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23 March 2021

ASX Announcement

Extensive Palaeochannels Continue to be Identified

- Extensive new palaeochannel system identified at Namib IV.
- Namib IV adjoins and is located to the north east of Hirabeb, south west of Koppies.
- The palaeochannel system extends at least 19 kilometres.
- Namib IV is in addition to the recent discoveries of Koppies and Hirabeb.
- Extensive airborne electromagnetic survey of 6,300 line kilometres in the Namib Area is expected to start in early April 2021.

Marenica Energy Limited ("Marenica", the "Company") (ASX:MEY) is pleased to announce the discovery of an extensive palaeochannel system from its maiden geophysical exploration program on exclusive prospecting license ("EPL") 7662 ("Namib IV"). Namib IV adjoins and is located north east of Hirabeb and south west of Koppies (Figure 1). The palaeochannel system at Namib IV is separate to the Koppies and Hirabeb systems. The Namib IV exploration program, which focused on the central area of the EPL, has identified an extensive palaeochannel system extending over 19 kilometres.

An airborne electromagnetic ("airborne EM") survey is expected to commence on Marenica's tenements in the Namib Area in April, pending receipt of final approvals from the Namibian authorities. Restrictions imposed as a result COVID19 have delayed commencement of the survey.

Marenica Managing Director, Murray Hill, commented: "Our exploration successes continue in Namibia, where Marenica is the holder of the largest area for uranium exploration leases. The structure of this palaeochannel system at Namib IV is extremely promising and we look forward to mobilising a drill rig, within weeks, to test this expansive system.

The other great news is that we are getting closer to commencing an airborne EM survey of the Namib Area with final approvals expected this month. The airborne EM is expected to outline new and extensive palaeochannel systems and enable rapid planning of detailed drill programs on highly prospective targets."

Location of Namib IV within the greater Namib Area

The greater Namib Area, which includes Namib IV, Koppies and Hirabeb, is characterised by featureless terrain with no obvious surface expression to identify palaeochannels. As a result, Marenica's exploration method to locate palaeochannels, has been completing horizontal loop electromagnetic ("HLEM") surveys to confirm the location of the palaeochannels, before drilling to validate the HLEM survey results and to determine the area of uranium mineralisation, which has resulted in the Koppies and Hirabeb discoveries, this same methodology is being used at Namib IV.

The location of Namib IV relative to Marenica's other EPL's and nearby known calcrete deposits, is shown in Figure 1 below.

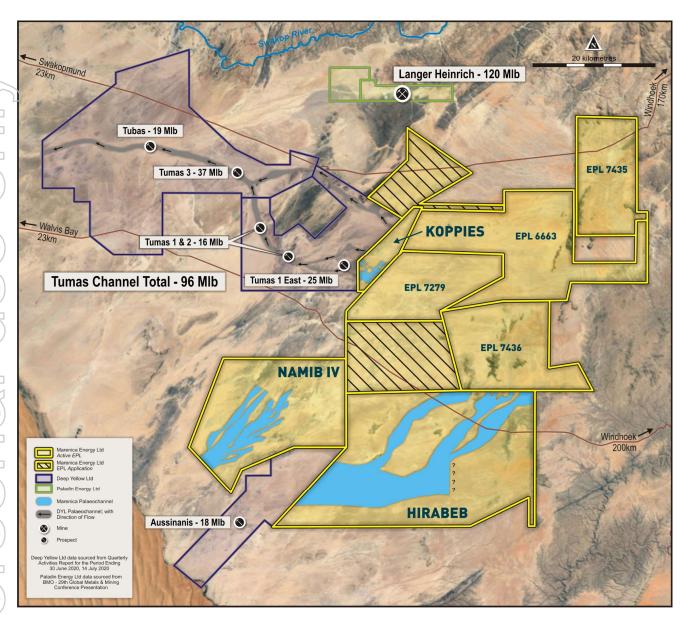


Figure 1 - Location of Namib IV in the Namib Area, Namibia

Geophysics

The HLEM program at Namib IV has proved successful in identifying an extensive palaeochannel system with potential to host uranium mineralisation. Namib IV is a large EPL covering an area of 379 km², with the initial geophysical exploration program focused on the central area as shown in Figure 2.

A drill program will be undertaken within the palaeochannel system to confirm the location of the palaeochannels and the extent of mineralisation.

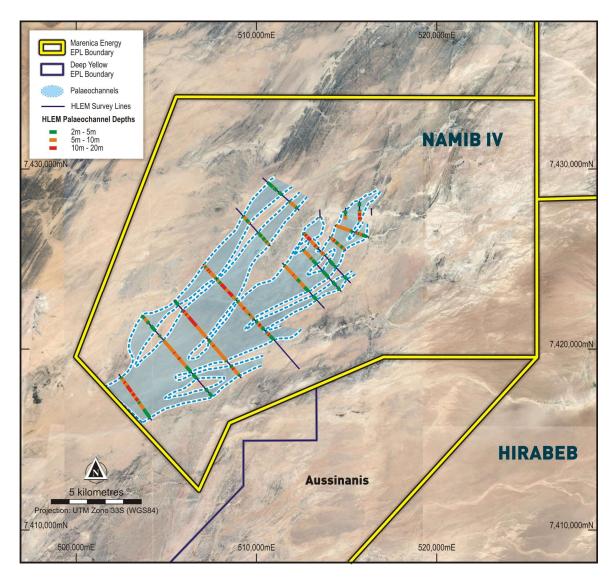


Figure 2 – Location of Namib IV HLEM Survey Lines and Potential Extent of Palaeochannels

Authorisation

Authorised for release by the Board of Marenica Energy Ltd

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Competent Person Statement – General Exploration Sign-Off

The information in this announcement as it relates to exploration results, interpretations and conclusions was compiled by David Princep of Gill Lane Consulting. Mr Princep is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional Geologist. Mr Princep, who is an independent consultant to the Company, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012). Mr Princep consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC TABLE 1, SECTIONS 1 – 2

JORC Table 1: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

	Criteria of JORC Code	Reference to the Current Report
	2012	Comments / Findings
	Sampling techniques	Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey (HLEM) Specifications:
		- Earthmaps Consulting, Swakopmund Namibia
		- Maxmin I-8 system
		- coil spacing of 25 m and with a station spacing of 25 m, using 8 frequencies (111 Hz, 222 Hz, 444 Hz, 888 Hz, 1777 Hz, 3555 Hz, 7111 Hz and 14080 Hz).
	Drilling techniques	Not applicable, no drilling conducted
	Drill sample recovery	Not applicable, no drilling conducted
20	Logging	Not applicable, no drilling conducted
	Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted
	Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted
	Verification of sampling and assaying	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted
	Location of data points	Start and end positions of the HLEM survey lines were located with handheld GPS. Station spacing was controlled by laser distance meter.
	Data spacing and distribution	The overall length and positioning of each HLEM survey line was determined by Marenica's geological team as a first pass method to determine if palaeochannels were present within the licence area.
		Individual survey points were spaced 25 metres apart.
	Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	All survey lines were orientated perpendicular to the expected direction of flow of a palaeochannel, as interpreted by Marenica's geological team.
	Sample security	All field data was processed and interpreted by Earthmaps Consulting. Data was electronically transferred between the Earthmaps Consulting office in Swakopmund, Namibia and Marenica's head office in Perth, W.A.
	Audits or reviews	All of the HLEM data collected during the surveys has been reviewed by Marenica's appropriate Competent Person. No other audits have been completed.

JORC Table 1: Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria of JORC Code	Reference to the Current Report
2012	Comments / Findings
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Namib IV licence (EPL 7662) was granted on 7 November 2019 and expires on 6 November 2022.
D	The tenement is in good standing and is wholly owned by Marenica, through a Namibian subsidiary.
Exploration done by other parties	The Namib IV tenement and surrounding areas have been explored by General Mining Corporation (Gencor) during the period from 1976 to 1981.
	The exploration work conducted by Gencor included geological mapping in order to identify palaeochannels.
Geology	The mineralisation targeted at Namib IV is calcrete hosted uranium within palaeochannels.
Drill hole Information	Not applicable, no drilling conducted
Data aggregation methods	The HLEM data presented in this report provides the basis for identification of palaeochannels and hence, drill targets.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The HLEM survey method maps the topographic surface of the underlying basement beneath the present-day cover, identifying depressions in the basement that are likely to be palaeochannels. This survey technique does not provide any direct correlation to potential mineralisation. Drilling will be required to identify mineralisation.
Diagrams	All of the appropriate and relevant diagrams have been included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	2D plans and maps have been provided in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	Existing available exploration data over the Namib IV tenement is mostly historical and consists of ground surveys and mapping.
Further work	The Company intends to undertake drill programs to provide samples to assess the mineralisation within palaeochannels identified by the HLEM survey lines.