SKYHARBOUR
RESOURCES LTD.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the

Moore Property

Saskatchewan, Canada

Prepared For: Skyharbour Resources Ltd.
1030-505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V7X 1M5

Author: John Shmyr, P.Geo.

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Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.

200-311 4th Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 2L8 Canada

Tel: +1 780 434 9808 | Fax: +1 780 439-9789 | www.dahrouge.com

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1.0 SUMMARY

This Technical Report on the Moore Property (the "Property") has been prepared by John Shmyr, P.Geo., of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., the independent Qualified Person and author of this report (the "Author"), for Skyharbour Resources Ltd. ("Skyharbour") in support of disclosure requirements associated with an Annual Information Form ("AIF"). The report evaluates the uranium exploration potential of the Property in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

1.1 Accessibility & Infrastructure

The Moore Property is accessible year-round — by aircraft in summer from La Ronge, Missinippe, and Points North, and by winter/ice road from the all-weather haul road serving the McArthur River mine and Key Lake mill, ~10–15 km to the west — with all-weather Highway 914 linking the area to southern Saskatchewan and a fully permitted exploration camp on site at Moore Lake. Labour, mining services, and medical facilities are available from communities and operations throughout northern Saskatchewan. The Property has a sub-arctic climate (~15–25°C in summer, to about -40°C in winter) permitting year-round exploration, and consists of glacially scoured boreal terrain of eskers, drumlins, lakes, and muskeg at 450–550 m elevation.

1.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property comprises twelve mineral claims totalling approximately 35,757.5 hectares. Skyharbour holds a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty held by Royal Gold Inc., one half of which (1.25%) may be repurchased for CDN $1,000,000. All twelve mineral claims are in good standing, with expiry dates extending to 2042 and beyond.

1.3 Geology & Mineralization

The Property is situated near the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin, within the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone and western Wollaston Domain. Athabasca Group sandstone, ranging from approximately 200 to 325 metres in thickness, unconformably overlies a basement assemblage of Archean granitoid gneisses and Paleoproterozoic graphitic and non-graphitic metasedimentary rocks, with subordinate amounts of younger Hudsonian intrusives. The 1.1 Ga Moore Lakes Complex also underlies the eastern part of the property. Regional and property-scale structural fabrics are dominated by northeast-trending features with subsidiary east-west and northwest-trending structures. Exploration is focused on unconformity-related, structurally controlled uranium deposits analogous to those elsewhere in the eastern Athabasca Basin.

1.4 Exploration

Exploration to date has delineated several zones of uranium mineralization centred on the Maverick Structural Corridor, a northeast-trending feature extending over approximately 3.3 km, as well as

along associated parallel and intersecting structural trends across the Property. The principal occurrence, the Main Maverick Zone, comprises multiple lenses of uranium mineralization located at and below the sandstone–basement unconformity at depths of approximately 265 to 275 metres. Mineralization is structurally controlled and associated with graphitic basement lithologies, faulting, brecciation, and strong hydrothermal alteration, including bleaching, clay alteration, grey alteration, secondary hematite, and desilicification.

Drilling has returned high-grade uranium intercepts at the Maverick Main and Maverick East zones, including 6.0% U_3O_8 over 5.9 m (including 20.8% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m) in hole ML-199, 4.84% U_3O_8 over 4.4 m (including 11.77% U_3O_8 over 1.6 m) in hole ML25-15, and 4.61% U_3O_8 over 5.0 m (including 10.19% U_3O_8 over 1.0 m) in hole ML24-08 at the Main Maverick Zone, together with 4.17% U_3O_8 over 4.5 m (including 9.12% U_3O_8 over 1.4 m) in hole ML-202 and 2.56% U_3O_8 over 6.0 m (including 6.80% U_3O_8 over 2.0 m) in hole ML21-03 at the Maverick East Zone. Recent drilling has filled in much of the gap between the Main Maverick and the adjacent Maverick East zones. Approximately 350 metres northeast of the Main Maverick and Maverick East Zones, the Goose Zone represents a similar style of mineralization, with hole ML-205 returning 0.47% U_3O_8 over 10.4 m. Mineralization across the corridor is commonly associated with elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements including cobalt, copper, nickel, and boron.

Additional exploration along the Maverick corridor, particularly within the Viper target area, has identified favourable structural and geochemical conditions, including graphitic conductors, hydrothermal alteration, and anomalous uranium values both in the sandstone and underlying basement rocks. Drilling at Viper has intersected sandstone-hosted mineralization above the unconformity, including 0.11% U_3O_8 over 1.0 m in hole ML22-05. These results indicate that uranium mineralizing systems are present elsewhere along the Maverick Structural Corridor.

Numerous additional target areas have been identified across the Property, including Esker, Nutana, West Venice, Venice, Puka Puka, Avalon, Raratonga, Volhoffer, and the Otter Grid. These targets are characterized by conductive graphitic basement lithologies, structural disruption, hydrothermal alteration, and anomalous geochemistry, consistent with the regional unconformity-related uranium exploration model defined at the Maverick Structural Corridor. More recently, the Nomad target has been prioritized for further exploration, exhibiting coincident geophysical anomalies and alteration (including druzy quartz, dravite, clay, and chlorite) indicative of a mineralizing system; the target has not yet been tested for basement-hosted uranium mineralization.

1.5 Mineral Resource & Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource estimate has been completed on the Property.

1.6 Development & Operations

No historical or modern development or mining has been conducted on the Property.

1.7 Conclusions & Recommendations

The Moore Property is an exploration-stage uranium project on which no Mineral Resource has been estimated, with significant drilling, geophysical surveys, and geochemical programs completed. Exploration has identified hydrothermal alteration and uranium mineralization along multiple structurally controlled corridors on the Property. Given the typically small footprint of Athabasca Basin uranium deposits, the Property remains prospective for additional mineralization, although the extent of any such mineralization is unknown.

In the opinion of the Author, the Moore Property is prospective for additional unconformity-related uranium mineralization and merits further exploration, with a focus on systematic diamond drilling to further delineate and expand mineralization within the Maverick Structural Corridor, including the Main Maverick, Maverick East, and Goose zones, as well as to evaluate regional targets such as Viper, Grid 19, Nutana, Otter, and the recently identified Nomad target.

Future programs should continue further integration of geological, geophysical, and geochemical datasets to refine targeting and improve the understanding of structural controls on mineralization. The scope, scale, and prioritization of exploration activities should remain flexible and be guided by ongoing results.

1.8 Risks

The risks associated with the Moore Property are commensurate with those of an exploration-stage uranium project in the Athabasca Basin; there is no guarantee that current or future exploration activities will result in the delineation of an economically viable mineral resource. Risks can be mitigated by adhering to a systematic phased exploration program as outlined in Section 26.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report on the Moore Project has been prepared for Skyharbour Resources Ltd. ("Skyharbour") to evaluate the uranium exploration potential of the property. The report is intended to support disclosure requirements associated with an Annual Information Form (AIF) and has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The Moore Project comprises approximately 35,757.5 hectares located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada, within the Athabasca Basin, one of the world's premier uranium districts.

John Shmyr, P.Geo. (the Author) of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. ("Dahrouge"), is the independent Qualified Person ("QP") responsible for the content of this report. Dahrouge is an Edmonton Alberta based firm that provides geoscientific consulting services to the mining industry.

The Moore Technical Report is a compilation of publicly available assessment reports and unpublished reports; it has drawn significantly from NI 43-101 Compliant Reports by Billard (2016), and the latest confidential Moore annual report by S. Cross (2025). This data was supplemented by publicly available scientific and government publications. The Author, in compiling this Report, used sources of information from previous explorers which appear to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices. The Author has no reason not to rely on such historic data and information as listed in supporting documents, which were used as background information and are referenced in respective sections herein.

The QP travelled to the Moore Project by road on March 25, 2026, for a personal inspection. Arrival was at approximately 10 am local time at the core storage area at the Moore Lake camp for a site visit of roughly 4 hours duration. The site was active with an ongoing drilling campaign.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of the Technical Report, a tenure data search related to Section 4 "Property Description" was completed on May 15, 2026 by David Billard of Cypress Geoservices Ltd., who is contracted to Skyharbour Resources, utilizing and relying fully on the Government of Saskatchewan Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan website (MARS) (https://mars.isc.ca/MARSWeb/default.aspx). The Author independently verified this information by conducting a search on MARS. However, the limited research by the Author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the mineral claims. The Author has not relied on any other experts (legal, environmental, marketing, taxation, or political) in the preparation of this Technical Report.

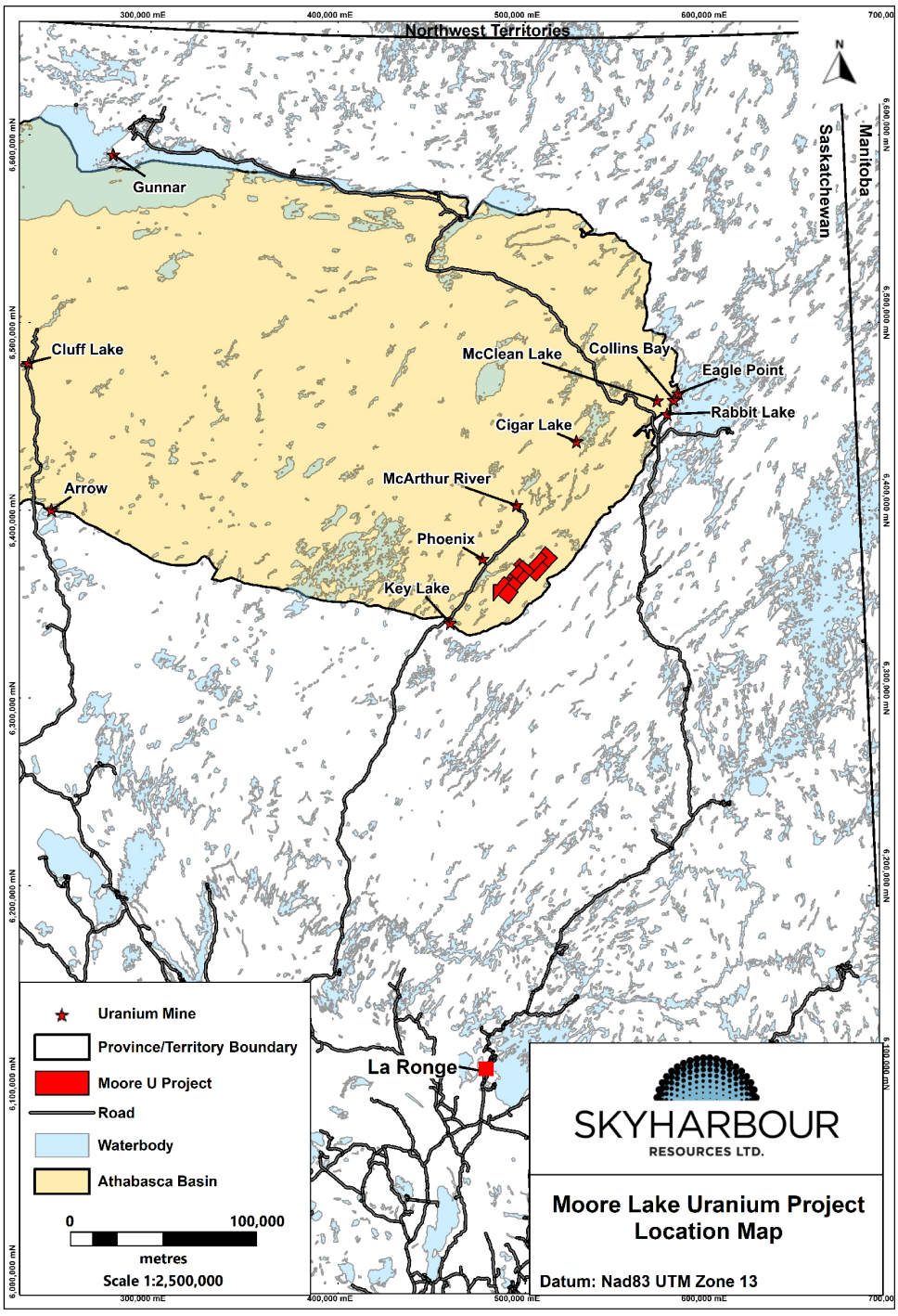

Figure 1: Location Map

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Moore Property comprises 35,757.5 ha in the Northern Mining District of Saskatchewan, NTS topographic sheets NTS 074H-6, 7, 10 and 11 (Figure 1). The project lands cover 12 contiguous claims in a northeast trending area approximately 38 km long by 14 km wide, centred approximately around UTM NAD83 (Z13; WKID: 26913) 498,000 m E, 6,366,000 m N (Latitude 57° 26' N, Longitude 105° 26' W). The Property lies approximately 55 km northeast and 55 km southwest of Cameco Corporation's Key Lake and McArthur River operations respectively. The nearest road access is the extension of Highway 914, approximately 10 – 15 km to the west, which services Key Lake and McArthur River. The property occurs entirely within the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The city of Saskatoon is approximately 650 km to the south of the property.

4.2 Property Description

The Moore Property comprises twelve mineral claims totalling 35,757.5 ha that were acquired by ground staking between 1998 and 2004 (Figure 2, Table 1). All claims are in good standing at the time of writing until August 7, 2042 at a minimum. The mineral tenure is 100% owned by Skyharbour, and the surface rights are 100% provincially crown owned. A 2.5% NSR royalty is held by Royal Gold Inc. of Denver Colorado who acquired it from Kennecott Exploration (Rio Tinto PLC) through a series of corporate transactions. The royalty can be reduced to 1.25% by paying the sum of $1 million (CDN).

Table 1: Mineral Disposition Summary

Claim #	Area (ha)	Effective Date	Good Standing
S-106141	2,739.1	6/3/1998	8/31/2043
S-106280	2780	11/22/1999	2/19/2044
S-106304	497.7	11/22/1999	2/19/2044
S-106393	264.7	4/13/2000	7/11/2044
S-106601	4,563.7	5/10/2000	8/7/2044
S-106603	4,091.9	5/10/2000	8/7/2042
S-106604	799.7	5/10/2000	8/7/2044
S-107381	5,702	5/7/2004	8/4/2044
S-107391	4,349.6	4/29/2004	7/27/2043

S-107392	4,567.9	4/29/2004	7/27/2043
S-108355	2,602.8	6/3/1998	8/31/2044
S-108356	2,798.4	6/3/1998	8/31/2044
12 Mineral Claims	**35,757.5**		

*Data is current and taken from the MARS system as of May 15, 2026, all dates as m/d/year per search-book output

Coordinates: UTM NAD83 Zone 13 Source: Government of Saskatchewan
https://gis.saskatchewan.ca/arcgis/rest/services/Economy/server

Figure 2: Mineral Disposition Map

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan Government, comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines, and hold the appropriate Mineral Exploration Permit, Temporary Work Camp Permit (or Industrial Disposition), Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also follow the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and authorizations available from the Crown.

The Government of Saskatchewan takes the lead on the Duty to Consult with the local Aboriginal communities during the permitting process. The proponent of the work is encouraged to engage with the communities as well, and company engagement is a standard operating procedure for companies working in this area. Skyharbour has historically taken part in such engagement in the past and continues to do so. Skyharbour currently has a confidential Exploration Agreement with the English River First Nation (ERFN) of Patuanak, Saskatchewan and is in the process of negotiating an Exploration Agreement with the Kineepik Metis Local #9 of Pinehouse, Saskatchewan.

There is an existing Environmental Mineral Exploration Permit (Number 25-13-M0169) for the property, which expires March 25, 2029. There is also an existing camp facility at Moore Lake that has been permitted under an industrial land lease (Permit Number 0104878) from the Government of Saskatchewan, which expires March 31, 2027. This industrial lease is automatically renewed on its expiry date if the required fees are paid and until the lessee relinquishes it.

Exploration and mining tenure in Saskatchewan are governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations and administered by Mineral Tenure of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. The mineral claims on the Moore property were acquired by ground staking prior to the implementation of the grid based Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan online staking

system (MARS) but are now administered through the MARS system as “non-conforming legacy dispositions” and subject to the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to extract, remove, or produce minerals from the claim lands except for assaying and testing, metallurgical, mineralogical, and/or scientific studies. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty-one years. Beginning in the second year and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is $15 per ha; after the 10th anniversary the annual expenditure required is $25 per ha. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years and may be extended as required.

The Author is not aware of any additional significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Moore Lake Property beyond those described above.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Moore Property is accessible by float or ski equipped aircraft in summer from La Ronge, Missinippe or Points North 260 kilometres south, 200 kilometres southeast and 110 km northeast, respectively. These communities house the only commercial services readily available, including fuel, lodging and aircraft services. The property lies 15 kilometres east of the all-weather haul road between the McArthur River mine and the Key Lake uranium mill (Figure 3) and is accessible by road in winter from these facilities via winter road, including an ice road portion on Russell Lake. All-weather Highway 914 links the haul road to southern Saskatchewan, with Pinehouse being the nearest community by road. Access within the property is by float plane, helicopter, ATV's and/or boat in summer, and in the winter by snowmobile and ice roads. Exploration crews are typically housed in a fully permitted (under an industrial permit) exploration camp on site, located on the western shore of Moore Lake. Nursing stations are available at the nearby mine/mill facilities (Key Lake and McArthur River), with the nearest hospital at La Ronge, approximately 260 km to the southwest by air.

Figure 3: Key Lake Mill viewed from Highway 914 — the all-weather road used to access the Moore Property, March 25, 2026.

A ready supply of labour is available from several communities throughout northern Saskatchewan. Mines in the region typically utilize one week in – one week out and/or two weeks in – two weeks out schedules to reduce the negative impacts of creating company town sites. Saskatchewan is the focus of Canada's uranium mining and exploration industry, and as such, is well positioned to

provide whatever services the industry may require. The mineral extractive industry in Saskatchewan has a high level of acceptance and support throughout the provincial population, including local indigenous peoples and municipal governments. The Saskatchewan Government is actively supportive of the mining industry in the province of Saskatchewan.

The Moore property has a sub-arctic climate, with warm summers and cold winters. Summer temperatures typically range from 15°C to 25°C, while winter temperatures commonly range from -15°C to -40°C. Exploration activities can be conducted year-round, although geological mapping and surface sampling are generally limited to the snow-free period between late spring and early fall and access may be more difficult during the break-up period in spring and freeze-up period in the fall.

The project area is characterized by glacially scoured terrain with numerous eskers, drumlins, lakes, and muskeg (Figure 4). Elevations range from approximately 450 to 550 metres above sea level. Vegetation consists primarily of jackpine, spruce, birch, and poplar. Immature to mature jackpine, spruce, birch and poplar interspersed with bog and lakes occurs through much of the area, with jackpine predominating over the sand plains. A significant part of the area has been affected by fire over the years, with varying ages of burn found throughout.

Due to the early-stage exploration nature of the Property, the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources of power and water, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, potential heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites have not been thoroughly investigated as part of this report. The Author makes no presumptions regarding the availability of suitable areas for these items on the Property for any future mining operations.

Figure 4: Typical Moore Property landscape showing stunted boreal pine vegetation and rolling drumlinoid hills characteristic of the eastern Athabasca Basin, March 25, 2026.

6.0 HISTORY

The Moore project has seen significant exploration since 1969; several companies, including Noranda, AGIP, BRINEX and Interuranium Canada Ltd. (Cogema), conducted work in the Moore Lakes area prior to 1999, including airborne (INPUT) and ground (VLF-EM, MAX-MIN II, TURAM, UTEM III, and EM-37) geophysics, magnetometer, and lake sediment surveys. Several basement EM conductors were found by these early surveys, which were in turn followed up by diamond drilling.

In 2000, a joint venture between JNR Resources Inc. and Kennecott Exploration Ltd. was formed to explore the Moore U project; the joint venture completed numerous geophysical surveys and drill holes from 2000 to 2002, leading to the discovery of several uranium mineralized prospects. In 2003, JNR and International Uranium Corporation (IUC) entered into a new joint venture agreement to explore the Moore U project; IUC operated the project and JNR acted as technical managers. Upon the merger of Denison Mines Corp. and IUC in 2006, Denison became project operator and the technical managers of the property. In 2013, Denison became the sole owner of the Moore Uranium Project upon their acquisition of JNR. Skyharbour Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Denison in 2016 to acquire the Moore U Project, and since then completed several exploration programs: fulfilling the terms of the agreement and gaining 100% ownership of the Moore U Project. A summary of the extensive work completed after 2000 by the Kennecott/JNR and IUC/Denison/JNR joint ventures, and more recently

by Denison and Skyharbour Resources Ltd., is summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2: Exploration Work Since 2000

Year	Date	Type of Work	Statistics	Target Area
2000	March 7 to 17	Line Cutting	48.8 km	Maverick
	March 14 to 23	Fixed Loop TEM	48.8 km	Maverick
	April 19 to May 13	Diamond Drilling	5 DDH: 1,682 m	Maverick
	May 14 to 17	CSAMT	8.5 km	Maverick
	May 14 to 17	HLEM	8.5 km	Maverick
	June 7 to 28	Diamond Drilling	5 DDH: 1,699 m	Maverick
	August 3 to 10	Gravity Survey	14.2 km	Maverick
	August 18 to September 1	Diamond Drilling	4 DDH: 1,259 m	Maverick
	November 25 to Dec 13	Airborne GEOTEM	1529 km	Entire Property
2001	February 12 to 27	Line Cutting	81.8 km	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE
	February 20 to March 6	Gravity Survey	39.2 km	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE
	March 6 to 28	TEM	60.9 km	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE

Year	Date	Type of Work	Statistics	Target Area
	March 6 to 28	Magnetics	81.8 km	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE
	March 21 to April 12	Diamond Drilling	6 DDH: 1,761.4 m	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE
	February 15 to March 12	Diamond Drilling	4 DDH: 1,260 m	Raratonga, Venice, Puka Puka, MLE
	May to June	Line Cutting	9 km	Maverick
2002	May to June	Moving Loop TEM	7.8 km	Maverick
	May to June	Fixed Loop TEM	12.6 km	Maverick
	Summer	Petrophysics		Maverick
	July 9 to 25	Diamond Drilling	3 DDH: 997 m	Maverick
	December 4, 2003 to April 9 2004	Diamond Drilling	19 DDH: 6,722.1 m	Maverick
	February 1 to 10	Line Cutting	27.2 km	Maverick
	February 8 to 18	Fixed Loop TEM	32 km	Maverick
2004	Summer	IKONOS		Property Wide
	June 28 to July 8	Line Cutting	10.75 km	Maverick
	July 1 to 18	Fixed Loop TEM	24 km	Maverick
	June 28 to October 20	Boulder Sampling		Property Wide
	June 28 to October 20	Diamond Drilling	33 DDH: 12,601.9 m	Maverick
	January 22 to April 18	Diamond Drilling	31 DDH: 10,533 m	Venice, Volhoffer, Raratonga, Puka Puka, Maverick, West Maverick, Goose
	January to March	Gravity Survey	66.8 km	West Maverick
	January to February	Line Cutting	228.8 km	Avalon, Nutana, Venice, Puka Puka, Raratonga, Volhoffer, West Maverick, West Venice
2005	January to March	Fixed Loop TEM	303.2 km	As for linecutting
	January to March	Seismic Survey	23.3 km	Maverick
	June 17 to October 17	Boulder Sampling		Volhoffer
	June 17 to October 17	Soil Geochemistry		Maverick
	June 17 to October 17	Diamond Drilling	59 DDH: 22,100 m	West Maverick, Maverick, Goose, Viper, Nutana, West Venice, Seismic Targets
	January 18 to April 11	Diamond Drilling	39 DDH: 14,656.4 m	Venice, Raratonga, Volhoffer, Puka Puka, Nutana, West Maverick, Maverick
2006	Summer 2006	Line Cutting	22.725	Junction

Year	Date	Type of Work	Statistics	Target Area
	June 7 to June 30	Fixed Loop TEM	44.775	Junction
	June 20 to October 11	Diamond Drilling	38 DDH: 14,316.9 m	West Maverick, Maverick, Goose, Maverick Northeast, Esker, Avalon, Seismic Targets, Nutana, West Venice
	December 2006 to January 2007	AeroTEM III	948.2 km	Property Wide
	January 18 to April 2	Diamond Drilling	21 DDH: 7,569 m	West Maverick, West Venice, Venice, Volhoffer
	Winter 2007	Line Cutting	82 km	Otter, Esker
2007	March 15 to April 18	Fixed Loop TEM	126.35 km	Otter, Esker
	July 3 to July 12	Line Cutting	49.5 km	Maverick
	July 13 to August 1st	DC Resistivity IP	38.8 km	Maverick
	September to October	AeroTEM III	1,512.9 km	Property Wide
	October 1 to November 15	Diamond Drilling	6 DDH: 2,336 m	Maverick, Maverick Northeast
2008	February 11 to April 12	Diamond Drilling	5 DDH: 1,751.6m	West Maverick, Maverick
	June 6 to August 25	Diamond Drilling	9 DDH: 3,666.5m	As above
2009	October 4 to October 22	DC Resistivity IP	39.2 km	West Maverick
2010	March 19 to April 18	DC Resistivity IP	36 km	Esker
2011	January 15 to March 15	Diamond Drilling	8 DDH: 3305 m	Esker, West Maverick
2013	January 15 to April 15	Diamond Drilling	12 DDH: 5106.7 m	Esker, West Venice, Otter
		DC Resistivity IP	51 km	
2014	January 15 to April 15	Diamond Drilling	11 DDH: 4101 m	West Venice, Otter, Esker, Venice
		DC Resistivity IP	36 km	
		Moving Loop		
2015	January 21 to February 14	Diamond Drilling	7 DDH: 2,676 m	Maverick, Nutana, Puka Puka
2016	March 2 to 29	Slingram Moving Loop	34.4 km	Venice
2017	February 6 to March 25	Diamond Drilling	15 DDH: 5450 m	Maverick, Goose, West Maverick, East Venice
	August 26 to October 9	Diamond Drilling	11 DDH: 4035 m	
2018	February 15 to March 27	Diamond Drilling	9 DDH: 3320.6 m	East Venice, Puka Puka NE, Maverick
	August 22 to October 6	Diamond Drilling		Maverick, Goose, Maverick Northeast

Year	Date	Type of Work	Statistics	Target Area
			7 new & 1 re-entered DDH: 3,979.6 m	
2019	January 16 to January 23 February 17 to March 29	UAV-MAG™ Diamond Drilling	402 km 7 DDH: 2,783 m	Maverick Corridor Nutana, Otter, Maverick, Maverick East
2020	February 6 to March 9 August 26 to September 27	Diamond Drilling Diamond Drilling	6 DDH: 2,328 m 7 DDH: 2,560 m	Maverick Northeast, Viper, Maverick East, Maverick Gap West Maverick, Maverick East Zone, Viper/Esker Corridor
2021	March 17 to April 4 June 2 to October 6	SML-EM Diamond Drilling	9.0 km 19 DDH: 6,598.3 m	Grid 19 Maverick East, Grid 19, Esker
2022	February 8 to March 29	Diamond Drilling	7 DDH: 2,467 m	Grid 19, Viper, Maverick East
2024	February 8 to March 29 August 21 to Sept 28	Diamond Drilling	18 DDH: 5,623.4 m	Maverick, Maverick East, West Maverick, Grid 19

Following the acquisition by Skyharbour in 2017, exploration programs have focused primarily on the Maverick corridor, which has been split into distinct target areas including Main Maverick, Maverick East, West Maverick, Goose and Viper, and other regional conductors including the Puka Puka, Otter, Grid 19 and recently identified Nomad targets. The 2017 drilling campaign represented Skyharbour's first drill program and confirmed the presence of high-grade mineralization at the Main Maverick Zone, with one of the best intersections returning 6.0% U_3O_8 over 5.9 m including 20.8% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m at approximately 265 m depth in hole ML-199. This program demonstrated that the mineralization extends below the unconformity into basement rocks and occurs within structurally disrupted graphitic gneisses along the corridor.

Subsequent programs between 2018 and 2020 concentrated on expanding the system along strike, particularly at the Maverick East zone, where step-out drilling encountered thicker but somewhat lower-grade mineralization in the basement. One of the more significant intervals returned approximately 0.62% U_3O_8 over 12 m in hole ML19-06, confirming that uranium mineralization extends laterally along the Maverick structural trend and may occur in broader mineralized envelopes within altered basement rocks. Drilling also encountered strong geochemical signatures—including uranium, boron, nickel, cobalt, and other pathfinder elements—indicating the presence of fertile hydrothermal systems along the corridor.

Exploration programs in 2021 and 2022 continued to define mineralization within Maverick East and test additional conductors along the corridor. One notable intersection during this period returned 2.559% U_3O_8 over 6 m in hole ML21-03, confirming the presence of localized high-grade shoots

within the broader mineralized zone. At the same time, the company began drilling more regional targets such as Grid 19, Viper and Otter, testing conductive trends several kilometres away from the main Maverick zones to evaluate the extent of mineralization across the property.

The Grid 19 target is located northeast of the Maverick mineralized corridor in the vicinity of the Venice grid area and corresponds to a discrete EM conductor interpreted to reflect graphitic metasedimentary basement rocks underlying approximately 250–300 m of Athabasca Group sandstone. Limited drilling completed by Skyharbour tested the conductor and intersected structurally disrupted graphitic gneiss with associated clay alteration and locally elevated uranium and pathfinder geochemistry. Although no significant uranium mineralization has been intersected to date, the presence of favourable structure, alteration, and conductive basement lithologies indicates the target remains prospective for unconformity-related uranium mineralization.

More recent drilling programs between 2024 and 2025 have again focused on the Main Maverick Zone, where shallow unconformity-related mineralization occurs in strongly altered sandstone directly above the basement contact, and at regional targets in the Nomad and Nutana areas. One of the best recent holes intersected 4.61% U_3O_8 over 5.0 m in hole ML24-08, confirming the persistence of high-grade mineralization along the structural corridor. Additional drilling has also intersected strongly altered sandstone and faulted basement gneiss with significant structural disruption and hydrothermal alteration, indicating that uranium deposition maybe controlled by a complex network of faults and graphitic lithologies beneath the basin sandstone.

No historical Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates compliant with National Instrument 43-101 have been completed on the Moore Lake Property.

There has been no historical production of uranium or any other commodity from the Moore Lake Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Moore Property is located within the Athabasca Basin approximately 25 km west of its eastern margin and is predominantly within the Western Wollaston domain, with small portions of the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone (WMTZ) and the eastern Wollaston Domain underlying the westernmost and southeasternmost parts of the property, respectively. The Wollaston and Mudjatik domains together form the eastern portion of the sub-Athabasca basement complex. The ensuing text draws extensively from Armitage, 2012.

The Athabasca Basin is of Helikian (Mesoproterozoic) age and overlies the southwestern part of the Churchill Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. The 100,000 square km basin is filled with unmetamorphosed sediments of the Athabasca Supergroup, predominantly variably hematized and conglomeritic quartz arenite with subordinate mudstones, siltstones, and rare tuffs and phosphatic hardgrounds. In the western part of the basin around the Carswell meteorite impact structure, a sequence of dolostones and basement granitoid gneisses are exposed. Diamond drilling and geophysical surveys to date have established the current maximum depth of the Athabasca Basin to be approximately 1500 metres, though the basin is generally considered to have been much thicker in the past. The basin is interpreted to have been filled over a 200 Ma period in four major depositional sequences, which coalesced into a single basin (Ramaekers et al., 2007). The Athabasca Basin unconformably overlies the predominantly northeast-trending Archean to Paleoproterozoic crystalline basement rocks of the Churchill Structural Province (Figure 5). The unconformity is relatively flat lying, with a gentle dip towards the centre of the basin in the east and a steeper dip to the centre in the north, south and west portions of the basin.

The Archean to Paleoproterozoic basement underlying the Athabasca Basin forms part of the Churchill Structural Province that was strongly deformed and metamorphosed during the Hudsonian Orogeny (Lewry and Sibbald, 1980; Annesley et al., 2005). The Churchill Craton is comprised of three major lithotectonic zones: the Talston Magmatic Zone, the Rae Craton and the Hearne Province. The basement underlying the centre and eastern Athabasca Basin consists of highly metamorphosed and deformed intrusive and metasedimentary rocks of the Rae and Hearne Provinces. Meanwhile, the Talston Magmatic Zone underlies the Athabasca Basin on its far west side and extends from northern Alberta to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories; it is dominated by a variety of plutonic rocks and older basement.

The Rae Province is made up of five separate domains (Zemlack, Beaverlodge, Tantano, Lloyd, and Clearwater Domains), as well as a column of material forming the core of the Carswell meteorite impact structure. The Zemlack Domain is dominantly consists of highly deformed and metamorphosed migmatitic gneisses, while the Beaverlodge Domain contains greenschist to amphibolite facies supracrustal rocks and meta-igneous rocks. The Tantato Domain is separated

into two structural packages termed the lower and upper decks. The upper deck to the south, is dominated by psammitic to pelitic migmatite with lesser mafic granulite, whilst the lower deck is comprised of a tonalite batholith to the east and granitoid orthogneiss to the west. The Lloyd Domain consists mainly of granodioritic orthogneiss with lesser metasedimentary rocks, amphibolites and ultramafics (Lewry and Sibbald, 1980; Card, 2002). Rocks of the Clearwater Domain are largely unexposed, but based on drill core and limited exposure, are presumed to be K-feldspar-rich granite and granitoid gneiss (Sibbald, 1974; Card, 2002). The Carswell impact structure is characterized by a core of granitoid gneiss, pelitic diatexite, pegmatite and mafic gneiss.

The Hearne Province is made up of the Wollaston, Mudjatik and Virgin River domains, including the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition zone (WMTZ), and is separated from the Rae province by the northeast trending Virgin River shear zone. The Virgin River and Mudjatik domains are lithologically similar, made up of interbedded psammitic to pelitic gneisses and granitoid gneiss with lesser mafic granulite, quartzite, calc-silicate and iron formation; these domains were distinguished as separate domains due to their differing structural styles. Linear structures dominate the Virgin River Domain, while dome and basin structures dominate the Mudjatik Domain. However, Card (2012) proposed that the distinction between the two domains be largely abandoned. The Wollaston Domain was identified as a separate Domain based on an increased proportion of metasedimentary rocks (Yeo and Delaney, 2007) and a change from dome and basin structures to linear structures (Lewry and Sibbald, 1980) across the WMTZ. The Wollaston Domain is made up of variably graphitic Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary gneisses and Archean granitoid gneisses, with lesser amounts of granitoid and gabbroic intrusive bodies that intruded during the Trans-Hudson Orogen. All the rocks in the Wollaston, Mudjatik, and Virgin River domains were affected by metamorphism and tectonism during the circa. 1.8 Ga Trans-Hudson Orogeny, which is predominantly responsible for the structural character of these three domains.

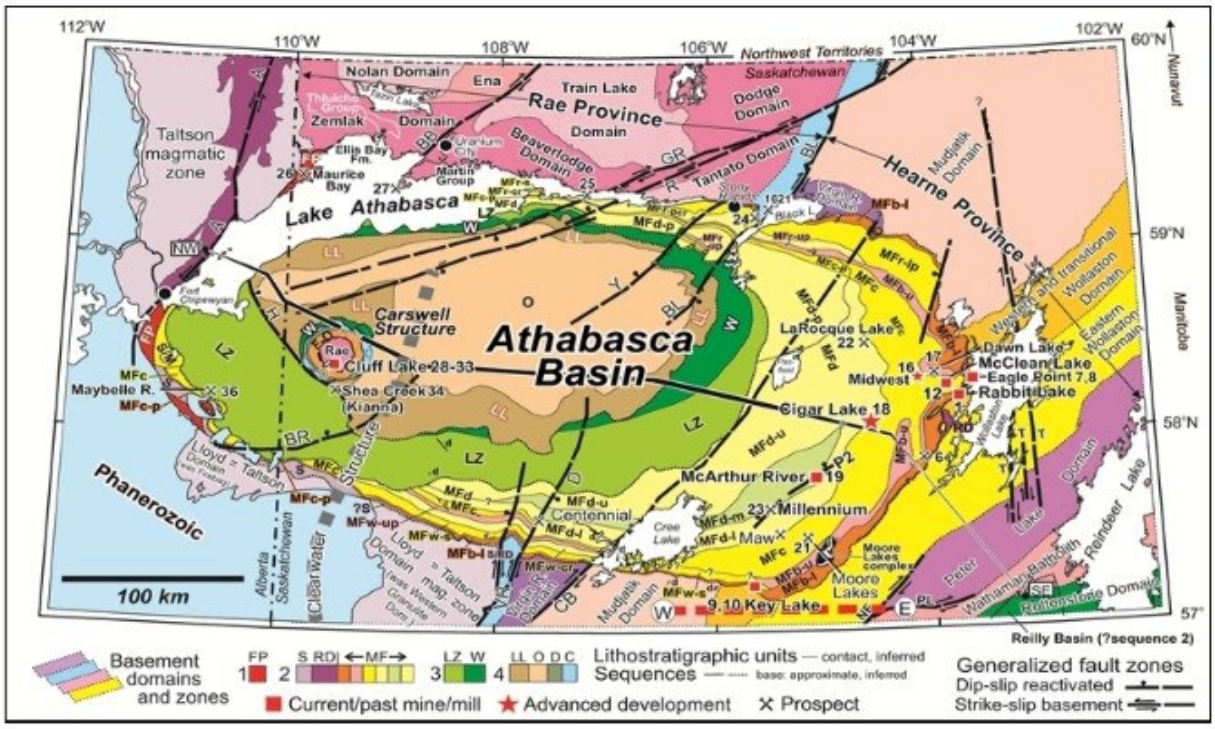

Figure 5: Regional Geology, Athabasca Basin and Environs (Jefferson et al., 2007)

Major fault/shear zones in the sub-Athabasca basement are generally northeast to east-trending and include the Snowbird Tectonic Zone, Grease River Shear Zone, Black Bay Fault, Cable Shear Zone, Beatty River Shear Zone and the north-northwest-trending Tabbernor Fault Zone. Faulting causes offsets in all lithologies regardless of age; many earlier pre-Athabasca basement faults saw later reactivation post-deposition of the Athabasca Basin. Both normal and reverse faults occur within the Wollaston and Athabasca Groups. The most recognizable faults have a north-northwest trend and belong to the Tabbernor fault system. Northeast-trending faults are common, but these are typically more difficult to recognize because of their coincidence with the regional foliation and glacial trends.

7.2 Property Geology

The Moore Uranium Property is located approximately 25 km west of the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin and lies predominantly within the Western Wollaston Domain, with portions of the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone (WMTZ) and the eastern Wollaston Domain underlying the westernmost and southeasternmost parts of the Property. The Wollaston and Mudjatik domains form the eastern portion of the sub-Athabasca basement complex (Figure 6). The property is unconformably overlain by Athabasca sandstone, with the exception of the Moore Lake complex on the east-central margin of the property. Here a 1.1 Ga gabbroic complex intruded causing portions of the sub-Athabasca basement rocks to be uplifted and exposed at surface along with the Moore Lakes gabbro. The generalized stratigraphy of the Property is summarized in Table 3. The Athabasca sandstone varies in thickness on the property from 200 metres to 325 metres, with the succession generally thickening southeast to northwest.

The sub-Athabasca crystalline basement rocks (Figure 7) on the property consists of Archean granitoid gneisses and subordinate amphibolites overlain by graphitic and aluminous pelitic gneisses, psammopelitic gneisses, psammites. These rocks have in turn been intruded by locally peraluminous granites and subordinate mafic intrusives of Hudsonian age, with the latter being interpreted by some workers to be arkosic metasedimentary units. Over the southern and western parts of the property, a pattern of alternating east-northeasterly trending aeromagnetic vertical derivative highs and lows with associated EM conductors suggests a series of tight to isoclinal folds or thrust slices. Drilling indicates that the magnetic lows, as would be expected, generally correspond to pelitic gneisses and psammopelites with Archean granite gneiss associated with northeasterly trending magnetic highs (Burry, 2015).

Most of the historic drilling has been focused on EM conductors, and consequently the basement geology most of the property is poorly understood. The exception is the east-central part of the property, where the Moore Lakes Complex is exposed. The complex comprises two 125 to 155 m thick, nested, trough-shaped, compositionally layered olivine diabase sills that outcrop over a north-northeasterly-trending, pear-shaped area, and is accompanied by inliers of both Athabasca sandstone and Wollaston Domain basement rocks. (MacDougall and Williams, 1993; MacDougall and Maxemiuk, 1995). The Moore Lakes Complex has an Rb/Sr age of 1.1 +/- 0.1 Ga (Armstrong and Ramaekers, 1985, in MacDougall and Williams, 1993). A north-northwest diabase dyke, unrelated to the Moore Lake Complex, has been identified by aeromagnetics in the southern part of the property and is tentatively interpreted to be part of the 1.27 Ga Mackenzie Dyke swarm.

The base elevation at Moore Lakes is between 486 to 540 metres above sea level throughout the property. The property's geography is evenly split between steep drumlinoid hills, up to 45 metres high, and medium-sized lakes. Several intermittent esker systems wind sinuously through the Moores property. Eskers are generally flanked by glacio-fluvial sand plains, ranging in width from a

few hundred metres to almost two kilometres. Boulder rich sandy till is the dominant overburden. The maximum overburden thickness is approximately 45 metres but is usually less than 15 metres.

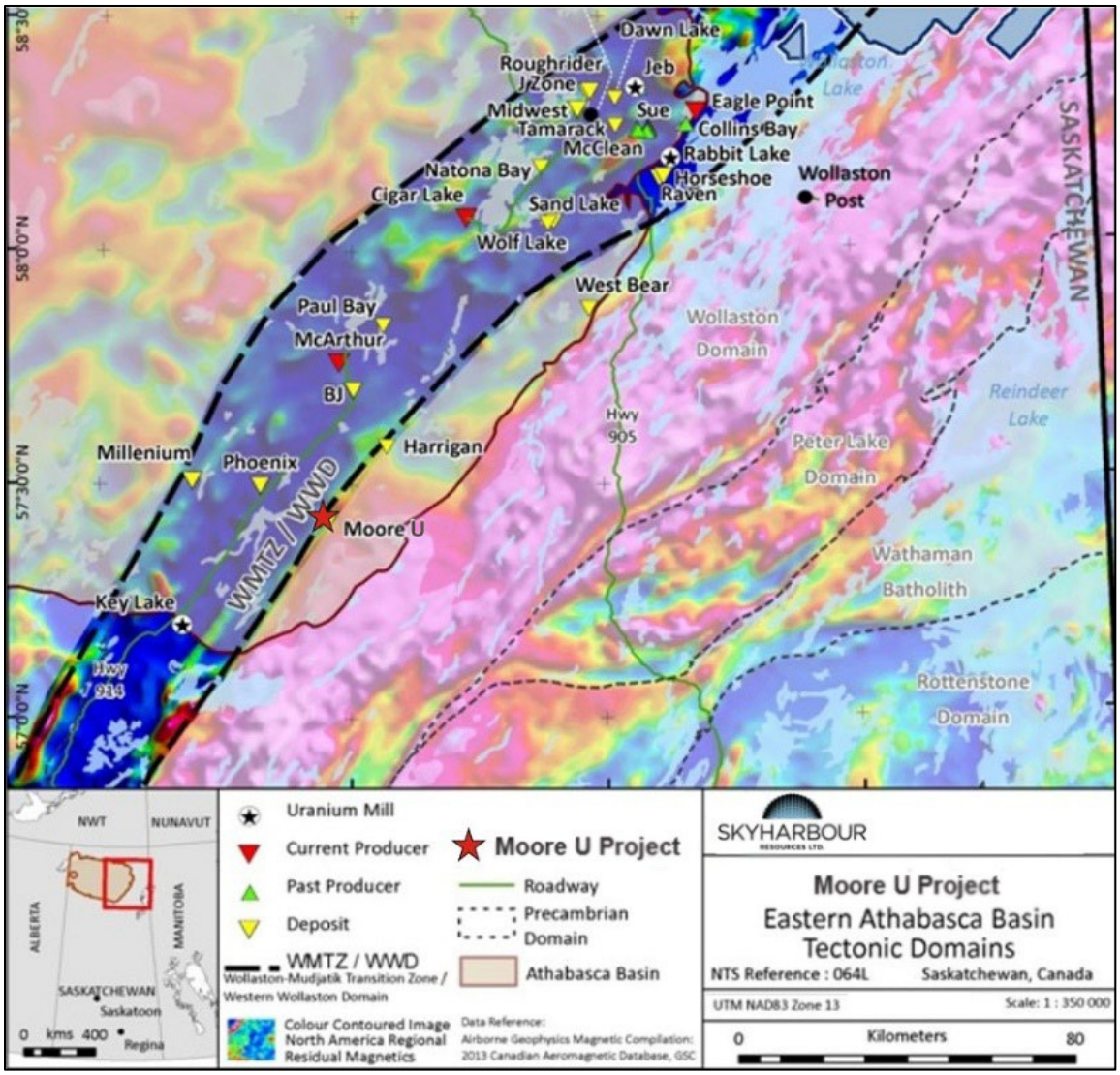

Figure 6: Eastern Athabasca Basin Tectonic Domains

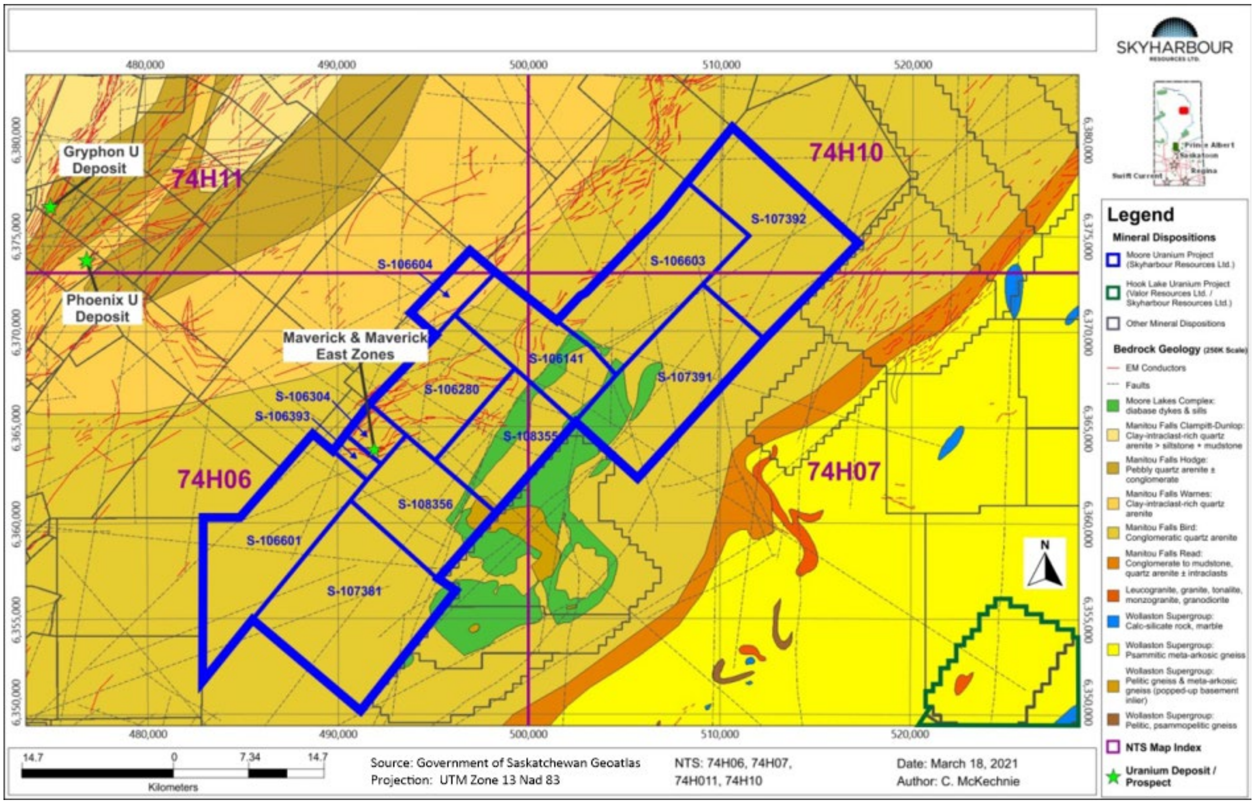

Figure 7: Property Geology Map

Table 3: Generalized Stratigraphy of the Moore Project

QUATERNARY
- **Overburden**

~~Unconformity~~~~~~
- ***HELIKIAN:*****Athabasca Sandstone, (Manitou Falls D, C, B and A)**

~~Unconformity~~~~~~

HUDSONIAN:
- **granite and pegmatite sills/dykes**
- **exo-skarn calc-silicate**

~~Unconformity~~~~~~

APHEBIAN (WOLLASTON):
- **arkosic and quartz-rich arkosic gneisses; minor semipelitic gneiss and quartzite; rare calc-silicates; +/- sillimanite, garnet and/or cordierite**
- **predominantly semipelitic, psammitic, and arkosic gneisses; +/- garnet and/or cordierite**
- **psammitic, semipelitic, and pelitic gneisses, minor quartzite and garnetite; commonly containing cordierite and potash feldspar porphyroblasts with sieve textures; locally graphitic; +/- garnet, cordierite, and/or sillimanite**

~~Unconformity~~~~~~

ARCHEAN:
- **granites and granitoid orthogneisses**

7.3 Mineralization

Uranium mineralization at the Moore Lake Property is largely located in the northeast-trending Maverick Structural Corridor and associated parallel and intersecting structural trends developed within graphitic metasedimentary basement rocks underlying Athabasca Group sandstone. The Property lies within the eastern Athabasca Basin, where approximately 200 to 325 metres of sandstone unconformably overlies Paleoproterozoic basement lithologies of the Wollaston Domain.

The principal uranium mineral in the Athabasca Basin unconformity-related deposit model — and the dominant ore mineral expected on the Moore Lake Property — is uraninite (UO_2), commonly occurring in its massive, fine-grained variety known as pitchblende, with subordinate secondary uranium minerals such as coffinite and uranophane developed locally through later alteration and weathering.

Mineralization occurs both at the sandstone–basement unconformity and within the underlying basement rocks and is typically localized along steeply dipping fault zones and structurally complex intersections developed within graphitic pelitic gneiss and granitic basement lithologies. Uranium mineralization is commonly associated with elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements including boron, nickel, cobalt, copper, lead, and vanadium. The mineralized intervals are consistently associated with strong hydrothermal alteration, forming a much larger alteration halo around the mineralization. The mineralization itself cannot be imaged with current geophysical methods, but the alteration haloes surrounding the mineralized intervals may show up as anomalous areas on various magnetic, electromagnetic, and/or gravity surveys. Within the sandstone, the alteration assemblage includes bleaching, clay alteration, dravite (a tourmaline-group mineral), grey alteration (primarily pyrite but also can include other sulphides) and desilicification proximal to fault zones. In the basement, the alteration zone tends to form a smaller halo around the mineralization, and is characterized by clay replacement, Mg-chlorite, dravite, brecciation, shearing, and local sulphide mineralization. These features are characteristic of unconformity-related uranium systems in the Athabasca Basin.

Exploration drilling has identified multiple zones of uranium mineralization across the Property, including high-grade and moderate-grade intervals occurring over metre-scale widths. Mineralization is typically lens-shaped to irregular in geometry and exhibits variability in grade and thickness consistent with structurally controlled uranium deposits.

7.3.1 Maverick Structural Corridor

The Maverick Structural Corridor represents the most extensively drilled and best understood portion of the Property and provides the primary basis for understanding the style, controls, and distribution of uranium mineralization. Drilling within the Main Maverick, Maverick East and Goose Zones, together with follow-up drill testing at the Viper target area, has intersected significant uranium mineralization at and below the unconformity. Verifiable highlight intercepts from the

Maverick Main Zone include 6.0% U_3O_8 over 5.9 m (including 20.8% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m) in hole ML-199 (2017), 4.84% U_3O_8 over 4.4 m (including 11.77% U_3O_8 over 1.6 m) in hole ML25-15 (2025), 4.61% U_3O_8 over 5.0 m (including 10.19% U_3O_8 over 1.0 m) in hole ML24-08 (2024), and 2.233% U_3O_8 over 9.3 m (including 7.4% U_3O_8 over 1.8 m) in hole ML17-10 (2017). From the Maverick East Zone, highlight intercepts include 4.17% U_3O_8 over 4.5 m (including 9.12% U_3O_8 over 1.4 m) in hole ML-202 (2017) and 2.559% U_3O_8 over 6.0 m (including 6.80% U_3O_8 over 2.0 m) in hole ML21-03 (2021). At the Goose Zone, hole ML-205 (2017) returned 0.473% U_3O_8 over 10.4 m. These high-grade intercepts are accompanied by broader intervals of moderate-grade mineralization across the corridor; complete drill intercept summaries are provided in the Appendices.

Mineralization within the corridor occurs as discontinuous lenses and zones localized along faulted graphitic horizons and structural intersections near the unconformity. Both unconformity-hosted and basement-hosted mineralization have been identified, with basement mineralization extending several metres below the unconformity and locally exhibiting significant thickness. The sub-Athabasca basement has only been minimally tested at depth, and the potential for basement-hosted uranium mineralization along the Maverick Structural Corridor has not been fully evaluated. The alteration styles, structural controls, and grade distribution observed within the Maverick corridor define a mineralizing system and provide a geological model for targeting elsewhere on the Property. This model is in keeping with previously established models for uranium mineralization elsewhere within the Athabasca Basin, further detailed in Hoeve and Sibbald (1978) and Jefferson et al. (2007) and references herein.

7.3.2 **Regional Targets**

Numerous regional targets have been identified across the Property based on the presence of electromagnetic conductors, structural complexity, and geochemical anomalies similar to those present in the Maverick Structural Corridor (Figure 8). These areas include the Nomad, Grid 19, Esker, Nutana, Puka Puka, Avalon, Raratonga, Volhoffer, and Venice target areas.

Limited drilling on several of these targets has intersected graphitic basement lithologies, faulting, hydrothermal alteration, and locally elevated uranium mineralization, typically occurring as narrow intervals and/or weakly mineralized zones near the unconformity and within the upper basement. Although grades and thicknesses are generally lower and less continuous than those observed within the Maverick corridor, the alteration assemblages, structural setting, and geochemical signatures are directly comparable and there remains significant untested strike length in these areas, especially given the small physical size of typical unconformity-related uranium deposits.

The Nomad target represents a particularly prospective area where coincident geophysical anomalies, structural complexity, and strong hydrothermal alteration suggest a favourable setting for the development of unconformity-related uranium mineralization, in particular within the basement rocks where alteration assemblages are present that are akin to alteration found at the Eagle Point deposit (McKechnie, personal communication). Initial drilling has confirmed the

presence of structurally disrupted sandstone and basement rocks with associated alteration consistent with uranium mineralizing systems analogous to the system at the Maverick Zone and elsewhere within the Athabasca Basin.

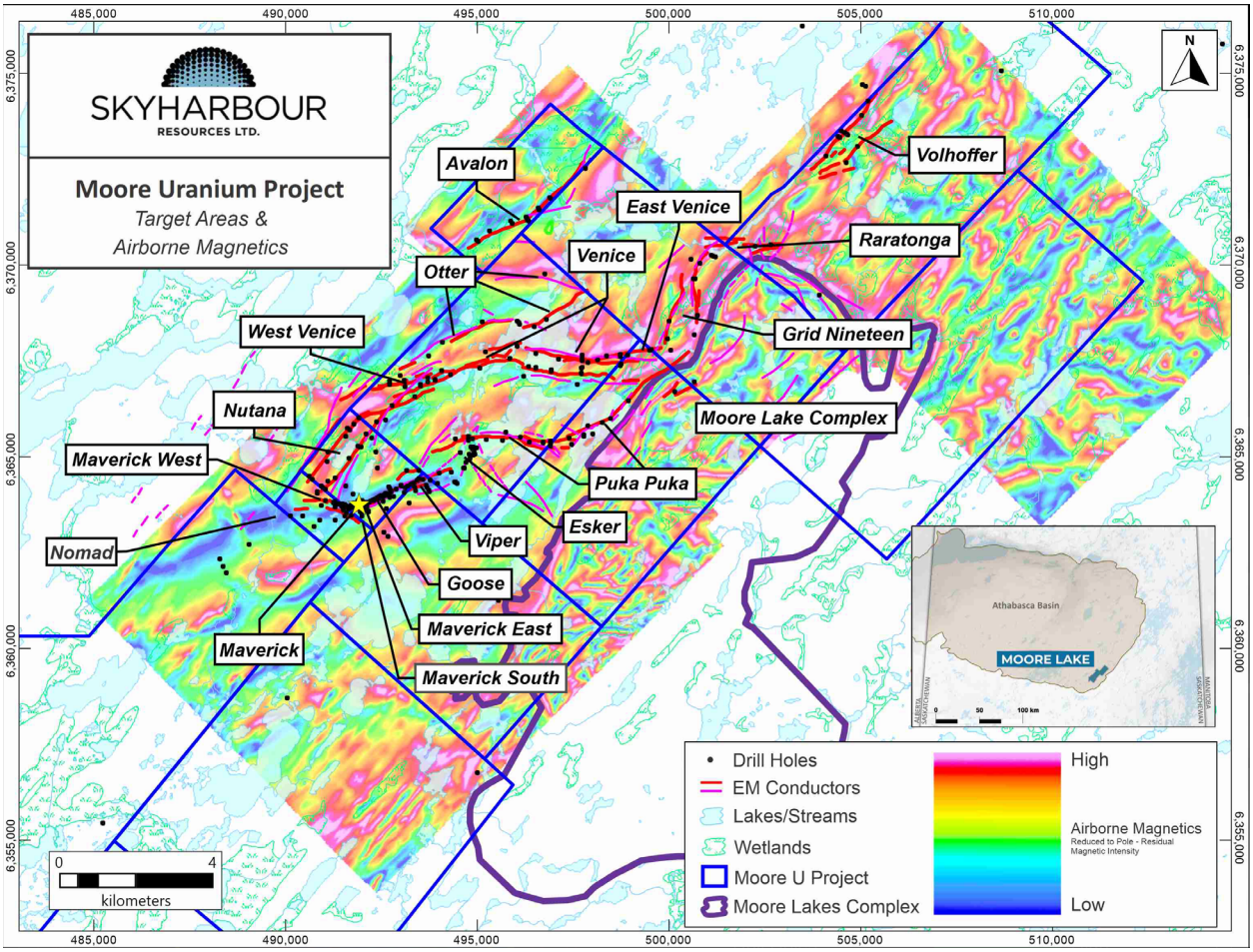

Figure 8: Moore Target Areas

7.3.3 Summary of Mineralization

Uranium mineralization on the Moore Lake Property is associated with a structurally controlled hydrothermal system, predominantly centred on the Maverick Structural Corridor, but also extending across other parallel and intersecting conductive trends.

The Maverick corridor provides a well-defined example of this mineralizing system and is characterized by high-grade uranium mineralization occurring in structurally controlled lenses at and below the unconformity. The recognition of similar alteration, structural features, and geochemical signatures across numerous regional targets indicates that this mineralizing system extends beyond the Maverick corridor and remains incompletely tested. While mineralization identified to date is somewhat discontinuous, the presence of high-grade mineralized intercepts, favourable alteration, and multiple underexplored conductive trends indicates that additional

uranium mineralization may be present elsewhere on the Property, although this remains to be tested by drilling.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Portions of the following discussion are taken from publicly available documents disclosed by the operators of the properties described herein, notably Cameco Corporation and Denison Mines, through their NI 43-101 Technical Reports and public disclosure available on SEDAR+ and their corporate websites, as referenced in the ensuing text, in Section 23.0 (Adjacent Properties), and in Section 27.2 of this report entitled "Industry References". The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the Moore Property.The main deposit type being targeted is an unconformity-related, structurally controlled deposit similar to those found at Cameco Corporation's nearby McArthur River, Cigar Lake and Key Lake Deposits and those at Denison Mines nearby Wheeler River Project (Gryphon and Phoenix Deposits). Although uranium is the primary exploration focus, it should be noted that precious and base metals mineralization may also be related to the same structural and hydrothermal features associated with uranium deposition; therefore, the presence of non-uranium metal deposits should not be discounted.

These deposits are typically located at/near the sub-Athabasca unconformity and can be hosted by both the Athabasca Group sandstones above the unconformity and in the Paleoproterozoic metamorphic supracrustal rocks and intrusives of the Archean Hearne Craton basement, and especially with graphitic pelitic gneisses and graphitic faults. Surficial indicators such as radioactive boulders, geochemical anomalies, and geophysical signatures were responsible for the initial discoveries of uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin in the 1960s and 1970s. With the discovery of these early deposits, an exploration model based on targeting electromagnetic conductors related to graphitic metasedimentary rocks and structural complexity was developed.

The uraniferous zones are structurally controlled both with relation to the sub-Athabasca unconformity and the basement fault and fracture-zones. Unconformity-related uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin unconformity can be characterized as polymetallic (U-Ni-Co-Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo) or monometallic (U-only; see Figure 9, Jefferson et al., 2007). Examples of polymetallic deposits include the Key Lake, Cigar Lake, Collins Bay A, Collins Bay B, McClean, Midwest, Sue, and Cluff Lake deposits (Figure 10). Monometallic deposits are completely or partially basement-hosted deposits localized in and/or adjacent to faults in graphitic gneisses and calc-silicate units. Monometallic deposits contain traces of metals besides uranium and include completely basement-hosted deposits and/or or deposits that may extend from the unconformity downward along faults such as the McArthur River and Eagle Point deposits (Jefferson et al., 2007), being found to extend at least 800 metres below the Athabasca unconformity.

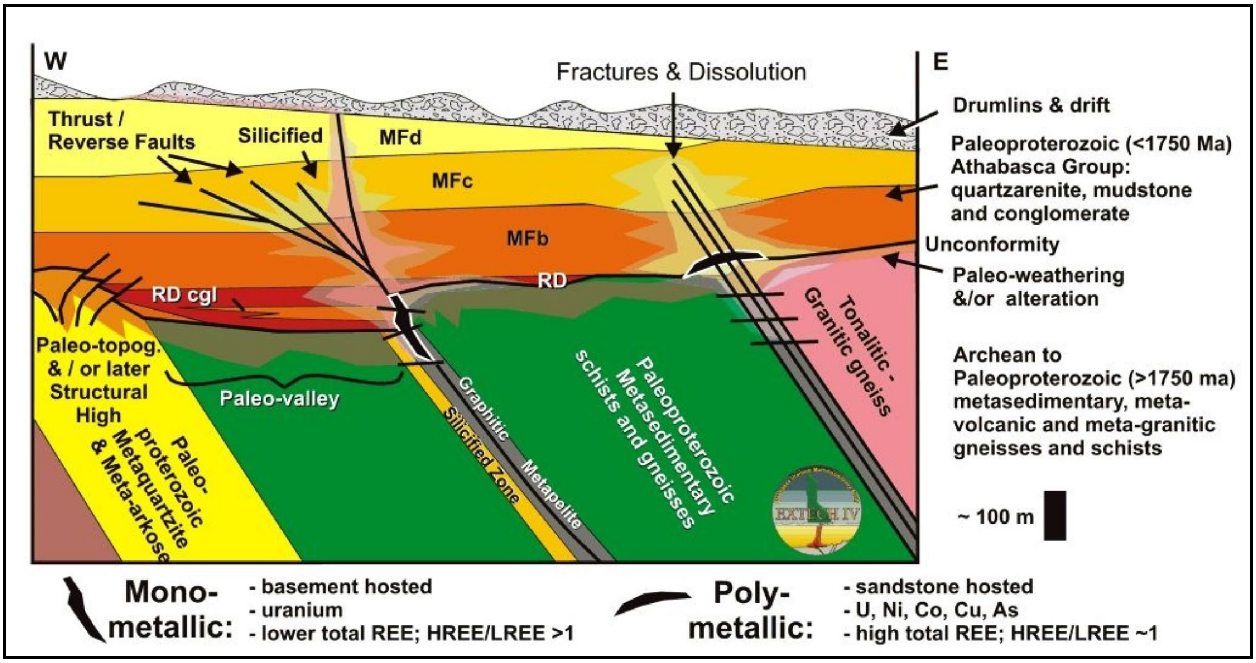

Figure 9: Structurally Hosted Athabasca Basin Uranium Model (from Jefferson et al., 2007)

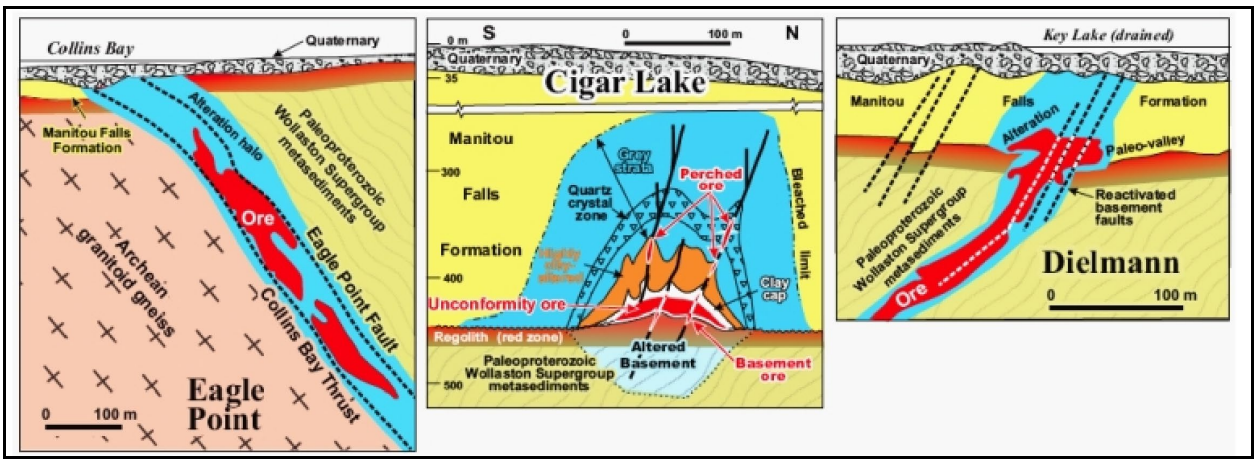

Figure 10: Comparison of Athabasca Basin Deposits (from Jefferson et al., 2007: Eagle Point – Basement Hosted Mineralization; Cigar Lake– Sandstone Hosted Mineralization; Key Lake Deilmann– Sandstone and Basement Hosted Mineralization)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Skyharbour has carried out a series of non-drill exploration programs across the Moore Lake Property since acquiring it in 2016, focused on refining drill targeting and integrating geological, geophysical, and geochemical data sets across the Maverick Structural Corridor and a number of regional target areas. Work conducted by previous operators is summarized in Section 6 (History); the following describes only the work conducted by or on behalf of Skyharbour.

9.1 Airborne Geophysics

Skyharbour relies on a combination of pre-existing high-resolution airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data sets flown over the Moore Lake Property by previous operators, supplemented by select reprocessing and modelling commissioned by Skyharbour. The historical airborne electromagnetic (EM) data — including VTEM, TEMPEST and time-domain helicopter EM surveys — has been used to define an extensive network of north-east trending conductive trends interpreted to represent graphitic metasedimentary basement rocks under the Athabasca Group sandstone cover. Magnetic data has been used to map basement lithology, structural fabric and key cross-cutting structures considered favourable for unconformity-related uranium mineralization. The airborne data sets cover the entire Property and form the primary regional targeting framework used by Skyharbour.

9.2 Ground Geophysics

Skyharbour has commissioned ground geophysical surveys to refine targets identified from airborne data. Between 2017 and 2025 a series of moving-loop and fixed-loop transient electromagnetic (TEM) surveys, in the Grid 19 and Nomad targets, and historic EM, gravity and resistivity (DC-IP) surveys were completed over the Maverick Structural Corridor and selected regional targets including Viper, Esker, Otter, Venice and Nutana targets. The ground EM data has resolved discrete graphitic conductors with sub-50 m positional accuracy, providing the primary geometric input to drill hole collar and azimuth design. Gravity data has been used to map low-density alteration corridors associated with the sandstone-hosted alteration halo around mineralization. Survey procedures, line spacing (typically 100 m to 200 m) and station spacing (25 m to 50 m) were appropriate for the depth of investigation required to image basement conductors beneath 200 m to 325 m of Athabasca Group sandstone.

The most recent ground EM survey, completed in 2025 over the Nomad target area, was designed to delineate conductive trends associated with graphitic basement rocks and to refine drill targets in an area of limited previous drilling. Preliminary results have identified conductive features that are considered prospective and have been used to guide targeting for the ongoing drill program. Interpretation of the EM data remains ongoing and will be integrated with geological and geochemical datasets to support further evaluation by drilling of the target area.

9.3 Geological Mapping and Prospecting

Outcrop on the Property is limited to the Moore Lakes Complex and small adjacent inliers of basement and Athabasca sandstone. Skyharbour has not carried out any prospecting traverses over these exposed areas as they are of limited extent. No significant uranium occurrences have been identified historically from surface, consistent with the typical concealed nature of Athabasca Basin unconformity-related deposits.

9.4 Geochemical Surveys

Skyharbour has not conducted broad-scale surface geochemical sampling (lake sediment, soil, or biogeochemistry) programs over the Property during the period of its tenure, as the existing public-domain regional lake sediment surveys completed by previous operators are considered adequate at this stage. Geochemistry within the Skyharbour-managed exploration programs is dominated by drill-core geochemistry, which is described in Section 11 (Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security).

9.5 Interpretation of Exploration Results

The integrated airborne and ground geophysical data sets, combined with drill-derived geological information, define multiple favourable targets across the Property. Drilling has established that the Maverick Structural Corridor hosts uranium mineralization, and the same combination of conductive basement, structural complexity and hydrothermal alteration is recognized at numerous regional targets (including Nomad, Grid 19, Esker, Otter, Venice, Nutana, Viper, Puka Puka, Avalon, Raratonga and Volhoffer). The non-drill exploration work conducted by Skyharbour and previous operators has been sufficient to support targeted drilling and to advance the geological understanding of the Property; however, large portions of the Property remain underexplored, and the Author considers that significant additional drilling targets are likely to be defined as the existing geophysical and geochemical data sets are reprocessed and interpreted in more detail.

10.0 DRILLING

A total of 128 diamond drill holes totalling 47,175.3 metres have been completed across the Moore Property by Skyharbour between 2017 and 2025. While a significant portion of this drilling has been focused on the Maverick Structural Corridor, drilling has also systematically tested a number of additional target areas including Maverick East, Grid 19, Esker, Viper, Puka Puka, Nutana, Nomad, Venice, Maverick Northeast, Maverick South and Otter.

Drilling has been carried out to evaluate uranium mineralization associated with graphitic basement conductors and structurally complex zones identified through geophysical and geological interpretation. Programs have targeted both unconformity-hosted and basement-hosted mineralization across multiple trends on the Property (Figure 11).

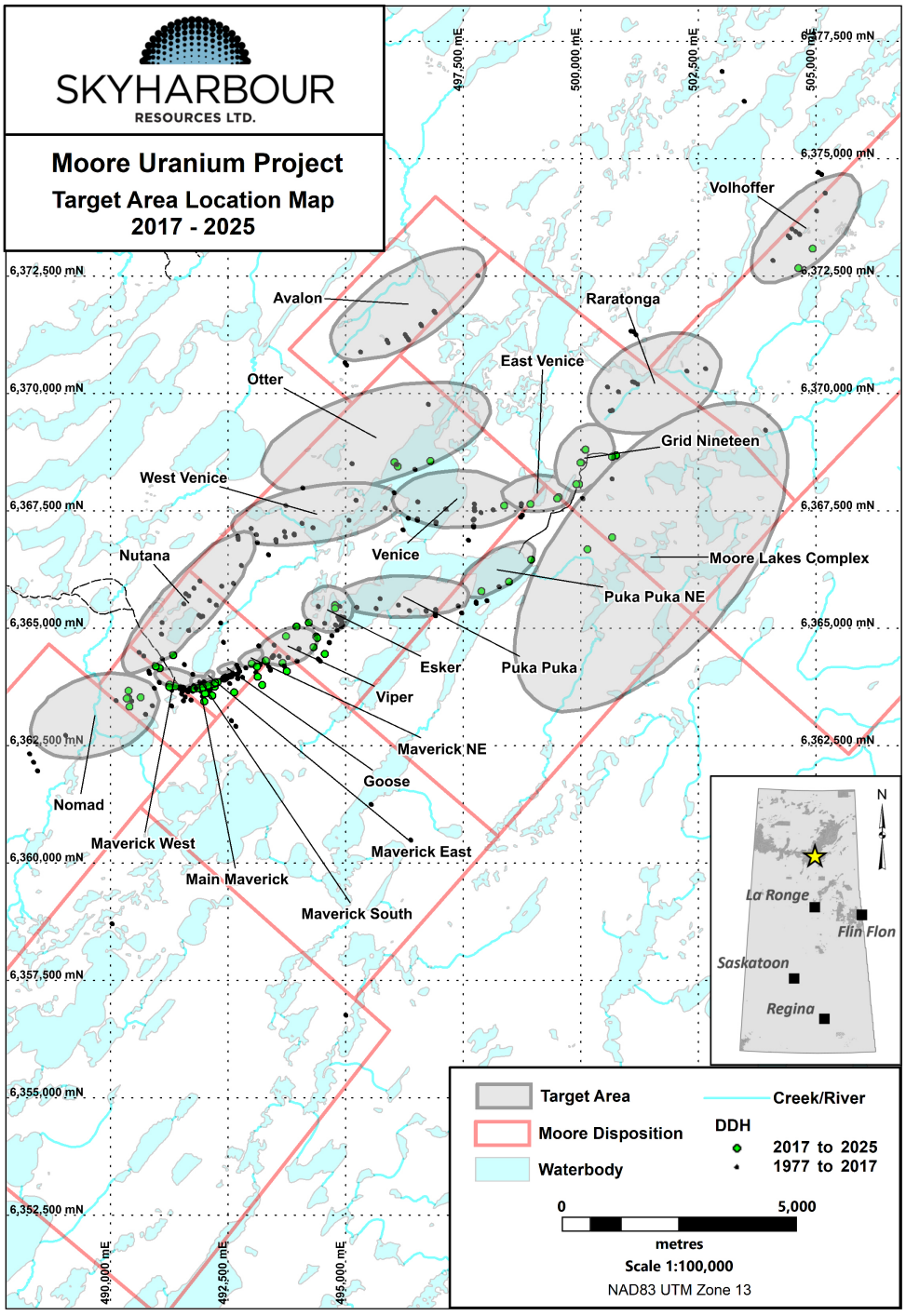

Figure 11: Target Area Location Map

Drill hole collar locations and orientations for all drilling completed by Skyharbour between 2017 and 2025 are summarized in the Appendices along with a listing of mineralized holes drilled by Skyharbour. Drill holes were completed as a combination of vertical and angled holes designed to test various targets. Angled drill holes were typically oriented northwesterly to intersect interpreted graphitic conductors at a high angle. The geometry of the mineralized zones has yet to be determined and as such the true thickness of intersected mineralization is unknown.

Table 4: Skyharbour Drilling Moore Project 2017 to 2025

Target	Holes	Metres
Maverick	26	8,502.7
Maverick East	38	13,219.4
Goose	3	1,036.5
West Maverick	5	1,760.2
Esker	11	4,138.5
Grid 19	9	3,023.4
Viper	4	1,809.7
Puka Puka	5	1,722
Nomad	5	2,167.0
East Venice	3	985.3
Nutana	3	1,153
Otter	3	1,308
Volhoffer	2	665.5
Venice	1	348
Maverick Northeast	3	1,316
Maverick South	7	4,020.1
Total	128	47,175.3

Drill holes have been located using GPS technology. Final surface surveys of the drill holes, especially in the Maverick Zone have commonly been completed using differential GPS with sub-metre accuracy, including the use of Natural Resources Canadas Precise Point Positioning Service for post-processing. Down hole deviation surveys were completed in all cases by Reflex EZ-Trac, Reflex EZ-Shot and/or the Axis Champ Magshot downhole instruments, with surveys usually completed every 50 to 100 metre down hole. The Reflex ACTx, Reflex ACT III, and/or Axis Champ Ori

core orientation tools were used to assist in collecting structural measurements from most of the inclined holes.

Drill holes were probed with a Mount Sopris probing system including Triple Gamma (2GHF), Short Crystal HLP2375, and/or HLP2375 downhole natural gamma probes to radiometrically log the in-hole mineralization and ultimately permit the calculation of grade intervals of U_3O_8. The gamma probes were periodically calibrated, at a minimum annually, at the Saskatchewan Research Council test pits in Saskatoon to ensure accuracy of the calculations. Grade calculations from probing were performed by Skyharbour staff using industry standard and well accepted grade calculating algorithms.

Core logging and geochemical sampling was in all cases carried out by Skyharbour contract and company field staff. Core logging involved visually inspecting the core and recording the various geological parameters to assist in later geological and geochemical interpretation. The core was then scanned by handheld scintillometer (Radiation Solutions RS-125) to identify anomalous uranium values in the drill core. Sections with elevated radioactivity, effectively two to three times background radiation, were selected for geochemical analysis. Additional samples were collected above and below the mineralized areas that are identified to "close-off" the sample intervals, as well as in areas with structural and alteration of interest. Sample widths were selected according to ranges of radiometric values, with individual samples varying in core length from 0.2 m to 0.7 m, with 0.5 m being the most common sample length. In areas with significant core loss, there may be sections with up to 0.5 m of continuous core in the box sampled that are labelled as being over a much larger sample interval due to core loss, with the caveat that the sampled core present may not be representative of the entire sample interval.

All reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that splitting of the core was representative and that no significant sampling biases occur. Core recovery in the mineralization was variable, but this does not materially affect the reliability of the geochemical analyses, as assay results are not reported where core recovery is determined to be less than 90%. In cases where core recovery was not optimal, down-hole radiometric probe results were used for grade calculations. Probe results are presented as "grade equivalent" U_3O_8 ($e\%U_3O_8$) over a sample interval, the intervals being selected according to the strengths of the relative radiometric responses detected in the drill hole. It should be noted that in a direct comparison of probe results versus geochemical results (where core recovery is a minimum of 90%), probe results tend to return lower values than geochemical ("true") grades. This is due to the methodology employed by the probe and is widely acknowledged within the Uranium industry.

Drilling completed at the Moore Project has identified uranium mineralization across multiple target areas associated with the Maverick Structural Corridor as well as along parallel and regional conductive trends across the Property (Figures 12 to 14, Table 4, Appendices). Mineralization has been intersected within the Maverick, Maverick East, Goose and Viper Zones, as well as at several

regional targets including Esker, Nutana and Venice, indicating that mineralization occurs beyond the main Maverick corridor. The style of mineralization is consistent with unconformity-associated uranium systems in the Athabasca Basin, occurring as both higher-grade intervals and broader zones of lower-grade mineralization. Highlights of the drilling include: 4.17% U_3O_8 over 4.5 metres (ML-202) and 2.559% U_3O_8 over 6 metres (ML21-03) at Maverick East; 2.233% U_3O_8 over 9.3 metres (ML17-10) and 4.61% U_3O_8 over 5 metres (ML24-08) at Maverick Main; and 0.47% U_3O_8 over 10.4 metres at Goose (ML-205). The table in the accompanying appendix summarizes mineralized drill intercepts from these target areas using a cut-off grade of 0.049% U_3O_8.

The style of mineralization is consistent with unconformity-related uranium systems in the Athabasca Basin, occurring as both localized high-grade intervals and broader zones of lower-grade mineralization. The distribution of mineralized intercepts across multiple areas of the Property is consistent with a mineralizing system extending beyond the Maverick corridor, along structural trends that remain incompletely tested.

At the time of writing, an exploration drill program is ongoing at the Moore Project, targeting the Nomad, Nutana, and Esker areas. The recently completed ground electromagnetic (EM) survey has been used to refine drill targeting at Nomad. The ongoing drill program is designed to evaluate the continuity of mineralization and assess the broader prospectivity of the Property across multiple structural corridors. Continued systematic drilling is warranted to further define these target areas and advance the understanding of mineralization across the Property.

Figures 12 to 14 illustrate a subset of the most significant results obtained from drilling completed by Skyharbour to date on the Moore property.

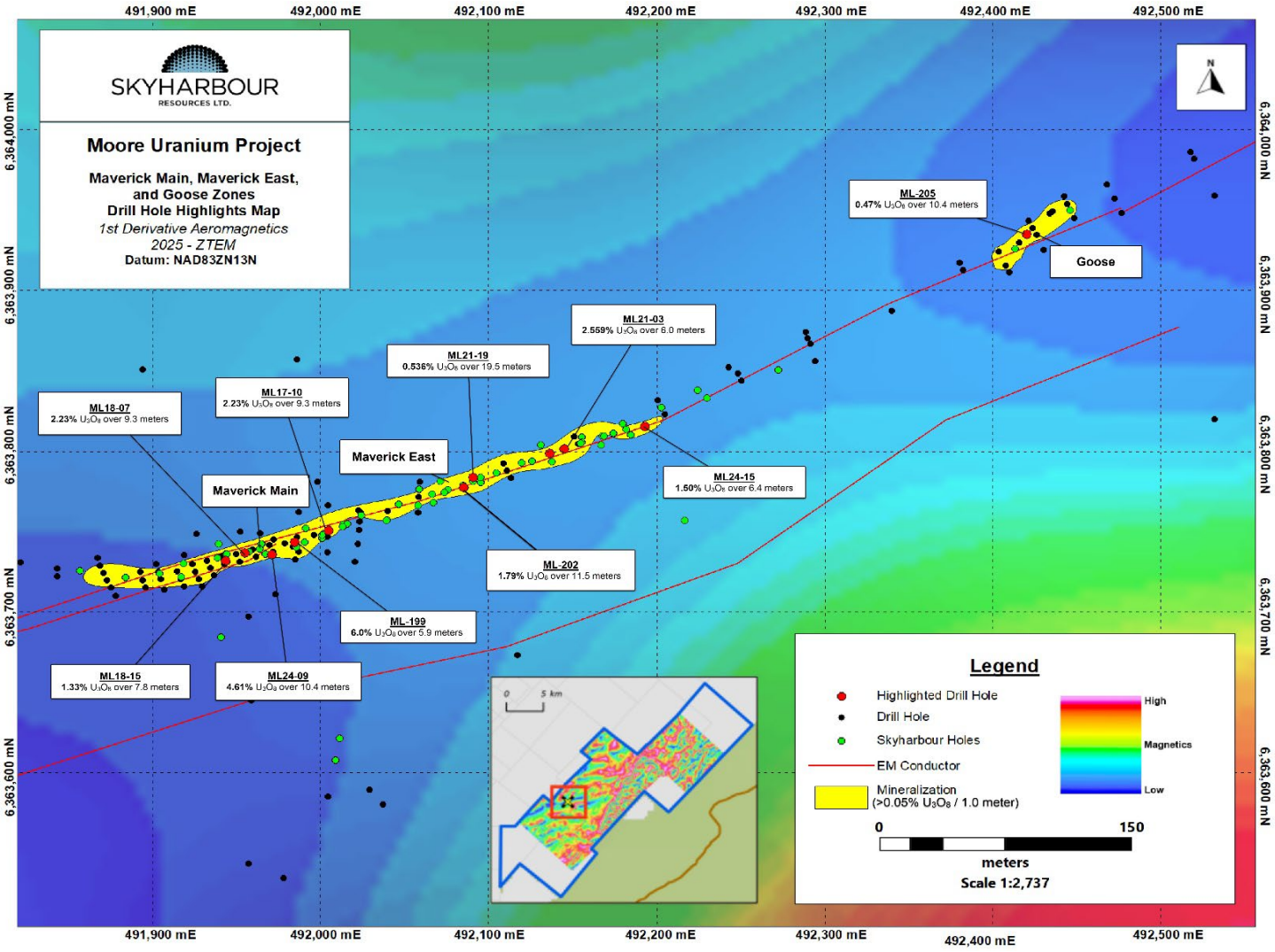

Figure 12: Maverick Main, Maverick East and Goose Drilling

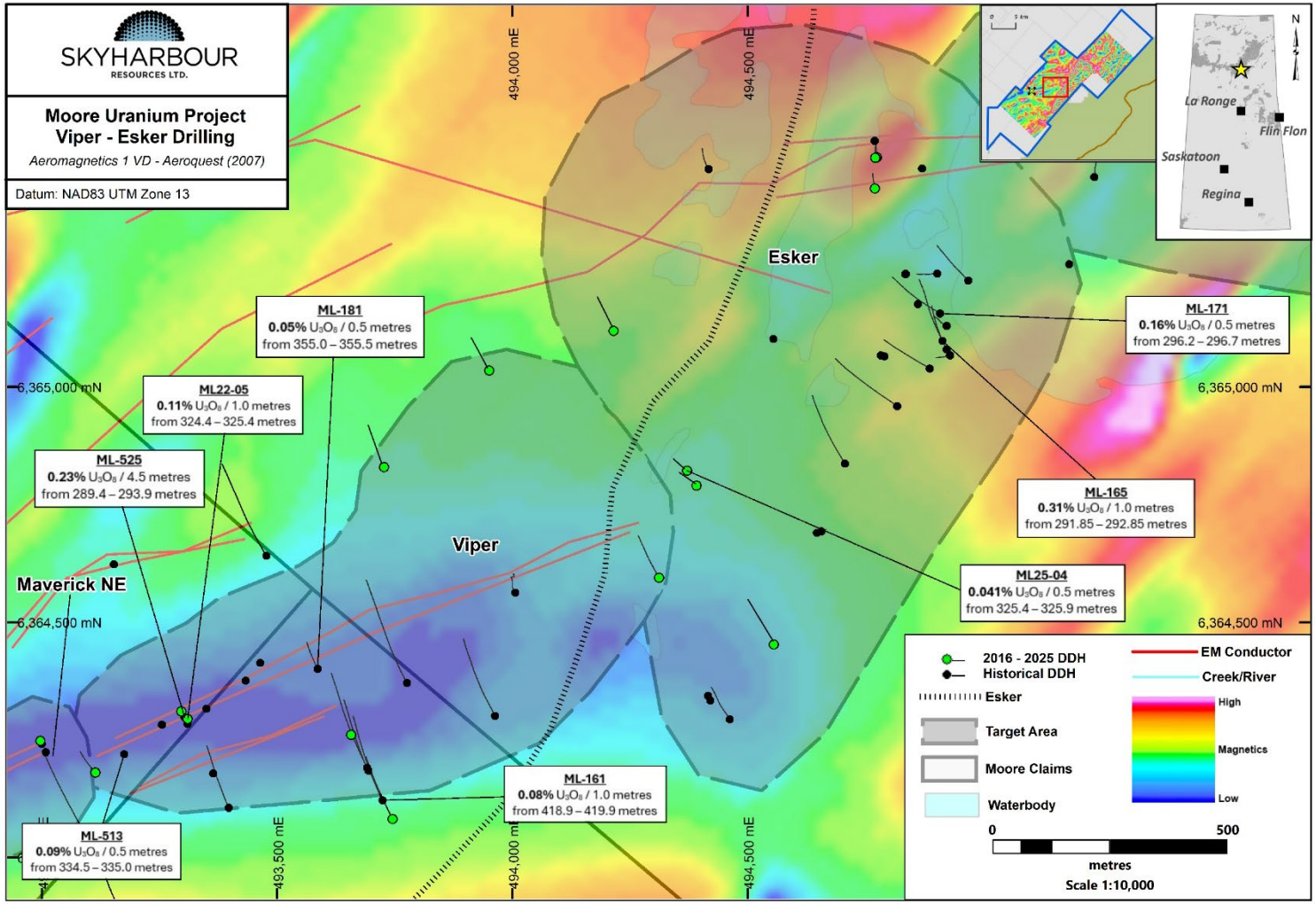

Figure 13: Viper, Esker Drilling

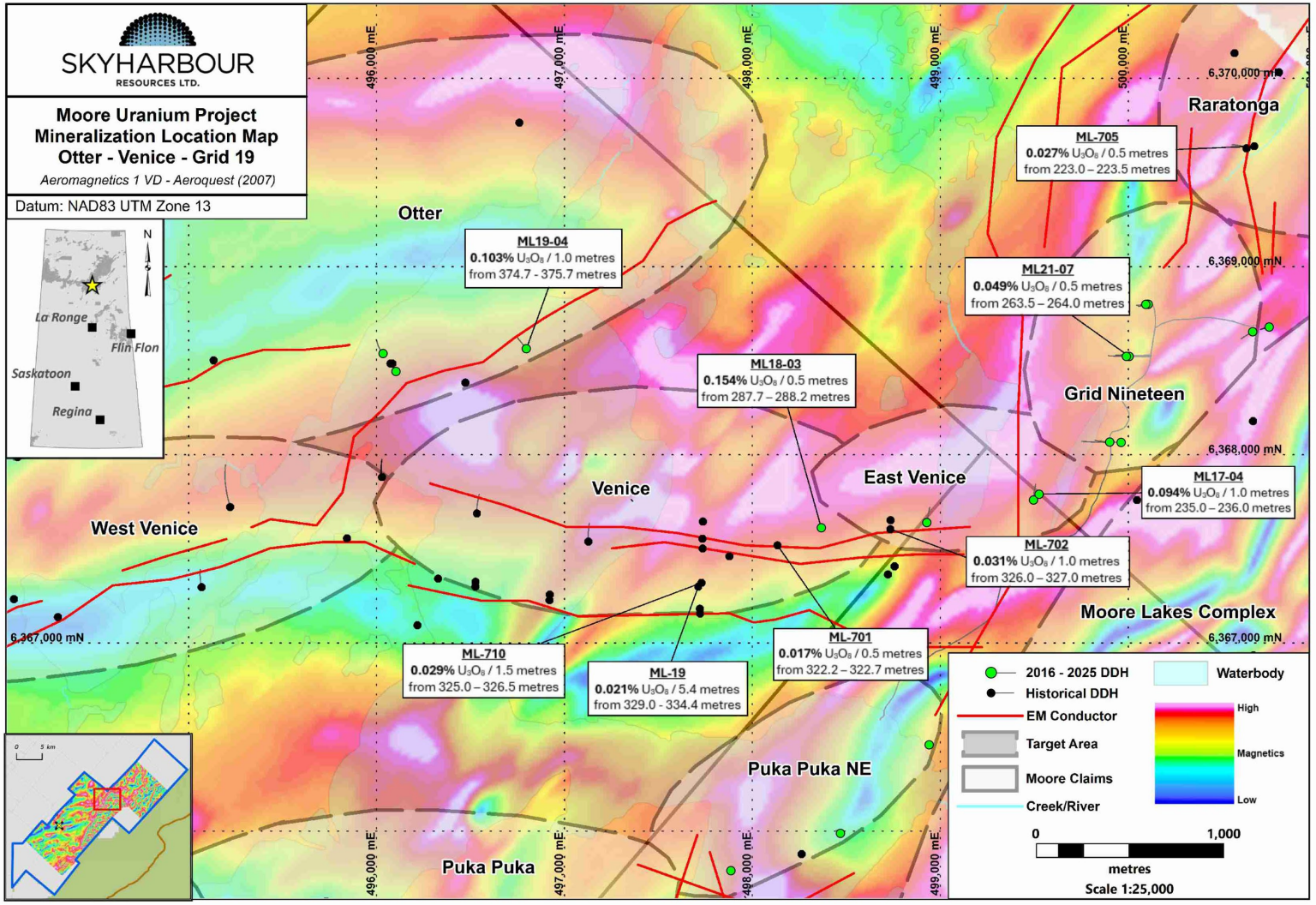

Figure 14: Otter, Venice, Grid 19 Drilling

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The on-site geologist logs the core from each hole geologically and annotates the samples to be taken. Once the sample intervals are identified, an exclusive sample number is assigned to each interval. This number and interval are annotated with indelible marker on the wooden core boxes and recorded in sample books, with one sample tag from the sample book typically being stapled in the core box, and another remaining in the sample book. All the selected sample intervals were split longitudinally, using a mechanical splitter, at the core logging facility. One half of the core was placed and sealed in a new plastic sample bag along with a sample tag corresponding to the sample number written on the core box; typically, in recent years pre-printed sample tags and books have been provided by SRC for this purpose. The other half of the core is reassembled in the core box and stored in a covered storage rack for future reference. The mechanical splitter and sample collection pans were cleaned thoroughly with a brush between each sample. The individual sample bags are sealed into plastic pails and/or rice bags and stored in a secure location on-site. Uranium mineralized samples were placed into metal IP3 pails and labelled in accordance with Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulations. Sample pails were transported to the analytical laboratories of the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan under the direct supervision of Skyharbour personnel.

As part of their QA/QC protocols, Skyharbour inserts a CANMET BL-4a uranium reference standard (0.1248 ± 0.0007 wt % U), before any mineralization and systematically every 40 samples, where sample numbers end in “20” and “60”, regardless of mineralized status. In addition, quartz sand ‘blanks’ are inserted every 40 samples between the standard samples, where sample numbers end in “40” and “80”, as well as where the sample numbers end in ‘00’. Note that QA/QC samples were not inserted in the sample stream by Skyharbour prior to 2021, and thus QAQC for the assays from earlier holes relied solely on SRC’s internal QA/QC protocols.

All analyses were conducted by the SRC, a Standards Council of Canada (SCC) accredited analytical laboratory (Certificate 15675). The SRC is certified and operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 (CAN-P-4E), General Requirements for the Competence of Mineral Testing and Calibration Laboratories. SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories is independent of Skyharbour Resources Ltd. and of the Author. SRC has specialized in the field of uranium research and analysis for over 40 years and is Canada’s only Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) licensed laboratory for the analysis of Uranium samples. SRC’s sample processing and analytical procedures for U_3O_8 have evolved over the past years, with general improvements and technical adjustments made to their procedures and equipment.

As part of their QA/QC protocols SRC inserts blanks and Standard Reference Materials (SRMs/CRMs) with known uranium concentrations: approximately 1 in every 20 to 40 samples (approx. 5%) is a blank, and approximately 1 in every 20 to 40 samples (approx. 5%) is a certified

standard. In addition, the SRC re-analyzes a "split" of the same sample as a Check/Duplicate, 1 in every 20 samples (5%).

In addition to split core samples for uranium assay, two other types of samples were collected:

- Sandstone Composite – several representative (6 to 7 chips, 1-2 cm, each) chips of sandstone are taken throughout each 10-metre interval of sandstone core and sent for geochemical analysis for the purposes of geochemical vectoring.
- SWIR Samples – a representative chip of core from each 5 m interval in the sandstone and selected basement is collected for SWIR (Short Wave Infra Red) spectroscopy, at the facilities of Rekasa Rocks of Saskatoon.

The geochemical samples sent to SRC are subjected to a variety of digestion methods and subsequently analyzed using SRC's 60 element ICP package (including U_3O_8, major oxides and the major trace elements Cu, Ni, Pb, Co, Zn, As). Low levels of uranium (< 100 ppm) are determined by fluorimetry after partial (HNO3-HCL) and total (HF-HNO3- HCLO4) digestion and boron was determined by ICP analysis after Na2O fusion. Levels of uranium >500 ppm were analyzed by ICP after total and partial digestion, while uranium assays are ICP after Aqua Regia digestion. From the oxide analyses, the total percentages of clay, and relative amounts of illite, kaolinite and chlorite were calculated, as were ratios of Illite/Illite+Kaolinite [I/(I + K)].

The SWIR data is measured at the facilities of Rekasa Rocks of Saskatoon, by using an Integrated Spectronics PIMA II short wave infra-red spectrometer. Once the representative spectra are collected, the results are processed through Integrated Spectronics' Pimaview 3.1 software and proportionate mixtures of clay species (and sub species) are determined. PIMA is a non-destructive analytical method which is used to help differentiate various clay species associated with uranium mineralization. SWIR data is considered to be subjective in nature and qualitative; it is solely used as a vectoring tool.

A review of the analytical quality-assurance and quality-control (QA/QC) data for the Moore Lake Property was completed as part of this report, covering laboratory repeat analyses, certified reference standards, analytical blanks, and a historical inter-laboratory check program. Because the quality-control fields in the master database were largely unpopulated, the QA/QC record was reconstructed from 261 original SRC Geoanalytical certificates spanning 2004 to 2026.

Laboratory repeat analyses (91 U_3O_8 pairs and 89 elemental-uranium ICP pairs) indicate acceptable analytical precision for the large majority of pairs, with the few larger relative differences occurring at low grades near the analytical detection limit; precision improved in the more recent (2022–2025) batches (Figure 15). The certified reference standards and blank materials reviewed — BL4A, SRCU02, BL3, BL5, BL2A and BL1, together with laboratory check blanks and 49 quartz-sand field blanks (2022–2026) — returned the large majority of results within their certified control limits (Figure 16), and the blank populations showed no indication of contamination (Figure 17). A small number

of isolated anomalous standard values, traceable to mislabelled certificates, were excluded rather than reported as QC failures. In a historical 1983 three-laboratory check program, thirteen of fifteen comparable samples agreed within ±10% of the original value at all three check laboratories, with two low-grade samples reading 12–17% low (Figure 18).

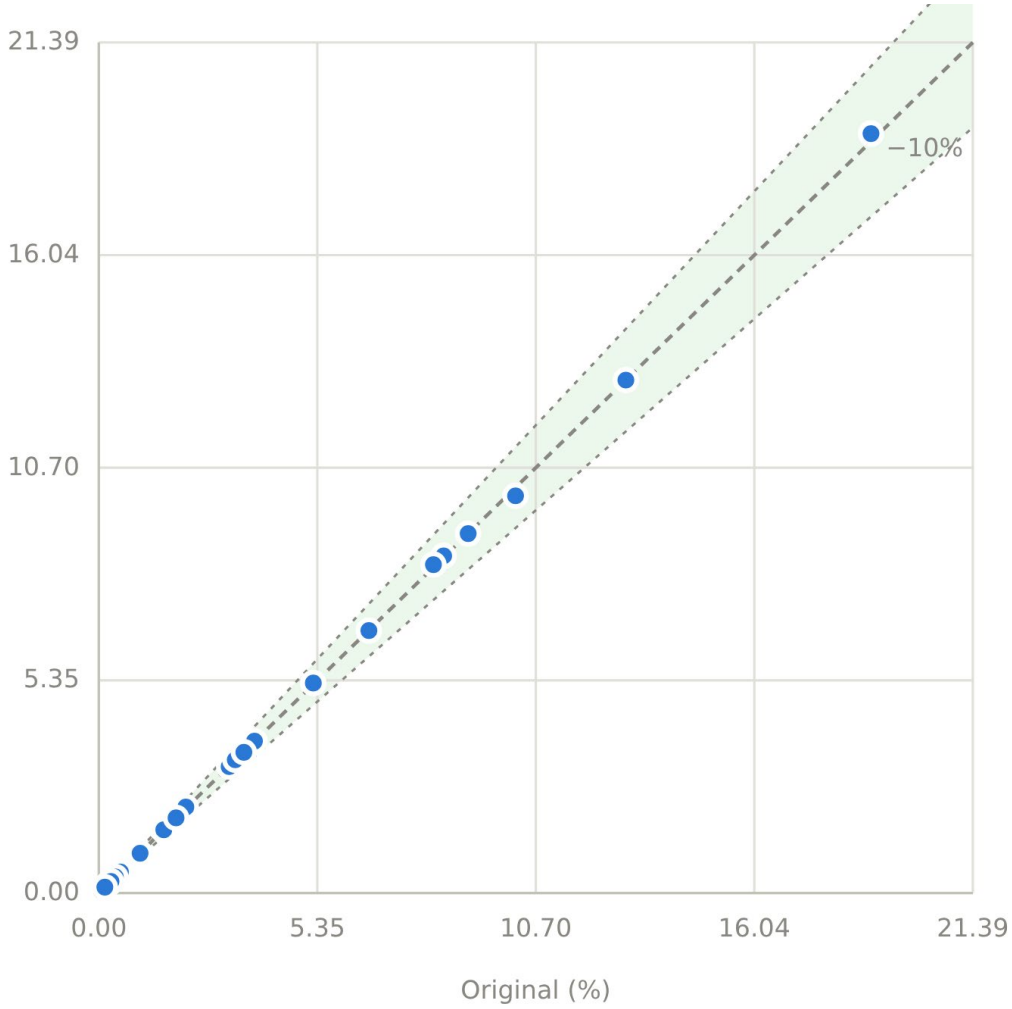

Figure 15: U_3O_8 laboratory repeat analyses — original versus repeat, ±10% envelope.

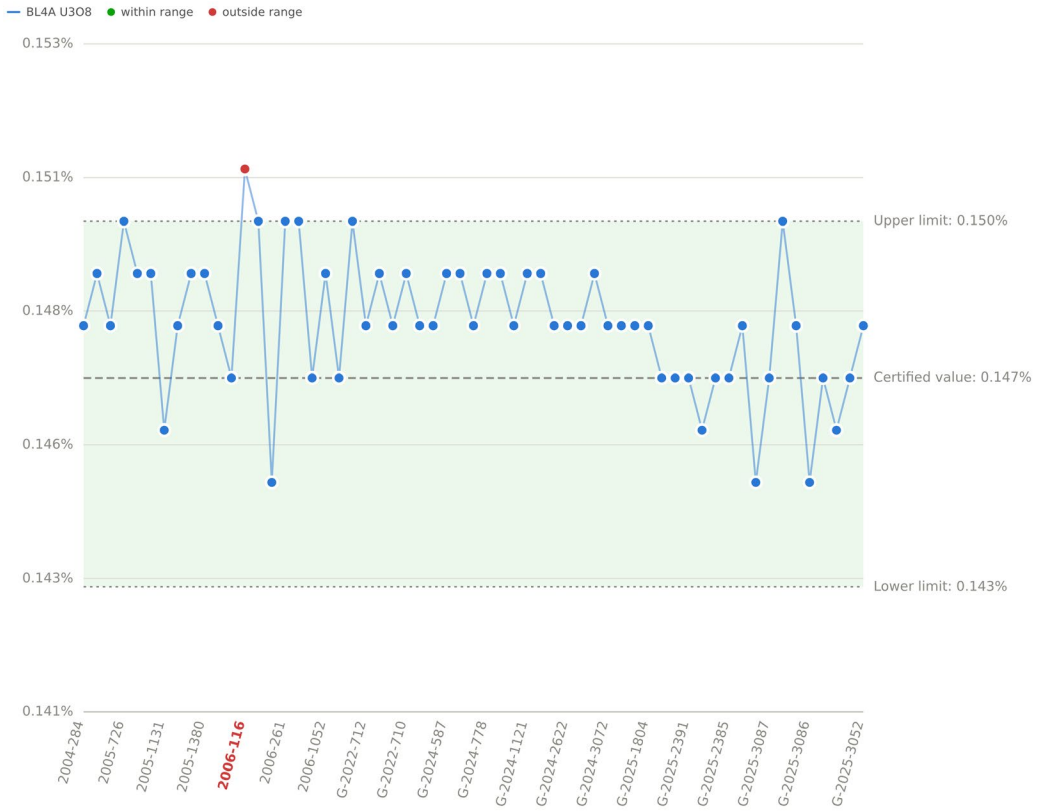

Figure 16: BL4A certified reference standard — U_3O_8 control chart.

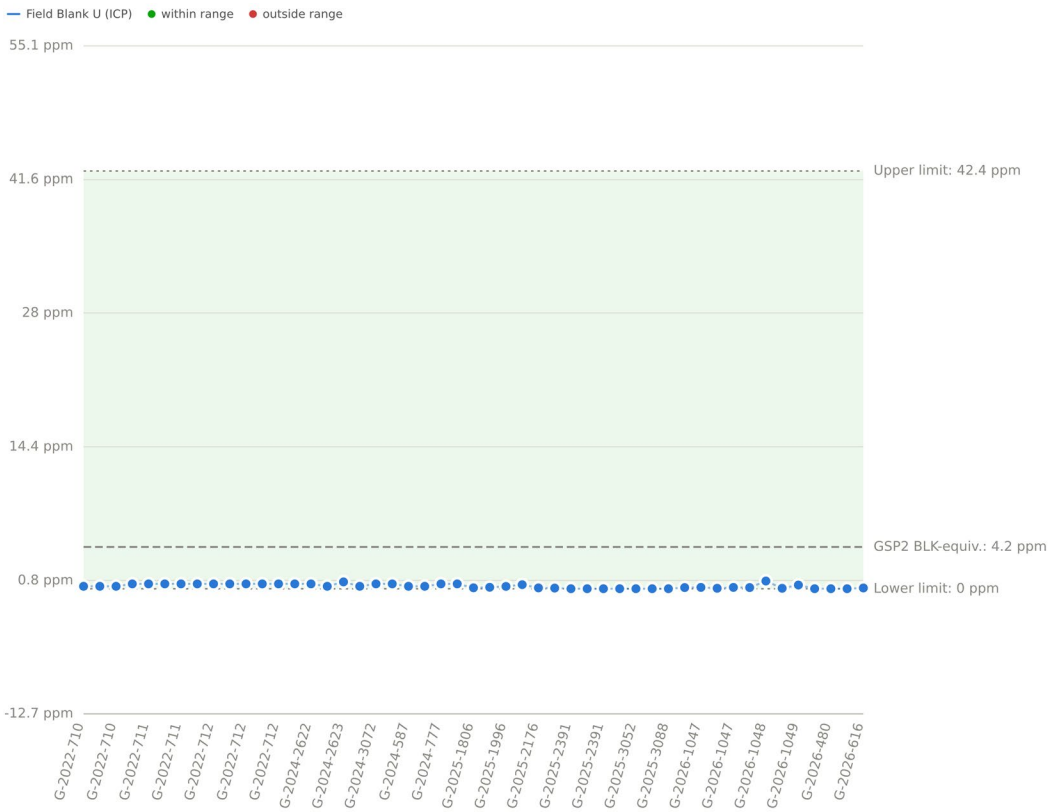

Figure 17: Field blank (quartz sand) — elemental uranium (ICP) contamination-monitoring chart.

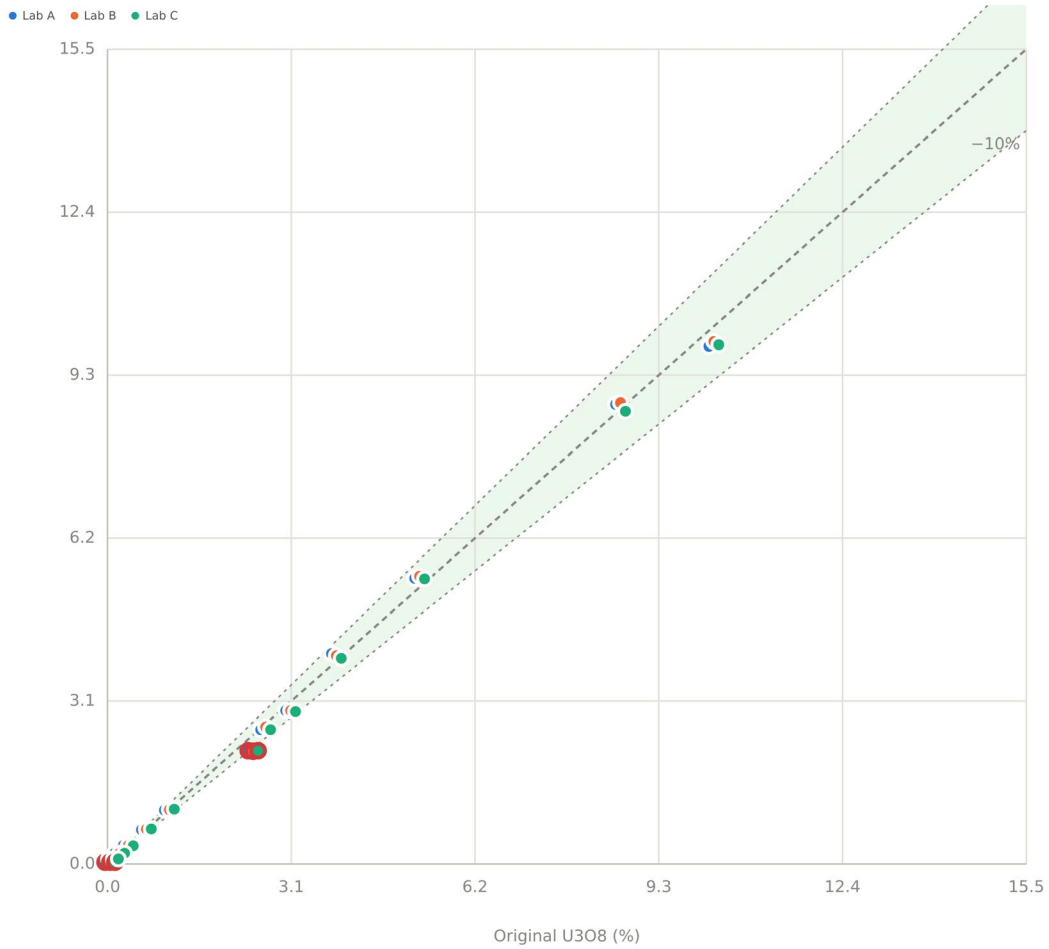

Figure 18: Inter-laboratory check program — original versus check laboratories A, B and C (1983).

On the basis of this review, the Author considers the U_3O_8 and elemental uranium assay data for the Property to be generally reliable and reproducible, and is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed by Skyharbour and the Saskatchewan Research Council are adequate and appropriate for the purposes of this technical report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Qualified Person has reviewed the data provided by the Company, including drill hole collar, survey and assay databases, geological logs, and available QA/QC information. This review comprised checks for internal consistency, completeness, and reasonableness of the datasets, and an assessment of the sampling, analytical, and security procedures as described by the Company.

In addition to the data review, the Author, John Shmyr, P.Geo., travelled by road from Saskatoon to Skyharbour's McGowan exploration camp on March 24, 2026 and stayed overnight. On the morning of March 25, 2026 the Author drove from the McGowan camp to the Moore Property, with the access road into the Property shown in Figure 19. Arrival at the core storage area at the Moore Lake camp (Figure 20) was at approximately 10 am local time for a site visit of roughly four hours duration; the site was active with an ongoing drilling campaign. A total of six samples were collected from Skyharbour's drill core for comparison with the original analytical results. The verification samples were selected from intervals of elevated radioactivity, including drill hole ML24-08 (Figure 21); the core was quarter-split on site using a hydraulic core splitter by Skyharbour geologist Dylon Drummond, under the direct observation of the Author (Figure 22), and the resulting samples were submitted to the SRC in Saskatoon for analysis as described in Section 11. The Author observed that the drill core examined during the site visit was consistent with the geological descriptions and analytical results previously reported by Skyharbour and has no concerns regarding the integrity of the data. Following the site visit the Author returned to the McGowan camp for the night of March 25, 2026 and travelled by road back to Saskatoon on March 26, 2026.

Figure 19: Access road into the Moore Property, March 25, 2026.

Figure 20: Core storage area at the Moore Lake camp, March 25, 2026.

Figure 21: Elevated radioactivity observed in drill core from hole ML24-08, sampled for verification, March 25, 2026.

Figure 22: Verification samples being split with a hydraulic splitter by Skyharbour Geologist Dylon Drummond under the direct observation of the Author, March 25, 2026.

The results, as summarized in Table 5 below, show that the check assay samples returned values that were correlative in terms of their chemistry, and in particular the content of the major pathfinder elements U, Ni, Co, Cu, As, and V. The small variance between samples is to be expected, in part because the check samples were quarter splits of the core, while the original samples were half-splits, but also because of inhomogeneity of the drill core within a given sample interval. It should be noted that specific values for elemental analysis between the two-sample series could either be higher or lower than the original result, indicating that no specific bias exists for the respective samples. Lab repeats on selected check samples show that the variation between the values for the original samples and the check assays are similar in magnitude to the variation between the check assays and their lab repeats, suggesting that the amount of variation is primarily due to in-homogeneity of the assayed core, rather than sampling bias.

Table 5: Analytical Results for Verification of Selected Pathfinder Elements

Sample	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Description	U (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	V (ppm)
S8222	ML22-07	275.5	276	Skyharbour	192	43	5	32	8.2	97
59255				**Check**	**220**	**69**	**9**	**37**	**45**	**140**

S8225	ML22-07	277	277.5	Skyharbour	624	1360	241	348	115	525
59256				**Check**	**614**	**1250**	**232**	**809**	**162**	**468**
S9585	ML24-08	267.5	268	Skyharbour	123000	110000	10800	581	128000	2530
59251				**Check**	**123000**	**119000**	**10500**	**524**	**125000**	**2250**
59251 R				**Check - Lab Repeat**	**126000**	**121000**	**10700**	**526**	**129000**	**2250**
S9586	ML24-08	268	268.5	Skyharbour	47100	93100	8850	584	95300	5150
59252				**Check**	**52900**	**59000**	**7290**	**520**	**53500**	**5880**
S10709	ML25-15	262	262.5	Skyharbour	45	18	3	19	12	73
59253				**Check**	**71**	**54**	**5**	**22**	**43**	**73**
S10721	ML25-15	266.4	266.84	Skyharbour	133000	109000	7920	472	123000	3430
59254				**Check**	**117000**	**99500**	**7630**	**515**	**110000**	**3710**
59254 R				**Check - Lab Repeat**	**119000**	**103000**	**7760**	**508**	**111000**	**3720**

The exploration database used in this report also incorporates a substantial volume of geophysical data, comprising the airborne and ground electromagnetic, magnetic, gravity, and resistivity (DC-IP) surveys described in the History and Exploration sections. The airborne data sets include VTEM, TEMPEST, and other time-domain helicopter electromagnetic and magnetic surveys flown over the Property, while the ground programs comprise moving-loop and fixed-loop transient electromagnetic (TEM), gravity, and resistivity surveys completed over the Maverick Structural Corridor and a number of regional targets. These surveys were completed by established, reputable geophysical contractors with extensive experience operating in the Athabasca Basin, including Geotech Ltd. and Patterson Geophysics Inc., among others. The Author did not independently reprocess the raw geophysical data; instead, the Author reviewed the survey logistics reports and the data-acquisition and quality-control procedures documented by the respective survey providers and considers those procedures to be rigorous and consistent with industry standards. On this basis and given the recognized reputation and experience of the contractors involved, the Author has relied on the quality-control procedures of the respective geophysical providers and considers the geophysical data to be reliable and adequate for the targeting and interpretation purposes for which it is used in this report.

The independent verification sampling described above applies to the diamond drilling completed by Skyharbour Resources Ltd. since 2017. Exploration data generated by previous operators, which is summarized in the History section and relied upon elsewhere in this report, was obtained from public mineral assessment files and historical assessment reports. The Author was not able to

independently verify this historical data; however, it appears to have been collected in a manner consistent with normal industry practice at the time it was generated, and the Author has no reason to believe that it is unreliable for the purposes for which it is used in this report.

In the opinion of the Author the data that was used in this technical report is adequate for the purposes of this report. The Author in compiling this Report, used sources of information from Skyharbour Resources and by previous explorers which appear to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices. The Author has no reason not to rely on such historic data. The verification sampling described by the Author reflects the veracity of the data used.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimate has been completed on the Property.

15.0 TO 22.0 NOT APPLICABLE (EARLY-STAGE PROPERTY)

The Moore Lake Property is an early-stage uranium exploration project on which no Mineral Resource has been defined. Sections 15 to 22 as set out in Form 43-101F1 of National Instrument 43-101 — namely Mineral Reserve Estimates, Mining Methods, Recovery Methods, Project Infrastructure, Market Studies and Contracts, Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact, Capital and Operating Costs, and Economic Analysis — are therefore not applicable to this report and have been omitted.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No property with a significant zone of mineralization exists immediately adjacent to the Moore Project. The closest notable property in the area is the Wheeler River Project, located approximately 15 km northwest of the Moore Project. More broadly, the Athabasca Basin hosts the world's largest and richest known uranium deposits, several of which are located within the region surrounding the Moore Property, including Cameco Corporation's McArthur River and Cigar Lake deposits and Denison Mines' Wheeler River Phoenix and Gryphon deposits.

As of December 31, 2025, McArthur River hosted a proven reserve of 1,942,000 tonnes grading 6.65% U_3O_8 and a probable reserve of 484,200 tonnes grading 5.79% U_3O_8, for a total of 346.5 million lbs U_3O_8 proven and probable reserves. Over the same period, Cigar Lake hosted proven reserves of 263,700 tonnes grading 17.06% U_3O_8 and probable reserves of 215,300 tonnes grading 15.43% U_3O_8, for total reserves of 172.4 million lbs U_3O_8 (Cameco Corporation; https://www.cameco.com/businesses/uranium-operations/canada/mcarthur-river-key-lake/reserves-and-resources). Denison Mines' Wheeler River Project comprises two deposits: the Phoenix deposit, containing total proven and probable mineral resources of 219,000 tonnes grading 11.8% U_3O_8 (56,700,000 lbs U_3O_8), and the Gryphon deposit, containing total probable mineral resources of 1,257,000 tonnes grading 1.8% U_3O_8 (49,700,000 lbs U_3O_8) (Denison Mines; https://denisonmines.com/site/assets/files/6754/2024-mineral-reserves-and-resources.pdf).

Two significant uranium deposits were discovered in the past decade on the Wheeler River Project, the Gryphon and Phoenix deposits; the Phoenix Deposit, located on a parallel conductive corridor, is the most significant. The ensuing discussion of the Phoenix deposit draws largely from a Prefeasibility Report by Roscoe Postle and Associates for Denison in 2018 (Liskowitch, 2018) and Denison's corporate website.

The Phoenix uranium deposit was discovered in 2008 and can be classified as an unconformity-related deposit. The deposit straddles the sub-Athabasca unconformity approximately 400 m below surface, and consists of three zones (A, B, and C) over a strike length of 1.1 km (Figure 23), with an exceptionally high-grade core surrounded by a lower-grade shell. The deposit is interpreted to be structurally controlled by the WS Shear, a prominent basement thrust fault occurring in the footwall of a graphitic pelite and the hanging wall of a garnetiferous pelite and quartzite unit. Mineralization within the Phoenix deposit lenses is dominated by massive to semi-massive uraninite associated with an alteration assemblage of hematite, dravitic tourmaline, illite, and chlorite. Secondary uranium minerals (including uranophane) and sulphides occur in trace quantities. The development of an In-Situ Recovery (ISR) uranium mine at the Wheeler River Phoenix deposit has been approved by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) (Denison Mines news release, February 19, 2026), and construction of mining facilities had begun at the time of this report.

The Author has not been able to verify the information presented with respect to the McArthur River, Cigar Lake, or Wheeler River (Phoenix and Gryphon) deposits. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the Moore Property. It should be noted that these deposits are well removed from the Moore Project and are situated on separate, unrelated conductive corridors. There is no direct linkage, and none should be construed, between these deposits and the Moore Project beyond their location within the same regional geological setting.

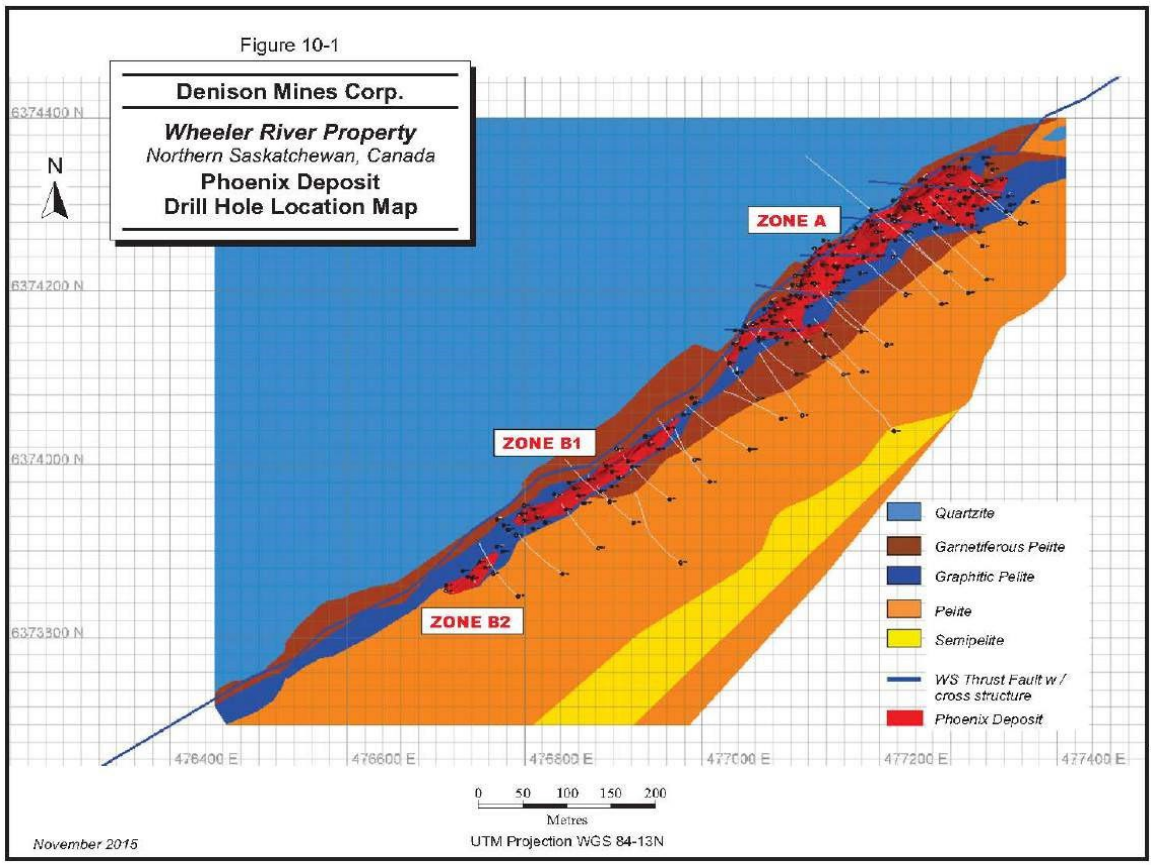

Figure 23: Phoenix Deposit Drill Hole Location Map (Liskowitch, 2018)

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. Beyond the risks and uncertainties discussed in Section 25.1, the Author is not aware of any additional data or information that would reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of the exploration information collected to date on the Property. The Property is at a relatively early stage of exploration and, accordingly, the outcome of any future exploration programs cannot be predicted.

In March 2023, the Saskatchewan government announced the province's Critical Minerals Strategy, which includes the Targeted Mineral Exploration Incentive (TMEI) which was originally introduced in 2018 and was amended in 2023. The TMEI program provides grants to companies carrying out eligible drilling activity. Starting in 2025-26, funding for the TMEI program has increased from $750,000 to $3.55 million annually and has expanded to include all hard-rock mineral exploration projects at any location throughout the province. The yearly maximum is up to $50,000 for uranium projects and $150,000 for all other hard rock projects. Details can be found at:

https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/investment-and-economic-development/business-incentives-and-tax-credits/targeted-mineral-exploration-incentive

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration at the Moore Lake Property has identified multiple zones of uranium mineralization associated with the Maverick Structural Corridor and several additional conductive and structurally complex trends across the Property. The results to date indicate the presence of a hydrothermal system of the type associated with unconformity-related uranium mineralization in the Athabasca Basin.

The mineralization is spatially associated with graphitic metasedimentary basement rocks, structural disruption, and the sandstone–basement unconformity, and is accompanied by characteristic hydrothermal alteration including bleaching, clay and dravite development, pyrite deposition, desilicification, and local brecciation and faulting. Elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements including boron, nickel, cobalt, and copper further support the interpretation of a fertile mineralizing system at the Moore uranium property.

Drilling has demonstrated that uranium mineralization occurs both at the unconformity and within the underlying basement rocks at the Maverick and Maverick East Zones, and that it is strongly controlled by faulting and structural complexity along the Maverick Structural Corridor. The Maverick East Zone demonstrates potential for thicker and more laterally continuous mineralized intervals relative to the Maverick Main Zone, where mineralization is typically higher grade but more spatially restricted. These zones have been spatially well defined at the unconformity, but their potential down-dip and down-plunge basement extents have yet to be properly evaluated. However, the distribution of mineralization, alteration, and geochemical signatures along the remainder of the Maverick Structural Corridor and in other target areas indicates that the mineralizing system extends over several kilometres and remains open along strike and at depth, beyond the immediate vicinity of the Maverick and Maverick East Zones. Despite extensive drilling and the identification of multiple mineralized zones, the mineralization defined to date remains spatially restricted and structurally controlled. Additional work is required to better constrain the geometry, continuity, and controls on mineralization within the Maverick Structural Corridor and across other target areas on the Property.

Regional exploration has identified numerous additional targets, including Nomad, Grid 19, Esker, Venice, Otter, Viper and other conductive trends, which exhibit favourable geological, geophysical, and geochemical characteristics consistent with unconformity-related uranium systems. Limited drilling on several of these targets has confirmed the presence of alteration and anomalous geochemistry prospective for unconformity-related uranium mineralization, indicating potential for the discovery of additional mineralized zones elsewhere on the property.

Recent geophysical work from ground electromagnetic surveying at the Nomad Zone, has further refined the structural framework of the property and identified additional conductive trends that are interpreted to be associated with graphitic basement rocks and associated fault zones. Preliminary

results support the interpretation of a broader mineralized system to the west, extending beyond the Maverick Zones.

Overall, the Moore Lake Property is an exploration-stage uranium project on which high-grade uranium mineralization has been intersected in drilling. The extent of the hydrothermal system, the presence of multiple mineralized zones, and the number of untested or underexplored targets warrant the further exploration recommended in Section 26.

No mineral resource estimate has been completed on the Property.

25.1 Risks and Uncertainties

As with any mineral exploration project at this stage, the exploration information presented in this Technical Report is subject to risks and uncertainties that could affect the reliability of, or the confidence that may be placed in, that information. The principal risks and uncertainties identified by the Author are summarized below.

The geometry and continuity of the mineralized zones have not been determined. All mineralized intervals reported in this Technical Report are downhole lengths; true thicknesses are unknown and, depending on the orientation of the mineralized structures relative to the drill holes, may be materially less than the reported intervals. Mineralization within the Maverick Structural Corridor occurs as discontinuous lenses localized along faulted graphitic horizons and structural intersections, and continuity between drill holes has not been demonstrated. No bulk density data has been collected on the Property. For these reasons no Mineral Resource has been estimated, and there is no assurance that the mineralization identified to date will prove sufficiently continuous, or of sufficient grade and extent, to support the estimation of a Mineral Resource in the future.

The analytical data relied upon in this report were generated over a period of more than two decades. For the earlier programs the quality-control record is incomplete, and the QA/QC review described in Section 11 was reconstructed from original laboratory certificates rather than from a populated quality-control database. Substantially all analyses have been completed by a single laboratory, and, as described in Section 12, the Author has relied on the quality-control procedures of the respective third-party contractors in respect of the geophysical datasets. While the Author considers the data adequate for the purposes for which it is used in this report, these factors represent a limitation on the confidence that can be placed in the historical data.

Advancement of the Property is further subject to risks common to mineral exploration in northern Saskatchewan, including the continued availability of financing, maintenance of the mineral dispositions in good standing, timely receipt and renewal of exploration and land-use permits, the outcome of ongoing engagement with affected Indigenous communities, access and weather constraints associated with a remote northern location, and volatility in the price of uranium. The recommended program described in Section 26 is contingent upon financing and, in the case of

Phase 2, upon the results of Phase 1. There is no guarantee that further exploration will result in the definition of a Mineral Resource or the discovery of an economically viable deposit.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Ongoing exploration work at the Moore Lake Project is warranted and should continue. Drilling completed to date has identified uranium mineralization at the Main Maverick and Maverick East Zones and has demonstrated the presence of multiple prospective structural corridors hosting additional target areas across the Property.

Future work should focus on further delineating and expanding mineralization along and within the Maverick Structural Corridor, including both unconformity-associated and basement-hosted mineralization. Continued drilling is required to better define the geometry, continuity, and controls of mineralization, including evaluation of down-dip extensions and thickness of mineralized intervals.

In addition, systematic testing of regional targets, including Nomad, Grid 19, Esker, Otter, Venice and Nutana, is recommended to assess their potential to host additional zones of uranium mineralization on the Property.

The Author recommends a two-phase exploration program designed to advance the Property toward an initial mineral resource estimate. Phase 1 focuses on infill and step-out diamond drilling along the Maverick Structural Corridor (Main Maverick, Maverick East, and Goose Zones) to improve geological confidence and continuity, together with targeted drill testing of the Nomad, Nutana and Grid 19 regional conductors. Phase 2 is contingent on Phase 1 success and is intended to extend mineralization, complete additional geological modelling, and undertake the bulk-density and quality-assurance work required to support a future mineral resource estimate.

Advancement from Phase 1 to Phase 2 is contingent on positive Phase 1 results that demonstrably improve geological confidence and continuity within the Maverick Structural Corridor and/or identify economically significant mineralization at one or more of the regional targets. A formal go/no-go decision will be made by Skyharbour management upon completion of Phase 1 based on results.

An estimated budget for the two-phase program is provided in Table 6 below. All amounts are in Canadian dollars and are inclusive of mobilization, demobilization, camp costs, supervision and contingency.

Table 6: Estimated Budget for Recommended Two-Phase Exploration Program

Phase	Activity	Description	Cost (CDN$)
Phase 1	Diamond Drilling	Infill and step-out drilling along the Maverick Structural Corridor (Main Maverick, Maverick East, Goose); approximately 8,000 m at C$300/m	2,400,000

Phase	Activity	Description	Cost (CDN$)
Phase 1	Regional Target Drilling	First-pass testing of Nomad, Nutana, and Grid 19 targets; approximately 3,000 m at C$325/m	975,000
Phase 1	Ground Geophysics	Follow-up ground EM and gravity surveys over priority regional targets	275,000
Phase 1	Geochemistry & QA/QC	Assay costs, downhole probing, sandstone composite and SWIR analyses, CRM/blank insertion	350,000
Phase 1	Geological Mapping & Modelling	Updated 3D geological model, structural interpretation, alteration mapping	175,000
Phase 1	Camp, Logistics & Permitting	Camp operation, mob/demob, helicopter support, permits, environmental monitoring	525,000
Phase 1	Project Management & Reporting	QP oversight, technical reports, contingency (~10%)	300,000
	Phase 1 Subtotal		**5,000,000**
Phase 2	Diamond Drilling	Resource definition drilling: infill across Maverick Corridor; approximately 12,000 m at C$325/m	3,900,000
Phase 2	Geotechnical & Density	Geotechnical drill holes and systematic bulk-density measurements to support a future resource estimate	500,000
Phase 2	Mineral Resource Estimate	External consultant for initial NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report	300,000
Phase 2	Geochemistry & QA/QC	Assay costs and analytical QA/QC for Phase 2 program	450,000
Phase 2	Camp, Logistics & Permitting	Camp operation, mob/demob, helicopter support, permits	600,000
Phase 2	Project Management & Reporting	QP oversight, technical reports, contingency (~10%)	450,000
	Phase 2 Subtotal		**6,200,000**

Phase	Activity	Description	Cost (CDN$)
	Total Recommended Program (Phases 1 + 2)		**11,200,000**

The cost estimates are based on recent quotes from Saskatchewan-based drill contractors, analytical laboratories, and geophysical consultants, and on Skyharbour's recent operating history at the Moore Lake camp. All costs are exclusive of GST and other applicable taxes. Actual program scope and timing will remain flexible and may be adjusted based on results as the program advances.

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27.2 Industry References

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http://mineral-assessment.saskatchewan.ca/Pages/BasePages/Main.aspx , as listed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Assessment Reports – Moore Project

FILE_NUMBER	WORK_YEAR	AREA	COMPANY
74H06-0109	2000	Moore Lakes area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0110	2000-2001	Moore-Tomblin	KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION
74H06-0112	2000	Moore Lakes area	JNR RESOURCES INC (OPERATOR)
74H06-0116	2002	Moore Lakes area	KENNECOTT CANADA (OPERATOR)
74H06-0117	2003 - 2004	Moore Lakes area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0120	2005	Moore Lakes-Wheeler River area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0122	2004	Moore Lakes area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0128	2006	Moore Lakes area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0132	2005	Moore Lake area	JNR RESOURCES INC
74H06-0135	2006	Moore Lake	JNR RESOURCES INC, DENISON MINES CORP., KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION
74H06-0137	2007	Moore lakes	JNR RESOURCES INC./DENISON MINES INC
74H06-0139	2007	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP.
74H06-0140	2008	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP
74H06-0145	2008	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP.
74H06-0146	2009	Moore lake	AREVA RESOURCES CANADA LTD.

FILE_NUMBER	WORK_YEAR	AREA	COMPANY
74H06-0147	2010	Moore Lakes	DENISON MINES CORP.
74H06-0148	2009	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP.
74H06-0151	2011	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP.
MAW00546	2013	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP
MAW01797	2014	Moore Lake	DENISON MINES CORP
MAW01935	2015	Moore Lakes	DENISON MINES CORP.
MAW02553	2017 - 2018	Moore Lakes	SKYHARBOUR RESOURCES LTD.
MAW02825	2019	Moore Lakes	SKYHARBOUR RESOURCES LTD.
MAW03348	2020	Moore Lakes	SKYHARBOUR RESOURCES LTD.
MAW03346	2021	Moore Lakes	SKYHARBOUR RESOURCES LTD.
MAW04441	2022	Moore Lakes	SKYHARBOUR RESOURCES LTD.

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

$ - Dollar amount (Canadian Currency)

% - Percent

- Number

‘ - Minutes

’’ - Seconds

° - Degrees

°C - degrees Celsius

> - greater than

< - less than

Ag - Silver

B - boron

B.C. - British Columbia

Cameco - Cameco Corporation

CDN$ - Canadian dollar

cm - centimetres

Cu - copper

Co - cobalt

Corp. - Corporation

DC - direct current

Denison Mines - Denison Mines Corporation

E - East

EM - Electromagnetic

et al. - and others

e%U_3O_8 - equivalent percent uranium oxide

ft - feet

Fugro - Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.

g - gram

GA - Giga-annum (1 billion years)

GPS - Global Positioning System

GSC - Geological Survey of Canada

GRAV - Gravimetric Analysis

ha - hectares (10,000 square metres)

Hathor - Hathor Exploration Ltd.

HLEM - Horizontal Loop Electromagnetics

Hz - Hertz

Hwy - highway

in - inch

Inc. - Incorporated

IP - Induced Polarization

ISO - International Standards Organization

ISR - In Situ Recovery

JNR - JNR Resources Inc.

K - thousand

kg - kilogram

km - kilometres

km^2 - kilometres squared

lbs - pounds

line-km - line kilometres

Ltd. - Limited

LOI - Letter of Intent

m - metres

MA - mega-annum (1 million years)

Mag - Magnetics

MARS - Mineral Administration Regulations Saskatchewan

m/d - man-day

Mo - molybdenum

Mt - million tonne

N - North

NCR - Northern Continental Resources Inc.

NW - North-West

NE - North-East

NAD - North American Datum

NI - National Instrument

Ni - nickel

NTS - National Topographic System

Orano - Orano Canada Inc.

Pb - Lead

ppb - parts per billion

ppm - parts per million

P.Geo. - Professional Geoscientist

QA/QC - Quality Assurance and Quality Control

QC - Quality Control

QT - Qualifying Transaction

QP - Qualified person

Rad - Radiometric

Rio Tinto - Rio Tinto Exploration Corporation

RTEC - Rio Tinto Exploration Corporation

S - South

SE - South-East

SW - South-West

Sk. - Saskatchewan

SDMR - Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources

SEDAR - System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval

Skyharbour - Skyharbour Resources Ltd

SIR - Saskatchewan Industry and Resources

SMDC - Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation

SMDI - Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index

SRL - Skyharbour Resources Ltd

t - short tons (imperial)

T - tonnes (metric)

the Author - John Shmyr, P.Geo.

the Report –NI 43-101 Technical Report

TAMT - Transient Audio Magnetotellurics

U - uranium

% U - percent uranium (% U x 1.179 = % U_3O_8)

U_3O_8 - uranium oxide (yellowcake)

%U_3O_8 - percent uranium oxide (%U_3O_8 x 0.848 = % U)

UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator

VLF - Very Low Frequency

W - West

WMTZ - Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone

wt. % - weight percentage

Zn – Zinc

DATE & SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Moore Property" and with an effective date of May 15, 2026, was prepared on behalf of Skyharbour Resources Ltd. and is signed by the Author.

John Shmyr, B.Sc. (High Honours, Geology), P.Geo.

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.

10183 112 St NW Unit 103, Edmonton, AB T5K 1M1

Signature Date: August 20, 2026

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
J.C.R. SHMYR
MEMBER 25716
26 08 20
YR. MN. DAY
SASKATCHEWAN

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD
RM SIGNATURE:
RM APEGA ID #: 102616
DATE: August 23 2026
PERMIT NUMBER: P006793
The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, John Shmyr, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Principal Geoscientist with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., at 10183 112 St NW Unit 103, Edmonton, AB T5K 1M1.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Moore Property" (the "Technical Report"), prepared on behalf of Skyharbour Resources Ltd. and with an effective date of May 15, 2026 and signature date of August 20, 2026.
3. I graduated with a B.Sc. (High Honours, Geology) from the University of Saskatchewan in 2012.
4. I am a registered Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS No. 25716).
5. I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously for a total of 14 years during which time I have been directly involved in mineral exploration, with 10 years of experience conducting mineral exploration for base metal sulphide and uranium deposits in Saskatchewan and elsewhere in Canada.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") as 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 by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I inspected the Moore Property on March 25, 2026, and completed a personal inspection of approximately four hours duration at the core storage area at the Moore Lake camp during an active drilling campaign.
8. I am responsible for the preparation and take responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer of this report.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and all items of the Technical Report have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of the effective date of this report, May 15, 2026, 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.

Appendix – Drill Collar Information and Mineralization (≥0.049% U_3O_8), Moore Project (2017–2025)

Co-ordinate System – UTM NAD83 Zone 13, metres

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid
ML17-09	492013.9	6363753	504	0	-90	369	Maverick
ML17-10	492004.6	6363751	504	0	-90	356.4	Maverick
ML18-07	491954.9	6363737	503	0	-90	385	Maverick
ML18-08	491943.6	6363736	503	0	-90	335.2	Maverick
ML18-14	491904.1	6363724	503	0	-90	357	Maverick
ML18-15	491943.3	6363732	503	0	-90	340.6	Maverick
ML19-05	491883.9	6363721	503	0	-90	319.8	Maverick
ML19-07	492015.7	6363755	505	0	-90	330	Maverick
ML-199	491984.5	6363743	502	0	-90	354	Maverick
ML-200	491990.3	6363743	502	0	-90	336	Maverick
ML20-01	493113.6	6364181	515	325	-80	364.5	Maverick
ML-201	492013.4	6363754	504	0	-90	327	Maverick
ML-203	492000.9	6363746	504	0	-90	376.2	Maverick
ML-208	491938.5	6363734	504	0	-90	351	Maverick
ML-213	492001.5	6363749	503	0	-90	327	Maverick
ML24-02	491916.9	6363722	504	0	-90	297	Maverick
ML24-03	491985.5	6363740	502	0	-90	326	Maverick
ML24-04	491918.3	6363730	506	0	-90	302	Maverick
ML24-07	491965.2	6363742	503	0	-90	285	Maverick
ML24-08	491963.5	6363739	503	0	-90	285	Maverick
ML24-09	491971	6363736	502	0	-90	294	Maverick
ML24-10	491939.3	6363742	503	0	-90	307	Maverick
ML24-11	491967.1	6363736	502	0	-90	299	Maverick
ML24-12	491991	6363752	506	0	-90	299	Maverick
ML24-18	491856.7	6363726	505	0	-90	290	Maverick
ML25-15	491957.3	6363738	501	0	-90	290	Maverick
ML17-07	492039.7	6363757	505	0	-90	384	Maverick East

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid
ML17-11	492067	6363768	507	0	-90	348	Maverick East
ML18-09	492084.8	6363779	506	0	-90	402	Maverick East
ML19-06	492095.3	6363784	506	0	-90	390	Maverick East
ML20-04	492155.6	6363809	505	0	-90	346.1	Maverick East
ML20-05	492090.6	6363781	506	0	-90	376.3	Maverick East
ML20-06	492137.6	6363794	506	0	-90	357	Maverick East
ML20-09	492136.4	6363799	506	0	-90	345.8	Maverick East
ML20-10	492179.9	6363817	507	0	-90	330	Maverick East
ML20-12	492125.9	6363794	507	0	-90	414	Maverick East
ML20-13	492181.9	6363814	508	0	-90	351	Maverick East
ML-202	492085.2	6363777	506	0	-90	360	Maverick East
ML-210	492095.4	6363781	506	0	-90	372	Maverick East
ML21-01	492119.5	6363793	507	0	-90	435	Maverick East
ML21-02	492104.4	6363787	508	0	-90	386.7	Maverick East
ML21-03	492144.8	6363801	507	0	-90	288	Maverick East
ML21-04	492167.7	6363809	508	0	-90	238.2	Maverick East
ML21-05	492168.8	6363809	508	360	-90	330	Maverick East
ML-211	492075.7	6363776	505	0	-90	359.3	Maverick East
ML21-12	492167	6363804	507	360	-90	345	Maverick East
ML21-13	492154.7	6363805	509	360	-90	333	Maverick East
ML21-14	492184.8	6363810	508	360	-90	354	Maverick East
ML21-15	492203	6363827	509	360	-90	342	Maverick East
ML21-16	492058.8	6363777	508	360	-90	378	Maverick East
ML21-17	492024	6363760	505	360	-90	375	Maverick East
ML21-18	492058.1	6363766	506	360	-90	396	Maverick East
ML21-19	492090.6	6363784	508	360	-90	384	Maverick East
ML-212	492066.2	6363773	506	0	-90	357	Maverick East
ML22-07	492073.6	6363774	507	360	-90	372	Maverick East
ML24-13	492046.6	6363767	507	0	-90	299	Maverick East

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid
ML24-14	492216.6	6363757	509	325	-75	326	Maverick East
ML24-15	492193.2	6363816	508	0	-90	323	Maverick East
ML24-16	492131.1	6363804	505	0	-90	317	Maverick East
ML24-17	492174.2	6363811	507	0	-90	299	Maverick East
ML25-01	492230	6363833	508	0	-90	305	Maverick East
ML25-02	492272.4	6363851	509	0	-90	322	Maverick East
ML25-12	492224.4	6363838	511	0	-90	293	Maverick East
ML25-14	492071.1	6363781	505	0	-90	286	Maverick East
ML18-13	493223.6	6363790	510	320	-70	621	Maverick Northeast
ML20-03	492996.8	6364248	514	0	-90	315	Maverick Northeast
ML25-11	493126.2	6363967	515	335	-70	380	Maverick Northeast
ML18-06	492160	6363563	511	340	-70	523.1	Maverick South
ML18-10	492627.2	6363633	510	305	-72	726	Maverick South
ML18-11	492008.9	6363608	508	0	-70	445.5	Maverick South
ML18-12	492011.4	6363621	508	355	-70	418	Maverick South
ML18-16	491990.8	6363439	510	355	-70	744.7	Maverick South
ML-207	491940.8	6363684	505	0	-90	468	Maverick South
ML-207RE	491940.8	6363684	505	0	-90	694.8	Maverick South
ML-204	492446.1	6363950	511	0	-90	342	Goose
ML-205	492420.3	6363935	511	0	-90	348	Goose
ML-206	492413.2	6363926	511	0	-90	346.5	Goose
ML20-07	491254.1	6363800	502	0	-90	381	West Maverick
ML20-08	491372.1	6363761	501	15	-80	333	West Maverick
ML-209	491246.9	6363791	513	0	-90	383.8	West Maverick
ML24-01	491779.7	6363712	503	0	-90	303.4	West Maverick
ML25-03	491248.7	6363751	501	335	-70	359	West Maverick
ML17-08	493657.3	6364261	515	336	-90	486.7	Viper

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid
ML20-02	493745.2	6364082	514	330	-75	570	Viper
ML22-05	493309.9	6364295	518	360	-90	384	Viper
ML22-06	493296	6364311	517	360	-90	369	Viper
ML20-11	494311.5	6364595	494	335	-75	405.2	Esker
ML21-06	494774.7	6365488	488	355	-85	255	Esker
ML21-10	494771.4	6365487	488	355	-85	342	Esker
ML21-11	494770.4	6365422	484	350	-85	378	Esker
ML25-04	494371.5	6364822	495	335	-70	419	Esker
ML25-05	494371.5	6364822	495	330	-62	392	Esker
ML25-06	494555.8	6364453	506	335	-75	407	Esker
ML25-07	494214.9	6365119	495	335	-70	368	Esker
ML25-08	493950.8	6365035	489	335	-70	393.3	Esker
ML25-09	493726.8	6364830	494	335	-70	404	Esker
ML25-10	494391.3	6364791	488	330	-85	375	Esker
ML25-13	490374	6363506	496	335	-70	440	Nomad
ML25-16	490639.7	6363531	501	340	-70	470	Nomad
ML25-17	490342.9	6363503	493	278	-70	470	Nomad
ML25-18	490378.5	6363670	495	315	-69	431	Nomad
ML25-19A	490402.4	6363329	499	340	-77	356	Nomad
ML19-01	491044	6364146	503	300	-75	435	Nutana
ML25-20	491329.8	6364427	501	305	-75	341	Nutana
ML25-21	490959.7	6364187	506	315	-75	377	Nutana
ML18-03	498366.6	6367611	516	0	-90	348	Venice
ML17-04	499524	6367791	496	0	-90	324	East Venice
ML18-01	499495.4	6367761	488	0	-75	316.2	East Venice
ML18-02	498928.2	6367642	487	0	-75	345.1	East Venice
ML21-07	500002	6368524	490	0	-90	312	Grid 19
ML21-08	500749	6368680	493	260	-80	387	Grid 19
ML21-09	499961	6368067	492	270	-65	339.4	Grid 19

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Grid
ML22-01	499900.5	6368067	489	264.8	-65	348	Grid 19
ML22-02	500003.2	6368523	490	265	-70	319	Grid 19
ML22-03	500094	6368800	491	265	-85	327	Grid 19
ML22-04	499992	6368524	490	265	-80	348	Grid 19
ML24-05	500096.9	6368803	490	260	-79	290	Grid 19
ML24-06	500661.3	6368654	490	245	-80	353	Grid 19
ML19-02	496103	6368444	490	324	-80	423	Otter
ML19-03	496033	6368539	490	324	-80	468	Otter
ML19-04	496798	6368565	490	324	-80	417	Otter
ML17-01	498940	6366460	493	0	-90	270	Puka Puka
ML17-02	500140	6366680	478	145	-70	360	Puka Puka
ML17-03	500665	6366935	497	150	-75	426	Puka Puka
ML18-04	497885.7	6365789	481	0	-90	330	Puka Puka
ML18-05	498469.3	6365990	483	305	-85	336	Puka Puka
ML17-05	504925	6373085	497	0	-90	326.5	Volhoffer
ML17-06	504623	6372670	496	330	-75	339	Volhoffer

Maverick East Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML-202	2017	270	274.5	4.5	4.17	incl. 9.12% /1.4 m
ML-210	2017	288.5	289.5	1	0.1	
ML-211	2017	276.5	285	8.5	0.127	
ML-212	2017	277.1	280.5	3.4	0.193	
ML17-07	2017	273.8	274.2	0.4	0.07	
ML17-11	2017	294.8	295.3	0.5	0.066	
ML18-09	2018	275.4	281.7	6.3	1.014	

Maverick East Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML19-06	2019	273	285	12	0.621	
ML20-04	2020	273.9	278.4	4.5	0.377	
ML20-05	2020	272.5	282	9.5	0.232	
ML20-05	2020	287.5	290	2.5	0.129	
ML20-06	2020	269.1	270.2	1.1	0.116	
ML20-06	2020	274.2	276.3	2.1	0.224	
ML20-06	2020	288	288.5	0.5	0.224	
ML20-06	2020	288.5	289	0.5	0.128	
ML20-09	2020	271.5	289	17.5	0.72	
ML20-12	2020	268.1	286	17.9	0.276	
ML20-12	2020	305	305.5	0.5	0.157	
ML20-12	2020	373.5	374	0.5	0.076	
ML20-13	2020	273.7	285	11.3	0.237	
ML21-01	2021	269.6	287	17.4	0.069	
ML21-02	2021	271.8	283.5	11.7	0.197	
ML21-03	2021	276	282	6	2.559	incl. 6.80/ 2.0 m
ML21-12	2021	282.5	288	5.5	0.325	
ML21-13	2021	270	275.7	5.7	0.994	
ML21-14	2021	277	277.6	0.6	0.113	
ML21-16	2021	271.4	272.1	0.7	0.05	

Maverick East Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML21-17	2021	274.6	276.6	2	0.281	
ML21-18	2021	277.4	281.9	4.5	0.106	
ML21-18	2021	288.4	289.9	1.5	0.151	
ML21-19	2021	269.5	289	19.5	0.536	
ML21-19	2021	276	280	4	2.06	
ML22-07	2022	275.9	280.9	5	0.13	
ML24-13	2024	268.5	274.9	6.4	0.14	
ML24-15	2024	275	281.4	6.4	1.5	
ML24-16	2024	314	314.5	0.5	0.1	
ML24-17	2024	274	277	3	0.16	
ML25-12	2025	278.5	280	1.5	0.07	
ML25-14	2025	274.7	275.7	1	0.06	

East Venice Target						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML17-04	2017	235	236	1	0.094	

Esker / Grid 19 / Other Regional Targets						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML-209	2017	279.3	279.8	0.5	0.078	West Maverick
ML-209	2017	280.3	280.8	0.5	0.062	West Maverick
ML18-03	2018	287.7	288.2	0.5	0.154	Venice target

Maverick East Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML18-11	2018	318	318.5	0.5	0.079	Maverick South
ML19-01	2019	359.5	360	0.5	0.104	Nutana
ML19-04	2019	374.7	375.7	1	0.103	Otter
ML21-07	2021	263.5	264	0.5	0.049	Grid 19
ML22-05	2022	324.4	325.4	1.0	0.11	Viper
ML24-01	2024	274.9	275.4	0.5	0.112	West Maverick
Goose Target						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML-204	2017	287.5	293	5.5	0.062	
ML-205	2017	275.1	285.5	10.4	0.473	
ML-206	2017	287.5	288	0.5	0.09	

Maverick Main Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML-199	2017	261.6	267.5	5.9	6	incl. 20.8% / 1.5 m
ML-200	2017	269	278.5	9.5	1.62	incl. 5.29% / 2.5 m
ML-208	2017	266.8	269.8	3	2.25	
ML-213	2017	266.2	276.6	10.4	0.757	
ML17-09	2017	277.5	285	7.5	0.344	

Maverick Main Zone						
Hole ID	**Year**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Notes**
ML17-10	2017	265.7	275	9.3	2.233	incl. 7.4% / 1.8 m
ML18-07	2018	270.7	273.1	2.4	0.252	
ML18-08	2018	265.8	269.3	3.5	2.069	
ML18-14	2018	264.5	279.7	15.2	0.561	
ML18-15	2018	264.3	272.1	7.8	1.334	
ML19-05	2019	264.7	269.1	4.4	0.3	
ML19-05	2019	274.6	276.4	1.8	0.274	
ML24-02	2024	265	271.5	6.5	0.914	
ML24-03	2024	266.8	278.3	11.5	1.11	incl. 5.87% / 2.0 m
ML24-04	2024	262.2	267.5	5.3	0.323	
ML24-07	2024	267.1	271.1	4	0.729	
ML24-08	2024	265.5	270.5	5	4.61	incl. 10.19% /1.0 m
ML24-09	2024	270	273.1	3.1	0.33	
ML24-09	2024	282.5	283	0.5	0.127	
ML24-11	2024	268	269	1	0.76	
ML24-12	2024	268	269	1	0.21	
ML24-18	2024	271	276.5	5.5	0.1	
ML25-15	2025	264.4	268.8	4.4	4.84	incl. 11.77% /1.6 m