PREPARED FOR:

Gold Digger Resources Inc.
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2T5

# TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE UA92 PROSPECTING LICENSES, CENTRAL DISTRICT, BOTSWANA.

BGI 1:500,000 Topo sheets 4 & 5, Centered 400,000mE, 7,633,700mN WGS84, Zone 35S

EFFECTIVE DATE: DECEMBER 21, 2024

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# 1.0 SUMMARY

This National Instruments 43-101 technical report on the UA92 Prospecting Licenses ("the project"), located approximately 350 km north of Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, in the central district, was prepared by Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo, for Gold Digger Resources Inc. to support the acquisition of the UA92 Prospecting Licenses. Gold Digger Resources is a publicly traded company, listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) in Canada. Gold Digger has engaged in a purchase agreement with the Vendors, amended and dated October 31st, 2024.

The project is located in the Central District of Botswana, with the most easterly license located 75 km west of Francistown. The geologic setting for the property is comprised of sedimentary units of the Karoo Supergroup comprising Upper Karoo aged Basalts, overlying Upper Karoo (Beaufort Group equivalent) which in turn overlies lower Karoo stratigraphy (Ecca Group, specifically the sandstone unit), the primary uranium target formation.

Sandstone-type uranium deposits are uranium concentrations formed through low-temperature hydrothermal processes, usually of diagenetic to epigenetic origin. The deposits are commonly hosted in arkose sandstone and categorized as *Sandstone-type Uranium Deposits*. Globally, this is the most abundant type of uranium mineralization, comprising approximately 28% of the world's uranium resources and including several giant deposits with resources exceeding 100 kt of uranium (Thakur et al, 2018). The main uranium minerals for this type of deposit are pitchblende and coffinite, and uranium is recovered from host rocks by conventional hydrometallurgical technologies using sulphuric acid or alkaline leach. Host sediments were deposited in many different geological environments including continental intra-cratonic basins, intermontane depressions, coastal-plains and paleo-river channels.

Mineralization is mostly stratabound and localized in the permeable sandstone at the redox interfaces where oxidized uranium-rich fluids have intersected with relatively reduced basin lithologies. Sandstone-type uranium mineralization can also be distributed along and within permeable fault zones cutting sedimentary sequences. Deposit types are subdivided into four subgroups: roll front (roll-type), tabular, basal channel and tectonic-lithologic types (Absalov, 2012). UA92 potential mineralization are theorized to occur as tabular sandstone hosted uranium mineralization, estimated mineralization style is based on the resources defined on Lotus Resource's Letlhakane Uranium project, which lies to the east of the licenses and within the same stratigraphy.

The area has been explored through the years predominantly for coal, with only initial, high-level work conducted with consideration of uranium mineralization. There has also been diamond exploration in the area, resulting in several operating diamond mines in the area. A-Cap Resources Ltd. (now Lotus Resources Limited) historically conducted exploration in and around PL144/2022 and Kubu Energy in and around PL143/2022. From the records available to the public, it appears the exploration was predominantly outside of the current prospecting licenses. Anglo American also conducted work in the area as well, including drilling, but like Kubu, their focus was on coal exploration.

The author conducted a site visit on May 14, 2024, for an independent assessment of the property. The objective of the author's visit was to evaluate the project and assess the status of work, compared to historic documentation, as much as possible. As limited information around the previous drilling is available, only review of various government sources and interpreted sections were possible. This information did provide a coherent regional picture to stratigraphy extending to depth within the basin. Government regional efforts, Anglo American, Kubu Energy, A-Cap's previous and now Lotus Resource's continued work to the west contribute to the regional model and Karoo supergroup stratigraphy and mineral potential.

It is the Author's opinion that further work is merited on the property. The Ecca Group stratigraphy is gently sloping to flat lying and at depth, pointing to geophysics and modeling as the most effective way to test this large package of land comprehensively and consistently, in the most rapid fashion. The difference in specific gravity between the sedimentary packages and target mineralization are substantial, so an appropriately configured gravity survey and modeling should identify potential targets of merit for drilling across the property. The results of the proposed work program will provide the information required to further build on the understanding of the project and specifically evaluate the potential for economic mineralization of uranium. A 2-phase program is proposed, first a compilation and coordination program, then completion of an airborne gravity survey and post-processing/modelling to delineate drill targets. Phase 1 will cost approximately $100,000 CAD and phase 2 is anticipated to cost $1,362,500 CAD.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Gold Digger Ltd. ("Gold Digger" or "GDIG") in order to satisfy its disclosure requirements to provide a summary of the geologic exploration potential at the UA92 property. The author of this report was engaged to visit the property and review historic information with the purpose of recommending further exploration, if warranted. This report has been prepared on the basis of personal observations, previous experience exploring, historic documentation of work conducted in the area and academic or government papers covering the regional and more localized scale where available. A complete list of references is provided in section 27.

The Author, an independent Qualified Person as defined in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), conducted a property visit UA92 property May 14, 2024. The examination of the property consisted of a cursory review of historic material for content to prepare for the site visit, travel across the claims group and discussions with a consultant geologist familiar with the basin and mineral potential. Access to the property is easily facilitated by truck with many major roads transecting the claims group and generally flat conditions and sparse vegetation allowing for easy access to any areas investigated.

The author is not a director, officer, or shareholder of Gold Digger and has no interest in the UA92 property or any nearby properties. The author is a registered member in good standing as a professional geologist (P. Geo) in the province of British Columbia with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

## 2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF REPORT

Rory Kutluoglu was retained by Gold Digger Resources to conduct and independent visit and review of the project. The purpose of this report is to satisfy the requirements of s. 4.1(1) of NI 43-101 through which Gold Digger has a requirement to provide a 43-101 report for their mineral property material to the issuer.

The completion of the Report incorporated the following:

- Provide an overview of the geological setting of the UA92 Project prospecting license
- Describe completed site visits to Project
- Outline any historical and recent exploration work undertaken on the prospecting license and comment on the potential for further exploration
- Outline the logistics associated with proposed exploration activities on the Project and,
- Provide an exploration program and budget for proposed exploration activities.
- All maps, models and sections are set in True North ("TN") and projected in WGS84 UTM zone 35S.

Units and abbreviations used in this Report are as follows:

Units:

| | |
|---|---|
| cm | centimetre |
| % | Percent |
| ° | Degrees |
| °C | Degrees Celsius |
| C$ | Canadian dollar |
| g/t | grams/tonne |
| ha | hectare |
| km | kilometre |
| $Km^2$ | Square Kilometres |
| kg | kilogram |
| m | metre |
| mm | millimetre |
| mV/V | millivolt per volt |
| nT | nanotesla |
| oz/ton | troy ounce per short ton |
| ppb | part per billion |
| ppm | part per million |
| µm | microns |

Abbreviations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ag | silver |
| AI | Artificial Intelligence |
| AR | assessment report |
| ARIS | Assessment Report Index System |
| Au | gold |
| BC | British Columbia |
| BCGS | British Columbia Geological Survey |
| Ca | calcium |
| CIM | Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum |
| CRM | Certified Reference Material |
| CSE | Canadian Securities Exchange |
| Cu | copper |
| DBA | Doing business as |
| DDH | diamond drill hole |

| | |
|---|---|
| DOM | Botswana Department of Mines |
| E | East |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EM | electromagnetic |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| ENE | East northeast |
| ESE | East southeast |
| FA | fire assay |
| Fe | Iron |
| $Fe_3O_4$ | Magnetite |
| GDIG | Gold Digger Resources |
| GPS | global positioning system |
| HLEM | horizontal loop EM |
| IP | induced polarization |
| IPL | International Plasma Laboratories |
| ISO | International Standards Organization |
| K | potassium |
| kt | Thousand tonnes |
| Ltd | Limited |
| M+I | measured and indicated |
| Ma | million years ago |
| MME | Ministry of Minerals and Energy |
| MMGE | Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security |
| Mo | molybdenum |
| $MoS_2$ | molybdenum di-sulphide |
| MTO | Mineral Titles Online |
| N | north |
| NI | National Instruments |
| Ni | Nickel |
| NAD-83 | North American Datum (1983) |
| NE | northeast |
| NNE | North northeast |
| NNW | North northwest |
| NW | Northwest |
| NI 43-101 | National Instrument 43-101 |
| NNE | north-northeast |
| NSR | net smelter return |
| OLDM | Jwaneng, Orapa Letlhakane and Damtshaa |
| oz | Ounces |
| Pb | lead |
| P. Geo | Professional Geologist |
| PGE | Platinum Group Elements |
| PL | Prospecting license |
| QA | quality assurance |
| QC | quality control |
| QP | Qualified person |
| QSP | quartz-sericite-pyrite |
| RQD | Rock-quality designation |
| S | South |
| SCC | sericite-clay-chlorite |
| SE | Southeast |
| SSE | South southeast |
| SSW | South southwest |
| SW | Southwest |
| The Agreement | Share purchase agreement between Gold Digger and the vendors dated October 31, 2024 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TN | True North |
| TSX-V | TSX Venture Exchange |
| UTM | Universal Transverse Mercator |
| Vendors | Premium Uranium Corporation, Premium Uranium Corp's Shareholders, and UA92 (PTY) Ltd. |
| VLF-EM | very low frequency EM |
| W | west |
| WNW | West northwest |
| WSW | West southwest |
| Zn | zinc |

## 2.2 UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

All units of measurement used in this technical report and resource estimate are in metric, and the currency expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

## 2.3 INDEPENDENCE

The Author is an independent geological consultant and Qualified Person (QP). This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is not dependent on the results or recommendations of this report. The Author does not currently own any shares, interest or consideration in/to Gold Digger Resources Inc.

## 2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This technical report provides a summary of all scientific and technical information available at the time of writing pertaining to the UA92 Property. The information used is from publicly available sources, including academic and scientific publications, and technical reports for adjacent properties. All information is referenced in the relevant sections of the report. The QP has taken reasonable measures to confirm the accuracy of this information and believes it to be relevant and representative for providing geological and metallogenic context for the UA92 Property. All maps are projected in UTM WGS84 zone 35S and projected to true north.

## 2.5 SITE VISIT

The author visited the claims for a day on May 14th, 2024. Access to the claims was via Highway A30 heading west from Francistown and then once among the project claim blocks using both regional rural roads and highway A30 and A1 the author was able to transect the claim group.

The topography is extremely flat and the flat lying nature of the stratigraphy translated to no exposure of desired formation, but also showed that there has not been any development across the claim blocks and the only potential exposure would be on the surrounding claims in the diamond mines that occur within the middle of the Prospecting License block.

# 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In Section 4.0, the author has relied upon information provided by Gold Digger concerning the terms of their option agreement with the vendors, the terms of the underlying option agreement and the extent of any underlying interests and royalties. The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report. Information regarding title status, locations and definition has been sourced from publicly available reports and databases on the government Cadastre Portal (Botswana Mining Cadastre Portal).

# 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

## 4.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON BOTSWANA

The Republic of Botswana is a landlocked country located in Southern Africa. Formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted its new name after becoming independent within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. Since its independence, Botswana has maintained a representative democracy, with a consistent record of uninterrupted democratic elections, with the best perceived corruption ranking in Africa since at least 1998. Botswana is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west and north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana also borders with Zambia in a portion of the northern extents of the country. Botswana is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world with a population of 2.72 million people (www.imf.org). Approximately 10 percent of the population is located in the capital city of Gaborone. Formerly one of the poorest countries in the world, Botswana's GDP growth was estimated at 3.6 earlier this year. The economy is dominated by mining, cattle, and tourism. Botswana boasts a GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita of about $7,880 per year as of 2022 (IMF, 2023).

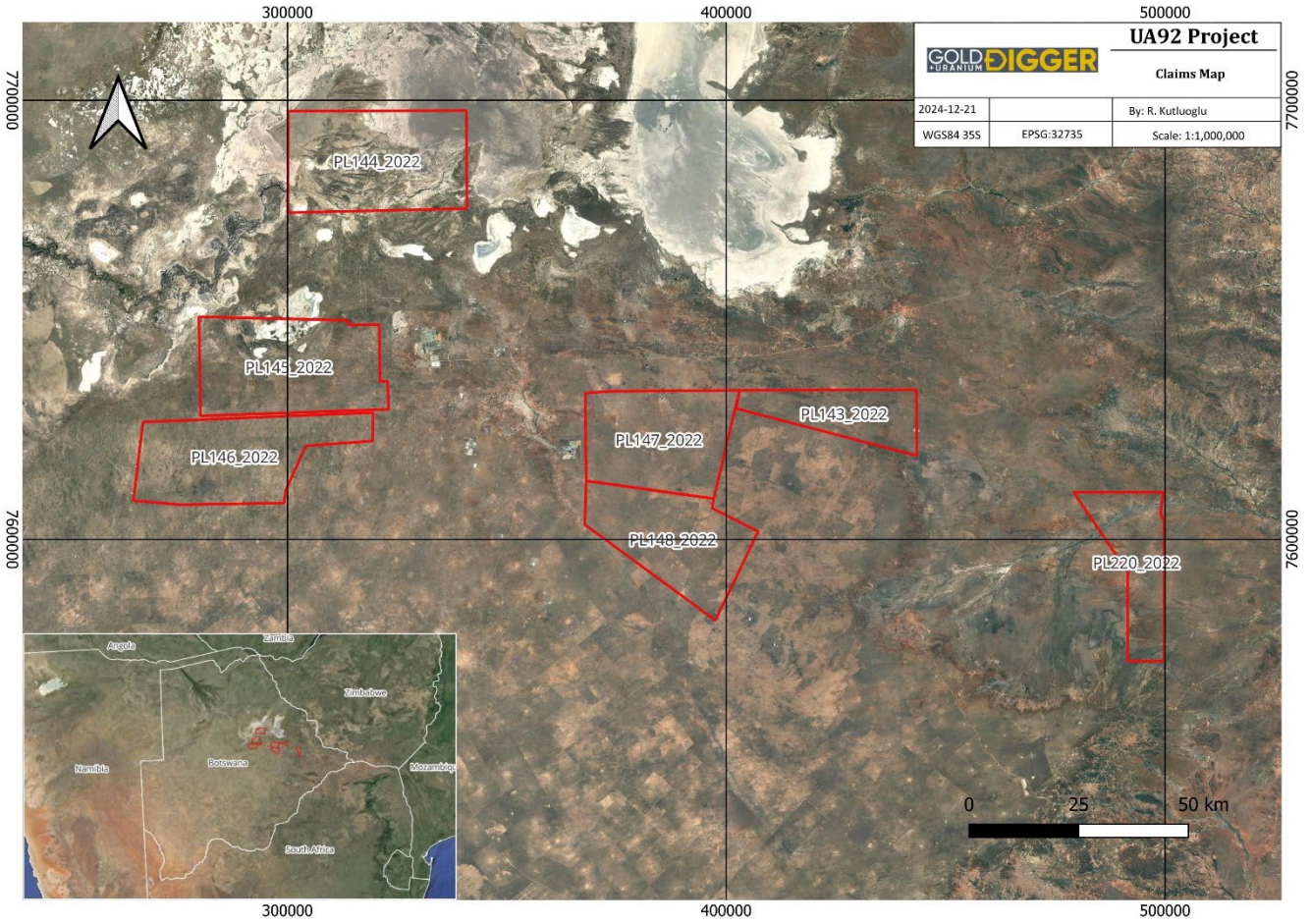


*Figure 4-1: UA92 Project Claims Map*

## 4.2 PROPERTY DETAILS

Access to the UA92 project areas is out of the town of Orapa or Francistown in eastern Botswana (within 100 km range of PLs). Work on the prospecting licenses can be operated year-round with no seasonal influences. Orapa is the closest community to several diamond mines, including the largest currently operating diamond mine, in the world. Francistown is the second largest community in Botswana. Both communities are able to provide good infrastructure and services to meet most of the project's needs. The property is several very large licenses, but they are roughly centered around 400,000mE, 7,633,700mN WGS84, Zone 35S BGI 1:500,000 Topo sheets 4 & 5.

Claim data is summarized in Table 4.1. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

Gold Digger Resources has executed a share purchase agreement ("the agreement") with Premier Uranium Corporation, Premier's shareholders and UA92 (PTY) Ltd. Consideration for the project, purchased 100% interest, with no royalty, is 13,300,000 shares at an issued deemed price of CDN$0.40 per consideration share. This

agreement was entered into by both parties on March 6, 2024, as amended by the first amending agreement dated May 30, 2024, the second amending agreement dated July 23, 2024, the third amending agreement dated September 30, 2024, the fourth amending agreement dated October 31, 2024 and the fifth amending agreement dated December 31, 2024. With the agreement duly executed, the Author is unaware of any residual encumbrances to the property.

| Prospecting License # | EXPIRY DATE | LANDSIZE (sq km) | PL HOLDER |
|---|---|---|---|
| 143/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 392.7 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 144/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 924.7 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 145/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 881.5 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 146/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 802.8 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 147/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 726.1 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 148/2022 | 30 June 2025 | 680.5 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 220/2022 | 30 Sept. 2025 | 420 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| | | 4828.3 (total) | |

*Table 4.1: Expiry dates of PL with landholding sizes and PL Holders (Botswana Mining Cadastre Portal)*

## 4.3 MINERAL RIGHTS

According to the department of Mines online portal and paperwork provided by UA92 Pty. Ltd., the licenses have been issued to UA92 (Pty). Ltd.

The following summary of mining legislation in Botswana, paraphrased from KPMG (2014). Mineral rights in Botswana are owned by the State. The Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security (MMGE) oversees the operations and development of the energy, water and mineral sector in Botswana. Mining activities are chiefly administered under the Mines and Minerals Act, 1999 (the “Act”). The legislation allows the government to acquire a minority stake (generally 15 percent) in mining projects as a partner and seek participation in the mining projects by having representation on their boards. The Act regulates the issuance of exploration and mining licenses and endeavours to reach a balance between mining activity and environmental impact.

First license term is 3 years, with 2 additional renewals of 2 years each. After the license holder has held the claims for the 7 years, the expectation is to convert to a Mining License or provide reasons as to why the exploration license should be renewed for another term.

The Act states:

- All rights of ownership of minerals are vested in the Republic of Botswana subject to the provisions of mineral rights in the Tribal Territories Act;
- The right to prospect or to mine minerals can be acquired and held only in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no person is allowed to prospect or mine minerals except as provided in this Act;
- The Minister of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security is responsible for the most efficient, beneficial and timely investigation and exploitation of mineral resources of the country; and
- No right to explore or produce petroleum (as defined in section 2 of the Petroleum Exploration and

Production Act) may be granted or exercised under this Act.

There are three licenses and one permit under which work can be conducted.

### 4.3.1 PROSPECTING LICENSE

Prospecting License, which enables the holder to search for minerals in the prospecting area and determine their extent and economic value. The holder of a Prospecting License shall:

- Commence prospecting operations within three months of the date of issue of his license or a period as the minister may allow;
- Conduct prospecting operations in accordance with the program of prospecting operations;
- Notify the minister of any discoveries of the mineral to which his prospecting license relates within a period of 30 days of such discovery; and
- Notify the minister of the discovery of any mineral deposit of possible economic value within a period of 30 days of such discovery.
- Prospecting operations will take due consideration and integrate operations to accommodate surface owner, if there are any to be considered. Several provisions help define surface owner's rights and license holder's rights.

A Prospecting License is valid for such period as the applicant has applied for and cannot exceed three years. The holder of a Prospecting License can apply for a renewal three months before the expiry of his license and specify the period for which the renewal is sought. An applicant is entitled to the granting of not more than two renewals, each for the period applied for and not exceeding two years in either case. Special consideration can be applied for with the ministry beyond the second 2 year extension.

### 4.3.2 RETENTION LICENSE

A Retention License, which provides a right of retention over a prospecting area. The holder of a Prospecting License can apply for a Retention License in relation to the area and a mineral covered by his license. A Retention License is granted if:

- The applicant has carried out a feasibility study of the deposit in accordance with industry best practice, and the study has established that the deposit cannot be mined on a profitable basis at the time of the application;
- The approved prospecting programs of the area applied for has been completed; and
- The applicant is not in default.

A Retention License allows the holder to:

- Retain the retention area to which the retention license relates for future mining operations;
- Carry on prospecting operations in the retention area from time to time to determine the prospect of mining any mineral to which the retention license relates on a profitable basis;
- Remove any mineral or sample of a mineral for any purpose other than sale or disposal in the course of prospecting operations to any other place within Botswana or outside Botswana with the permission of the director of mines; and
- Carry on investigations and operations from time to time to determine the prospect of mining any mineral to which the license relates on a profitable basis.

### 4.3.3 MINING LICENSE

Mining License: The holder of a Prospecting License, Retention License or a waiver (issued by the minister once being satisfied that the area over which a Mining License is required has been sufficiently prospected and that no other person has exclusive rights to that area) can apply for a Mining License for an area in respect of which the waiver has been issued or for an area within his prospecting area or retention area. The holder of a Mining License may enter any land to which his Mining License relates and:

- Take all reasonable measures on or under the surface to mine the mineral for which a Mining License has been granted;
- Erect the necessary plant, equipment and buildings for the purposes of mining, transporting, dressing, treating, smelting or refining minerals recovered by them during mining operations;
- Dispose of any mineral product recovered;
- Prospect within his area for the mineral for which he holds a Mining License or any other mineral; and
- Stack or dump any mineral or waste product in a manner approved by the director of mines.

A Mining License is valid for a period not exceeding 25 years. The government has the option of acquiring up to 15 per cent working interest participation in the proposed mine upon the issuance of a Mining License.

### 4.3.4 MINERAL PERMIT

A Mineral Permit is the final method of being granted rights to conduct work in the resource space is the. A person wishing to conduct small-scale mining operations may apply for a Minerals Permit for any mineral other than diamonds over an area not exceeding 0.5km2 per permit. The holder of a Minerals Permit must demarcate the area covered by such permit in the prescribed manner within three months of the issue of the permit. A Minerals Permit is valid for a period not exceeding five years as determined by the minister and may be renewed for further periods not exceeding five years each.

The holder of a Minerals Permit can, subject to the provisions of this Act and to any other written law, enter upon the area covered by such permit and:

- Mine the minerals to which his permit relates;

- Dispose of the minerals to which his permit relates; and
- Erect such temporary structures, other than residential buildings, as may be necessary for the purposes of mining.

In addition, the safety, health and welfare of persons engaged in prospecting, mining and quarrying operations, including any works that are parts of and ancillary to mining and quarrying operations, are regulated under the Mines, Quarries, Works and Machinery Act. The control of manufacture, import, sale, transport, storage, use and disposal of explosives is taken care of under the Explosives Act.

### 4.3.5 ROYALTIES

The Mine's Act has provisions that the mineral concession holder shall pay royalties to the government on any mineral obtained in the course of the exercise of rights afforded by the license or permit awarded. The royalties are at the rates as stated in table 4.2. The author is unaware of any additional royalties from Gold Digger to the underlying vendor.

| Mineral Type | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Precious stones | 10% |
| Precious metals | 5% |
| Other minerals or mineral products | 3% |

*Table 4.2 Royalties payable to Government by Category*

## 4.4 AGREEMENTS AND RIGHTS

The UA92 license have been issued to UA92 (Pty) Ltd., registered in Botswana. The Author is unaware of the underlying or additional agreements on the prospecting license between UA92 (Pty) Ltd. And Gold Digger Resources.

According to the Mines and Minerals Act (1999) UA92 (Pty) Ltd can carry on prospecting operations in accordance with the program of prospecting operations, as described in section 4.3.1 of this report.

## 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND PERMITS

The Author is unaware of and did not observe any environmental liabilities or issues associated with the Project. Prospecting License holder will need to undertake Environmental Screening studies for its projects in Botswana. The company may also need to complete an Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") for the project area which

would provide it with clearance to conduct exploration and evaluation work including, but not limited to geophysics and other non-invasive exploration techniques, such as drilling and sampling. Such environmental clearance has not been obtained yet and will need to be applied for prior to additional work. In addition, the Prospecting License holder may be required to do a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") before any mining and/or processing can commence.

## 4.6 PROJECT OBLIGATIONS

According to Section 70 of the Mines and Minerals Act of the Republic of Botswana, the Prospecting License holder is required to pay to the Office of the Director of Department of Mines, an annual charge equal to five Botswana Pula (BWP5.00) (1 USD = approximately BWP 11) multiplied by the number of square kilometres in the License Area subject to a minimum annual charge of One Thousand Pula (BWP 1,000):

| PL | LANDSIZE ($km^2$) | ANNUAL PAYMENT (BWP) | EXPIRY DATE | PL HOLDER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 143/2022 | 392.7 | 1,936 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 144/2022 | 924.7 | 4,623 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 145/2022 | 881.5 | 4,407 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 146/2022 | 802.8 | 4,014 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 147/2022 | 726.1 | 3,630 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 148/2022 | 680.5 | 3,402 | 30 June 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |
| 220/2022 | 420 | 2,100 | 30 Sept. 2025 | UA92 Pty Ltd |

*Table 4.3 Landholding size and annual payments (BWP) noted below* (Botswana Mining License Portal).

## 4.7 OTHER FACTORS

The Author is unaware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect the access, title, or right or ability to perform work on the property. These considerations include any social liabilities associated with the Project. Additional permission would need to be obtained from the local land board and tribal administration to gain access for exploration. Such access has not yet been sought, but no issues have arisen previously, and no issue is anticipated with obtaining such access rights to conduct further work.

# 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 5.1 CLIMATE

Botswana is semi-arid, hot and dry throughout the year. The rainy season is typically November to March but is fairly unpredictable and highly regional and limited in extent. The climate in the project area is hot during summer

months (November to March) and less hot in winter months (May to September). Botswana's surface water is predominantly perennial, except for the northern and southern borders. No permanent water source is known to be present on the project areas, a few non-perennial streams are present.

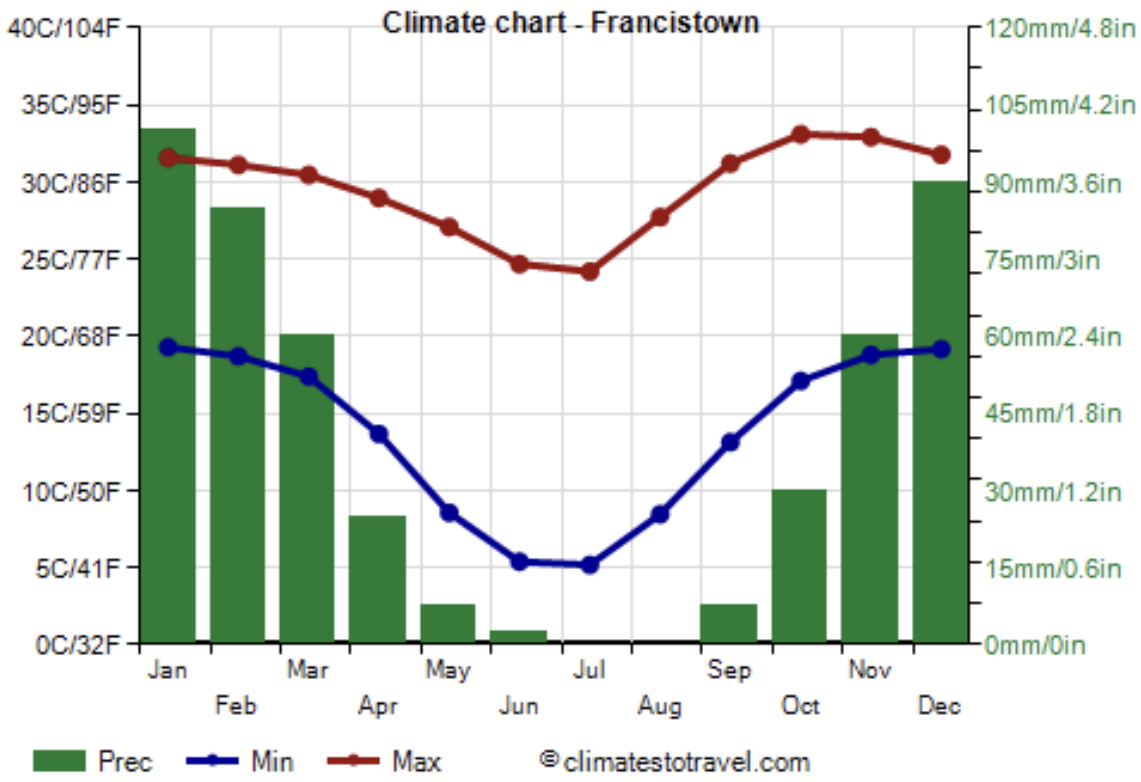


*Figure 5-1: Annual climate details for Francistown (https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/botswana/francistown )*

## 5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Botswana topography is flat and the Kalahari Desert is approximately 70% of the territory. The country can be divided into main physiographic regions: The Wetland region around the Okavango Delta of the north, The Hardeveld region with outcropping metamorphic geology in the southeast, The Sandveld region which includes the central Kalahari sands and pans, the Mopane Savanna and the Gras Savanna. The Project is located within the Mopane Savanna, the Gras Savanna and the pans of the Kalahari. The project has an elevation low in the Nwetwe pan, within PL144/2022 and an elevation high to the SE of 1,100m within PL148/2022.

## 5.3 ACCESS

The property can be accessed from various regional roads that crisscross the property. Access to these regional roads, and in turn to the property, from Francistown is via either A1 (heading south) or A30 (heading east). Access

to the eastern-most claim using this network of roads is approximately 100 km and the western extent of the claims are 290 km west of Francistown.

## 5.4 OPERATING SEASON

The Project can be operated year-round without seasonal influences affecting operations.

## 5.5 VEGETATION

The UA92 Project is located in the Kalahari Desert, Mopane Savanna and Gras Savanna. Vegetation in the Project area is characterized by small to medium height Acacia and Mopane trees and various shrubs, with grasslands or salt flats.

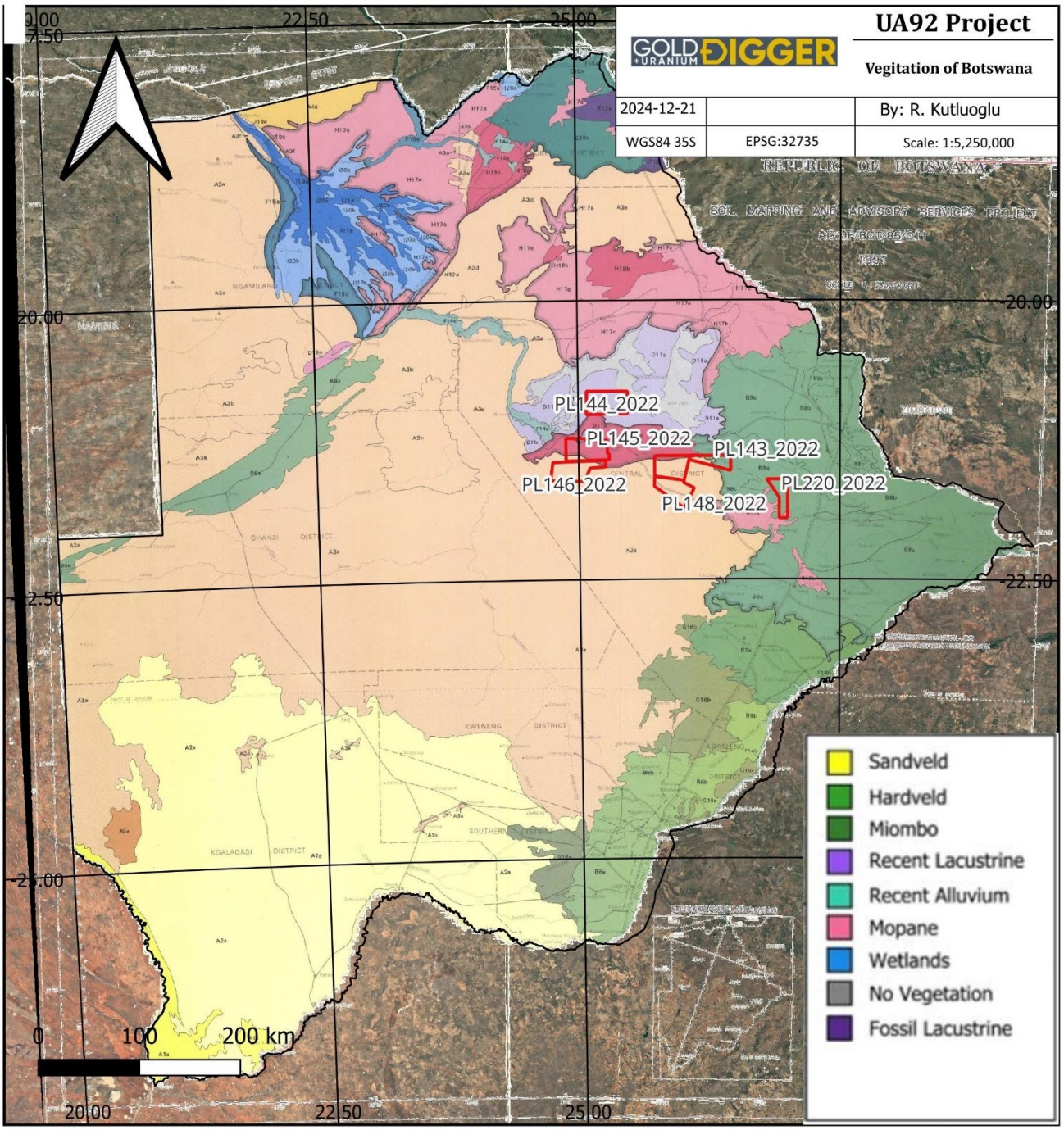


*Figure 5-2: Vegetation types of the project area within Botswana (White, 1983) (WGS84 Degree Decimal used)*

## 5.6 BOTSWANA RESOURCES

Political stability over the past five decades, good governance and robust economic growth as well as natural resource management have been key elements contributing to Botswana's economic development. It is currently

regarded as an upper-middle income country, even though at Independence it was considered one of the poorest nations in Africa. The country's economy is robust, dominated by the discovery of mineral resources, specifically diamonds. Since its independence from Great Britain, it has maintained functioning democratic institutions, good governance with limited corruption and regular, non-disruptive, elections.

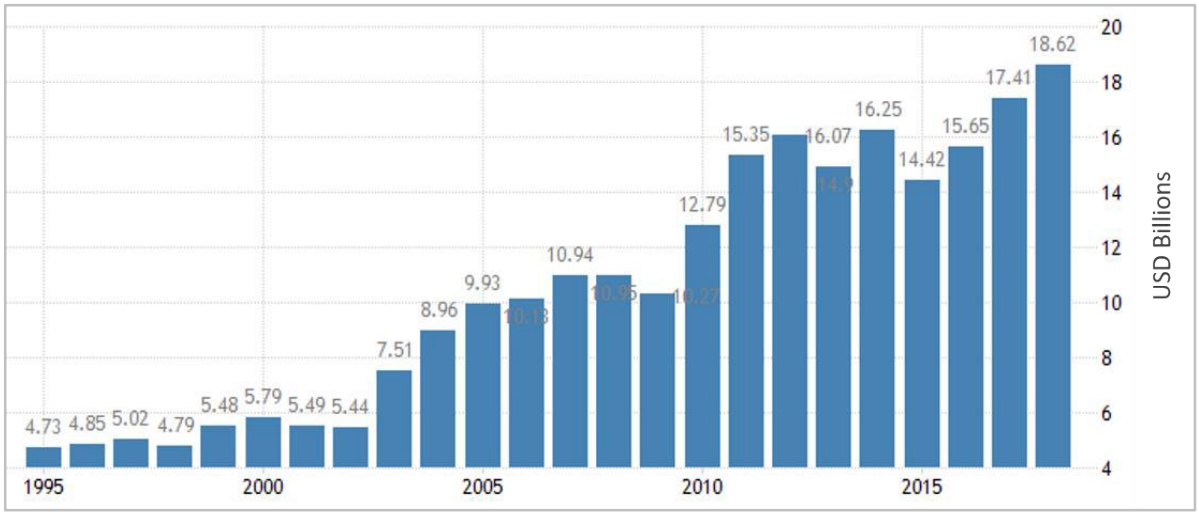


*Figure 5-3: Botswana economic growth (https://tradingeconomics.com/botswana/gdp ).*

Botswana rank first in Africa (https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/2023-annual-survey-of-mining-companies.pdf ) for investment attractiveness, it is also regarded as the leading country in Africa for policy perception in the minerals industry.

The minerals industry of Botswana has dominated the national economy since the 1970s. Diamonds have been the leading component of the mineral sector since large-scale production began in 1972. Copper, gold, nickel, and soda ash production have also held significant, though smaller, roles in the economy. Major mines and mineral projects include:

- Debswana – Jwaneng, Orapa Lthakane and Damtshaa (OLDM) diamond mines;
- Lucara – Karowe Diamond Mine
- Mupane Gold Mine;
- Sandfire Resources NL – The Motheo Copper Project;
- The Lobaste Copper Project (formerly BCL mine); and

## 5.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND AVAILABILITY OF EXPLORATION REQUIREMENTS

### 5.7.1 TRANSPORTATION

The project's eastern boundary is located ~35 km to the west of the main Francistown – Gaborone railway line and the main A1 highway. While the A30 Highway transects the Prospecting Licenses. As a whole, the prospecting

licenses in the UA92 claims group is well serviced by a network of a combination of state-maintained gravel roads, unmaintained farming roads and tracks and local prospecting tracks. Most of these roads are not serviced, but due to the aridity of the region, remain in a relatively good condition, although some do require high clearance 4x4 vehicles for access

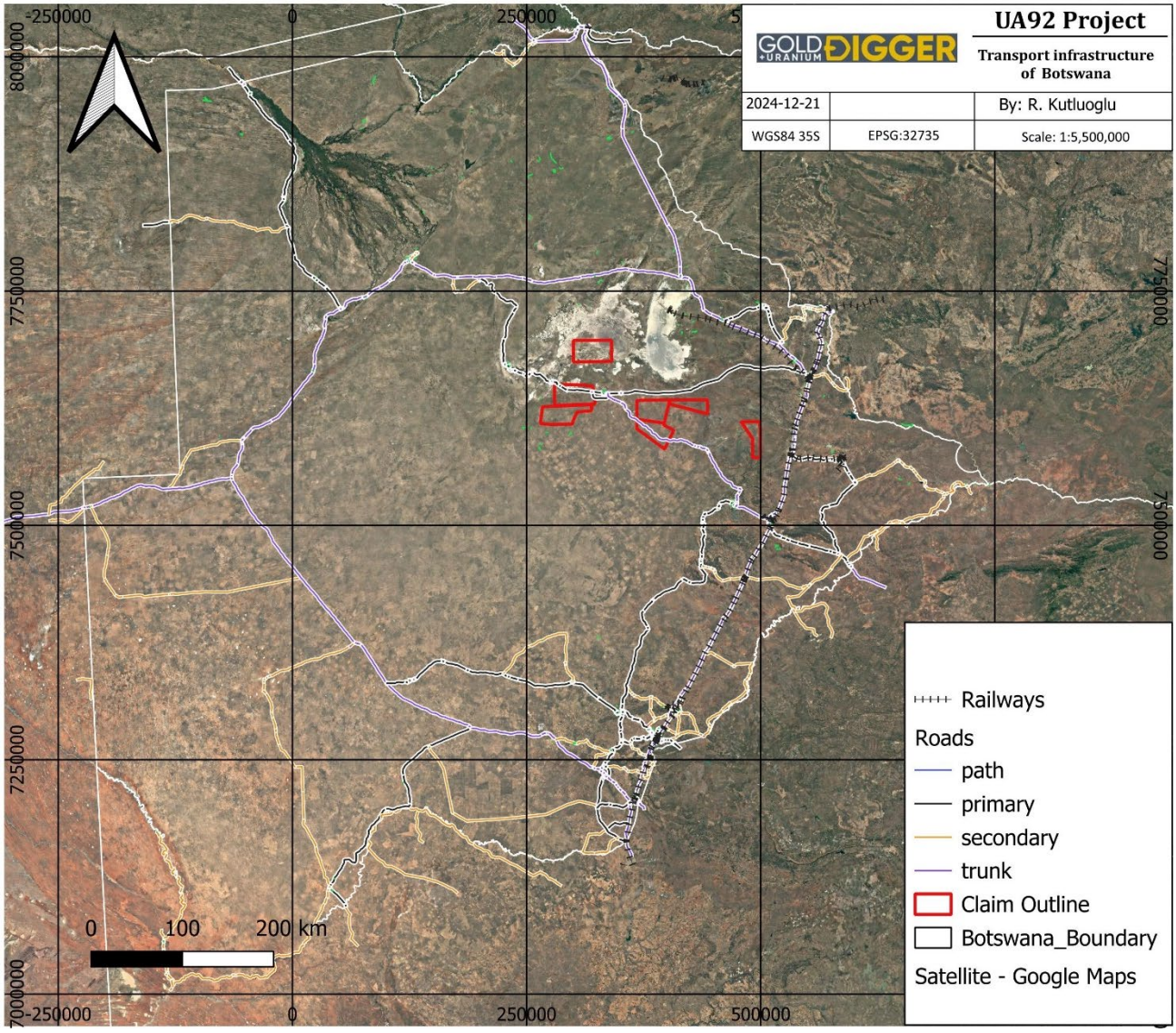


*Figure 5-4 Major and minor roads (Government maintained) within the regional area showing nearby railheads (at the town of Gaborone and Francistown)*

### 5.7.2 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

Unskilled and skilled labour will be available from Francistown. Gaborone should be able to supply most exploration requirements and comply with all sustenance supplies. That what is not available in Gaborone, should be obtainable in South Africa, serviced by daily commercial flights from Gaborone.

Surface access has been and is negotiated with local farmers and landowners. There is room for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pads and potential processing plant are viable. There are no major physical obstructions or existing structures that will preclude sufficient land availability. Appropriate studies and permitting will be required. As per section 4.3 of this report, application for a mining license will be required to advance the project and production is not something that can be undertaken with a prospecting license. Like the permitting, current surface access and agreements will also not be sufficient to initiate production, agreements will still be required for surface rights required to build infrastructure to support a mining operation, which currently the project is not advanced enough to properly contemplate.

### 5.7.3 WATER

There is no surface water on any of the project areas.

### 5.7.4 POWER

A major 220kV powerline transects the claims group WNW-ESE from the Selebi-Philkwe power plant. Botswana has introduced a mandate to become a net-exporter of energy, particularly with a desire to produce alternative energy. The location of the project is also optimal for solar power generation for site use.

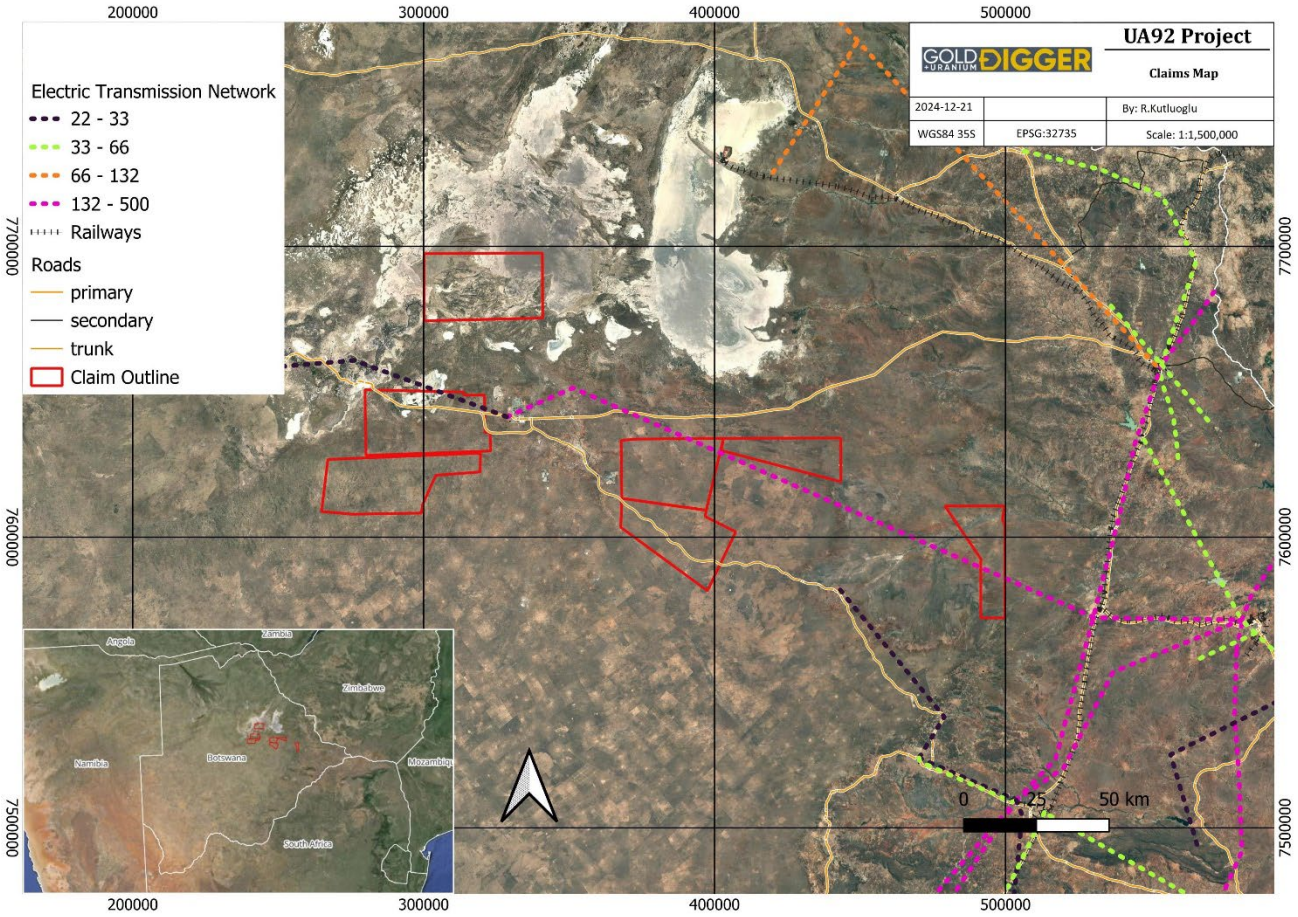


*Figure 5-5 Infrastructure near the project area*

# 6.0 HISTORY

## 6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP

Historically, exploration in the area has been focused on the coal potential of the region. Different parts of the UA92 project area were held by a few different companies. Only limited exploration to date has been conducted. Records indicate Kubu Energy explored up to 2014, A-Cap Energy conducted exploration up to 2010 and Anglo American was exploring up to 2013 in the area. As exploration by these companies covers different areas, including outside of the claims group, the information is representative of the regional geology, and is applicable to describe the geology and exploration potential of the claims group.

## 6.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Kubu drilled nine (9) diamond drillholes for thermal coal exploration in the regional area of the UA92 project area. Two of these holes (holes 4 and 5) were drilled on PL 143/2022 and of these, hole 5 intersected the coal target stratigraphy (upper Ecca Group) which is also the uranium target stratigraphy. However, there is no mention of uranium mineralization, as that was not the focus of the exploration. Detailed drill logs were not found at the time of this writing.

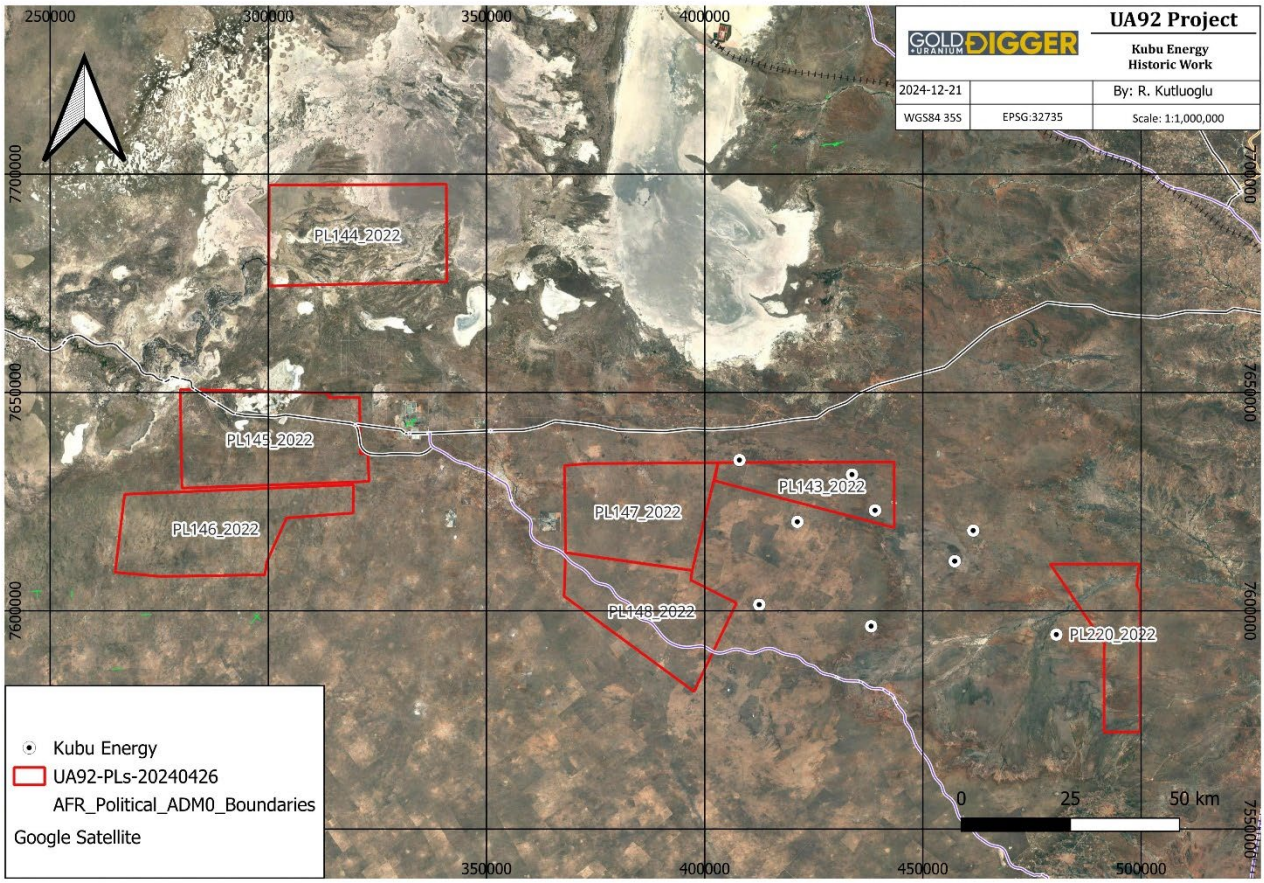


*Figure 6-1: Kubu historic exploration work*

A-Cap relinquished PL 71/2008 (Makgadikgadi playa project) which partially overlapped a portion of the current PL144/2022. The PL does contain radiometric signatures (Uranium channel) from a broader government survey, additional target areas generated included the deeper-seated Mea Arkose, but the company did not conduct any work to test this theory.

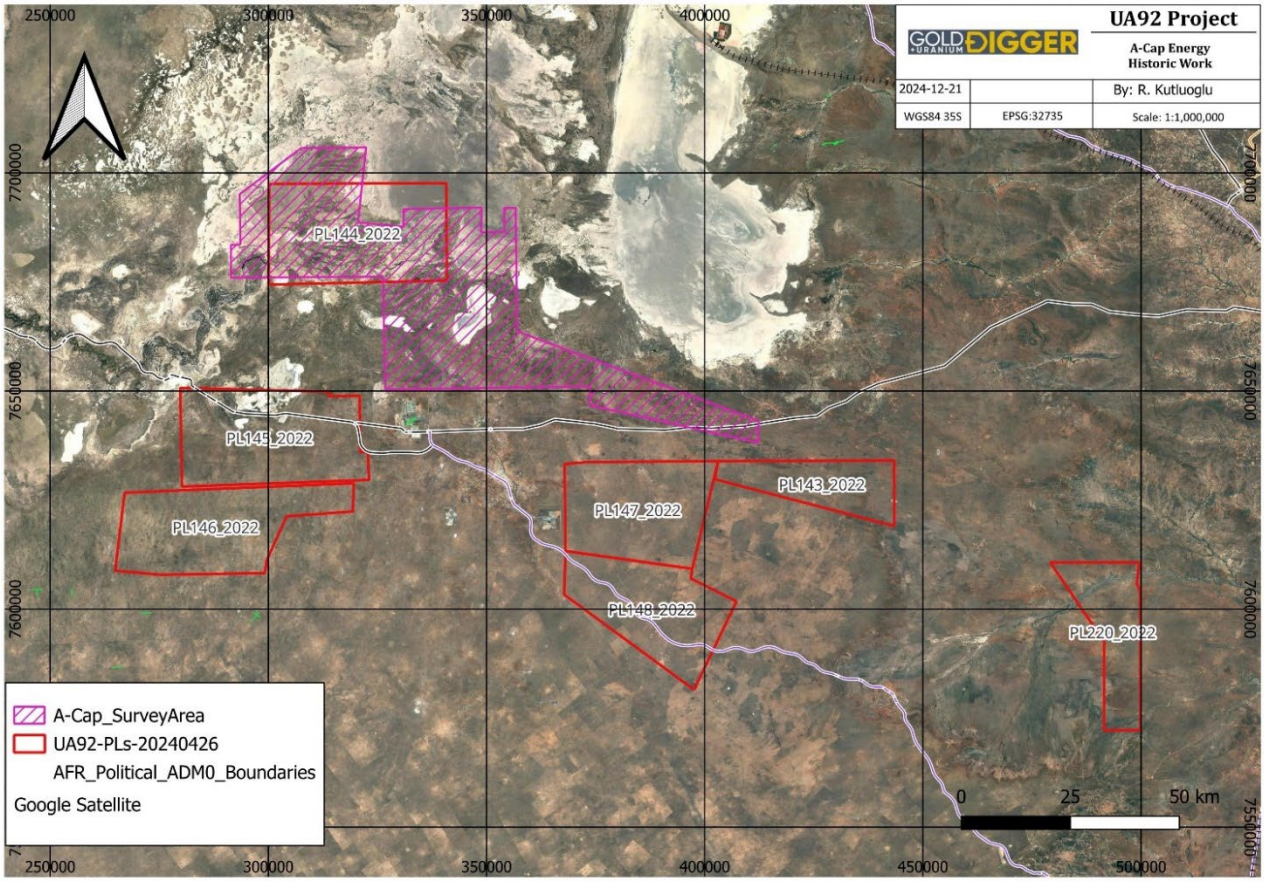


*Figure 6-2: A-Cap work related to UA92 Prospecting Licenses*

Anglo American relinquished PLs 128 to 133/2010 which were investigated for the coal bed methane (CBM) potential up to 2013. A total of 15 drillholes (percussion and DD) were drilled across the project area, of which one hole (ORA008) was drilled on current PL 148/2022 up to 369 m. While no mention is made towards uranium or radioactivity, the company does mention that minor coal beds were intersected. Work in the eastern part of the project area (hosting drillhole ORA008) has very thin, shallow coal seams which could be an indicator of the basin edge in this area.

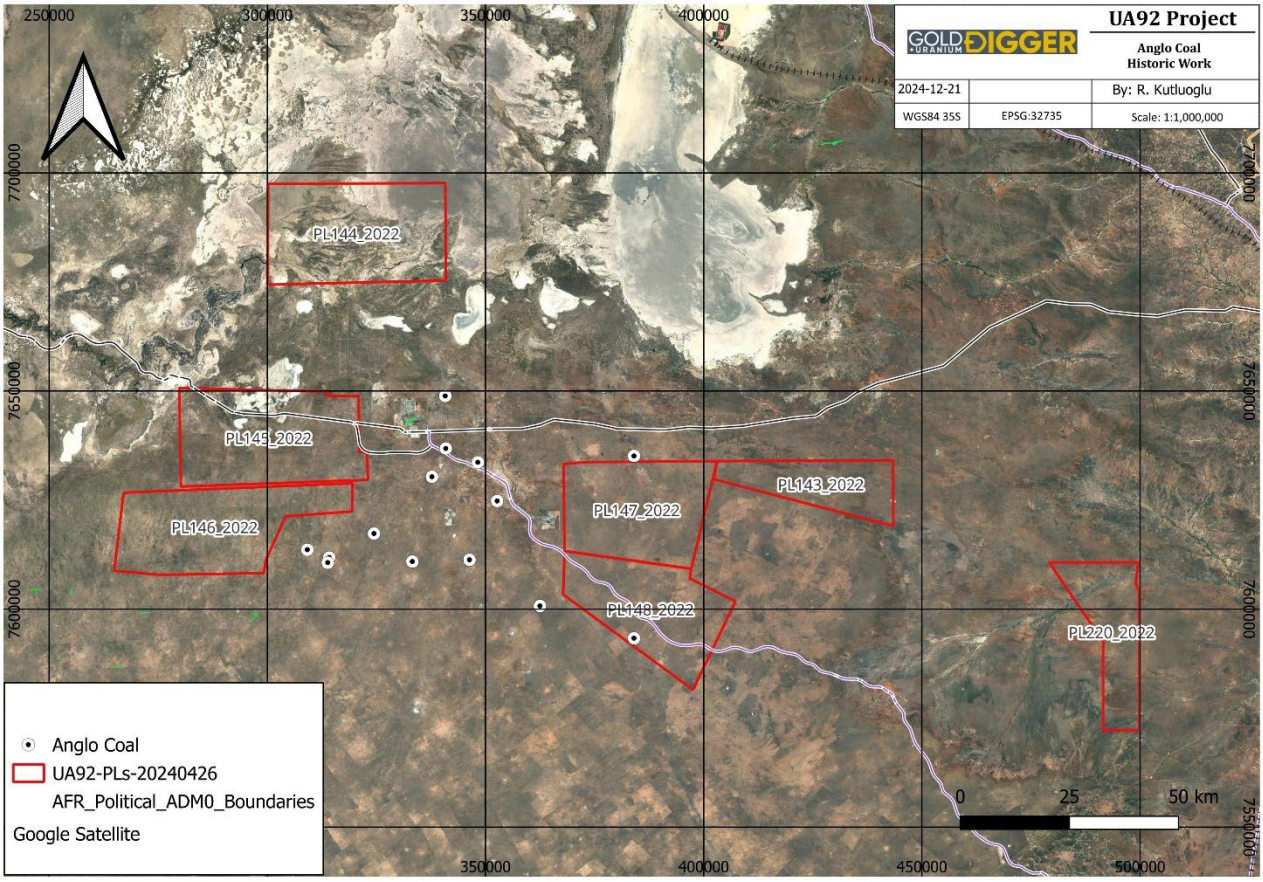


*Figure 6-3: Anglo American historic work and prospect license locations*

## 6.3 HISTORIC MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

There are no known historical mineral resource nor mineral reserve estimates on the property or immediate surrounding area.

## 6.4 HISTORIC PRODUCTION

There is no record of any historic production on any kind, on any of the prospecting licenses.

# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Botswana is mostly covered by recent sediment (Kalahari beds and the Karoo Sequence) with limited exposure in western side of the country. The country rests on stable cratonic regions being the Kaapvaal Craton in the south and the Zimbabwean Craton in the north. The Limpopo mobile belt separates these cratons. Additional orogenic

belts to the west of the two major cratons include the Kheis Magondi belt, the Kalahari Copper Belt (Ghanzi/Chobe) and the Damara Orogenic belt.

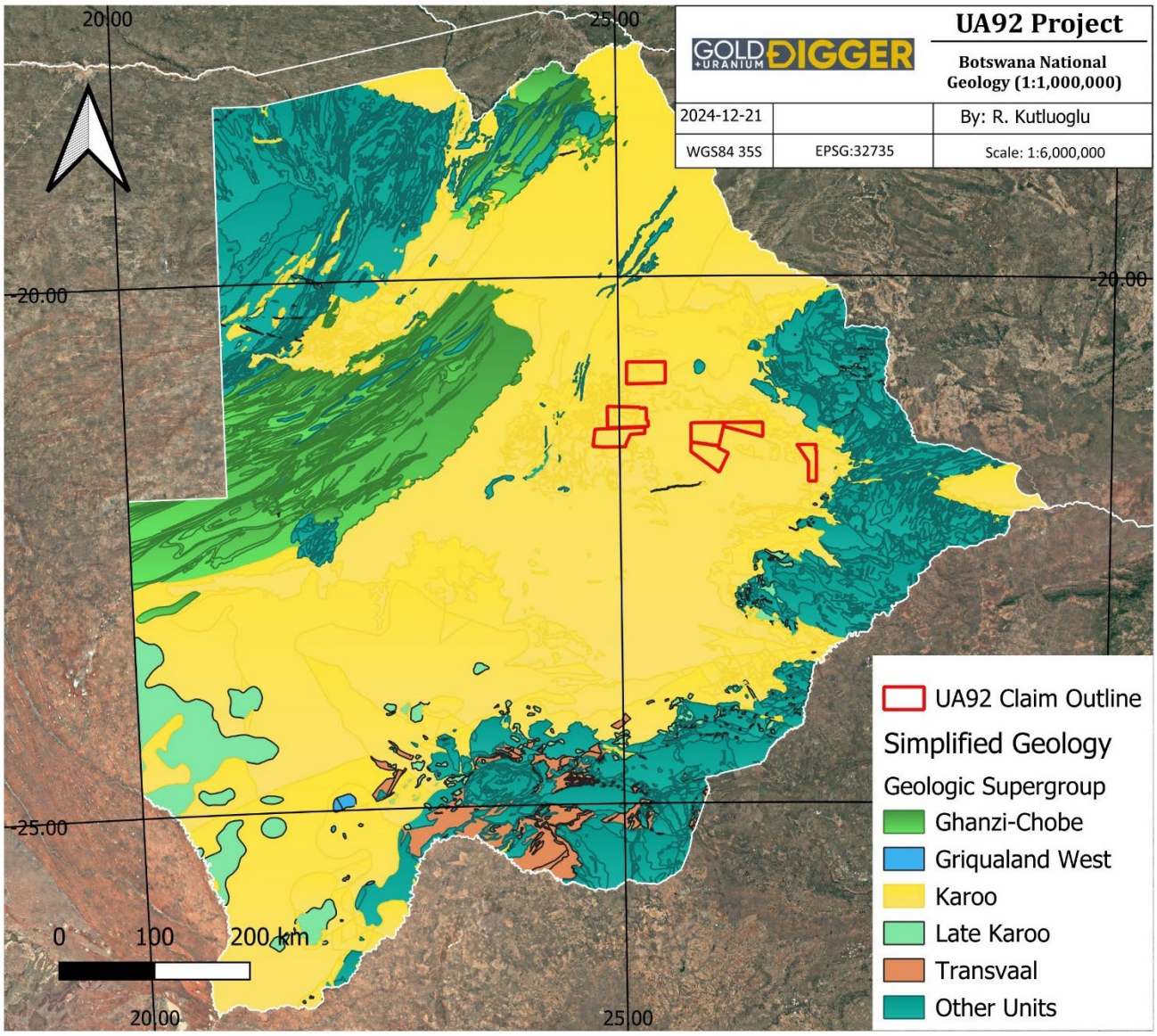


*Figure 7-1: Simplified Geology of Botswana*

## 7.1 Regional Geology

The Prospecting licenses are located within sedimentary units of the Karoo Supergroup, comprising the upper Karoo-age basalts, overlying the upper Karoo (Beaufort Group Equivalent), overlying the prospective lower Karoo (including the Ecca Group), the main stratigraphy know to host Uranium mineralization

## 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ecca Group, the target geology for uranium mineralization unconformably overlies Archaean crystalline basement. The sedimentary units comprise a thick, intercalated sequence of poorly sorted, immature sandstone, arkose, conglomerate and carbonaceous mudstones/siltstone with interbedded coal. The central PLs comprise sedimentary units of the Karoo Supergroup, specifically the prospective lower Karoo (Ecca Group) overlain by the upper Karoo (Beaufort Group equivalent).

# 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Sandstone-type uranium deposits are the most common type of uranium deposit in the world (Cuney, 2022). These deposits occur in medium to coarse grained, arkosic sandstone. And can form in 4 distinct styles of mineralization: Roll-front, Tabular, Basal channel and Tectonic/lithologic (IAEA, 2009). Globally, this is the most abundant type of uranium mineralization, containing 28% of the world's uranium resources and including several giant deposits (resources exceeding 100 kt of uranium). The main uranium minerals are pitchblende and coffinite, and uranium is recovered from host rocks by conventional hydrometallurgical technologies using sulphuric acid or alkaline leach. Host sediments were deposited in many different geological environments including continental intra-cratonic basins, intermontane depressions, coastal-plains and paleo-river channels.

Mineralization is typically and mostly stratabound as well as localized in the permeable sandstone at the redox interfaces where oxidized uranium-rich fluids have intersected with relatively reduced basin lithologies. Sandstone-type uranium mineralization can also be distributed along permeable fault zones cutting sedimentary sequences. Deposits are subdivided into four groups: roll front (roll-type), tabular, basal channel and tectonic-lithologic types. The sandstone uranium targets on the Afri-Uranium licenses are regarded as tabular sandstone hosted uranium mineralization, similar to the Letlhakane Uranium project of Lotus Resources.

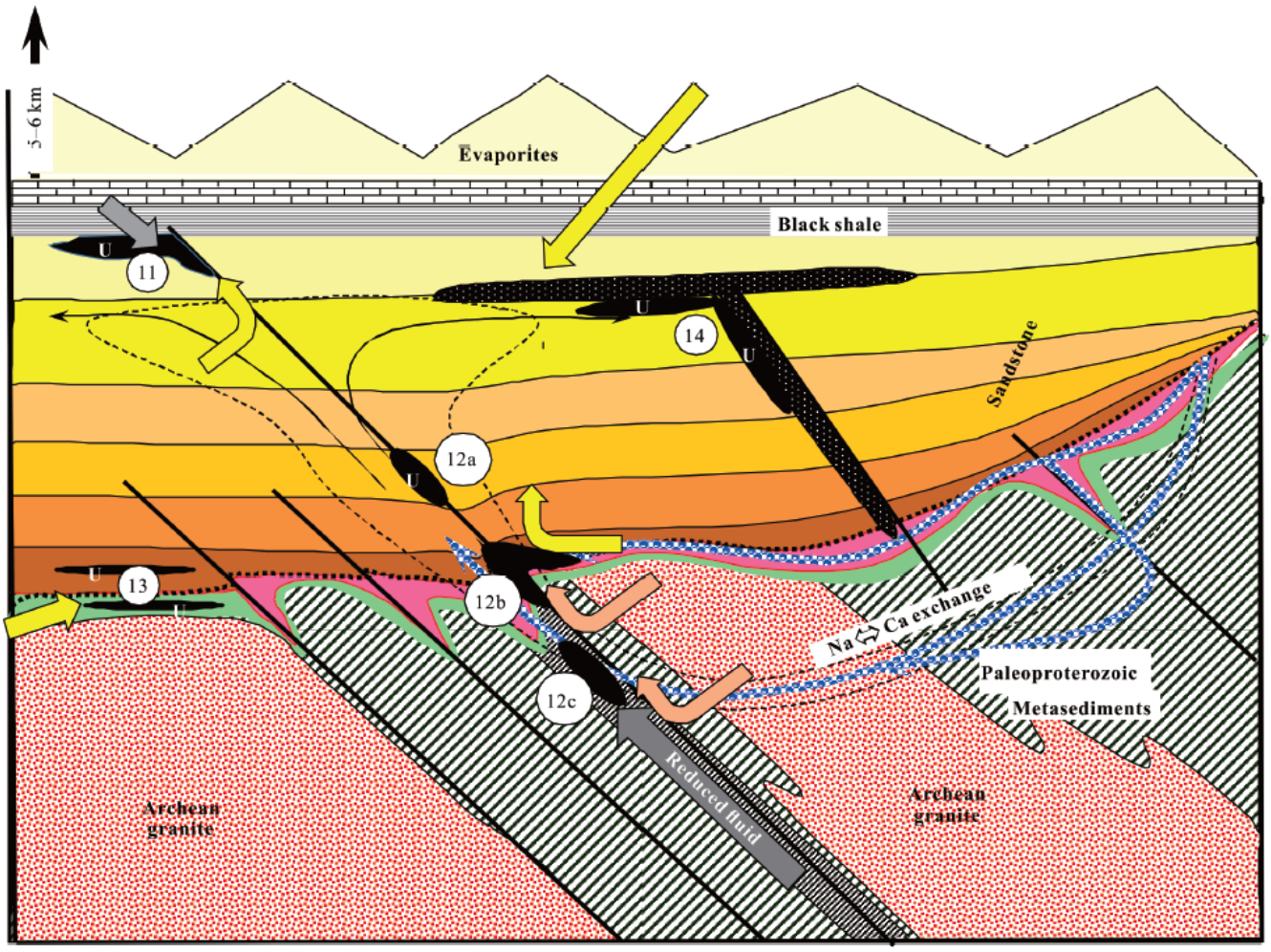


*Figure 8-1: Schematic section illustrating the different types of sandstone related uranium deposits in oxidized Proterozoic sandstone basins, and the types of fluids involved in their genesis (II): (11) interformational redox control; (12a) basement/basin redox control, perched mineralization; (12b) basement/basin redox control, unconformity hosted uranium mineralization; (12c) basement/basin redox control, basement hosted mineralization; (13) basin/basement redox control; (14) mafic intrusion redox control. The blue arrows indicate the percolation of the diagenetic fluids into the basement to produce the Ca-U-rich brine from the Na-brine. Same symbols as in Fig. 1, except the orange arrows which indicate the Ca-U-riche brine. (Cuney, et al 2022)*

## 8.1 EXPLORATION TECHNIQUES

Conventional surface exploration techniques are hindered by the Kalahari cover contributing to a general lack of outcrop. The physical property contract between mineralization and host rock, as it occurs on the Project will be a key targeting mechanism. Exploration work should therefore focus on appropriate geophysical technics that can map this contrast at sufficient resolution and depth to differentiate mineralization. Detailed gravity and or seismic will be key to identifying anomalous targets, but drilling will be a more definitive and therefore valuable tool for modelling the geology and mineralization on the Project.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

The issuer has not conducted any work on the prospecting licenses.

## 10.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling conducted on the prospecting licenses.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

All previous work has been focused on coal exploration. There has not been any previous exploration work conducted for Uranium, there are no sampling of relevance to this report. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

At this early stage of exploration on the property, no sampling has been conducted. This section is not applicable.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been carried out on the Property.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are currently no mineral resource estimates for the Property.

## 15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Section not applicable

## 16.0 MINING METHODS

Section not applicable

## 17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Section not applicable

## 18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Section not applicable

# 19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Section not applicable

# 20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental permitting, nor social nor community impact work have been completed. As the project is advanced, additional permits, consultation and planning will likely be required. There are no known environmental liabilities currently on the project.

# 21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Section not applicable

# 22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Section not applicable

# 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Lotus Resources Limited has been investigating central and northwestern Botswana for Karoo aged Uranium occurrences since 2006. Part of their exploration was focused on licenses currently belonging to Afri Uranium. This section describes the Letlhakane deposit adjacent to the Central Uranium Project od Afri Uranium.

The Letlhakane Uranium project in Botswana was initially developed by A-Cap, which subsequently acquired by Lotus Resources in October 2023. The project is a near-surface uranium anomaly that has characteristics consistent with an unconformity-controlled uranium deposit similar to other occurrences in the Karoo rocks of Southern Africa and other basins globally. The Letlhakane tenement, within which the Mokobaesi, Kraken and Gorgon prospects are located, is underlain by the Archaean aged rocks of the Limpopo Mobile Belt and the Motloutse Complex. These two domains are separated by a crustal scale shear zone known locally as the Letlhakane Fault which is closely related to the Mogagaphate Shear Zone (MSZ) (Brough and Bowell, 2013).

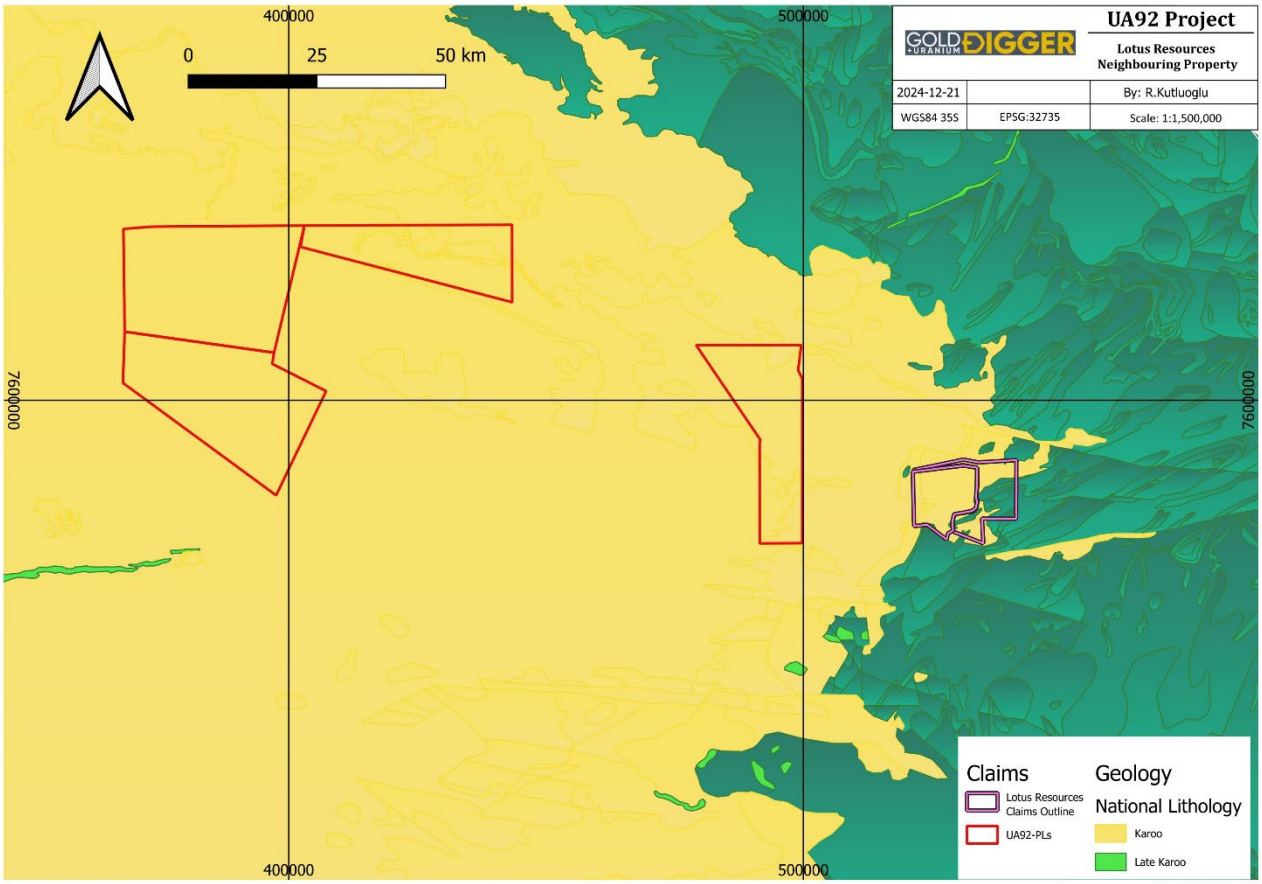


*Figure 23-1 Neighboring property location map*

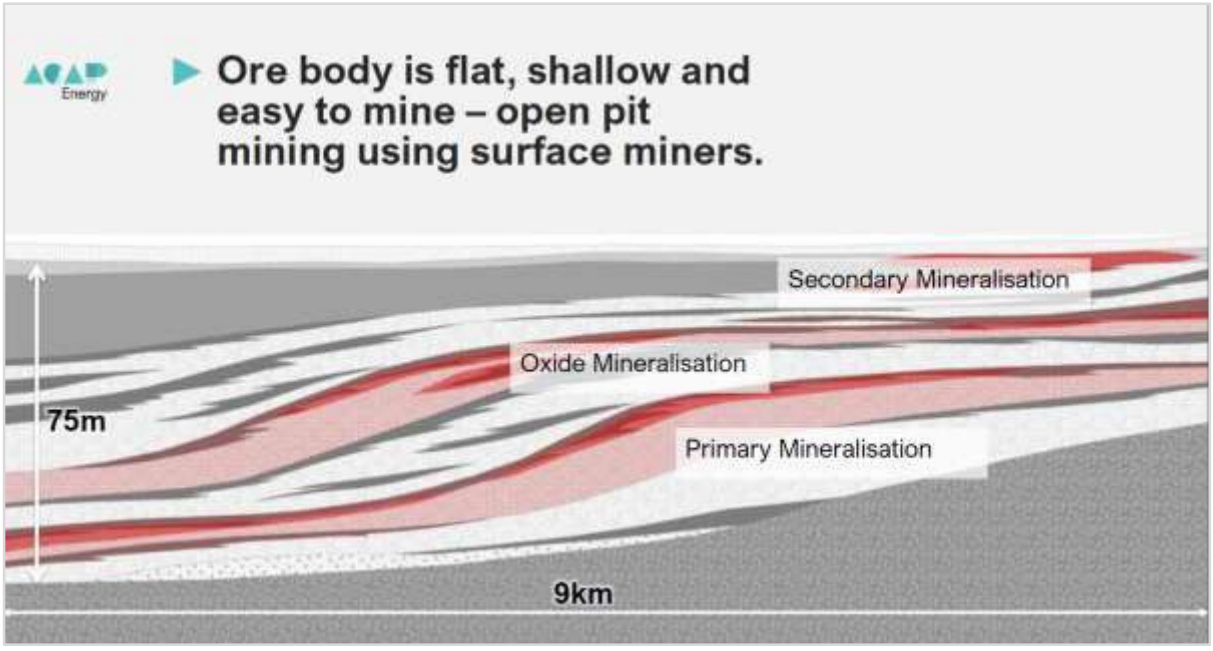


*Figure 23-2: Idealized cross-section of Letlhakane Deposit (A-Cap 2021)*

| Cut-off Grade ($U_3O_8$ ppm) | Indicated Resources | | | Inferred Resources | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mt | $U_3O_8$ (ppm) | Contained $U_3O_8$ (Mlbs) | Mt | $U_3O_8$ (ppm) | Contained $U_3O_8$ (Mlbs) |
| 200 | 46.1 | 339 | 34.4 | 109.2 | 348 | 83.8 |
| 300 | 23.6 | 420 | 21.9 | 56.1 | 437 | 54.0 |
| 400 | 9.5 | 535 | 11.2 | 23.6 | 567 | 29.5 |

*Table 23.1 Lotus Resources Ltd. MRE on Letlhakane (Lotus, 2024)*

The Author has been unable to verify the information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this report. All information provided in this section is information pertaining to the adjacent property and not information pertaining to the project that is the focus of this report.

# 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no further relevant data and information to report.

# 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The UA92 Prospecting Licenses cover an extensive amount of ground, all situated over prospective stratigraphy within the basin. The thickness of the overlying units and flat lying nature of the basin makes many conventional exploration techniques difficult and largely ineffective. The geologic model for the area appears to be supported by good regional geologic work by the governments of Botswana and South Africa. This is further supported by the Lotus Resource's Letlhakane project in conjunction with the work done by previous companies in the area corroborating continuity of the stratigraphy. The nature of the basin and the known mineralization translates to the ground under license to UA92 being perspective for uranium, with the target likely occurring at depth.

As this project is at the earliest of exploration stages it is at risk of containing no mineralization or mineralization of insufficient concentrations for economic extraction. Targeting is based on regional, large-scale regional geology and neighbouring claims, which creates uncertainty. The nature of mineral exploration is risky and the continued viability of the project will be dependant on the information gained through further exploration.

# 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The project merits further investigation, based on the work to date and level of understanding around the geology and mineralization within the property, there is a need for substantial and comprehensive studies to effectively test the potential across the property. Based on current information, the mineralization is as likely to occur anywhere across the property. The stratigraphy is flat-lying to shallow dipping across the basin and current property-scale

structural geologic picture remains too coarse to determine where potential fluid pathways occur on the property, which may represent a vector to assist in defining more prospective portions of the project.

## 26.1 PROGRAM

With such a substantial amount of ground within the project area and the target formation located at depth, consideration to most effective and rapid differentiation of anomalous and/or prospective areas within the project is required to establish the highest priority drill targets on the project. The substantial contrast between uranium mineralization and the host sandstones will be the variation that can be mapped using Gravity and/or seismic surveys. Both methods are likely the most comprehensive and rapid methods to explore for these targets at depth in a flat to shallow dipping stratigraphic environment. The specific gravity of a sandstone is generally around 2.6 g/cm$^2$ while uranium is approximately 18.7g/cm$^2$, this significant variation should be a physical property which can be mapped and modelled. Modelling of both datasets can also map structures that can act as fluid conduits. An airborne AAG gravity gradiometer survey offers the ability to cover this large project area rapidly, accurately and more economically than a seismic survey. With the survey conducted at sufficient spacing, with infill over anomalies as they are identified will be the most efficient and effective way to define drill targets. Currently, nominal spacing is 700m with tie lines at 3500m spacing, with 15% additional line km for any infill that may be deemed appropriate during the survey. The size of the area and survey are substantial, determination of an appropriate follow up drill program will be contingent on the findings of the survey and the subsequent inversion and modelling.

## 26.2 BUDGET

The total budget for the recommended program is $1,362,500, as broken down below.

| Description | Est Cost $ CAD |
|---|---|
| Phase 1: Data compilation, Logistics | $100,000 |
| Gravity Survey | $972,700 |
| Project QAQC & Management | $50,000 |
| Inversion & Modelling | $100,000 |
| Reporting | $25,000 |
| 10% Contingency | $114,800 |
| Total | $1,362,500 |

*Table 26.2.1: Proposed Program Cost Estimates*

Priority targets identified during the geophysical survey and compilation work. Any drilling should be contingent upon the successful completion and target delineation during the exploration program described above. The targets generated from the inversion and modelling will determine how much drilling is appropriate

# 27.0 REFERENCES


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# 28.0 CONSENT, DATE AND SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR

I, Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo do hereby Certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 2710 Newens Rd, Smithers, BC V0J 2N0
2. I am the author of the Technical Report entitled “TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE UA92 PROSPECTING LICENSES, CENTRAL DISTRICT, BOTSWANA” with an effective date of December 21, 2024.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists BC, registration number 36147
4. I graduated from Lakehead University with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 2004
5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2004 and have extensive experience with exploration, evaluation and development of mineralization of a variety of styles of deposits that contain gold, specifically pertinent for this report, I have explored for uranium mineralization of various deposit types both in North America and Africa. This experience includes exploration programs design, execution, management and reporting. Work experience includes project evaluation, which extends to projects globally.
6. I have read the definition of “independence” set out in Part 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that I am independent of Gold Digger Resources Inc. I have no prior involvement in the project that is the subject of this report.
7. I have examined the Prospecting Licenses, which are the subject of this report. The visit was conducted on May 14th, 2024, as part of the field visit requirements for this report.
8. 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 association (as defined in NI 43-101) and previous relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form. I am responsible for the entire contents of this report.
11. I consent to the filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with effective date of 21st Day of December 2024.

“Signed & Sealed”

……

Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo (36147)