



GTUranium

A Uranium Explorer in Canada's Athabasca Basin

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Technical information has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 and reviewed on behalf of the Company by ANDREW J GRACIE PhD. P. Geo., who is a Qualified Person.

Highrock Lake Uranium Project



Highlights:

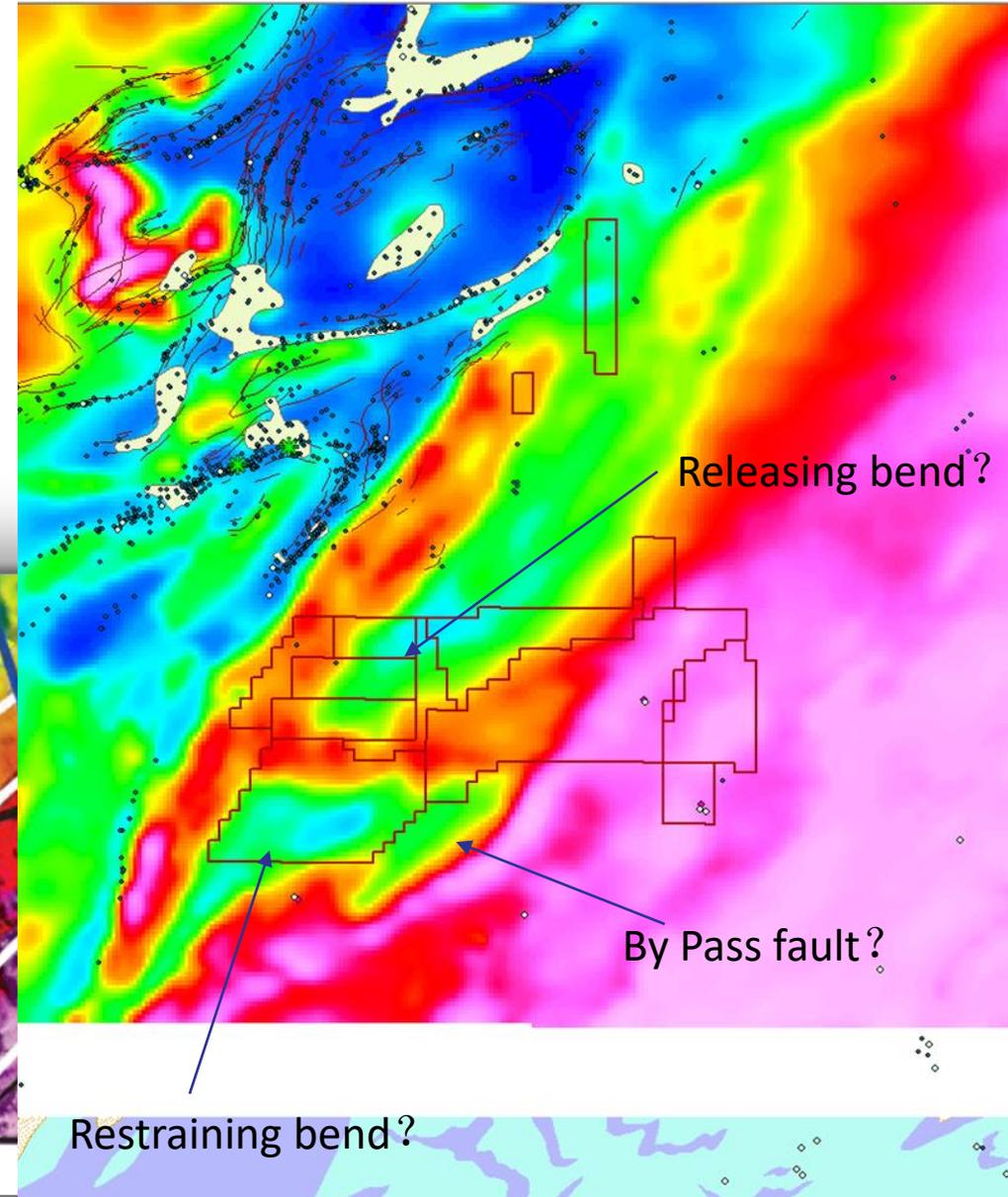
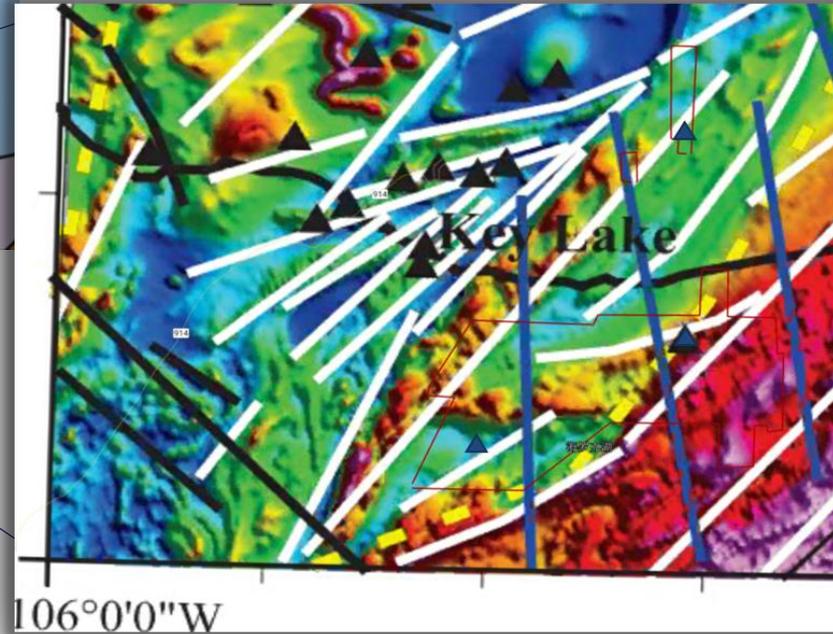
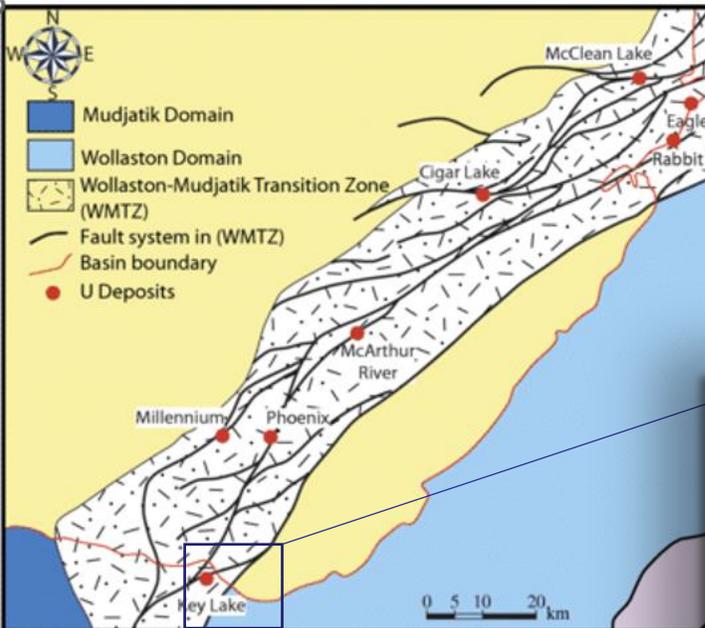
- 66 sq km, 100% owned, no royalty Uranium project 10 km away from Cameco Key Lake uranium Deposits, Athabasca Basin which is the world's leading source of high-grade uranium and currently supplies about 20% of the world's uranium;
- 4 zones of uranium potentials located in dilatational jog zones that form NE faults at 45 degree and 70 degree Where McArthur river, Phoenix, Key Lake were discovered.
- Robert showing with rock samples @ 2.8% U₃O₈; Radon, Resistivity, Air Geophysical survey, and ground Gravity anomalies identified;
- historical drills hit the shallow uranium showings

GTU properties (Yellow) located within Cameco, Rio Tinto, ORANO and Denison properties

14 contiguous claims totalling +66 SQ km 100% owned, Strategically located just east of the midpoint between the Key Lake mine and mill complex and the producing McArthur River mine

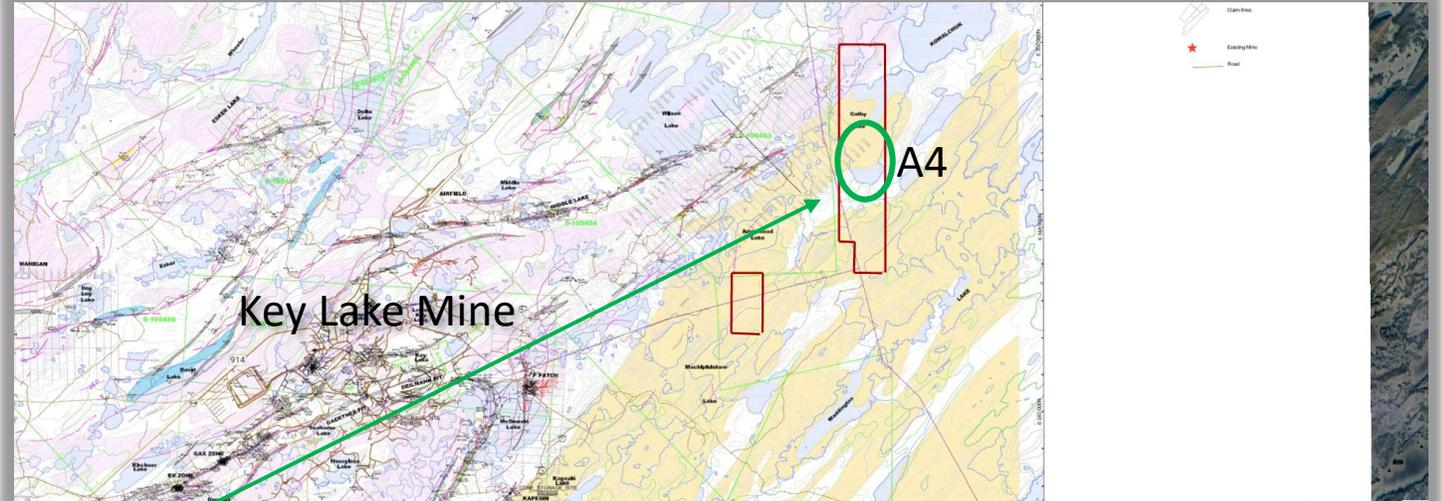


Open spaces for mineralization: dilational jog zones that form when NE-trending shear zones turn to NNE and reactivated conjugated shears along E-trending trends



Local geology

Key Lake mine and 4 Target zones at same Archean inliers' nose and near NE faults



Target zones

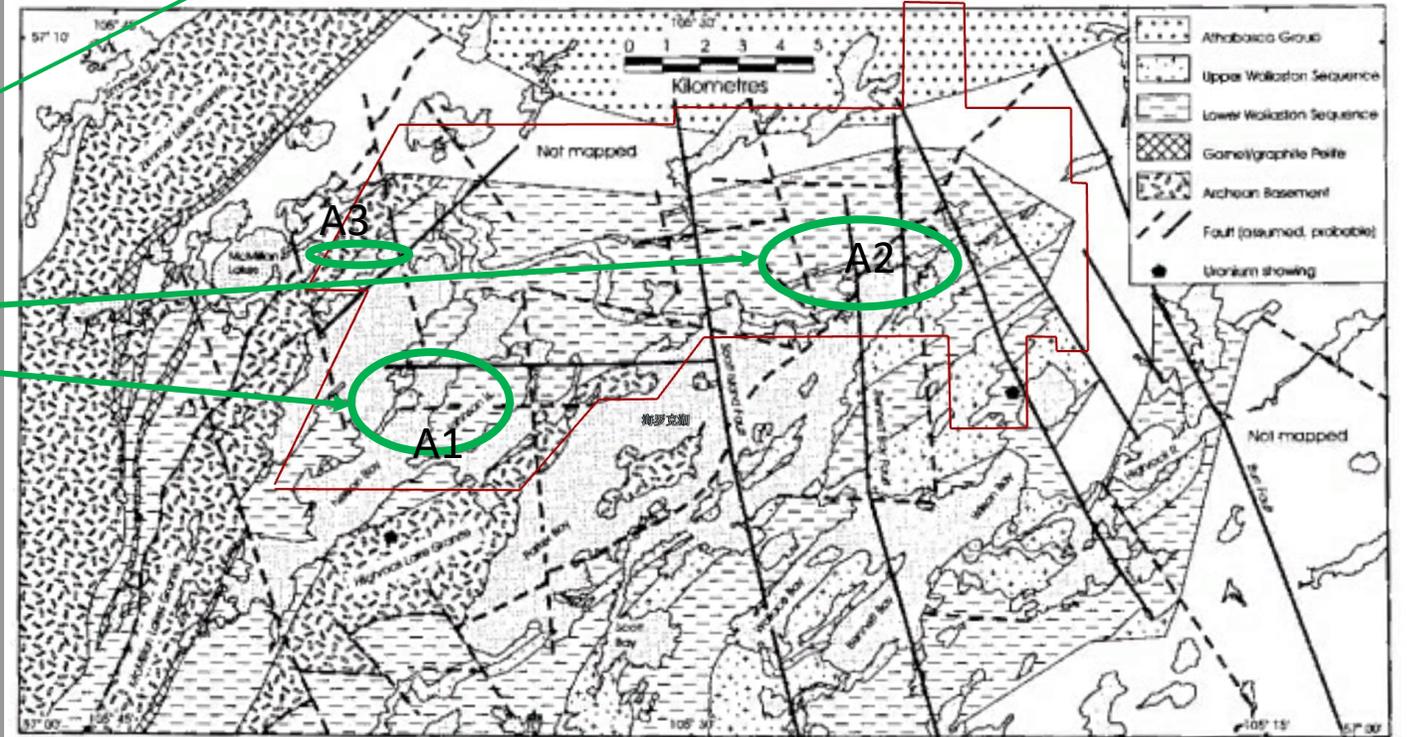
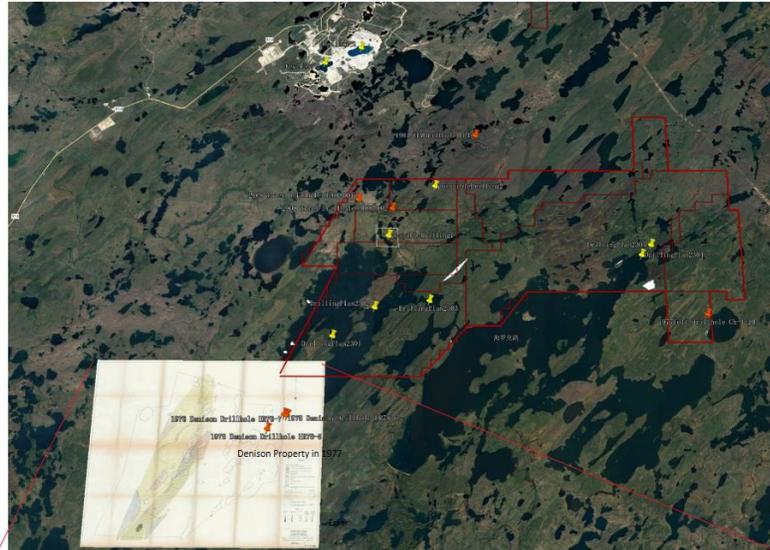


Figure 2 - Geological sketch map of the Highrock Lake area.



1977 Denison 42 RC drillholes shown: the dimensions and strength of the U anomaly indicate that it is derived from a MAJOR ORE BODY in North btw the Denison property and the Athabasca Basin



INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

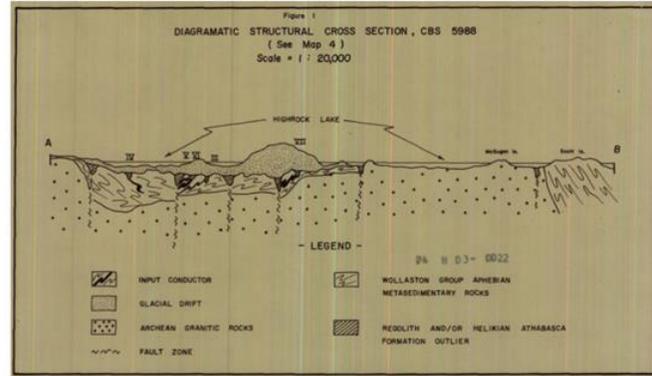
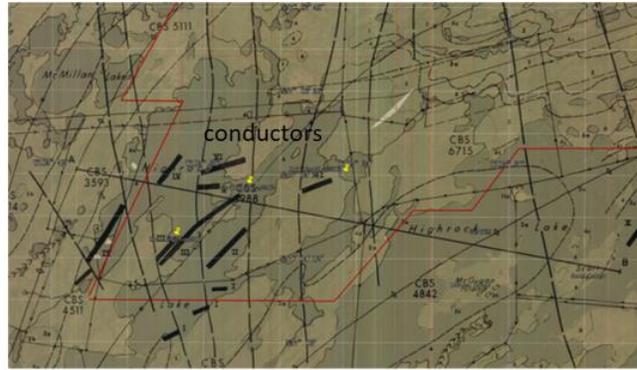
Significance of the Uranium Anomaly

The major U-Ni-Pb anomaly in the glaciolacustrine sediments south of Little Highrock Lake cannot be derived from a source on the Denison property because the till that underlies the sediments is non-anomalous. All of the surrounding property is held by other mining interests, and the source of the anomaly is of no immediate economic interest to Denison. However, the dimensions and strength of the anomaly indicate that it is derived from a major ore body, and an understanding of the glacial connection between the anomaly and the source will be of assistance to Denison in the exploration of other properties in northern Saskatchewan. We will therefore examine both the dispersion mechanism that produced the Little Highrock anomaly and the possible locations of the mineralized source.

The gray silts and sands that contain the anomaly were deposited in Glacial Lake Highrock -- a temporary pro-glacial lake that covered most of the Denison property and the area to the northeast either during the recession of the Middle Glaciation (assuming a late ice re-advance of minor proportions) or during the recession of the preceding Early Glaciation (assuming a major final glaciation). The sediments were transported to the lake in one of the esker streams that flowed southward from the general area of the Athabasca basin. Consequently, the source of the anomaly must lie to the north of the Denison property.

The anomalous sediments are enriched in biotite, indicating that they originated in an area of the glacier that was underlain by biotite pelite. They also contain concentrations of siderite, indicating that the source pelite had suffered regolithic alteration. Several potential source horizons are present in the area between the Denison property and the Athabasca basin.

A1 Zone :



DDH HR-78-7 Denison 1978

0-17': Lake water
 17'-214': Overburden
 214-214.5': Athabasca sandstone
 215': Unconformity

215'-500': biotite gneiss, pegmatite
 Including
 253'-267.5': heavy sheared section
 2% graphite kaolinitization along
 fractures chloritization
 hematitization, fracture zones with
 clay;
 462'-496.6': Biotite graphite schist,
 chloritization, hematitization,
 quartzite, pegmatite, or lost core

Uranium values have a range from 108 to 320 ppm and nickel 62 to 400 ppm in HRC 78-1 and HRC-78-3 were found by Denison in 1978 .

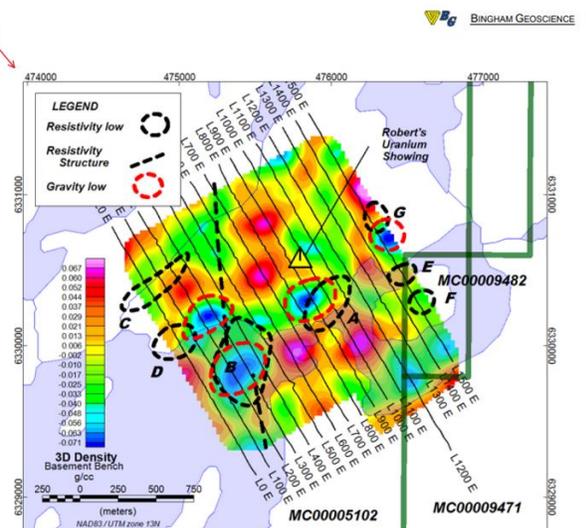
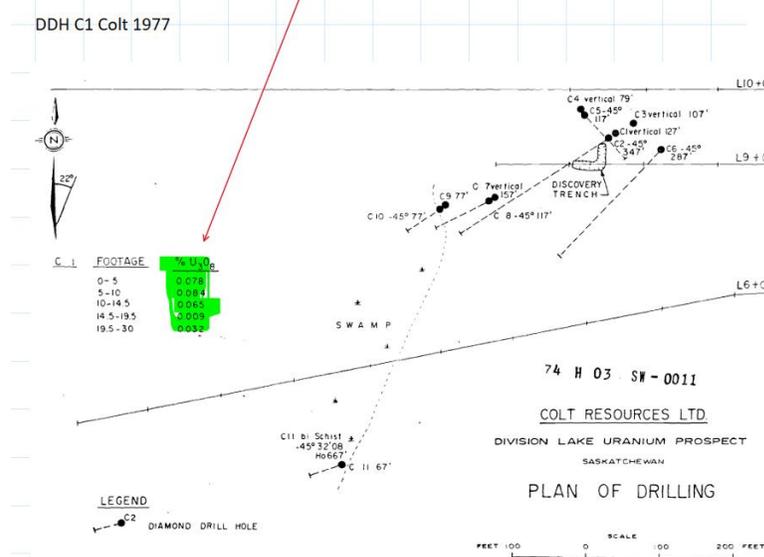
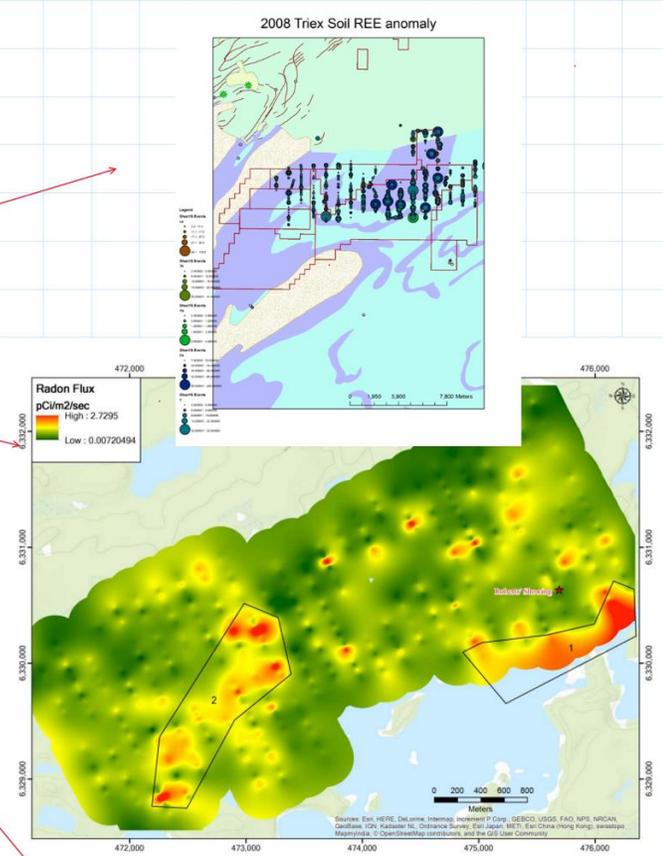
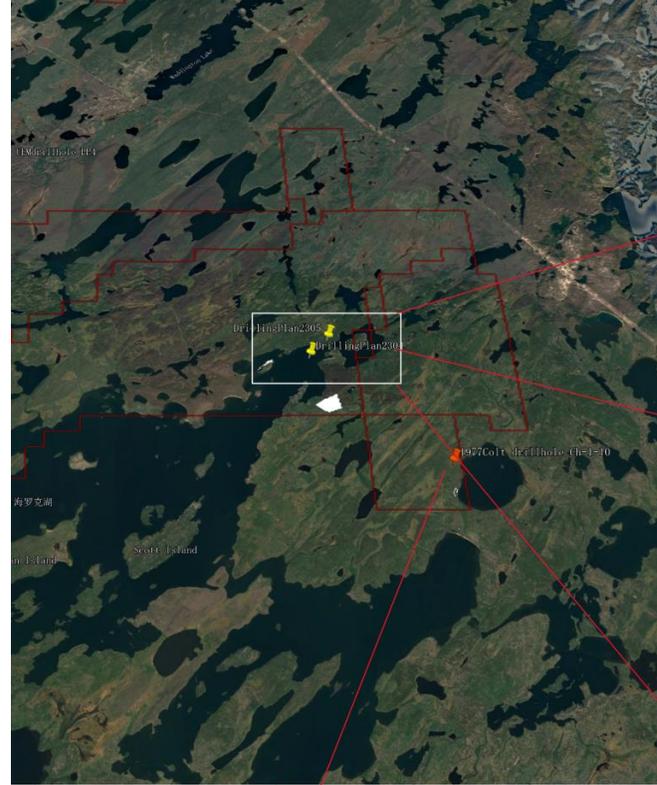
According to Averill's experience, the grey glaciolacustrine horizon which hosts the anomaly is actually till matrix that has been transported from two miles northeast area where in Highrock lake property.

- Lake sediments U anomaly;
- group of Airborne (INPUT and EM-30) and ground (Max-Min, VLEM, HLEM, and VLF) conductors;
- DDH with heavy sheared kaolinitization, chloritization and lost core
- U-Ni-Pb anomaly glaciolacustrine horizon located ~ 10 km south

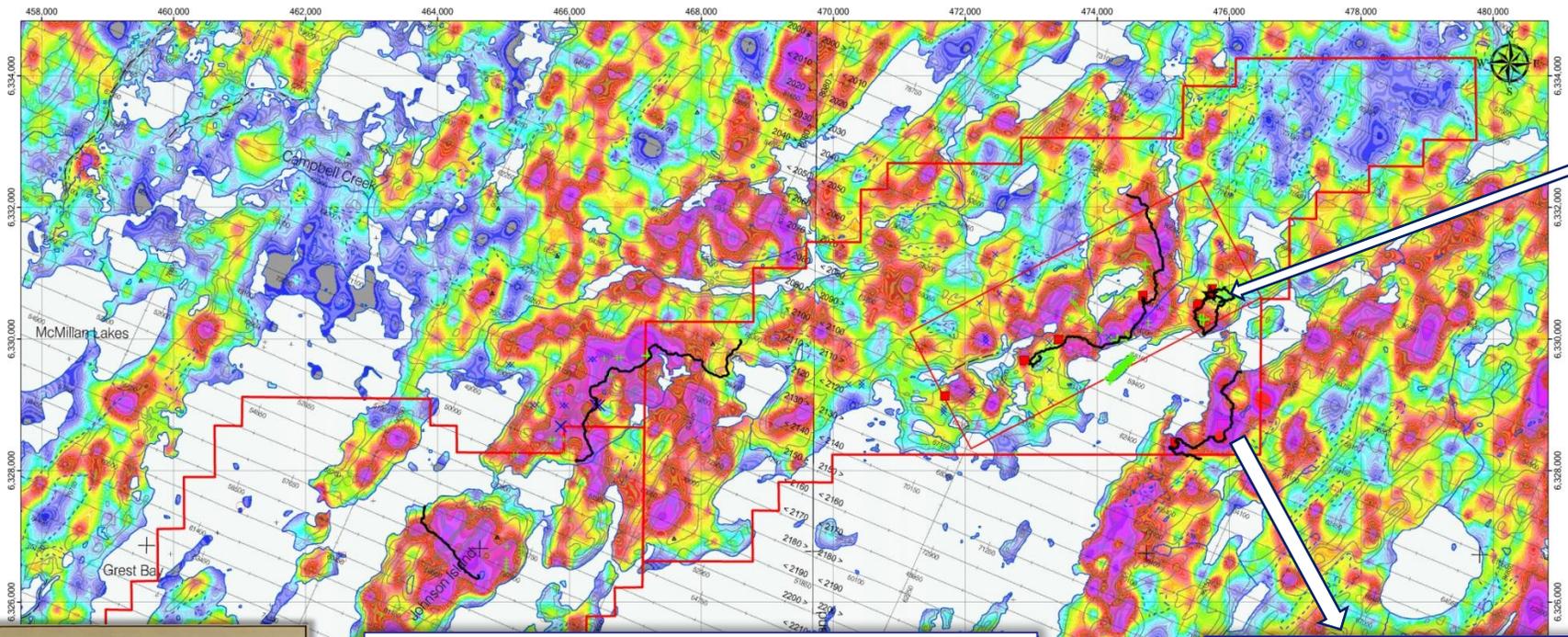
A2 Zone:

- REE: La, Yb, Ce, Y anomaly;
- Radon anomaly;
- and ground gravity low /resistivity low;
- historical drills intersected shallow U3O8

DrillingPlan2304 and 2305 are targeting the radon anomalies from our radon flux survey results in 2017 and ground geophysics the Anomaly A,B



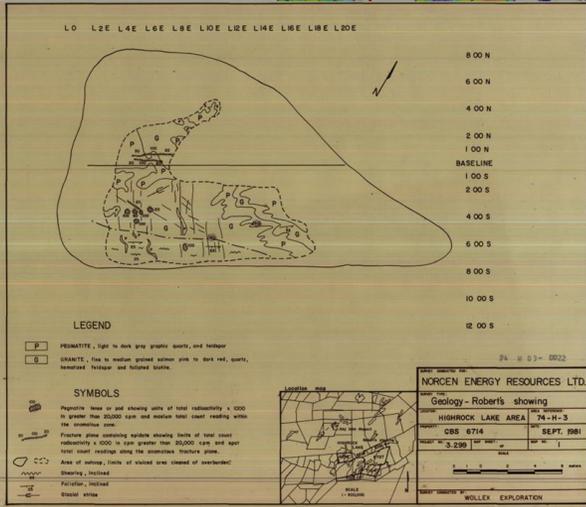
A2 Zone: Robert's showing rock Assay 2.8% U3O8



Roberts' Showing

Roberts' Showing: Hematite mineralization, clayfication, uranium-containing secondary oxygen

Strong chlorite alteration on gravel



A3 Zone: Historical drills shown Ut 67ppm/2050 cps gama

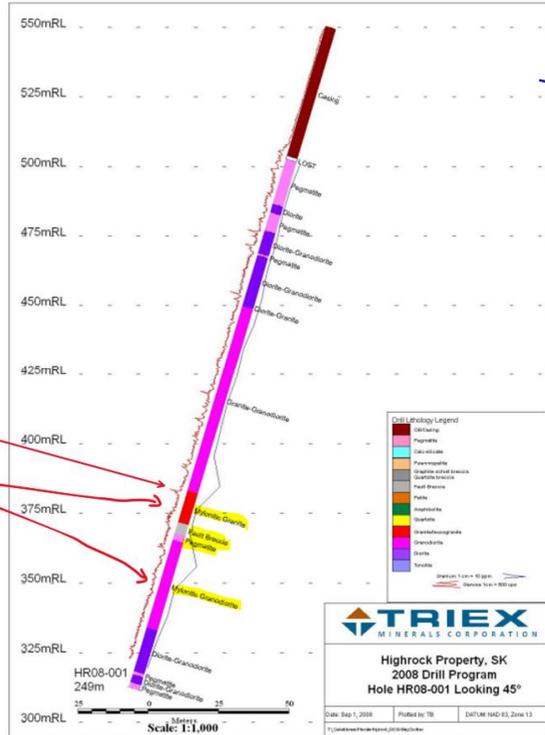


Figure 6. Drill section for Hole HR08-001: shows geology, gamma ray probe data and uranium concentration.

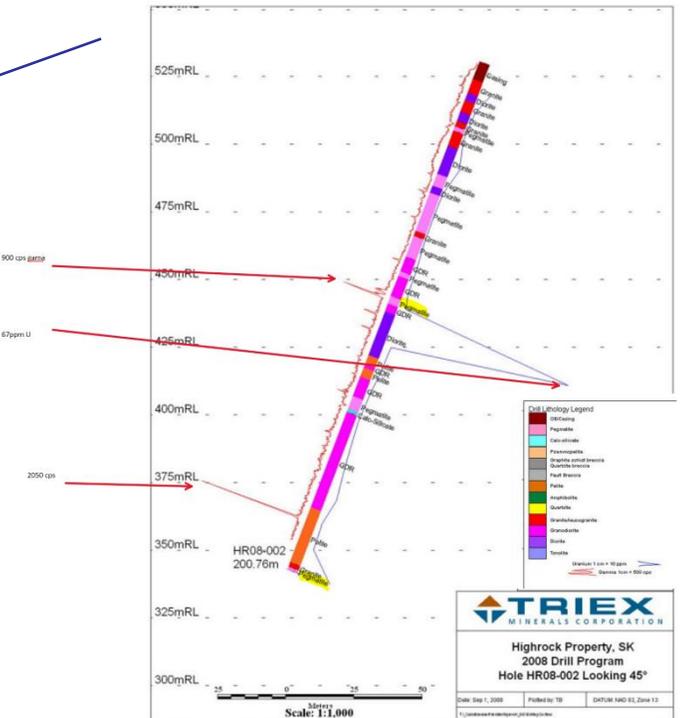
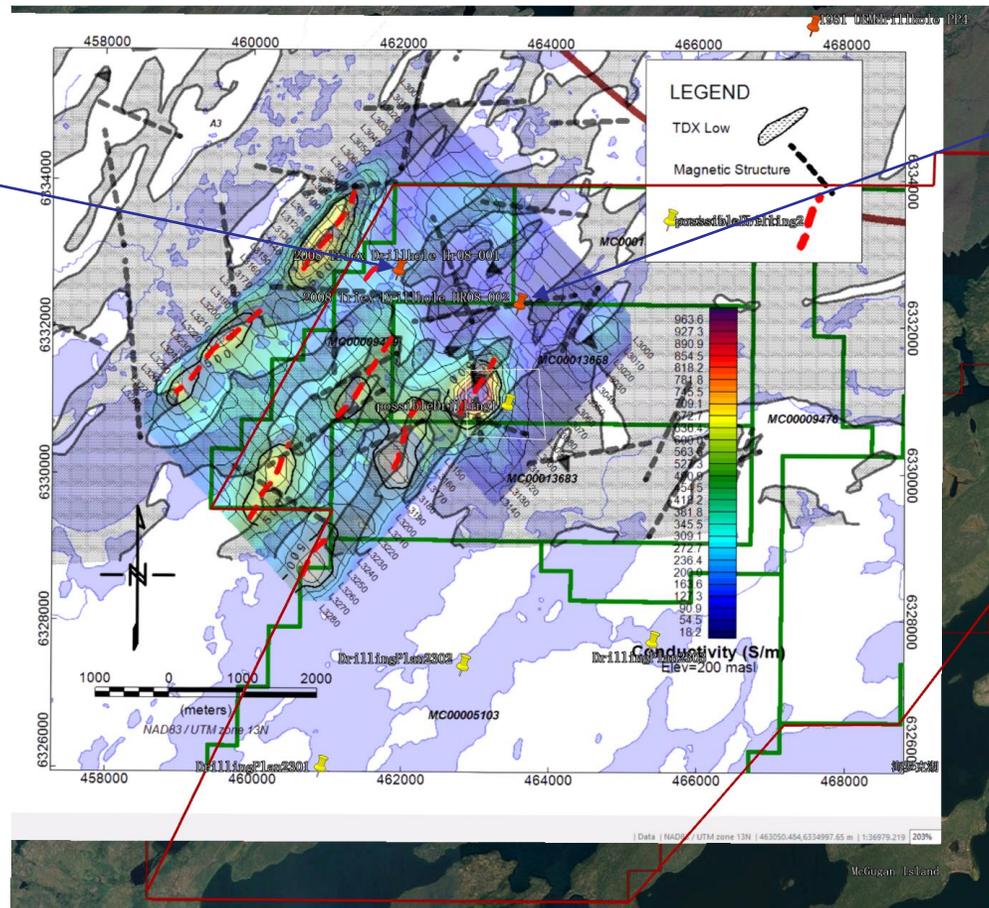
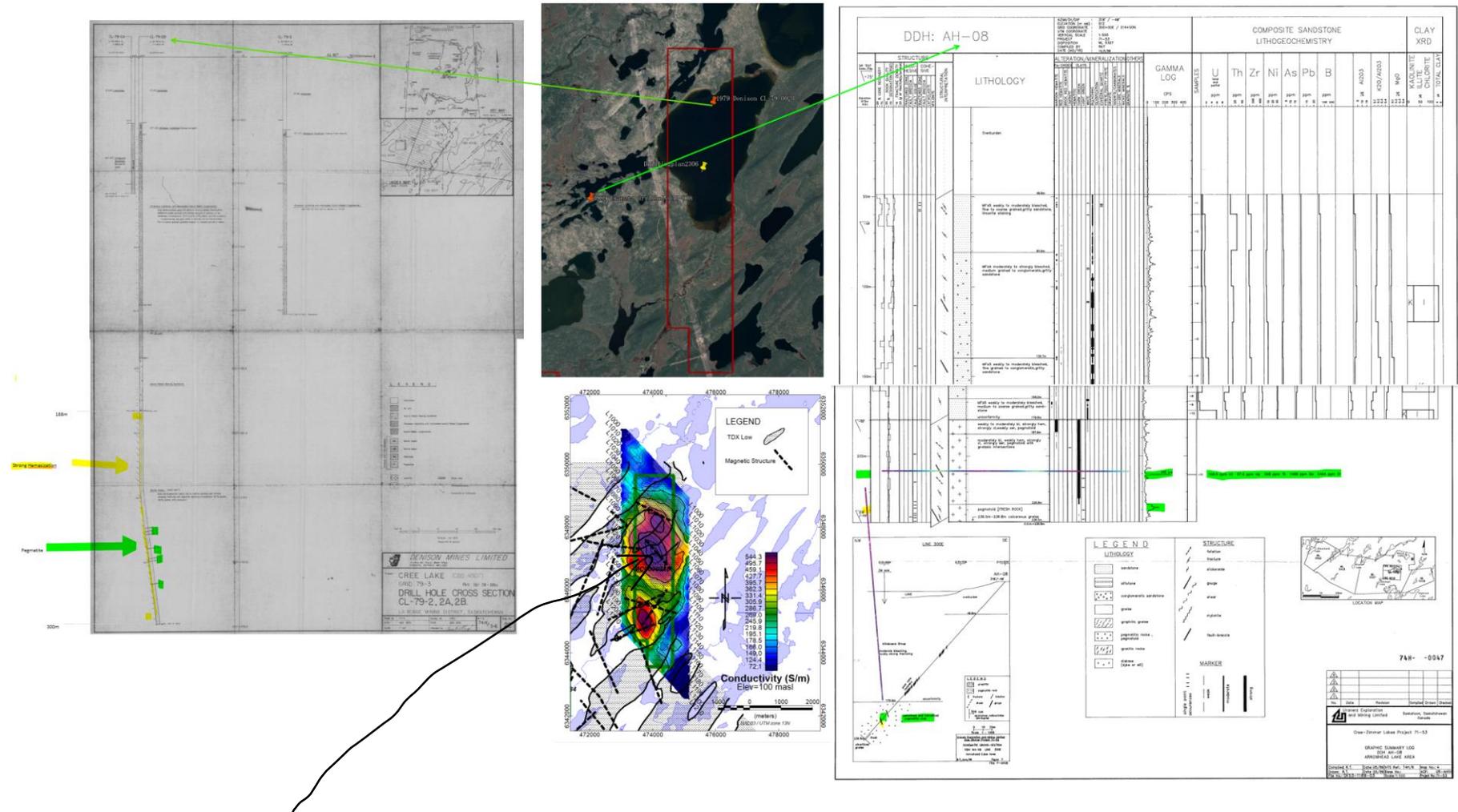


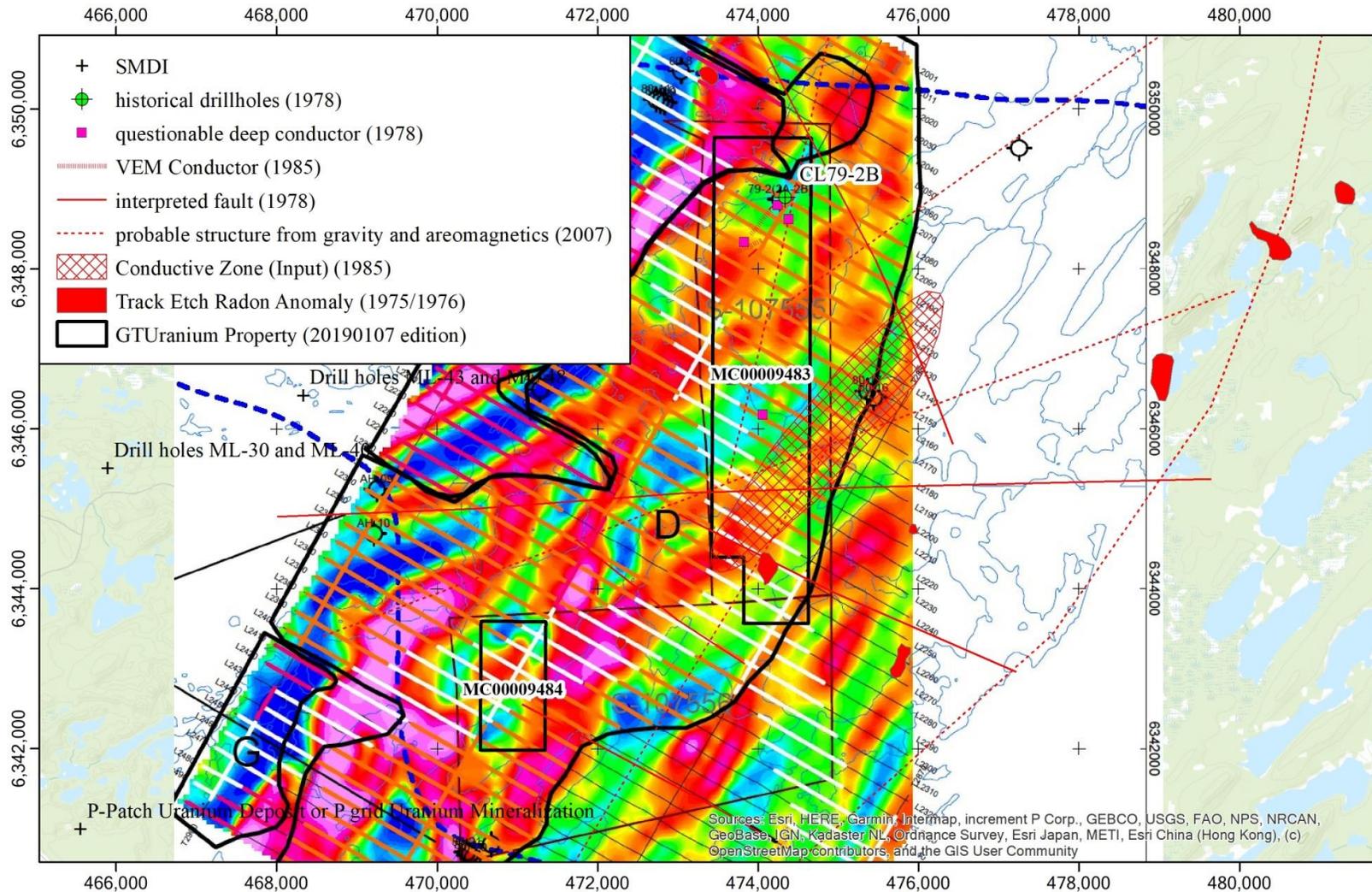
Figure 7. Drill section for Hole HR08-002: shows geology, gamma ray probe data and uranium concentration.

A4 Zone:

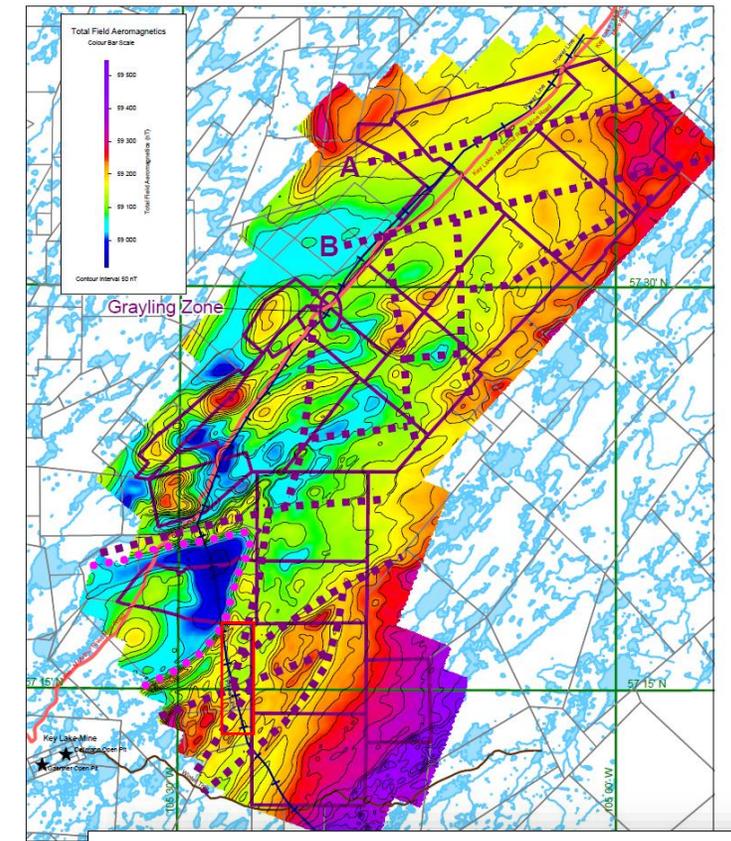
- DDH CL 79-002B Denison 1979--- strongly hematized and chloritized pegmatite, clay for 110m; DDH AH 008 Uranerz 1989---168 ppm U, 97ppm Up, 268ppm Th, 1489 ppm Ba, 5404 ppm Sr



DrillingPlan2306 is targeting the largest central conductive high which is coincident with an interpreted magnetic structure



Detailed, High Resolution Aeromagnetic Coverage (Goldak, 2006)

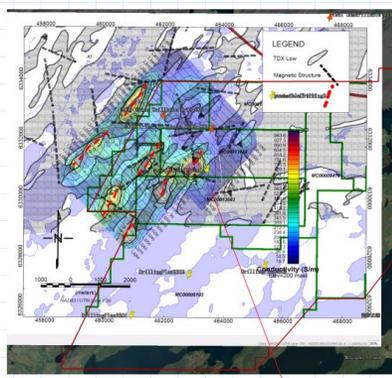


- ▨ Probable structure from gravity and aeromagnetics.
- Outline of Wilson Lake granitic dome.

Conclusion:

4 Drill-Ready Target zones

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2020/01/24/2021

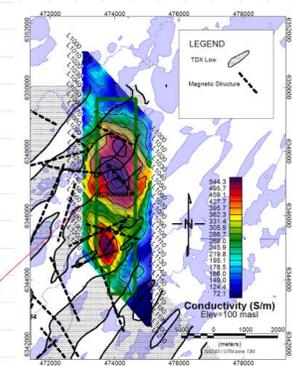


DDH CL 79-002B Denison 1979

121'-351' quartz pebble hematite conglomerates;
483'-564.3' strongly hematization;
564.3'-565' **Clay in shear zone**

565' unconformity

565'-897' Biotite Gneiss, **strongly hematized and chloritized pegmatite, clay for 110m**



Drill Target

DDH AH 008 Uranerz 1989

50m-180m: Bleached sandstone;

180m: unconformity

180m-228.8m: Bleached, **strongly hematized and chloritized pegmatite, strong sericitization for 48.8m**

205m: @402 cps, 168 ppm U, 97ppm U_p, 268ppm Th, 1489 ppm Ba, 5404 ppm Sr
222m-225m: 199 cps, 219 cps, 140 cps

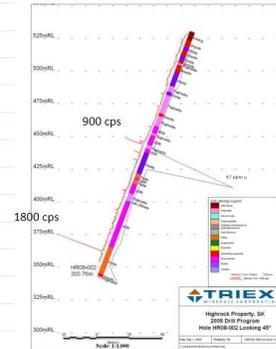
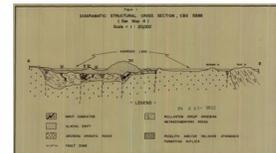
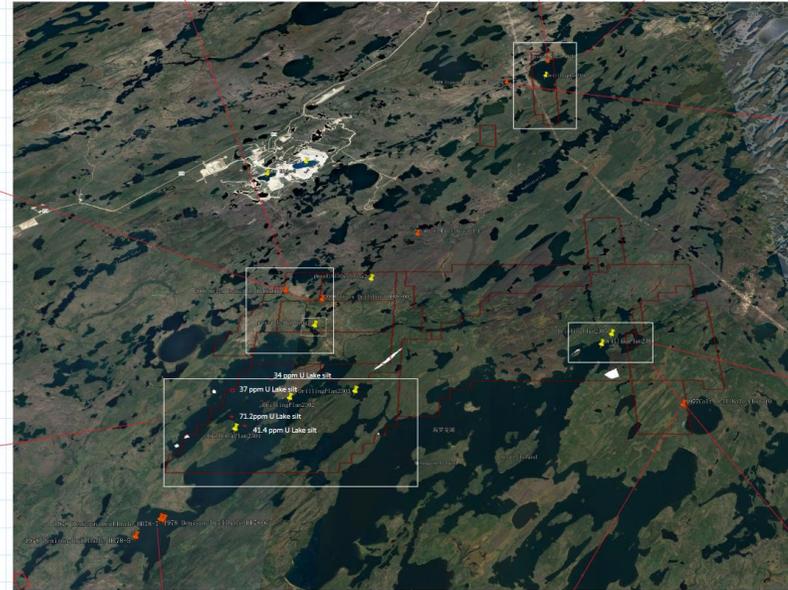


Figure 7. Drill section for Hole HR88-002 shows geology, gamma ray probe data and uranium concentrations.



Uranium values have a range from **108 to 320 ppm** and **nickel 62 to 400 ppm** in HRC 78-1 and HRC 78-3 were found by Denison in 1978.
According to Averil's experience, the grey glacioclastic horizon which hosts the anomaly is actually till matrix that has been transported from two miles northeast area where in Highrock lake property.

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215'-500': biotite gneiss, pegmatite Including
253'-267.5': **heavy sheared section 2% graphite kaolinization along fractures chloritization hematization, fracture zones with clay;**
462'-496.6': **Biotite graphite schist, chloritization, hematization, quartzite, pegmatite, or lost core**

DDH CL Colt 1977

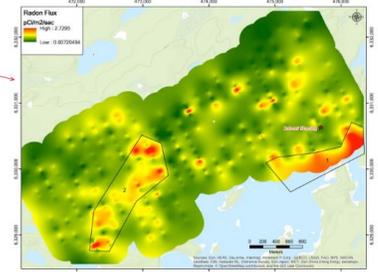
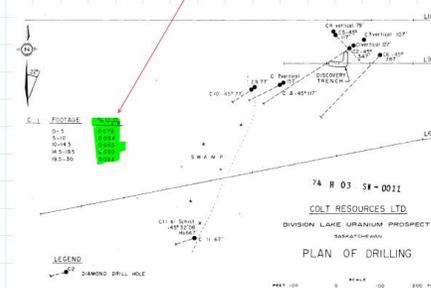


Figure 8. Radon Flux Survey Results

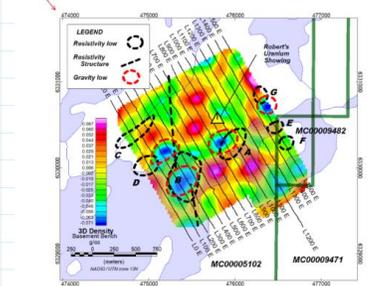


Figure 32: Interpretation with Basement Gravity



Prospecting: Yongxin Liu, M.Sc., P.Geo

Radon Survey: RadonEX Ltd.

Geophysical survey: Gravity IP/DC-RESISTIVITY : Discovery Int'l Geophysics Inc

VTEM™ Plus: Geotech Ltd.

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