ASX: AS2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 8 October 2024

ASKARI ACQUIRES HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE EYASI URANIUM PROJECT, TANZANIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Askari has acquired 100% ownership of the 292km^2 Eyasi Uranium Project by direct licence application (*application recommended*) in a prospective area in Northern Tanzania**
- **Direct staking of the Eyasi Project strengthens the Company's position in the in-demand uranium sector in the pro-mining investment jurisdiction of Tanzania complementing the Matemanga Project recently acquired by the Company**
- **Re-processing of airborne geophysical data revealed two discrete, linear radiometric anomalies approximately 1km in width and totalling 30km of strike**
- **Radiometric anomalies are interpreted to be defining fluvial channel systems which are draining from primary basement granites**
- **Conceptual mineralisation model suggests potential secondary, placer style fluvial deposits derived from primary uraniferous granites further upstream to the north**
- **Eyasi Project is a strong addition to Askari's Tanzanian uranium portfolio, with further projects currently under review**

Askari Metals Limited (**ASX: AS2**) ("**Askari Metals**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has acquired a 100% interest in the Eyasi Uranium Project (**Eyasi Project**) *(application recommended)* located in the northern part of Tanzania through direct staking applications covering an area of approximately 292km^2 via its wholly owned Tanzanian subsidiary, Infinum Uranium Co. Limited.

The Eyasi Project was identified through an extensive in-house review of available geological and airborne geophysical data, and which was immediately recognised as a highly prospective target for potential surface uranium deposits.

The conceptual mineralisation model defined by the Company suggests potential secondary, placer style fluvial deposits derived from primary uraniferous granites further upstream to the north. The Company is planning to conduct an initial reconnaissance sampling campaign of these paleochannel systems to define the mineralisation along this highly prospective strike and to define the next exploration steps.

Askari Managing Director Gino D'Anna, stated:

"The Eyasi Project represents a significant exploration opportunity for Askari and is a strong addition to our Tanzanian uranium portfolio. Askari continues to build a strong footprint in the in-demand uranium sector in the pro-mining investment jurisdiction of Tanzania.

Our strategy of direct staking, in collaboration with our Tanzanian partners, of high priority targets identified through a detailed in-house technical review of all country wide data is paying dividends as we continue to build a highly prospective uranium portfolio in Tanzania.

Re-processing and re-interpretation of the airborne geophysical data allowed us to identify these well-defined, discrete linear anomalies which we strongly suspect to represent potential uraniferous fluvial channel placer systems.

We are well positioned to execute high-impact, low-cost exploration campaigns in Tanzania, and we look forward to getting boots on the ground at Eyasi and sampling these anomalous systems.

The Matemanga Uranium Project is currently still in the application phase and is expected to progress to full grant stage in the short term. We look forward to providing further updates on both the Eyasi and Matemanga Uranium Projects as well as on any potential further strategic acquisitions in Tanzania."

Eyasi Uranium Project, Northern Tanzania

The Eyasi Uranium Project is situated in northern Tanzania, approximately 320 km northwest of Dodoma, with a total project area encompassing 292 km². The project area is characterized by a complex geological setting comprising mainly of the Precambrian "Eastern Granulite Complex" metamorphic terrane which has experienced recent reworking and faulting associated with the East African Rift system (**Figure 2**). Sporadic Neogene to recent volcanic tuffs and lavas are also present within the region and are related to Neogene volcanic activity of the Ngorongoro Volcanic Highlands to the northeast of the project area.

The southern portion of the project is dominated by Neogene to recent "rift" sedimentary sequences ranging from coarse fluvial sedimentary sequences of conglomerates and sandstones with minor shales, grading into finer lacustrine clays and mudstones, thereby reflecting the fluctuating and dynamic sedimentary environment associated with the East African Rift system. Volcanic layers (ash, lavas and pumice) are interspersed throughout the sedimentary package, reflecting on-going, intermittent and widespread volcanic activity within the region.

These rift sedimentary sequences are a known depositionary environment for secondary uranium, often in the form of mbuga or lacustrine clays. The Eyasi Project however is interpreted to contain uraniferous fluvial channel systems with the uranium likely hosted within coarser grained, permeable sediment.

The northern portion of the project is characterized by metamorphic complexes of the Eastern Granulite Complex (Archean to Proterozoic in age) consisting of gneisses and schists of both igneous and sedimentary origin. This basement complex is considered a potential source of uranium in the area, as well as a significant contributor to the deposition material within these fluvial systems. This is interpreted to be the cause of the strong radiometric anomalies displayed by the fluvial channels (**Figure 3**).

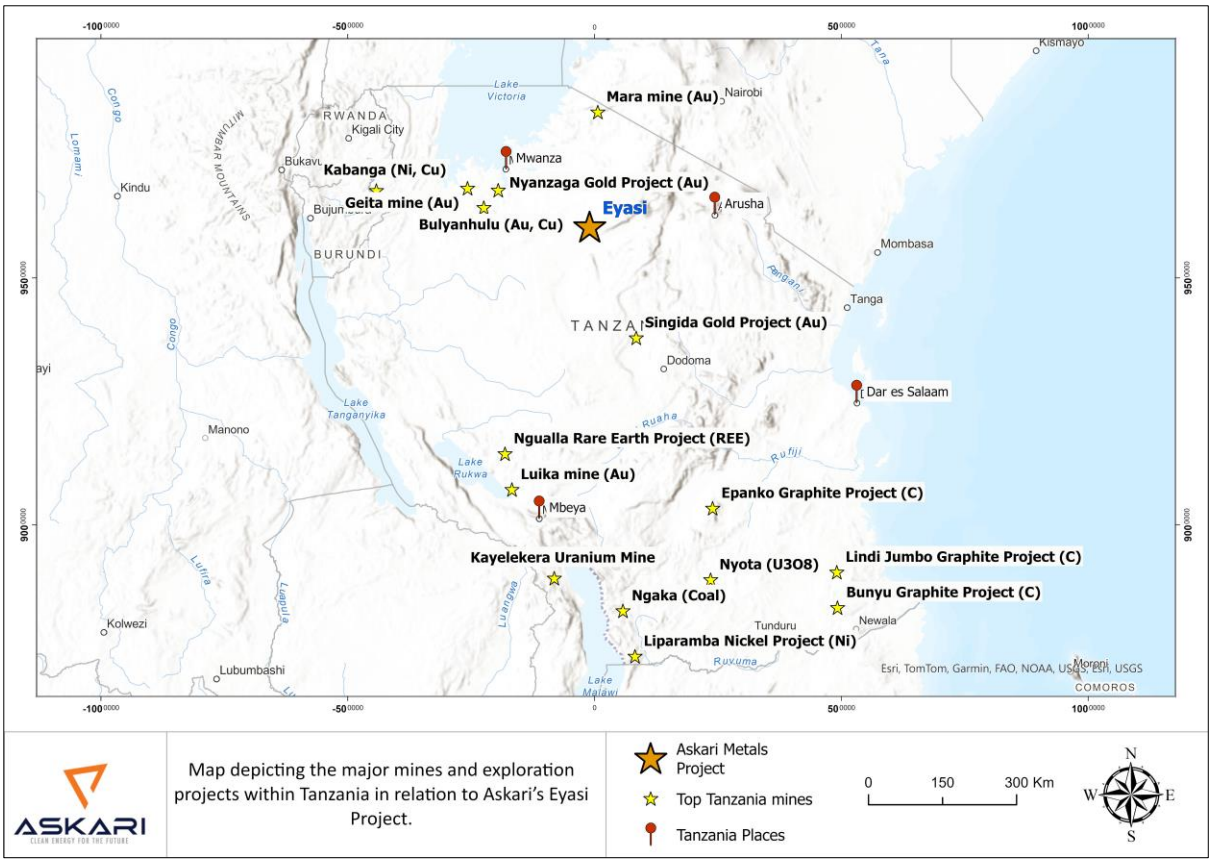

Figure 1: Map depicting the major mines and exploration projects within Tanzania in relation to Askari Metals Eyasi Project

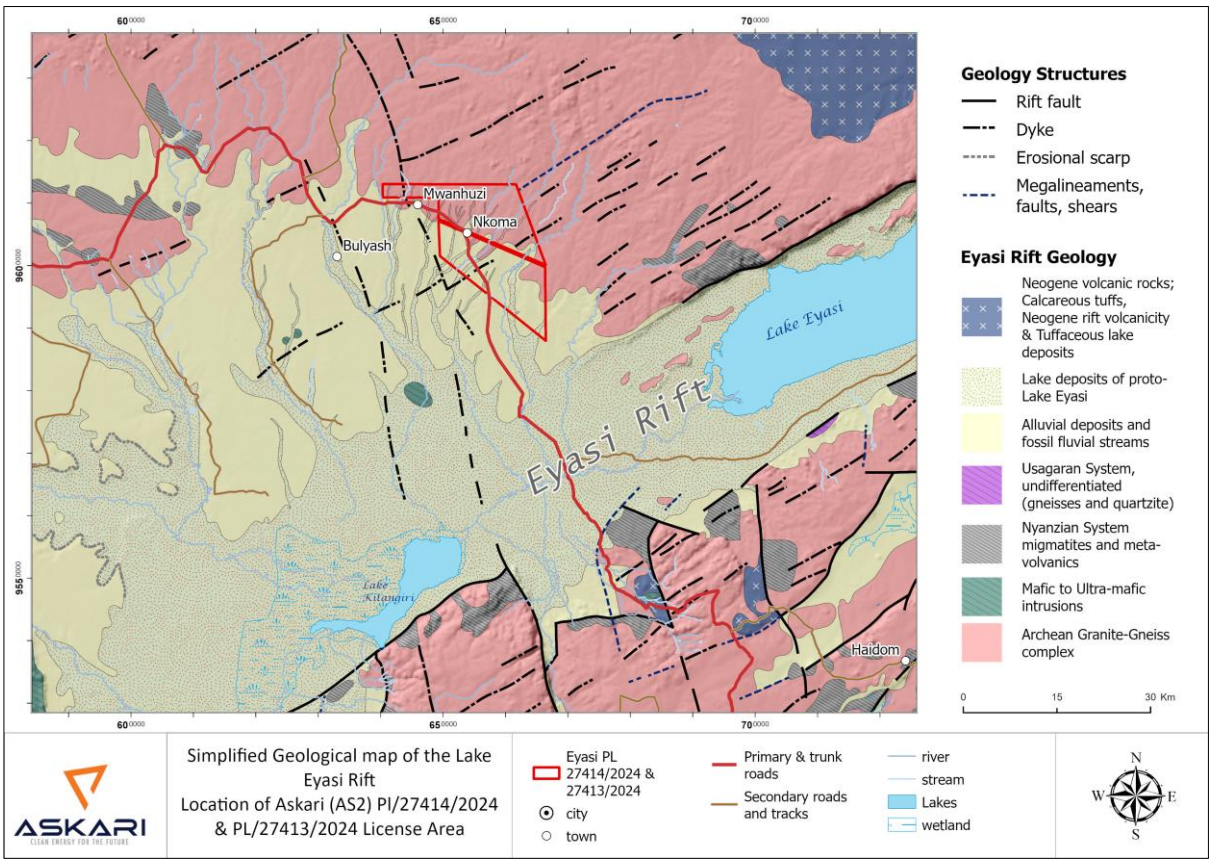

Figure 2: Regional geological map of Askari Metals Eyasi Project

Re-Processing of Airborne Geophysical Data Highlights Radiometric Anomalies

Re-processing and re-interpretation of airborne radiometric data (acquired from the Geological Survey of Tanzania) was carried out by Spectral Geophysics of South Africa. The results of this re-processing are shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** (below).

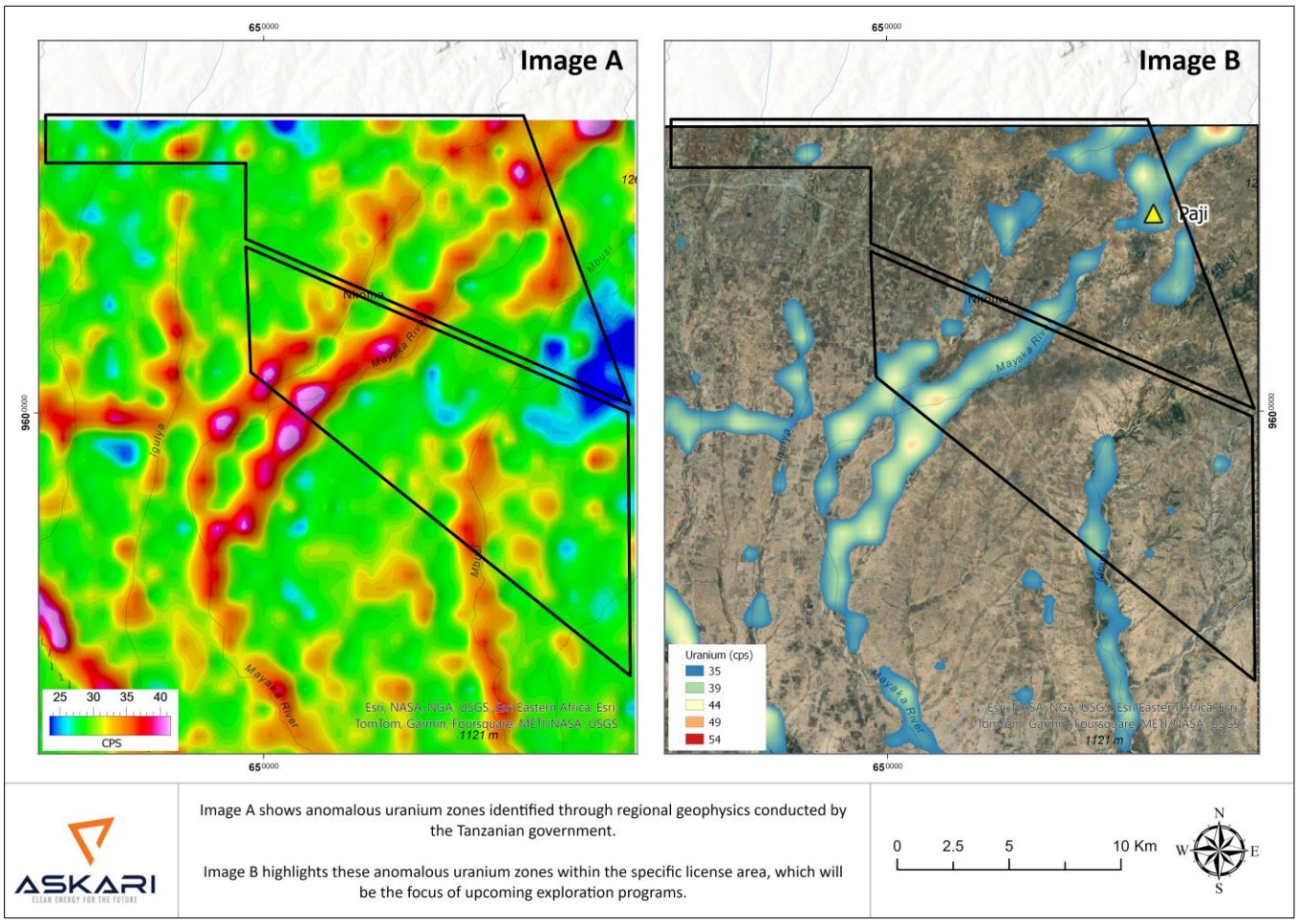

Figure 3: This figure represents the interpreted uranium radiometric map, highlighting uranium anomalies over the Eyasi Project

The radiometric signature illustrated in **Figure 3** (above) reveals anomalous uranium values, indicating enrichment within the fluvial channel system sedimentary sequence. This enrichment is likely a result of the weathering and breakdown of uranium-bearing minerals from the Archean granitoids and potential volcanic rocks to the north.

These minerals were likely transported within groundwater as highly soluble uranyl ions (UO_2^{2+}), which readily dissolve in oxygenated waters. Under favourable redox conditions, such as the presence of organic matter, sulphides, iron or clay minerals, these uranyl ions can precipitate to form uranium deposits within the porous sedimentary sequences or at lithological boundaries within the fluvial channels.

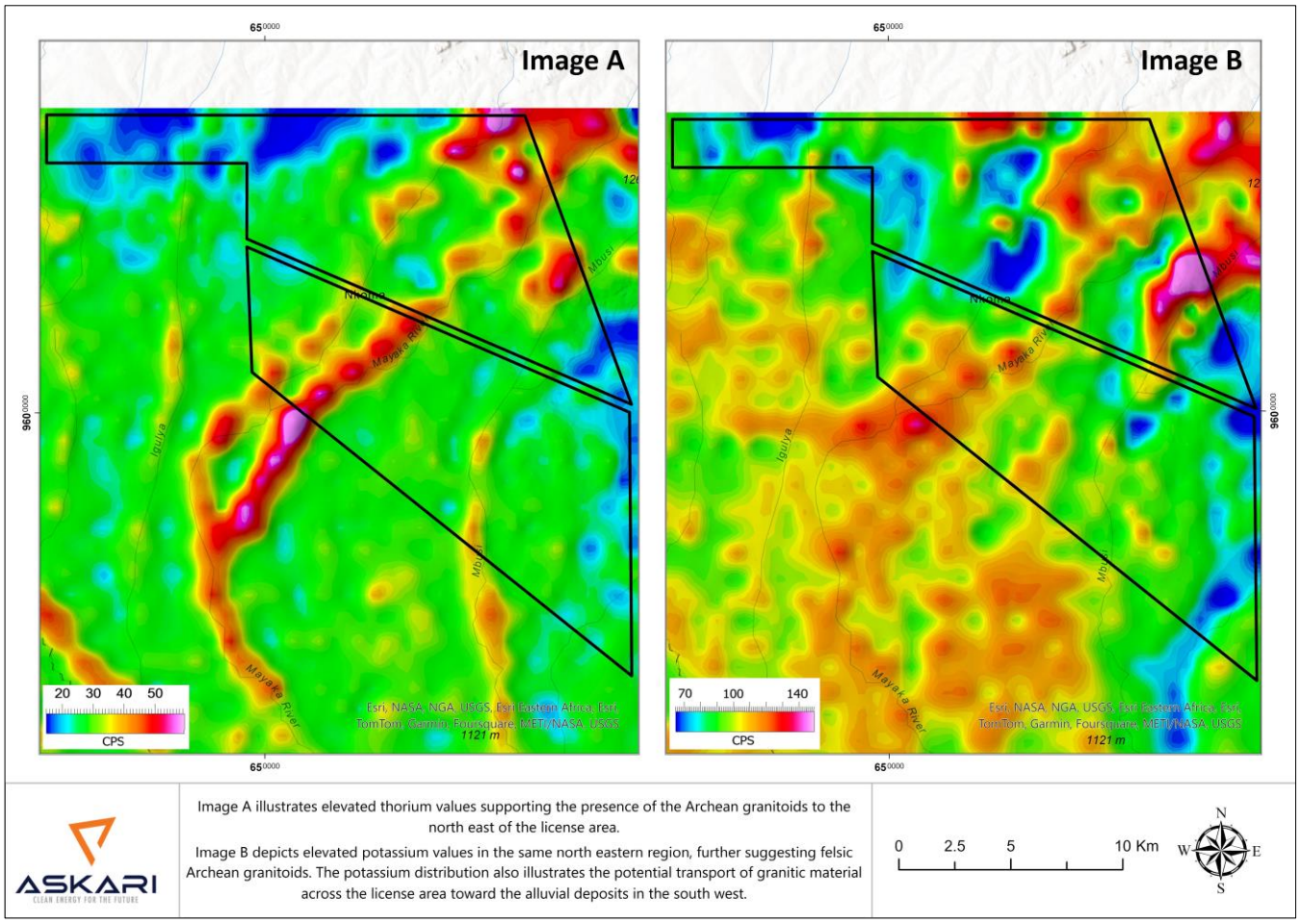

Figure 4: Image A represents the interpreted thorium radiometric map while image B illustrates the interpreted potassium radiometric map for the Eyasi Project area

Figure 4 - Image A illustrates elevated thorium values to the north of the license area indicating the presence of felsic Archean basement granitoids as shown in **Figure 2**. The elevated thorium levels within the fluvial channels suggest that thorium is being transported from these proximal granitoids as opposed to a distal source, as thorium tends precipitate in close proximity to its source. This reinforces the interpretation that the granitoids are the primary source of uranium, influencing both its transport and origin within the surrounding geology.

Figure 4 - Image B highlights elevated potassium values in the same northeastern region where elevated thorium values were observed, further supporting the presence of felsic Archean granitoids. The distribution of potassium also suggests potential transport of granitic material across the licence area towards the alluvial deposits in the southwest, as well as suggests possible influence from the lake deposits of proto Lake Eyasi.

Collectively the data examined thus far supports a mineralisation model of uranium being sourced from proximal granitoids to the north with secondary placer uranium deposits being formed within the porous sedimentary sequence of the fluvial systems draining towards the south.

Strategic Acquisitions

Askari continues to review and evaluate strategic acquisitions within this emerging Tier 1 uranium province within Tanzania and has completed due diligence investigations on several projects, including projects which have previously been explored and drilled. The Company is currently in discussions with a number of parties.

Askari will continue to keep shareholders up to date as the strategic acquisitions progress further.

Future Work and Planned Exploration

Askari intends to fast track a series of low-cost exploration programmes in order to generate drill targets, including:

- A high-resolution remote sensing study using high resolution satellite imagery for the area covering the Eyasi Project.
- Ground based radiometric surveys using a scintillometer.
- Field reconnaissance including mapping and stream sediment sampling.

Mining in Tanzania

The Tanzania Mining industry is highly important since it accounts for a significant share of the country's export revenues. The new government, led by President Samia Suluhu, has pledged its "commitment to the development of the mining sector", with the aim of the mining sector accounting for 10% of the country's GDP by 2025, up from 6.7% in 2020.

Besides a few major companies, this sector contains several medium scale companies and a cluster of small-scale mining companies. Key mineral deposits include coal, copper, diamonds, gold, nickel, silver, uranium, and Tanzanite gemstone, which is found nowhere in the world other than Tanzania.

In December 2021, Tanzania signed new framework agreements with Australian companies Strandline Resources, Black Rock Mining and OreCorp – which was awarded a special mining licence for its Nyanzaga gold project, reflecting over $100 million in committed capex.

Hilaire Diarra, a Malian expert on sustainability and ESG in the African extractive industry, agrees with the current positive sentiment towards mining in Tanzania: "The clear communication from the President of Tanzania about the government's willingness to attract foreign investors in the mining sector has sent a strong signal. Tanzania is in fact a very good destination for investment, despite minor administrative hurdles."

This is illustrated by mining giant BHP's investment in the Kabanga Nickel project in January 2022 – its first investment in Africa since the company spun off its coal operations as South32 in 2015. BHP's involvement in the project has the potential to accelerate the development of what is believed to be the world's largest development-ready nickel sulphide deposit.

The combination of abundant mineral reserves, a new more investor friendly government, and the entrance of major players such as BHP points to Tanzania being able to leverage its expertise in gold and diamonds to develop minerals critical to the energy transition.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Askari Metals Limited.

- ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals is a focused Southern African exploration company. The Company is actively exploring and developing its Uis Lithium Project in Namibia located along the Cape-Cross – Uis Pegmatite Belt of Central Western Namibia. The Uis project is located within 2.5 km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine which is currently operated by Andrada Mining Ltd and is favourably located with the deep water port of Walvis Bay being less than 230 km away from the Uis project, serviced by all-weather sealed roads. In March 2023, the Company welcomed Lithium industry giant Huayou Cobalt onto the register who remains supportive of the Company's ongoing exploration initiatives.

The Company has also recently acquired the Matemanga Uranium Project in Southern Tanzania which is strategically located less than 70km south of the world-class Nyota Uranium Mine. Askari Metals is actively engaged in due diligence to acquire further uranium projects in this emerging tier-1 uranium province.

The Company is currently assessing its options for a divestment strategy of the Australian projects which includes highly prospective gold, copper, lithium and REE projects.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).

Mr. Fitzhenry is the Chief Project and Exploration Manager (Africa) for Askari Metals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Mr. Fitzhenry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies 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.	• Only historical airborne regional radiometric (U, Th, K) from the Geological Survey of Tanzania with 50m and 950m line spacing were processed by Spectral Geophysics South Africa and included in the release. • No calibration data, test line data or tie-line data were supplied for these surveys and therefore the levelling of these data had to be carried out using 'artificial' techniques such as micro-levelling and/or line and block shifts. Care was taken to maintain background levels.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	• Not applicable with this release
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable with 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.	• Not applicable with this release
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Not applicable with this release
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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Not applicable with this release
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable with this release

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.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Not applicable with 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.	• Not applicable with this release
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable with this release
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable with this release

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 license to operate in the area.	• Askari Metals has received the "Applications recommend for granting" status updates from the Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Minerals, moving closer to the formal granting of the Eyasi project. • The Eyasi project is located in northern Tanzania, about 320km northwest of Dodoma, covering an area of 292km2 • The Eyasi project is 100%-owned by Infinum Uranium Co. Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Askari Metals
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical airborne regional radiometric (U, Th, K) from the Geological Survey of Tanzania with 50m and 950m line spacing.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Eyasi Project is situated in northern Tanzania, approximately 320 km northwest of Dodoma, with a total project area encompassing 292.7359 km². The project area is characterized by a complex geological setting consisting chiefly by Precambrian “Eastern Granulite Complex” metamorphic terrane that has experience recent reworking and faulting associated with the East African Rift

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		system. Sporadic Neogene to recent tuffs and lavas are present within the region and are related to Neogene volcanic activity of the Ngorongoro Volcanic Highlands to the northeast of the project area The South-western area of the application area is dominated by Neogene to recent "rift" sedimentary ranging from coarse fluvial sedimentary sequences of conglomerates and sandstones and minor shales, grading into finer lacustrine clays and mudstones reflecting the fluctuating and dynamic sedimentary environment associated with the East African Rift system. Throughout the sedimentary package, volcanic layers (ash, lavas and pumice) are interspersed reflecting on-going and widespread volcanic activity within the region. These sediments are the key areas of interest for uranium exploration. Regional radiometric surveys have detected elevated uranium values in fluvial channels, highlighting the exploration potential of these sedimentary sequences. In contrast, the northeastern terrain is characterized by metamorphic complexes of the Eastern Granulite Complex (Archean to Proterozoic in age) consisting of gneisses and schists of both igneous and sedimentary protoliths. The basement complex is considered a potential source of uranium in the area, as well as a significant contributor to the deposition material within these fluvial systems. This can be chiefly seen by the radiometric signatures seen in the paleo-fluvial channels in the radiometric data
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• No grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement.
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.	• Not applicable with 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.	• Diagrams are included in the body of the document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is not yet complete.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• A remote sensing study using high resolution data. • Field reconnaissance including mapping and rock chip sampling. • Ground based radiometric surveys using a scintillometer.