

1 December 2021

GTI TARGETS CARBON NEUTRAL OPERATIONS AS PART OF ESG INITIATIVES

Highlights:

- **GTI is transitioning to carbon neutral operations as it seeks to develop its clean energy ISR uranium projects in Wyoming, USA**
- **GTI's recently commenced maiden uranium drill program in Wyoming to be carbon neutral**
- **ISR mining is the lowest cost uranium production method with less environmental impact than hard rock mining**
- **Carbon Credits secured from the Nyaliga Aboriginal Corporation's Nyaliga Fire Project based in the East Kimberley of Western Australia**
- **Climate Active Certification application underway as a core part of the Company's ESG initiatives**

GTI Resources Ltd (**GTI** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that, in conjunction with its ESG monitoring and reporting initiative, it has committed to become operationally carbon neutral.

The Company has reviewed options to reduce and offset residual carbon emissions both from its current drilling program in Wyoming and the ongoing day to day operations of the Company. This review has resulted in a decision to acquire and eventually retire Australian Carbon Credit Units (**ACCU's** or **Carbon Credits**). To this end, the Company has acquired 450 Carbon Credits from the Nyaliga Fire Project¹ which was registered as an eligible offset project in 2017 by Nyaliga Aboriginal Corporation and is based in the East Kimberley of Western Australia. This particular project was selected due to the numerous co-benefits generated by the creation of these ACCUs, including environmental, social and cultural, whilst the credit generation is verified and governed by the Clean Energy Regulator. The number of ACCUs' acquired is based on an internally generated, uncertified, estimate of GTI's carbon emissions during 2021 & 2022.

The Company has started the process of becoming certified as Carbon Neutral and hopes to be in a position during 2022 to be able to accurately report its carbon emissions and therefore to retire sufficient credits to offset these emissions. The Company is also working to identify potential operational carbon emissions abatement opportunities that may help reduce GTI's future carbon emissions.

GTI see this initiative as key within its program of Environmental, Social and Governance (**ESG**) related initiatives. GTI advised on 22 of November 2021² that it had adopted the globally recognised World Economic Forum (**WEF**)³ Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics framework, with 21 core metrics and disclosures.

Whilst GTI's efforts to define economically viable ISR uranium resources in Wyoming has the potential to create inherent positive climate impact through zero emission nuclear power generation, the adoption of the WEF framework is already paying additional ESG dividends. GTI is now actively pursuing a plan to offset its own operational carbon emissions and has moved to increase its commitment to establishing low environmental impact ISR amenable uranium assets in Wyoming, USA.

The Company plans to update the market on its ESG progress in line with its full year statutory reporting

¹ <https://marketplace.carbonmarketinstitute.org/nyaliga-fire-project/>

² <https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/displayAnnouncement.do?display=pdf&id=02455238>

³ World Economic Forum, White Paper: Measuring Stakeholder Capitalism: Towards Common Metrics & Consistent Reporting of Sustainable Value Creation [22 September 2020]

obligations and will seek to ensure that its uranium exploration activities remain a positive impact investment for shareholders and local communities.

Executive Director, Bruce Lane commented:

“The GTI board is committed to best practice governance as defined the World Economic Forum¹. The WEF ESG framework helped us identify initiatives to improve our governance performance so that stakeholders can be assured that we are meeting expectation and continuously improving in key areas. In particular the Company is actively targeting operationally carbon neutrality as it develops its clean energy projects in the US. I am grateful that GTI is acting on offsetting and mitigating carbon emissions as we commence drilling for ISR amenable uranium in Wyoming. GTI’s focus is to supply the nuclear power industry which is experiencing strong growth as the world aggressively targets NetZero emissions.”

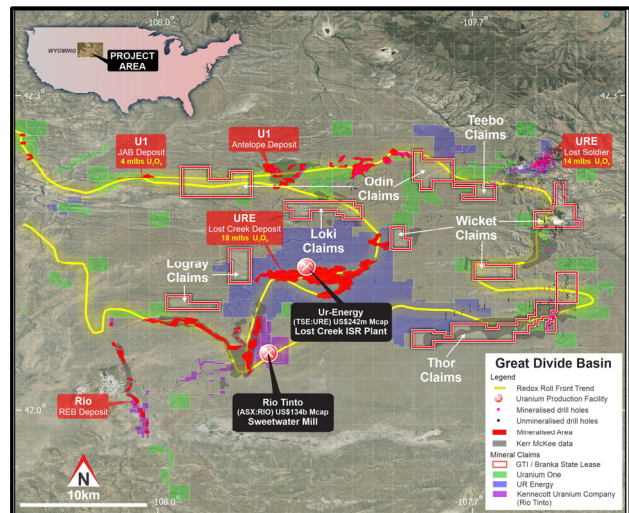
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This ASX release was authorised for release by the Directors of GTI Resources Ltd. Bruce Lane, (Executive Director), **GTI Resources Ltd**

GTI RESOURCES LTD – SUMMARY OF USA CLEAN ENERGY PROJECTS

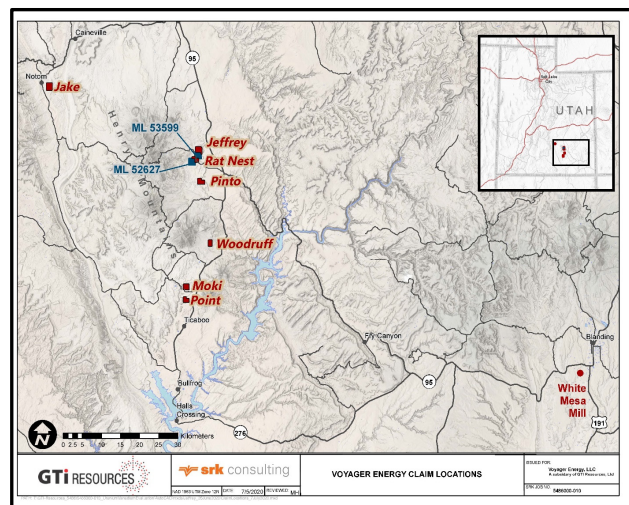
GREAT DIVIDE BASIN ISR URANIUM, WYOMING, USA

GTI resources has acquired 100% of ~22,000 acres (~8,900 hectares) across several groups of strategically located and underexplored mineral lode claims (**Claims**) and 2 state leases (**Leases**), prospective for sandstone hosted uranium. The properties are located in the Great Divide Basin (**GDB**), Wyoming, USA & the Uravan Belt, Colorado, USA (the **Properties**). The Wyoming Properties, being GTI’s priority for exploration, are located in proximity to UR Energy’s (**URE**) Lost Creek ISR Facility & Rio Tinto’s (**RIO**) Sweetwater/Kennecott Mill and the GDB roll front REDOX boundary.



HENRY MOUNTAINS URANIUM/VANADIUM, UTAH, USA

The Company has ~1,500 hectares of land holdings in the Henry Mountains region of Utah, within Garfield & Wayne Counties. Exploration is currently focused on approximately 5kms of mineralised trend that extends between the Rat Nest & Jeffrey claim groups & includes the Section 36 state lease block. Uranium & vanadium mineralisation in this location is generally shallow at 20-30m average depth. The region forms part of the prolific Colorado Plateau uranium province which historically provided the most important uranium resources in the USA. Sandstone hosted ores have been mined in the region since 1904 and the mining region has historically produced in excess of **17.5Mt @ 2,400ppm U₃O₈ (92 mlbs U₃O₈) and 12,500 ppm V₂O₅ (482 mlbs V₂O₅)⁴.**



⁴ Geology and recognition criteria uranium deposits of the salt wash types, Colorado Plateau Province, Union Carbide Corp, 1981, page 33