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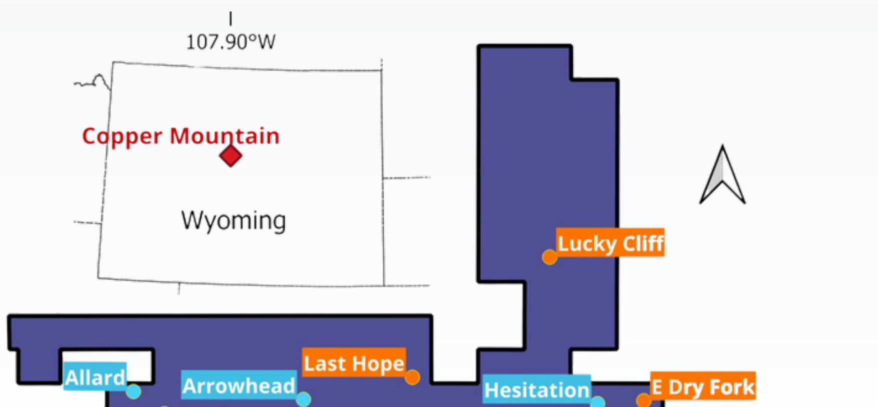
COPPER MOUNTAIN URANIUM PROJECT

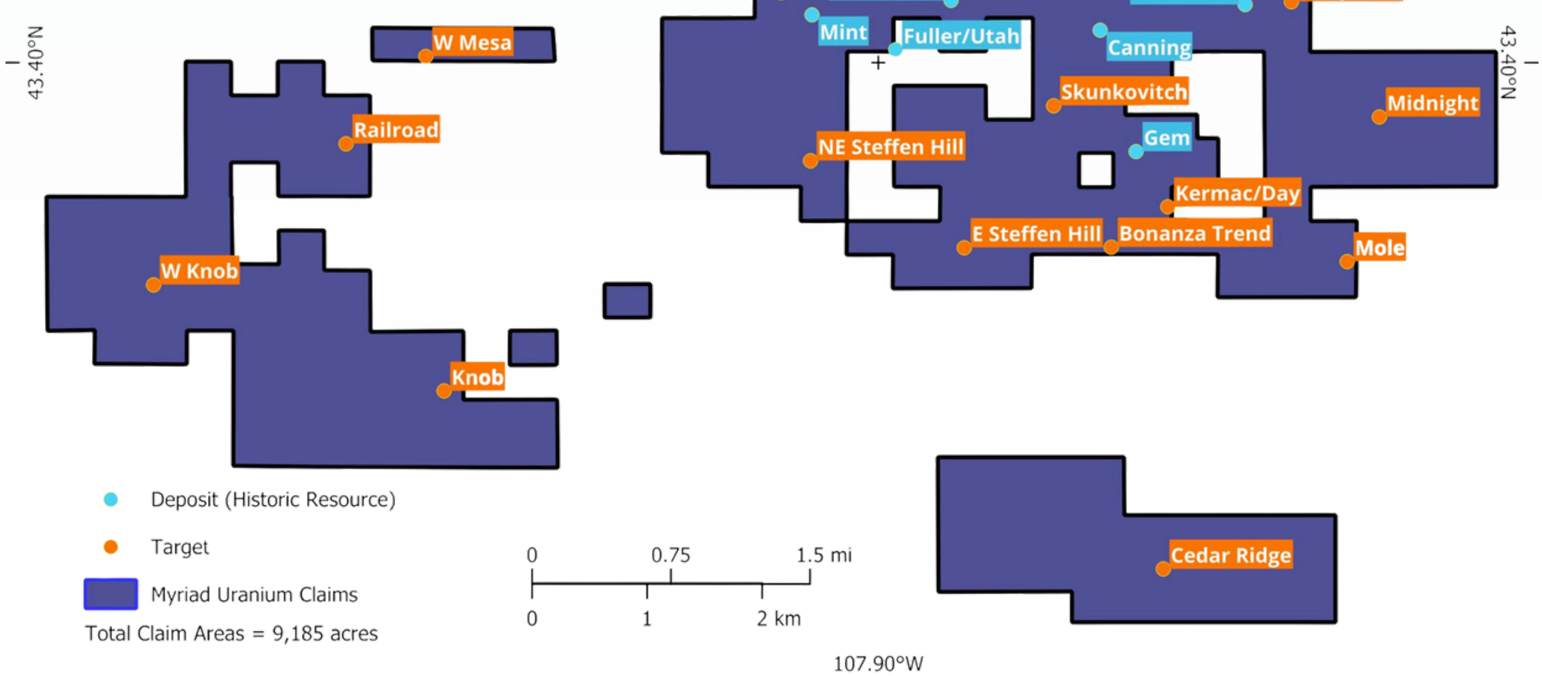
- Located in **Wyoming**, America's top uranium jurisdiction.
- **Past-producer** with **extensive historical estimates** (15-30 Mlbs) and **district-scale potential** (see further disclosure respecting historical estimates on the following page).
- Mineralization potential in an area of known deposits and speculated targets **has been estimated at 65 to 200+ Mlbs** (Union Pacific, Bendix, Department of Energy studies).
- **Large-scale uranium mine planned** by Union Pacific and California Edison across 6 pits.
- Union Pacific spent US$78m (2024$) drilling **2,000 boreholes**, identifying **7 deposits** with historic resources and numerous other targets.
- 2024 drill program **verified and exceeded expectations**, and **found entirely new deeper mineralization**.
- Chemical assays confirm U_3O_8 grades on average 60% higher than eU_3O_8 grades from gamma probe (at cut-off over 1,000 ppm). **Some intervals previously below cut-off now exceed cut-off**.
- **~700 additional samples** selected for chemical assay - results, due in September 2025, **could extend intervals and add new mineralization, further enhancing resource potential**.

CAP STRUCTURE

*As at July 11, 2025

Shares Issued & Outstanding	79,955,599
Warrants (@ $0.25 - $0.55)	21,407,368
Stock Options (@ $0.20 - $0.50)	6,642,500
RSUs	3,320,000
Fully-Diluted	**111,325,467**





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NOTES TO DISCLOSURE OF HISTORICAL ESTIMATES & EXPLORATION RESULTS

HISTORICAL ESTIMATES

The following sources of information are relevant to the historical mineralization or grade estimates referred to in this document:

- David S. Robertson & Associates, Inc. (January 6, 1978). Technical Review of the North Canning Project.
- Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. (1978). Copper Mountain Development Report, Third Quarter Report.
- Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. by Southard et al. (1979). Copper Mountain Exploration Project Report.
- Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. (1980). Copper Mountain Development Interim Report.
- Nelson, C.E. for Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. by Nelson (1980). Copper Mountain Project Report.
- Madson, M.E., Ludlam, J.R. and Fukui, L.M. for Bendix Field Engineering Corporation (1982). Copper Mountain, Wyoming, Intermediate-Grade Uranium Resource Assessment Project Final Report.
- Liller, G.K. for Anaconda Resources Inc. (1991). Summary Report of the Copper Mountain Uranium Project.
- Zabev, B., A.C.A. Howe for Anaconda Uranium Corp. (1997). Geological Report on the Copper Mountain Uranium Project Wyoming, U.S.A.
- Carter, G.S. for Neutron Energy (2008). The Copper Mountain Project. Technical Report by Broad Oak Associates.
- Davis, J.F. and Wilton, D.T for Neutron Energy Inc. (2010). The Copper Mountain, Wyoming Project Resource Status, Potential & Recommended Programs.

The historical estimates referred to here were estimated on the basis of over 900,000 feet of hammer tool and core drilling. The data collection methods applied at the time are considered appropriate and reliable and the estimates derived from them are considered relevant. However, the resultant gamma logs and core assays that supported metallurgical test results, process design studies, reserve calculations, engineering and feasibility studies, and environmental studies and baseline permitting data were not available to the Qualified Person, therefore a complete and thorough review of the data has not been possible. Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. used the polygonal estimation method based on ten-foot composite thicknesses and 0.01% U_30_8 cut off using gamma probe grades with a tonnage factor 12 cubic ft/ton. Subsequent estimates by Fluor were completed using kriging methodology. These estimates are not current under NI 43-101 and the reader is cautioned that historical estimates should not be relied upon to judge the quality of exploration potential of Copper Mountain. The "most likely mineable reserves" estimated by RMEC as presented in the reports would be categorized as Indicated and Inferred resources, in accordance with definitions of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (2014). The portions of the "reserves" (approximately 20 to 60%) that were drilled on a 15 to 30 metre (50 to 100 foot) centers, and normally would be classified as Measured resources, are equated to Indicated resources, because of the nature of the mineralization, uncertainty regarding the grades and the lack of established economic viability of the deposits at the time. The remaining portions of the "reserves" drilled on 30 to 60 metre (100 to 200 foot) centers, are classified as Inferred resources. An attempt to separate the indicated from the inferred resources was not possible from the available information. Note that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Estimates of target and district potential, although based on assumptions with technical merit, are speculative in nature and should be relied upon as an indication of future resources or reserves.

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Inherent limitations of the historical estimates include that the nature of the mineralization (fracture hosted) makes estimation from drill data less reliable than other deposit types (e.g. those that are thick and uniform). From Myriad's viewpoint, limitations include that the Company has not been able to verify the data itself and that the estimate may be optimistic relative to subsequent work which applied a "delayed fission neutron" (DFN) factor to calculate grades. On the other hand, DFN is controversial, in that the approach is viewed by some experts as too conservative. Nevertheless, it was applied in later resource estimations by Union Pacific relating to Copper Mountain. In order to verify the historical estimates and potentially re-state them as current resources, a program of digitization of available data is required. This must be followed by re-logging and/or re-drilling to generate new data to the extent necessary that it is comparable with the original data, or new data that can be used to establish the correlation and continuity of geology and grades between boreholes with sufficient confidence to estimate mineral resources.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

Drilling was undertaken by Harris Exploration using two diamond core (DD) rigs producing HQ (63.5 mm / 2.5 in) core diameter and 96 mm (3.78 in) in hole diameter, and one reverse circulation (RC) rig using a 140 mm (5.5 in) hammer bit. Core samples were packed into core trays and transported to Riverton for further processing. RC hole runs were drilled at 5 ft intervals and split on site by a rig-mounted cyclone splitter to produce two representative samples that were then transported to Riverton for further processing.

Downhole logging was performed by DGI Geoscience (DGI) using a combination of Spectral Gamma Ray (SGR) probe for gamma data, and Optical Televiewer and/or Acoustic Televiewer for structural data. The probes are manufactured by Mount Sopris Instruments with details as follows:

- QL40 SGR BGO (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within geological formations using a Bismuth Germanium Oxide scintillation crystal.
- QL40 SGR 2G CeBr3 (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within formations using a $CeBr_3$ (Cerium Bromide) scintillation crystal.
- QL 40 ABI 2G (At, Gr): Captures high-resolution, oriented images of the borehole wall by acoustic means.
- QL OBI 2G (Ot, Gr): Captures a high-resolution, oriented image of the borehole wall by optical means using a CMOS digital image sensor.

The spectral gamma probes measure the full energy spectrum of the gamma radiation emitted naturally from within the formations crossed by a borehole. A Full Spectrum Analysis (FSA) was performed on the recorded energy spectra. The FSA derived, in real time, the concentration of the three main radioisotopes ^{40}K, ^{238}U, ^{212}Th, and thus also provided insight into the mineral composition of the formations. DGI also ran optical and acoustic televiewer, when hole conditions allow, to obtain downhole structural information. Borehole paths are being measured using a gyroscopic deviation tool. Initial manufacturer calibration certificates were provided to Myriad by DGI. Downhole gamma measurements were checked for a repeatability by comparing down and up runs in the borehole. DGI provided conversion of API units measured by the spectral gamma probes to eU_3O_8 concentrations using a standard conversion theory and formula.

Description of geological features (lithology, structure and alteration) was undertaken prior to sampling according to standardized logging templates. Core sampling intervals were selected primarily on the basis of lithological changes and in conjunction with radiometric intervals identified from the downhole spectral gamma probe measurements (using a 100-ppm cut-off). Core sample lengths are limited to a maximum of 3 feet and adjusted to a minimum of 1 foot, where appropriate, to capture significant features in the core. Reverse Circulation samples were collected and split at the rig in 5-foot intervals, with samples being selected based on downhole spectral gamma probe measurements (using a 100-ppm cut-off).

Samples were prepared and analyzed at Paragon Geochemical, located in Sparks, Nevada. Sample preparation involved inventory, weighing, drying at 100°C, crushing to 70% passing 10 mesh, riffle splitting 250 g and pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh. The requested sample analysis package for trace and ultra-trace level geochemistry was a Multi-Element Suite (48 elements) using a Multi-Acid digest with ICP-MS.

Quality Assurance was achieved by implementing a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for logging and sampling. Quality Control in sampling and analysis was achieved by insertion of Blanks, Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and laboratory split (Duplicates) at a minimum rate of 5% each. Inspection of QC data from the reported analyses shows adequate control of contamination and equipment calibration.

Radiometric disequilibrium refers to the loss or gain of uranium and/or its daughter products (e.g. radon-222, bismuth-214 and radium-226) in the mineralized zone during geologic processes, which can disrupt the equilibrium between the parent isotope and the daughter products. Some historic reports state that closed can assays from Copper Mountain indicated little disequilibrium, however differences between gamma probe data and chemical assay were still observed. From the analysis data received, and comparison with the downhole spectral gamma probe data, it is apparent that disequilibrium has occurred within the Canning deposit. Individual grades are often higher, or lower, than those previously reported by the spectral gamma probe, implying that uranium, or its daughter products, have been mobile in the system since initial deposition. The average ratio of chemical assay intervals to spectral gamma probe assay intervals is ~1.2, indicating uranium content to be biased towards higher grades in the chemical assays, by as much as 20% on average. It is unclear at this stage if the disequilibrium observed results from radon interference or leaching and remobilization of uranium or radium and other daughter products in the geological environment. Myriad will expand the physical sampling program to submit more samples to the laboratory to account for zones where higher uranium levels might be returned compared to low levels of spectral gamma measurement. Additional high resolution spectral analyses of samples will also be required to determine the specific cause of disequilibrium within the system.

Uranium mineralization at Copper Mountain occurs in two distinct geologic environments:

- Fracture-controlled uranium mineralization hosted in Archaean-aged granite, syenite, isolated occurrences along the margins of diabase dikes and in association with meta-sediment inclusions in granite; and
- As disseminations in coarse-grained sandstones and coatings on cobbles and boulders in the Tertiary-aged Wagon Bed Formation at the Arrowhead (Little Mo) mine and other localities.

Uranium mineralization is thought to have resulted through supergene and hydrothermal enrichment processes. In both cases, the source of the uranium is thought to be the granites of the Owl Creek Mountains.

QUALIFIED PERSON

The scientific or technical information in this news release respecting the Company's Copper Mountain Project has been approved by George van der Walt, MSc., Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA, a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. van der Walt is employed by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA), a leading geological consultancy providing services to the minerals industry, based in Johannesburg, South Africa. He has more than 21 years industry experience and sufficient relevant experience in the type and style of mineralization to report on exploration results.

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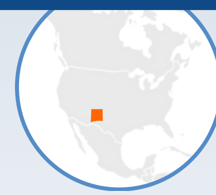
RED BASIN URANIUM PROJECT

New Mexico, USA



- **100%-owned** sandstone-hosted roll-front acreage in NM.
- More than 1,000 historic drill holes are located on the properties.
- Historic grades of **0.17%-0.31% eU_3O_8**.
- **Vanadium up to 1.38%**.
- **0.5 Mlbs Indicated resource (historical estimate, see further disclosure respecting historical estimates on the following page).**
- **1.5 Mlbs to 6.5 Mlbs Inferred (historical estimate).**
- Wider Red Basin area estimated by New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources to contain **up to 45 Mlbs.**

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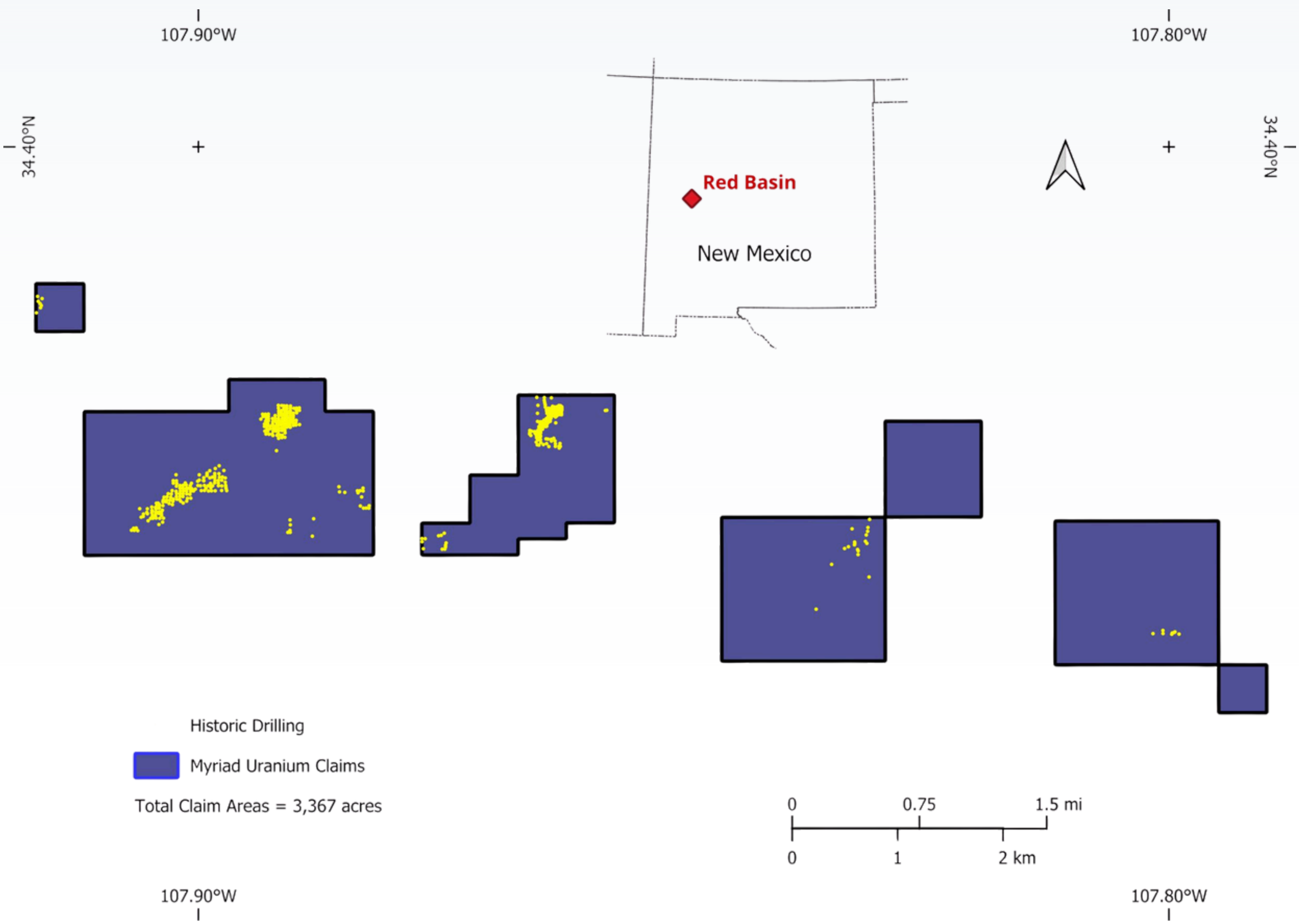

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NOTES TO DISCLOSURE OF HISTORICAL ESTIMATES & GRADES

HISTORICAL ESTIMATES & GRADES

The following sources of information are relevant to the historic resource or grade estimates referred to in this document:

- Bachman, G.O., Baltz, E.H. and Griggs, R.L (1957). Reconnaissance of Geology and Uranium Occurrences of the Upper Alamosa Creek Valley, Catron County, New Mexico. Trace Elements Investigations Report 521. United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey.
- Chamberlin, R.M. (1981). Uranium Potential of the Datil Mountains-Pietown Area, Catron County, New Mexico. New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. Open-File Report No. 138.
- McLemore, V.T. (1981). Uranium resources in New Mexico – discussion of the NURE program. New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, in New Mexico Geology, v. 3, n. 4 pp. 54-58.
- Halterman, L. (2007). A Uranium and Vanadium Prospect, New Mexico. Running Fox Resources.
- McLemore, V.T. (2011). Uranium Resources in the Red Basin-Pietown District, Catron County, New Mexico. New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. Presentation to U2011 Conference, Casper, Wyoming.
- Hiner, J. and Bain, F. for First American Uranium, Inc. (2023). Red Basin Uranium/Vanadium Property National Instrument 43-101 Report.

The historical estimates referred to here were estimated on the basis of more than 1,000 historic drill holes that are located on the property. The Department of Energy (DOE, 1980) estimated the Red Basin prospect to contain approximately 1.6 million pounds U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.31% U_3O_8. In 2012, Rio Grande Resources commenced a geologic evaluation of the drill hole gamma ray electric logs (perss. comm. – source reference not available). Stratigraphic cross-sections were constructed, two separate roll-fronts were mapped, and a resource estimate made. Using a grade times thickness (GT) cutoff of 0.25 and grade cutoff of 0.02%, an Indicated in-place resource of 500,000 pounds and an Inferred resource between 1.5 – 6.5 million pounds U_3O_8 was estimated, in accordance with definitions of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (2014).

These estimates are not current under NI 43-101 and the reader is cautioned that historical resource estimates should not be relied upon to judge the quality of exploration potential of Red Basin. The data collection methods applied at the time are considered appropriate and reliable and the estimates derived from them are considered relevant. However, the resultant gamma logs and core assays that supported the resources were not available to the Qualified Person, therefore a complete and thorough review of the underlying data has not been possible.

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