FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 22, 2024

Laramide's Drilling at Westmoreland Uranium Project Continues to Demonstrate Scope for Resource Growth

TORONTO, Canada – October 22, 2024 -- 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 announce more assay results from the 2024 drilling activities at the Westmoreland Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia (**"Westmoreland"**).

Assays have now been received from the remaining 32 RC drill holes at Long Pocket, with 29 of these holes mineralized. (Table 2) Long Pocket drilling has demonstrated that uranium mineralisation is laterally continuous with drillhole collar spacing now generally less than 50m which lends to a high level of confidence. Mineralisation remains open and untested in a southerly direction (Figure 2).

Zones of higher-grade uranium intercepted within the broader coherent mineralised envelope include:

- LP24RC008 – 16.00m @ 485.61 ppm U_3O_8 from 16.00m depth, including **4.00 m @ 1,264 ppm U_3O_8** from 21.00 m
- LP24RC009 – 8.00m @ 490.59 ppm U_3O_8 from 16.00m, including **1.00 m @ 1,545 ppm U_3O_8** from 20.00 m.
- LP24RC016 – 4.00m @ 2022.03 ppm U_3O_8 from 8.00m, including **3.00 m @ 2,639 ppm U_3O_8** from 9.00m.

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

"Results from infill drilling at Long Pocket demonstrate the quality of this satellite deposit with good uranium grade at very shallow depths and supports Laramide's focused attention on enhancing Westmoreland's resources towards improving the economics of a future mine plan. The deposit also remains open and untested to the south.

"We look forward to updating investors as we incorporate these results into a Maiden Resource Estimation of the deposit in Q1 2025."

Drilling across the broader Westmoreland Project is ongoing with the final few holes of the campaign due to be completed in the next two weeks. The 2024 drilling campaign has comprised over 100 holes across multiple targets, core processing is continuing, and assay results will be delivered with regularity throughout Q4 2024.

Long Pocket Uranium Deposit

Long Pocket is a satellite deposit located 7 km to the east of the Westmoreland Project. Thirty-eight infill RC drill holes, for a total of 2,139m, were recently completed in 2024.

Results from the 2024 drilling confirms shallow (<50m depth), flat-lying, continuous mineralisation (Figure 1) with multiple zones intersecting a similar highly altered hematitic sandstone of medium to coarsely grained and poorly sorted texture, located peripheral to a dyke/sill margin.

The central part of this deposit is now well understood with hole spacing now less than 50m in places. Results from this drilling program will be incorporated into a Maiden Resource Estimation of the deposit in Q1 2025.

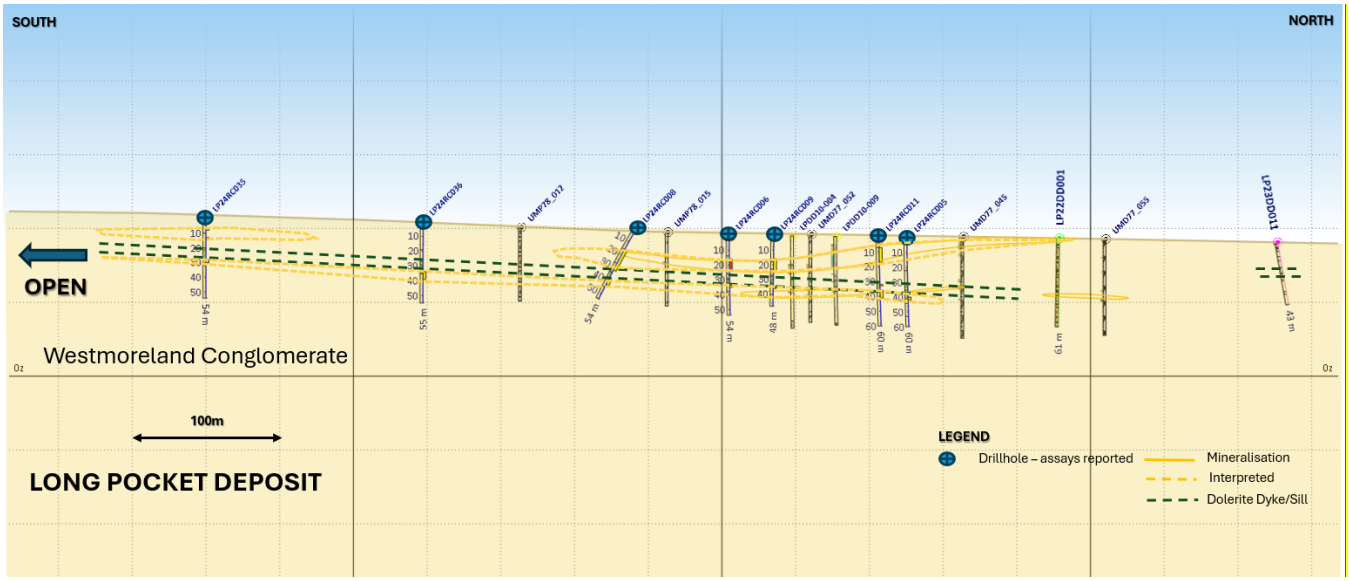

Figure 1. Cross section 204150E looking west (window +/-50m), showing mineralisation wireframes (solid yellow lines) and interpreted mineralisation. Refer Figure 2 for Plan view.

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.

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About Laramide Resources Ltd.

Laramide is focused on exploring and developing high-quality uranium assets in Tier-1 uranium jurisdictions of Australia and 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 large projects are considered to be late-stage, low-technical risk projects.

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 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 address 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
AMPHITHEATRE	AMD008	209879	8074908	93	241.6	90	-60	DD	01/07/2024	09/07/2024
AMPHITHEATRE	AMD009	209928	8074816	90	202.9	270	-80	DD	10/07/2024	15/07/2024
AMPHITHEATRE	AMD010	209954	8074725	90	203.4	90	-60	DD	15/07/2024	26/07/2024
AMPHITHEATRE	AMD011	209958	8074620	99	200.3	90	-60	DD	26/07/2024	02/08/2024
AMPHITHEATRE	AMD012	209928	8074820	90	84.5	90	-55	DD	03/08/2024	05/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC001	204362	8065063	98	54	0	-90	RC	01/08/2024	01/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC002	204312	8065113	98	54	0	-90	RC	02/08/2024	08/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC003	204262	8065063	98	78	0	-90	RC	03/08/2024	03/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC004	204212	8065063	97	60	0	-90	RC	03/08/2024	03/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC005	204168	8065127	95	60	0	-90	RC	03/08/2024	03/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC006	204122	8065007	97	54	0	-90	RC	04/08/2024	04/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC007	204092	8064933	98	48	180	-60	RC	04/08/2024	04/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC008	204192	8064940	100	54	180	-60	RC	04/08/2024	04/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC009	204187	8065025	97	48	0	-90	RC	04/08/2024	05/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC010	204079	8065059	96	60	0	-90	RC	05/08/2024	05/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC011	204109	8065106	96	60	0	-90	RC	05/08/2024	05/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC012	204072	8065117	95	60	0	-90	RC	05/08/2024	06/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC013	204078	8065160	94	54	0	-90	RC	06/08/2024	06/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC014	203524	8065406	91	54	0	-90	RC	06/08/2024	06/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC015	203615	8065322	91	48	0	-90	RC	07/08/2024	07/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC016	203715	8065262	92	48	0	-90	RC	07/08/2024	07/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC017	203715	8065362	91	48	0	-90	RC	07/08/2024	07/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC018	203715	8065462	90	48	0	-90	RC	08/08/2024	08/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC019	203724	8065561	90	54	0	-90	RC	08/08/2024	08/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC020	203824	8065611	90	48	0	-90	RC	08/08/2024	08/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC021	203924	8065561	90	48	0	-90	RC	08/08/2024	08/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC022	203915	8065462	90	48	0	-90	RC	09/08/2024	09/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC023	203915	8065362	91	48	0	-90	RC	09/08/2024	09/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC024	203930	8065255	92	48	0	-90	RC	09/08/2024	09/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC025	203999	8065213	93	98	0	-90	RC	09/08/2024	10/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC026	204086	8065313	92	60	0	-90	RC	10/08/2024	10/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC027	204027	8065110	95	60	0	-90	RC	11/08/2024	11/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC028	203958	8065116	95	60	0	-90	RC	11/08/2024	11/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC029	203881	8065146	94	60	0	-90	RC	11/08/2024	11/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC030	203977	8065042	96	84	0	-90	RC	11/08/2024	12/08/2024

LONGPOCKET	LP24RC031	203933	8065019	96	48	0	-90	RC	12/08/2024	12/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC032	203986	8064911	98	48	0	-90	RC	12/08/2024	12/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC033	203889	8064909	97	48	0	-90	RC	13/08/2024	13/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC034	204331	8064746	107	48	0	-90	RC	13/08/2024	13/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC035	204134	8064653	108	54	0	-90	RC	15/08/2024	15/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC036	204121	8064795	105	55	0	-90	RC	15/08/2024	15/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC037	204001	8064732	101	66	0	-60	RC	15/08/2024	16/08/2024
LONGPOCKET	LP24RC038	203843	8064732	100	66	30	-60	RC	16/08/2024	16/08/2024

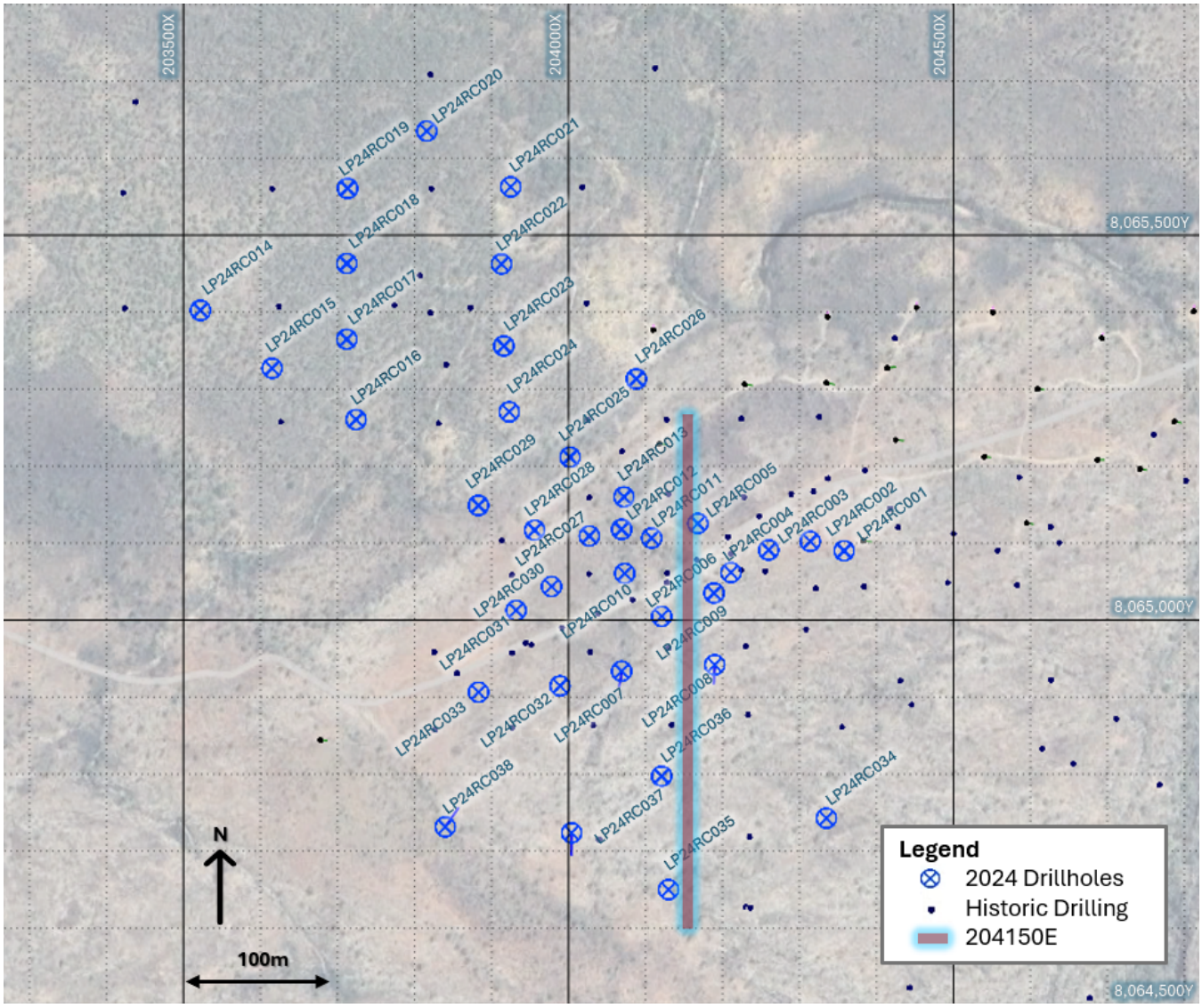

Figure 2: 2024 Long Pocket Drill Collar location and Cross Section (Figure 1) 8065125N

Table 2: Significant intercepts >100ppm U_3O_8

Hole number	From	To	Length (m)	U_30_8ppm	Au g/t
LP24RC007	19	20	1	160.96	0.01
LP24RC007	33	35	2	157.42	0.06
LP24RC007	40	41	1	153.30	0.01
LP24RC008	**16**	**32**	**16**	**485.61**	**0.011**
including	**21**	**25**	**4**	**1264.40**	**0.005**
LP24RC008	39	43	4	174.34	0.02
LP24RC009	**16**	**24**	**8**	**490.59**	**0.006**
including	**20**	**21**	**1**	**1544.75**	**0.005**
LP24RC009	35	36	1	139.15	0.03
LP24RC010	28	33	5	297.04	0.006
LP24RC010	36	41	5	239.14	0.074
LP24RC011	7	17	10	152.95	0.006
LP24RC011	32	33	1	340.79	0.005
LP24RC011	36	41	5	362.65	0.022
LP24RC012	0	3	3	434.34	0.005
LP24RC012	13	16	3	138.63	0.007
LP24RC012	32	33	1	202.23	0.005
LP24RC012	37	41	4	185.67	0.013
LP24RC013	5	10	5	507.06	0.005
including	5	6	1	1432.73	0.005
LP24RC013	40	42	2	231.12	0.085
LP24RC014	15	16	1	190.44	0.02
LP24RC015	9	11	2	118.80	0.005
LP24RC016	**8**	**12**	**4**	**2022.03**	**0.005**
including	**9**	**12**	**3**	**2639.44**	**0.005**
LP24RC016	17	20	3	218.31	0.088
LP24RC017	12	18	6	241.62	0.007
LP24RC018	11	19	8	235.29	0.006
LP24RC019	No Significant intercepts				
LP24RC020	No Significant intercepts				
LP24RC021	24	25	1	488.19	0.01
LP24RC022	19	22	3	559.33	0.007
including	19	20	1	1089.58	0.005
LP24RC023	**19**	**23**	**4**	**437.31**	**0.031**
including	**20**	**21**	**1**	**1041.23**	**0.01**
LP24RC024	12	22	10	126.39	0.011
LP24RC025	11	13	2	194.57	0.005
LP24RC025	31	40	9	261.18	0.026
LP24RC026	25	27	2	346.68	0.08

LP24RC027	0	3	3	643.06	0.005
including	0	1	1	1160.33	0.005
LP24RC027	9	10	1	165.68	0.005
LP24RC027	36	40	4	298.63	0.025
LP24RC028	**34**	**42**	**8**	**238.94**	**0.018**
including	**35**	**36**	**1**	**1106.09**	**0.01**
LP24RC029	35	41	6	218.47	0.051
LP24RC030	20	23	3	108.29	0.007
LP24RC030	25	26	1	121.46	0.005
LP24RC030	32	40	8	269.46	0.027
LP24RC031	22	23	1	214.61	0.005
LP24RC031	27	36	9	212.75	0.014
LP24RC032	22	24	2	168.27	0.008
LP24RC032	27	32	5	212.99	0.012
LP24RC033	24	27	3	242.48	0.007
LP24RC033	31	32	1	255.89	0.01
LP24RC033	35	37	2	417.44	0.12
LP24RC034	No Significant intercepts				
LP24RC035	7	8	1	193.39	0.005
LP24RC035	13	14	1	278.29	0.005
LP24RC035	28	30	2	318.97	0.035
LP24RC036	34	39	5	280.13	0.036
LP24RC037	27	29	2	141.39	0.008
LP24RC037	34	39	5	372.16	0.036
LP24RC038	25	26	1	225.23	0.09
LP24RC038	31	36	5	297.28	0.03

** Included intercepts are above >1000 ppm U_3O_8*

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.*	***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *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.* • *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.* • *High radioactivity samples were sent by Mt Isa prep lab to ALS Perth with any oregrade 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*
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).*	***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *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)*
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.*	***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *For recent RC drilling no significant recovery issues for samples were observed.* • *Drill chips are collected in chip trays 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.* • *All data is continuously recorded and entered into a managed, cloud-based database (MXDeposit).* • *The sample size and sampling techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *All 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.* • *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.* • *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 where possible.* • *Sampling details are also collected and entered.* • *Geological logging is qualitative in nature and considered appropriate for the level of detailed required.* • *All chip samples are photographed wet shortly after drilling, 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.* • *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.*
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.*	**Note assay results relating to this release are reporting for LP24RC007 to LP24RC38. Results pertaining to holes LP24RC001 to LP24RC006 have been report in previous news release.** ***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *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.* • *All samples were double-checked for numbering, missing and data integrity issues prior to dispatch* • *The sample and sub-sample size and sampling techniques are considered appropriate and industry standard practice for the style of mineralisation.* ***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 riffle split and then passed to a series LM5 pulverisers*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 oregrade U is analysed via ME-XRF-30 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.*	**Note assay results relating to this release are reporting for LP24RC007 to LP24RC38. Results pertaining to holes LP24RC001 to LP24RC006 have been report in previous news release.** ***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *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 oregrade U is analysed via ME-XRF-30 method.* • *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.* • *One pulp duplicate sample exceeded variation over 10% and is currently being investigated with ALS.* • *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.* • *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 and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *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* • *Regular reviews and auditing of the database occur to ensure clean, tidy and correct information* • *Three twinned holes were completed within the program where historical holes were drilled short and finished in mineralisation; and replaced historic drilling where sampling was poor.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	***RC Drilling*** ***Long Pocket*** • *Mineralisation at Long Pocket is interpreted as generally flat lying, sandstone hosted uranium with association with proximal mafic dyke/sill 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 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 intercepts are provided in tables within this document.*
		• *Drilling is reporting of exploration results only.*
		• *Incomplete assay information is available at time of writing.*

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*	• *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*1m minimum width, 100ppm U3O8 grade and 2m maximum internal dilution in conjunction with structure and geological interpretation. Included high grade intercepts are above 1000 ppm U3O8. No cut-off has been applied to Au and are reported internal within U3O8 intercept.* • *Data from individual samples are presented in Table 2* • *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 (eg '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. Included high grade intercepts are above 1000 ppm U3O8. No cut-off has been applied to Au and are reported internal within U3O8 intercept.*
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.*	• *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*	• *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*preparation*