FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 20, 2024

Laramide Confirms High-Grade Uranium Expansion Potential at Westmoreland

Highlights:

- 2023 drilling campaign included 13 holes for infill and extension at the Huarabagoo uranium deposit.
- High grade uranium intercepts include:
  - **HB23DD002** – **1.5m @ 1,448ppm (0.14%) U_3O_8** from 74.5m
  - **HB23DD004** – **19m** @ 519ppm U_3O_8 from 47m
    Including **2.00m @ 1,690ppm (0.17%) U_3O_8** from 53m
  - **HB23DD005** – 6m @ 682ppm (0.07%) U_3O_8 from 50m
    Including **1m @ 1,066ppm U_3O_8 (0.11%)** from 50m
    and **0.89m @ 1,798ppm (0.18%) U_3O_8** from 54.75m
  - **HB23DD006** – **3m @ 1,236ppm (0.12%) U_3O_8** from 102m
    Including **1m @ 2,305ppm (0.23%) U_3O_8** from 103m
  - **HB23DD007** – 11m @ 747ppm (0.07%) U_3O_8 from 42m
    Including **2m @ 1,389ppm (0.14%) U_3O_8** from 45m
    and **1m @ 1,739ppm (0.17%) U_3O_8** from 49m
    ALSO 5m @ 833ppm (0.08%) U_3O_8 from 71m
    Including **1m @ 1,651ppm (0.17%) U_3O_8** from 73m

    ALSO – **7m @ 3,041ppm (0.30%) U_3O_8** from 80m
    Including **5m @ 4,204ppm (0.42%) U_3O_8** from 81m
    With **1m @ 10,353ppm (1.04%) U_3O_8** from 82m
  - **HB23DD008** – 6.00m @ 847ppm (0.08%) U_3O_8 from 43.00m
    Including **1m @ 1,098ppm (0.11%) U_3O_8** from 44m
    and **0.36m @ 6,851ppm (0.69%) U_3O_8** from 47.54m
  - **HB23DD009** – **5m @ 2,478ppm (0.25%) U_3O_8** from 61m
  - **HB23DD010** – 8m @ 722ppm (0.07%) U_3O_8 from 65m
    Including **1.45m @ 2,028 (0.20%) U_3O_8** from 71m
    ALSO **11.9m @ 915ppm (0.09%) U_3O_8** from 75m
    including **5m @ 1,621 (0.16%) U_3O_8** from 78m

- Drillholes HB23DD002 to 007 also support extensions to over 250m strike of a gold zone identified in 2012, results include:

  - HB23DD002 – 1m @ 0.90g/t Au from 15m
    2m @ 3.10g/t Au from 56m
    1.5m @ 0.31g/t Au from 74.5m
  - HB23DD004 – 8m @ 0.84 g/t Au from 47m
    including 4m @1.17g/t Au from 51m
    AND 9.55m @ 0.53g/t Au from 56.45m
    Including 2.38m @ 1.13g/t Au from 63m
  - HB23DD005 – 8m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 58m
    Including 1m @2.06g/t Au from 64m

TORONTO, Canada – February 20, 2024 -- Laramide Resources Ltd. ("Laramide" or the "Company") (TSX: LAM; ASX: LAM; OTCQX: LMRXF) is pleased to announce assay results received from the 2023 drilling campaign at the Huarabagoo deposit at the Westmoreland Project in NW Queensland.

Thirteen drill holes were successfully completed in November 2023, with the primary objective of infilling zones that had been historically drilled, and to test for potential extensions of mineralisation to the northeast, beyond the footprint of the existing resource[1].

All 13 holes intercepted multiple zones of mineralisation (>100ppm U_3O_8) with some zones displaying grades exceeding 1.0% U_3O_8 (see Table 2). The uranium mineralisation is hosted in the Westmoreland sandstone unit adjacent to the intrusive mafic Redtree dyke system.

The high-grade mineralisation intercepted at Huarabagoo improves the confidence in the integrity of the deposit with tighter spacing of less than 50m in some places. Ultimately, once modelled, this may lead to an improved resource classification of the deposit which is currently described with 5.8Mlbs U_3O_8 @ 0.109 % (Inferred) and 2.7Mlbs U_3O_8 @ 0.083% (Indicated).[2] Furthermore, some drilling tested 200m to the north-east of the currently modelled zones and showed continuity of mineralisation that requires further investigation.

Commenting on the exploration results, Laramide's President and CEO, Marc Henderson said:

"We are pleased to continue to report more positive results from the drilling campaign at Westmoreland, which was completed in November 2023. The high-grade results underscore the quality of the Westmoreland asset lending confidence to the technical merits of the project and that there is significant scope for growth, conceivably doubling the size of the Huarabagoo Resource.

"Resource growth is one of key goals of the 2024 field season and the technical team is in the final planning stages of a multi-rig drilling program.

"In addition to the strong uranium grades, the deposits also host zones of significant gold and vanadium mineralisation. Evidence of significant gold grades had been explored in the early 1980s, and while Laramide remains focused on the uranium opportunity, further studies will help us identify whether possible beneficiation of these minerals will enhance the economics of the project as we progress towards development."

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

Huarabagoo deposit

The Huarabagoo deposit is about 3km northeast from the Redtree uranium deposit along the Redtree dyke zone (Figure 1) and straddles the contact between the Seigal Volcanics and the Westmoreland Conglomerate. The mineralisation outcrops at the southern end and is concealed to the north under 2 to 3m of sandy alluvium and 5 to 8m of weathered basalt of the Seigal Volcanics. The deposit comprises a 3km zone of vertical mineralisation associated with a complex dyke geometry with vertical and horizontal branches between two principal dykes.

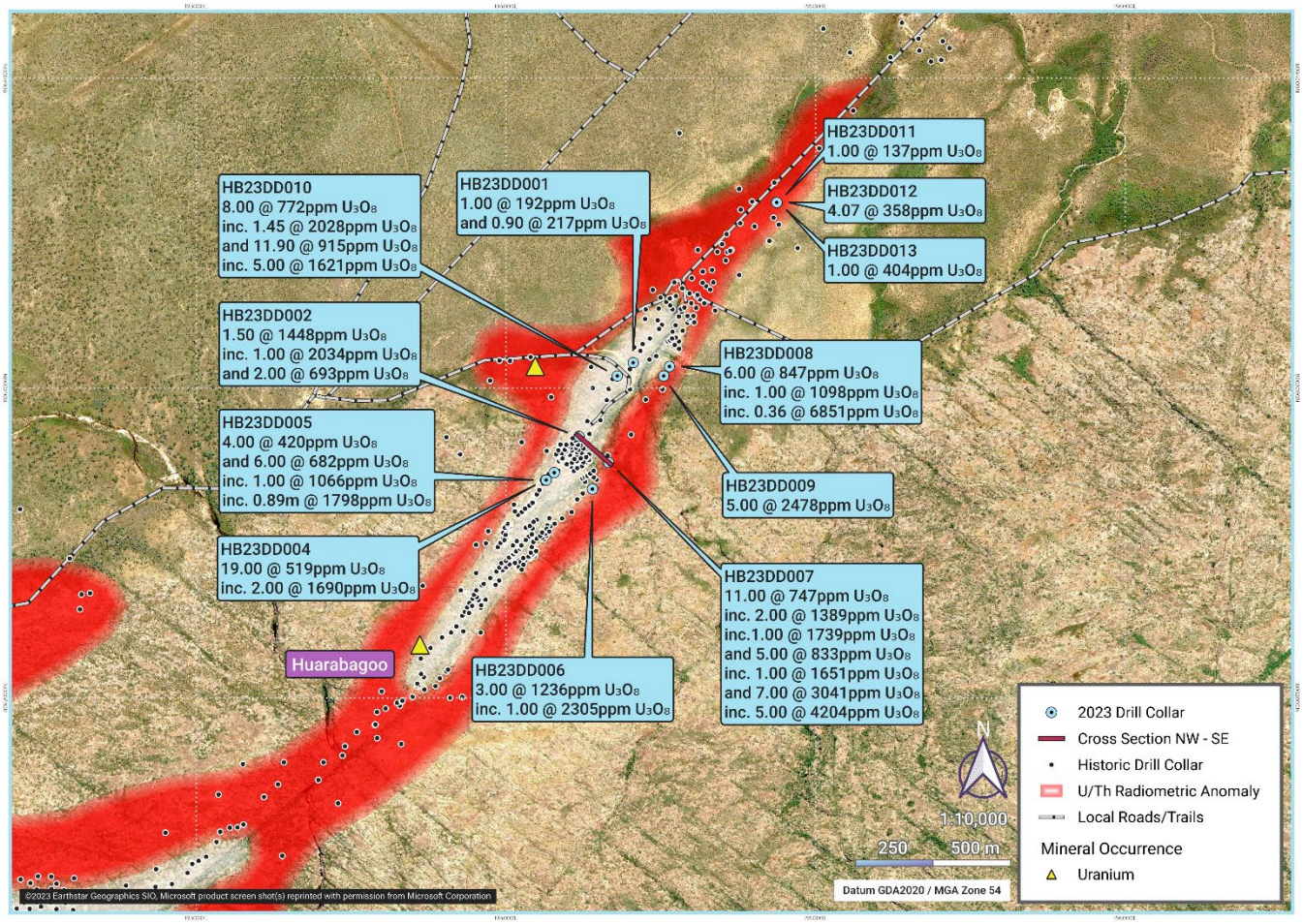

Figure 1: Huarabagoo Drilling (2023) showing significant U_3O_8 intercepts, see Figure 2 for Cross Section NW-SE detail

All 13 holes intercepted multiple zones of mineralisation (>100ppm U_3O_8) with some zones displaying grades exceeding 1.0% U_3O_8 (Table 2).

Mineralisation is hosted in the coarse-grained to granular Westmoreland conglomerate with the higher grades (>0.1%) associated with the fractured footwall contact of intrusive dolerite dykes. Zones of higher grade generally occur within moderate patchy chlorite altered sandstone, with highest grade displaying pervasive chlorite and hematite alteration.

The 2.5km corridor between Huarabagoo deposit and the Junnagunna deposit (Figure 3) is a compelling target for resource growth. The results from the northeast extensions provide further confidence in this target as it has historically been very sparsely drilled. Indeed, Laramide previously reported a 'new zone' of significant uranium mineralisation 900m to the northeast of Huarabagoo in 2012.[3]

[3] TSX: Laramide Identifies New Zone of Mineralization in Initial Drilling Results at Westmoreland (October 17th, 2012)

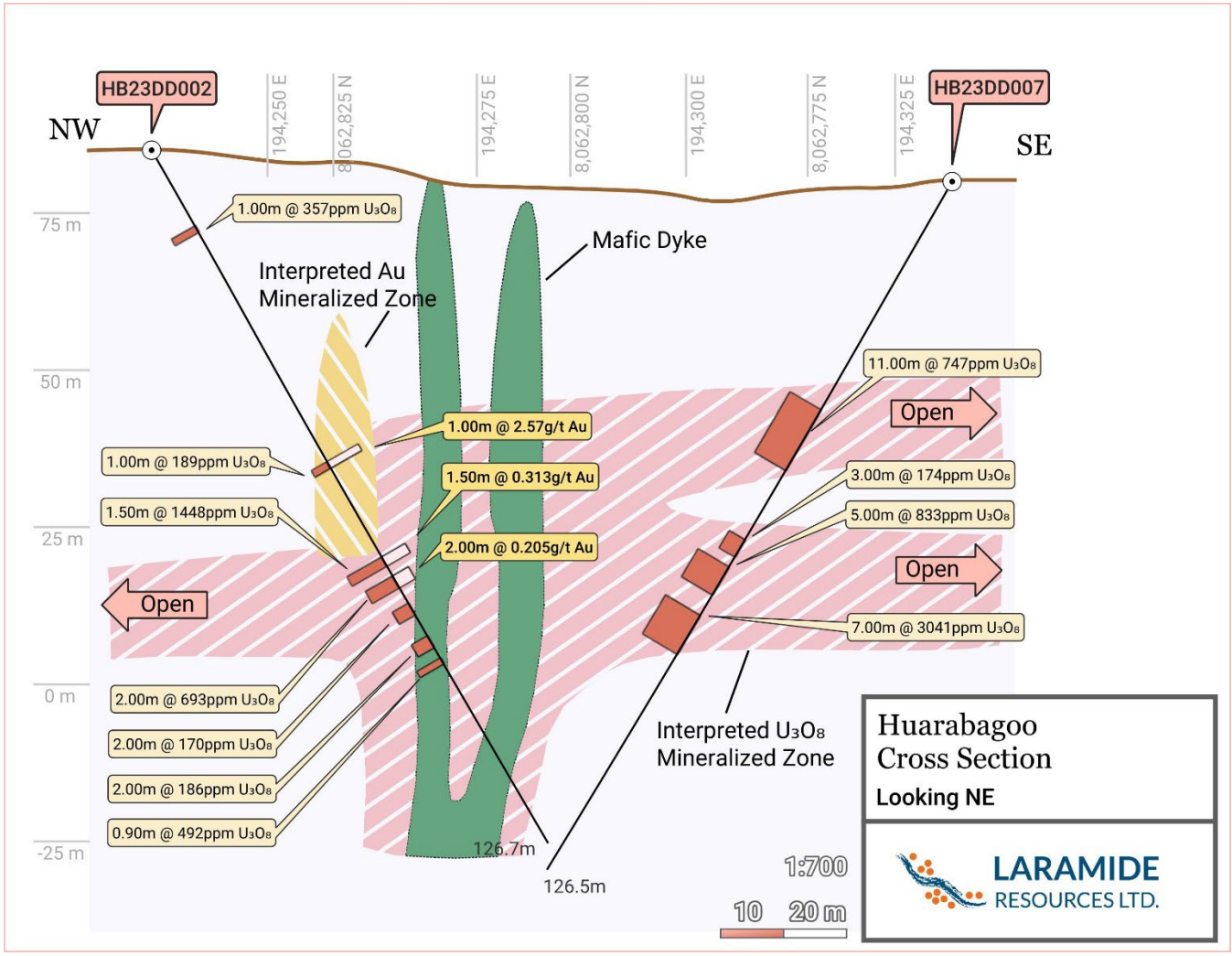

Figure 2: HB23DD002 & HB23DD007 X-Section (NW-SE, looking NE)

Gold Mineralisation

In 2012 Laramide intercepted significant gold mineralisation (4m @ 30.9g/t Au) in drillhole WDD12-167[4]. Drillholes HB23DD002 to 007 (Figure 2) were designed to not only test infill of uranium mineralisation, but also assess the continuity of the gold mineralisation. The results now support extensions to over 250m strike of the gold zone drilled in 2012. Further work and validation are required as no systematic assessment of gold mineralisation has been undertaken since the 1980s.

- Significant results from this year's drilling include:
  - **HB23DD002** – **1m @ 0.90g/t Au** from 15m
    2m @ 3.10g/t Au from 56m
    1m @ 0.31g/t Au from 74.5m
  - **HB23DD004** – **8m @ 0.84 g/t Au** from 47m
    including **4m @1.17g/t Au** from 51m
    AND **9.55m @ 0.53g/t Au** from 56.45m
    Including **2.38m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 63m
  - **HB23DD005** – **8m @ 0.54 g/t Au** from 58m
    Including **1m @2.06g/t Au** from 64m

[4] TSX: Laramide Continues to Expand New Zone of Mineralization at Westmoreland High grade gold also drilled at Huarabagoo (January 9th, 2013)

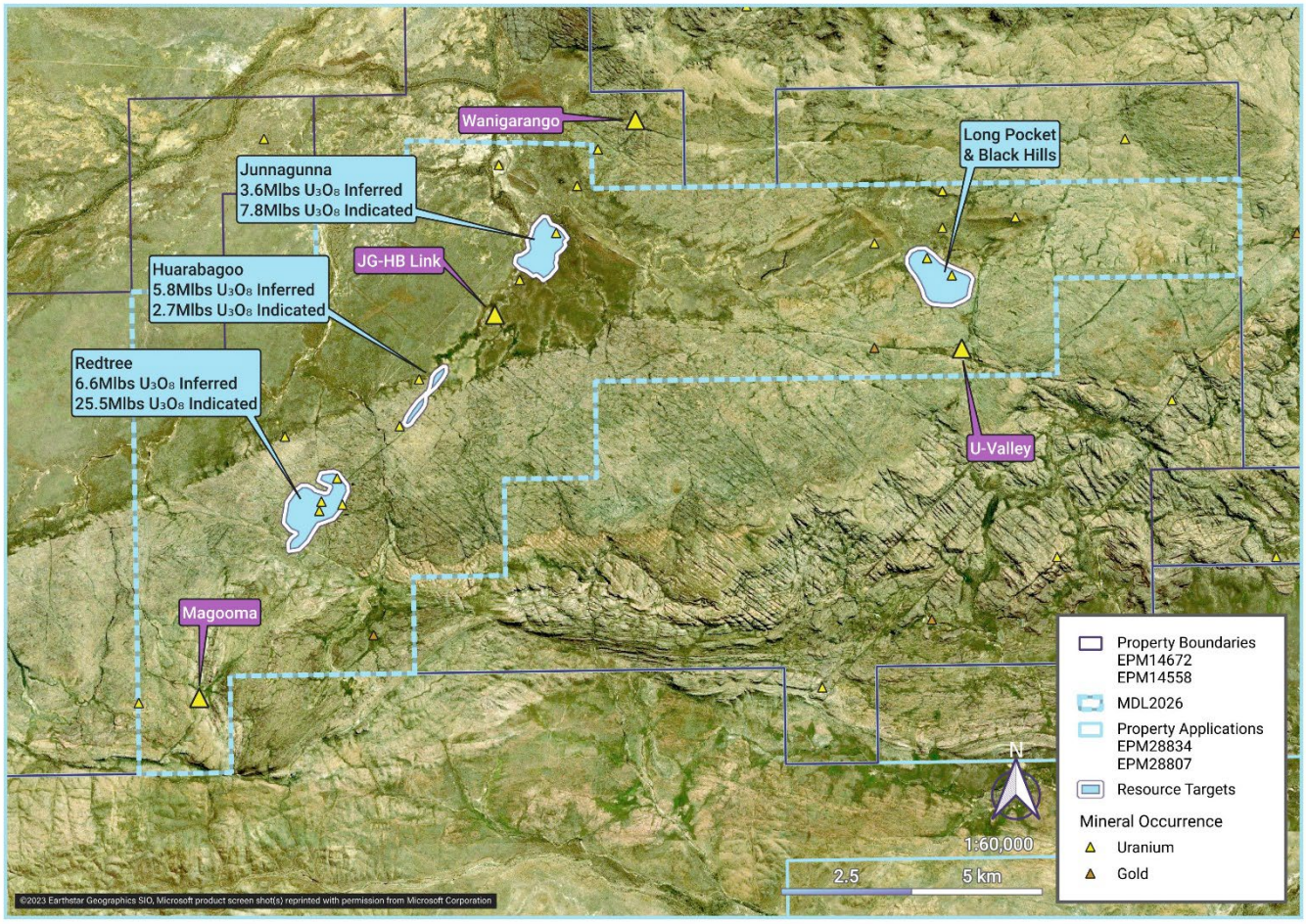

Figure 3: Current Mineral Resources at Westmoreland

Table 1: 2023 Huarabagoo – Drill Collar details						
Hole ID	**Prospect**	**GDA94_Easting**	**GDA94_Northing**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**Depth (m)**
HB23DD001	**Huarabagoo**	**194411**	**8063082**	**-60**	**124**	**129.7**
HB23DD002	**Huarabagoo**	**194236**	**8062844**	**-60**	**124**	**126.7**
HB23DD003	**Huarabagoo**	**194156**	**8062727**	**-70**	**124**	**126.7**
HB23DD004	**Huarabagoo**	**194130**	**8062703**	**-55**	**124**	**68.7**
HB23DD005	**Huarabagoo**	**194128**	**8062703**	**-57**	**124**	**126.5**
HB23DD006	**Huarabagoo**	**194280**	**8062674**	**-60**	**304**	**126.5**
HB23DD007	**Huarabagoo**	**194332**	**8062760**	**-60**	**304**	**126.5**
HB23DD008	**Huarabagoo**	**194528**	**8063070**	**-60**	**304**	**126.5**
HB23DD009	**Huarabagoo**	**194510**	**8063039**	**-60**	**304**	**126.5**
HB23DD010	**Huarabagoo**	**194360**	**8063039**	**-60**	**124**	**126.4**
HB23DD011	**Huarabagoo**	**194875**	**8063599**	**-60**	**304**	**126.6**
HB23DD012	**Huarabagoo**	**194875**	**8063599**	**-90**	**355**	**126.7**
HB23DD013	**Huarabagoo**	**194875**	**8063599**	**-60**	**124**	**126.5**

Table 2: Huarabagoo Significant uranium intercepts (>100ppm U_3O_8)					
HOLE ID		**From**	**To (m)**	**Interval Length (m)**	**U3O8 ppm**
HB23DD001		86.00	87.00	1.00	192.21
HB23DD001		125.10	126.00	0.90	216.97
HB23DD002		14.00	15.00	1.00	357.30
HB23DD002		57.00	58.00	1.00	188.67
HB23DD002		74.50	76.00	1.50	1447.67
HB23DD002	**including**	**75.00**	**76.00**	**1.00**	**2034.12**
HB23DD002		78.00	80.00	2.00	692.84
HB23DD002		83.00	85.00	2.00	169.51
HB23DD002		89.00	91.00	2.00	186.02
HB23DD002		93.10	94.00	0.90	491.73
HB23DD003		1.00	2.00	1.00	398.57
HB23DD003		63.00	64.00	1.00	258.25
HB23DD003		68.00	69.00	1.00	180.42
HB23DD003		100.00	101.00	1.00	457.53
HB23DD004		0.00	4.00	4.00	310.28
HB23DD004		47.00	66.00	19.00	519.44
HB23DD004	**including**	**53.00**	**55.00**	**2.00**	**1690.44**
HB23DD005		0.00	4.00	4.00	420.44
HB23DD005		45.00	48.00	3.00	205.46
HB23DD005		50.00	56.00	6.00	682.10
HB23DD005	**including**	**50.00**	**51.00**	**1.00**	**1066.00**
HB23DD005	**including**	**54.75**	**55.64**	**0.89**	**1798.28**
HB23DD005		58.00	67.05	9.05	277.65
HB23DD005		93.00	97.00	4.00	203.56
HB23DD006		99.00	100.00	1.00	135.02
HB23DD006		**102.00**	**105.00**	**3.00**	**1236.20**
HB23DD006	**including**	**103.00**	**104.00**	**1.00**	**2305.34**
HB23DD007		42.00	53.00	11.00	746.97
HB23DD007	**including**	**45.00**	**47.00**	**2.00**	**1388.51**
HB23DD007	**including**	**49.00**	**50.00**	**1.00**	**1739.32**
HB23DD007		66.00	69.00	3.00	173.74
HB23DD007		71.00	76.00	5.00	832.99
HB23DD007	**including**	**73.00**	**74.00**	**1.00**	**1650.88**
HB23DD007		**80.00**	**87.00**	**7.00**	**3041.24**
HB23DD007	**including**	**81.00**	**86.00**	**5.00**	**4203.61**
HB23DD007	**including**	**82.00**	**83.00**	**1.00**	**10353.38**
HB23DD008		43.00	49.00	6.00	846.86
HB23DD008	**including**	**44.00**	**45.00**	**1.00**	**1097.84**
HB23DD008	**including**	**47.54**	**47.90**	**0.36**	**6851.15**
HB23DD008		56.00	57.00	1.00	313.67
HB23DD008		61.00	61.67	0.67	189.85
HB23DD008		72.00	72.94	0.94	113.09
HB23DD009		**61.00**	**66.00**	**5.00**	**2477.74**
HB23DD009	**including**	**62.00**	**66.00**	**4.00**	**2921.47**
HB23DD009		69.80	71.00	1.20	465.78
HB23DD009		74.00	77.00	3.00	993.52
HB23DD009	**including**	**74.00**	**75.00**	**1.00**	**2771.12**
HB23DD010		65.00	73.00	8.00	721.82
HB23DD010	**including**	**71.00**	**72.45**	**1.45**	**2027.61**
HB23DD010		75.00	86.90	11.90	914.75
HB23DD010	**including**	**78.00**	**83.00**	**5.00**	**1621.40**
HB23DD010		91.00	92.00	1.00	577.81
HB23DD011		112.00	113.00	1.00	136.79
HB23DD012		72.00	76.07	4.07	358.24
HB23DD012		84.00	85.00	1.00	285.37
HB23DD012		87.00	88.00	1.00	119.69
HB23DD012		90.00	92.00	2.00	142.09
HB23DD013		17.00	18.00	1.00	404.47
HB23DD013		83.00	88.00	5.00	140.21

Table 3: Huarabagoo Significant gold intercepts (>0.1g/t Au)					
HOLE ID		**From**	**To (m)**	**Interval Length (m)**	**Au g/t**
HB23DD001		19.00	20.00	1.00	0.18
HB23DD002		15.00	17.00	2.00	0.67
HB23DD002	including	15.00	16.00	1.00	0.90
HB23DD002		56.00	58.00	2.00	3.11
HB23DD002		74.50	76.00	1.50	0.31
HB23DD002		78.00	80.00	2.00	0.21
HB23DD003		1.00	3.40	2.40	0.20
HB23DD003		44.00	48.00	4.00	0.14
HB23DD003		101.00	102.00	1.00	0.15
HB23DD004		47.00	55.00	8.00	0.84
HB23DD004	including	48.00	49.00	1.00	1.69
HB23DD004	including	51.00	55.00	4.00	1.17
HB23DD004		56.45	66.00	9.55	0.53
HB23DD004	including	56.45	57.00	0.55	1.59
HB23DD004	including	60.00	61.00	1.00	0.53
HB23DD004	including	63.00	65.38	2.38	1.13
HB23DD005		46.00	55.64	9.64	0.74
HB23DD005	including	47.00	48.00	1.00	1.37
HB23DD005	including	50.00	52.00	2.00	2.28
HB23DD005	including	54.75	55.64	0.89	0.76
HB23DD005		58.00	66.00	8.00	0.54
HB23DD005	including	58.00	59.00	1.00	1.36
HB23DD005	including	64.00	65.00	1.00	2.06
HB23DD007		47.00	52.00	5.00	0.15
HB23DD008		44.00	45.00	1.00	0.24
HB23DD008		47.00	47.54	0.54	0.10
HB23DD008		72.94	74.00	1.06	0.39
HB23DD009		64.00	65.00	1.00	0.26
HB23DD010		65.00	67.00	2.00	0.58
HB23DD010	including	66.00	67.00	1.00	0.97

QP/CP Statement

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 mineralisation 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 under the guidelines of the National Instrument 43-101. 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 Australia and the western United States. 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 largest projects are considered late-stage, low-technical risk projects.

The Westmoreland project in Queensland, Australia, is one of the largest uranium development assets held by a junior mining company. This project has a PEA that describes an economically robust, open-pit mining project with a mine-life of 13 years. Additionally, the adjacent Murphy Project in the Northern Territory of Australia is a greenfield asset that Laramide strategically acquired to control the majority of the mineralized system along the Westmoreland trend.

In the United States, Laramide's assets include the NRC licensed Crownpoint-Churchrock Uranium Project. An NI 43-101 PEA study completed in 2023 has described an in-situ recovery ("ISR") production methodology. The Company also owns the La Jara Mesa project in the historic Grants mining district of New Mexico and an underground project, called La Sal, in Lisbon Valley, Utah.

This press release contains forward-looking statements. The actual results could differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection in the forward-looking information. Certain material factors or assumptions were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection as reflected in the forward-looking information.

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	***Diamond Drilling (DD)*** ***Huarabagoo*** • *Diamond drill holes utilised HQ3 (triple tube, 63.5mm Ø) and NQ (standard tube drilling, 47.6mm Ø) drill core sizes* • *Core loss was predominantly restricted to the top two meters from surface.* • *Samples were selected based on radioactivity defined by >250cps utilising handheld RS-125 SUPER-spec unit.* • *Core samples were ½ cut using core saw with ½ sample being retain for future reference or QAQC.* • *Generally, samples were taken at 1m intervals but in places sampling was defined by geological contact.* • *Samples sent to ALS Laboratories Mt Isa or Townsville for Au assay via 30 to 50g fire assay (method Au-AA26), and multi-element assay via ME-ICP or ME-MS methods considered industry standard.* • *High radioactivity samples were sent by Mt Isa prep lab to ALS Perth* • *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* ***Rock chip sampling*** • *No systematic sampling was undertaken*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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*** ***Huarabago*** • *HQ3 DD core size includes the use of triple tube to ensure maximum sample recovery and core preservation near surface and NQ Standard drilling was implemented to a maximum of 129.7m.* • *Sample recovery was excellent overall 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*
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.*	• *HQ3 and NQ core was used, with careful drilling techniques, appropriate product use and short runs in broken ground to ensure maximum recovery and core preservation.* • *Recovery was carefully measured each core run at the rig, then using drillers blocks and double checking via on ground/core shed measurement through standard metre*

	• *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.*	*mark up and geotechnical logging (run recovery, breaks per metre, RQD etc)* • *All data was continuously recorded and entered into a managed, cloud-based database (MXDeposit).* • *Samples were half (HQ and NQ) split via diamond core saw on site, apexing mineralisation to ensure representative sampling where possible.* • *Field cut duplicate samples were 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* • *No significant issues were noted regarding sample bias other than minor loss in some zones of drilling difficulty and no notable grade bias due to sample recovery issues identified*
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.*	• *All diamond drilling was 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* • *All holes are logged and entered into MX Deposit software – an industry leading integrated cloud based logging/database system with built-in validation.*
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.*	***DD sampling and sub-sampling*** • *As prior sections* • *DD core (NQ or HQ3) was half-cored via diamond brick 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 brick 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 QA/QC or 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 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 were weighed out (30-50g depending on company) and underwent analysis for Au by fire assay (method Au-AA26) and broad suite multi-element via ME-ICP61 or ME-MS61.* • *Over-range (>10,000ppm U3O8) samples were analysed using ME-XRF30 method.* • *Field sample and laboratory sample 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Laboratory-prepared sample pulps were weighed out (30-50g depending on company) and underwent analysis for Au by fire assay (method Au-AA26) and broad suite multi-element via aqua regia ME-ICP61 or ME-MS61* • *Assaying techniques and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested and the style of mineralisation* • *NORM samples were subset and analysed at ALS Perth.* • *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 the 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* • *Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were obtained* • *No external third-party QA/QC reviews have been undertaken.* • *Handheld RS-125 SUPER-spec (Scintillometer) device were also used for preliminary guidance and additional information regarding radioactivity, lithologies and interpretation*
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 and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *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* • *Regular reviews and auditing of the database occur to ensure clean, tidy and correct information* • *Significant intersections are reviewed and checked via project geologist and exploration manager after both manual and automated (Micromine) interval calculations* • *No twinned holes have been completed to date* • *A x1.179 conversion factor has been applied to U ppm assays results to obtain a U3O8 equivalent grade.*
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 data was collected via handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 1.8m* • *Rock chip sample data was collected via handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 1.8m* • *Grid system used is GDA94 Zone 54* • *Previous drilling by BHP at Amphitheatre is reported in a local grid. Collars could not be validated in field so have not conversion factor is applied nor are collar locations proposed or presented due to this uncertainty.* • *Downhole surveys were completed for all holes with a nominal 30m or better downhole spacing using Reflex Ez-Track camera tool.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Geological interpretation and mineralisation continuity analysis indicates data spacing is insufficient for definition of a Mineral Resource*

	• *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.*	• *Sample compositing has been applied for barren/background lithologies and also for mineralisation wireframe interpretation* • *Mineralisation compositing for initial interpretation used a 1m minimum width, 100ppm U3O8 grade and 1m maximum internal dilution in conjunction with structure and geological interpretation*
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.*	• *Mineralisation at Amphitheatre is interpreted as generally flat lying, sandstone hosted uranium with association with proximal mafic dyke/sill units. The orientation of the mafic units is yet to be determined and requires further drilling information.* • *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.* • *Bias is also reduced via apexing of mineralisation in drill core where possible.* • *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 licence 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 2 granted and contiguous Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) – EPM 14558 and EPM 14672.* • *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 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 metres) 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 assays have been provided in tables within this document.*
		• *Drilling is reporting of exploration results only.*

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 mean weighted average.* • *Data composites were defined with minimum sample length of 0.3m and minimum grade of 100ppm U3O8 wit maximum internal dilution of 2m.* • *Data from individual samples are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2* • *No metal equivalents are calculated.*
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the*	• *All DD drilling is optimally oriented to ensure the most appropriate and most perpendicular intersection angle*

widths and intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*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.*	• *See body of announcement.* • *Maps show locations of described drilling activities and reference cross section locations.*
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 U_3O_8 values exceeding 100ppm.*
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 results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Reconnaissance exploration on regional targets described in the text commonly involve the use of handheld spectrometers* • *The Super Spec RS-125 unit is commonly used (globally) throughout the uranium industry* • *Super Spec RS-125 unit has a maximum cps limit of 65,565.* • *No other substantive data is available*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*