

Saskatchewan Exploration and Development Highlights 2025

Geoscience Report GR2026-1

Compiled by the staff of the Ministry of Energy and Resources

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Cover photo:

Foran Mining Corporation's McIlvenna Bay site layout, December 2025. *Image courtesy of* Foran Mining Corporation.

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1. General Overview

In 2024, the nonrenewable natural resource sector accounted for over $13 billion in real gross domestic product (GDP), representing 16% of the provincial GDP. The total value of sales was $24.6 billion (Figure 1), which continues a trend, started in 2021, of historically high value of sales in the province.

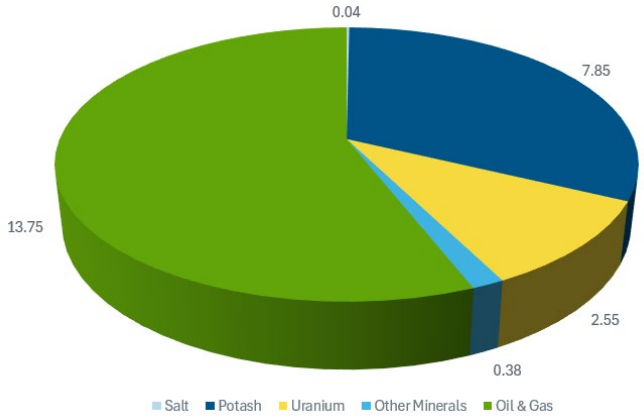


***Figure 1** – The value of sales of Saskatchewan's nonrenewable resources in 2024, in billions of Canadian dollars. Data are from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources. Other minerals encompass clay, coal, gold, copper, zinc, silver and sodium sulfate.*

The mineral industry directly or indirectly employs tens of thousands of people in the province and roughly accounts for 10% of provincial GDP. Saskatchewan is the world's largest producer of potash, second-largest supplier of uranium and Canada's largest producer of helium. Saskatchewan is also a producer of gold, coal, salt and sodium sulfate, and is emerging as a producer of copper, zinc and lithium.

Canadian public policy think tank, the Fraser Institute, in its *Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2024*, evaluated 82 jurisdictions for mining investment attractiveness based on their perceived geological potential and regulatory environments. The survey ranked Saskatchewan first in Canada and seventh globally.

In 2024, the oil and gas industry provided $1.2 billion in provincial revenue and supported over 26,000 person-years of direct and indirect employment. Saskatchewan is the sixth-largest producing region in the United States and Canada for crude oil production and is the third-largest natural gas producer in Canada.

1.1 Mineral Sales

Saskatchewan's value of mineral sales in 2024 was $10.8 billion (Figure 2), which is a decline from the $12.9 billion in 2023 and the record high of over $19.4 billion in 2022, but remains higher than the $8.6 billion realized in 2021 and the $6.0 billion in 2020. The high 2023 and 2024 sales were largely driven by strong potash shipments, which represented over 73% of the mineral sales value in 2024. Saskatchewan accounted for a world-leading 31% of global potash production in 2024 as well as an estimated 24% of total global primary uranium production, second only to Kazakhstan.

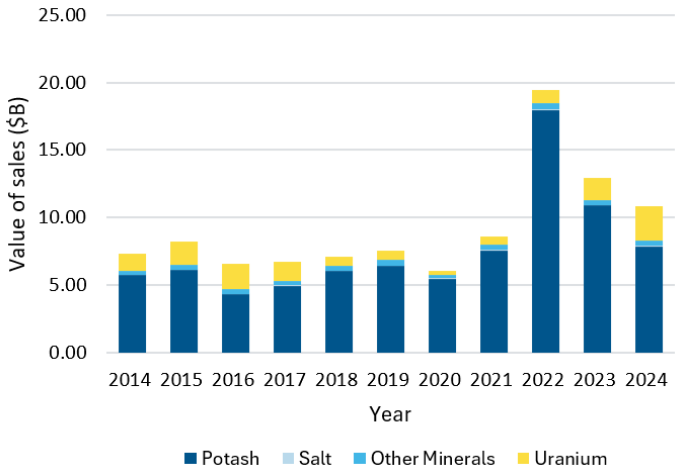


***Figure 2** – The value of sales in billions of Canadian dollars ($B) for Saskatchewan-produced minerals between 2014 and 2024. Other minerals encompass clay, coal, gold, copper, zinc, silver and sodium sulfate.*

1.2 Critical Minerals

Critical minerals are materials that are considered essential to the modern economy and that are subject to supply risks; they include metals, nonmetals, gases and mineral compounds. The province hosts occurrences of 27 of the 34 minerals identified as critical to Canada's needs. Saskatchewan is already a global leader in critical mineral production for potash and uranium, and there is strong potential for near-term developments for zinc, copper, lithium and rare earth elements (REEs).

In March 2023, the Government of Saskatchewan launched *Securing the Future: Saskatchewan's Critical Minerals Strategy*, which is designed to drive growth and development in the sector. The strategy outlines four goals:

- increase Saskatchewan's share of Canadian mineral exploration spending to 15% by 2030;
- double the number of critical minerals being produced in Saskatchewan by 2030;
- grow Saskatchewan's production of potash, uranium and helium; and
- establish Saskatchewan as an REE hub.

Since 2023, several critical mineral incentive programs have been developed or expanded by the Government of Saskatchewan to support these goals.

- The Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration Tax Credit was tripled from 10% to 30% in 2023.
- The Saskatchewan Critical Minerals Innovation Incentive (SCMII), the Critical Minerals Processing Investment Incentive (CMPII) and $10 million in funding for public geoscience over 10 years were announced in 2024.
- The Targeted Mineral Exploration Incentive (TMEI) program was expanded in 2025 to cover a wide range of early-stage exploration activities. Eligible activities now include drilling, borehole geophysical surveying, ground geophysical surveys and additional drilling costs, including most pre-sampling geological and geotechnical tasks.

- The Oil and Gas Processing Investment Incentive (OGPII) was granted a five-year extension in 2024.

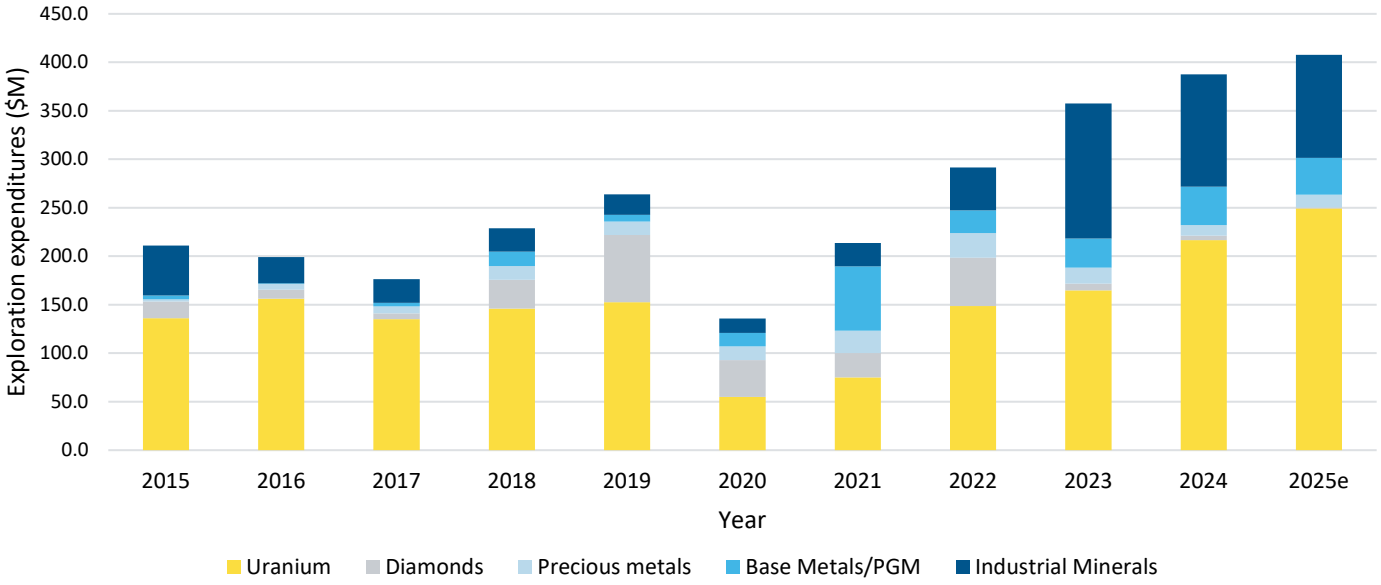
1.3 Mineral Exploration Expenditures

Interest in Saskatchewan's mineral potential continues to rise year over year; an annual survey conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Resources estimates that $408 million was planned for exploration activities in the province for 2025 (Figure 3). The survey also showed that actual expenditures for 2024 were $410 million, up from $358 million in 2023. Uranium exploration accounts for over half of the expected expenditures for the year, with 2025 expenditures forecasted to increase 25% from 2024 levels. Exploration expenditures for precious metals, base and platinum group metals (PGM), and industrial minerals is expected to decrease from 2024 but remain significantly higher than the pre-2018 levels.

Saskatchewan continues to increase its share of national exploration and development expenditures[1], more than doubling over the last five years, reaching a 10-year high of 17% in 2025. The province now ranks third in national expenditures, behind only Ontario (21.3%) and Quebec (20.9%).

1.4 Mineral Tenure

A total of 12.2 million hectares (ha) of land was under mineral disposition[2] in Saskatchewan as of the end of 2025 (Table 1), reflecting the high level of mineral exploration investment in



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e
Uranium	136.1	156.1	135.1	146.0	152.7	54.8	75.0	148.7	165.0	216.8	249.2
Diamonds	17.3	9.2	6.1	29.7	69.3	38.0	25.3	49.8	6.8	4.5	1.1
Precious metals	2.2	6.2	7.2	14.1	13.8	14.4	23.1	25.3	16.6	10.8	13.1
Base metals/ PGM3	3.8	0.5	3.5	15.0	6.9	13.7	66.3	23.4	30.0	39.7	37.9
Industrial minerals4	51.5	27.1	24.5	24.0	21.0	14.8	24.0	44.4	139.1	115.7	106.5
Total	211.0	199.2	176.4	228.8	263.7	135.7	213.7	291.6	357.5	387.5	407.9

Figure 3 *– A stacked bar chart and table showing mineral exploration expenditures in Saskatchewan between 2015 and 2025. Data in the chart compare actual expenditures (2015 to 2024) to an estimate (e) for 2025. Data were compiled from the annual survey of exploration expenditures conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Resources. All values are in millions of Canadian dollars ($M).*

[1] This information is taken from Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) Mineral Exploration and Development, Data Tables (https://mmsd.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/expl-expl/ExploTable-eng.aspx?FileT=b&Year=2024&Cycle=A).

[2] *Mineral disposition* refers to dispositions (permits, claims and leases) issued pursuant to *The Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations*, C-50.2 Reg 27. This includes base and precious metals, diamonds, uranium, rare earth elements and bedrock-sourced lithium.

[3] Base metals and platinum group elements (PGM) are combined to maintain confidentiality standards.

[4] Industrial minerals include potash, rare earth elements, clays, cobalt, lithium, helium and geothermal energy.

the province. Dispositions for subsurface minerals (i.e. potash and lithium) totaled another 2.88 million ha. Leases and permits for helium and associated gases accounted for 6.9 million ha, an increase of 0.2 million ha from 2024, potentially due in part to increasing interest in Saskatchewan hydrogen.

1.5 Oil and Gas Sales

Saskatchewan's oil and gas industry remains one of the leading contributors among primary industries to the province's GDP and a significant source of revenue (Figure 1). Over the 2024-25 fiscal year, the industry generated $13.7 billion in sales. In 2024, Saskatchewan produced 164.4 million barrels of crude oil, ranking sixth among onshore crude oil producers in the United States and Canada, behind Texas, Alberta, New Mexico, North Dakota and Colorado. The province also ranked third in Canada for natural gas production, following Alberta and British Columbia, with 2024 production totaling 130.3 billion ft^3 (3.7 billion m^3).

The Government of Saskatchewan recently announced or extended several oil and gas incentive programs to support the industry, including

- the new Multi-lateral Oil Well Program (MLWP);
- a five-year extension to the Oil and Gas Processing Investment Incentive (OGPII);
- a five-year extension to the Saskatchewan Petroleum Innovation Incentive (SPII); and
- the Low Productivity and Reactivation Oil Well Program (LPRP).

Over 40 geologic formations and members in Saskatchewan produce crude oil. See Saskatchewan's *Top Oil Play Opportunities* for more information.

2. Data Compilation

All information contained in this document is from publicly available sources. Exploration expenditure forecasts are compiled from an annual survey conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Resources. Actual annual expenditures for previous years are from the same survey. Grade, tonnage, reserve and resource data reported herein are from a variety of public sources, including published reports, public records, corporate websites, securities filings and Saskatchewan Mining Association facts sheets; some omissions may have unintentionally occurred. These data are not intended to conform to the current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and National Instrument (NI) 43-101 standards required by Canadian securities regulators for publicly reporting companies.

A map in Appendix 2 shows the locations of properties discussed herein, which are highlighted throughout with **bold type**. The map also shows the locations of all operating mines in the province whether or not they are discussed in the text.

3. Disclaimer

This report is a review of current activity only. The Saskatchewan Mining and Petroleum GeoAtlas provides a more comprehensive summary of the geology and mineral resources of the province, including information on the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index, historical assessment files (Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment Database), disposition statuses and more.

This report is based on news releases from September 10, 2024, to November 18, 2025. Only active exploration and development projects are included. Information released after this period may or may not be present in this report. Due to the pace of exploration, it is probable that significant new activities have occurred since publication. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Government of Saskatchewan do not recommend or endorse any of the projects described in this document.

Table 1 *– The number of dispositions and hectares of land under disposition for the past few years. Values represent totals for the end of December each year.*

	Number of Dispositions						Millions of Hectares Issued			
Disposition Type	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Per cent of Total**
Minerals (MARS[5])	5886	7171	6235	6739	8460	7608	10.5	11.95	12.2	55%
Alkali	30	34	34	38	39	36	0.02	0.02	0.014	0%
Coal	609	594	587	586	578	577	0.09	0.09	0.09	0%
Quarry	199	201	201	204	210	216	0.03	0.03	0.03	0%
Subsurface minerals (potash and brine lithium)	113	302	310	319	334	349	2.86	2.86	2.88	13%
Helium[6]	344	636	1124	1202	1217	1475	7.1	6.69	6.9	31%
Total	7181	8938	8491	9088	10838	10261	20.6	21.64	22.114	100%

[5] MARS – Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan; *mineral disposition* refers to dispositions (permits, claims and leases) issued pursuant to *The Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations*, C-50.2 Reg 27. This includes base and precious metals, diamonds, uranium, rare earth elements and bedrock-sourced lithium.

[6] *Helium disposition* refers to helium, hydrogen and associated gasses leases and permits issued pursuant to *The Oil and Gas Tenure Registry Regulations*, C-50.2 Reg 31.

4. Commodity Updates

4.1 Potash

Exceptionally large and high-quality deposits, and a stable and competitive development environment, together with decades of industry innovation and investment in Saskatchewan, have resulted in the world's largest potash industry. Saskatchewan potash typically accounts for approximately one third of world production. In 2024, the industry employed approximately 6,600 direct employees and 11,145 long-term contractors.

Saskatchewan sold a record 24.7 million tonnes of potash in 2024, valued at $7.8 billion. Although the volume sold in 2024 was a record high for the province, the overall value of sales was lower compared with 2023 due to a decline in market prices. Saskatchewan potash production remained strong in 2025 and is on pace to meet or exceed the production record set in 2024. As of August 2025, Saskatchewan had produced 16.6 million tonnes of potash to date, which is on par with the year-to-date volumes produced the previous year. The value of Saskatchewan potash sales climbed to over $6 billion in 2025 from $5.4 billion in 2024 as rebounding potash prices have driven stronger year-to-date performance. Elevated prices are expected to push Saskatchewan's total value of potash sales to over $9 billion in 2025, an increase of over $1 billion from 2024 and exceeding Saskatchewan's 2030 growth plan target. *Saskatchewan's Growth Plan*, initially announced in 2019, outlined increasing the annual value of potash sales to over $9 billion. This goal was already achieved in 2022 and 2023, and potash sales since then indicate the province remains on track to surpass this target consistently by 2030.

4.1.1 Production and Development

Expansions of production capacity have been completed at every Saskatchewan potash mine over the last decade. Since 2005, the total capital committed to expansions at Saskatchewan potash mines has been over $40 billion. Potash production by mine since 2003 is plotted in Figure 5.

BHP Group Limited's **Jansen**[7] potash mine, under construction since 2021, is on track to become the largest potash mine in the world, with an anticipated output of 8.5 million tonnes per year. The total projected cost of the development is over $20 billion across two stages. Stage 1 is 68% complete and first production is expected in 2027. Construction on Stage 2 is running simultaneously to that of Stage 1 and is approximately 11% complete. Construction of Stage 2 is anticipated to take several years, delivering first production in 2031.

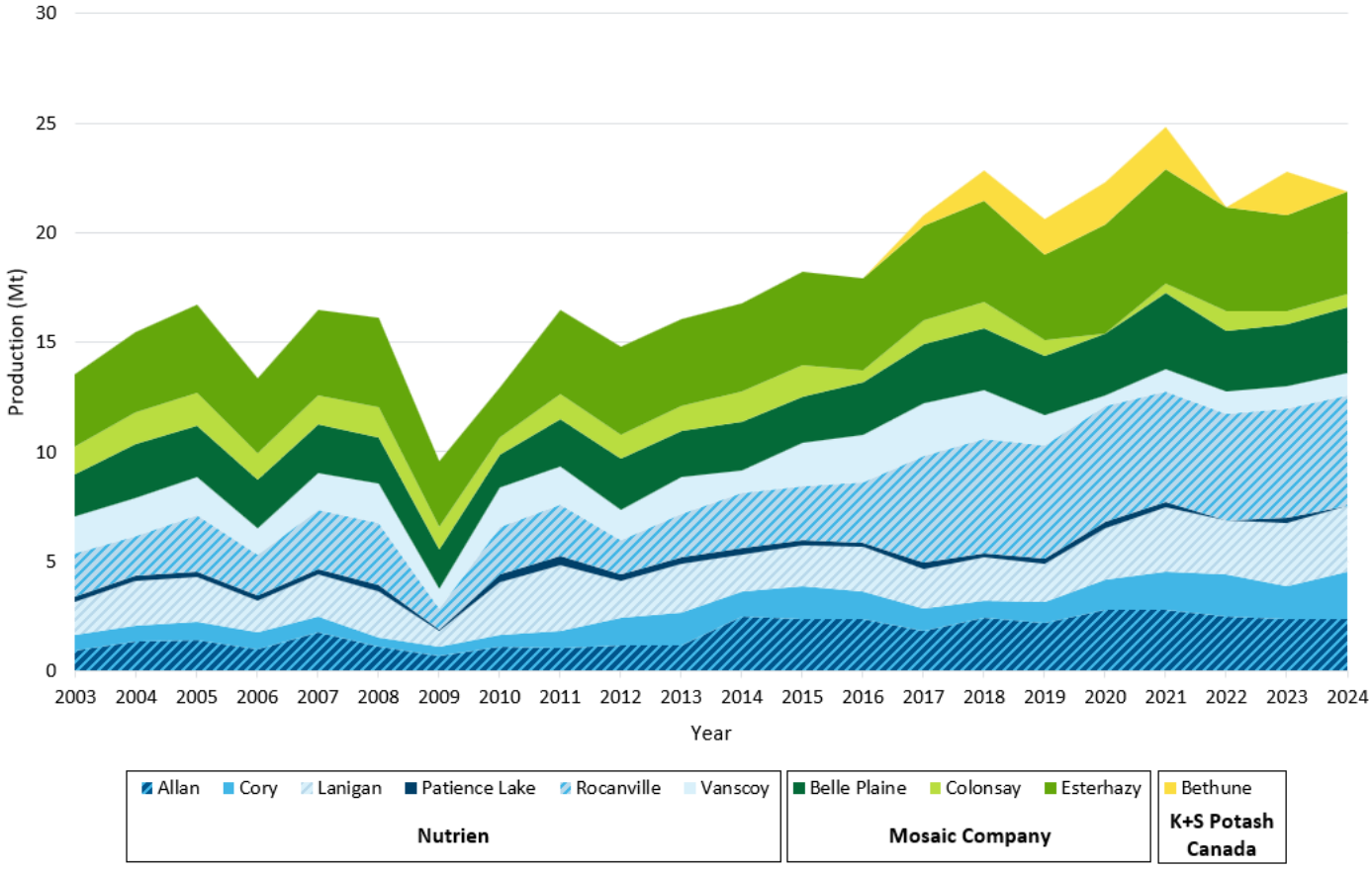


Figure 5 *– Saskatchewan potash production by mine from 2003 to 2024. Mt – million tonnes*

[7] **Bold type** indicates that the project, deposit, mill, mine, drill hole or well is on the location map in Appendix 2.

K + S Potash Canada (K + S) has been operating its $4.1 billion **Bethune** solution potash mine since 2017 and has been incrementally increasing capacity at the mine since then. K + S is investing an additional $3 billion to nearly double Bethune's production capacity to 4 million tonnes per year by 2040.

Completed in 2022, the Mosaic Company's **Esterhazy K3** mine reached full annual production capacity of 8 million tonnes potassium chloride (KCl) in 2024. Announced in 2024, the Esterhazy Hydrofloat project is on track to complete its ramp up by the end of 2025. This new initiative is expected to add an additional annual capacity of 400,000 tonnes of muriate of potash.

Nutrien is accelerating its plan to increase its annual potash capacity to 18 million tonnes by the end of 2025, a 40% increase compared with 2020 levels. The company plans to build a new US$1 billion potash export terminal in Washington, U.S., with initial potential capacity of five to six million tonnes annually. The final investment decision is expected in 2027.

4.1.2 Exploration

In November 2025, Karnalyte Resources Inc. (Karnalyte) announced an updated Feasibility Study for the **Wynyard** project that outlined a 70-year mine life that could produce 2.175 million tonnes per year of potash and 104 kilotonnes per year of hydromagnesite. Karnalyte estimated a total initial capital cost of $4.19 billion, which included a potash processing facility (over three phases) and a hydromagnesite production facility.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary, KClean Potash Corporation, Gensource Potash Corp. has acquired 206 acres of surface lands at the location of its **Tugaske** project's proposed main plant, 150 km northwest of Regina.

Numerous other companies are evaluating potential new potash mines in Saskatchewan including Western Potash Corp.'s **Milestone** project, Buffalo Potash Corp.'s **Disley** project, Evolution Potash Inc.'s **Glenbrea** project, Yancoal Canada Resources Co. Ltd.'s **Southey** project, Canada Golden Fortune Potash Corp.'s **Broadview** project and Can Pacific Potash's **Albany** project.

4.2 Uranium

Saskatchewan's world-class Athabasca Basin is the sole area producing uranium in Canada and contains the largest high-grade uranium deposits in the world. In 2024, Saskatchewan was the second-largest producer of primary uranium, accounting for an estimated 24% of global production. The province's existing uranium Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are listed in Table 2, and the existing uranium Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are listed in Table 3.

Several key agreements and acquisitions occurred in 2025. Cameco Corporation (Cameco) and Orano Canada Inc. (Orano) signed a 15-year, $500 million agreement with Rise Air. This marks the longest and most significant partnership with Rise Air to date and signifies continued long-term investment in the region. In December 2024, Paladin Energy Ltd. acquired Fission Uranium Corp., and Greenridge Exploration completed its acquisition of ALX Resources.

4.2.1 Production and Development

Saskatchewan produced a record high of 36.8 million lb U_3O_8 in 2024. This is 28% higher than the 2023 production value due to the ramp up of operations at the **McArthur River** mine and **Key Lake** mill. The Saskatchewan uranium industry sold

Table 2 *– Saskatchewan's total uranium Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. All locations can be found on the map in Appendix 2. Reserves reflect the U_3O_8 content of the ore body. M – million.*

Ownership[8] (%)	Deposit	Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves (M lb U_3O_8)	Grade (% U_3O_8)	Production[9] (M lb U_3O_8) 2024	2025e
Orano Canada Inc. (77.5)–Denison Mines Corp. (22.5)	McClean Lake ore stockpile	0.7	0.37	-	-
	McClean North	-	-	-	0.8
Cameco Corporation (69.805)–Orano Canada Inc. (30.195)	McArthur River (Proven)	250.9	5.78	20.3	14.0-15.0
	McArthur River (Probable)	54.1	4.71	-	-
Cameco Corporation (83.33)–Orano Canada Inc. (16.67)	Key Lake	0.6	0.44	-	-
Cameco Corporation (54.547)–Orano Canada Inc. (40.453)–TEPCO Resources Inc. (5)	Cigar Lake (Proven)	100.4	14.14	16.9	18.0
	Cigar Lake (Probable)	63.2	12.49	-	-
Denison Mines Corp. (95)–Uranium Energy Corp. (5)	Gryphon	49.7	1.8	-	-
	Phoenix (Proven)	3.4	24.5	-	-
	Phoenix (Probable)	53.3	11.4	-	-
NexGen Energy Ltd. (100)	Arrow	239.6	2.37	-	-
Paladin Energy Ltd. (100)	Patterson Lake South	93.7	1.41	-	-
Uranium Energy Corp. (100)	West Bear	1.5	0.94	-	-

[8] Operator is listed first; overall, operators are listed in no particular order.

[9] Production figures and estimates (e) from 2024 and 2025, respectively, are from company releases.

Table 3 *– Saskatchewan's uranium Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. All locations can be found in the map in Appendix 2. Resources reflect the U_3O_8 content of the ore body. Resource data are from company releases. M – million.*

Ownership[10] (%)	Property/Deposit	Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (M lb U_3O_8)	Grade (%U_3O_8)	Inferred Mineral Resources (M lb U_3O_8)	Grade (% U_3O_8)
Orano Canada Inc. (77.5)–Denison Mines Corp. (22.5)	Sue F (formerly Caribou)	2.8	2.6	-	-
	McClean North	12.2	2.8	0.01	0.79
	Sue D	2.8	1.1	0.02	0.39
	Sue E	-	-	7.3	0.69
Orano Canada Inc. (74.83)–Denison Mines Corp. (25.17)	Midwest Main	39.9	4.0	11.5	0.66
	Midwest A	10.8	0.87	6.7	5.8
Orano Canada Inc. (50.9)–Uranium Energy Corp. (49.1)	Anne	24.7	2.00	2.6	0.88
	Colette	5.7	0.79	7.8	0.72
	Kianna	34.7	1.54	16.8	1.39
	58B	2.4	0.77	0.9	0.51
Cameco Corporation (78.2)–Orano Canada Inc. (21.8)	Fox Lake	-	-	68.1	7.99
Cameco Corporation (54.547)–Orano Canada Inc. (40.453)–TEPCO Resources Inc. (5)	Cigar Lake	23.6	4.93	20.0	5.55
Cameco Corporation (100)	Rabbit Lake	38.6	0.95	33.7	0.62
Cameco Corporation (69.805)–Orano Canada Inc. (30.195)	McArthur River	6.7	2.3	2.0	2.51
Cameco Corporation (66.901)–Denison Mines Corp. (16.5495)–Uranium Energy Corp. (16.5495)	Millennium	75.9	2.39	29.0	3.19
Cameco Corporation (57.446)–Orano Resources Canada Inc. (23.087)–Denison Mines Corp. (9.7335)–Uranium Energy Corp. (9.7335)	Tamarack	17.9	4.42	1.0	1.02
Denison Mines Corp. (67.01)–Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership (32.99)	Tthe Heldeth Túé	12.8	2.00	–	–
	Huskie	-	-	5.7	0.96
Denison Mines Corp. (95)–Uranium Energy Corp. (5)	Gryphon	61.9	1.7	1.9	1.2
	Phoenix (Measured)	30.9	21.8	-	2.6
	Phoenix (Indicated)	39.7	8.3	-	
	Phoenix (Inferred)	-	-	0.3	2.6
Paladin Energy Ltd. (100)	Patterson Lake South	118.8	1.88	10.9	1.19
NexGen Energy Ltd. (100)	Arrow	256.75 [11]	3.1	80.7	0.83
IsoEnergy Limited (100)	Larocque East	48.6	34.5	2.7	2.2
Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (100)	Fraser Lakes B[12]	-	-	6.96	0.03
Uranium Energy Corp (100)	Roughrider	27.8	1.81	33.4	2.45
	Horseshoe and Raven	37.4	0.16	-	-
	West Bear[13]	1.5	0.94	-	-
Uranium Energy Corp (49.1)–Orano Canada Inc. (50.9)	Shea Creek	30.9	2.67	31.2	2.25
Uranium Energy Corp (82.775)–Denison Mines Corp. (17.225)	Christie Lake[14]	-	-	16.8	1.57

[10] Operator is listed first; overall, operators are listed in no particular order.

[11] The Mineral Reserve for the Arrow deposit is part of this Indicated Mineral Resource. Converting part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource to a Mineral Reserve satisfies part of the requirements for Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Studies under NI 43-101.

[12] Originally published by JNR Resources in 2012.

[13] Last published by UEX Corp. in 2010.

[14] Christie Lake refers to the Christie Lake project comprising the Paul Bay, Ken Pen and Ōraro deposits.

34.6 million lb U_3O_8 in 2024 with a total value of $2.6 billion (Figure 1), exceeding *Saskatchewan's Growth Plan* goal of $2 billion by 2030. As of September 2025, the value of uranium sales had increased more than 30% year over year.

In 2024, Cameco Corporation's (Cameco) **Key Lake** mill, which is supplied by the **McArthur River** mine, set a world record of 20.3 million lb U_3O_8 for annual production from any uranium mill. Developmental delays are currently impacting operations as the mining facility transitions to new mining areas; consequently, Cameco has revised its 2025 uranium production guidance, which is now projected to be between 14 million and 15 million lb U_3O_8 for the year, down from 18 million lb.

Denison Mines Corp.'s **Wheeler River** project, situated between the **McArthur River** mine and **Key Lake** mill, has received provincial environmental assessment approval, marking a major regulatory milestone for the project.

Production at the **McClean Lake** mill (predominantly supplied by the **Cigar Lake** mine) remains strong with potential for 19 million lb U_3O_8 of production in 2025. After a 17-year hiatus, production restarted at the **McClean Lake** mine in June 2025 using the Surface Access Borehole Resource Extraction (SABRE) method, which has recovered approximately 2,063 tonnes of high-grade ore as of November 2025.

4.2.2 Exploration

In 2024, actual expenditures for uranium exploration projects amounted to approximately $200 million, and anticipated spending in 2025 was projected to be $249 million (Figure 3).

In the eastern Athabasca Basin, CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. saw continued success at the Pike zone on its **West McArthur** project this year. Assay results from hole WMA079-01 intersected 8.6 m at 34.59% U_3O_8, including 5.5 m at 53.90% U_3O_8; hole WMA076-01 returned 14.8 m at 14.71% U_3O_8, including 5.4 m at 39.67% U_3O_8. These represent the best uranium intersections to date at the **West McArthur** project. Step-out drilling extended the known strike length of mineralization to approximately 250 m, with assay results from hole WMA095 returning 3.5 m at 1.37% U_3O_8, including 1.0 m at 12.60% U_3O_8.

IsoEnergy Ltd. (IsoEnergy) and Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (Purepoint) recently completed a joint 50/50 venture that consolidated 10 uranium projects into three areas in the eastern Athabasca Basin: the **Dorado** project, the **Aurora** project and the **Celeste Block**. Purepoint will be the operator during early exploration and IsoEnergy will take over operations as projects advance to pre-development stages. The **Dorado** project summer drill program led to the discovery of the Nova zone, which includes hole PG25-07A that intersected U_3O_8 over 2.1 m at 1.6%, including 0.4 m at 8.1% and an additional 4.9 m at 0.52%.

Also in the eastern Athabasca Basin, SkyHarbour Energy Ltd. expanded the Maverick East zone (**Moore Uranium** project) 42 m eastward. Step-out hole ML24-15 intersected 6.4 m of 1.50% U_3O_8, including 1.5 m at 4.74% U_3O_8.

In the southwestern Athabasca Basin, NexGen Energy Ltd. (NexGen) continued exploration at its **Patterson Corridor East** project (Figure 6). Between November 2024 and April 2025, NexGen's 43,000 m expansion drill program led to a doubling of the high-grade subdomain size, expanding it to 210 m along strike and 335 m vertically. High-grade intersections were reported in multiple holes including 17.0 m at 7.6% U_3O_8, 10.5 m at 11.3% U_3O_8 with peaks of 0.5 m up to 58.1% U_3O_8.

F3 Uranium Corp continued exploration at its southwestern Athabasca Basin **Patterson Lake North** (PLN) and **Broach** properties. Exploration on the PLN project focused on the JR zone. Highlights include hole PLN24-176 that intersected 7.5 m at 30.9% U_3O_8, including 4.5 m at 50.1% U_3O_8, as well as hole PLN25-200 that intersected 8.5 m at 3.4% U_3O_8, including 2.5 m at 10.2% U_3O_8 and peaks of 1.0 m at 20.7% U_3O_8. In 2025, the Tetra zone was discovered at the **Broach** project. Follow-up hole PLN25-205 returned 22.5 m at 0.26% U_3O_8, including 0.5 m at 1.25% U_3O_8 and 1.0 m at 2.50% U_3O_8. The presence of mineralization was confirmed 55 m along strike, with hole PLN25-217 returning a 3.5 m mineralized interval averaging 0.30% U_3O_8, including 0.5 m at 1.04% U_3O_8. The Tetra zone discovery is within the Clearwater Domain, a geologic setting previously considered less prospective by uranium explorers.

4.3 Gold

4.3.1 Production and Development

The **Seabee** operation, wholly owned by SSR Mining Inc. (SSRM), recently surpassed two million ounces[15] of gold produced (Table 4) since operations commenced in 1991. The **Seabee** operation consists of the underground **Santoy** mine with ore processed at the **Seabee** mill. Annually, the operation produces approximately 70,000 oz of gold; an above average 78,545 oz was produced in 2024. Summer production this year was impacted by the 2025 wildfires, with mining operations temporarily suspended in June 2025 due to power interruptions.

Summaries of Saskatchewan's gold Reserves and Resources are presented in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

4.3.2 Exploration

Interest in Saskatchewan gold has increased over the past decade, illustrated by steady, high annual gold exploration expenditures. Total expenditure for gold exploration in Saskatchewan was $10.8 million in 2024 and current estimates place 2025 expenditures at approximately $13 million. Elevated gold spot prices have stimulated exploration in the Reindeer Zone and north of the Athabasca Basin and include a surge of drilling activity and assay results showing considerable promise. Near-mine exploration continues at SSRM's **Seabee** operation in the Reindeer Zone. Drilling is focused on defining Mineral Reserves at the **Porky** targets and expanding reserves at the **Santoy** targets (Table 5); both represent new potential underground mining fronts that could extend **Seabee**'s operation life.

[15] All units in this section are metric unless otherwise specified.

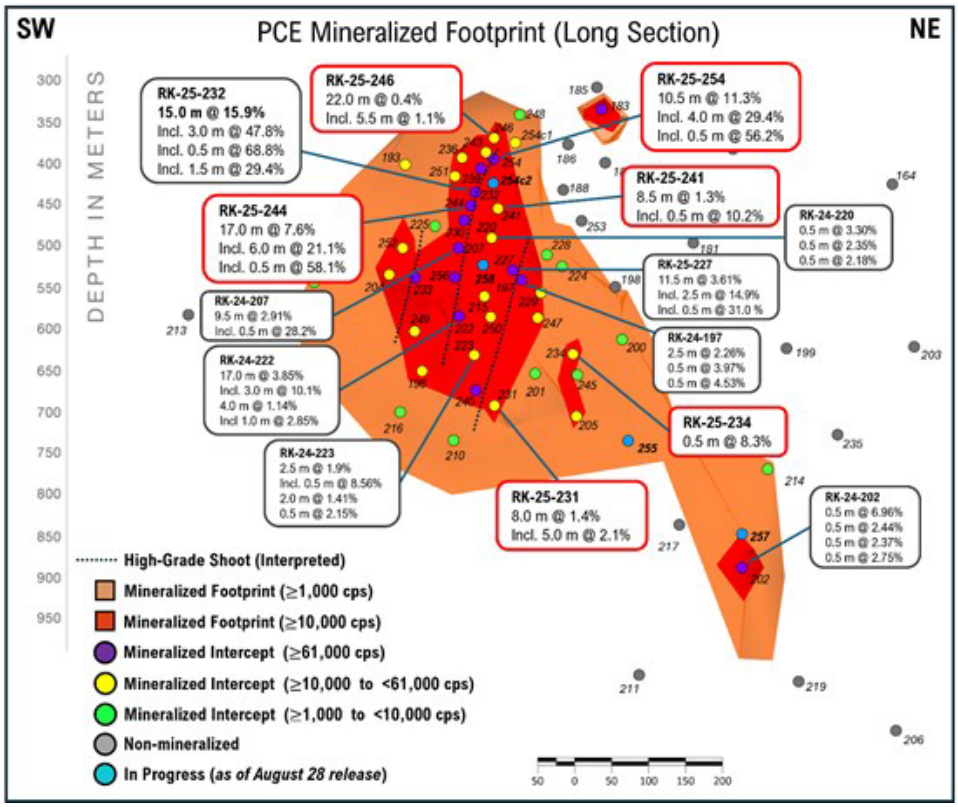


Figure 6 *– The interpreted Patterson Corridor East (PCE) footprint (as of August 28, 2025) showing notable assays collected since discovery and new results outlined in red. The view is a long section that looks perpendicular to the primary mineralized plane; the total mineralized footprint is in orange and the high-grade subdomains are in red (source: nexgenenergy.ca).*

Table 4 *– Production from current and past-producing gold operations in Saskatchewan. Both locations can be found on the map in Appendix 2.*

Ownership[16]	Years Operated	Mine/Deposit	Ore Milled (tonne)	Gold Grade (gram/tonne)	Gold Grade (Troy oz/tonne)	Total Gold Production (Troy oz)
SSR Mining Inc.	1991 to present	Seabee gold operation[17]	8,691,227	6.93	0.202	2,118,558
Golden Band Resources Ltd.	2011 to 2014	La Ronge gold project[18]	323,491	8.55	0.250	77,118

In the La Ronge gold belt, visible gold was intersected in multiple drill holes at Arya Resources Ltd.'s (Arya Resources) **Wedge Lake** project. Highlights include 4.1 m at 30.45 g/t from the Twin zone and 1.8 m at 24.46 g/t from the T-6 zone. Trident Resources Corp. (the result of a recent three-way merger between Eros Resources Corp., MAS Gold Corp. and Rockridge Resources Ltd.) has been actively exploring at its **Contact Lake** project this year. Assays from the first three drill holes produced positive results, highlighted by drill hole CL25003 that returned 43.3 m at 7.03 g/t, including 9.25 m at 30.06 g/t.

A staking rush is still ongoing in the Rottenstone Domain following Ramp Metals Inc.'s (Ramp Metals) 2024 discovery at the **Ranger** target (see *4.4 Base Metals*). Companies exploring along strike of this discovery include Inspiration Energy Corp., Rottenstone Gold Inc., Argo Gold Inc., Sienne Resource Inc. and Arya Resources.

Just south of Uranium City, Fortune Bay Corp. (Fortune Bay) has continued to advance its Goldfields project (which includes the **Box** and **Athona** deposits; Table 6; Figure 7) with an independent NI 43-101 updated preliminary economic assessment filed this fall that included an updated Mineral Resource estimate. Fortune Bay's winter drilling program is underway with an initial 17-hole plan that aims to further delineate the **Box** and **Athona** deposits and expand on nearby historical occurrences (i.e. Frontier, Golden Pond and Triangle occurrences). The **Box** deposit produced 64,000 oz of gold between 1939 and 1942.

[16] All are 100% singularly owned.

[17] All values are approximate and include production from the **Seabee** mine, **Santoy** mining complex and the **Porky** West and **Santoy** 7 bulk samples.

[18] Operation was suspended in 2014. Values are approximate and include production from the **Roy Lloyd**, **EP** and **Komis** mines.

Table 5 *– Saskatchewan's gold Proven and Probable, and Measured and Indicated Mineral Reserves. Data in this table are intended to reflect National Instrument (NI) 43-101–compliant standards. All locations can be found on the map in Appendix 2.*

Ownership[19]	Effective Date (dd/mm/yy)	Property/ Deposit	Ore (tonnes)	Cut-off Grade (gram/ tonne)	Gold Grade (gram/ tonne)	Gold Grade (Troy oz/tonne)	*In Situ* Gold (Troy oz)
RESERVES (Proven + Probable)							
SSR Mining Inc.	31/12/24	Seabee operation (underground)	1,801,000	2.85	5.34	0.156	309,000
Fortune Bay Corp.	6/10/11	Box	16,502,247	0.72	1.51	0.044	800,000
	6/10/11	Athona	5,830,798	0.72	1.17	0.034	220,000
RESERVES (Measured + Indicated)							
SSR Mining Inc.	31/12/23	Amisk	43,976,000	0.30	0.73	0.023	1,028,000
	31/12/23	Seabee operation[20]	2,441,000	2.85	5.23	0.153	412,000
Fortune Bay Corp.	23/09/25	Box	16,200,000	0.28	1.41	0.041	734,300
	23/09/25	Athona	7,800,000	0.28	1.02	0.030	255,400
Golden Band Resources Ltd.	19/03/13	Roy Lloyd	155,383	5.00	12.60	0.368	62,947
	30/04/12	Golden Heart	492,800	4.00	6.60	0.193	104,800
	30/04/12	Komis	191,740	4.00	7.85	0.229	48,398
	30/04/12	Memorial	288,400	1.00	2.83	0.083	26,220
	30/04/12	Tower East	5,019,080	1.00	1.86	0.054	299,835
Trident Resources Corp.	21/01/12	Greywacke North	645,000	0.65	4.90	0.143	101,000
	21/01/12	North Lake	13,800,000	0.4	0.88	0.026	389,000
	21/01/12	Preview SW	5,457,000	0.4	1.56	0.045	273,000
Wescan Goldfields Inc.	04/02/10	Jojay	420,000	2.00	3.70	0.108	50,000

Table 6 – *Saskatchewan's gold Inferred Mineral Resources. Data in this table are intended to reflect National Instrument (NI) 43-101–compliant standards but not all necessarily conform to the current legal definition. All locations can be found on the map in Appendix 2.*

Ownership[19]	Effective Date (dd/mm/yy)	Property/Deposit	Ore (tonnes)	Cut-off Grade (gram/ tonne)	Gold Grade (gram/ tonne)	Gold Grade (Troy oz/tonne)	*In Situ* Gold (Troy oz)
SSR Mining Inc.	31/12/23	Amisk Gold	49,985,000	0.30	0.520	0.015	830,000
	31/12/23	Seabee operation[21]	1,464,000	2.85	4.37	0.127	206,000
Fortune Bay Corp.	23/09/25	Box	3,300,000	0.28	1.04	0.030	114,100
	23/09/25	Athona	3,800,000	0.28	0.78	0.023	100,100
Golden Band Resources Ltd.	19/03/13	Roy Lloyd	91,888	5.00	10.78	0.315	31,843
	30/04/12	Golden Heart	10,500	4.00	4.95	0.145	1,672
	30/04/12	Komis	10,746	4.00	7.91	0.231	2,731
	30/04/12	Memorial	90,900	1.00	2.49	0.073	7,272
	30/04/12	Tower East	902,020	1.00	1.52	0.044	43,965
Trident Resources Corp.	22/01/10	North Lake	3,600,000	0.4	0.82	0.024	95,000
	22/01/10	Preview SW	5,852,000	0.4	1.42	0.041	263,000
Wescan Goldfields Inc.	04/02/10	Jojay	630,000	2.00	4.30	0.126	87,000

[19] All are 100% singularly owned.

[20] Mineral Reserves are included in Mineral Resources. **Seabee** includes **Santoy** 8, **Santoy** 9, Hanging Wall and **Porky** West lodes.

[21] Includes **Santoy** 8, **Santoy** 9, Hanging Wall and **Porky** West lodes.



***Figure 7** – The historic **Box** mine shaft south of Uranium City is now part of Fortune Bay Corp.'s Goldfields project (source: fortunebaycorp.com).*

4.4 Base Metals

More than 170 million tons of base metal ore have been mined from the Flin Flon mining district of Saskatchewan and Manitoba over the past century. New production from the **McIlvenna Bay** deposit at Hanson Lake west of Flin Flon is anticipated in 2026.

4.4.1 Production and Development

Construction is well underway at Foran Mining Corporation's (Foran) **McIlvenna Bay** project (Figure 8). The copper, zinc, silver and gold project is located 65 km west of Creighton, within the Flin Flon–Glennie domains. Commercial production is anticipated mid-2026 on the deposit, which contains an estimated 1 billion lbs of copper. As of November 2025, construction is 79% complete. The company continues to develop underground, with the mine ramp extending approximately 40 m past the 240 m level and a total ore inventory of approximately 16,500 tonnes.



***Figure 8** – An aerial view of Foran Mining Corporation's **McIlvenna Bay** project looking southward, from December 2025 (source: foranmining.com).*

4.4.2 Exploration

Actual expenditures for base metal exploration projects in 2024 were approximately $40 million. For 2025, anticipated spending was estimated to be $38 million.

In 2025, Foran completed additional drilling programs that extended known mineralization at the **McIlvenna Bay** deposit 200 m down plunge, with continuous mineralization intersected over 40.6 m in drill hole BZ-25-01. This drill hole also helped to further delineate the adjoining **Bridge** zone. Extensive drilling was done at the **Tesla** zone, situated directly north of the **McIlvenna Bay** deposit and the intervening **Bridge** zone. Several drill holes returned assays that confirmed the continuity of copper mineralization at this zone. This includes the highest grade-thickness intercept to date in drill hole TS-25-37, which returned 52.6 m grading 1.75% Cu, 2.04% Zn, 22.0 g/t Ag and 0.41 g/t Au (2.54% copper equivalent (CuEq)[22]), including 10.1 m grading 3.17% Cu, 0.44% Zn, 36.1 g/t Ag and 1.04 g/t Au (3.79% CuEq). Additionally, the company reported a new copper-zinc lens in the **Tesla** footwall and a precious metal–rich central region in the **Tesla** zone. Precious metal highlights include drill hole TS-25-37w2, which returned 3.3 m grading 87.8 g/t Ag and 3.12 g/t Au. This drill hole also returned one of the highest single-sample gold assay grades to date, with 0.5 m grading 13.89 g/t Au and 107.0 g/t Ag.

Despite disruptions caused by the 2025 wildfire season, Ramp Metals completed spring and fall exploration programs on its **Rottenstone SW** property. Assay results from its Rush target indicated copper, zinc and silver mineralization (e.g. drill hole Rush-001, which returned 3.53 m at 1.21% Cu, 9.34% Zn and 5.59 g/t Ag). Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the property generated multiple new, high-priority targets, including a series of electromagnetic anomalies that extend over 1,900 m. This trend is near the company's 2024 **Ranger** discovery drill hole, Ranger-01, which included 7.5 m at 73.55 g/t Au and 19.50 g/t Ag. Following the promising results

[22] CuEq represents the value of all commodities if they were converted to copper.

of this drill hole, Greenridge Exploration Inc. announced plans for airborne surveys and surface exploration at its recently acquired **Blackbird** project, located 15 km south of the Ranger target.

Fathom Nickel Inc. completed a summer soil sampling program at its **Gochager Lake** project, which returned nickel anomalies on the property.

Lastly, Murchison Minerals Ltd. conducted surficial mapping and shallow backpack drilling at its **Brabant–McKenzie** (BMK) deposit and identified copper mineralization in outcrops and subcrops, with assays pending.

4.5 Helium and Hydrogen

4.5.1 Helium

Canada has the fifth-largest helium resource in the world, with significant underground reserves located in Saskatchewan. Unlike many other jurisdictions, Saskatchewan helium deposits are mixed with nitrogen as opposed to natural gas. This makes the province one of the few regions that can support a standalone helium sector.

Saskatchewan helium production increased by 33% in 2024, accounting for 3% of global supply. In 2024, Saskatchewan produced 5.0 million m^3 of helium. In 2025 (to the end of November), Saskatchewan produced an estimated 4.6 million m^3 of helium from 32 producing wells; North American Helium accounted for approximately 90% of this production, with the remainder coming from two Canadian Helium Inc. wells.

Saskatchewan has numerous single-well purifiers (i.e. modular helium purifiers or single-well batteries) and now also has helium purification facilities. Of these nine facilities, seven are owned by North America Helium, one is co-owned by North America Helium and Helium Evolution, and one is owned by Canadian Helium Inc.

Since helium exploration began in 2014, almost 150 wells targeting helium have been drilled in southwestern Saskatchewan (Figure 9). In 2025, North American Helium drilling activities focused on southwestern Saskatchewan with much of the drilling aiming to expand the **Mankota** trend (eight wells) and **Cadillac** pools (two wells). The company drilled additional wells in other southwestern locations with mixed results. Canadian Helium Inc. drilled and completed one well in 2025 in the Cantuar area, adjacent to its **Wilhelm** producing wells.

A few additional items are of note. Helium Evolution, another producer in Saskatchewan, secured over $12 million in financing from ENEOS Xplora, a subsidiary of ENEOS Group, Japan's largest energy and materials conglomerate. In August 2025, Keranic Industrial Gas entered into an amalgamation agreement with Royal Helium Ltd. (Royal Helium), Royal Helium Exploration Limited and Imperial Helium Corp. In late 2025, Airlife Gasses Private Limited acquired a majority stake (about 52.9%) of Royal Helium, which held leased land in southwestern and southeastern Saskatchewan.

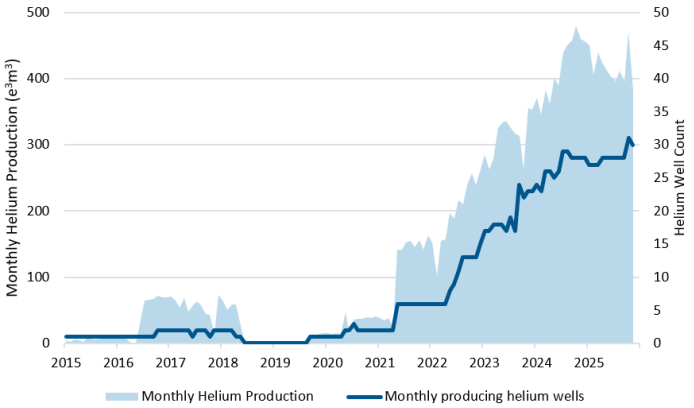


***Figure 9** – Monthly helium production and associated well count from June 2014 to November 2025 (the most recent production reporting date).[23] e^3 – 1000.*

4.5.2 Hydrogen

In November 2025, Max Power Mining Corp. drilled the first dedicated hydrogen exploration well (the CPA **Lawson** well) in Saskatchewan, approximately 12 km west of Central Butte.

4.6 Diamonds

Saskatchewan's Fort à la Corne area has one of the world's largest diamond-bearing kimberlite fields, with the surface area of some kimberlites exceeding 200 ha; examples of some of the high-value stones from this project are displayed in Figure 10. In 2024, actual expenditures for diamond exploration projects were around $4.5 million. Exploration spending was anticipated to decrease for 2025, to a projected $1 million.



***Figure 10** – **Star–Orion South** diamond project high-value stones (source: stardiamondcorp.com).*

Star Diamond Corporation (Star) advanced work on its **Star–Orion South** diamond project (estimated to contain more than

[23] Historical production from the 1960s to 1970s can be found on the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources website (HistoricalHeliumProduction_March2021.XLSX).

66 million carats) following its re-establishment of full ownership in 2024. A revised Mineral Resource estimate for the **Star–Orion South** diamond project was filed in 2024, providing updated Indicated and Inferred Resources that now form the technical basis for subsequent mine design and economic evaluation work. The Indicated Mineral Resource for the **Star** kimberlite deposit is estimated at 34.8 million carats at 19.4 carats per hundred tonnes (cpht), whereas the **Orion South** kimberlite deposit is estimated at 36.9 million carats at 17.9 cpht. Star recently hired consultants to begin the Pre-Feasibility Study for the **Star–Orion South** project. The study will incorporate the 2024 Mineral Resource estimates along with selected components from the project's earlier 2018 preliminary economic assessment and is expected to be completed in late 2026.

4.7 Rare Earth Elements

Several companies are actively exploring REE opportunities near Uranium City, with current efforts focused on airborne surveys to support future drill targeting. Appia Rare Earths & Uranium Corp. is advancing work on its **Alces Lake** project, located approximately 35 km northeast of Uranium City. The company recently conducted a high-resolution ground gravity survey and identified four priority targets that it plans to drill in 2026. To the southwest of Uranium City, Belmont Resources Inc. has begun relogging cores drilled on its **Crackingstone** uranium and REE project. Additionally, the company has announced plans to drill up to 40 new drill holes and conduct ground geophysical surveys and grassroots exploration. In September 2024, Searchlight Resources Inc. (Searchlight) announced that it had begun high-resolution aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys on its 21.8 km^2 **Bear Lake** Rare Earth Element project located 25 km north of Uranium City.

About 65 km south of Key Lake, Searchlight conducted an airborne radiometric survey in December 2024 on its **Daly Lake** project; the survey returned several thorium targets (Figure 11). Recently, Searchlight entered into an agreement with Monzanite Metals Corp. to sell its adjoining **Daly Lake** and **Kulyk Lake** projects.

Lastly, Terra Clean Energy Corp. is partnering with the University of Saskatchewan on a multi-year study of REEs. The project includes the company's South Falcon East project approximately 215 km north of La Ronge, which includes the **Fraser Lakes B** deposit.

4.8 Brine-sourced Lithium

Saskatchewan's brine lithium potential continues to attract attention. Between April 2019 and November 2025, $16.6 million had been raised by the province from 13 brine permit sales; there are currently 690,000 ha of land under lease.

To support the burgeoning industry, the Ministry of Energy and Resources announced amendments in September 2025 to *The Subsurface Mineral Royalty Regulations, 2017*, C-50.2 Reg 32, to establish a Crown royalty for lithium and other subsurface minerals that are recovered from natural brine aquifers. The royalty rate is 3% of the value of sales, including a two-year holiday for new production capacity. The incentive is intended to de-risk new investment in the sector and allow producers to recover capital.

Direct-lithium-extraction (DLE) projects in the province are advancing, with production forecasted for 2026. **Prairie Lithium** has received regulatory approval from the Ministry of Energy and Resources for its Phase 1 project and has announced the completion of the groundwork and technical work on Pad 1. The deployment of a 150 tonnes per year DLE unit is expected in April 2026. EMP Metals Corp. has completed the exterior construction of its southeastern Saskatchewan DLE extraction facility, known as **Project Aurora**, with Phase 1 of the plant expected to begin in early 2026.

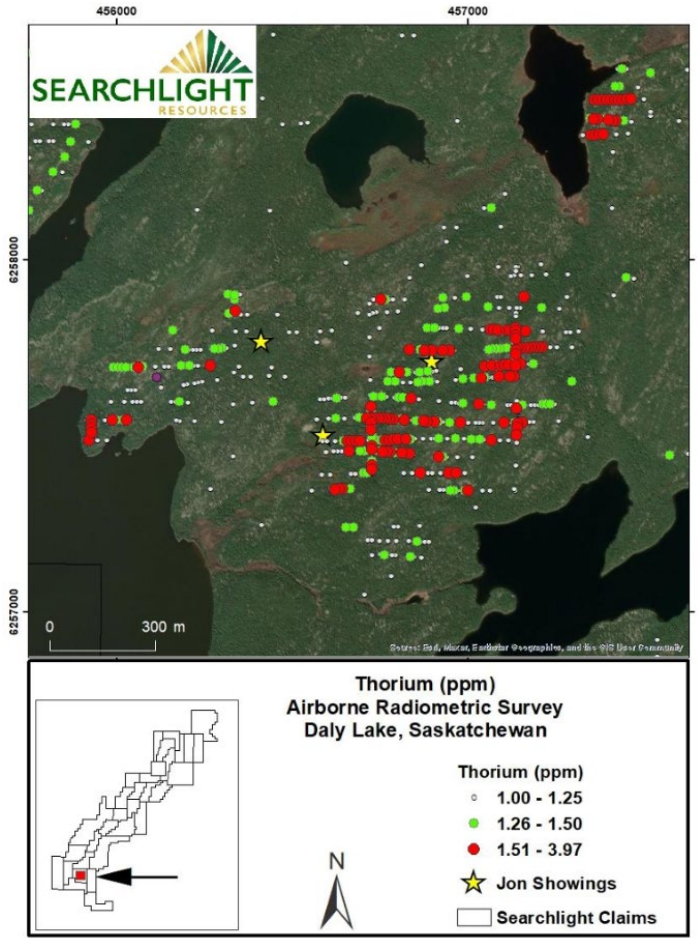


***Figure 11** – Thorium results from an airborne radiometric survey at Daly Lake, Saskatchewan (source: searchlightresources.com). ppm – parts per million.*

4.9 Graphite

Exploration and advancement at Abasca Resources Inc.'s (Abasca) Key Lake South project (Figure 12), located approximately 15 km south of the **Key Lake** mill, is ongoing. The company recently released its first Mineral Resource estimate for the **Loki Flake** graphite deposit. The estimate is based on results from the 2024 program and resampling of 2016 drill cores; it included an estimated 11.31 Mt of inferred graphitic carbon (Cg) at a grade of 7.65% (cut-off grade of 2.78%). Abasca's 2025 winter drilling program focused on graphite mineralization up dip of 2024 intersections. Highlights include 40 m at 8.57% Cg and a 32 m zone of 6.43% Cg. Additionally, the company has commissioned environmental studies for the **Loki Flake** deposit area. To support these studies, six sonic and four diamond-geotechnical holes have been drilled.

4.10 Clay

Whitemud Resources Inc. recently entered into an agreement to supply metakaolin from its **Gollier Creek** facility (225 km southwest of Regina) to a Canadian user. Production is expected to be between 3,000 and 10,000 tonnes per year.

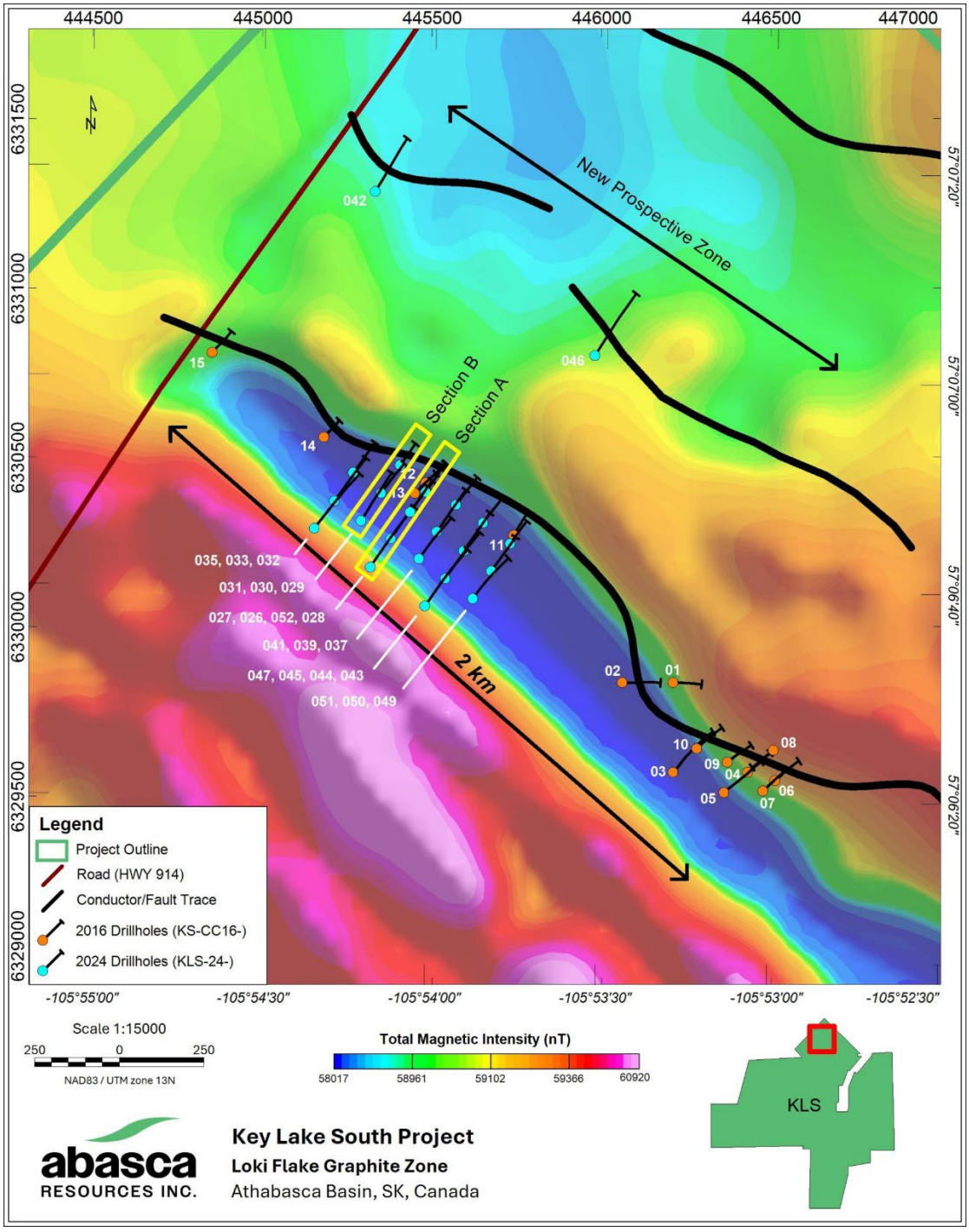


***Figure 12** – A magnetic intensity map of the area around the **Loki Flake** deposit showing the 2016 and 2024 drill holes (source: abasca.ca).*

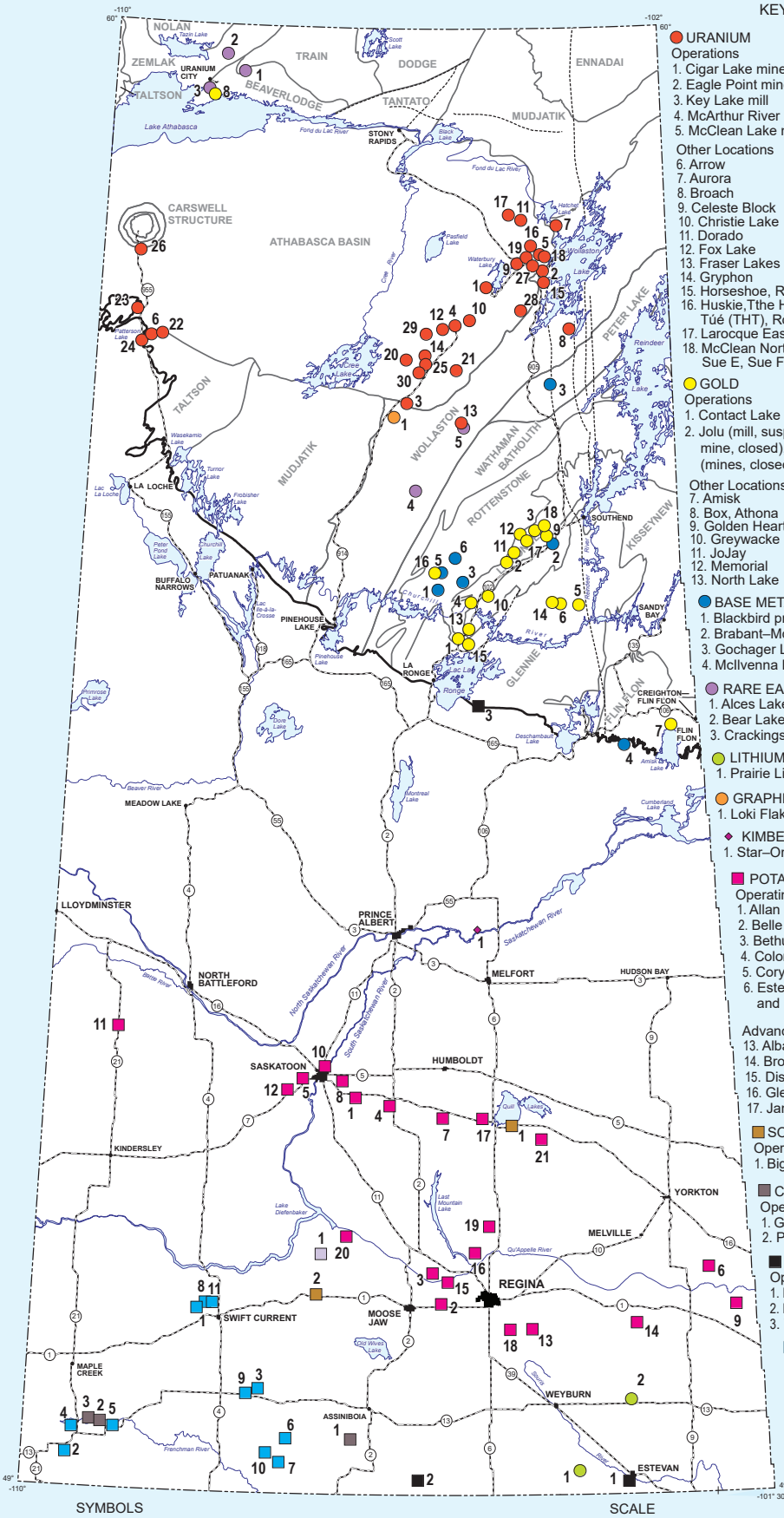
5. Appendix 1 – Table of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation	Abbreviation	Explanation
B	Billions	Mt	Million tonnes
CuEq	Copper equivalent	PGE	Platinum group elements
GDP	Gross domestic product	REE	Rare earth elements
ha	hectare	U_3O_8	Triuranium oxide
M	Millions		

6. Appendix 2 – Site Location Map

Saskatchewan

APPENDIX 2 – SITE LOCATION MAP



KEY TO NUMBERED LOCATIONS

URANIUM

Operations
1. Cigar Lake mine
2. Eagle Point mine and Rabbit Lake mill (suspended in 2016)
3. Key Lake mill
4. McArthur River mine (P2N Zone deposit)
5. McClean Lake mill

Other Locations
6. Arrow
7. Aurora
8. Broach
9. Celeste Block
10. Christie Lake
11. Dorado
12. Fox Lake
13. Fraser Lakes B
14. Gryphon
15. Horseshoe, Raven
16. Huskie,Tthe Heldeth Túé (THT), Roughrider
17. Larocque East
18. McClean North, Sue D, Sue E, Sue F
19. Midwest (Main, A)
20. Millennium
21. Moore Uranium
22. Patterson Corridor East
23. Patterson Lake North
24. Patterson Lake South
25. Phoenix
26. Shea Creek (Anne, Colette, Kianna, 58B)
27. Tamarack
28. West Bear
29. West McArthur
30. Wheeler River

GOLD

Operations
1. Contact Lake
2. Jolu (mill, suspended 2014; mine, closed), Jasper–James (mines, closed)
3. Komis, EP
4. Roy Lloyd (suspended 2014)
5. Santoy mining complex
6. Seabee

Other Locations
7. Amisk
8. Box, Athona
9. Golden Heart
10. Greywacke
11. JoJay
12. Memorial
13. North Lake
14. Porky
15. Preview
16. Ranger
17. Tower East
18. Wedge Lake deposit

BASE METALS
1. Blackbird project
2. Brabant–McKenzie deposit
3. Gochager Lake project
4. McIlvenna Bay deposit–Bridge zone–Tesla zone
5. Ranger
6. Rottenstone SW

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS
1. Alces Lake project
2. Bear Lake project
3. Crackingstone
4. Daly Lake–Kulyk Lake project
5. Fraser Lakes B

LITHIUM
1. Prairie Lithium (Brine)
2. Project Aurora (Brine)

GRAPHITE
1. Loki Flake

KIMBERLITES
1. Star–Orion South project

POTASH AND SALT

Operating Mines
1. Allan
2. Belle Plaine
3. Bethune
4. Colonsay
5. Cory
6. Esterhazy K1, K2 and K3
7. Lanigan
8. Patience Lake
9. Rocanville
10. Saskatoon chloride-based chemical plant
11. Unity
12. Vanscoy

Advanced Projects
13. Albany project
14. Broadview project
15. Disley project
16. Glenbrea project
17. Jansen project
18. Milestone project
19. Southey project
20. Tugaske project
21. Wynyard

SODIUM-SULFATE AND POTASSIUM-SULFATE

Operating Plants
1. Big Quill
2. Chaplin Lake

CLAY RESOURCES

Operating Quarries
1. Gollier Creek
2. Plainsman
3. Ravenscrag

COAL AND PEAT

Operating Mines
1. Estevan coal mine
2. Poplar River coal mine
3. Wapa Bay leonardite quarry

HELIUM

Operating Plants
1. Antelope Lake
2. Battle Creek
3. Cadillac
4. Cypress
5. Eastend
6. Mankota
7. Soda Lake
8. Wilhelm

Exploration Project Areas
9. Cadillac pool
10. Mankota
11. Wilhelm

HYDROGEN
1. Lawson exploration well

SYMBOLS
- Edge of Canadian Shield
- Precambrian domain boundaries and names
- Major faults
- Roads
- Cities
- Towns
- Kimberlite

SCALE
25 0 25 50 75 Kilometres
25 0 25 50 Miles