ENERGY FUELS

A Leading U.S. Producer of Uranium & Critical Materials Needed for the Clean Energy Transition

Uranium | Rare Earths | Vanadium | Medical Isotopes | Recycling

92 U 238.02891 Uranium

57 La 65 Tb
58 Ce 66 Dy
59 Pr 67 Ho
60 Nd 68 Er
61 Pm 69 Tm
62 Sm 70 Yb
63 Eu 71 Lu
64 Gd

23 V 50.9415 Vanadium

88 Ra 226 Radium

February 2024

Forward Looking Statements & Notice Regarding Technical Disclosure

Certain of the information contained in this presentation constitutes "forward-looking information" (as defined in the Securities Act (Ontario)) and "forward-looking statements" (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that are based on expectations, estimates and projections of management of Energy Fuels Inc. ("Energy Fuels") as of today's date. Such forward-looking information and forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: the business strategy for Energy Fuels; Energy Fuels expectations with regard to current and future uranium, vanadium and rare earth element ("REE") market conditions; the uranium industry's ability to respond to higher demand; the impacts of recent market developments; business plans; outlook; objectives; expectations as to the prices of U_3O_8, V_2O_5, and REE's; expectations as to reserves, resources, results of exploration and related expenses; estimated future production and costs; changes in project parameters; the expected permitting and production time lines; the Company's belief that it has significant production growth potential and unmatched flexibility to scale-up production; the potential for additional business opportunities including vanadium, REE, alternate feed materials, and the cleanup of historic mines on the Navajo Nation and in the Four Corners Region of the U.S.; the potential for optimizing mining and processing; the Company's belief in its readiness to capitalize on improving markets; expectations with regard to the potential for U.S. government support of U.S. uranium miners; global uranium supply risks; expected worldwide uranium supply and demand fundamentals; any expectation that the proposed Uranium Reserve will continue to be implemented and if implemented, the manner in which it will be implemented and the timing of implementation; any expectation that the White Mesa Mill will be successful in producing REE Carbonate on a commercial basis; any expectation that Energy Fuels will be successful in developing U.S. separation, or other value-added U.S. REE production capabilities at the White Mesa Mill, or otherwise; any expectation that the Company, Chemours and Neo will be successful in jointly developing a fully integrated U.S.-European REE supply chain; any expectation that the Company will be successful in fully integrating the U.S REE supply chain in the future; any expectation with respect to the future demand for REEs; any expectation with respect to the quantities of monazite ore to be acquired by Energy Fuels, the quantities of REE Carbonate to be produced by the White Mesa Mill or the quantities of contained TREO in the Mill's REE carbonate; any expectation as to future exploration results for and production from the Bahia Project; any expectation that the Company's collaboration with Nanoscale Powders will be successful, that the technology will be successfully developed and proven, or that the technology will be economic or perform as expected; and any expectation that the Company will be successful in recovering radioisotopes for use in emerging TAT cancer therapeutics or that the program will be economically viable.

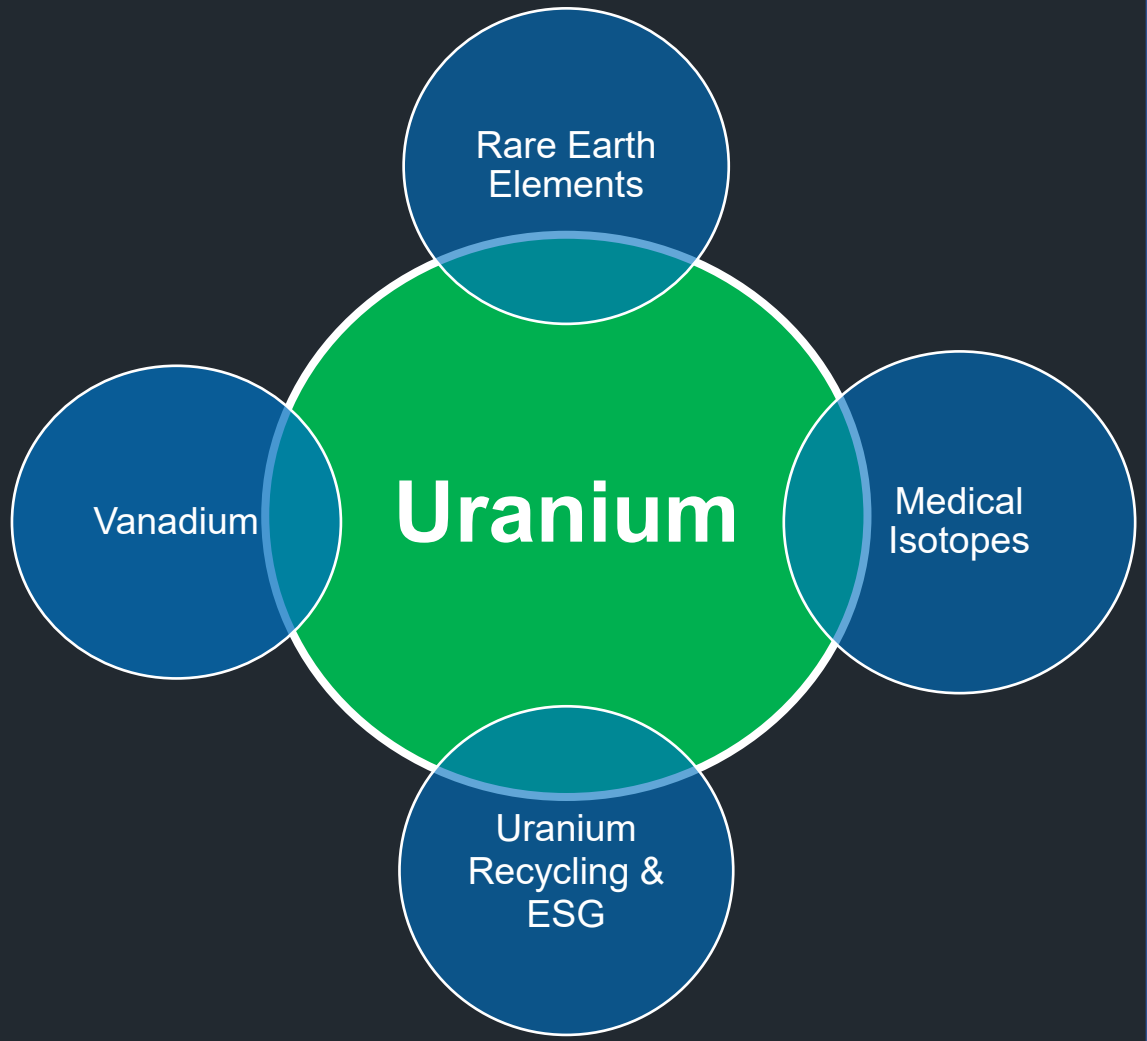
All statements contained herein which are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause such differences, without limiting the generality of the foregoing include: risks that the synergies and effects on value described herein may not be achieved; risks inherent in exploration, development and production activities; volatility in market prices for uranium, vanadium and REEs; the impact of the sales volume of uranium, vanadium and REEs; the ability to sustain production from mines and the mill; competition; the impact of change in foreign currency exchange; imprecision in mineral resource and reserve estimates; environmental and safety risks including increased regulatory burdens; changes to reclamation requirements; unexpected geological or hydrological conditions; a potential deterioration in political support for nuclear energy; changes in government regulations and policies, including trade laws and policies; demand for nuclear power, vanadium and REEs; replacement of production and failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; weather and other natural phenomena; ability to maintain and further improve positive labor relations; operating performance of the facilities; success of planned development projects; other development and operating risks; the Company not being successful in selling any uranium into the proposed Uranium Reserve at acceptable quantities or prices, or at all in the future; available supplies of monazite sands; the ability of the White Mesa Mill to produce REE Carbonate to meet commercial specifications on a commercial scale at acceptable costs; market factors, including future demand for REEs; the ability of Nanoscale and Energy Fuels to finalize definitive agreements; the ability of Energy Fuels to potentially recover radioisotopes from its existing process streams for use in TAT therapeutics; the future development of the TAT market; risks associated with operating in foreign countries such as Brazil; and risks associated with potential proclamations of national monuments or mineral withdrawals. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. Although Energy Fuels believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this presentation. Energy Fuels does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information or forward-looking statements after the date of this presentation to conform such information to actual results or to changes in Energy Fuels' expectations except as otherwise required by applicable legislation.

Additional information about the material factors or assumptions on which forward looking information is based or the material risk factors that may affect results is contained under "Risk Factors" in Energy Fuels' annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. The annual report on Form 10-K is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

All technical information including mineral estimates constituting mining operations that are material to our business or financial condition included in this presentation, have been prepared in accordance with both 17 CFR Subpart 220.1300 and 229.601(b)(96) (collectively, "S-K 1300") and Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and are supported by pre-feasibility studies and/or initial assessments prepared in accordance with both the requirements of S-K 1300 and NI 43-101. S-K 1300 and NI 43-101 both provide for the disclosure of: (i) "Inferred Mineral Resources," which investors should understand have the lowest level of geological confidence of all mineral resources and thus may not be considered when assessing the economic viability of a mining project and may not be converted to a Mineral Reserve; (ii) "Indicated Mineral Resources," which investors should understand have a lower level of confidence than that of a "Measured Mineral Resource" and thus may be converted only to a "Probable Mineral Reserve"; and (iii) "Measured Mineral Resources," which investors should understand have sufficient geological certainty to be converted to a "Proven Mineral Reserve" or to a "Probable Mineral Reserve." Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves as defined by S-K 1300 or NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable, or that an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

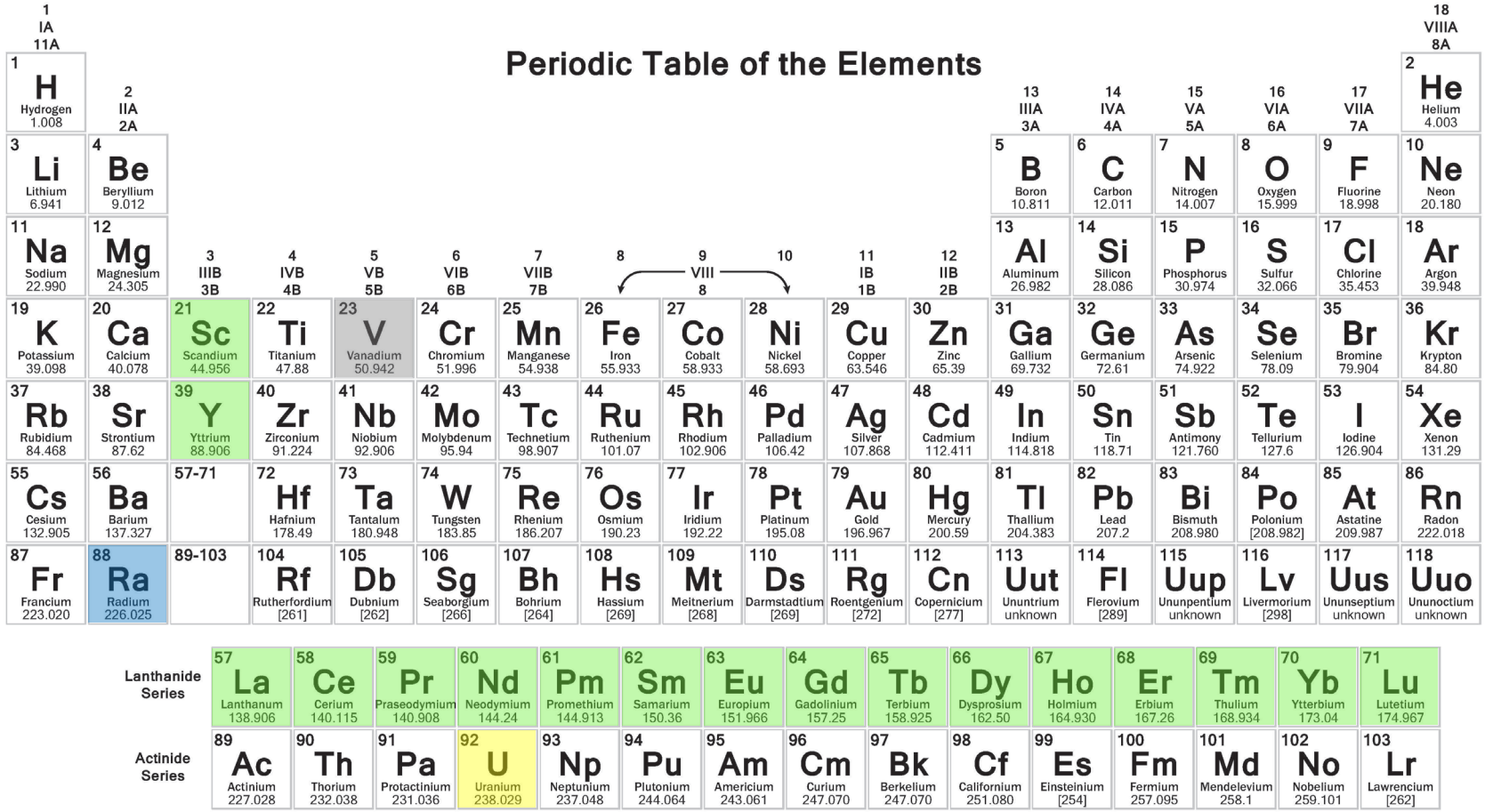
Our Business Objective

To create a profitable, high-margin U.S. critical mineral company – centered on uranium – that produces advanced materials needed for the clean energy transition



Energy Fuels Produces – or Can Produce – Materials Needed for Many Clean Energy & Medical Applications

Uranium
Rare Earths
Vanadium
Radium

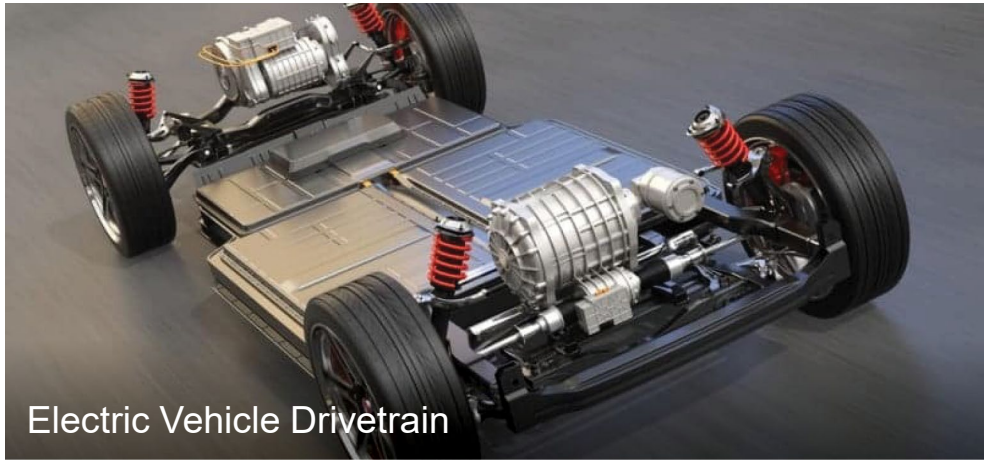


Our Products Power Many Clean Energy Technologies


Nuclear Fuel Assembly


Vanadium Flow Batteries


Wind Turbine


Electric Vehicle Drivetrain


F-35A Jet

High Value Product Line

URANIUM – UUUU is a leading U.S. producer, having produced 2/3 of all U.S. uranium since 2017

Currently starting production at 3 uranium mines; expected run-rate of 1.1 – 1.4 million lbs. of U_3O_8 per year by end of 2024; large US-based in-ground uranium resource portfolio to support current and future production (see Appendix); 10+ million pounds of capacity

RARE EARTHS – Critical elements used in powerful magnets needed for EVs, wind & other tech

UUUU now installing the capacity to produce up to 1,000 MT of separated NdPr oxide by Q1-2023; could power up to 1 million EVs

VANADIUM – Critical element used in high-strength steel, aerospace and grid-scale batteries

UUUU is the largest primary producer of V_2O_5 in US; significant inventory & ability to quickly ramp production in strong markets

MEDICAL ISOTOPES – Critical for emerging cancer therapies

Developing ability to recover radium from existing uranium and rare earth production; needed for emerging treatments & potential cures

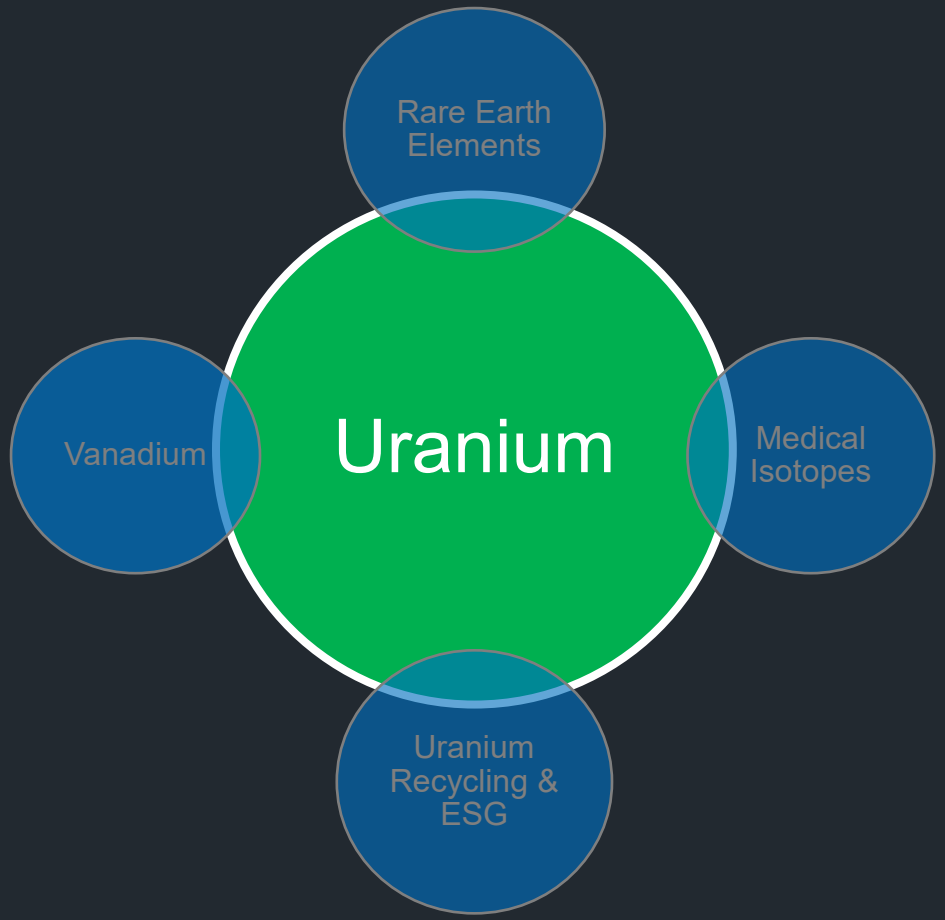
RECYCLING – Uranium & vanadium bearing materials

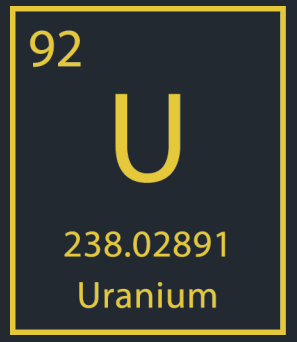
Promoting sustainable sourcing; reducing carbon emissions & saving the world's scarce resources

FINANCIAL STRENGTH – Significant Cash, Inventory & Uranium Sales

$162.50M in working capital as of 9/30/2023, including $125.16M of cash & marketable securities; large U_3O_8 & V_2O_5 inventories

Core Business:





Proven U.S. Uranium Production

Leading U.S. Portfolio – Up to 2 Million Lbs. of Short-Term, Low-Cost Production

White Mesa Mill (Utah) – In Production

- **The only** conventional uranium & vanadium mill in US – plus REE's & recycling

Nichols Ranch ISR (Wyoming) – Pre-Production

- Fully-licensed & developed; 1.2 million lbs. of U_3O_8 produced (2014 -2019)

Pinyon Plain Mine (Arizona) – In Production

- Licensed & developed high-grade uranium mine in production

La Sal Complex (Utah) – In Production

- Series of licensed/developed uranium & vanadium mines; 2 in production

3 large-scale projects in permitting (Sheep Mountain; Roca Honda & Bullfrog) have potential to produce additional 4+ million lbs. U_3O_8 per year

Securing New Uranium Sales Contracts

Providing New Revenues & Cashflows Through 2030

Multiple market tailwinds enabling us to book long-term sales contracts with U.S. utilities at sustainable pricing

- U.S. government providing support for nuclear energy (bipartisan)
- Russia's invasion of Ukraine sharpening utility focus on security of supply
- Intermediaries buying physical uranium
- Transportation issues from Russia & Kazakhstan
- **Spot price at $103.00 per pound on February 9, 2024[1]**

U_3O_8 produced at the White Mesa Mill

Energy Fuels offers buyers a reliable, low-cost source of U.S. uranium production

Three (3) Long-Term Contracts with U.S. Utilities (To Date):

- Base quantity of 2.75 million pounds of remaining U_3O_8 deliveries through 2030
- Up to a total of 3.6 million pounds of potential deliveries, if all options are exercised
- Pricing formula maintains exposure to market upside, while limiting downside & adjusting for inflation
- Seeking additional spot sales and long-term contracts as prices rise

[1] TradeTech

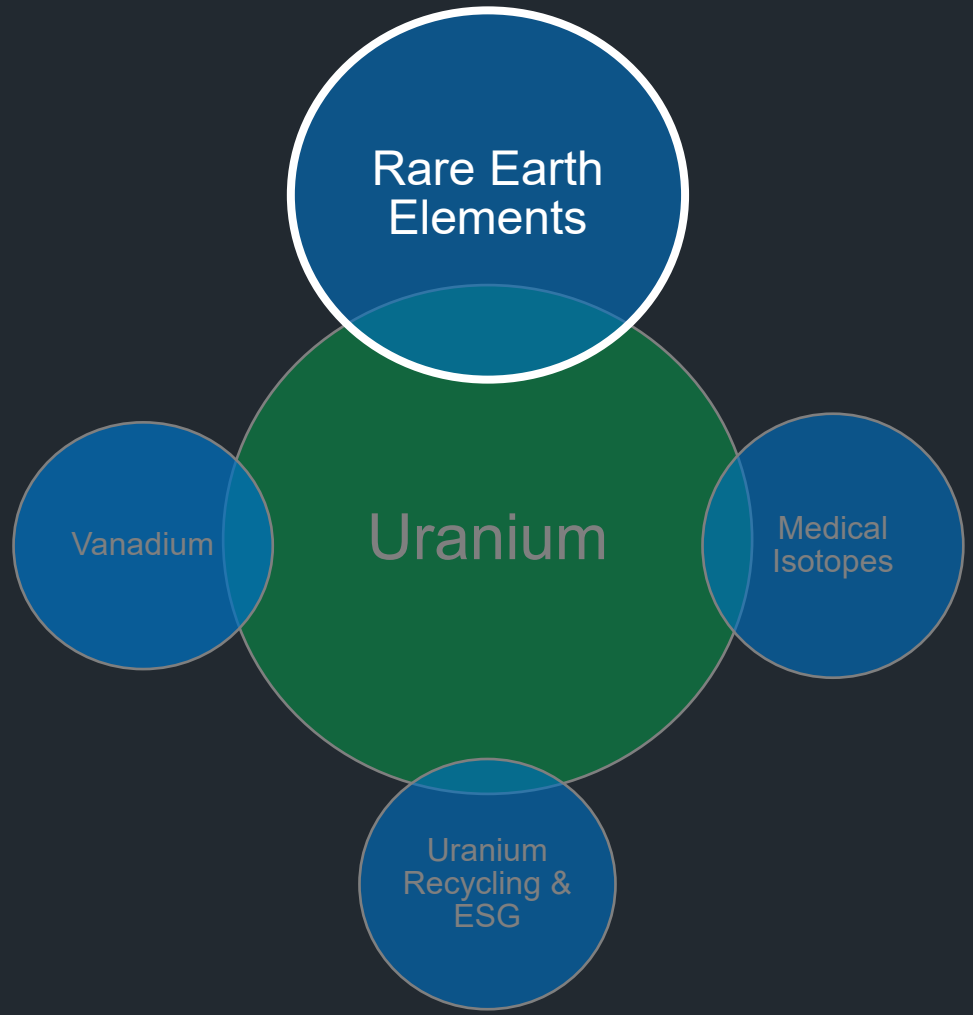
Market Position – Uranium

North American Space as of February 12, 2024[1]

COMPANY	MARKET CAP (US$M)	WORKING CAPITAL (US$M)	2023 NET INCOME/(LOSS) (US$M)	URANIUM INVENTORY (M LBS.)	URANIUM	RARE EARTHS	VANADIUM	MEDICAL ISOTOPES	RECYCLING
Cameco	$19,229	$2,015	$280[2]	7.5	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
NexGen Energy	$3,527	$265[2]	($47)[2]	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uranium Energy Corp	$3,120	$43[4]	($7)	0.2[4]	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Denison Mines	$1,772	$60[2]	$56	2.5	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
EF ENERGY FUELS	**$1,134**	**$163**	**$120**	**1.0[5]**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
enCore Energy	$863	$18[6]	($7)	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Fission Uranium	$697	$36[2]	($6)	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ur-Energy	$504	$55	($25)	0.2	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

[1] This chart reflects the most recent publicly available information; Energy Fuels' information is disclosed in its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023
[2] Cdn$ = US$0.743
[3] Au$ = US$0.653
[4] Announced additional purchases of 1.7 million lbs. uranium on the open market with deliveries to occur during 2023 – 2026 for an average price of $42.24 per pound.
[5] Includes 586,000 lbs. of finished U_3O_8 inventory, plus 409,000 lbs. of work-in-progress and raw materials; expected sales of 200,000 lbs. in Q1-2024 under long-term contracts
[6] At Sep. 30, 2023, enCore owed Energy Fuels $36M in a convertible note. Subsequent to the quarter end, enCore repaid a portion of the note to Energy Fuels, and Energy Fuels sold the remaining principle balance to a 3rd party

Growth Driver:



57 La 138.90547 Lanthanum	58 Ce 140.116 Cerium	59 Pr 140.90766 Praseodymium	60 Nd 144.242 Neodymium	61 Pm 145 Promethium	62 Sm 150.36 Samarium	63 Eu 151.964 Europium	64 Gd 157.25 Gadolinium
65 Tb 158.92535 Terbium	66 Dy 162.500 Dysprosium	67 Ho 164.93033 Holmium	68 Er 167.259 Erbium	69 Tm 168.93422 Thulium	70 Yb 173.054 Ytterbium	71 Lu 174.9668 Lutetium	

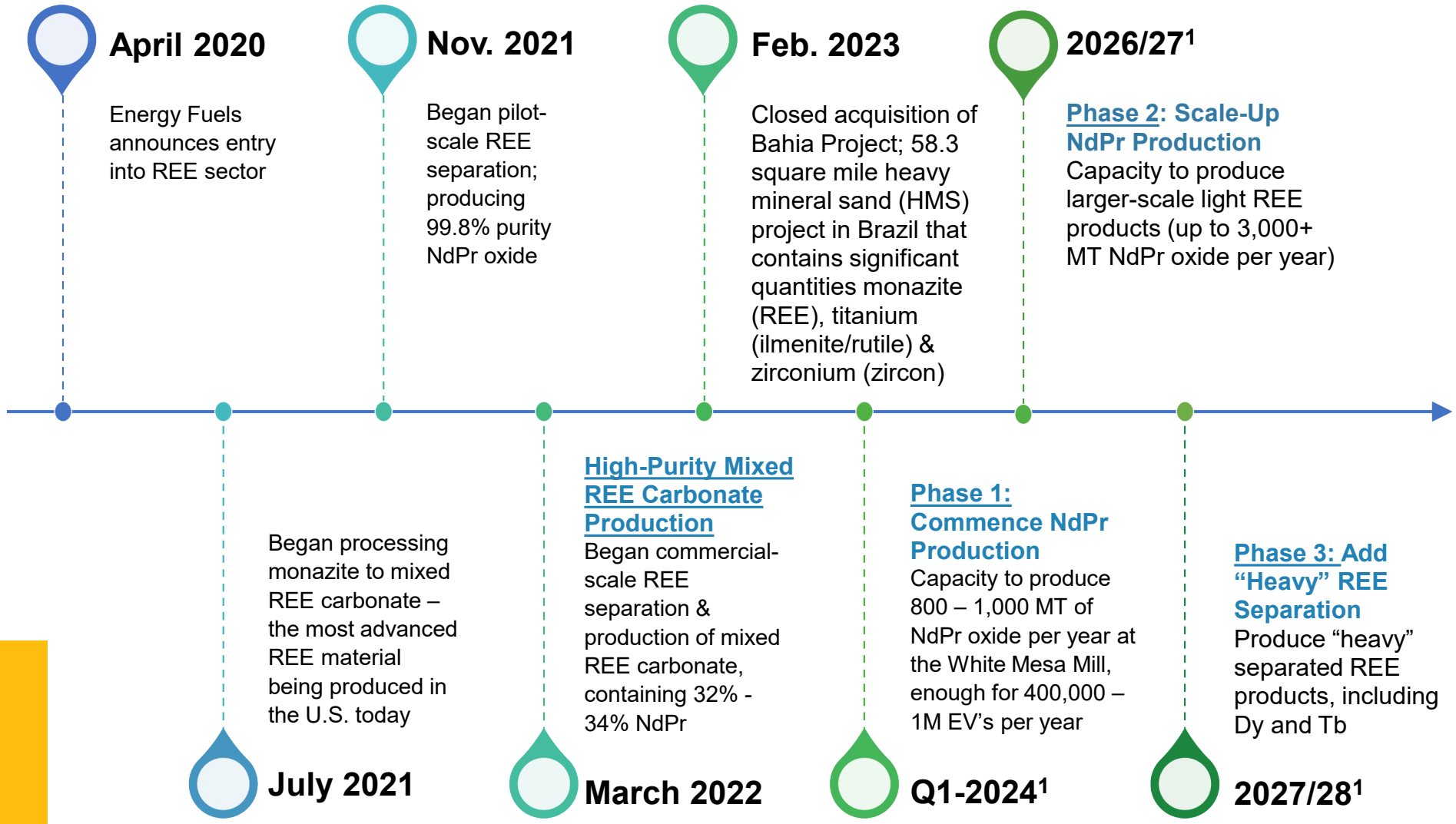
Rare Earth Element Production Complements Energy Fuels' Uranium Production

Energy Fuels is leveraging its existing uranium capabilities to fill the gap in U.S. rare earth element (REE) production

- Most REE-bearing minerals are naturally radioactive, due to the presence of uranium, thorium & other elements
- Monazite is a particularly valuable REE-bearing mineral because it contains higher relative concentrations of the "magnet" REEs (NdPr, Tb, Dy)
- However, monazite also contains higher concentrations uranium, thorium and other radionuclides
- Energy Fuels' White Mesa Mill is the only existing facility in North America with the licenses and capabilities to process monazite & produce advanced REE products
- We also recover the uranium, are evaluating the potential to recover the thorium, and dispose of the other impurities

Energy Fuels is diversifying into the REE industry
without diminishing our industry-leading uranium production capabilities

Race to A New Age of Clean Energy



Current REE Prices[2]:

NdPr oxide = $55.67/kg

Dy oxide = $272.50/kg

Tb oxide = $860.00/kg

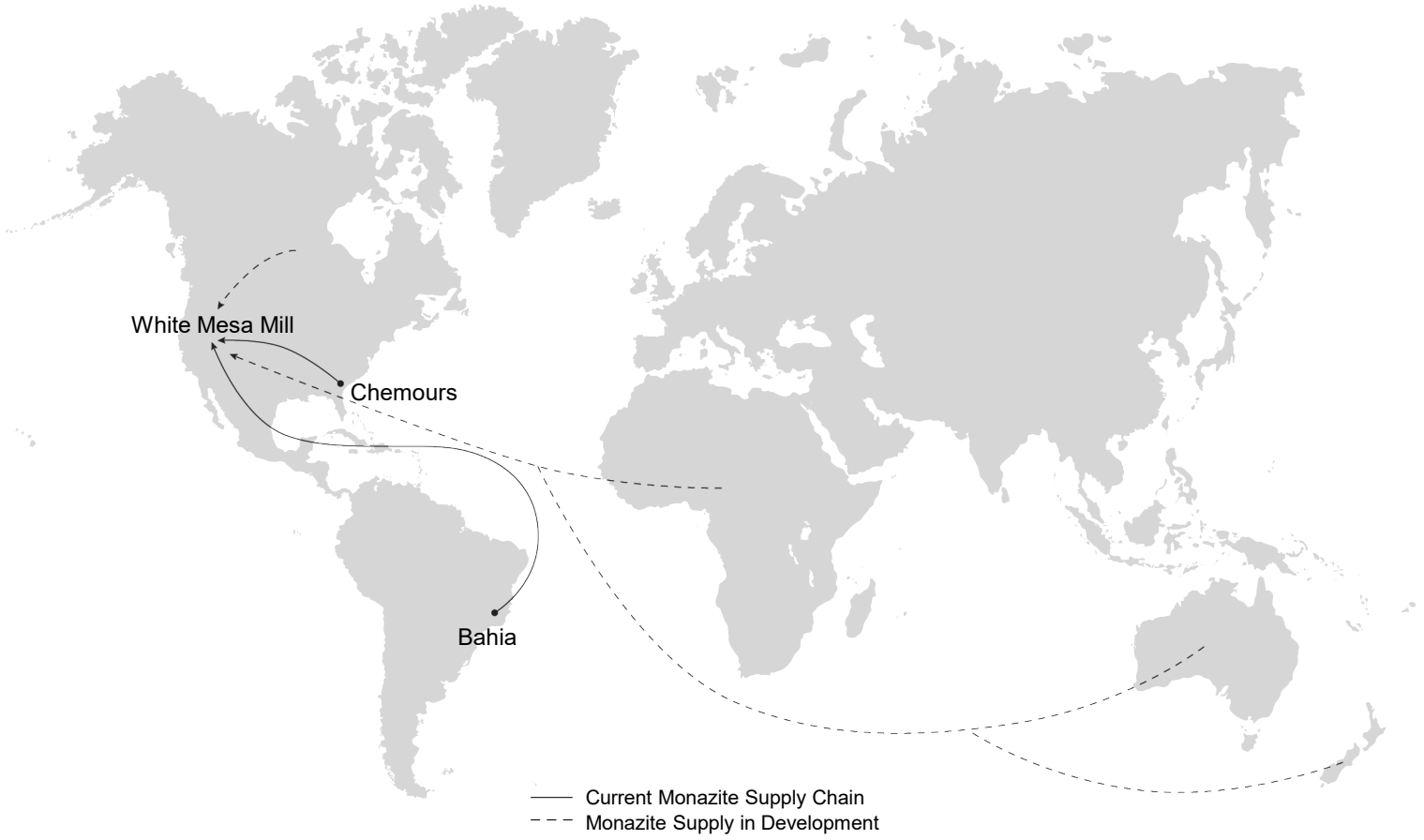
1 Expected production, subject to successful construction, commissioning, and receipt of sufficient monazite and REE feed; current feed to produce 40 – 50 tonnes of NdPr oxide in 2024

2 Asian Metal, February 12, 2024; 1 RMB = US$0.139

A New Capital Efficient Rare Earth Supply Chain

Created by Energy Fuels – Centered in the U.S.

Process		Product
Mining & Beneficiation	Today →	Natural Monazite Ore
Crack & Leach	Today →	Mixed RE Carbonate
Separation	Q1-2024 (Expected) →	Separated RE Oxides
Metal-Making & Alloying	2026/27 (Potential) →	RE Metals & Alloys
Magnet-Making & Other Manufacturing	→	RE Magnets
Tier 1 EV Suppliers	→	EV Motors



Securing Low-Cost Monazite Supply Chains

Control Sources of Feed for Production of Advanced Rare Earth Materials in U.S.

The Bahia Project (Brazil)

(100% Ownership)

Potential to supply 3,000 – 10,000 tonnes of monazite to White Mesa Mill for decades[1]

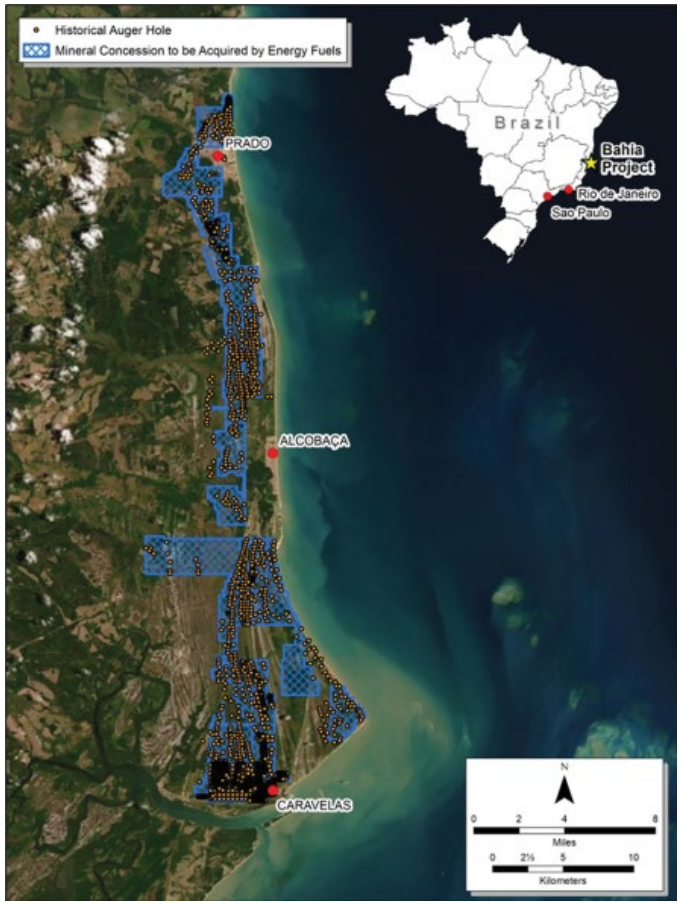
Roughly 300 – 1,000 tonnes NdPr oxide

Several exploration & mining permits in place

Well-defined HMS mineralization (titanium, zirconium & rare earths)

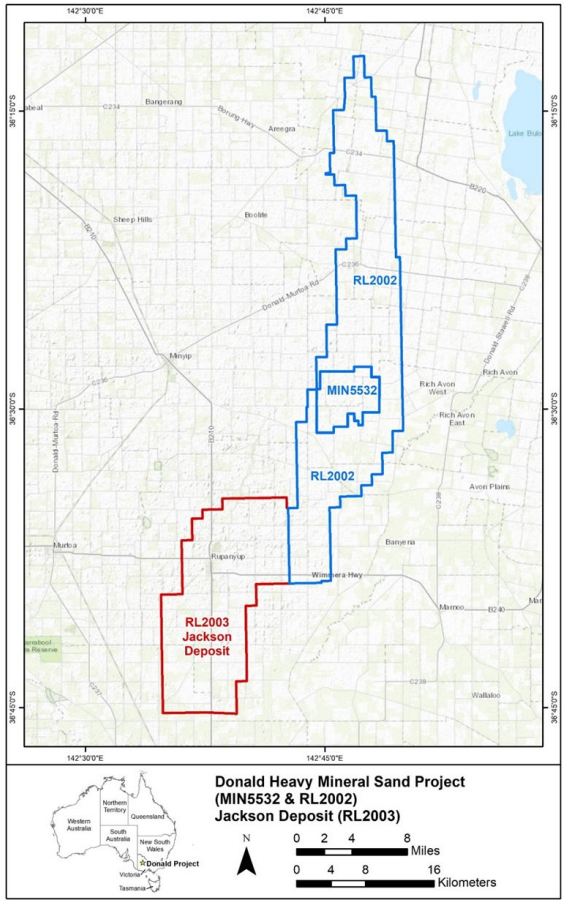
Sonic drilling program underway

Potential production by 2026



The Donald Project (Australia)

(Non-Binding MOU to "Earn-In" to 49% Ownership)



Potential to supply 7,000 – 14,000 tonnes of monazite to White Mesa Mill for decades[1]

Roughly 700 – 1,400 tonnes NdPr oxide

All major licenses and permits in place (or in advanced stage of completion)

Well-defined HMS mineralization (titanium, zirconium & rare earths)

Energy Fuels will acquire all monazite from project

Potential production by 2026

[1] Depending on production rates

Energy Fuels' Rare Earth Production

White Mesa Mill (Utah)

1 tonne supersacks of high-purity mixed RE carbonate bound for Europe


Energy Fuels' personnel at the White Mesa Mill


Monazite crack-and-leach ongoing at Energy Fuels' White Mesa Mill


Pilot-scale solvent extraction (SX) REE separation;' constructing commercial-scale REE SX in 2023

Energy Fuels Has Many Unique Advantages

Short-Term, Low-Cost REE Production in U.S.

We currently have the licenses & infrastructure to handle the radionuclides in monazite

- We can recover the uranium (and possibly the thorium & radium) as significant value-adds – these are a problem for others

Monazite has more value relative to other REE feeds

- ~30% higher in NdPr + ~95% higher in heavy REEs with higher recoveries of magnetic REEs versus bastnaesite

Monazite is already mined in the U.S. & around the world as a low-cost HMS byproduct

- Most mining costs carried by primary zircon & titanium production

Monazite is more straightforward to process than other REE minerals

- Chemically easier to recover the REEs from the phosphates in monazite vs the fluoro-carbonates in bastnaesite

Low cost & capital efficient

- Using existing licenses, personnel & facilities saves considerable time & money

Energy Fuels has used solvent extraction (SX) processing technology for uranium & vanadium recovery for 40+ year

- Relatively easy for us to pivot & apply existing SX know-how to REE recovery & separation

Focusing on proven REE separation technologies using SX

- We are not attempting to license & deploy new separation technologies

Utah is a relatively low-cost & supportive jurisdiction in which to operate

- Compared to other locations where REEs are produced

The #1 challenge
to unlocking
the value
of monazite
has been
the radionuclides.

Energy Fuels
has solved
this challenge.

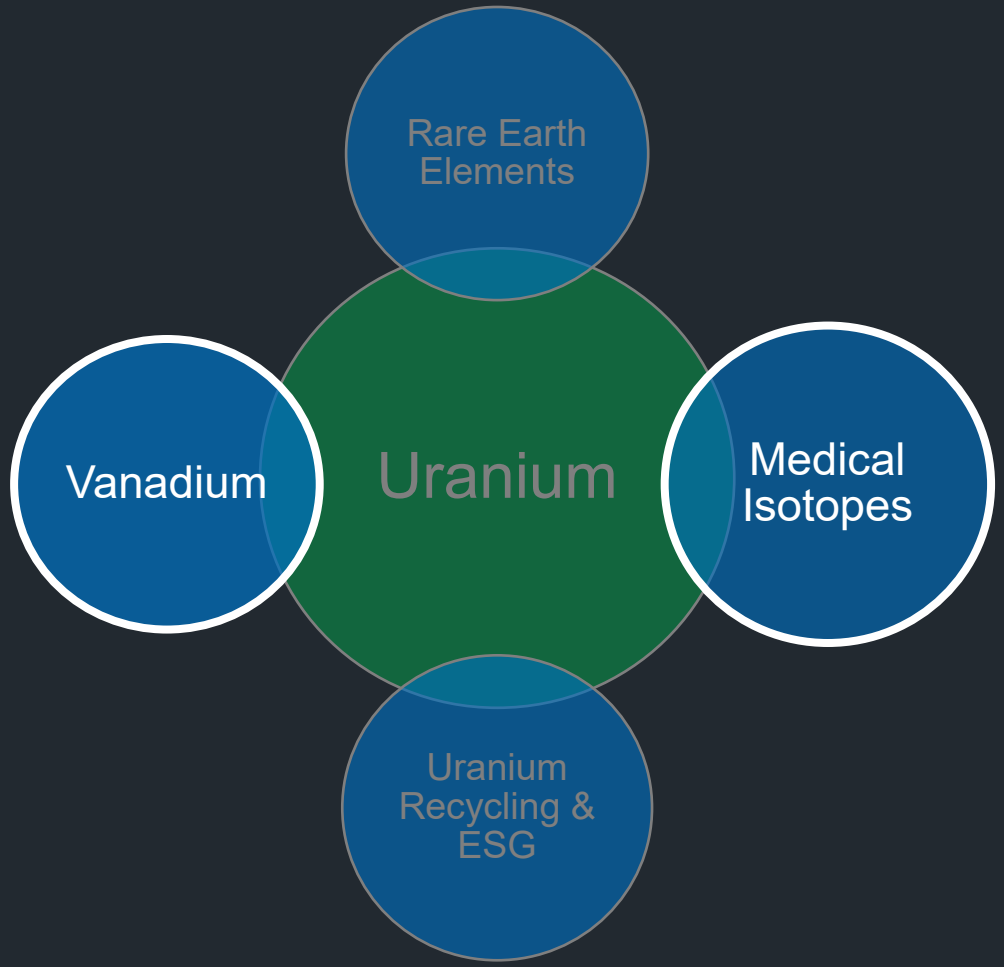
Market Position – Rare Earths

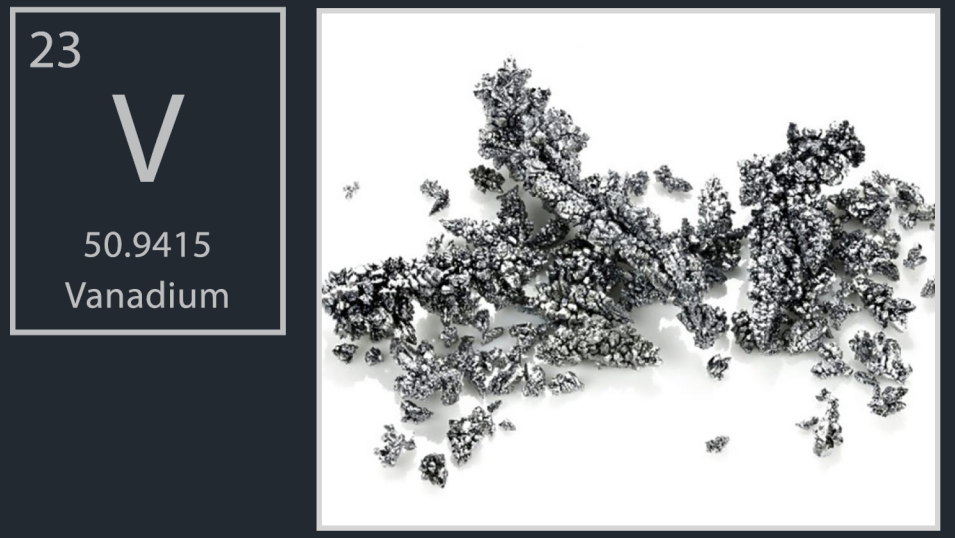
Global Space as of February 12, 2024

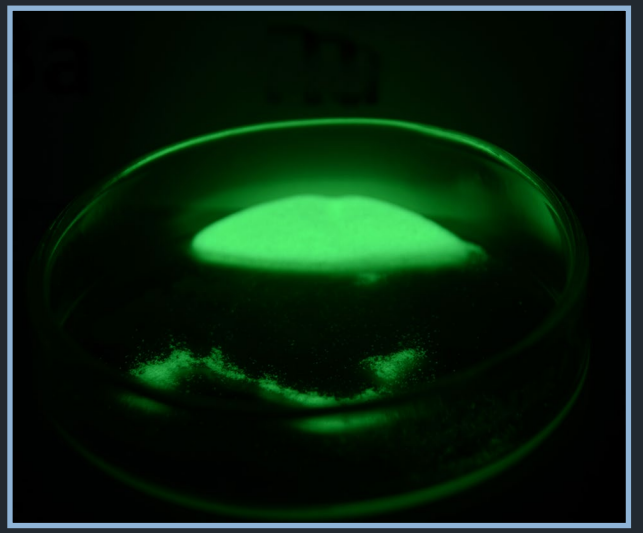
	COMPANY	MARKET CAP (US$MM)	PRIMARY MINERAL	ORE CONCENTRATE "BASKET VALUE" (US$)[3]	ORE PRODUCTION		HIGH-PURITY MIXED REE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION		REE SEPARATION[5]	
					CURRENT	PLANNED	CURRENT	PLANNED	CURRENT	PLANNED
Global Producers	Lynas	$3,616	Monazite (Australia)	$10,763	✓		✓		✓	
	MP Materials	$3,041	Bastnaesite (US-California)	$4,576	✓		✓		✓	
	Iluka Resources	$2,030[7]	Monazite (Australia)	$10,763	✓		✗	✓	✗	✓
	EF ENERGY FUELS	**$1,134**	Monazite (US–Georgia; Bahia, Brazil)	**$11,972**	✗	✓[1]	✓		✗	✓
	Neo Performance Materials[2]	$234[8]	n/a	n/a	✗	2	✗	2	✓	
U.S. Developers				IN SITU ORE VALUE PRE- BENEFICIATION (US$)[6]						
	Rare Element Resources	$57	Bastnaesite (US-Wyoming)	$528	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
	Ucore Rare Metals	$41	Bastnaesite (US-Alaska)	$215	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
	Texas Mineral Resources	$30	Bastnaesite (US-Texas)	$30	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

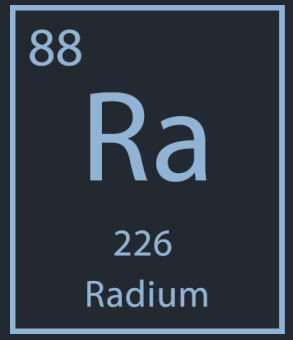
[1] Not currently a miner, but recently purchased Bahia Project in Brazil & announced non-binding MOU to JV with Astron Corporation on Donald Project in Australia; currently purchasing monazite from HMS operators and processing in Utah
[2] Neo purchases mixed REE concentrates for separation and downstream (including from Energy Fuels)
[3] Ore concentrate value, after beneficiation
[5] Lynas produces ~6,200 tonnes of NdPr oxide per year; MP produced 50 tonnes of NdPr oxide in 2023; Energy Fuels expects to produce 40-50 tonnes of NdPr oxide in 2024; Neo produces unknown quantities of NdPr and Dy oxides.
[6] In-situ ore values, before beneficiation
[7] Au$ = US$0.653
[8] Cdn$ = US$0.743

Longer Term Growth Opportunities:









Strong Position in Vanadium & Medical Isotopes

Optionality in Additional High-Growth Markets

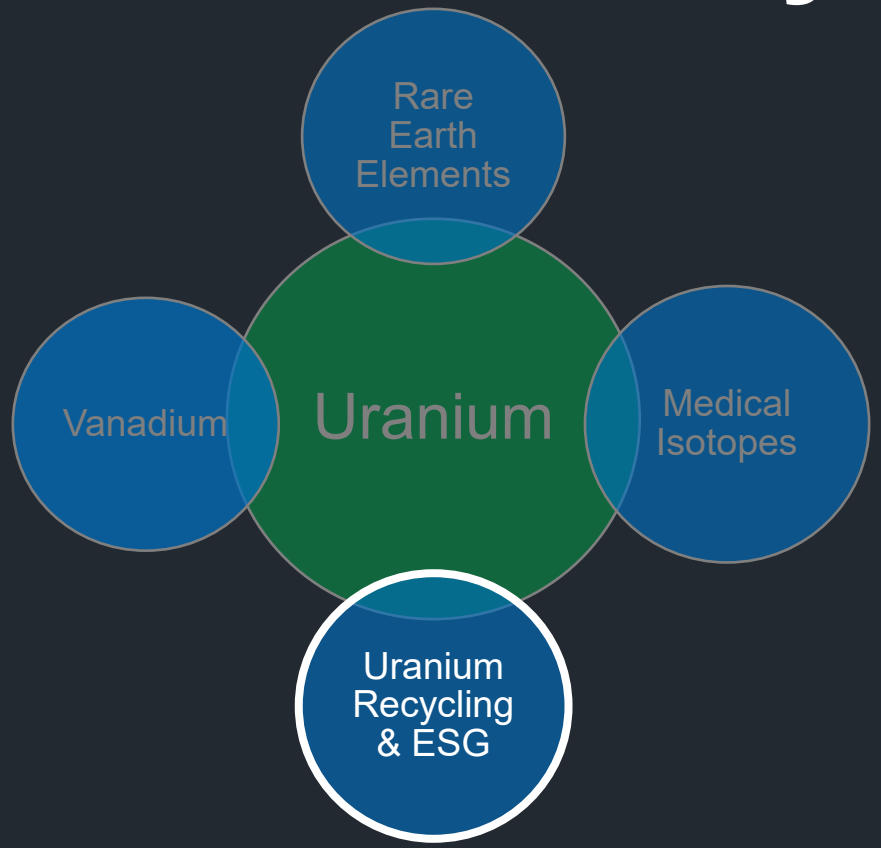
Vanadium

- Energy Fuels produces vanadium as a “co-product” of uranium production
- Used in steel, aerospace alloys, chemicals & “grid-scale” flow batteries used with renewable energy
- Energy Fuels’ White Mesa Mill is the largest conventional producer of vanadium (V_2O_5)
- 1.9 million lbs. produced in 2019; ~0.9 million lbs. of V_2O_5 currently in inventory
- Selectively producing & selling into market strength (sold 79,000 lbs. for ~$11/lb. in 2023)
- Ability to quickly recover an additional 1.0M to 3.0M+ lbs. of V_2O_5 from mill tailings solutions

Medical Isotopes

- Several isotopes are required for emerging cancer therapies (“targeted alpha therapy”)
- Some of these isotopes naturally occur in the White Mesa Mill’s existing uranium process streams
- We are evaluating the potential to recover radium to help establish this U.S. medical supply chain

Uranium Recycling & Commitment to Community



Commitment to ESG
Additional Uranium Production Through Recycling

Our business practices address key ESG issues:

Uranium	The fuel for zero-carbon baseload nuclear energy
Rare Earths	Critical for many clean energy technologies such as EVs, renewable energy, batteries & national defense
Vanadium	High strength steel & other alloys; key for baseload renewable power via grid-scale batteries
Medical Isotopes	Developing domestic supply chain for emerging cancer treatments now in human trials
Recycling	Promote sustainable supply by recycling materials that contain natural uranium

Energy Fuels produces up to an additional 500,000 pounds of low-cost U_3O_8 per year from our recycling programs[1]

[1] Quantities vary by year (range from 0 pounds to 500,000+ pounds per year); costs vary and depend on specific nature of the transaction and material.

Community Outreach

Sharing our success with neighboring communities

- Long-term commitment to improving the quality of life for people in San Juan County
- Established the **San Juan County Clean Energy Foundation** with an initial $1 million contribution by Energy Fuels + ongoing funding equal to 1% of annual revenues from the White Mesa Mill
  - Grants To Date ($270,000+): American Indian Services ($160,000), Canyonlands Field Institute Native Guide Program ($25,000), The Dinosaur Museum Solar Energy Project ($50,000), Navajo Nation Chapters ($15,000), Fine Arts in San Juan County ($5,500), Community Eehaniih Celebration ($5,000), San Juan High School Football ($5,000), Red Mesa Chapter ($4,600), Farm Days 2023 ($1,000)
- Supporting existing & new programs in education, environment, health/wellness, economic advancement and Native American priorities
- The Mill's recycling programs reduce carbon emissions and help save the world's finite resources
- State-of-the-art facilities and a modern, comprehensive regulatory framework ensures protection of public health, worker safety & the environment to the highest global standards

Financials

Q3-2023 Financial Highlights

Strong Balance Sheet

- **$162.50 million of working capital as of September 30, 2023**
  - $54.54 million of cash & cash equivalents; $70.62 million of marketable securities; $29.81 million of product inventory (worth about $49.09 million at current commodity prices[1])
  - Zero debt
  - 586,000 pounds of finished U_3O_8, 906,000 pounds of finished V_2O_5, and 11 tonnes of finished high-purity, partially separated mixed REE carbonate in inventory.

[1] Per TradeTech (uranium) and Fastmarkets (vanadium) as of October 27, 2023

Undervalued Assets

$162.5M	Working Capital
$0	Debt
995,000	Lbs. uranium inventory (finished, in-process & raw material)
906,000	Lbs. vanadium inventory (finished)

Inventory worth ~$50 million more than shown on balance sheet at current commodity prices[1]

[1] Per TradeTech (uranium) and Fastmarkets (vanadium) as of February 12, 2024

2024 Guidance

Focus on Profitable Uranium Production & Sales; Commission Rare Earth Circuit

- Ramping-up production at three (3) uranium mines, including the Pinyon Plain mine (Arizona), the La Sal mine (La Sal Complex, Utah), and the Pandora mine (La Sal Complex, Utah)
  - Expect to produce uranium ore at a run-rate of 1.1 to 1.4 million lbs. of U_3O_8 per year by end of 2024 from these three mines
- Preparing two (2) additional uranium mines for production, including the Whirlwind mine (Colorado) and the Nichols Ranch ISR Facility (Wyoming)
  - Short-term potential to produce an additional 300,000 to 600,000 lbs. of U_3O_8 per year
- Evaluating total finished uranium production in 2024 from alternate feed materials
  - Additional 100,000 to 400,000 lbs. of U_3O_8 per year
- Advancing permits on large-scale uranium mines, including Sheep Mountain (Wyoming), Roca Honda (New Mexico) and Bullfrog/Henry Mountains (Utah)
- 200,000 lbs. of expected U_3O_8 sales in 2024 under long-term contracts; potential to sell additional uranium on spot market
- Commissioning Phase 1 NdPr circuit at the White Mesa Mill in Q1-2024
  - Capacity to produce 1,000 tonnes of NdPr oxide; expected 2024 production of 40 – 50 tonnes NdPr oxide
- Commencing design and licensing of Phase 2 and Phase 3 rare earth separation circuits the White Mesa Mill
- Advancing Bahia Project in Brazil, and seeking to secure additional monazite supplies, including from the Donald Project in Australia

America's Leading Producer of Critical Materials for the Clean Energy Transition

Uranium | Rare Earths | Vanadium | Medical Isotopes | Recycling

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Uranium Reserves & Resources

S-K 1300 (U.S.) and NI 43-101 (Canada)

Uranium Reserves[1]	Proven			Probable		
	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)
Pinyon Plain *(Arizona)*	8	0.33%	51	127	0.60%	1,517
Sheep Mountain – Open Pit *(Wyoming)*	-	-	-	3,498	0.13%	9,248
Sheep Mountain – Underground *(Wyoming)*	-	-	-	3,955	0.12%	9,117
Total Current Mineral Reserves	8	0.33%	**51**	7,588	0.13%	**19,933**

Historical Uranium Resources[2]	Unclassified		
	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)
Whirlwind *(Colorado/Utah)*	625	0.25%	3,095
Arkose – ISR[3] *(Wyoming)*	1,667	0.10%	3,293
Wate *(Arizona)*	71	0.79%	1,118
EZ Complex *(Arizona)*	224	0.47%	2,105
Total Historical Mineral Resources	2,587	0.19%	**9,611**

Uranium Resources[1]	Measured			Indicated			Inferred		
	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)	Tons (000s)	Grade ($\%U_3O_8$)	Lbs. U_3O_8 (000s)
Pinyon Plain *(Arizona)*	-	-	-	37	0.95%	703	5	0.50%	48
La Sal Complex *(Utah)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	823	0.26%	4,281
Nichols Ranch – ISR *(Wyoming)*	11	0.19%	41	2,924	0.11%	6,142	614	0.10%	1,176
Sheep Mountain *(Wyoming)*	-	-	-	4,210	0.11%	9,570	-	-	-
Henry Mountains/Bullfrog *(Utah)*	-	-	-	1,560	0.29%	9,10	410	0.25%	2,010
Roca Honda *(New Mexico)*	208	0.48%	1,984	1,639	0.48%	15,638	1,513	0.46%	13,842
Total Current Mineral Resources	219	0.46%	**2,025**	10,370	0.20%	**41,153**	3,365	0.32%	**21,357**

1 The Current Uranium Reserve & Resource estimates above comply with the requirements of both S-K 1300 (United States) and NI 43-101 (Canada).
2 The Historical Uranium Resource estimates above are historical in nature, as the Company has not conducted the work to classify these resources as current. These are presented here for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon.
3 The Arkose project is a part of the Arkose Mining Venture, in which the Company holds an 81% interest. Only pounds attributable to the Company are reported in the table above.

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