

2024 Uranium Industry Update

Overview of the Uranium Industry in Texas and the United States

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Statements contained in this presentation 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 statements. Factors that could cause such differences, without limiting the generality of the following, include: risks inherent in exploration activities; volatility and sensitivity to market prices for uranium; volatility and sensitivity to capital market fluctuations; the impact of exploration competition; the ability to raise funds through private or public equity financings; imprecision in resource and reserve estimates; environmental and safety risks including increased regulatory burdens; unexpected geological or hydrological conditions; a possible deterioration in political support for nuclear energy; changes in government regulations and policies, including trade laws and policies; demand for nuclear power; failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; weather and other natural phenomena; and other exploration, development, operating, financial market and regulatory risks. Although Uranium Energy Corp 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 release. Uranium Energy Corp. disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future event or otherwise.'

Mineral Resource Estimates: The mineral resource estimate has been prepared using industry accepted practice and conforms to the disclosure requirements of Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are evaluated annually providing the opportunity to reassess the assumed conditions. Although all the technical and economic issues likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction of the resource are anticipated to be resolved under the stated assumed conditions, no assurance can be given that the estimated mineral resource will become proven or probable mineral reserves. All U.S. resources have been reviewed and approved for disclosure by Clyde L. Yancey, P.G., SME Registered Member, who is considered a Qualified Person under Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K. All Canadian resources have been reviewed and approved for disclosure by Chris Hamel, P.Geo., who is considered a Qualified Person under Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K.

Exploration Target: is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnage and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource.

Presentation Outline

- ▶ Uranium Energy Corp - Project Updates
 - ▶ Texas
 - ▶ Wyoming
 - ▶ Canada
- ▶ Uranium Project Updates in Texas
 - ▶ Exploration Permits
 - ▶ Permitted Projects
 - ▶ Projects in Production
- ▶ Uranium Projects Outside of Texas
 - ▶ Projects in Production
- ▶ Uranium Demand and Nuclear Power
 - ▶ Current Demand vs Supply
 - ▶ Number of Nuclear Power Plants in Operation
 - ▶ Nuclear Power Plants Permitted or Under Construction

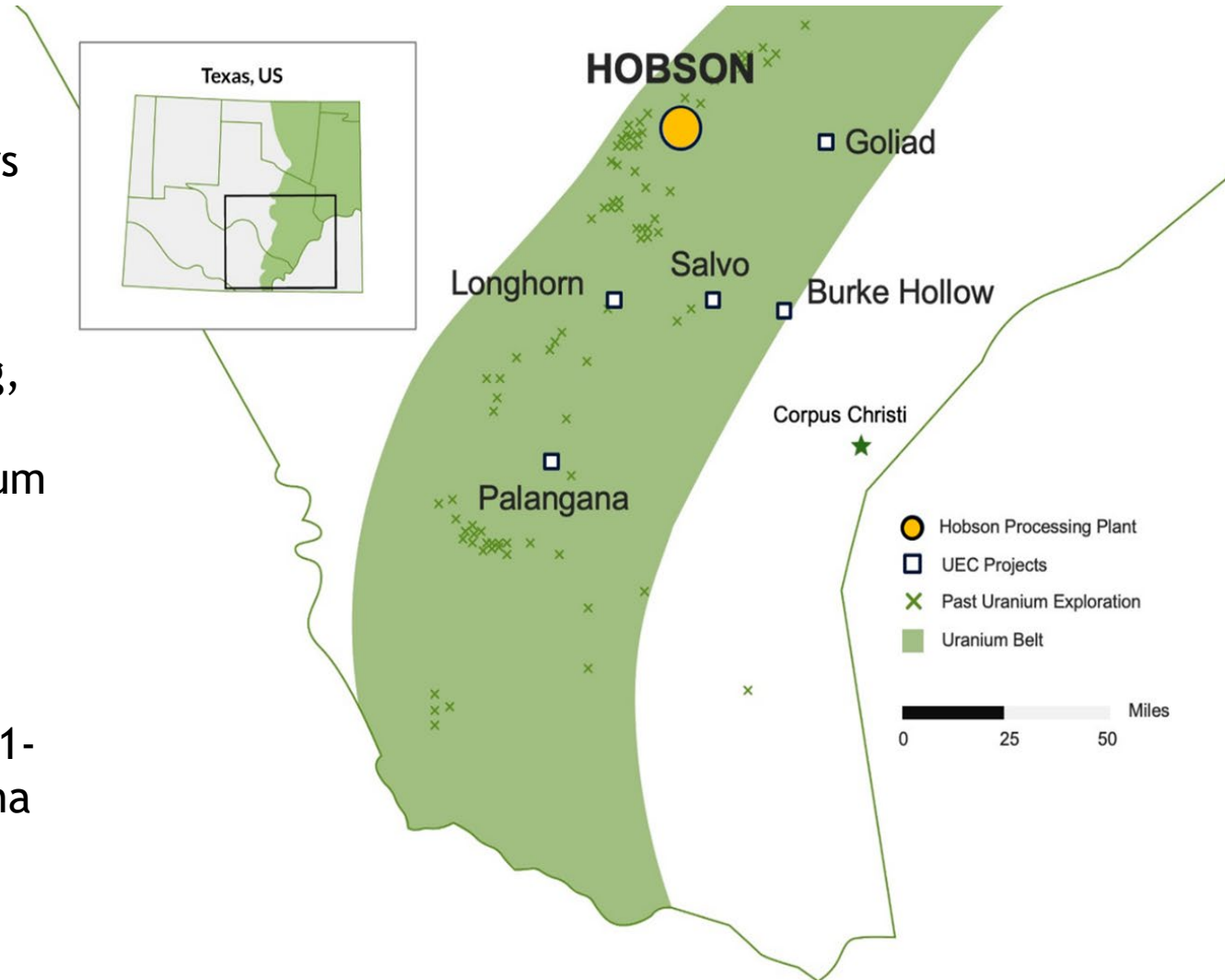


Uranium Energy Corp - Texas Hub and Spoke Production Strategy

UEC Opened its doors in 2007.

Since 2007, UEC has focused on exploring, developing, and acquiring new uranium assets all over North America.

Previously in production from 2011-2016 at our Palangana Project.





Hobson CPP
is Fully
Licensed
and
Permitted



4 M
lbs/year
Licensed
Production
Capacity



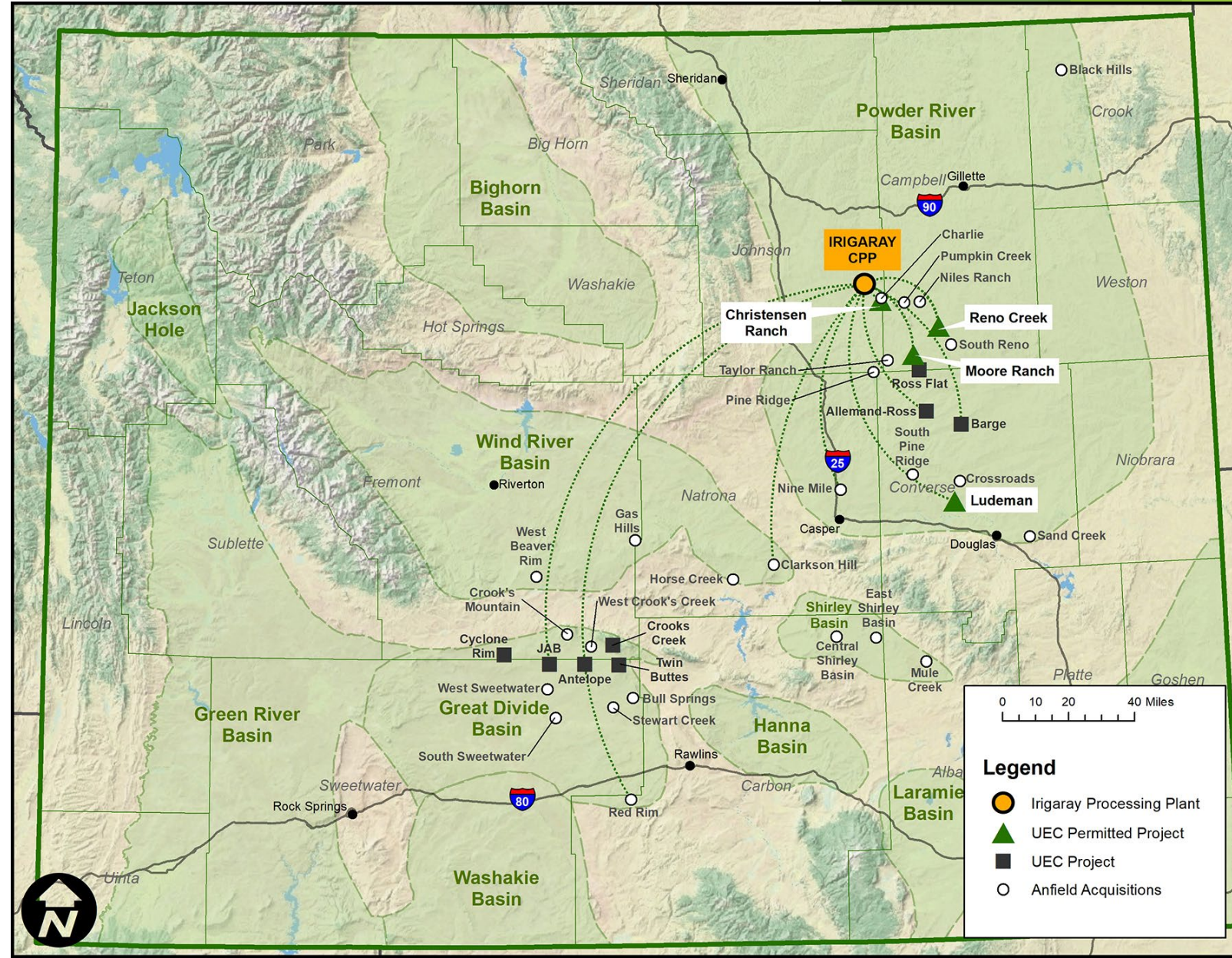
Burke Hollow -Largest ISR Wellfield Discovered and Developed In the U.S. in Two Decades

All Major Permits/Licenses:

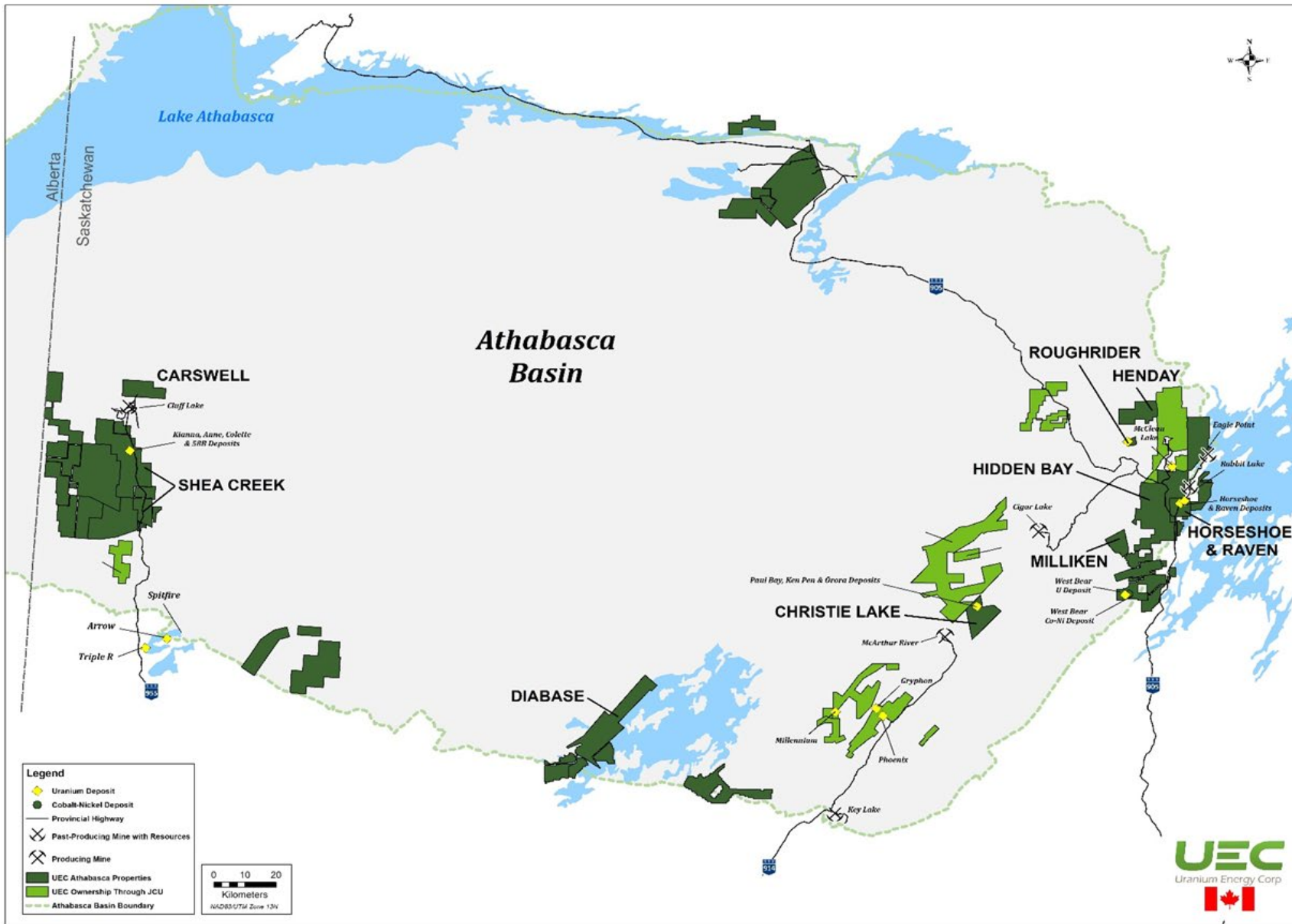
- Radioactive Material License
- Mine Permit
- Disposal Well Permits
- Production Area 1 application submitted and waiting on final authorization

Wyoming Hub and Spoke

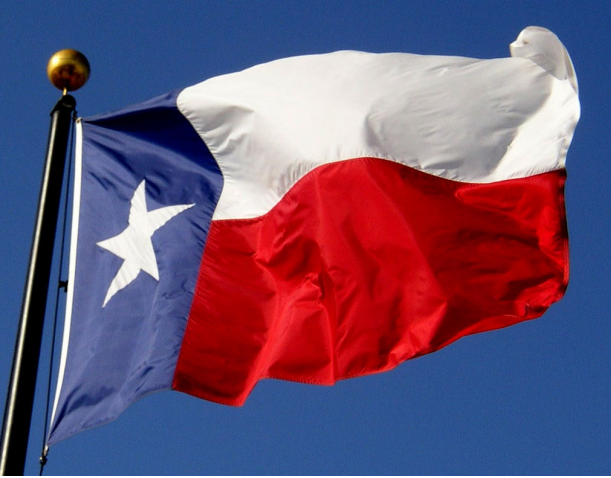
- ▶ Christensen Ranch and Irigaray (Willow Creek)
 - ▶ Fully licensed and permitted - ramping up for production in August 2024
- ▶ More Ranch
 - ▶ Fully licensed and permitted
- ▶ Reno Creek
 - ▶ Fully licensed and permitted
- ▶ Ludeman Project
 - ▶ Fully licensed and permitted



UEC Projects in Canada



- ▶ Roughrider
- ▶ Horseshoe-Raven
- ▶ Hidden Bay
- ▶ Shea Creek
- ▶ Christie Lake



Back to Texas



- ▶ In Texas, the uranium industry is regulated primarily by the Railroad Commission of Texas and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- ▶ Texas has 10 active exploration permits through the Railroad Commission of Texas
 - ▶ 4 New Permits in the Last Two Years
- ▶ 8 Fully licensed and permitted ISR projects which includes satellite plants, wellfields and/or processing facilities
 - ▶ Hobson, Palangana, Goliad, Burke Hollow
 - ▶ Rosita, Alta Mesa, Kingsville Dome and Vasquez
- ▶ 2 Projects currently in Production
 - ▶ Rosita and Alta Mesa

Production in Texas

- ▶ Production in Texas has been non-existent since 2013.
- ▶ Poor market conditions resulting from the Fukushima tsunami March 11, 2011.
 - ▶ Created negative sentiment towards the nuclear industry and resulted in many reactor shutdowns
 - ▶ Demand for uranium was severely reduced while supplies were stockpiled



Texas Production Profile

- ▶ There are 8 In-Situ permitted projects in Texas
 - ▶ 7 permitted and ready for production
 - ▶ 1 in restoration
- ▶ Combined Dryer capacity is approximately 6.5 million lbs/year

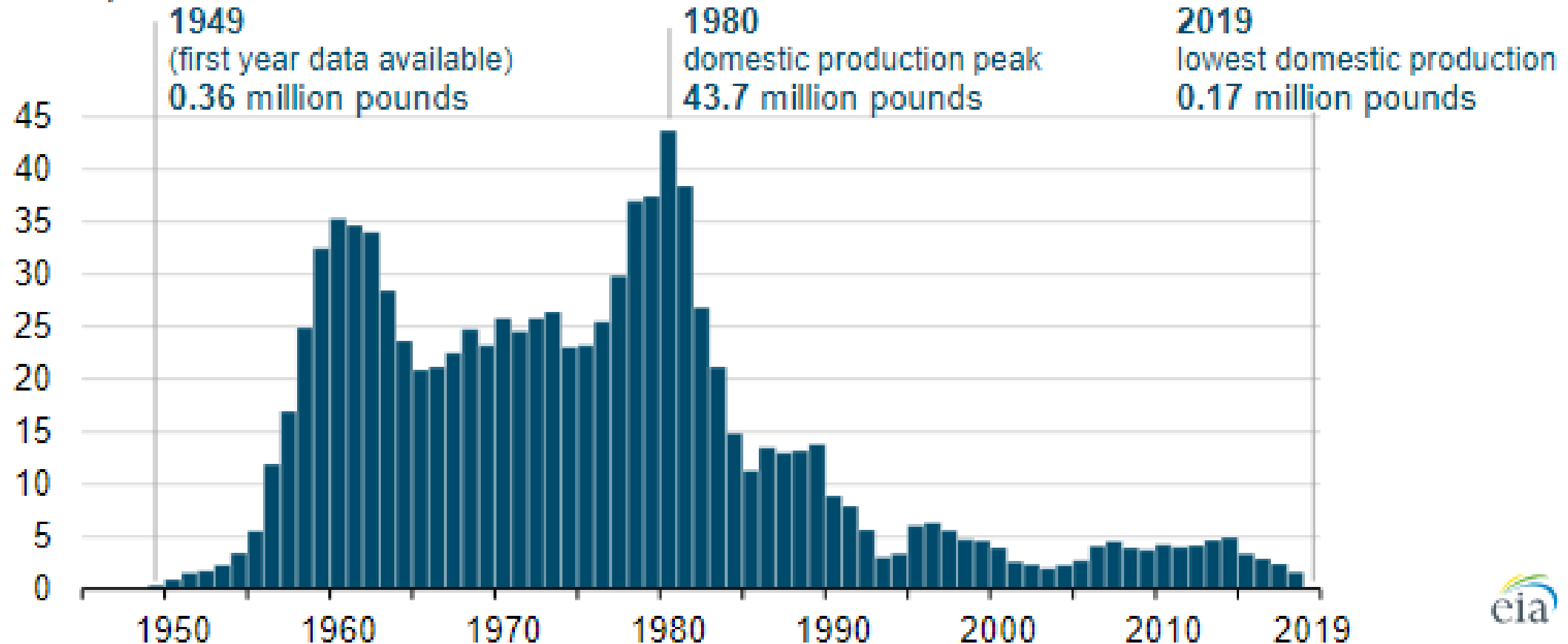
Production Challenges

- ▶ Several Challenges that Texas Faces for Ramping up Production:
 - ▶ Market Conditions
 - ▶ Price has finally incentivized new production
 - ▶ Material and Equipment Shortages
 - ▶ Staffing
 - ▶ No experienced personnel available outside of existing workforces
 - ▶ Regulatory
 - ▶ Staff shortages and employment retention

U.S. Uranium Production

U.S. uranium concentrate (U₃O₈) production (1949–2019)

million pounds U₃O₈



Source: www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=44416

Production in United States

- ▶ According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration
 - ▶ In 2020, no production reported by EIA
 - ▶ In 2021, only 21,000 lbs of uranium concentrate was produced
 - ▶ In 2022, 194,000 lbs of uranium concentrate was produced
- ▶ 2022 - Only the White Mesa Mill in Utah was operating (Conventional Mill) and the Lost Creek and Smith Ranch-Highland projects in Wyoming were in ISR operations.
- ▶ 2023 - 4th Qtr. - Four facilities were in production in Wyoming and One in Nebraska; 49,619 lbs produced total in 2023

(source: EIA Domestic Uranium Production Report Fourth-Quarter 2023)

- ▶ 2024 - Two additional facilities in Texas in production: Rosita and Alta Mesa
- ▶ Total In-Situ permitted production capacity in the U.S. is approximately 36,300,000 lbs annually. (source: EIA Domestic Uranium Production Report Third-Quarter 2023)



Why Do We Need Domestic Production?

► U.S. Nuclear Power Fleet

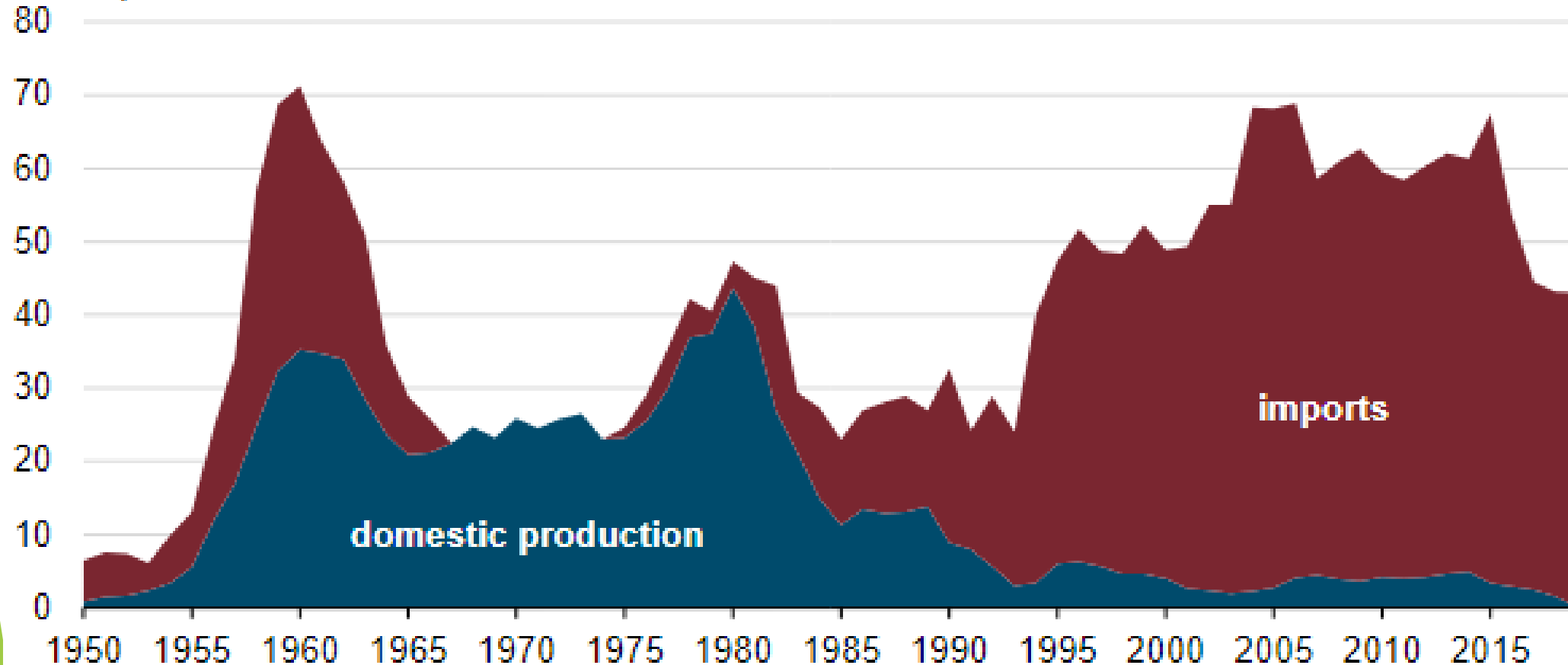
- The United States currently has 93 operating commercial reactors (approximately 440 worldwide)
- Two Plants in Texas
 - New SMR plant under development in Seadrift
- Average uranium consumption for U.S. commercial reactor fleet is 45-50 million lbs/year
 - In 2022, about 44.4 million lbs were loaded into commercial U.S. nuclear power reactors
- Less than 1% of uranium purchased for the U.S. nuclear fleet is produced domestically



U.S. Production vs Imports

U.S. annual domestic production and foreign imports of uranium (1950–2019)

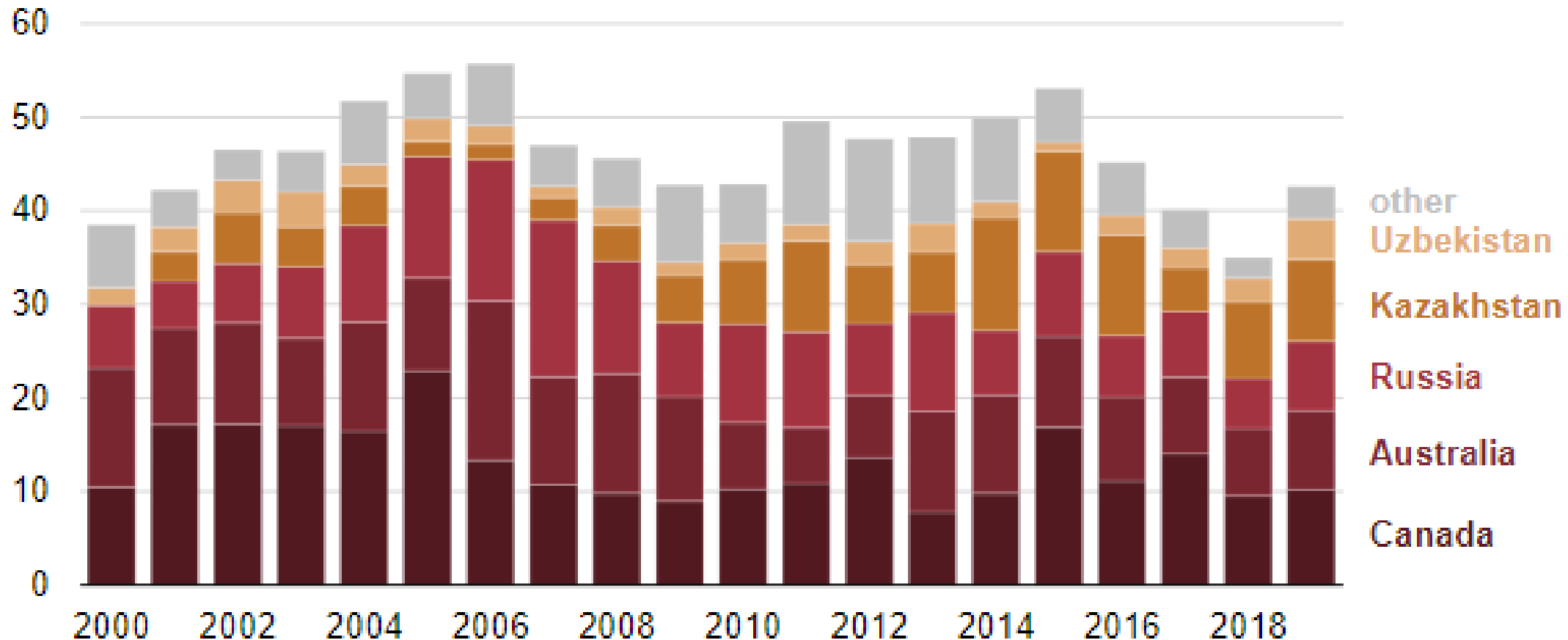
million pounds U₃O₈



Source: www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=44416

Where Does the Foreign Uranium Come From?

Origin country of foreign uranium purchased by U.S. commercial nuclear operators
million pounds U3O8 equivalent



Source: www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=44416

What is the United States Doing about the Imbalance of Foreign Supplied Uranium?

- ▶ 2022 - Federal Strategic Uranium Reserve established by the US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration to purchase 1 million pounds of domestically produced U3O8.
 - ▶ US Congress allocated 75 million to establish the reserve
 - ▶ Both operators from Texas were able to take advantage of the new program
- ▶ Legislation
 - ▶ 2023 - The Nuclear Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which includes the Nuclear Fuel Security Act signed into law to establish and expand U.S. nuclear fuel programs
 - ▶ H.R. 1042 - Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act
 - ▶ House of Representatives passed the bill on December 11, 2023
 - ▶ Currently held up in the Senate
- ▶ 2024 - DOE issued a RFP for uranium enrichment services to help establish a reliable domestic supply of fuels using high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU).
 - ▶ HALEU is a crucial material for advanced nuclear reactors that is not commercially available from U.S. based suppliers

Sentiment of Nuclear Energy

- ▶ The nuclear industry has overwhelming bipartisan support in Washington for the first time in decades. Why?
 - ▶ The U.S. has made aggressive carbon reduction goals
 - ▶ Nuclear Energy provides approximately 50% of carbon free energy in the United States
 - ▶ As we have learned from winter storms and extreme summer heat waves, Nuclear is a reliable baseload source of energy
 - ▶ The only way to meet carbon reduction goals and provide reliable baseload energy is to increase nuclear energy output

What Does Public Support Mean for the Nuclear Industry?

- ▶ Much needed growth in the uranium industry
- ▶ A runway to develop domestic production for the world's largest nuclear reactor fleet
- ▶ Jobs
 - ▶ Primarily in rural communities
 - ▶ Employment in the U.S. uranium industry peaked during the last production cycle at approximately 1,200 employees
 - ▶ In 2022, there was approximately 200 employees in the industry
- ▶ More work for the regulators

Happy to Take Questions or Resumes?

