ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 December 2025

CRML Announces Final 2024 Drilling Results

European Lithium Limited (ASX: EUR, FRA:PF8, OTC: EULIF) (European Lithium or the Company), is pleased to announce that the final results for the 2024 drilling program have now been received at the Fjord area of the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project in Greenland. The drilling campaign was designed to extend known mineralisation and refine the geological model of the area. These results will enable the Company to prepare a revised Mineral Resource Estimate and advance subsequent mine planning studies.

Despite logistical challenges related to sample processing and transport, and extended assay turnaround times and quality assurance checks, the results confirm consistent rare earth grades and highlight strategic metals including gallium, hafnium, cerium and yttrium - reinforcing Tanbreez's position as a globally significant peralkaline hosted Rare Earth system by scale.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Consistent Rare Earth Grades: TREO grades range from 0.39% to 0.54%, with heavy rare earth oxides (HREO) representing approximately ~25–27% of TREO.
- Strategic Metals: Gallium oxide (~97 ppm), hafnium oxide (~350 ppm), yttrium oxide (~742 ppm), and cerium oxide (~1,630 ppm) are consistently present, alongside zirconium (1.55–1.97%), niobium, and tantalum—supporting multi-commodity potential.
- Potential: The Fjord area remains open along strike and demonstrates strong vertical grade continuity, indicating significant potential for resource growth.
- Mineralisation is confirmed to occur consistently from surface.

A1-24	40m @ 0.48% TREOY (27% HREO) 103ppm Ga2O5, 403ppm HfO2, 1711ppm CeO2, 1513ppm Nb2O5
A2-24	41m @ 0.51% TREOY (27% HREO), 96ppm Ga2O5, 393ppm HfO2, 1850ppm CeO2, 1685ppm Nb2O5
B-24	59m @ 0.41% TREOY (27% HREO), 100ppm Ga2O5, 396ppm HfO2, 1727ppm CeO2, 1623ppm Nb2O5
C-24	65.3m @ 0.54% TREOY (27% HREO), 89ppm Ga2O5, 410ppm HfO2, 1959ppm CeO2, 1727ppm Nb2O5
D-24	63m @ 0.42% TREOY (27% HREO), 99ppm Ga2O5, 315ppm HfO2, 1511ppm CeO2, 1336ppm Nb2O5
E-24	62.3m @ 0.39% TREOY (27% HREO), 93ppm Ga2O5, 330ppm HfO2, 1407ppm CeO2, 1328ppm Nb2O5
F-24	72m @ 0.4% TREOY (27% HREO), 93ppm Ga2O5, 312ppm HfO2, 1462ppm CeO2, 1256ppm Nb2O5
G-24	54.6m @ 0.46% TREOY (27% HREO), 97ppm Ga2O5, 360ppm HfO2, 1610ppm CeO2, 1400ppm Nb2O5

H-24	69.6m @ 0.39% TREOY (27% HREO), 101ppm Ga2O5, 304ppm HfO2, 1406ppm CeO2, 1218ppm Nb2O5
K-24	203.2m @ 0.48% TREOY (27% HREO), 96ppm Ga2O5, 366ppm HfO2, 1700ppm CeO2, 1334ppm Nb2O5
O-24	53.4m @ 0.4% TREOY (27% HREO), 98ppm Ga2O5, 319ppm HfO2, 1453ppm CeO2, 1282ppm Nb2O5
P-24	97.8m @ 0.35% TREOY (27% HREO), 97ppm Ga2O5, 281ppm HfO2, 1268ppm CeO2, 1140ppm Nb2O5
X-24	63.7m @ 0.56% TREOY (27% HREO), 87ppm Ga2O5, 484ppm HfO2, 1955ppm CeO2, 1746ppm Nb2O5

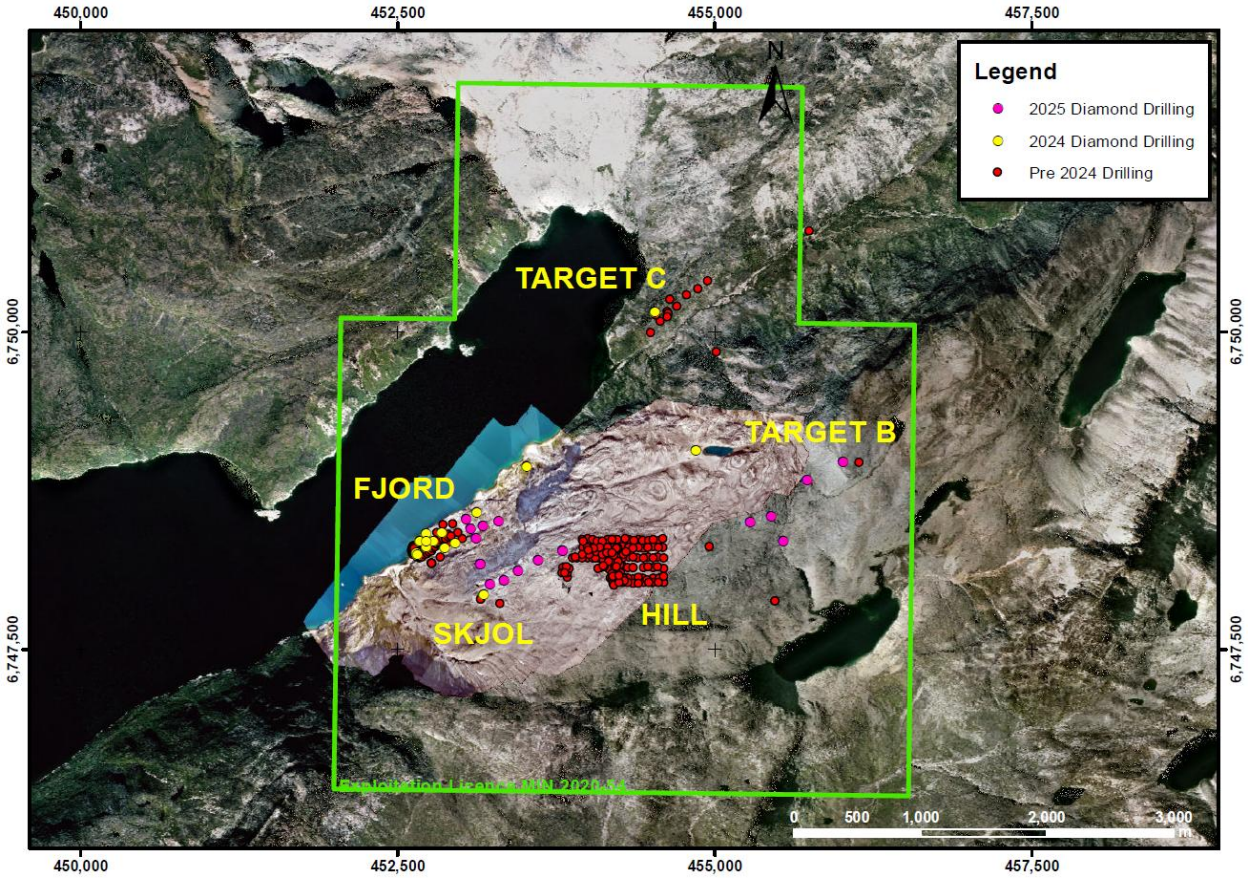

Figure 1. Project Summary Plan (WGS84 zone 23N)

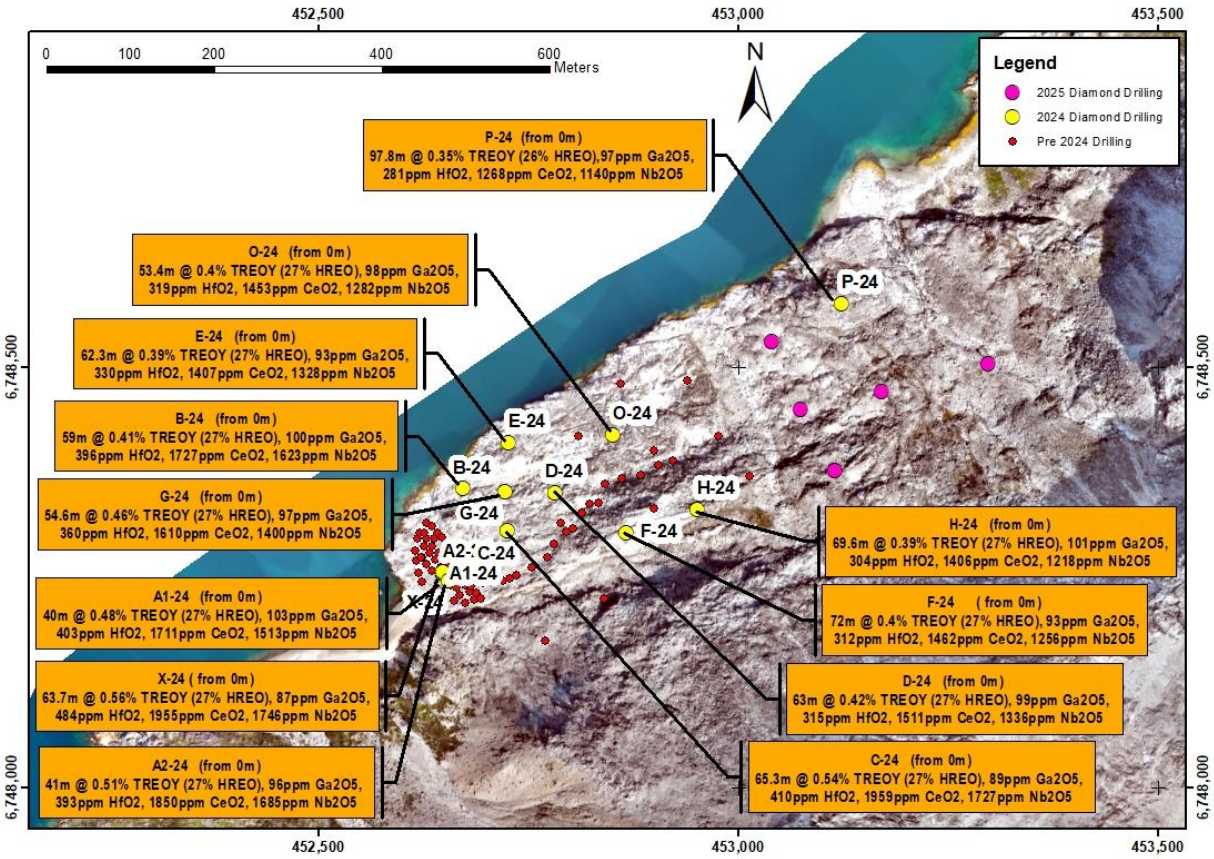

Figure 2. 2024 Diamond Drilling Resource Confirmation (Fjord Area) (WGS84 zone 23N)

The 2024 diamond drilling campaign demonstrates consistent grades and mineralisation, both vertically and laterally supportive of higher confidence in mineral resource estimates and the potential for significant expansion of the current resource base. These observations do not imply any change to the current Mineral Resource classification.

The drilling continues to highlight the projects potential to host significant multi-commodity potential with associated Gallium oxide (~97 ppm), hafnium oxide (~350 ppm), yttrium oxide (~742 ppm), and cerium oxide (~1,630 ppm) present, alongside zirconium (1.55–1.97%), niobium, and tantalum. The presence of these elements does not imply economic recoverability.

Project and Geological Setting

The Tanbreez Project (MIN 2020-54) is situated in southern Greenland, covering an area of approximately 18 km². The regional capital, Qaqortoq, lies 20 km to the south, and a regional airport at Narsarsuaq is in construction approximately 12 km south of the license area.

The Tanbreez deposit is classified as a peralkaline igneous Rare Earth Element (REE)–Zirconium (Zr) deposit and is hosted within the Ilímaussaq Alkaline Complex in South Greenland.

Kakortokite is the dominant host rock for mineralization at Tanbreez. Kakortokite is a rhythmically layered feldspar, arfvedsonite, aegirine, and eudialyte peralkaline cumulate (red/white/black bands) rock.

The primary REE-bearing mineral is eudialyte, which carries both light and heavy REEs, along with zirconium (Zr), cerium (Ce), Hafnium (Hf), niobium (Nb), and tantalum (Ta). Eudialyte has low uranium (U) and thorium (Th), making it attractive for mining.

The unit is laterally persistent, with a surface footprint of approximately 5 × 2.5 km and a thickness of up to 350 m.

Mineralisation is integral to the host fabric (eudialyte-dominant). The kakortokite ore is stratiform (primary magmatic layering). It is also lithological constrained (strata bound) but remains genetically magmatic.

The 2024 Drilling program targeted strike extensions of known mineralisation and further refinement of the geological and mineralization model of the area. The primary objective of the program was to support an upgrade the Mineral Resource Estimate and to advance subsequent mine planning studies.

A total of 13 holes for 1,149.50 metres were drilled vertically with one angled hole to intersect sub-horizontal layers at true thickness.

The reported 2024 results show narrow TREO variance (~0.39–0.54% TREO) with stable ~27% HREO proportion across multiple vertical holes spaced along the Fjord kakortokite, aligning with a stratiform, laterally continuous magmatic layer.

- TREO: ~0.39–0.524% (weighted downhole averages per hole).
- HREO fraction: ~25-27% of TREO.
- Gallium oxide (~97 ppm), hafnium oxide (~350 ppm), yttrium oxide (~742 ppm), and cerium oxide (~1,630 ppm) are consistently present, alongside zirconium (1.55–1.97%), niobium, and tantalum

Oxide	TREO	HREO	LREO	HREO/TREO	ZrO2	Ta2O5	Nb2O5	Ga2O5	HfO2	CeO2	Y2O3
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Weighted Average Grade											
	0.44	0.12	0.33	25.44	1.74	120	1,396	96	355	1638	708
Percentile Grade Range											
10%	0.39	0.10	0.29	25.6	1.55	103	1,226	89	306	1,406	629
25%	0.40	0.10	0.29	25.9	1.57	105	1,282	93	315	1,455	638
50%	0.42	0.11	0.33	26.1	1.77	115	1,336	97	360	1,655	759
75%	0.48	0.13	0.36	26.5	1.96	141	1,623	99	396	1,785	828
90%	0.54	0.14	0.40	27.1	1.97	154	1,718	100	408	1,923	857

- TREO comprises the sum of La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, and Y_2O_3. No economic weighting has been applied (i.e., no NdPr or DyTb separated)
- No grade cut-offs or metal equivalents have been applied; intersections represent true widths. And percentile ranges are based on the 25th and 75th percentiles.
- All drilling and assay results, including both higher and lower grades, are reported to ensure balanced disclosure

Samples from the 2025 drilling field season, which targeted the northern extension of the Fjord Deposit, are still pending. Once received and interpreted, the Company intends to undertake an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Fjord Deposit, followed by additional mine planning studies.

Planning for the 2026 field season is currently underway.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
A1-24	452648	6748255	13.0	-90	0	40.00
A2-24	452648	6748256	12.9	-90	0	41.00
B-24	452672	6748355	6.0	-90	0	61.30
C-24	452725	6748305	24.5	-90	0	65.25
D-24	452782	6748350	25.3	-90	0	85.70
E-24	452726	6748410	7.0	-90	0	62.30
F-24	452866	6748303	63.3	-90	0	107.45
G-24	452722	6748352	16.0	-90	0	65.00
H-24	452951	6748331	72.2	-90	0	150.00
K-24	453182	6747925	320.7	-90	0	247.70
O-24	452851	6748419	23.4	-90	0	57.96
P-24	453123	6748575	36.6	-90	0	97.84
X-24	452655	6748246	14.6	-60	56	68.00
Total						1,149.50

Coordinates based on WGS1984 zone 23 North grid system

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Tanbreez Rare Earth Project in Greenland, including the 2024 Fjord Deposit diamond drilling results, is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Malcolm Castle, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr. Castle is an independent Principal Consultant of Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd and has more than sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit, and activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the JORC Code.

Mr. Castle has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Reference to Mineral Resources
This announcement refers to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Tanbreez Project first reported on 13 March 2025, which was based on the geological model originally completed in 2016. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that Mineral Resource estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

No New Mineral Resource Estimate
The results reported here relate solely to Exploration Results from the 2024 confirmation drilling campaign. This announcement does not report or imply an updated Mineral Resource estimate.

About European Lithium

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

European Lithium currently holds 53,036,338 (44.982%) ordinary shares in Critical Metals. Based on the closing share price of Critical Metals being US$9.75 per share as of 8 December 2025, the Company's current investment in Critical Metals is valued at US$517,104,295 (A$780,652,704) noting that this valuation is subject to fluctuation in the share price of Critical Metals.

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

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 located 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 defense applications, the clean energy transition, and next-generation technologies in the western world.

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

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

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APPENDIX 1 – Drill Assay Tables and JORC Table 1

Drill Intercepts

SiteID	Display Name	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	TREO ppm	HREO ppm	LREO ppm	HREO/ TREO %	ZrO2 pc	Ta2O5 ppm	Nb2O5 ppm	Ga2O5 ppm	HfO2 ppm
A1-24	24-DD01-A1	0	40	40	4837	1326	3511	27.2	1.8631	134.14	1513.19	103.44	403.38
A2-24	24-DD02-A2	0	41	41	5125	1350	3775	25.9	1.9577	144.71	1684.6	95.73	392.68
B-24	24-DD04-B	0	59	59	4098	494	3603	12.02	1.9598	141.13	1623.19	99.7	395.77
C-24	24-DD05-C	0	65.3	65.3	5415	1417	3997	26.09	1.9772	155.79	1726.88	88.54	409.56
D-24	24-DD06-D	0	63	63	4202	1104	3098	25.9	1.5686	110.65	1335.65	98.92	314.85
E-24	24-DD07-E	0	62.3	62.3	3940	1044	2896	26.22	1.562	103.94	1328.24	93.26	329.78
F-24	24-DD08-F	0	72	72	4021	1047	2974	25.61	1.5714	102.89	1256.29	93.12	312.32
G-24	24-DD09-G	0	54.6	54.6	4554	1238	3316	26.92	1.7714	123.01	1400.48	96.76	360.23
H-24	24-DD10-H	0	69.6	69.6	3885	1031	2854	26.12	1.5528	104.56	1218.46	100.6	304.17
K-24	24-DD11-K	0	203.2	203.2	4772	1286	3486	26.54	1.785	114.99	1333.82	95.72	365.68
O-24	24-DD12-O	0	53.4	53.4	3984	1039	2946	25.73	1.6092	114.03	1282.2	98.25	319.27
P-24	24-DD13-P	0	97.8	97.8	3531	947	2584	26.13	1.4059	95.17	1140.04	97.45	281.05
X-24	24-DD14-X	0	63.7	63.7	5592	1550	4042	27.52	2.2691	162.19	1746.06	87.49	483.77

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Diamond Drilling at the Tanbreez Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 drilling was employed using BQ and HQ diameter core to ensure optimal recovery and representativeness of the layered kakortokite unit. Drill core was oriented where possible, and core recovery was routinely measured and recorded. Sampling intervals were geologically controlled and based on lithological and mineralogical boundaries, typically ranging from 0.5 m to 2.0 m in length. The review of the QA/QC outcomes do not indicate any issues with the assays used in the Release. Blanks and standards were reported within acceptable limits. Drill core was logged in detail for lithology, mineralogy, structure, and magnetic response, and digitally photographed. Logging was performed using standardised coding schemes to ensure consistency and facilitate geostatistical analysis. Samples were accompanied by blank samples, repeat samples duplicates etc. The core for all diamond holes was cut in Greenland with a quarter of the core being flown to ALS (Australian Laboratory Services, INAB Reg. Nr. 173T) in Australia for assay.
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).	Conventional diamond drilling from surface with single standard tube BQ and HQ.
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 loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Recovery from diamond drilling was in the range of 95-100% and monitored by the onsite project geologist and Chief Geologist.
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 core was logged in detail qualitatively and photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques	• 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.	¼ Core centre lab options of another quarter, if further assay or microscope work required. The grain size is coarse up to 0.5cm and with a quarter core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• 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.	taken to the laboratory from a very homogenous rock type and this was deemed a representative sample.
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.	The laboratory results compare favourably with other samples taken over many years on this site. ALS's internal standards reused approximately 50 elements are the certified standards used by labs and they were an acceptable range Laboratory Method by ALS Metallurgical combined XRF and ICP Fusion All sampling was conducted under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Sample preparation and analysis followed industry-standard QA/QC protocols, including the insertion of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates at a minimum rate of 5% each. All QA/QC results were within acceptable limits, with no significant bias detected.
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.	Repeat samples have been sent to a separate lab in Australia for comparable assays. These results are pending. A second twin hole was completed but not yet assayed. Data storage is both digitally and physical means.
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.	Hole surveyed by a licensed Greenland surveyor using conventional GPS method. Topography survey was part of an earlier survey done at the same time as the aeromagnetic 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.	All drillholes were sampled at approximately one metre intervals adjusted according to lithologies
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.	Vertical hole in almost horizontal layered sequence means the holes intercepted the mineralisation at right angles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Core locked in containers in Greenland. Chain of custody was managed by the operator throughout
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The CP has verified the data and the geological interpretations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	Exploitation Licence MIN 2020-54 granted for 30 years in 2020 License is held 100% by Tanbreez Mining A/S which is a Greenlandic company. EUR owns 7.5% of Tanbreez. As part of the granting of the project it received full environmental and social approval. There is no native title in Greenland.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All exploration on the current tenement has been done by Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S. Earlier exploration was carried outby Highwood Resources in the late 1980s
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Classification of the Kakortokite Unit – Tanbreez Project Geological Context The kakortokite at Tanbreez occurs within the Ilímaussaq Intrusive Complex, southern Greenland, as part of a layered nepheline syenite–alkaline igneous sequence. The unit consists of rhythmically layered red, white, and black cumulate bands, with mineralisation dominated by eudialyte (REE–Zr silicate), arfvedsonite (sodium amphibole), and feldspar. Deposit Geometry and Origin • The kakortokite forms a laterally continuous magmatic cumulate horizon that is parallel to the primary magmatic layering of the intrusion. • The mineral assemblage is primary, having crystallised directly from the parental magma. • Mineralisation is integral to the host rock fabric, not introduced by later hydrothermal or metamorphic processes. Stratiform vs. Stratabound Classification In economic geology: • Stratiform refers to ore bodies that are part of the original depositional or magmatic layering, conformable with enclosing stratigraphy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Stratabound refers to mineralisation confined to a single stratigraphic unit but not necessarily formed with it (often secondary or epigenetic). The kakortokite is best classified as stratiform, as it represents an original magmatic layer deposited in situ, conformable with the broader magmatic stratigraphy of Ilímaussaq. While the mineralisation is also stratabound in the sense that it is restricted to this unit, the genetic model is primary, magmatic, and stratiform
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	The Drill hole statistics are included in the body of the 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 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.	No cutting of grade was needed. No metal equivalents were used. Weighted average assay results were calculated as the [sum of the intercept length multiplied by the assay value] divided by the total length • No metal equivalents were announced
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 whole of each drill hole is in mineralisation from the surface near the base some xenoliths of the unit below or distinct Phonolite Tephry were noted.
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.	See maps and figures in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Balanced report based on available data. No outlier values were reported.
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.	Check assays for twin holes and other holes assays are currently going through the procedure and not yet submitted to the lab.
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.	The 2025 diamond drilling program at the Fjord Deposit and the broader kakortokite unit is underway