FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 09, 2024

Laramide's 2024 Drill Program Continues to Return Strong Results at the Westmoreland Project in Queensland, Australia, including Notable Gold Mineralisation

Highlights:

- **Results continue to demonstrate the potential to link the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna uranium deposits**
  - HJ24DD017 – 25.00m @ 393.64 ppm (0.04%) U_3O_8 from 15.00m,
    - including 1.00m @ 1,015.29 ppm (0.10%) U_3O_8 from 28.00m
    - and 1.00m @ 2,128.46 ppm (0.21%) U_3O_8 from 34.00m
  - HJ24DD019 – 6.00m @ 1,177.43 ppm (0.12%) U_3O_8 from 87.00m,
    - including 4.00m @ 1,520.58 ppm (0.15%) U_3O_8 from 89.00m

- **Uranium mineralisation at Huarabagoo continues to deliver impressive results including:**
  - HB24DD010 – 15.60m @ 2,237.03 ppm (0.22%) U_3O_8 and 0.53 g/t Au from 68.40m,
    - including 1.00m @ 2,264.06 ppm (0.23%) U_3O_8 and 0.23 g/t Au from 70.00m
    - and 7.00m @ 4311.16 ppm (0.43%) U_3O_8 and 0.10 g/t Au from 76.00m
    - with highest intercept result of 1.00m @ **1.42% U_3O_8** and 0.01 g/t Au from 80.00m

- **Broad zones of gold mineralisation were also intercepted with grades up to 24.2g/t Au**
  - HB24DD008 – 19.00m @ 620.58 ppm (0.06%) U_3O_8 and 1.95 g/t Au from 48.00m,
    - including 2.00m @ 1,720.45 ppm (0.17%) U_3O_8 and 1.64 g/t Au from 57.00m
    - and 2.00m @ 2,202.16 ppm (0.22%) U_3O_8 and 12.39 g/t Au from 64.00m
    - with highest intercept result of 1.00m @ 2,299.44 ppm (0.22%) U_3O_8 and **24.20g/t Au** from 65.00m
  - HB24DD006 – 8.00m @ 1,449.86 ppm (0.14%) U_3O_8 & 0.22 g/t Au from 36.00m,
    - including 1.70m @ 6,208.83 ppm (0.62%) U_3O_8 & 0.78 g/t Au from 37.60m.

- **New Exploration Permit (EPM 28807) granted adjacent to Westmoreland Project adding 327km^2 of highly prospective tenure in NW Queensland**

TORONTO, Canada – December 09, 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 another batch of assay results from the 2024 drilling campaign completed at the Westmoreland Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia (**"Westmoreland"**) and the receipt of a permit for exploration for a large land package immediately east of and adjacent to the current Westmoreland land tenure.

Results for 6 holes of 17 holes from infill drilling at Huarabagoo and for 11 holes of 27 holes drilled in the zone between the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna deposits have been received. The results demonstrate that uranium mineralisation is continuous along strike and potentially joins the two deposits. Furthermore, there is a significant gold endowment within the mineralising system.

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

"The uranium and gold grades at Huarabagoo are consistently impressive. As we continue to gather more data relating to gold in the system, it is becoming clear that historical exploration work did not include assaying for gold, which has left significant gaps in the data, and presents a meaningful opportunity to enhance the project economics of these deposits.

"Furthermore, the shallow and broad zones of mineralisation observed in the Huarabagoo-Junnagunna link zone highlight the considerable potential for expanding the uranium mineral resources."

Drilling 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. Core processing continues, with announcements on assay results expected to continue into Q1 2025.

An updated Westmoreland Mineral Resource Estimate, which will include all results and include a Maiden Resource Estimate for Long Pocket, remains on track for early 2025.

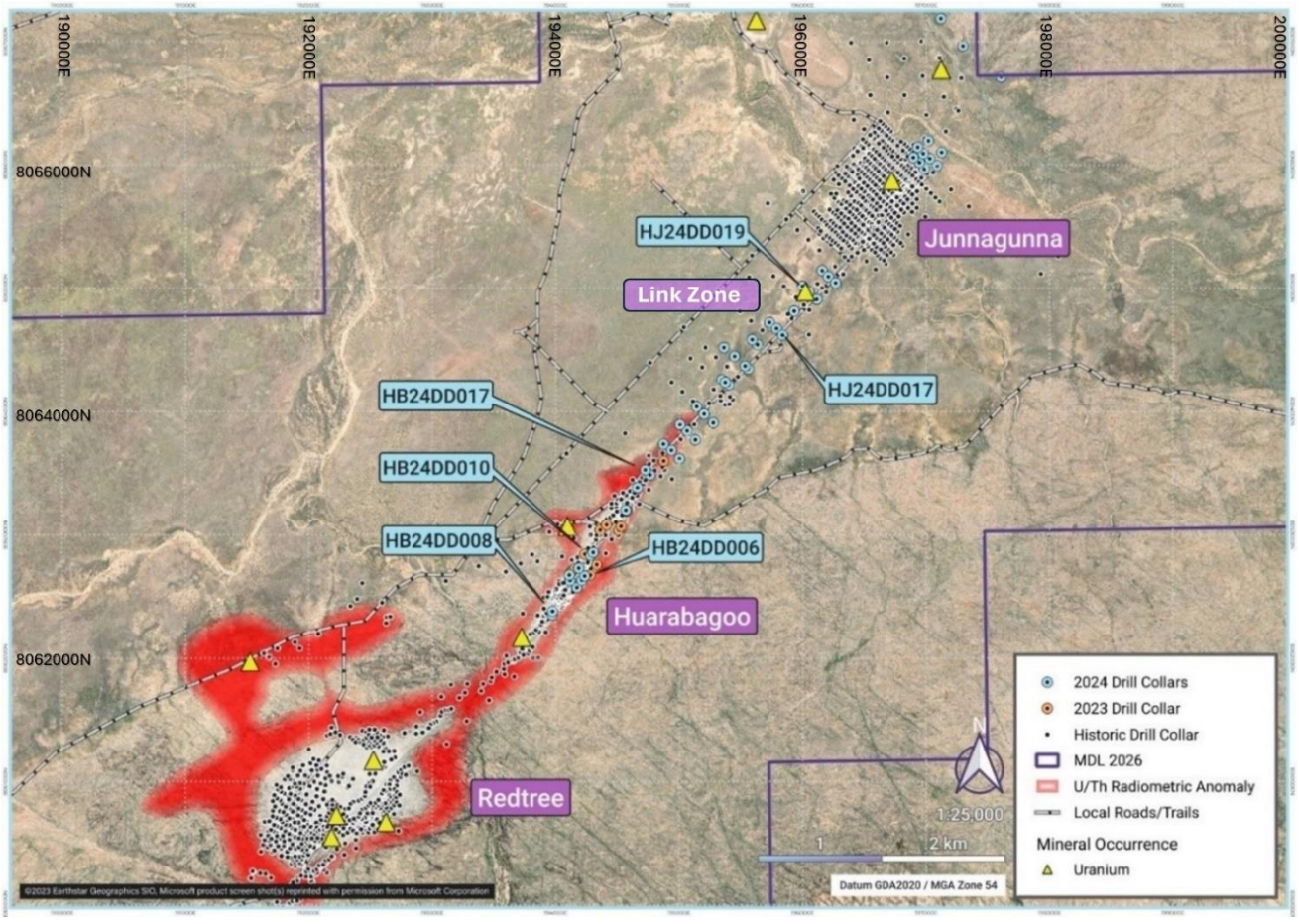

Figure 1 Plan view of Drill Collars between Huarabagoo and Junnagunna, locations of highlight holes shown.

Huarabagoo

The Huarabagoo deposit is located in the structural corridor between Redtree and Junnagunna and is included in the restated 2016 Westmoreland Mineral Resource Estimate[1]. Seventeen diamond drill holes for a total of 1,827.16m, were completed in 2024. Laramide designed this program to test the extents of modelled mineralisation for both uranium and also for the gold associated with the intrusive dolerite dyke.

Significant results from the 2024 drilling confirm that both uranium and gold mineralisation are within and peripheral to the dyke margins (Figure 1) and along fault extensions, with multiple zones intersecting a similarly variable hematite-silicate-sericite altered sandstone.

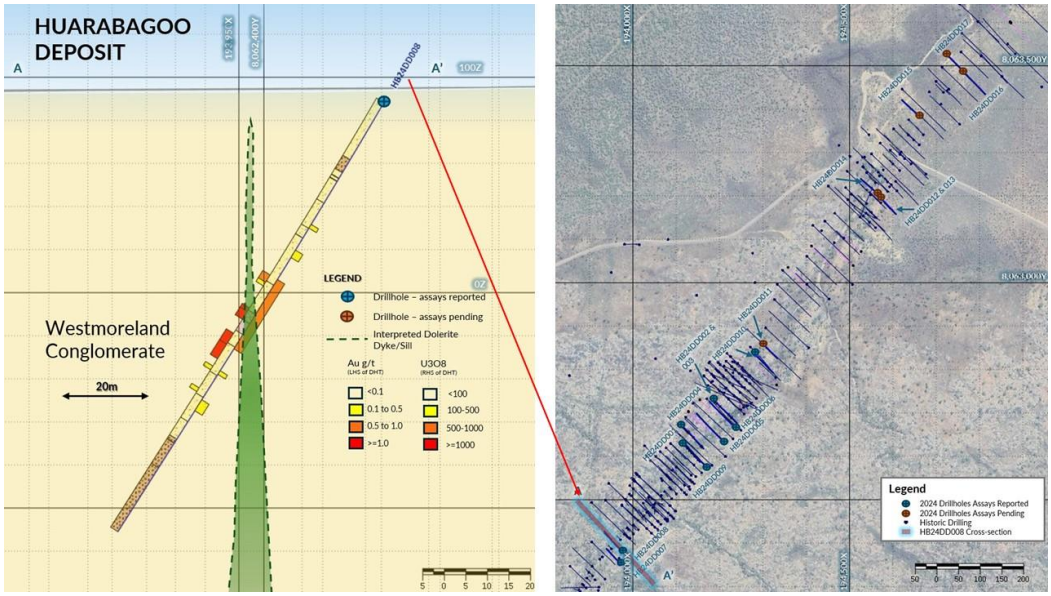

Figure 2. Cross section HB24DD008 looking northeast (window ±5m), Refer Figure 1 for Plan view. 2024 Huarabagoo Drill Collar location and Cross Section (HB24DD008). Note; significant intercept results for blue collar drill holes are reported in this release, assay results for red collar drill holes have not yet been released.

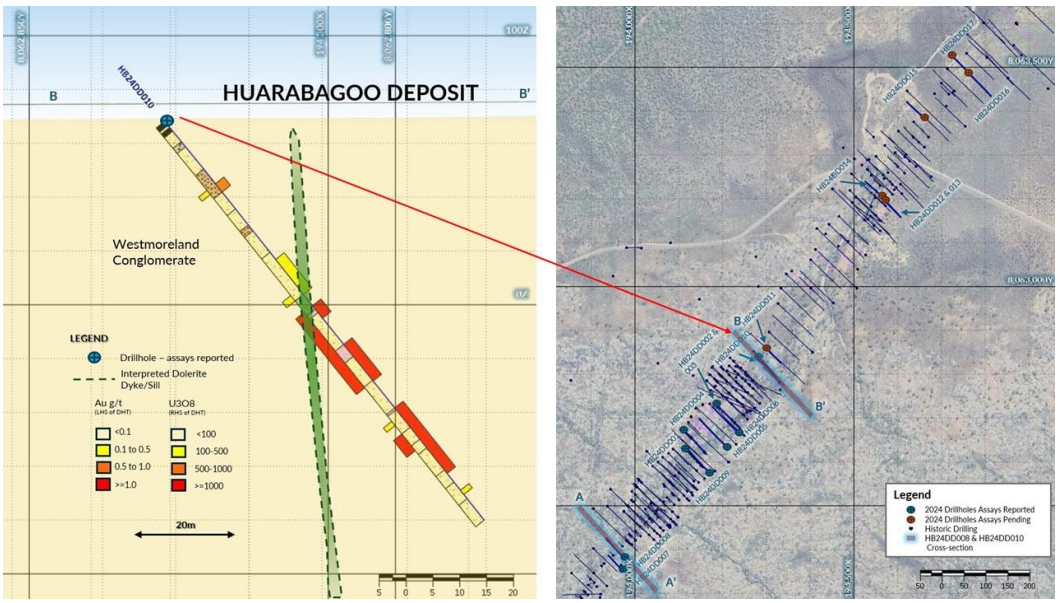

Figure 3: Cross section HB24DD010 looking northeast (window ±5m), Refer Figure 1 for Plan view. 2024 Huarabagoo Drill Collar location and Cross Section (HB24DD010). Note; significant intercept results for blue collar drill holes are reported in this release, assay results for red collar drill holes have not yet been released.

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

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. The program drill tested a system analogous to the Redtree Dyke system, and comprised of 21 RC holes for 3,096m, and 8 diamond drillholes for 1,124.10m, totaling 29 holes for 4,220.10m. The program was designed with three phases starting with an initial RC component (HJ24RC001 to HJ24RC013) to target the spatial extents for the Dolerite Dyke. The subsequent phases consisted of step out diamond drilling (HJ24DD014-HJ24DD021) to obtain structural measurements and establish structural controls and orientation of mineralisation the dolerite dyke system and fault zone extensions. The final phase consisted of RC drilling (HJ24RC014-HJ24RC021) to follow up on substantial downhole gamma results from earlier in the campaign.

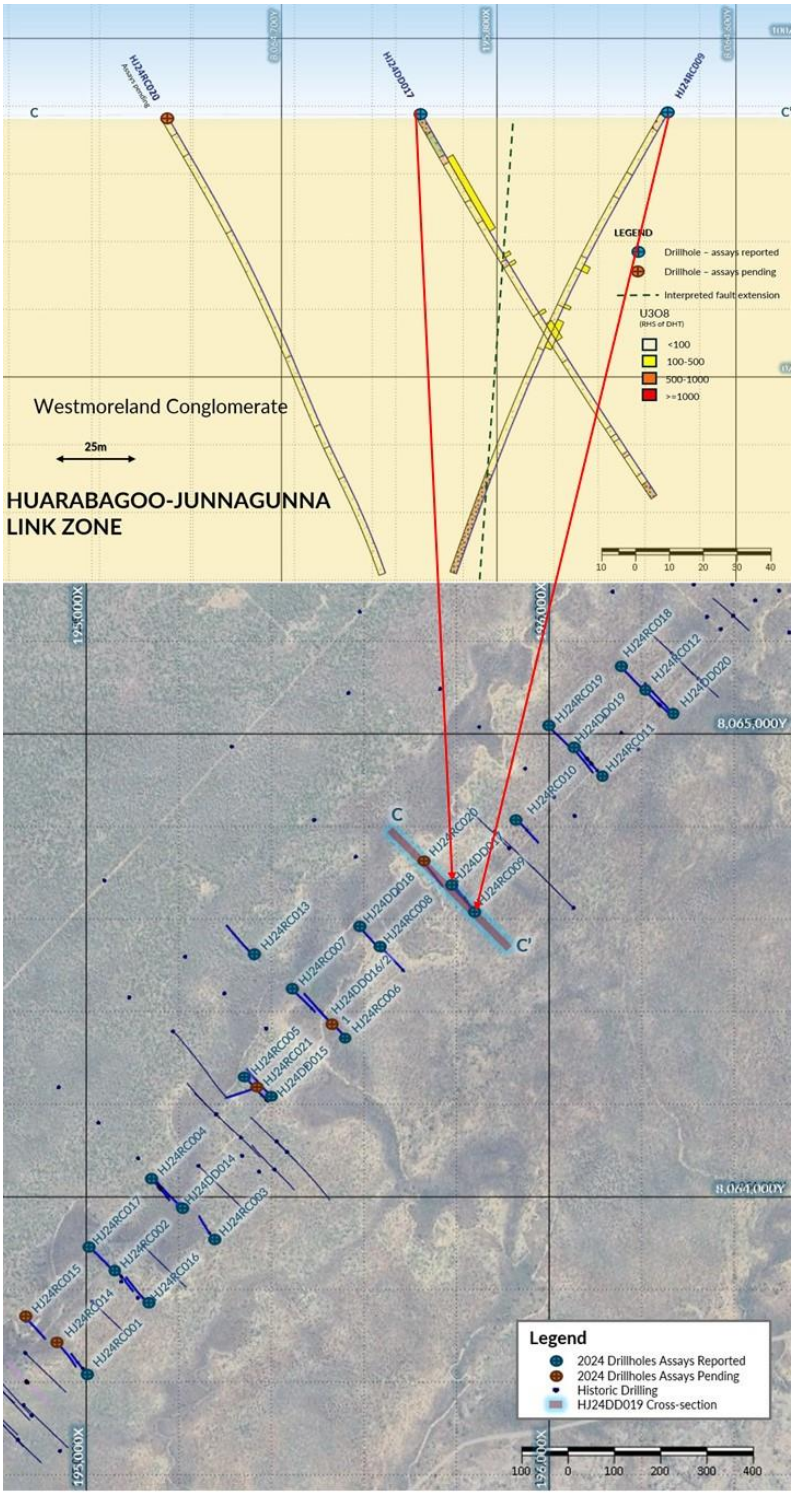

Figure 4: Cross section HJ24RC009 and HJ24DD017; and Plan view of Drill Collars

NEW EXPLORATION PERMIT GRANTED

EPM28807 has recently been granted, adding 327 km^2 (32,700 hectares) to the exploration portfolio in northwest Queensland. This tenement is adjacent to and surrounding EPM14558 which contains the Westmoreland Project, increasing and securing our foothold in the region to grow our pipeline of exploration targets and resources. The permit hosts 7 known uranium occurrences and one gold occurrence and presents a substantial exploration opportunity with significant areas of prospective Westmoreland Conglomerate outcropping and under cover.

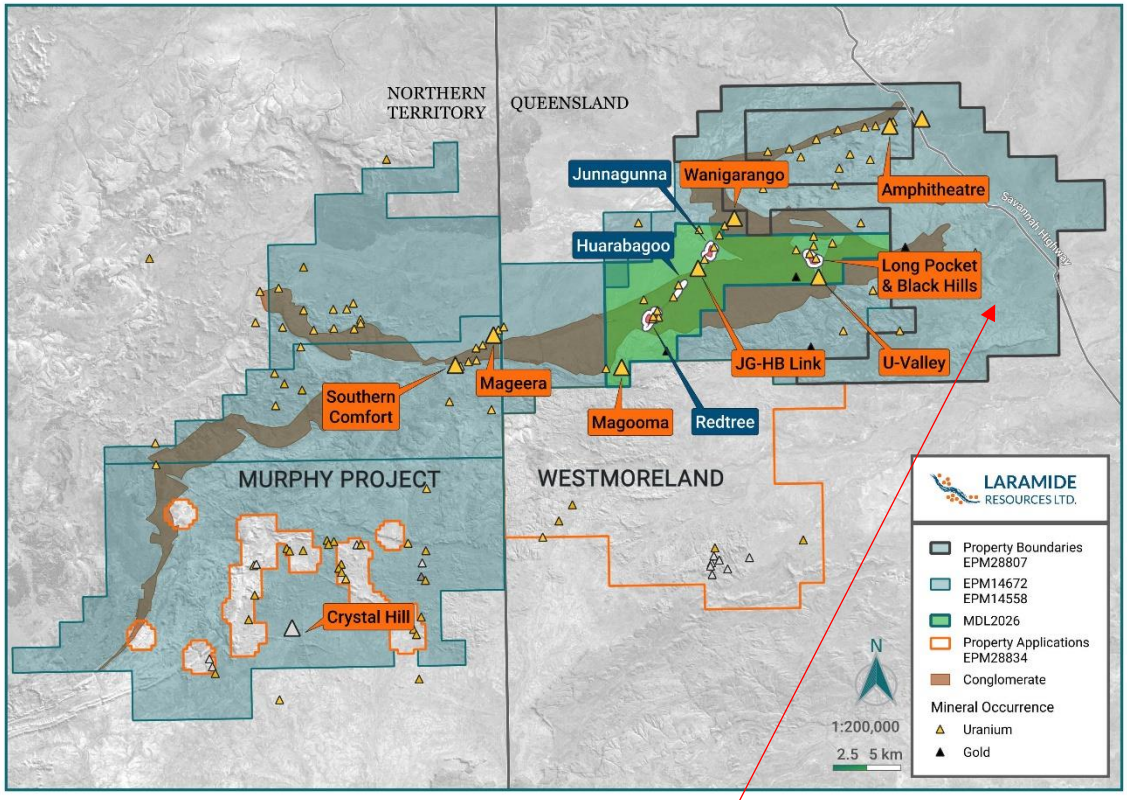

Figure 4: New exploration permit EPM28807.

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
HB24DD005	47	50	3	371.49	0.18
HB24DD005	55.4	63	7.6	162.71	0.03
HB24DD005	70	74	4	150.17	0.01
HB24DD005	103	111	8	102.27	0.01
HB24DD006	30	33	3	307.07	0.15
HB24DD006	**36**	**44**	**8**	**1449.86**	**0.22**
including	**37.3**	**39**	**1.7**	**6208.83**	**0.78**
HB24DD006	79	80	1	155.06	0.02
HB24DD007	**60**	**76**	**16**	**2151.24**	**0.01**
including	**60**	**72**	**12**	**2816.22**	**0.01**
HB24DD007	80	82	2	192.50	0.03
HB24DD007	86	87	1	121.46	0.01
HB24DD008	33	34	1	101.88	0.01
HB24DD008	40	42	2	222.28	0.02
HB24DD008	**48**	**67**	**19**	**620.58**	**1.95**
including	**57**	**59**	**2**	**1720.45**	**1.64**
and	**64**	**66**	**2**	**2202.16**	**12.39**
HB24DD008	73	74	1	190.44	0.23
HB24DD008	81	84	3	487.72	0.03
including	83	84	1	1084.86	0.04
HB24DD009	58	62	4	236.11	0.04
HB24DD009	76	77	1	116.27	0.01
HB24DD009	78	79	1	153.30	0.01
HB24DD010	15	17	2	574.86	0.15
including	15	16	1	1007.04	0.25
HB24DD010	33	41.3	8.3	336.50	0.08
including	40	41.3	1.3	1379.66	0.35
HB24DD010	**44**	**47**	**3**	**1339.85**	**1.18**
including	**44**	**45.65**	**1.65**	**2191.03**	**0.96**
HB24DD010	**53.25**	**62**	**8.75**	**1115.03**	**1.44**
including	**53.25**	**56.1**	**2.85**	**2785.70**	**0.22**
HB24DD010	**68.4**	**84**	**15.6**	**2237.03**	**0.53**
including	**70**	**71**	**1**	**2264.06**	**0.23**
and	**76**	**83**	**7**	**4311.16**	**0.10**
with[#]	**80**	**81**	**1**	**1.42%**	**0.01**
HB24DD010	88	89	1	131.48	0.01
HJ24DD014	25.55	27	1.45	180.42	0.01
HJ24DD014	79	80	1	310.13	0.01
HJ24DD014	125	126	1	113.20	0.02
HJ24DD015	95	96	1	321.92	0.40
HJ24DD015	101	103	2	191.03	0.10
HJ24DD015	133	135	2	1229.32	0.02
including	133	135	2	1229.32	0.02
HJ24DD016	69.35	73	3.65	772.12	0.12
including	69.35	70.15	0.8	1285.33	0.15
and	71	72	1	1044.77	0.14

HJ24DD016	76	87	11	229.76	0.02
HJ24DD016	104.4	106	1.6	130.89	0.01
HJ24DD017	**15**	**40**	**25**	**393.64**	**0.01**
including	28	29	1	1015.29	0.01
and	34	35	1	2128.46	0.01
HJ24DD017	48	49	1	128.53	0.01
HJ24DD017	51	52	1	142.68	0.01
HJ24DD017	68	69	1	114.85	0.01
HJ24DD017	72	78	6	161.69	0.01
HJ24DD018	21	22	1	277.11	0.01
HJ24DD018	29	32	3	477.18	0.01
HJ24DD018	**106**	**115**	**9**	**770.03**	**0.05**
including	**111**	**113**	**2**	**2953.90**	**0.18**
HJ24DD019	**87**	**93**	**6**	**1177.43**	**0.04**
including	**89**	**93**	**4**	**1520.58**	**0.01**
HJ24DD020	70	71	1	199.87	0.01
HJ24DD020	95.55	100	4.45	163.33	0.01
HJ24DD020	104	108	4	196.04	0.01
HJ24DD020	113	114	1	178.65	0.01
HJ24DD020	119	120	1	203.41	0.01
HJ24RC016	35	40	5	176.13	0.01
HJ24RC016	43	44	1	114.62	0.01
HJ24RC016	48	51	3	195.16	0.01
HJ24RC016	62	63	1	109.90	0.01
HJ24RC017	22	23	1	120.87	0.01
HJ24RC018	No significant intercepts to report				
HJ24RC019	14	19	5	166.08	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_3O_8ppm	Au g/t
HB24DD005	47	47.7	0.7	233.48	0.51
HB24DD005	48.85	50	1.15	749.97	0.13
HB24DD005	55.4	56	0.6	244.09	0.10
HB24DD006	32	33	1	274.75	0.35
HB24DD006	37.3	39	1.7	6208.83	0.78
HB24DD006	43	44	1	341.97	0.21
HB24DD006	82	83	1	38.68	0.48
HB24DD006	86	87	1	58.25	0.43
HB24DD007	21	22	1	17.92	0.36
HB24DD008	48	51	3	343.34	0.46
HB24DD008	57	60.15	3.15	1220.21	1.10
including	57	58	1	2185.06	2.89
with	57.6	58	0.4	3631.94	5.96
HB24DD008	64	71	7	781.46	4.60
including	64	67	3	1733.42	10.60
with[#]	**65**	**66**	**1**	**2299.44**	**24.2**
HB24DD008	73	74	1	190.44	0.23
HB24DD008	79	80	1	30.66	0.10
HB24DD010	15	16	1	1007.04	0.25
HB24DD010	40	41.3	1.3	1379.66	0.35
HB24DD010	44	62	18	778.72	1.34
including	44	47	3	1339.85	1.18
with	52	53.25	1.25	54.01	5.51
including	56.1	60	3.9	259.61	2.92
with	56.1	58	1.9	139.39	5.41
HB24DD010	70	71	1	2264.06	0.23
HB24DD010	73	77	4	855.21	1.97
including	74	77	3	1053.42	2.54
with	74	76	2	545.38	3.54
HJ24DD016	69.35	72	2.65	974.04	0.14
HJ24DD018	111	113	2	2953.90	0.18
HJ24DD019	43	44	1	4.36	0.41
HJ24DD019	88	89	1	841.95	0.15
HJ24RC019	108	109	1	45.75	0.21

** Included intercepts are above >0.5g/t Au; with intercepts above >1g/t Au*

*[#] **Intercepts** exceed 20**g/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 HB24DD004 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC001-HJ24RC013 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone were released previously.** **This release pertains to results for HB24DD005 to HB24DD010 from Huarabagoo and HJ24DD014-HJ24DD020 & HJ24RC016-019 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone.** **Further additional sampling was completed for HB24DD003, HB24DD005, HB24DD007, HB24DD008 & HB24DD009 and has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones – these assays remain pending at time of release.** **All remaining holes listed in Table 1 remain pending and will be provided in subsequent news releases.** ***Diamond Drilling*** ***Huarabagoo & Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link*** ***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 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 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.* • *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *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*** • *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 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 HB24DD004 from Huarabagoo and HJ24RC001-HJ24RC013 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone were released previously.
		This release pertains to results for HB24DD005 to HB24DD010 from Huarabagoo and HJ24DD014-HJ24DD020 & HJ24RC016-019 from Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link Zone.
		Further additional sampling was completed for HB24DD003, HB24DD005, HB24DD007, HB24DD008 & HB24DD009 and has been assayed via Au-AA23 to determine Au only zones – these assays remain pending at time of release.
		All remaining holes listed in Table 1 remain pending and will be provided in subsequent news releases.
		
		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 and analysed at ALS Perth.*
		• *Six 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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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* • *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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Westmoreland region in numerous structural and stratigraphic positions. These include:* 1. *associated with faults and fractures in Murphy Metamorphics;*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *Incomplete assay information is available at time of writing.*

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.*
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 (e.g. tests for lateral*	• *Additional exploration, resource, geotechnical and metallurgical drilling is proposed and required.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• *Further metallurgical test work, engineering and economic scoping to pre-feasibility studies including environmental, heritage and compliance requirements are also in preparation*