

Laramide Resources Ltd.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

DATED: MARCH 27, 2015

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

References

References in this annual information form (“AIF”) to “Laramide” or the “Company” refer to Laramide Resources Ltd., and its subsidiaries (as the context requires).

Date of Information

All information in this AIF is as at December 31, 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

Currency

The Canadian dollar is the reporting currency and currency of measurement of the Company. **All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.**

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information contained in this AIF constitutes “forward-looking information”, which is information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations that is based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action. All information other than matters of historical fact may be forward-looking information. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “budget”, “plan”, “estimate”, “continue”, “forecast”, “intend”, “believe”, “predict”, “potential”, “target”, “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, “will” and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information in this AIF includes, but is not limited to: information about exploration, development and production activities, including information regarding the potential mineralization and resources of the Company’s projects, statements about drill results and core intersection lengths, in that they constitute estimates, based on certain assumptions of mineralization that may be encountered if a deposit were to be mined, exploration and development plans, including anticipated costs and timing thereof, and anticipated time to production, and expectations regarding plans for growth through future acquisitions, exploration activities, farm-ins or otherwise.

By its nature, forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Some of the risks and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information contained in this AIF include, but are not limited to: risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations; results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations; risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes (including work stoppages and strikes) or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in exploration and development; the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies; risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses; risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations; the uncertainty of profitability based upon the cyclical nature of the industry in which the Company operates; risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities; risks related to environmental regulation and liability; political and regulatory

risks associated with mining and exploration; risks related to the uncertain global economic environment; and other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

A discussion of these and other factors that may affect the Company's actual results, performance, achievements or financial position is contained in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this AIF and other documents incorporated in this AIF. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, readers are cautioned that this list is not exhaustive and there may be other factors that the Company has not identified. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this AIF. Forward-looking information is based upon the Company's beliefs, estimates and opinions as at the date of this AIF, which the Company believes are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these will prove to be correct. Furthermore, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking information if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

All forward-looking information contained in this AIF is expressly qualified by this cautionary note.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE FOR MINERAL PROJECTS

This AIF contains disclosure regarding the Company's mineral resources. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resources may never be converted into reserves.

The disclosure in this AIF of scientific or technical information for the Westmoreland and La Jara Mesa properties is based on the technical reports described below under "Documents Incorporated By Reference", which were prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101"), by or under the supervision of "qualified persons" under NI 43-101, or is otherwise based on information prepared by or under the supervision of Peter Mullens, a consultant to the Company, who is also a "Qualified Person" under NI 43-101.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Information concerning certain of the Company's mineral projects, which is required to be included in this AIF in the section entitled "Description of the Business – Mineral Projects", has been included by incorporating by reference the following documents in this AIF:

- The technical report dated May 11, 2009 and entitled *Laramide Resources Limited Westmoreland Uranium Project – Redtree Resource Update* prepared by Andrew Vigar and David Jones of Mining Associates Pty Ltd. (the "Westmoreland Report").
- The revised technical report dated July 2, 2007 and entitled *Technical Report on La Jara Mesa Uranium Property, Cibola County, New Mexico* prepared by Douglas Peters (the "La Jara Technical Report").

In addition, incorporated by reference into this AIF are the audited consolidated financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 together with the auditor's report thereon.

The foregoing documents are available for viewing under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

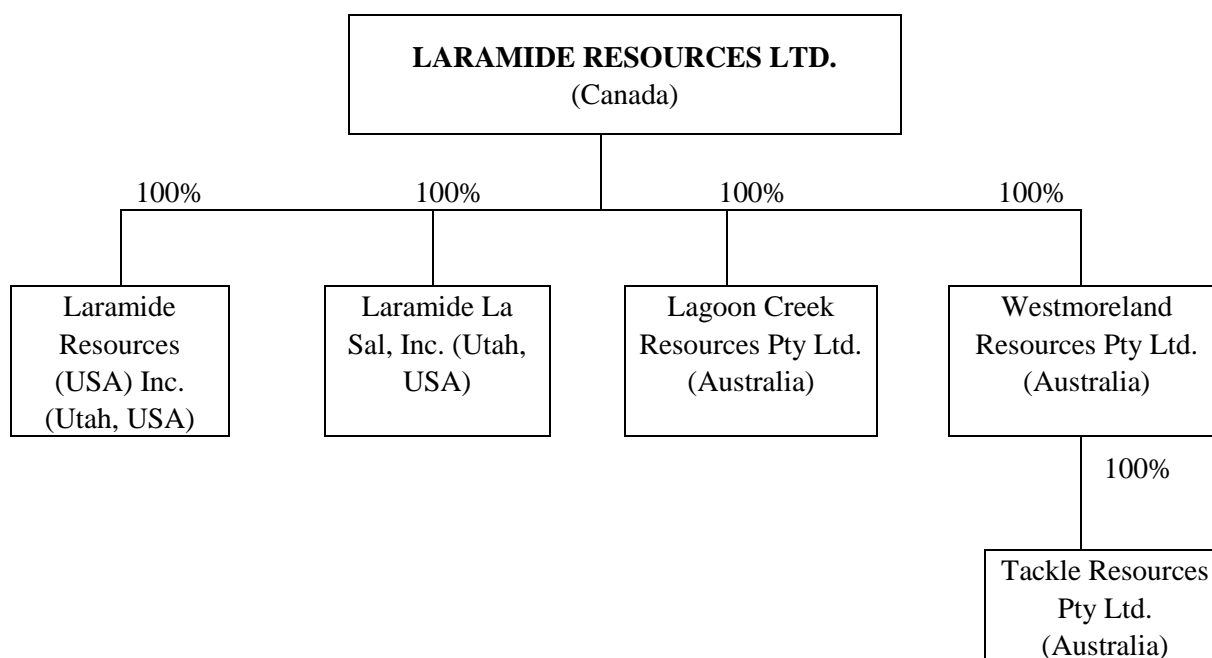
The registered and head office of Laramide is located at The Exchange Tower, 130 King Street West, Suite 3680, P.O. Box 99, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1B1. The Company also has project offices in Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The Company was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (“CBCA”) from the Province of British Columbia by articles of continuance certified effective June 27, 1996. By articles of amendment dated June 5, 2002 the authorized capital of the Company was increased by creating an unlimited number of special shares (the “Special Shares”) issuable in series and by creating the first series of Special Shares.

The Company is a reporting issuer in all of the Canadian provinces except for Quebec. The common shares of Laramide (the “Common Shares”) are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) and the Company has CHESD Depository Interests (“CDIs”) listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (the “ASX”), under the symbol “LAM”.

Intercorporate Relationships

The following chart sets out the Company’s corporate structure including all principal subsidiaries and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

Details of the events that have influenced the general development of the Company for the past three years are set out below. Additional information concerning our business is provided elsewhere in this AIF in the section entitled “Description of the Business”.

Developments in Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2012

On March 24, 2012, the state of Queensland’s Labour National Party led by Campbell Newman, won a landslide election victory, securing 77 of 89 seats in Queensland Parliament. This election result has materially positive implications for Laramide and the Westmoreland Project in northwest Queensland, as uranium mining has not occurred in Queensland since 1982 and was effectively banned since the election of the Goss government in 1989. Premier Campbell Newman and the new Queensland government overturned the 23-year ban on uranium mining in October 2012, and on March 18, 2013, the Government released a best practice framework for recommencement of uranium mining in Queensland.

On May 18, 2012, the U.S. Forest Service issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (“DEIS”) for La Jara Mesa Project in the Grants Mineral Belt, New Mexico, United States. The issuance of the DEIS represents a significant milestone in the mine permit process, which would allow underground development activities and mine production at the La Jara Mesa Project.

On June 18, 2012, Laramide announced a permitting update on the La Sal Project in San Juan County, Utah. The BLM issued a Record of Decision approving the Plan of Operations. The issuance of this permit allows Laramide to commence underground exploration and development activities, which if positive, could ultimately lead towards commercial production. As a result of the BLM’s finding of no significant impact, the preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required. In addition, the Utah State Division of Oil, Gas and Mining also approved the small mine state permit.

On August 10, 2012, Laramide announced completion of a transaction with Anglo Pacific Group PLC (“Anglo Pacific”) in connection with the Company’s variable rate gross revenue royalty on the development stage in-situ leach (“ISL”) uranium properties owned by Uranium Resources Inc. in the Grants Mineral District of New Mexico, United States. In return for a facility of \$5 million due in December 2015, Laramide has granted Anglo Pacific an option to acquire a 5% gross revenue royalty for an exercise price of USD\$15 million. In connection with the transaction, Laramide has also issued 650,000 warrants, each warrant entitling Anglo Pacific to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$1.35 per Common Share on or before December 31, 2015. The facility bears interest at a rate of 7% per annum payable quarterly in arrears. Laramide’s royalty ranges from 5% to 25%, depending on uranium prices.

On August 29, 2012, Laramide announced commencement of the 2012 drilling program at the Westmoreland Project. An initial program of 4,000 metres for 25 drill holes of diamond core drilling, within a larger program of 30,000 metres, was planned to test exploration targets along strike from the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna deposits. Previously, drilling had not extensively targeted the 3-kilometre strike length between the two deposits.

On October 17, 2012, assay results from the drill program at the Westmoreland Project were reported for nine drill holes for 1,121.7 metres of which three holes were drilled in the northern section of the Huarabagoo deposit area, and six were drilled on a single section along the structural corridor that connects the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna deposits. Initial results in the drilling campaign successfully intersected a number of new zones of mineralization in both target areas. Best results for the program

include: WDD12-152 (Corridor) with 11 metres at 1,311 ppm U₃O₈. This represented a new zone, west of the dyke, which has not been previously intercepted; WDD12-159 (Huarabagoo) 10 metres at 970 ppm U₃O₈ from 31 metres and 14 metres at 819 ppm U₃O₈ from 64 metres. Both of these zones are east of the dyke and had not been intercepted in previous drilling; WDD12-160 (Huarabagoo) 16 metres at 983 ppm U₃O₈ from 62 metres. This is also a new zone east of the dyke.

On October 25, 2012, the Company reported commencement of an on-site construction program at the La Sal Project leading towards the rehabilitation of the existing decline and ventilation raise, along with the installation of temporary surface support facilities. Activities also included site access road work, development of safety procedures/plans, and sourcing of a contract mining company to reopen the site.

In the third quarter 2012, the Company successfully completed royalty unit holder payment obligations on the production from the La Sal Project, following the offer to purchase the royalty units under various elections.

By November 21, 2012, all approvals and conditions precedent under the Rio Tinto Murphy Farm-In and Joint Venture, including with traditional land owners, were successfully completed. The result is the right to commence exploration activities on the large strategic land package situated adjacent to Laramide's flagship Westmoreland Project.

Developments in the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2013

The Company announced that it has entered into a toll milling agreement, whereby Energy Fuels Inc.'s White Mesa Mill will process all material produced from Laramide's 100% owned and operated La Sal II mine. The agreement has a two-year term with an optional three-year extension commencing in January 2013.

The Company received approval for admission to the Official List of the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and official quotation for trading of Laramide's CDIs, with commencement on April 30, 2013 under the symbol "LAM".

Concurrent with the ASX listing, the Company issued 2,444,366 CDIs at AUD\$0.75 per CDI (approximately CAD\$0.79), raising gross proceeds of AUD\$1,833,274 (approximately CAD\$1,930,000).

On August 14, 2013, Laramide entered into a financing transaction with a fund managed by The Lind Partners Canada, LLC, ("Lind") whereby Lind subscribed for an unsecured subordinated convertible security of Laramide in the principal amount of \$300,000 (the "Convertible Security") and 200,000 warrants. The Convertible Security bears no interest and is convertible in whole or in increments of no less than \$50,000 at a conversion price per share of \$0.50 into 600,000 Common Shares within 18 months from the date of issuance. Each warrant will entitle Lind to convert into one Common Share, exercisable within 36 months of issuance at \$0.75 per Common Share. The Company had also considered entering into a definitive securities purchase agreement (the "SPA") with Lind, whereby Lind would invest a minimum of \$2,700,000 up to a maximum of \$5,250,000. Subject to certain conditions, Lind would subscribe for, and Laramide would agree to issue and sell, a minimum of \$2,700,000 of Common Shares in 18 tranches, approximately every 30 days. Upon further consideration, the Company decided not to proceed with the SPA transaction.

On December 23, 2013, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement 5,000,000 units consisting of 5,000,000 units of the Company, at a price of \$0.40 per Unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2.0 million. Each Unit consisted of one Common Share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one non-transferable Common Share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one Common Share at a price of \$0.60 per Common Share for a period of 18 months from the date of

issuance. In the event that the closing price on the TSX is \$0.80 or greater for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may give notice of an early expiry, in which case they would expire 30 calendar days from such notice. In the event that a subscriber exercises the warrant pursuant to early notice, the Company would issue new warrants to the subscriber equal to the number of warrants exercised. These new warrants will have a term of three years from December 23, 2013 and entitle the holder to purchase a Common Share for a price of \$0.80 per Common Share.

Developments in Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2014

In February, the Company confirmed that it has received a 12-month extension from Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (“RTX”) to complete certain work programs and satisfy minimum expenditure obligations related to the earn-in periods on the Rio Tinto Murphy Farm-In and Joint Venture tenements in Northern Territory of Australia.

Amendments related to the variation agreement of the Farm-In and Joint Venture include the following:

- The earn-in periods over the 4-year joint venture period received 12-month extensions from the original completion dates.
- The initial earn-in commitment to spend \$1 million in exploration activities has a completion date of November 13, 2014, with an airborne geophysical survey being completed earlier in this period.

All other terms and conditions related to the agreement remain unchanged. Consideration for amendments to RTX was the issuance of 151,500 ordinary shares of Laramide to be issued on the ASX.

The planned airborne geophysical survey on the Rio Tinto Murphy Farm-In and Joint Venture tenements in Northern Territory of Australia commenced in October.

In March, Bryn Jones, MMinEng, was appointed Chief Operating Officer for the Company. Mr. Jones leads the development of the Westmoreland Uranium Project in Queensland, Australia. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Jones was Managing Director of Uranium Equities Limited, an ASX listed explorer and developer of uranium extraction technologies.

Mr. Jones is an Industrial Chemist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with 16 years’ experience in the Australian uranium industry, covering all aspects of the mining cycle. While at Uranium Equities, Mr. Jones successfully managed and financed the PhosEnergy development from concept to feasibility study level, which is now being jointly developed by Cameco Corporation and PhosEnergy. Prior to Uranium Equities, he worked in several technical and operational management roles at Heathgate Resources, the operator of the Beverley Uranium Mine in South Australia. Mr. Jones also worked for Worley Parsons on the Olympic Dam Expansion Project and consulted on various In-Situ Recovery (ISR) operations around the world.

In August, the State government in Queensland began accepting new applications for uranium mine permits under the framework implemented throughout 2012-2014.

In October, the Company entered into a Sale Purchase Agreement to acquire 100% of the Gulf JV tenement EL 29898 from Gulf Copper Pty Ltd.

Fiscal Year 2015 up to the date of this report

In March, The Company closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD\$2.0 million. The Offering consisted of 5,714,282 units (the “Units”) of the Company at a price of CAD\$0.35 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half

(1/2) of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant a “Warrant”). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 for a period of 36 months from the date of closing of the Offering.

On January 31, 2015 there was an election in Queensland and the Australian Labor Party was elected back into power by a one seat margin. Certain Party representatives have been quoted as claiming the uranium mining permit ban may be re-introduced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General Overview

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, on April 29, 1980, and was subject to the British Columbia Corporations Act (“BCCA”). On June 27, 1996, the Company was continued under the laws of the Dominion of Canada and has since been subject to the relevant provisions of the Canada Business Corporations Act (“CBCA”). In August 2006, the Company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol “LAM”, and on April 30, 2013, the CDIs commenced trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) under the symbol “LAM”.

The Company is also registered as a foreign company in Australia pursuant to the provisions of the Corporations Act. The Company’s Australian Registered Body Number is 154 146 755.

Laramide is engaged in the exploration and development of uranium assets in Australia and the United States. The Company’s uranium projects have been chosen for their production potential and location in safe and politically stable jurisdictions. These projects include the Company’s flagship Westmoreland Project in Northwestern Queensland, Australia, and the La Jara Mesa Project in Grants, New Mexico and La Sal Project in the Lisbon Valley district of Utah.

Laramide has a strategic position in the uranium exploration industry in Australia. The Company has secured a series of contiguous mineral tenements that together cover many of the known uranium deposits in the Westmoreland region in northwest Queensland, Australia, many of which have been shown to have a significant uranium resource with attractive grades.

Further, as part of Laramide’s strategy to control ground contained within a mineralized system in Australia, the Company is involved in three farm-in and joint ventures on a number of strategically located uranium tenements, situated geologically within the highly prospective Murphy Uranium Province and along strike from Westmoreland in the Northern Territory, Australia, which border Queensland: the Lagoon Creek Joint Venture, the Debbil Debbil Joint Venture and the Murphy Farm-In and Joint Venture with Rio Tinto.

The Company’s U.S.-based projects, the La Jara Mesa Project (at the permitting stage) and the La Sal Project (which is permitted), provide diversification by jurisdiction and by stage of project. Previous exploration and development activities on the projects have included metallurgical testing, mine infrastructure and resource and reserve estimates. The directors of the Company anticipate that the La Sal Project will be the first of the Company’s projects to potentially achieve commercial production. In January 2013, Laramide entered into a toll milling agreement for the processing of ore obtained from the La Sal Project at Energy Fuels Inc.’s White Mesa Mill. The La Jara Mesa Project is currently seeking an underground and mining permit.

The Company holds a portfolio of primarily uranium industry related equity positions and royalty interests that provide additional diversification. These include the UNC Royalty (which is discussed in detail in the “Mineral Projects: McKinley County, New Mexico U.S.A.” section of this AIF. The

tenements that are the subject of the UNC Royalty are currently at the development stage by Uranium Resources Inc. (“URI”), a U.S. publicly traded company.

Following Laramide’s admission to the Official List of the ASX, the Company has CDIs traded on the ASX and Common Shares traded on the TSX, each of which will be convertible into the other on a one for one basis, subject to certain restrictions governed by Canadian and Australian securities regulators.

Employees

The Company had six employees in Canada and four in Australia as at December 31, 2014.

Marketable Securities

Laramide owns securities in uranium exploration and development companies with complementary assets, as well as certain non-uranium investments which can be liquidated as a source of funding for continuation of the 2015 exploration programs.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company held the following securities:

Name of Company	Number of Shares	Market Value As at December 31, 2014	If publicly traded, list the market(s) where traded
<i>Uranium Investments</i>			
Uranium Equities Limited	6,983,218	\$46,336	ASX
Khan Resources Inc.	5,600,000	\$2,296,000	CSE
Virginia Energy Resources Inc.	120,000	\$4,800	TSX
Anthem Resources Inc.	400,000	\$24,000	ASX
<i>Non-Uranium, Investments</i>			
Treasury Metals Inc.	4,588,600	\$1,537,181	TSX
Nation River Resources Ltd.	149,885	\$6,681	N/A
Phos Energy Inc.	701,461	\$21,907	N/A
Anthem Resources Inc.	350,000	\$40,250	TSX

Competitive Conditions

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all phases of exploration, development and production. The Company competes with a number of other entities in the search for and acquisition of productive mineral properties. As a result of this competition, the majority of which may often be with companies with greater financial resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire attractive properties in the future on terms we consider acceptable. The Company also competes for financing with other resource companies, many of which have greater financial resources and/or more advanced properties. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

The Company’s ability to acquire properties depends on its success in exploring and developing the Company’s present properties and its ability to select, acquire and bring to production suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration and development. Factors beyond the Company’s control may affect

the marketability of minerals mined or discovered by the Company. See “Risk Factors” in this AIF for information regarding the impact that competitive conditions may have on the Company’s business.

Environmental Protection

The Company’s current and future operations, including development activities on its properties or areas in which it has an interest, are subject to laws and regulations governing exploration, development, tenure, productions, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters.

Environmental protection requirements did not have a material effect on the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of the Company during our 2014 financial year and are not expected to have a material effect during the Company’s 2015 financial year.

RISK FACTORS

The Company and the Common Shares and CDIs of the Company should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in this AIF prior to making an investment in the Company. In addition to the other information presented in this AIF, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in any of the Company’s securities. These risks are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that management currently deems to be immaterial, may also materially affect the Company’s business, financial condition and/or future results.

Foreign Operations

The majority of the Company’s exploration and development activities are currently conducted outside of Canada – in Australia and the United States of America. As such, the Company is exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties, which vary from country to country. Changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes or policies in these jurisdictions are beyond the Company’s control and may adversely affect its business. For example, changes in government policies regarding export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, and repatriation of profits, land use or environmental protection matters could negatively affect the Company’s future operations.

Volatility of Uranium Prices

If the Company achieves success leading to mineral production, the revenue it will derive through the sale of uranium exposes the potential income of the Company to risks associated with fluctuations in uranium prices. In addition, regardless of the success of the Company’s exploration and development program and ultimate sales revenue from production, fluctuations in the price of uranium will have a direct impact on the perceived value of the Company and its projects. Uranium prices have historically been subject to long periods of flat prices with price spikes and declines that can increase or decrease the spot price by a multiple. In the last six years, for example, uranium spot prices have ranged from approximately USD\$28/lb U₃O₈ to USD\$138/lb U₃O₈ and are currently about USD\$39.50.

Tenure and Access

Mining and exploration tenements are subject to periodic renewal, often at the discretion of the relevant government authority. There is a risk that current or future tenements or future applications for production tenements may not be approved, or may be approved with unexpected new conditions which could be burdensome or costly to satisfy, either of which may adversely affect Laramide’s operations or proposed operations.

Resource and Reserve Estimation Risk

Mineral resource figures are estimates and no assurances can be given to the accuracy of the estimates with respect to size (tonnage), uranium grade and recoverability. The geological modelling carried out by the Company and its consultants provides only estimated quantities of uranium that may be produced. There is no guarantee that the Company will receive the uranium prices assumed in determining its economic resources. These estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results, availability of data, accuracy of statistical computations, the assumptions and judgments made in interpreting engineering and geological information and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that the resource estimates included reflect management's best estimates, by their nature, resource estimates are imprecise and depend to a certain extent upon analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that may ultimately prove unreliable.

If the Company's mineral resource figures are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, fluctuations in the market price of uranium, as well as increased capital or production costs or reduced recovery rates may render ore reserves uneconomic and may ultimately result in a reduction of resources. The extent to which resources may ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves is dependent upon the demonstration of their profitable recovery. The evaluation of reserves or resources is always influenced by economic and technological factors, which may change over time.

Counterparty Contractual Risk

Some of the Company's projects are subject to the risk that changes in the status of any of the Company's joint ventures or royalty arrangements may adversely affect the operations and performance of the Company. These changes may be caused by the financial failure or default of the Company or the counterparty, fundamental breach of the relevant agreement by the Company or the counterparty or failure by either party to make the contributions required under the relevant agreement.

Counterparty contractual risk is particularly salient in relation to the Gulf Joint Venture, from which the Company's joint venture partner, Hartz Range Mines Pty Ltd, is attempting to withdraw, in relation to various other joint ventures, under which failure by either party to meet contributions will result in dilution of ownership, and in relation to the UNC Royalty Agreement, the Anglo Pacific Facility Agreement and the Homestake Purchase Agreement, under which failure by Laramide to meet milestone payments as required may entitle counterparties to exercise the security interests they hold over some of Laramide's assets.

Expenditure on Tenements

In order to maintain current rights to tenure of exploration tenements, the Company will be required to outlay amounts in respect of tenement rent to the relevant governing authorities and to meet certain annual exploration expenditure commitments. It is likely that variations to the terms of the current and future tenement holdings, the granting of new tenements and changes at renewal or expiry, will change the expenditure commitments for the Company from time to time. During 2012, two of the tenements were renewed for a further period of 5 years each, and during the second quarter of 2013 the Company's principal tenement was renewed for a further two-year period. These outlays (exploration expenditure and

rent) which arise in relation to granted tenements inclusive of tenement applications granted to December 31, 2014 but not recognized as liabilities are: \$9,743,464 for a period not longer than one year; (\$4,558,080 at December 31, 2013); \$331,765 for a period longer than one year but not longer than 3 years (\$8,081,096 at December 31, 2013); and nil more than three years. If the Company does not meet its minimum expenditure commitments on the Westmoreland Project tenements, it intends to apply to the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines to vary the work program and expenditure requirements to accommodate any future shortfall. There is a risk that applications for variation of conditions may not be granted and that the Minister may refuse to renew or cancel the tenements.

Exploration and Development Success

Exploration for and development of uranium properties involve significant financial risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an orebody may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling, constructing mining and processing facilities at a site, connecting to a reliable infrastructure, developing metallurgical processes and extracting uranium from ore. The Company cannot ensure that its current exploration and development programs will result in profitable commercial mining operations. Also, substantial expenses may be incurred on exploration projects that are subsequently abandoned due to poor exploration results or the inability to define reserves that can be mined economically.

The economic feasibility of development projects is based upon many factors, including the accuracy of mineral reserve estimates; metallurgical recoveries; capital and operating costs; government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting and environmental protection. Development projects are also subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and availability of adequate financing.

Operating Risks

The operations of the Company may be affected by various factors, including failure to locate or identify mineral deposits, failure to achieve predicted grades in exploration and mining, operational and technical difficulties encountered in mining, difficulties in commissioning and operating plant and equipment, mechanical failure or plant breakdown, unanticipated metallurgical problems, adverse weather conditions, industrial and environmental accidents or disputes and unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment.

Changes in Government Policy

Changes in government policies or legislation in Australia or the United States may adversely affect ownership of mineral interests, taxation, royalties, land access, labour relations, and mining and exploration activities of the Company.

Environmental Risks

The operations and proposed activities of the Company are subject to State and Federal environmental regulation in both Australia and the United States and (as with other similar projects and operations) the Company expects those operations and activities to affect the environment, particularly if they constitute advanced exploration or mine development proceeds. The Company intends to conduct its activities to the highest standard of environmental obligation, including compliance with all applicable environmental laws.

Investments in Gold and Silver Mining Companies

The Company has a number of strategic investments in companies involved in the exploration and mining of minerals, including gold and silver. Gold and silver prices are volatile and may fluctuate as a result of numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company. This volatility and fluctuation may adversely affect the value of Laramide's investments and, in turn, Laramide's financial condition and ability to fund its activities.

Additional Requirements for Capital

The Company will need to seek to raise further funds through equity or debt financing, joint ventures, production sharing arrangements or other means to progress its projects. There is a risk that additional finance may not be available at all or on favourable terms. If Laramide is unable to obtain such financing, it may need to delay, postpone or reduce the scope of its exploration, development or production plans, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Economic Risks

General economic conditions such as movements in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates may adversely affect the Company's exploration, development and production activities, as well as its ability to fund those activities.

Listing Risk and Takeover Protection

The Company is continued under the CBCA and the Common Shares are traded on the TSX and the CDIs are traded on the ASX. This may result in certain market and corporate-related complications from the perspective of an Australian investor, particularly in relation to corporation law and listing rules regulatory matters.

For example, the rights of shareholders of the Company are governed by Canadian laws and differ in some respects from the rights of shareholders of companies incorporated in Australia, particularly in relation to takeovers.

Investors should be aware that an investment in the Company involves risks that may be higher than risks associated with an investment in some other companies. Investors should carefully consider all matters in this AIF.

Shares Reserved For Future Issuance

At the close of business on December 31, 2014, the Company had the following options and warrants outstanding:

Security	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options (1)	2,520,000	\$0.75	February 28, 2016
Warrants	650,000	\$1.35	December 31, 2015
Warrants	200,000	\$0.82	July 12, 2016
Warrants (2)	2,200,000	\$0.60	June 23, 2015
Warrants	300,000	\$0.80	December 23, 2016

Notes:

¹On February 28, 2014 the Company granted 2,520,000 stock options to directors, employees and consultants. The stock options have a two year term and are exercisable at \$0.75 per share and vest 50% after six months and the second 50% after twelve months.

²In the event that the closing price on the TSX is \$0.80 or greater for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may give notice of an early expiry, in which case they would expire 30 calendar days from such notice. In the event that a subscriber exercises the warrant pursuant to

early notice, the Company would issue new warrants to the subscriber equal to the number of warrants exercised. These new warrants will have a term of three years from December 23, 2013 and entitle the holder to purchase a common share for a price of \$0.80.

Options and warrants are likely to be exercised when the market price of the Common Shares exceeds the exercise price of such options or warrants. The exercise price of such options or warrants and the subsequent resale of such Common Shares in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price and the Company's ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price when it deems appropriate. The Company may also enter into commitments in the future which would require the issuance of additional Common Shares and the Company may grant additional share purchase warrants and stock options. Any share issuances from the Company's treasury will result in immediate dilution to existing shareholders.

MINERAL PROJECTS

The Company's material mineral projects are the Westmoreland Project, the La Jara Mesa Project, and the La Sal Project, which are located in Australia and the United States of America, respectively. Information concerning these projects is discussed below. In addition, the Company has one royalty exploration project.

Uranium Properties

Westmoreland Property

Laramide's Westmoreland Uranium Project, the Company's flagship asset, is located in Queensland, Australia adjacent to the Northern Territory border. The Westmoreland Project tenements are contiguous and are located as a group approximately 400 kilometres north – north-west of Mt Isa. Laramide's wholly owned subsidiary, Tackle Resources Pty Ltd, owns 100% of Westmoreland (subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty to Royal Gold Inc. on any production in relation to EPMS 14558 and 14672, with cumulative royalty payments capped at AUD\$10 million indexed to inflation), and continues to advance the project through ongoing drilling.

The Westmoreland Project has an Indicated Mineral Resource totalling 36.0 million pounds of uranium (U_3O_8) contained in 18.7 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.089% U_3O_8 and a further Inferred Mineral Resource totalling 15.9 million pounds of uranium contained in 9.0 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.083% U_3O_8 .

It is intended that the Westmoreland Project will involve an open cut operation using conventional acid leaching and solvent extraction technology.

In 2010, Laramide commissioned a report by the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation ("ANSTO") to identify definitive process route options for the Westmoreland Project and to provide engineering design data sufficient to support a pre-feasibility level of study. The Company received the final report in July 2011, which was undertaken on four composite lens samples of the Westmoreland deposit, namely Junnagunna, Redtree Upper, Redtree Lower, and Jacks. High recoveries were achieved from all areas using a conventional uranium processing route. Further, the Junnagunna and Redtree samples were readily leached under conventional leaching conditions of 55 wt% solids, 40 degrees Celsius, pH 1.5, P80 of 250 micron and ORP of 500 mV. Under these conditions, uranium extraction was 97% for both ores, with acid additions of only 18 and 14 kg/t for Junnagunna and Redtree respectively. Moreover, predicted pyrolusite requirements were low at 3.0 kg/t for both ores.

On August 29, 2012 Laramide announced the commencement of an initial drilling program of 4,000 metres for 25 drill holes of diamond core drilling focusing on the prospective structural corridor that

connects the Huarabagoo and Junnagunna deposits. Recognition of key structural and geological controls on mineralization during past exploration programs resulted in successfully targeting mineralization on the southern extent of the Junnagunna deposit, but this was the first program to extensively target the three kilometre strike length between the two deposits.

Recent programs have also focused on completing the collection of environmental baseline data (which has been concentrated on ground and surface water monitoring, flora and fauna) for the eventual environmental study. Laramide's short-term predevelopment stage activities at Westmoreland include an updated scoping study and commencement of the permitting process following the recent announcement in Queensland regarding recommencement of uranium mining in the State.

The then governing Liberal National Party ("LNP") and their leader, Campbell Newman, have acknowledged the existence of widespread support for the increased job generation, economic benefit and carbon reduction that may be associated with the reintroduction of uranium mining. In a joint statement on October 22, 2012, the Queensland Premier and the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines announced the State Government's intention to convene an implementation committee to oversee the recommencement of uranium mining in Queensland. This change in policy has been materially positive for Laramide as a result of the ability to permit uranium mining projects in Queensland. In March 2013, the six-person independent committee issued their report which found Queensland's existing system for regulating mining and radiation safety appropriate for uranium mining and concluded a new legislative framework was not necessary. The committee also concluded that a comprehensive regulatory system for the uranium industry is also in place at a federal government level. Assessments of possible uranium mines will be a joint decision between the Commonwealth and the Queensland governments, although the committee did recommend a coordinated approvals process. At the centre of the committee's recommendations are new institutional arrangements to improve coordination of assessment and approvals for uranium mines, including improved engagement with stakeholders and an Indigenous Training and Development Trust be established with the royalties of uranium mining. The committee presented to Cabinet a report which included forty recommendations. Cabinet responded with an action plan detailing an implementation strategy and outline of the policy framework.

On January 31, 2015, there was another election in Queensland which was won by the Australian Labour Party by a one-seat margin. One Party representative has since been quoted as saying that the uranium mining permit ban might be re-introduced. At the date of this report, nothing concrete has been announced formally.

Summary of the Westmoreland Technical Report

The following description has been summarized from the Westmoreland Report and is based on and subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures contained therein, and which are not fully described herein. Readers should consult the Westmoreland Report to obtain further particulars regarding the Westmoreland Uranium Project. The full text of the Westmoreland Report is available on SEDAR under the Company's profile, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

The Westmoreland deposits are held by Laramide in conjunction with its 100% owned Australian subsidiary Westmoreland Resources Pty Ltd. ("WRPL"). Laramide controls four Exploration Permits for Minerals ("EPMs") located in the State of Queensland, Australia, contiguous with seven Exploration Licences ("ELs") located in the Northern Territory ("NT"), Australia. At the request of Mr. Peter Mullens, the then VP Exploration and Director of Laramide, Mining Associates Pty Ltd was commissioned to update the Redtree resources and prepare this Technical Report. Mining Associates completed a technical report ("NI 43-101") on the exploration tenement in 2006, relying on historical drill data only. Since then Laramide has completed an additional 12,230.4 metres of diamond drilling.

The Westmoreland deposits are located within a group of mineral tenements controlled by Laramide that extend for 200 km east-west and 150 km north-south, straddling the Queensland-NT border. The principal uranium deposits are contained within the Westmoreland Conglomerate, the basal sequence of the Tawallah Group which is the oldest (~1800 Ma) segment of the Southern McArthur Basin. The deposits are associated with an altered basic dyke system intruded along faults (~5km strike length). Mineralisation is present in both the sandstones and dyke rocks.

Anomalous mineralisation occurs along the 7km strike length of the dyke/fault system. There are three known deposits: Redtree, Huarabagoo and Junnagunna associated with the dyke. Vertical mineralisation extends to an identified depth of 80m and laterally mineralisation occurs under cover up to 800 metres in width. There remains considerable potential for further mineralisation between the deposits, particularly for both deeper flat lying and steep mineralisation adjacent to the dyke.

All facets of the geology and data collection at Westmoreland were reviewed by Mining Associates. The mineralised systems were visited in the field. The drill data entry systems and database were audited, U₃O₈ assay and data entry were checked and use of old data validated. Laramide has completed 8,836.7 metres of diamond drilling at Redtree (165 diamnd holes), providing 6,464½ core samples for geochemical analysis. The remaining 3,393.7 metres of diamond drilling occurred at Junnagunna (34 diamond holes) providing 1,595½ core samples. This drilling was designed to verify and improve the quality of previous drilling results. The historic data set and recent Laramide drilling has been used by Mining Assocoates to construct the current resource estimates.

A new set of three dimensional (3-D) geological interpretations were made by Mining Associates for Redtree and Huarabagoo, Junnagunna has been reviewed and remains unchanged. The 3 sub-areas represent similar mineralisation geometries and drilling directions for geological interpretation and resource estimation. Within these, domains of similar geological style are represented by one or more geological wireframes to constrain the grade estimations of the final resource block model.

Potential remains to both add to the total resource with additional inferred material and upgrade confidence moving resources from inferred to indicated and measured categories. Further data will be required for this, in particular drilling data. There are gaps in the data along strike within the system between the known deposits, as well as areas untested for laterally mineralisation under cover, (e.g. Jack). The steeper portions of the deposit have better grades (for example, most of Huarabago) but the complexity of the ore in these areas requires extensive drill testing to achieve adequate confidence levels for mine planning.

The 2008 drilling and subsequent re-modelling of Retree considerably improved the understanding of both geology and mineralisation since the previous NI 43-101 report of 2006. This increased understanding combined with validation of the historical drill data has allowed a re-interpretation of the Huarabagoo deposit.

New resource estimates have been completed for the Redtree and Huarabagoo deposits. The Junnagunna deposit was not updated in this review and is stated as the 2006 resource estimate. The 2008 Junnagunna drilling (34 holes 3,393.7 metres) highlighted extension potential to the south, beyond an unexpected fault offset, Laramide has indicated more drilling is required to fully understand the extension, and as such it would be pre-emptive to re-estimate a resource at Junnagunna. The resource estimates have been classified by Mining Associates above an economic cut-off grade of 0.02% U₃O₈ which is considered reasonable at the time of this report for such a shallow and flat lying deposit. Full details of the parameters used for these estimates are contained in the body of this report. The resource estimates are suitable for use in the mine design process for an open pit operation.

Summary of Westmoreland Redtree Group Resource Estimates above 0.02% U₃O₈ Cut-off

Category	Deposit	Tonnes (t)	U ₃ O ₈ Uncut (%)	U ₃ O ₈ cut (%)	Metal (kt)	Metal (Mlb)
Inferred	Redtree	4,466,750	0.069	0.067	3.0	6.6
	Huarabagoo	2,406,000	0.116	0.109	2.6	5.8
	Junnagunna	2,149,500	0.077	0.075	1.6	3.6
Sub Total		9,022,250	0.083	0.080	7.2	15.9
Indicated	Redtree	12,858,750	0.092	0.090	11.6	25.5
	Huarabagoo	1,462,000	0.092	0.083	1.2	2.7
	Junnagunna	4,364,750	0.082	0.081	3.5	7.8
Sub Total		18,685,500	0.089	0.088	16.4	36.0

The current resource estimation has increased the total contained metal by 3.2 Mlb of U₃O₈ above the 2006 estimation, the 2008 drilling resulted principally in re-classification of 17.1 Mlb of U₃O₈ from an Inferred to Indicated Resource Category.

Mining Associates' Project Co-ordinator was Andrew Vigar, a Qualified Person to report on resource estimates, responsible for the detailed study of the previous resource estimates and construction of the new geology models and resource estimates. Mr. David Jones is a qualified person to report on uranium exploration results.

The resource estimate contains no Measured Mineral Resource. This is related to the extensive use of previous drill data and to the level of short-range variation inherent in the deposit, in particular with the steeper style of mineralisation around the dyke, and should in no way reflect on the viability of the project.

It should be noted that significant gold grades (up to 87 g/t Au over 1m) were recorded in drill holes at Huarabagoo, averaging around 1 g/t Au over the entire volume of U₃O₈ mineralisation investigated. This prompted a stream sediment survey to assess the gold potential of the Westmoreland Conglomerate. Five significantly anomalous drainages were detected. Visible gold was seen in outcrops within three of these areas. The gold appeared to be shedding from quartz veins. No assessment has been made of the gold potential since that time, and is not examined in this report.

Laramide has obtained a commanding strategic position in the uranium exploration industry in Australia, by securing a series of contiguous mineral tenements that cover almost all of the known uranium deposits in the Westmoreland region, a major Australian uranium province. Previous exploration has identified a series of significant potentially economic deposits that require relatively modest investment to advance their status to an indicated resource. Subject to a change in state government policy in Queensland, Laramide could move quickly to a bankable feasibility study and, potentially, into production should this be warranted.

Northern Territory Joint Ventures

As part of Laramide's strategy to control ground contained within a large mineralized system in Australia, it has entered into three farm-in and joint venture agreements (namely the Lagoon Creek Joint Venture with NuPower Resources Ltd, the Debbil Debbil JV with Hartz Range Mines Pty Ltd (a 100% subsidiary of Gulf Mines Ltd), and the Murphy Tenement Farm-In and Joint Venture with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd) under which it has acquired the right to earn an interest in a number of tenements situated adjacent to Westmoreland in the Northern Territory. A summary of these farm-in and joint ventures is set out below.

Rum Jungle Resources Limited - formerly Central Australia Phosphate (formerly NuPower) - Lagoon Creek Joint Venture Agreement

In May 2005, Laramide, via its wholly owned subsidiary, Lagoon Creek Resources Pty Ltd (“Lagoon Creek”), entered into an agreement with NuPower Resources Ltd (“NuPower”) (formerly Arafura Resources NL), whereby Laramide could farm-in to NuPower’s granted exploration licence EL23573 located at Lagoon Creek, Northern Territory. Having fulfilled the expenditure requirement of \$3 million over four years, Lagoon Creek now holds a 50% interest in the tenement.

In 2013, Lagoon Creek earned 50% equity in the tenement with the expenditure of AUD \$3 million over a four year period on exploration and development. Limited work was done on the property during 2014.

In late 2014, based on the current uranium market, the technical merits of the property, and the lack of plans for significant future work on the property, the Company decided to write down the carrying value of the project to Nil.

Gulf Mines Joint Venture - Debbil Debbil Creek Uranium Project Letter Agreement

The Debbil Debbil agreement originally related to three tenements held by Hartz Range Mines Pty Ltd (“Hartz”). During 2009 two tenements were voluntarily surrendered, and the Debbil Debbil agreement is now comprised of EL10335 which has been replaced by EL29898. This area is considered by Laramide to be the most prospective of the original three tenements.

EL29898 is located north of the NuPower-Lagoon Creek tenement in the Northern Territory. In 2005, under the terms of the Debbil Debbil agreement, Laramide acquired an option to earn a 90% legal interest in any exploration retention lease or mining lease granted from the area of EL29898 for any minerals (other than diamonds). In order to exercise this option, the Company must complete a bankable feasibility study on a prospect within the area and obtain a mine permit. During October 2011, some surface sampling work was completed on the tenement, but to date the option has not been exercised.

The Joint Venture was varied in or about July 2009 to provide, among other things, that Hartz is free to explore for copper and other base metals. More recently, Hartz purported to terminate the Debbil Debbil agreement. Laramide does not consider that Hartz has the ability to terminate under the terms of the agreement and is opposing the attempted termination. The parties held without prejudice negotiations with a view to resolving their disagreement and finalizing a more formal joint venture agreement. Laramide has also lodged a caveat against EL29898 to protect its interest under the agreement. A third party caveat has also been lodged against EL29898 in favour of G E Reveleigh & Co Pty Ltd, although Laramide has so far been unable to identify the nature of the interest claimed under this caveat.

On October 8, 2014, Laramide announced it has entered into a Sale Purchase Agreement (‘SPA’) to acquire 100% of the Gulf JV tenement EL 29898 from Gulf Copper Pty Ltd. (“Gulf”). Under the terms of the SPA Laramide must pay to Gulf AUD\$125,000 broken into three payments: AUD\$25,000 (paid) immediately; a further AUD\$25,000 subject to satisfactory completion of certain conditions (paid in March 2015); and the balance of AUD\$75,000 on transfer of the tenement title. The SPA is conditional on receiving all necessary government and regulatory approval to complete the transaction.

The first year expenditure commitment with Gulf Mines was AUD \$300,000 (CAD\$275,610). As of December 31, 2014, the Company has spent \$3,631,477 (December 31, 2013 - \$3,410,539) on this joint venture project. In late 2014, based on the current uranium market, the technical merits of the property, and the lack of plans to do work at the property in the near future, the Company decided to write down the carrying value of the property to the value of the land being purchased.

Murphy Tenement Farm-In and Joint Venture

The Murphy Tenement Farm-In and Joint Venture is based on a Binding Farm-In and Joint Venture Term Sheet between Laramide and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (“RTX”). The Murphy Farm-In comprises six tenements, EL9319, EL28721, EL28722, EL28723, EL28724 and EL9414, totalling 1,115km², which are situated in the Murphy Uranium Province in the Northern Territory. The tenements were granted by the Northern Territory government in November and December 2011.

Under the Murphy Farm-In, Laramide has the ability to earn a 51% interest in the tenements upon the expenditure of AUD\$10 million on the exploration and development of the tenements over a four-year period. This agreement commenced in November 2012 when the traditional landowners approved the initial work program, thus completing the conditions precedent of the agreement. The first AUD\$1 million of this earn-in is a firm commitment by Laramide that must be satisfied by November 2013, and will be dedicated to a large-scale helicopter-supported airborne survey that will include magnetics and radiometrics. This survey was expected to commence in early 2013 and be followed up by a further exploration program targeting the results of the airborne survey. The Company has received a 12-month extension from Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (“RTX”) to complete certain work programs and satisfy minimum expenditure obligations related to the earn-in periods on the Rio Tinto Murphy Farm-In and Joint Venture Term Sheet tenements in the Northern Territory of Australia. Amendments include that earn-in periods over the 4-year joint venture period received 12-month extensions from the original completion dates, and the initial earn-in commitment to spend \$1 million in exploration activities has a completion date of November 13, 2014, with an airborne geophysical survey being completed earlier in this period. All other terms and conditions related to the Term Sheet remain unchanged. Consideration for this extension to RTX was an the issuance of 151,500 fully-paid ordinary shares of Laramide to be issued on the ASX.

On October 6, 2014 Laramide announced that it had commenced the planned airborne geophysical survey. The survey was to consist of 16,281 line km flown over the Rio Tinto Murphy tenements. This survey was completed in November 2014. The expenditure requirements to be completed by November 13, 2014 were not met and discussions are under way with RTX with regard to the future of the Farm in and Joint Venture.

Laramide also has an option to earn a further 9% interest in the tenements (for a total 60% legal interest) by completing a feasibility study within 36 months of the date upon which the initial farm-in is completed. However, where Laramide completes this feasibility study, Rio Tinto Exploration has the right to ‘clawback’ an 11% interest in the tenements, by paying to Laramide the costs incurred in meeting its farm-in obligations under the terms of the Murphy JV, with the result that Laramide may ultimately hold only a 49% interest.

La Jara Mesa Property

The La Jara Mesa uranium project, located in the Ambrosia Lake Mining District of the Grants Mineral Belt, Cibola County, New Mexico, is a sandstone hosted roll-front deposit that has been extensively explored and mined by previous owners, resulting in over 700 drill holes.

An independent NI 43-101/JORC compliant resource calculation on La Jara Mesa was completed in 2006, and was subsequently amended in July 2007 by Douglas Peters. The Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated at totalling 7.2 million pounds of uranium (U₃O₈) contained in 1.4 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.23% U₃O₈, and an additional 3.1 million pounds of uranium (U₃O₈) contained in 0.7 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.20% U₃O₈ classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

The La Jara Mesa Project resides on public lands administered by the US Forest Service, near the Mount

Taylor site designated as a Traditional Cultural Property. In 2008, Laramide applied to the US Forest Service to proceed with an underground development program, under which it intends to conduct mapping, longhole drilling, test mining and collection of bulk samples for metallurgical and mill compatibility studies. To initiate and support the permitting process, Laramide submitted a Plan of Operations for the La Jara Mesa Project to the US Forest Service in 2008 for underground development and mine production. Having reviewed the Plan of Operations, and in light of the Mount Taylor area's status as a Traditional Cultural Property, the US Forest Service determined the need for an Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") to be completed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. In 2009, Laramide engaged Golder Associates to work directly with the US Forest Service to collect data for the Project's EIS.

On May 18, 2012, the USFS issued a draft EIS for the Company's La Jara Mesa uranium project. The issuance of the Draft EIS ("DEIS") represents a milestone in the mine permit process, which would allow underground development activities and mine production at the La Jara Mesa project.

With the completion of this stage of USFS's review and notice of availability of the DEIS published in the Federal Register, there has been a public review of the DEIS for a 60-day comment period ended July 17, 2012. Progress will continue with the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") review process of La Jara Mesa, which will ultimately lead to the completion of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision ("ROD") expected in late 2015. Upon completion of any conditions in the ROD, the Company will be eligible to receive permits to allow underground development activities and mine production.

Subsequent note to Summary of the La Jara Mesa Technical Report (next page): The permitting process has become more complex and protracted, partly as a result of efforts to designate Mount Taylor (which lies just east of La Jara Mesa) as a Traditional Cultural Property ("TCP"). This designation allows for additional comment and potential appeal from stakeholders who are concerned about potential development impacts to Mount Taylor. Despite this potential additional risk factor, Laramide believes its proposed plan conveys relatively low environmental and technical risk because 1) no mill is proposed to be constructed at site, and 2) the underground workings will be conducted in a "dry" environment well above the water table and as such, should not penetrate any ground water. On February 4, 2011, Laramide and other opponents of the TCP designation were successful in New Mexico State District Court in defeating the imposition of a TCP designation under several points. This decision was then advanced to the New Mexico Court of Appeals. The Appellant Court certified the TCP Appeal to the New Mexico Supreme Court. In February 2014, the New Mexico Supreme Court ruled and overturned the lower court's findings as to the TCP and all points that had been ruled in the Company's favour were overturned. The impact of the TCP classification is that the Company will correspond with both the National Historic Preservation Office and the State Historical Preservation Office. Without a TCP classification, the Company would deal directly with simply the federal level. Otherwise, in the long term, this ruling makes little difference in the Project's plans going forward since the US Forest Service has always managed the Mount Taylor area as a TCP.

Summary of the La Jara Technical Report

The following description has been summarized from the La Jara Technical Report and is based on and subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures contained therein, and which are not fully described herein. Readers should consult the La Jara Technical Report to obtain further particulars regarding the La Jara Mesa Property. The full text of the La Jara Technical Report is available on SEDAR under the Company's profile, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

The La Jara Mesa Property consists of 156 unpatented mining claims sold to Laramide by Barrick Gold of North America, successor to Homestake Mining Company ("Homesake"). It encompasses an area of

approximately 2,280 acres in Cibola County, New Mexico. The surface is managed by the U.S.D.A Forest Service (“Forest Service”), Cibola National Forest, and the minerals are managed by U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). The La Jara Property is in the Grants Mineral Belt in northwest New Mexico in Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Township 12 North, Range 9 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian, northeast of the city of Grants. Midas International, Power Resources, Gulf Mineral Resources and Homestake Mining Company all had drilled in the area at various times. At least 643 holes have been drilled on the property, including 18 core holes.

The uranium in the mineralized rocks occurs as uranium oxides (coffinite) with humates cementing sandstones in fluviatile units of the Poison Canyon sandstone Member of the Morrison Formation of Jurassic age. The mineral deposits are elongate, generally tabular extending in a southeasterly direction. The mineralization may be from a few inches to tens of feet in thickness and extend from a few feet to hundred or more feet in length.

Historical resource estimates for La Jara Mesa were calculated by Midas International and Homestake, by consulting geologists George G. Beaumont and Chapman, Wood and Griswald (“CW&G”).

In reviewing the historical data, it is concluded that Homestake, the last owner of record, was careful and diligent in data acquisition and interpretation. The resource estimates by others noted above are also reliable. There is additional potential in the area to expand the uranium resource. Isolated mineralized drill holes may need to be off-set in order to further evaluate the resource expansion.

There was a slight probability of disequilibrium as to chemical values versus radiometric. CW&G’s conclusion was that it was near one to one, and, probably, there was no need to make any corrections to the radiometric values calculated by Dalton. The author believes that additional coring may be needed to confirm the conclusion reached by CW&G. Also the author suggests that the Dalton Gamma-Ray logs of the ore-grade holes should be recalculated.

In the La Jara Mesa uranium occurrence, the Poison Canyon Member of Morrison Formation may have as many as four sandstone units separated by shale and mudstones. Mineralization may occur in all the sand units, but the most significant mineralization occurs in the lowest two sandstones, (H1) and (H2) and to a minor degree in H3.

For this report a mineral resource was estimated only for H1, H2 and H3 sands as the remaining sand has no significant mineralization. A polygon method was used with a radius of influence for each mineralized hole being 100 feet for the combined measured and indicated mineralization, or half the distance between two adjacent holes, whichever distance is less. The tonnage factor of 15 cubic feet per ton was used. The resources were estimated at three cut-off grades of 0.05%, 0.10% and 0.15% uranium and GT (grade x thicknesses) of 0.30, 0.60 and 0.90, respectively. An inferred resource was also estimated at 0.15% uranium cut-off, only. This was estimated at 3,172,653 pounds of uranium oxide.

La Sal Property

The following description has been summarized from the La Sal Technical Report and is based on and subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures contained therein, and which are not fully described herein. Readers should consult the La Sal Technical Report to obtain further particulars regarding the La Sal Project. The full text of the La Sal Technical Report is available on SEDAR under the Company’s profile, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

The La Sal Project is located in the Lisbon Valley Uranium District in San Juan County, Utah. Pursuant to the purchase agreement under which Laramide obtained (and later exercised) the option to acquire the La Sal Project, Laramide is obliged to pay Homestake agreed amounts upon the satisfaction of certain

milestones, the first being the successful permitting of the La Sal Project (USD\$250,000) and the second being the commencement of commercial production (USD\$500,000). The milestone payment upon completion of permitting is required to be made upon receipt of a commercial mining permit.

On May 24, 2010, Laramide disclosed the required payment options to legacy royalty holders (“Unitholders”), who were required to elect to either sell their shares or to receive advance royalties. Based on these elections, the Company paid USD\$365,667 to Unitholders electing the USD\$8 advanced royalty payment option, and USD\$154,500 to Unitholders who elected the USD\$15 purchase and sale option in August 2012. Commitments to Unitholders based on receipt of all necessary permits required to bring the mine into production are USD\$1,566,420 and are USD\$685,625 based on production thresholds.

In November 2010, Laramide filed a Plan of Operations for the underground exploration program with the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). The BLM issued a Record of Decision approving the Plan of Operations at the Company’s La Sal Project in Utah in June 2012. As a result of the BLM’s finding of no significant impact, the preparation of an environmental impact statement will not be required. This has allowed Laramide to initiate underground exploration and development activities including a fully permitted bulk sample program to determine metallurgical and mill compatibility. The Company has executed a toll agreement with Energy Fuels Inc. for the processing of the bulk sample at the White Mesa Mill and, once La Sal reaches full production, for additional ore. In 2012, Laramide commenced on-site programs designed to lead towards the rehabilitation of the existing decline and ventilation raise, along with the installation of temporary surface support facilities. The short-term objectives include site access road work, development of safety procedures/plans and sourcing of a contract mining company to reopen the mine site. Commercial production is expected to occur after the mining permit is received if positive results are achieved on the underground activities, including the bulk sample program.

A commercial mining permit will be required after the bulk sample is completed. The Company will file an amended Environmental Assessment to reflect any differences between the current permit provisions and commercial production. The Company anticipates these amendments to be minor as a result of the little surface impact and relative small scale operation at La Sal, which is situated in close proximity to Energy Fuels Inc.’s White Mesa Mill at Blanding, Utah. It should be noted, however, that completion of the bulk sample program is not currently a short-term objective of the Company and that consequently the events outlined above may not occur for some time.

In addition to the Westmoreland Property and La Jara Mesa and La Sal properties, Laramide has a royalty interest in the property summarized under *McKinley County, New Mexico, U.S.A.*

McKinley County, New Mexico, U.S.A.

On December 20, 2006, Laramide acquired a portfolio of uranium royalties in New Mexico, U.S. from United Nuclear Corporation (“UNC”), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of General Electric Company. The portfolio covers four separate parcels of mineral leases (Section 8, Section 17, and the Mancos area) in the Churchrock area of McKinley County which is located 20 miles northeast of Gallup, New Mexico. The properties are presently owned by a subsidiary of Uranium Resources Inc., a U.S. publicly traded uranium producer.

The royalty acquired is a gross revenue based sliding scale royalty, ranging between 5% and 25% depending on the term price of uranium. At the current term price of approximately USD\$39.50/lb U₃O₈, the Royalty payments would be 6% of the revenue. The sliding scale Royalty has a maximum royalty rate of 25% if term sales prices reach USD\$87.41/lb or higher.

Under the terms of the acquisition, Laramide must pay USD\$9.25 million in cash to UNC, structured as follows:

- i) USD\$3.5 million (CAD\$4.1 million) at settlement (which has been paid);
- ii) USD\$3.0 million (CAD\$3.2 million) on issuance of the final regulatory permit required to allow production to commence on Section 8 (where such permits are yet to be issued);
- iii) USD\$1.25 million (CAD\$1.3 million) on issuance of the final regulatory permit required to allow production to commence on Section 17; and
- iv) USD\$1.5 million (CAD\$1.6 million) on issuance of the final regulatory permit required to allow production to commence on Mancos (also known as Sections 7, 12 and 13).

Though there can be no guarantee that URI will be successful in receiving all production permits and obtaining its publicly stated production targets it is continuing to develop Section 8. Upon issuance of the final regulatory permit required to allow production to commence on Section 8, a payment to UNC of USD\$3 million (approximately CAD\$3.2 million) will be required. Laramide will assess its funding options at the time this milestone payment becomes due and payable, however it is currently anticipated that this payment will be made in part from a combination of the escrow of 25% of the proceeds of any financings activities held in escrow (pursuant to the terms of the Anglo Pacific Facility described below), existing working capital and the potential sale of equity positions held by the Company. In addition, if Anglo Pacific exercises its option over the UNC Royalty to acquire a 5% gross revenue royalty for an exercise price of USD\$15 million, Laramide intends to use these proceeds in part to meet this milestone payment. It remains open to the Company to undertake a sale of its interest in the UNC Royalty (subject to third party interests) in a transaction similar to that completed with Anglo Pacific if it believes that to be the most effective way of maximising shareholder value.

The next two payments (described in paragraphs (iii) and (iv) above) are not likely to become due and payable in the short to medium term. URI is only focused on Section 8 and has not commenced the permitting process on Section 17 and on Mancos.

In June 2011, URI received notice from the New Mexico Environment Department that its discharge plan was in timely renewal and in October 2011, URI received notification that the NRC had reactivated its source materials licence to conduct ISR uranium mining in McKinley County, New Mexico. During the renewal process, the source materials licence may be utilised according to its terms and conditions, which allows for the production of up to 1 million pounds per year from Churchrock Section 8. Once a successful commercial demonstration of restoration is made, mining on other properties can begin. The licence allows the extraction of up to 3 million pounds of uranium per year.

URI completed a feasibility study on Section 8 in 2012, and is currently working to both de-risk and further enhance the economics of the project by negotiating with royalty holders on Section 8, 17 and Mancos and continuing to advance discussions with the Navajo Nation and its government regarding project access.

Anglo Pacific Facility

On August 9, 2012 Laramide completed a transaction with Anglo Pacific Group PLC (“Anglo Pacific”) (acting through its wholly owned Australian subsidiary, Indian Ocean Resources Pty Ltd) in connection with the UNC Royalty outlined above on the development stage ISL uranium properties owned by URI in the Grants Mineral District of New Mexico, United States (the “Churchrock Properties”).

In return for a facility of CAD\$5 million (which bears an interest rate of 7% per annum payable quarterly in arrears) due in December 2015, Laramide has:

- granted Anglo Pacific an option to acquire a 5% gross revenue royalty (the GRR) for an exercise price of USD\$15 million; and
- issued 650,000 warrants, each warrant entitling Anglo Pacific to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$1.35 per share on or before December 31, 2015

As part of the transaction, the Company is to deposit into an escrow account, under an escrow agreement acceptable to the lender, 25% of all proceeds received from assets sales, and equity or debt financings completed after the date of the agreement and on or prior to the option exercise date. As at March 27, 2015, the Company is yet to establish an escrow agreement under acceptable terms to the Company and the lender and accordingly has not placed any amounts in escrow. In addition, the Company has been working with the lender to revise the existing terms and conditions of the escrow requirement.

DIVIDENDS

Subject to statutory or legal requirements, there are no restrictions in the Company's articles or by-law that would restrict or prevent the Company from paying dividends. However, the Company has not paid any dividend or made any other distribution in respect of its outstanding shares and management does not anticipate that the Company will pay dividends or make any other distribution in respect on its shares in the foreseeable future. The Company's board of directors, from time to time, and on the basis of any earnings and the Company's financial requirements or any other relevant factor, will determine the future dividend policy of the Company with respect to its shares.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE STRUCTURE

Laramide's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Special Shares, issuable in series, of which 84,737,740 Common Shares and no Special Shares were issued and outstanding as of the date of this AIF. The following is a summary of the material provisions attaching to the Common Shares and Special Shares.

Common Shares

The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and shall have one vote for each Common Share held at all meetings of the shareholders of the Company, except for meetings at which only holders of another specified class or series of shares are entitled to vote separately as a class or series. Subject to the prior rights of the holders of the Special Shares or any other shares ranking senior to the Common Shares, the holders of the Common Shares are entitled to (a) receive any dividends as and when declared by the board of directors, out of the assets of the Company properly applicable to the payment of dividends, in such amount and in such form as the board of directors may from time to time determine, and (b) receive the remaining property of the Company in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

Special Shares

The board of directors of the Company may issue the Special Shares at any time and from time to time in one or more series, each series of which shall have the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions fixed by the directors. The Special Shares of each series shall rank on a parity with the Special Shares of every other series, and shall be entitled to priority over the Common Shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Special Shares, with respect to priority in the payment of

dividends and the return of capital and the distribution of assets of the Company in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

The rights of holders of CDIs are described below under *CHESS and CDIs in Australia*.

CHESS and CDIs in Australia

Laramide participates in the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System (“CHESS”) in Australia. Settlement of trading of quoted securities on the ASX market takes place on CHESS, which is the ASX’s electronic transfer and settlement system. CHESS allows for, and requires the settlement of, transactions in securities quoted on ASX to be effected electronically. No share or security certificates are issued in respect of shareholdings or security holdings which are quoted on the ASX and settled on CHESS, nor is it a requirement for transfer forms to be executed in relation to transfers which occur on CHESS.

CDIs are units of beneficial ownership in securities registered in the name of CHESS Depository Nominees Pty Ltd (“CDN”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ASX. The main difference between holding CDIs and holding common shares is that the holder of CDIs has beneficial ownership of the underlying Common Shares instead of legal title to the Common Shares. Legal title to the Common Shares is held by CDN. The Common Shares are registered in the name of CDN for the benefit of holders of the CDIs. Holders of CDIs have the same economic benefits as they would be entitled to if they held the underlying Common Shares. In particular, holders of CDIs are able to transfer and settle transactions electronically on the ASX. Holders of CDIs are entitled to all dividends, rights and other entitlements as if they were legal owners of Common Shares and will receive notices of all meetings of Laramide shareholders. As holders of CDIs are not the legal owners of the underlying Common Shares, CDN, which holds legal title to the Common Shares underlying the CDIs, is entitled to vote at shareholder meetings of Laramide on the instruction of the holder of CDIs. Alternatively, if a holder of a CDI wishes to attend and vote at shareholder meetings, they may instruct CDN to appoint the holder (or a person nominated by the holder) as CDN’s proxy in respect of the underlying Common Shares beneficially owned by such holder for the purposes of attending and voting at a shareholder meeting.

Converting Common Shares and CDIs

Holders of Common Shares are able to convert those shares into CDIs and trade them on the ASX and holders of CDIs are able to convert those securities into Common Shares and trade them on the TSX by contacting Laramide’s Australian registrar and transfer agent or its Canadian registrar and transfer agent and requesting their holding to be transferred to the Australian or Canadian registrar and transfer agent as appropriate.

Shareholder Rights Plan

In April 2007, the Company approved the adoption of a shareholder rights plan (the “Rights Plan”) designed to encourage the fair and equal treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover bid for the outstanding securities of the Company. In accordance with its terms, the Rights Plan was re-approved and confirmed at the Company’s annual and special meeting of shareholders held in 2010 and again in 2013. Under the terms of the Rights Plan, one right is attached to each Common Share currently outstanding (and will attach to each Common Share issued subsequently). Each right will entitle the holder, upon the occurrence of certain specified events and subject to certain limitations, to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price equal to five times the market price (the “Exercise Price”), subject to adjustment under certain circumstances.

If certain events occur (including when a person or group becomes the beneficial owner of 20% or more of any class of voting shares of the Company without complying with the “permitted bid” provisions of

the Rights Plan or without the approval of the Company's board of directors), exercise of the rights would entitle the holders (other than the acquiring person or group) to acquire that number of Common Shares having an aggregate market price on the date of the event equal to twice the Exercise Price for an amount in cash equal to the Exercise Price. Accordingly, exercise of the rights may cause substantial dilution to a person who attempts to acquire control of the Company.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume of Common Shares

The Common Shares are currently listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the trading symbol "LAM". The table below sets forth the high and low trading prices and volume for the Common Shares traded through the TSX on a monthly basis for the period commencing on January 1, 2014 and ending on December 31, 2014.

<i>2014</i>	Price Range and Trading Volume		
	High	Low	Volume
January	0.76	0.39	3,399,725
February	0.89	0.55	3,584,092
March	0.91	0.54	3,071,107
April	0.62	0.49	2,623,255
May	0.54	0.40	1,573,161
June	0.46	0.37	2,379,154
July	0.55	0.38	2,503,916
August	0.61	0.46	1,695,540
September	0.60	0.41	1,026,551
October	0.42	0.34	1,138,078
November	0.51	0.33	1,598,639
December	0.44	0.36	1,432,912

Trading Price and Volume of CDIs

The CDIs are currently listed and posted for trading on the ASX under the trading symbol "LAM". The listing on the ASX commenced from April 30, 2013 with the first CDI's traded on May 6, 2013. This table below sets forth the high and low trading prices and volume for the CDIs traded through the ASX for the period commencing on January 1, 2014 and ending on December 31, 2014.

<i>2014</i>	Price Range and Trading Volume		
	High AUD\$	Low AUD\$	Volume
January	0.67	0.50	78,330
February	0.65	0.65	2,000
March	0.75	0.65	3,000
April			Nil
May	0.53	0.46	51,500
June	0.46	0.40	14,000
July			Nil
August	0.58	0.58	2,000
September	0.62	0.45	45,001
October	0.45	0.31	43,000
November	0.42	0.36	13,499
December			nil

Prior Sales

The following table sets forth the securities not listed but issued by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Date	Class of Securities	Number of Securities	Exercise Price
July 12, 2013	Warrants	200,000	\$0.82
June 23, 2013	Warrants	2,200,000	\$0.60
December 31, 2015	Warrants	650,000	\$1.35
December 23, 2016	Warrants	300,000	\$0.80
February 28, 2016	Stock Options	2,520,000	\$0.75

ESCROWED SECURITIES

To the knowledge of the Company, no securities of the Company are held in escrow.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table and the notes thereto set out the name, province or state and country of residence of each director and executive officer of the Company, their current position and office with the Company, their respective principal occupation during the five preceding years, the date on which they were first elected or appointed as a director or officer of the Corporation, the number of Common Shares of the Company beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which they exercise control or direction as at the date of this AIF, and the percentage of the total issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company represented by such shares:

Name and Province or State and Country of Residence	Offices Held and Date Appointed	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Director or Officer of Company Since	Director Classification
Marc C. Henderson Ontario, Canada	Director, President, Chief Executive Officer	Chartered Financial Analyst, President and CEO of Laramide Resources Ltd., former President and CEO of Aquiline Resources Inc. (1998-2009)	May 16, 1995	Insider
Scott Patterson ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director	Qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1985. President and Chief Operating Officer, FirstService Corporation.	June 21, 1995	Independent
John G. Booth ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ London, UK	Chairman of the Board	Barrister and Solicitor, Chairman and CEO Midpoint Holdings Ltd.	December 3, 2003	Independent
Paul Wilkens ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ New York State, USA	Director	Retired businessman. Prior thereto, President and senior officer of Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation	March 7, 2007	Independent

Name and Province or State and Country of Residence	Offices Held and Date Appointed	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Director or Officer of Company Since	Director Classification
Dennis Gibson Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	CFO of Laramide Resources Ltd. , prior thereto Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of Vector Intermediaries Inc.; former Chief Financial Officer of Aquiline Resources Inc. (2006-2009); current Chief Financial Officer of Treasury Metals Inc. since July 2010; current Chief Financial Officer Vena Resources Inc since September 2014.	April 6, 2006	N/A
Greg Ferron Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Corporate Development and Investor Relations	Vice President of Laramide Resources Ltd. and Treasury Metals Inc., prior thereto Head of Global Mining, Business Development and Senior Listings Manager of Toronto Stock Exchange and TSXV	January 17, 2011	N/A
Bryn Jones Brisbane, Australia	Chief Operating Officer	MMinEng, COO of Laramide Resources Ltd prior thereto Managing Director of Uranium Equities; several technical and operational roles at Heathgate Resources, operator of the Beverley Uranium Mine in South Australia	April 1, 2014	N/A

Notes:

- (1) *Member of Audit Committee.*
- (2) *Member of Compensation Committee.*
- (3) *Member of Nominating and Governance Committee.*

The directors and executive officers as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, 10,453,712 Common Shares representing approximately 13.33% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as at the date of this AIF.

Cease Trade Orders

To the Company's knowledge, none of the directors or executive officers is, as at the date of this AIF, or was within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that:

- i) was the subject of an order (as defined in Form 51-102F5 of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations) that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity of director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or,
- ii) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Bankruptcies

To the Company's knowledge, none of the directors, executive officers, or a shareholder holding a

sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- i) is at the date hereof, or has been within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company that while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
- ii) has, within the 10 years before this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the Company's knowledge, none of the directors, executive officers, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement with a securities regulatory authority; or,
- ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflict of Interest

The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of the Company and to disclose any interests which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors (the "Board"), any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, that director will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

To the best of the Company directors' knowledge, save as described herein, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its directors, officers or other members of management of the Company as a result of their outside business interests except that certain of the directors, officers, and other members of management serve as directors, officers, promoters and members of management of other public companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director, officer, promoter or member of management of such other companies.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. Such directors or officers in accordance with the *Canada Business Corporations Act* will disclose all such conflicts and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTION

The Company was not party to any legal proceedings or regulatory action during the year ended December 31, 2014. Management is not aware of any contemplated material legal proceedings which it or any of its property is the subject.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Multilateral Instrument 52-110 (“MI52-110”) requires the Company to disclose annually in its AIF certain information concerning the constitution of its Audit Committee and its relationship with its independent auditor. This information is provided below.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for the Company’s financial reporting process and the quality of its financial reporting. The Audit Committee is charged with the mandate of providing independent review and oversight of the Company’s financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, and the audit process, including the selection, oversight and compensation of the Company’s external auditors. The Audit Committee also assists the board of directors in fulfilling its responsibilities in reviewing the Company’s process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct. In performing its duties, the Audit Committee maintains effective working relationships with the board of directors, management, and the external auditors and monitors the independence of those auditors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Company’s financial strategies, its financing plans and its use of the equity and debt markets.

The full text of the charter of the Company’s Audit Committee is attached hereto as Appendix “A”.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of Laramide is comprised of the following members of the board of directors of the Company:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Corporate Position</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Financial Literacy</u>
Paul Wilkens	Director	Yes	Yes
Scott Patterson	Director (Chair)	Yes	Yes
John Booth	Director	Yes	Yes

The following table describes the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member:

Name of Member	Relevant Experience and Qualifications
Paul Wilkens	Mr. Wilkens holds a Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics and Secondary Education from South Dakota State University, a Master of Science in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Illinois and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Rochester. Prior to his retirement in 2003, Mr. Wilkens had a 30 year career with Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation and held numerous positions in the corporation including Senior Vice President and President prior to his retirement in 2003.

Name of Member	Relevant Experience and Qualifications
Scott Patterson	Mr. Patterson is the President and Chief Operating Officer of FirstService Corporation. He joined FirstService Corporation in 1994 as Vice President Corporate Development, and was the Chief Financial Officer from February 1995 until September 2003. Prior to FirstService Corporation, Mr. Patterson was an investment banker at Bankers Trust. Mr. Patterson qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1985 and began his career at Price Waterhouse.
John Booth	Mr. Booth is the Chairman & CEO of Midpoint Holdings Ltd., an online peer to peer Foreign Exchange matching service he co-founded 15 years ago. Mr. Booth is a qualified lawyer (Ontario, NY and DC) and has worked as an investment banker, broker and fund manager in the international capital markets for over 25 years at firms including Merrill Lynch International, ICAP, CEDEF, ABN AMRO Bank, the World Bank and Climate Change Capital. From 2004 until 2012 he was a partner with JAS Financial Products LLP, a UK based alternative asset manager.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

In the event that the Corporation wishes to retain the services of the Corporation's external auditors for any non-audit services, prior approval of the Audit Committee must be obtained.

Audit Fees

The following table provides detail in respect of audit, audit related, tax and other fees incurred by the Company to the external auditors for professional services:

	Audit Fees	Audit-Related Fees	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$56,875	\$0	\$6,180	\$0
Year ended December 31, 2013	\$55,220	\$0	\$10,820	\$0

Audit Fees – Audit fees were paid for professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements as well as services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings.

Audit-Related Fees – Audit-related fees are paid for professional services rendered by the auditors and would comprise primarily of the review of quarterly financial statements, opening IFRS statements, and related documents.

Tax Fees – payable in respect of tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning professional services. These services include reviewing tax returns and assisting in responses to government tax authorities.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

None of the following persons:

- (a) a director or executive officer of the Company;

- (b) a person or company that is the direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over, more than 10 per cent of any class or series of the Company's voting securities; or
- (c) an associate or affiliate of any of the persons or companies referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above,

has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years of the Company or during the current financial year of the Company that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Investor Services Inc. ("Computershare"), 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario. Laramide's registrar and transfer agent for its CDIs is Computershare (Australia) at Level 2, 45 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no contracts that may be considered material to the Company, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, that have been entered into by the Company in the past fiscal year or that have been entered into by the Company in a previous fiscal year and are still in effect:

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Names of Experts

Set forth below are the persons and companies who prepared or certified a statement, report, valuation or opinion described, included or referred to in a filing that we made under National Instrument 51-102 during or relating to our most recently completed financial year.

Peter Mullens, a consultant to the Company and a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, prepared or supervised the preparation of certain scientific or technical information about the Company's mineral projects during its most recently completed financial year.

Andrew J. Vigar and David G. Jones of Mining Associates Pty Ltd., Brisbane, Australia, each a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, prepared the Westmoreland Technical Report.

Douglas Peters, a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, prepared the La Jara Mesa Technical Report.

The qualified persons named above are collectively referred to herein as the "Qualified Persons".

None of the Qualified Persons named under "Names of Experts" has received or will receive any registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company or of any of the Company's associates or affiliates in connection with the preparation or certification of any statement, report or valuation prepared by such person. During the financial years ended December 31, 2012 and 2014, Mr. Mullens received stock options of the Company for services rendered by him generally to the Company in his capacity as a director, officer and employee of the Company. There was no issuance in 2013. To the knowledge of the Company, other than Peter Mullens who owns approximately 1.57% of the Common Shares, none of the Qualified Persons named under "Names of Experts" (or any of the designated professionals thereof) held securities of the Company representing

more than 1% of all issued and outstanding securities of that class as at the date of the statement, report or valuation in question.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP (“Collins Barrow”) was appointed as auditor of the Company on April 30, 2003. Collins Barrow prepared the auditor’s report on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Collins Barrow is independent of the Company in accordance with the rules of professional conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company filed under its continuous disclosure obligations is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company’s securities, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, is contained in the joint management information circular of the Company for its most recent meetings of shareholders that involved the election of directors, and additional financial information is provided in the financial statements of the Company and management’s discussion and analysis for each of their most recently completed financial years, respectively.

APPENDIX “A”

CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Overall Purpose / Objectives

The committee will assist the board of directors (the “Board”) in fulfilling its responsibilities. The committee will review the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the audit process, and the Company’s process of monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct. In performing its duties, the committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board, management, and the external auditors and monitor the independence of those auditors. The committee will also be responsible for reviewing the Company’s financial strategies, its financing plans and its use of the equity and debt markets.

To perform his or her role effectively, each committee member will obtain an understanding of the responsibilities of committee membership as well as the Company’s business, operations and risks.

2. Authority

The Board authorizes the committee, within the scope of its responsibilities, to seek any information it requires from any employee and from external parties, to retain outside legal or professional counsel and other experts and to ensure the attendance of the Company officers at meetings as appropriate.

3. Organization

3.1 Membership

- i) The committee will be comprised of at least three members, each of which should be an independent director.
- ii) The chairman of the audit committee will be nominated by the committee from time to time.
- iii) A quorum for any meeting will be two members.
- iv) The secretary of the committee will be the Company’s secretary, or such person as nominated by the Chairman.

3.2 Attendance at Meetings

- i) The committee may invite such other persons (e.g. the CEO) to its meetings, as it deems appropriate.
- ii) The external auditors should be present at the annual audit committee meeting and be expected to comment on the financial statements in accordance with best practices. The committee may as it deems appropriate, invite the external auditors to participate in other audit committee meetings.
- iii) Meetings shall be held not less than four times a year. Special meetings shall be convened as required. External auditors may convene a meeting if they consider that it is necessary.
- iv) The proceedings of all meetings will be minuted.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

The committee will:

- 4.1 Gain an understanding of whether internal control recommendations made by external auditors have been implemented by management.
- 4.2 Gain an understanding of the current areas of greatest financial risk and whether management is managing these effectively.
- 4.3 Review the Company's strategic and financing plans to assist the Board's understanding of the underlying financial risks and the financing alternatives.
- 4.4 Review management's plans to access the equity and debt markets and to provide the Board with advice and commentary.
- 4.5 Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements.
- 4.6 Review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements as reported on by the general counsel and meet with outside counsel whenever deemed appropriate.
- 4.7 Review the annual and quarterly financial statements including Management's Discussion and Analysis and determine whether they are complete and consistent with the information known to committee members; determine that the auditors are satisfied that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- 4.8 Pay particular attention to complex and/or unusual transactions such as those involving derivative instruments and consider the adequacy of disclosure thereof.
- 4.9 Focus on judgmental areas, for example those involving valuation of assets and liabilities and other commitments and contingencies.
- 4.10 Review audit issues related to the Company's material associated and affiliated companies that may have a significant impact on the Company's equity investment.
- 4.11 Meet with management and the external auditors to review the annual financial statements and the results of the audit.
- 4.12 Assess the fairness of the interim financial statements and disclosures, and obtain explanations from management on whether:
 - a) actual financial results for the interim period varied significantly from budgeted or projected results;
 - b) generally accepted accounting principles have been consistently applied;
 - c) there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices;
 - d) there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure.

- 4.13 Review the external auditors' proposed audit scope and approach and ensure no unjustifiable restriction or limitations have been placed on the scope.
- 4.14 Review the performance of the external auditors and approve in advance provision of services other than auditing.
- 4.15 Consider the independence of the external auditors, including reviewing the range of services provided in the context of all consulting services bought by the Company.
- 4.16 Make recommendations to the Board regarding the reappointment of the external auditors.
- 4.17 Meet separately with the external auditors to discuss any matters that the committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately.
- 4.18 Endeavour to cause the receipt and discussion on a timely basis of any significant findings and recommendations made by the external auditors.
- 4.19 Obtain regular updates from management and the Company's legal counsel regarding compliance matters, as well as certificates from the Chief Financial Officer as to required statutory payments and bank covenant compliance and from senior operating personnel as to permit compliance.
- 4.20 Ensure that the Board is aware of matters which may significantly impact the financial condition or affairs of the business.
- 4.21 Perform other functions as requested by the full Board.
- 4.22 If necessary, institute special investigations and, if appropriate, hire special counsel or experts to assist.
- 4.23 Review and update the charter; receive approval of changes from the Board.

APPENDIX “B”

Procedures for Receipt of Complaints and Submissions Relating to Accounting Matters

1. The Company shall inform employees verbally or via written communication of the officer (the “Complaints Officer”) designated from time to time by the Committee to whom complaints and submissions can be made regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters or issues of concern regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
2. The Complaints Officer shall be informed that any complaints or submissions so received must be kept confidential and that the identity of employees making complaints or submissions shall be kept confidential and shall only be communicated to the Committee or the Chair of the Committee.
3. The Complaints Officer shall be informed that he or she must report to the Committee as frequently as such Complaints Officer deems appropriate, but in any event no less frequently than on a quarterly basis prior to the quarterly meeting of the Committee called to approve interim and annual financial statements of the Company.
4. Upon receipt of a report from the Complaints Officer, the Committee shall discuss the report and take such steps as the Committee may deem appropriate.
5. The Complaints Officer shall retain a record of a complaint or submission received for a period of six years following resolution of the complaint or submission.

Procedures for Approval of Non-Audit Services

1. The Company’s external auditors shall be prohibited from performing for the Company the following categories of non-audit services:
 - (a) bookkeeping or other services related to the Company’s accounting records or financial statements;
 - (b) financial information systems design and implementation;
 - (c) appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinion or contributions-in-kind reports;
 - (d) actuarial services;
 - (e) internal audit outsourcing services;
 - (f) management functions;
 - (g) human resources;
 - (h) broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;
 - (i) legal services;
 - (j) expert services unrelated to the audit; and
 - (k) any other service that the Canadian Public Accountability Board determines is impermissible.
2. In the event that the Company wishes to retain the services of the Company’s external auditors for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company shall consult with the Chair of the Committee, who shall have the authority to approve or disapprove on behalf of the Committee, such non-audit services. All other non-audit services shall be approved or disapproved by the Committee as a whole.

The Chief Financial Officer of the Company shall maintain a record of non-audit services approved by the Chair of the Committee or the Committee for each fiscal year and provide a report to the Committee no less frequently than on a quarterly basis.