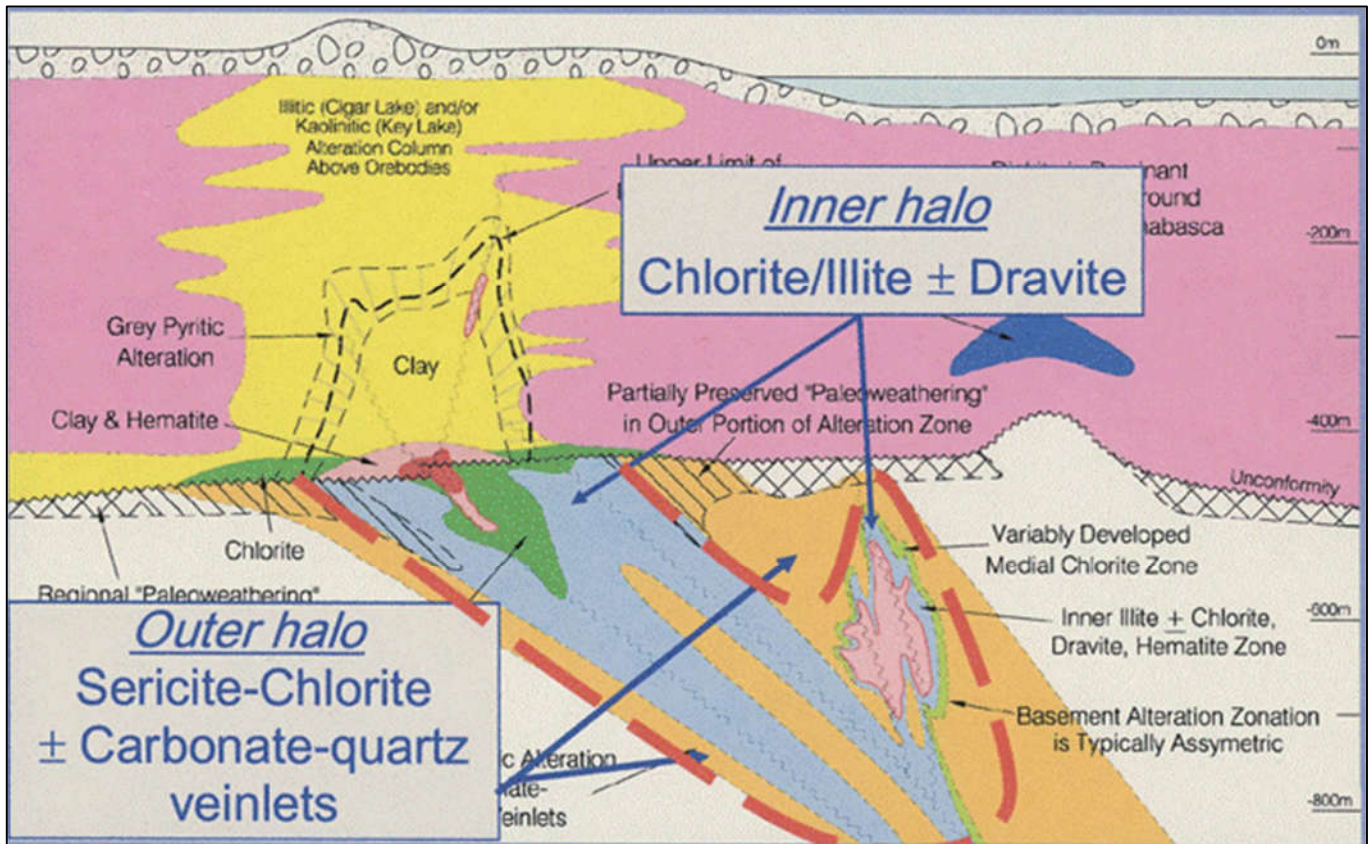
The main exploration target for the Project is the basement-type unconformity-related uranium mineralization. Basement-hosted type of unconformity-related uranium mineralization has been discovered to over 800 m below the unconformity in the Athabasca Basin (Figure 8).

Unconformity related uranium deposits host over significant amount of the world's known uranium resources. Other notable unconformity associated uranium districts occur in the Thelon Basin (Nunavut, Canada) and the McArthur Basin (Northern Territory, Australia). These unconformity related deposits differ from the Athabasca Basin deposits in that they contain lower grade ore and are entirely basement hosted. The average grade of the top 30 deposits in the Athabasca Basin is 1.97 wt% U_3O_8 , four times the average grade of the Australian unconformity-related uranium deposits (Jefferson et al., 2007).

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

Uranium minerals, generally pitchblende and coffinite, occur as fracture and breccia fillings and disseminations in basement rock. Ore bodies may be tabular, pencil shaped or irregular in shape extending as much as a few km in length. Most deposits are limited to less than a 100 m below the unconformity. Some Saskatchewan deposits are exceptionally rich with areas of "massive" pitchblende/coffinite. Features such as drusy textures, crustification banding, colloform, botryoidal and dendritic textures are present in some deposits. The mineralogy of these deposits is typically pitchblende (Th-poor uraninite), coffinite, uranophane, thucolite, brannerite, iron sulphides, native gold, Co-Ni arsenides and sulpharsenides, selenides, tellurides, vanadinates, jordesite (amorphous molybdenite), vanadates, chalcocopyrite, galena, sphalerite, native Ag and PGE. Some deposits are "simple" with only pitchblende and coffinite, while others are "complex" and contain Co-Ni arsenides and other metallic minerals.

Figure 8: Geological Model



Schematic Diagram of a Basement-hosted Unconformity Uranium Deposit (unknown source). This model is based on the P-Patch and Millennium deposits. This type of alteration has been found around 3 different showings on the Northwest Athabasca Project (Opie, Barney, and Otis West).

The reader is cautioned that mineralization on other Properties and Project many are not indicative of the mineralization on the Northwest Athabasca Project that is the subject of this report.

9 EXPLORATION

Global Uranium Corp. has not undertaken an exploration program on the Northwest Athabasca Project.

9.1 Forum Energy Metals Corp 2010 to 2024:

Forum Energy Metals Corp. became operator of the Northwest Athabasca Project at the end of 2010 and started the exploration programs on the project with an extensive gravity survey. A total of 7,703 gravity stations were surveyed in 2011 and from February 21 to March 19 in 2012 which resulted in 13 gravity targets (). The reason for the gravity survey was to detect previously undetected areas of alteration, hopefully leading to areas of uranium mineralization. The gravity survey works well at this in areas of shallow

sandstone cover and in areas of basement lithologies only. Too much sandstone cover leads to fuzzy or poorly defined results.

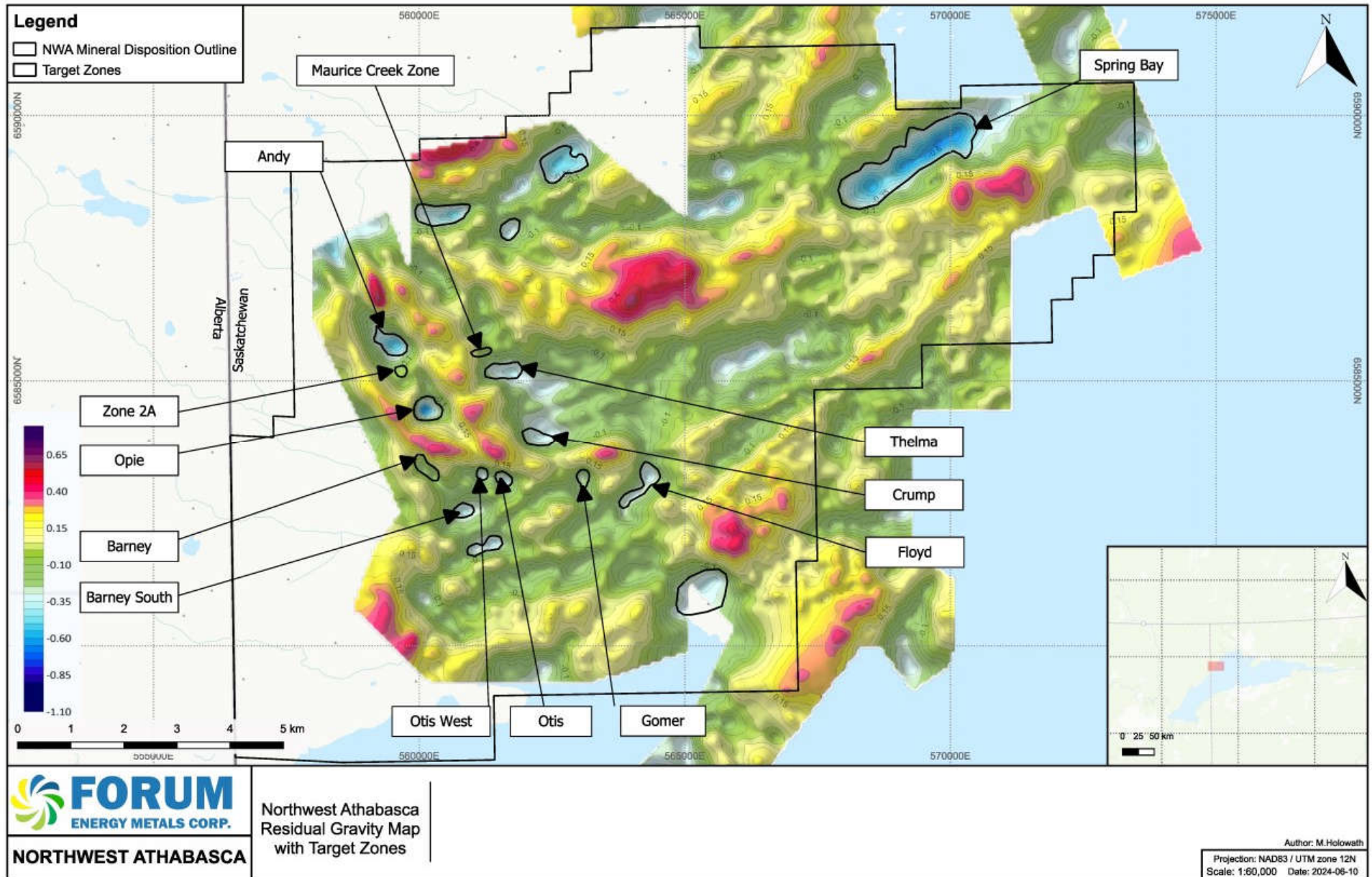
Figure 9: Fresh and Clay Altered or Argillized Sandstone



The density contrast between fresh and altered rocks is easily detected by the gravity survey.

The following is a description of drilling completed on the Project by Forum Energy Metals Corp. 2012 to 2014 program on the Project. A total of 11,962 m in 69 holes were completed by Forum Energy Metals Corp. (and).

Figure 10: Gravity Map and Target Zones



Combined 2011 and 2012 Gravity Surveys with Bouguer correction.

2017 Exploration:

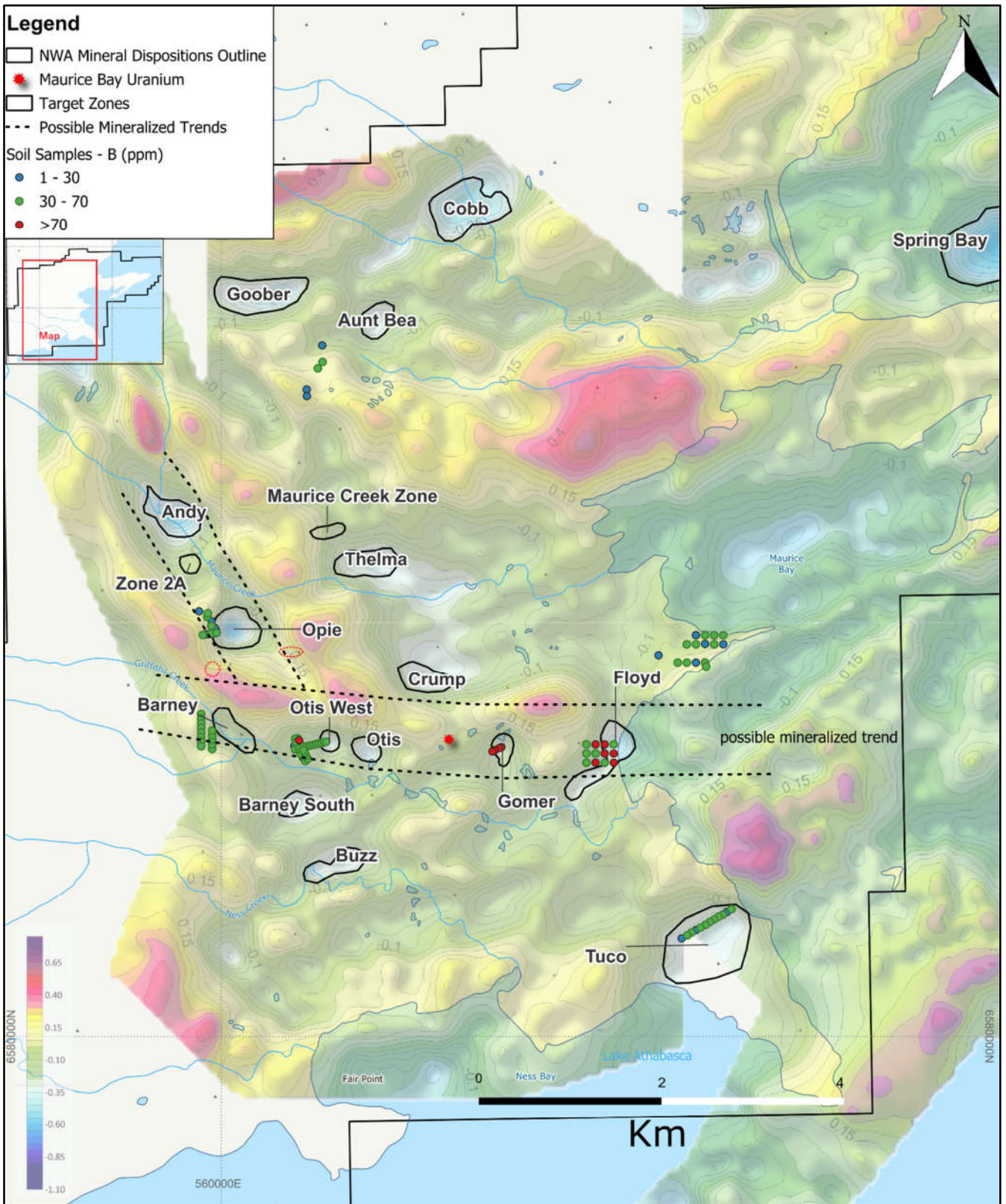
The 2017 exploration program consisted of a soil sampling program, with 75 samples on and around several gravity lows in an attempt to determine if this method could be used to prioritize the gravity lows for future diamond drill programs (). Boron was strongly anomalous within the sandstone overlying each of the mineralized gravity lows discovered in 2013 and 2014. boron values ranged from 14 ppm to 131 ppm with 12 samples giving greater than 70 ppm.

Samples were taken down-ice from Otis West, Barney, Opie, Aunt Bea, and to a lesser extent, Gomer (Maurice Bay East). Several gravity lows, such as Andy, Aunt Bea, and Gomer, could not be sampled due to the swampy conditions.

Despite the poor sampling medium, two areas down-ice from gravity lows have returned relatively anomalous boron values: Gomer and Floyd, both of which lie on a possible fertile east-west trend running from Barney in the west, through Otis West, the Maurice Bay and through to Gomer and Floyd. A single hole, NWA-79, drilled in 2014 () on Gomer returned strong boron values (up to 131 ppm B) in the sandstone, suggesting that mineralization may be found with another hole targeting approximately 50 m to the south southwest. Floyd remains untested by drilling but is now a definite target.

A total of 76 soil samples, typically taken for the C horizon, were collected in plastic bags, put in plastic 5-gallon pails and shipped to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon. The samples were sieved to -106 um (0.106 mm or 0.0042 inches across) to concentrate the fine-grained component, then analyzed at the SRC geoanalytical laboratories by ICP-1, an analytical process specifically designed by the SRC for uranium exploration

Figure 11: 2017 Boron Survey with Gravity Survey



10 DRILLING

Global Uranium Corp. has not performed drilling on the Project. Any drilling on the current Project configuration is in the History Section of this report.

2012 Drilling

Forum Energy Metals Corp. conducted a drill program in the winter of 2012 and continued with the ground gravity survey. A summary of this program is as follows: a total of 22 holes were completed for 3082 m with single holes completed on gravity low targets named Barney, Barney South, and Maurice Bay South while waiting for the road to firm up enough to access the Zone 2A area (). Barney and Maurice Bay South both showed promise and required follow-up holes during the next drill program. Little to no alteration was noted in the Barney South target

Ten holes were completed at Zone 2A (), seven in the first round that were drilled too far north but intersected bleached rock and, ductile and brittle deformation. Two final holes were drilled aiming at the mineralization as indicated by the historic cross-section. Both showed strong hematite alteration but no bleaching. Locally elevated downhole radiometrics suggests that both holes were near misses, and further drilling should be aimed to the west to cross-cut the interpreted trend of the mineralization.

Nine holes were completed in the Opie area (), an area of interest identified by strong bleached of the basement units in three historic holes by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. (MC-07, 08 and 09), a strong gravity low identified by the 2011 survey, and an EM conductor identified by Cameco. A zone of weak mineralization within a red-hematized zone within a larger bleached zone within the basement lithologies was identified. The mineralization is 3 to 20 m thick, strikes at N110° and dips 70° to the south (the same orientation at the Maurice Bay uranium). A maximum grade of 0.142% U₃O₈ over 7.6 m was noted in NWA-24 at a downhole depth of 74 m. 22 holes for a total of 3,011 m were completed.

In the fall of 2012, another drill program was completed. The program took place from October 15, 2012, until November 29, 2012. A total of 2,664.4 m in 17 holes were completed in 3 different areas: Zone 2A, Maurice Creek South, and Barney (n).

Four holes were drilled on the Zone 2A target, an historic intersection drilled by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. in 1978. These confirmed the presence of uranium mineralization, but also confirmed that it was of limited extent. Drilling both above and below the historic intercept intersected no mineralization or reducing alteration and no anomalous geochemistry typically associated with basement-hosted mineralization (B, Pb) was noted. Further work on this target should focus on following the structure responsible for hosting the uranium-bearing fluids, tracing it to an area more conducive for the precipitation of uranium.

Two holes were completed at the large gravity low at Maurice Creek South (). Both holes returned fresh to mostly fresh Fair Point formation conglomeratic sandstones and quartzo-feldspathic gneiss to psammo pelitic gneiss.

Eleven holes were completed in the Barney area (), with 4 of them hitting uranium mineralization. The mineralization is basement hosted, located approximately 120m below surface within psammo pelitic gneisses and granitoids. An extensive bleached zone is present, with the mineralization occurring within a smaller secondary hematite envelope. The higher grades are typically associated with localized redox fronts formed within the hematite envelope. Boron values are strongly elevated, especially in the overlying sandstones, with values of up to 6,160 ppm in the lower 4 m of NWA-11. Dravite has been identified in both the overlying sandstones of the Fair Point Formation and the basement lithologies proximal to the mineralization. Dolomite, siderite, druzi quartz and anomalous molybdenum values are all present within the alteration halo. With the current drilling, the mineralization is at least 25m in strike length and 23m in dip length and appears to be open to the west.

2013 Drilling

Forum Energy Metals Corp. 2013 drill program investigated three different areas on the Northwest Athabasca project, Barney, Otis West, and Zone 1A. A total of 3,450.3 m in 17 holes were completed from February 02, 2013 until April 04, 2013 (). A new zone of mineralization was found in Otis West, existing mineralization in Barney was closed off to the west, and historic mineralization in Zone 1A was expanded in size.

Six holes were drilled on the Barney target, a gravity low located west of the Maurice Bay showing. Two holes investigated the west side of the known mineralization intersected in the fall of 2012, two holes tested the interpreted intersection of the mineralized trend with a north-northwest trending VTEM conductor, and two holes investigated the south end of the Barney gravity low. The two holes on the west side of Barney did not intersect any further mineralization but did intersect the strong alteration associated with the mineralization. The two holes on north Barney that targeted the VTEM conductor intersected strong secondary hematization through a large part of the holes and hit dravite along fractures at the bottom of MWA-52. The two holes investigating the Barney South gravity low intersected mostly fresh to chloritic psammo-pelitic metasediments, but the first hole, NWA-53, intersected 10cm of 2.33% U_3O_8 . This mineralization is the only basement hosted uranium noted to date that has elevated nickel, copper, arsenic, and lead as value.

Nine holes were completed on the Otis West gravity low south of the Maurice Bay showing. Six of the holes intersected weak to moderate basement-hosted uranium mineralization on the north, footwall side of a normal fault (the Otis Fault). This fault exhibits a vertical unconformity offset of approximately 25m and strikes roughly N100E. It appears to extend to the east into the Otis East gravity low, but this has not been properly drill tested yet.

The Otis West mineralization is currently at least 50 m wide, up to 40 m thick and locally has a vertical extent of up to 80 m. The geochemistry is associated with strongly elevated boron, especially in the overlying sandstone with local values up to 1.18% boron, and locally in the basement associated with the mineralization (up to 6,250ppm). The mineralization remains open down-dip and to the east. This also increases the potential for uranium mineralization at Otis East.

Two holes were completed at the Zone A showing where high-grade mineralization was intersected in 1 hole in the 1970's (MAU-543 with 6m of 5.65% U_3O_8). Weak mineralization was intersected in the first hole which deviated approximately 7m to the west and 35m above the original intersection (3 m at 0.14% U_3O_8) and the second hole, NWA-66, intersected 3 m at 1.34% U_3O_8 approximate 30 m above the original intersection. This increases the size of the zone to at least 7m on strike and 35m vertical. The width is narrow at approximately 1m, within a strongly hematized and healed breccia. Potential for further mineralization exists along strike to the NW and the SE, the strike being derived from orientated core measurements.

2014 Drilling:

Forum Energy Metals Corp. drill program investigated five different areas from March 26 to April 25. Four holes on the Otis East gravity low, 2 in the Maurice Bay showing looking for basement mineralization under the historic mineralization, 3 in the Otis West gravity low following up areas not tested in 2013, 3 holes on Zone 1A – the area on the northeast side of interpreted structure hosting the Maurice Bay showing, and 1 hole on the Gomer gravity low. A total of 13 holes for 2765.4 m were completed.

Alteration with local secondary hematite was intersected in the lower part of NWA-67 which may suggest mineralization is present up-dip; a hole located further to the north may have better success. Bleaching is present in holes NWA-68 and 69, and very weakly elevated radiometrics were present in the 110m area of NWA-69 within a bleached section of psammo-pelitic to pelitic gneisses. The bottom of NWA-68 was logged as Archean granodiorite, but the distance of the section from the Maurice Bay Archean antiform which acts as the northern basement contact for the Maurice Bay deposit, suggests otherwise.

The Otis West mineralization appears to have been cut-off by holes NWA-74 and 75, while hole NWA-73 showed that the weak mineralization continued to the west. The geological setting that hosts the mineralization in NWA-73 is composed of a mix of quartz-rich breccias and chloritic clays sandwiched between to meta-quartzite units, bounded on the south side by a normal fault that down-drops the unconformity by approximately 25 m. The mineralized zone is associated with secondary hematite with uranium (up to 0.8% U_3O_8) being accompanied by minor amounts of lead (up to 1480 ppm), Ni (up to 85 ppm) and Mo (up to 18 ppm).

The high-grade mineralization in Zone 1A, similar to Zone 2A, appears to be of limited extent and was managed to be found by the blanket coverage of drilling by Uranerz

Exploration and Mining Ltd. The vein-hosted uranium is subvertical and strikes north northwest but pinches out after 10 m or so. Drill holes NWA-76 to 78 tested the interpreted strike extensions, but only the fence of NWA-77 and 78 intersected what appears to be the mineralized structure but with only very minor uranium content (20 cm of 0.3% U_3O_8 in NWA-77).

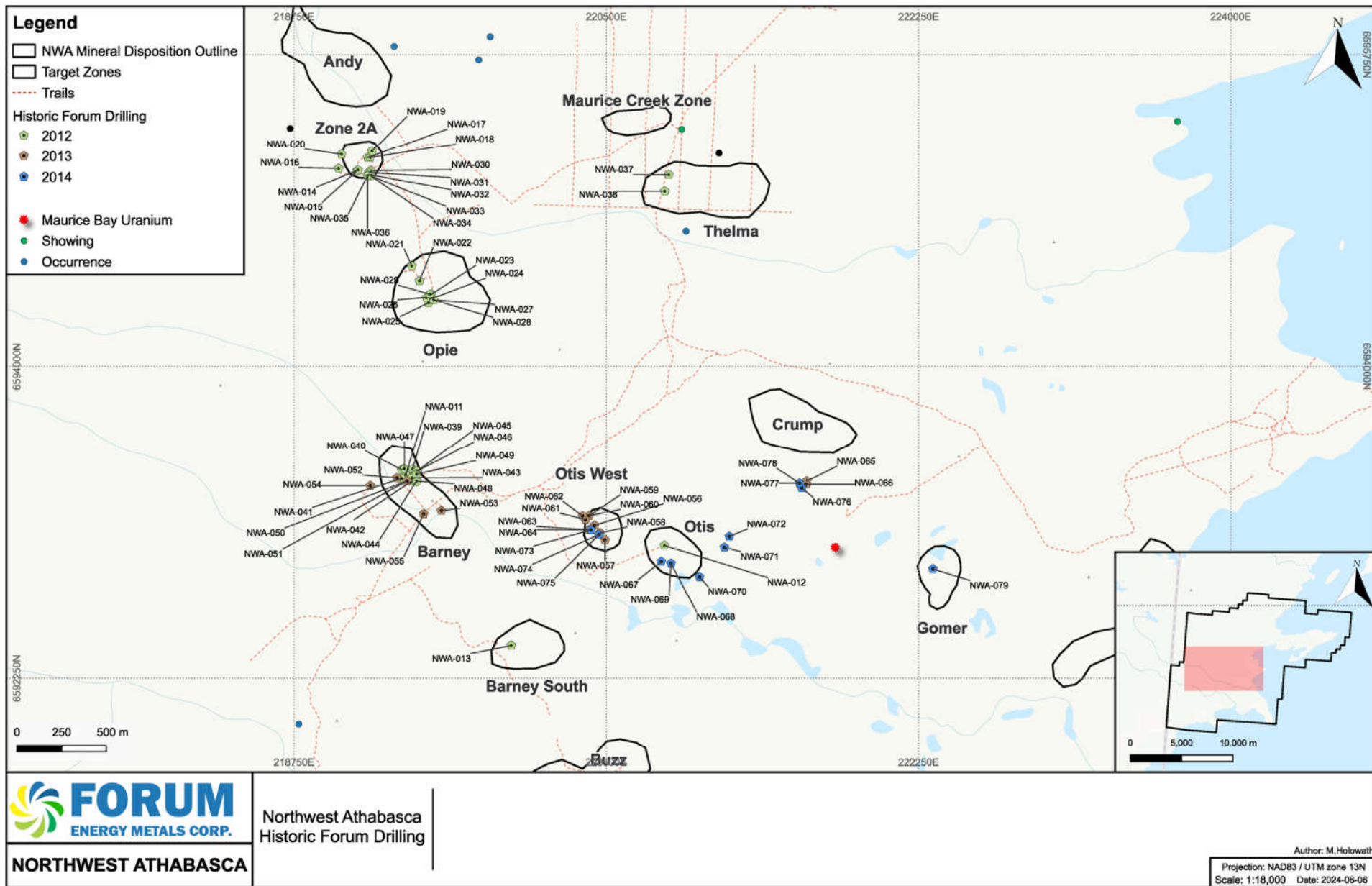
The single hole in the Maurice Bay East gravity (Gomer) target intersected a well-developed fault zone in the sandstones with chlorite and clay alteration, structural disruption, rotated beds, quartz dissolution and local secondary hematite and dravite with up to 142 ppm U, 5620 ppm B and 46 ppm Ni coming from 112.7 to 114.5m (1.8m), 35 m above the unconformity. Further secondary hematite with associated weakly elevated radiometrics is also present approximately 20 m below the unconformity. A second hole to test the area approximately 50m south of the original hole is strongly recommended.

Table 4: Forum Energy Metals Corp Drilling.

| Year | Hole # | Area | Dip and Az | Depth (m) | Summary |
|------|--------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| 2012 | NWA-11 | Barney | -70 at N045° | 212.0 | Unconformity at 34m, strong bleaching, faults, boron up to 6,000ppm |
| 2012 | NWA-12 | Maurice Bay | -70 at N010° | 284.0 | U/C at 79m, quartz breccias, locally strongly bleached |
| 2012 | NWA-13 | Barney South | -70 at N045° | 116.0 | U/C at 61m, no alteration, no geochemical response |
| 2012 | NWA-14 | Zone 2A | -60 at N000° | 89.0 | No sandstone, no conductor - granitoids and Archean gneiss |
| 2012 | NWA-15 | Zone 2A | -60 at N335° | 113.0 | No sandstone, very minor alteration, pelitic gneiss to Archean gneiss |
| 2012 | NWA-16 | Zone 2A | -60 at N060° | 90.8 | No sandstone, locally weakly graphitic, no anomalous geochem |
| 2012 | NWA-17 | Zone 2A | -75 at N090° | 164.0 | No sandstone, mainly pelitic gneiss with local quartz breccia, local str. Hematite |
| 2012 | NWA-18 | Zone 2A | -60 at N270° | 131.0 | No sandstone, mainly pelitic gneiss with quartz-sericite breccia, no geochem |
| 2012 | NWA-19 | Zone 2A | -60 at N270° | 206.0 | No sandstone, pegmatites and meta-quartzite, 2 fault zones, no geochem |
| 2012 | NWA-20 | Zone 2A | -60 at N270° | 95.0 | No sandstone, pegmatites and quartz breccia, locally strongly bleached. |
| 2012 | NWA-21 | Opie | -60 at N270° | 207.0 | No sandstone, good fault zones, bleaching, hematization in gneiss, quartz |
| 2012 | NWA-22 | Opie | -60 at N045° | 191.0 | U/C at 22m, large fault zones, 2nd hem, bleaching, meta-quartzite, gnss. |
| 2012 | NWA-23 | Opie | -60 at N045° | 137.0 | U/C at 30m, fault zones, breccia, bleaching elevated U to 257ppm +Boron |
| 2012 | NWA-24 | Opie | -60 at N016° | 215.0 | U/C at 35m, extreme alteration and faulting, U of 0.14% over 7.6 metres |
| 2012 | NWA-25 | Opie | -60 at N016° | 185.0 | U/C at 32m, extreme altered, bleached dravite, elevated U from 92 -105m up to 512ppm |
| 2012 | NWA-26 | Opie | -60 at N016° | 116.0 | U/C at 35m, large fault zones, bleached, 2nd hem - hole was lost. Max 2120ppm U |
| 2012 | NWA-27 | Opie | -60 at N016° | 101.0 | U/C at 34m, fault zones, str. Chlorite, gnss and meta-quartzite. Max of 156ppm U |
| 2012 | NWA-28 | Opie | -85 at N016° | 140.0 | U/C at 24m, strong bleached pelite gnss, lost hole. Max 401ppm U |
| 2012 | NWA-29 | Opie | -60 at N016° | 71.0 | U/C at 27m, strong bleached, fractured, brecciated and over 1%Boron |
| 2012 | NWA-30 | Zone 2A | -60 at N356° | 61.0 | No sandstone, graphite shear (40%) + graphitic gns 44-56m, brecciated |
| 2012 | NWA-31 | Zone 2A | -60 at N176° | 92.0 | No sandstone, pegmatite, gneiss, graphite fault at 85-90m then meta-quartzite |
| 2012 | NWA-32 | Zone 2A | -80 at N176° | 65.0 | No sandstone, pegmatite locally strongly fractured, program ended due to warm weather |
| 2012 | NWA-33 | Zone 2A | -70 at N270° | 134.6 | No sandstone, gneiss and pegmatoids, local breccia with minor 2nd hem and bleaching |
| 2012 | NWA-34 | Zone 2A | -54 at N270° | 103.0 | No sandstone, pegmatite, quartz rich pegmatite, graphite shear, up to 0.2% U at 59.5m |
| 2012 | NWA-35 | Zone 2A | -76 at N090° | 66.4 | No sandstone, gneiss and pegmatoids, U at 26-27.6m up to 4.9% |
| 2012 | NWA-36 | Zone 2A | -66 at N060° | 75.7 | No sandstone, pegmatite and gneiss, weak alteration. |
| 2012 | NWA-37 | Maurice Creek S | -60 at N000° | 173.1 | U/C at 46m, mostly fresh granitoid and gneiss with breccia/quartz zone 156-162m |
| 2012 | NWA-38 | Maurice Creek S | -60 at N070° | 122.8 | U/C at 42m, mostly fresh granitoid and gneiss with breccia zone at 72-80m. |
| 2012 | NWA-39 | Barney | -60 at N045° | 148.7 | U/C at 39m, variably bleached gneiss with quartz breccia from 63-69m |
| 2012 | NWA-40 | Barney | -60 at N045° | 154.8 | U/C at 38m, gneiss with local breccias, locally bleached |
| 2012 | NWA-41 | Barney | -70 at N045° | 185.3 | U/C at 39m, gneiss with tectonized zones, locally moderately bleached and chl. |
| 2012 | NWA-42 | Barney | -62 at N000° | 191.4 | U/C at 51m, gneiss with weak U fault zone at 117-130m with up to 0.2% U |
| 2012 | NWA-43 | Barney | -62 at N000° | 204.6 | Srg alt sandstone to 50m at U/C, bleached, 2nd hem and faulted gneiss. |
| 2012 | NWA-44 | Barney | -62 at N000° | 210.9 | U/C at 50m, gneiss, quartz, faults and U from 130 to 137m up to 0.84%. |
| 2012 | NWA-45 | Barney | -90° | 203.6 | Str alt sandstone to 36m, gneiss, breccias and U from 122 to 136m up to 0.25%. |
| 2012 | NWA-46 | Barney | -85° at N000° | 130.5 | faulted sandstone to U/C at 36m, pelites with clay and missing core 87-103m, str. bleached |
| 2012 | NWA-47 | Barney | -82° at N180° | 234.1 | faulted sandstone to U/C at 33m, breccias, bleaching, boron, chlorite, quartz and gneisses |
| 2012 | NWA-48 | Barney | -62° at N000° | 179.2 | U/C at 49m, old healed breccia, minor dravite. Weakly altered pelite gneiss |
| 2012 | NWA-49 | Barney | -81° at N000° | 145.7 | Clay rich sandstone to U/C at 45m, sections of clays and breccias, up to 0.21% U at 131m |
| 2013 | NWA-50 | Barney | -60 at N000° | 203.6 | sandstone str. alt to U/C at 45m. Gneisses, str. bleached, locally tectonized, brecciated |
| 2013 | NWA-51 | Barney | -80 at N000° | 206.3 | U/C at 40m. Psammopelite gneiss minor bleaching and brecciation |
| 2013 | NWA-52 | Barney | -62 at N270° | 221.9 | Extremely alt sandstone to 37m. Gneiss, quartz veins and breccias, dravite, variable alt. |
| 2013 | NWA-53 | Barney | -62 at N200° | 253.4 | U/C at 54m. Weak alt. gneiss with U fracture at 166m with 2.3% U over 10cm. |
| 2013 | NWA-54 | Barney | -62 at N045° | 279.8 | U/C at 25m. Gneiss with graphite in fractures, local quartz breccia, bl. and chl. |
| 2013 | NWA-55 | Barney | -58 at N174° | 188.2 | U/C at 46m. Pelite gneiss underlain by amphibole (mafic) gneiss. Illite clay 50-115m |
| 2013 | NWA-56 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 224.9 | Bl, chl clay sandstone to U/C at 59m. MyInt, peg, breccia with U zone 101.5-104.5m up to 0.18% |
| 2013 | NWA-57 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 197.5 | Altered . sandstone to U/C at 78m. Strongly brecciated quartz pegmatoids and gneisses, bleach, chlorite. |
| 2013 | NWA-58 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 203.3 | Str chl sandstone to U/C at 82m. Numerous breccias, bleached but turns fresh. 2000ppmBoron |
| 2013 | NWA-59 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 163.7 | Bleach + dravite sandstone to 38m. Str. Hem gneisses, breccias but turns fresh for bottom 10m. |
| 2013 | NWA-60 | Otis West | -90 | 170.0 | Blch + dravite sandstone to 39m. Qtz breccias, faults, 2nd hem and bl, U from 117-146m up to 0.3% |
| 2013 | NWA-61 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 139.3 | Bleached+ Chlorite sandstone to 56m. Extremely altered to 105m, fresher with depth. U at 97m up to 0.25% |
| 2013 | NWA-62 | Otis West | -67 at N045° | 151.5 | Bleached+ Chlorite sandstone with faulted bsmt to 50m. Quartz flooding and breccias, then fresh mafic gneiss |
| 2013 | NWA-63 | Otis West | -62 at N045° | 236.8 | U/C at 78m. Qtz breccias, pegmatoids, then pelite. Elevated U 114-172m, with max 2.4% |
| 2013 | NWA-64 | Otis West | -72 at N045° | 264.5 | U/C at 70m, main tectonized zone intersected with local 7m of 0.54% U at 190m. |
| 2013 | NWA-65 | Zone 1 A | -81 at N187° | 178.9 | U/C at 68m, altered zone to 126m, 2.5m at 0.15% at 83m, Archean starting at 161m |
| 2013 | NWA-66 | Zone 1 A | -90° | 166.7 | U/C at 70m, breccia zone to 106m, 3m at 1.34% U3O8 at 90m, gold at 437ppb. |
| 2014 | NWA-67 | Otis East | -70 at N007 | 254.0 | U/C at 84m, numerous quartz breccia zones, ends in mostly fresh pelite gneiss |
| 2014 | NWA-68 | Otis East | -70 at N007 | 233.0 | U/C at 88m, altered with quartz pegmatite breccias to 214m, then Archean to bottom. |
| 2014 | NWA-69 | Otis East | -90 | 212.0 | Bleached conglom to U/C at 82m, mix of pelite, mafic gneiss and breccias to end of hole. |
| 2014 | NWA-70 | Otis East | -70 at N007 | 225.0 | U/C at 90m, pelite gneisses with quartz breccias throughout, locally altered |
| 2014 | NWA-71 | MB Showing | -70 at N007 | 218.0 | U/C at 63m, variably bleached and brecciated to 145m, then freshening to bottom of hole |
| 2014 | NWA-72 | MB Showing | -60 at N049 | 124.0 | Altered red sandstone with U mineralization from 28 to 34.5m with 2.4% U max, bx to 52, then granite |
| 2014 | NWA-73 | Otis West | -70 at N007 | 242.0 | U/C at 72m, migmatitic and quartz gneisses, fault from 147-184m, up to 0.8% U at 173m |
| 2014 | NWA-74 | Otis West | -70 at N007 | 245.4 | str alt sandstone to 71m at U/C, quartz gneisses, fault zone 138-170m with up to 0.75% U |
| 2014 | NWA-75 | Otis West | -62 at N045 | 266.0 | str alt sandstone to 69m at U/C, quartz gneisses and pegmatoids strong alt to 226m |
| 2014 | NWA-76 | Zone 1A | -62 at N045 | 188.0 | U/C at 70m, migmatitic gneiss throughout hole, minor brecciation, weak bleaching. |
| 2014 | NWA-77 | Zone 1A | -90 | 146.0 | U/C at 71m up to 141ppm U at 34.5m, quartz flooding and breccia with 0.3% U at 78.7m |
| 2014 | NWA-78 | Zone 1A | -62 at N045 | 182.0 | U/C at 70m with up to 900ppm at 66m, then migmatites and quartz brxs, end in qtz feld gns |
| 2014 | NWA-79 | Gomer | -67 at N045 | 230.0 | U/C at 138m with local bl, dissolution, clay rich + up to 137ppm U and 0.56% boron basement in hole consists of mylonites, migmatites and ending in transition to pelite gneiss. |
| | | Total | | 11,961.90 | |

U/C =Unconformity Contact and depth to .

Figure 12: Forum Energy Metals Corp. Drilling.



11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The author is unable to discuss the Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security for Global Uranium Inc. as they have yet to conduct an exploration program on the Project.

The following is a description of sample preparation, analysis and security used by Forum Energy Metals Corp. for its drill programs. It is the opinion of the author that adequate sample preparation, analysis and security for the Project was implemented. In the opinion of the author, the QA/QC protocol implemented for this program complies with industry standard practices.

Sample Preparation

The field program was supervised on-site by an experienced Project Geologist. The Project Geologist oversaw all quality control aspects from logging, to sampling, to shipment of the samples. Drill core was split once geological logging, sample mark up, and photographing were completed. Each hole was sampled using a composite sampling method and selective sampling was used in areas of mineralization or interest.

After the core was logged, sample intervals were determined by changes in lithology, alteration, or mineralization. Composite samples were collected as representative chips from across the sample interval. Intervals that were chosen for selective sampling were divided into 50 cm intervals and approximately half the core was collected for analysis. Sample material was collected as chips or disks, being collected by hand, broken with a hammer or split with a manual core splitter. Sample material was placed into plastic sample bags labelled with a unique ID in marker and with a tag from waterproof sample tag books provided by the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratory. Sample bags were sealed with fibre tape and packed in plastic pails. The sample pails were delivered to the Saskatchewan Research Council (an accredited laboratory under SO/IEC 17025:2017) in Saskatoon at the end of the program by the Project Geologist.

Drill Core Geochemistry Analysis

All samples were submitted for analysis at the Saskatchewan Research Council for 27 elements ICP-MS1 (Sandstone Exploration) or 27 element ICP-MS2 (Basement Exploration) packages and an additional ICP-OES analysis for boron. Quality control consisted of the in-house reference materials and procedures provided by the Saskatchewan Research Council.

The detection limits achievable by ICP-MS for sandstone samples are lower than that for regular ICP-OES analyses. A detection limit of at least 10 times more sensitivity than that from ICP-OES can be achieved for elements such as As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, U, and V. To aid in the sensitivity of the analysis, ultra-pure acids are used for the ICP-MS digestions. This ensures that potential contamination for incompatible elements is reduced and leads to a greater sensitivity during analysis.

QA/QC of Geochemistry and Assay Samples

The only QA/QC procedures implemented on drill core samples from the Project were those performed internally by the Saskatchewan Research Council. In-house Saskatchewan Research Council QA/QC procedures involve inserting one or two quality control samples of known value and completing a minimum of one repeat analysis with each new batch of 40 geochemical samples. All of the reference materials used by the Saskatchewan Research Council on the Project are certified and provided by CANMET Mining and Mineral Services.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used by Forum Energy Metals Corp. on the Northwest Athabasca Project. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Northwest Athabasca Project.

The author did not detect any bias by Forum Energy Metals Corp. on the programs completed on the Northwest Athabasca Project. The author reviewed select sample notes and select assay results for the 2012 to 2017 sampling programs and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards. The author has reviewed the results of the Saskatchewan Research Council's internal QA/QC results, and no accuracy issues are noted.

The author visited the Northwest Athabasca Project on May 23, 2024, and examined several locations and confirmed mineralization in the historical core using a scintillometer. During the site visit, the author also examined the overall geological setting.

While on site, the author observed the historical core storage located on the Project (Figure 13). Drill core from Forum Energy Metals Corp.'s drill programs (Figure 14) is located in the core storage area. The author used a scintillometer on select spilt core to confirm the presence of uranium. Figure 15 is drill hole NWA-72 (29.0-32.5 m) with the counts per second over limits of 9,999. Figure 16 is drill hole NWA-35 (26.0-30.1 m) with the counts per second of 5,014.

The author also observed two areas of historical reported hydrocarbon spills, which will have to be cleaned up before a new drill permit can be issued.

Figure 13: Historical Core Storage



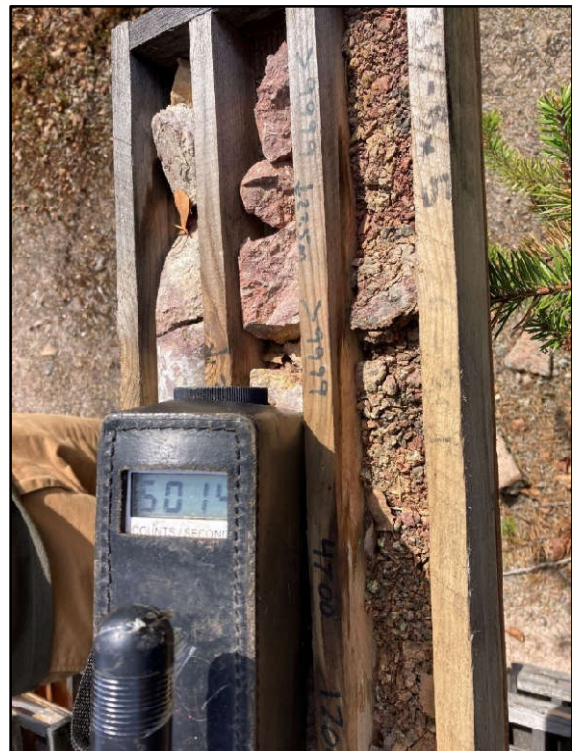
Figure 14: Forum Energy Metals Corp. Core



Figure 15: Authors Scintillometer Reading



Figure 16: Authors Scintillometer Reading



13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no reported metallurgical testing for the Project.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage Project, there no mineral resources estimated.

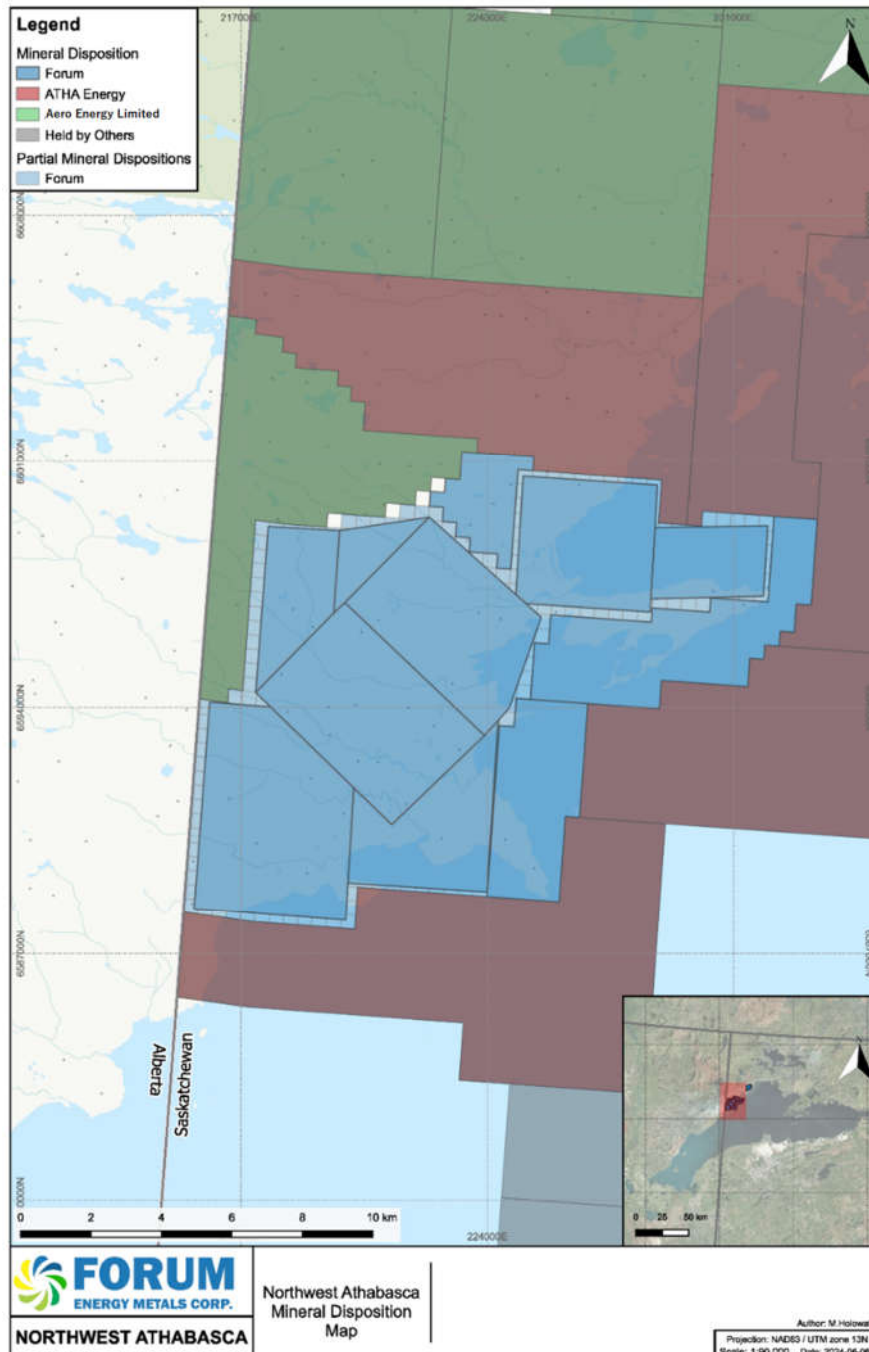
15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Project that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an Advanced Project.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Directly adjacent to the Northwest Athabasca Project are ATHA Energy Corps North Valour-West Project and Aero Energy Limited’s North Basin Projects.

Figure 17: Adjacent Projects



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There author is not aware of any other relevant information on the Project.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Most of the mineralization found on the early-stage Northwest Athabasca Project to date is orientated in a near east-west direction. At Opie, Barney, Zone 2A, and Maurice Creek, this runs roughly perpendicular to the foliation. Only the Maurice Bay Uranium Mineralization occurrence strikes subparallel to the foliation, which may be why it is the largest occurrence on the Project. It also lies along the border of an Archean granodiorite which acts as a competency contrast (much like at Key Lake) magnetic high and on the northern borders of two gravity lows (Otis West and East) and is associated with a substantial normal fault. The Maurice Creek, F-Subcropping and Maurice Bay occurrences are all situated at the sandstone/basement unconformity and lie on the boundary of a gravity low (weak to strong). The Barney, Opie, and Otis West showings are basement hosted and lie within the center of a gravity low, typically associated with an HLEM conductor; mineralization has been intersected immediately over the conductor in all cases. The HLEM conductor is probably delineating a structure or strong lithological contrast, as no graphite has yet been intersected by the drilling of these conductors.

The mineralization intersected to date by Forum Energy Metals Corp. appears to be remobilized uranium and not the original high-grade type deposited at the 1.5-billion-year event. The same sooty or dull earthy pitchblende as described by Harper, (1996) is what is present at Opie, Otis West, and Barney. The minor amount of uranium found within the large alteration halos as defined by gravity and drilling suggest that this uranium travelled along north 110° structures during late mineralization events and precipitated into the large reduced zones, localized at a structure – possibly defined by geophysics as the HLEM conductor.

If this is the case, exploration work should start to concentrate on finding the primary mineralized zones, if any, present on the Project. However, until primary mineralization, defined by age dating, initially by a proper correlation of grade and radiometrics, is found and an orientation derived, it will be difficult to determine the controls necessary to locate such deposits.

To date, all mineralization on the Northwest Athabasca Project lies along east-west to west-northwest trending structures, with only the Maurice Bay Uranium Mineralization having the foliation and primary structure at subparallel orientations. Opie, Barney, Zone 2A, and Maurice Creek are all oblique.

Other targets to test on the Northwest Athabasca Project is the entire length of the Archean antiform that controls the Maurice Bay Uranium Mineralization at or near a gravity low. The strongest such target would be the Andy gravity low, which also appears to host a number of structures, both north-northwest and north 100° east, and the border of the Archean to the east of the Opie gravity low.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The ground gravity survey should be completed over the entire of the Project. To date, six gravity targets have been investigated by drilling, three have returned mineralization and one remains of interest (Maurice Bay East). Before drilling is to take place the Company should undertake a Project wide comprehensive compilation of all historical drilling and geophysics and ground sampling should be completed. Structural analysis and 3D modelling of historical holes would greatly improve the future drill target generation.

Further drilling should be prioritized on gravity lows that show historic offsets of the unconformity, either real or interpreted, preferably associated with a VTEM or HLEM conductor. Drilling of the following targets is strongly recommended:

Zone 2A – drilling on the west side of hole Zone 2A-12 to investigate the up-dip and strike extensions of the weak mineralized structure intersected at 60m in NWA-34, and possible intersection with the HLEM conductor to the west, or the graphitic unit intersected in NWA-30. Also of interest is the area to the east of Zone 2A, where the interpreted sandstone faulted contact is present striking north northwest, bounding the western side of a graben structure that extends to the north well past the Andy gravity low.

Opie – further drilling is recommended to test the possible eastern and western extensions of the mineralization. A major north-northwest structure appears to lie about 30 to 50m to the east, under Maurice Creek. This is the same graben structure that runs east of Zone 2A. Several holes should also test any possible down-dip extension and for the possibility of a parallel zone to the north and north east. Opie has the strongest gravity low on the project and only a small portion has been investigated. The eastern border of the gravity low at the contact with the Archean granodiorite is a target for further unconformity related mineralization.

Maurice Creek – A small drill program is recommended along the south border of the Maurice Creek gravity low, where Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. has identified a uranium occurrence and near to where NWA-37 intersected 10 ppm U in the basal sandstones.

Andy – drilling is recommended on the east side of the Andy gravity target, where the gravity gradient is the sharpest, and the western border of the Archean antiform is interpreted to be. An interpreted west north west trending structure (the main mineralized direction) that runs through the Maurice Creek showing also intersects the Andy gravity low in this area, as does a major east-southeast structure that offsets both the mag high and the gravity anomaly.

Gomer – drilling is recommended to follow up on the last drill hole of 2014, testing below NWA-79 to intersect the area of boron/alteration located in the sandstone at the unconformity contact and in the basement.

Goober, Aunt Bea, etc. are all gravity lows that have not been tested by diamond drilling. A prioritization of these targets needs to be done, based on presence of sandstone, conductors, west southwest structures, gravity gradients, and if time and money are available, possibly till sampling. The prioritization will be completed in the next report, with the exception of the till sampling. For example, it is of interest to note that the Aunt Bea gravity low is at the head of at least 8 small consecutive radioactive “boulder fields”, and Goober South is within a graben, at the head of 6 of the small boulder fields mentioned above.

Spring Bay – drilling on the east, north, west borders and gravity anomaly, looking for the contacts of the bleached basement with hematized zones (redox contacts) is recommended.

Griffith Creek – the major north northwest trending VTEM conductor that parallels part of Griffith Creek requires drilling on the areas identified as prospective by the HLEM survey.

Ness Bay – is located along a major VTEM conductor, has an unconformity offset relative to historic drill holes, and has returned weak mineralization (1,040ppm U + accessory Cu, Pb, and B).

Maurice Bay Uranium Mineralization – should be investigated at depth along the borders of the horst structure to test for deep basement targets. The northwest trending structure on the north side of the deposit should also be tested.

Table 5: Proposed Budget.

The program includes a geophysical EM survey, gravity survey, drilling, camp, plus estimated cost for environmental clean up.

| Item | No of Unit | Total |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| Camp Clean Up | | \$300,000 |
| Comprehensive compilation | | \$35,000 |
| All in Drilling Costs \$525 per metre, all in. | 4000 | \$2,100,000 |
| Geophysics | | |
| Gravity Survey | | \$70,000 |
| Electromatic Survey | | \$200,000 |
| Subtotal | | \$2,705,000 |
| Administration 10% | | \$270,500 |
| Subtotal | | \$2,975,500 |
| Contingency (10%) | | \$297,550 |
| Total | | \$3,273,050 |
| | | |

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Northwest Athabasca Project Northern Saskatchewan Centered at: Latitude 59°24'00" N, Longitude 109°54'00" W" with an effective date June 27, 2024.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, Jamaica, China, Mongolia, South America, Southeast Asia, Europe, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The author visited the Northwest Athabasca Project on May 23, 2024, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. I have no prior involvement with the Northwest Athabasca Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Northwest Athabasca Project Northern Saskatchewan Centered at: Latitude 59°24'00" N, Longitude 109°54'00" W" dated June 27, 2024.

I am independent of Global Uranium, Forum Energy Metals Corp, Cameco Corporation, Orano Canada Inc, and NexGen Energy Ltd. in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Northwest Athabasca Project that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Northwest Athabasca Project.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report, and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The "NI 43-101 on the Northwest Athabasca Project Northern Saskatchewan Centered at: Latitude 59°24'00" N, Longitude 109°54'00" W" with a signature and effective date of June 27, 2024

"Original Signed and sealed"

On this day June 27, 2024
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.(1000315)