ADDITIONAL LARGE-SCALE URANIUM TARGETS IDENTIFIED FOR DRILL TESTING AT THE THUNDERBALL URANIUM PROJECT, NT

Highlights

- Project-wide geophysical review completed over EL34157 and EL33670 at the Thunderball Uranium Project in the Northern Territory, in parallel with ongoing field mapping and sampling programs.
- Various geophysical datasets were merged and assessed, revealing a large-scale, NW-SE trending fault structure running parallel to the geological contact between the Pine Creek Orogen and overlying sedimentary basins.
- Field teams have now ground-truthed the geophysical results and confirmed six new project-level targets, with samples collected and sent for independent chemical analysis – with results pending.
- Ongoing field work is focused on a recently identified fault splay adjacent to the Spectre Prospect, further developing the structural model and increasing understanding of potential new fluid transport traps similar to the high-grade Thunderball Deposit.
- Greenvale continues to grow and develop its uranium exploration pipeline in the Northern Territory, with grass-roots exploration continuing to deliver positive results.
- Recently received initial geochemical results have confirmed uranium anomalism at the Powers, Wildcard South and Spectre Prospects – with permitting underway for future drill testing.

Greenvale Energy Limited **ASX:GRV** ("Greenvale" or "the Company") is pleased to report positive results from an independent geophysical assessment completed alongside the ongoing mapping and sampling program over Exploration Licences (EL) 34157 and 33670, part of the Thunderball Uranium Project in the Northern Territory.

The new geophysical data has defined a new interpreted fault structure with correlating magnetic, gravity and radiometric uranium anomalies. The identified structure and anomalies have already been ground-truthed by the Company's field team, confirming six new target areas within EL33670 (DR15, DR16, DR17, DR21, DR23 and DR24) as shown in Figure 1.

The new targets were confirmed by correlating ground-based RS-125, handheld "pXRF" results and airborne radiometric survey data. Samples have been taken and submitted for geochemical assay.

Full exploration results, including field-based RS-125/pXRF and independent geochemical assay results received to date are detailed in Appendix 1 with further details in Appendix 2.

Cautionary Statement *RS-125 and pXRF readings cited in this release are qualitative spot measurements and should not be considered equivalent to laboratory assay results. pXRF/RS-125 values are subject to variability due to sample heterogeneity, surface effects and*

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instrument limitations. They are intended only as an indication of elemental presence and relative abundance and are not representative of bulk grade or mineralisation. Definitive results will be confirmed through independent laboratory chemical assay.

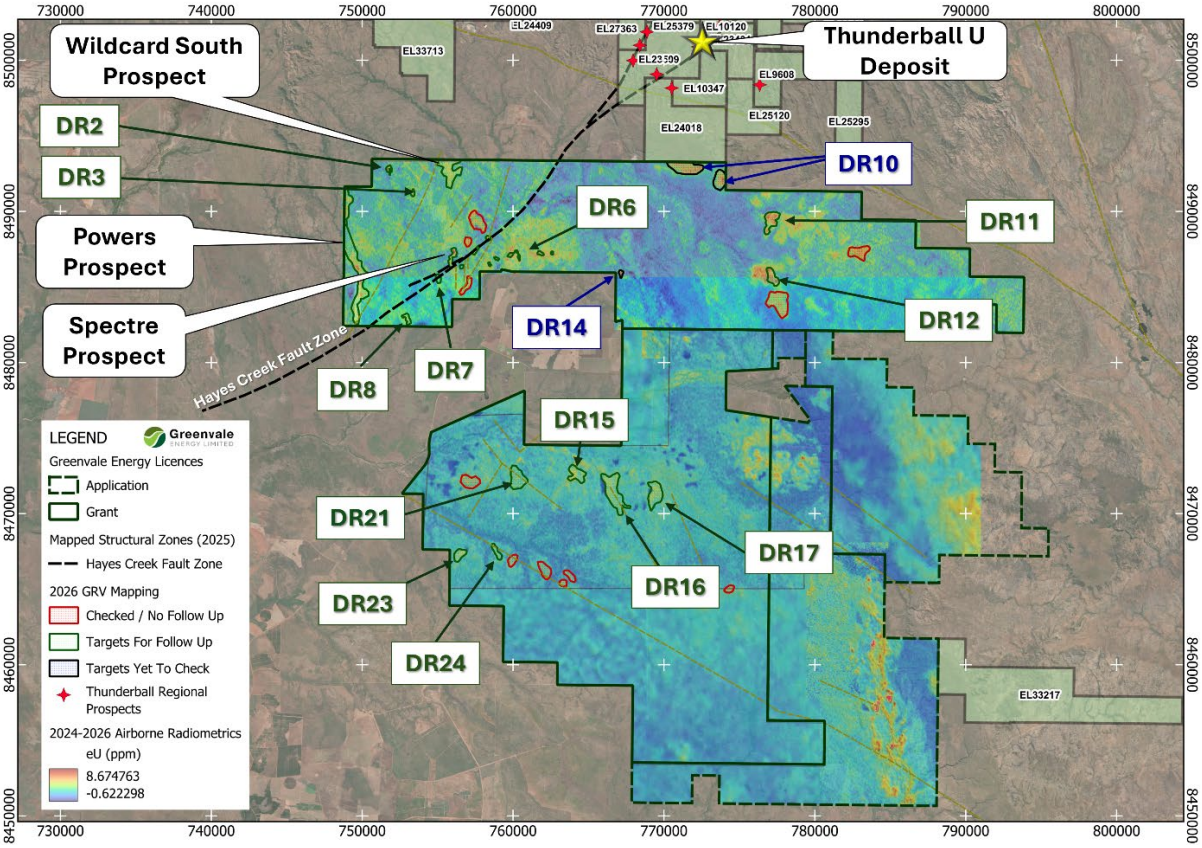

Figure 1 – Uranium specific exploration target areas and confirmed Prospects within the Thunderball Uranium Project

Greenvale Managing Director Alex Cheeseman said:

"Following the outstanding results generated by our recent field work programs across our northern tenement, EL34157, this latest geophysical review and field-based follow-up has generated a series of exciting new targets in the southern tenement, EL33670.

"The Greenvale field team is successfully expanding our exploration target pipeline across the entire land package, which is an excellent result.

"On-ground exploration is continuing across the remaining anomalies, with the aim of testing as many of these as possible before the build up to the Wet Season starts.

"This early-stage, grass-roots target development work is incredibly important as we systematically test areas of interest and build up a pipeline of opportunities ready for drill testing."

Independent Geophysical Data Review

An independent review of publicly available state-wide, region-wide and Company-procured data was completed by Arrow Geoscience, with the objective of identifying additional structures that might influence mineralisation processes within the Project area.

The data packages comprised merged airborne magnetics, radiometrics, gravity and electromagnetics data sourced from the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS), acquired

on 400 metre-spaced flight lines, and merged together with various additional open-file, historical, company-based geophysical surveys that were flown on 200 metre-spaced flight lines. These data also included the Airborne Magnetics-Radiometrics (AMR) surveys acquired by Greenvale Energy between 2024[1] and 2025[2].

The results highlighted a major, NW-SE trending fault structure within the central portion of EL33670. Airborne radiometric anomalies were also identified on the north-eastern side (hangingwall) of the interpreted fault structure, showing good correlation with identified magnetic anomalies in this part of the project area as seen in Figure 2.

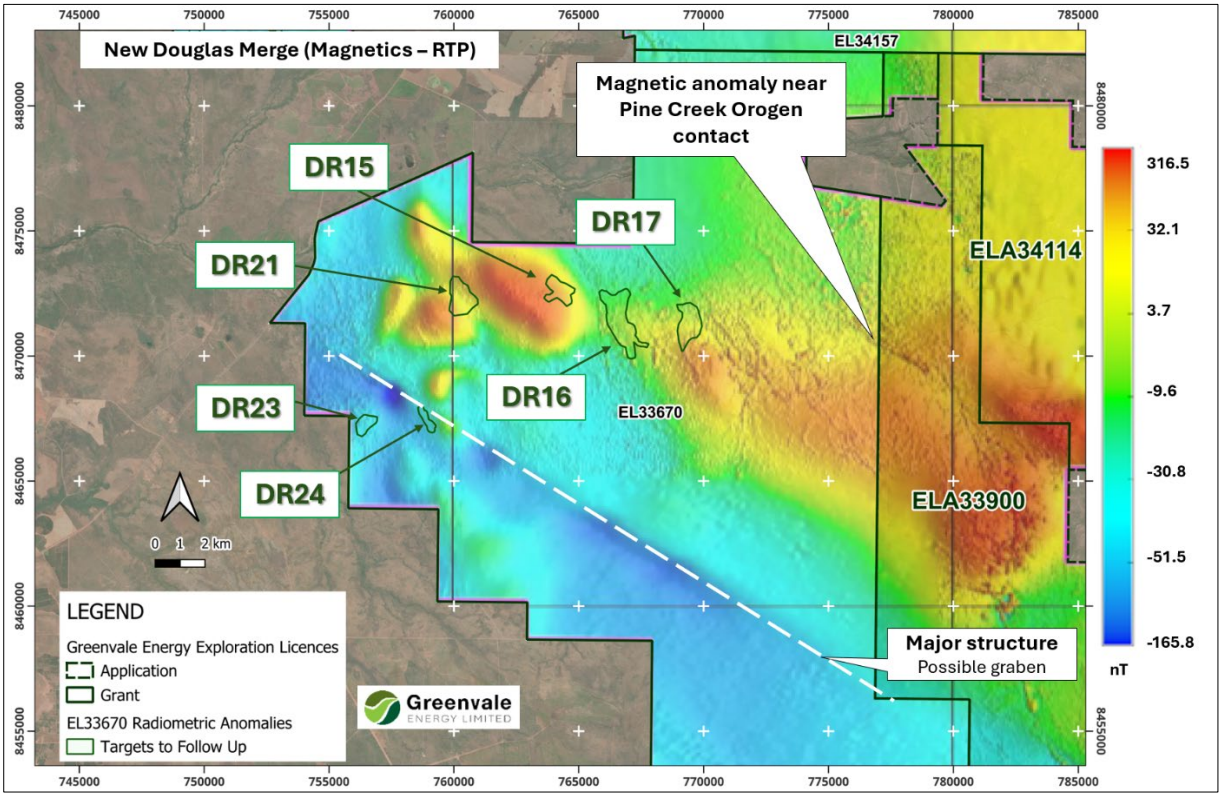

Figure 2 – Merged airborne magnetics survey data, geological interpretations and coincident radiometric targets confirmed within EL33670

The orientation of the structure matches the orientation of the geological contact between the polymetallic Pine Creek Orogen and the overlying Daly and Birrindudu Basins. This newly identified structure is important because it may represent a potential graben (a block of crust that has been dropped by faulting during basin formation). The formation of a graben can create space for uranium-rich and polymetallic fluids to enter the overlying sediments from the bedrock below the basins.

There are three major, known, regional-scale fault orientations within the Project area, with the newly identified structure enhancing this structural complexity and creating potential for additional mineralisation traps.

Field Investigations Ongoing

The newly recognised radiometric anomalies were added to the suite of project-level targets to be investigated by the Company's field team.

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement *Uranium anomalism confirmed by airborne surveys in the NT* released 19 November 2024

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement *Completion of Airborne Survey Across NT Uranium Projects* released 27 May 2025

Targets DR15, DR16, DR17, DR21, DR23 and DR24 showed consistent high anomalism up to 17ppm eU relative to a natural background of ~4ppm eU. A heat map of the field results can be seen in Figure 3[3].

Geologically, these anomalies were also found to coincide with mapped limestones and minor granite outcrops, although exposure at surface was infrequent. Field investigations in this area are continuing, with new geological information being added to the Company's exploration model as the program progresses.

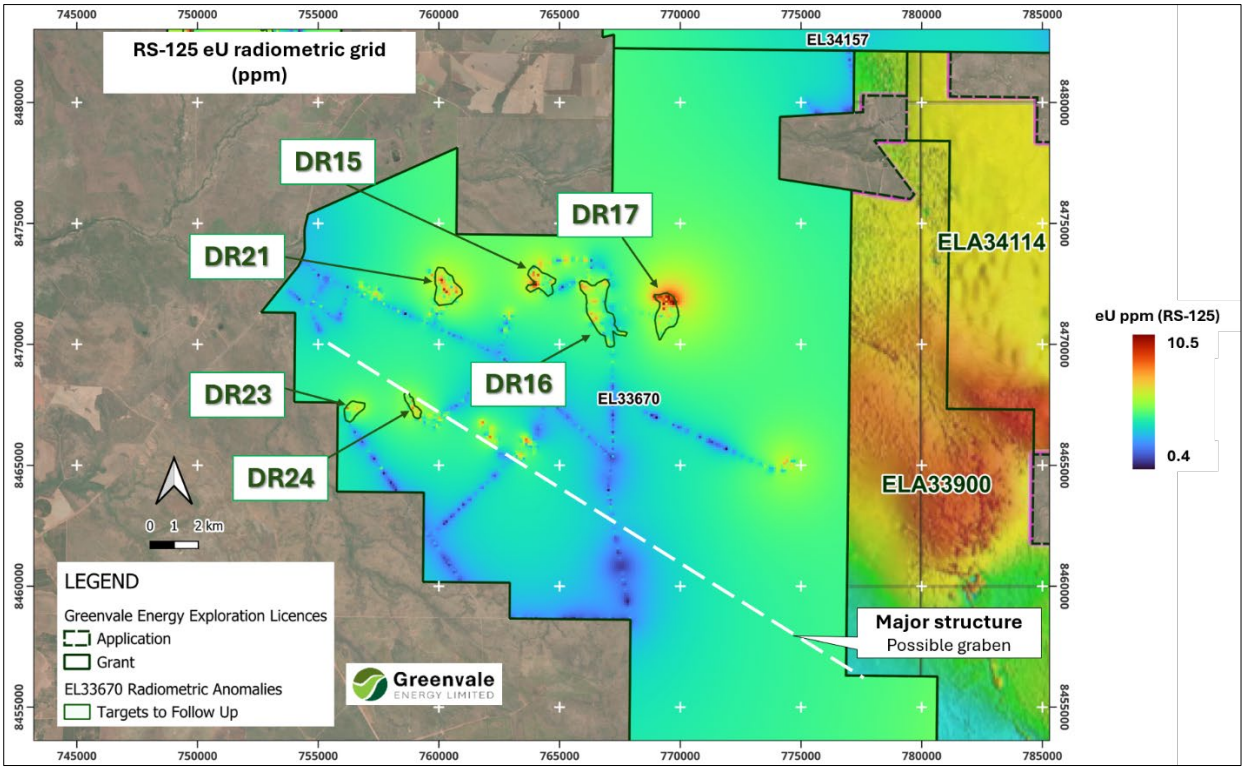

Figure 3 – Gridded RS-125 results (eU ppm) and confirmed targets for future follow-up within EL33670

Field results validated through geochemical assay

The first batch of geochemical assays have now been returned, with results confirming uranium anomalism in the sediments of the Daly Basin. Peak results up to 51ppm U were observed from the Wildcard South Prospect, with chemical assay results showing consistent correlation with field results from the RS-125 and pXRF spectrometers.

The chemical assays returned from the Powers Prospect considered anomalous given the background values of only 3ppm U and the geological context of the prospect. Geological context is important with these results, as the lack of outcrop at Powers is a strong indicator of a thicker package of cover sediments.

The low-level uranium assays are still showing good correlation with the geophysical results at surface, which warrants further investigation of the Prospect area.

Anomalous breccia confirmed as fault splay off Hayes Creek Fault

The Hayes Creek Fault is known as a major, large-scale, NE-SW trending, structural system associated with high-grade uranium deposits such as Thunderball. Historical and government-sourced geological mapping has also revealed smaller-scale faults that appear to splay off the

[3] Refer to Cautionary Statement on page 1 regarding field-based results from RS-125 and pXRF.

Hayes Creek Fault on a NNE-SSW orientation, eventually intersecting the main structure. One example is the Bella Rosa Trend, which includes the historical Bella Rose uranium deposit.

These splays form a large structural zone that intersects the geological boundaries between the Pine Creek Orogen, Birrindudu Basin and Daly Basin. This is significant because this zone creates several openings in the polymetallic rocks of the Pine Creek Orogen metasediments, granites and volcanics, acting as another large-scale transport pathway for uranium-bearing fluids to enter the overlying, younger, basin sediments.

In July 2026, an outcrop of breccia was discovered approximately 1.1km south-east of the Spectre Prospect[4]. Structural data collected at the time suggested that this breccia may have been one of the southern fault splays coming off the Hayes Creek Fault, orientated on a strike of 040 (approximately NNE-SSW). Indicative results from the RS-125 and pXRF (27ppm eU and 21ppm U, respectively) strongly indicated that the breccia was anomalous in uranium.

Chemical assay results show good correlation with both instruments, confirming uranium mineralisation with values up to 21ppm U from the first outcrop of breccia.

In September 2026, a second outcrop of breccia was discovered to the north-northeast of the first outcrop. Again, RS-125 and pXRF results indicated uranium anomalism with maximum readings of 9.9ppm eU and 39ppm eU, respectively. It is now interpreted that the breccia is part of a fault splay coming into the main Hayes Creek Fault, with the point of intersection situated approximately 1.5km east of the Spectre Prospect as seen in Figure 4.

Further samples have been collected from these exposures and are being processed for independent chemical assay.

With chemical assay results pending, the confirmation of uranium-anomalous breccia along a newly interpreted fault splay is significant because it identifies a potential geological connection to the Hayes Creek Fault, which is associated with high-grade uranium mineralisation at the Thunderball deposit.

The discovery of multiple anomalous outcrops along the structure strengthens the potential for further mineralisation and provides Greenvale with a compelling, clearly defined corridor for continued exploration.

Next Steps

Field investigation of the remaining radiometric anomalies is proceeding, with Greenvale's field team continuing to assess each area with the RS-125 and pXRF spectrometers and collecting field samples from areas deemed worthy of further investigation.

Permitting and approvals are also progressing, with the Company permitting a number of identified prospects to allow flexibility to undertake initial drill testing of a range of targets.

Additional fieldwork is planned for ground investigations of radiometric anomalies at the Elkedra-Henbury Project. The field work will involve similar geological mapping, geophysical assessment with the RS-125 and pXRF, and collection of physical samples as completed over the past few months at the Thunderball Project.

[4] Refer to ASX Announcement *Initial Fieldwork Confirms New Priority Prospects At The Thunderball Uranium Project* released 03 August 2026

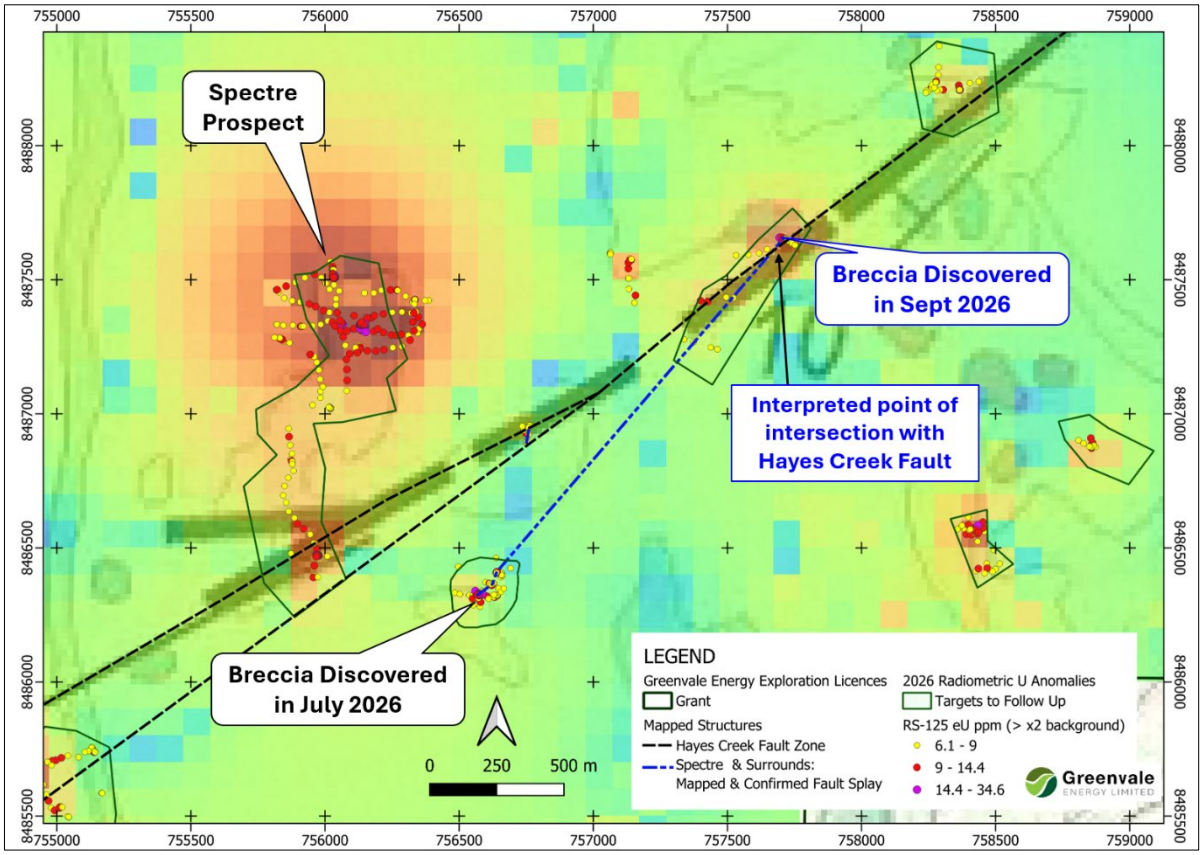

Figure 4 – Gridded RS-125 results (eU ppm) over the Spectre Prospect and surrounding area

Authorised for release

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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About Greenvale Energy Limited

Greenvale is an ASX-listed exploration company, committed to building a portfolio of projects that will support the need for clean energy and critical infrastructure. The Company is building a large land holding in the world-class Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory, and also owns the advanced, high-grade Oasis Uranium Project in Queensland. The Company has additional new-energy/forward facing projects including the strategically significant Alpha Project. Greenvale's projects are all aligned with the global need for reliable, sustainable, low-emissions energy and supply chains. The Company believes the best way to create long-term shareholder value is by investing in exploration, to make discoveries and grow its resource-base.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from

results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement, as it relates to exploration results, interpretations and conclusions, is based on information reviewed by Ms Asha Rao who is General Manager – Exploration for Greenvale Energy Ltd and is a Member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, #228188) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, #6925). Ms Rao is a Consultant to the Company, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the overseeing of activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (as defined in the JORC 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Rao consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

RS-125 and portable (p) XRF Mapping Results and Chemical Assay Results (further results pending).

Sample_ID	Target	Date	Location	Avg. Background (RS-125) U ppm	RS-125 U ppm	XRF U ppm	Chemical Assay (U ppm)	Easting_ GDA2020	Northing_ GDA2020	Elevation_ m.a.sl	Prospect	Sample_Description
AA0001	DR5A	17-Jul-26	EL34157	3	10.8	9.45	8.172	755815.34	8492736.16	331.23	Wildcard South	soil
AA0002	DR5A	17-Jul-26	EL34157	3	5.9	-	5.931	755779.64	8492418.10	331.23	Wildcard South	Termite mounds sample Black nodules, similar to soil sample AA0001
AA0003	DR5A	17-Jul-26	EL34157	3	5.5	5.94	5.55	755674.13	8491995.20	326.33	Wildcard South	Tindal Limestone, partially silicified & partially sandy, karstic texture. On fence track next to Oolloo Rd
AA0004	DR5A	17-Jul-26	EL34157	3	5.2	200.27	51.551	755675.83	8492003.49	327.21	Wildcard South	Tindal Limestone, nodular
AA0005	DR5A	17-Jul-26	EL34157	3	12.4	6.56	10.188	755714.45	8492171.91	321.52	Wildcard South	Soil sample - dark nodules (Mn/Fe-rich?)
AA0007	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	7.3	-	3.96	748963	8490162	321.5	Powers North	Soil sample - Assay#10829. Dug down to ~30cm flattish ditch and laid Spec down horizontal 7.3ppm U. XRF U not detected
AA0008	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	7.2	-	2.43	749031	8490150	314.2	Powers North	Termite mound - 7.2ppm U 17.4ppm Th 1.2% K (Assay#10881). XRF U not detected
AA0009	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	9.7	8.9	8.13	748870	8490061	314.0	Powers North	soil
AA0010	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	8.2	-	4.59	748878	8490052	314.0	Powers North	termite
AA0011	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	10.4	8.2	6.73	748863	8490066	314.0	Powers North	soil
AA0012	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	7.8	12.4	9.05	748886	8489652	314.0	Powers North	soil
AA0013	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	8.4	7.8	7.60	748889	8489647	314.0	Powers North	termite
AA0014	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	9.9	10.5	6.39	748900	8489747	314.0	Powers North	Soil sample
AA0015	DR1B	19-Jul-26	EL34157	3	6.6	-	1.29	748736	8490215	314.0	Powers North	rock
AA0016	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	4.7	-	2.383	748617.04	8489860.69	309.72	Qtz veins	rock

AA0017	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	4.7	17.88	2.788	748617.04	8489860.69	309.72	copper qtz vein	2.79% Cu pXRF (#11); Fraser Cu Prospect
AA0018	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	11.9	-	7.88	748724	8489945	309.0	Powers North	Soil sample with ferruginised nodules
AA0019	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	18.3	-	7.30	748872	8489956	309.0	Powers North	Soil sample with ferruginised nodules
AA0020	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	16.0	-	8.31	748910	8490759	331.5	Powers North	Soil sample, upto 469cps in ditch. Th ppm 32.6 K 1.1% . On surface, assay#11980 U ppm 10.9ppm AA0020 Xrf #16 100ppm Cu U Nd High Zr, Lower Ba, Ca, Ag, Th
AA0021	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	14.1	-	5.83	749192	8490656	332.6	Powers North	Soil sample, in ditch: U ppm 14.1 Th ppm 22.5 K % 1.1. Anomalous Zr, Ba Ca Th Pb Ag Ca
AA0022	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	24.8	-	18.457	756142.24	8487327.96	332.59	Spectre	Soil sample, in ditch: 24.8ppm U Calcrete soils 0.6% K, 14.7ppm Th.
AA0023	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	29.6	-	16.631	756058.62	8487335.97	332.59	Spectre	Soil sample. On surface Assay 13.7ppm In ditch Assay 29.6ppm U 11.6ppm 0.5% K. XRF Ca high #19 Calcrete soils
AA0024	DR1B	20-Jul-26	EL34157	3	18.3	-	12.103	756030.37	8487509.10	332.59	Spectre	Soil sample. In ditch, assay# 12453 18.3ppm U
AA0025	DR6A	20-Jul-26	EL34157	4	8.3	-	7.633	755956.63	8486390.79	292.53	Spectre	soil
AA0026	DR6A	20-Jul-26	EL34157	4	18.7	47.43	12.902	756569.29	8486320.58	292.53	Spectre	Brecciated, ferruginised, massive limestone clasts in outcrop, trending ~040, ~5-6m wide. Silicified. First U Assay registered today
AA0027	DR6A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	4	5	-	0.667	756591.24	8486330.07	292.53	Spectre	limestone
AA0028	DR6A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	4	8.3	-	3.234	756591.24	8486330.07	292.53	Spectre	Breccia
AA0029	DR6A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	4	23.4	20.61	20.861	756572.22	8486324.80	292.65	Spectre	Breccia, U ppm pXRF ~45ppm on outcrop On sample itself, ~27ppm, ~440-470cps on RS-125 = higher than anything else we have seen out here

AA0030	DR6A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	4	19.1	-	18.583	756147.17	8487333.81	311.68	Spectre	Upto 400s cps, 19.1ppm U. In ditch = 26ppm U. In centre of tall grassy area but walking on hard calcrete soils and karstic limestone.
AA0031	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	6.2	-	1.057	755677.96	8492037.41	325.34	Wildcard South	Tilted, bedded, karstic limestone 032/06 E 039/08 E. No U on XRF (#21) but Pb (22) and Ag (10)
AA0032	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	4.3	-	0.941	755711.54	8492076.19	323.87	Wildcard South	Limestone, karstic but weathered
AA0033	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	5.6	-	2.929	755652.38	8491986.01	325.25	Wildcard South	Limestone - Bedding 002/04 NE
AA0034	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	4.6	-	6.034	755592.86	8492024.22	324.55	Wildcard South	Karstic limestone. Carbonate concretions in bedding, ferruginised on exposed surfaces.
AA0035	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	5.3	-	2.22	755592.86	8492024.22	324.55	Wildcard South	Karstic limestone from the same tilted bed on which the carbonate concretions were growing on the fracture plane
AA0036	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	9.1	-	26.142	755690.89	8492030.46	326.33	Wildcard South	Carbonate concretions, ferruginised with darker green spots. Malachite or glauconite? Joint surface covered in ferruginised concretions 128/84NE. FERRUGINISED CONCRETIONS
AA0037	DR5A	21-Jul-26	EL34157	3	9.4	-	2.36	755680.45	8492033.51	325.75	Wildcard South	Karstic limestone outcrop Bedding 004/18 E
AA0038	DR7	5-Aug-26	EL34157	3	9.4	8	TBC	755090.70	8485130.12	92.00	-	soil
AA0039	DR7	5-Aug-26	EL34157	3	9.6		TBC	755174.92	8484808.17	75.00	-	soil
AA0041	DR7	5-Aug-26	EL34157	3	12.7		TBC	754937.22	8485665.41	82.00	-	soil
AA0040	DR6c	5-Aug-26	EL34157	4	8.2	7	TBC	757727.73	8489150.71	292.53	Spectre	soil
AA0042	DR6c	5-Aug-26	EL34157	4	7.5		TBC	757840.39	8489018.50	292.53	Spectre	soil
AA0043	DR13	8-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.9	6	TBC	782930.94	8487434.38	282.00	-	mottled rock
AA0045	DR13	8-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	7.2	13	TBC	782082.40	8486890.40	211.00	-	granite?

AA0046	DR13	8-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.9		TBC	781362.50	8486741.24	232.00	-	dyke
AA0047	DR13	8-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.9	6	TBC	781362.50	8486741.24	232.00	-	dyke
AA0048	DR13	8-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	8.6	11	TBC	784806.78	8485393.44	202.00	-	granite?
AA0049	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	0.5	3.4	-	TBC	764555.50	8491077.30	127.00	-	vein
AA0050	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	0.5	1.5	-	TBC	764609.95	8491232.97	189.00	-	silicified sandstone
AA0051	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	1	0.1	-	TBC	764613.21	8491230.23	191.00	-	silicified sandstone
AA0052	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	1	N/A	-	TBC	764663.27	8491209.33	187.00	-	silicified sandstone; no reading taken
AA0053	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	1	1.3	5	TBC	764685.02	8491308.25	214.00	-	silicified sandstone
AA0054	Depot Creek Ridge	9-Aug-26	EL34157	0.5	1.5	-	TBC	764580.00	8491705.58	134.00	-	vein
AA0055	DR12	10-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	0	5	TBC	775805.42	8486382.54	250.00	-	siltstone
AA0056	DR12	10-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	3.8	-	TBC	775395.74	8486061.08	221.00	-	conglomerate
AA0057	DR12	10-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	1.8	10	TBC	774832.69	8485920.43	172.00	-	quartzose sandstone
AA0058	DR12	10-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	4	-	TBC	774748.08	8485885.25	185.00	-	sandstone
AA0059	DR12	10-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	3.8	-	TBC	774592.85	8485888.13	206.00	-	ripple sandstone/shale
AA0060	DR12	11-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	5.3	-	TBC	777156.11	8485561.31	263.00	-	soil
AA0061	DR12	11-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	5.2	-	TBC	776935.04	8485585.29	267.00	-	soil
AA0062	DR12	11-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	7.1	-	TBC	776951.55	8486051.65	269.00	-	soil
AA0063	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.4	-	TBC	777324.32	8489125.64	222.00	-	soil
AA0064	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	9.1	11	TBC	776797.32	8488652.11	235.00	-	rock
AA0065	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.5	-	TBC	776908.99	8489217.02	234.00	-	soil
AA0066	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	9.3	-	TBC	776844.69	8489542.02	228.00	-	rock
AA0067	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	5.7	-	TBC	777434.02	8488409.41	233.00	-	rock
AA0068	DR11	13-Aug-26	EL34157	1.5	6.9	7	TBC	777668.23	8488687.56	233.00	-	rock
AA0069	DR1A	15-Aug-26	EL34157	5	28.0	20.0	TBC	749558	8486417	88.0	Powers South	rock
AA0070	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	9.5	13.0	TBC	749716	8483001	79.0	Powers South	soil
AA0071	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	7.4	13.0	TBC	749657	8483304	65.0	Powers South	soil
AA0072	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	16.1	6.0	TBC	749519	8483983	78.0	Powers South	soil
AA0073	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	10.5	-	TBC	749191	8486903	90.0	Powers South	soil

AA0074	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	5.3	-	TBC	749192	8486902	87.0	Powers South	soil
AA0075	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	9.4	-	TBC	749601	8486465	86.0	Powers South	soil
AA0076	DR1A	16-Aug-26	EL34157	5	5.0	-	TBC	749580	8486898	95.0	Powers South	quartz from old pit - looked like a pig scratching, but was quartz, potentailly sampled previously
AA0077	DR3	17-Aug-26	EL34157	3	11.3	9	TBC	753380.16	8491502.13	106.00	-	soil
AA0078	DR3	17-Aug-26	EL34157	3		116	TBC	753379.94	8491496.84	95.00	-	Hamster using the PXRF got a 116 PPM U
AA0079	DR3	17-Aug-26	EL34157	3	13.6	-	TBC	753361.24	8491255.29	101.00	-	soil - Lost stabilisation with RS125, so dug a hole and took a sample to wake it up
AA0080	DR2	17-Aug-26	EL34157	5	4	8	TBC	751863.14	8492470.28	108.00	-	quartz vein striking 070 dipping 85 S
AA0081	DR2	17-Aug-26	EL34157	5	N/A	5	TBC	751864.00	8492471.00	108.00	-	host rock surrounding quartz vein; no RS-125 reading
AA0096	DR1A	17-Aug-26	EL34157	5	N/A	-	TBC	748617	8489861	309.7	Powers South	quartz vein with minor marcasite; no RS-125 reading
AA0097	DR1A	17-Aug-26	EL34157	5	N/A	6.0	TBC	749379	8487228	110.0	Powers South	Kspar altered rocks; no RS-125 reading
AA0098	DR1A	17-Aug-26	EL34157	5	N/A	7.0	TBC	749960	8481065	110.0	Powers South	silicified; no RS-125 reading
AA0101	DR6D	4-Sep-26	EL34157	6	17.4	-	TBC	757697	8487646	122	DR6D	Rock Chip outcrop, Fe-oxide rich plus Mn oxides, weathered
AA0102	DR6F	4-Sep-26	EL34157	6	0.7	7	TBC	758659	8486898	94	DR6F	Rock Chip subcrop, med grain granitoid, prob Proterozoic granodiorite. Fresh unaltered.
AA0103	DR6C	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	-	9	TBC	757743	8489494	111	DR6C	Soil
AA0104	DR6C	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	5.7	6	TBC	757449	8489565	113	DR6C	Soil
AA0105	DR6F	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	9.2	8	TBC	758416	8486576	95	DR6F	Rock chip, outcrop, lateritic conglomerate, strong Fe-ox, strongly wthd
AA0106	DR6F	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	6.2	5	TBC	758242	8486263	92	DR6F	Soil
AA0107	DR6B	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	8.3	-	TBC	756861	8488072	107	DR6B	Soil

AA0108	DR6B	5-Sep-26	EL34157	5	10	7	TBC	757097	8488136	115	DR6B	Rock chip, float, hard ferri-crete regolith
AA0109	DR23	8-Sep-26	EL33670	5	5.9	9	TBC	756445	8467177	86	DR23	Soil
AA0110	DR23	8-Sep-26	EL33670	5	8.5	12	TBC	756239	8467359	88	DR23	Rock chip, outcrop, lateritic conglomerate, strong Fe-ox, strongly wthd
AA0111	DR15	8-Sep-26	EL33670	6	8.3	7	TBC	762762	8470619	110	DR15	Soil
AA0112	DR15	8-Sep-26	EL33670	6	7	7	TBC	762934	8471289	100	DR15	Soil
AA0113	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	4.1	-	TBC	762798	8487220	100	DR6J	Soil
AA0114	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	9.5	-	TBC	762558	8487210	100	DR6J	Rock chip, granite outcrop, very course grained foliated granite
AA0115	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	4	-	TBC	762283	8487222	98	DR6J	Rock Chip, Quartz vein float, minor Fe-Ox
AA0116	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	18.3	12	TBC	761682	8487227	94	DR6J	Rock chip, granite outcrop, very course grained foliated granite
AA0117	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	2.1	-	TBC	762574	8487017	98	DR6J	Soil
AA0118	DR6J	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	2	5	TBC	763149	8487254	103	DR6J	Rock Chip, Quartz vein float, minor Fe-Ox
AA0119	DR6H	8-Sep-26	EL34157	5	8.1	8	TBC	760134	8487415	87	DR6H	Rock chip, granite outcrop, very course grained foliated granite
AA0120	DR6H	8-Sep-26	EL34157	5	3.6	-	TBC	759796	8487513	90	DR6H	Soil
AA0121	DR6H	8-Sep-26	EL34157	5	5.3	8	TBC	759827	8487077	87	DR6H	Soil
AA0122	DR6I	8-Sep-26	EL34157	5	11.2	10	TBC	760429	8486768	99	DR6I	Rock chip, granite outcrop, very course grained foliated granite
AA0123	DR6I	8-Sep-26	EL34157	5	7.4	6	TBC	760253	8487023	95	DR6I	Soil
AA0124	DR9	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	8.1	10	TBC	757057	8485147	88	DR9	Soil
AA0125	DR9	8-Sep-26	EL34157	6	8.8	-	TBC	756748	8484798	84	DR9	Rock chip, lateritic conglomerate, strong Fe-ox, strongly wthd
AA0126	DR6E	9-Sep-26	EL34157	5	11.1	11	TBC	758367	8488210	113	DR6E	Soil
AA0127	DR6E	9-Sep-26	EL34157	5	7.8	-	TBC	758258	8488229	110	DR6E	Rock chip, subcrop, brecciated siliceous mudstone/limestone

AA0128	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	7.8	34	TBC	756570	8486329	96	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0129	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	6	30	TBC	756618	8486367	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0130	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	2.1	9	TBC	756679	8486377	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip outcrop, grey fresh Limestone
AA0131	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	2.5	6	TBC	756639	8486511	98	Breccia Prospect	Float, Weathered fine-grained limestone / silicifed rock with Fe oxides
AA0132	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	9.9	22	TBC	756570	8486325	94	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
REPEAT AA0129	Breccia Prospect	9-Sep-26	EL34157	4	4	39	TBC	756618	8486367	95	Breccia Prospect	Repeat pXRF reading of AA0129 (high Y)
AA0133	Breccia Prospect	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	6.6	26	TBC	756625	8486368	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0134	Breccia Prospect	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	7.2	10	TBC	756625	8486368	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0135	Breccia Prospect	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	6	-	TBC	756625	8486368	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0136	Breccia Prospect	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	8.1	6	TBC	756625	8486368	95	Breccia Prospect	Rock Chip, outcrop, fault breccia with limestone and siliceous mudstone clasts with Fe oxides
AA0137	DR8	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	8.6	6	TBC	752985	8483102	82	DR8	Soil
AA0138	DR8	10-Sep-26	EL34157	4	8.9	-	TBC	753120	8482661	81	DR8	Soil

Appendix 2
JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

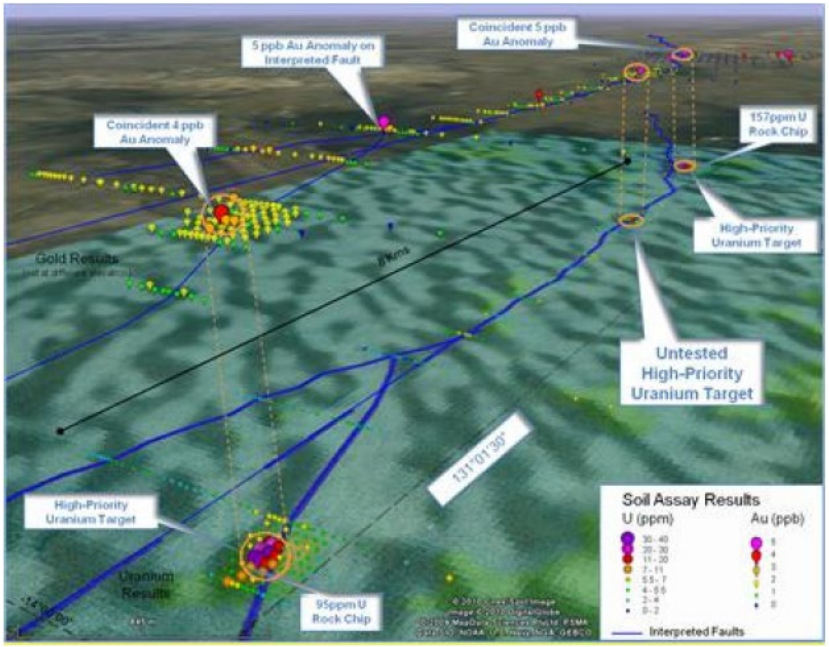
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No drilling is reported in this release. The historical sampling discussed for the Spectre Prospect refers to a soil sampling program that was undertaken by Spectrum Metals Ltd in 2009. The ongoing historical data review is investigating the specific details around the method used to collect the soil samples. Source documents for this information are historical reports titled "*Spectrum Rare Earths (Spectrum Metals) Limited – EL25229. Quantum. For Period 9 November 2015 to 8 November 2016"* and "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"*. Both reports document the soils program over 3 historical tenements comprising EL25222, EL25223 and EL25229 which hosted the Spectre Prospect. "Sentinel-2" refers to the Copernicus Sentinel-2 mission, run by the European Space Agency (ESA) which is based on a constellation of 2 identical satellites in the same orbit. Each satellite carries a wide range of high-resolution, multispectral imagers with 13 spectral bands that map element distribution on the Earth's surface using a combination of Visible Near-Infrared (VNIR) spectral analysis (at 10m spatial resolution) and Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) spectral analysis (at 20m spatial resolution). Greenvale Energy Ltd engaged the services of Dirt Exploration (based in South Africa) to acquire, process and interpret Sentinel-2 imagery over the Douglas River Uranium Project in August 2025. The ongoing mapping program involves the collection of geophysical and physical samples. The geophysical assays are collected by use of an RS-125 SuperSpec spectrometer (RS-125) and a handheld (portable) XRF spectrometer (pXRF). The RS-125 is on hire from GeoResults, Perth, and calibrated for uranium, potassium and thorium – thorium welding rods are used to help stabilise the unit in the case of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		low counts. The pXRF is an older Olympus Delta model, on hire from Portable Scientific, and recently serviced (which included a calibration). A secondary calibration is done daily on site using a set of pre-made calibration disks. Physical samples are being collected from a range of media including: • Soils (taken from ~30cm depth, after scraping away the top, transported, cover sediment. All holes are immediately filled in and rehabilitated). • Rockchips (only in areas of outcrop, which are minimal on the western side of EL34157). • Termite mounds (taken after scraping away the outer casing of the selected area on the mound).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	The historical soil samples were submitted to AMDEL (now Bureau Veritas) for analysis, with sample preparation completed in Darwin and the remainder of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	analysis completed in Adelaide. New samples collected in July 2026 have been submitted to Intertek Minerals for a pre-determined selection of analyses: • Samples are being prepared with an initial drying, crushing to ~2mm and pulverising up to ~3kg of material, • All 37 samples are being analysed for the full 48-element package, using the 4-acid digest with Mass Spectrometry finish (4A/MSQ48) • 6 samples are also being analysed for gold with the Fire Assay add-on (4A/MSQ48 + FA50/MS02) • 4 samples are being analysed for Rare Earth Elements with a 12-REE add-on package (4A/MSQ48 + 4A/MSQ48R) • 14 samples (including all of the rockchip samples) are being analysed using all 3 assay techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analysis of the historical soil samples was completed using Multi-Acid Digest, and an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) with Optical Emission Spectrometry and Mass Spectrometry (OES / MS) and XRF finish. The XRF analysis involved using samples powdered and pressed into pellets. XRF determines total values and is suitable for the analysis of soil samples, stream sediments, rockchips, and drill core. Uranium was one of the analysed elements with a 4ppm lower detection limit. The 2026 Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics survey, completed over EL34157, was undertaken by New South Wales-based contractor, Thomson Airborne Geophysical Survey (Thomson Airborne Pty Ltd) on a survey line spacing of 100m and a flight height of 50 m above ground surface. Lines were orientated east-west, with north-south tie lines. The final survey consisted of a total 4,312.97 line kilometres flown, using a Cessna C210 (fixed-wing) aircraft with a fixed stinger attachment. Instrumentation used for the survey were built into the aircraft and comprised: • A Cesium vapour magnetometer sampling at a rate of 20 Hertz (Hz) or 0.05 seconds, and a resolution of 0.001 Nano Teslas (nT); and • An RSI model RS-500 spectrometer with two 16.8 litre detector packs (33.6 litres in total volume), sampling at a rate of 2 Hz (0.5 second) in 256 channels. • A KRA405B radar altimeter of 0.3m resolution, with a range of 0-760m and sampling at a rate of 20Hz (0.05 seconds)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A Novatel 14-channel precision differential capable GPS system, recording at a rate of 2Hz (0.5 seconds), with a GPS differential correction receiver. A GeOz-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System was utilised and a base station magnetometer was established by Thomson to monitor diurnal variations in the magnetic field, placed in a low-magnetic gradient area in order to be beyond the region of influence of any man-made interference. The details of previous airborne magnetics-radiometrics survey have already been released in the 17 June 2025 ASX announcement (Significant Uranium Anomalies Identified Across Multiple Projects in the NT). Historical magnetics-radiometrics survey data reported in this release all refer to the 2026 Pine Creek Compilation of merged surveys as completed by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS, March 2026). These data incorporate all of the various tenement and prospect-scale magnetics and radiometric surveys collected by multiple exploration companies over the Pine Creek region since the 1950s, on various line spacings and total line kilometres. Specific details have not been provided in the final compilation report by the NTGS, although it is understood that the surveys were a mixture of data acquired on 400m spaced flight lines and smaller, company-acquired surveys flown on a 200m spaced flight line design. The 2008/2009 AEM Survey reported in this release refers to the region-wide, collaborative surveys completed by Geoscience Australia, the NT Government, and multiple exploration companies between 2008 and 2009 (reported in 2010). The survey covered a total of 74,000-line kilometres, at line spacings of 5km, 1.6km and then smaller infill spacings of 555m (company-specific data). The survey was conducted by Fugro using the TEMPEST fixed-wing airborne AEM system.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No drilling samples are reported in this release. Publicly available reports *"Spectrum Rare Earths (Spectrum Metals) Limited – EL25229. Quantum. For Period 9 November 2015 to 8 November 2016"* and "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"* do not document the QAQC methods utilised as part of the regional soil sampling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All grids shown on maps are in MGA (GDA) 2020, zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The orientation of the soil survey lines does not appear to be documented in either of the two technical reports referenced here. However, Figure 4 of the report "*Combined Annual Exploration Report CR109 (GR42-09) EL25222, EL25223, EL25224, EL25229, For Period Ending 8th November 2010 – Daly River Project NT"* suggests that the soil program was completed over a series of East-West orientated lines, which would be optimal for targeting features of variable orientation, as shown in the screenshot below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 *Figure 4 Perspective image of Geochemical results over radiometrics, shows both uranium and gold geochemistry and coincident anomalys.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No Information on sample security is provided in the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historical data analysis is ongoing and any information on sampling techniques will be reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	EL33670 was granted to Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd in May 2024, in August 2024 an 80% interest in the project was transferred to Greenvale Energy Ltd under an acquisition agreement. The current 5-year term expires on 19th May 2030. EL34157 was granted to Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd in February 2026, with Greenvale retaining the 80% interest, per the acquisition agreement signed in August 2024. EL34157 has been granted for a 6-year term, expiring in February 2032.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration summary reported in ASX releases dated 17th June 2025 and 26 February 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Style of uranium mineralization is currently unknown, as no fieldwork has yet been completed. However, the geological setting of the Project is highly favourable for shallow, sediment-hosted, palaeochannel-style and Proterozoic, unconformity-related uranium mineralisation, strongly influenced by structural elements, such as fault splays off the regional, NE-SW trending Hayes Creek Fault system.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		No drilling is reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling is reported in this release.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	All appropriate diagrams are contained in the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	This release describes all relevant information available to the Company.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All available exploration data derived from Company work programs has been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company is continuing the ground-based mapping and sampling program over within EL34157 and EL33670, alongside desktop-based mineral prospectivity reviews based on limited historical exploration.