



**Crackingstone  
Uranium/Rare Earths  
Project  
Athabasca Basin  
Saskatchewan, Canada**

**2025 Planned  
Drill Program**



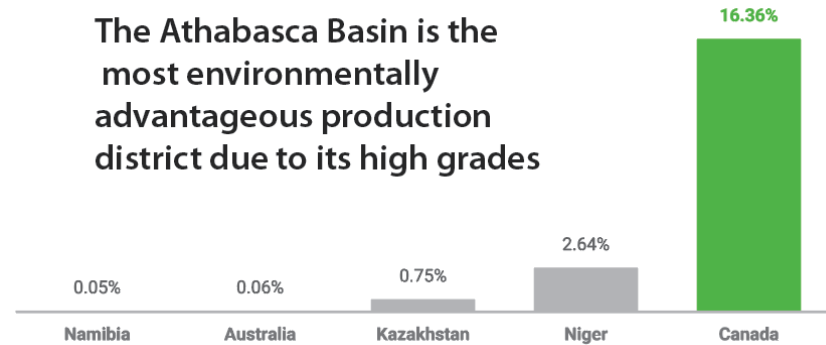
## THE ATHABASCA BASIN

Home to the **largest** and **highest-grade** uranium deposits in the world<sup>1</sup>

- Over 900MM lbs of  $U_3O_8$  produced<sup>1</sup>
- Known resources of 606,600 tonnes  $U_3O_8$ <sup>1</sup>
- Saskatchewan was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the world for mining investment attractiveness<sup>2</sup>

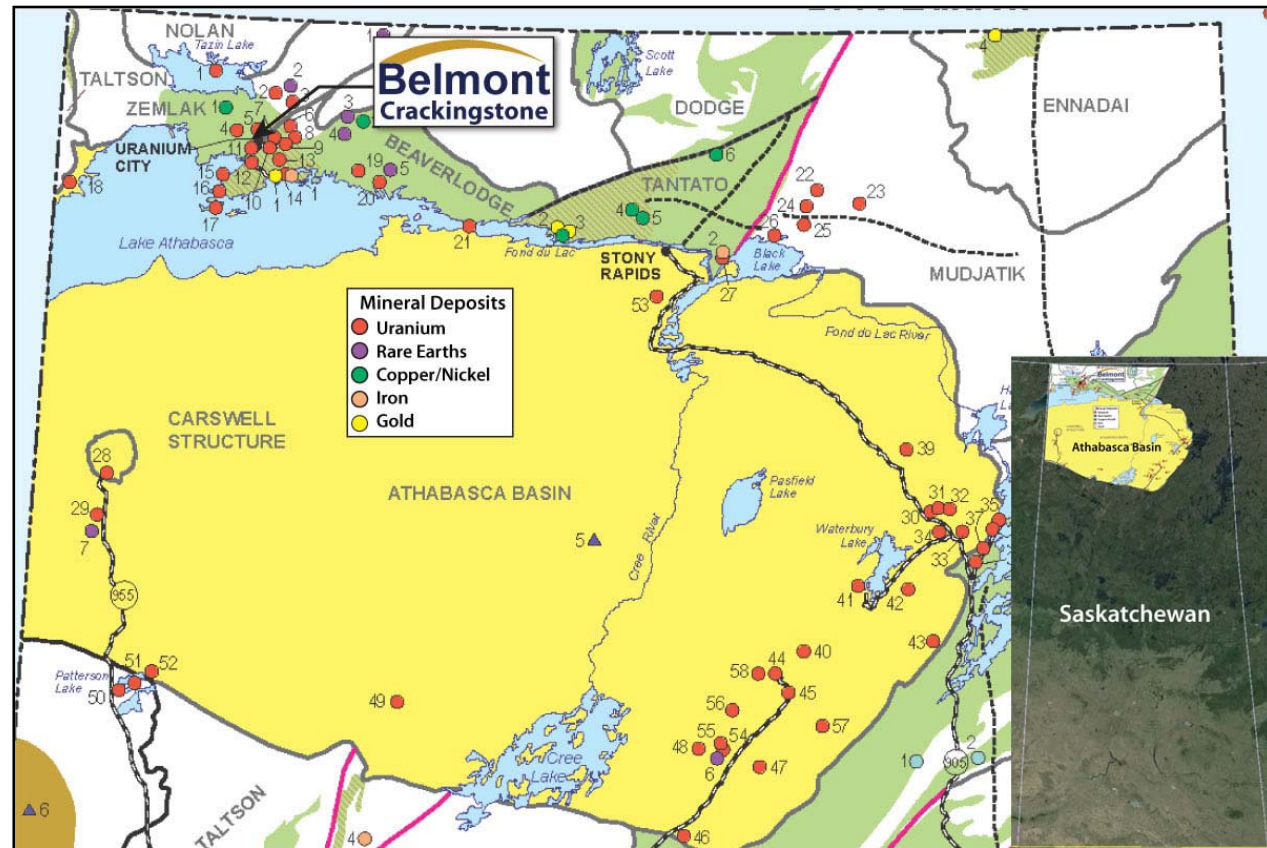
## HIGHEST GRADES IN THE WORLD<sup>1</sup>

Highest uranium grade of notable mine by production country (Grade %  $U_3O_8$ )



# Crackingstone Uranium/Rare Earths Project

- The Beaverlodge district is located to the northwest of the Athabasca Basin. This historically important uranium mining district was home to Saskatchewan's first uranium mining boom in the 1950's and 1960's with 52 operating mines, including 12 open-pit operations. The area remains relatively under-explored with respect to modern exploration models and geophysical survey techniques,
- Belmont was one of the first uranium exploration companies to use modern geophysical surveys in the area such as airborne radiometrics, to delineate major faults and conductors.



# Uranium

## Drill Target Selection Criteria

- **Faults:**

Faults act as conduits for uranium-bearing hydrothermal fluids. When these fluids move through faults and fractures in the rock, they can deposit uranium along the fault zone.

- **Electromagnetic (EM) Conductor:**

Uranium deposits often occur in association with conductive minerals such as graphite, sulfides, and clay-rich alteration zones. EM surveys can detect these minerals.

- **Airborne Radiometric Survey:**

An Airborne Radiometric survey is a surveying technique that allows the calculation of the heat produced during radioactive decay of Uranium within the earth's surface.

- **Uranium Mineralization at Surface:**

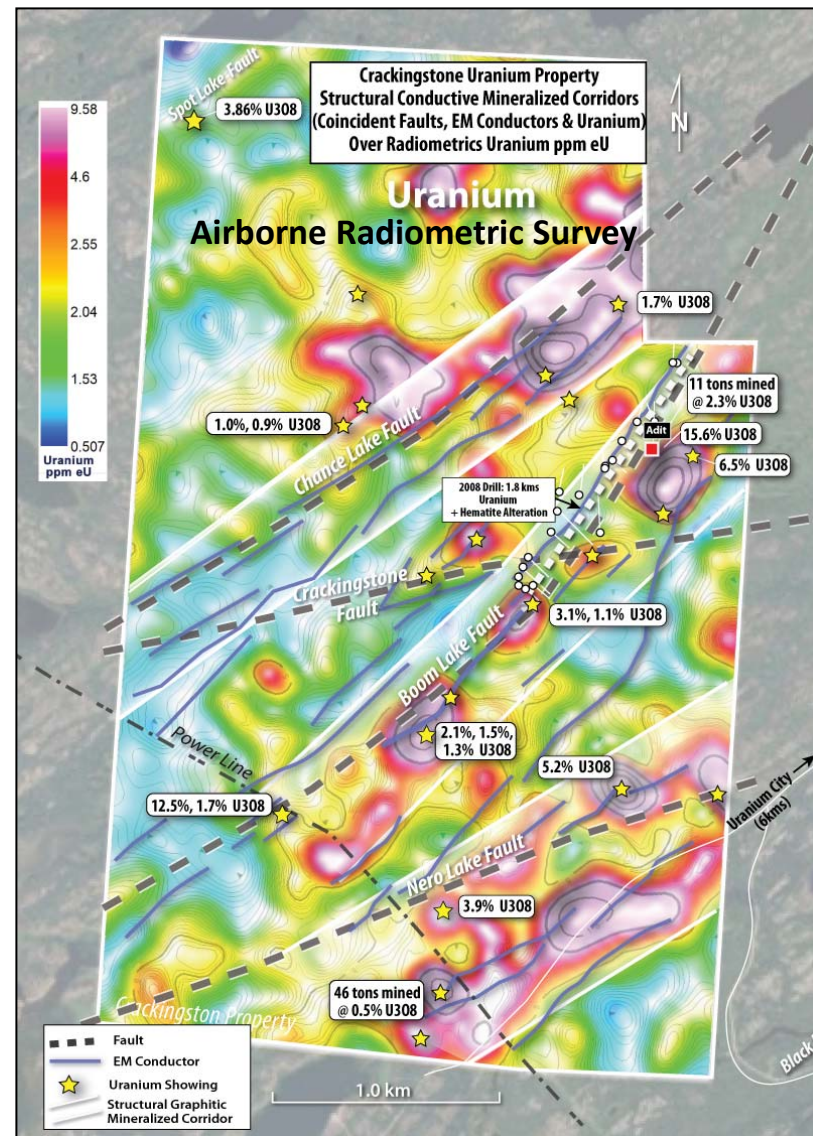
Surface mineralization is often a clear, direct indicator that uranium exists in the area. Visible uranium minerals or anomalously high radioactivity levels at the surface provide strong evidence of underlying uranium-rich zones, increasing the likelihood of a significant deposit below.

- **Structural/Conductive/Mineralized corridors**

3 major Structural/Conductive/Mineralized corridors have been identified on the Crackingstone property.

Each corridor being defined as coincident Fault, EM Conductor, Radiometric anomaly and Uranium mineralization at surface.

# Uranium



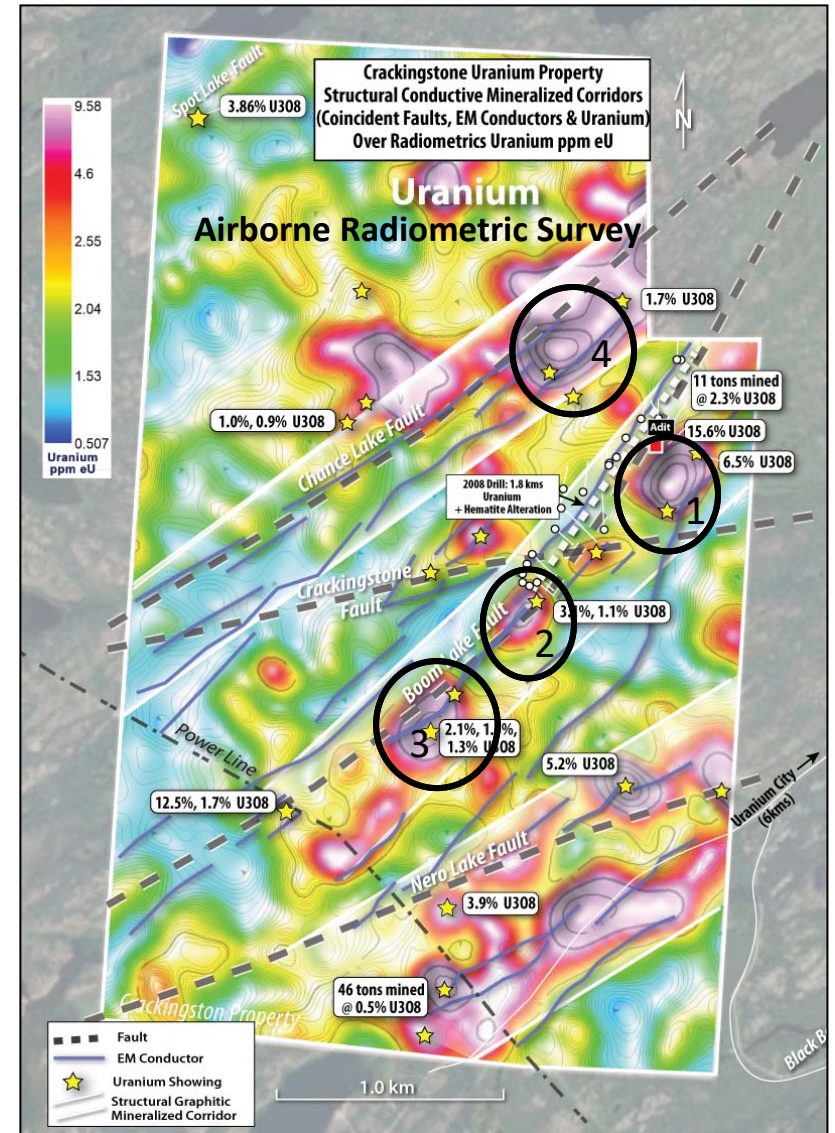
Structural (faults), graphitic( EM), and mineralized (Uranium) corridors are critical for uranium exploration, particularly in identifying high-grade uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin.



# Uranium

## Drill Target Selection

- 4 initial Uranium drill targets have been selected for the Q3-2025 drill program.
- Each drill target will consist of 3 - 400 meter drill holes.
- Total meters to be drilled = 4,800 meters.
- Estimated cost per meter drilled = \$300
- Estimated total cost of drill program = CDN \$1,440,000



Structural (faults), graphitic( EM), and mineralized (Uranium) corridors are critical for uranium exploration, particularly in identifying high-grade uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin.

## Rare Earth Elements Drill Target Selection Criteria

### • Faults:

Similar to Uranium, faults act as conduits for Rare Earth Elements (REE's) -bearing hydrothermal fluids. When these fluids move through faults and fractures in the rock, they can deposit REE's along the fault zone.

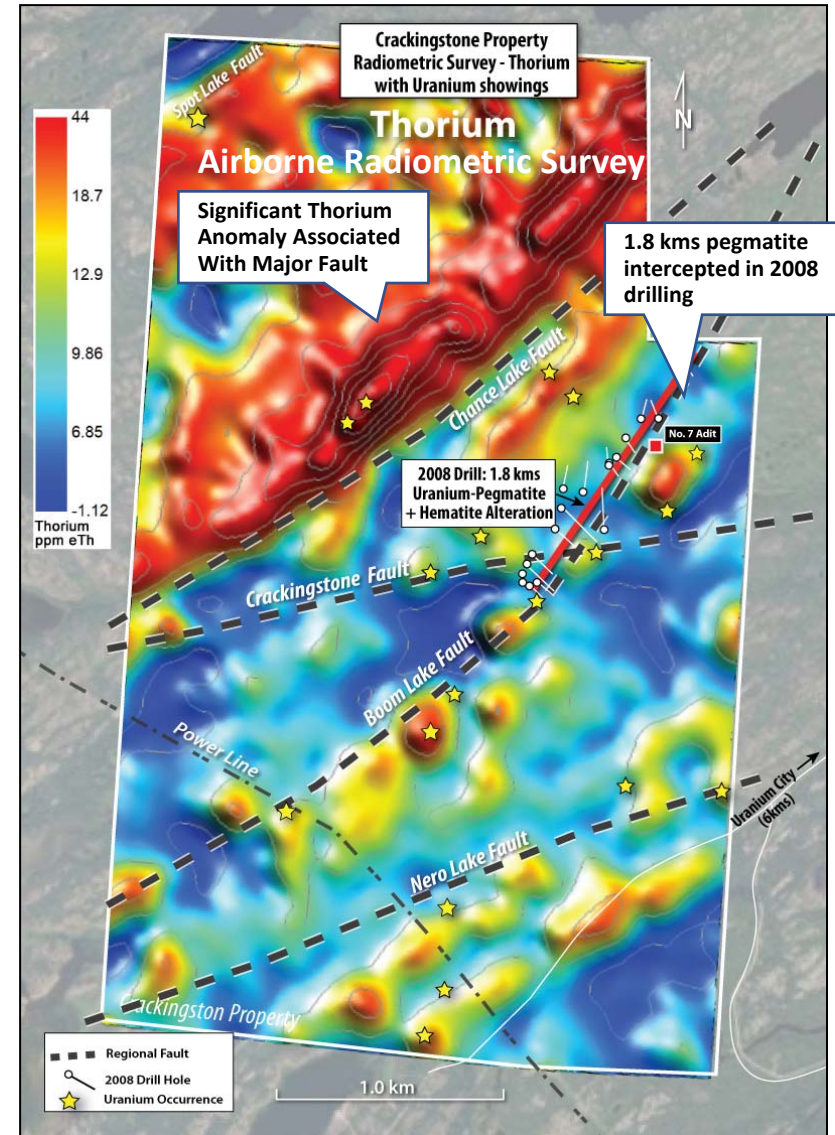
### • Thorium:

Many REE-bearing minerals have thorium as a byproduct. Thus, areas rich in thorium often also contain REEs. In exploration, high thorium concentrations are used as an indicator of potential REE mineralization since both are geochemically similar and occur in the same deposit types

### • Pegmatites:

Pegmatites are extremely important in the exploration of rare earth elements (REEs) due to their unique geological properties and potential to host economically significant REE concentrations. Many pegmatites are enriched not only in REEs but also in other critical metals like lithium, tantalum, niobium, and tin. This enrichment increases the economic potential of pegmatites because multiple critical elements can be co-produced, enhancing the overall value of a pegmatite-hosted deposit

## Rare Earth Elements (REE's)



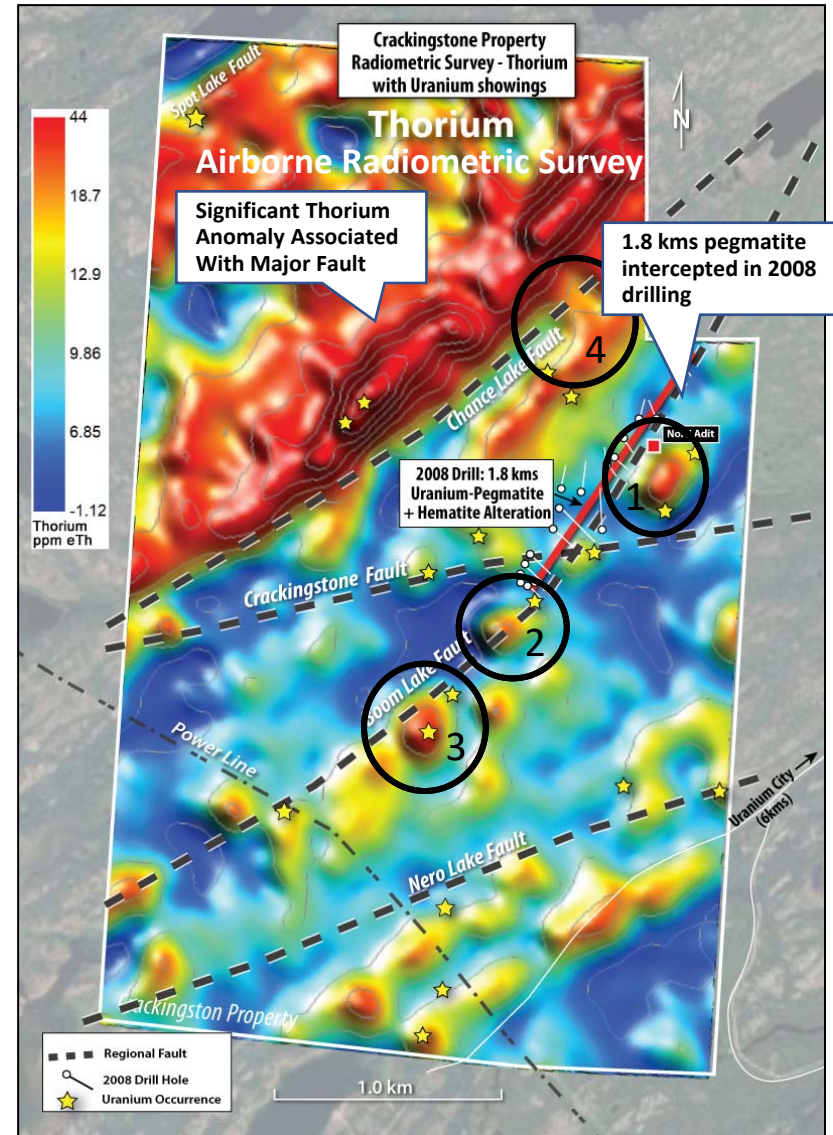
Thorium, structural faults, pegmatites and hematites together create an exceptional environment for the discovery of REE's deposits.



# Rare Earth Elements (REE's)

## Drill Target Selection

- 4 initial Rare Earth Element drill targets have been selected for the Q3-2025 drill program.
- As the 4 Rare Earth drill targets are coincident with the 4 Uranium targets, drilling will test for both Uranium and Rare Earth mineralization simultaneously and at no extra cost.



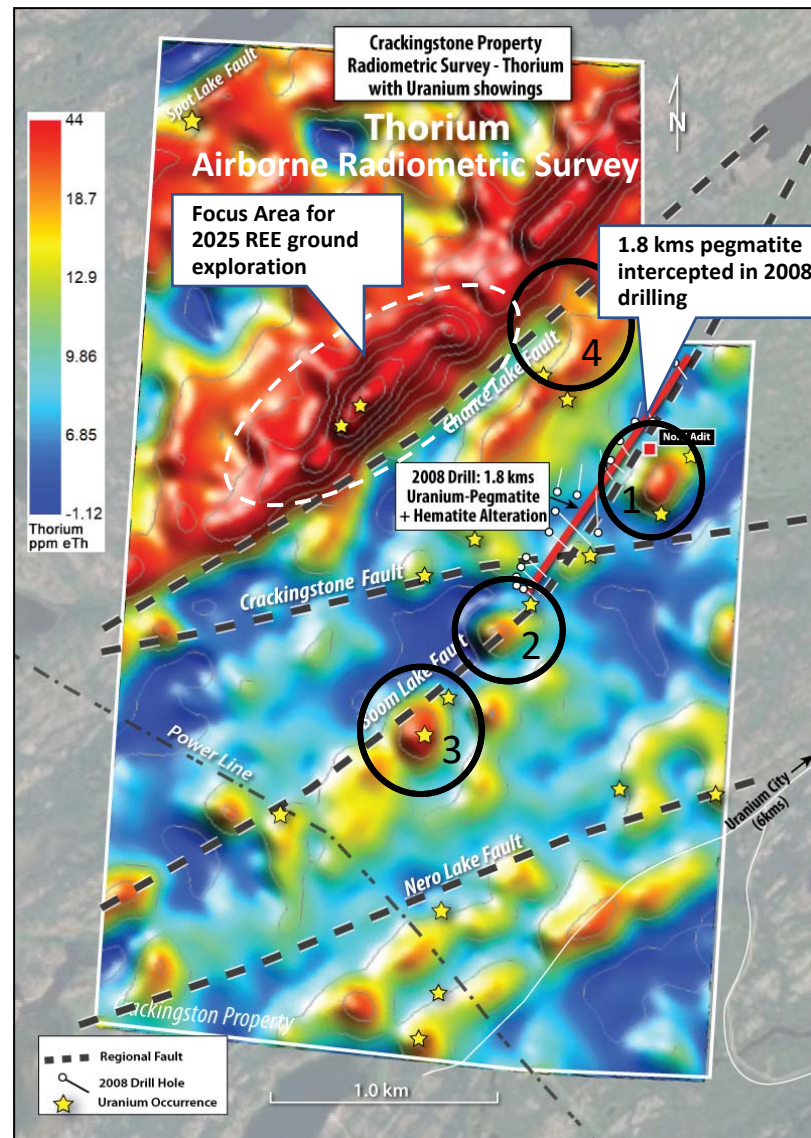
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# Rare Earth Elements (REE's)

## 2025 Rare Earths Ground Exploration



- Numerous pegmatite outcrops which are coincident with Thorium anomalies will be sampled for Rare Earth Elements. Results may define future drill targets.
- Estimated sampling and assaying costs: \$80,000



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