Announcement Reissue: The following was previously announced on the ASX. This reissuance now includes JORC table disclosure as required by LR 5.7.1. No other changes have been made.

Laramide Resources Ltd. Announces Results from the Diamond Drilling Program at its Crownpoint-Churchrock Uranium Project, New Mexico, U.S.A.

TORONTO, Canada – March 28, 2023 -- Laramide Resources Ltd. ("**Laramide**" or the "**Company**") (TSX: LAM; ASX: LAM; OTCQX:LMRXF) is pleased to announce completion of the initial diamond drilling phase of the project ramp-up at its 100% owned NRC licensed Crownpoint-Churchrock Uranium Project, near Gallup, New Mexico, USA ("Crownpoint"). The diamond drill program, having a total drilled length of 6,030 feet (1,838 meters) was comprised of seven drill holes located in areas of uranium mineralization within Section 17, Township 16 North South, Range 16 West and located along the boundary between Section 17 and Section 8. Three of these drill holes were "twin holes" drilled within 20 feet (ft) of historic drill holes designed to confirm the stratigraphic position of uranium mineralization, the relative thicknesses of mineralized intervals, the range of uranium grades that were encountered in the historical drill holes and to provide drill core for chemical assays and radiometric equilibrium analysis. The project is being managed by NuFuels, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Laramide Resources Ltd., which oversees Laramide's uranium asset portfolio in the United States. As reported on December 13, 2022, and January 23, 2023, Laramide has appointed SLR International Corporation ("SLR") of Denver, Colorado, to complete an NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") with respect to the Churchrock Uranium Project (the "Project").

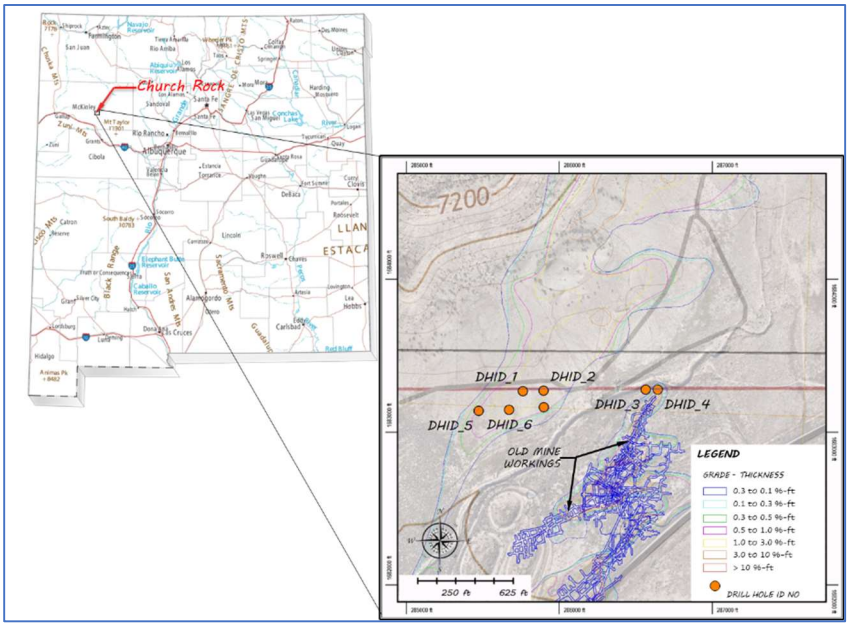

Figure 1: Location of the Crownpoint-Churchrock Uranium Project

Crownpoint consists of two discrete ISR-amenable deposits, Crownpoint and Churchrock, covered by a single NRC license (SUA-1580). The PEA envisions that uranium will be mined by in situ recovery (ISR) methods at only the Churchrock location and recovered in a proposed new processing facility at the nearby Crownpoint location where significant project infrastructure already exists. When completed in Q2 2023, the PEA will provide estimates of project economics based on ISR mining of estimated mineral resources in Section 8 of the Churchrock NRC license area, recovery factors, and life-of-project permitting, capital, operating, and reclamation cost estimates for the mine area and the proposed Crownpoint processing facility.

The recent drilling conducted at Churchrock confirmed that historical drilling results are suitable for resource estimations and agreed with previous studies showing there is low risk of depletion of chemical uranium compared to radiometric uranium in the Churchrock mineralization, and will also provide core for the test work necessary to obtain the New Mexico Aquifer Discharge Permit, the final material permit needed for the project. Upon completion of drilling, each drill hole on the Project was logged with a suite of geophysical tools including natural-gamma, spontaneous potential (SP), and resistivity. All downhole logging was conducted by COLOG. Natural gamma logging is an industry-standard procedure for estimating equivalent uranium grades and was utilized in historic drill campaigns at Churchrock. Recovered drill core from the new holes was logged by project geologists for lithology and mineralization, and one-half splits were collected for direct geochemical analysis of uranium at Energy Laboratories, Inc. in Casper, Wyoming.

The results of the recent drilling confirmed the location and tenor of uranium roll fronts at Churchrock (Figure 2). Chemical assays of uranium were compared to recent and historic gamma-equivalent uranium grades from the Westwater Canyon B Sand (Jmw B) which was the primary target of the 2022 drill program and the primary mineralized sand targeted for ISR mining in Section 8 are shown in Table 1. Chemical assays show an average thickness of 18.3 ft of 0.061% U_3O_8, compared to a gamma-equivalent average thickness of 21.7 ft at 0.045% eU_3O_8. Comparing historic twin holes against holes completed in 2022 for equivalent grade (Table 2) showed an average thickness of 15.8 ft at 0.039% eU_3O_8 compared to an average thickness of 20.5 ft at 0.046% U_3O_8 from the nearby historic holes. Both comparisons favorably validate that the historic drilling results are suitable for declaring Mineral Resources.

From a grade thickness standpoint (grade thickness ("GT") defined as the grade multiplied by the thickness of a mineralized intercept), all of the holes tabled below had GT's in excess of 0.3 %-ft which is the minimum GT considered typical for mining by ISR.

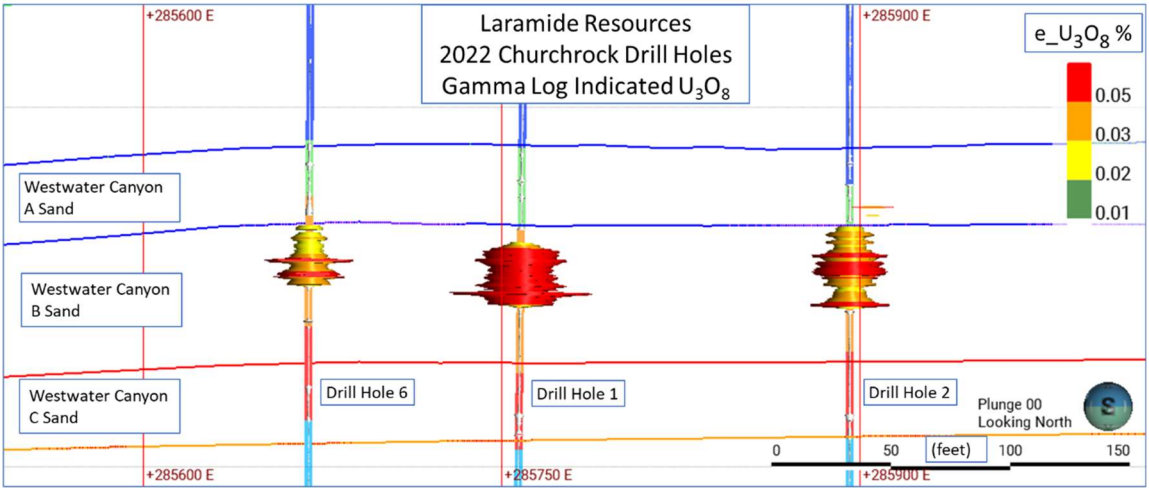

Figure 2: Gamma Indicated Westwater B Sands Intercepts in 2022 Drill Holes.

Table 1: Comparison of Gamma-Indicated and Chemically-Measured Uranium in 2022 Drill Holes

2022 Drill Hole	Thickness (ft)	Gamma-Indicated U3O8 (%)	Grade x Thickness*	Thickness (ft)	Chemical U3O8 (%)	Grade x Thickness *
DHID-01	27.0	0.064	1.73	27.0	0.064	1.73
DHID-02	34.3	0.044	1.49	22.0	0.058	1.27
DHID-05	15.0	0.051	0.77	14.0	0.065	0.91
DHID-06	25.1	0.036	0.90	22.5	0.052	1.17
DHID-07	7.3	0.030	0.22	6.0	0.067	0.40
Average	**21.7**	**0.045**	**0.98**	**18.3**	**0.061**	**1.12**

*Grade-Thickness is the average grade across the mineralized interval multiplied by the cumulative thickness of the mineralized interval.

Table 2: Comparison of Gamma-Indicated and Chemically-Indicated Uranium in Twin Holes

2022 Drill Hole	Thickness (ft)	Chemical U3O8 (%)	Grade x Thickness*	Historic Drill Hole	Thickness (ft)	Gamma-Indicated U3O8 (%)	Grade x Thickness*
DHID-05	15.0	0.051	0.77	S17-DH51/28	15.5	0.054	0.84
DHID-06	25.1	0.036	0.90	S17-DH51/30	28.5	0.053	1.51
DHID-07	7.3	0.030	0.22	S17-DH51/32	17.5	0.032	0.56
Average	**15.8**	**0.039**	**0.62**		**20.5**	**0.046**	**0.95**

*Grade-Thickness is the average grade across the mineralized interval multiplied by the cumulative thickness of the mineralized interval.

Mineralized core from the recently completed program will also be used by NuFuels in a planned laboratory-scale program carried out jointly with the US Department of Energy's Los Alamos, New Mexico

laboratories to demonstrate the capacity to restore groundwater geochemical conditions to levels that existed prior to uranium recovery through the application of ISR methods. The objectives for this program are as follows:

- Complete a bench level testing program in support of the New Mexico State discharge permit application;
- Replicate the in-situ uranium chemistry and recovery characteristics at the laboratory scale;
- Determine ISR mining reaction kinetics data specific to the ore body;
- Duplicate expected reverse osmosis (RO) restoration chemistry characteristics and evaluate the results;
- Examine uranium and other trace element concentrations after simulated reverse osmosis treatment and sulfide treatment;
- Record pH and clay mineralogy of the (laboratory) leached samples; and,
- Examine uranium and other potential trace metals concentrations for rebound during a post restoration stability period.

Background on Churchrock properties:

The Churchrock properties within the Crownpoint Project consist of 4,053 acres within the historic Grants Mining District in McKinley County, New Mexico. The Project is a compilation of significant historical work completed by major mining and energy companies. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has granted a license for production of uranium from sections of Churchrock.

In 2017, SLR formerly known as Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") produced a Technical Report on the Churchrock properties from drill hole data available as of September 2017. Data from previous operators was consolidated and digitized resulting in a database of 1,667 drill holes totaling 1,841,545 ft of drilling. Using a 0.5 ft-% eU_3O_8 Grade Thickness (GT) cut-off, the Inferred Mineral Resource totals 33.9 million short tons (Mst) at an average grade of 0.08% eU_3O_8 for a contained metal content of 50.8 million pounds (Mlb) U_3O_8.

The current Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred based on the historic nature of the drilling data and drill hole density along mineralized trends contained within the sandstone units of the Brushy Basin and Westwater Canyon Members of the Morrison Formation.

A discharge permit for the underground injection and control associated with the Project will be required by New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission rules. Test work in support of this discharge permit is described above.

Technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Mark B. Mathisen, C.P.G., Principal Geologist, SLR Consulting International Corp. who is considered to be a Qualified Person as defined in “National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”.

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About Laramide Resources Ltd.:

Laramide is engaged in the exploration and development of high-quality uranium assets. Its wholly owned uranium assets are in Australia and the United States. Each of Laramide's portfolio of five advanced uranium projects have been chosen for their production potential. Laramide's Westmoreland project, in Queensland, Australia, is one of the largest projects currently held by a junior mining company. Its U.S. assets include Crownpoint-Churchrock Uranium Project which covers two project areas including, a large ISR project and a former uranium mining operation; La Jara Mesa in the historic Grants, New Mexico mining district; and La Sal, a fully permitted, underground project 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.

Hole ID	Easting [1] (ft)	Northing [1] (ft)	Elevation [2] (FASL)	Total Depth (ft)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Year	Static Groundwater Level (ft)
DHID-01	285,762.59	1,683,265.87	6,818.80	810	234	-89	2022	85
DHID-02	285,898.42	1,683,270.02	6,816.24	872	215	-89	2023	130
DHID-03	286,567.19	1,683,276.24	6,810.45	871	279	-89	2022	150
DHID-04	286,644.96	1,683,276.24	6,815.00	870	75	-89	2023	156
DHID-05	285,473.85	1,683,137.69	6,812.78	870	143	-89	2023	156
DHID-06	285,672.29	1,683,143.65	6,812.18	870	211	-89	2023	98
DHID-07	285,900.49	1,683,161.10	6,811.65	870.25	125	-89	2022	158

Note:

1. All surface data coordinates are State Plane 1927 New Mexico West FIPS 3003 (US feet) system.
2. FASL = Feet Above Sea Level

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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'*	• Equivalent uranium (eU_3O_8) data obtained from downhole gamma logs. • Geophysical logging was conducted by specialized logging company COLOG. Calibration of the tools was undertaken using certified calibration facilities operated by the US Dept. of Energy in Grants, New Mexico. Calibration results of appropriate water factors, k-factors and dead times were typically noted on the gamma logs. • The geophysical logs included curves representing gamma-ray (counts-per-second, cps), spontaneous potential (SP) and resistivity (the latter two for determination and correlation of stratigraphic horizons). • Standard industry procedures were used for geophysical logging of the drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	and recalculation of the cps from the gamma curves to percent eU_3O_8. • Geochemical uranium content was measured on 1' samples collected from PQ-size (3-3/8") drill core obtained using a wireline drill rig. Core was mechanically split and one half split was sent to Energy Labs, Inc. in Casper, Wyoming for industry standard determination of uranium content by ICP methods.
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).*	• Each borehole was advanced using diamond coring drilling using a PQ3 tube size (4.95 inches). The one exception was in DH-ID1, where a HQ3 tube size (3.895 inches) was needed from 707 ft to 810 ft
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.*	All core was removed by the National drillers from the wireline core barrel and placed in core boxes, orienting the core to fit together where possible and inserted core blocks denoting the 'run breaks'. The driller labeled the core box with the drill hole ID, property ID box number, and start/finish depths on both the bottom of the core box and the core box lid. If core was not recovered during a core run, a wooden block was placed in the core box by the driller with the "from" and "to" depths of no recovery (if known). Sample recovery averaged 86% in mineralized intervals. The missing intervals were determined during geotechnical logging and recorded as missing during sample assignment. Therefore, core recovery had no impact on any geochemical sample.
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*	• Core was logged for lithology using standard visual core logging methods, and with a scintillometer to help guide sample selection. Geologic and geotechnical data was recorded on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	forms in Microsoft Excel. • In addition to the gamma curves, the geophysical logs displayed SP and resistivity curves which assist with determination and correlation of the sedimentary horizons. • Geotechnical logging was comprised of the measurement of percent recovery, determined with an engineering tape measure and in reference to wooden core blocks placed in the core box at the end of each coring run and indicating the depth of the end of the core run. • Each core box was photographed, and the digital files stored in an electronic archive. • The entire length of each drill hole was logged and photographed.
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.*	• Core was split with a jaw-type mechanical core splitter to eliminate the possibility of uranium loss with wet core sawing. • Cores were split into equal halves along the long axis of the core and perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized zones. • Samples were collected in generally one-foot increments and assigned sample numbers. • Sampling was guided by down-hole gamma logs and by hand-held scintillometer. • Samples were collected across the entirety of all relevant mineralized zones. • The one-foot half PQ3 core samples are believed to be large enough to represent average mineralization given the fine-grained nature of the mineralization.
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*	• Geochemical determination of uranium was determined via the inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) performed on pulverized splits representative of each one foot sample after a 4 acid digestion. This is an industry standard method for the analysis of uranium content in drill core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	samples. COLOG used a Robertson Geologging Electric Log with Natural Gamma (EXLG 4314) and a Mount Sopris Instruments Quick Link Natural Gamma (QL-GAM 5338. Both tools run with sampling every .1 ft at 10 ft/min, taking a reading every .6 seconds. • Calibration of both tools was conducted at the Grants, NM test site yielding k-factor and deadtime parameters for wet and dry calculation of U_3O_8. • Quality control results for geochemical analyses, including check assays and Certified Reference Materials, are pending review. • The geophysical logs included curves representing gamma-ray (counts-per-second, cps), spontaneous potential (SP) and resistivity (the latter two for determination and correlation of stratigraphic horizons). • Industry standards procedures were used for geophysical logging of the drill holes and recalculation of the gamma cps to percent eU_3O_8.
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.*	• Mineralization intersections are verified by the close correspondence of geophysical natural gamma log and corresponding geochemical results across the mineralized zones. • All of the drill holes reported are twins of historic drill holes. Historic and newly-reported uranium contents are generally well-aligned and confirm historic drilling results are suitable for resource estimation work. The 2022-2023 drilling data is not used for Mineral Resource estimations. • Primary geophysical data is recorded in electronic data loggers and reported in digital format and as graphic strip chart type logs. Data is stored in electronic format in both cloud-based and on physical devices.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and*	• Surface drill hole locations are surveyed by licensed land surveyors. Additionally,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	collar elevations were compared to the aerial survey generated topographic control. • Topographic control by aerial survey for the Project was completed in September 2011 by Cooper Aerial Survey Co., Phoenix, Arizona. • Down-hole deviation surveys were measured by COLOG using gyroscopic tools. All survey data is reported in New Mexico State Plane West Zone, NAD27.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing varied depending on topography but was typically 200-ft by 200-ft and upwards to 400+-ft due to topographic constraints. • Geophysical logging is reported in 0.1 and 0.5 foot formats. Geochemical data is reported in one foot sample lengths. • Sample spacing is appropriate for the design of wells utilized in insitu mining. • Sample compositing of geophysical data is applied for the comparison of geophysically-derived and geochemically-derived uranium content.
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.*	• All holes were drilled vertically which provides an accurate intersection of the mostly horizontal lying strata (typically 1-3° north) and mineralized deposits. Hole deviation (dip, azimuth) was determined by the logging companies and noted on tables or drill hole location maps. Hole deviation was utilized in the Resource modeling and estimations. Where hole deviation was not available, verticality was assumed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Following each drilling day, a NuFuels representative transferred the core boxes from the drill site to the secure Crownpoint core storage facility. The core boxes were checked into the storage facility and placed on shelves in numerical box order number. The core was then logged by a Telesto or NuFuels field geologist using standard geologic logging techniques including particle size, color, surface discoloration, cementation, sorting, rounding, lithology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and a photo log of each core box.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The 2022-2023 drilling, logging, sampling, and conversion and recovery factors conducted by Laramide at the Project meet industry standards and best practices noting the following: ○ SLR determined that the results were within a reasonable range to verify the presence and grade of the uranium oxide mineralization on the property and the use of all the historic values as accurate and true for resource estimation. ○ Analysis of the drilling results is in agreement with the historical twin holes confirming that results of the historical drilling programs are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation and facilitate planning of future ISR operations.

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.*	• The Churchrock Project is located in northwestern New Mexico in McKinley County, near the city of Gallup. The Project consists of seven contiguous sections of land (~6.5 square miles) including Sections 4, 7, 8, 9 and 17 of T16N-R16W, and Sections 12 and 13 of T16N-R17W. • The Churchrock Project consists of a variety of mineral ownership including unpatented lode mining claims, patented mining claims, and private mineral leases. The surface estate consists of various ownership including the US Bureau of Land Management (US BLM), Laramide Resources (patented claims), and the Navajo Nation. The following details the mineral and surface ownership by section: ○ Section 4 (640 acres): 36 unpatented mining claims (RAM 1-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		36). Surface estate managed by the US BLM. ○ Section 7 (640 acres): private minerals owned by Laramide. Surface estate managed by the Navajo Nation. ○ Section 8 (640 acres): consists of two parts; 10 patented mining claims (Mineral Survey 2220) owned by Laramide that cover the SE corner of the section (~175 acres) and 26 unpatented claims (UNC 1A-6A, 7, 8, 9A-21A, 22, 23, 24A, 25A, and 26) that cover the remainder of the section (~465 acres). The surface estate of the patented claims is owned by Laramide and the surface of the unpatented claims is managed by the US BLM. ○ Section 9 (640 acres): private minerals owned by Laramide. Surface estate managed by the Navajo Nation. ○ Section 17 (640 acres): private minerals owned by Laramide. Surface estate managed by the Navajo Nation. ○ Section 12 (320 acres): 20 unpatented mining claims (KP 1A-5A, 19A, 36A, 121617-14A-18A, 20A-23A, and 32A-35A). Surface estate managed by the US BLM. ○ Section 13 (640 acres): private minerals owned by Laramide. Surface estate managed by the Navajo Nation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Current and Historical exploration included: ○ Section 4: Kerr-McGee Corp. began exploration in 1967. Most of the drilling was completed from 1968-77, and one drill hole per year completed in 1978-84, 1989 and 1991. 165 drill holes were completed and available for inclusion in the Technical Report, totalling 306,830 ft drilled. ○ Section 9: United Nuclear Corp (UNC) drilled at least 51 holes from

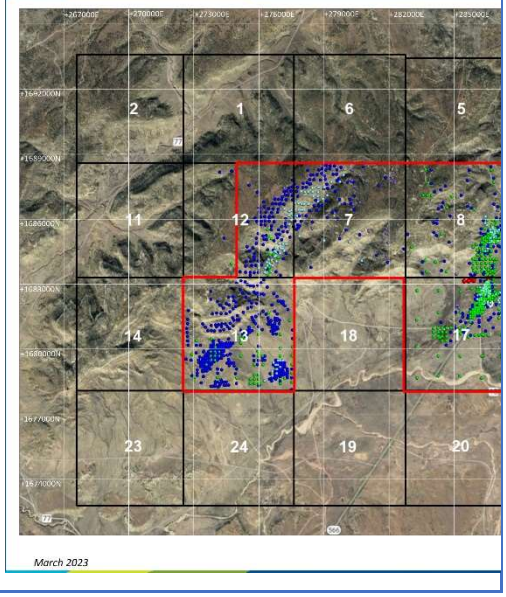
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1957-61 and 179 holes from 1976-1979. From 1979-80, Santa Fe Minerals completed an additional 42 holes. A total of 272 drill holes out of 293 holes drilled on the section are available for inclusion in this Technical Report, totalling 250,800 ft drilled. ○ Sections 7 and 12: Quinta drilled 17 holes from 1958-61. From 1966 to 1979, UNC drilled 242 holes. In 1980, Santa Fe Minerals completed an additional 19 holes, all on Section 7. A total of 278 drill holes were completed and available for inclusion in the Technical Report, totalling 440,030 ft drilled. ○ Section 13: Phillips Petroleum drilled 48 holes from 1957-58. UNC's subsidiary Teton Exploration drilled an additional 360 holes from 1971 to 1980. A total of 408 drill holes were completed and available for inclusion in the Technical Report, totalling 378,000 ft drilled. ○ Section 8: Phillips drilled at least 132 holes from 1957-60; Sabre-Piñon drilled 4 holes in 1962; UNC drilled at least 76 holes from 1965-81, and URI drilled 11 holes from 1988-91, including 8 core holes and installation of 8 monitor wells. A total of 223 drill holes were completed and available for inclusion in the Technical Report, totalling 238,180 ft drilled. • Section 17: Phillips drilled at least 256 holes from 1957-61 and UNC drilled at least 71 holes from 1969-81. A total of 327 drill holes completed and available for inclusion in the Technical Report, totalling 233,300 ft drilled. ○ Laramide drilled seven diamond drill holes at the Property between December 2022 and February 2023, with the objective to confirm the previously reported results of historical drill holes completed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		previous owners and are not included in the resource estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Churchrock Project is located in the Churchrock mining district, near the western extent of the Grants Mineral Belt. The Grants Mineral Belt extends approximately 100 miles east-west and 25 miles north-south along the southern flank of the San Juan Basin. Principal host rocks are of Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous ages; notably sandstone units within the Jurassic Morrison Formation's Westwater Canyon and Brushy Basin members, and the overlying Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone. A majority of the uranium mineralization, principally coffinite, is contained in the sandstone units of the Westwater Canyon member. The Westwater sandstones were laid down by braided streams and alluvial fans in a continental-type setting. The contact between the Brushy Basin member and the overlying Dakota Sandstone is erosional in nature, marking a significant time of unconformity. The strata generally dips 1-3° north, with structures (minor faults) generally trending SW-NE. • The uranium mineralization in the western Grants Mineral Belt has been described as a mix of sandstone-hosted primary tabular deposits and secondary stacked, or "redistributed", deposits that appear to have similarities to "Wyoming-type" roll-front deposits. These deposits are irregularly shaped and may extend for several 1000s of feet and vary in thickness from a few inches to several 10s of feet thick. • The uranium mineralization in the western Grants Mineral Belt is described mostly as coffinite indicative of the silica-rich host materials, with lesser amounts contained in uraninite and unidentifiable organic-uranium oxide mineral complexes. • Depth to mineralization varies (from ~365 to 1,850 ft deep) across the Project depending on the host sands stratigraphically, structure and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		topography.

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.*
		• The Mineral Resource database consists of 1,667 drill holes (totalling 1,841,545 feet drilled) and is too large for inclusion in this table. At least 27 additional holes were drilled, however no physical gamma log or drill hole data were available for use in the Resource estimates.
		• Laramide completed an additional seven diamond drill holes between December 2022 and February 2023; however, these holes were designed to only confirm the stratigraphic position of uranium mineralization, the relative thicknesses of mineralized intervals, range of uranium grades that were encountered in the historical drill holes and provide drill core for chemical assays and radiometric equilibrium analysis. None of the holes were used in the resource estimation.
		• Collars of the drill holes were determined by licensed surveyors hired by the various mining companies active historically on the Project. Collar locations were generated from these data sets including tables and drill hole location maps.
		• For the Resource estimations, the coordinate grid system used was NAD-27, New Mexico West State Plane.
		• All holes were drilled vertically which provides an accurate intersection of the mostly horizontal lying strata (dipping typically 1-3° north) and mineralized deposits. Hole deviation (dip, azimuth) was determined by the logging companies and noted on tables or drill hole location maps. Hole deviation was utilized in Mineral Resource modelling and estimations. Where hole deviation was not available, verticality was assumed.

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*	• Raw gamma logs were converted from cps units into equivalent uranium grades and then composites were created from the uncapped percent eU_3O_8 values in two foot intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Mineralization intercept data were analysed using a combination of histogram, probability, percentile, and cutting curve plots. RPA is of the opinion that high grade capping is not required at this time; however, capping should be reviewed once additional data have been collected.
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 holes were drilled vertically which provides an accurate intersection of the mostly horizontal lying strata (dipping typically 1-3° north) and mineralized deposits. Hole deviation (dip, azimuth) was determined by the logging companies and noted on tables or drill hole location maps. Hole deviation was utilized in Mineral Resource modelling and estimations. Where hole deviation was not available, verticality was assumed. • Most of the drill profiles are oriented orthogonal to the projected strike of the roll-fronts.
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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 historical exploration results used in the Resource estimate are considered to be accurate and representative of the types of mineralized deposits located at Churchrock (tabular and roll-fronts).
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.*	• SLR assumed a tonnage factor of 15 ft^3/ton which is the typical tonnage factor used by most prior operators including United Nuclear and Kerr-McGee in the Churchrock sub district, and Kerr McGee, Homestake and others in the Ambrosia Lake sub district and the Mt. Taylor deposit, for mineralized intervals in the Westwater Canyon Member sandstone units. This tonnage factor was derived by the AEC and the major operators from years of actual mining and milling based on over 300 million pounds of U_3O_8 that was produced in the Ambrosia Lake sub district. • Sandstone and shale were not distinguished lithologically for each individual unit and mineralization present within the shale units was included in the Mineral Resource.
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.*	Laramide has appointed SLR International Corporation ("SLR") of Denver, Colorado to complete an NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") with respect to the Churchrock Uranium Project. The PEA envisions that uranium will be mined by in situ recovery (ISR) methods at the Churchrock location and recovered in a proposed new processing facility at the nearby Crownpoint location where significant project infrastructure already exists.