Geiger Intersects Multiple Mineralized Intervals at ACKIO, Including 11,491 cps at the Hook Project, Saskatchewan

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Key Highlights

- Three mineralized zones intersected in AK26-148
- New mineralization at 80 m supports upper-lens expansion, while the high-grade lens at 186 m strengthens lower-lens grade potential
- Maximum counts up to 11,491 cps using a Triple Gamma Probe at 202 m in 10 m high-grade lens
- Continuity confirmed to the south in pods 3, 4 and 5
- Mineralization remains open along strike, supporting further expansion potential

Toronto, March 31, 2026 - Geiger Energy Corp. (TSXV: BEEP) (OTCQB: BSENF) ("Geiger") or the ("Company") is pleased to provide an update from its ongoing 2026 winter program at the ACKIO prospect on its 100% owned Hook Project in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

"A new uranium mineralization intersection at south ACKIO, shows the prospectivity of this area for real upgrade and expansion potential. These results continue to demonstrate the scale and continuity across multiple pods and support our interpretation of a broader mineralized system at ACKIO. The final holes for the 2026 winter drill program will test for additional zones farther south along the broader fertile trend," said Rebecca Hunter President & CEO of Geiger.

The drilling at the southern extent of ACKIO has extended and upgraded mineralization in the upper pod 3 and the lower pods 4 and 5, supporting continuity within the structurally-controlled system. AK26-148 intersected mineralization within discreet fault and alteration zones from 80.7 to 86.6 m with counts averaging 428 cps and a maximum of 958 cps and at 186.6 m to 208.4 m, with counts averaging 2,291 cps, with a high of 11,491 cps at 202 m. The highest grade lens is 10.1 m (197.2 m to 207.3 m), averaging 3,768 cps. New mineralization was intersected at 80 m, indicating continued and expanded potential for the upper lenses, and the high-grade lens at 186 m shows increased grade potential for the lower lenses.

- Figure 1: Geiger projects location map in the Athabasca Basin. The ACKIO prospect is identified with a red circle.
- Figure 2: ACKIO prospect area with 2026 drill holes, proposed drill holes with the historical drillholes.
- Figure 3: Highest grades intersected in AK26-148 intersecting extension of pods 4 and 5 at the ACKIO prospect at around 190 to 205 m. Radiometric counts (cps) are presented on the box from a hand-held CT-007 scintilometer.
- Figure 4: 2026 proposed drill target areas.
- Figure 5: Target areas at the ACKIO prospect overlain on a Total Magnetic Intensity magnetic map and a 30 Hz ZTEM conductivity anomaly, which is closely associated with the mineralization in the ACKIO area.

ACKIO Mineralization

The continuation of the 2026 program targeted mineralization pods 3, 4 and 5, which occur within structurally controlled zones marked by strong brecciation and alteration, including hematite, chlorite and sulphides, hosted in variable calc-silicate and calc-pelite rocks. Localized desilicification and albitization are observed near higher-grade intervals and appear to be associated with stronger radiometric responses.

In drill hole AK26-148, mineralization was intersected in three main zones (Table 1):

- 5.9 m averaging 428 cps; maximum of 958 cps (80.7 m to 86.6 m)

- 21.8 m averaging 2,291 cps; maximum 11,491 cps (186.6 m to 208.4 m) (Figure 3)
- 2.7 m averaging 465 cps; maximum 1,001 cps (220.5 m to 222.6 m)

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
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Table 1: Radiometric down hole probe results for AK26-148.

AK26-148 was drilled at a 266° azimuth and -55° dip.

All drill core is scanned with a CT-007 handheld spectrometer by GammaGuard to check for radioactivity. Intervals of anomalous radioactivity are removed and measured outside the box in an area of background radioactivity. Drill holes are also surveyed using a 2GHF-1000 Triple Gamma Probe with a Mount Sopris Matrix Logging Console and Mount Sopris 4MXA 500 or 1000 m winch at 0.1 metre intervals. Mount Sopris' 2GHF-1000 downhole triple-gamma probe utilizes a sodium iodine (NaI) crystal to detect changes in natural radioactivity for concentrations of uranium, thorium and potassium from gamma rays emitted from the rock formations. The probe uses a NaI crystal, and two Geiger Mueller tubes which allows the instrument to conduct precise Natural Gamma measurements that range from 0.1% to 20% concentrations of U_3O_8 in radioactive zones. Downhole probe results are used to compare with handheld scintillometer results to verify the depth and strength of radioactive intervals and to assess radioactivity through sections of lost core. The downhole radiometric probe results using the NaI values are presented in this news release. Measurements of total gamma on drill core or from the down hole probe are an indication of uranium content but may not correlate with chemical assays. Assay samples will be submitted for chemical analysis and will be presented in the coming months.

Hook Project Overview

Approximately 1,700 metres have been completed to date at the Hook Project, with drilling focused thus far on ACKIO, TT and Tab areas (Figure 4).

At ACKIO (Figure 5), the current program is designed to expand high-grade Pod 1 and Pod 7, test approximately 500 metres of strike for additional mineralized zones, and evaluate southern and eastern extensions along the broader structural corridor. In AK26-148, we are testing Pods 3, 4 and 5, which are continuations of the upper and lower main lenses of the ACKIO mineralization.

In the TT area, located 5.5 kilometres southwest of ACKIO, drilling is designed to follow up on strong historical clay alteration ranging from 30 to 145 metres in thickness, test beneath the alteration zone for the underlying mineralized system, and evaluate along-strike potential within a coincident gravity-low and magnetic-low corridor.

In the TAB area, located approximately 5 km northeast of ACKIO, drilling is focused on testing the western edge of a strong ZTEM conductivity anomaly in conjunction with a gravity low anomaly, which has a similar geophysical footprint to the ACKIO discovery area.

About Geiger

Geiger controls approximately 390,000 hectares in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin and 95,519 hectares in Nunavut's Thelon Basin, two of the world's most prospective uranium districts. The Company is focused on discovering high-grade uranium deposits across both regions.

Geiger's flagship asset, the Aberdeen Project (Thelon Basin), hosts the high-grade Tatiggaq and Qavvik discoveries. Tatiggaq is a basement-hosted system defined over a 300-metre strike length, with multiple steeply dipping mineralized lenses between 80 and 180 metres depth. The system remains open over a 1.5 km strike length and at depth. Qavvik is a similarly styled basement-hosted discovery extending from surface

to ~400 metres depth, open over 500 metres and at depth.

The Aberdeen Project hosts 50+ high-priority targets, many showing strong alteration and anomalous uranium from limited historical drilling, with several areas remaining completely untested.

In the Athabasca Basin, Geiger is advancing the Hook Project, which hosts the ACKIO near-surface uranium discovery. ACKIO extends over 375 metres along strike and 150 metres in width, with at least nine distinct uranium pods starting at 28 metres depth and continuing to approximately 300 metres. The system remains open in multiple directions. The Hook Project also contains large clay-alteration systems with elevated radioactivity, highlighting additional discovery potential beyond ACKIO.

Qualified Person Statement

The technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Rebecca Hunter, P.Geo, President & CEO of Geiger Energy Corp., a Qualified ‎Person, as defined in "National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects." ‎

For More Information

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