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MYRIAD URANIUM

TARGETING 100+ MLBS IN WYOMING AND NEW MEXICO

Institutional Deck | November 2025

myriaduranium.com

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DISCLAIMER

Qualified Person

George van der Walt (Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA), a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information included in this presentation.

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LOW-RISK PATH TO LARGE-SCALE URANIUM RESOURCES IN THE U.S.

***U.S. Dept of Energy (1982).** Historical. Not current under NI 43-101: refer to slides at the end of this presentation for important information about this disclosure.

Proven Leadership & Technical Expertise

- Myriad is leveraging the experience of a renowned geologist with a decade of hands-on work at Copper Mountain, alongside a team with deep uranium and capital markets expertise.

Strategic Land Position at Copper Mountain in Mining-Friendly Wyoming

- 10,000+ acre land package in the world's top uranium jurisdiction and the heart of the U.S. sector.
- Wyoming leads U.S. uranium production, with five operating mines and several more in various stages of development or standby.
- In 2024, US Gold's CK Gold Project was fully permitted for open-pit mining—demonstrating a clear permitting pathway.

Investment, Drilling, Mine Planning, and Data for Myriad to Leverage

- 1970s: over 2,000 historical boreholes led to multiple discoveries. 7 deposits, 15 mineralised prospects.
- A large-scale hub-and-spoke mine plan was planned for 1983: six pits feeding a central heap leach pad.
- U_3O_8 endowment of the core Copper Mtn. project area **estimated at 245 Mlbs** to 600 ft.*
- Broader district endowment **estimated at 655 Mlbs**.*

Myriad's 2024 Drill Program and 2025 Assays Confirm and Enchance Grades

- 34-hole initial drill program in 2024 returned better-than-expected grades using spectral gamma.
- Assays revealed uranium grades **20–60% higher** than gamma readings— with important positive implications.
- Strong grades were found at depth, opening the door to a new deeper target zone.

DEEP URANIUM AND CAPITAL MARKETS EXPERTISE

Senior Executives

Thomas Lamb
CEO

Simon Clarke
Chairman

Senior Technical Committee

George van der Walt
Qualified Person

Jim Davis
Senior Advisor

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CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Capitalization*

Common shares issued and outstanding	83,685,848
Warrants	21,629,852
Stock Options	7,342,500
RSUs (issued in between $0.40 and $0.50)	4,245,000
Fully diluted shares	**116,903,200**

Leadership

Thomas Lamb	CEO & Director
Nelson Lamb	CFO
George van der Walt	Qualified Person
Ron Halas	Former COO of GLO, Technical Committee
Eduards Smirnovs	Former CEO of Uranium One, Advisor

*As at October 31, 2025

**Google Finance

***CSE

Share Performance**

52 Week High/Low	0.21 / 0.57
Market Cap	36.9M
3M Avg Vol.***	455K
Short Interest as % of Float	0%

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THE COPPER MOUNTAIN URANIUM PROJECT

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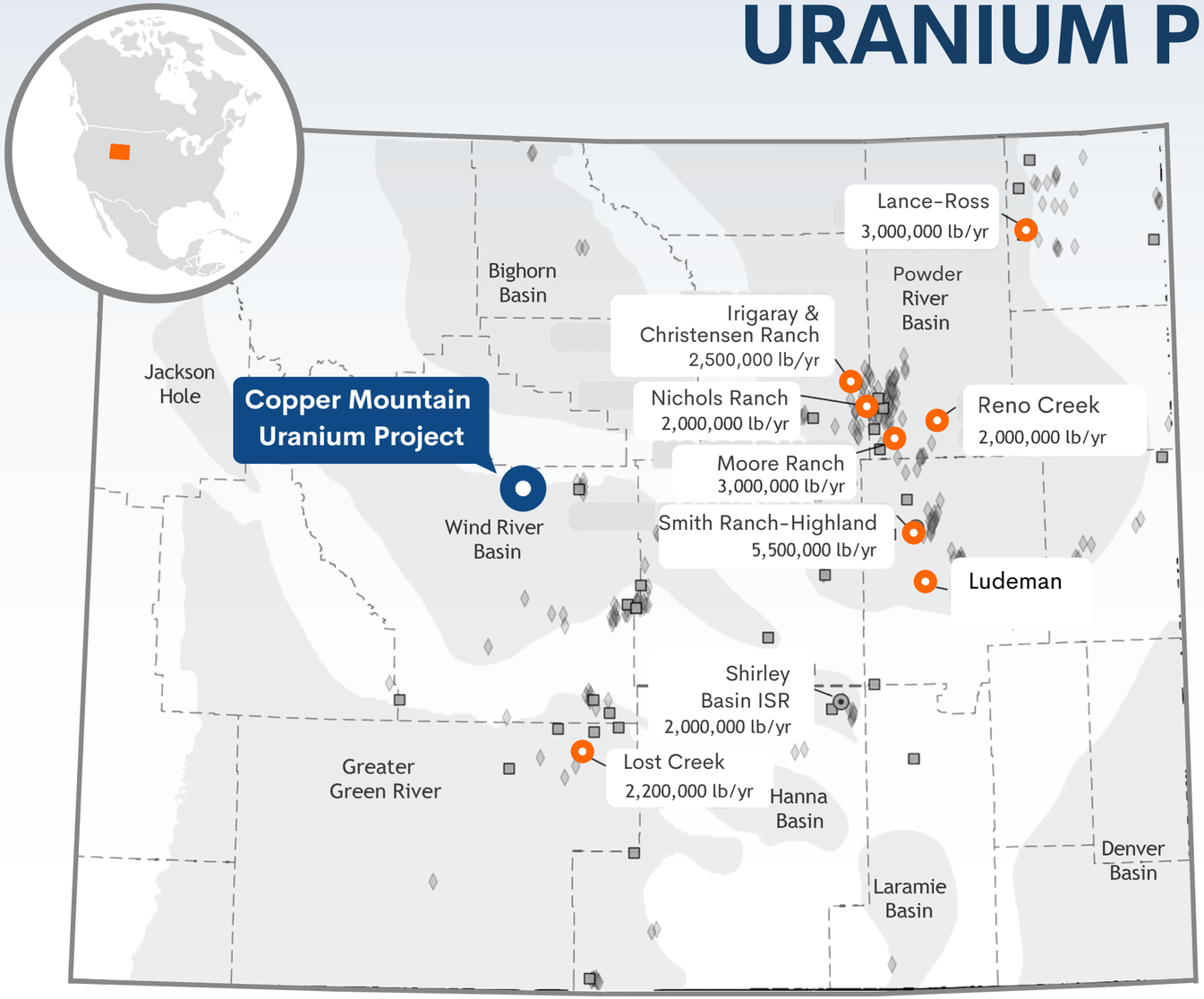

LOCATED IN A PRIME URANIUM JURISDICTION

Wyoming hosts the largest-known uranium ore reserves in the United States and is now the focus of incoming investment.

- The state leads U.S. in uranium production, home to 5 operating uranium mines (all ISL).
- Wyoming accounts for 69% of all domestically mined uranium, strong potential for large-scale uranium discoveries.
- Strong support for uranium development from the Wyoming State government.

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THE COPPER MOUNTAIN URANIUM PROJECT

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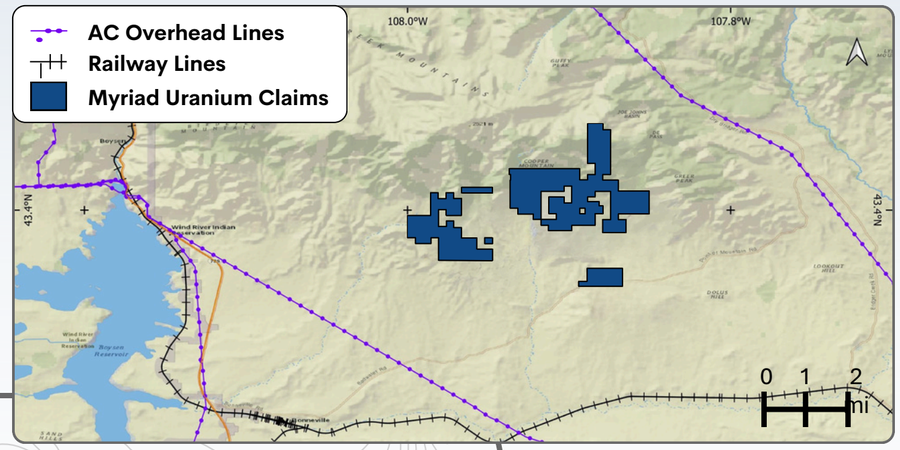
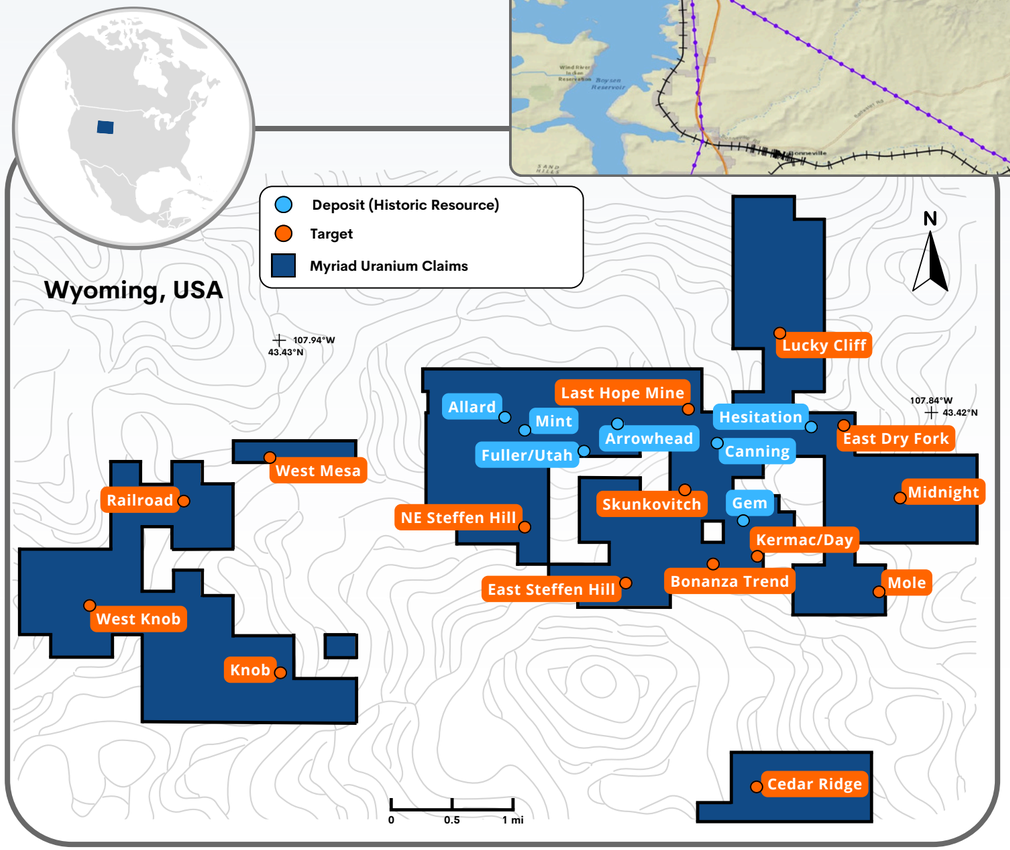
FAVOURABLE DISTRICT WITH ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE





One of the largest uranium projects in Wyoming.

- 10k + acre land package with 7 historic deposits and 15 additional targets.
- Completing an option on 75% of the project (Currently at 50% ownership). Merger with Rush announced.
- Myriad the first to consolidate ownership of the Copper Mountain District in over 50 years.
- Bendix (BFEC, 1982) estimated that the total mineral endowment of the entire Copper Mountain District could be as much as 650 Mlbs eU_3O_8*.

*This estimate is historical in nature and does not represent current mineral resource, reserve or exploration target estimates under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. It represents potential a mineral endowment that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described in this document. There are no more recent estimates of this type. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Also, while the Copper Mountain Project area contains all or most of each deposit referred to, some of the resources referred to may be located outside the current Copper Mountain Project area.

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HISTORIC WORK PROVIDES A LAUNCHPAD FOR RAPID PROJECT ADVANCEMENT

1950s - 1960s
Discovery of Arrowhead Uranium Mine

1970s
Union Pacific spends US$78m on Exploration

1980 - 1982
Uranium prices drop post Three Mile Island

1996 - 1997
Anaconda analyses historical drilling at Canning's High Grade Zone

2006 - 2012
Neutron and Strathmore

MAY 2022
Rush acquires 10 core claims

OCT 2023
Myriad Options the Copper Mountain Uranium Project

NOV 2024
Myriad Concludes Maiden Drill Program

1950 | 1970 | 1980 | 1997 | 2012 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025

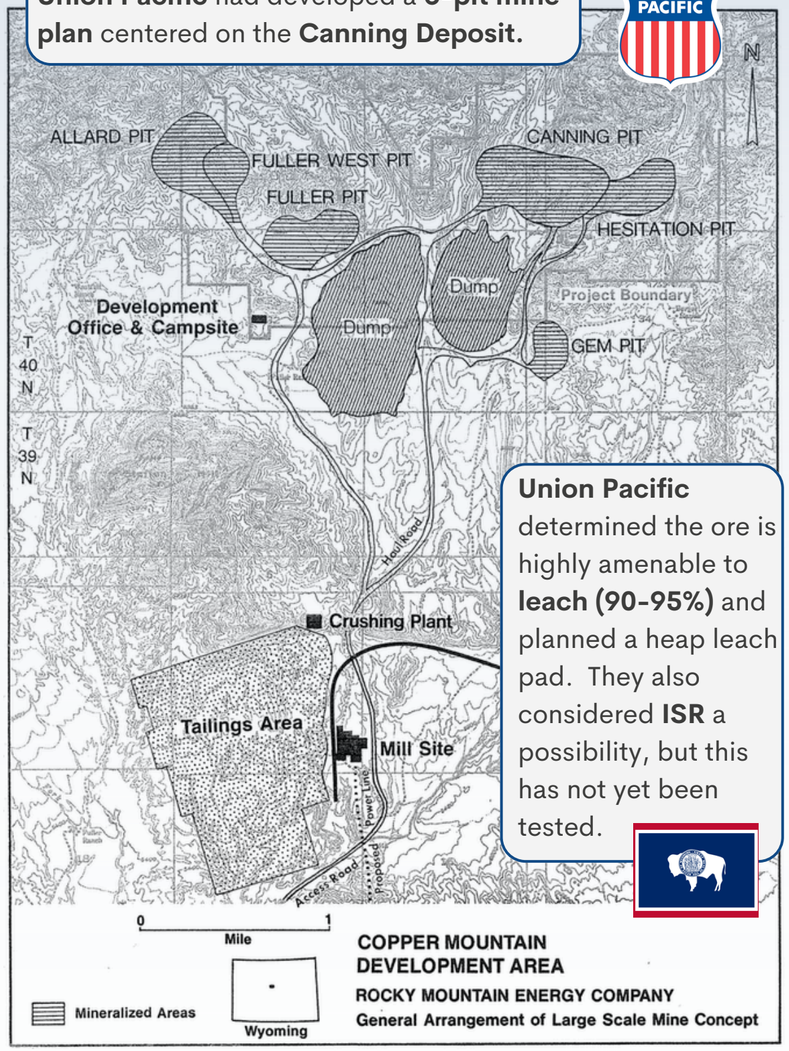
1950s-1960s

- Legendary geologist and Myriad technical advisor Jim Davis discovers the Arrowhead Mine which, according to publicly available production records (United States Department of the Interior), produced ~500 klbs of uranium in the 1950's and 1960's.

1970s

- **Union Pacific** drilled 2,000 boreholes discovering 7 deposits during the 70's.
  - They envisioned a conventional hub & spoke, 6-pit mine plan centered on the Canning deposit.
  - They had designed a leach pad and had plans to commence mining in 1983, but dropped those plans in ~1980 after prices plummeted following Three Mile Island incident.
  - Union Pacific estimated the potential of the 6-pit mine plan and additional targets (estimated and speculated) to be far higher.

Union Pacific had developed a **6-pit mine plan** centered on the **Canning Deposit.**



Union Pacific determined the ore is highly amenable to **leach (90-95%)** and planned a heap leach pad. They also considered **ISR** a possibility, but this has not yet been tested.

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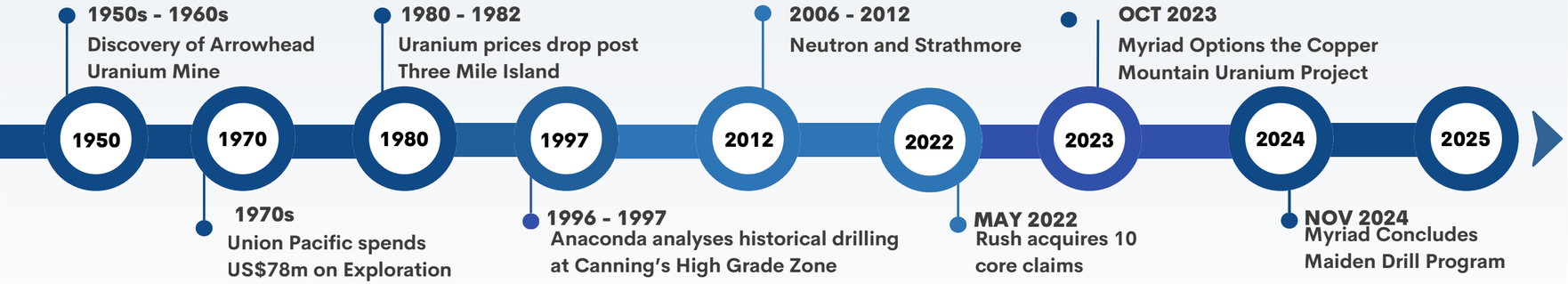
HISTORIC WORK PROVIDES A LAUNCHPAD FOR RAPID PROJECT ADVANCEMENT



1970s (continued)

- **Anaconda Copper** drilled 19 boreholes into the Railroad Target area adjacent to Union Pacific's Copper Mountain project.
  - Intersected elevated mineralization at depth.
  - Crucially tested for deeper mineralization associated with thrust faults.

1990s

- **Anaconda Uranium** (no relation to Anaconda Copper) acquired all the historical data in the early 90's and spent several years analyzing the data.
  - They focused on an "Area of interest" at the Canning deposit.
  - Two review reports (1991 and 1997) confirmed that Copper Mountain has substantial uranium mineralization with heap leach potential, and possibly an ISR option (not tested).
  - Both recommended bulk sampling and testing as part of further work.

2006-2012

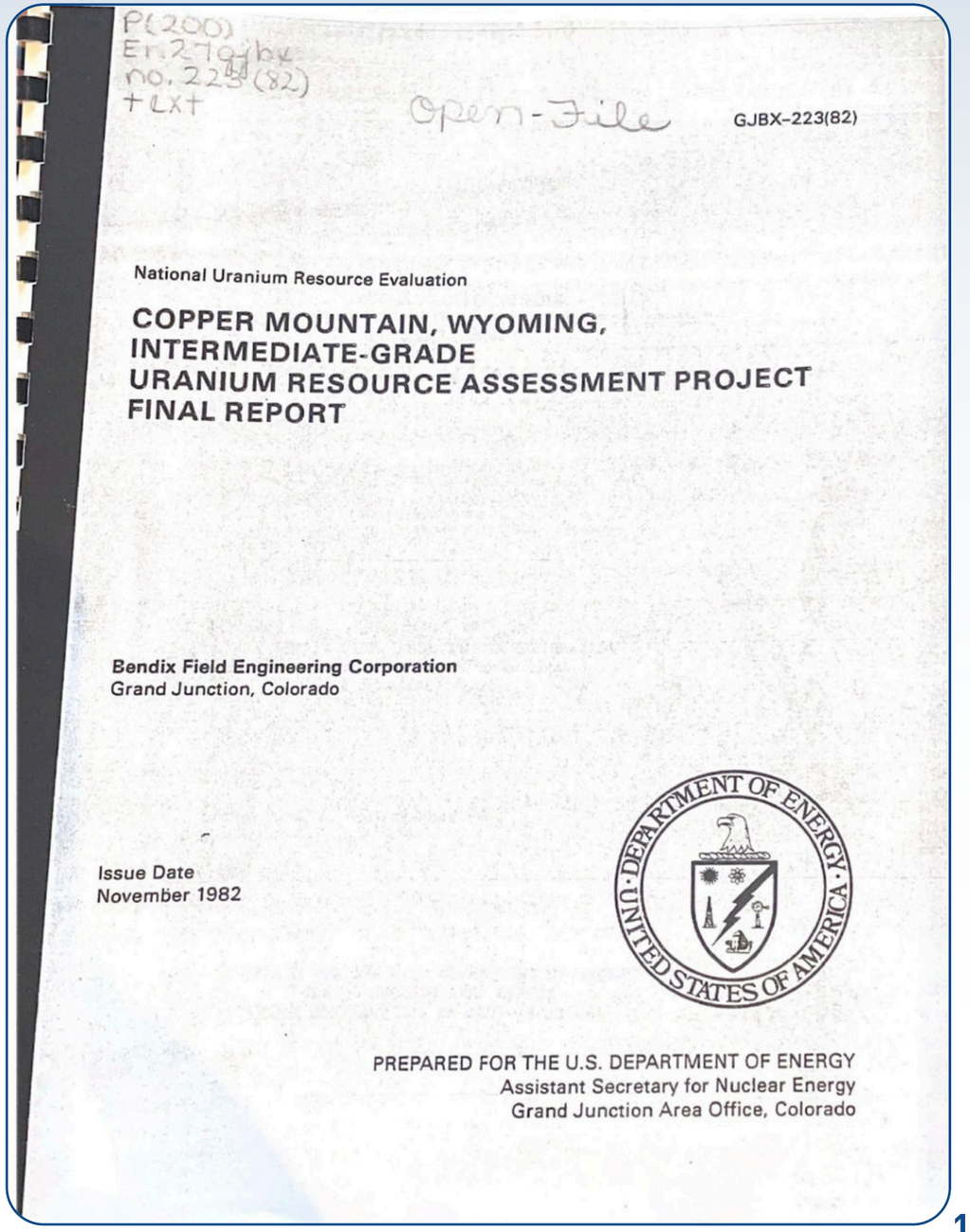
- **Neutron Energy & Strathmore** both held parts of the Copper Mountain Project. Their ownership had separated the Canning deposit and most of the entire project.
- **Neutron Energy** brought back geologist Jim Davis and re-evaluated all the historical data which was summarized in a 2008 technical report.
  - Suggested the equivalent uranium grades used in the historic estimation were conservative and noted that fluorometric analyses suggested higher grades but were disregarded (Davis & Wilton, 2010).
  - Recommended various programs targeting various styles of uranium mineralization.

COPPER MOUNTAIN: AMERICA'S LARGEST URANIUM ENDOWMENT?

A **1982 U.S. Dept of Energy Report** containing comprehensive underlying technical information, detailed analysis, and interpretation:

- Estimated a central area's uranium endowment at **245 million pounds** to depth of 600 feet. **Myriad controls 70% of this area.**
- Estimated a larger area's endowment at **655 million pounds** to 600 feet. Myriad controls 29% of this area.
- **Several probable target areas for extensive intermediate-grade uranium deposits** identified by the study, including locales that previously lacked drill-hole data.

These estimates are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral resource, reserve or exploration target estimates under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. They represent potential a mineral endowment that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described in this document. There are no more recent estimates of this type. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.



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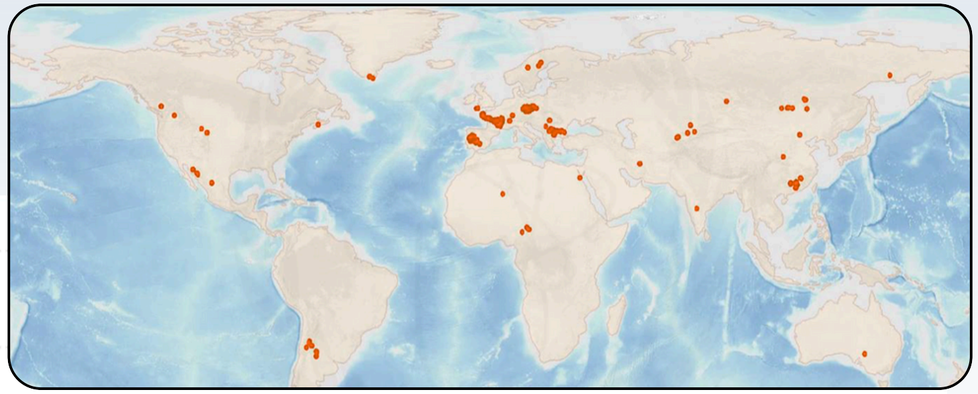
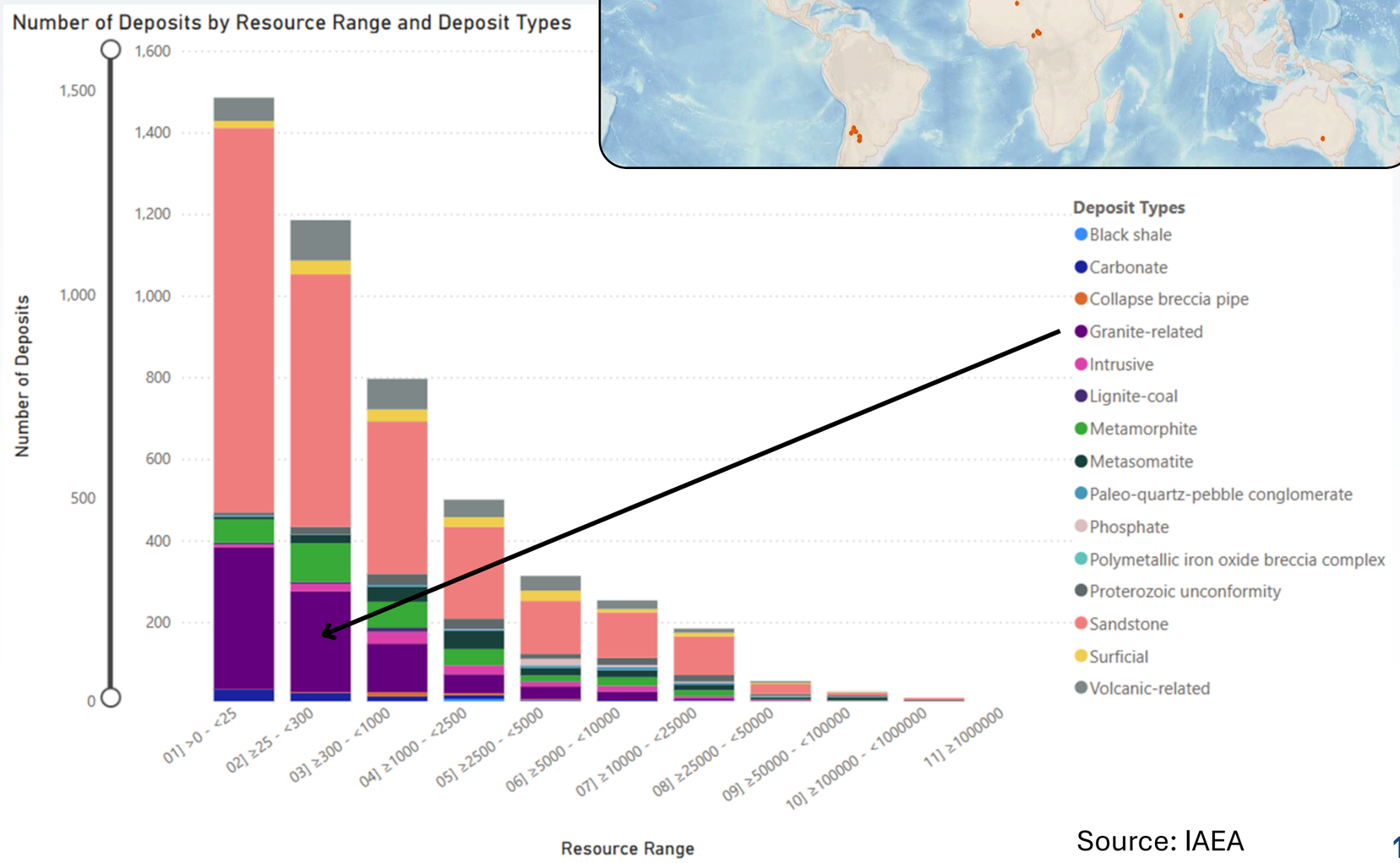
MANY IMPORTANT GRANITE-RELATED DEPOSITS WORLDWIDE



Importance

- Historic drilling at Copper Mtn. mainly targeted granite-related mineralization (e.g. North Canning).
- Uranium mineralization hosted in faults and fractures.
- Similar deposits mined historically in Europe:
  - Over 300,000 tU mined in France, Germany and Czech Republic[1]
- Currently mined on large scale in China:
  - 20 economical U deposits with recoverable reserves of 20,000 tU[2]



Source: IAEA

[1] René, M. (2018). History of Uranium Mining in Central Europe.
[2] Zhong, F., Zhang, X., Wang, K., Wu, B., Liu, J., Pan, J. and Xia, F. (2023). Genesis of the Mianhuakeng granite-related uranium deposit, South China: Insights from cathodoluminescence imaging, fluid inclusions, and trace elements composition of hydrothermal quartz. Ore Geology Reviews 154 (2023) 105308.

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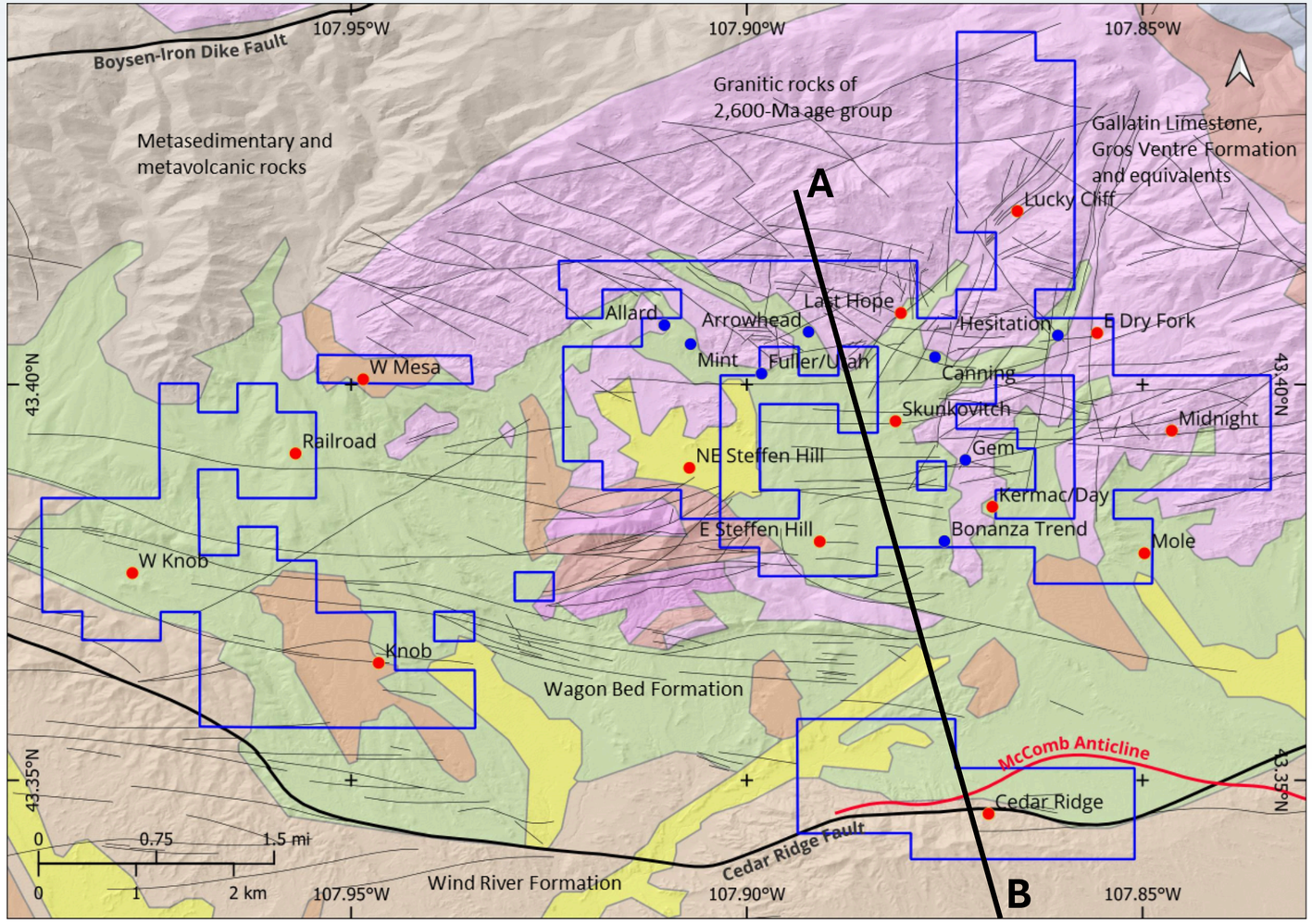
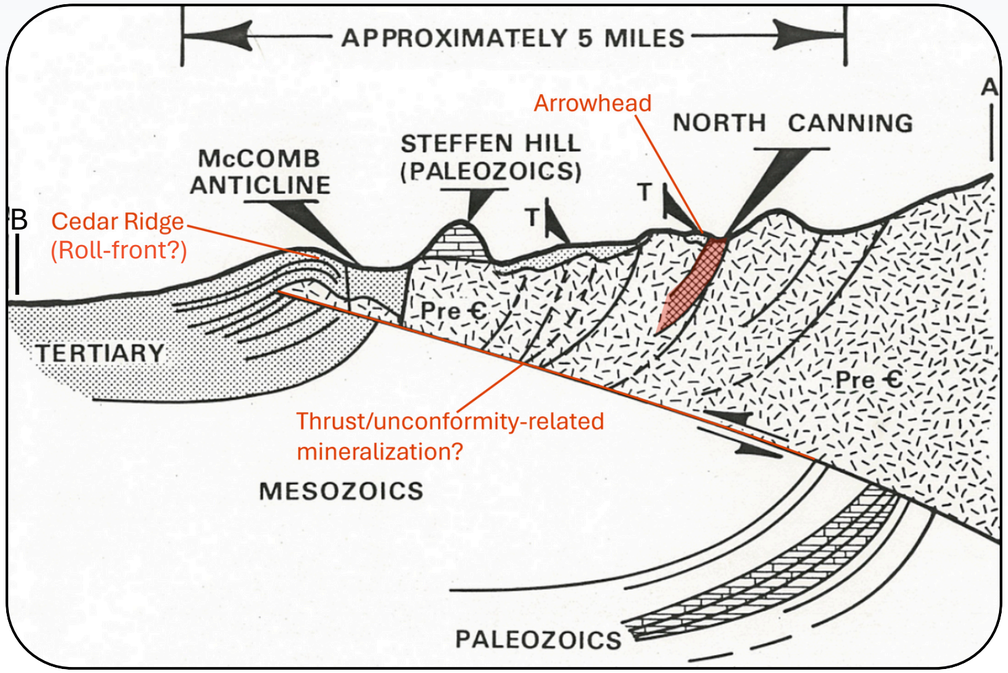
COMPELLING GEOLOGY INCLUDING ISR POTENTIAL AT COPPER MTN.

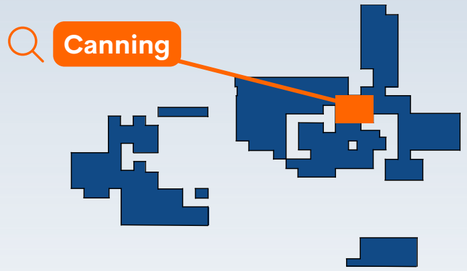


Multiple Deposit Types

- Historic drilling mainly targeted granite-related mineralization (e.g. North Canning).
- Associated sedimentary mineralization (e.g. Arrowhead).
- Possibility of roll-front mineralization in Tertiary sediments (e.g. Cedar Ridge).
- Possibility of deeper thrust/unconformity-related mineralization (e.g. Railroad).



CANNING DEPOSIT DRILLING



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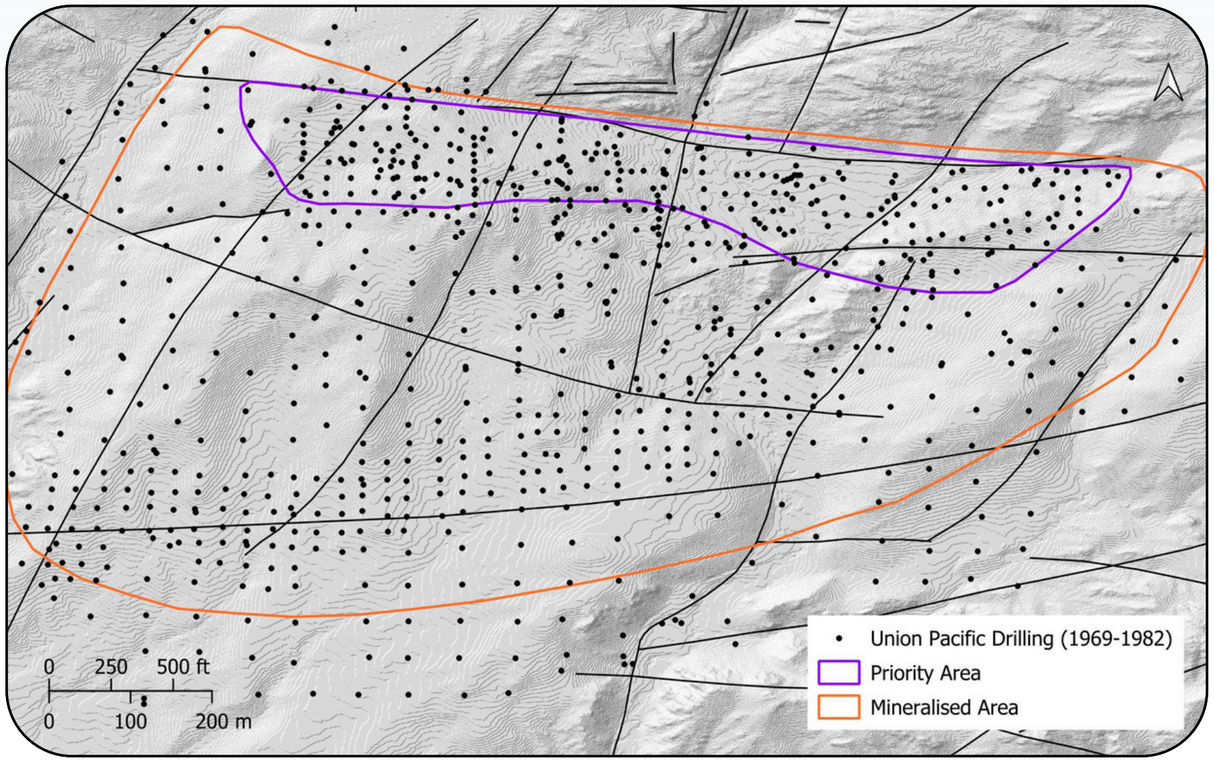
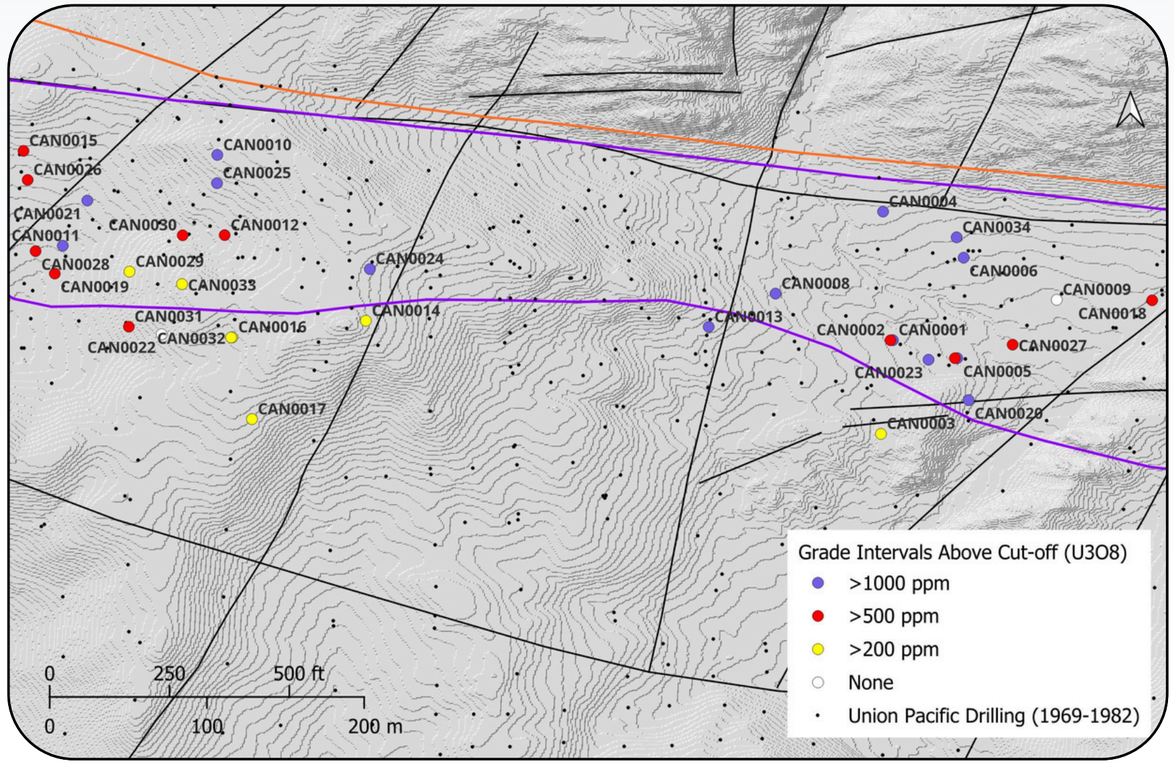
Historical Drilling

- ~820 holes were drilled in the Canning deposit by Union Pacific, generally to a maximum depths of around 180 m.
- Contains bulk of historic mineralization identified by Union Pacific.
- Priority area contains higher average grades than the overall mineralized area.



Myriad's 2024 Drilling

- Focused on the priority target area, known to contain higher grades.
- 34 holes completed (RC and DD).
- Best grade interval: 5,337 ppm over 1.28 m from 68.7 m (CAN0004).
- Best GT interval: 4,361 ppm over 2.29 m from 80.9 m (CAN0006).
- See slides at the end for important details about the disclosure.



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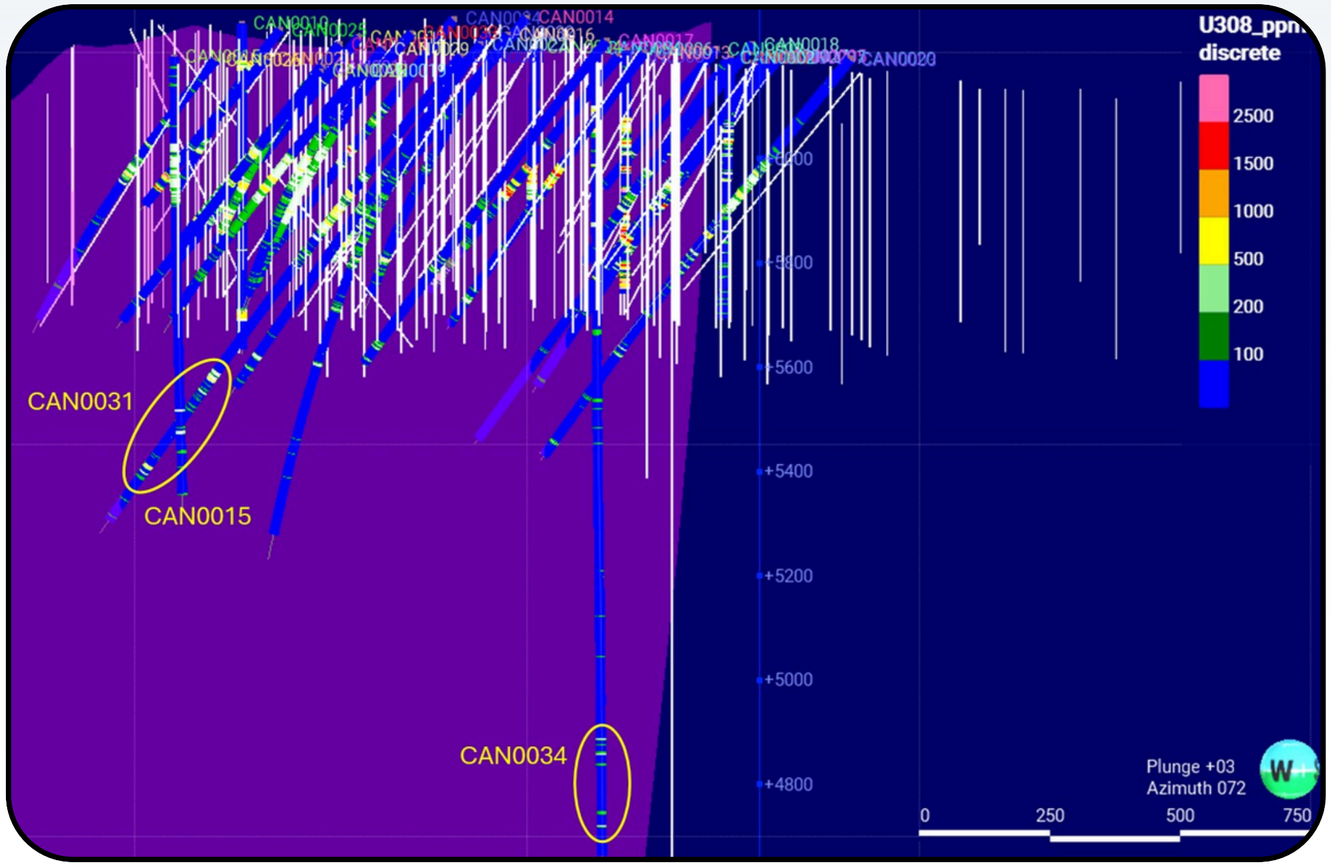
ASSAYS REVEAL HIGHER GRADES AND DEEPER MINERALIZATION

Assays from 34 holes have now been compared to the initial results from the spectral gamma probe, and the assays confirm much higher grades. In the 1970s, Union Pacific only relied on probe data to estimate resources and plan the mine.

- Union Pacific relied on DFN probe data, which was considered conservative.
- 1970s fluorometric assays indicated that DFN probe could be underestimating grades, but the results were disregarded in favor of DFN probe data.
- Reported ICP-MS assay results show chemical grades superior to spectral gamma probe equivalents, and gaps may also contain significant unreported uranium mineralization.

Assays across the 34 boreholes to date show the following relative to probe equivalent results:

- Assay grades 60% higher than eU_3O_8 at 1,000 ppm cut-off.
- Assay grades 50% higher than eU_3O_8 at 500 ppm cut-off.
- Assay grades 20% higher than eU_3O_8 at 200 ppm cut-off.
- CAN0034 had a >250% improvement in grade from 344 ppm eU_3O_8 to 833 ppm U_3O_8 over 0.5 m at 454 m depth.
- See slides at the end for important details about the disclosure.



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COPPER MOUNTAIN PROGRESS

Consolidate and Acquire the Copper Mountain Project

- Myriad optioned into 75% from Rush Rare Metals. Currently at 50%. Has spent $4.5 of the $5.5M req'd to earn 75%.
- Myriad has almost doubled its land position to include the historically-defined deposits and targets in the district.

Acquire Historic Data

- Acquire data relating to the US$86 million in historic spend (2024$) at the project.
  - "Myriad Transformed as Data Trove Reveals Significant Historical Uranium Resources at Copper Mountain" - Oct 2023 news release.

Commence Myriad's Maiden Drill Program

- Confirm historically reported mineralization with Fall 2024 maiden drill program.
- Focus on the Canning deposit which was the cornerstone of Union Pacific's 6-pit mine plan.

Next Steps

- Report upcoming chemical assays from gap sampling; assimilate new uranium endowment estimates from Bendix (up to **656 Mlbs***).
- Drill at other targets around Copper Mountain to confirm the broader potential of the district.
- Continue testing deeper zones below historical 175m general maximum depth of drilling.

*Not current under NI 43-101: For more information about historic resources and current exploration results, refer to the slides at the end of this presentation

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PRIORITY EXPLORATION TARGETS GUIDED BY HISTORIC DATA

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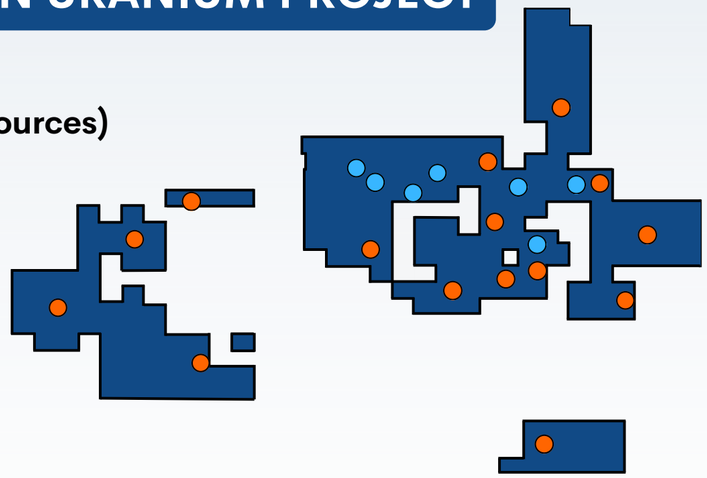
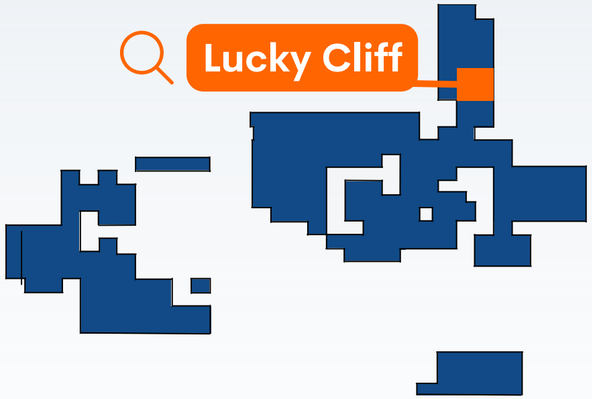
COPPER MOUNTAIN URANIUM PROJECT

- **Deposits (Historic Resources)**
- **Additional Targets**



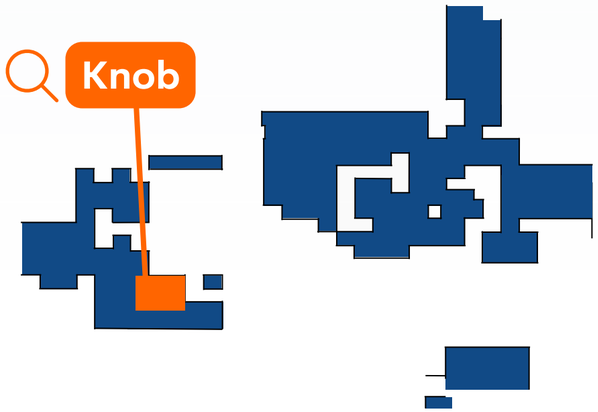
LUCKY CLIFF

- 22 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Targeting mineralization hosted in basement granite associated with fault structures.



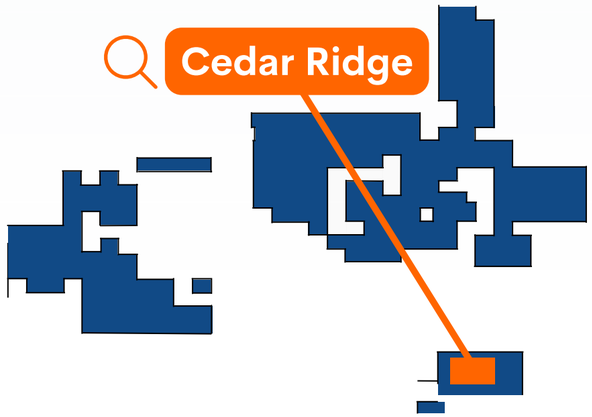
KNOB

- At least 40 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Targeting relatively shallow mineralization hosted in basement granite.



CEDAR RIDGE

- 18 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Targeting sandstone-hosted mineralization in roll-fronts for ISR potential.



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PRIORITY EXPLORATION TARGETS GUIDED BY HISTORIC DATA

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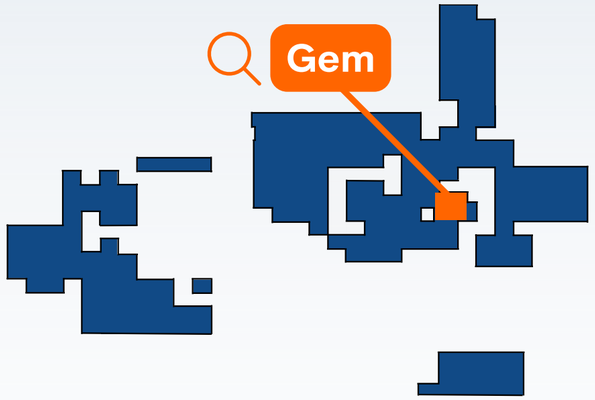
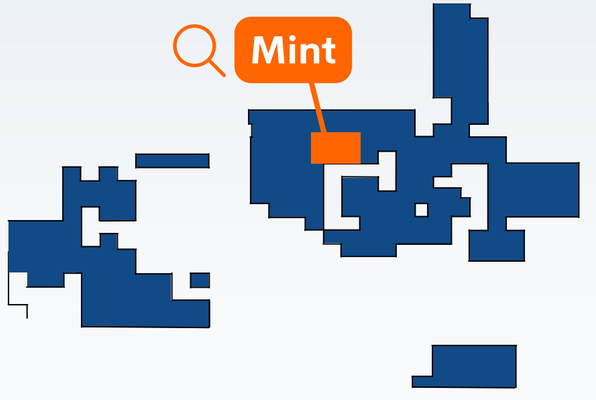
GEM

- At least 45 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Historical estimate: 3.07 Mt containing 1.44 Mlbs @ 234 ppm eU_3O_8 (RMEC, 1977).
- Mineralization reported close to surface (less than 65 m) in oxidized granitic basement rocks.



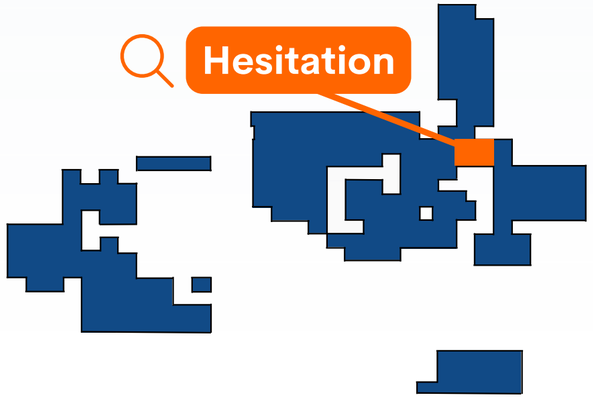
MINT

- At least 50 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Historical estimate: 3.68 Mt containing 1.41 Mlbs @ 174 ppm eU_3O_8 (Fluor, 1980).
- Hosted in granitic basement and overlying sediment.



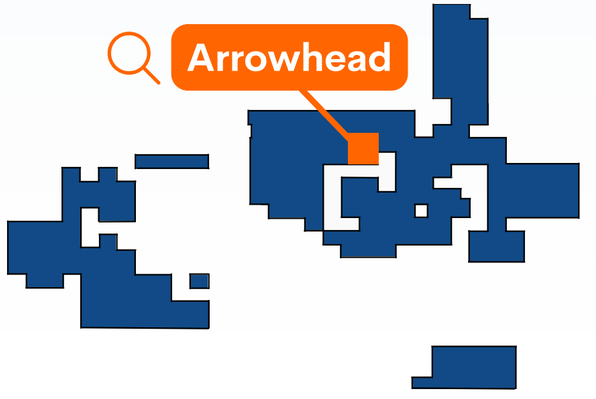
HESITATION

- At least 70 historic holes drilled in this area.
- Historical estimate: 4.06 Mt containing 1.30 Mlbs @ 145 ppm eU_3O_8 (Fluor, 1980).
- Shallow mineralization (less than 60 m), hosted in granitic basement.



ARROWHEAD

- Records show that 500 klbs was mined at average grade of 1,500 ppm U_3O_8 from surface sedimentary formations.
- Historical estimate: 0.31 Mt containing 0.47 Mlbs @ 700 ppm eU_3O_8 (RMEC, 1977)
- Mineralization likely present in the underlying granitic basement.



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MYRIAD URANIUM

THE RED BASIN PROJECT

100% OWNERSHIP

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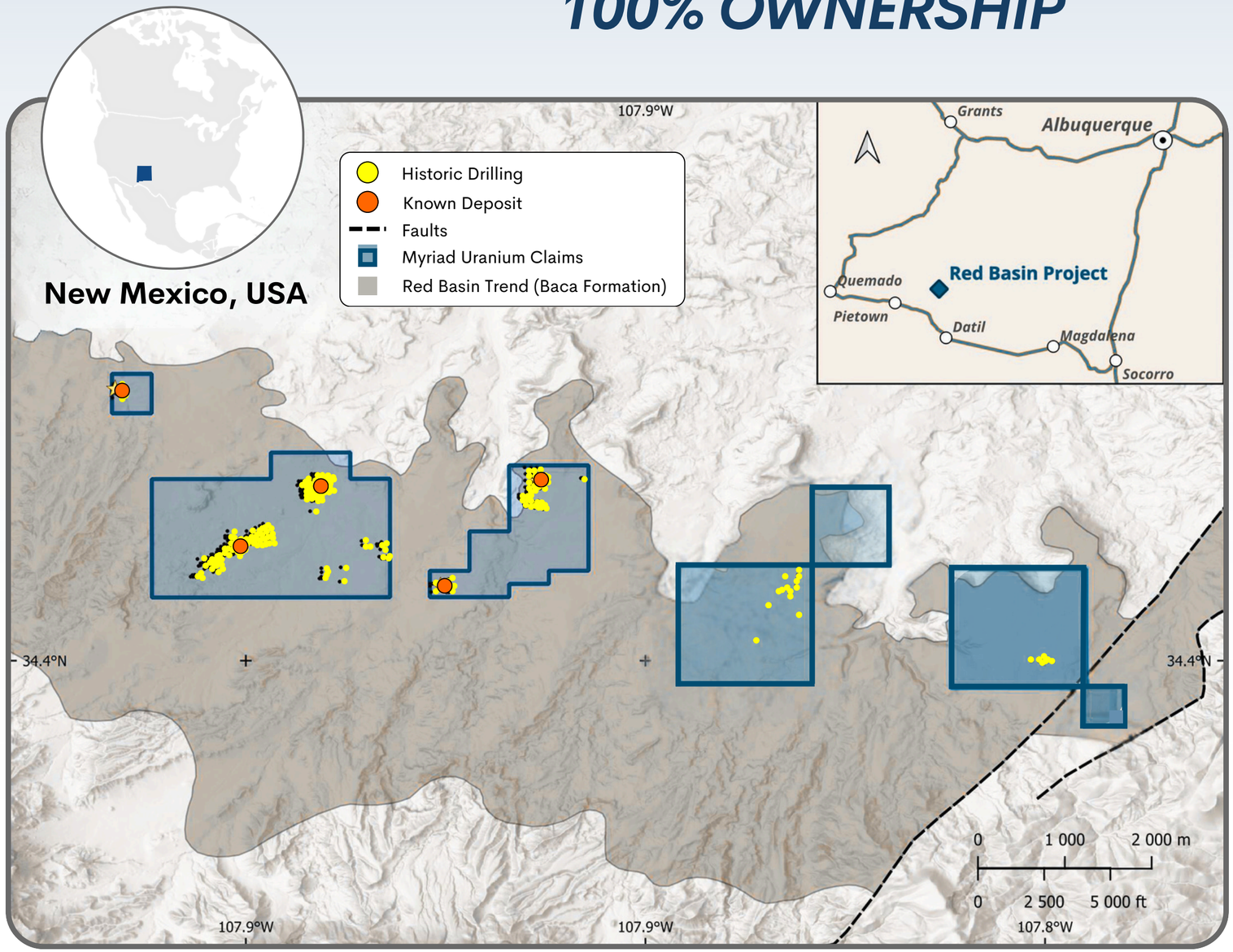

Historic reports and drilling indicate a clear path to resources

- Minor production reported from the district in the 1950's.
- Historical exploration drilling Gulf Oil Corporation identified uranium and vanadium mineralization within the Myriad claim areas.
  - 527 of 1,050 holes believed to have been drilled on the properties have been located in the field to date.
  - Rio Grande Resources Corporation conducted a geologic and resource evaluation of the drill hole gamma ray electric logs in 2012 (information not currently available).
- Potential mineral endowment of the district is believed to be up to 45 Mlbs according to New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources (Chamberlin, 1981).
- This estimate is historical and not current under NI 43-101. Myriad is not treating it as current. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the delineation of a mineral resource.

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UPCOMING MILESTONES

Copper Mountain

- Report assays from gap sampling
- Drill key targets
  - Lucky Cliff, Mint, Hesitation, Gem
  - Drill the gap areas at Canning
- Continue to test deeper zones

Red Basin

- Geophysics
- Secure additional claims on trend
- Continue to advance Plan of Operations

Myriad Uranium

- Consolidate ownership of Copper Mountain
- Merge with partner Rush Rare Metals Corp.
- Advance Copper Mtn via drilling, geophysics, expansion
- Move to TSXV, major US exchange

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MYRIAD URANIUM

NOTES TO DISCLOSURE OF HISTORICAL ESTIMATES

(AS PER SECTION 2.4 OF THE NI 43-101 STANDARDS OF DISCLOSURE FOR MINERAL PROJECTS)

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

Copper Mountain, Wyoming

a) The estimates completed by Fluor Mining and Metals Inc. (Fluor), May 20, 1980 are cited in several reports post-dating the estimate, including the most recent reference in a NI 43-101 Technical Report by Carter, G.S. (August 20, 2008) titled "Technical Report on the Uranium Resources at The Copper Mountain Project, Fremont County, Wyoming, U.S.A., on behalf of Neutron Energy Inc." issued by Broad Oak Associates. The estimates for the Gem deposit and past-producing Arrowhead uranium mine deposits were completed by Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. in 1977 and cited in report titled "Copper Mountain Exploration Project Report by Southard, G.G., Morton, D.K., Gordon. J.H. and Schledewitz, D.C., RMEC (December 1979).

b) The historical estimates are based on data and reports prepared by previous operators. This included data from over 900,000 feet of hammer tool and core drilling. The descriptions of core drilling and core handling procedures, sample preparation and analysis, and procedures for statistical correlation of various assay methods are all presented in the reports and are considered appropriate. Based on the amount and quality of historic work completed, the information is considered relevant and reliable. This view is supported by earlier reviewers of the data and methodology, including David S. Robertson & Associates Inc. (1978) and Golder Associates (1979), who concluded that the core and sample handling techniques from the field through the sample preparation facility were in "accordance with good engineering practice". However, the resultant gamma logs and core assays that supported the estimations and associated technical work were not available to the Qualified Person, therefore a complete and thorough review of the data has not been possible.

c) Earlier estimates by Rocky Mountain Energy Corp. (1977) used the polygonal estimation method based on ten-foot composite thicknesses and 0.010% U_3O_8 cut-off using gamma probe grades with a tonnage factor 12 cubic ft/ton. During an estimate update (most recent), Fluor (1980) investigated various resource estimation techniques. including polygonal methods, cross-sectional methods, ordinary kriging, and a method using conditional lognormal probability distributions, which was the chosen method. The key difference between the earlier RMEC estimates and those of Fluor was the use of core-equivalent Delayed Fission Neutron (DFN) grades using a correction formula derived from comparison between probe grades and DFN grades, that were accepted by RMEC as the most accurate determination of grade at the time.

d) At the time of reporting, RMEC and Fluor used the U.S. Bureau of Mines resource categories, which were classified as follows: Measured Resources - projected one-half the distance toward the nearest control (i.e. another drill hole) or a maximum of 15 metres (50 feet), whichever occurred first. If correlateable mineral was not in the adjacent control or no adjacent control existed, a maximum of 7.5 metres (25 feet) of projection was allowed (a variance of 1.5 to 3.0 metres (5 to 10 feet) between controls above the maximum was excepted in a few cases). Indicated Resources - any mineral intercept at or above the cut-offs stated was considered to be at least of Indicated categorization. Isolated holes (i.e. those positioned greater than 30 metres (100 feet) from adjacent holes) were allowed a maximum projection of 7.5 metres (25 feet) to the center of the side of a square (a maximum area of influence = 25 ft. x 25 ft. or 625 square feet.). Between drill control, where correlations were feasible, but limits exceeded those for Measured categorization, Indicated Resources were extended and projected one-half of the remaining distance or 7.5 metres (25 feet) beyond Measured if correlation to adjacent control was not feasible. Inferred Resources - mineralization projected beyond the Measured and Indicated resource limits in areas bounded by surrounding drill control were categorized as Inferred. Grades and thicknesses of these areas were determined by averaging the intercepts from surrounding control. Inferred resources were projected to distances ranging from 7.5 to 365 metres (25 to 1200 feet). These categories, or the application thereof, are not necessarily compatible with current definitions. The "most likely mineable reserves" estimated by RMEC at the time would be categorized as Indicated and Inferred resources, in accordance with definitions of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (2014). The portions of the "reserves" (approximately 20 to 60%) that were drilled on 15 to 30 metre (50 to 100 foot) centres, and normally would be classified as Measured resources, are equated to Indicated resources, because of the nature of the mineralization, uncertainty regarding the grades and the lack of established economic viability of the deposits at the time. The remaining portions of the "reserves" drilled on 30 to 60 metre (100 to 200 foot) centers, are classified as Inferred resources. An attempt to separate the indicated from the inferred resources was not possible from the available information. Also, while the Copper Mountain Project area contains all or most of each deposit referred to, some of the resources referred to may be located outside the current Copper Mountain Project area.

e) There are no more recent estimates reported.

f) In order to verify the historical resources and potentially re-state them as current resources, a program of digitization of data is required (to the extent possible), followed by re-logging and/or re-drilling to generate new data that is comparable with the original data that can be used to establish the correlation and continuity of geology and grades between boreholes with sufficient confidence to estimate mineral resources.

g) A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and Myriad Uranium is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

NOTES TO DISCLOSURE OF HISTORIC INFORMATION

Red Basin, New Mexico

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

- Hiner, J. and Bain, F. for First American Uranium, Inc. (2023). Red Basin Uranium/Vanadium Property National Instrument 43-101 Report.

Additional sources of information include the following:

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

The historic resources referred to here were estimated on the basis of more than 1,000 historic drill holes that are located on the property. The Department of Energy (DOE, 1980) estimated the Red Basin prospect to contain approximately 1.6 million pounds U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.31% U3O8. In 2012, Rio Grande Resources commenced a geologic evaluation of the drill hole gamma ray electric logs (perss. comm. – source reference not available). Stratigraphic cross-sections were constructed, two separate roll-fronts were mapped, and a resource estimate made. Using a grade times thickness (GT) cutoff of 0.25 and grade cutoff of 0.02%, an Indicated in-place resource of 500,000 pounds and an Inferred resource between 1.5 – 6.5 million pounds U3O8 was estimated, in accordance with definitions of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves (2014).

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

Estimates of target and district potential, although based on assumptions with technical merit, are speculative in nature and should be relied upon as an indication of future resources or reserves.

A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Inherent limitations of the historical estimates include that the nature of the mineralisation (fracture hosted) makes estimation from drill data less reliable than other deposit types (e.g. those that are thick and uniform). From Myriad's viewpoint, limitations include that the Company has not been able to verify the data itself and that the estimate may be optimistic relative to subsequent work which applied a "delayed fission neutron" (DFN) factor to calculate grades. On the other hand, DFN is controversial, in that the approach is viewed by some experts as too conservative. Nevertheless, it was applied in later resource estimations by Union Pacific relating to Copper Mountain.

In order to verify the historical estimates and potentially re-state them as current resources, a program of digitization of available data is required. This must be followed by re-logging and/or re-drilling to generate new data to the extent necessary that it is comparable with the original data, or new data that can be used to establish the correlation and continuity of geology and grades between boreholes with sufficient confidence to estimate mineral resources.

NOTES TO DISCLOSURE OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(AS PER SECTION 3.3 OF THE NI 43-101 STANDARDS OF DISCLOSURE FOR MINERAL PROJECTS)

Copper Mountain, Wyoming

Myriad's 2024 Drilling

Drilling was undertaken by Harris Exploration using two diamond core (DD) rigs producing HQ (63.5 mm / 2.5 in) core diameter and 96 mm (3.78 in) in hole diameter, and one reverse circulation (RC) rig using a 140 mm (5.5 in) hammer bit. Core samples were packed into core trays and transported to Riverton for further processing. RC hole runs were drilled at 5 ft intervals and split on site by a rig-mounted cyclone splitter to produce two representative samples that were then transported to Riverton for further processing. Refer to the website (www.myriaduranium.com) for details about the drilling locations (news release June 11, 2025 titled "*Myriad Uranium Reports Final Chemical Assays from Copper Mountain…*").

Downhole Logging

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

- QL40 SGR BGO (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within formations crossed by a borehole. It counts the number of gamma emissions at each energy level aiding in lithological determination and correlation. The Probe use a Bismuth Germanium Oxide scintillation crystal.
- QL40 SGR 2G CeBr3 (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within formations crossed by a borehole. It counts the number of gamma emissions at each energy level aiding in lithological determination and correlation. The probe uses a CeBr3 (Cerium Bromide) scintillation crystal.
- QL 40 ABI 2G (At, Gr): Captures high-resolution, oriented images of the borehole wall, allowing the orientation of acoustically visible features to be determined. This includes fractures, bedding/rock fabric, breakouts, bedding planes and other structural features. Contains a built in Natural Gamma sensor that measures the gamma emissions from natural sources in the formation.
- QL OBI 2G (Ot, Gr): Captures a high-resolution, oriented image of the borehole wall using a CMOS digital image sensor, allowing the orientation of features to be determined. This includes fractures, bedding/rock fabric, veins, lithological contacts, etc. Contains a built in Natural Gamma sensor that measures the gamma emissions from natural sources in the formation.

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

Geological Logging, Sampling and Analysis

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

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

Copper Mountain, Wyoming (Continued)

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC)

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

Radiometric Disequilibrium

Radiometric disequilibrium refers to the loss or gain of uranium and/or its daughter products (e.g. radon-222, bismuth-214 and radium-226) in the mineralized zone during geologic processes, which can disrupt the equilibrium between the parent isotope and the daughter products. Some historic reports state that closed can assays from Copper Mountain indicated little disequilibrium, however differences between gamma probe data and chemical assay were still observed. From the analysis data received, and comparison with the downhole spectral gamma probe data, it is apparent that disequilibrium has occurred within the Canning deposit. Individual grades are often higher, or lower, than those previously reported by the spectral gamma probe, implying that uranium, or its daughter products, have been mobile in the system since initial deposition. The average ratio of chemical assay intervals to spectral gamma probe assay intervals is ~1.2, indicating uranium content to be biased towards higher grades in the chemical assays, by as much as 20% on average (at 200 ppm cut-off). It is unclear at this stage if the disequilibrium observed results from radon interference or leaching and remobilization of uranium or radium and other daughter products in the geological environment. Myriad will expand the physical sampling program to submit more samples to the laboratory to account for zones where higher uranium levels might be returned compared to lower levels of spectral gamma measurement. Additional high resolution spectral analyses of samples may also be required to determine the specific cause of disequilibrium within the system.

Geological Background

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

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

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

Qualified Person

The Qualified Person (QP), George van der Walt (Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA), Principal Consultant for The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd, prepared and approved the information in this written disclosure. The QP has verified the data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and QAQC data that underlies the information or opinions contained in the written disclosure. Data was verified through personal site visits to the project, as well as personal confirmation of drill hole locations and compilation mineralized intercepts.

CSE
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OTC
MYRUF

FRA
C3Q

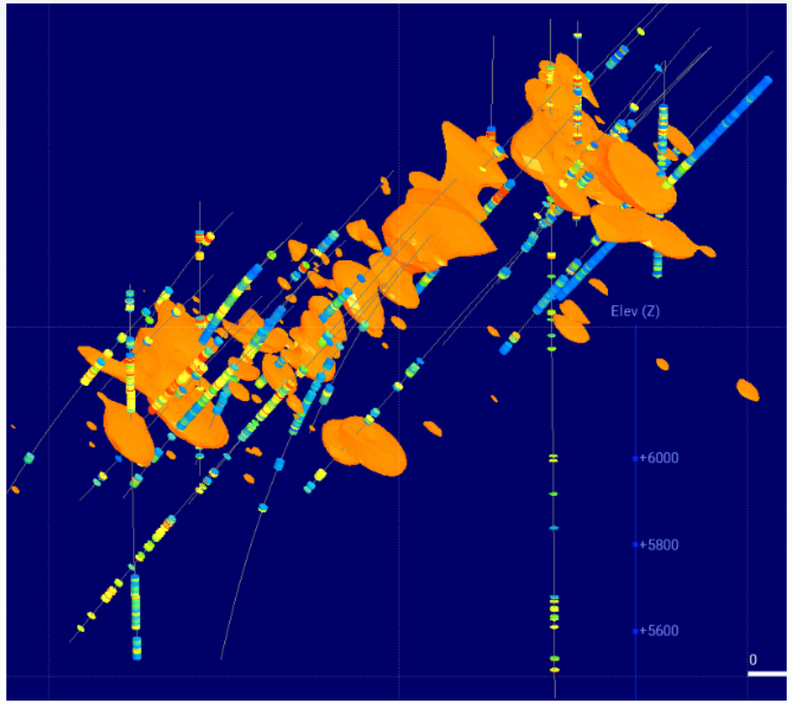
APPENDIX:
Historical Drilling vs Myriad's Drilling

MYRIAD URANIUM

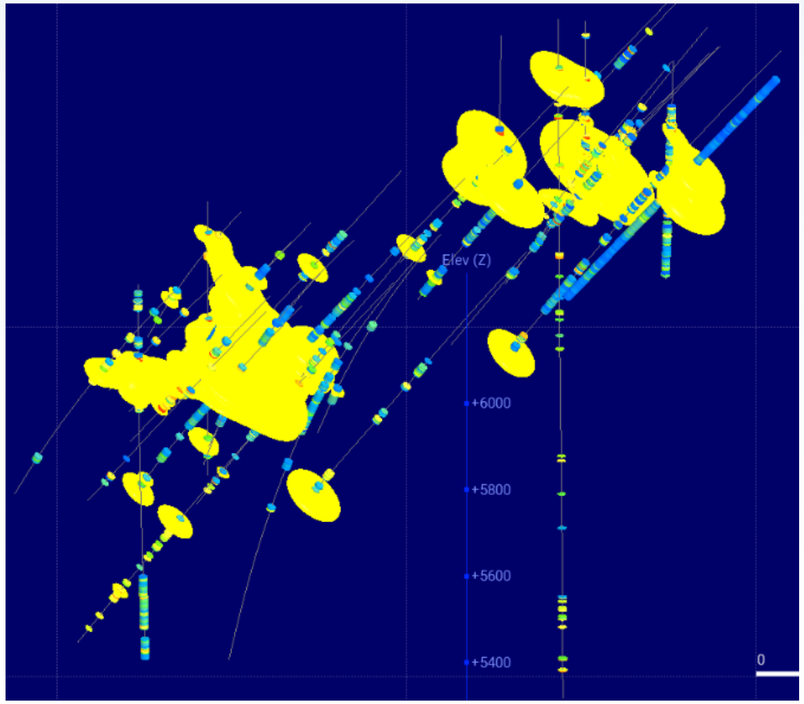
CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

1970s to 2025: Assays Increase Shell Volumes and Avg Grade

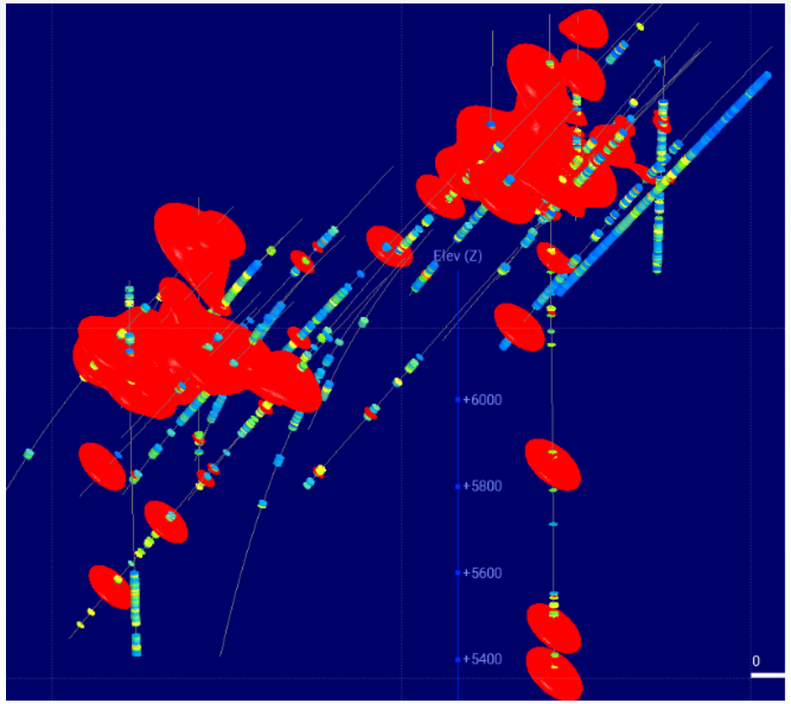
Planning Model (Historic Data)
(Based on more data points)



Equivalent Uranium (Probe) - eU_3O_8 Model
(Based on less data points)



Assay Uranium (Laboratory) - U_3O_8 Model
(Based on less data points)



Myriad's assays have increased shell volume versus previous gamma probe equivalent grades ↑ **15%**

Average sample grades increased ↑ **24%**

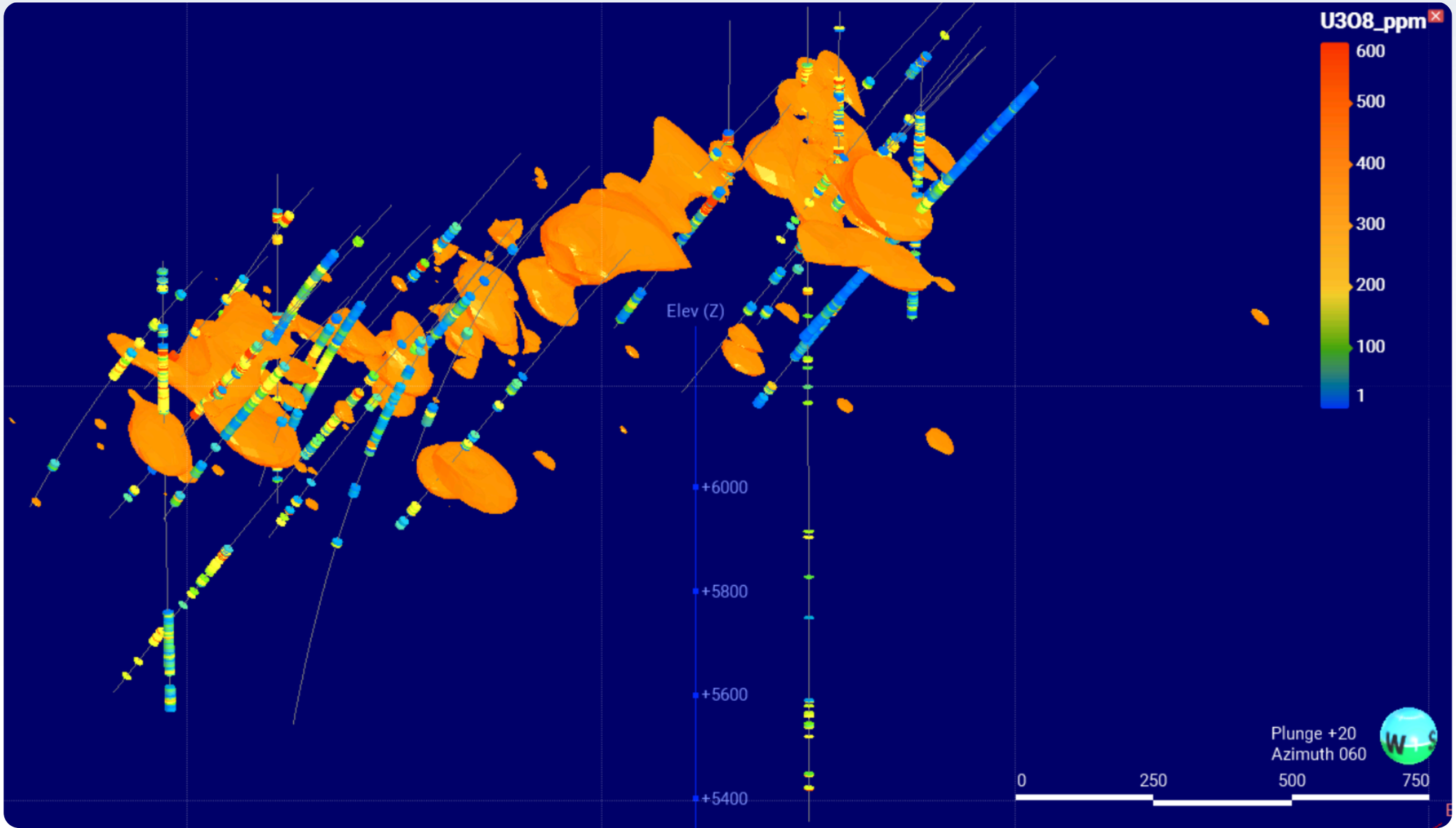
>1,000ppm equivalent grades increased ↑ **60%**

MYRIAD URANIUM

1970s: Canning Grade Shells

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

Modelled from historical cross-sections



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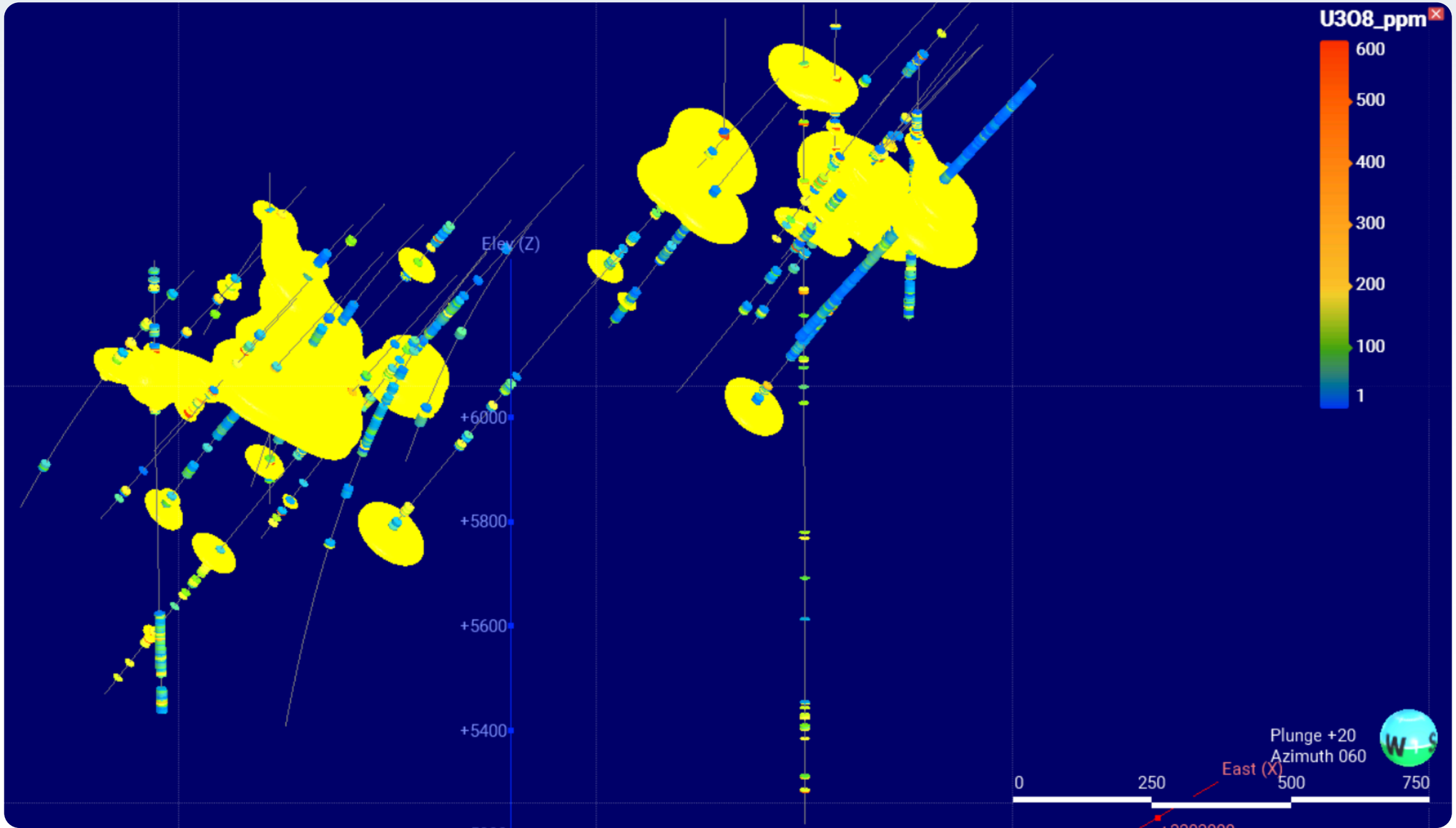
34 New Boreholes at Canning

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

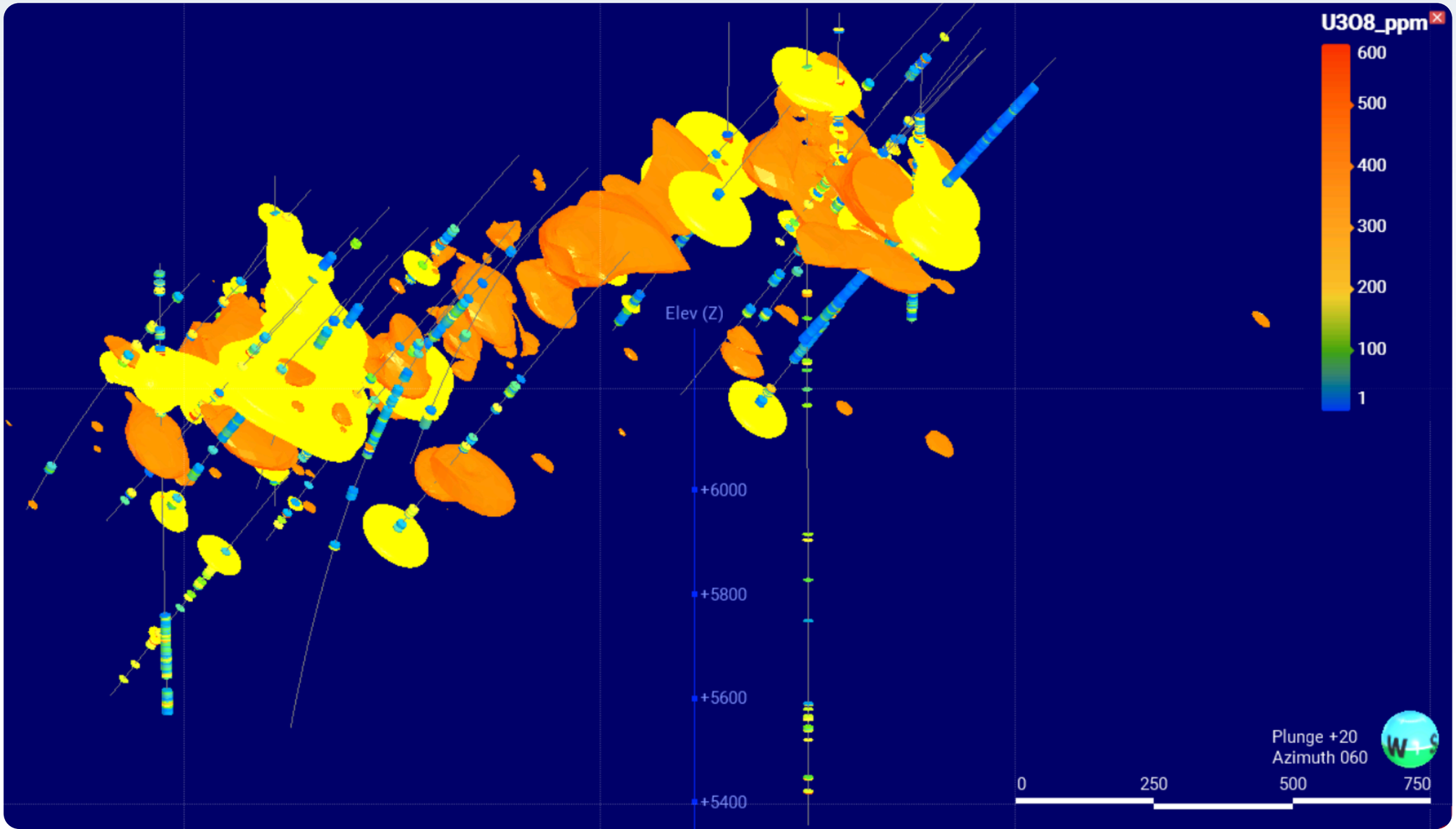
Modelled from gamma probe data (equivalent uranium)



MYRIAD URANIUM

Overlay: 1970's data + 2024 gamma probe

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q



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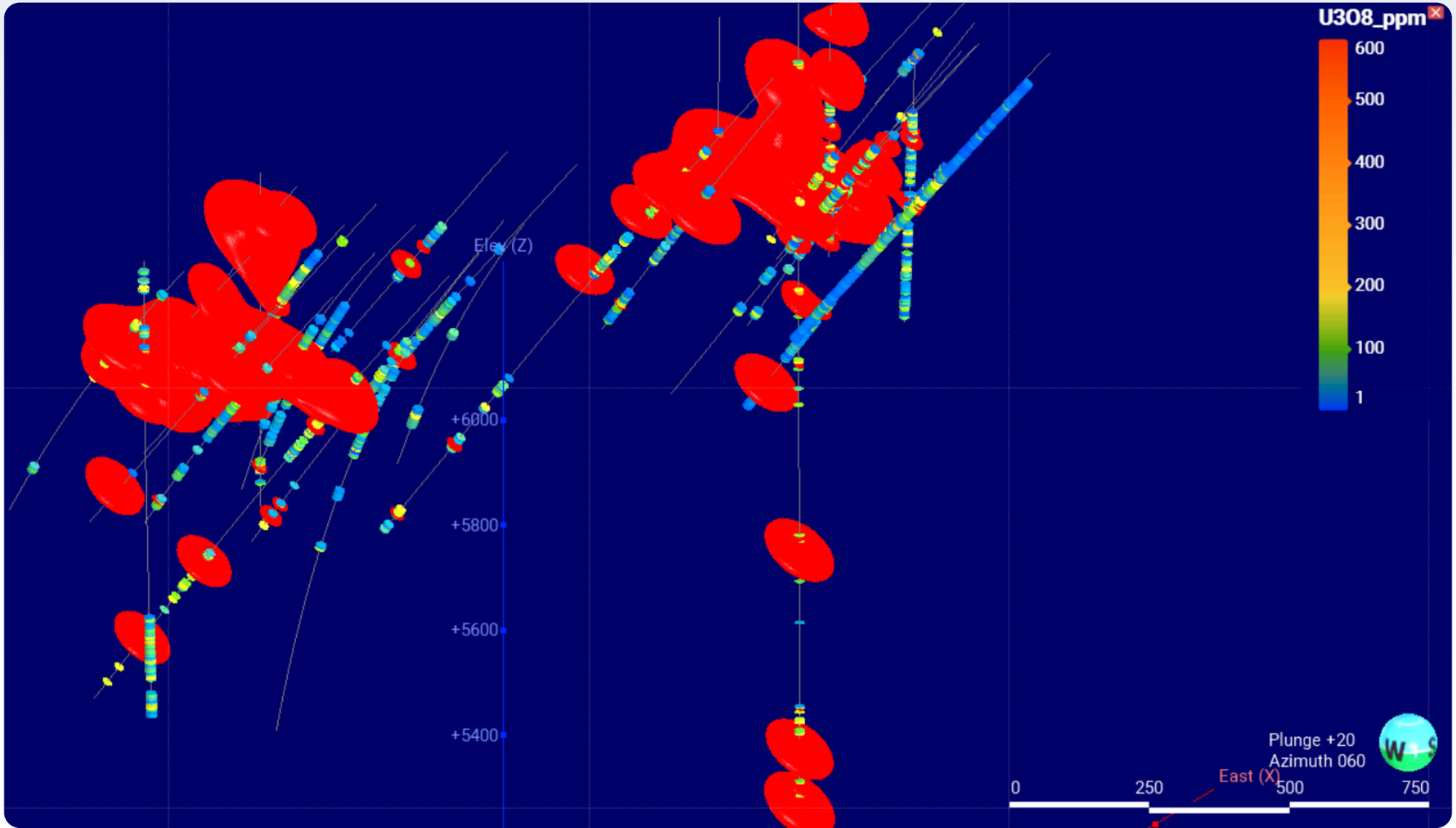
2025: Sample Chemical Assays

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

Modelled from assay data – Probe grades enhanced by up to 60%

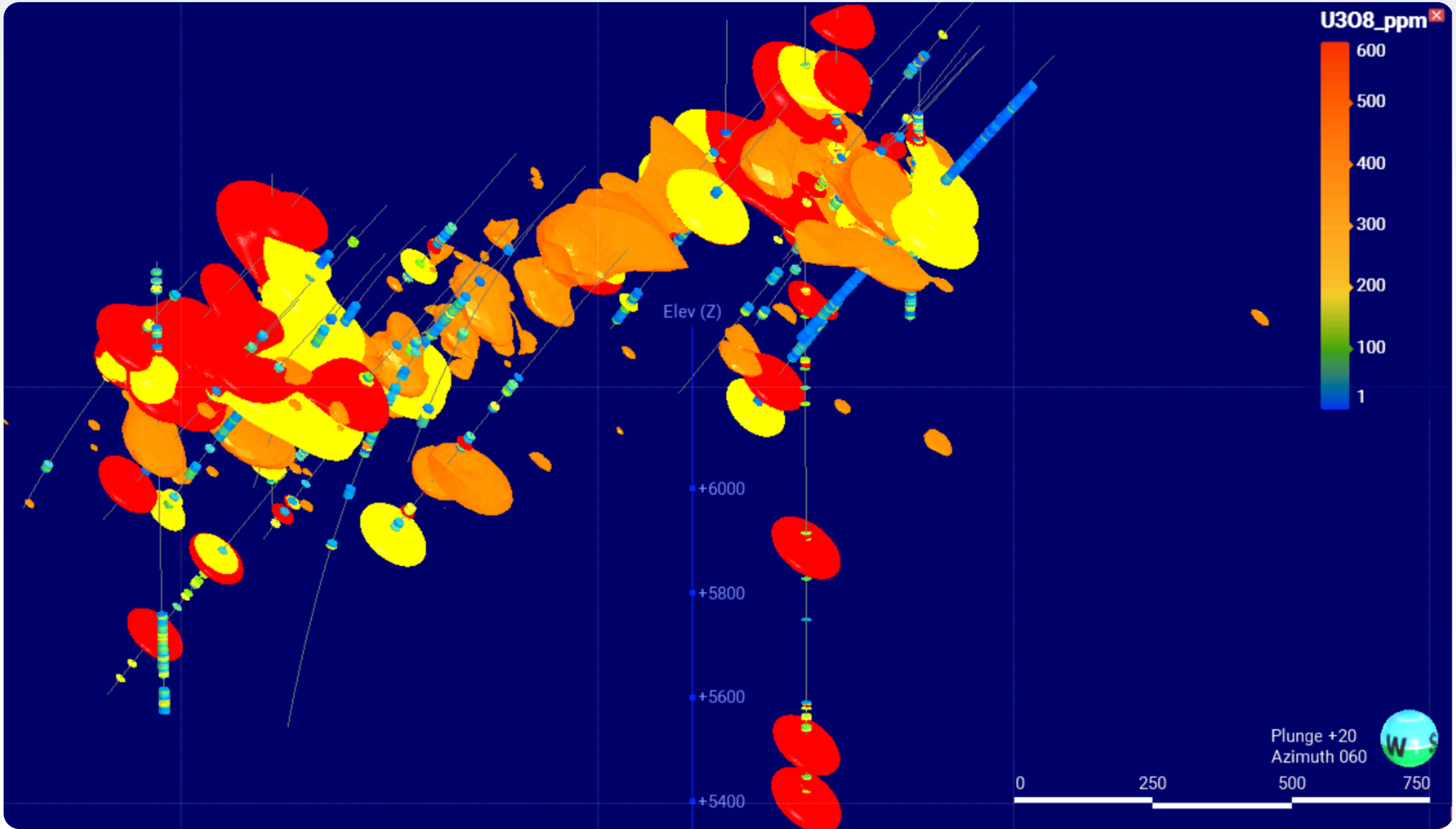


MYRIAD URANIUM

Overlay: 1970s Drilling + 2024 Probe + 2025 Assays

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q

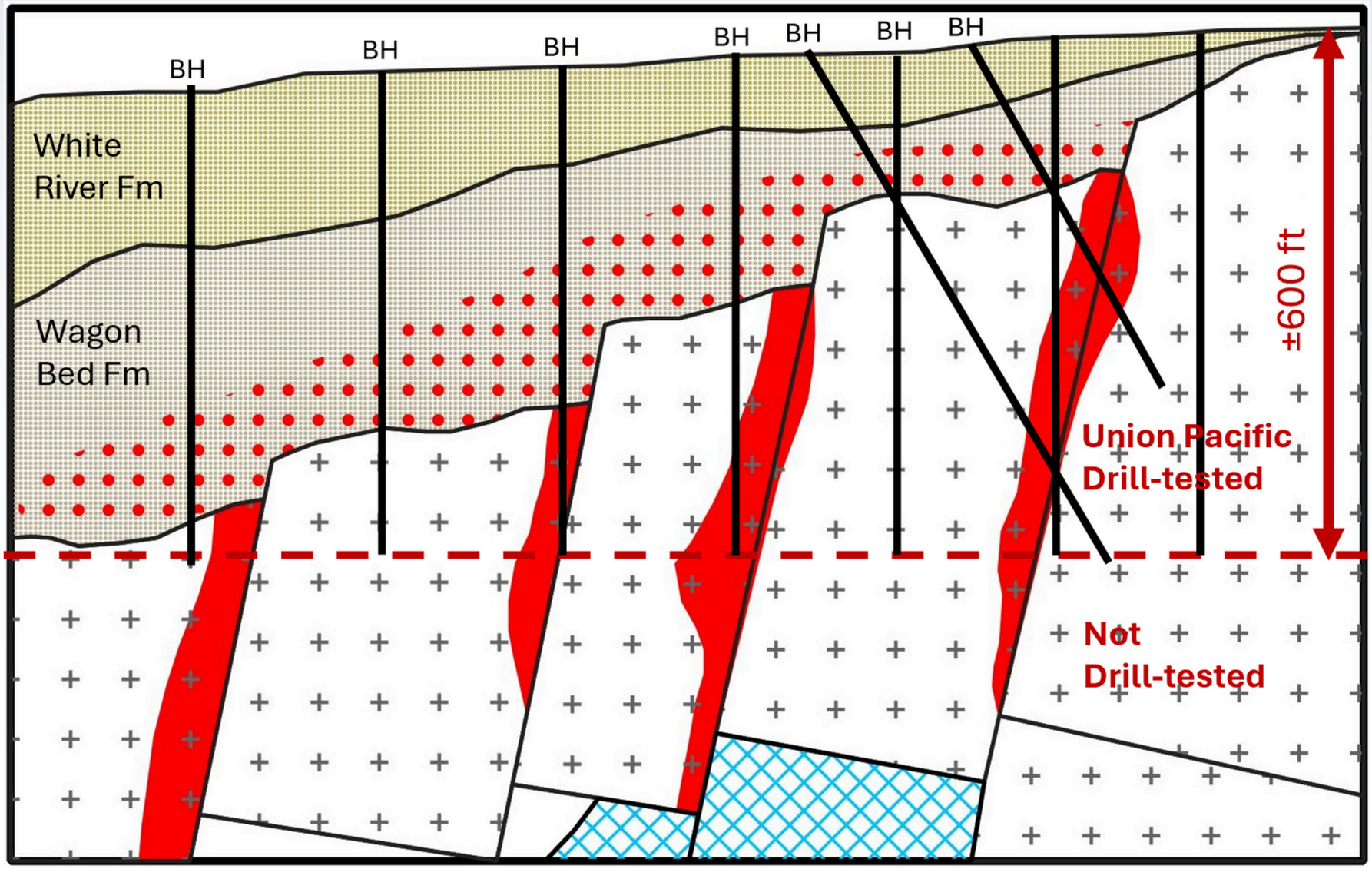
Combined models – more uranium after assays



MYRIAD URANIUM

FAULT MINERALISING MODEL

CSE M | OTC MYRUF | FRA C3Q



Modified after Carter (2008) – Not to scale

APPENDIX:
Copper Mountain Landscape Imagery

LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE CANNING DEPOSIT AT COPPER MOUNTAIN, WYOMING

LOOKING NORTH COPPER MOUNTAIN, WYOMING