15 June 2026 ASX Announcement

# High-Grade Fluorite and Critical Minerals Confirmed at Historic Ivigtût Mine

Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: EPM) ("Eclipse" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that newly received multi-element assay results from the Company's diamond drilling program at the historic Ivigtût mine in South Greenland have confirmed high-grade fluorite mineralisation and identified a broader suite of critical and strategic minerals within the pit environment.

The latest multi-element results support Eclipse's interpretation that Ivigtût represents a fluorite-enriched, layered critical minerals system with multiple mineralised domains.

Ivigtût is historically recognised as one of the world's most significant cryolite-fluorite deposits and was a major source of cryolite for more than a century. While historical mining and mine planning focused principally on cryolite and fluorite, Eclipse's latest results support the reassessment of Ivigtût through a modern critical-minerals lens, with high-grade fluorite complemented by newly recognised gallium (Ga), rubidium (Rb), tin (Sn), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf) and yttrium (Y) associations.

## Highlights

- **High-grade fluorine confirmed at the historic Ivigtût mine**, reinforcing its significance as a fluorite-led critical-minerals system, including:
    - **5m @ 23.1% F** in drill hole **IV001**; and
    - **10m @ 32.2% F** in drill hole **IV002**.
- **Broad gallium enrichment identified in both drill holes**, including:
    - **122m @ 37 ppm Ga from surface in IV002**, including **15 m @ 56.8 ppm Ga and 22.5% F from 105 m**; and
    - **77m @ 41.4 ppm Ga from 223 m in IV001**, including **13 m @ 64.4 ppm Ga from 287 m**.
- Results support Eclipse's interpretation that **Ivigtût is a historic fluorite deposit now being reinterpreted through a modern critical-minerals lens**, with high-grade fluorine complemented by newly recognised **Ga-Rb-Nb-Ta-Hf-Y** and polymetallic mineralisation.
- **Standout multi-element sample** in IV001 returned **101 ppm Ga, 1,065 ppm Rb, 54.3 ppm Ag and 2.9% F**, highlighting gallium-rubidium-silver-fluorine association within the pit environment.
- Significant high-field-strength element associations identified, including **niobium, tantalum, zirconium, hafnium and yttrium**, supporting the interpretation of multiple mineralised domains within the Ivigtût system.

- The strategic relevance of Ivigtût has increased materially since historical mining, as minerals such as **fluorspar (fluorite), gallium, rubidium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium and yttrium** are now recognised in critical-minerals supply-chain discussions.
- Eclipse is progressing a detailed geochemical, mineralogical and metallurgical assessment to define priority **F, Ga-Rb-Nb-Ta-Hf-Y and polymetallic Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag** target domains.

**Eclipse Metals Executive Chairman, Carl Popal, said:** "*These results reinforce our view that Ivigtût is much more than a historic cryolite mine.*

*"Ivigtût was historically valued for its fluorine-bearing cryolite and fluorite mineralisation. However, the strategic context has changed significantly since mining ceased. Minerals and elements that were once secondary, or not routinely assessed, are now increasingly relevant due to their roles in semiconductors, defence systems, advanced manufacturing, industrial chemicals, clean-energy technologies and secure Western supply chains.*

*"High-grade fluorine assays remain the dominant feature of the Ivigtût system, supporting the continued significance of the historic cryolite-fluorite mineralised environment. Importantly, the identification of gallium, rubidium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, yttrium and polymetallic mineralisation within the same pit environment supports our view that Ivigtût should now be assessed as a modern fluorite-led, multi-critical-minerals opportunity.*

*"Together with Eclipse's large-scale Grønnedal rare earth project, these results strengthen the Company's position in Greenland and enhance our relevance to Western critical-minerals supply chains."*

## Historic Fluorite Mine Reassessed in Modern Critical-Minerals Context

Ivigtût was historically developed as one of the world's most important cryolite-fluorite mines. Historical mine planning focused principally on cryolite and fluorite mineralisation, while many associated elements now recognised as critical or strategic minerals were either not routinely assessed, not considered economically relevant, or had limited industrial demand at the time.

That context has changed materially. Modern critical-minerals policy now recognises the strategic importance of minerals and elements used in semiconductors, defence systems, advanced alloys, high-performance electronics, energy technologies and industrial supply chains.

Fluorspar (fluorite) is included on the U.S. critical minerals list, which was developed by the USGS to assess how mineral supply disruptions could affect the U.S. economy and national security. The USGS has also reported fluorspar as a mineral commodity where U.S. demand is met through imports, reinforcing the importance of secure Western-aligned sources.

In this context, Eclipse's latest drilling supports the reinterpretation of Ivigtût as a fluorite-led, multi-critical-minerals system. High-grade fluorine remains the dominant strategic feature, while newly recognised gallium, rubidium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, yttrium, tin and polymetallic copper-zinc-lead-silver associations provide additional exploration optionality within the historic pit environment.

The Company considers this important because Ivigtût should not be assessed only as a legacy cryolite mine. It should now be reviewed through a modern critical-minerals lens, where historical fluorine mineralisation is complemented by strategic elements that may have increased relevance in today's geopolitical and supply-chain environment.

## INTRODUCTION

The Ivigtût Project, comprising exploration licence MEL2007-45, is located in Southern Greenland (Figure 1). The Project Area encompasses the Grønnedal Rare Earths Deposit.

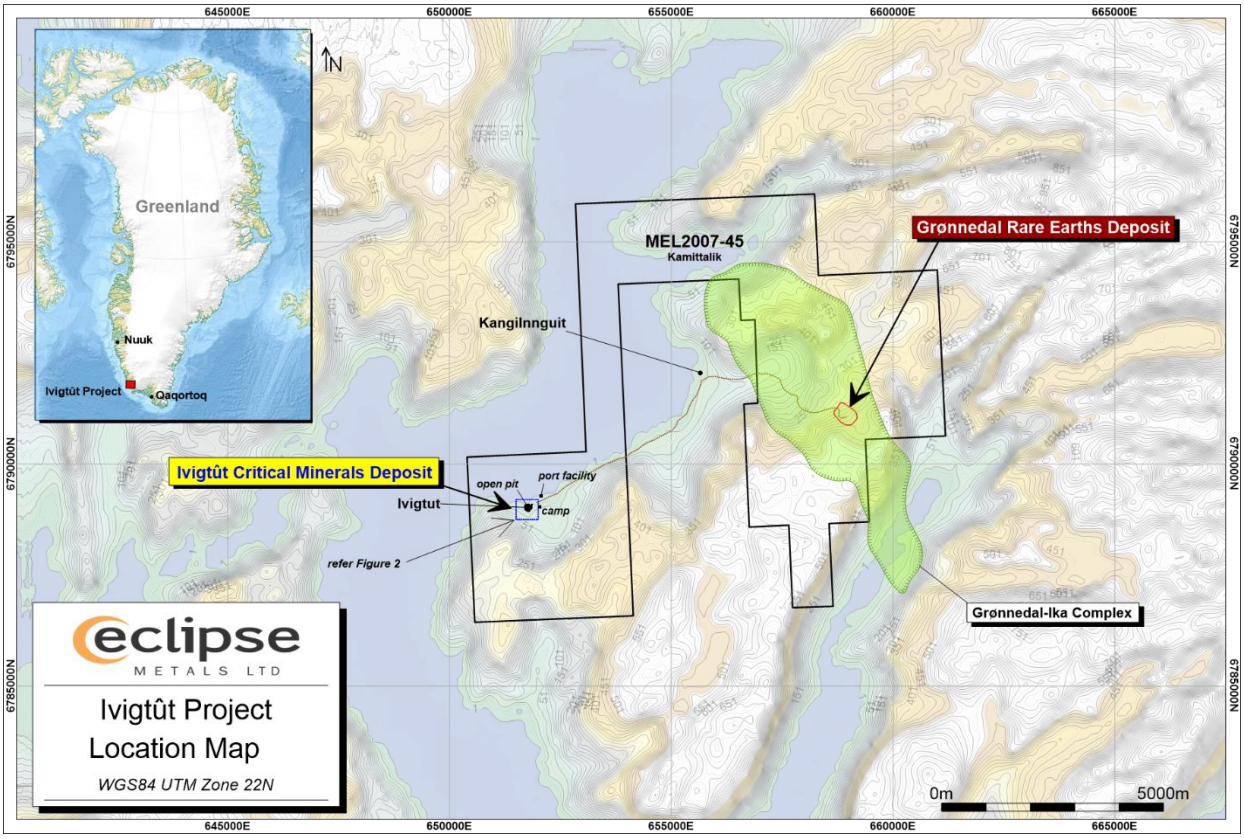


**Figure 1: Ivigtût Location Map**

### Geology

### Drilling Information

Drilling comprised two HQ-sized diamond drillholes totalling 503m completed in October 2025 (Table 1, Figure 2). Both holes intersected various zones of mineralisation, consistent with the zoned characteristics of the pipe-like intrusive body, which measures approximately 200m in diameter. Collar positions, downhole surveys, and geological logs were validated by Eclipse staff. The Ivigtût drilling was designed to test the historic pit environment and assess the potential for remaining mineralisation associated with the world-renowned cryolite-fluorite system.

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | RL | Depth | Dip | Azimuth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IV001 | 651862 | 6788845 | 33 | 300 | -55 | 355 |
| IV002 | 651636 | 6788900 | 15 | 203 | -45 | 52 |

**Table 1: Drillhole Location Information**

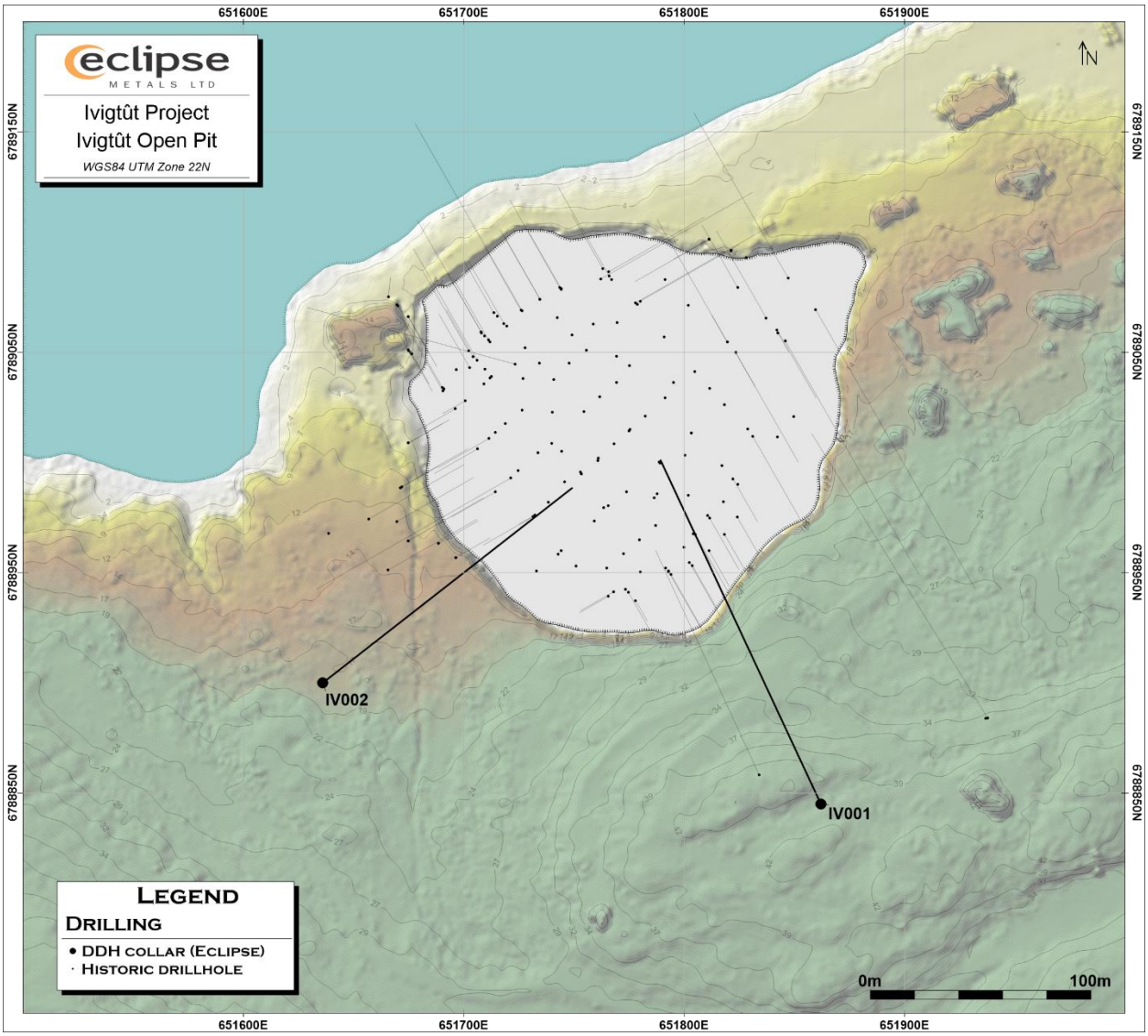


**Figure 2: Ivigtût Drillhole Location Map**

## Sample Analysis Method and Sub-sampling Techniques

Half core samples from the 2025 diamond drilling program were dispatched from site to ALS Laboratories (Australia) via Copenhagen in sealed and locked drums under chain-of-custody protocols. Laboratory preparation and analysis were carried out using the ME-M81h, ME-ICP06h, F-IC881 and ME-4ACD81 analytical methods, designed for the comprehensive determination of the suite of elements.

The significant intersections are summarised in Tables 2 and 3. Figure 3 shows the location of selected significant intersections in 3D.

**Table 2: Significant Intersections at 10% F Cut Off**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | F (%) | Ga (ppm) | Rb (ppm) | Sn (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Zn (ppm) | Nb (ppm) | Ta (ppm) | Zr (ppm) | Hf (ppm) | Y (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IV001 | 151 | 156 | 5 | 23.1 | 18 | 300 | 49 | 541 | 1,216 | 1,509 | 210 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 15 |
| IV002 | 106 | 116 | 10 | 32.2 | 55 | 534 | 609 | 143 | 1,953 | 3,450 | 1,014 | 104 | 2,911 | 136 | 250 |

**Table 3: Significant Intersections at 20pmm Ga and 50ppm Ga Cut Offs**

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Ga (ppm) | F (%) | Rb (ppm) | Sn (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Zn (ppm) | Nb (ppm) | Ta (ppm) | Zr (ppm) | Hf (ppm) | Y (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV001** | 0 | 147 | 147 | 31.6 | 1.4 | 392 | 221 | 81 | 333 | 414 | 142 | 11 | 754 | 23 | 93 |
| includes | 131 | 146 | 15 | 66.1 | 1.5 | 526 | 128 | 51 | 1,298 | 1,948 | 502 | 53 | 1,368 | 62 | 229 |
| and | 155 | 161 | 6 | 41.0 | 3.8 | 459 | 100 | 351 | 189 | 470 | 30 | 3 | 97 | 5 | 8 |
| and | 223 | 300 | 77 | 41.4 | 0.6 | 579 | 31 | 35 | 107 | 930 | 1,283 | 140 | 3,734 | 187 | 72 |
| includes | 240 | 243 | 3 | 50.7 | 0.3 | 564 | 42 | 2 | 47 | 43 | 1,218 | 125 | 3,443 | 173 | 51 |
| and | 258 | 264 | 6 | 54.7 | 0.4 | 601 | 23 | 2 | 43 | 37 | 1,162 | 133 | 3,930 | 198 | 59 |
| and | 287 | 300 | 13 | 64.4 | 1.0 | 575 | 22 | 22 | 106 | 1,201 | 1,457 | 155 | 4,037 | 197 | 134 |
| **IV002** | 0 | 122 | 122 | 37.0 | 3.9 | 375 | 201 | 103 | 429 | 700 | 277 | 25 | 984 | 39 | 102 |
| includes | 105 | 120 | 15 | 56.8 | 22.5 | 573 | 486 | 132 | 1,363 | 2,421 | 1,143 | 114 | 3,592 | 168 | 215 |
| and | 169 | 180 | 11 | 28.1 | 0.2 | 820 | 5,513 | 375 | 1,846 | 4,880 | 325 | 21 | 352 | 17 | 30 |

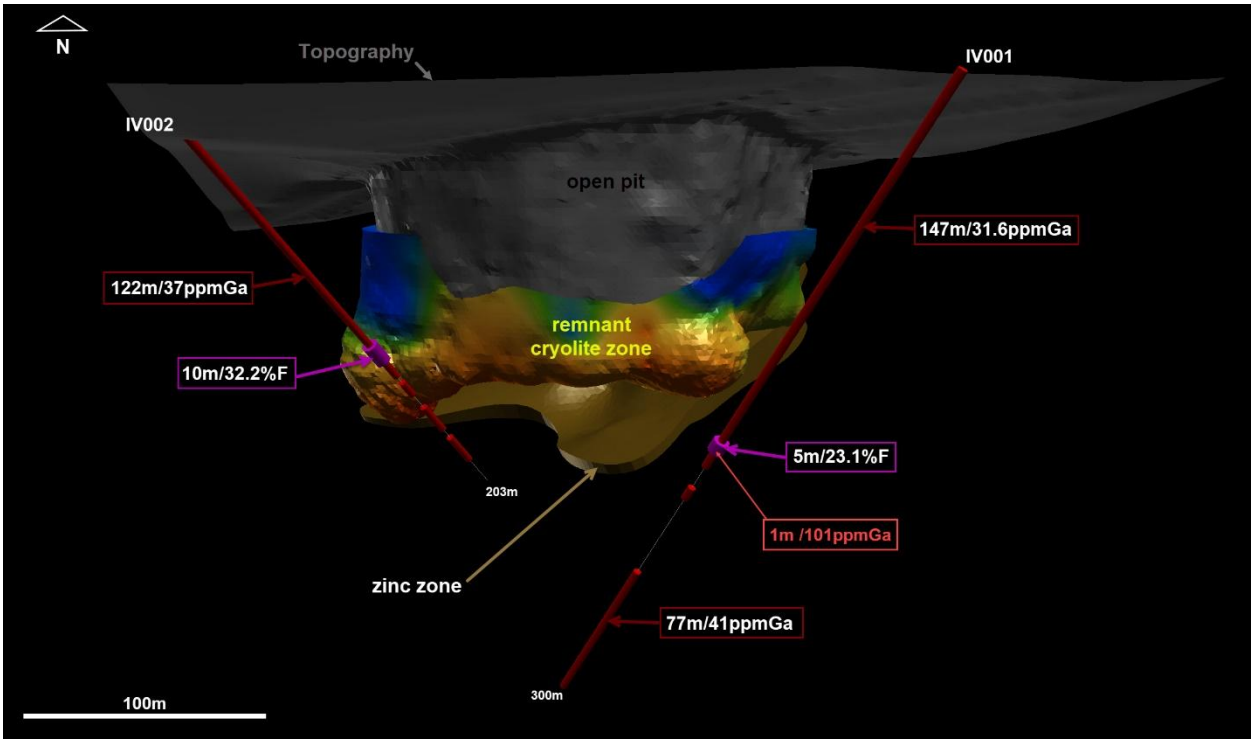


**Figure 3: Ivigtût 3D Model Showing Selected Drilling Results**

## IMPLICATIONS

### High-Grade Fluorite Remains the Dominant Ivigtût Theme

Fluorite remains the standout strategic mineral signature at Ivigtût. This high-grade fluorine zone is considered particularly important given Ivigtût's historic role as a globally significant cryolite mine. Cryolite is a fluorine-bearing mineral historically critical as a flux to aluminium production, and the broader fluorite system at Ivigtût remains central to the Company's exploration strategy.

The latest assay results continue to support the presence of significant fluorite mineralisation within the historic pit environment, reinforcing Ivigtût as a fluorine-led critical minerals opportunity.

### Gallium Adds Strategic Optionality

The inclusion of gallium in the latest assay certificate adds a further strategic dimension to the Ivigtût system. Gallium values vary across the sample suite. However, the dataset confirms a meaningful number of elevated gallium results, including a peak of **101 ppm Ga** at 157-158m in drillhole IV001 (Figure 4, Sample ID 1076165**).**

This sample is notable because it does not occur as an isolated gallium result. It is associated with elevated rubidium, silver, copper, lead, zinc and fluorine, supporting the interpretation that gallium may form part of a broader critical minerals and polymetallic association within the Ivigtût pit environment.

Eclipse considers gallium at Ivigtût to be an important critical-mineral indicator and a potential future by-product opportunity, subject to further mineralogical and metallurgical work.

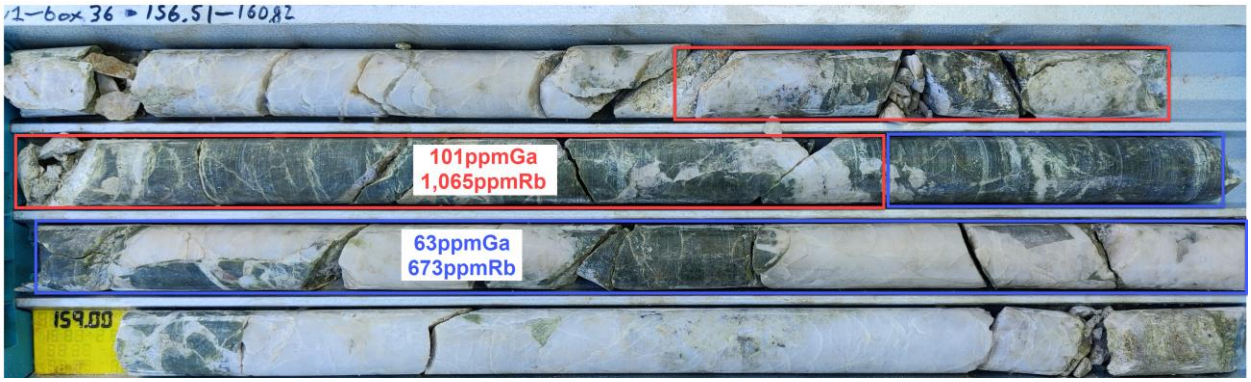


**Figure 4: Core Photo of Mineralised Section of Drillhole IV001**

### Rubidium, Tin and Polymetallic Associations

The latest results also identify elevated rubidium and polymetallic signatures across parts of the Ivigtût dataset.

Rubidium is considered a specialised critical element and, where elevated alongside gallium and fluorine, may provide useful geochemical vectoring information for defining priority domains within the pit.

The presence of elevated silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin further supports the interpretation that Ivigtût contains multiple mineralising events and geochemical domains. This is consistent with the historic understanding of the Ivigtût mine environment, where cryolite-fluorite mineralisation occurs within a broader complex hydrothermal system.

These polymetallic associations are important because they may provide additional exploration upside beyond the primary fluorite target.

### High-Field-Strength Element Associations

The latest assay results also include indications of high-field-strength element associations, including niobium, tantalum, zirconium, hafnium and yttrium.

These elements are strategically relevant to advanced materials, aerospace, electronics, high-performance alloys and other technology applications. At Ivigtût, their presence is considered important because it further supports Eclipse's interpretation of a complex, layered critical minerals system rather than a single-commodity mineralised zone.

The Company cautions that further technical work is required to assess the continuity, mineral deportment and potential recoverability of these elements. However, their presence provides an important additional exploration vector within the broader Ivigtût system.

### Strategic Significance

The Company considers the latest results important for three reasons.

First, they reinforce **high-grade fluorite** as the dominant strategic mineral theme at Ivigtût, directly aligned with the mine's historic significance in cryolite. Second, they confirm the presence of **gallium and rubidium enrichment**, adding further critical-mineral optionality to the project.

Third, they support a broader interpretation that Ivigtût contains multiple mineralised domains, including fluorine-rich, gallium-rubidium, tin-polymetallic and high-field-strength element associations.

This combination positions Ivigtût as a globally unique critical minerals system that complements Eclipse's large-scale rare earth element resource at Grønnedal.

### Ivigtût and Grønnedal: Complementary Greenland Critical Minerals Assets

Eclipse's Greenland portfolio contains two distinct but complementary critical minerals opportunities:

- **Grønnedal** — a large-scale rare earth element system with significant magnet rare earth potential and broader critical-mineral upside.
- **Ivigtût** — a historic cryolite-fluorite mine environment now demonstrating high-grade fluorite and a broader layered suite of critical and strategic minerals.

Together, these assets provide Eclipse with a unique position in Greenland at a time when Western governments and industrial users are increasingly focused on secure, non-Chinese sources of critical raw materials.

### Next Steps

Eclipse is now progressing a detailed technical assessment of the latest Ivigtût assay results. This work will include:

- review of gallium distribution across the Ivigtût drill holes;
- assessment of gallium associations with fluorine, rubidium, tin and polymetallic mineralisation;
- review of high-field-strength element distribution;
- definition of priority mineralised domains within the historic pit environment;
- integration of the new assays with historic geological information;
- consideration of follow-up mineralogical and metallurgical testwork.

The Company expects this work to assist in prioritising future exploration and assessment programs at Ivigtût. Eclipse intends to update the market as this assessment advances.

### Conclusion

The latest assay results reinforce Eclipse's view that Ivigtût represents a strategically important fluorine-led critical minerals system with broader multi-element potential.

High-grade fluorine remains the dominant and most immediate strategic feature of the project, while the confirmation of gallium, rubidium, tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc and high-field-strength element associations provides additional exploration upside and supports the interpretation of a layered mineralised system within the historic Ivigtût pit.

The Company considers these results an important step in repositioning Ivigtût from a historic cryolite mine to a modern critical minerals opportunity within Eclipse's broader Greenland portfolio.

## STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Ivigtût's strategic importance is underpinned by its historic role as a major cryolite-fluorite deposit and its location in Greenland, a Western-aligned jurisdiction with relevance to European and North American critical-minerals strategies.

The Company believes the latest assay results materially strengthen the case for reassessing Ivigtût as a modern critical-minerals system. High-grade fluorite provides the core strategic theme, while associated gallium, rubidium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, yttrium and polymetallic mineralisation provide additional exploration upside that was not the focus of historical mine planning.

Together with Eclipse's large-scale Grønnedal rare earth project, Ivigtût provides the Company with a differentiated Greenland platform spanning fluorite, rare earth elements, and other strategic minerals relevant to Western supply chain security.

Authorised by the board of Eclipse Metals Ltd.

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**About Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: EPM)**
Eclipse Metals Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on exploring southwestern Greenland, Australia's Northern Territory and the state of Queensland for multi-commodity mineralisation. Eclipse has an impressive portfolio of assets prospective for cryolite, fluorite, siderite, quartz, rare earths, gold, platinum group metals, manganese, palladium and vanadium mineralisation. The Company's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through capital growth and ultimately dividends. Eclipse plans to achieve this goal by exploring for and developing viable mineral deposits to generate mining or joint venture income.

**Competent Persons Statement**
The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman who is the Principal Geologist of the Independent Consulting firm Odessa Resources Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gillman is a Non-Executive Director of Eclipse Metals. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

## Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements regarding future exploration, technical assessment and evaluation activities. These statements are based on current information and expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those expressed or implied.

The Company makes no representation that further exploration or technical work will result in the definition of a Mineral Resource or the development of any mining operation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | • ½ HQ diameter core used as primary sample<br>• Sample intervals averaged 1m in length<br>• Sample weights average 1.5kg.<br>• Samples were obtained over the full length of the hole and are considered to be representative of the deposit |
| **Drilling techniques** | • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | • Conventional HQ diamond drilling |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. | |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | |
| **Logging** | • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • The samples have been logged geologically and recorded as a guide for future field work and exploration planning.<br>• Sample-logging is qualitative in nature. |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • ½ HQ diameter core used as primary sample<br>• Samples were obtained over the full length of the hole and are considered to be representative of the deposit. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading | • Drillhole samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories, WA.<br>• Standard laboratory procedures for sample preparation, elemental determination by ALS Laboratories using ME-M81h, ME-ICP06h, F-IC881 and ME-4ACD81 analytical methods. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.<br>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | • Standard laboratory QA/QC.<br>• Field-inserted standards and blanks were not used due to the exploratory nature of the drilling.<br>• Normal laboratory QAQC procedures were followed. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Sampling and assaying have been verified internally.<br>• Twinned holes not relevant.<br>• Data managed with DataShed platform.<br>• Adjustments restricted to summation of individual REE elements |
| **Location of data points** | • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • WGS84 UTM Zone 22N coordinates are used.<br>• Collar positions located with handheld GPS.<br>• LIDAR data obtained using a drone was used to generate a topographic surface. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • Spacing is considered to be appropriate for initial testing of the deposit.<br>• Mineralisation is generally disseminated and homogeneous. |
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br>• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | • Mineralisation is not structurally controlled.<br>• Direction and dip of drillholes do not influence results. |
| **Sample security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Samples are transported from Eclipse's Qaqortoq sample preparation laboratory by secure sea and |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | air freight and held in a high-security laboratory environment. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • No audits or reviews have been conducted on the project. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • MEL2007-45 tenement granted to Eclipse Metals Greenland (a wholly owned subsidiary of Eclipse Metals Ltd) by the Greenland Minister of Finance, Industry and Minerals Resources, as announced to the ASX on 17 February 2021.<br>• No known impediments to obtaining mining licence. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • GEUS Report File No. 20236<br>The Planning of the Ivigtut Open Pit of Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S - Mining of the Flouritic Orebody"; Outokompu OY Mining Consultants, 1987. This report provided 18 cross sections showing drill traces with cryolite (kry), fluorite (fs) and siderite (sid) values together with pit profiles, resource blocks and tabulated tonnage estimates on each section.<br>• GEUS Report File No. 20241<br>Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S, Lodighedsdistribution I, Ivigtut Kryolitbrud, 31.12.1985" (Danish) 108 pages of drillhole analytical data in %: hole ID, from to, cryolite, fluorspar, Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb, S |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Geology** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • Granitic Layered Intrusive Deposit |
| **Drillhole Information** | • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<br>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>○ dip and azimuth of the hole<br>○ down hole length and interception depth<br>○ hole length.<br>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. | • All available information is tabulated within the body of report. |
| **Data aggregation methods** | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No top cuts applied<br>• Significant intervals are length-weighted averages |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. | • Mineralisation is not structurally controlled.<br>• Direction and dip of drillholes do not influence results. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). | |
| **Diagrams** | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | • Appropriate coordinated maps are provided in the body of the text.<br>• Refer to the body of the report. |
| **Balanced reporting** | • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | • All analyses reported as received. |
| **Other substantive exploration data** | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. | • No consequential deleterious minerals have been identified.<br>• Uranium does not occur above normal background levels (<15ppm)<br>• Detailed metallurgical test work has not yet commenced |
| **Further work** | • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Geological mapping; remote sensing; trenching and drilling.<br>• Detailed geological assessment of the intrusive beyond the limits of the drilling is planned for the 2026 field season. |
| **Database integrity** | • Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. | • Drill hole data verified by visual examination in 3D using LeapfrogGeo software. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Data validation procedures used. | • Assay data were imported into the database directly from electronic spreadsheets provide by laboratories. |
| **Site visits** | • Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.<br>• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. | • The CP has visited the site and confirmed the location of the historic holes and was present during the positioning of the 2025 diamond holes. |
| **Geological interpretation** | • Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.<br>• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.<br>• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. | • The deposit is Proterozoic in age and intrudes Archean basement gneissic rocks in the Gardar Province, South Greenland. |