

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 April 2025

EUROPEAN LITHIUM LTD

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OUTSTANDING SCOPING STUDY RESULTS
TANBREEZ RARE EARTH PROJECT GREENLAND

Highlights

- Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$2.4–3.0 billion at 10% and 8% discount rate.
- IRR of 162% before Tax
- 30 Year Approved Exploitation Permit

European Lithium Ltd (ASX: EUR, FRA:PF8, OTC: EULIF) (European Lithium or the Company) is pleased to announce its compelling results from the scoping study for the Company's Tanbreez Project in Greenland **(Scoping Study)**.

Critical Metals Corp. and European Lithium Ltd (together the "Company") has commissioned Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd ("Agricola") to prepare a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA), (see ASX Announcement 8 April 2025) and Scoping Study for the Company's Tanbreez Rare Earth Project (the "Project") located in Southern Greenland.

The partial standout value alone in the Tanbreez's magnet rare earth oxides – neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, and terbium of up to 75% is critical for permanent magnet production adding significantly to the bottom-line estimated profitability.

The Tanbreez Fjord and the Tanbreez Hill rare-earth mineral deposits are contained within a mineralised Kakortokite host unit covering an area of approximately 5km x 2.5km and 270 meters thick, estimated at 4.7 billion tonnes of kakortokite. The kakortokite host rock does not indicate any certainty of hosting economic mineralisation outside of modern exploration results to date.

On 13 August 2020, the Government of Greenland approved an application for an exploitation permit for an area of 18 km^2 located at Tanbreez in South Greenland to TANBREEZ Mining Greenland A/S (MIN 2020-54). Tanbreez has been granted an exploitation permit valid for a period of 30 years. The exploitation permit gives Tanbreez the right to exploit elements found in the eudialyte mineral.

The Scoping Study achieves a key milestone highlighting the potential of the Project to support a viable standalone Rare Earth and Rare Metal mining and processing operation to produce an Eudialyte concentrate for export.

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Cautionary Statement

This Scoping Study is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project. It is based on low-level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of Ore Reserves. Further exploration, technical, and economic studies are required before the Company will be in the position to estimate any Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case.

The production target referred to in this report is based on Indicated Mineral Resources only. There is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Measured Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

The economic analysis and forecast financial information are based on material assumptions including commodity prices, operating and capital costs, and availability of funding. While the Company considers all material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by this Scoping Study will be achieved.

Investors should not make investment decisions based solely on the results of this Scoping Study.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation of belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. The detailed reasons for that conclusion are outlined throughout this announcement and all material assumptions are disclosed.

However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such risks include, but are not limited to resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as governmental regulation and judicial outcomes.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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SCOPING STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

The Net Present Value is estimated over a 19-year mine life, extracting 24.25 million tonnes of Eudialyte Ore from the 45 Mt Mineral Resource Estimate. 100% of the ore mining is from the Indicated Resource category and is prioritized in the mining operations at Fjord and Hill deposits. There is scope to continue mining beyond 19 years and develop higher grade areas of interest within the kakortokite unit.

Before Tax Estimate (EBITDA)

- Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$2.4–3.0 billion at 10% and 8% discount rate.
- Payback Period: approximately 3 years
- After Tax Estimate (Tax: 25% of EBITDA)[1]Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$1.8–2.2 billion
- 30 Year Approved Exploitation Permit granted by **the Government of Greenland**

- Net Present Value

NET PRESENT VALUE	INDICATED RESOURCES		
Life of Mine	19	years	
Before Tax	Discount	NPV	NPV
NPV - Net Present Value, US$M		US$M	US$B
Low	10.0%	2,432	2.4
High	8.0%	3,008	3.0
IRR	162%		
Payback	3		
After Tax			
NPV - Net Present Value, US$M		US$M	US$B
Low	10.0%	1,769	1.8
High	8.0%	2,194	2.2
IRR	116%		
Percent of Indicated Resource Mined		95%	

The Scoping Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance

[1] [1] The after tax NPV does not include interest, depreciation and amortisation. These ate company specific and depend on debt financing considerations.

of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realized.

CHAIRMAN and CEO Tony Sage commenting on the Scoping Study said:

"I am delighted to report the outstanding results from Tanbreez Scoping Study with the project economics, low capital cost and projected REE and rare metal revenue as a major milestone for our Company and its stakeholders.

"Tanbreez is truly proving to be an exceptional asset in a safe jurisdiction with strategic partners and government agencies focused on establishing secure western supply chains for these critical material".

"The partial standout value alone in the Tanbreez's magnet rare earth oxides – neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, and terbium of up to 75% is critical for permanent magnet production adding significantly to our bottom-line estimated profitability".

This Scoping Study has been undertaken to provide the directors of the Company with an overview of the future value of the Tanbreez Project. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Tanbreez Project.

It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration drilling and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before the Company will be able to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of in the order of $200 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of the Company's existing shares.

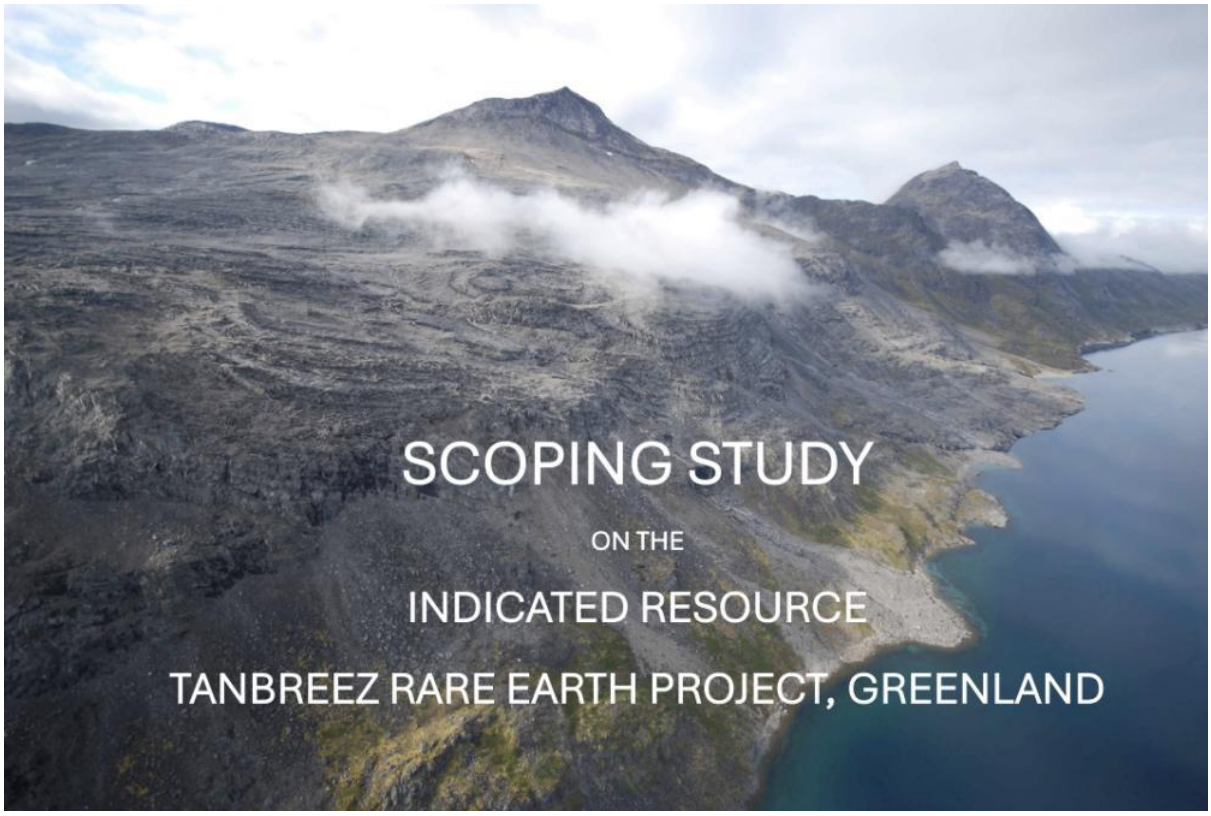
Whilst the Greenland Government upholds strict EIS and AIS permitting regulations in Greenland, the Company has ongoing exploration and exploitation work programs in place to meet the current 30-year Exploitation Licence approval and is working closely with the Greenland authorities to implement further permitting for full processing and production milestones within the current near-term robust Project Management Plan. For this reason, these regulations do not affect the Board's conclusion that it has a reasonable basis for concluding that the Tanbreez Project supports a viable standalone Rare Earth and Rare Metal mining and processing operation.

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16 April 2025

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Document Reference	Tanbreez Scoping Study – Indicate Resource 16 Apr 25
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SCOPING STUDY

INDICATED RESOURCE

TANBREEZ RARE EARTH PROJECT, GREENLAND

- Introduction to the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project Scoping Study2

Critical Metals Corp. and European Lithium Ltd (together the "Company") has commissioned Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd ("Agricola") to prepare a Scoping Study on the Indicated Resources at the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project ("Scoping Study") for the Company's Tanbreez Rare Earth Project (the "Project") located in Southern Greenland, with key outcomes highlighting the potential of the Project to support a viable standalone Rare Earth mining and processing operation. This Scoping Study is designed to evaluate the initial economic viability of mining and processing 95% of the Indicated Resources at the Tanbreez deposit over 19 years Life-of-Mine.

- Cautionary Statement

The Scoping Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised. No Ore Reserves have been declared for Tanbreez Rare Earth Project. All economic figures are based on Scoping Study-level inputs with a confidence range of ±30–50%.

The Scoping Study has been undertaken for the purpose of an initial evaluation of the potential for development of an open pit mining operations at the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project in southern Greenland. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the proposed mining plan. The Scoping Study outcomes and production target referred to in this Report are based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of Ore Reserves. While each of the modifying factors was considered and applied, there is no certainty of eventual conversion to Ore Reserves or that the production target itself will be realised. The scoping study has been completed to a level of accuracy of +/- 30% to +/-50%. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before the Company will be able to estimate any Ore Reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

The Mineral Resources scheduled for extraction in the Scoping Study production plan are based on the Indicated Mineral Resource with no consideration of the Inferred Mineral Resource. The mining plan assumes 95% of the Indicated Resource will be extracted

[2] Critical Metals Corp. is registered in the USA and this PEA includes spelling of many words in the American idiom. European Lithium Ltd is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: EUR).

allowing for mining losses. The Indicated Mineral Resource is located within the upper levels of the mine and will be scheduled to be extracted in the earlier years of the proposed mine plan. The Company confirms that the financial viability of the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project is not dependent on the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resources in the production schedule.

The Mineral Resources Estimate underpinning the production target in the Scoping Study has been prepared by a competent person in accordance with the requirements of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 edition. The Mineral Resource Estimate was reviewed by the Competent Person for Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. The Competent Person's Statement and details of the Mineral Resources Estimate are provided in Section 5 of this report at page 43.

This Scoping Study contains a series of forward-looking statements. Generally, the words "expect", "potential", "intend", "estimate", "will", "target" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they are inherently subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results, performance or achievements, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any of the forward-looking statements in this Scoping Study, which are not guarantees of future performance. Statements in this Scoping Study regarding the Company's business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as Mineral Resource Estimates, market prices of gold, capital and operating costs, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or the Company's business conditions, and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company's management, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions change, except as required by law.

The Company has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements included in this Scoping Study. This includes a reasonable basis to expect that it will be able to fund the development of the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project upon successful delivery of key development milestones and when required. The detailed reasons underlying these forward-looking statements are outlined throughout this Scoping Study. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

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A Feasibility Study was prepared in 2014 as a requirement for the grant of the Exploitation Licence MIN 2020-54. Based on this FS and continued upgrades to its assumptions, the Company has a reasonable degree of confidence in the assumptions made within this Scoping Study. The Tanbreez Rare Earth Project permits are in place for open-pit operations; additional permitting may be required for any future underground development or for exploitation of currently excluded minerals, which is the subject of this Scoping Study. The Indicated Resource for the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project is scheduled for mining commencement next year and the critical infrastructure proposed for open-pit mining such as workshops, offices, and haul roads is therefore expected to already be in place to support an open pit operation.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding in the order of US$200 million will likely be required. The Company intends to fund this from investors and loan funding. Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of the Company's existing shares. It is also possible that the Company could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce the Company proportionate ownership of the project.

The Company recently announced its JORC 2012 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 for the Tanbreez Project of 45MT containing 0.38% TREO including 27% contained HREO plus zirconium and niobium oxides *(European Lithium Limited, 2025, Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate 45MT Tanbreez Rare Earth Project Greenland, ASX Release, 13 March 2025)*.

The current Mineral Resource Estimates are classified as Indicated and Inferred Resources under the JORC Code 2012 and have been determined by drill density and number of drillholes and samples utilized in grade estimation. The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors and reflects the views of the deposit prepared by Al Maynard and Associates Pty Ltd. The resource classification appropriately and reasonably reflects the varying levels of confidence of the resource model to predict average grade and tonnages for the resources if it were to be mined.

Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected by the categorization of the mineralisation as Indicated and Inferred Resources.

TANBREEZ PROJECT	M tonnes	TREO	ZrO_2	Nb_2O_5
Tanbreez Hill and Fjord				
Indicated Resource	25.4	0.37%	1.37%	0.13%
Inferred Resource	19.5	0.39%	1.42%	0.15%
Total	44.9	0.38%	1.39%	0.14%

2016 Inferred and Indicated Resource Estimate

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that previous announcement and that all material

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assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not been changed. The current MRE is based on data collected between 2007 and 2013, finalized in 2016. While no new data are reported, stakeholders should be informed of the age and limitations of this estimate. While no new data are reported, stakeholders should be informed of the age and limitations of this estimate

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for providing these forward-looking statements and the forecast financial information based on material assumptions outlined in this Scoping Study. One of the key assumptions is that funding for the Project will be available when required. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of approximately US$200 million is estimated to be required comprising of approximately US$150 million in pre-production capital expenditure and US$50 million in funding for early-stage operations. There is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed.

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of this Scoping Study.

- Tanbreez Rare Earth Project

The Tanbreez Rare Earth Project, located in southern Greenland near the town of Qaqortoq, represents one of the world's most significant rare earth element deposits. The project is operated by Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S and is currently under the ownership of Critical Metals Corp., which currently holds a 42% interest with the right to earn 92.5% interest, with European Lithium Ltd holding a 7.5% interest. The project is held under Exploitation License MIN 2020-54, issued by the Government of Greenland, granted in 2020 for 30 years. The Licence covers 18 square kilometres within the geologically rich Ilímaussaq intrusive complex.

The deposit is within the geologically rich Ilímaussaq intrusive complex, and the mineralization is hosted in the distinctive **kakortokite** rock formation, notable for its high concentrations of **zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta)**, hafnium (Hf), gallium (Ga) and a blend of **light and heavy** rare earth elements (**REE)**, particularly within the mineral **eudialyte**. Unlike many global REE deposits, Tanbreez is characterised by very low levels of radioactive elements such as uranium and thorium, which provides a significant environmental and regulatory advantage.

This Scoping Study is designed to evaluate the initial economic viability of mining and processing 95% of the Indicated Resources at the Tanbreez deposit over 19 years Life-of-Mine. The report adheres to international standards including the **JORC Code (2012)**. the **VALMIN Code (2015) in Australia** and is intended to support disclosures to the ASX.

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The proposed mining operation will use open-pit methods with minimal overburden, taking advantage of the surface exposure of mineralized kakortokite. Processing will occur on-site via **dry magnetic separation**, producing three concentrates: **eudialyte**, **feldspar**, and **arfvedsonite**, all destined for export or local sale. No chemical treatment is envisaged in Greenland.

- Further beneficiation will be in the USA or Europe. This chemical processing is not included in this Scoping Study.
- Importantly, the operation avoids chemical processing at the site, enhancing environmental acceptability relative to chemical-processing projects, though full lifecycle impacts including marine logistics must still be assessed.

Infrastructure development, including roads, port facilities, and power supply agreements (leveraging nearby hydroelectric infrastructure), are integral to the project. Shipping is planned via ice-free fjords, with initial concentrate exports likely directed to Europe and North America.

In a Scoping Study, cost estimates (which include initial capital expenditures, infrastructure setup, and pre-production costs) have a relatively low level of accuracy, typically in the range of ±30% to ±50%. These estimates are based on conceptual designs, industry benchmarks, and limited site-specific data, making them less reliable compared to later-stage Pre-feasibility studies and Feasibility Studies

The Scoping Study outlines an estimated before tax Net Present Value (NPV). The after tax NPV is estimated based on 25% company Tax Rate.[3] The current plan envisions mining kakortokite, beginning at 0.25 million tonnes of kakortokite per annum (0.05 Mtpa of the eudialyte Indicated Resource), increasing to 10 Mtpa of kakortokite (2/0 Mtpa of the eudialyte indicated Resource) over 19 years. Kakortokite is the host rock for the Eudialyte Mineral Resource Estimate of 45 Million tonnes and is estimated at 225 million tonnes at the Fjord and Hill deposits. The plan envisages that approximately 140 million tonnes of kakortokite, including 24.25 million tonnes of eudialyte, will be extracted.

[3] The after tax NPV does not include interest, depreciation and amortisation. These ate company specific and depend on debt financing considerations. The tax rate is 25%.

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Table of Contents

Highlights *1*

SCOPING STUDY HIGHLIGHTS *3*

- NET PRESENT VALUE 3

AGRICOLA MINING SCOPING STUDY REPORT *5*

- INTRODUCTION TO THE TANBREEZ RARE EARTH PROJECT SCOPING STUDY 7
- CAUTIONARY STATEMENT 7
- TANBREEZ RARE EARTH PROJECT 10

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 17

- STRATEGIC VALUE 18
- MINING & PROCESSING STRATEGY 19
- INFRASTRUCTURE & LOGISTICS 19
- RISKS AND CHALLENGES 20
- PRODUCTION METRICS (SCOPING STUDY) 20
- ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ACCURACY IN THE TANBREEZ PEA 20
- QUALIFIED PERSON'S CONCLUSIONS 22
- DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE 24

2. INTRODUCTION 25

- TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING STUDY 25
- COMPANY BACKGROUND: 26
- LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP DETAILS: 26
- PROPERTY LOCATION 26
- MINERAL RIGHTS 27
- ACCURACY LEVELS OF MINING STUDIES 29

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION 30

Physiography *30*

Vegetation *30*

Climate *30*

Local Resources *30*

Major Towns *31*

Labor *31*

Infrastructure - Electricity *31*

Infrastructure – Water *31*

Accessibility *32*

Hvalsey Church Ruins *32*

Licence *33*

4. PROJECT TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION 36

- **Geographical and Environmental Setting: 36**
- **Access, Infrastructure, and Logistics: 37**
- **Summary of Historical Exploration and Development: 38**

5. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE 40

- **Geology and Geological Interpretation 40**

The Kakortokite Unit 44

- **Mineralogy & Processing Considerations 45**
- **Eudialyte is the dominant REE-bearing mineral in the deposit. 45**
- **Bulk rock analysis shows strong linear correlations between Zr and REEs, confirming eudialyte as the primary ore mineral. 45**
- **The low uranium (16 ppm) and thorium (42 ppm) content makes ore processing more favourable compared to other REE deposits. 45**
- **Resource Classification and Estimates: 47**
- **Mining, Metallurgical and Environmental Factors 47**
- **Mineral Resource Estimate (2016 Independent Report) 47**

Basis for Establishing the Prospects of Economic Extraction for Mineral Resources 50

6. PRE-DEVELOPMENT COSTS 52

7. PROPOSED MINING PROJECT (FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS) 54

- **The Mining Project 55**
- **Mining Methods 57**

Processing and Metallurgy 58

Comminution 60

Components and Use of the Concentrates 61

Eudialyte 61

Feldspar 63

Arfvedsonite 63

- **Infrastructure and Logistics 64**

Port Facilities 64

Waste Management and Tailings Storage for Tanbreez 65

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS 67

- **Environment, Permitting and Social Impact 67**
- **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) 68**

9. SCOPING STUDY ASSUMPTIONS 70

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- **Factors Influencing Accuracy of Mining and Processing Estimates in a PEA: 70**

Mine Production Plan 71

Tanbreez Fjord - Lower Pit 71

Tanbreez Hill - Upper Pit 72

Accuracy of Mining and Processing Estimates in a Scoping Study 72

- **Accuracy Range by Study Stage 73**
- **Mine Schedule 74**
- **Commodity Price 75**
- **Capital and Operating Costs 76**
- **Summary of Capital Cost and Operation Cost 77**

10. DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW COMPILATION 78

- **Production Scenario 79**
- **Processing 80**
- **Forward-Looking Statements 80**
- **Revenue 81**
- **Operation Cost 82**
- **Capital Cost 83**

11. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS 84

- **Financial Summary 84**
- **Net Present Value 85**
- **Sensitivity Analysis 87**

Economic Analysis Accuracy for The Tanbreez Scoping Study (PEA) 88

12 DECOMMISSIONING & CLOSURE PLANS 89

13. PROJECT FINANCING 90

14. NEW AREAS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT 91

15. DECLARATIONS 93

- **Qualifications and Relevant Experience of the Competent Person ("CP"). 93**
- **Principal Sources of Information and Reliance on Other Experts 94**
- **Independence and Consent 97**

16. REFERENCES 98

17. REASONABLE BASIS FOR FORWARD LOOKING ASSUMPTIONS 100

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE 101

- **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data 101**

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- **SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS 104**
- **SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES 106**
- **..... 109**
- **SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES 110**
- **ABOUT EUROPEAN LITHIUM 117**
- **ABOUT CRML 117**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Overview

- Location: Southern Greenland, near Qaqortoq.
- Operator: Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S.
- Ownership: Critical Metals Corp. which currently holds a 42% interest with the right to earn 92.5% interest, European Lithium Ltd (7.5%).
- License: Exploitation License MIN 2020-54 (valid to 2050).
- Tenement Area: 18 km^2 within the Ilímaussaq intrusive complex.

On 13 August 2020, the Government of Greenland approved an application for an exploitation permit (MIN 2020-54). for an area of 18 km^2 located at Tanbreez in South Greenland to Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S, valid for a period of 30 years. The exploitation permit gives Tanbreez the right to exploit rare earth elements found in the eudialyte mineral.

The Tanbreez license is in southern Greenland. The regional capital, Qaqortoq, is 20 km to the south and the regional airport of Narsarsuaq is being moved to approximately 12 km south of the license. The major power line which is from hydro power passes 2 km south of the license. The tenement has ample supply of fresh water.

Deposit Highlights

- Host Rock: Kakortokite – a layered igneous rock rich in zirconium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, gallium and rare earth oxides.
- Key Mineral: Eudialyte – enriched in both Light and Heavy Rare Earth Elements (LREEs and HREEs). HREE ~27%.
- Notable Advantage: Exceptionally low uranium (20 ppm) and thorium (53 ppm) content – minimal radiological handling requirements.

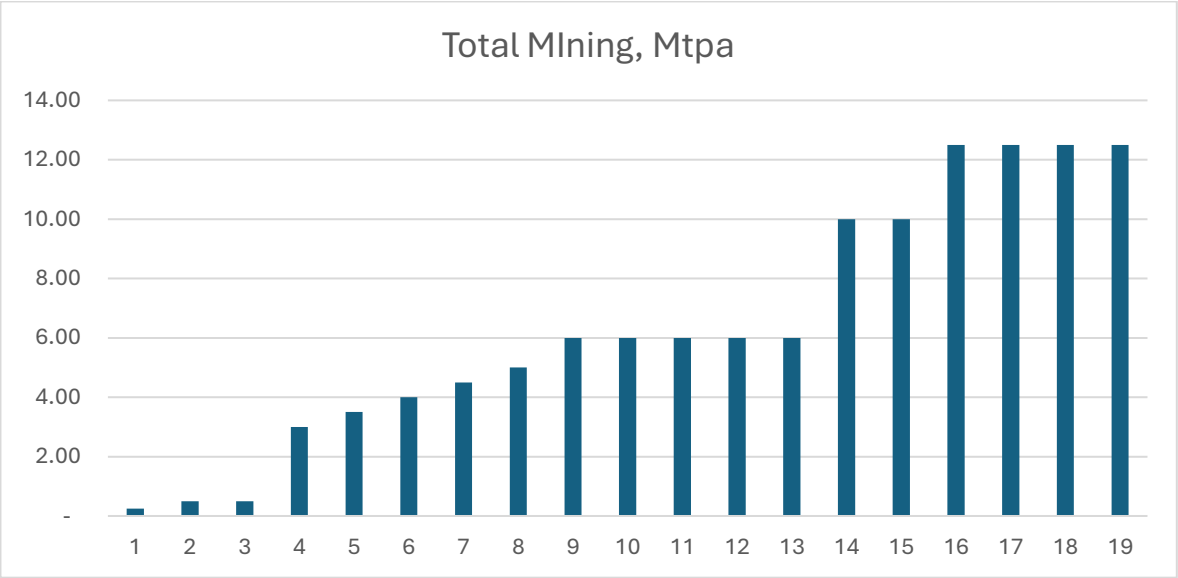
The Company recently announced its JORC 2012 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 for the Tanbreez Project of 45MT containing 0.38% total rare earth oxides (“TREO”) including 27% contained HREO plus zirconium and niobium oxides (see ASX Announcement 13 March 2025).

The current Mineral Resource Estimates were compiled by a Competent Person and are classified as Indicated and Inferred Resources under the JORC Code 2012 and have been determined by drill density and number of drillholes and samples utilized in grade estimation. The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors and reflects the views of the deposit prepared by Al Maynard and Associates Pty Ltd. The resource classification appropriately and reasonably reflects the varying levels of confidence of the resource model to predict average grade and tonnages for the resources if it were to be mined.

Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected by the categorization of the mineralisation as Indicated and Inferred Resources.

TANBREEZ PROJECT	Mtonnes	TREO	ZrO_2	Nb_2O_5
Tanbreez Hill and Fjord				
Indicated Resource	25.4	0.37%	1.37%	0.13%
Inferred Resource	19.5	0.39%	1.42%	0.15%
Total	44.9	0.38%	1.39%	0.14%

2016 MRE for Inferred and Indicated Resource Estimate



The Life of Mine Mining rate for kakortokite over 25 years

- Strategic Value

- HREE Supply: Contains critical HREEs such as dysprosium, terbium, and yttrium. 75% of the Rare Earth Oxides are “magnet REOs”.
- Geopolitical Relevance: Offers a secure, non-Chinese source of REEs – strategically important for the US, EU, and allied economies
- Environmental Profile: No radioactive by-products, supporting easier permitting and public acceptance
- Workforce Development: Commitment to employing and training local Greenlandic workers

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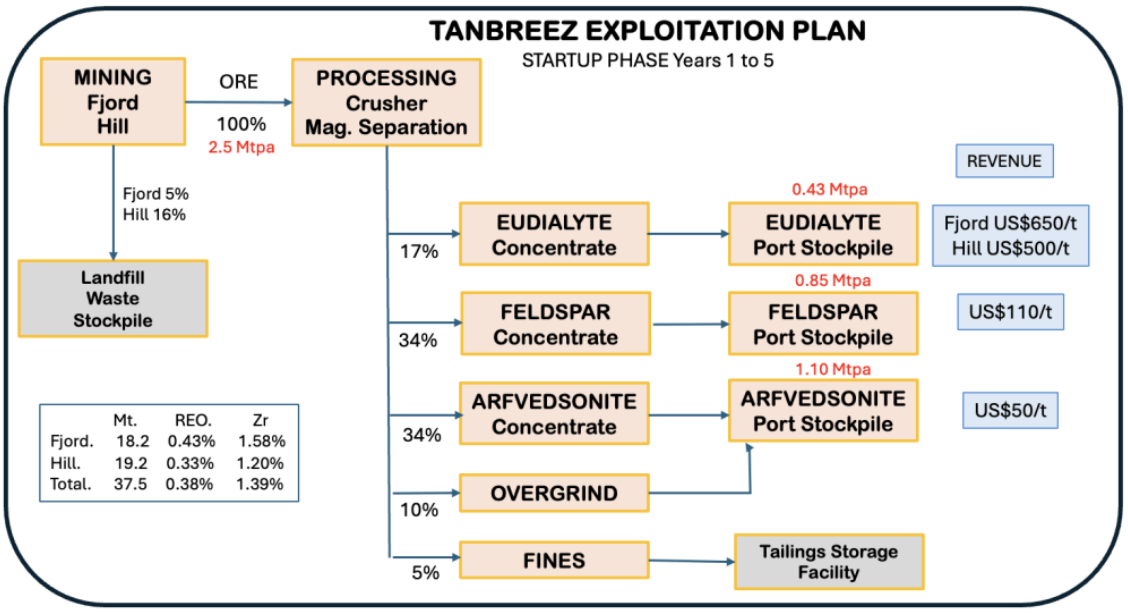
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- Mining & Processing Strategy

TANBREEZ MINING PLAN based on JORC Category	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Kakortokite Mt	Mining Mt	%
TANBREEZ FJORD DEPOSIT																							
Indicated Resource		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*									43.80	39.25	90%
Inferred Resource																					69.00	-	0%
TANBREEZ HILL DEPOSIT																							
Indicated Resource													*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	83.30	82.00	98%
Inferred Resource																					28.25	-	0%
TOTAL MINING																						-	
Indicated Resource		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	127.10	121.25	95%
Inferred Resource																					97.25	-	0%

Sequence of mining at Fjord and Hill Deposits

- 95% of the Indicated Resource will be extracted in the mining plan.
- Mining Priority: Indicated Resource will be prioritized over Inferred Resource. 100% of the ROM Delivery is from the Indicated Resource.
- Method: Open-pit mining with minimal overburden due to outcropping ore body
- Processing: Crushing and Dry Magnetic Separation on-site (no chemicals required)
- Products: Concentrates of Eudialyte (REOs), Feldspar, and Arfvedsonite
- Shipping: Export via ice-free fjords to Europe/North America, potential for year-round operations



- Infrastructure & Logistics

- Access: Via fjords and nearby airport (Narsarsuaq); road development planned.
- Power: Agreement in place with Greenland's hydroelectric utility (Nukissiorfiit).
- Local Benefits: Strong focus on regional economic development.
- Workforce: Emphasis on Greenlandic labour training and employment

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- Risks and Challenges

- Remote location: High capital costs for logistics and infrastructure
- Environmental sensitivity: Must comply with Greenland's strict environmental laws
- Market dependency: Prices of REEs are volatile and tied to geopolitical factors
- Funding: Still requires significant investment to move from planning to production

The Scoping Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised. No Ore Reserves have been declared for Tanbreez Rare Earth Project.

- Production Metrics (Scoping Study)

ANNUAL METRICS	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa
ROM Delivery						
Total Eudialyte Mining, Mt	0.05	0.60	1.20	2.00	-	3.85
Total Feldspar Mining, Mt	0.10	1.20	2.40	4.00	-	7.70
Total Arfvedsonite Mining, Mt	0.10	1.20	2.40	4.00	-	7.70
Concentrate Export	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Eudialyte Concentrate	0.04	0.51	1.02	1.70	-	3.27
Zirconium Oxide	0.03	0.37	0.74	1.24	-	2.38
Niobium Oxide	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.13	-	0.25
TREO	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.34	-	0.65
Total Feldspar Concentrate	0.09	1.02	2.04	3.40	-	6.55
Total Arfvedsonite Concentrate	0.11	1.32	2.64	4.40	-	8.47

- Economic Analysis Accuracy in the Tanbreez PEA

A Scoping Study provides a high-level economic evaluation of a mining project, but it has a relatively low accuracy range of ±30% to ±50%.

Study Level	Economic Accuracy	Confidence Level
Scoping Study	±30-50%	Conceptual estimates, early-stage assumptions
Pre-Feasibility Study)	±20-30%	More refined mine plan, better cost definition
Feasibility Study	±10-15%	Detailed engineering, firm vendor quotes

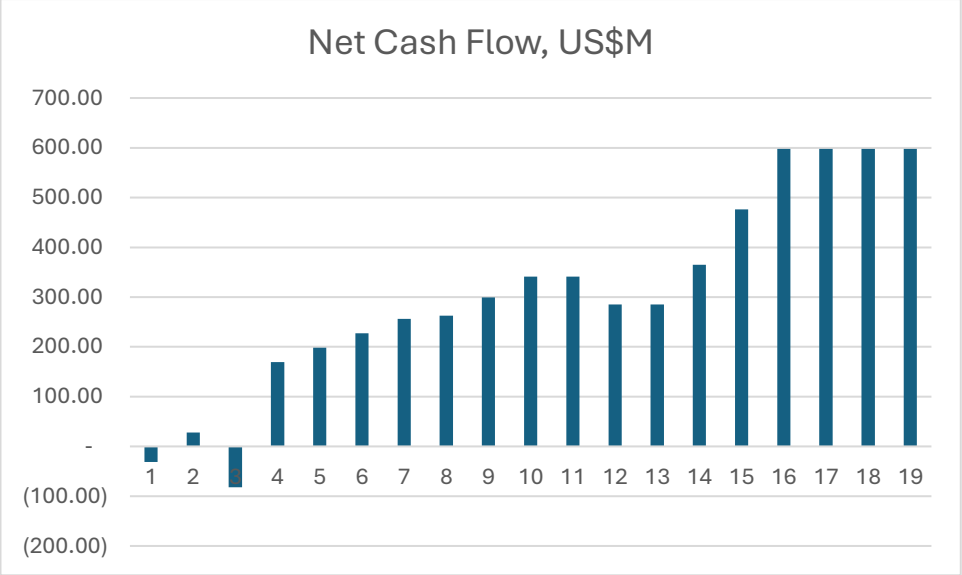
Details of the Economic Analysis are included in section 11 of this Report.

NET PRESENT VALUE	**INDICATED RESOURCES**		
Life of Mine	19 years		
NPV - Net Present Value, US$M	Discount	NPV	NPV
Before Tax		US$M	US$B
Low	10.0%	2,432	2.4
High	8.0%	3,008	3.0
IRR	162%		
Payback, years	3		
After Tax			
Low	10.0%	1,769	1.8
High	8.0%	2,194	2.2
IRR	116%		
95% of the Indicated Resource is considered for the Scoping Study			

- The reported NPV before tax (US$2.4–3.0 billion) is based on low capex estimates and excludes certain downstream processing costs. A sensitivity analysis with peer-aligned capex and operating costs is recommended to validate this range.
- The internal rate of return (IRR) is significantly higher than similar rare earth projects; however, this figure should be treated with caution given the preliminary nature of the cost inputs and assumptions, and the absence of chemical processing costs. Comparable projects typically yield IRRs in the 20-40% range.
- Payback Period: less than 3 years
- After Tax Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$1.8–2.2 billion at discount rates of 10% and 8%, Before Tax
- Royalty Payments: ~ US$265 million paid to the Greenland government over 19 years
- EBITDA: ~US$8.3 billion
- Net Cash Flow: ~US$5.7 billion
- The estimates exclude chemical processing offshore and is based on early-stage inputs.
- Magnet Rare Earth oxides: The eudialyte concentrate includes 75% of the primarily magnet rare earth oxides – neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, and terbium – critical for permanent magnets.

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- Qualified Person's Conclusions

Tanbreez Project in Greenland is at the Development Stage. Maiden Mineral Resource Estimates in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 have been finalized for the Tanbreez Deposit and released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). An Exploitation Licence has been granted by the Government of Greenland and the tenement area has been subjected to extensive exploration over the last four decades. A Feasibility Study and an Environmental Impact Assessment were compiled in 2014 and will be updated in 2025.

Based on the review of the available technical information and the results of feasibility studies prepared in 2014. Agricola considers the proposed future development activities including an Initial Assessment (Scoping Study) for the Project are reasonable and appropriate for the deposit and the development stage. While certain elements of the project present lower risk (e.g., mineralogy, permitting), other risks remain significant, including infrastructure, financing, and market volatility.

Agricola was not involved in the exploration conducted on the Tanbreez Project but has prepared technical and valuation reports over the last 14 years. It has reviewed the exploration completed to date and the supporting documentation provided by the Company. Overall, the Competent Person considers the data used to prepare the Scoping Study are reasonable and representative and has been generated based on industry accepted cost estimates, standards and procedures.

Reasonable prospects for economic extraction have been demonstrated for the Project in 2014 during the 'FS' and has been upgraded to the present day, as described in the Report. Considering the current and forecast product prices, the assessment for reasonable prospects for economic extraction is, in the Competent Person's opinion, still valid.

In undertaking this Report, the technical inputs pertaining to the projects have been reviewed in an impartial, rational, realistic, and logical manner. Agricola believes that the

inputs, assumptions, and overall technical assessment is in line with industry standards and meets the Reasonable Grounds Requirement of the JORC Code 2012 and the VALMIN Code 2105.

Agricola considers the PEA is representative of the informing data, and that the data is of sufficient quality to support the conclusions. The analysis revealed a robust and highly profitable outcome, and it is strongly recommended that the Company progress to the next stages of Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Studies.

Declarations

The information in this Scoping Study Report is based on information compiled by Mr Malcolm Castle, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is the Principal Consultant for the Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience in the study, development and operation of mineral projects and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Scoping Study may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation of belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. The detailed reasons for that conclusion are outlined throughout this Scoping Study and all material assumptions are disclosed.

However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such risks include, but are not limited to resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as governmental regulation and judicial outcomes.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Scoping Study, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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- Development Timeline

Phase	Timeline	Key Activities
Exploration & Resource Definition	2000–2016	Geological surveys, drilling, sampling, resource estimation
Permitting & EIA	2016–2020	Feasibility Studies, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA), stakeholder consultations, and license application
Exploitation License Granted	August 2020	Greenland government issues Exploitation License MIN 2020-54
Scoping Study (PEA)	2025	Broad estimate of revenue and costs, Economic Analysis.
Tanbreez Exploitation Plan	2025	Proposed mining and processing plan presented to Greenland government for approval.
Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)	2025	Mine Design, Pre-Feasibility studies, plant design, logistics planning
Feasibility Study (FS)	2025-2026	Update earlier FS with current engineering and cost quotations.
Design Engineering Study	2026	Detailed Mine and Process planning with mor detailed information
Finance, Marketing and procurement.	2027	Confirm necessary contracts and off-take agreements.
Construction Phase	2027–2028 (est.)	Infrastructure build-out (port, access road, processing plant, housing)
Initial Production	2028 (est.)	Commissioning of processing plant, first shipment of REE concentrate
Full-Scale Production	2029+	Steady-state mining and export operations

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2. INTRODUCTION

This Scoping Study was prepared to assess the economic viability of the the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project ("Tanbreez") in Southern Greenland held by Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S (the "Company") and provide an initial framework for decision-making.

This Scoping Study has been undertaken to provide the directors of Critical Metals Corp with an overview of the future value of the Tanbreez Project. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Tanbreez Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Critical Metals Corp. will be able to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While Critical Metals Corp. considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of in the order of $200 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Critical Metals Corp. will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Critical Metal Corp.'s existing shares.

It is also possible that Critical Metal Corp could pursue other 'value realization' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce Critical Metals Corp. proportionate ownership of the project.

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the Scoping Study.

- Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Scoping Study

Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd (" Agricola") was engaged by Critical Metals Corp. to deliver this report, which will potentially be included in an announcement to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and the New York Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC").

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the ASX interim guidance: Reporting Scoping Studies, ASX Information Sheet 214, Mining and Resources – Forward Looking Statements and the Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets' (the VALMIN Code 2015). The VALMIN Code incorporates the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code 2012). In addition, the Report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Listing Rules of the ASX and relevant Australian Securities and Investment Commission Regulatory Guidelines.

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Where recent exploration results and mineral resource estimates have been referred to in this report, the information was prepared in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code" 2012), prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the AusIMM, the AIG and the Minerals Council of Australia. Historic results are clearly identified and may not have been originally reported under the current JORC Code.

In undertaking this Scoping Study assessment, the technical inputs pertaining to the projects were reviewed in an impartial, rational, realistic, and logical manner. Agricola believes that the inputs, assumptions, and overall technical assessment are in line with industry standards and meet the reasonable ground requirements of the VALMIN Code 2015.

- Company Background:

Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S holds exclusive rights to develop the deposit. The Tanbreez tenure is a Mineral Exploitation Licence, MIN 2020-54, in southern Greenland. The Tanbreez Licence is registered in the name Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S, a subsidiary of Rimbal Pty Ltd. Critical Metals' current equity interest in the Tanbreez Project is 42%, and European Lithium retains a 7.5% equity interest, for a combined shareholding of 49.5%. CRML has the right to acquire the remaining 50.5% equity interest in the Tanbreez Project.

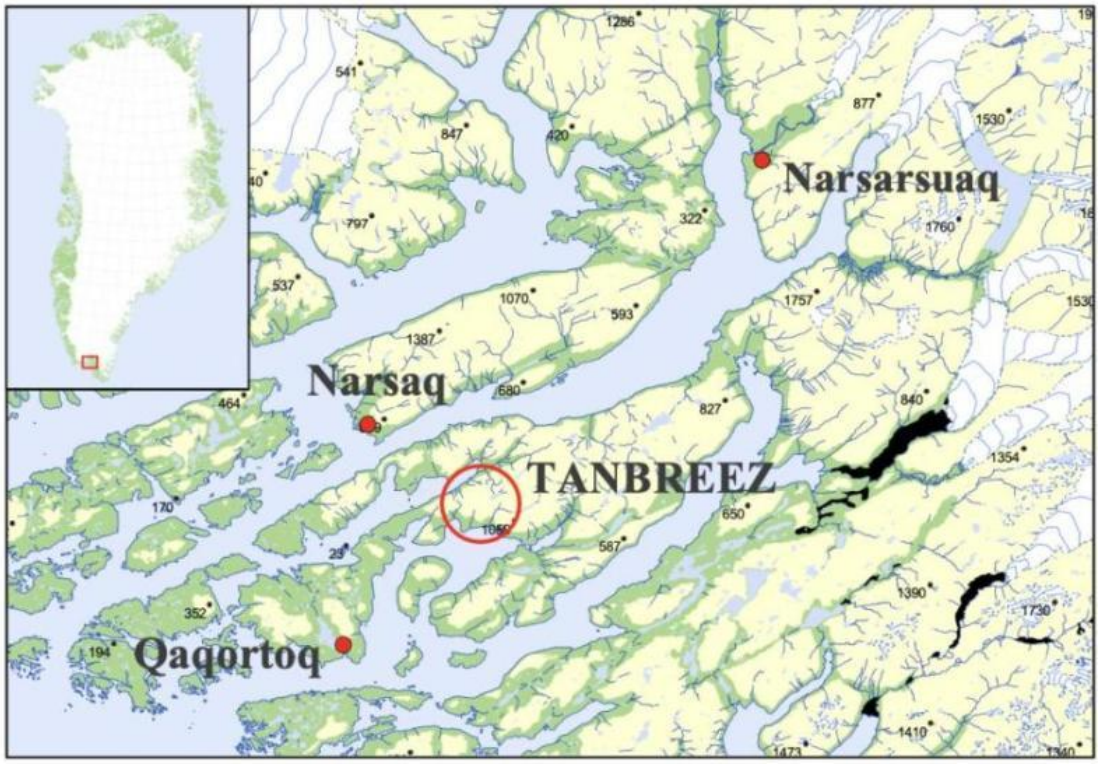
- Location and Ownership Details:
    - Located in South Greenland near the town of Qaqortoq
    - Exploitation License MIN 2020-54 issued by the Greenland authorities
- Property Location

The Tanbreez license, MIN 2020-54 is in southern Greenland. The regional capital, Qaqortoq, is 20 km to the south and the regional airport of Narsarsuaq is being moved to approximately 12 km south of the license. The major power line which is from hydro power passes 2 km south of the license. The tenement has ample supply of fresh water.



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Aerial view of the town of Qaqortoq in southern Greenland



Location of the Tanbreez Project

Qaqortoq is the capital of the Kujalleq municipality in southern Greenland, located near Cape Thorvaldsen. it is the most populous town in southern Greenland with a population of approximately 3,500, and the fourth or fifth-largest town in Greenland. Qaqortoq Heliport operates year-round, linking Qaqortoq with Narsarsuaq Airport (a distance of 60km) and, indirectly, with the rest of Greenland and Europe. Feasibility assessments were underway regarding building a landing strip for fixed-wing aircraft.

Given the proximity of the Tanbreez rare earth deposit to Qaqortoq, the new airport could significantly enhance logistics and transportation for mining operations, offering more efficient routes for personnel and equipment.

- Mineral Rights

The present status of the tenements in Greenland is based on a review of the official grant document signed on 19 August 2020 by the Government of Greenland, Ministry of Mineral Resources. This Report has been prepared on the assumption that the tenements are lawfully accessible for evaluation.

In 2001 the exploration license for the Tanbreez area was taken up by Rimbal Pty. Ltd. Exploration at Tanbreez was initiated in 2007 though the subsidiary Westrip as the TANBREEZ Project. In 2010 the TANBREEZ Mining Greenland A/S, a subsidiary of Rimbal, based in Nuuk was formed.

The Tanbreez Project is situated on the southeast side of the Kangerluarsuk Fjord near the head of the fjord. The fjord is mostly steep sided and surrounded by mountains rising to 700-1,000 m with the Killavaat mountain to the east rising to 1,200 m.

Mineral Licence	
Licence Code	MIN 2020-54
Registered Holder	Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S
Licence Type	Mining Exploitation Licence (MIN)
Licence Status	Active Licence
Official Area	18 square kilometres
Grant Dat	8-Sep-20
Expiry Date	7-Sep-50



Location of Tanbreez Tenement MIN 2020-54

On 13 August 2020, the Government of Greenland approved an application for an exploitation permit for an area of 18 km^2 located at Tanbreez in South Greenland to TANBREEZ Mining Greenland A/S (MIN 2020-54). Tanbreez has been granted an exploitation permit valid for a period of 30 years. The exploitation permit gives Tanbreez the right to exploit elements found in the eudialyte mineral.

Under an Exploitation Licence there are several conditions:

- Royalties – 5% on rare earths, 2.5% on other minerals
- Training/education - a minimum of 2 Greenlander workers are trained to be used at management level
- Local Employment – average target for Greenlanders working during construction phase is 50% and eventually 90% during the production phase

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- Accuracy Levels of Mining Studies

The accuracy of scoping and feasibility studies in mining depends on multiple factors, including the quality of data, methodology, and assumptions used. These studies follow a progressive level of confidence as they move from early-stage assessments (scoping) to high-confidence evaluations (Feasibility Study). Factors affecting accuracy include:

- Geological Data Quality: Limited drilling or poorly understood ore bodies lead to inaccurate resource estimates.
- Metallurgical Testing: Insufficient testing can lead to overestimated recovery rates.
- Mining Method Selection: Inappropriate mining methods can inflate production costs.
- Infrastructure & Logistics: Lack of detailed assessments on power, water, roads, and transport affects cost projections.
- Market & Price Assumptions: Fluctuations in commodity prices impact project feasibility.
- Environmental & Social Considerations: Unexpected permitting or community issues may delay or halt projects.

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Physiography

The main kakortokite unit outcrops well over an area of 5 x 2.5km which forms as a plateau that dips shallowly to the north. This plateau ends with a north facing cliff up to 400m high. The ore zone extends to a minimum of 40m below sea level.

The company has mapped a proposed road up the hill which means over 90% of the property will be accessible with a wheeled vehicle if required. It will also mean complete access and reduce the need for helicopters.

Vegetation

The minerals sodalite and eudialyte are slightly soluble and will form small amounts of silica gel in water. Such silica gel, when taken up by plants blocks their water pathways, thus killing the plant. These rocks thus act as a natural herbicide, so no vegetation can grow on the deposit and because of erosion, little soil remains, resulting in the deposit consisting mostly of outcropping rocks.

Climate

The company has maintained an independently monitored weather station on site. The data indicated the average winter temperature was -5°C, with a range from 9°c to -21°. While the summer temperature averaged between 4°C to 10°C, with a range from -3°c to 18°C.

Although on the same latitude as Anchorage, Oslo or Helsinki, this site has a far more moderate range of temperature due to the gulf stream, one arm passing just offshore.

Local Resources

Greenland is an independent colony (i.e. self-governing) of Denmark and as such most areas such as health, law & order, defence and social welfare are in line with European standards. Most Greenlanders have completed secondary school (to the age of 17), with many completing further education in Denmark or Greenland at university level.

The company has spent considerable time assessing the local human resources and is convinced that 90% plus is available locally. A target of 90% local workforce participation is ambitious but considered achievable. A workforce capability study and training plan should be referenced to support this target (refer later in this report). In addition to that Greenlanders have had a long tradition of having to be self-sufficient. For example, if a car, or more so a boat broke down and there was only one ship per year, the machine would have to be fixed locally. Even though today most towns have daily aircrafts, and ships once a week or so, this reliance on self-sufficiency is still strong. Thus, in the industrial area at the nearby regional capital of Qaqortoq there is available a set of competing engineering facilities, and original thinkers far beyond what a normal town with would be expected to provide.

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Major Towns

There are 3 major towns in the area:

Town	Population	Main Business
Qaqortoq	3,500	Regional administration centre
Narsaq	1,300	Greenland abattoirs
Nanortalik	1,100	mining & fishing

Qaqortoq also has a tertiary business school while Narsaq has Greenland's only advanced catering school.

Labor

The Greenland Tax Act is one where the personal income tax goes to the local community where the person lives. Thus, if a person lives at any of the towns in this community which includes Qaqortoq, Narsaq and Nanortalik, then the resultant personal income tax stays in the town. Company tax, income tax on foreign workers and royalties go to the central government. This means the local community is fully aware of all local people capable of fulfilling set jobs and more so people who have left the community to seek employment elsewhere. The community is also responsible for much of the housing in these towns which is a major problem for workers who wish to move families to town. For this reason, Tanbreez signed a co-operation MoU agreement with the community enabling them to aid in the recruitment of a locally based workforce.

Infrastructure - Electricity

The area is totally powered by hydro power. Tanbreez has signed an agreement with the Greenland government power company (Nukissiorfiit) to supply all the projects power needs. The project is expected to leverage hydropower, which may reduce on-site emissions; however, a full lifecycle carbon assessment, including concentrate shipping and downstream processing, should be completed to substantiate this claim.

Infrastructure – Water

On the Tanbreez license there are 2 creeks, the smaller of which is headed by Fosters Lake which will be the main tailings dam. Drinking water is also available on site from Lakseelv river although the plan does call for the building of a desalination plant.

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The Tanbreez Project with Fjord Deposit in the foreground and Hill Deposit in the middle ground plateau. Distinctly layered kakortokite host unit outcrops on the plateau face.

Accessibility

The current international airport is at Narsarsuaq, some 45km to the north, but the airport is currently being shifted to north of Qaqortoq, some 15km south of the mine. At present flight times by helicopter from Qaqortoq to the mine site is roughly 5 minutes less from the new airport.

Access is also possible all year round by a boat via the fjords which offer protection from the weather – it is about 45 minute by boat from Qaqortoq, or about 10 minutes by boat from the new airport. In this part of Greenland due to the warming effects of the gulf stream the fjords usually do not freeze over, allowing access all year round by sea. There are plans for a road to be constructed to the world heritage site. At some time in the future a road from Tanbreez to this road will give vehicle access to town.

The access fjord gives excellent access to the mine site which is 100m deep and very close to shore allowing an almost land backed berth. Ships to about 60,000 tonnes are capable to get to site. There are 2 possible routes to get to site either of which can have icebergs.

Hvalsey Church Ruins

Eleven kilometres south of the project is the old Norse Cathedral at Hvalsey. This area is now in a world heritage listed area, around which there is a secondary protection or buffer zone. This zone occurs on the opposite side of the rugged range which has a different river drainage system.

The Hvalsey church ruins is the oldest church structure in the Western Hemisphere. Hvalsey Church ruins are situated approximately 11km south of the proposed mine. The church was

the main cathedral, and it was thought that the first church on this site was built in the 11th century by Thorkell Farserk, a relative of Eric the Red. This church was reconstructed early in the early 13th century. The last recorded act in the church was the marriage of Thorstein Olafsson and Sigrid Bjornodottir on the 14th or 16th September 1408. These were amongst the last people to have shifted back to Iceland and this marriage is the last recorded event to take place by the Vikings (also called Norseman) in Greenland. It appears that by 1450 there were no Vikings left in Greenland. This disappearance corresponds to a cooling of the little ice age, known disputes with Inuit's migrating in from the north and the increase in fishing on the Great Banks and their need for slaves. Another theory claims they all shifted to North America.

The church and its surroundings have been designated a world heritage site. Around this the local community, the central government in cooperation with the company have put up a buffer zone. The buffer zone recommended and accepted by all parties is the top of the rugged range with south flowing creeks in the heritage and buffer zone, and the north flowing creeks in the mining area. They are separated by rugged ranges which reach a height of approximately 1,000m, effectively isolating the 2 areas climatically.

One unexpected side effect of the rugged range which extends over 500m above the ore body and up to a kilometre above the fjord is that it mellows the strongest winds. The foehn wind is an anabatic wind that flows off the ice cap to the east. The rugged range is a direct blocking feature for that wind which can exceed 200 km/hr.

Licence

Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S was granted an Exploitation Licence (Licence number MIN 2020-54) on 8th September 2020 by the Government of Greenland Ministry of Mineral Resources. The granting of the license followed more than a decade of drilling, feasibility works and lobbying the Greenland Government. This replaced Exploration License 2006-04 and is a recognition by the Greenland government that all conditions necessary for the granting of an Exploitation Licence have been met. These conditions included completion of a feasibility study, addressing environmental concerns, progressing geological resources to a sufficient level and an extensive social impact study.

The relevant and governing clauses determining the scope and extent to which Tanbreez may undertake mining activities can be paraphrased as follows:

"Under section 29(2) of the Mineral Resources Act, the Licensee must have substantiated and delimited the exploitable deposits of minerals and/or elements which the Licensee intends to exploit in the Licence Area under this Licence. The Licensee has substantiated and delimited exploitable deposits of the following 5 elements which the Licensee intends to exploit in the Licence Area under this Licence: zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy) and yttrium (Y).

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This means that the Licensee has met the said requirement under section 29(2) of the Mineral Resources Act in relation to these 5 elements. The Licensee has substantiated and delimited exploitable deposits of the following elements in the Licence Area under this Licence: hafnium (Hf), tantalum (Ta), lanthanum (La), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb) and lutetium (Lu). This means that the Licensee has met the said requirement under section 29(2) of the Mineral Resources Act in relation to these 14 elements".

Extract from the Licence Grant Document

Article 5: Minerals and elements comprised by this Licence

5.01:This Licence comprises exploitation of the following elements: zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), tantalum (Ta), niobium (Nb), lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu) and yttrium (Y). In this Licence and its appendices, the terms "Minerals" and "minerals" also means and includes these elements unless otherwise stated or apparent from the context.

5.02: This Licence does not comprise exploitation of any mineral or element other than the elements stated in section 5.01.

5.03: This Licence does not comprise exploitation of feldspar and arfvedsonite, when this Licence is granted by the Greenland Government to the Licensee. The Licensee may apply for, and the Greenland Government may or may not grant a right to exploit feldspar and/or arfvedsonite sometime after this Licence is granted by the Greenland Government to the Licensee. If the Licensee applies for and the Greenland Government grants a right to exploit feldspar and/or arfvedsonite under this Licence, then terms thereon will be set in an addendum to this Licence granted by the MRA to the Licensee.

5.04: Notwithstanding sections 5.01-5.03 and all other terms of this Licence, this Licence does not comprise exploitation of Uranium, as defined in section 1.01(000).

5.05: Notwithstanding sections 5.01-5.03 and all other terms of this Licence, this Licence does not comprise exploitation of any Mineral as Gemstone, as defined in section 1.01(x).

5.06: The Licensee has substantiated and delimited exploitable deposits of the following five (5) elements under section 29(2) of the Mineral Resources Act: zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy) and yttrium (Y). The other 14 elements stated in section 5.01 of this Licence are contained in the mineral eudialyte when it is exploited in the Licence Area.

5.07: The Licensee has an exclusive right to exploit Minerals which may be exploited by the Licensee under this Licence under section 5.01 in the Licence Area under Article 3. See also Article 12.

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The Company intends to submit an Exploitation Plan before the end of 2025 that will include an application to mine Feldspar and arfvedsonite. Following discussions with the government of Greenland Minister for Mines Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S and European Lithium Ltd have been given verbal assurances that these amendments will be approved on the presentation of the 'Tanbreez Exploitation Plan before the end of 2025. Tanbreez has had a long and fruitful relationship with the government and the community over the past two decades and has been given encouragement that the project will proceed.

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4. PROJECT TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

- Geographical and Environmental Setting:
    - Remote Arctic conditions with limited infrastructure
    - Requires sustainable and environmentally responsible development

The Tanbreez REE deposit is in South Greenland, within the Ilímaussaq intrusive complex, a geologically significant region known for its rich deposits of rare earth elements, zirconium, niobium, and tantalum. Situated near the Kangerdluarsuk Fjord, the deposit spans a rugged landscape that ranges from sea level to approximately 400 meters above sea level. The area is characterized by a subarctic climate, with long, harsh winters and short, cool summers. Due to its remote location, the site is primarily accessible by boat or helicopter, with the nearest settlement being Narsaq.

The environmental setting of the Tanbreez project is defined by glacial and fjord-dominated landscapes, where careful management of water resources is crucial. The presence of glacial meltwater and fjord ecosystems requires strict waste disposal and water usage controls to minimize environmental impact. While the region has sparse vegetation and limited terrestrial wildlife, the marine ecosystem in the fjords is ecologically significant, making it a key focus for environmental assessments. Additionally, the area may have seasonal permafrost, which could affect infrastructure stability and necessitate specialized construction techniques.

From a regulatory perspective, Greenland's Mineral Resources Act governs all mining activities, requiring comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Social Impact Assessments (SIA) before operations can begin. Stakeholder engagement with local Inuit communities and environmental organizations is also a critical part of the approval process. One advantage of the deposit is its low uranium (20 ppm) and thorium (53 ppm) content, reducing concerns about radioactive waste management. However, climate adaptation measures are necessary due to potential glacial melting and extreme weather conditions.

The combination of remote Arctic conditions, ecological sensitivities, and stringent environmental regulations makes responsible mining practices essential for the success of the Tanbreez project. With careful planning and sustainable extraction methods, the deposit has the potential to contribute significantly to Greenland's economy while maintaining environmental integrity.

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- Access, Infrastructure, and Logistics:
    - Port access needed for shipping materials
    - Air and sea transport required for personnel and supplies

The Tanbreez REE deposit in South Greenland is situated in a remote and challenging Arctic environment, requiring specialized infrastructure and logistical planning. Due to the absence of road networks, access to the site is primarily by boat and helicopter. The nearest town, Narsaq, is located approximately 30 km northwest of the deposit, and deep-water fjords provide marine access for transporting equipment and materials. Additionally, helicopters are used for personnel transport and emergency services, as there are no direct road connections to the site.

As the deposit is in an undeveloped area, all necessary infrastructure must be built from the ground up. A processing plant will be constructed near the deposit to concentrate the extracted minerals. Port facilities at the fjord will enable the shipment of ore via cargo vessels, while a worker accommodation camp will provide housing, food, and medical services for personnel. Energy supply will rely on diesel generators or potentially hydropower, depending on feasibility. Furthermore, waste management systems, including tailings storage and water treatment facilities, will be essential to comply with environmental regulations.

Logistically, the harsh Arctic climate poses significant challenges. Winter ice conditions may limit shipping operations, and extreme weather can disrupt construction and mining schedules. Ore transportation will likely be conducted via ships, as Greenland lacks local processing facilities, requiring the material to be exported for further refining. All essential supplies, including fuel, machinery, and construction materials, must be imported, primarily from Europe or North America, leading to long lead times for deliveries and necessitating careful inventory and supply chain management.

Despite these challenges, deep fjords and proximity to the coast provide strategic advantages for marine-based transportation, making ship-based logistics the most viable option for both construction and ore export. With proper planning and investment in infrastructure, the Tanbreez project has the potential to become a significant contributor to Greenland's mining industry while overcoming the logistical hurdles associated with operating in a remote Arctic environment.

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Two shipping routes to the Tanbreez site

- Summary of Historical Exploration and Development:
    - Extensive geological surveys conducted
    - Drill results confirm high-grade REE deposits

The Tanbreez REE deposit in South Greenland has a long history of geological study and exploration, dating back to the 19th century. Initial interest in the Ilímaussaq intrusive complex, where the deposit is located, began in the 1880s, when early geological surveys identified the presence of rare minerals in the region. However, systematic exploration of the Tanbreez deposit itself began much later.

During the mid-20th century, geologists conducted mapping and sampling programs, which confirmed the area's enrichment in rare earth elements (REEs), zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), and tantalum (Ta). Further studies in the 1970s and 1980s provided detailed stratigraphic descriptions of the kakortokite host rock, helping to define the mineralization.

Modern exploration and development efforts commenced in the early 2000s, when Rimbal Pty Ltd, an Australian company, acquired an exploration license for the deposit in 2001 under its subsidiary Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S. Over the next two decades, the company conducted extensive drilling, geological mapping, and metallurgical testing to better understand the deposit's size, structure, and economic potential.

The government of Greenland and earlier Denmark have completed several surveys of the region including:

Aerial magnetic survey

Aerial regional radiometric survey

Regional gravity survey

Regional geochemical survey

Tanbreez has also extended this with their own localized aerial magnetic, radiometric and topographic surveys.

Between 2000 and 2025, the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project in southern Greenland progressed from initial exploration to advanced development, focusing on its substantial rare earth element (REE) resources.

Early Exploration (Before 2000):

Initial geological surveys and sampling identified the presence of eudialyte, a mineral rich in zirconium, niobium, tantalum, and REEs, within the Ilímaussaq intrusive complex. These findings prompted further investigative efforts to assess the deposit's potential.

Resource Delineation and Licensing (2007–2020):

Comprehensive drilling programs were conducted to delineate the deposit's scale and composition. These efforts culminated in the Greenland government's issuance of an exploitation license in August 2020, authorizing mining operations and marking a significant milestone in the project's development.

Significant milestones in the project's development include:

- 2007: Exploration drilling confirmed the thickness and extent of the kakortokite sequence, further defining the resource.
- 2010: A stratigraphic borehole (DX-01) was drilled, providing valuable data on the lower boundary of the deposit and the underlying Black Madonna unit.
- 2013-2019: Environmental and social impact assessments were conducted to meet regulatory requirements for mining approval.
- 2020: The Greenland government granted a 30-year mining license to Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S, marking a key step toward project development.

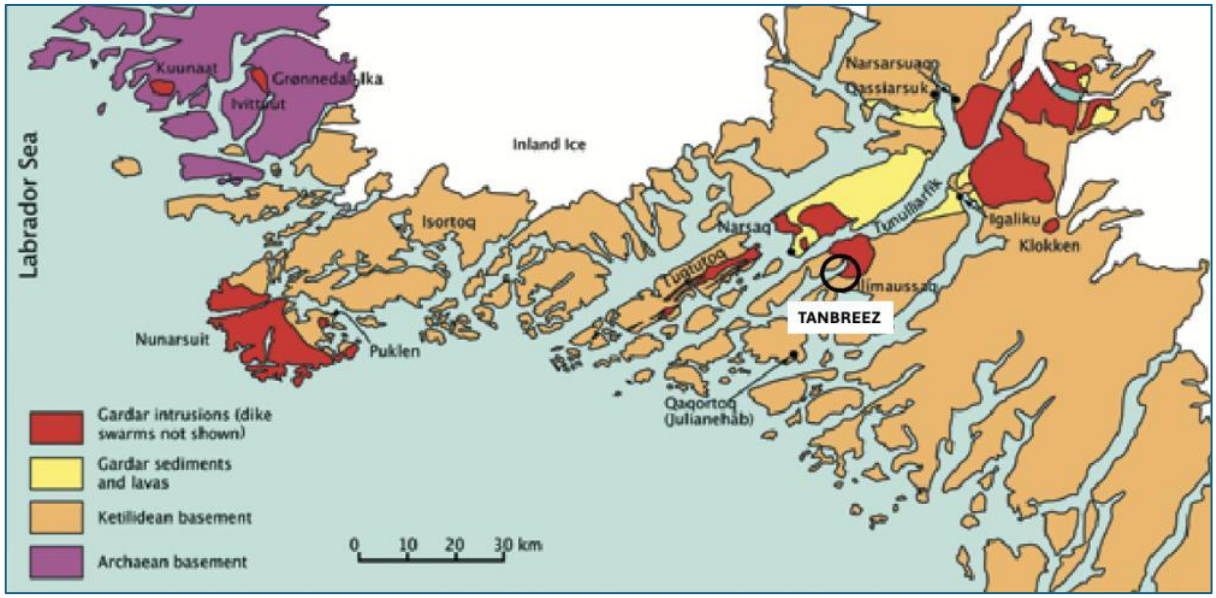
Despite this progress, full-scale mining operations have not yet commenced, as further infrastructure development, financing, and permitting are required. However, with its significant resource base and strategic importance for global REE supply, the Tanbreez deposit remains a promising asset in Greenland's mining sector.

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5. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

- The deposit is hosted within a peralkaline intrusion
- High concentrations of zirconium, niobium, and rare earth elements



Major intrusions of the Mesoproterozoic Gardar Province of southern West Greenland.

The Ilímaussaq complex (1160 ± 5 Ma) is one of the youngest intrusions of the Gardar Province, South Greenland. This province is the product of a two-stage rifting event (1300–1250 Ma, 1180–1140 Ma) associated with the break-up of a Supercontinent. It constitutes dyke swarms, a volcanic-sedimentary graben fill sequence (the Eriksfjord Formation) and about a dozen volcanic igneous centres. Gardar magmas span a compositional range from alkali basalt to trachyte, alkali granite and strongly peralkaline nepheline syenites with local occurrences of lamprophyre and carbonatite.

The Ilímaussaq Intrusion in Greenland is the most well-known occurrence of kakortokite. Similar peralkaline layered rocks have been identified in other rare metal pegmatitic and plutonic settings. Kakortokite is particularly significant for rare earth element (REE) deposits, and its mineralogical composition makes it an important rock type for critical mineral exploration.

- Geology and Geological Interpretation

A layered kakortokite unit is well-exposed along the coast, east of the Kangerluarsuk fjord. It constitutes a modal mineralogy of alkali feldspar, nepheline, arfvedsonite and eudialyte with minor sodalite, aegirine, aenigmatite and fluorite. The unit forms an approximately 250 to 300-metre-thick sequence consisting of 29 layered units. Each unit is on average 8 m thick and consists of a basal black layer dominated by arfvedsonite followed by a thin red layer rich in eudialyte (sometimes poorly developed) and sealed by a thick white top layer rich in feldspar and nepheline.

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Both the Tanbreez Fjord and the Tanbreez Hill rare-earth mineral sites are located within a kakortokite unit covering an area of approximately 5km x 2.5km.

The exposed sequence rises from the Fjord up to about 400m above sea level and is comprised of 95% kakortokite and 5% other rocks, mostly syenite dikes and sills.



The layered Ilimaussaq intrusion, host of the Tanbreez

Kakortokite is a rare, layered igneous rock composed primarily of nepheline, alkali feldspar, and aegirine, often with significant amounts of eudialyte, arfvedsonite, and other rare minerals. It is typically found in peralkaline igneous complexes, particularly in nepheline syenites. The host unit dips shallowly to the north at about 10-15°. This layering is composed of black, red and white layers with the colours reflecting enrichment of various minerals:

- The black layers are enriched in arfvedsonite.
- The pink layers are enriched in eudialyte.
- The white layers are enriched in alkali-feldspar and nepheline with local sodalite.

This layering stands out clearly from the distance however it is not always so obvious up close and in drill core. Some layers are faint while others are much more strongly developed. There is a pronounced thickness variation between layers as well as in texture and grain size which helps in identifying marker horizons.

Eudialyte is a rare, complex silicate mineral that contains zirconium, sodium, calcium, iron, manganese, and rare earth elements (REEs). It typically forms in peralkaline igneous rocks, such as nepheline syenites and kakortokites, and is known for its distinctive red to pink coloration.

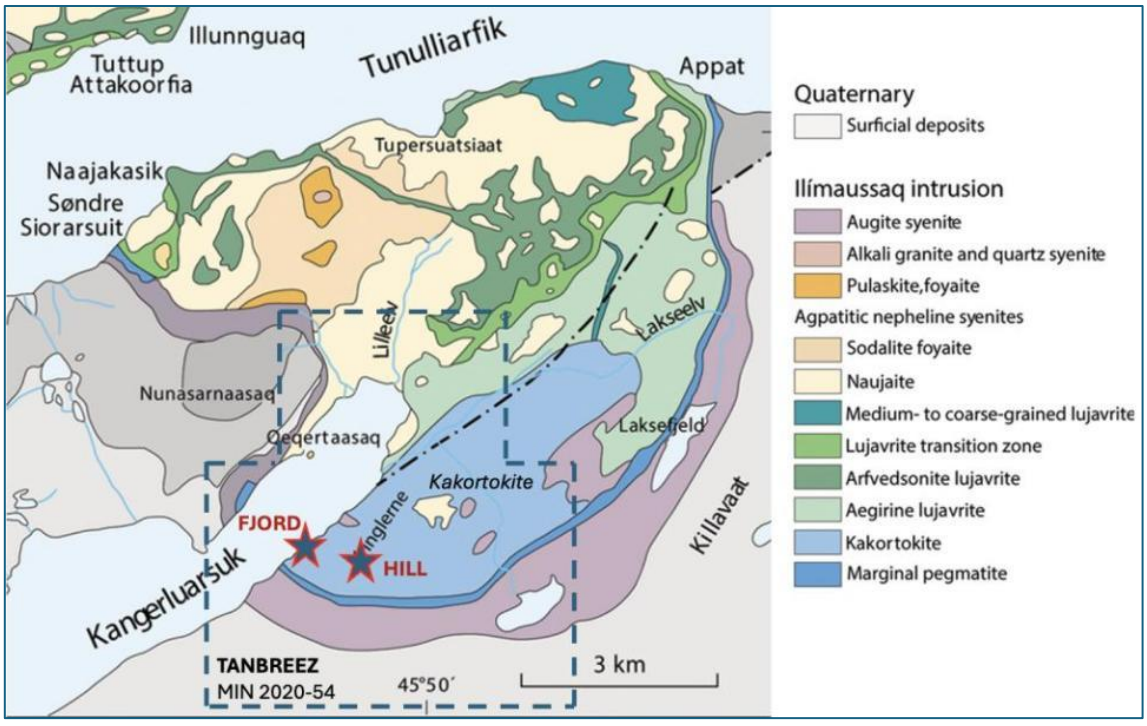
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The eudialyte content of the black and white layers is similar with a little less than 10% by volume, whereas the eudialyte content of the pink layers is around 30 - 40% vol.

Kakortokite

Kakortokite is a layered igneous rock composed primarily of nepheline, alkali feldspar, and arfvedsonite (or other sodic amphiboles and pyroxenes). It is a distinctive rock type found in the Ilímaussaq Complex in Greenland, particularly associated with peralkaline intrusions rich in rare elements.

- Layered Structure: It exhibits rhythmic layering, often alternating between light (feldspar-rich) and dark (mafic mineral-rich) bands.
- Mineralogy: Eudialyte (a rare zirconium-bearing mineral often enriched in rare earth elements). Other components include Feldspar (mainly alkali feldspar), Nepheline (a feldspathoid mineral) and Arfvedsonite or Aegirine (iron-rich amphiboles or pyroxenes)
- Geological Context: Found in peralkaline intrusive complexes, such as Ilímaussaq in Greenland, where it crystallized from highly evolved, silica-undersaturated magmas.
- Economic Importance: Kakortokite often contains rare metals, including zirconium, niobium, tantalum as well as rare earth elements (REEs), making it of interest for mineral exploration.



Kakortokite outcrop dominates the Tanbreez Area east of the Kangerluarsuk Fjord.

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Tanbreez

Ilímaussaq has a rather simple structure. A border group adjacent to the Julianehåb granite consists of augite syenite, a normal syenite with no special features. Inside this envelope are the agpaitic rocks. Lowest are the kakortokites, a series of spectacularly layered rocks in which cumulus phases are arfvedsonite (alkali amphibole), eudialyte, nepheline and alkali feldspar. At the base of each layered unit is a black layer rich in arfvedsonite. Next comes a red layer rich in eudialyte and above this a white layer consisting largely of nepheline and feldspar (microcline). These layered units are variable in thickness, although 10 m might be about an average. There are 29 of them. The kakortokites contain inclusions of augite syenite and naujaite.

A marginal pegmatite zone, about 50–200 m wide, separates the kakortokite from the augite syenite. The TLK conformably grades upwards into finer-grained and strongly foliated melanocratic eudialyte-nepheline syenite known as lujavrite. The lujavrite occurs in aegirine and arfvedsonite dominated varieties, of which the latter represents the chemically most evolved rock type of the complex. The lujavrite and the kakortokite represent the fourth and final melt batch but may have been formed by several pulses of melt.

Kakortokite is the dominant host rock for mineralization at Tanbreez. It is composed of rhythmic layers of feldspar, arfvedsonite, aegirine, and eudialyte. The mineral eudialyte is the primary REE-bearing phase. Lujavrite (Secondary Host) is a darker, REE-enriched nepheline syenite that also contains eudialyte, but in a more complex mineralogical setting. The units are enriched in zirconium, niobium, and tantalum.

The primary REE-bearing mineral is Eudialyte, the key carrier of light and heavy REEs, along with zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), and tantalum (Ta). Unlike monazite and bastnäsite, eudialyte has low uranium (U) and thorium (Th), making it attractive for mining. Heavy REEs include Dysprosium (Dy), Yttrium (Y), Terbium (Tb). Light REEs include Neodymium (Nd), Praseodymium (Pr), Lanthanum (La). The deposit is especially rich in HREEs, which are critical for high-tech applications.

Additional mineralization includes Zirconium (Zr), and Niobium (Nb) hosted in eudialyte and catapleiite minerals. Zirconium is an important material for nuclear reactors and ceramics. Niobium is used in superalloys and high-strength steels. Iron and Titanium are present as aegirine (iron silicate) and ilmenite (iron-titanium oxide). Unlike many REE deposits worldwide, Tanbreez has low levels of radioactive elements (U, Th), making processing easier and acceptable to government regulations.

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The Kakortokite Unit



Surface exposure of the kakortokite unit (no overburden)

- The Tanbreez rare earth element (REE) deposit in South Greenland is a world-class mineralized unit hosted within the Ilímaussaq intrusive complex. The deposit is primarily composed of kakortokite, a layered rock rich in zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), and REEs, particularly in the mineral eudialyte. Covering an area of approximately 5 x 2.5 km with a thickness of 335 meters.
- Geologically, Tanbreez is part of the Meso-Proterozoic Gardar Province, formed around 1.13 billion years ago. The complex is made up of three main phases of rock formations, with the kakortokite sequence positioned in a saucer-shaped structure, dipping at 10-15 degrees. The deposit is bounded by the Black Madonna unit below and lujavrite above.
- Ore grades in the deposit include 1.75% ZrO_2, 0.18% Nb_2O_5, and 0.6% total REO (including yttrium), with heavy REEs making up approximately 30% of total REO content. The deposit is notable for its low uranium (20 ppm) and thorium (53 ppm) content, making it more viable for processing (announced in the the" Schonwandt Paper).
- Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S, owned by Rimbal Pty Ltd (Australia), holds the exploration license and plans initial mining operations near Kangerluarsuk. The combination of significant volume, well-defined ore zones, and favourable geochemistry, positions Tanbreez as a key potential supplier of critical REEs outside China.
- The kakortokite unity is roughly oval with a long dimension of 5 km and a short dimension of 2.5 km. The estimated area is approximately 10 square kilometres based on the oval shape. The thickness of unit is based on deep drillholes that demonstrated thickness more than 350m. Approximately 45% of the assays from the 2013 drilling program exceeded the lower cutoff, suggesting 40% to 50% of the

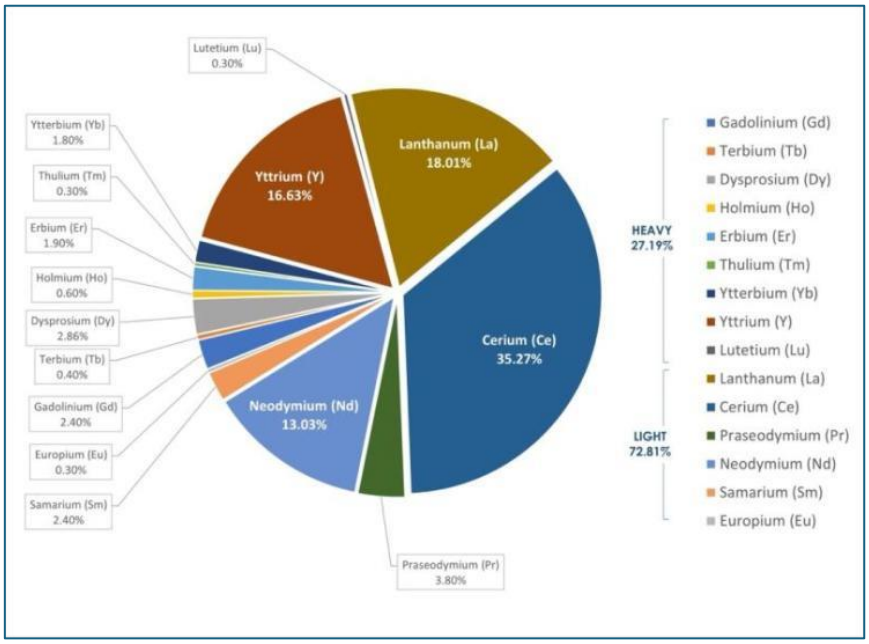
unit is mineralized. The density of the unit is approximately 3 tonnes per cubic meter and the tonnage of the kakortokite unit is estimated to be in the range 4.2 to 5.3 billion tonnes with an average of approximately 4.7 billion tonnes of material exposed in outcrop and in creek sections. This estimate is conceptual in nature and not a JORC-classified Mineral Resource. The kakortokite host rock unit does not guarantee economic mineralization is found within the rock unit. It should not be used for economic projection or mine planning. It is the host unit for the current MRE of 44.9Mt and represents future exploration potential.

- Mineralogy & Processing Considerations
- Eudialyte is the dominant REE-bearing mineral **in the deposit.**
- Bulk rock analysis shows strong linear correlations between Zr and REEs, confirming eudialyte as the primary ore mineral.
- The low uranium (16 ppm) and thorium (42 ppm) content makes ore processing more favourable compared to other REE deposits.
- These grades position Tanbreez as a world-class REE deposit, with a substantial mineral base and strong economic potential.

Assessments of the deposit in earlier studies show a variation in grade of the lower layered kakortokite between within the Eudialyte component that makes up 20% of the kakortokite. The average grade is higher than the average grade at the Tanbreez Hill and Tanbreez Fjord areas based on the 9-hole drilling program in 2013 and reflects widespread sampling throughout the kakortokite unit. The Tanbreez Hill and Tanbreez Fjord areas were selected as the start-up area because of the location close to the planned port area. Higher grade zones will be added to the portfolio in due course.

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Proportion of the different REE+Y found in the Tanbreez deposit

The commodities are all contained in eudialyte, a Na-rich zirconosilicate mineral. Eudialyte is by far the most abundant Zr bearing mineral in kakortokite, occurring in the black, white and red layers. The bulk rock data show close linearly correlation between ZrO_2 and Nb, Ta and light and heavy REO which is a clear indication that eudialyte is virtually the only REE-bearing mineral.

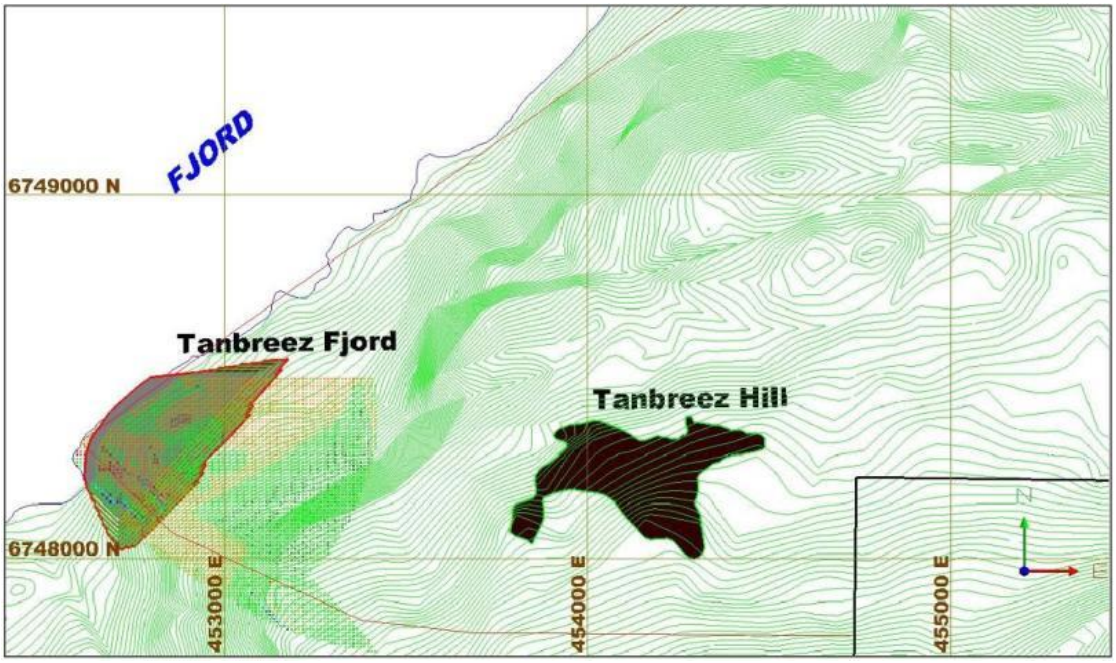
The distribution of the total REO in the kakortokite shows a quantity of 28% heavy REE (including Y) and 72% light REE. Investigations have shown that no or very little cryptic variation occurs in the minerals of kakortokite, consequently, little change in the eudialyte composition is expected in ore and therefore the magnetic properties of eudialyte would remain the same for the benefit of the planed magnetic concentration of eudialyte.

Importantly, drill core assays show elements such as U and Th have background values (20ppm and 53ppm, respectively), which is an advantage in processing the ore.

The potential quantity and grade of the kakortokite unit are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The estimate is based on extensive historic and Tanbreez exploration drilling (414 holes) coupled with the exposures in multiple creek sections. Investors should not place undue reliance on this information.

- Resource Classification and Estimates:

    - Classified as Inferred Resources and Indicated Resources



Tanbreez Hill and Tanbreez Fjord location map.

- Mining, Metallurgical and Environmental Factors

The resources will be bulk mined in open pits, so no mining losses or dilution factors are required. Standard industry practice applies mining recovery and dilution factors even in bulk mining operations. It is recommended that at least 5% dilution and 90–95% recovery be modelled to reflect realistic mining outcomes.

Metallurgical and economic studies conducted by the client indicate that the resources can be economically exploited by mechanical separation bulk testing by Tanbreez backed up these earlier results. All separation work has been done by independent consultants.

All products and potential wastes have been fully tested by independent environmental consultants. All waste samples tested have proved to be inert. A full E.I.A has been completed and accepted by the government.

- Mineral Resource Estimate (2016 Independent Report)

Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Tanbreez REO Project, Greenland

- The Tanbreez Project includes two rare earth mineral sites: Tanbreez Fjord and Tanbreez Hill, hosted in a kakortokite unit estimated at 4.7 billion tonnes (a conceptual estimate of the mineralized unit).
- Given untested sampling of the kakortokite host rock (other than rock chip, channel, bulk and drill sampling) there is no guarantee of economic mineralization

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- Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREEs) - Over 27%, a rare composition compared to other REE projects.
- The JORC 2012-compliant report was commissioned by Rimbal Pty Ltd., a private Australian company, in 2016. The MRE is based on drilling campaigns between 2007 and 2013, 184 holes, 6,431.8m. There are no updated estimates since 2016.
- The MRE was released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in 2025 following the acquisition of the project by Critical Metals Corp and European Lithium Ltd at the completion of due diligence and confirmation drilling.

Mining factors or assumptions - The resources will be bulk mined in open pits, so no mining losses or dilution factors are required. Metallurgical and economic studies conducted by the client indicate that the resources can be economically exploited

Metallurgical factors or assumptions - Mechanical separation proven for over 100 years (since 1889) – bulk testing by Tanbreez backed up these earlier results. All separation work has been done by independent consultants.

Environmental factors or assumptions - All products and potential wastes have been fully tested by independent environmental consultants. All waste samples tested have proved to be inert. Full E.I.A has been completed and accepted by the government.

The Company recently announced its JORC 2012 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 for the Tanbreez Project of 45MT containing 0.38% TREO including 27% contained HREO plus rare metal oxides (European Lithium Limited, 2025, Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate 45MT Tanbreez Rare Earth Project Greenland, ASX Release, 13 March 2025).

The current Mineral Resource estimates are classified as Indicated and Inferred Resources under the JORC Code 2012 and have been determined by drill density and number of drillholes and samples utilized in grade estimation. The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors and reflects the views of the deposit prepared by Al Maynard and Associates Pty Ltd. The resource classification appropriately and reasonably reflects the varying levels of confidence of the resource model to predict average grade and tonnages for the resources if it were to be mined.

Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected by the categorization of the mineralisation as Indicated and Inferred Resources.

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TANBREEZ PROJECT	M tonnes	TREO	ZrO_2	Nb_2O_5
Tanbreez Hill and Fjord				
Indicated Resource	25.4	0.37%	1.37%	0.13%
Inferred Resource	19.5	0.39%	1.42%	0.15%
Total	44.9	0.38%	1.39%	0.14%

2016 Inferred and Indicated Resource Estimate

The 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate was compiled by and Independent Consultancy, Al Maynard and Associated, by a Competent Person and Member of AusIMM and was released to the ASX on 13 March 2025.

- Al Maynard & Associates Pty Ltd, 2016, Resource Estimates at Two Sites within the Tanbreez Project (JORC 2012) for Rimbal Pty Ltd, Revised: 30 August 2016
- European Lithium Limited, 2025, Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate 45MT Tanbreez Rare Earth Project Greenland, ASX Release, 13 March 2025.

The Mineral Resource Estimate information shown in this Scoping Study has been previously released on the ASX platform by European Lithium Ltd in an ASX Release on 13 March 2025 in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate in the previous market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. The current MRE is based on data collected between 2007 and 2013, finalized in 2016. While no new data are reported, stakeholders should be informed of the age and limitations of this estimate.

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TANBREEZ PROJECT	Million Tonnes	TREO %	ZrO_2 %	Nb_2O_5 %	Total %
TANBREEZ HILL					
Indicated Resource					
Upper	3.20	0.47%	1.72%	0.14%	2.33%
Lower	13.46	0.30%	1.11%	0.11%	1.52%
Total	16.66	0.33%	1.22%	0.12%	1.68%
Green Sill	2.89				
Inferred Resource					
Upper	0.93	0.40%	1.48%	0.13%	2.01%
Lower	4.72	0.28%	1.04%	0.10%	1.42%
Total	5.65	0.30%	1.11%	0.11%	1.52%
Green Sill	0.60				
TOTAL	22.31	0.33%	1.20%	0.11%	1.64%
Green Sill	3.49				
FJORD DEPOSIT					
Indicated Resource	8.76	0.44%	1.63%	0.17%	2.25%
Inferred Resource	13.80	0.42%	1.55%	0.16%	2.13%
TOTAL	22.56	0.43%	1.58%	0.16%	2.17%
Tanbreez Hill and Fjord					
Indicated Resource	25.42	0.37%	1.37%	0.13%	1.87%
Inferred Resource	19.45	0.39%	1.42%	0.15%	1.96%
TOTAL	44.87	0.38%	1.39%	0.14%	1.91%
Estimated in accordance with the JORC Code 2012					
No lower cut off values were applied to the estimation					
Source: Al Maynard and Associates, 30 August 2016					

Details of the Mineral Resource Estimate

Basis for Establishing the Prospects of Economic Extraction for Mineral Resources

Eudialyte is a rare, complex silicate mineral rich in elements such as sodium, calcium, iron, manganese, zirconium, and rare earth elements (REEs). Its unique composition makes it valuable as a potential source of critical metals. Eudialyte is increasingly recognized for its economic potential due to its content of zirconium, niobium, and REEs, which are essential in various high-tech applications. The global demand for these elements has heightened interest in eudialyte as an alternative resource. Notably, eudialyte deposits are found in

regions such as Russia, Greenland, Canada, and Norway. The Ilímaussaq complex in Greenland, for instance, is one of the world's largest known eudialyte-hosted deposits (Tanbreez), presenting a significant repository of REEs, zirconium, and niobium.

The supply chains for critical metals like REEs and niobium are often dominated by a few countries, leading to potential vulnerabilities. For example, China controls a significant portion of the world's heavy REE supply, while Brazil is a major producer of niobium. This concentration has prompted interest in diversifying sources, with eudialyte deposits offering a potential alternative.

The growing demand for REEs and other critical metals in technologies such as electronics, renewable energy, and defence systems positions eudialyte as a potential resource. However, successful market integration depends on overcoming extraction challenges, ensuring economic viability, and developing environmentally sustainable practices. Ongoing research and technological advancements are crucial to unlocking eudialyte's full market potential.

Competent Persons Statement – JORC Code:

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves underpinning this Scoping Study is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Malcolm Castle, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Castle has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Castle is not an employee of the Company and is the independent principal consultant for Agricola. Mr. Castle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information and supporting documentation in the form and context in which they appear.

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6. PRE-DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Accuracy of Startup Cost Estimates in a Scoping Study

In a Scoping Study, startup cost estimates (which include initial capital expenditures, infrastructure setup, and pre-production costs) have a relatively low level of accuracy, typically in the range of ±30% to ±50%. These estimates are based on conceptual designs, industry benchmarks, and limited site-specific data, making them less reliable compared to later-stage feasibility studies.

Key Components of Startup Costs

- Mine Development: Costs for excavation, site preparation, and access roads.
- Processing Plant & Equipment: Estimated costs for ore processing facilities, crushers, grinding circuits, and flotation plants (often based on similar projects rather than vendor quotes).
- Infrastructure: Includes roads, power supply, water management, and port facilities (if applicable).
- Permitting & Compliance: Estimated costs for obtaining licenses, environmental impact assessments, and regulatory compliance.
- Construction Labor & Mobilization: Often estimated using industry averages rather than actual contractor bids.
- Contingency Allowances: Typically, 20-30% contingency is added due to high uncertainty at the Scoping Study stage.

Factors Affecting Accuracy of Startup Cost Estimates

- Limited Engineering Design: Mine and plant designs are still conceptual, leading to large cost variability.
- Reliance on Industry Benchmarks; PEAs use cost data from similar projects rather than site-specific vendor quotes.
- Resource Uncertainty: Startup costs can shift significantly as more drilling refines the resource estimate.
- Inflation & Market Volatility; Fluctuating commodity prices (e.g., steel, fuel, labour) can impact real-world startup costs.
- Infrastructure Assumptions: Costs for roads, power, and logistics may be underestimated if detailed studies are lacking.

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DEVELOPMENT COSTS - PRE-STARTUP - US$M						
Development Activity	Year 1 2025	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	Year 4 2028	Total	
Scoping Study (PEA)	Complete					Final 31 March 2025
Tanbreez Exploitation plan, Financial Plan	Admin					Licence requirement to present the Plan and be approved by the end of 2005. Financial capacity required by mid 2025
Administration and Project Management	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	10.00	Initial resource estimate, basic engineering, cost models
Infill Drillings and Exploration Drilling	10.00				10.00	Upgrade existing Mineral Resources at Fjord and Hill, delineated other higher-grade areas of interest close to the OPF
Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)	2.50				2.50	Detailed resource modelling, mining plan, infrastructure layout
Feasibility Study (FS)		5.00			5.00	Bankable study, final engineering, cost verification
Permitting & Environmental Studies		5.00			5.00	Greenlandic environmental approvals, community consultation
Detailed Engineering & Procurement			5.00	10.00	15.00	Final plant, port, and transport system design, contract awards
Mine Development (Overburden Removal, Infrastructure)				15.00	15.00	Initial excavation, haul roads, site preparation
Processing Plant (Crushing, Magnetic Separation, Utilities)				15.00	15.00	Includes equipment purchase, installation, and commissioning
Power & Water Supply (Diesel, Wind, Hydro, Storage)		1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50	Off-grid energy generation, water treatment
Roads & Transport Infrastructure (Mine-to-Port)	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	5.00	Haul roads, trucking or conveyor systems
Port Facilities (Loading, Storage, Ice Management)	1.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	Export terminal for concentrate, ice protection
Labor, Camp, & Construction Logistics	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	16.00	Arctic accommodations, worker transport
Contingency (Unforeseen Costs, 20%)	3.00	3.00	4.00	12.00	22.00	Covers weather, logistics, and regulatory delays
Commissioning and Startup				Late 2028		Startup required date – Exploitation Licence
Total Estimated Cost (Scoping Study to Startup)	22.00	26.00	24.50	67.50	140.00	Varies by infrastructure needs and location

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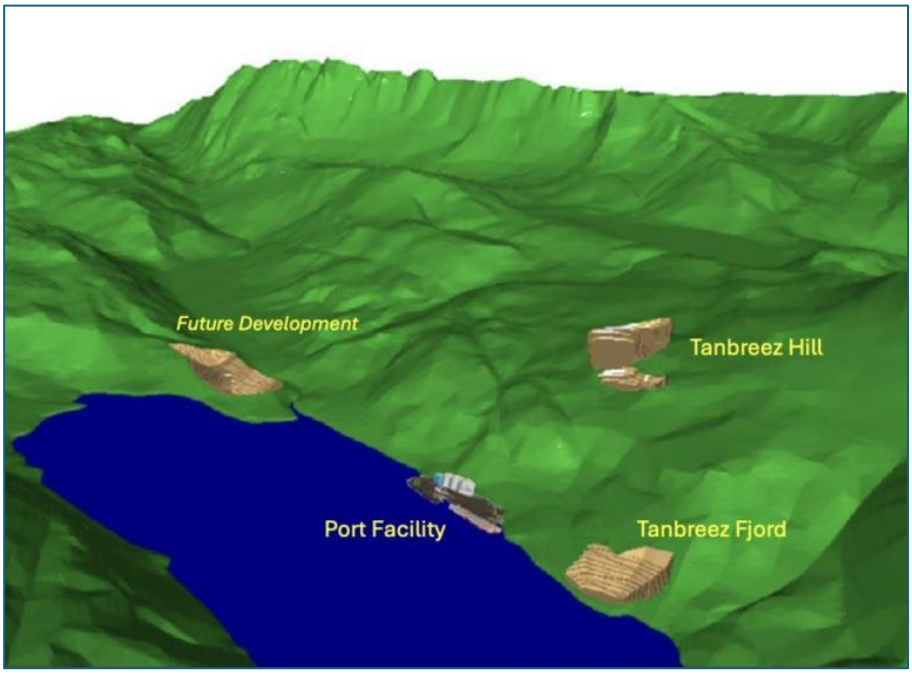
7. PROPOSED MINING PROJECT (FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS)

The Company prepared a comprehensive Feasibility Study ("FS") in 2014 that proposed the Tanbreez project will extract, process and export eudialyte mineral concentrates containing Zirconium, Yttrium, Niobium, Hafnium, Tantalum and Rare Earth elements as well as feldspar and arfvedsonite co-products. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the environmental impact of development, operation, and closure of the mining project, according to Greenlandic guidelines has been prepared and published for public scrutiny.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements and forecast financial information. The Project was at the FS Stage at that time and although reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the facts are accurate and that the opinions expressed are fair and reasonable, no reliance can be placed on the information contained or on its completeness. A key conclusion of the FS is that the Project is considered to have positive economic potential.

Mine Design and Ore Reserve Calculation will be required a part of an updated Feasibility Study to commence in 2025.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are based on potentially inaccurate assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated.



Tanbreez Fjord and Hill Pits and Port Facilities

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realized.

The potential quantity and grade of the Inferred and Indicated Resources mined are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient mine design to estimate an Ore Reserve, and it is uncertain if further work will result in the estimation of an Ore Reserve

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the results of a Scoping Study, development timelines, and potential economic outcomes. The Scoping Study has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and is preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative to support economic analysis or Ore Reserve estimation, and there is no certainty the Scoping Study results will be realised.

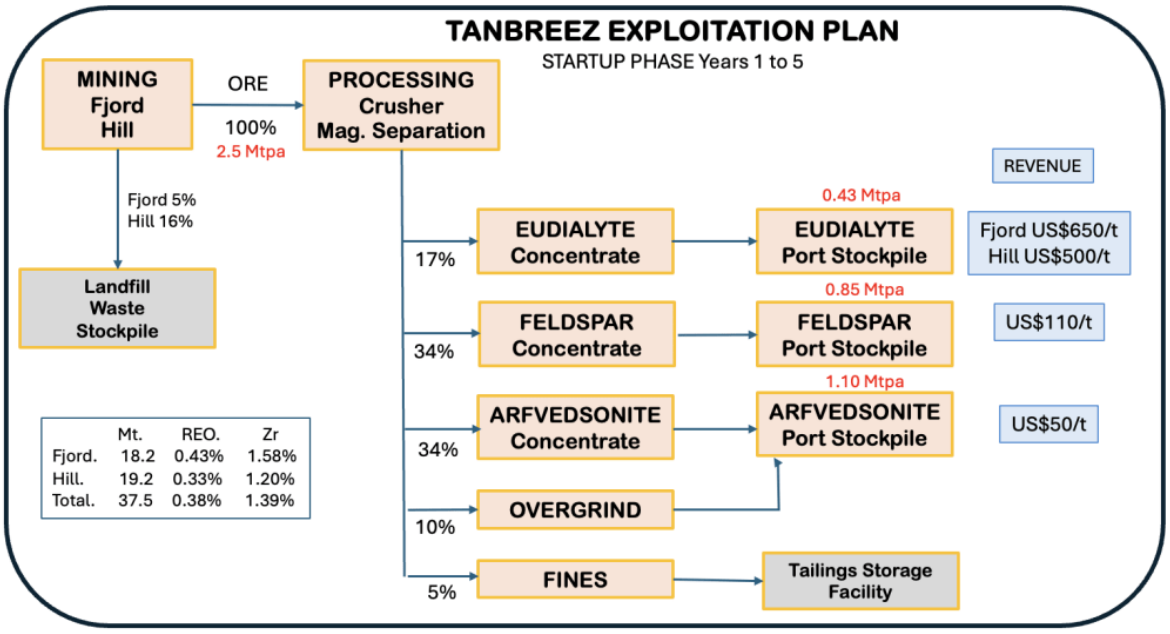
Actual results may differ due to a range of risks and uncertainties. The Company makes no undertaking to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

- The Mining Project

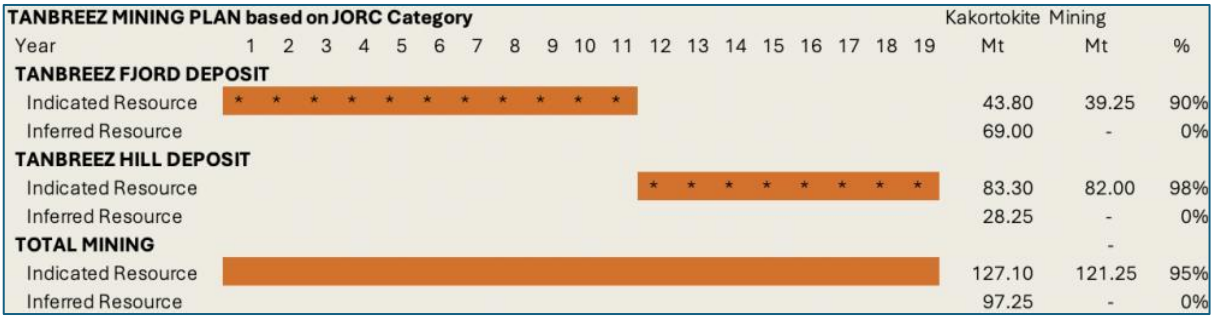
The mining project consists of:

- Two open pit mines at Fjord and Hill
- Waste Stockpile and Landfill areas
- Haul Roads and ROM Delivery facilities (conveyors)
- Processing plant with Crusher and Magnetic Separation (OPF)
- Stockpiles and concentrate blending area (Eudialyte, Feldspar & Arfvedsonite
- Port facility with loading infrastructure and wharf space (including a helipad)
- Mine camp, warehouses, offices, and laydown yards
- Tailings storage facility (TSF) at Fostersø Lake
- Internally connecting roads, public road upgrade to airport and towns

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The kakortokite unit is composed of rhythmically layered units within the kakortokite that are dominated by feldspar (40%), arfvedsonite (40%) and eudialyte (20%) The Tanbreez Mining Project will extract Eudialyte from two open pit mines. The planned mine operation has five phases to extract the kakortokite over a mine life of 25 years.



Sequence of mining at Fjord and Hill Deposits

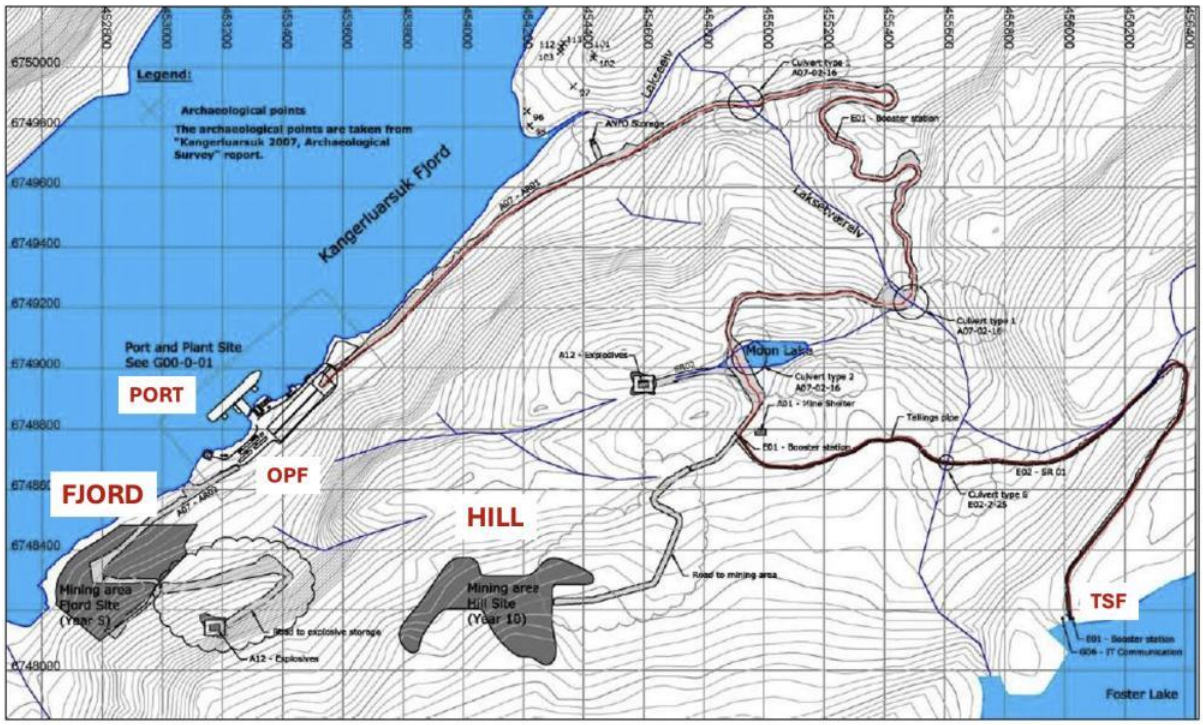
The proposed mining schedule will prioritize Indicated Resource. The project is based on the Indicated Resource and and the primary driver for the schedule and the respective.

Eudialyte concentrate, Feldspar and Arfvedsonite will be shipped from a port facility for further processing and sale outside Greenland. The Eudialyte concentrate will be exported for chemical treatment and extraction of Rare Earth Oxides.

The mine will produce a feldspar product to be exported. Feldspar is ground to about 20 mesh for glassmaking and to 200 mesh or finer for most ceramic and filler applications. An Arfvedsonite product will also be produced which could be sold to the building industry and for special roof tiles and a variety of building product applications.

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Overall mine design with two open pit mining sites, possible tailings deposition (in Fostersø Lake) and the crusher, separator and all other facilities located at the fjord.

- Mining Methods

- Proposed Mining Method:
    - Open pit mining due to the outcropping nature of the deposit
- Mine Design and Layout:
    - Designed to minimize environmental impact
    - The entire kakortokite unit within the mining sequence will be sent to the Ore Processing Facility (OPF)
    - Internal waste will be sent to landfill or the waste stockpile
- Production Schedule and Expected Mine Life:
    - Estimated mine life of 25 years
    - Initial production rate 2.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) for the first five years at the Fjord Deposit
    - Mining will commence at the Hill deposit in year 6
    - Mining rate will increase in five-year intervals

The Tanbreez Project will utilize open-pit mining as the primary extraction method due to the deposit's large tonnage, shallow depth, and favourable ore body geometry. This method

is cost-effective for large-scale operations and enables efficient extraction of rare earth elements (REEs), zirconium (Zr), niobium (Nb), and tantalum (Ta) from the kakortokite rock sequence.

Open-Pit Design

- The mine will be developed as a large, multi-bench open pit to extract ore from Tanbreez Fjord and Tanbreez Hill.
- Bench Height: Likely 10–15 meters, optimized for safe and efficient loading.
- Pit Slope Angles: Expected to be 40–50 degrees, depending on geotechnical studies.
- Mine Depth: Expected to reach 30 - 40 meters, based on resource estimates.
- Waste-to-Ore Ratio: There is no overburden and internal waste (syenite sills) is expected to be 5% of total mining at the Fjord deposit and 14% of total mining at the Hill Deposit.

Mining Operations

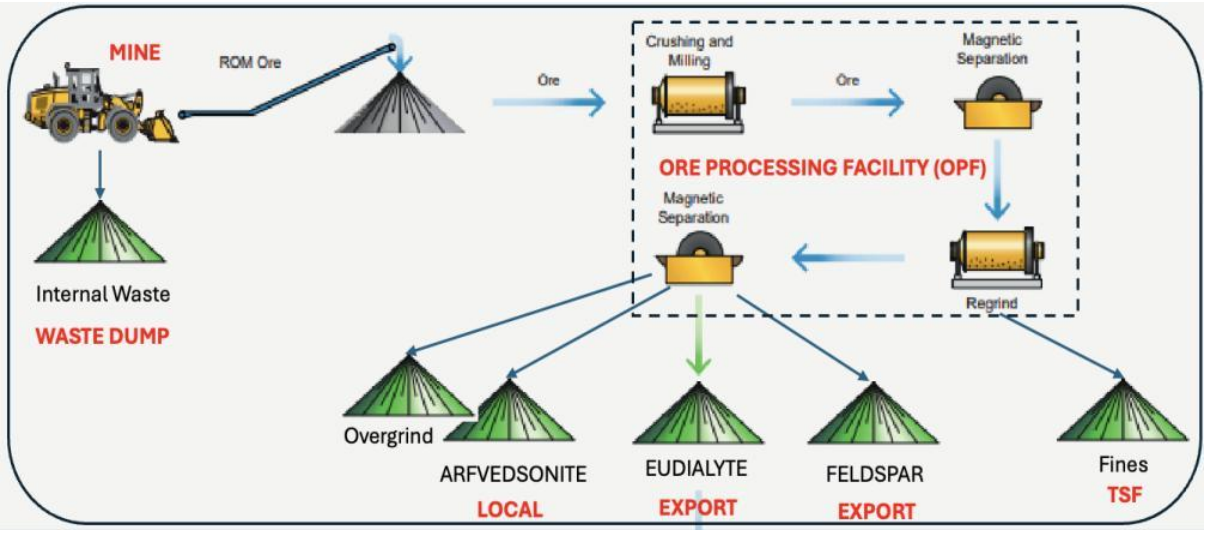
- Drilling & Blasting: Conducted in pre-determined ore zones to fragment rock for extraction.
- Loading & Hauling: Excavators and front-end loaders will be used to load material.
- Haul trucks (100–200 tonne capacity) will transport ore to the processing plant.
- Extraction from the Fjord deposit will be on the slopes and in pit blending will be planned with blending at the concentrate stockpiles.
- In-Pit blending will be possible at the Hill deposit because of the large aerial extent and relatively shallow depth of the mineralized zones
- Ore Transport & Stockpiling: High-grade ore will be sent directly to the processing facility. Low-grade material may be stockpiled for future processing.

Processing and Metallurgy

- Processing Method Selection:
    - Eudialyte, Feldspar and Arfvedsonite can be separated using crushing and magnetic separation.
    - Separate concentrate stockpiles will be developed for separate shipping.

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- Metallurgical Testing Results:
    - Small reduction in grade between the Eudialyte ore and the Eudialyte concentrate is anticipated to be 7% based on experience at Norra Karr in Sweden.
    - The "lost grade" will report to the fines and overgrind components.
- Plant Design and Expected Recovery Rates:
    - Processing plant and concentrate stockpiles will be located near the port facilities



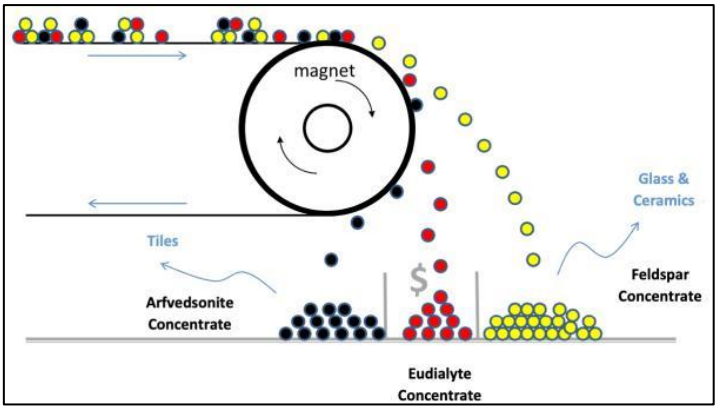
Schematic diagram of the Tanbreez Project in Greenland

Tanbreez is to use a dry magnetic separation which has considerable advantages over other techniques including wet magnetic separation as no water is required (which has the big disadvantage that on a cold day water will freeze requiring all water to be heated).

The landscape at Killavaat Alannguat is characterized by relatively high and steep mountains and the long, narrow Kangerluarsuk Fjord. The port and most infrastructures will be located near the head of the fjord close to the outlet of Lakseelv, the largest river in the area. Outflow from the proposed tailings pond (Fostersø) will flow through Laksetværelv to Lakseelv.

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Dry Magnetic Separation carried out in Greenland

The processing of the ore is simple where no chemicals are used and consists of a crushing plant followed by a dry magnetic separator. The outcome of the separation is made up of three fractions: a black highly magnetic fraction (arfvedsonite), a red concentrate (eudialyte), and a white non-magnetic concentrate (feldspar). The concentrates will be stored before shipping.

An Ore Processing Facility (OPF) near the Port will crush and magnetically separate the Run of Mine into mineral concentrates of eudialyte, feldspar and arfvedsonite.

Tailings (fine material left from processing the ore) will be deposited as slurry in a natural tailings pond (Fostersø, a small lake on Killavaat Alannguat at 470 m altitude). The tailings will be transported from the processing plant to Fostersø in a pipeline as slurry. Small amounts of waste rock (barren and low-grade rock from the mining operation that cannot be used for processing) will also be deposited in Fostersø.

The project also includes a diesel power plant, storage shed, worker accommodations and other facilities situated. All these facilities will be situated on the shore of the fjord. A 0.8 km haul road will lead from the Fjord pit site to the process plant. A 6 km haul road will lead from the mine site on the Hill pit site.

Comminution

At the Tanbreez site, comminution will take place to achieve physical separation only. All chemical processing will be completed off site.

An apron feeder will reclaim Run of Mine (ROM) material from the ROM bin onto a vibrating grizzly screen. Oversize material reports to a jaw crusher where the material is comminuted before recombining with the grizzly screen undersize and fed to the secondary crushing screen. Similarly, oversize from the secondary crushing screen will report to the secondary cone crusher where the material will be comminuted before reporting to the tertiary crushing screen. Screen undersize from the secondary and tertiary screens will then be transferred to the fine mineralized rock bin.

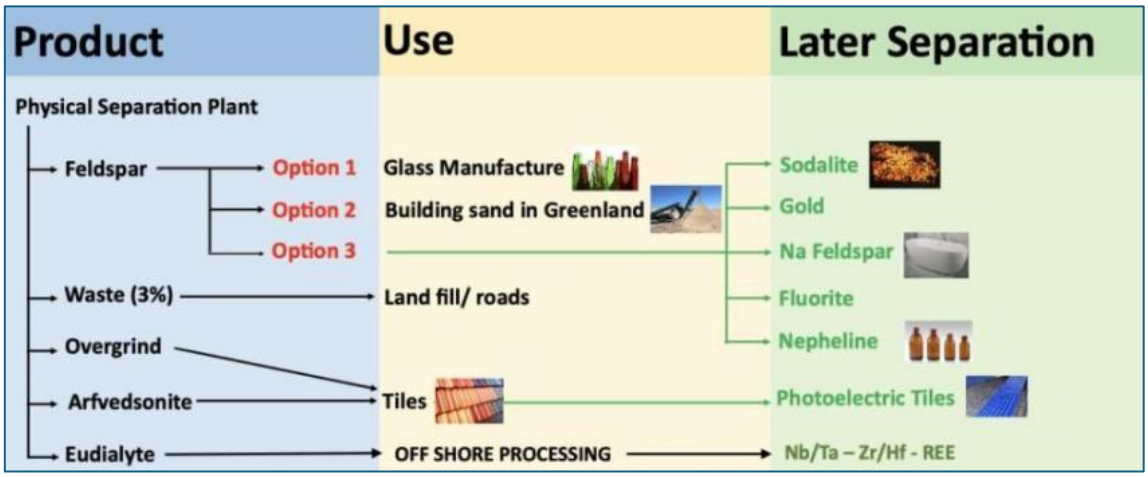
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Oversize material from the tertiary crushing screen will report to a tertiary crusher where it will be reduced in size before being recycled to the tertiary crushing screen for classification. All material transfers between process units will be by conveyors.

Discharge from the fine mineralized rock bin will be delivered for primary grinding, via a conveyor, to an open circuit rod mill. Rod mill discharge will be screened with the oversize reporting to a tower mill for secondary grinding. Tower mill discharge is combined with rod mill discharge and classified over the same screen in a closed circuit.

Undersize from the mill screen will be fed to a low intensity magnetic separator to remove any residual grinding media, before reporting to a wet high gradient magnetic separator. The process proposed would require crushing and milling to a p80 ~ 145 µm. In the first step a mixed eudialyte-aegirine concentrate would be produced at high gauss separation. This concentrate would then pass through a second re-grind to a p80 ~ 75 µm followed by second magnetic separation. This would produce a cleaner concentration of eudialyte. Each concentrate will report to their respective stockpiles

Components and Use of the Concentrates



Processing and Products in Greenland

The current exploitation license (MIN 2020-54) does not permit commercial exploitation of feldspar and arfvedsonite. Revise economic assumptions or clearly state that approval is pending.

Eudialyte

The mineral eudialyte comes from the Greek word meaning 'easily dissolved', which means zirconium, tantalum, hafnium etc. can be brought into solution very easily and far cheaper, compared to the normal situation where minerals such as zircon and tantalite are almost impossible to break up, needing expensive acids. Eudialyte could not be refined further in Greenland due to the high cost of importing chemists and chemicals etc.

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Rare Earths

Middle-Magnetic REO - These would go to be separated into a full separation plant using technology from Canada to produce the individual magnetic rare earths and then for further manufacture using a proper magnet maker in Florida. This plant would produce enough magnetic rare earths to keep much of the US in its required heavy REO needs.

Heavy REO (Er, Tm, Yb, Lu) - Normally these are thrown out or just left in the rare earth metal. It is proposed to research on a split of these four as there is enough literature around to show that these four together can act as a substitute for scandium.

La-Ce (+/- Pr + Nd) - There is a well-tested proposal to produce a Lanthanum and cerium (with small amounts of Pr and Nb) in an impure split aimed at reducing the amount of SX units to achieve the same result (instead of making all pure and then combining them back together) this would save over 200 separate SX plants in an old SX type plant.

Tanbreez is a majority stakeholder in this proven technology. Essentially for cars, trucks etc. this is added to the spark plug cylinders to act as a catalyst to burn all the carbon and hydrogen in that cylinder, the improvement in efficiency is about 30% for about 100,000km.

To covert a car takes approximately 2 hours, most of which is improving the air flow into the spark plug cylinder. Not proven on a large scale is the same idea when applied to a coal fired power station where there is a 20-40% improvement (depending on the coal).

Cerium and Lanthanum both sell at about $4 per kg, although they have been as low as 80c and as high as $145 per kg over the last decade. Because carbonatites contain light REO (Ce to Eu) and everyone is seeking Pr and Nd, it is expected this market will reach gross over saturation, quickly. In the case of Tanbreez owning the use, we are confident of $70 per kg in a market that we control (we also expect to sell 5-10 times as much product as we can produce).

Yttrium - Made up and on sold.

Zirconium

Zirconium maintains its strength at high temperatures and in fact there are some Ti/ Zr alloys which have great potential in the aerospace industry (this offers the chance of that to be fully developed where today the high cost of zirconium prevents it). Tanbreez took over the company called Viking Zirconium, which for 35 years produced the highest-grade zirconium with 10% of the silica impurities of any other product. Although there is much hype about Tanbreez and its REE, it is its zirconium potential which will underwrite the whole mine, reducing the cost of the REE for example to below zero.

Niobium

Niobium is dominated by Brazil which produces mostly Fe-Nb for the steel market. The Tanbreez product would be largely targeted at the non-high tech steel making end of the market and not the lower value Fe/Nb products. This makes up approximately 30% of the

market (i.e. the expensive side).

Tantalum

The worlds next largest tantalum deposit has 100m tonnes at 212 ppm, of which they recover about half due to small grain size. Tanbreez has 4700m tonnes at 300 ppm. Initially tantalum would be sold as the pentoxide and later developed into a full metal plant. At present much of the world's tantalum comes from Congo, as the mineral coltan, often using child slave labour to produce and this project over comes the need for this type of mine.

Hafnium

Hafnium has remarkably similar properties to zirconium in that it retains its strength at high temperatures. It does however differ in one aspect which results in its main use. Hafnium is perhaps the best absorber of neutrons in a nuclear reactor, while zirconium is the worst. Thus, hafnium is essential in nuclear reactors. This deposit contains over half the world's know resources and reserves.

Feldspar

Feldspar produced from Tanbreez will contain between 0.5% and 1.0% Fe which makes in unsuitable for use in ceramics; however, this feldspar will find applications in the glass industry for use in the production of coloured glass. The feldspar comes out of the plant as a fine white sand. This can be used locally as a building sand as currently all sand used is imported from Denmark. It also could be used in the glass industry.

Feldspar is ground to about 20 mesh for glassmaking and to 200 mesh or finer for most ceramic and filler applications. In pottery and glass, feldspar and nepheline syenite function as a flux. The estimated end-use distribution of feldspar and nepheline syenite was glass, about 65%, and ceramic tile, pottery, and other uses, 35%.

Arfvedsonite

Arfvedsonite is a black amphibole magnetic waste from the dry magnetic plant. It was found that it fired to make bricks or tiles (in particular) at 180°C less than any competing material. This formed a tile that was 5 times stronger than a normal tile. Thus, a tile could be made 1/3 the thickness saving not only on raw product, but weight for the roof supports. This has caused quite a sensation in German and Danish industries for its potential. This tile would also be ideal for the base of a photoelectric roof tile (i.e., like Tesla have been promoting), it would be ideal to install on the tile as the tile would still be lighter, thinner than Tesla's current model or even a normal tile and take much less energy to produce.

Arfvedsonite concentrate has a value as building material of around US$20 per tonne. (e.g., as a filler, roads, buildings etc.). Therefore, sales could be made into the building or construction industries. It might gain more value if it was used in soundproofing or specialty products. Recent studies on the arfvedsonite material from the Tanbreez mining operation indicate that is can be used to produce light weight, strong roof riles that are one third the

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thickness of normal tiles. This has the advantage of use where solar panels may be installed.

- Infrastructure and Logistics

- Power Supply and Distribution:
    - Diesel generators or potential renewable energy sources including hydroelectricity generation
- Water Supply and Management:
    - Water sourced from nearby natural reservoirs and creeks
- Transportation and Access:
    - Port facility required for export
    - Ice-free fjord allows year-round shipping
- Waste Management and Tailings Storage:
    - Tailings management plan to minimize environmental impact

Port Facilities

The Tanbreez project in Greenland requires a dedicated port facility to support the export of mined materials and the import of essential supplies. Given its remote Arctic location, the port must be designed to handle bulk shipments efficiently while withstanding harsh weather conditions.

Port Requirements

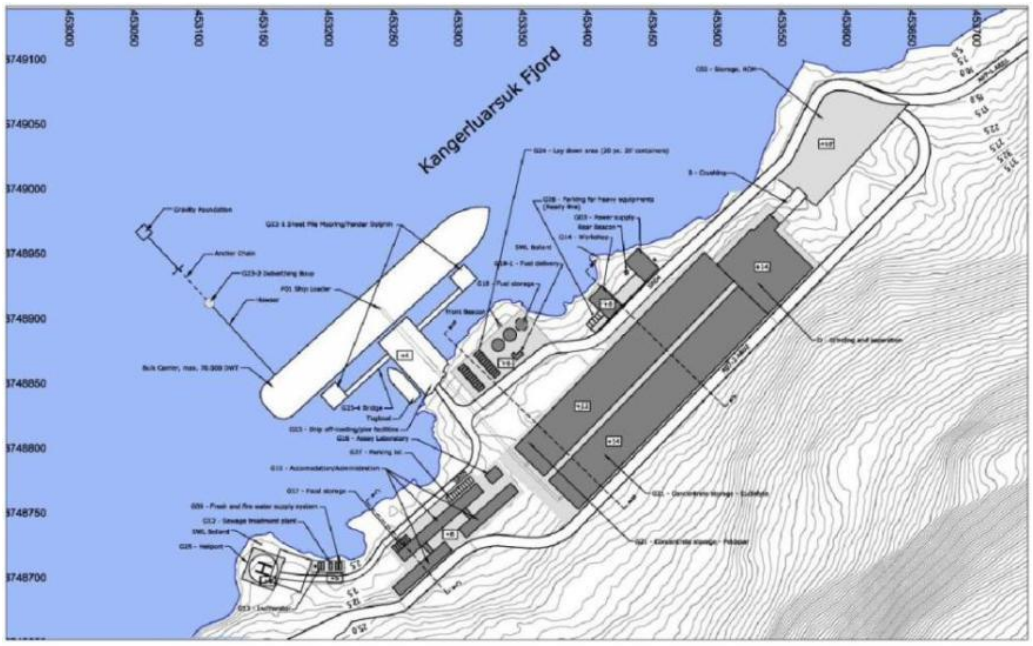
The port must be located near the mine site to minimize transportation costs. It should accommodate vessels ranging from Handysize (10,000-40,000 DWT) to Panamax ships, as the mining operation scales up. The facility should include bulk storage areas for eudialyte concentrate, feldspar, and zirconium-rich materials, along with loading and unloading systems, such as conveyors or ship loaders, to facilitate efficient material transfer.

Port Design Considerations

The dock structure must be suited for deep-water access with a depth of at least 10-15 meters, allowing bulk carriers to operate without significant dredging. Depending on budget and operational needs, the port could feature a floating pier or a fixed wharf, designed to be ice-resistant and withstand freeze-thaw cycles. Material handling infrastructure should include conveyor systems or barge transshipment to ensure smooth loading operations, with secure storage facilities for mined products and necessary chemical reagents.

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Port facilities at the Kangerluarsuk Fjord

Port Design Considerations

The dock structure must be suited for deep-water access with a depth of at least 10-15 meters, allowing bulk carriers to operate without significant dredging. Depending on budget and operational needs, the port could feature a floating pier or a fixed wharf, designed to be ice-resistant and withstand freeze-thaw cycles. Material handling infrastructure should include conveyor systems or barge transshipment to ensure smooth loading operations, with secure storage facilities for mined products and necessary chemical reagents.

Environmental and Logistical Challenges

Operating in an Arctic environment presents challenges such as ice management, limited daylight during winter, and potential reliance on icebreakers during colder months. However, Greenland's deep natural fjords may reduce the need for dredging, lowering initial construction costs.

Waste Management and Tailings Storage for Tanbreez

The Tanbreez rare earth project in Greenland requires a robust waste management and tailings storage system to handle both mining waste and processing waste while minimizing environmental impact. Given Greenland's regulatory framework and the need for sustainability, dry stacking or subaqueous tailings disposal are the most viable storage options.

Waste Classification

- Waste Rock Management - The waste rock is primarily non-acid generating (NAG), consisting of peralkaline rock with low sulphide content. Over the 25+ year mine life, waste rock generation is expected to be in the millions of tonnes. Waste rock will be segregated based on geochemical characteristics and used for road construction and infrastructure where possible. Progressive rehabilitation will be implemented by covering waste rock dumps with native vegetation to minimize long-term environmental impact.
- Tailings Management - The tailings consist mainly of residual eudialyte-rich silicate material left after rare earth extraction. Production is expected to start at 0.5 Mt per year, increasing over time. Since acid mine drainage (AMD) risks are low, the primary environmental concern will be the potential presence of trace radioactive elements, requiring continuous monitoring.

Tailings Storage Options

- Dry Stacking (Preferred Method) - Tailings are dewatered, filtered, and stacked in a lined storage facility. Advantages: Reduces environmental risk compared to conventional tailings dams. Minimizes water usage, which is critical in Arctic conditions. Allows progressive reclamation over time. Challenges: Higher initial capital costs due to filtration requirements. Requires specialized technology that can withstand cold temperatures.
- Subaqueous Tailings Disposal (Alternative Option) - Tailings are deposited in a natural water body or designated containment area under water. Advantages: Prevents wind erosion and dust dispersion in Arctic conditions. Reduces exposure of potential contaminants to oxygen. Challenges: Requires extensive environmental impact assessments (EIA). May face regulatory restrictions due to potential ecological concerns.

Closure and Rehabilitation Plan

Waste rock dumps will be contoured and revegetated to restore the natural landscape. Dry stack tailings will be compacted and covered to prevent dust generation and wind erosion. Post-closure monitoring of groundwater and environmental stability will continue for several years.

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8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental Baseline Studies:
    - Ongoing environmental impact assessments
- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Strategies:
    - Mitigation plans to minimize ecological disruption
- Social and Community Impact Assessment:
    - Consultation with local Greenlandic communities
- Permitting and Regulatory Requirements:
    - Compliance with Greenlandic and Danish mining laws
- **Environment, Permitting and Social Impact**

It is a requirement of the Greenland Self Government that Environmental and Social Impact Assessments are prepared to evaluate the potential impacts on the environment and the community, of proposed developments, such as an open pit mine.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report was prepared in compliance with the official guideline of the BMP, "BMP guidelines – for preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for Mineral Exploitation in Greenland" 2nd Edition, January 2011 (Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum 2011).

The EIA has been prepared by the independent consultant Orbicon A/S (Denmark) supported by Orbicon Greenland A/S. Orbicon has been contracted by TANBREEZ Mining PLC. The report is supported by environmental baseline studies carried out by Orbicon in 2007 – 2011. The EIA is dated December 2014.

Environmental issues: The deposition of tailings and waste rock in Fostersø can potentially have an impact on the lake itself, Laksetværelv which drains Fostersø and Lakseelv downstream the point where it meets with Laksetværelv (and ultimately the fjord).

Most of the large Arctic char in Lakseelv occur in the lower part of the river downstream the point where it meets with Laksetværelv. This is also the part of the river where most (if not all) of the Arctic char spend the winter. during summer large numbers of adult Arctic char migrate into the fjord.

A major concern regarding deposition of tailings and waste rock in Fostersø is the potential release of metals and other elements to the lake water. Such releases of contaminants, such as heavy metals, into the water of Fostersø can potentially have effects on the Arctic char population in Lakseelv and key prey organisms for these fish.

Required permits & status of permitting: Prior to the commencement of exploitation and development activities, a plan for the activities, including the organization of production and production installations, must be approved by the Greenland government. In this

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connection, an EIA report must be prepared, and a public consultation process be carried out. The purpose of an EIA is to identify, predict and communicate the potential environmental impacts of a proposed mining project in all its phases from before the commencement of mining to after closure, and to propose measures to address and mitigate these impacts.

The draft EIA is published on the government's public consultation portal for a minimum of eight weeks. During this period, public consultation meetings are held in relevant towns and settlements. At the end of the consultation period, the licensee must address all comments in the three languages in a white paper and revise the EIA. Following consultation with authorities, a final EIA is submitted to the Mineral Resources Authority.

There are no rules guaranteeing a maximum processing time, and specific circumstances, complexity and individual negotiations may lead to a longer processing time. The EIA has been lodged and accepted by the Ministry for Mineral Resources.

Climate Change: Greenland is often considered "ground zero" for the climate crisis because even small shifts in temperature can have outsize impacts across the entire Arctic region Scientists have estimated that if the Greenland ice sheet were to melt completely, it could raise global sea levels by more than seven meters. This will be a matter for infrastructure planning in the future as it is proposed to position the plant at the edge of the Fjord.

The conclusion of the EIA is that if the mitigating measures proposed in the EIA report are implemented and the mining activities are carried out in accordance with good environmental practice then the significance of the impacts on the environment will be low. No significant contamination by toxic materials or other pollutants is expected to take place. Dust dispersal will be small and local and will not contain toxic material. No key animals (such as White-tailed eagle and Arctic char) or rare plants are believed to decline or be displaced because of the mine project.

- Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The Greenland Act has an important section on the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) which must be completed before an Exploitation Licence can be granted. Much of the original work was completed in 2010-11 with the original submission occurring in March 2012.

This assessment was first updated in August/ September 2013, and most recently in July and December 2019 and July 2020, with the Exploitation Licence being approved in September 2020. As such there is a large amount of data from both the company and from the consultants during this extensive period of examination.

The overall objective of the SIA is to identify and analyse the potential aspects of the proposed mining activity and to recommend initiatives to realize sustainable development opportunities as well as to mitigate the negative impacts. The SIA is based on a high degree of engagement with all stakeholders.

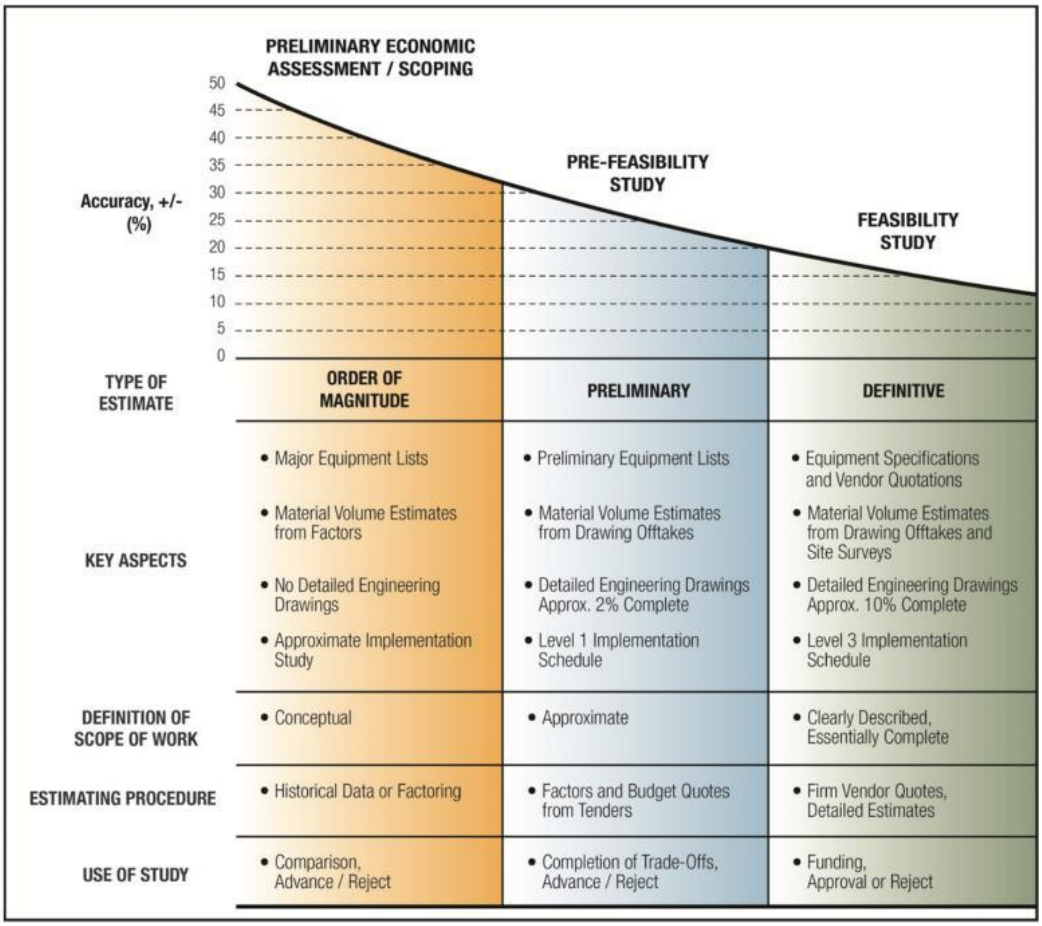
At the conclusion of the SIA program the company, the government and the local community signed an Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA). All agreed that the SIA had been able to cover all the aspects and more required under the Act. The conclusion noted the urgent need for local employment with about a third of the population having had to move out of the area due to lack of work over about the last decade.

All agreed that maximizing the local workforce participation would do much to overcome any mitigating problems caused by importing workers. Following on from this and before this the community and Tanbreez have spent considerable time discussing each other's needs and advise what sort of recruitment or training will be required to not create local shortages. It has been much appreciated by Tanbreez that this initiative to some extent has been led by the local mayor, his staff and in fact the whole business community in Qaqortoq.

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9. SCOPING STUDY ASSUMPTIONS



Accuracy levels of Scoping and feasibility studies

- Factors Influencing Accuracy of Mining and Processing Estimates in a PEA:

- Resource Definition: The accuracy of mining and processing estimates heavily depends on the confidence level of the mineral resource. The recent Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Tanbreez reports 45 million tonnes at 0.4% total rare earth oxides (TREO), with approximately 27% comprising heavy rare earth elements.
- Metallurgical Testing: Limited metallurgical data can lead to uncertainties in processing methods and recovery rates. The extent of metallurgical test work conducted on Tanbreez has not been detailed in the available information.
- Infrastructure and Logistics: Assumptions regarding infrastructure, such as power supply, water availability, and transportation, can significantly impact cost estimates. Specific details about infrastructure planning for Tanbreez are not provided in the current reports.

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Mine Production Plan

Tanbreez Fjord - Lower Pit

This area is closer to the proposed plant, 300m to the West. This pit contained previous drill holes and has been the centre of repeated bulk sampling tests by numerous groups. It has good access on the coast and would supply ample ore for the winter season when snow and ice on the road may make the upper pit a more difficult challenge. The ore zone here consists of the western edge of the kakortokite and those portions of the MTX zone which are above 1% ZrO_2.

Mining will be by simple open cut with about equal amounts of kakortokite and MTX. The kakortokite gradually fades into the MTX which consists of the same minerals as the kakortokite i.e. arfvedsonite, eudialyte and feldspar with minor sodalite and nepheline.



Fjord Deposit at the edge of the Kangerluarsuk Fjord, Southern Greenland

This edge of the intrusion has become a passageway for several smaller intrusions which appear have used the fracturing produced near the contact to escape from below and in doing so have watered down the grade. These include:

- Feldspar- arfvedsonite veins and pegmatites with little or no eudialyte, they are the main intrusive material
- Feldspar-fluorite veins
- Narrow green lujavrite veins to 10cm
- Sodalite veins
- K feldspar and quartz
- High grade country rock

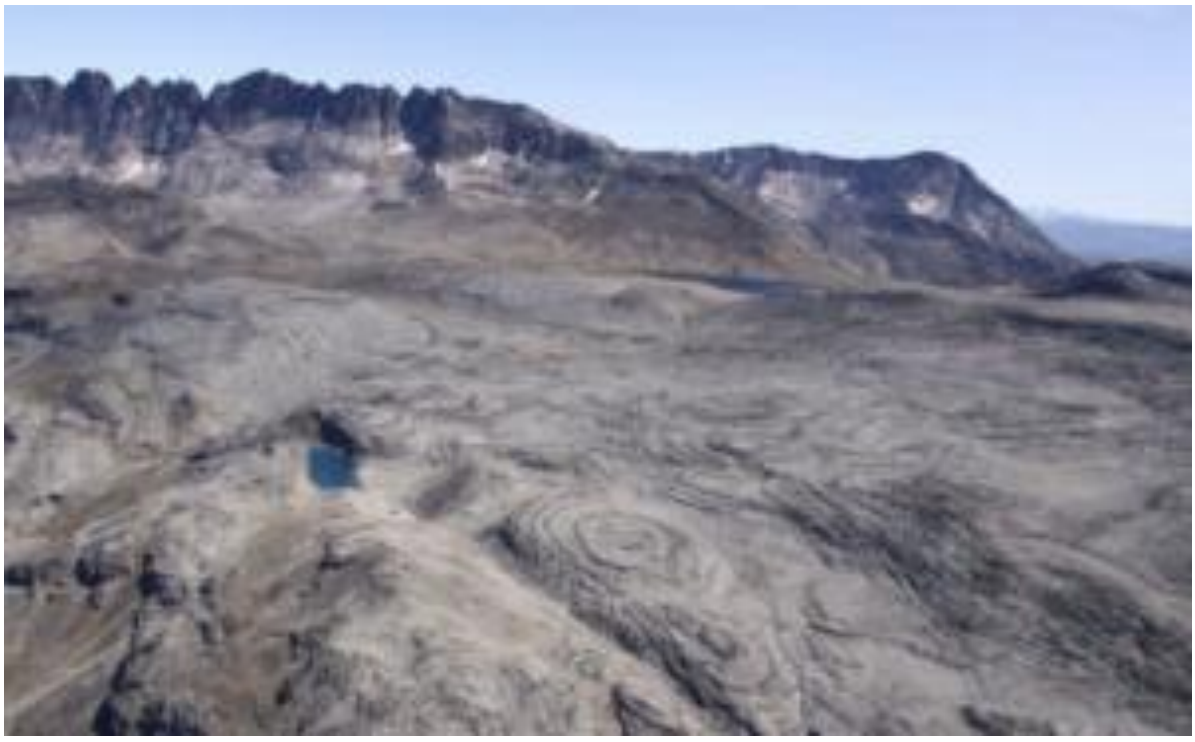
- High grade eudialyte pegmatite which can have extreme grades (6%+) which tend to be in the inner most zone and are included in the ore zone.

Geotechnical drilling has shown it is a very stable rock. A consultant engineer has designed several pits for this deposit based on modelling of the drill holes.

Tanbreez Hill - Upper Pit

This location was chosen as it had in the past been heavily drilled, bulk sampled and had several feasibility studies completed on it by other operators. It also will be slightly higher grade than other locations. This pit cantered on Unit 16 Red is also adjoining a proposed road which will run from the plant to the tailings dam. At this location the dip of the unit is about 18° to the north, while the top of the ore body, although somewhat erratic has an overall similar slope to the dip.

Unit +16 Red is also distinguishable from the white contact pegmatite of about 0.5m below and even more so from the green-black barren microsyenite which will form the base of the pit and the base of the pit will be almost level with the hill slope.



The Hill Deposit on the plateau above the Kangerluarsuk Fjord, Southern Greenland

Accuracy of Mining and Processing Estimates in a Scoping Study

In a Scoping Study (PEA), mining and processing estimates are conceptual and have a ±30% to ±50% accuracy range. These estimates rely on early-stage geological models, limited metallurgical test work, and industry benchmarks, making them less precise compared to Pre-Feasibility (PFS) and Feasibility Studies (FS).

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- Accuracy Range by Study Stage

Factors Affecting Accuracy of Mining Estimates in a Scoping Study (PEA)

- Orebody Definition & Resource Classification: PEAs often rely on inferred resources, which have high uncertainty in grade, tonnage, and mineability.
- Mining Method Assumptions: Open pit vs. underground assumptions impact cost, recovery, and dilution rates. Mining equipment selection is often generalized based on similar projects.
- Production Schedule & Strip Ratio: Assumptions about stripping requirements can significantly impact costs. PEAs lack detailed scheduling, which later studies refine.
- Dilution & Ore Loss Estimates: Assumed based on generic data rather than detailed geotechnical studies.

Factors Affecting Accuracy of Processing Estimates in a Scoping Study (PEA)

- Limited Metallurgical Testing: PEAs may rely on laboratory-scale test work rather than full pilot plant trials. Recovery rates and reagent consumption estimates are approximate.
- Assumed Processing Flowsheet: Typically based on industry norms rather than project-specific data. May not fully optimize energy and reagent use.
- Power & Water Consumption Assumptions: Estimated rather than measured from actual test results.
- Operating Cost Assumptions.

Accuracy of Capital Costs in a Scoping Study (PEA)

Capital cost estimates in a Scoping Study (PEA) are relatively uncertain, with an accuracy range of ±30% to ±50%. These estimates are based on conceptual designs, preliminary engineering, and industry benchmarks rather than detailed site-specific studies.

Factors Affecting Capital Cost Accuracy in a Scoping Study (PEA)

- Engineering & Design Uncertainty: PEAs are based on high-level mine plans and conceptual processing designs, making cost assumptions approximate.
- Resource Estimate Confidence: PEAs rely on inferred and indicated resources, which may change significantly in later studies, affecting infrastructure needs.
- Lack of Firm Vendor Quotes: Most costs are estimated using industry benchmarks rather than confirmed supplier pricing.

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- Infrastructure & Logistics Assumptions: Assumptions about power supply, roads, ports, and processing facilities may not be well-defined.
- Market Price Fluctuations: Costs for equipment, construction materials, and labour can vary significantly due to inflation or global supply chain issues.
- Contingency Allowances: PEAs typically include a 20-30% contingency to account for uncertainties in estimates.
- Mine Schedule

PRODUCTION SCENARIO	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa
TANBREEZ FJORD DEPOSIT						
Indicated Resource	1.25	20.00	18.00	-	-	39.25
Ore Mining	1.25	20.00	18.00	-	-	39.25
Eudialyte	0.25	4.00	3.60	-	-	7.85
Feldspar	0.50	8.00	7.20	-	-	15.70
Arfvedsonite	0.50	8.00	7.20	-	-	15.70
External and Internal Waste	0.06	1.00	0.90	-	-	1.96
TANBREEZ HILL DEPOSIT	-	-	-	164.00	80.00	
Indicated Resource	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00
Ore Mining	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00
Eudialyte	-	-	-	16.40	-	16.40
Feldspar	-	-	-	32.80	-	32.80
Arfvedsonite	-	-	-	32.80	-	32.80
External and Internal Waste	-	-	-	13.12	-	13.12
TOTAL ORE MINING, Mt	1.25	20.00	18.00	82.00	-	121.25
Total Eudialyte Mining, Mt	0.25	4.00	3.60	16.40	-	24.25
Total Feldspar Mining, Mt	0.50	8.00	7.20	32.80	-	48.50
Total Arfvedsonite Mining, Mt	0.50	8.00	7.20	32.80	-	48.50
TOTAL WASTE MINING	0.06	1.00	0.90	13.12	-	15.08
TOTAL MINING	1.31	21.00	18.90	95.12	-	136.33

- Commodity Price

COMMODITY PRICES - PEA			
Projected to 2030 (Start of Production)			
Oxides included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, 2016			
Metal Oxides			
Element	**Oxide Name**	**Chemical Formula**	**US$/kg**
Zirconium (Zr)	Zirconium oxide	ZrO2	28.00
Niobium (Mb)	Niobium oxide	Nb2O3	54.76
Light Rare Earth Oxides			
Element	**Oxide Name**	**Chemical Formula**	**US$/kg**
Lanthanum (La)	Lanthanum oxide	La_2O_3	1.00
Cerium (Ce)	Cerium oxide	CeO_2 or Ce_2O_3	1.60
Praseodymium (Pr)	Praseodymium oxide	Pr_6O_{11} or Pr_2O_3	72.00
Neodymium (Nd)	Neodymium oxide	Nd_2O_3	76.00
Samarium (Sm)	Samarium oxide	Sm_2O_3	1.50
Heavy Rare earth Oxides			
Element	**Oxide Name**	**Chemical Formula**	**US$/kg**
Europium (Eu)	Europium oxide	Eu_2O_3 or EuO	25.00
Gadolinium (Gd)	Gadolinium oxide	Gd_2O_3	60.00
Terbium (Tb)	Terbium oxide	Tb_4O_7 or Tb_2O_3	1,500.00
Dysprosium (Dy)	Dysprosium oxide	Dy_2O_3	800.00
Holmium (Ho)	Holmium oxide	Ho_2O_3	60.00
Erbium (Er)	Erbium oxide	Er_2O_3	35.00
Thulium (Tm)	Thulium oxide	Tm_2O_3	1,000.00
Ytterbium (Yb)	Ytterbium oxide	Yb_2O_3	750.00
Lutetium (Lu)	Lutetium oxide	Lu_2O_3	750.00
Other Rare Earth Oxides			
Element	**Oxide Name**	**Chemical Formula**	**US$/kg**
Yttrium (Y)	Yttrium oxide	Y_2O_3	30.00
Other Products			
Feldspar	Feldspar Concentrate (source: USGS)		110
Arfvedsonite	Arfvedsonite Concentrate (Local Estimate)		50

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Summary of Price Forecast Accuracy by Element (to 2030)

Oxide	Forecast Confidence	Estimated Accuracy	Comment
Neodymium/Praseodymium	Moderate	±40–50%	Demand well-modelled; supply risk exists
Dysprosium/Terbium	Low–Moderate	±50–70%	High price upside, low predictability
Lanthanum/Cerium	Moderate–High	±30–40%	Abundant, stable supply
Zirconium Oxide	Moderate	±40–50%	Demand steady, but mining costs variable
Hafnium Oxide	Low	±60–80%	Niche market, opaque pricing

- Capital and Operating Costs

Accuracy of Capital and Operating Costs in a Scoping Study (PEA)

In mining, a Scoping Study (PEA) provides an early-stage economic evaluation of a project. However, the accuracy of cost estimates in a Scoping Study is relatively low compared to more advanced studies like Pre-Feasibility (PFS) and Feasibility Studies (FS).

Expected Accuracy Range

- Cost Accuracy in a PEA: ±30% to ±50%
- Typical Cost Basis: May rely on broad industry benchmarks, conceptual mine designs, and high-level processing assumptions rather than detailed engineering studies.

Factors Affecting Cost Accuracy in a PEA

- Limited Engineering Design: Mining methods and processing flowsheets are conceptual.
- Benchmark Costing: Often uses generic cost data from similar projects instead of site-specific vendor quotes.
- Inferred Resource Dependence: PEAs are often based on Inferred Resources, which have a high degree of uncertainty.
- Currency & Inflation Risks: Cost assumptions may not factor in price volatility for fuel, reagents, or labour.
- Infrastructure and Logistics Assumptions: Costs related to power, roads, and transport may be estimated without on-site studies.
- Recovery & Dilution Estimates: Metallurgical testing is often limited, leading to uncertainty in processing efficiency.

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- Summary of Capital Cost and Operation Cost

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Six Tenths Rule)					
Cost Component	Year 1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Mtpa	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	TOTAL
Mine Development (roads, pit prep)	24.00	3.44	6.61	17.59	51.64
Crushing Circuit (primary & secondary)	30.00	4.30	8.26	21.99	64.55
Magnetic Separation Plant	18.00	2.58	4.96	13.19	38.73
On-site Infrastructure (camp, comms)	14.00	2.01	3.86	10.26	30.12
Port and Marine Facilities	20.00	2.87	5.51	14.66	43.03
Power Supply (diesel + renewable)	12.00	1.72	3.31	8.79	25.82
Water Management Systems	6.00	0.86	1.65	4.40	12.91
EPCM & Indirect Costs	10.00	1.43	2.75	7.33	21.52
Contingency (15%)	18.00	2.58	4.96	13.19	38.73
TOTAL	152.00	21.78	41.86	111.40	327.04
Capex per tonne mined	38.00	34.76	35.94	32.70	
Eudialyte Concentrate Production	0.68	0.85	1.20	1.70	
Capex per tonne Eudialyte Concentrate	223.53	25.62	34.89	65.53	

OPERATING COST		
Cost Centre	US$/t	Description
1. Mining	$7.20	Drill, blast, load, haul; diesel-powered fleet; average haul distances <5 km
2. Crushing & Screening	$4.80	Primary + secondary crushing, screening, conveyors, wear parts
3. Magnetic Separation	$4.00	WHIMS power, magnetic media, maintenance, labour
4. Tailings Management	$1.20	Handling and dry stacking of non-magnetic gangue (~80% of feed)
5. Power Generation	$2.40	Diesel gensets @ ~$0.30/kWh (crushing & WHIMS intensive)
6. Labor & G&A	$3.60	60–80-person operation; admin, HSE, camp ops, site services
7. Maintenance & Supplies	$1.44	Preventive maintenance, spares, lubricants
8. Logistics to Port	$2.56	Trucking of concentrate to port (10 km), loading, packaging
9. Water & Consumables	$0.40	Process water, dust suppression, basic reagents
10. Environmental Monitoring	$0.24	Water/air monitoring, compliance, waste control
11. Contingency (15%)	15%	
TOTAL	$31.61	

10. DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW COMPILATION

ANNUAL METRICS	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa
ROM Delivery						
Total Eudialyte Mining, Mt	0.05	0.60	1.20	2.00	-	3.85
Total Feldspar Mining, Mt	0.10	1.20	2.40	4.00	-	7.70
Total Arfvedsonite Mining, Mt	0.10	1.20	2.40	4.00	-	7.70
Concentrate Export	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Eudialyte Concentrate	0.04	0.51	1.02	1.70	-	3.27
Zirconium Oxide	0.03	0.37	0.74	1.24	-	2.38
Niobium Oxide	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.13	-	0.25
TREO	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.34	-	0.65
Total Feldspar Concentrate	0.09	1.02	2.04	3.40	-	6.55
Total Arfvedsonite Concentrate	0.11	1.32	2.64	4.40	-	8.47

Estimate of Annual Mining and Processing

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- Production Scenario

PRODUCTION SCENARIO	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa	Mtpa
TANBREEZ FJORD DEPOSIT						
Indicated Resource	1.25	20.00	18.00	-	-	39.25
Ore Mining	1.25	20.00	18.00	-	-	39.25
Eudialyte	0.25	4.00	3.60	-	-	7.85
Feldspar	0.50	8.00	7.20	-	-	15.70
Arfvedsonite	0.50	8.00	7.20	-	-	15.70
External and Internal Waste	0.06	1.00	0.90	-	-	1.96
TANBREEZ HILL DEPOSIT	-	-	-	164.00	80.00	
Indicated Resource	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00
Ore Mining	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00
Eudialyte	-	-	-	16.40	-	16.40
Feldspar	-	-	-	32.80	-	32.80
Arfvedsonite	-	-	-	32.80	-	32.80
External and Internal Waste	-	-	-	13.12	-	13.12
TOTAL ORE MINING, Mt	1.25	20.00	18.00	82.00	-	121.25
Total Eudialyte Mining, Mt	0.25	4.00	3.60	16.40	-	24.25
Total Feldspar Mining, Mt	0.50	8.00	7.20	32.80	-	48.50
Total Arfvedsonite Mining, Mt	0.50	8.00	7.20	32.80	-	48.50
TOTAL WASTE MINING	0.06	1.00	0.90	13.12	-	15.08
TOTAL MINING	1.31	21.00	18.90	95.12	-	136.33

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- Processing

PROCESSING	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt
TANBREEZ FJORD DEPOSIT	1.25	20.00	18.00	-	-	39.25
Eudialyte	0.21	3.40	3.06	-	-	6.67
Feldspar	0.43	6.80	6.12	-	-	13.35
Arfvedsonite	0.43	6.80	6.12	-	-	13.35
Overgrind	0.13	2.00	1.80	-	-	3.93
Total Arfvedsonite	0.55	8.80	7.92	-	-	17.27
Fines to Tailings	0.06	1.00	0.90	-	-	1.96
TANBREEZ HILL DEPOSIT	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00
Eudialyte	-	-	-	13.94	-	13.94
Feldspar	-	-	-	27.88	-	27.88
Arfvedsonite	-	-	-	27.88	-	27.88
Overgrind	-	-	-	8.20	-	8.20
Total Arfvedsonite	-	-	-	36.08	-	36.08
Fines to Tailings	-	-	-	4.10	-	4.10
	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL EUDIALYTE Concentrate	0.21	3.40	3.06	13.94	-	20.61
TOTAL FELDSPAR Concentrate	0.43	6.80	6.12	27.88	-	41.23
TOTAL ARFVEDSONITE Concentrate	0.55	8.80	7.92	36.08	-	53.35
PORT LOADING (EUD + FLD)	0.64	10.20	9.18	41.82	-	61.84
Total Fines	0.06	1.00	0.90	4.10	-	6.06

Port Loading includes Eudialyte and Feldspar concentrates. Arfvedsonite is sold locally.

- Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the results of a Scoping Study (PEA), development timelines, and potential economic outcomes. The scoping Study has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and is preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative to support economic analysis or Ore Reserve estimation, and there is no certainty the Scoping Study results will be realized.

Actual results may differ due to a range of risks and uncertainties. The Company makes no undertaking to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

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- Revenue

REVENUE	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
TANBREEZ FJORD DEPOSIT	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M
Zirconium Oxide	54	865	778	-	-	1,697
Niobium Oxide	1	21	18	-	-	40
REO	9	141	127	-	-	277
Feldspar	47	748	673	-	-	1,468
Arfvedsonite	28	440	396	-	-	864
TANBREEZ HILL DEPOSIT	-	-	-	-	-	
Zirconium Oxide	-	-	-	2,736	-	2,736
Niobium Oxide	-	-	-	63	-	63
REO	-	-	-	441	-	441
Feldspar	-	-	-	3,067	-	3,067
Arfvedsonite	-	-	-	1,804	-	1,804
Revenue Summary	-	-	-	-	-	
Zirconium Oxide	54	865	778	2,736	-	4,433
Niobium Oxide	1	21	18	63	-	103
REO	9	141	127	441	-	718
Feldspar	47	748	673	3,067	-	4,535
Arfvedsonite	28	440	396	1,804	-	2,668
Gross Revenue, US$M	138	2,215	1,993	8,111	-	12,457
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	
TREO (5%), US$M	0	7	6	22	-	36
Feldspar, Zirconium, Niobium (2.5%), US$M	3	41	37	147	-	227
Net Revenue, US$M	135	2,167	1,950	7,942	-	**12,194**
TOTAL ORE MINING, Mt	1.25	20.00	18.00	82.00	-	121.25
US$/t	108.34	108.34	108.34	96.85		100.57

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- Operation Cost

OPERATING COST	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M
1. Mining	9.5	151.2	136.1	684.9	-	981.6
2. Crushing & Screening	6.0	96.0	86.4	393.6	-	582.0
3. Magnetic Separation	5.0	80.0	72.0	328.0	-	485.0
4. Tailings Management	0.1	1.2	1.1	4.9	-	7.3
5. Power Generation	3.0	48.0	43.2	196.8	-	291.0
6. Labor & G&A	4.5	72.0	64.8	295.2	-	436.5
7. Maintenance & Supplies	1.8	28.8	25.9	118.1	-	174.6
8. Logistics to Port	3.2	51.2	46.1	209.9	-	310.4
9. Water & Consumables	0.5	8.0	7.2	32.8	-	48.5
10. Environmental Monitoring	0.3	4.8	4.3	19.7	-	29.1
11. Contingency (15%)	5.1	81.2	73.1	342.6	-	501.9
Total Operating Cost	38.9	622.4	560.1	2,626.4	-	3,847.9
TOTAL ORE MINING, Mt	1.25	20.00	18.00	82.00	-	121.25
US$/t	31.12	31.12	31.12	32.03	-	31.73

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- Capital Cost

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Six Tenths Rule)	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	**Total**
	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M
Mine Development (roads, pit prep)	24.0	3.4	6.6	17.6	-	52
Crushing Circuit (primary & secondary)	30.0	4.3	8.3	22.0	-	65
Magnetic Separation Plant	18.0	2.6	5.0	13.2	-	39
On-site Infrastructure (camp, comms)	14.0	2.0	3.9	10.3	-	30
Port and Marine Facilities	20.0	2.9	5.5	14.7	-	43
Power Supply (diesel + renewable)	12.0	1.7	3.3	8.8	-	26
Water Management Systems	6.0	0.9	1.7	4.4	-	13
EPCM & Indirect Costs	10.0	1.4	2.8	7.3	-	22
Contingency (15%)	18.0	2.6	5.0	13.2	-	39
Decommissioning and Closure	-	-	-	-	115.0	
TOTAL	152.0	21.8	41.9	111.4	115.0	442
	Mt	US$/t				
Capex per tonne mined	121	3.65				
Eudialyte Concentrate Production	21	21.45				

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11. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

- Estimate of Net Present Value at Commissioning and Startup Capital
  - Estimate of Net Present Value at a range of discount rates
  - Estimate of Internal Rate of Return
- Sensitivity Analysis (Impact of Changes in Key Parameters):
  - Scenarios for varying REE prices, CAPEX, and OPEX
- Payback Period Estimate:
  - Preliminary estimates based on revenue projections
- Financial Summary

PRODUCTION	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
Total Mining	**1.25**	**20.00**	**18.00**	**82.00**	**-**	**121.25**
TOTAL EUDIALYTE Concentrate	0.21	3.40	3.06	13.94	-	**20.61**
TOTAL FELDSPAR Concentrate	0.43	6.80	6.12	27.88	-	**41.23**
TOTAL ARFVEDSONITE Concentrate	0.55	8.80	7.92	36.08	-	**53.35**
Total Concentrate	**1.19**	**19.00**	**17.10**	**77.90**	**-**	**115.19**
PORT LOADING	0.64	10.20	9.18	41.82	-	**61.84**
FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Fjord	Fjord	Fjord	Hill	Fjord	Total
	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	US$M	**US$M**
Year	1 to 3	4 to 8	9 to 11	12 to 19		
Revenue (US$M)	138	2,215	1,993	8,111	-	**12,457**
Operating Cost (US$M)	39	622	560	2,626	-	**3,848**
Royalty (US$M)	3	48	43	169	-	**263**
EBITDA (US$M)	97	1,544	1,390	5,315	-	**8,346**
Tax (US$M)	24	386	347	1,329	-	**2,087**
Sustaining Capex (US$M)	6	23	19	72	-	**121**
Development Capex (US$M)	152	22	42	111	115	**442**
Net Cash Flow (US$M)	(86)	1,113	981	3,803	(115)	**5,697**

The total capital cost, including pre-production and sustaining capital, is estimated at US$442 million. This appears materially low relative to similar remote REE projects. A more detailed capex breakdown and vendor-based cost validation should be included.

- Net Present Value

NET PRESENT VALUE	INDICATED RESOURCES		
Life of Mine	19	years	
NPV - Net Present Value, US$M	Discount	NPV	NPV
Before Tax		US$M	US$B
Low	10.0%	2,432	2.4
High	8.0%	3,008	3.0
IRR	162%		
Payback, years	3		
After Tax			
Low	10.0%	1,769	1.8
High	8.0%	2,194	2.2
IRR	116%		
95% of the Indicated Resource is considered for the Scoping Study			

The Net Present Value is estimated over a 19-year mine life, extracting 24.25 million tonnes of Eudialyte Ore from the 45 Mt Mineral Resource Estimate. 100% of the ore mining is from the Indicated Resource category and is prioritized in the mining operations at Fjord and Hill deposits. There is scope to continue mining beyond 19 years and develop higher grade areas of interest within the kakortokite unit.

Before Tax Estimate (EBITDA)

- Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$2.4–3.0 billion at 10% and 8% discount rate.
- Payback Period: approximately 3 years

After Tax Estimate (Tax: 25% of EBITDA)[4]

- Net Present Value (NPV): approximately US$1.8–2.2 billion

The Scoping Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realized.

[4] [4] The after tax NPV does not include interest, depreciation and amortisation. These ate company specific and depend on debt financing considerations.

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This Scoping Study has been undertaken to provide the directors of Critical Metals Corp with an overview of the future value of the Tanbreez Project. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of the Tanbreez Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration drilling and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Critical Metals Corp. will be able to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While Critical Metals Corp. considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Study will be achieved.

To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, funding of in the order of $200 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Critical Metals Corp. will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Critical Metal Corp.'s existing shares.

It is also possible that Critical Metal Corp could pursue other 'value realization' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce Critical Metals Corp. proportionate ownership of the project.

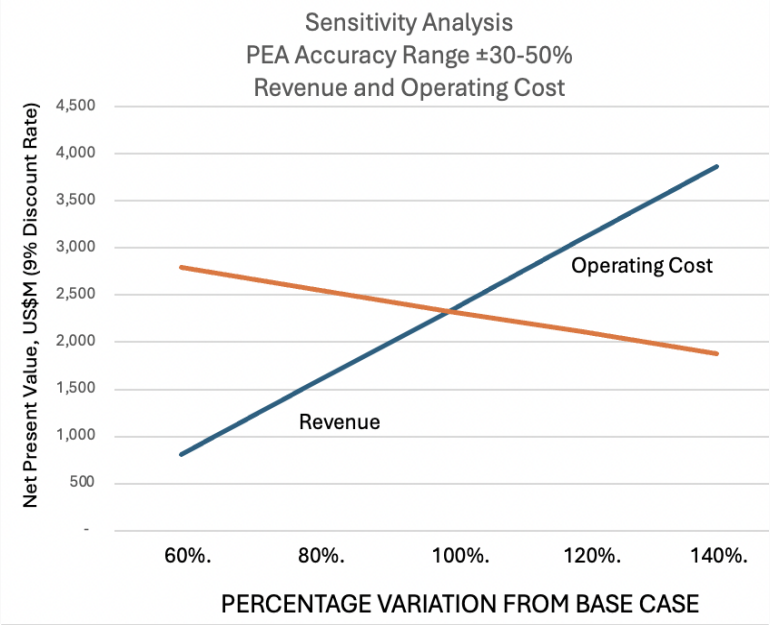
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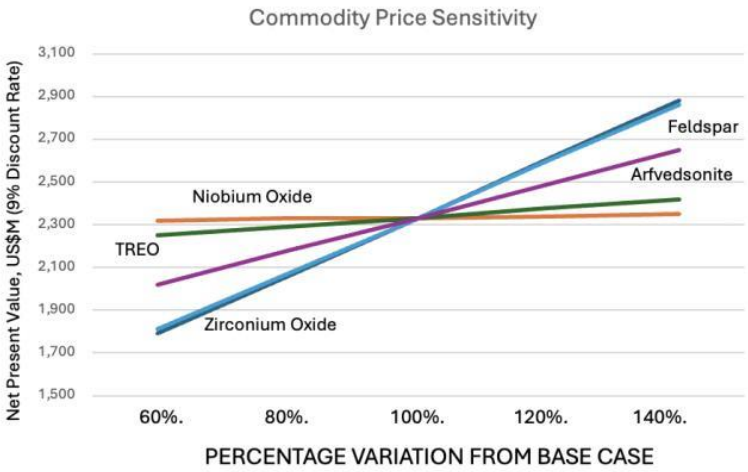
- Sensitivity Analysis

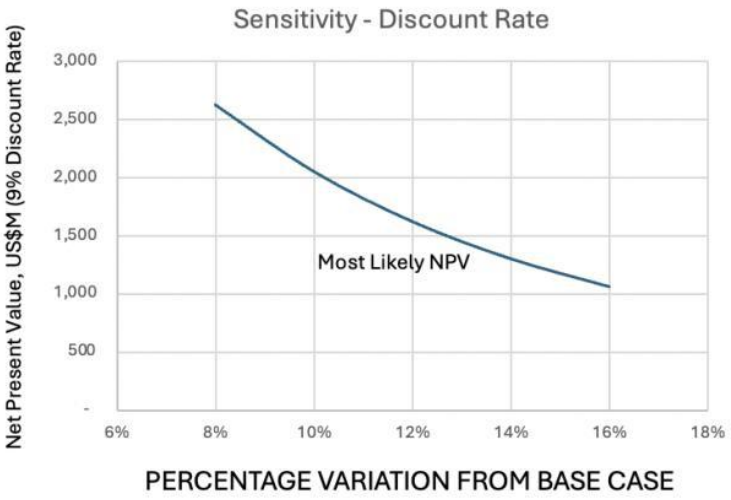
The table and figures show the project NPV (pre-tax) at a 9% discount rate for single parameter sensitivities and NPV at varying discount rates.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	PEA Accuracy Range ±30-50%				
AFTER TAX	Low		Base		High
	60%	80%	100%	120%	140%
Revenue (US$M)	660	1,310	1,970	2,620	3,280
Operating Cost (US$M)	2,360	2,160	1,970	1,770	1,570
Commodity Price					
Zirconium Oxide	1,500	1,730	1,970	2,200	2,430
Niobium Oxide	1,960	1,960	1,970	1,970	1,980
TREO	1,890	1,930	1,970	2,000	2,040
Feldspar	1,510	1,740	1,970	2,200	2,420
Arfvedsonite	1,690	1,830	1,970	2,110	2,240
Sustaining Capex (US$M)	1,990	1,980	1,970	1,960	1,950
Development Capex (US$M)	2,050	2,010	1,970	1,930	1,890
NPV	**16%**	**14%**	**12%**	**10%**	**8%**
Before Tax, US$M	1,360	1,640	1,980	2,120	2,990
After Tax, US$M	980	1,180	1,430	1,760	2,180



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Economic Analysis Accuracy for The Tanbreez Scoping Study (PEA)

A PEA provides a high-level economic evaluation of a mining project, but it has a relatively low accuracy range of ±30% to ±50%.

Key Factors Affecting Economic Analysis Accuracy in the Tanbreez PEA

- Resource Classification & Confidence: The Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Tanbreez reports 45 million tonnes at 0.4% total rare earth oxides (TREO). Since the PEA may rely on **inferred resources**, economic projections can change significantly in later studies.
- Revenue Assumptions & REE Pricing: **Market fluctuations** in rare earth prices impact the Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR). Heavy rare earth elements (HREEs), which form a significant portion of Tanbreez's deposit (~27% of TREO), generally have **higher market value** but volatile pricing.
- Capital & Operating Cost Estimates: PEAs use **industry benchmarks** rather than detailed quotes, making CAPEX and OPEX estimates uncertain. Infrastructure

costs (power, logistics, ports) may be **underestimated** if site-specific studies are lacking.

- Processing & Recovery Assumptions: **Limited metallurgical test work** means recovery rates are estimated rather than fully validated. If recoveries are **lower than expected**, economic metrics (NPV, IRR, payback period) will be impacted.
- Discount Rate & Sensitivity Analysis: The choice of discount rate (typically **8-10% for mining projects**) significantly affects NPV calculations. Sensitivity analysis in a PEA is crucial to show how variations in CAPEX, OPEX, and commodity prices impact project

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the results of a Scoping Study, development timelines, and potential economic outcomes. The Scoping Study has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and is preliminary in nature. It does not include Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative to support economic analysis or Ore Reserve estimation, and there is no certainty the Scoping Study results will be realized.

Actual results may differ due to a range of risks and uncertainties. The Company makes no undertaking to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

12 DECOMMISSIONING & CLOSURE PLANS

Although the Tanbreez project has potential life for many centuries, the Act is specific in that a full Closure Plan (called 19/43) must be submitted. Submitted initially in March 2012 and updated regularly, it was not possible to get this fully assessed until November 2022. This delay is not unusual as the government prefers to assess this closer to the mine opening.

Once the end of mine life has been reached, it is TANBREEZ mining's goal to restore the land to an environmental acceptable state and manage the environment through a program of post-closure care and maintenance (if needed).

The closure process that Tanbreez Mining Greenland proposes to adopt is a phased approach.

At this stage a preliminary plan is provided (Table 12-1). This plan will subsequently be developed. Near the end of mine life a final Decommissioning and Closure Plan (DCP) will be developed. Therefore, the closure planning at Tanbreez will be an active and continuous process that will be constantly evolving.

The overall objectives of the decommissioning and closure plan are the following:

- **Physically safe so that the site is left safe for any users (people and wildlife).**
- **Physically stable ensuring that the site can be considered safe from excessive slumping and erosion.**

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- Chemically stable ensuring any deposits remaining on the surface will not release substances at a concentration that would significantly harm the environment.

13. PROJECT FINANCING

Project financing has been initiated, to be finalized post-FS. Given the strong PEA economics, the Company is confident in securing the required funding for Tanbreez. The envisaged financing strategy is a combination of debt, equity, and potential government grants or loans (in line with Western governments' critical minerals strategies). European Lithium Ltd and Critical Metals Corp have already demonstrated support via corporate transactions, and recent capital raises - e.g. Critical Metals announced a US$22.5 million private placement in Feb 2025 to advance Tanbreez provide funding for the FS and pre-construction activities.

Formal project financing discussions with banks and export credit agencies will commence with the FS results. Early engagement with finance providers indicates Tanbreez could achieve a debt funding of ~60–65% of initial capex, given the robust cashflows and strategic nature. The remainder would likely come from equity at the project or corporate level, potentially involving strategic investors (offtake partners or government investment vehicles). Both Critical Metals and European Lithium are committed to ensuring any funding solution also maximizes value for their shareholders.

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14. NEW AREAS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Critical Metals Corp Discovers 147 PPM of Gallium at Its Tanbreez Project

November 26, 2024

Initial results from drilling program demonstrate significant upside potential for foundational rare earth asset in Southern Greenland

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 2024 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Critical Metals Corp (Nasdaq: CRML) ("Critical Metals Corp" or "the Company"), a leading mining development company focused on critical metals and minerals and producing strategic products essential to electrification and next generation technologies for Europe and its western world partners, today provided a project update for the Tanbreez Greenland Rare Earth Mine (the "Tanbreez Project"), one of the world's largest rare earth assets located in Southern Greenland. In connection to the drilling, the Company has discovered one of the world's highest concentrations of Gallium, an essential rare earth element to produce computer chips and defence applications.

Based on initial results obtained from Critical Metals Corp's recent drilling program, four high-grade zones have now been identified on the site. These zones are expected to play a significant role in the Company's strategy for optimizing its mining operations and increasing throughput (the Tanbreez Project is currently licensed for 500,000 metric tons per year). The identification of these zones is a key milestone in the ongoing development of the project.

High Grade Zones:

Unit Zero – This unit is up to 5 meters thick and is located approximately 50 meters behind the proposed plant location. This unit represents a potential target for future exploration.

Base of the Kakortokite – At this zone there is a metasomatic replacement by eudialyte of the underlying unit. The unit possesses a high-grade of rare earth element material, which is located approximately 40 meters below the surface.

EALS – This horizon is entirely separate from the Kakortokite and occurs within the overlying naujaite. In some areas, the unit is high-grade and can be traced for approximately 3 kilometres, with a thickness of up to 80 meters. This year, the company conducted surface diamond drilling and extensive sampling across the unit. Historically the EALS horizon contains many pegmatites and returned significant assay results, including grades exceeding 5% ZrO2 and more than 2% REO. Notably, the percentage of heavy rare earths within the rare earth fraction ranged up to 40.8%.

Area G – This area, identified this year, spans over 1 km^2 and contains extensive late-stage pegmatites and pegmatite scree. The area also holds high-grade ore in a zone that will adjoin the proposed road to the tailings area. There was a high concentration of Gallium discovered in this zone, with values reaching up to 147 ppm Ga2O3.

Discovery of Gallium

The discovery of a significant amount of Gallium at Area G, further demonstrates the Tanbreez Project's immense value. Gallium is a critical metal that is primarily produced as a by-product of bauxite mining, with additional sources from zinc smelters. Currently, approximately 98% of the world's gallium production is sourced from China, where it is primarily a by-product of bauxite mining. Certain South American bauxite deposits contain up to 80 ppm of Ga_2O_3.

The growing gallium market, currently worth billions of dollars per year and expanding at an annual rate of approximately 20%, presents a valuable opportunity for the Company. Critical Metals Corp plans to investigate the mineralogy of the gallium in this zone and assess its potential as a viable by-product.

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15. DECLARATIONS

- Qualifications and Relevant Experience of the Competent Person ("CP").

Malcolm Castle, the author of this report, is the principal consultant for Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, an independent geological consultancy.

Education:

He is an appropriately qualified geologist and has the necessary technical and securities qualifications, expertise, competence, and experience appropriate to the subject matter of the report.

He studied Applied Geology with the University of New South Wales in 1965 and was awarded a B.Sc. (Hons) degree and then studied at the Securities Institute of Australia with a Graduate Certificate in Applied Finance and Investment in 2004.

Years of Experience:

Malcolm Castle has over 50 years' experience in exploration geology and property evaluation as an exploration geologist. He established a consulting company over 40 years ago and specializes in exploration management, technical audit, due diligence and property valuation at all stages of development.

He has been working in exploration geology and property evaluation for major companies for 20 years and as an independent consultant for 40 years. He has worked with gold, base metals, iron ore, lithium and rare earths and been part of the team for project discovery through to feasibility study for FMG in Australia and the Rawas Project in Indonesia as well as technical audits in many countries.

He is the Principal Consultant for Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, an independent geological consultancy established 40 years ago and has completed numerous Independent Technical Assessment Reports and Mineral Asset Valuations over the last decade as part of his consulting business based in South Perth, Western Australia.

Relevant Experience:

Malcolm Castle has worked as an exploration geologist in many countries and states of Australia and has prepared technical assessment reports for various companies with mineral assets in those areas over the last 30 years. He is familiar with the progress of exploration and mine development to the present day.

He is a founding member of the Fortescue Metals Group (FMG) and assisted in the preparation of the Feasibility Studies and the expansion planning from 2003 to 2010. This covered the startup of the company to the early years of production, working in the mining division.

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He has compiled Independent Valuation Reports incorporating desktop scoping studies on the Tanbreez Project on several occasions since 2011, including a due diligence report for Critical Metals Corp. (CRML) in 2024 and the S-K 1300 (ITAR) Report in March 2025.

Professional Registration:

He is a current Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy since 1964. (MAusIMM). He is a Competent Person under the JORC Code 2012 guidelines.

A 'Competent Person' is a minerals industry professional who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, or of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. These organizations have enforceable disciplinary processes including the powers to suspend or expel a member. A Competent Person must have a minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralisation or type of deposit under consideration and in the activity which that person is undertaking. If the Competent Person is preparing documentation on Exploration Results, the relevant experience must be in exploration.

Competent Persons Statement – JORC Code:

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves underpinning this Scoping Study is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Malcolm Castle, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Castle has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Castle is not an employee of the Company and is the independent principal consultant for Agricola. Mr. Castle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information and supporting documentation in the form and context in which they appear.

- Principal Sources of Information and Reliance on Other Experts

Our review of the project was based on information the company gave us, as well as technical reports made by consultants, government agencies, as well as other relevant published and unpublished data. This Report is based upon information available up to and including the date of the report.

By asking all the reasonable questions, Agricola has tried to make sure that the technical data used to create this Report is real, correct, and complete We provided the company with a final draft of this Report, requesting them to identify any material errors or omissions before lodging it.

Sources of Information

In respect of the information contained in this report, Agricola has relied on:

- Information and reports prepared by the company.
- Various ASX releases from current and previous owners.
- Publicly available information from the Greenland government.
- Academic and technical papers in publicly available journals and other sources.

In line with ASIC Regulatory Guide 55 and ASIC Corporations (Consents to Statements) Instrument 2016/72, permission to use statements from these sources is given. Where appropriate, we have received separate consents for internal, unpublished reports.

Site Visits

The preparation of this report did not involve any site visits. Agricola has reviewed reports for all previous exploration and considers that a site visit would not reveal any additional information that would change the recommendations or make a material difference to the contents and of this report. All the projects are early-stage exploration projects with minimal recent exploration activities.

Figures in the Report

The figures included in this report are selected from published reports, available in the public domain, and listed in the references. The competent person for Agricola has reviewed all figures and is responsible for their accuracy. The competent person for Agricola, Malcolm Castle, has reviewed all figures in the Report, confirmed that they are relevant, appropriate and meaningful and is responsible for their accuracy. Figurers are dated 28 March 2025.

Tenement status

Agricola is not qualified to provide extensive commentary on the legal aspects of the tenure of the mineral properties or their compliance with the legislative environment and permits in the various jurisdictions. In relation to the tenement standing, Agricola has relied on the information publicly available on this basis, Agricola has confirmed the tenement comprising the Tanbreez Project is in government records and understands that the tenements are granted and in good standing and has confirmed this with the Company. Agricola understands that there are no legal, regulatory, statutory or contractual impediments to the Company entering the tenements and carrying out exploration and development activities

Exploration results

- The exploration results are based on information and supporting documents that were put together by the company and reviewed by Agricola. They are a fair reflection of the available data. We don't present exploration results in a way that unreasonably implies the discovery of potentially economic mineralization.

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- When exploration results show mineralization but aren't labelled as an exploration target or a mineral resource, mineralization estimates of tonnes and average grade have not been given. The presentation of exploration results does not indicate the presence of coherent mineralization that could serve as an exploration target.
- The report quotes the downhole widths from historic drill holes but does not report the true widths of mineralization. The report includes an appropriate qualification. Mineralized widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the early nature of the drilling and geological complexity. The weighted average of the aggregate intercepts is found by adding up the lengths of all the samples and dividing that number by the total length. First, multiply all values in the intercept by their corresponding length to calculate the weighted average. Then, add up the resulting products and divide by the sum of the lengths.
- Some types of information, like isolated assays, isolated drill holes, assays of panned concentrates, supergene-enriched soils, or surface samples, have not been shared without being put in context. When exploration results based on rock chip or grab sampling are reported, the location, total number, and assay results for the sampling have been included where possible to ensure samples are not selectively reported. If the visual results are quoted in the absence of assays, they do not include any reference to the grade or economic potential of the possible mineralization. We take character samples, which are isolated samples, to identify the minerals present and assess the sample's quality. They do not represent the average grade of a volume of material.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Targets

- If exploration targets are reported, the potential quantity and grade are only conceptual. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource under the JORC Code 2012, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a mineral resource.
- In line with the JORC Code 2012, Mineral Resource Estimates are shown with Competent Persons Statements from the person who estimated the resources and JORC Table 1 for each deposit.
- Mineral Resource Estimates are based on and fairly represent information and supporting documentation prepared by a named competent person

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements regarding the ‘Startup Mine Concept’ are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are based on potentially inaccurate assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements for many reasons. These forward-looking statements are based

on information available as of the date of this Report, and expectations, forecasts and assumptions as of that date, involve several judgments, risks and uncertainties.

- Independence and Consent

Malcolm Castle, the report's author, and Agricola have no material interest in the company or its mineral properties. Agricola's relationship with the company is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant. Agricola and its employees have no conflict of interest with the company. Fees are being charged to the company for the preparation of this IReport based on agreed-upon commercial rates, the payment of which is not contingent upon the conclusions of the report.

Agricola regards the ASIC guidelines of RG112.31 as being complied with, whereby there are no business or professional relationships or interests that would affect the expert's ability to present an unbiased and independent opinion within this Report.

Agricola consents to the inclusion of this Scoping Study Report in the form and context set out in the agreement with the company. Agricola provides its consent with the understanding that the assessment expressed in the individual sections of this report will be considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in full.

Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd has not withdrawn this consent prior to the lodgement of the announcement containing this Report.

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16. REFERENCES

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17. REASONABLE BASIS FOR FORWARD LOOKING ASSUMPTIONS

No Ore Reserve has been declared. This document has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions on which the Scoping Study production target and projected financial information are based have been included in this release and disclosed in the table below.

Consideration of Modifying Factors in the format specified by JORC Code (2012) Table 1

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

- Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Al Maynard & Associates Pty Ltd, 2016, Resource Estimates at Two Sites within the Tanbreez Project (JORC 2012) for Rimbal Pty Ltd, Revised: 30 August 2016

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	□ Diamond drill holes, R.C. holes, channel chip samples with samples cross checked at separate laboratories, at different times. The samples have also been independently checked twice with a hand held XRF machine using pressed duplicates. Drill holes have been twinned with diamond, R.C. and even channel samples repeats. □ Repeat holes of diamond drilling, R.C. holes and surface samples are almost identical in assays. □ At this stage about 97% of the body is economic and can be mined and treated. □ The sampling shows very even grade with no nugget effect at approx. 2% ZrO2 the grade is remarkably constant. All mineralisation is within the mineral eudialyte with as a result the Zr is directly proportional to HF, Ta, Nb, all the REE etc.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	□ Diamond, R.C., channel chip sampling – partly in previously diamond cut channels. The deposit has no weathering and virtually outcrops 100%.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	□ All cores have been logged □ Sample recovery is virtually 100% □ No loss of material and as a result no bias.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	□ All cores are logged and photographed □ Virtually all sections of all cores are in ore grade material with only sections in the augite syenite and black Madonna not being economic
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	□ Usually half core has been assayed, in some sections core has been taken for petrological work □ R.C. holes were riffle split to size □ Sample preparation is standard of core split, all crushed and split (usually by an independent laboratory) □ Quality control, standards, repeats, duplicates and blanks have been used □ The grain size is about sand size and these samples on re-assaying give almost identical results. □ All assaying methods and techniques are appropriate
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	□ Hand held XRF results have not been used for resource modelling □ Different assay techniques all match within acceptable limits □ These samples assayed, often twice, were used to calibrate the XRF machines successfully. □ All have been done and all showed results at acceptable levels of recovery or better

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	□ The nature of the geology does not lead to significant variable grade intersections, rather a constant grade □ Twin holes have been used to give similar results □ No adjustment to assay data was required.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	□ Drill holes were surveyed using an independent surveyor □ The early holes (1989) used a local grid subsequent transferred to a GPS (1994). Topographic control from existing maps and from a recent geophysical survey.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	□ Drill hole spacing varies to accommodate steep topography meaning holes on standard grids have to be slightly shifted □ Sample distribution is adequate for good geological control □ Sample compositing to 5m sections done in some percussion holes
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.* • *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.*	□ No structural bias is possible in this large deposit □ Variation to grade are slight as the rocks generally dip shallowly to the north – most holes were vertically drilled
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	□ Samples taken and kept in locked containers in nearby town
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	□ All data is reviewed as a matter of fact about every 3 years. External reviews by banks and the government have occurred on several occasions – so far no differences to the interpretation, results, size have been advanced

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- 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.* • *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.*	The exploration licence is controlled 100% by the group. An application for an exploitation licence has been submitted, under Greenland law this cannot be refused. The Exploitation Licence MEL 2020-54 was granted in August 2020
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Earlier exploration by other groups is included and acknowledged with all their drill cores being re-assayed
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	A zone 5km x 3km x 400m of disseminated mineralisation in very large igneous intrusions

Drill hole 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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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 holes have been surveyed – earlier drilled holes have been placed by translating the local coordinates then used to today's GPS.
		Summaries of drill holes and location maps included in report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used*	No cut off grades have been used except to the west where about 1% ZrO_2 is used. Most holes were assayed at 1m intervals irrespective of geology No metal equivalents used

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation is layered at a relatively flat dip of up to 20 degrees so the mainly vertical holes intersect the mineralisation at an angle that makes the apparent thicknesses longer than the true widths. The resource modelling method accounts for these apparent thicknesses
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.*	All the appropriate maps and sections are included in 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Only grades of resource estimates are quoted in report to avoid biased reporting of drilling results
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.*	All the meaningful and material exploration data included in the report So far no contaminants such as U, Th, F known to affect the ore
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Immediate future work will concentrate on in-fill drilling on the Tanbreez Fiord and Tanbreez Hill deposits in preparation for mining.

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- Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	□ All results have been proofread by several personnel and independent consultants □ All data checked against original logs and assay certificates where possible, checked in MineMap software for down-hole integrity
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	□ There have been no site visits by the Competent Person due to a lack of time to visit the isolated site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	□ Total confidence as the orebody is simple structurally and outcrops almost 100%. □ All the drill holes match the mapped surface geology □ The geology was used to confine the mineralisation in the resource modelling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	5km x 3km x 400m all outcrop below that level and plunging to the north not assessed
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage*	The resource modelling method, digital block models with grades interpolated using Inverse Distance Squared algorithm with restricted search ellipses and domain wireframes is appropriate for the style of mineralisation modelled. □ No deleterious element so far identified □ Cutting and capping of grades was not used as the grade of each unit is remarkably constant along strike and down dip with very few outliers. □ The resource model was validated by visually checked against drilling and statistically comparing the resource grades against the drill assays

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characterisation). • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The bulk densities used for tonnage estimates are on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	No cut-off grades applied to the resources as the deposit will be bulk mined.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The resources will be bulk mined in open pits so no mining losses or dilution factors are required. Metallurgical and economic studies conducted by the client indicate that the resources can be economically exploited
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Mechanical separation proven for over 100 years (since 1889) – bulk testing by Tanbreez backed up these earlier results. All separation work has been done by independent consultants

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	□ All products and potential wastes have been fully tested by independent environmental consultants □ All waste samples tested have proved to be inert □ Full E.I.A completed and accepted by the government
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	□ As expected with a large igneous intrusion with no vugs, bulk density tests produced consistent results throughout the mineralisation. □ All the bulk density measurements were taken of dry samples.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	□ The Competent Person believes that the quoted resource categories in the resource statements are appropriate and properly take into consideration the geology and style of the mineralisation, the density, spacing and quality of the sampling data and grade variability of the mineralisation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	□ There have been no independent audit of the current resource estimates
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to*	□ The global resources quoted have been checked by the Competent Person and the resource categories used properly reflect the accuracy and confidence level of the resource estimates. □ The resource modelling was checked using appropriate statistical and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	qualitatively against the drilling. There has been no mine production from any of the resource locations however bulk metallurgical samples, when tested, returned assays as expected from the resource modelling.

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- Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

No Ore Reserve has been declared. This document has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions on which the Scoping Study production target and projected financial information are based have been included in this release and disclosed in the table below.

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	**Commentary**
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate on which the Scoping Study) is based was reported in an Announcement to the ASX on the 13 March 2025 by European Lithium Ltd. • No Ore Reserves have been estimated for the project
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visits have been undertaken to the Tanbreez Project in Greenland. • The information available on the Project is extensive and the Competent Person believes that a site visit would not add to the understanding of the Project at its current stage.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• A detailed and extensive Feasibility Study has been completed in 2014 and progressively updated in following years up to the granting of the Exploitation Licence in 2020. These studies included early-stage mine design that have informed the current mining sequence. • Modifying factors were considered in the FS though it is considered that cost date needs to be updated to allow mine designs to be carried out in 2025
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was compiled at zero cutoff grade on the basis that the entire kakortokite unit that hosts the eudialyte will be mined and sent to the ROM pad.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by*	• The resources will be bulk mined in open pits, so no mining losses or dilution factors are required. • Mining factors were assumed to be industry standard for open pit

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	mining in similar geological setting. • A detailed and extensive Feasibility Study has been completed in 2014 and progressively updated in following years up to the granting of the Exploitation Licence in 2020. • The Scoping Study is an early stage estimate of the potential viability and the recommendations include the next step of compiling a Pre-Feasibility Study.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• Metallurgical and economic studies conducted by the client indicate that the resources can be economically exploited. • A detailed and extensive Feasibility Study has been completed in 2014 and progressively updated in following years up to the granting of the Exploitation Licence in 2020. • The Scoping Study is an early-stage estimate of the potential viability and the recommendations include the next step of compiling a Pre-Feasibility Study.
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• A detailed Environmental Assessment (EIA) has been completed at accepted by the government of Greenland as a requirement for the grant of an Exploitation Licence
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the*	• A detailed and extensive Feasibility Study has been completed in 2014 and progressively updated in following years up to the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	granting of the Exploitation Licence in 2020.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• A detailed and extensive Feasibility Study has been completed in 2014 and progressively updated in following years up to the granting of the Exploitation Licence in 2020. • Operation and Capital costs were estimated from the FS and updated to the proposed commencement of mining in 2030
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• As estimate of commodity Prices was compiled from publicly available current prices and forecasts and with discussion with the Company to arrive at a reasonable set of rare earth US$/kg values. • It is recognised that commodity prices for REO are volatile, and the accuracy range is noted in the report.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Demand and Supply issues were considered based on publicly available commentary for critical minerals and the desire for a non-Chinese source.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• Present Value was estimated from the annual EBITDA over the life if the mine at the time of commissioning. • A range od discount values at 12.5% and 15% were selected to reflect the early stage of the analysis and the risk involved in mining projects at Scoping Study level • The Pre-Startup capital cost was deducted from the PV to arrive at the NPV • The NPV is presented as a range of values.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	**Commentary**
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• The Social Impact Assessment (SIA was completed as part of the requirements for the grant of the Exploitation Licence. • This included extensive community discussion and agreement.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The Exploitation Licence has been extended by the government to allow an Exploitation Plan to be compiled and approved by the end of 2025. • Mining should commence by the end of 2029 under the extension. • The Exploitation Plan will include an application to mine Feldspar and Arfvedsonite
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• A mining sequence has been estimated from Indicated Resources
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken for this Scoping Study
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• A Scoping Study provides a high-level economic evaluation of a mining project, but it has a relatively low accuracy range of ±30% to ±50%. Factors Affecting Accuracy • Geological Data Quality: Limited drilling or poorly understood ore bodies lead to inaccurate resource estimates. • Metallurgical Testing: Insufficient testing can lead to overestimated recovery rates. • Mining Method Selection: Inappropriate mining methods can inflate production costs.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Infrastructure & Logistics: Lack of detailed assessments on power, water, roads, and transport affects cost projections. • Market & Price Assumptions: Fluctuations in commodity prices impact project feasibility. • Environmental & Social Considerations: Unexpected permitting or community issues may delay or halt projects. •

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Critical Metals Corp. SEC Release

Critical Metals Corp.'s Tanbreez Valued at $3 Billion With IRR of 180% and Significant Additional Upside Potential

March 31, 2025

Scoping Study reveals 1% of the world-class Tanbreez Project's 4.7 billion metric ton host rock in Southern Greenland has an NPV of $3 billion

NEW YORK, March 31, 2025 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Critical Metals Corp. (Nasdaq: CRML) ("Critical Metals Corp" or the "Company"), a leading mining development company, today announced that the Company has released an independent Scoping Study ("PEA") on the Tanbreez Project in Southern Greenland, one of the largest, rare earth deposits in the world with a 4.7 billion metric ton mineralized kakortokite unit.

The full PEA report, which is a key study for advancing the development strategy for the Tanbreez Project, can be viewed by visiting: https://www.criticalmetalscorp.com/projects/project-tanbreez. Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd conducted the PEA.

The results of the PEA demonstrate that the Tanbreez Project is expected to have a Net Present Value (NPV) of approximately US$3 Billion (approximately US$2.8 Billion to 3.6 billion at discount rates of 15% and 12.5%, respectively, before tax), with an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of approximately 180%. The NPV was calculated based off an initial Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 44.97 million metric tons of rare earth materials (indicated and inferred resources), which is approximately 1% of the 4.7 billion metric ton host rock. On March 12, 2025, Critical Metals Corp released its technical report on the Tanbreez Project in compliance with Regulation S-K 1300.

Key Highlights:

- Phased Growth Strategy: Initial production ~85,000 tpa REO; scalable to ~425,000 tpa with modular expansion.
- Permitted & ESG-Aligned: Granted exploitation license; low radioactivity and minimal environmental footprint.
- Strategic Location: Coastal site with deep-water fjord access and proximity to existing infrastructure.
- Western Supply Chain Partner: Positioned as a long-term supplier to US/EU critical mineral and defence sectors.
- Large-Scale HREE Project: Robust Resource Base of 45 Mt @ 0.40% TREO with 27% HREE (Dy, Tb, Y); resource open laterally and at depth.
- Fully Permitted: Mining license granted through to 2050; low radioactivity mineralization and ESG-aligned development path.
- Modular Processing: Dry beneficiation to concentrate; hydrometallurgical refining planned in the US or EU.
- Logistical Advantage: Fjord-side location with year-round deep-water access; proximity to existing infrastructure.
- Strategic Supply Source: One of the few Western-aligned HREE sources; potential supply partner for US/EU critical materials strategy.
- Low Capex to commence mining.
- Two easily separated by products available for sale (feldspar and arfvedsonite).
- Only 3% waste material.

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“The release of the PEA for Tanbreez confirms the exceptional economic credentials of the project and fast tracks the development strategy for this game-changing rare earth deposit," said Tony Sage, CEO and Chairman of Critical Metals Corp. “With significant macroeconomic tailwinds and global policy initiatives, including the U.S.’s recent executive order to tap the Department of Defense to expand the production of rare earths, the Tanbreez Project is expected to play an essential role in supporting an integrated Western supply chain. As this PEA was only based on a fraction of the total resource potential at Tanbreez, Critical Metals Corp believes that more drilling can unlock enormous upside potential for Western stakeholders producing defence applications and other next generation technologies and can substantially increase the Tanbreez Project’s NPV.”

As Critical Metals Corp continues to progress its verification work and garner key findings from third-party reports, the Company expects to conduct additional drilling campaigns. Critical Metals Corp expects to complete a Feasibility study for the Tanbreez Project by the end of 2025.

Critical Metals Corp currently has a 42% equity interest in Tanbreez. Critical Metals Corp plans to invest $10 million in exploration expense in Tanbreez by the end of 2025. Once the investment is completed, the Company will have the option to acquire an additional 50.5% equity interest, which would bring Critical Metal Corp’s aggregate ownership in Tanbreez to 92.5% at such time, by issuing additional ordinary shares to Tanbreez’s current majority owner having a value equal to $116 million at such time.

About Critical Metals Corp.

Critical Metals Corp (Nasdaq: CRML) is a leading mining development company focused on critical metals and minerals, and producing strategic products essential to electrification and next generation technologies for Europe and its western world partners. Its flagship Project, Tanbreez, is one of the world's largest, rare-earth deposits and is in Southern Greenland. The deposit is expected to have access to key transportation outlets as the area features year-round direct shipping access via deep water fjords that lead directly to the North Atlantic Ocean.

Another key asset is the Wolfsberg Lithium Project located in Carinthia, 270 km south of Vienna, Austria. The Wolfsberg Lithium Project is the first fully permitted mine in Europe and is strategically located with access to established road and rail infrastructure and is expected to be the next major producer of key lithium products to support the European market. Wolfsberg is well positioned with offtake and downstream partners to become a unique and valuable asset in an expanding geostrategic critical metals portfolio.

With this strategic asset portfolio, Critical Metals Corp is positioned to become a reliable and sustainable supplier of critical minerals essential for defence applications, clean energy transition, and next-generation technologies in the western world.

For more information, please visit https://criticalmetalscorp.com/.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This news release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding the net present value and the economic viability of the Tanbreez Project, as well as the financial position, financial performance, business strategy, expectations of our business and the plans and objectives of management for future operations. These statements constitute projections, forecasts and forward-looking statements, and are not guarantees of performance. Such statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. When used in this news release,

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forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “forecast,” “intend,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “seek,” “target,” “designed to” or other similar expressions that predict or indicate future events or trends or that are not statements of historical facts. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are based on potentially inaccurate assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the factors discussed under the “Risk Factors” section in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These forward-looking statements are based on information available as of the date of this news release, and expectations, forecasts and assumptions as of that date, involve several judgments, risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Critical Metals Corp.

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- ## About European Lithium

European Lithium Limited is an exploration and development stage mining company focused mainly on lithium in Austria, Ireland, Ukraine, and Australia.

European Lithium currently holds 66,416,641 (approximately 70%) ordinary shares in CRML. Based on the closing share price of CRML being US$1.57 per share as of 4 April 2025, the Company’s current investment in CRML is valued at US$104,274,126 (A$165,795,861) noting that this valuation is subject to fluctuation in the share price of CRML.

For more information, please visit https://europeanlithium.com.

This announcement has been approved for release on ASX by the Board of Directors.

- ## About CRML

Critical Metals Corp. is a leading mining development company focused on critical metals and minerals, and producing strategic products essential to electrification and next generation technologies for Europe and its western world partners. Its initial flagship asset is the Wolfsberg Lithium Project located in Carinthia, 270 km south of Vienna, Austria. The Wolfsberg Lithium Project is the first fully permitted mine in Europe and is strategically located with access to established road and rail infrastructure and is expected to be the next major producer of key lithium products to support the European market. Wolfsberg is well positioned with offtake and downstream partners to become a unique and valuable building block in an expanding geostrategic critical metals portfolio. In addition, CRML owns a 20% interest in prospective Austrian mineral projects previously held by European Lithium and recently entered into an agreement to acquire a 92.5% controlling interest in the Tanbreez Greenland Rare Earth Mine (refer ASX announcement 11 June 2024 and 19 June 2024).

For more information, please visit https://criticalmetalscorp.com for an updated investor presentation.

This announcement has been approved for release on ASX by the Board of Directors.

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