FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 16, 2025

Laramide releases further assay results from successful 2024 drill campaign at Westmoreland Project, Queensland, Australia

Highlights:

- **Huarabagoo continues to deliver broad, consistent mineralisation including:**
  - HB24DD011 – 5m @ 2,053 ppm (0.21%) U_3O_8 and 0.58 g/t Au from 34.5m,
    - including 3.7m @2,751 ppm (0.28%) U_3O_8 and 0.81 g/t Au
  - HB24DD013 – 12m @ 1,694 (0.17%) U_3O_8 from 44 m,
    - including 5.0m @ 3,235 ppm (0.32%) U_3O_8
  - HB24DD014 – 17m @ 764 ppm (0.08%) U_3O_8 from 30m,
    - including 9m @ 1,247 ppm (0.12%) U_3O_8
    - and 3m @ 5,286 ppm (0.53%) U_3O_8 and 0.62 g/t Au from 72m,
  - HB24DD015 – 22m @ 871 ppm (0.09%) U_3O_8 from 27m,
    - including 5m @ 2,050 ppm (0.25%) U_3O_8
  - HB24DD015 – 19m @ 965 ppm (0.1%) U_3O_8 from 83m,
    - including 6m @ 2,622 ppm (0.26%) U_3O_8

- **Results continue to demonstrate the potential to link the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna uranium deposits:**
  - HJ24RC014 – 15m @ 267 ppm (0.03%) U_3O_8 from 79m,
    - including 1m @ 1,068 ppm (0.11%) U_3O_8 from 80m
    - and 1m @ 2,128 ppm (0.21%) U_3O_8 from 34m

TORONTO, Canada – January 16, 2025 – Laramide Resources Ltd. (**"Laramide"** or the **"Company"**) (TSX: LAM; ASX: LAM; OTCQX: LMRXF), a uranium mine development and exploration company with globally significant assets in the United States and Australia, is pleased to report more assay results from the 2024 drilling campaign completed at the Westmoreland Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia (**"Westmoreland"**).

Further results for 7 holes of 17 holes from infill drilling at Huarabagoo and for 4 holes of 27 holes drilled in the zone between the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna **("Link Zone")** deposits have been received. All of the holes returned significant uranium mineralization with further gold mineralization evident at the Huarabagoo deposit. The results from the Link Zone demonstrate that uranium mineralisation is continuous along strike and potentially joins the two deposits. (Figure 1)

Commenting on the results, Laramide's Vice-President of Exploration Rhys Davies said:

"The latest results from Huarabagoo and the Link Zone continue to show the high quality of the project and will contribute to an updated Westmoreland Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). The updated MRE which will include a Maiden Resource Estimate for Long Pocket, remains on track for delivery later in Q1 2025. The results to date have supported the objectives of the 2024 drill program, including testing new areas for expansion which have led us to appreciate the size and scope of the deposit.

"Additionally, this data will underpin the next phase of work at Westmoreland in 2025, which is expected to include further drilling along with renewed development studies, including geotechnical, advanced metallurgical, mining optimisation and scheduling.

"The final exploration results from the 2024 campaign are expected in the coming weeks from Junnagunna North and Amphitheatre in Queensland, and from Mageera in the Northern Territory."

The 2024 drilling campaign across the broader Westmoreland Project was completed on the 4th of November and comprised 106 holes (includes 60 RC and 46 DD) for 11,263 meters, across multiple targets.

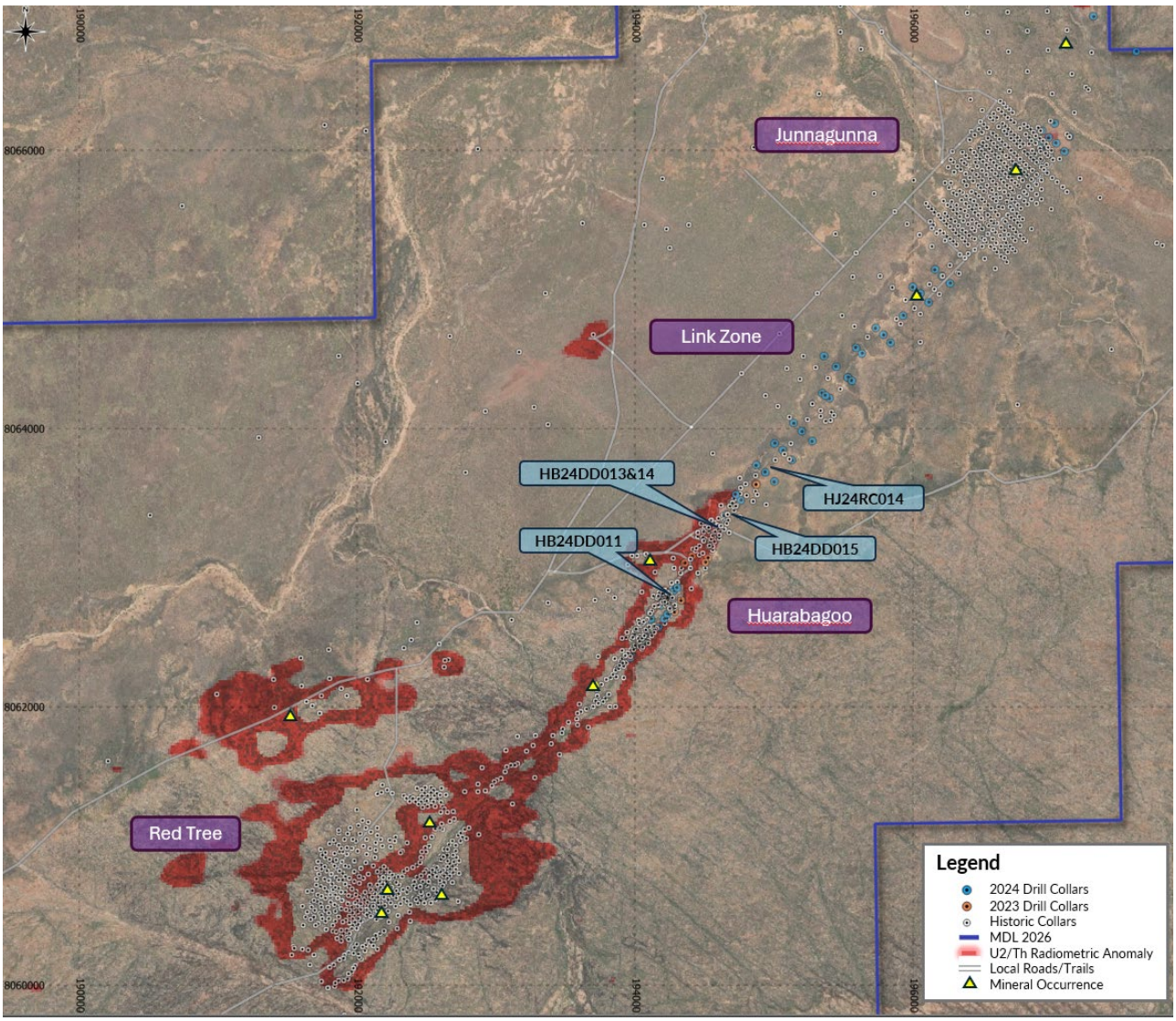

Figure 1 Plan view of Drill Collars between Huarabagoo and Junnagunna, locations of highlight holes shown.

Huarabagoo

The Huarabagoo deposit, located in the structural corridor between Redtree and Junnagunna and is included in the restated 2016 Westmoreland Mineral Resource Estimate[1].

The 2024 drilling at Huarabagoo was designed to infill data gaps within the deposit, and to also test continuity of gold mineralisation within the system.

[1] https://laramide.com/projects/westmoreland-uranium-project/

The reported results continue to support the model and confirm lateral continuity but also vertical continuity, for example HB24RC014 presents multiple mineralised intercepts downhole within a 31m zone (30m to 61m) plus a higher-grade zone from 72m:

- 3m @ 0.53% U_3O_8 and 0.62g/t Au (Figure 2, Table 2).

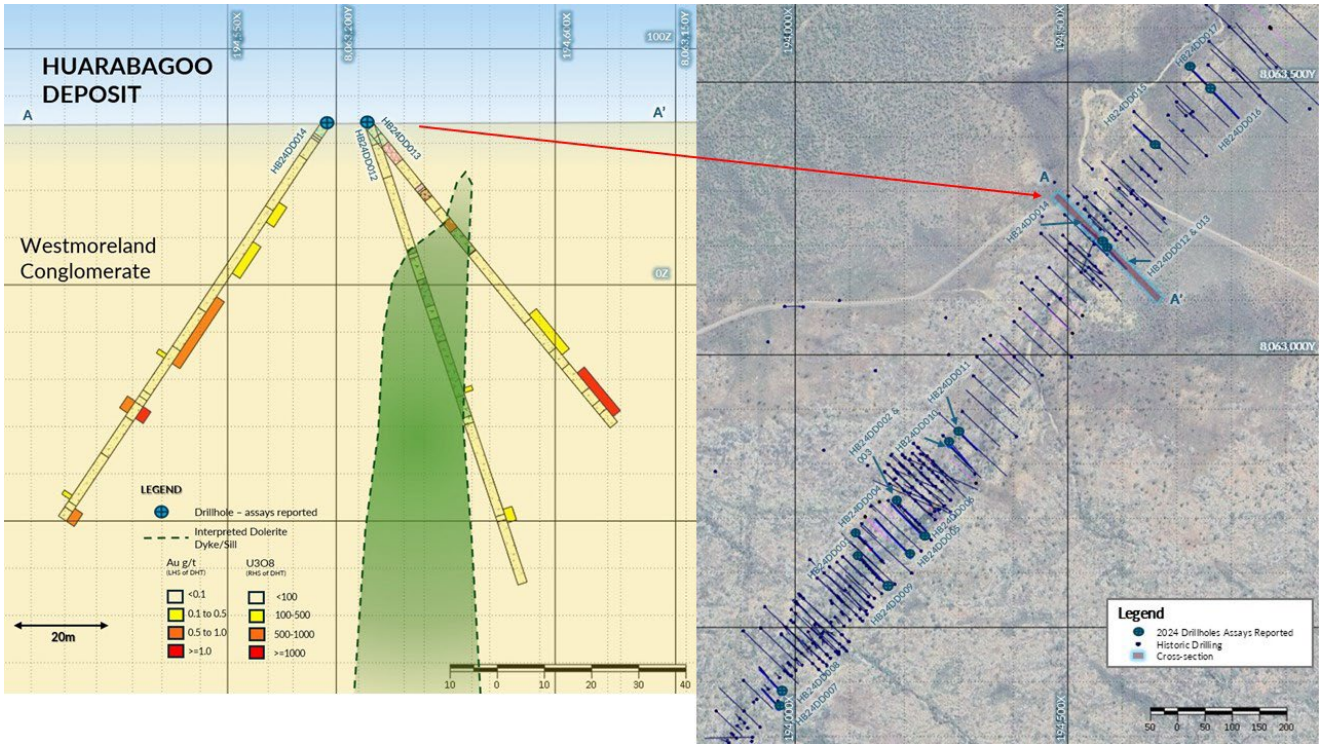

Figure 2. Cross section along HB24DD012, HB24DD013 & HB24DD014 looking northeast (window ±5m), Refer Figure 1 for Plan view; 2024 Huarabagoo Drill Collar location and Cross Section.

Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone

Drilling in the Huarabagoo-Junnagunna structural corridor is designed to test the mineralisation continuity between the two deposits with the intent to further increase the overall size of the resource. Results are encouraging and support the rationale for further testing of this zone.

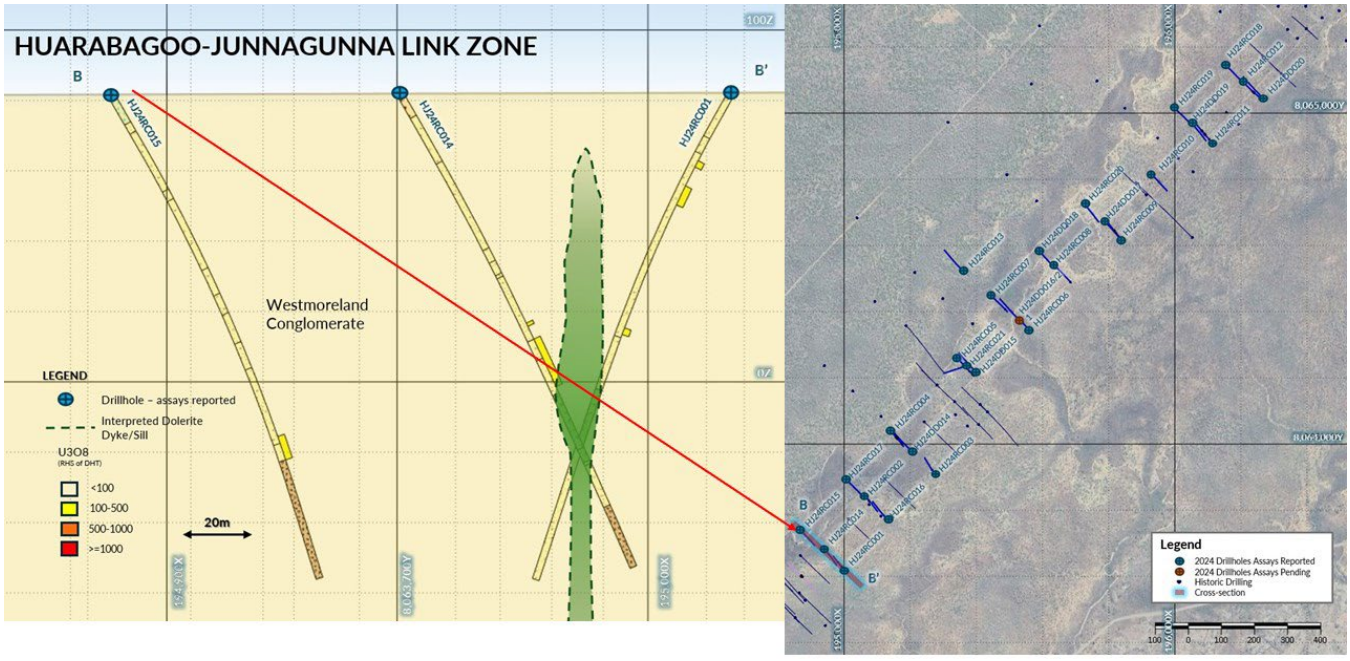

Figure 3: Cross section along HJ24RC014 & HJ24RC015 looking northeast (window ±5m), Refer Figure 1 for Plan view; 2024 Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone Drill Collar location and Cross Section. Note; significant intercept results for blue collar drill holes are reported in this release.

Corporate Update

Further to Laramide's release of December 6, 2024, regarding the Kazakhstan exploration opportunity, Aral Resources (which Laramide has an option to acquire) has now been granted 21 exploration licenses that were applied for, with one license pending grant. Planning is well advanced for the initial phase of exploration in the country which includes historical data compilation, as well as a large-scale airborne survey expected to commence in Q2 2025. The expected budget for Kazakhstan exploration in 2025 is approximately USD$2.5M, which aligns with the requisite statutory work commitments attached to the licenses. Most of this budget is back-end loaded, beginning in Q3, and will be focused on initial drilling of the most promising roll front targets identified across the very large land package.

Following the extension of Laramide's USD$3.5M convertible note held by Extract Capital in Q4 2024 (see news release of October 18, 2024), the Company ended the year in a comfortable financial position with cash and marketable securities exceeding CDN$5 million. This was facilitated by sales of a portion of the shares held in Sol Strategies, a CSE listed public company (symbol: HODL) which traded at 22 cents per share on September 30, 2024, but ended the year at $3.02 per share.

Qualified/Competent Person

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Rhys Davies, a contractor to the Company. Mr. Davies is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves', and is a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Davies consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

To learn more about Laramide, please visit the Company's website at www.laramide.com or contact:

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About Laramide Resources Ltd.

Laramide is focused on exploring and developing high-quality uranium assets in Tier-1 uranium jurisdictions. The company's portfolio comprises predominantly advanced uranium projects in districts with historical production or superior geological prospectivity. The assets have been carefully chosen for their size, production potential, and the two large development projects are considered to be late-stage, low-technical risk projects. As well, Laramide has expanded its pipeline with strategic exploration in Kazakhstan where the company is exploring over 5,500 km^2 of the prolific Chu-Sarysu Basin for world class roll-front deposits which are amenable to in-situ recovery.

Forward-looking Statements and Cautionary Language

This release includes certain statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements." All statements in this release, other than statements of historical facts, that address events or developments that the management of the Company expect, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "intends", "estimates", "envisages", "potential", "possible", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or

the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions. Actual results or developments may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Laramide disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, save and except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

Since forward-looking information addresses future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, exploration and production for uranium; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of resource estimates; health, safety and environmental risks; worldwide demand for uranium; uranium price and other commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations; environmental risks; competition; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; and changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties and environmental regulations.

Table 1: Drill Collar Details

Prospect	Hole ID	GDA_Easting	GDA_Northing	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Grid Azi	Dip	Hole type	Drilling started	Drilling completed
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD001	194116	8062630	86	110.8	133	-60	DD	08/08/2024	13/08/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD002	194186	8062731	85	37.8	134	-50	DD	13/08/2024	14/08/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD003	194185	8062731	85	117.9	134	-50	DD	20/08/2024	23/08/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD004	194110	8062675	90	116.1	134	-50	DD	23/08/2024	27/08/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD005	194211	8062632	86	137.8	314	-50	DD	27/08/2024	30/08/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD006	194234	8062667	85	122.8	314	-50	DD	30/08/2024	01/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD007	193970	8062353	95	88.3	314	-50	DD	01/09/2024	03/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD008	193974	8062381	94	117.3	314	-60	DD	03/09/2024	06/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD009	194171	8062573	88	119.6	314	-50	DD	06/09/2024	07/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD010	194283	8062835	84	95.1	134	-50	DD	07/09/2024	09/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD011	194303	8062858	84	90.1	134	-60	DD	09/09/2024	10/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD012	194573	8063195	84	102.2	134	-70	DD	16/09/2024	18/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD013	194573	8063195	84	81.5	134	-50	DD	18/09/2024	19/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD014	194567	8063202	82	101.3	315	-55	DD	19/09/2024	24/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD015	194660	8063383	81	107.0	314	-60	DD	24/09/2024	25/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD016	194764	8063486	81	141.1	134	-60	DD	26/09/2024	27/09/2024
HUARABAGOO	HB24DD017	194724	8063527	80	140.7	134	-60	DD	28/09/2024	29/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC001	195002	8063617	81	150.0	315	-60	RC	17/08/2024	18/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC002	195064	8063844	79	150.0	135	-60	RC	19/08/2024	19/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC003	195275	8063908	79	150.0	315	-60	RC	20/08/2024	21/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC004	195141	8064040	79	150.0	135	-60	RC	21/08/2024	22/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC005	195346	8064256	78	168.0	135	-60	RC	22/08/2024	24/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC006	195559	8064345	77	90.0	315	-60	RC	24/08/2024	25/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC007	195448	8064447	77	150.0	135	-60	RC	25/08/2024	26/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC008	195634	8064542	78	150.0	135	-60	RC	27/08/2024	28/08/2024

HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC009	195838	8064619	78	150.0	315	-60	RC	28/08/2024	29/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC010	195932	8064814	77	150.0	135	-60	RC	29/08/2024	30/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC011	196114	8064909	77	150.0	315	-60	RC	30/08/2024	31/08/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC012	196208	8065094	77	150.0	135	-60	RC	01/09/2024	02/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC013	195362	8064519	77	150.0	315	-55	RC	02/09/2024	03/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC014	194937	8063686	79	150.0	135	-60	RC	25/09/2024	26/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC015	194872	8063736	80	150.0	135	-60	RC	26/09/2024	27/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC016	195131	8063771	80	162.0	315	-55	RC	27/09/2024	27/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC017	195006	8063894	78	150.0	135	-60	RC	28/09/2024	29/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC018	196158	8065142	79	150.0	135	-60	RC	02/10/2024	03/10/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC019	195999	8065017	77	126.0	135	-60	RC	03/10/2024	05/10/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC020	195731	8064722	77	150.0	135	-60	RC	05/10/2024	06/10/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24RC021	195372	8064237	79	150.0	246	-55	RC	06/10/2024	07/10/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD014	195202	8063980	78	150.3	315	-60	DD	04/09/2024	06/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD015	195400	8064216	79	150.3	135	-50	DD	06/09/2024	08/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD016	195533	8064369	77	132.5	315	-70	DD	08/09/2024	10/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD017	195789	8064673	78	132.3	135	-60	DD	11/09/2024	12/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD018	195591	8064583	77	138.3	135	-60	DD	13/09/2024	14/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD019	196051	8064970	77	135.3	135	-60	DD	15/09/2024	16/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD020	196267	8065043	77	135.0	315	-50	DD	16/09/2024	19/09/2024
HJ Link Zone	HJ24DD021	195533	8064369	77	150.2	315	-55	DD	20/09/2024	24/09/2024

Table 2: Significant intercepts >100ppm U_3O_8

Hole number	From	To	Length (m)	U_30_8ppm	Au g/t
HB24DD011	14.3	16	1.7	150.28	0.05
HB24DD011	34	39.7	5.7	2053.35	0.58
including	34.5	38.2	3.7	2751.20	0.81
HB24DD011	70.85	82	11.2	325.27	0.01
HB24DD011	85	86	1	129.12	0.01
HB24DD012	59	60	1	249.99	0.01
HB24DD012	86	89	3	177.43	0.01
HB24DD013	52	63	11	499.23	0.01
including	59	60	1	2582.45	0.01
HB24DD013	**68**	**80**	**12**	**1694.37**	**0.01**
including	69	74	5	3235.49	0.01
HB24DD013	77	78	1	1042.41	0.01
HB24DD014	20	25	5	360.95	0.01
including	23	24	1	1113.16	0.01
HB24DD014	30	38	8	408.89	0.01
HB24DD014	**44**	**61**	**17**	**764.24**	**0.03**

including	**52**	**61**	**9**	**1247.99**	**0.04**
and	**72**	**75**	**3**	**5286.75**	**0.62**
HB24DD014	98	101.25	3.25	938.60	0.01
including	98	100	2	1423.88	0.02
HB24DD015	**27**	**49**	**22**	**871.01**	**0.02**
including	29	30	1	1550.65	0.01
and	38	43	5	2503.44	0.01
HB24DD015	**83**	**102**	**19**	**964.90**	**0.02**
including	94	100	6	2622.74	0.01
HB24DD016	17	22	5	111.76	0.01
HB24DD016	26	28	2	160.08	0.01
HB24DD016	36	37	1	117.92	0.01
HB24DD017	7	13	6	157.09	0.01
HB24DD017	75	89	14	423.32	0.05
including	81	82	1	1863.14	0.21
HJ24RC014	74	75	1	113.91	0.01
HJ24RC014	**79**	**94**	**15**	**267.18**	**0.01**
including	**80**	**81**	**1**	**1068.36**	**0.03**
HJ24RC015	108	115	7	309.42	0.01
HJ24RC020	18	39	21	181.91	0.01
HJ24RC020	95	99	4	156.57	0.04
HJ24RC021	25	29	4	200.17	0.01
HJ24RC021	32	33	1	126.17	0.01
HJ24RC021	123	125	2	397.57	0.01
HJ24RC021	137	139	2	267.97	0.01
HJ24DD021	46	49.1	3.1	377.91	0.01
HJ24DD021	51.6	53	1.4	119.69	0.01
HJ24DD021	57	58	1	104.71	0.01

** Included intercepts are above >1000 ppm U_3O_8*
 # intercept is above >1% U_3O_8

Table 3: Significant intercepts >0.1 g/t Au

Hole number	From	To	Length (m)	U_30_8ppm	Au g/t
HB24DD011	34.5	39	4.5	2433.58	0.72
including	36	38.2	2.2	3135.60	1.23
with	36	37	1	4563.50	2.04
HB24DD011	43	46	3	8.96	0.12
HB24DD011	84	85	1	52.47	0.15
HB24DD014	60	61	1	1123.78	0.34
HB24DD014	72	75	3	5286.75	0.62
with	74	75	1	3419.68	1.47
HB24DD014	96	97	1	16.63	0.14
HB24DD015	46	47	1	261.78	0.24
HB24DD015	84	85	1	151.53	0.23
HB24DD017	80	82	2	1352.54	0.16
HB24DD017	86	87	1	627.33	0.18
HJ24RC020	43	44	1	30.66	0.11
HJ24RC020	76	77	1	3.18	0.22

HJ24RC020	96	97	1	231.71	0.10
HJ24RC021	102	105	3	31.68	0.57
including	103	104	1	50.00	1.29

** Included intercepts are above >0.5g/t Au; with intercepts above >1g/t Au*
*# I**ntercepts** exceed **20g/t Au***

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		Diamond Drilling
		Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link
		• *Diamond drill holes utilised HQ3 (triple tube 61mm Ø) and NQ (standard tube drilling, 47.6mm Ø) drill core sizes*
		• *Core loss was predominantly restricted to the top two meters from surface.*
		• *Core samples are ½ cut using core saw with ½ sample being retain for future reference or QAQC.*
		• *Generally, samples are taken at 1m intervals but in places sampling was defined by geological contact.*
		• *Samples are sent to ALS Laboratories Mt Isa or Townsville for Au assay via 50g fire assay with AA Finish (method Au-AA26), and multi-element assay via ICP-MS (ME-MS61) methods considered industry standard. Any additional sampling noted has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones.*
		• *High radioactivity samples were sent by Mt Isa prep lab to ALS Perth with any ore grade U analysed via XRF-30 method.*
		• *Certified QA/QC standards, blanks, field, and lab duplicates were inserted at nominal 1:20 or better intervals with samples in conjunction with laboratory duplicates and internal QA/QC*
		• *All sampling, assay and QA/QC procedures considered industry standard and/or best practice and appropriate for the style of mineralisation*
		
		RC Drilling
		Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link
		• *RC drilling techniques returned samples through a 75-25 riffle splitter setup with sample return routinely collected in 1m intervals approximating 20-30kg of sample. 1m interval RC samples were homogenized and collected by a riffle splitter to produce a representative 3-5kg sub-sample. Where samples exceeded 5kg, these were subset to an acceptable sample size.*
		• *Across all drilling sampling is guided by geology, visual estimation of mineralisation & radioactivity defined by:*
		• *>350cps utilising handheld RS-125 SUPER-spec unit.*
		  • *>350cps utilising the Auslog W450-1 Downhole gamma probe.*
		  • *> 350 cps utilising the Reflex EZ-Gamma Downhole Gamma Probe.*
		  • *Visual fluorescent mineralisation observed under UV light.*

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *HQ3 DD core size includes the use of triple tube to ensure maximum sample recovery and core preservation to a maximum depth of 8.2m, and NQ Standard drilling was implemented to a maximum of 241.6m.* • *Sample recovery was overall excellent however zones of broken ground conditions limited full recovery and orientation in some zones.* • *Core was oriented via Reflex ACT III core tool where possible* ***RC Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *The drilling is completed using a UDR650 multi-Purpose drill rig 350/1050 Compressor and 8V Booster.* • *Drilling diameter for the RC pre-collar portion is 5.5-inch RC hammer (face sampling bits are used)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *HQ3 and NQ core are used, with careful drilling techniques, appropriate product use and short runs in broken ground to ensure maximum recovery and core preservation.* • *Recovery is carefully measured each core run at the rig, then using drillers blocks and double checking via on ground/core shed measurement through standard meter mark up and geotechnical logging (run recovery, breaks per meter, RQD etc.)* • *All data is continuously recorded and entered into a managed, cloud-based database (MXDeposit).* • *Samples are half (HQ and NQ) split via diamond core saw on site, apexing mineralisation to ensure representative sampling where possible.* • *Field cut duplicate samples are submitted as quarter cut samples, in these cases ½ core has been retained.* • *The sample size and sampling techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation* ***RC Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *For recent RC drilling no significant recovery issues for samples were observed.* • *Drill chips are collected in chip trays and are considered a reasonable representation of the entire 1 m interval.* • *Best practice methods were used for RC and DD coring to ensure the return of high-quality samples. Sample bias is assumed to be within acceptable limits.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *All diamond drilling is logged for geology in the field by qualified geologists with lithological and mineralogical data recorded for all drill holes using a coding system developed specifically for the project.* • *Primary and secondary lithologies are recorded in addition to texture, structure, colour, grain size, alteration type and intensity, estimates of mineral quantities, sample recovery, weathering and oxidation state, radioactivity plus geotechnical and structural logging is also conducted were possible.* • *Sampling details are also collected and entered.* • *Geological logging is qualitative in nature and considered appropriate for the level of detailed required.* • *All DD samples are photographed wet shortly after drilling and markup, labelled and filed for future record. Photos are also taken under a UV lamp to assist visual identification and distribution of mineralisation.* • *All holes are logged and entered into MX Deposit software – an industry leading integrated cloud-based logging/database system with built-in validation.* ***RC Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *All RC holes have been geologically logged to industry standard for lithology, mineralization, alteration, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit.* • *All chip samples are photographed wet shortly after drilling, labelled and filed for future record.* • *Observations were recorded in a field laptop, appropriate to the drilling and sample return method and is qualitative and quantitative, based on visual field estimates.* • *All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals.* • *100 % of the samples have been logged.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Results pertaining to holes HB24DD001 to HB24DD010 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC001-HJ24RC013 & HJ24RC016-HJ24RC019 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone were released previously. This release pertains to results for HB24DD011 to HB24DD017 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC014-HJ24RC015, HJ24RC20-021 & HJ224DD021 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone.** ***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** ***DD Sampling and Sub-sampling*** • *As prior sections* • *DD core (NQ or HQ3) was half-cored via diamond core saw with a maximum length of 1.3m for a representative sample of ~3-5kg weight.* • *Where nominated, field duplicates were processed as quarter cut core samples, cut by diamond saw with a maximum length of 1.2m.* • *Veins/mineralisation were apexed to ensure representivity where possible, retaining orientation lines* • *Broken/fissile core was sampled by paint scraper where possible.* • *Certified QA/QC standards, blanks, field and lab duplicates were inserted at nominal 1:20 or better intervals with samples in conjunction with laboratory duplicates and internal QA/QC.* • *All samples were double-checked for numbering, missing and data integrity issues prior to dispatch.* • *No sampling issues were noted.* • *The sample and sub-sample size and sampling techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.* ***DD Sample Preparation*** • *Samples were prepared and analysed at ALS Mt Isa, Townsville, or Brisbane, with High radioactivity samples forwarded to ALS Perth for preparation & analysis.* • *Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then crushed using a Boyd crusher which crushes the samples to –2mm.* • *The resulting material is then passed to a series LM5 pulverisers and ground to pulp of a nominal 85% passing of 75µm, typically with a 1-3kg sample size.* • *The milled pulps are weighed out to 50g for Au analysis via fire assay (method Au-AA26 via AA Finish) and broad suite multi-element via ME-MS61 (four acid - ICP-MS). Any ore grade U is analysed via ME-XRF-30 method. Any additional sampling noted has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones.* • *Field samples and laboratory samples and preparation techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.* ***RC Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *RC drilling techniques returned samples through a 75-25 riffle splitter setup with sample return routinely collected in 1m intervals approximating 20-30kg of sample. 1m interval RC samples were homogenized and collected by a riffle splitter to produce a representative 3-5kg sub-sample. Where samples exceeded 5kg, these were subset to an acceptable sample size.* • *RC duplicate sub-samples were rifle split.* • *The remaining sample is retained in green plastic bags at the drill site and laid out in sequence from the top of the hole to the end of the hole until assay results have been received A sample is sieved from the reject material and retained in chip trays for geological logging and future reference and stored at the company's base located at Hells Gate.* • *Certified QA/QC standards, blanks, field and lab duplicates were inserted at nominal 1:20 or better intervals with samples in conjunction with laboratory duplicates and internal QA/QC.* ***Sample preparation***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Samples were prepared and analysed at ALS Mt Isa, Townsville, or Brisbane, with High radioactivity samples forwarded to ALS Perth for preparation & analysis.* • *Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then riffle split and then passed to a series LM5 pulverisers and ground to pulp of a nominal 85% passing of 75µm, typically with a 1-3kg sample size* • *The milled pulps are weighed out to 50g for Au analysis via fire assay (method Au-AA26 via AA Finish) and broad suite multi-element via ME-MS61 (four acid - ICP-MS). Any ore grade U is analysed via ME-XRF-30 method. Any additional sampling noted has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones.* • *Field samples and laboratory samples and preparation techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.*

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g.. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e.. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		Results pertaining to holes HB24DD001 to HB24DD010 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC001-HJ24RC013 & HJ24RC016-HJ24RC019 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone were released previously. This release pertains to results for HB24DD011 to HB24DD017 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC014-HJ24RC015, HJ24RC20-021 & HJ224DD021 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone.
		
		Diamond Drilling
		Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link
		AND
		RC Drilling
		Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link
		
		• *The milled pulps are weighed out to 50g for Au analysis via fire assay (method Au-AA26 via AA Finish) and broad suite multi-element via ME-MS61 (four acid - ICP-MS). Any ore grade U is analysed via ME-XRF-30 method. Any additional sampling noted has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones.*
		• *Assaying techniques and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested and the style of mineralisation.*
		• *NORM samples were subset, prepared and analysed at ALS Perth.*
		• *Several blanks were investigated for potential contamination however deemed acceptable with <1% carry over after high level assessments.*
		• *Certified QA/QC standards, blanks, field and lab duplicates were inserted at nominal 1:20 or better intervals with samples in conjunction with laboratory duplicates and internal QA/QC.*
		• *Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were sourced through OREAS Pty Ltd, with samples of a similar nature to uranium mineralisation and/or similar grade ranges to ensure representivity.*
		• *Laboratory analytical techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.*
		• *Sampling is guided by geology, visual estimation of mineralisation & radioactivity defined by:*
		  • *>350cps utilising handheld RS-125 SUPER-spec unit.*
		  • *>350cps utilising the Auslog W450-1 Downhole gamma probe.*
		  • *> 350 cps utilising the Reflex EZ-Gamma Downhole Gamma Probe.*
		  • *Visual fluorescent mineralisation observed under UV light.*
		• *No external third-party QA/QC reviews have been undertaken.*

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical*	• *No independent analysis of the historical results have been done at this stage of the project work.* • *Field data is entered digitally using MX Deposit software which is an industry leading integrated cloud-based logging/database system.* • *Physical copies are retained and filed, and digital document control procedures are in place*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Regular reviews and auditing of the database occur to ensure clean, tidy, and correct information* • *Several holes were twinned holes within the program where historical holes were drilled short, finished in mineralisation; and replaced historic drilling where sampling was poor or not assayed for Au.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Drill hole collar location data is initially captured with handheld GPS and subsequently collected at end of program via a Trimble DGPS, accurate to within 10cm.* • *Grid system used is GDA94 Zone 54* • *Downhole surveys were completed for all Laramide drill holes with a nominal 30m or better downhole spacing using Reflex Ez-Track camera tool or a Reflex North-seeking Gyro.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Location of drill collars presented.* • *No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported.* • *No sample compositing has been applied.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *Mineralisation at Huarabagoo-Junnagunna is currently interpreted as a combination of generally flat lying, sandstone hosted uranium and steep, sub vertical zones with a close association with sub vertical, north-east trending, mafic dyke units.* • *All DD drilling is optimally oriented to ensure the most appropriate and most perpendicular intersection angle to mineralisation as possible with respect to available drilling locations. The drilling orientation is considered appropriate with the current geological information.* • *Bias is also reduced via apexing of mineralisation in drill core where possible.* • *Limited bias is interpreted.* ***RC Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** • *Mineralisation at Huarabagoo-Junnagunna is currently interpreted as a combination of generally flat lying, sandstone hosted uranium and steep, sub vertical zones with a close association with sub vertical, north-east trending, mafic dyke units.* • *All RC drilling is optimally oriented to ensure the most appropriate and most perpendicular intersection angle to mineralisation as possible with respect to available drilling locations. The drilling orientation is considered appropriate with the current geological information.* • *Limited bias is interpreted.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *LCR chain of custody and sample security was ensured by staff preparation of samples into checked and zip-tied Polyweave bags transported by staff personnel direct to ALS Mt Isa.* • *No issues were reported or identified*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No third-party audit or review of sampling data was conducted.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• *Laramide Resources Ltd through its wholly owned subsidiary Tackle Resource Pty Ltd owns a 100% interest in the Westmoreland Project consisting of 3 granted and contiguous Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) – EPM 14558, EPM 14672 and EPM 28807.* • *Tenements are in excellent standing* • *Existing environmental surveys conducted to date have not identified any impediments to the project* • *Existing cultural heritage surveys conducted to date have identified areas defined as exclusion zones until further surveys and negotiations are conducted*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The project has been subject to exploration by a number of companies including historic operators in the early 1960 and 1970s (Queensland Mines Ltd) and several other companies throughout the 1980s and 1990s including CRA/Rio Tinto. Recent exploration has consisted of significant resource definition drilling during the period of Tackle's tenure 2005 - present*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Westmoreland region lies within the Palaeoproterozoic Murphy Tectonic Ridge, which separates the Palaeoproterozoic Mt Isa Inlier from the Mesoproterozoic McArthur Basin and the flanking Neoproterozoic South Nicholson Basin.* • *The oldest rocks exposed in the area are early Proterozoic sediments, volcanics and intrusives, deformed and regionally metamorphosed before 1875 Ma. These Murphy Metamorphics (Yates et al., 1962) are represented mainly by phyllitic to schistose metasediments and quartzite. They are overlain by two Proterozoic cover sequences laid down after the early deformation and metamorphism of the basement and before a period of significant tectonism, which began at about 1620 Ma.* • *The oldest cover sequence is the Cliffdale Volcanics unit, which unconformably overlies the Murphy Metamorphics. The Cliffdale Volcanics contain over 4000m thickness of volcanics of probably subaerial origin, more than half of which consists of crystal-rich ignimbrites with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar. The remainder is rhyolite lavas, some of which are flow banded. The ignimbrites are more common in the lower part of the sequence, with the Billicumidjii Rhyolite Member occurring towards the top.* • *The Cliffdale Volcanics are comagmatic with the Nicholson Granite, and together they comprise the Nicholson Suite. SHRIMP dating of both the Nicholson Granite and the Cliffdale Volcanics gave an age of 1850 Ma (Scott et al., 1997).* • *Unconformably overlying the Nicholson Suite is the Tawallah Group (Yates et al., 1962). This is the oldest segment of the southern McArthur Basin. The base is a sequence of conglomerates and sandstones comprising the Westmoreland Conglomerate (Carter et al., 1958). The conglomerates thin out to the southeast and are in turn conformably overlain by the Seigal Volcanics (Grimes & Sweet, 1979), an andesitic to a basic sequence containing interbedded agglomerates, tuffs, and sandstones. Together these units comprise about two-thirds of the total thickness of the Tawallah Group. In turn, the volcanics are overlain by the McDermott Formation, the Sly Creek Sandstone, the Aquarium Formation, and the Settlement Creek Volcanics.* • *Uranium mineralisation has been recognised in the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Westmoreland region in numerous structural and stratigraphic positions. These include: 1. *associated with faults and fractures in Murphy Metamorphics;* 2. *in shear zones in the Cliffdale Volcanics near the Westmoreland Conglomerate unconformity;* 3. *at the reverse-faulted contact between Cliffdale Volcanics and Westmoreland Conglomerate;* 4. *within Westmoreland Conglomerate about 50m above its base;* 5. *in Westmoreland Conglomerate in close proximity to the overlying Seigal Volcanics;* 6. *in association with mafic dykes and sills; and* 7. *in shear zones within the Seigal Volcanics.* • *The most important uranium deposits occur on the northern dip slope of the Westmoreland Conglomerate in situation five above. The deposits represent thicker and higher-grade concentrations of trace uranium mineralisation than is regionally common beneath the Seigal Volcanics – Westmoreland Conglomerate contact and along the flanks of the Redtree dyke zone. Mineralisation in other settings is only present in trace amounts (Rheinberger et al., 1998).* • *The deposits are associated with an altered basic dyke system intruded along faults. Mineralisation is present in both the sandstones and dyke rocks. To the north, the Westmoreland Conglomerate is overlain by the Seigal Volcanics under Recent alluvial cover.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *All relevant drill hole information including locations and significant intercepts are provided in tables within this document.* • *Drilling is reporting of exploration results only.* •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Generally, sampling was conducted at 1m intervals, but in places, sampling was defined by geological contact.* • *Where samples cut to geological contact were <1m it is noted.* • *Intervals were aggregated using weighted average length.* • *Mineralisation compositing for initial interpretation used a 1m minimum width, 100ppm U3O8 grade and 2m maximum internal dilution in conjunction with structure and geological interpretation. Au is reported with no cut-off internal within U3O8 intercept. Included high grade intercepts are above 1000 ppm U3O8 and 0.1 g/t Au.* *Where expressed in Table 2:* - *# intercepts are above >1% U_3O_8* • *Table 3 contains gold composites and are reported where they overlap and are within or outside of U significant intercepts. These composites are ran using cut-offs of 0.1 g/t Au, 0.5g/t Au and 1g/t Au, a minimum length of 0.3m and maximum internal dilution of 1m. # intercepts are above 20g/t Au. Data from intervals are presented in Table 2 & Table 3* *No metal equivalents are calculated.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *All drilling is optimally oriented to ensure the most appropriate and most perpendicular intersection angle to mineralisation as possible with respect to available drilling locations* • *All reported results are down-hole lengths, with the majority of intersections being between 75-95% of estimated true widths.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Map present drilling locations relative to historical drilling and in context of overall project.* • *Cross sections included present assay data down hole highlight basic geology and zones of currently interpreted mineralisation using a combination of geological logging and qualitative downhole gamma data.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All drillhole and assay data from Westmoreland drilling to the time of update have been reported and can be accessed via www.sedar.com.* • *All results reported within this document relate to recent drilling activities and are represented as mineralised intervals with U3O8 values exceeding 100ppm.* • *Mineralisation compositing for initial interpretation used a 1m minimum width, 100ppm U3O8 grade and 2m maximum internal dilution in conjunction with structure and geological interpretation. Au is reported with no cut-off internal within U3O8 intercept. Included high grade intercepts are above 1000 ppm U3O8 and 0.1 g/t Au.* *Where expressed in Table 2:* - *# intercepts are above >1% U_3O_8* • *Table 3 contains gold composites and are reported where they overlap and are within or outside of U significant intercepts. These composites are ran using cut-offs of 0.1 g/t Au, 0.5g/t Au and 1g/t Au, a minimum length of 0.3m and maximum internal dilution of 1m. # intercepts are above 20g/t Au. Data from intervals are presented in Table 2 & Table 3*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey*	• *No other substantive data is available*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Additional exploration, resource, geotechnical and metallurgical drilling is proposed and required.* • *Further metallurgical test work, engineering and economic scoping to pre-feasibility studies including environmental, heritage and compliance requirements are also in preparation*