

DISA URANIUM

REMEDIATING THE PAST, POWERING THE FUTURE:
DISA Uranium's HPSA™ Technology

*Indian Affairs Committee, New Mexico Legislature
September 22, 2026*



AGENDA

Section 1 DISA Technologies Overview

Section 2 Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) Waste

Section 3 AUM Remediation Options

Section 4 HPSA: Tested, Scalable Solution to Remediate AUM Waste

Section 5 Navajo Nation Partnership

Section 6 Upcoming Projects

Section 7 Resources

COMPANY OVERVIEW

DISA Uranium™ is a veteran-led company that uses its patented HPSA™ technology to remediate legacy Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) sites while recovering uranium and vanadium. HPSA technology also makes working mines more efficient, economic and lower impact.

HPSA™ Technology

- High-Pressure Slurry Ablation technology (HPSA™) is a patented mechanical process that uses high-velocity slurry collisions to selectively liberate uranium and vanadium from both legacy mine waste and conventional ore.

Key Investors Include:

						
Cleantech fund & lead investor	Largest purchaser of uranium in the U.S.	Multi-billion in AUM, early investors in SpaceX & Tesla	Supporter through Labs program	Global mining leader producing critical minerals at scale	Climate change focused investment fund & strategy firm	PE firm focused on investing in critical minerals

FORMED

August 2026

Continuing DISA Technologies' AUM remediation work since 2018

HEADQUARTERED IN

Casper, Wyoming

CAPITAL RAISED

\$105 million

Across 8 key investors, building off \$83M raised by DISA Technologies

PATENTS

12 issued

31 pending patent applications

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ABANDONED URANIUM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES

A Critical Challenge In Search of a Solution



Over 15,000 sites associated with Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) waste littered across the American West, remnants of extensive Cold War-era uranium mining.



Over 75% of these sites are located on federal lands, with many concentrated on tribal lands.



Approximately 1 in 5 people in the West live within 50 miles of an AUM waste site.

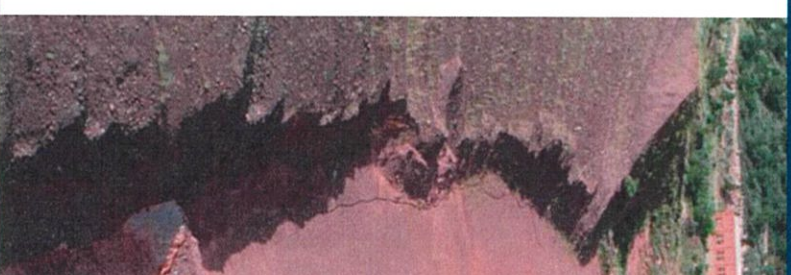
Abandoned Uranium Mine Waste:

Poses serious health and environmental risks.

Sits on the surface where uranium has oxidized

Limits use of the land

Has been sitting untreated for decades



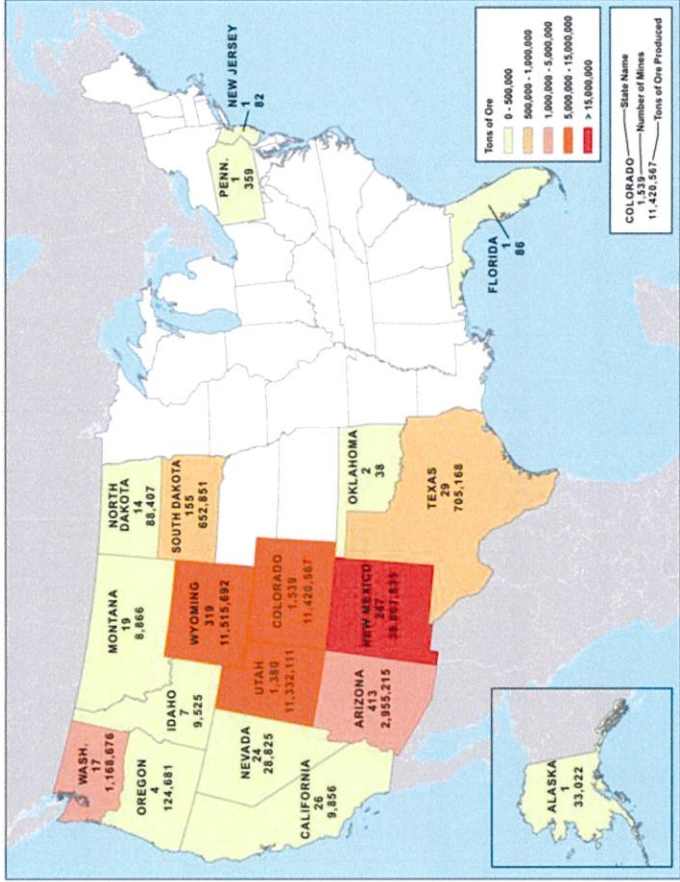
EPA & DOE DATA OF ABANDONED URANIUM MINES

- According to the DOE, a total of **75.9 million tons of ore** was produced from domestic mines for defense-related purposes during the cold war across **4,200 mines**
- Additionally, the U.S. EPA estimated that there were **3 billion tons of waste** produced at uranium mines from open pit mining implying a waste-to-ore ratio of ~40 times

U.S. EPA: Estimated Total Waste Produced

Mining Method	Estimated Overburden Produced (MT)		
	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Average
Surface Mining	1,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Underground Mining	5,000,000	100,000,000	67,000,000

DOE Illustration of Total Ore Production by State



ABANDONED URANIUM MINE WASTE IN NEW MEXICO

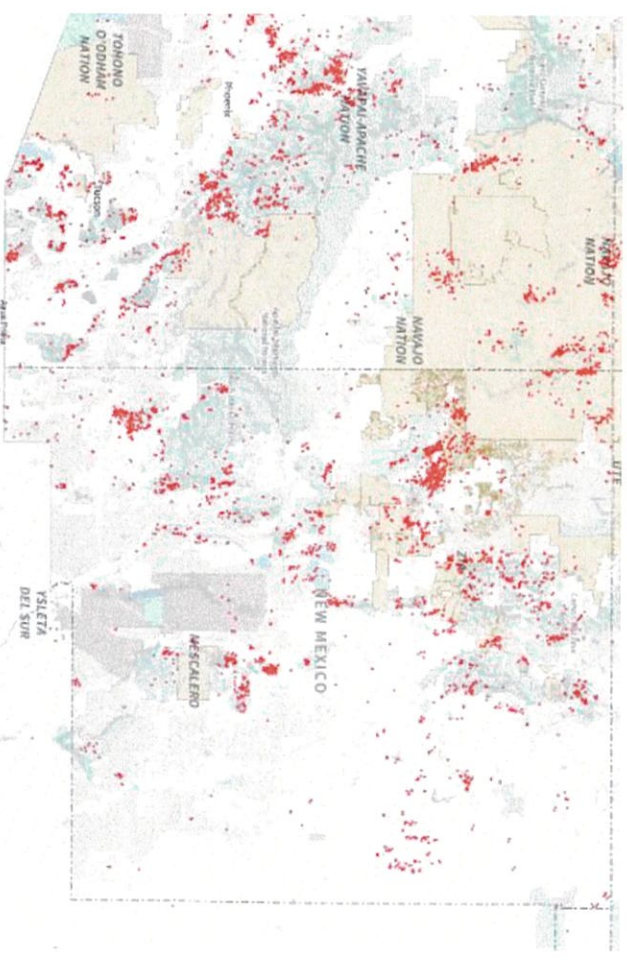
199

AUM Waste Sites Identified Across New Mexico

17 MILLION

Estimated Tons Of Uranium Waste

Bernalillo County	Rio Arriba County
Catron County	Sandoval County
Cibola County	Santa Fe County
McKinley County	Sierra County
Mora County	Socorro County



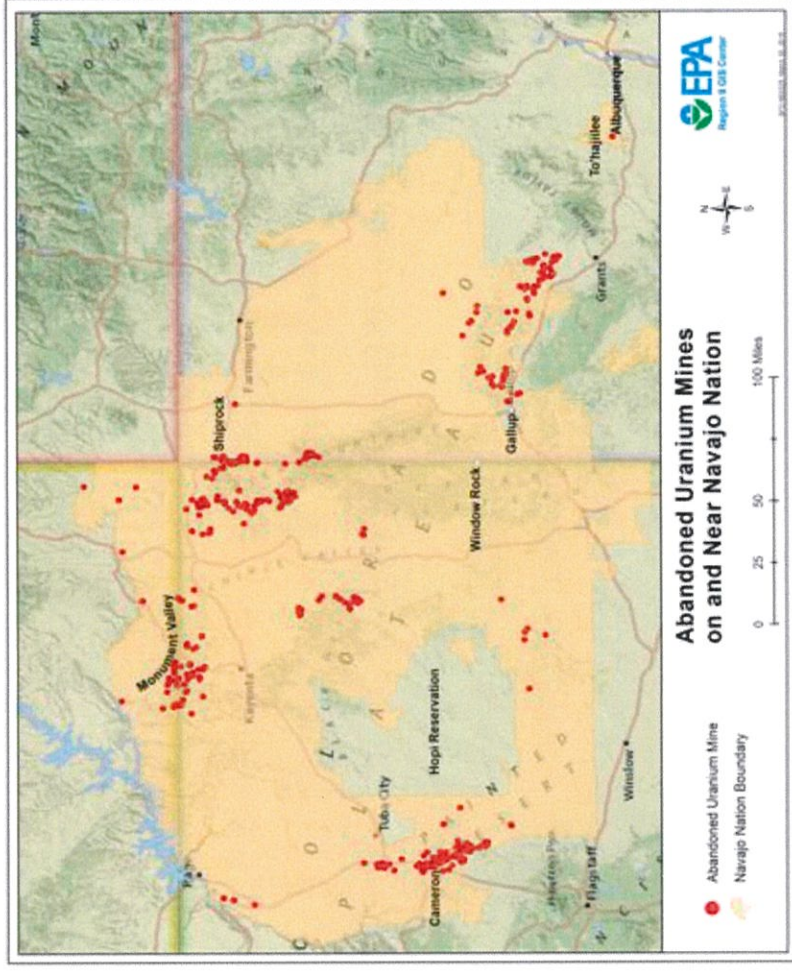
**Map of Uranium Sites
(Active & Abandoned) in New Mexico**
[*Stanford University Bill Lane Center for the American West*](#)

ABANDONED URANIUM MINES ON THE NAVAJO NATION

- With over **523 AUMs**, the Navajo Nation has experienced **significant environmental and health consequences** over the past several decades due to proximity to AUMs:
 - Significantly higher rates of cancer and kidney failure on Navajo Nation
 - Uranium contamination has been found in homes across the Nation.
 - Mounting pressure to begin remediation



Old Church Rock Mine on the Navajo Nation



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AUM REMEDIATION OPTIONS

DO NOTHING.

- Environmental liability
- Continued leachability & groundwater contamination
- Wasted resource



TRANSPORT MATERIALS FOR DISPOSAL.

Transport 100% of Material to a Disposal Facility.



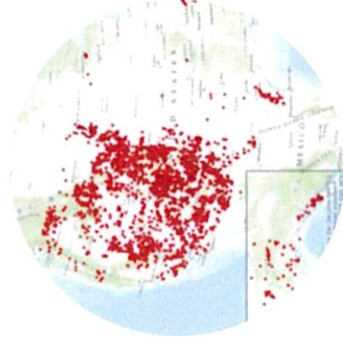
Up to 9x

carbon, traffic, cost, and tailings disposal cells



CAP IN PLACE (UNTREATED).

- 15,000+ AUM waste piles throughout the Western U.S.
- Material remains potentially leachable
- Contamination remains onsite



USE HPSA™ TECHNOLOGY.

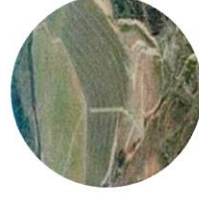
HPSA™ PROCESSING ONSITE

- **80%** of material remediated onsite
- **20%** of material recycled/disposed

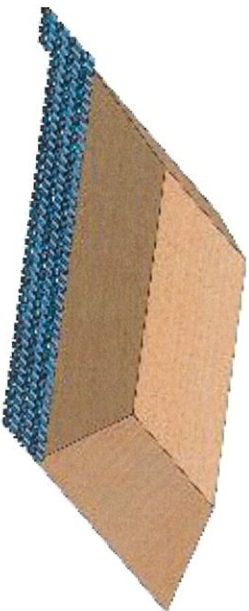


80%

Safe Sites

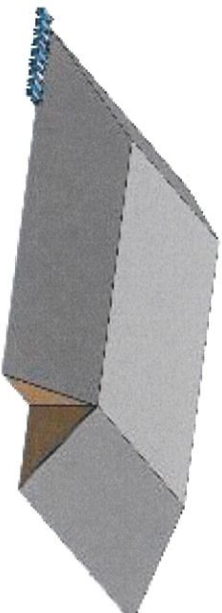


AUM REMEDIATION OPTIONS: TRANSPORTATION & WASTE IMPACTS



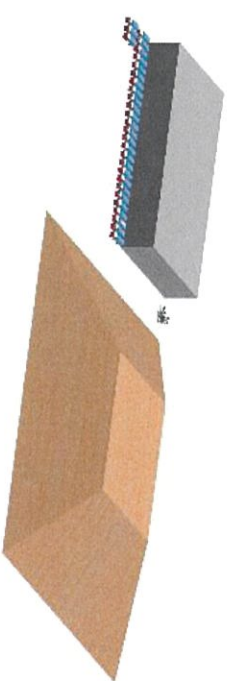
Transport All Materials for Disposal

- Disposal Pile: 1,000,000 cubic yards
- 60,000 trailer loads necessary to remove all Quivira material.
- Average uranium concentration: 400 ppm.
- Approximate uranium content: 1,080,000 lb
- Average radium activity: 121 pCi/g



Cap In Place (Untreated)

- 65,000 cubic yards of cap material required
- Approx. 3,900 trailer loads of capping material necessary to cover Quivira material with 3' cap.
- Contamination of 400 ppm uranium, 121 pCi/g radium remains onsite.
- Material remains potentially leachable at 1.38 mg/L of uranium and 5 pCi/L for radium



HPSA Technology

- Disposal pile: 219,000 cubic yards.
 - 13,100 trailer loads necessary to remove processed fines off-site.
 - Approx. uranium content in fines: 1,050,000 lb.
-
- Clean reusable pile: 781,000 cubic yards
 - Average uranium concentration: 12 ppm.
 - Average radium activity: 7.9 pCi/g.
 - Above levels are below Open Land Use Limits.
 - Material leachability reduced to <detection limits.
 - Retreatment of material can reduce U concentration to 2 ppm and Ra-226 concentration to 1 pCi/g.



= 450 trailer Loads of 16.7 cubic yards each

HPSA: A Lower-Cost Path to Cleaning Up Abandoned Uranium Mines

Lowest Cost per Ton

- HPSA remediation costs ~\$62 per ton, compared to ~\$214 per ton for offsite disposal — a ~70% reduction in unit cleanup cost.
- Even compared to on-site capping or regional repositories (~\$63–65/ton), HPSA is cost-competitive while actually removing contamination, not just isolating it.

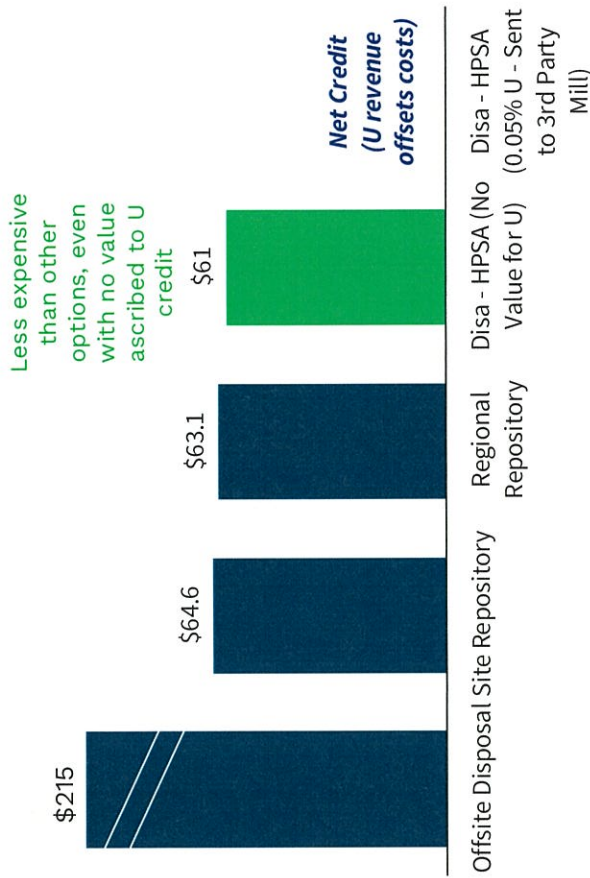
Significant Taxpayer Savings per Site

- For a 42,000-ton Defense Related Uranium Mine site, HPSA reduces total cleanup cost from ~\$9.0M to ~\$2.6M.
- ~\$6.4M in taxpayer savings on a single site, before accounting for recovered uranium value.
- When HPSA is paired with recycling uranium, total cleanup costs drop further to ~\$1.6M, increasing taxpayer savings to ~\$7.4M per site and ***making HPSA over 80% cheaper than offsite disposal.***

Additional Cost Recovery from Recycled Uranium + Stockpiling Domestic Uranium

- Recovery of uranium further lowers net cleanup costs, particularly at higher grades or prices.
- At the same time, remediation turns an environmental liability into a critical domestic energy source at a time when the U.S. imports nearly 99% of its uranium.

HPSA Comparison to Other Alternatives (\$/ton)



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HPSA™ TECHNOLOGY: A GAME-CHANGING SOLUTION

PRE-CONDITIONED SLURRY

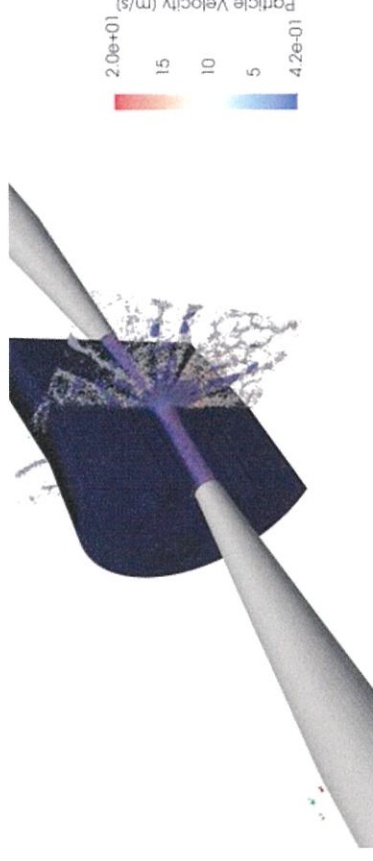
Slurry streams (feed material + water) are collided using impinging nozzles

PARTICLE-PARTICLE COLLISION

Mechanical process (i.e., no chemicals) leveraging particle-particle collisions

SELECTIVE LIBERATION

Creates intergranular fractures by using intrinsic material properties



STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3



STEP 4



STEP 5



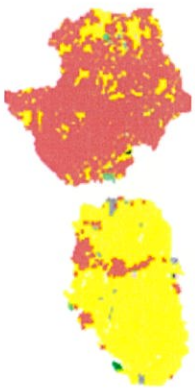
STEP 6

Material Prep Load Conveyor HPSA™ Treatment Screen & Separate Dewater & Recycle Separate Streams

HPSA™ TECHNOLOGY AT ABANDONED URANIUM MINES

Reduces overall cleanup costs
by up to 80%

Sand Grain	Yellow
Uranium/Vanadium	Red



Reduces energy needs
by up to 50%



Collision Chamber

Particle-particle collisions allow for
efficient Uranium and Vanadium separation

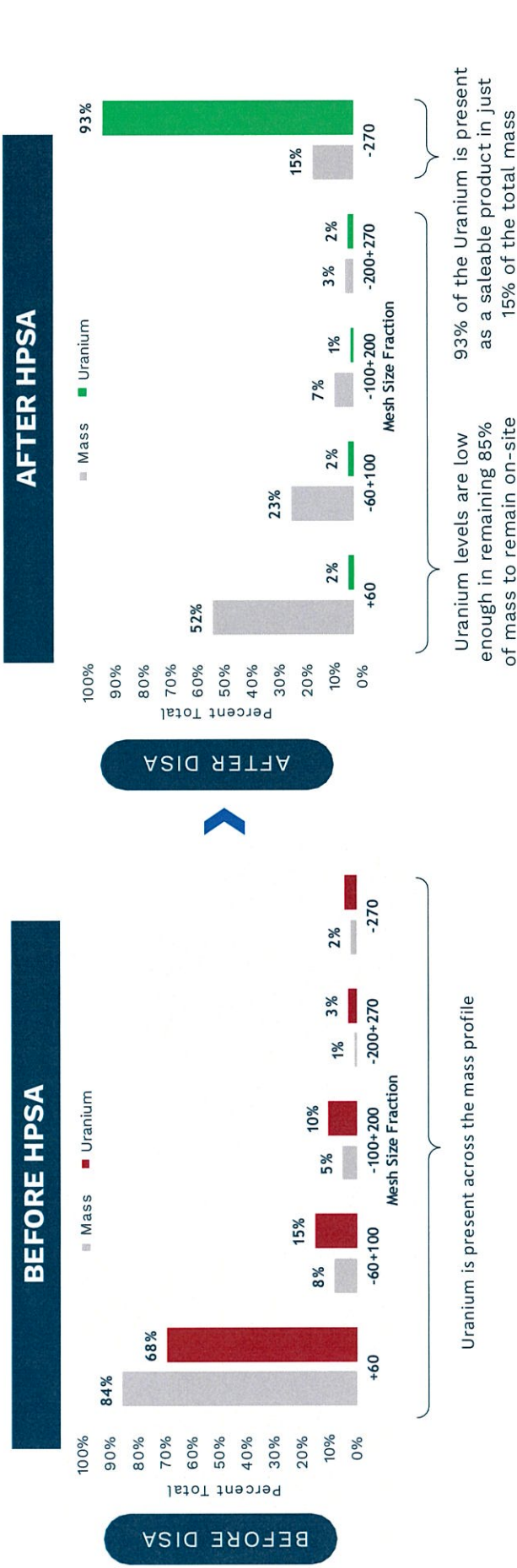


Neutralizes waste
by up to 98%



Coating is completely removed
yet the sand grain remains intact

U.S. EPA TREATABILITY STUDY ON HPSA

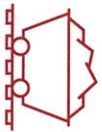


KEY FINDINGS OF THE PHASE 1 U.S. EPA TREATABILITY STUDY ON THE NAVAJO NATION



90%+ reduction in uranium and Ra-226

HPSA™ technology achieved greater than 90 percent reduction in uranium and Ra-226 concentrations in the treated coarse fraction.



83% reduction in original waste volume

The treated fines fraction requiring offsite disposal was as low as 17% of the original waste volume, providing up to 83% reduction of the original waste volume.



60-70% cost savings

The process achieved 60 to 70% cost savings versus off-site disposal of all waste.



Onsite disposal of treated coarse fraction

Treated coarse fraction does not leach metals or radionuclides above water quality standards and can be disposed of onsite without the need to cover to protect surface water or groundwater.



Recycled process water

Process water is recycled within the HPSA™ treatment system and is not discharged until all waste has been treated.



2022-2023 U.S. EPA Treatability Study Findings



Is HPSA™ effective? Reduced contamination by up to 98% and eliminated all leachability.



Is HPSA™ economic? 50-80% cheaper than current alternative of hauling and disposing of all the material off-site.



Does HPSA™ work on a variety of materials? Successful at 3 different sites on Navajo Nation

IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY VERIFICATION OF HPSA

- Test conducted on Paradox Valley Material (near Gateway, CO)
- Luke Williams (PhD) from INL observed and audited the process
- Samples were sent to a 3rd party lab for validation

“Overall, the data gathered in this test indicates that the HPSA process appears to significantly liberate and separate softer valuable metals into the fines fraction without needing to fully size reduce all the material.”



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC) PERMITTING PROCESS



Beginning in 2021, DISA sought licensing from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to remediate AUM waste. In September 2024, NRC Commissioners voted to regulate DISA's HPSA™ technology under a Service Providers License (SPL). DISA's license application was formally accepted for technical review in April of 2025 and the final license was issued September 30, 2025.

NRC Milestones



Progress Towards NRC Approval

- **Q4 2021:** DISA engages the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) on licensing for HPSA™. As a first-of-its-kind technology with no existing regulatory category, CDPHE directs DISA to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for guidance on appropriate licensing pathway.
- **2022:** NRC staff conduct initial review of HPSA™ and begin a multi-year evaluation of how a mobile remediation technology should be regulated under existing frameworks (Milling License vs. Service Provider License (SPL)).
- **Q3 2023:** NRC staff prepare a Vote Notation Paper for the Commission outlining options for regulating HPSA™ technology.
- **Q4 2023–Q2 2024:** Bipartisan group of U.S. Senators, the Navajo Nation, and several NGOs (Tribal Consent Based Coalition, Breakthrough Institute, ClearPath, Third Way, Good Energy Collective, and Nuclear Innovation Alliance) urge the Commission to regulate HPSA™ under an SPL.
- **Q4 2024:** Unanimous vote by NRC Commissioners to regulate HPSA™ under an SPL — establishing the first regulatory pathway for remediation and recovery at Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) sites.
- **Q4 2024:** DISA submits SPL application to remediate and recycle material at AUM sites.
- **Q2 2025:** NRC accepts DISA's application for technical review.
- **Q3 2025:** NRC SPL issued (September 30, 2025) — the first and only license of its kind.
- **Q3 2026:** DISA deploys HPSA™ to its first NRC-licensed remediation site — an AUM waste pile on BLM land in Montrose County, Colorado.

WATER USE, RECYCLING & NET DRAW

Phase II Water Use (10 TPH Unit)

- Maximum ~4,800 gallons per day
- Non-potable water hauled from off-Nation for Phase II
- Operates in a closed-loop system with continuous recycling
- No discharge to soil, surface water, or groundwater

How Water Is Managed

- 85–90% of process water is captured and reused
- 10–15% remains as moisture in treated material
- That retained moisture replaces water normally required for dust control and soil compaction

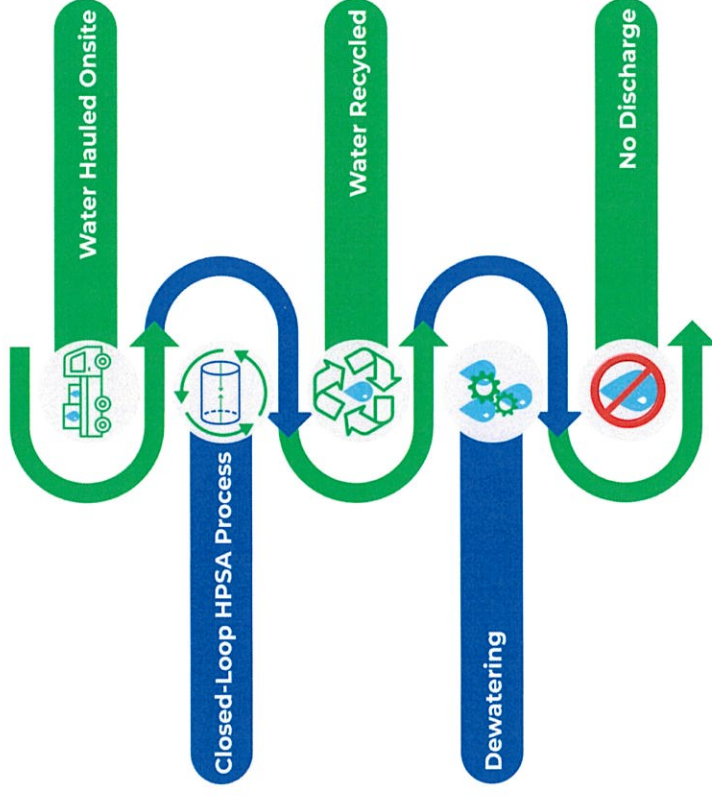
Comparison to Conventional Cleanup

- Traditional removal typically requires:
 - Continuous dust suppression
 - Separate compaction water
 - Hauling 100% of material offsite

HPSA Process water ≈ required compaction water
10 TPH (10 GPM) ≈ 10 GPM compaction need

Net water draw is comparable to — or lower than — standard excavation and backfill practices.

HPSA Closed-Loop Water System



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DISA TECHNOLOGIES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

DISA began working with the Navajo Nation in 2019 to address legacy AUM waste. Since then, we've completed a successful EPA-backed treatability study, secured broad Chapter House and RDC support, and signed an MOU with the Navajo EPA to advance a Phase 2 demonstration.

TIMELINE

2019: Presented to Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission

2020-2021: Working with Navajo EPA, successful tests on material from Old Church Rock site

2022-2023: Conducted Phase 1 Treatability Study sponsored by US EPA and Navajo EPA on 3 Navajo AUMs. US EPA validates HPSA as the only viable remediation technology for AUMs

2024: Five Chapter House Resolutions and Navajo Council RDC Resolution passed advocating for HPSA technology + DISA & Navajo Nation EPA Sign MOU for Phase 2 study

2025: DISA & Navajo Nation sign contract to conduct a Phase II Commercial-Scale Verification Study + Present to the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (DURAC) & Navajo Nation Resources & Development Committee

2026: DISA finalizes Work Plan outlining data quality objectives and work scope with Navajo Nation EPA and U.S. EPA as part of a TCRA at the Old Church Rock Mine site

2026-2027: DISA will mobilize and begin Phase II Verification Study in Q4 2026 / Q1 2027



Navajo Nation Council Resource & Development Committee Chairwoman Brenda Jesus:

“Remediation of our uranium-contaminated lands impacts the health of the Navajo Nation on many levels. Our people who live near impacted areas **suffer health issues due to radiation exposure.** The contamination seeps into the groundwater and affects the potability for both humans and livestock. **This high-pressure slurry ablation treatment technology could greatly reduce the amount of contaminated waste that needs to be remediated.**”

2022 U.S. EPA & Navajo Nation HPSA Demonstration

Stories Shared from DISA's Demonstration Project at Cove Transfer Station

COVE CHAPTER PRESIDENT



"We have been dealing with the abandoned uranium mine legacy for 75 years... we are looking forward to having our sites cleaned up."

OFFICE OF US REP. O'HALLERAN



"My father's mother was a downwinder. She passed away 35 years ago. She had cancer... It was easy to take out the uranium, but it has taken such a long time to cleanup."

OFFICE OF US REP. FERNANDEZ



"I am honored to be here and to be able to witness what I believe is something historic."

FORMER CHAIR OF NAVAJO NATION RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



"This is very good... everyone is here: all the partners, the chapter, the community, the AML Office, US EPA, Navajo EPA... I would recommend this to leadership."



DISA began working with the Navajo Nation in 2019 to address legacy AUM waste. Since then, DISA has completed a successful EPA-backed treatability study, secured broad Chapter House and RDC support, and signed a contract with the Navajo EPA to advance a Phase 2 commercial-scale demonstration.

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DISA URANIUM'S UPCOMING AUM PROJECTS

COLORADO

Mary Ann Mine

First HPSA™ deployment
under NRC license

- Waste pile on a previously disturbed site, on BLM-managed public land
- BLM Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact signed July 14, 2026
- 12,000 tons to be treated
- Site left meeting NRC requirements for unrestricted release

NEW MEXICO

Old Church Rock Mine

Phase 2 Commercial-scale verification of HPSA™ on the Navajo Nation

- 75-acre site designated by the U.S. EPA on the Navajo Nation near Gallup
- ~8,000 tons to be treated
- Oversight by Navajo Nation EPA and the U.S. EPA
- Recovered concentrate belongs to the Navajo Nation



10 TPH HPSA™ circuit setup

Clean coarse material is returned to the site. The concentrated **uranium and vanadium** can then be processed at a **licensed mill**, remediating the site while putting recovered material back into the domestic supply chain.

THANK YOU



RESOURCES

- [DISA Uranium Mine Waste Treatment Demonstration on Navajo Nation](#)
- [DISA's AUM Waste Remediation Explainer Video](#)
- [EPA High-Pressure Slurry Ablation Treatability Study](#)
- [Idaho National Labs Verification of DISA's High-Pressure Slurry Ablation Technology for Separating Materials with Bimodal Hardness](#)
- [Nuclear Regulatory Commission \(NRC\) Acceptance Review Letter](#)
- [DISA Technologies, Inc.: NRC Draft Generic Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact](#)
- [HPSA Water Use: Minimal, Recycled & Responsible](#)





ABANDONED URANIUM MINE REMEDIATION

Proven Technology. Real Results. Lasting Impact.

ABANDONED URANIUM MINES (AUMS): A CRITICAL CHALLENGE

There are over 15,000 sites across the western United States associated with Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) waste, remnants of the extensive Cold War-era uranium mining. These contaminated sites pose long-term health and environmental risks. Traditional remediation has historically been too costly, requiring full waste removal or ineffective capping.

A NEW SOLUTION FOR AUM CLEANUP

DISA Technologies is a Wyoming-based company using innovative High-Pressure Slurry Ablation (HPSA) technology to safely and cost-effectively remediate uranium contamination. HPSA is the only waste minimization technology validated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to clean-up AUMs.

HPSA: Revolutionary Remediation

- Removes up to 98% of uranium and 93.5% of radium from mine waste.
- No chemicals—uses high-pressure particle collisions to separate contaminants.
- 90%+ of uranium is recovered in less than 30% of the original waste mass, dramatically reducing disposal costs.
- 85% of material is left clean and safe onsite, minimizing environmental impact.
- 80% cheaper than traditional methods and reduces heavy truck traffic by 70%, protecting local roads and communities.



HPSA Skid



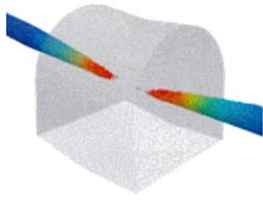
OF URANIUM LEVELS
REDUCED BY DISA



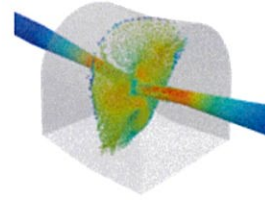
OF RADIUM LEVELS
REDUCED BY DISA

HOW IT WORKS

DISA's patented technology, High-Pressure Slurry Ablation (HPSA), efficiently separates uranium and radium for maximum efficiency.



Slurry streams (feed material + water) are collided using impinging nozzles



Mechanical process (i.e., no chemicals) leveraging particle-particle collisions

- 1** Waste rock is collected and fed into a HPSA machine, where it's mixed with recycled water to form a slurry.
- 2** Inside the system, high-pressure slurry jets force high impact rock collisions, freeing uranium while separating out harmful contaminants from the host rock.
- 3** The processed material is then screened and filtered—clean sand and rock can be safely returned to the land, while the uranium is separated and removed.

A SCALABLE, COST-EFFECTIVE SOLUTION

DISA's HPSA technology can rapidly deploy at AUM sites across the Western United States to clean up uranium waste at a fraction of the cost of traditional methods.

DISA is working with tribal, state and federal agencies to solve the uranium contamination crisis. Together we can clean up the past while powering the future.



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MODERNIZING ABANDONED URANIUM MINE REMEDIATION IN NEW MEXICO

DISA URANIUM

DISA Uranium™ is revolutionizing environmental remediation and uranium recovery with our patented HPSA™ technology, a mechanical process that mixes legacy mine waste into a slurry and drives it through a high-pressure collision chamber, separating uranium and other source material from the host rock using only water and pressure. For decades, thousands of abandoned uranium mine (AUM) sites across the western United States sat untreated because no cost-effective cleanup solution existed. In September 2025, DISA Uranium changed that, receiving the first-ever U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Service Provider License, backed by an NRC Finding of No Significant Impact, to deploy HPSA technology at AUM sites across the West to remediate legacy waste and recover domestic uranium at the same time. In New Mexico alone, there are hundreds of sites and millions of tons of AUM waste. DISA Uranium is applying this technology in the state to one of the nation's most significant uranium waste legacies on the Navajo Nation.

ABANDONED URANIUM MINE REMEDIATION

DISA Uranium applies its HPSA technology to help address legacy conditions left behind by abandoned uranium mines developed decades ago, before modern environmental standards were in place. Working with public and private partners, DISA Uranium helps remediate remaining mine materials onsite, reducing long-term environmental and safety risks while avoiding offsite transport or permanent disposal facilities. New Mexico's Grants Mineral Belt once supplied nearly half the uranium used in the U.S. nuclear weapons program during the Cold War. Across this historic region, DISA Uranium's approach pairs remediation with recovery, turning a long-standing cleanup obligation into a productive solution. By integrating the two, DISA Uranium supports faster, more cost-effective cleanup, restores land for safer future use, and helps strengthen domestic nuclear fuel supply.



NAVAJO NATION

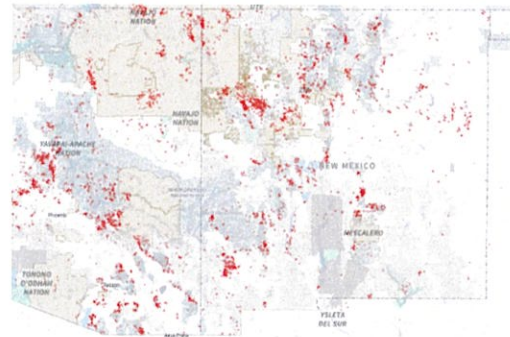
More than 500 of the thousands of abandoned uranium mines left across the American West sit on Navajo land, a Cold War-era legacy that still affects local water, soil, and public health. Cleaning up these sites has long been a Navajo Nation priority, led through the Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission and the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA), which has worked closely with DISA since 2021 to test and advance the technology. NNEPA and Idaho National Laboratory have both validated HPSA technology as an effective AUM treatment, confirming it drastically reduces toxicity and eliminates leachability in treated material. Building on that close relationship, DISA Uranium and NNEPA are now advancing to Phase 2 commercial-scale verification at the Old Church Rock Mine, the next step toward full-scale cleanup on the Navajo Nation.



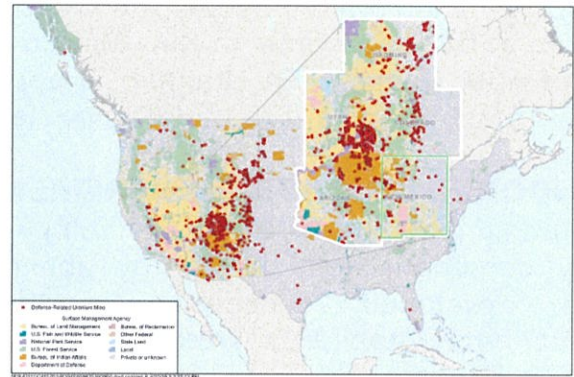
Old Church Rock Mine, McKinley County



Jackpile-Paguate Mine, Cibola County



Sites associated with uranium in New Mexico
(Source: Bill Lane Center for the American West, Stanford University)



~4,200 identified Defense-Related Uranium Mine (DRUM) sites (Source: U.S. Department of Energy)

Abandoned Uranium Mine Waste in New Mexico

Identified Abandoned Uranium Mine Waste in New Mexico by DISA Uranium

County	Total Sites	Total Est. Tons
Bernalillo	1	7,317
Catron	1	12,820
Cibola	37	3,311,122
Grant	3	38,340
McKinley	118	12,382,800
Mora	1	18,179
San Miguel	1	4,320
Rio Arriba	14	367,397
Sandoval	12	503,710
Santa Fe	1	87,429
Sierra	3	86,181
Socorro	7	187,402
TOTAL IDENTIFIED	199	17,007,017 tons

ABANDONED URANIUM MINES

Thousands of uranium mine waste sites sit across the American West, left behind by Cold War-era mining
War-era mining and never cleaned up.

15,000+

sites across the American West
associated with abandoned uranium
mine waste

75%

of those sites sit on federal land, many on
many on tribal lands

1 in 5

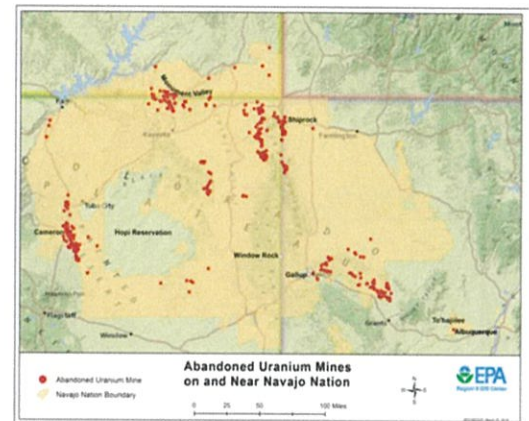
people in the West live within 50 miles of
miles of an AUM waste site

ON THE NAVAJO NATION

523

abandoned uranium mines on Navajo Nation land

- Higher rates of cancer and kidney disease in nearby communities.
- Uranium contamination has been found in homes across the Nation.
- The waste limits grazing and use of the land.
- It has sat on the surface, untreated, for more than 40+ years.



4 WAYS TO ADDRESS THE WASTE

DO NOTHING.

- Environmental liability
- Continued leachability & groundwater contamination
- Wasted resource



CAP IN PLACE (UNTREATED).

- 15,000+ AUM waste piles throughout the Western U.S.
- Material remains potentially leachable
- Contamination remains onsite



TRANSPORT MATERIALS FOR DISPOSAL.

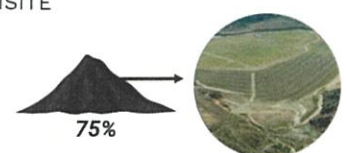
Transport 100% of Material to a Disposal Facility.



USE HPSA™ TECHNOLOGY.

HPSA™ PROCESSING ONSITE

- 75% of material reclaimed onsite
- 25% of material recycled/disposed



Only HPSA™ technology effectively treats the waste



Navajo Nation Review of HPSA™ Technology: Phase I Results & Phase II Verification

The Navajo Nation is evaluating HPSA™ technology in steps. Phase I confirmed it works on Navajo Nation material, and the U.S. EPA validated the results. Phase II is to show it performs the same at commercial-scale.

PHASE I

U.S. EPA Treatability Study on Navajo Nation sites, 2022 - 2023

The U.S. EPA tested waste from three Navajo Nation sites at low, medium, and high contamination levels to determine whether HPSA™ technology removes uranium.

PHASE II

Commercial-Scale Verification Study at Old Church Rock Mine, 2026 - 2027

A full-size unit will treat 8,000 tons on Navajo Nation land, so the community can see how HPSA™ technology performs at real scale.

PHASE I RESULTS

98%

of uranium removed from
treated material

93.5%

of radium-226 removed

83%

less waste needing offsite
disposal

60–70%

cheaper than hauling it all
away

HPSA™ technology improved every sample tested. Treated material came out clean enough to be returned to the land.

PHASE II AT OLD CHURCH ROCK MINE



A commercial HPSA™ circuit like the one that will be used.

- 8,000 tons of waste from three areas will be excavated and processed.
- DISA will treat at 10 tons per hour, operating one 10-hour shift per day.
- Clean coarse material is backfilled on site post process.
- Concentrated fines are removed under Navajo Nation EPA direction.
- Navajo Nation EPA and the U.S. EPA oversee the work.

Is HPSA™ a form of uranium mining?

No. Mining digs new ground and makes new waste. HPSA™ technology does the opposite – treating waste already sitting on the surface. No mining, leaching, blasting, or large excavation. The site is left better than it was found before.

Does DISA Uranium profit from the recovered uranium?

No. DISA Uranium does not hold any mineral rights to any uranium, or any other minerals recovered on Navajo land. DISA Uranium is a provider only and holds no claim to materials contained in the waste.

Where is Phase II of the study happening?

AOCs 1 to 3 of the Old Church Rock Mine, Church Rock Chapter, McKinley County, New Mexico, on ground already disturbed by past mining.