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RESOURCES LTD.

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Nuclear Energy Starts with Uranium

Corporate Update - September 2026

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Exploration Target Size described in this presentation is conceptual in nature and should not be construed as a JORC compliant Mineral Resource. Target mineralisation is based on projections of established grade ranges over appropriate widths and strike lengths having regard for geological considerations including mineralisation style and expected mineralisation continuity as determined by qualified geological assessment. There is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

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QUALIFIED PERSON

Rhys Davies, RPGeo an Independent Qualified Person as defined by Canadian NI 43-101 standards, has reviewed and approved the geological information reported herein. Certain information in this presentation regarding the presence of mineral deposits, as well as the grades and the size of such deposits, is based on information that has been obtained from publicly available information, industry reports, and Company data. Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness of such information is not guaranteed. The Qualified Person has not independently verified or cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of that information, and investors should use caution in placing reliance on such information. Results from other projects are provided for information purposes only and are not indicative of the results that may be obtained from the Company's properties.

A STRUCTURAL URANIUM SUPPLY DEFICIT IS EMERGING



DEMAND IS RISING

- Global nuclear buildout expanding (incl. SMRs)
- Policy support strengthening across major economies



SUPPLY IS CONSTRAINED

- Production highly concentrated (Kazakhstan, Canada, Australia)
- Limited new uranium mine projects reaching development



A DEFICIT IS FORMING

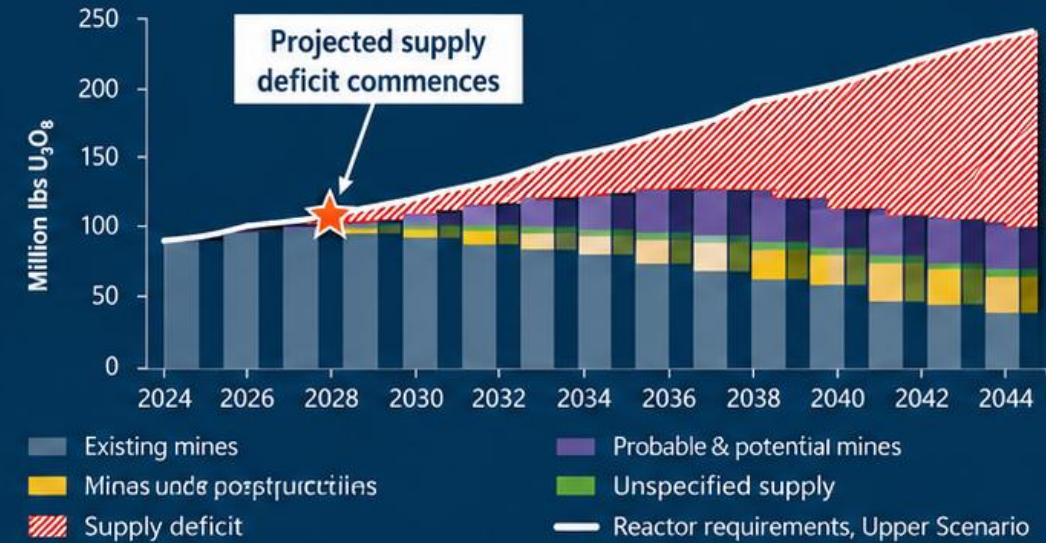
- Industry forecasts, including the World Nuclear Association (2025), indicate potential supply shortfalls under higher demand scenarios
- Market indicators suggest inventories have declined across parts of the fuel cycle
- Additional primary supply may be required to meet projected demand



PRICE SIGNAL EMERGING

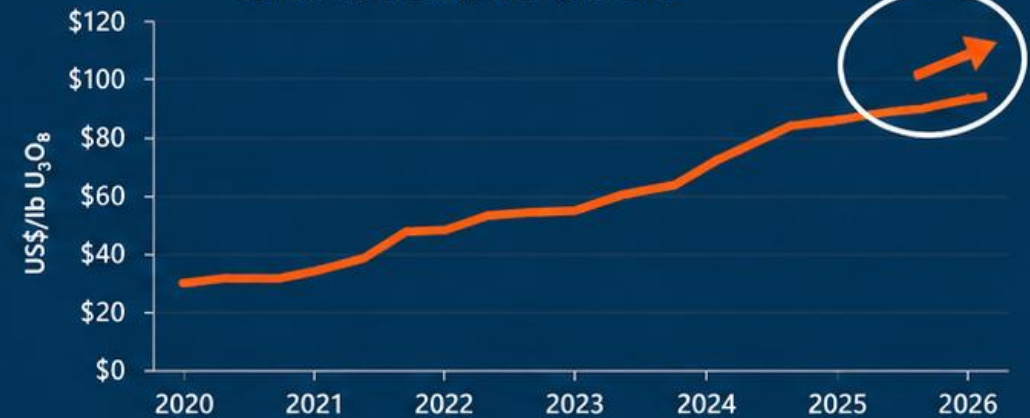
- *Long-term uranium pricing is the real market signal;* has repriced from ~\$30/lb in 2020 to ~\$90/lb today, reflecting the structural shift in utility contracting and the widening supply deficit.
- Market dynamics indicate that additional uranium production may be required.

PROJECTED SUPPLY DEFICIT COMMENCES



Source: World Nuclear Association, World Nuclear Fuel Report 2025 (Upper Scenario).

LONG TERM URANIUM PRICE



Long-term uranium prices are based on industry-reported monthly indicators (UXC / TradeTech) and reflect quarterly averages.

Laramide's Diversified Global Portfolio

Combined resource base positions Laramide among uranium developers with meaningful scale and exploration potential across multiple jurisdictions.



Development Strategy



Near-Term ISR Development

- Advancing the Crownpoint–Churchrock ISR Project in New Mexico toward production, leveraging existing infrastructure and regulatory progress.



Westmoreland, Australia with Scale

- World-class uranium asset in Queensland with robust resource base and strong development potential to supply the growing global market.



Growth Platform – Exploration Kicker

- New Mexico ISR satellite projects long-term optionality to extend U.S. production base.

Significant Exploration Targets in Queensland and Murphy Tenements in NT, Australia shows potential for additional resources

Prospective Opportunity in Sweden offers exposure to Europe



U.S. Uranium Supply Gap Requires New Domestic Production

Laramide's U.S. projects combine scale, a production license, and a defined permitting pathway, in position to meet growing U.S. domestic demand.



THE U.S. SUPPLY PROBLEM

- Largest global consumer of uranium (~45 Mlbs annually)
- Produces only a fraction of domestic requirements
- Production is recovering — but still insufficient
 - 2025 production: ~2.2–2.4 Mlbs
 - Still <5% of U.S. requirements



POLICY IS DRIVING A DOMESTIC REBUILD

- Uranium designated a critical mineral (U.S.)
- Federal support for domestic supply chains
- Government and utilities are actively securing future uranium supply



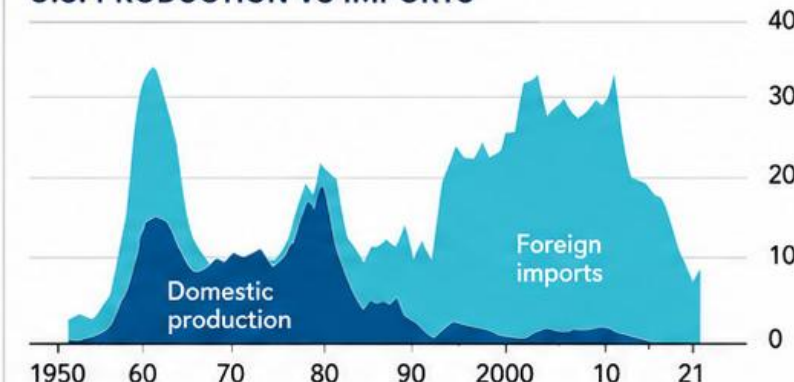
WHAT THIS MEANS

- The U.S. Government supports bringing new uranium projects toward production

POWER SUPPLY

United States, uranium concentrate*
tonnes, '000

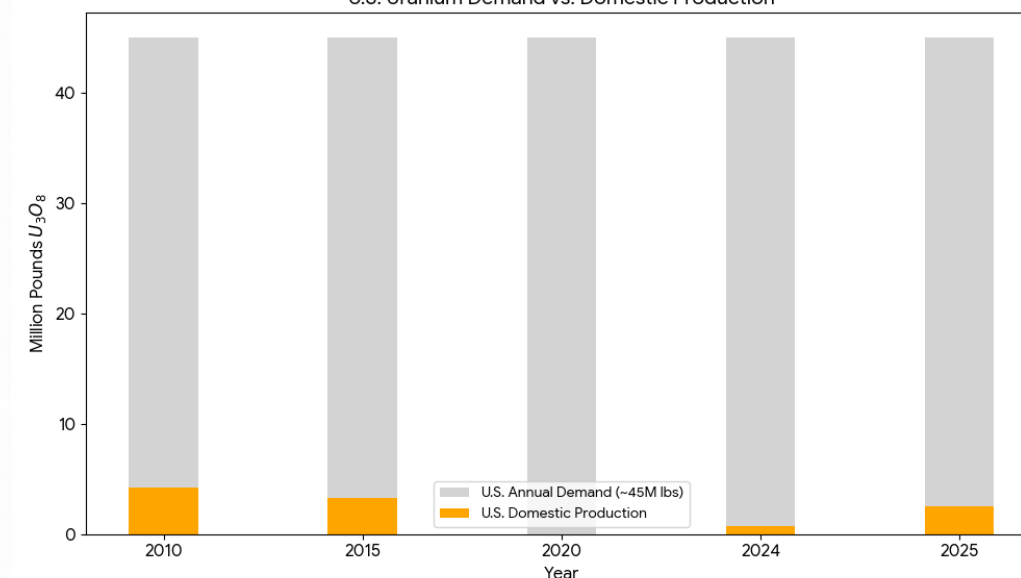
U.S. PRODUCTION VS IMPORTS



Source: The Economist

*For use in nuclear power plants

U.S. Uranium Demand vs. Domestic Production



Churchrock–Crownpoint (New Mexico) A Licensed, Scalable U.S. Uranium Platform

FAST-41 inclusion brings schedule visibility with federal coordination and materially reduces permitting uncertainty



Scale and Expansion

- ~55 Mlbs U₃O₈ (inferred)* ISR resource.
- This resource base is within the range of ISR development projects capable of supporting multi-decade production.
- Expansion potential within existing licensed footprint
- License extends beyond current holdings → consolidation upside



Built for Production

- Licensed central processing plant (3 Mlb/yr capacity)
- ISR development pathway → low capex, scalable growth
- State permitting advancing (application submitted)



Strategic Relevance

- Direct exposure to U.S. uranium supply needs
- Aligned with government support for domestic supply
- Positioned for long-term utility contracting



FAST-41 Coverage
Federal coordination
and schedule visibility



Licensed & Permitted Pathway
NRC License in place
State permitting advancing



Domestic Uranium Platform
Scalable ISR hub in the
United States

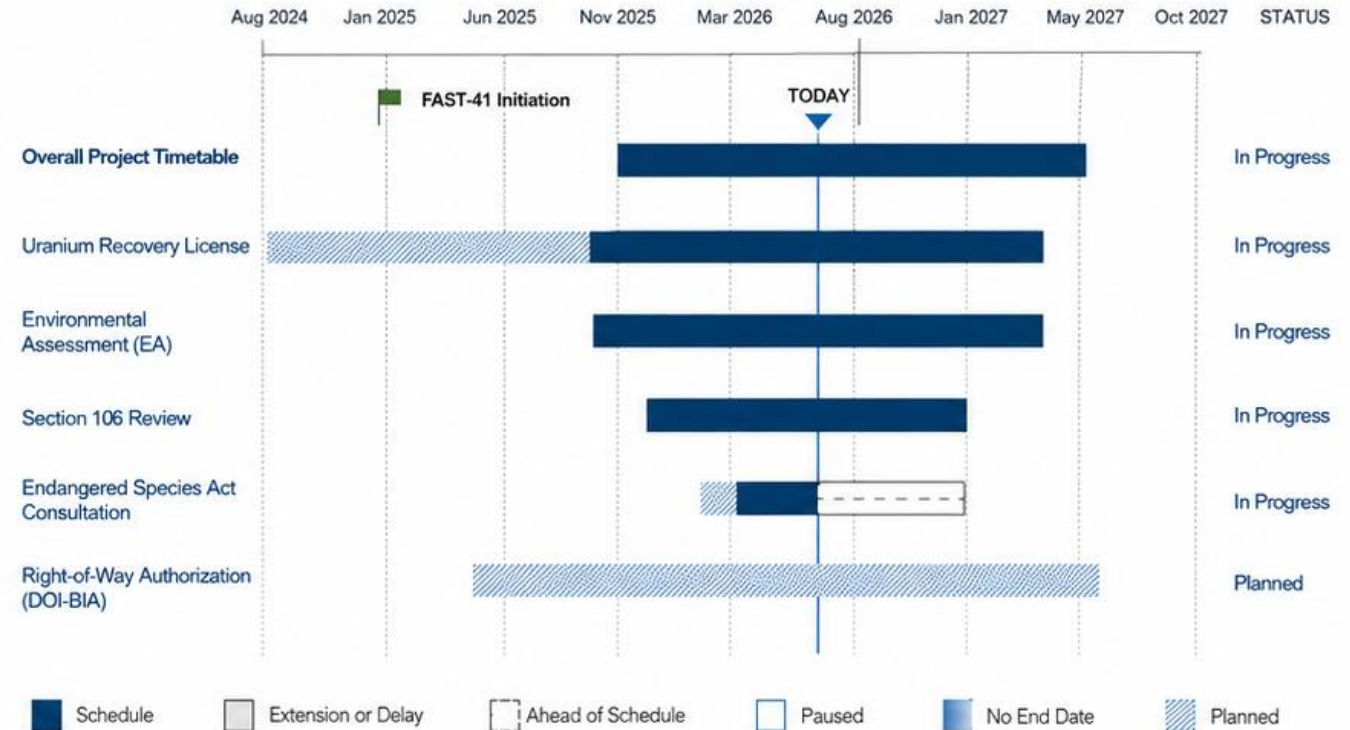


Roadmap to Production

KEY MILESTONES

Milestone	Target Window	Status
FAST-41 Timeline	2026 – 2027	Underway
Final State Permit	Q4 2026	Receiving Public Comments
BIA Right-of-Way Consent (Navajo Nation)	2026 – 2027	Under consultation
FID	Q2 2027	Target
Construction & Early Works	Q4 2027	Planned
Initial ISR Production	2028 – 2029	Forecast

PERMITTING TIMETABLE (FAST-41 ALIGNED)



We remain focused on advancing key permits and approvals and delivering responsible and sustainable uranium production for a secure American energy future.



Churchrock Economic Profile & Upside Potential



PEA, JANUARY 2024 – BASE CASE SCENARIO* US\$75/lb U₃O₈



Long-life ISR uranium project producing **31.2M lbs U₃O₈ over 32 years.**



Low initial capital cost: **US\$47.5M.**



Operating costs: **US\$24.70/lb** (including taxes & royalties).



AISC: **US\$34.83/lb.**



Pre-tax IRR: **62%** and NPV(8%) of **US\$287M.**



Post-tax IRR: **56%** and NPV(8%) of **US\$239M.**



Total Gross Revenue: **US\$2.341Bn.**



Production rate: **1 Mlb/year** (straight-line base case).

* NI 43-101 Technical Report available on SEDAR+

** Churchrock Uranium Project (crownpoint-churchrockuranium-project)

*** Corporate and Detailed Global Resource Table Available on Slide 24



SCALABLE PRODUCTION

- Current NRC license allows a 3 Mlb/year capacity at the planned Central Processing Plant (CPP) at Crownpoint.
- Opportunity to accelerate wellfield development beyond the base 1 Mlb/year scenario as market conditions permit.



IMPROVE RECOVERIES & RESOURCE EXPANSION

- PEA assumes 68% recovery of the production area resource.
- Further ISR test work and infill drilling may increase recoveries and extend resource base.
- Exploration potential within Churchrock's mineralized area remains open to the west & south.



INTEGRATION OF CROWNPOINT & ADJACENT PROJECTS

- Crownpoint inferred resource: 5.1M lbs U₃O₈ ** already included under the NRC license, but not included in PEA, providing near-term expansion of production.
- Additional nearby deposits under the same federal license offer a pathway for multi-asset production planning and potential feed flexibility at the licensed CPP located at Crownpoint.

La Jara Mesa Project

A hard-rock project offering
conventional feed to U.S. mills



7.3 Mlbs (Indicated) and **3.2 Mlb** (Inferred)
Resource U_3O_8 (@ ~0.2%)*

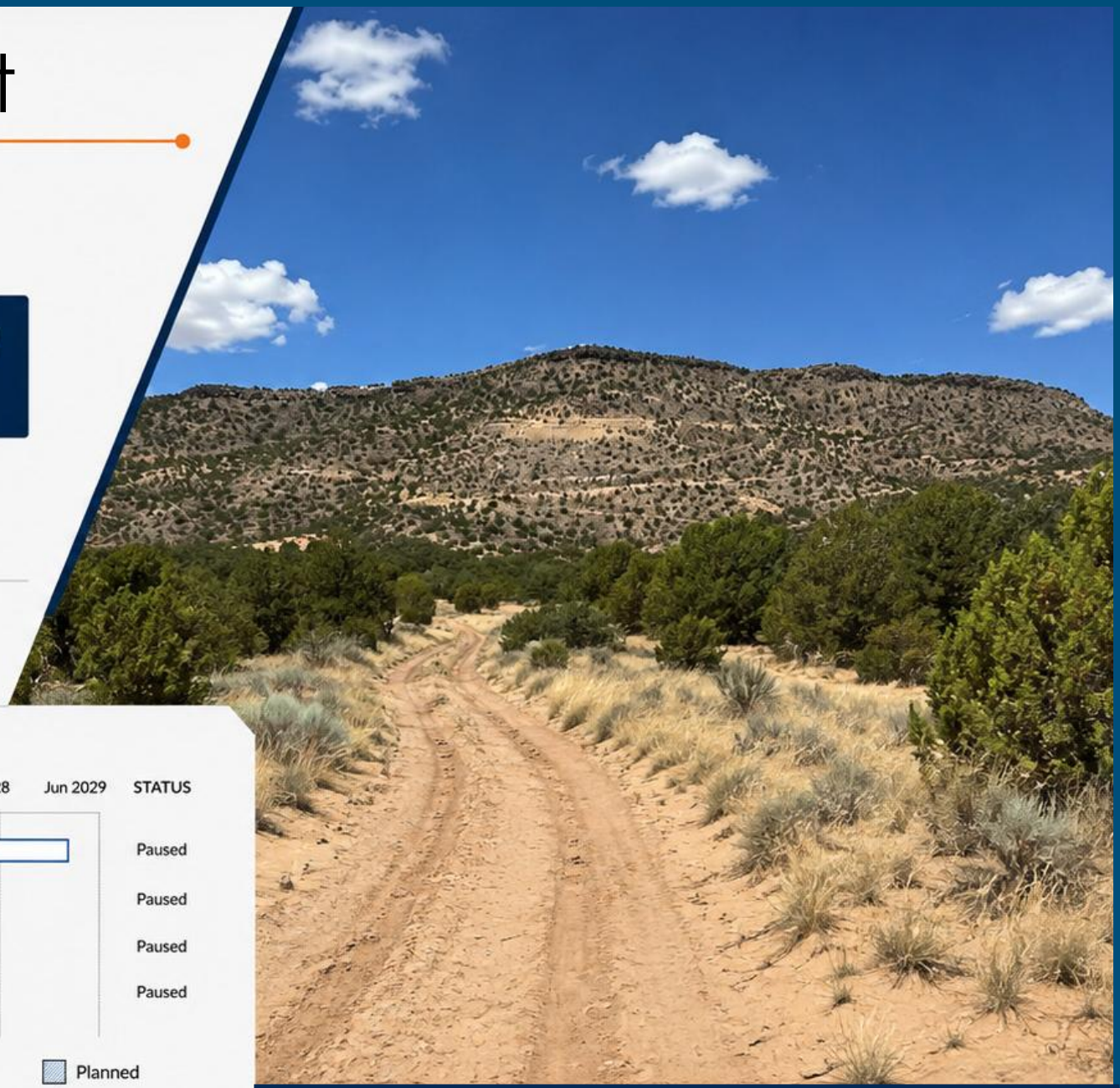
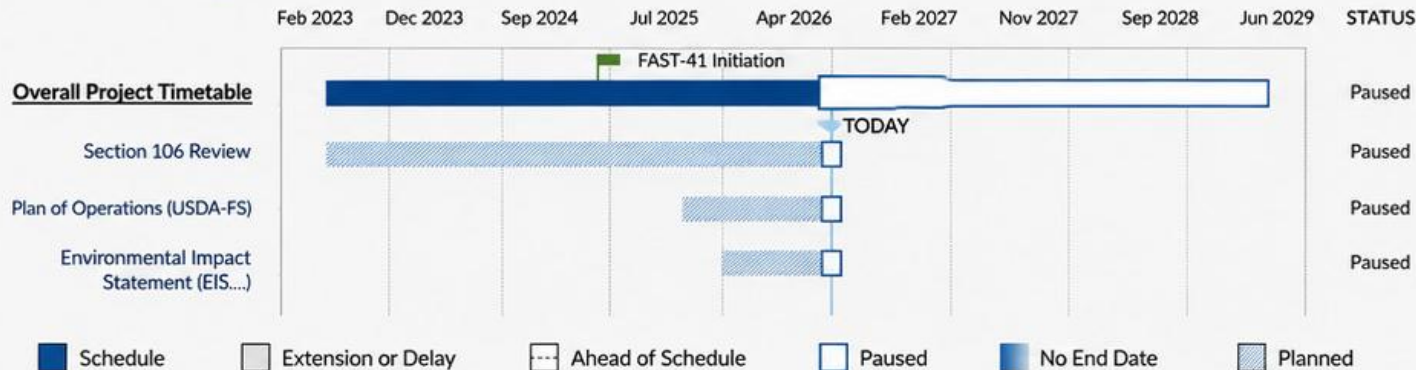


Permitting-stage conventional feed source
within the same district



Optionality to supply U.S.
processing infrastructure

Permitting Timetable



Westmoreland: Foundation Asset



Large-scale uranium development project with a significant defined resource.



Provides long-life, large-scale production to complement near-term U.S. ISR output.



Westmoreland is technically de-risked; valuation is constrained by a single, non-legislative policy variable.

PROJECT OVERVIEW



Conventional open-pit project.



Westmoreland is secured under Mineral Development License.



Favorable geometry allows for staged, low-strip, open-pit development for > 4 Mlb/annum production.



Total Resource: across multiple deposits
48.1 Mlb Indicated and **17.7 Mlb** Inferred*



This resource size is comparable to development-stage uranium projects globally that support long-life production profiles.

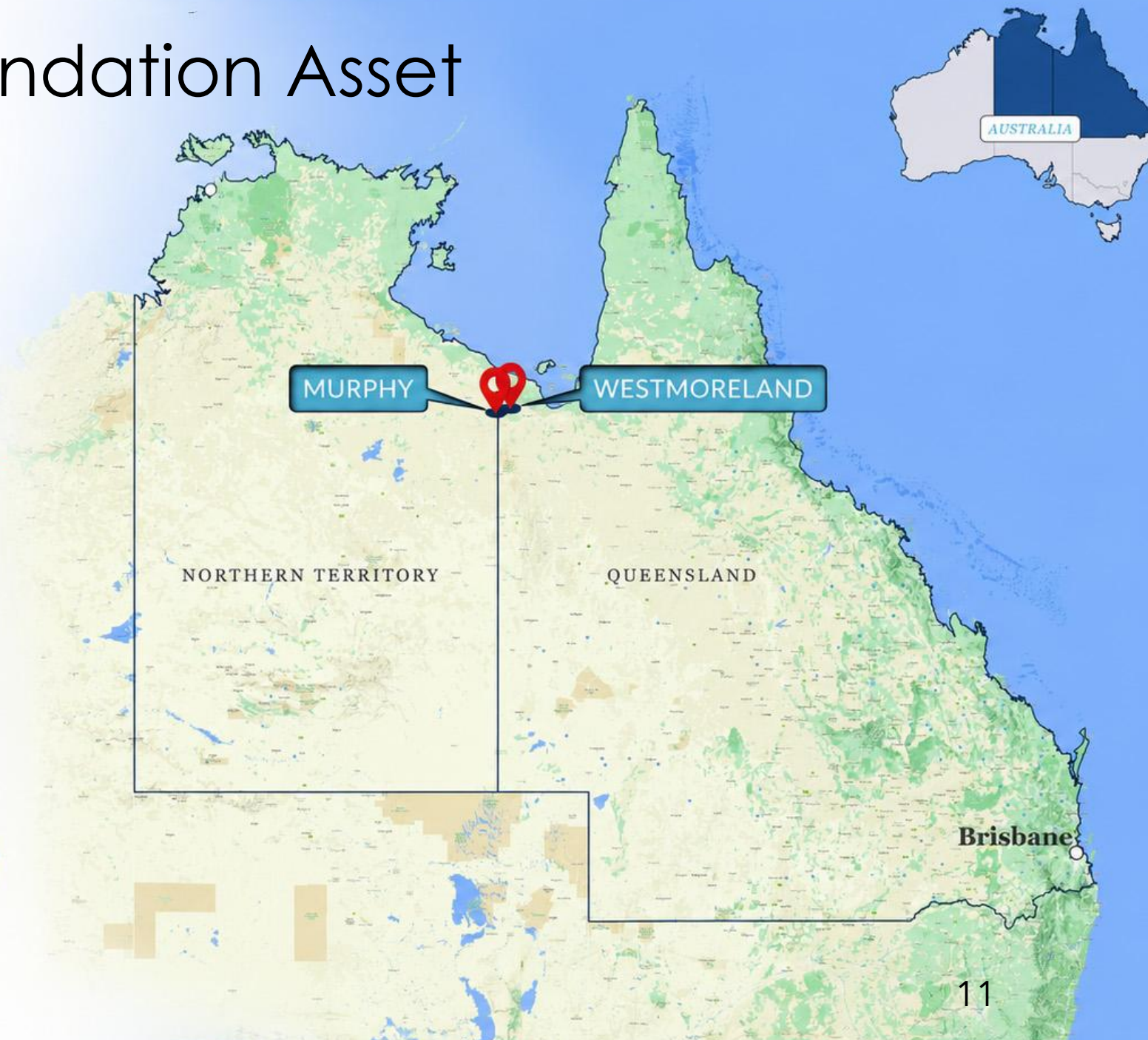


At ~65 Mlbs U_3O_8 (Indicated + Inferred), Westmoreland represents a resource base capable of supporting multi-decade production in a market where global reactor demand is ~180 Mlbs per year.



Multiple satellite deposits offer immediate targets for resource growth.

*See Appendix for Resource tables and notes.



Westmoreland – a large, and expanding resource base with ongoing exploration potential



Westmoreland is already large.



Exploration last year showed it could be even bigger, with the potential to link multiple deposits into one system.



The updated Mineral Resource Estimate represents a **34% increase in Indicated Resources and an **11%** increase in Inferred Resources, compared to the 2009 estimate.**

INDICATED RESOURCES

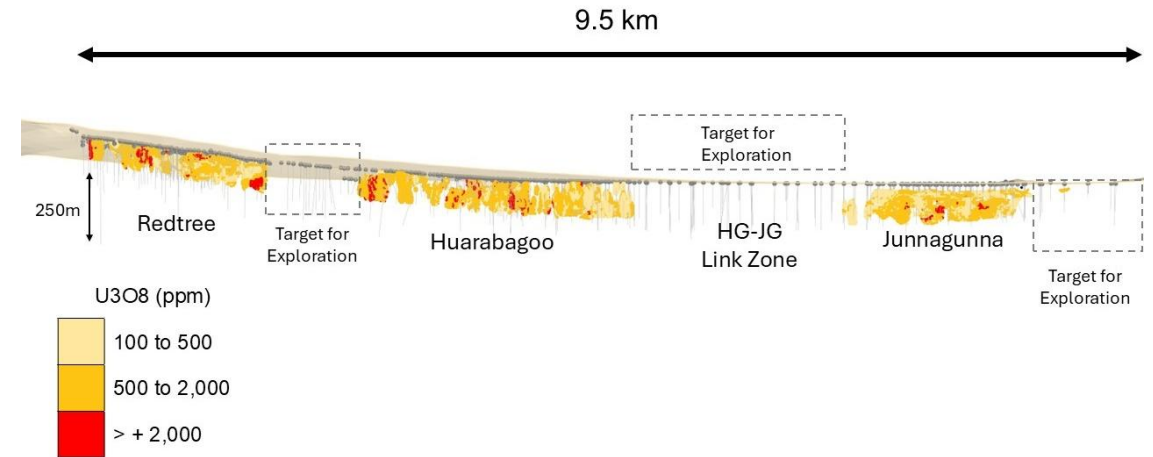
+34%

increase vs. 2009 estimate

INFERRED RESOURCES

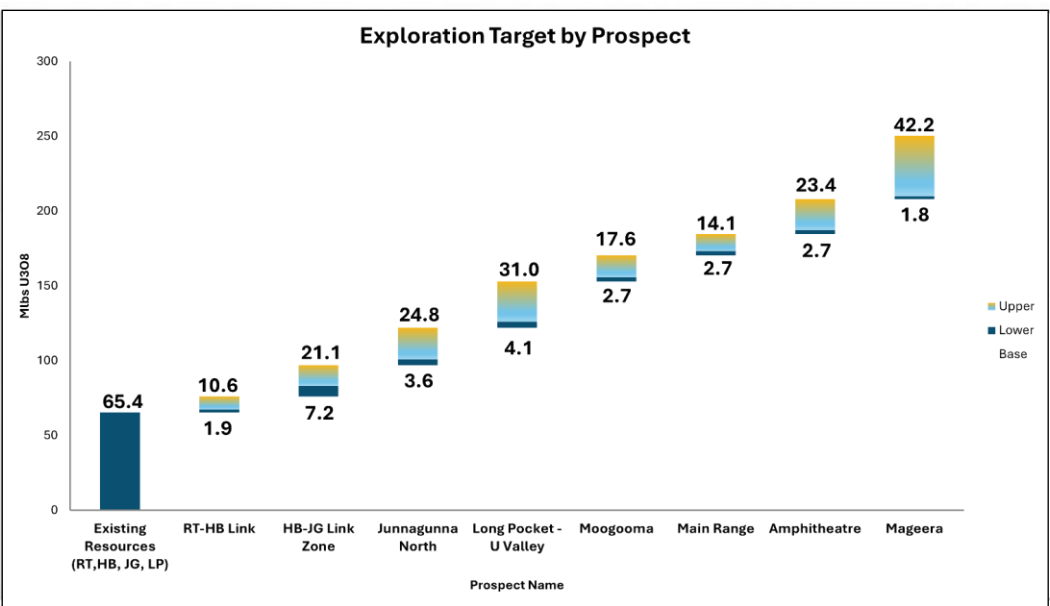
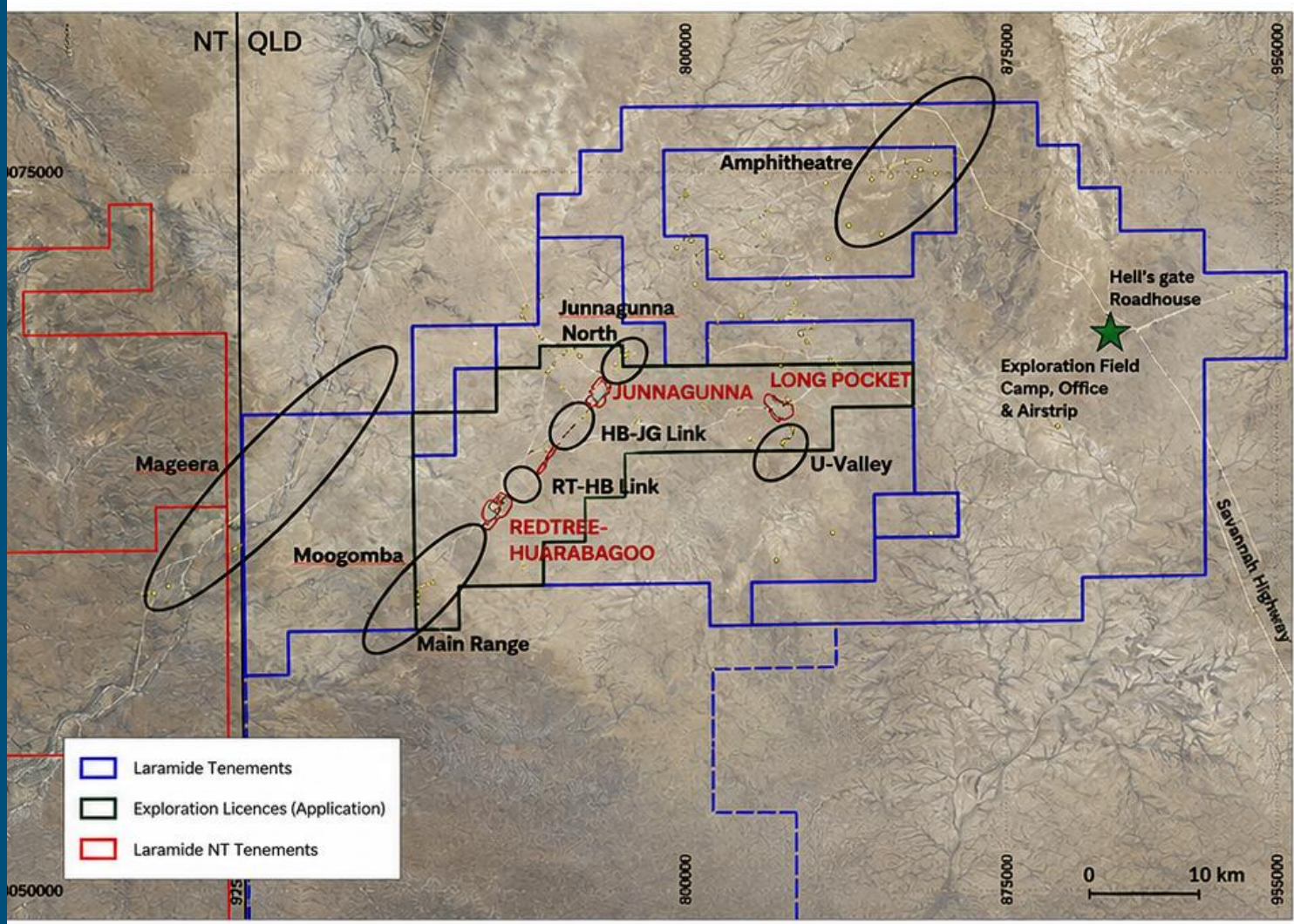
+11%

increase vs. 2009 estimate



Deposit	Tonnes	Density g/m3	U ₃ O ₈ ppm	U ₃ O ₈ Mlbs
Indicated				
Redtree	14,000,000	2.5	880	24
Huarabagoo	2,500,000	2.6	890	4.9
Junnagunna	10,000,000	2.5	640	17
Long Pocket	1,300,000	2.5	420	1.2
Total Indicated	24,800,000	2.5	770	48.1
Inferred				
Redtree	3,000,000	2.5	800	5.2
Huarabagoo	3,100,000	2.6	870	6.0
Junnagunna	3,000,000	2.5	620	4.2
Long Pocket	2,700,000	2.5	380	2.3
Total Inferred	11,800,000	2.5	680	17.7

Control Over a Large District which Exhibits Prolific Scale



Prospect	Tonnes (Mt)		Grade (U ₃ O ₈ ppm)		Exploration Target U ₃ O ₈ Mlbs (Lower)	Exploration Target U ₃ O ₈ Mlbs (Upper)
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		
RT-HB Link	1.3	5.6	700	850	1.9	10.6
HB-JG Link Zone	5.0	11.3	650	850	7.2	21.1
Junnagunna North	2.5	15.0	650	750	3.6	24.8
Long Pocket - U Valley	3.8	18.8	500	750	4.1	31.0
Moogooma	1.9	9.4	650	850	2.7	17.6
Main Range	1.9	7.5	650	850	2.7	14.1
Amphitheatre	1.9	12.5	650	850	2.7	23.4
Mageera	1.3	22.5	650	850	1.8	42.2
Total	19.4	102.5	624	817	26.7	184.8



Cautionary Statement:

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and as such there has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a mineral resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition (JORC). See slide 26 for full explanation.

The Exploration Target is reported and calculated independently and is in addition to the Westmoreland 2024 MRE published April 17, 2024. The Westmoreland deposit model guides the assumptions used to develop the Exploration Targets.

Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment Positions Westmoreland for the Next Phase of Development

PEA HIGHLIGHTS (US\$90/lb U₃O₈)



STRONG PROJECT ECONOMICS

- Post-tax NPV (7.5%) of US\$741.1 million
- Post-tax IRR of 33%
- Pre-tax NPV (7.5%) of US\$1.126 billion
- Pre-tax IRR of 43%
- Initial capital cost of approximately US\$456 million (plus US\$84 million contingency)
- Sustaining CapEx, (including contingency) US\$84 million
- Estimated payback period of approximately 2.5 years
- Average Cash Cost ("C1") operating cost of US \$32.40 per pound



ROBUST PRODUCTION PROFILE

- Average annual production of approximately 4.9^[1] million pounds U₃O₈
- Total life-of-mine production of approximately 47.9 million pounds U₃O₈
- Initial mine life of 11 years
- Conventional open-pit mining and processing at 2.9 million tonnes per annum

[1] Averaged over years 2 to 10, Excludes ramp-up in Y1 and ramp down in Y11. Peak Production in Y2 is scheduled at 6.2 Mlbs U₃O₈



MODERN PROJECT DESIGN

- Overall uranium recovery of 95%
- Filtered tailings strategy incorporating progressive backfilling of the Redtree pit
- Reduced environmental footprint through integrated closure planning
- Multiple power supply options evaluated, including hybrid diesel, solar and battery storage

Key takeaway:

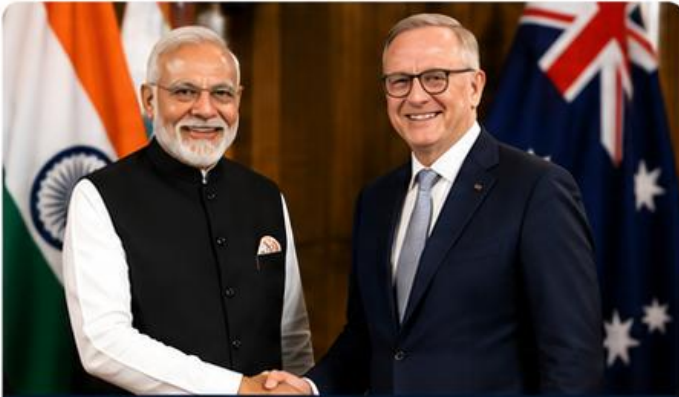
Westmoreland combines scale, strong margins and a long-life production profile, positioning it as a significant potential source of future uranium supply.



Westmoreland: Path Forward

	Milestone	Target Window	Status
	Updated Resource & Technical Review	2025	 Completed
	Updated PEA / Commence PFS	2026	 Completed
	Resource Evaluation Drilling	2026	 Planned
	Environmental Baseline Studies	Ongoing	 Ongoing
	Mining Lease (ML) Application	2026-2027	 Depending on Policy
	Definitive Feasibility Study / F.I.D.	2028	 Planned
	Construction Readiness & Financing	2029-2030	 Target
	Initial Mining & Processing	2031+	 Forecast

Queensland Policy is the Gating Issue



Prime Minister Narendra Modi with
Prime Minister Anthony Albanese



Dr. Fatih Birol, Executive Director, IEA
with Prime Minister Anthony Albanese

Westmoreland is an advanced-stage uranium development project that could progress subject to policy developments in Queensland.



No Structural Barrier

- No legislative prohibition on uranium mining in Queensland
- Existing frameworks support mining and environmental approval
- Constraint is policy-based and reversible



What unlocks Westmoreland

- Government support enables mining lease



Macro Pressure is Building

- Nuclear demand is re-accelerating globally
- Uranium increasingly recognized as a strategic export commodity in Australia
- Dr. Fatih Birol, IEA to PM Albanese: "... *make the most of your uranium reserves.*"*



➤ Policy and market indicators suggest **increasing momentum toward uranium development in Australia.**

Murphy Project | Northern Territory, Australia

*extending a regionally significant uranium corridor
with demonstrated mineralization across the border*



The Southern McArthur Basin is a large, underexplored uranium district

Project Overview



A western continuation of the Westmoreland Conglomerate.



Exploration model targets geology akin to world-class deposits in Athabasca Basin and Alligator River Uranium province.



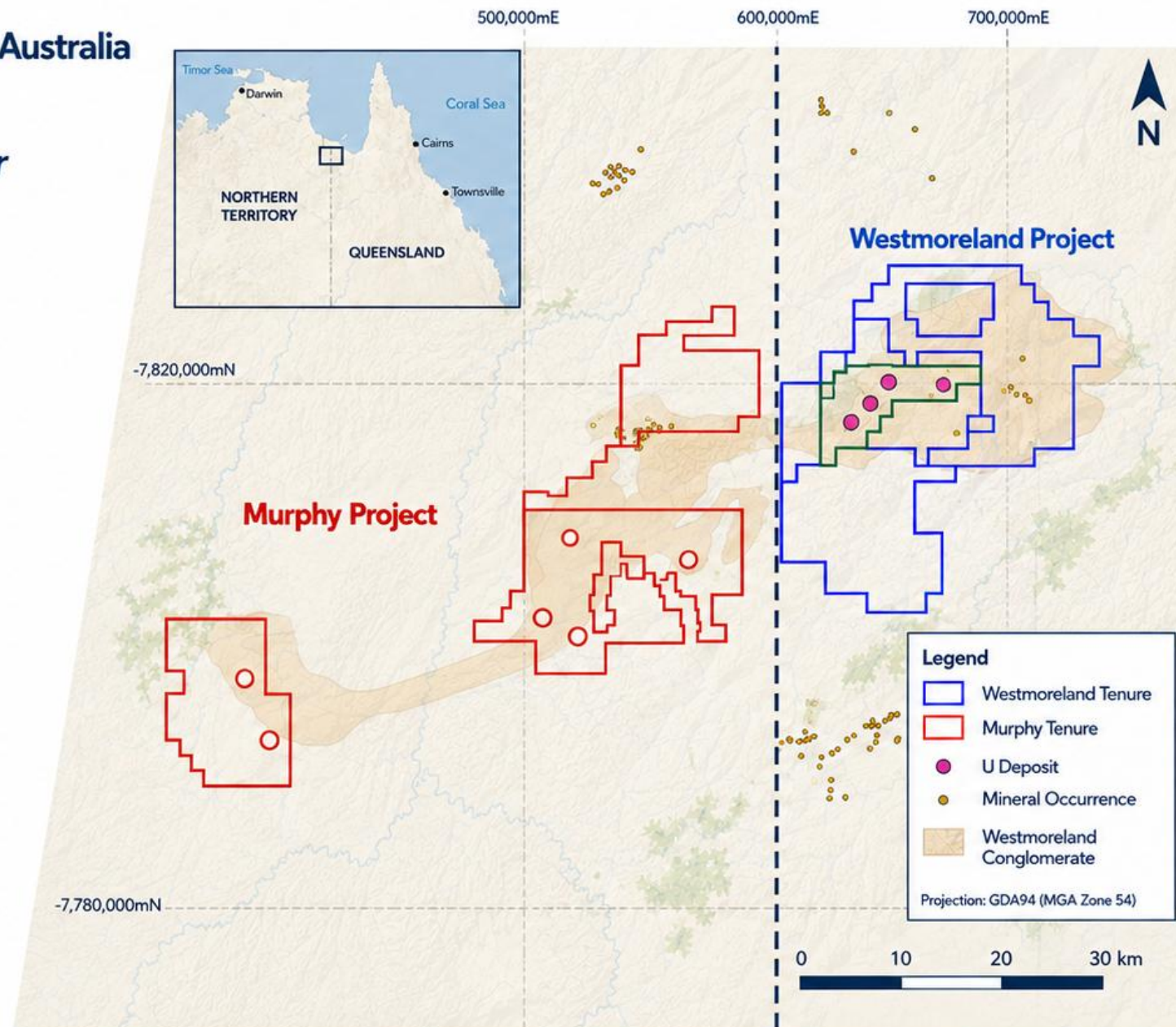
Northern Territory maintains a supportive uranium policy with clear permitting frameworks.



Previous work has identified uranium anomalies coincident with key fault zones and suitable host rocks, such as the Westmoreland Conglomerate.



District-Scale with potential similar to Westmoreland Uranium Project in Queensland.



Exploration Opportunity in Sweden

Establishing a strategic exploration position in one of Europe's most prospective uranium jurisdictions.



Sweden recently completed a series of legislative reforms to once again **PERMIT URANIUM MINING**.



ARJEPLOG-ARVIDSJAUR URANIUM PROVINCE

The Arjeplog-Arvidsjaur uranium province hosts numerous vein and metasomatic uranium occurrences including the Pleutajokk deposit, while the broader district has long been recognized as one of Sweden's principal uranium provinces.

Historical geological studies have identified multiple uranium-bearing systems across the region, demonstrating the district-scale fertility of the province.



HOTAGEN URANIUM DISTRICT

Similarly, the Hotagen district contains several known uranium occurrences, including the Kläppibäcken deposit, which has been recognized by international uranium deposit compilations as one of Sweden's notable uranium prospects.



TRANSFORMATIONAL POLICY SHIFT – A STRONGER FUTURE

Sweden has undergone one of the most significant policy shifts in the global uranium sector. In a relatively short period, the Swedish Government has **restored uranium mining**, **modernized the regulatory framework** and **reaffirmed nuclear energy** as a cornerstone of the country's long-term energy strategy. These reforms represent a transformational shift for Sweden's mining sector and have created an attractive opportunity to establish a strategic position within an emerging European uranium supply chain.

PROSPECTIVE URANIUM JURISDICTION IN EUROPE



Stable jurisdiction with strong rule of law



Clean energy future with nuclear as a cornerstone



Well positioned to supply Europe's energy needs



Corporate Snapshot

Building a leading uranium company with high-quality assets in the U.S. and Australia.



292.7M
SHARES
Issued & Outstanding



14.65M
WARRANTS & OPTIONS O/S
(Various exercise prices)



\$200M
MARKET CAP
(Approx.)



\$3M
CASH
(Approx.)

LEADERSHIP	
John Booth (LLB)	Chair
Marc Henderson (CFA)	Founder, CEO, Director
Dennis Gibson (CPA)	CFO
Rhys Davies (M.Geo., M.Sc., MAIG, RPGeo)	VP Exploration,
Josh Leftwich	VP Ops & Strategic Development, U.S.
Ann Baines	Communications and IR



MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS	
Marc Henderson	6.7%
Boss Energy	19.1%
ETFs	18.2%
Other Institutional	2%

Re Valuation Catalysts

With defined resources, an existing U.S. production license, and a clear permitting pathway, Laramide is advancing a portfolio of uranium development assets aligned with the growing nuclear energy demand.



WESTMORELAND

Q3-Q4
Exploration Results



FAST-41 MILESTONES

Advancing key U.S.
permitting milestones
to de-risk and unlock
value.



QUEENSLAND APPROVES URANIUM MINING

Regulatory clarity in
Queensland strengthens
the investment case
and pathway forward.



M&A OPPORTUNITIES

Active evaluation of
accretive opportunities
to grow resources and
accelerate development.





LARAMIDE
RESOURCES LTD.

**Nuclear Energy
Starts with Uranium**

Thank You

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Global Mineral Resources

CURRENT RESOURCES (NI 43-101 COMPLIANT)¹

Project	Location	Category	Tonnes (M)	U ₃ O ₈ Grade (%)	Contained U ₃ O ₈ (M lbs)	Cut-Off U ₃ O ₈ (%)
Westmoreland	Queensland, Australia	Indicated	24.8	0.08	48.1	0.02
		Inferred	11.8	0.07	17.7	0.02
Churchrock ²	Grants Mineral Belt, New Mexico, U.S.A.	Inferred	33.88	0.075	50.82	0.02
Crownpoint	Grants Mineral Belt, New Mexico, U.S.A.	Inferred	4.16	0.102	5.08	0.03
La Jara Mesa	Grants Mineral Belt, New Mexico, U.S.A.	Indicated	1.56	0.24	7.3	0.05
		Inferred	0.7	0.20	3.2	

1. Please refer to slide 2 for description of Technical Reporting.

2. Based on drill hole data available as of Sept. 24, 2017. Due to historical nature of the data, the classification is limited to Inferred. This estimate conforms with NI 43-101 and JORC and was compiled by Roscoe Postle Associates.

Notes for Westmoreland Exploration Target -- Slide 18

Laramide’s assumptions and estimate are based on the following:

The focus area for the Exploration Target model is within 20km of the Westmoreland Uranium deposit. Uranium mineralisation has been recognised in the Westmoreland region in numerous structural and stratigraphic positions, specifically:

- associated with faults and fractures in Murphy Metamorphics;
- in shear zones in the Clifffdale Volcanics near the Westmoreland Conglomerate unconformity;
- at the reverse-faulted contact between Clifffdale Volcanics and Westmoreland Conglomerate;
- within PTW3 conglomerate about 50 m above its base;
- at the contact between PTW2 and PTW3;
- in PTW4 especially in close proximity to the overlying Seigal Volcanics;
- in association with mafic dykes and sills; and
- in shear zones within the Seigal Volcanics.

The main Westmoreland deposits occur within the PTW4 unit of the Westmoreland Conglomerate sandstones. Mineralisation is sedimentary-hosted and structurally controlled, with uranium associated with the redox contact between mafic (Dolerite) dyke and/or sill intrusions. 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 present to a lesser degree.

The Exploration Target for Westmoreland Project, comprises eight discrete prospective areas; Redtree-Huarabagoo Link, Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link, Junnagunna North, Long Pocket – U Valley, Moogooma, Main Range, Amphitheatre and Mageera, each subject to various generations of exploration since the 1950s. Each prospect has evidence of ‘Westmoreand-style’ uranium mineralisation as described above, but each has a different exploration history, and subsequently some are considered more advanced targets than others. For example:

- Redtree-Huarabagoo Link, Huarabagoo-Junnagunna Link, Junnagunna North, Long Pocket – U Valley represent either extensions of, or infill between, modelled deposits and have been subject to drilling in recent years;
- the other four Exploration Target prospects, Moogooma, Main Range, Amphitheatre and Mageera represent brownfields exploration as potential satellite deposits and were last drilled in 1990, 1997, 2024 and 2024 respectively.

Drillhole spacing at each prospect to date is also highly variable insomuch that and there has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a mineral resource; moreover, the regional drillhole database contains multiple generations of data with various drilling methodologies, sampling techniques, assay methods and QAQC protocols.

Volumes at each Target calculated using prospective strike and width defined by observed mineralisation in historical drilling, extent of geophysical model support, geological support i.e. host rock, mineralised outcrop, and/or controlling dyke structures, and interpreted extensions under cover. Thickness is assumed using known, adjacent deposits as guide, ranging from 3m to 17m.

Exploration Targets assume a dry bulk density of 2.5 t/m³ to determine tonnages (Table Slide 17) from the assumed volume, based on the available density data from the Westmoreland MRE as reference.

Uranium grade ranges are considered appropriate, guided by equivalent mineralisation styles noted in historical drilling and/or adjacent deposits, ranging from 500ppm to 850ppm U₃O₈. A mean weighted average is used to calculate ranges for the Total Exploration target.

Mineralogy is assumed to be uraninite dominant, similar to known Westmoreland deposits.

Exploration Targets do not take into account any mineral potential below 200m ground level.

Drillholes used to inform the Westmoreland MRE were excluded. i.e the Exploration Targets are in addition to the Westmoreland 2024 MRE.

Potential tonnages below the Westmoreland MRE i.e depth extensions, were not included in the Exploration Target.

No statistical calculations have been applied to the Exploration Targets

No Modifying Factors or economic assumptions have been applied.

Forward Plan

Laramide consider the eight named Exploration Targets as high priority for continued exploration at the Westmoreland Project.

Initial drill planning is underway and will continue through the 2025/2024 wet season.

At Huarabagoo-Junnagunna link, 17,000m of RC drilling is planned and awaiting approval.

The quantum of exploration drilling to test the other targets in the 2024 field season will balance Market Conditions, Corporate Strategy, and Budgetary approvals by Board of Directors.

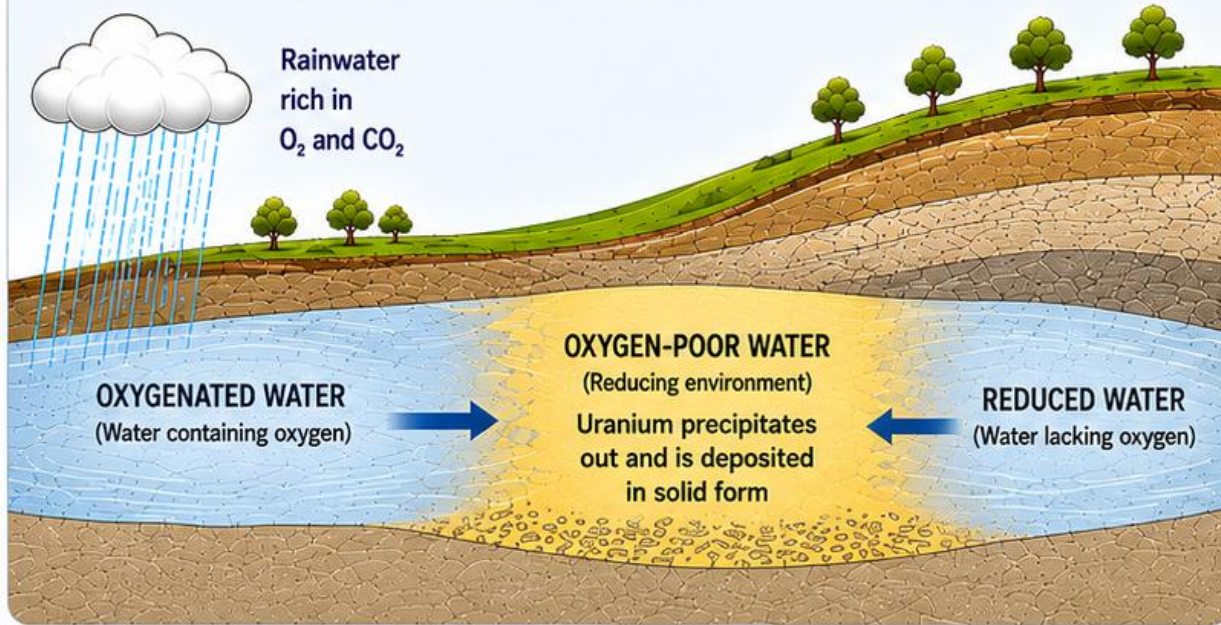
Prospect		Target Strike (m)	Target Width (m)	Target Thickness (m)	Volume (m3)
RT-HB Link	Upper	1,000	150	15	2,250,000
	Lower	500	100	10	500,000
HB-JG Link Zone	Upper	2,000	150	15	4,500,000
	Lower	2,000	100	10	2,000,000
Junnagunna North	Upper	1,500	400	10	6,000,000
	Lower	1,000	200	5	1,000,000
Long Pocket - U Valley	Upper	1,500	1,000	5	7,500,000
	Lower	1,000	500	3	1,500,000
Moogooma	Upper	1,500	500	5	3,750,000
	Lower	500	500	3	750,000
Main Range	Upper	2,000	300	5	3,000,000
	Lower	500	500	3	750,000
Amphitheatre	Upper	1,000	1,000	5	5,000,000
	Lower	500	500	3	750,000
Mageera	Upper	6,000	150	10	9,000,000
	Lower	2,000	50	5	500,000

THE URANIUM CYCLE: FROM NATURE TO RESPONSIBLE RECOVERY

Understanding how uranium is deposited in nature and how we restore the water

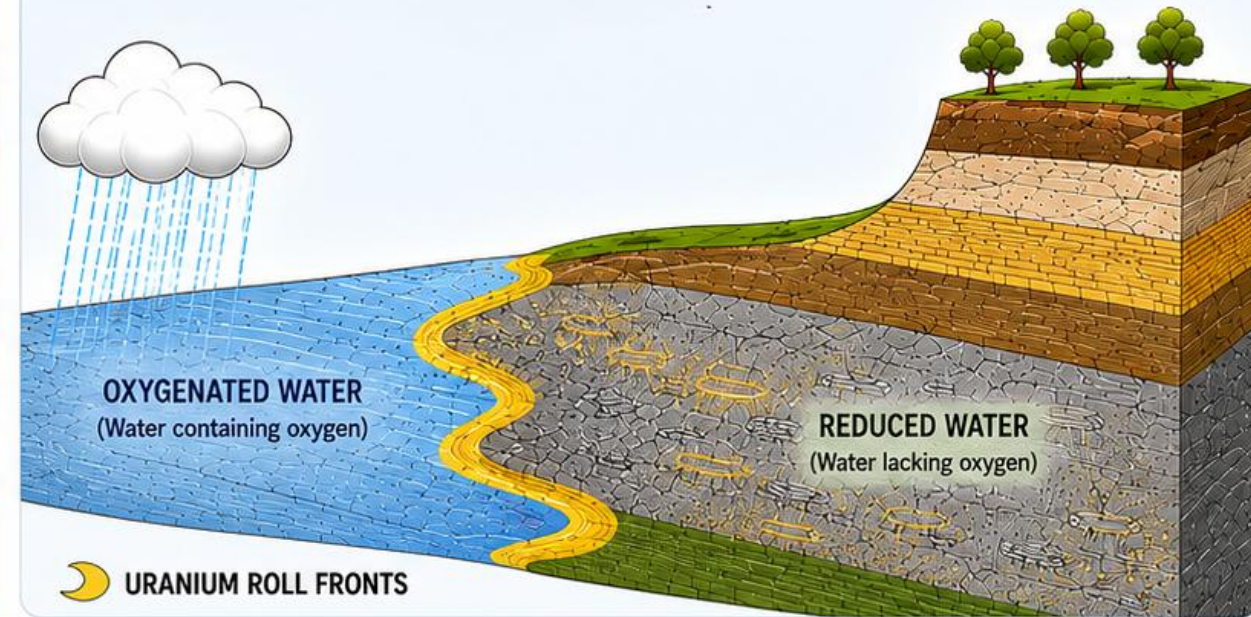
1 HOW URANIUM IS DEPOSITED IN NATURE

Rainwater interacts with rocks and oxygen to naturally oxidize uranium. As water moves through the subsurface, it reaches an oxygen-poor zone where the uranium **precipitates out and is deposited in solid form**.



2 HOW URANIUM IS DEPOSITED (THE OXIDATION-REDUCTION PROCESS)

These natural geochemical conditions create uranium roll fronts where uranium is deposited.



WATER NEAR URANIUM ORE IS NON-POTABLE.

Naturally occurring uranium and other dissolved minerals make the groundwater unfit for drinking or other domestic uses.



THE NATURAL GEOLOGIC PROCESS

- Oxygen-rich rainwater percolates downward through the subsurface.
- Uranium is soluble in oxygenated water and transported in solution.
- When the water reaches an oxygen-poor (reducing) environment, uranium precipitates out of solution.
- Uranium accumulates and is deposited in solid mineral form over geologic time.

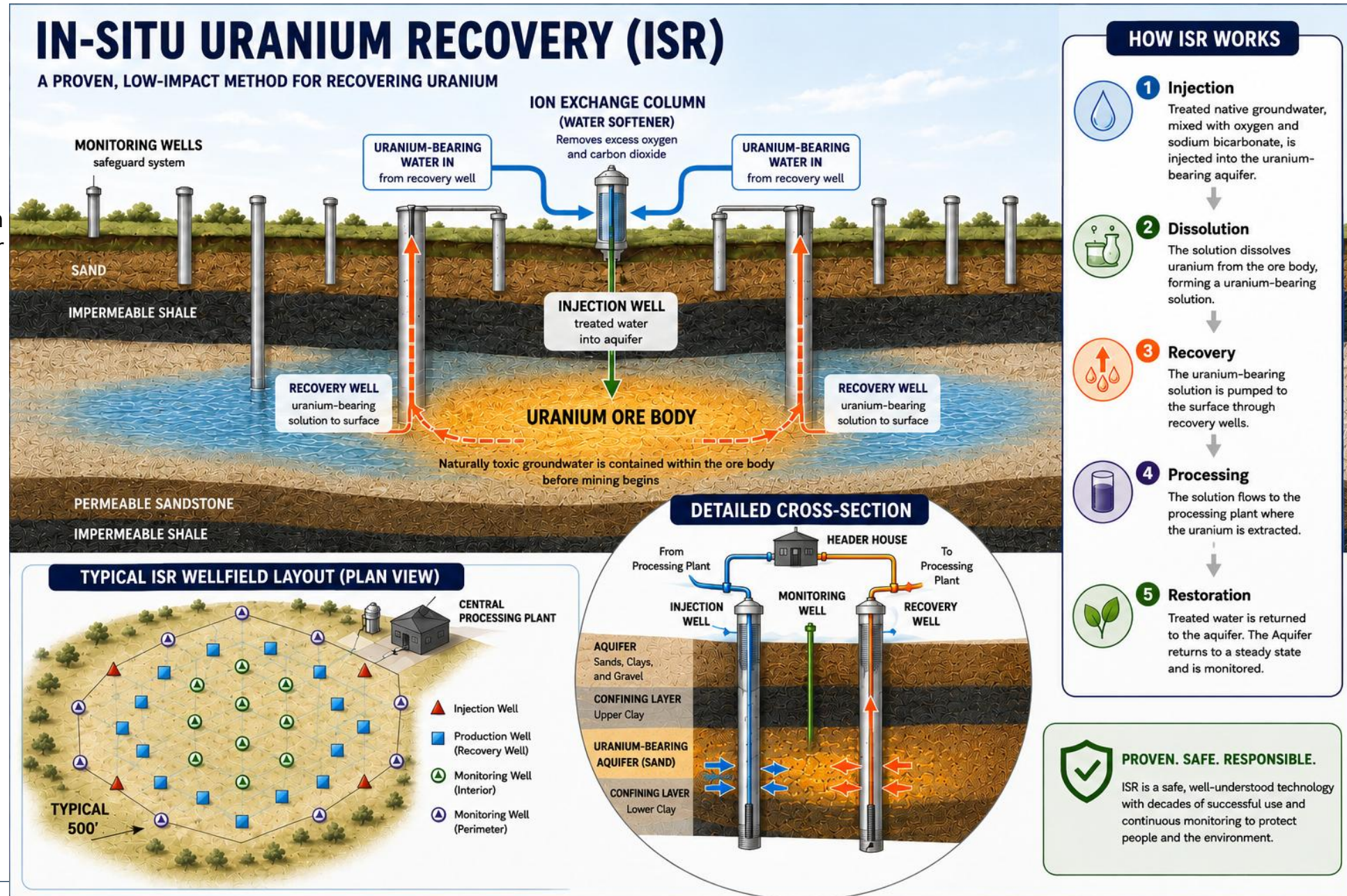


KEY TAKEAWAYS

- This is a natural process that occurs in the earth.
- The water, as it is naturally found, is non-potable.
- Understanding this process is the foundation for responsible in-situ recovery.

What is In Situ Recovery (ISR)?

- In-Situ Recovery (ISR) is a method of recovering uranium without digging an open pit or constructing an underground mine.
- Instead of removing the rock, uranium is dissolved underground using groundwater and recovered through a network of wells.
- Key Points
 - No open pit
 - No underground mine
 - No blasting
 - No waste rock piles
 - No tailings on site



TSX: LAM | ASX: LAM | OTCQX: LMRXF

THE ADVANTAGES OF ISR MINING

A lower-impact approach to producing uranium



MINIMAL EXCAVATION

The main advantage of ISR is that it skips the difficult and costly step of excavating large volumes of material. This means ISR mines require much less infrastructure and a smaller footprint.



NO WASTE ROCK PILES

The lack of excavation also means no giant open pits or sprawling, potentially toxic tailings and waste rock piles; you could walk over an ISR mine without even realizing it.



LOWER EMISSIONS

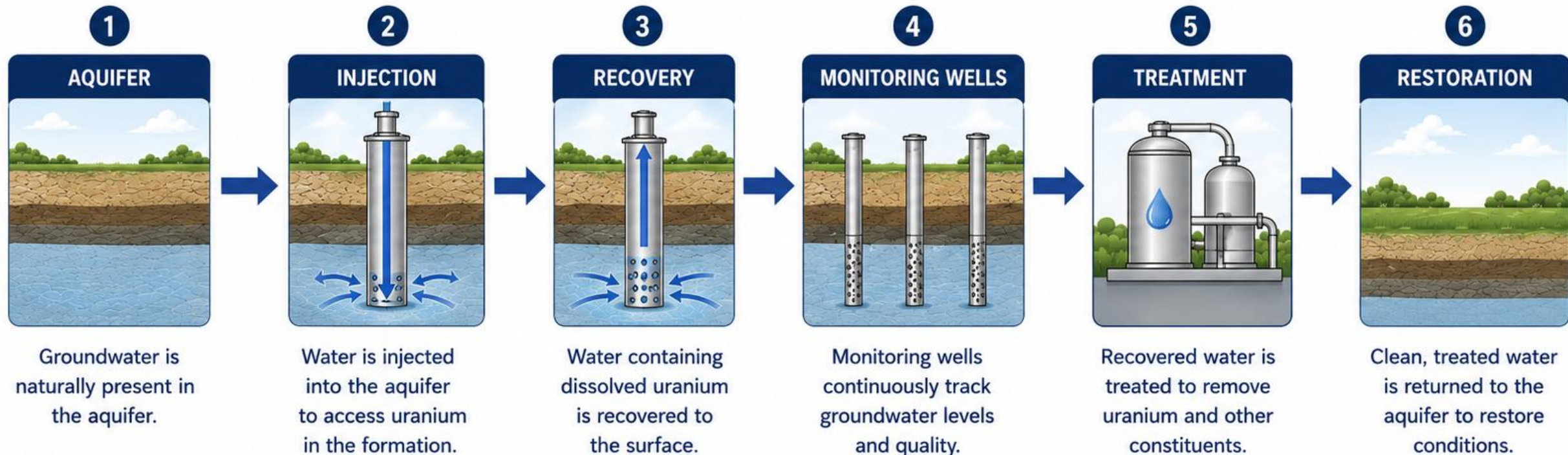
There are even major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions because ISR doesn't require large fleets of diesel-powered equipment nor energy-hungry transportation.



ISR has become the dominant uranium mining method in the United States because it minimizes surface disturbance while allowing groundwater to be monitored and restored under regulatory oversight.



HOW GROUNDWATER IS PROTECTED



CONTINUOUS MONITORING

Groundwater conditions are monitored before, during, and after operations.



REGULATORY REPORTING

Data is regularly reported to regulatory agencies to ensure transparency and compliance.



RESTORATION REQUIRED

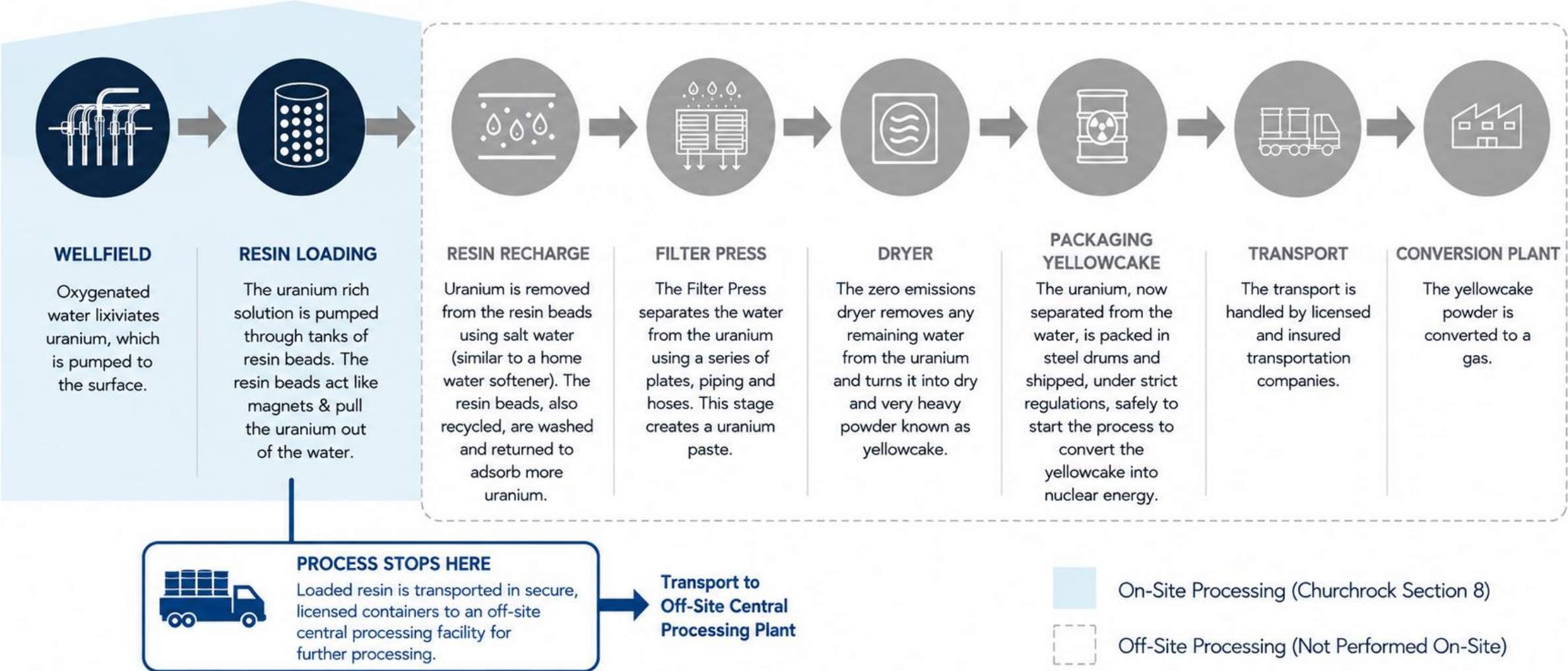
Restoration of the aquifer to its pre-operational condition is required.



LONG-TERM VERIFICATION

Long-term monitoring verifies that the aquifer remains protected and stable.

CHURCHROCK PROCESSING FLOW

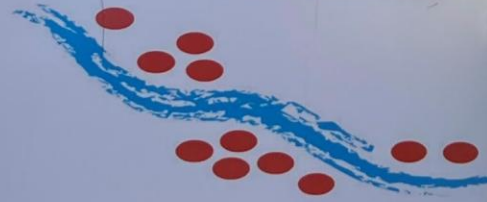








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REGULATORY COMMISSION
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CROWNPOINT URANIUM PROJECT


NuFuels, Inc. Church Rock Facility
Laramide Resources Ltd.
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