Letlhakane's revised Mineral Resource Estimate defines another significant high-grade uranium development project for the Company

Lotus Resources Limited (**ASX: LOT, OTCQB: LTSRF**) (**Lotus** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a revised Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its Letlhakane Uranium Project in Botswana (**Letlhakane**), based on the principle of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" as required by the JORC Reporting Code.

Letlhakane complements Lotus's **Kayelekera Project** in Malawi, which is set to restart uranium production in 2025. Letlhakane's revised MRE establishes it as a large and attractive standalone development project – with potential for Lotus to become a **globally significant U_3O_8 producer** when combining both assets.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **To better understand the potential size and economics of the Letlhakane Project a pit-constrained resource estimate was completed, which has confirmed Letlhakane as a large-scale project, with extensive size stretching 10km north-south and 8km east-west.**

    - The revised Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is 155.3Mt at 345ppm U_3O_8 for 118.2Mlb U_3O_8, including 34.4Mlb Indicated Resources[1].

    - The revised Letlhakane MRE is constrained by pit shells demonstrating reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) and is based on a 200pm U_3O_8 cut-off grade.

- **Letlhakane's RPEEE delivers a higher grade mineral resource than most other African uranium projects.**

    - Letlhakane's resource scale and production potential is in line with other ASX 300 company's primary uranium assets e.g. Deep Yellow's (ASX: DYL) Tumas Project and Bannerman Energy's (ASX: BMN) Etango Project, (Table 4).

    - Based on higher cut-off grades there is potential for mining to target even higher grade portions of the deposit in the early years of the operation.

- **The revised MRE will support the proposed mining studies, with metallurgical test work also planned for process flowsheet development.**

    - A Scoping Study is on track for delivery in Q4 2024.

- **Botswana is considered the best mining jurisdictions in Africa and was ranked #2 globally by the Fraser Institute in 2022[2]**

- **Lotus will progress the Letlhakane development in parallel with Kayelekera restart, which is targeted for late 2025.**

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1 Letlhakane Revised MRE is constrained to pit shells and based on a 200pm U3O8 cut-off grade
2 https://www.fraserinstitute.org/studies/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2022; Policy Perceptions Index ranking

Lotus Managing Director Keith Bowes commented:

"Since completing the acquisition of Letlhakane in late 2023, we have spent considerable time assessing more than a decade's worth of historical work completed on the Project.

This analysis has resulted in Letlhakane's potential significantly exceeding our initial expectations, with it clearly having the capacity to be a major uranium producing asset for a very long time. Letlhakane's revised MRE of 118Mlb could deliver ~80Mlb of recovered uranium over its life, based on 2015 technical study recoveries (~70%)[3].

Letlhakane's pit constrained MRE is comparable in size to Paladin's Langer Heinrich mine[4] and similar in scale to Deep Yellow's (ASX: DYL) Tumas Project MRE and higher grade than both Tumas and Bannerman Energy's (ASX: BMN) Etango Project.

By combining our Letlhakane and Kayelekera assets, Lotus can potentially produce more than 6Mlb U_3O_8 a year. This underlines our position as one of the largest uranium developers on the ASX via our transformative acquisition of A-Cap Energy last year.

We are now focused on completing the necessary mining studies, beneficiation testing, process flowsheet development and costing work so we can prepare a Scoping Study for release by the end of the year."

LETLHAKANE REVISED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Assisted by independent resource estimation specialist Snowden Optiro, Lotus prepared an optimised pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Letlhakane deposit that takes into account economic factors.

Letlhakane's revised resources are now reported as having "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction", or RPEEE, and lie within pit shells defined by uranium price, mining and processing cost as well as other criteria, including losses in mining and processing. See Table 1.

Table 1: Letlhakane RPEEE Mineral Resource Estimate – April 2024[5]

Price US$/lb	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8
80	26.7	330	19.5	98.1	363	78.5	124.4	356	97.7
90	43.0	342	32.5	100.6	351	77.9	143.6	349	110.4
100	**46.1**	**339**	**34.4**	**109.2**	**348**	**83.8**	**155.3**	**345**	**118.2**

To test the potential for higher grade zones that could form the basis for starter pits, the US$100/lb pit shell design was used as an envelope for determining tonnes and grade above various cut-off grades. The results of this work, at cut-off grades between 200ppm and 400ppm U_3O_8 in 50ppm increments, is shown below in Table 2.

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[3] See ACB ASX Announcement September 2015
[4] See PDN ASX Announcement 26 February 2024
[5] Letlhakane Mineral Resources reported at 200ppm cut-off grade with pit shells based on various uranium prices

Table 2: Letlhakane RPEEE Mineral Resource Estimate – April 2024[6]

Cut-off Grades	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8	Mt	U_3O_8 ppm	Mlb U_3O_8
200 ppm	**46.1**	**339**	**34.4**	**109.2**	**348**	**83.8**	**155.3**	**345**	**118.2**
250 ppm	36.0	370	29.3	86.6	379	72.4	122.6	376	101.6
300 ppm	23.6	420	21.9	56.1	437	54.0	79.8	432	75.9
350 ppm	15.0	475	15.7	35.9	500	39.6	50.9	493	55.3
400 ppm	9.5	535	11.2	23.6	567	29.5	33.0	558	40.6

The higher grade cut-offs indicate the potential for mining to target significantly higher grade portions of the deposit in the early years of the operation. This is without the potential impact of beneficiation, which needs further testing on the Letlhakane material.

Letlhakane is shaping up to be a large-scale project, with Figure 1 illustrating the extensive size of the deposit which stretches 10km north-south and 8km east-west. Figure 1 also shows the various resource domains and optimised pit shell outlines. Mining methodology will be one of the keys to managing the production effectively and continuous surface miners, as proposed in the 2015 Study, have been considered in this assessment as the primary extraction method.
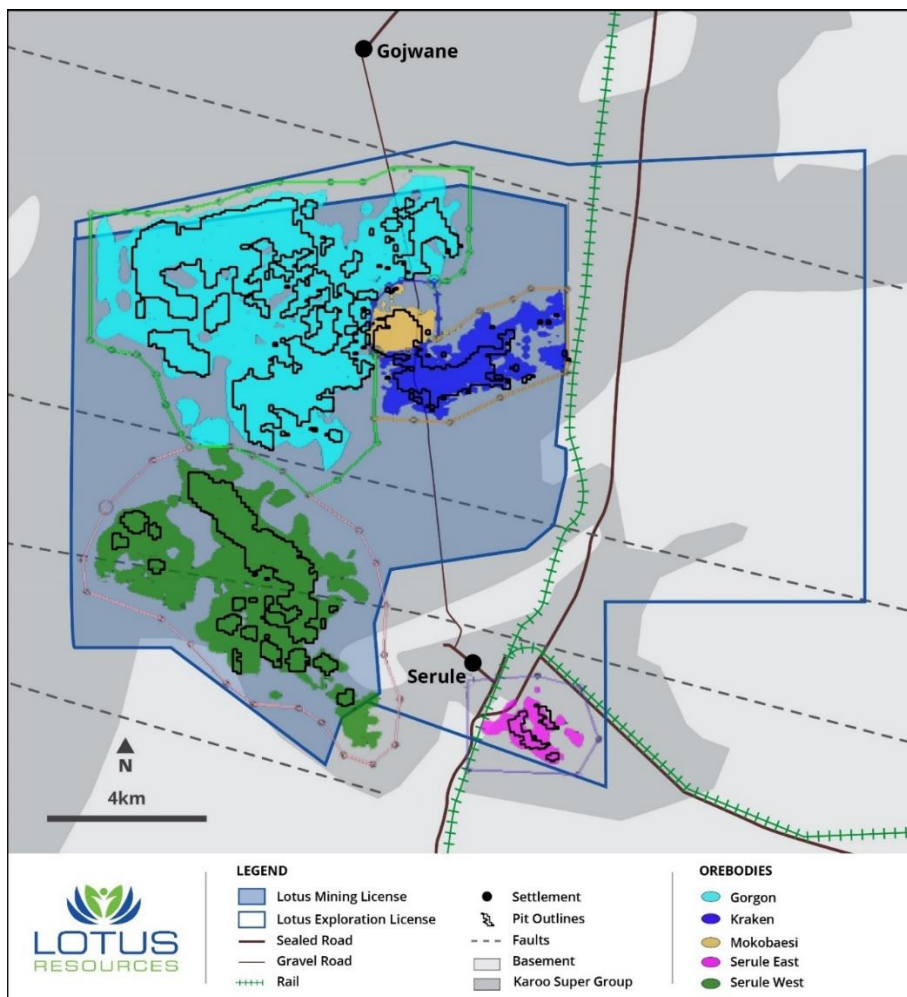
Figure 1: Letlhakane Orebodies and potential pits

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[6] Letlhakane Mineral Resources reported at various cut-off grades within the US$100/lb U_3O_8 pit shell

Resource tonnes, grades and uranium contained within the US$100/lb pit shells and based on a 200ppm U_3O_8 cut-off grade, are shown for each domain and mineralisation type in Table 3.

Table 3: Letlhakane Optimised Mineral Resource Estimate at US$100/lb

Ore type	Deposit	Indicated Mt	Indicated U_3O_8 ppm	Indicated U_3O_8 mlb	Inferred Mt	Inferred U_3O_8 ppm	Inferred U_3O_8 mlb	Total Mt	Total U_3O_8 ppm	Total U_3O_8 mlb
Secondary	Mokobaesi	2.1	344	1.6				2.1	321	1.6
	Total Secondary	**2.1**	**344**	**1.6**				**2.1**	**321**	**1.6**
Oxide	Gorgon	9.5	326	6.8	9.7	296	6.3	19.2	311	13.2
	Mokobaesi	3.1	323	2.2				3.1	323	2.2
	Kraken	3.1	307	2.1	0.5	237	0.3	3.6	297	2.4
	Serule East				0.8	239	0.4	0.8	239	0.4
	Serule West	0.1	289	0.1	4.7	382	4.0	4.9	379	4.1
	Total Oxide	**15.9**	**322**	**11.2**	**15.7**	**317**	**11.0**	**31.6**	**319**	**22.2**
Primary	Gorgon	20.7	322	14.7	64.4	319	45.2	85.0	319	59.9
	Mokobaesi	0.3	316	0.2				0.3	316	0.2
	Kraken	5.3	384	4.5	0.5	289	0.3	5.8	376	4.8
	Serule West	1.9	539	2.3	28.6	432	27.3	30.5	439	29.5
	Total Primary	**28.2**	**348**	**21.6**	**93.5**	**352**	**72.8**	**121.6**	**352**	**94.4**
Total		**46.1**	**339**	**34.4**	**109.2**	**348**	**83.8**	**155.3**	**345**	**118.2**

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

The estimation methodology used by Snowden Optiro consisted of developing a model for the uranium mineralisation within a 200ppm grade envelope so as to reduce the amount of low-grade material being reported which was considered sub-economic. In the previous iteration of the Mineral Resource Estimate (2015) this modelling was done with a 100ppm grade envelope. This model produced a global Mineral Resource Estimate of 216Mt for 158Mlb, unconstrained by economic pits.

Snowden Optiro then applied reasonable economic parameters to generate pit shells which were used to constrain the resource, producing what is termed resources with "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" (RPEEE).

It is important to note that The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code') is being updated, and when the new Code comes out later this year (or next year), it will most likely mandate all Mineral Resource Estimates to be defined in this manner.

The parameters used to develop the pit shells were:

- U_3O_8 price assumptions – base case is US$100/lb U3O8.
- Metallurgical Recovery – 70% to 80%, depending on type of ore feed.
- Mining parameters including mining dilution, pit slope angles were based on the use of continuous surface miners as the primary extraction method.
- Mining cost – US$20/tonne ore. This cost is driven primarily by the relatively high strip ratio that has come out of the modelling (versus Kayelekera DFS cost of US$8.60/tonne ore).

- Processing cost – US$22/lb of recovered U3O8 (versus Kayelekera DFS cost of US$18.3/lb of recovered U3O8).
- General & Admin cost – US$0.6/tonne ore (versus Kayelekera DFS cost of US$1.7/tonne ore).

See Annexure 1 for further details.

The impact of the various resource modelling work on mineralised volumes is shown in Figure 2 below.
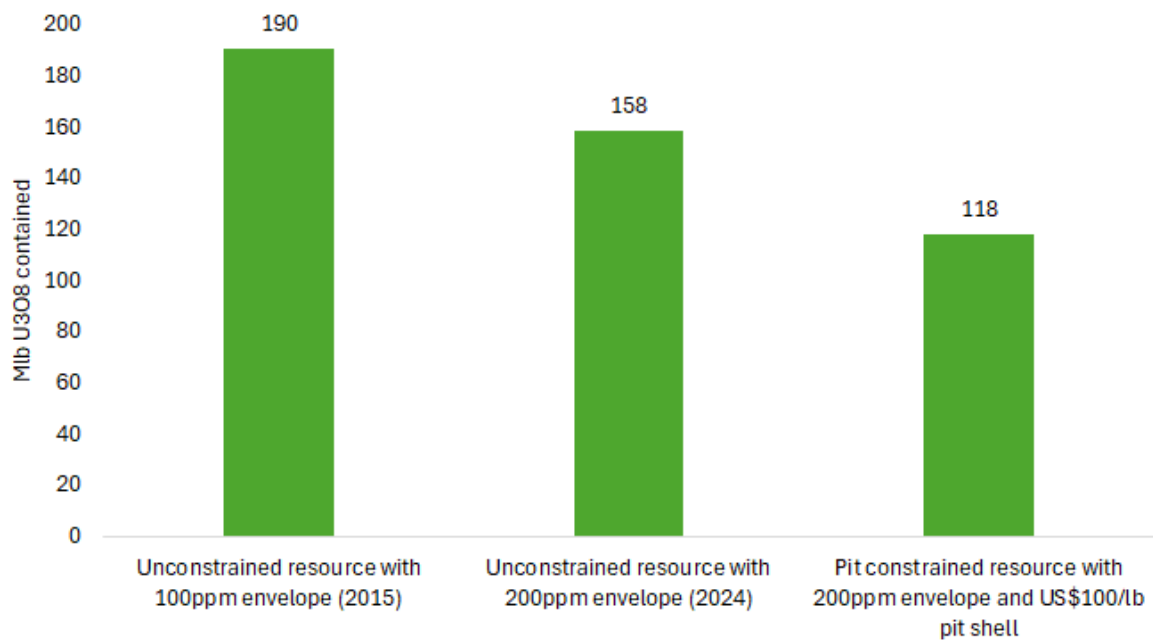
Figure 2: Optimising Stages in the revised Letlhakane Resource

The pit shells containing 118Mlb of RPEEE Mineral Resources are shown in Figure 3 in the context of the 200ppm envelope, unconstrained global resource of 158Mlb.

Figure 3 shows that some pits have sparse current drilling density, for example in the Gorgon West area. This will inform upcoming infill drill programs.
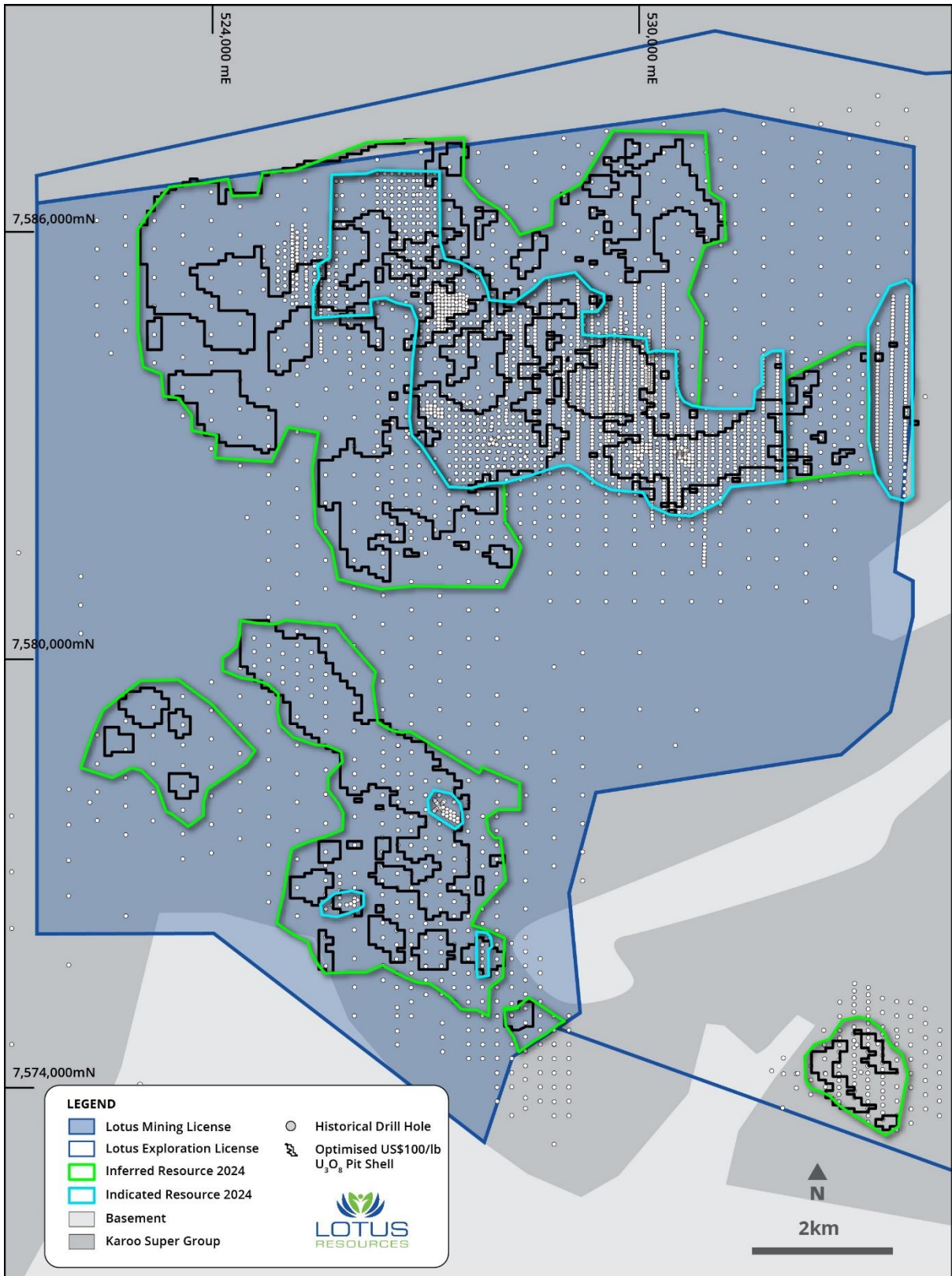
Figure 3: Indicated and Inferred Resource showing drill holes and US$100/lb pit shells

AN ECONOMIC RESOURCE UNDERPINNING A SUBSTANTIAL PROJECT

A Technical Study on Letlhakane completed in 2015[7] outlined a life-of-mine of 18 years with an average production rate of 2.4Mlbpa, peaking at 3.75Mlbpa.

Development projects of similar size in southern Africa, at DFS stage, include the Tumas project owned by Deep Yellow Limited (**DYL**) (market capitalisation ~A$1,600m) and the Etango Project owned by Bannerman Energy Ltd (**BMN**) (market capitalisation ~A$700m). Both have significant NPV, as reported in the ASX announcements by DYL[8] and BMN[9], respectively, see Table 4:

Table 4: Greenfield development projects in southern Africa

Project / Owner	Letlhakane / Lotus	Tumas / DYL	Etango / BMN
Project Parameter			
Country	Botswana	Namibia	Namibia
Fraser Institute Ranking[10]	2	26	26
Resource Mlb	118 RPEEE	121	225
Resource grade ppm	345	260	197
Resource cut-off ppm	200	100	55
Study Outcomes			
Study Stage	Technical Study	DFS	DFS
Date	2015	2024	2022
Reserve Mlb	-	67	60
Reserve grade ppm	-	345	240
Production rate Mlb pa	2.4 - 3.75	3.6	3.5
Life-of-mine	18	22	15
Capex US$m	To be updated	360	317
AISC US$/lb	To be updated	38.8	38.6
Valuation			
NPV (post tax) US$m	To be updated	663	435
Price assumption US$/lb	-	81	80

Letlhakane's RPEEE resource grade is substantially higher than the resource grades of the other two projects, and in line with the Tumas reserve grade.

NEXT STEPS - LETLHAKANE WORK PROGRAM

Lotus's work programs for Letlhakane currently include:

- **Preliminary Work** (Q2 2024) comprising preparation of a preliminary geometallurgical model to help optimise the mine plan based on acid consumption and uranium mineralogy/extraction, and a preliminary mining study focused on pit optimisation using the updated resource model.
- **Process Optimisation Work** (Q2 - Q3 2024) comprising an ore beneficiation test work program to determine the potential for upgrading the ore prior to feeding to the main processing plant, preliminary metallurgical test work, including leaching and downstream

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[7] See ACB ASX announcement September 2015

[8] See DYL ASX announcement 12 December 2023

[9] See BMN ASX announcement December 2022

[10] https://www.fraserinstitute.org/studies/annual-survey-of-mining-companies-2022; Policy Perceptions Index ranking

processing, and definition of the preferred processing flowsheet based on results from these.

- **Infill Drilling** (Q2 - Q4 2024) to convert the most economic parts of the resource to M&I status.
- **Scoping Study** (Q3 to Q4 2024) based on the mine planning and beneficiation / metallurgical test results and a selected processing route, identifying a suitable production rate and a defined development pathway.

Lotus appointed experienced uranium metallurgist John Baines, who has worked on a range of uranium projects since starting his uranium career at Olympic Dam (BHP), including Wiluna, Honeymoon, Mulga Rocks and Etango, to oversee the work programs at Letlhakane.

This Announcement has been authorised for release by the Lotus board of directors.

For more information, visit www.lotusresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Letlhakane deposit was prepared by Ian Glacken of Snowden Optiro. Mr Glacken has visited the Letlhakane Project on several occasions since 2009 with the most recent being in 2010. Mr. Glacken is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a Chartered Professional Geologist. Mr. Glacken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012). Mr. Glacken approves of, and consents to, the inclusion of the information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to Uranium Exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Harry Mustard, a contractor to Lotus Resources Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Mustard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mustard consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

In relation to information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results, the dates of which are referenced, Lotus confirms that that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

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ABOUT LOTUS

Lotus is a leading Africa-focused advanced uranium player with significant scale and resources. Lotus is focused on creating value for its shareholders, its customers and the communities in which it operates, working with local communities to provide meaningful, lasting impact. Lotus is **focused on our future**. Lotus owns an 85% interest in the Kayelekera Uranium Project in Malawi, and 100% of the Letlhakane Uranium Project in Botswana.

The Kayelekera Project hosts a current resource of 51.1Mlbs U_3O_8, and historically produced ~11Mlb of uranium between 2009 and 2014. The Company completed a positive Restart Study[11] which has determined an Ore Reserve of 23Mlbs U_3O_8 and demonstrated that Kayelekera can support a viable operation. The Letlhakane Project hosts a current resource of 118.2Mlbs U_3O_8.

Lotus Mineral Resource Inventory – April 2024[12,13,14,15]

Project	Category	Mt	Grade (U_3O_8 ppm)	U_3O_8 (M kg)	U_3O_8 (M lbs)
Kayelekera	Measured	0.9	830	0.7	1.6
Kayelekera	Measured – RoM Stockpile[16]	1.6	760	1.2	2.6
Kayelekera	Indicated	29.3	510	15.1	33.2
Kayelekera	Inferred	8.3	410	3.4	7.4
Kayelekera	Total	40.1	510	20.4	44.8
Kayelekera	Inferred – LG Stockpiles[17]	2.24	290	0.7	1.5
Kayelekera	**Total – Kayelekera**	**42.5**	**500**	**21.1**	**46.3**
Letlhakane	Indicated	46.1	339	15.6	34.4
Letlhakane	Inferred	109.2	348	38.0	83.8
Letlhakane	**Total – Letlhakane**	**155.3**	**345**	**53.6**	**118.2**
Livingstonia	Inferred	6.9	320	2.2	4.8
Livingstonia	**Total – Livingstonia**	**6.9**	**320**	**2.2**	**4.8**
Total	**All Uranium Resources**	**204.7**	**377**	**76.8**	**169.3**

Lotus Ore Reserve Inventory – July 2022[18]

Project	Category	Mt	Grade (U_3O_8 ppm)	U_3O_8 (M kg)	U_3O_8 (M lbs)
Kayelekera	Open Pit - Proved	0.6	902	0.5	1.2
Kayelekera	Open Pit - Probable	13.7	637	8.7	19.2
Kayelekera	RoM Stockpile – Proved	1.6	760	1.2	2.6
Kayelekera	**Total**	**15.9**	**660**	**10.4**	**23.0**

[11] See ASX announcement dated 11 August 2022 for information on the Definitive Feasibility Study.

[12] See ASX announcement dated 15 February 2022 for information on the Kayelekera mineral resource estimate.

[13] Letlhakane Mineral Resources reported at 200ppm cut-off grade.

[14] See ASX announcement dated 9 June 2022 for information on the Livingstonia mineral resource estimate.

[15] Lotus confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the respective resource announcements of 15 February 2022 and 6 June 2022 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[16] RoM stockpile has been mined and is located near mill facility

[17] Low-grade stockpiles have been mined and placed on the medium-grade stockpile and are considered potentially feasible for blending or beneficiation, with initial studies to assess this optionality already completed.

[18] Ore Reserves are reported based on a dry basis. Proved Ore Reserves are inclusive of RoM stockpiles and are based on a 200ppm cut-off grade for arkose and a 390ppm cut-off grade for mudstone. Ore Reserves are based on a 100% ownership basis of which Lotus has an 85% interest. Lotus confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 11 August 2022 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Ore Reserve Estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

In addition to its uranium assets, Lotus through its acquisition of A-Cap Energy has also acquired a 55% ownership in the Wilconi Nickel-Cobalt Project located near Wiluna in Western Australia. The Wilconi Project has a Mineral Resource Estimate of 73 million tonnes at 0.79% Nickel for 570,000 tonnes contained nickel metal (also 0.04% cobalt for 29,500 tonnes contained cobalt metal).

Wilconi Nickel Cobalt Mineral Resource Estimate – May 2023
(cut-off grade 0.5% Ni and 0.04% Co within RPEEE pit)[19]

Category	Tonnes (M)	Ni %	Co %	Nickel metal (tonnes)	Cobalt metal (tonnes)
Measured	19	0.88	0.06	160,000	11,200
Indicated	21	0.82	0.03	170,000	8,300
Inferred	33	0.73	0.04	240,000	10,000
Total[20]	**73**	**0.79**	**0.04**	**570,000**	**29,500**

[19] Wilconi Mineral Resources are extracted from the report entitled "Wilconi Nickel-Cobalt Project Mineral Resource upgraded" dated 5 June 2023, which is available to view on www.asx.com.au under A-Cap Energy.

[20] The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not been materially changed.

ANNEXURE 1 - MATERIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the following summary of information has been provided as material to understanding the Mineral Resource estimate.

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Geologically, the Letlhakane uranium mineralisation is hosted within shallow, flat-lying sedimentary rocks of the Karoo Super Group. These Permian to Jurassic aged sediments were deposited in a shallow, broad, westerly dipping basin generated during rifting of the African continent. The source area for the sediments was the extensively weathered, uranium-bearing, metamorphic rocks of the Archaean Zimbabwe Craton which outcrop in the eastern portion of our license. The sandstone-hosted mineralisation has roll front characteristics, where the uranium was precipitated at redox boundaries. Three ore types have been identified; Primary Ore, Secondary Ore and Oxide Ore; the most abundant ore type is the Primary ore.

DRILLING INFORMATION

The Letlhakane uranium deposit was discovered by A-Cap Resources in 2006 and has been subject to numerous drill programmes. Data from 3,741 drill holes, totalling 149,043 metres, were used by SnowdenOptiro in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Drilling used to complete the MRE included 2,948 reverse circulation (RC), 25 rotary air blast (RAB), 269 diamond drill (DD) and 499 hollow auger (HA) holes.

All drill hole collars have been surveyed by differential GPS. All holes were drilled vertical and are relatively shallow (<100m) so have not been surveyed downhole for deviation.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING

Grades for the resource estimation are a mixture of probe and chemical assays. The primary method of grade determination was through gamma logging for equivalent uranium (e U_3O_8) using an Auslog natural gamma sonde equipped with a Sodium Iodide crystal. The sonde used for the data collection was calibrated at the Adelaide Calibration Model pits on a regular basis and calibration factors were obtained using the polynomial method by 3D Exploration (Pty) Ltd. Checks using a gamma source of known activity were performed prior to logging at each hole to determine crystal integrity. Readings were obtained at 5cm intervals downhole.

Chemical assays have been used to check for correlation with gamma probe grades; disequilibrium is not considered to be an issue for the project. Industry standard QAQC measures, such as certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates and repeat assays were used. Chemical assays are, in general, used in preference to probe values where both are available.

Reverse circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals over the mineralised zone. The chips were collected into plastic sample bags from a cyclone to ensure maximum recovery. The samples were split using a standard riffle splitter to around 0.25 to 0.5 kg per sample and have been sent to an accredited laboratory. Diamond samples were collected based on lithological boundaries.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHODS

Calibration and control hole logging was done on a routine basis for gamma probe grades and a representative set of hole re-logging has also been undertaken. For RC and core samples sent to accredited laboratories for analysis by XRF, a QA/QC programme, including

the use of standards, blanks and field duplicates, has been carried out over the drilling history of the deposit.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Geological interpretation was conducted using Leapfrog Geo (v 2023.2.1); statistical review used Snowden Supervisor software (v8.15.2) and estimation was completed using Datamine Studio RM Pro (v1.13.202.0).

Drill spacing varies widely, but approximates a 200 mE by 200 mN grid, which has been infilled in places to 100 m and 50 m centres. Close-spaced drilling has been completed down to 20 m centres in higher grade sections of the Letlhakane deposit (such as Mokobaesi).

Compositing was completed over coded drillholes to 0.25 m using the best fit mode in Datamine Studio RM Pro software.

Grade estimation was completed using the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolator to estimate U_3O_8 grades into parent blocks of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL. This has been used over all areas apart from Serule West, which featured a 100 m block size in the northing direction due to wider spaced drilling.

The fine resolution of the blocks in the vertical direction reflects the intended selective mining unit size and grade control resolution achievable. Lotus plans to use truck-mounted gamma probes providing data resolution down to areas of 2 mN by 1 mE by 0.25 mRL, with mining using a continuous surface miner in approximate 0.25m vertical strips.

Variography for the mineralised domains was completed in Supervisor.

The block model was constructed and estimated in Datamine Studio RM software using a multiple (three) pass estimation approach with dynamic anisotropy (locally varying search ellipsoids) to cater for the gently undulating nature of the mineralised lenses.

Density has been physically determined by direct measurements using the gravimetric (Archimedes) method. The measurements came from 261 waxed core samples, 438 standard core samples and 30 bulk pit samples.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Resource classification has been applied in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 version of the JORC Code.

Inferred Resources have been defined by:

- A block estimated in pass one or two of the estimation search
- A kriging variance of <0.5
- Drillhole spacing approximating between 400 m by 400 m to approximately 200 m by 200 m.

Indicated Resources have been defined when:

- A block passes the Inferred Resource criteria (above) and where the drillhole spacing is less than 100 m by 100 m.

No Measured Resources have been defined for the Letlhakane deposit.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Surface miners are envisaged to be able to mine the flat tabular orebody with a high degree of accuracy, assuming an average mining depth of 0.25 m. The Mineral Resource model reflects this vertical selectivity.

Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) assumptions are derived from the 2015 Feasibility Study and were provided to SnowdenOptiro by Lotus and validated for suitability. Increased operating costs were assumed in some cases when compared to the 2015 results. A separate optimisation was run for each of the five deposits.

Sensitivity testing at different uranium price assumptions was conducted to assess the effect on reported resources.

Uranium extraction by acid leach from the primary and oxide proportions of the resources has been verified by test work conducted at ANSTO and SGS.

CUT-OFF GRADE

A cut-off grade of 200 ppm has been applied to generate the Mineral Resources as the planned grade control method, given the use of light vehicle mounted probes for very dense grade control and the highly selective nature of the excavation method (continuous surface miners), means that a reasonable average grade can be defined above cut-off. Grade and tonnes have been reported within US$100/lb U3O8 pit shells derived from Datamine's Studio NPV Scheduler using an industry standard Lerchs-Grossman algorithm. Key optimisation parameters are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Parameters used for the RPEEE pit shell determination

OPTIMISATION PARAMETERS USED IN LETLHAKANE RPEEE PITS		
Basis of optimisation	**Unit**	**Value**
Bench Height	m	10
Berm Width	m	8
Face Angle	deg	80
Benches	#	10
Overall Angle	deg	45.7
Mining Dilution	%	15
Mining Recovery	%	95
Total Mining Cost	US$/t material	1.21
Process recovery - Primary	%	70-75
Process recovery - Oxide	%	70-75
Process recovery - Mudstone	%	80
Processing cost - Primary	US$/t ore	8.95 -13.47
Processing cost - Oxide	US$/t ore	10.33
Processing cost - Mudstone	US$/t ore	9.28 – 9.29
G&A	US$/t ore	0.57
Total ore cost	US$/t ore	31.07
Price – U₃O₈	US$/lb	100
Govt royalty	%	3

COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The most recent A-Cap Mineral Resource estimate for Letlhakane was declared in 2015. This was generated using the following modelling and estimation approach:

- An approximate cut-off of 100 ppm was used for grade shell estimation.
- A geometric flattening approach was applied to cater for the nature of the mineralised lenses.
- Reporting was not constrained by an optimal pit shell.
- Post-processing, using a local uniform conditioning (LUC) approach, was applied to simulate the selectivity at a 200 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off.

The 2015 resource tabulation, reported above a 200 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off but unconstrained by an RPEEE shell, is reproduced in Table 4, for comparative purposes only. This resource has been classified as Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Table 4 – Summary of previous MRE, reported above 200 ppm U_3O_8

2015 LETLHAKANE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE				
Ore Type	**Deposit**	**Mt**	**U_3O_8 ppm**	**U_3O_8 Mlbs**
Secondary	Mokobaesi	2	371	1.6
Oxide	Gorgon	22.4	299	14.8
	Mokobaesi	3.4	365	2.7
	Kraken	4.5	306	3.1
	Serule East	0.5	246	0.3
	Serule West	12.1	322	8.6
	Total Oxide	**42.9**	**311**	**29.5**
Primary	Gorgon	148.4	311	101.7
	Mokobaesi	0.8	347	0.6
	Kraken	8.7	349	6.7
	Serule West	65.7	346	50.2
	Total Primary	**223.9**	**323**	**159.4**
Total		**268.9**	**321**	**190.4**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grades for the resource estimation are a mixture of probe and chemical assays. The primary method of grade determination was through gamma logging for equivalent uranium (e U3O8) using an Auslog natural gamma sonde equipped with a Sodium Iodide crystal. The sonde used for the data collection was calibrated at the Adelaide Calibration Model pits on a regular basis and calibration factors were obtained using the polynomial method by 3D Exploration (Pty) Ltd. Checks using a gamma source of known activity are performed prior to logging at each hole to determine crystal integrity. Readings were obtained at 5cm intervals downhole. • Chemical assays have been used to check for correlation with gamma probe grades; disequilibrium is not considered an issue for the project. Industry standard QAQC measures such as certified reference materials, blanks and repeat assays were used. Chemical assays are, in general, used in preference to probe values where both are available. • Reverse circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals over the mineralised zone. The chips were collected into plastic sample bags from a cyclone to ensure maximum recovery. The samples were split using a standard riffle splitter to around 0.25 to 0.5 kg per sample and have been sent to an accredited laboratory. Diamond samples are collected based on lithological boundaries.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth*	• Diamond coring using NQ and PQ diameter holes. • Percussion 5¼ inch Reverse Circulation (RC); no physical samples were used for the announced results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Hollow auger (HA) holes were drilled and half 'core' samples were obtained by cutting the sample for each metre with a diamond core saw. • Primary and oxide resources were estimated using radiometric gamma logging equipment. Secondary resources were calculated with XRF results as the primary assay and gamma if no assay was present. • Rotary air blast (RAB) holes were probed; no physical samples were used in the resource estimate. •

	Reverse Circulation (RC)	Diamond Drill Hole (DDH)	Rotary Air Blast (RAB)	Hollow Auger (HA)	Total
No. of Holes	2,948	269	25	499	3,741
Metres Drilled	137,814	12,577	2,270	3.544	149,043

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core and HA recoveries were monitored and were generally very good (>95%). • RC recoveries were monitored by weighing each 1m sample interval. • Core, chip and HA samples were logged geologically.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant*	• For gamma logging, see sampling techniques above. • Core has been photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The bulk of the assays recorded are from downhole gamma readings. • Duplicate hole logging has been used on occasions to verify gamma surveys. • Annual calibration was used to ensure the accuracy of the logs. The 2014 drill programme used an additional gamma tool and source to calculate density, which was compared against the gamma logs. • Where RC samples and diamond core were sent for XRF assay the assays are based upon splits from RC, HA and DDH hole types. All splitting and subsampling has been carried out according to best practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Calibration and control hole logging was done on a routine basis for gamma probe grades and a representative set of re-logging has also been undertaken. • A QA/QC programme, including the use of standards, blanks and field duplicates, has been carried out over the drilling history of the deposit.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)*	• Significant intersections were reviewed internally. • Data entry procedures are well established and data is held in an Acquire database. • Equivalent eU_3O_8 grade are determined by calculation from the calibration of the probes. Calibration occurred in the Adelaide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Model Calibration test pits in Australia.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar positions were located using a handheld GPS and surveyed after drilling using a differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is variable, but generally the inferred resources are drilled at 200 – 400m spacings and indicated resources at 100m spacings.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All holes are vertical. The mineralisation is generally flat-lying, with 1-3 degree dips to the west most common.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The bulk of the assay data is produced on-site using a gamma logging probe in a digital form and stored on secure, company computers. • Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure sample security of the chemical samples used for QA/QC purposes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Gamma data and data calculations to eU3O8 including deconvolution, were carried out under the guidance of David Wilson from 3D Exploration Pty Ltd.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• ML 2016/16L was granted to A-Cap Resources Botswana in 2016 for a period of 22 years. Prospecting License PL 2482/2023 adjoins the east and north boundary of ML 2016/16L was granted to A-Cap Resources Botswana in April 2023 for a period of 3 years.
Exploration done by other parties	•	• The Lethakane uranium deposit was discovered by A-Cap Resources in 2006. Exploration by other companies previous to this is not material for the primary deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geologically, the Letlhakane uranium mineralisation is hosted within shallow, flat lying sedimentary rocks of the Karoo Super Group. These Permian to Jurassic aged sediments were deposited in a shallow, broad, westerly dipping basin, generated during rifting of the African continent. The source area for the sediments was the extensively weathered, uranium-bearing, metamorphic rocks of the Archaean Zimbabwe Craton which outcrops in the eastern portion of the licence area. The sandstone hosted mineralisation has roll front characteristics, where the uranium was precipitated at redox boundaries. Three ore types have been identified; Primary Ore, Secondary Ore and Oxide Ore. The most abundant is the Primary ore.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole information has been systematically reported to the ASX since the initial drilling of the deposit in 2006. Refer to ACB ASX releases for hole details.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• A deconvolution filter designed for the crystal length in the sonde is applied to the downhole gamma data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are*	• Due to the flat nature of the deposit, intersections can be thought of as being true width, as the difference of dip will fall within the fluctuations of mineralised thicknesses between holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams and sections have been provided in the respective Exploration Results market releases to the ASX.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The large volume of data makes reporting of all exploration results not practical. Exploration Results have been reported systematically to the ASX.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical testwork, including leaching tests has been undertaken by ANSTO and SGS.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include : preparation of a geometallurgical model to help optimise the mine plan based on acid consumption and uranium mineralogy/extraction, and a preliminary mining study focused on pit optimisation using the updated resource model. • Process Optimisation Work comprising ore beneficiation to determine the potential for upgrading the ore prior to feeding to the processing plant. • Infill Drilling to convert the most economic parts of the resource to M&I status.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Scoping Study based on the mine planning and beneficiation / metallurgical test results and a selected processing route, identifying a suitable production rate and a defined development pathway.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological data is captured and stored using an AcQuire database. • Radiometric gamma data is imported directly into the database, where they are deconvolved to calculate final U_3O_8 ppm grades. • Inbuilt validation and control reference tools are used to ensure validity of the data. • Files are exported from the AcQuire database for use in geological interpretation and estimation (through conversion to Datamine Table files).
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Ian Glacken of Snowden Optiro and David Wilson of 3D Exploration conducted site visits in August 2009. • The Competent Persons visited drilling activities, trial pits at the Letlhakane site and the assay laboratory (Set Point) in South Africa.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The 2024 mineralisation wireframes were comprehensively rebuilt from the 2015 sampling using a higher U_3O_8 cut-off grade. • Deconvolved drillhole assay data were coded with four cut-off categories (low ≤100 ppm, marginal ≥100 to ≤160 ppm, mid ≥160 to ≤175 ppm and high ≥175 ppm U_3O_8) to aid interpretation. • Mineralisation wireframes were then generated using Leapfrog Geo's vein modelling tools with a separate geological model built for each area of the deposit areas (Serule East, Serule West, Gorgon, Kraken and Mokobaesi). • A lower cut-off grade, approximately 175 ppm U_3O_8, was selected to define high-grade mineralisation. To maintain

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		continuity, below cut-off intervals were incorporated between drill sections or in areas of sparser data on the periphery of the deposit.
		• As gamma data has a downhole resolution of 5 cm, internal dilution was permitted where an interval averaged above cut-off over 0.25 m (the expected selective mining unit height).
		• Built lenses used vein priority to ensure correct termination when interacting and were terminated on the basement surface and the base of transported material.
		• Lotus provided geological wireframes for regolith and the local stratigraphic formations. These were rebuilt in Leapfrog Geo to guide the interpretation and define primary, oxide and secondary material types.
		• A lithological model for carbonaceous horizons was built using a numerical model in Leapfrog from coded lithological drillhole data (using an indicator). This carbonaceous horizon is used to define lower density areas in the sedimentary rocks of the Karoo Super Group.
		• A structural trend was then applied to control the interpolant, following the basement profile and the interpreted channel directions.
		• Most of the mineralisation at Letlhakane is hosted in primary or oxide domains, with a single secondary mineralised lens modelled at Mokobaesi and related to a calcrete horizon.
		• Geological variation may be possible given the current drill spacing; however, areas of closer-spaced drilling do not appear have materially decreased volume or continuity, and any ambiguity or uncertainty in geological interpretation has been appropriately considered during the classification of resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The area spans 14 km N-S and up to 11 km E-W. • The resource has been modelled from surface to approximately 125 m depth. • The deeper intersections are to the west and become shallower to the east.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control.* • *Domaining was used on mineralisation the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• The 2024 MRE has used the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolator to estimate U_3O_8 grades into parent blocks of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL. This has been used over all areas apart from Serule West, which used a 100 m block size in the easting direction due to wider spaced drilling. • The fine resolution of the blocks in the vertical direction reflects the intended selective mining unit size and grade control resolution achievable. Lotus plans to use truck-mounted probes providing data resolution down to areas of 2 mN by 1 mE by 0.25 mRL, with mining using a continuous surface miner in approximate 0.25m vertical strips. • Previous estimates have used a variety of different estimation techniques. Early models used Indicator Kriging, which was superseded by conventional OK using mineralised domains modelled at a 50 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off (2011). Probabilistic modelling was then adopted to reduce the time taken in sectional interpretations using a 100 ppm U_3O_8 indicator (2013). This was replaced by discrete modelling of lenses using a 100 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off, followed by the application of a recoverable resources technique, namely local uniform conditioning (2015). • The change of estimation methodology for the 2024 MRE was determined after a consideration of the following: o Mineralised domains have been modelled at a higher cut-off grade, resulting in a reduced volumes. A concurrent review of the domain statistics during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	interpretation indicated that extremely low coefficients of variation (i.e. low grade variability)_ and high equal weighted mean grades of above 300 ppm U_3O_8 were being achieved. o Stationarity of the domains following interpretation is such that traditional linear estimation techniques would be suitable. o Modelled domains were relatively flat-lying, therefore the use of Dynamic Anisotropy (a method of locally rotating search and variogram angles based on the wireframe dip and dip direction) could be used, negating the requirement for flattening through co-ordinate transformation (as used in the 2015 estimate). o Estimation at the parent block size validated satisfactorily and has not resulted in over smoothing. o Lithological modelling to define carbonaceous material within the sandstone package removed the requirement for probabilistic modelling of lithology and proportional density assignment. o Model on model comparisons between 2024 and 2015 demonstrated similar estimated grades between the models. • Geological interpretation was conducted using Leapfrog Geo (v 2023.2.1), statistical review used Snowden's Supervisor software (v8.15.2) and estimation was completed using Datamine Studio RM Pro (v1.13.202.0). • Drill spacing varies widely, but approximates a 200 mE by 200 mN grid, which has been infilled in places to 100 m and 50 m centres. Close spaced drilling has been completed down to 20 m centres in higher grade sections of the Letlhakane deposit (such as Mokobaesi).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Compositing was completed over coded drillholes to 0.25 m using the Best Fit mode in Datamine Studio RM Pro software. • Boundary analysis was conducted to understand the grade conditions between oxide and primary material domains. Primary mineralisation is defined as being below the base of oxidation, with oxide being above this surface. Grades appear to not vary significantly between the two weathering domains; however, there is the potential for dissolution (disequilibrium) and re-distribution in the oxide domain. Snowden Optiro has used fully soft boundaries for these material types, but hard boundaries between mineralisation domains. The use of hard boundaries based on weathering type would have resulted in a poorer estimate due the nature of the sample spacing throughout the deposit. • A single secondary lens has been modelled at Mokobaesi and has been defined as mineralisation that extends laterally below the base of the calcrete. This style of mineralisation is dominated by minerals petrologically classified as uranium-bearing vanadates (mainly carnotite), which occur as friable surface coatings and fracture infill on calcrete nodules and fractured mudstone. • Transported and basement material/lithological domains are considered unmineralised and have been assigned as waste. All external waste domains (Lens = 0) were coded as unclassified resources. • Density was assigned in all models using material type and or lithological coding for carbonaceous occurrences. • All models were subjected to simultaneous check estimates using Ordinary Kriging with fixed search and variogram rotations (i.e. no dynamic anisotropy) and a nearest neighbour estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Where a block did not estimate using Ordinary Kriging using DA, a nearest neighbour grade was substituted. This was confined to the very periphery of the deposit and is flagged by way of coding in the model and considered during classification. - Models were validated against declustered composites with directional swath plots generated. - Model on model checks were conducted visually and grade/tonnage reports run at increasing cut-offs to quantify differences. Further validation was conducted using the LUC estimate to validate the spatial position of high-grade mineralisation in comparable domains. *Serule West* - This zone, featuring wide-spaced drilling, was estimated using a parent block size of 100 mE by 100 mN by 0.25 mRL. - The deposit comprises twenty-two mineralisation domains, and an external waste domain (Lens 0) - A top-cut of 200 ppm U_3O_8 was applied to the waste domain only. All other mineralisation domains displayed sufficiently low coefficients of variation that negated the use of a top-cut strategy). - A four-pass estimation strategy was adopted: ○ First pass at 600 m by 350 m by 10 m with 10-20 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances were half that of the modelled continuity defined from directional variograms. ○ Second pass used the ranges at the full length of a modelled variogram with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Third pass used an expanded search by 50% on pass two with reduced sample pairs to 5-10, and a maximum of four samples per drillhole. ○ Fourth pass used an expanded search by a factor of 2.5 and the same reduced sample pairs of 5-10, with a maximum of four samples per drillhole. *Serule East* - Used a parent block size of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL. - The deposit comprises three mineralisation domains, and an external waste domain (Lens 0) - A top-cut of 165 ppm U_3O_8 was applied to the waste domain only. All other mineralisation domains displayed sufficiently low coefficients of variation that negated the use of a top-cut strategy). - A four-pass estimation strategy was adopted: ○ First pass at 325 m by 280 m by 10 m with 10-20 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances, half that of the modelled continuity defined from directional variograms. ○ Second pass used the ranges at the full length of a modelled variogram with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria. ○ Third pass used an expanded search by 50% on pass two with reduced sample pairs to 5-10, and a maximumof four samples per drillhole. ○ Fourth pass used an expanded search by x2.5 and the same reduced sample pairs of 5-10, with a maximumof four samples per drillhole. *Gorgon* - Used a parent block size of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The deposit comprises twenty mineralisation domains, and an external waste domain (Lens 0) - A top-cut of 165 ppm U_3O_8 was applied to the waste domain only. (All other mineralisation domains displayed sufficiently low coefficients of variation that negated the use of a top-cut). - A four-pass estimation strategy was adopted: - First pass at 450 m by 250 m by 10 m with 12-24 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances matched that of the modelled ranges defined in the variography. - Second pass used twice the modelled ranges defined with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria as pass one. - Third pass used an expanded search by three of pass one with reduced sample pairs to 6-12, and a maximum of four samples per drillhole. - Fourth pass used an expanded search by (x 5) of the primary pass and the same reduced sample pairs of 6-12, with a maximum of four samples per drillhole. - Five domains featured an outlier restriction estimation method. Threshold grades were determined from domain log-probability plots and limited to 100 m radial area of influence. Blocks beyond this distance from the extreme high-grade sample centre excluded this sample from the estimation. *Kraken* - Used a parent block size of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL. - The deposit comprises nine mineralisation domains, and an external waste domain (Lens 0)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A top-cut of 200 ppm U_3O_8 was applied to the waste domain only. All other mineralisation domains displayed sufficiently low coefficients of variation that negated the use of a top-cut strategy).
		• A four-pass estimation strategy was adopted:
		o First pass at 400 m by 100 m by 10 m with 12-24 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances matched that of the modelled ranges defined in the variography.
		o Second pass used twice the modelled ranges defined with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria as pass one.
		o Third pass used an expanded search by three of pass one with reduced sample pairs to 6-12, and a maximum of four samples per drillhole.
		o Fourth pass used an expanded search (x5) of the primary pass and the same reduced sample pairs of 6-12, with a maximum of four samples per drillhole.
		Mokobaesi
		• Used a parent block size of 100 mE by 50 mN by 0.25 mRL.
		• The deposit comprises twelve mineralisation domains, eleven primary/oxide and one secondary lens (1132) and includes an external waste domain (Lens 0). A small proportion of lens 1131 also falls into the secondary (~1%).
		• A top-cut of 200 ppm U_3O_8 was applied to the waste domain.
		• Two other domains, the 1072 and 1101 required top-cuts at 5,500 ppm and 6,000 ppm U_3O_8, respectively. The remaining mineralisation domains displayed sufficiently low coefficients of variation that negated the use of a top-cut strategy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Primary and oxide domains were estimated using a four-pass estimation strategy: o First pass at 120 m by 80 m by 10 m with 12-24 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances match that of the modelled ranges defined by variography. o Second pass used twice the modelled ranges, with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria as pass one. o Third pass used an expanded search by three of pass one with reduced sample pairs to 6-12, and a maximum of four samples per drillhole. o Fourth pass used an expanded search (by x5) of the primary pass and the same reduced sample pairs of 6-12, with a maximum of four samples per drillhole. o Four domains (1051,1071,1072 and 1081) required reduced sample pairs due to the sample neighbourhood and sensitivity testing. These domains used 8-16 samples for pass one and two, then 6-12 for passes three and four, with the same restriction of four samples per drillhole. • The secondary lens used separate variography and has been estimated using coded and composited XRF data, as opposed to deconvolved gamma data. Secondary mineralisation is known to be subject to a significant disequilibrium effect. The domain used the same four pass estimation strategy: o First pass used a search of 290 m by 340 m by 3 m with 12-24 samples and a maximum of four samples per drillhole permitted. The search distances match that of the modelled ranges defined by variography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Second pass used twice the modelled ranges with the same sample neighbourhood and hole restriction criteria as pass one. ○ Third pass used an expanded search by three of pass one with reduced sample pairs to 6-12, and a maximum of four samples per drillhole. ○ Fourth pass used an expanded search (by x5) of the primary pass and the same reduced sample pairs of 6-12, with a maximum of four samples per drillhole.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnes are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Grade and tonnes have been reported within US$100/lb U_3O_8 pit shells derived from Datamine's Studio NPV scheduler. • A cut-off grade of 200 ppm has been applied to the reported resources as the planned grade control method via the use of light vehicle mounted probes and the nature of the selective excavation method (continuous surface miners) means that any reasonable average grade can be defined above cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Surface miners are envisaged to be able to mine the flat tabular orebody with a high degree of accuracy, assuming an average mining depth of 0.25 m. The Mineral Resource model reflects this selectivity in the vertical dimension. • RPEEE assumptions are derived from the 2015 Feasibility Study and were provided to Snowden Optiro by Lotus and validated for suitability. Some different costs were used to the 2015 runs. A separate optimisation was run for each of the five deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sensitivity testing at different uranium price assumptions were conducted to assess the effect on reported resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Uranium extraction by acid leach from the primary and oxide proportions of the resources has been verified by test work conducted at ANSTO and SGS.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• An Environmental, Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been completed by SLR Consultants, South Africa. The ESIA was submitted to the Botswana Department of Mines in May 2015 and Lotus has demonstrated that this study is still valid with respect to the 2024 MRE. • The potential impact of the ESIA study was investigated to determine the significance of both unmitigated and mitigated issues. • Waste rock will be stored in dumps adjacent to the pits and will be designed to encapsulate coal waste material. • Heap Leach pads have been designed and are expandable as the project extends its life. The Heap leach pads will be rehabilitated in place progressively.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void*	• Density has been physically determined by direct measurements calculated by the gravimetric method. The measurements came from: • 261 Waxed core samples • 438 Standard core samples • 30 Bulk pit samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density has been assigned based on material type and lithological coding. Dry bulk density values assigned to the 2024 MRE are listed the table below. *Density assumptions:* | Material code	Lithological flag	Description	BD t/m3
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4000	n/a	Transported domain	1.85
1000	1	Oxidised carbonaceous domain	2.14
1000	0	Oxidised non-carbonaceous	2.22
2000	1	Fresh carbonaceous domain	2.22
2000	0	Fresh non-carbonaceous domain	2.31
3000	n/a	Basement	2.40	

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• Resource classification has been applied in accordance with the 2012 version of the JORC Code.
		• Inferred Resources have been defined by:
		  o A block estimated in pass one or two of the search strategy
		  o A Kriging variance of <0.5
		  o Drillhole spacing approximating between 400 m by 400 m to approximately 200 m by 200 m.
		• Indicated Resources have been defined when:
		  o A block passes the Inferred Resource criteria (above) and where the drillhole spacing is less than 100 m by 100 m.
		• No Measured Resources are defined for the Letlhakane deposit.
		• The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the location of and confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Snowden Optiro (post-2021) and Optiro (pre-2021) have been involved with the Letlhakane Project for over 10 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A multitude of different estimation strategies and sensitivity tests have been conducted. This includes engineering optimisations. • External audits have been conducted periodically of the resource estimates as part of due diligence exercises, with no material concerns raised.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The 2024 Mineral Resource has been classified based on drillhole spacing, geological confidence and the prospects of likely eventual economic extraction as defined through optimisation studies and price sensitivity testing. • The relative accuracy of the Letlhakane MRE is reflected in the reporting of Mineral Resources in accordance with the 2012 version of the JORC Code. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of tonnes and grade. • No production data is available to compare with the Mineral Resource estimate.