

Binding Term Sheet to Acquire High Grade Greenland Niobium Project

Advanced exploration opportunity into a district-scale, high grade, drilled niobium and rare earth opportunity in strategically important West Greenland, mineralised from surface

Highlights

- AuKing to acquire up to 75% interest in the **Qeqertaasaq Project**, comprising exploration licence encompassing a **substantial 3 x 5km carbonatite complex**, establishing AuKing in West Greenland's strategically important niobium and rare earths province, **with no upfront cost**.
- Historical exploration has returned high-grade assay results, including surface samples of up to **11.8% Nb₂O₅ (sample ID 199876)¹** and **12.3% TREO (sample ID 195831)¹**.
- Exceptional niobium results from historical shallow scout holes in 1975 (average depth <10m), include²
 - > **17636 — 15.9m @ 0.80% Nb₂O₅ from 3.6m**
 - > Including — 12.69m @ 1.04% Nb₂O₅ from 3.6m
 - > **17629 — 10.4m @ 1.29% Nb₂O₅ from 1.9m**
 - > **17590 — 9.04m @ 0.51% Nb₂O₅ from 2.65m**
 - > **17584 — 5.22m @ 2.73% Nb₂O₅ from 4.15m**
 - > **17622 — 9.67m @ 0.50% Nb₂O₅ from 4.78m**
 - > Including — 5.26m @ 0.80% Nb₂O₅ from 6.57m
- Subsequent historical deeper drilling completed in 1976 also returned outstanding results. Mineralisation remains open in all directions, in multiple areas. Results include²:
 - > **Qa-11 — 84.37m @ 0.51% Nb₂O₅ from 13.35m**
 - > Including — 43.96m @ 0.81% Nb₂O₅ from 32.94m
 - > Including — 32.43m @ 1.06% Nb₂O₅ from 44.47m
 - > **Qa-25 — 53.23m @ 0.51% Nb₂O₅ from 35m**
 - > Including — 26.18m @ 0.83% Nb₂O₅ from 57.3m
 - > Including — 15.93m @ 1.11% Nb₂O₅ from 72.3m
 - > **17593 — 41m @ 0.75% Nb₂O₅ from 7.2m**
 - > Including — 37.51m @ 0.81% Nb₂O₅ from 9.66m
 - > Including — 24.99m @ 1.05% Nb₂O₅ from 18.52m

¹ NunaMinerals A/S announcement 25 October 2010 and Joint NunaMinerals and Korea Resources Corporation document titled "Qeqertaasaq 2014 field program and budget dated January 2014", page 17

² Gothenborg, J., Keto, L. & Pedersen, J.L. (1976), Exploration of the Qaqârssuk Carbonatite Complex 1976, Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S, Prospektering, including Appendices 2 and 3.

- Historical shallow trenching in 2010 in a separate zone conducted by NunaMinerals returned peak REE assay value of **13.23% TREO**, trenching highlights include:
 - > **T04 — 5.14% TREO over 3.19m**
(Total trench length 3.19m — mineralised for the whole interval)
 - > **T01 — 4.18% TREO over 2.12m**
(Total trench length 2.12m — mineralised for the whole interval)
 - > **T03 — 4.16% TREO over 2.34m**
(Total trench length 2.34m — mineralised for the whole interval)

Cautionary Note - The historical results presented above have not been previously reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and a Competent Person has not been provided sufficient detail to disclose the results in accordance with the Code. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that confidence in the results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The Company confirms that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the results, but the company has not independently validated the results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

- Historical exploration identified **shallow, pyrochlore-bearing niobium mineralisation across multiple areas** of the Qeqertaasaq complex, with mineralisation remaining open in all directions.
- **Qeqertaasaq's shallow historical niobium grades compare favourably with those mined at Canada's established underground Niobec operation**, responsible for approximately 7–8% of global niobium consumption and hosts mineralised envelopes averaging 0.37-0.42% Nb₂O₅³, highlighting the potential for a significant near-surface niobium system to be evaluated through modern exploration and development studies.
- Rare earth mineralisation has been identified in multiple steeply dipping veins and broader mineralised envelopes, with the principal 'Discovery Vein' historically reported over more than 750 metres of strike and at least 200 metres down dip, remaining open along strike and at depth.
- Preliminary metallurgical test work conducted by NunaMinerals A/S in conjunction with US-based IntelliMET LLC⁴ in 2011 reported rapid leaching and **greater than 80% TREO recovery from coarsely crushed Qeqertaasaq REE mineralisation** under relatively mild hydrochloric acid conditions at approximately 50 degrees Celcius, without requiring fine grinding or pre-concentration.
- This strategic transaction comes amid **heightened international focus on Greenland following the recently announced agreement between the United States, Greenland and Denmark**, which expressly recognised Greenland's critical-mineral endowment and its importance to Western security and supply chains.
- The Project benefits from exceptional year-round logistics, remaining ice- and snow-free with no material seasonal access constraints with 20-minute helicopter access year-round from major airports.
- The **transaction structure provides AuKing with a low-entry cost, risk-managed approach into an extensively explored critical-minerals project with no upfront cost**, allowing investment to be progressively increased as historical results are validated and the geological and development potential is further demonstrated.
- **AuKing is well funded to support the Qeqertaasaq transaction** while continuing its ongoing diamond drilling program at the Tundulu Rare Earths Project in Malawi.

³ IAMGOLD NI 43-101 Technical Report, Update on Niobec Expansion, December 2013

⁴ IntelliMET LLC Report 18 July 2011

- AuKing will approach ASX to confirm that full ASX quotation re-compliance will not be required under Chapter 11 of the ASX Listing Rules in relation to the proposed Qeqertaasaq transaction, and commencement of the earn-in acquisition is conditional upon ASX providing this confirmation.

AuKing Mining Limited (ASX: AKN) (“**AuKing**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to advise that AuKing has entered into a binding Term Sheet to earn-in up to a 75% interest in the Qeqertaasaq niobium rare earth project in western Greenland.

AuKing’s Managing Director Paul Williams said *“We are very pleased to have secured earn-in rights to explore for rare earths and niobium at the Qeqertaasaq project in western Greenland over the next few years. The recent treaty agreement signed by the US, Denmark and Greenland governments has expressly recognised the potential significance of the Greenland critical minerals sector.*

“One of the key reasons for securing Qeqertaasaq is the significant data base of historical exploration, including more than 10,000m of drilling since the mid-1970’s. A key early activity will be a thorough review of all available historical exploration data, prior to formulating the next phase of exploration activities.”

Qeqertaasaq Project Overview

The Qeqertaasaq REE-Nb project is situated in West Greenland, approximately 125 km NNE of the Greenlandic capital, Nuuk, and 55 km east of the town of Maniitsoq (Pop ~ 2,500). A location only 18 km from the coast at the head of the Kangia Fjord, would allow for ice-free deep-water access for the majority of the year.

An exclusive 64 km² exploration licence (MEL 2026-41) covers the entire Qeqertaasaq phosphorite—carbonatite complex (PhCC), and the surrounding fenitised envelope. AuKing’s earn-in rights relate to the conduct of exploration activities on this exploration licence.

Geological Setting

The Qeqertaasaq Carbonatite Complex intruded Archean gneisses in West Greenland 173 Ma ago. It is a complex ring dyke system with several intrusive centres and covers an area of 5 x 3 km. The first intrusive phase comprised ultramafic olivine-titanomagnetite followed by several generations of carbonatite magmas. The later intrusive phases were associated with intensive sodium alteration (fenitisation). During the most advanced stage of alteration niobium, uranium, tantalum, phosphorus and rare earth elements were precipitated.



Figure 1 – Location diagram of the Qeqertaasaq project in south-western Greenland, including proximity to Sarfartoq REE project.

Qeqertaasaq Mineralisation — Niobium, Rare Earth & Tantalum

The Qeqertaasaq deposit contains pyrochlore-bearing niobium mineralisation historically explored by KØ in the 1970's. Surface sampling has yielded grades up to **11.8 % Nb_2O_5** , **20.6% P_2O_5** and **1.9% Zr**. **This mineralisation remains open, and the potential for additional tonnage is significant.** Historical exploration identified an additional style of niobium-tantalum mineralisation at Qeqertaasaq. This style of mineralisation has never previously been evaluated, however historical float samples corresponding to this style of mineralisation have yielded exceptional grades up to **1% Ta_2O_5** , hence represent a potential tantalum exploration target in their own right. A number of untested radiogenic anomalies exist within the complex, several of them associated with significant Nb and Ta soil anomalies.

The historic exploration indicates that REE mineralisation at Qeqertaasaq appears to be largely concentrated within the south-eastern core of the complex. The mineralisation consists of steeply dipping

carbo-hydrothermal REE veins dominated by ancylite-(Ce) prominently hosted within glimmerites (intensively fenitised phlogopite-rich rocks). The REE veins have **yielded up to 12.3 % TREO during surface sampling & trenching (average grade ~ 4 % TREO)**.

In 2010, NunaMinerals excavated 9 trenches across two REE-bearing dykes. Trench samples averaged 2.65% TREO and returned exceptional grades up to 13.23% TREO.⁵

Subsequent drilling by NunaMinerals has demonstrated that the REE veins carries up to **4.5% TREO over 4.7 metres** (the 'Discovery Vein'), **with strike continuity in excess of 750 metres** (open in both directions), and **down dip continuity of minimum 200 metres**⁶. Several such veins are known to exist. The REE veins are enveloped by a shell of lower grade mineralisation over tens of metres. The Critical Rare Earth Oxides (CREO) of the TREO amounts to 14.5% (neodymium dominated) of the Discovery Vein based upon 4 intersects. Soil sampling in 2012 by NM indicates the presence of further concealed and untested REE and Nb mineralisation within the immediate vicinity of the Discovery Vein.

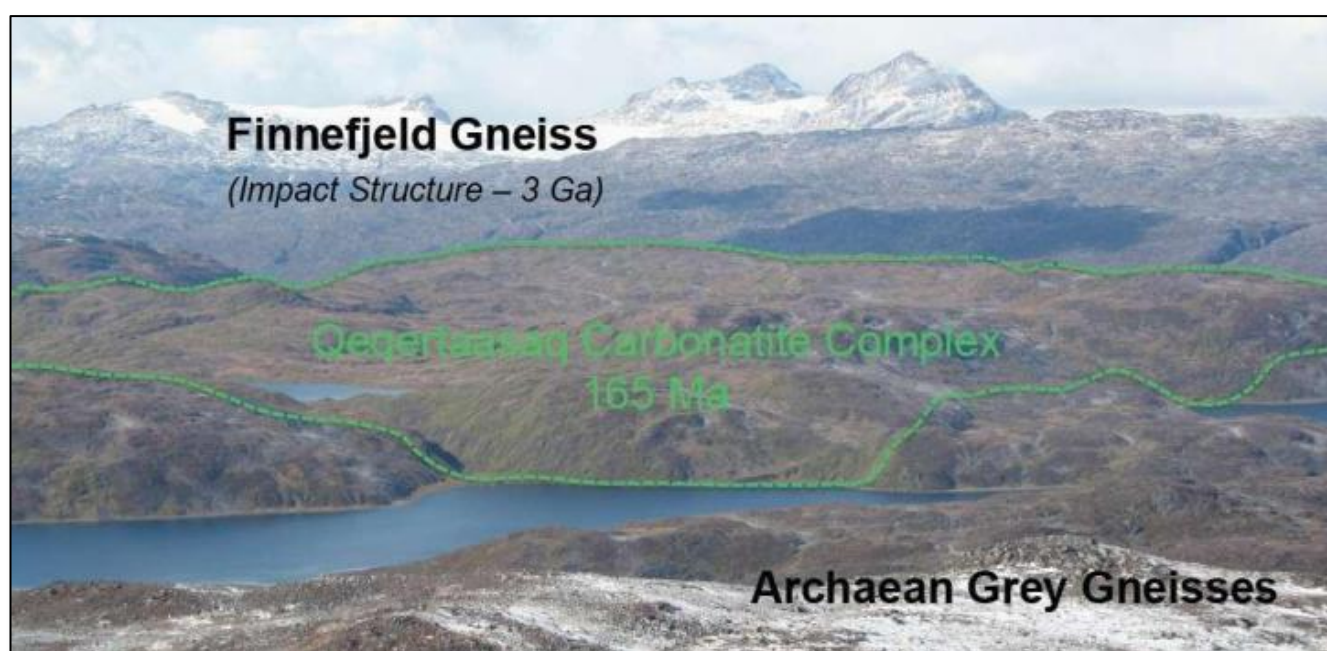


Figure 2 – Qeqertaasaq panorama, looking west from Fosslik Hill, with approximate outline of the carbonatite complex shown. Increased vegetation occurs in the area due to the phosphorous-rich soils, which have developed above the carbonatite bedrock. (Note – Ma denotes million years and Ga denotes billion years)

Exploration History

The Qeqertaasaq prospect, historically referred to as Qaqarssuk, was discovered by by Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S (KØ”) during the systematic exploration of West Greenland. KØ was a pioneering Danish mining and exploration company and an early adopter of modern exploration methods in Greenland. They also maintained a close and collaborative relationship with the Geological Survey of Greenland (“GGU”), including the sharing of geological and exploration data. Historical work includes the following:

⁵ ‘Rare earth element exploration in licence 2007/5’1 report (2010) by Nuna Minerals

⁶ See NunaMinerals release “NunaMinerals and Partner Kores Complete Drilling on the Qeqertaasaq Project, West Greenland, 1 October 2014

Kryolitselskabet Øresund (1969-1976)

- In the period 1969 – 1973, (KØ) undertook a range of ground-based surveys comprising reconnaissance mapping, sampling and radiometric and magnetic surveys. Ten short cored holes, comprising 826.3m (Qa 1-10) were also drilled in the period 1970 -1971 targeting radiometric anomalies.
- Further drilling was undertaken in 1973 and 1975 for Nb mineralisation, the latter on a 50m x 50m grid and comprising 222 holes for a total length of 2299.5 m.
- In 1976, pyrochlore anomaly areas 2 and 3 were tested by deep drilling, comprising 16 cored holes (QA 11 to 26) totalling 2,658.7 m.

NunaMinerals (2007-2014)

- NunaMinerals (NM) conducted REE exploration at the Qeqertaasaq PHCC complex between 2007 and 2014, comprising geophysical surveys, surface sampling and nine trenches completed across prospective REE-bearing carbonatite dykes, which collectively demonstrated the REE potential of the complex's core and identified high-grade mineralisation. Several drill targets were subsequently defined and, in 2011, NM drilled 2,593 metres across 17 BTW sized holes (DDH-11-001 to 017), intersecting high grade REE veins in every hole, with widths up to 6 metres.
- Under a JV with South Korean Gov. KORES, additional drilling was completed by NM in 2014 for a total of 2,007 metres (13 holes) that extended the mineralisation.

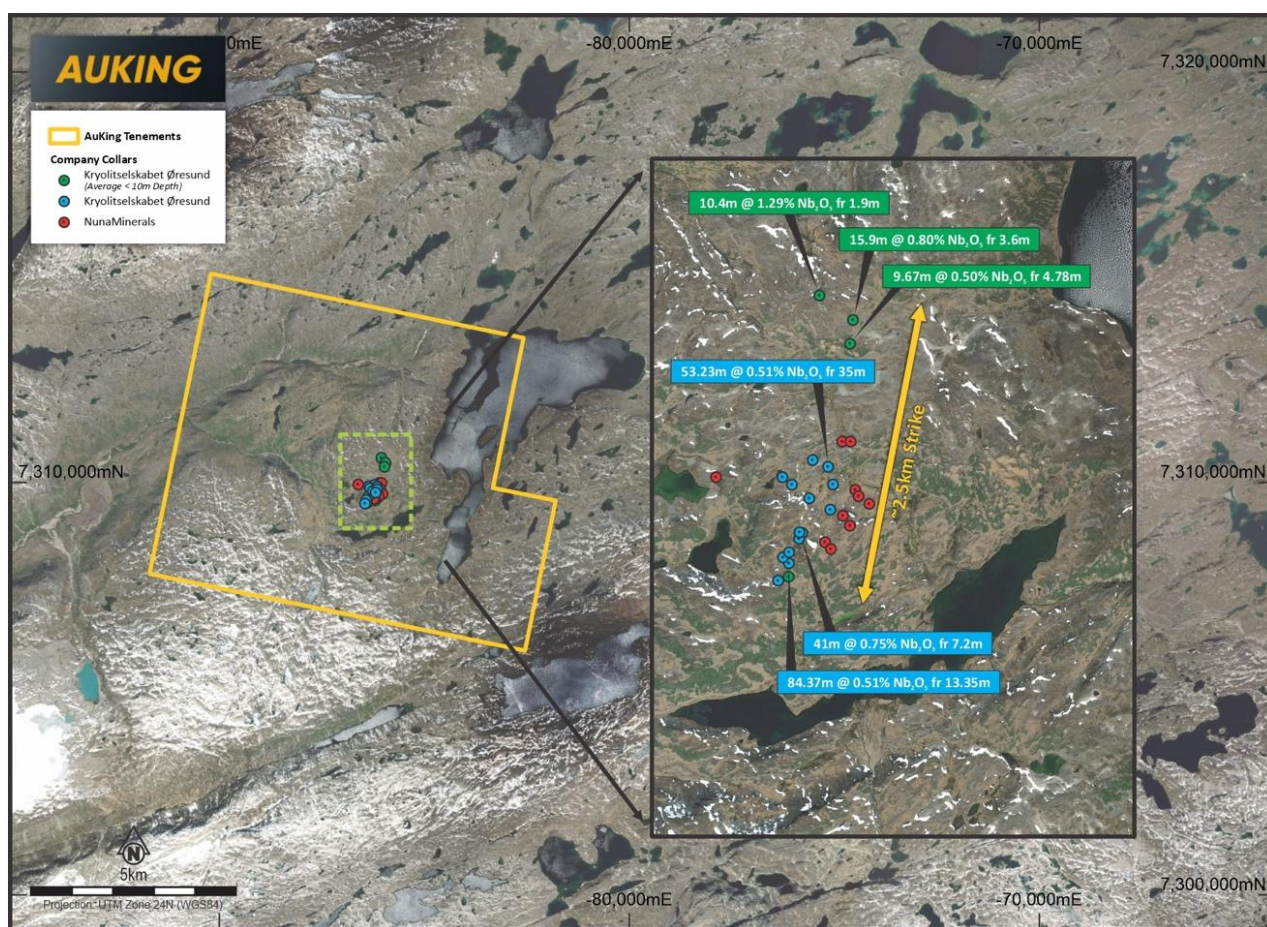


Figure 3: Plan view of the Qeqertaasaq Project, highlighting location of reported drill holes by Kryolitselskabet Øresund (1975-76) and NunaMinerals (2011-12), including KØ's notable high-grade Nb₂O₅ intersections.

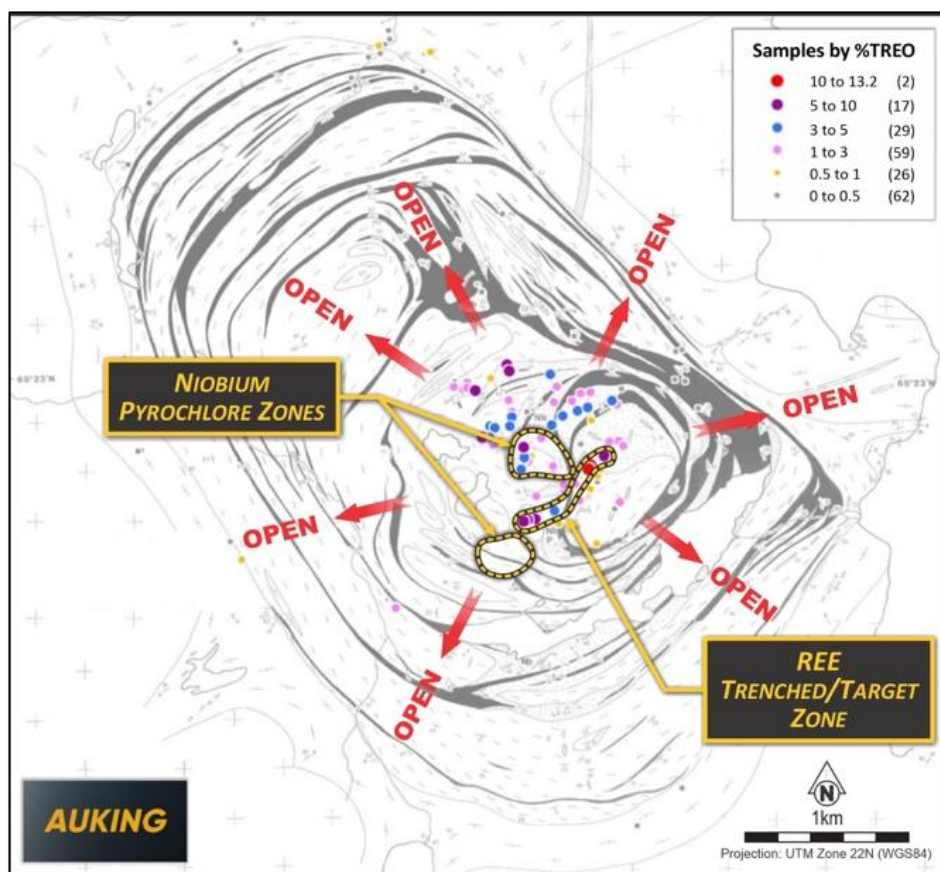


Figure 4 – Qeqertaasaq assay map showing historical 2010 trench-assay results within the REE trenching/target zone, reported as average grades across the respective sampled trench lengths. Results outside the trenching/target zone represent individual surface spot assays.



Figure 5 – Historical trench excavated in 2010 across an REE-bearing carbonatite dyke at Qeqertaasaq. The trench measured ~2.34m long by ~0.5m wide, was oriented along an azimuth of 300°, and was located at approximately 65.38°N, 51.65°W (WGS84 datum).

Metallurgical Testwork

Metallurgical test work conducted by NM in conjunction with US-based IntelliMET⁷ in 2011, demonstrated the REE ore from Qeqertaasaq may be relatively easy to process, with both samples leaching rapidly in hydrochloric acid solutions.

The high-grade nature and the carbonate-dominated mineralogy allowed coarsely crushed (2-3 cm) ore to be directly leached using mild hydrochloric acid heated to 50°C, with recoveries >80% of the TREO content. A tentative flow sheet developed by NM involves process optimization and purification of the resultant leachate (removal of impurities), to produce a purified mixed REE carbonate solid. Subject to continued successful metallurgical testing and purification, further metallurgical work could include selective extraction of the individual rare earth elements.

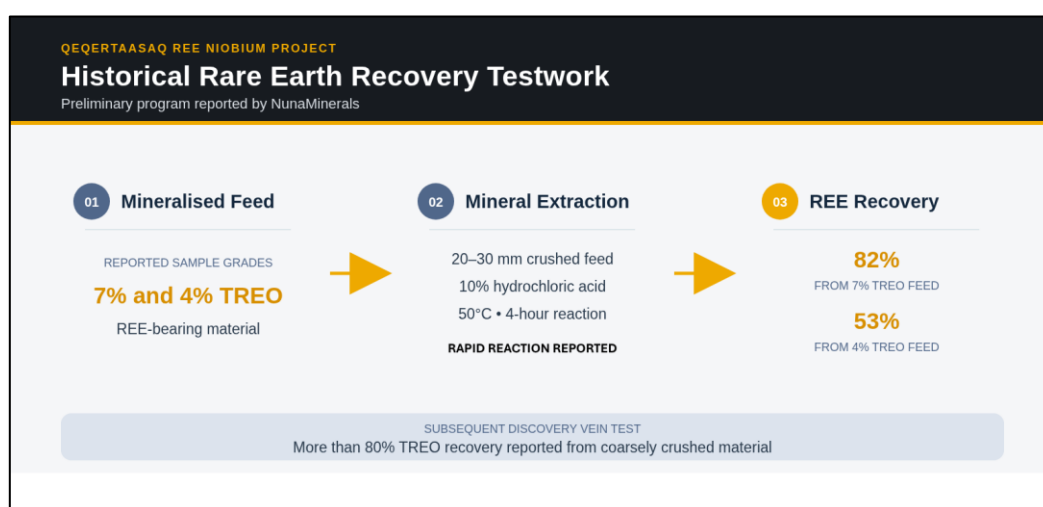


Figure 6 – Historical preliminary metallurgical testwork reported by NunaMinerals demonstrating TREO recoveries of up to 82% from coarsely crushed Qeqertaasaq mineralisation

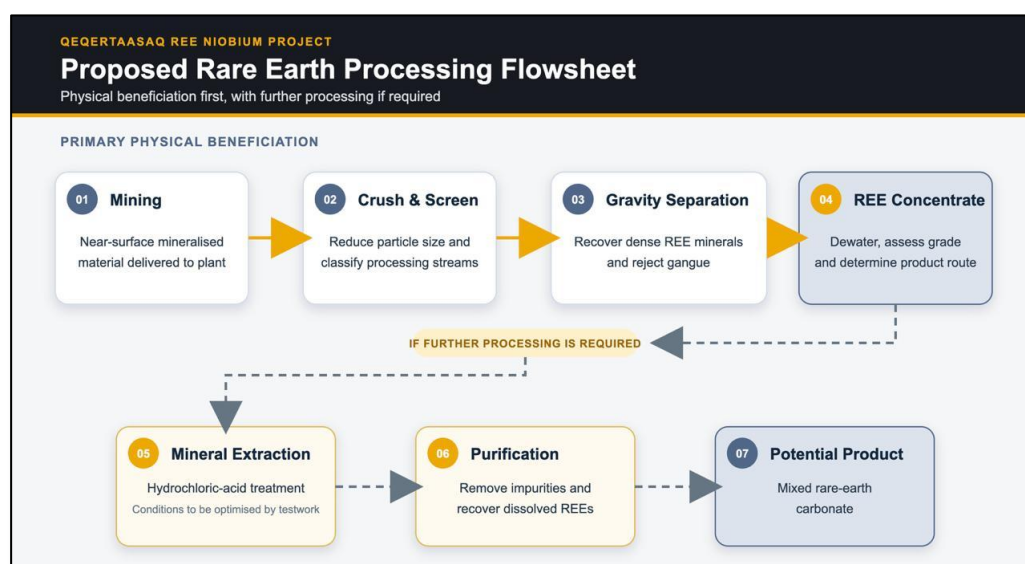


Figure 7 – Conceptual Rare Earth processing flowsheet for Qeqertaasaq mineralisation, prioritising physical beneficiation to produce an REE concentrate, with further processing subject to metallurgical testwork.

⁷ IntelliMET LLC Report 18 July 2011

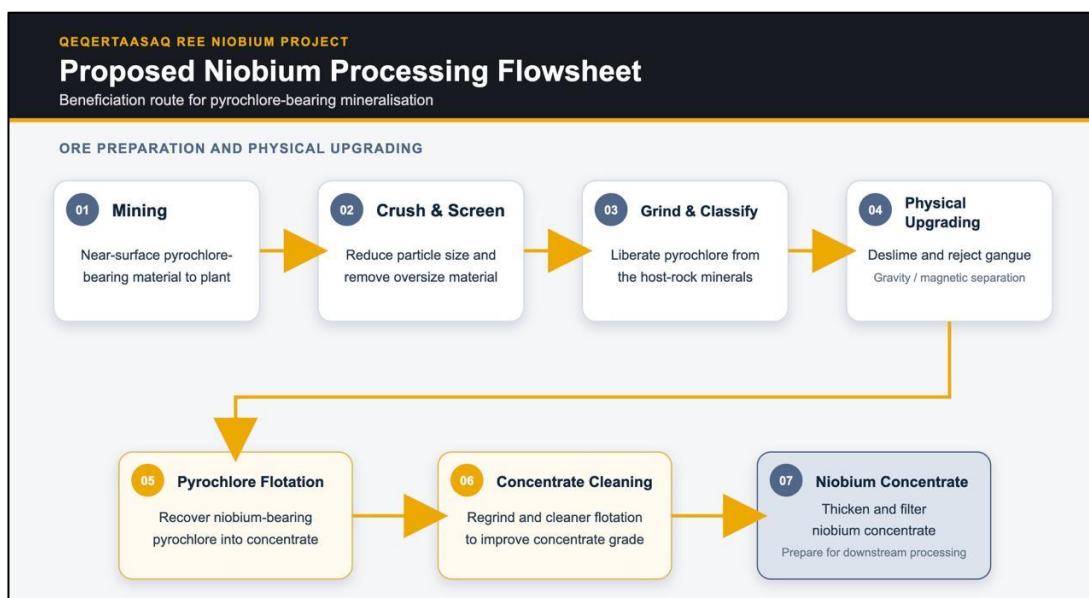


Figure 8 – Conceptual niobium processing flowsheet for Qeqertaasaq mineralisation, incorporating physical upgrading and flotation to produce a pyrochlore-bearing niobium concentrate.

US/Denmark/Greenland Agreement

On 22 September 2026, at the UN in New York, Donald Trump, Danish PM Mette Frederiksen, and Greenland PM Jens-Frederik Nielsen signed a treaty that amends and supplements the 1951 US–Denmark Defense of Greenland Agreement (Treaty). Greenland is a co-signatory this time, which is new. The Treaty has no expiry date.

Under the Treaty, the US may modernise and expand Pituffik Space Base (the only active US base today) and establish “defense areas” at Narsarsuaq (south; old Cold War airfield) and Mestersvig (east). Further sites, including unmanned/drone installations, can be added by mutual agreement, with accelerated Greenlandic/Danish review. Provision is also made for broad US overflight, landing, and undersea access in Greenland and its territorial waters, with contracts for bases to go to Greenlandic suppliers “to the maximum extent possible.” No non-NATO state may put manned or unmanned installations, or a persistent force, in Greenland unless the three parties agree.

The important feature of the Treaty from AuKing’s perspective is that investors from states that are not NATO members, NATO partners, or EU members may not take control, significant influence, or sensitive information access in “particularly sensitive sectors” (explicitly including critical infrastructure and resource extraction) unless all three parties agree it is not a national-security threat. Greenland leads screening with Denmark; the US now has a formal say. Relevantly, Australia is a NATO partner.

Transaction Structure

AuKing has entered into a staged earn-in agreement with well-known and experienced Xploration Services Greenland A/S (unrelated to AuKing) providing for exploration at Qeqertaasaq over a maximum period of six years. The earn-in comprises the following staged financial arrangements:

Exclusivity Payment

A non-refundable €15,000 cash payment (already paid) to secure a 30-day exclusivity period (expiring 24 October 2026), during which time AuKing aims to complete satisfactory legal and technical due diligence.

On Commencement of the Earn-in

There are no acquisition payments to be made upon commencement of the Earn-in. AuKing has the right (but not obligation) to earn up to a 75% interest in the Qeqertaasaq exploration licence by sole funding exploration funding totalling €10,000,000 over the next 6 years in three stages as follows:

- Stage 1 - €3,000,000 in exploration funding by 30 September 2028 to earn an initial 30% project interest;
- Stage 2 - €3,000,000 in exploration funding by 30 September 2030 to earn a further 21% project interest; and
- Stage 3 - €4,000,000 in exploration funding by 30 September 2032 to the final 24% project interest.

During the conduct of exploration activities under the Earn-in Agreement, AuKing is obliged to contribute a minimum annual expenditure towards the project activities to keep the licence in good standing – for 2027 this is roughly A\$69,000 and for 2028 — \$215,000.

Project activities will be overseen by a joint Management Committee with field works and related logistics to be managed by Xploration Services Greenland A/S, with over 20 years' experience in mineral exploration, logistics and administration in Greenland.

At the completion of AuKing's earn-in rights, a joint venture will be formed between the project holders and in accordance with normal terms that would apply for such a joint venture. Also at completion of the 75% earn-in by AuKing, an introduction fee amounting to 10% of the project equity will be allocated to unrelated third parties who provided the introduction of the Qeqertaasaq opportunity to AuKing.

Next Steps

Several technical, environmental and regional exploration activities are recognised as suitable next steps for Qeqertaasaq project.

- Compilation of historic data to inform the next stage drilling campaign and metallurgical test work.
- Resource Definition Drilling (approx. 3,000-5,000 m) to establish an Inferred MRE.
- Bench-scale metallurgical sampling and test work in support of the proposed MRE, including verification of historic results and design of a suitable beneficiation flow sheet.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Historical Exploration Results

The historical results presented in this release have not been previously reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and a Competent Person has not been provided sufficient detail to disclose the results in accordance with the Code. It is possible that with further evaluation and/or exploration work confidence in the results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The Company confirms that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the results, but the Company has not independently validated the results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

Note – Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to REE Projects derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to or in similar geological settings to the Qeqertaasaq Project, including Greenland Mines' Sarfartoq project that was recently acquired for US\$35M. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Qeqertaasaq Project, if at all.

AuKing's Diversified Exploration Portfolio

The proposed earn-in agreement is consistent with AuKing's strategy of building a portfolio of high-quality exploration projects focused on critical and other commodities. Upon commencement of the Qeqertaasaq earn-in, the Company's portfolio will include:

- Tundulu Rare Earths Project, southern Malawi (which continues to be AuKing's primary focus);
- Machinga and Salambidwe Rare Earths Projects, southern Malawi;
- Koongie Park Copper-Zinc-Silver Project, Western Australia (49% joint venture with Cobalt Blue Holdings Ltd);
- Mkuju Uranium Project, southern Tanzania; and
- Big Wilson Tin-Tungsten Project, north-western Tasmania.

AuKing intends to continue advancing exploration activities across its portfolio, with the 15,000m drilling program well underway at Tundulu, while evaluating resource mineral potential across the rest of its portfolio.

ASX Disclosure Regarding Historical Exploration Results

This ASX release contains information derived from public disclosures of former owners and explorers of the Qeqertaasaq project area. In accordance with ASX disclosure requirements the following additional matters need to be noted:

- The historical exploration results reported in this release were made by companies other than AuKing, including NunaMinerals A/S(NM), which was listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen and the public Danish company Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S;
- Copies of the historical exploration results are available as publicly available reports including:
 - Exploration history and exploration data for the Qeqertaasaq (formerly Qaqarssuk) Carbonatite Complex, West Greenland. Prepared for Nuna Minerals A/S, Nuuk, Greenland by Mountain

Resources Aps, 2011.

- > Qeqertaasaq Rare Earth Element – Niobium Project, REE, Niobium & Tantalum Critical-Minerals Opportunity, South Greenland. 2026 Introductory Project Summary, C. Østergaard.
 - > Grice, J.D., Gault, R.A., Rowe, R. and Johnson, O. (2006) QaqarssukitE-(Ce), A New Barium–Cerium Fluorocarbonate Mineral Species from Qaqarssuk, Greenland. *The Canadian Mineralogist* (2006) 44 (5): 1137–1146. <https://doi.org/10.2113/gscanmin.44.5.1137>
 - > Knudsen, C. (1991) Petrology, geochemistry and economic geology of the Qeqertaasaq complex, southern West Greenland. 114 pp., 78 figs and 18 tables. Monograph Series on Mineral Deposits. Gebrüder Bornträger, Berlin - Stuttgart.
 - > Report on Exploration Work Conducted in 2018 on Mineral Exploration Licence 2018/21, North American Nickel Inc., Maniitsoq Area, Southwest Greenland, Work Period from May 19 to September 17, 2018. Report for North American Nickel by J. Sparling, P. Geo., G. Katchen, P. Geo., S. Taylor, P. Geo., J. Pattison, P. Geo., P. Lightfoot, P. Geo., March 31, 2019
- A statement by Mr Mark Mitchell, Competent Person is set out below;
 - A cautionary statement in relation to the historical exploration results included in this release is set out above; and
 - AuKing has no other reason to suspect that the historical exploration results as reported in this release are misleading.

Approved by the Board of AuKing Mining Limited.

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Abbreviations

- TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides – La₂O₃, CeO₂, Pr₆O₁₁, Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Eu₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Tb₄O₇, Dy₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Yb₂O₃, Lu₂O₃, Y₂O₃ (Pm₂O₃ excluded by tradition)
- Nb₂O₅ = Niobium pentoxide

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to historical exploration results at the Qeqertaasaq Niobium and Rare Earths Project is based on information reviewed by Mr Mark Mitchell who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mitchell is an independent consultant to AuKing Mining Limited (and not an employee) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Mitchell also confirms that the information in this report is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Qeqertaasaq Project.

APPENDIX A

REPORTED HISTORICAL TRENCHING RESULTS BY NunaMinerals (2010)

Trench_ID	Sample_ID	X Coordinate (LL)	Y Coordinate (LL)	Interval (m)	From (m)	To (m)	TREO%	HREO%
T01	195882	-51.671790	65.377060	0.53	0.00	0.53	4.19	1.1%
T01	195883	-51.671799	65.377063	0.53	0.53	1.06	3.93	1.1%
T01	195884	-51.671808	65.377066	0.53	1.06	1.59	1.28	1.7%
T01	195885	-51.671817	65.377069	0.53	1.59	2.12	7.30	0.9%
T02	195851	-51.671790	65.376970	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.28	4.6%
T02	195852	-51.671794	65.376971	0.22	0.22	0.44	0.37	1.0%
T02	195853	-51.671798	65.376972	0.22	0.44	0.66	0.21	7.1%
T02	195854	-51.671802	65.376973	0.22	0.66	0.88	0.12	5.6%
T02	195855	-51.671806	65.376974	0.22	0.88	1.10	0.18	5.8%
T02	195856	-51.671810	65.376975	0.22	1.10	1.32	0.73	3.3%
T02	195857	-51.671814	65.376976	0.22	1.32	1.54	0.98	2.4%
T02	195858	-51.671818	65.376977	0.22	1.54	1.76	1.42	1.8%
T02	195859	-51.671822	65.376978	0.22	1.76	1.98	0.31	6.1%
T02	195860	-51.671826	65.376979	0.22	1.98	2.20	0.38	5.6%
T03	195820	-51.673550	65.376560	0.18	0.00	0.18	3.37	1.2%
T03	195821	-51.673553	65.376561	0.18	0.18	0.36	3.87	1.4%
T03	195822	-51.673556	65.376562	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.73	2.8%
T03	195823	-51.673559	65.376563	0.18	0.54	0.72	2.05	2.2%
T03	195824	-51.673562	65.376564	0.18	0.72	0.90	4.61	1.4%
T03	195825	-51.673565	65.376565	0.18	0.90	1.08	0.74	3.7%
T03	195826	-51.673568	65.376566	0.18	1.08	1.26	2.49	1.7%
T03	195827	-51.673571	65.376567	0.18	1.26	1.44	1.83	2.0%
T03	195828	-51.673574	65.376568	0.18	1.44	1.62	3.46	1.1%
T03	195829	-51.673577	65.376569	0.18	1.62	1.80	5.73	1.2%
T03	195830	-51.673580	65.376570	0.18	1.80	1.98	9.25	0.8%
T03	195831	-51.673583	65.376571	0.18	1.98	2.16	13.23	0.7%
T03	195832	-51.673586	65.376572	0.18	2.16	2.34	2.68	1.7%
T04	195834	-51.673850	65.376340	0.29	0.00	0.29	3.79	1.1%
T04	195835	-51.673854	65.376342	0.29	0.29	0.58	4.51	0.9%
T04	195836	-51.673858	65.376344	0.29	0.58	0.87	5.87	0.8%
T04	195837	-51.673862	65.376346	0.29	0.87	1.16	7.85	0.8%
T04	195838	-51.673866	65.376348	0.29	1.16	1.45	5.02	0.8%
T04	195839	-51.673870	65.376350	0.29	1.45	1.74	0.55	1.9%
T04	195840	-51.673874	65.376352	0.29	1.74	2.03	12.59	0.7%
T04	195841	-51.673878	65.376354	0.29	2.03	2.32	6.74	0.9%
T04	195842	-51.673882	65.376356	0.29	2.32	2.61	5.36	1.1%
T04	195843	-51.673886	65.376358	0.29	2.61	2.90	2.26	1.4%
T04	195844	-51.673890	65.376360	0.29	2.90	3.19	1.96	1.0%
T05	195845	-51.674000	65.376240	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.21	3.1%
T05	195846	-51.674007	65.376242	0.39	0.39	0.78	0.10	6.8%
T05	195847	-51.674014	65.376244	0.39	0.78	1.17	3.14	1.2%
T05	195848	-51.674021	65.376246	0.39	1.17	1.56	3.46	1.6%
T05	195849	-51.674028	65.376248	0.39	1.56	1.95	3.02	1.3%
T05	195850	-51.674035	65.376250	0.39	1.95	2.34	0.42	4.5%
T06	195861	-51.675020	65.374620	0.19	0.00	0.19	2.70	0.6%
T06	195862	-51.675024	65.374620	0.19	0.19	0.38	2.96	1.3%
T06	195863	-51.675028	65.374620	0.19	0.38	0.57	1.63	2.3%
T06	195864	-51.675032	65.374620	0.19	0.57	0.76	2.04	1.8%
T06	195865	-51.675036	65.374620	0.19	0.76	0.95	1.94	2.4%
T06	195866	-51.675040	65.374620	0.19	0.95	1.14	2.48	1.9%
T06	195867	-51.675044	65.374620	0.19	1.14	1.33	1.68	2.1%
T06	195868	-51.675048	65.374620	0.19	1.33	1.52	1.91	2.2%
T06	195869	-51.675052	65.374620	0.19	1.52	1.71	0.69	1.0%
T06	195870	-51.675056	65.374620	0.19	1.71	1.90	2.21	0.6%
T06	195871	-51.675060	65.374620	0.19	1.90	2.09	1.32	1.0%
T06	195872	-51.675064	65.374620	0.19	2.09	2.28	1.47	0.7%
T07	195880	-51.680860	65.373620	0.50	0.00	0.50	3.03	1.6%
T07	195881	-51.680855	65.373624	0.50	0.50	1.00	6.48	0.9%
T08	195877	-51.681850	65.373570	0.47	0.00	0.47	5.98	1.0%
T08	195878	-51.681853	65.373574	0.47	0.47	0.94	1.11	0.9%
T08	195879	-51.681856	65.373578	0.47	0.94	1.41	4.65	1.3%
T09	195873	-51.682370	65.373500	0.44	0.00	0.44	7.10	0.9%
T09	195874	-51.682370	65.373504	0.44	0.44	0.88	0.05	3.4%
T09	195875	-51.682370	65.373508	0.44	0.88	1.32	0.79	8.6%
T09	195876	-51.682370	65.373512	0.44	1.32	1.76	1.00	5.1%

APPENDIX B

REPORTED HISTORIC DRILL RESULTS BY Kryolitselskabet Øresund (1975)

*Note Azimuth, Dip and Drill collar locations are unavailable, however these shallow holes were utilised as indicators for drilling in 1976 (per Appendix C)

Hole_ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting (reported)	Westing (reported)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb205%
17584	—	-90.00	468584	7250530	4.15	5.22	1.07	0.21
17584	—	-90.00	468584	7250530	5.22	6.40	1.18	5.01
17585	—	-90.00	468586	7250653	8.54	8.62	0.08	0.04
17585	—	-90.00	468586	7250653	8.62	9.62	1.00	0.04
17585	—	-90.00	468586	7250653	9.62	10.70	1.08	0.86
17585	—	-90.00	468586	7250653	10.70	11.20	0.50	0.72
17590	—	-90.00	468637	7250723	2.65	5.00	2.35	1.22
17590	—	-90.00	468637	7250723	5.00	7.01	2.01	0.50
17590	—	-90.00	468637	7250723	7.01	8.56	1.55	0.07
17590	—	-90.00	468637	7250723	8.56	10.47	1.91	0.29
17590	—	-90.00	468637	7250723	10.47	11.69	1.22	0.07
17591	—	-90.00	468638	7250754	7.20	8.40	1.20	0.50
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	7.20	9.66	2.46	0.36
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	9.66	11.58	1.92	0.50
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	11.58	13.90	2.32	0.50
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	13.90	15.12	1.22	0.21
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	15.12	17.51	2.39	0.36
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	17.51	18.52	1.01	0.36
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	18.52	20.65	2.13	0.72
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	20.65	23.14	2.49	2.86
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	23.14	25.57	2.43	1.79
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	25.57	27.85	2.28	2.07
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	27.85	30.45	2.60	1.00
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	30.45	32.35	1.90	0.14
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	32.35	34.43	2.08	0.10
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	34.43	36.28	1.85	0.21
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	36.28	38.02	1.74	0.86
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	38.02	39.99	1.97	0.72
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	39.99	42.50	2.51	0.72
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	42.50	44.71	2.21	0.02
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	44.71	46.33	1.62	0.04
17593	—	-90.00	468652	7250752	46.33	48.20	1.87	0.07
17622	—	-90.00	468894	7251708	4.78	6.57	1.79	0.07
17622	—	-90.00	468894	7251708	6.57	9.46	2.89	0.86
17622	—	-90.00	468894	7251708	9.46	11.83	2.37	0.72
17622	—	-90.00	468894	7251708	11.83	14.45	2.62	0.21
17629	—	-90.00	468739	7251955	1.90	4.65	2.75	0.29
17629	—	-90.00	468739	7251955	4.65	7.35	2.70	1.00
17629	—	-90.00	468739	7251955	7.35	9.54	2.19	2.86
17629	—	-90.00	468739	7251955	9.54	12.30	2.76	1.00
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	3.60	6.13	2.53	0.50
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	6.13	9.30	3.17	0.50
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	9.30	11.32	2.02	0.29
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	11.32	13.52	2.20	2.50
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	13.52	14.92	1.40	1.00
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	14.92	16.29	1.37	1.43
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	16.29	18.02	1.73	0.21
17636	—	-90.00	468910	7251831	18.02	19.50	1.48	0.04

APPENDIX C

REPORTED HISTORIC DRILL RESULTS BY Kryolitselskabet Øresund (1976)

Hole_ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting (reported)	Westing (reported)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb205%
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	0.00	2.00	2.00	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	2.00	4.69	2.69	0.21
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	4.69	7.10	2.41	0.36
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	7.10	9.98	2.88	0.43
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	9.98	10.65	0.67	1.22
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	10.65	13.35	2.70	0.10
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	13.35	16.58	3.23	0.04
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	16.58	18.82	2.24	0.21
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	18.82	21.91	3.09	0.14
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	21.91	24.33	2.42	0.14
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	24.33	27.20	2.87	0.29
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	27.20	29.00	1.80	0.10
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	29.00	31.45	2.45	0.07
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	31.45	32.94	1.49	0.50
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	32.94	36.77	3.83	0.14
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	36.77	38.61	1.84	0.07
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	38.61	42.31	3.70	0.10
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	42.31	44.47	2.16	0.04
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	44.47	48.00	3.53	0.36
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	48.00	51.57	3.57	1.79
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	51.57	54.79	3.22	0.07
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	54.79	58.13	3.34	0.86
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	58.13	60.50	2.37	0.10
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	60.50	63.15	2.65	0.10
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	63.15	66.32	3.17	0.04
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	66.32	68.89	2.57	1.79
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	68.89	71.26	2.37	7.15
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	71.26	74.74	3.48	0.21
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	74.74	76.90	2.16	0.36
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	76.90	79.55	2.65	0.06
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	79.55	82.15	2.60	0.02
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	82.15	84.80	2.65	0.21
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	84.80	86.50	1.70	0.02
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	86.50	89.35	2.85	0.07
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	89.35	92.41	3.06	0.07
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	92.41	95.00	2.59	0.50
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	95.00	97.72	2.72	0.50
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	97.72	126.14	28.42	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	126.14	127.30	1.16	0.30
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	127.30	155.93	28.63	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	155.93	156.87	0.94	0.36
Qa-11	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	156.87	177.95	21.08	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	0.00	1.45	1.45	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	1.45	5.75	4.30	0.36
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	5.75	8.26	2.51	0.72
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	8.26	10.40	2.14	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	10.40	13.70	3.30	0.30
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	13.70	14.32	0.62	0.86
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	14.32	15.87	1.55	0.36
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	15.87	17.43	1.56	0.36
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	17.43	21.68	4.25	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	21.68	24.53	2.85	0.50
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	24.53	69.82	45.29	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	69.82	72.85	3.03	0.30
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	72.85	77.98	5.13	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	77.98	81.22	3.24	0.30
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	81.22	83.30	2.08	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	83.30	85.34	2.04	0.50
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	85.34	93.85	8.51	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	93.85	96.77	2.92	0.50
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	96.77	98.73	1.96	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	98.73	102.96	4.23	0.30
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	102.96	107.55	4.59	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	107.55	110.07	2.52	0.50
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	110.07	143.45	33.38	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	143.45	144.50	1.05	0.10
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	144.50	146.05	1.55	1.00
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	146.05	147.18	1.13	0.72
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	147.18	149.38	2.20	0.21
Qa-12	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	149.38	157.65	8.27	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	0.00	60.15	60.15	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	60.15	61.00	0.85	0.36
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	61.00	62.50	1.50	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	62.50	65.65	3.15	0.30
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	65.65	107.20	41.55	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	107.20	109.34	2.14	0.50
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	109.34	121.53	12.19	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	121.53	125.70	4.17	0.30
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	125.70	143.03	17.33	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	143.03	148.23	5.20	0.31
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	148.23	170.28	22.05	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	170.28	174.70	4.42	0.30
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	174.70	205.80	31.10	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-14	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	205.80	207.00	1.20	0.30

Hole_ID	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting (reported)	Westing (reported)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb2O5%
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	0.00	18.84	18.84	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	18.84	21.87	3.03	0.50
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	21.87	23.55	1.68	0.30
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	23.55	25.97	2.42	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	25.97	28.80	2.83	0.36
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	28.80	44.77	15.97	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	44.77	47.57	2.80	0.30
Qa-15	120.00	-63.00	468795	7250881	47.57	107.85	60.28	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	0.00	6.80	6.80	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	6.80	9.29	2.49	0.50
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	9.29	27.43	18.14	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	27.43	29.43	2.00	0.50
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	29.43	46.00	16.57	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	46.00	49.35	3.35	0.36
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	49.35	175.80	126.45	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	175.80	179.50	3.70	0.30
Qa-17	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	179.50	187.90	8.40	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	0.00	62.30	62.30	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	62.30	64.78	2.48	0.72
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	64.78	66.11	1.33	0.10
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	66.11	90.54	24.43	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	90.54	92.41	1.87	0.50
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	92.41	104.84	12.43	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	104.84	106.28	1.44	0.36
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	106.28	173.82	67.54	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	173.82	176.90	3.08	0.50
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	176.90	180.29	3.39	0.30
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	180.29	182.38	2.09	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	182.38	184.41	2.03	0.30
Qa-18	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	184.41	212.75	28.34	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	0.00	68.21	68.21	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	68.21	70.47	2.26	0.50
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	70.47	75.46	4.99	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	75.46	77.59	2.13	0.30
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	77.59	112.81	35.22	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	112.81	115.69	2.88	0.30
Qa-19	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	115.69	172.50	56.81	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-20	120.00	-44.00	468806	7250589	0.00	34.18	34.18	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-20	120.00	-44.00	468806	7250589	34.18	36.22	2.04	0.50
Qa-20	120.00	-44.00	468806	7250589	36.22	116.95	80.73	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-21	120.00	-74.00	468805	7250589	0.00	145.80	145.80	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-21	120.00	-74.00	468805	7250589	145.80	149.45	3.65	0.50
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	0.00	35.00	35.00	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	35.00	39.03	4.03	0.14
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	39.03	42.00	2.97	0.50
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	42.00	45.15	3.15	0.29
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	45.15	48.37	3.22	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	48.37	51.30	2.93	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	51.30	54.38	3.08	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	54.38	57.30	2.92	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	57.30	60.30	3.00	1.43
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	60.30	63.30	3.00	0.07
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	63.30	66.30	3.00	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	66.30	69.30	3.00	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	69.30	72.30	3.00	0.07
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	72.30	75.00	2.70	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	75.00	77.20	2.20	0.14
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	77.20	79.16	1.96	0.10
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	79.16	80.93	1.77	8.58
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	80.93	83.48	2.55	0.14
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	83.48	88.23	4.75	0.29
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	88.23	98.34	10.11	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	98.34	101.03	2.69	0.36
Qa-25	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	101.03	145.65	44.62	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	0.00	18.00	18.00	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	18.00	20.44	2.44	0.30
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	20.44	23.48	3.04	0.50
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	23.48	27.58	4.10	0.30
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	27.58	38.30	10.72	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	38.30	42.73	4.43	0.34
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	42.73	95.00	52.27	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	95.00	98.00	3.00	0.30
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	98.00	115.10	17.10	NO ASSAY DATA
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	115.10	118.35	3.25	0.30
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	118.35	120.88	2.53	0.50
Qa-26	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	120.88	130.00	9.12	NO ASSAY DATA

APPENDIX D

REPORTED DRILL RESULTS (2010) & RE-ASSAYS OF 1976 HISTORIC DRILLING BY NunaMinerals

Hole_ID	Drilling Program	Hole_Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting (reported)	Westing (reported)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO%	CREO%
QE-Q-11-03	2011 NunaMinerals	106.68	312.00	-45.00	0468781	7250631	26.93	41.44	14.51	2.14	18.26
QE-Q-11-03	2011 NunaMinerals	106.68	312.00	-45.00	0468781	7250631	35.36	41.44	6.08	3.96	15.16
QE-Q-11-03	2011 NunaMinerals	106.68	312.00	-45.00	0468781	7250631	36.70	41.44	4.74	4.49	14.67
QE-Q-11-10	2011 NunaMinerals	103.63	138.00	-45.00	0468678	7250527	103.95	182.50	78.55	>0.57	—
QE-Q-11-10	2011 NunaMinerals	103.63	138.00	-45.00	0468678	7250527	141.45	146.25	4.80	3.78	16.79
QE-Q-11-13	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	0468009	7250772	63.38	99.00	35.62	>0.76	—
QE-Q-11-13	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	0468009	7250772	63.38	68.08	4.70	4.49	13.67
QE-Q-11-04	2011 NunaMinerals	103.63	138.00	-45.00	7250527	468680	59.06	62.88	3.82	1.27	19.11
QE-Q-11-04	2011 NunaMinerals	103.63	138.00	-45.00	7250527	468680	61.88	62.88	1.00	3.17	12.98
QE-Q-11-07	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	7250439	468550	89.38	91.34	1.93	3.48	13.52
QE-Q-11-09	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	104.00	-45.00	7250408	468583	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.49	12.90
QE-Q-11-11	2011 NunaMinerals	125.00	137.00	-45.00	7250575	468647	120.00	121.00	1.00	1.96	14.38
QE-Q-11-05	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	7250772	468009	18.00	20.00	2.00	1.90	17.53
QE-Q-11-05	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	7250772	468009	26.00	27.00	1.00	1.90	17.58
QE-Q-11-02	2011 NunaMinerals	106.00	246.00	-45.00	7250943	468642	69.09	80.47	11.38	1.26	21.18
QE-Q-11-02	2011 NunaMinerals	106.00	246.00	-45.00	7250943	468642	69.09	72.54	3.45	3.06	17.46
QE-Q-11-01	2011 NunaMinerals	121.92	258.00	-45.00	7250948	468691	103.73	104.21	0.48	1.96	16.79
QE-Q-11-01	2011 NunaMinerals	121.92	258.00	-45.00	7250948	468691	25.85	27.69	1.84	2.47	19.19
QE-Q-11-04	2011 NunaMinerals	103.63	138.00	-45.00	7250527	468680	13.00	14.00	1.00	2.60	17.28
QE-Q-11-07	2011 NunaMinerals	100.58	102.00	-45.00	7250439	468550	85.40	85.91	0.51	2.31	19.12
QE-Q-11-11	2011 NunaMinerals	125.00	137.00	-45.00	7250575	468647	25.79	26.79	1.00	2.24	15.01
Qa-11	Historic 1976; re-assayed	177.95	131.00	-58.00	468587	7250595	155.93	156.87	0.97	2.35	14.04
Qa-11	Historic 1976; re-assayed	177.95	130.00	-60.00	0468587	7250595	21.91	24.33	2.42	3.82	11.43
Qa-12	Historic 1976; re-assayed	157.65	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	13.70	14.32	0.62	4.05	12.21
Qa-12	Historic 1976; re-assayed	157.65	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	86.79	87.56	0.77	2.17	11.03
Qa-12	Historic 1976; re-assayed	157.65	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	135.00	136.81	1.81	2.50	14.86
Qa-12	Historic 1976; re-assayed	157.65	—	-90.00	468562	7250615	152.15	154.28	2.13	2.26	15.44
Qa-13	Historic 1976; re-assayed	141.25	127.00	-54.00	468530	7250514	8.20	11.42	3.22	2.18	12.36
Qa-13	Historic 1976; re-assayed	141.25	127.00	-54.00	468530	7250514	23.24	24.05	0.81	2.69	16.90
Qa-13	Historic 1976; re-assayed	141.25	127.00	-54.00	468530	7250514	107.60	108.60	1.00	2.28	23.50
Qa-14	Historic 1976; re-assayed	207.00	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	41.98	45.30	3.32	2.18	11.79
Qa-14	Historic 1976; re-assayed	207.00	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	63.63	64.65	1.02	2.12	17.68
Qa-14	Historic 1976; re-assayed	207.00	—	-90.00	468529	7250515	65.65	69.45	3.80	2.00	12.70
Qa-17	Historic 1976; re-assayed	187.90	120.00	-82.00	468687	7250944	6.62	9.67	3.05	2.90	15.10
Qa-18	Historic 1976; re-assayed	212.75	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	93.26	94.26	1.00	2.03	15.98
Qa-18	Historic 1976; re-assayed	212.75	120.00	-58.00	468594	7250997	130.65	131.48	0.83	4.23	13.68
Qa-18	Historic 1976; re-assayed	212.75	120.00	-60.00	468594	7250997	23.00	24.17	1.17	4.39	14.73
Qa-19	Historic 1976; re-assayed	172.50	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	155.20	157.65	2.45	3.67	14.16
Qa-19	Historic 1976; re-assayed	172.50	—	-90.00	468550	7251023	159.26	160.33	1.07	3.66	13.10
Qa-22	Historic 1976; re-assayed	189.05	120.00	-59.00	468620	7251096	39.26	40.00	0.74	2.86	14.56
Qa-23	Historic 1976; re-assayed	240.80	120.00	-74.00	468570	7251124	153.67	154.31	0.64	2.12	15.62
Qa-24	Historic 1976; re-assayed	141.80	120.00	-44.00	468784	7251080	72.32	72.94	0.62	5.15	14.01
Qa-25	Historic 1976; re-assayed	145.65	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	13.74	14.31	0.57	2.29	19.96
Qa-25	Historic 1976; re-assayed	145.65	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	15.31	18.15	2.84	2.10	13.94
Qa-25	Historic 1976; re-assayed	145.65	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	24.74	25.37	0.63	3.74	12.58
Qa-25	Historic 1976; re-assayed	145.65	120.00	-81.00	468782	7251082	105.15	105.60	0.45	2.13	13.24
Qa-26	Historic 1976; re-assayed	130.00	120.00	-80.00	468699	7251131	34.44	35.12	0.68	2.93	21.40

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[Note – The contents of this Table are based on materials that AuKing's Competent Person has been able to access comprising the following reports:

- *Exploration history and exploration data for the Qeqertaasaq (formerly Qaqarssuk) Carbonatite Complex, West Greenland. Prepared for Nuna Minerals A/S, Nuuk, Greenland by Mountain Resources Aps, 2011.*
- *Qeqertaasaq Rare Earth Element – Niobium Project, REE, Niobium & Tantalum Critical-Minerals Opportunity, South Greenland. 2026 Introductory Project Summary by C. Østergaard*
- *Grice, J.D., Gault, R.A., Rowe, R. and Johnson, O. (2006) QaqarssukitE-(Ce), A New Barium–Cerium Fluorcarbonate Mineral Species from Qaqarssuk, Greenland. The Canadian Mineralogist (2006) 44 (5): 1137–1146. <https://doi.org/10.2113/gscanmin.44.5.1137>*
- *Knudsen, C. (1991) Petrology, geochemistry and economic geology of the Qeqertaasaq complex, southern West Greenland. 114 pp., 78 figs and 18 tables. Monograph Series on Mineral Deposits. Gebrüder Bornträger, Berlin - Stuttgart.*
- *Report on Exploration Work Conducted in 2018 on Mineral Exploration Licence 2018/21, North American Nickel Inc., Maniitsoq Area, Southwest Greenland, Work Period from May 19 to September 17, 2018. Report for North American Nickel by J. Sparling, P. Geo., G. Katchen, P. Geo., S. Taylor, P. Geo., J. Pattison, P. Geo., P. Lightfoot, P. Geo., March 31, 2019].*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 0.5 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	• Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S (KØ) undertook surface and core sampling at Qaqarssuk. Surface sampling comprised hand specimens, powder and soil samples, with locations principally selected from geological, radiometric and magnetic anomalies. Powder samples were collected at nominal 0.5 m intervals where exposure permitted. Historical core drilling totalled approximately 5,600 m in 246 holes between 1970 and 1976. In some early drilling, core was surveyed by scintillometer and intervals selected for assay based on radioactivity; consequently, sampling was not necessarily continuous and potential selection bias should be recognised. • Available historical records do not adequately document core subsampling, sample masses, equipment calibration, sample preparation or QA/QC procedures; these aspects cannot presently be verified. • NunaMinerals A/S undertook reconnaissance rock sampling in 2009 and similar sampling and some trenching in 2010. • NunaMinerals also undertook 2,593.84 m of BTW sized core drilling in 2011 in addition to using explosives to collect a total of 2.5 tonne (10 x 250 kg) of material for metallurgical testwork.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- NunaMinerals undertook a second programme of diamond drilling in 2014, comprising a further 13 holes for 2007 metres. - North American Nickel (NAN) undertook extensive outcrop sampling comprising 285 x 1kg samples from 5 different end-member rock-types at each site. - North American Nickel also undertook 1,305 metres of BTW-sized diamond drilling in the period 2018 – 2019. - The REE and Nb mineralisation at Qeqertaasaq comprises disseminations of REE minerals and pyrochlore in a range of late carbonatite veins within the broader phoscorite/carbonatite intrusive complex.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- KØ undertook core drilling at Qaqarssuk. The 1976 program comprised 16 T-46 core holes totalling 2,658.7 m, with individual holes up to approximately 241 m depth. Available historical records reviewed do not specify core diameter, tube configuration, core orientation method or other drilling equipment details. For NunaMinerals' initial 2011 diamond drilling programme, drilling operations were conducted by Cartwright Drilling Inc, Canada, using a CDI 500 drill rig, equipped with BTW sized coring equipment. - Nuna Minerals similarly used Cartwright Drilling for their second drilling programme in 2014. - North American Nickel used Forage M3 Drilling Services Inc. (Forage M3) of 501 Main E., suite 301, Hawkesburg, Ontario, Canada. Forage provided three (3) drills along with experienced drill crews, one foreman and one foreman's helper (5th man). Two (2) of the 3 drills were fly portable EF50 drill rigs used to drill NQ sized holes, and the 3rd drill was fly portable JKS 300 JD used to drill BTW sized holes.
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.	Judging from the nature of the rock types observed in core photographs and limited evidence of fracture zones with core-loss/rubble, it is considered that recovery is generally high, almost certainly in excess of 90%. By way of example, the 1976 drilling by KØ lost only 29.06m from the 2658.7m.
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.	- No detailed drilled logs have been location yet only a summary table with descriptions of rock types.No mineral resource estimations have been conducted. - The logging is qualitative in nature. - Core appears to be logged from the bottom of the casing to the EOH, with rock types identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Historic core from diamond drilling appears, from KØ's core photos, to have been split by percussive method using an impact splitter. - NunaMinerals resampled some of the older core in 2011 but used a core saw to split the core. - NunaMinerals drill core was logged and split prior to sampling. Available historical reporting does not specify whether core splitting was undertaken using a core saw or mechanical splitter. - Drilling undertaken by North American Nickel in 2018 – 2019 comprised BTW core collection (42mm o.d.) were split with a diamond saw with half the core sample left in the core box, and the other half submitted for the assaying. Samples were generally 1.0 to 1.5 metre in length or less at the discretion of the site geologists. - NunaMinerals drill core was geologically logged and selectively sampled over interpreted mineralised intervals. Sampling was not continuous through the entire drill hole. In the 2011 program, 411 m of the initial 1,590 m drilled had initially been sampled and analysed, with subsequent sampling undertaken to better delineate mineralised sections. Available reporting reviewed does not specify a standard nominal sample interval or the detailed criteria used to define individual sample boundaries.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Historical KØ samples were analysed for REE, Nb and associated elements, including CeO₂, La₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, Y₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Eu₂O₃, Zr, Nb, P, Ba, Ca, Ti, Fe, Mn, Sr, Mg, Th, U and CO₂. The historical reports reviewed do not adequately document the analytical laboratory, sample preparation, analytical methods or QA/QC procedures, and these aspects cannot presently be verified - NunaMinerals 2011: Samples were crushed and pulverised by Actlabs Greenland and analysed by Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario using lithium-metaborate fusion with an ICP-MS finish. - NunaMinerals 2014: Core samples were submitted to SGS Nuuk for crushing and pulverisation and subsequently analysed by SGS Vancouver using sodium peroxide fusion with combined ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. Samples returning >1% Nb were re-analysed by borate fusion XRF, with over-range REE samples re-analysed by sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS. QA/QC included certified reference materials inserted at 10% and blanks at 5%; representative duplicate samples were intended for independent umpire laboratory analysis. - North American Nickel drilling samples were submitted to MS Analytical Lab at Langley, British Columbia, Canada and analyzed for a multi-suite of elements. - North American Nickel's Ni analysis procedure comprised the following protocol: - PRP-910 - preparation, Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, split up to 250g sub-sample and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• PRO-200 - homogenization of pulp in Vancouver by light pulverise, prior to analysis. • PER-700 - Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP-ES finish: Ni, Co, Cu, S, Al, As, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Si, Ti, Zn. • FAS-113 - Fire Assay for Au, Pt & Pd: 30gr by lead collection fusion and ICP-AES (Au & Pd 0.002ppm - 10ppm; Pt 0.005ppm - 10ppm). • SPG-411 - Specific Gravity by weight on pulp sample. • North American Nickel's carbonatite analysis procedure comprised the following protocol: • PRP-910 - preparation, Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, split up to 250g sub-sample and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns. • PRO-200 - homogenization of pulp in Vancouver by light pulverise, prior to analysis. • WRA-310 - Whole Rock Oxides – Borate Fusion by ICP-ES (focus on P2O5, TiO2, CaO, Fe2O3). • WRX-4XX - *Overlimit Analysis* as required on Nb, Ta and Ce from PER-700R by XRF. • PER-700R - Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP-MS: Li, Nb, Ta and U along with Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and Refractory elements. • SPG-411 - Specific Gravity by weight on pulp sample. • North American Nickel undertook basic QAQC by producing duplicate samples from both the coarse reject and the primary master pulp. • North American Nickel's first two drillholes also utilised commercially prepared and certified Ni sulphide analytical control standards with a range of grades were inserted in every batch of 20 samples or a minimum of one per sample batch. • For the 6 carbonatite targeted holes, commercially prepared and certified carbonatite analytical control standards with a range of grades were inserted in every batch of 20 samples or a minimum of one per sample batch. • The Competent Person considers the analytical methods applied to North American Nickel's cores samples of both types to have been appropriate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• No adjustments to the various earlier data sets are considered necessary. • NunaMinerals re-assayed the KØ 1970's core sections (available through GEUS) and validated the original assays within standard error. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Sample data handling and storage protocols have not been sighted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	KØ drill collars were recorded on a historical local grid with X, Y and elevation coordinates; the survey methodology and relationship to a modern coordinate system have not been verified. NunaMinerals drill collars were reported in UTM coordinates with elevation, azimuth and dip. The available records reviewed do not specify the survey equipment, datum, survey accuracy or down-hole survey methodology.
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 density, considering that two different targets (Nb and REE) have been tested, is generally quite low but adequate to confirm continuity and allow for major lithological units to be delineated. However, it is not considered sufficiently closely spaced or adequately detailed for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
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.	- The limited trenching that has been undertaken is at a high angle to the identified carbonatite veins. - Most of the drilling (NunaMinerals and North American Nickel) has been orientated at a reasonably high angle to the inferred strike and dip orientation of the mineralised structures and target carbonatite units.

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 license to operate in the area.	- AuKing's Qeqertaasaq REE-Nb prospect is situated in West Greenland, approximately 125 km NNE of the Greenland capital, Nuuk, and 55 km East of the town of Maniitsoq, at approximately 65°22' N, 51°42' W. - The Qeqertaasaq locality was formerly known as Qaqarssuk. - The Qeqertaasaq Project lies within an exclusive 64 km² exploration licence (MEL 2026-41) which covers the entire Qeqertaasaq phoscorite-carbonatite complex (PHCC). - The Mineral Exploration Licence (MEL) is 100% held by Greenland-registered Exploration Services Greenland A/S. There are no known third-party interests affecting the Licence. The MEL is in good standing and there are no known impediments to exploration within the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The Qeqertaasaq carbonatite complex was found in 1962 by KØ during aerial reconnaissance. Confirmation of the complex's character was Confirmation, by way of a magnetic anomaly was seen during an aeromagnetic survey in 1965. - In the period 1969 – 1973, KØ undertook a range

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		of ground-based surveys comprising reconnaissance mapping, sampling and radiometric and magnetic surveys. • Ten short cored holes, comprising 826.3m (Qa 1-10) were drilled in the period 1970 -1971 targeting radiometric anomalies. • Further drilling was undertaken in 1973 and 1975 for Nb mineralisation, the latter on a 50m x 50m grid and comprising 222 holes for a total length of 2299.5 m. • In 1976, pyrochlore anomaly areas 2 and 3 were tested by deep drilling, comprising 16 cored holes (QA 11 to 26) totalling 2,658.7 m. • Vuotovesi (1974) produced an unpublished thesis on the material and data from Qeqertaasaq for the University of Helsinki, giving the first complete description of the carbonatite complex. • The Danish Geological Survey commenced work in the area in 1976 and in the following years undertook a range of studies. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed in 1976. Numerous geochemical programmes were carried out, and a broad range of work was carried out as part of a phosphate occurrences review in 1984-85. An airborne EM survey was completed in 1995 and a further aeromagnetic survey in 1998. • Further airborne radiometric and magnetic surveys were conducted by New Millennium Resources NL in 2000. • NunaMinerals (NM) conducted REE exploration at the PHCC complex during the period 2007-2014 consisting of geophysical surveys combined with surface sampling that revealed the REE potential in the core of the complex, where high-grade mineralisation was discovered. Several drill targets were defined, and in 2011, NM drilled 2,593 metres (17 BTW sized holes, DDH-11-001 - 017) and intersected high grade REE veins in all holes, up to 6 metres in width. • Under a JV with South Korean Gov. KORES, additional drilling was completed by NM in 2014 for a total of 2,007 metres (13 holes) that extended the mineralisation. • In 2018-2019, North American Nickel Ltd. (NAN) explored the Qeqertaasaq complex for Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides as well as for new REE targets and conducted an EM survey followed by a minor drilling program, comprising 6 BTW holes (1,305 metres), aimed at peripheral radiometric anomalies in the complex. NAN also re-logged and re-assayed historic NM drill core. Although drilling was not aimed at the known REE mineralisation, NAN concluded that the capacity for a tonnage potential was significant.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Qeqertaasaq phosphorite carbonate complex (PHCC) comprises a 173Ma complex emplaced into the West Greenland Archean gneiss basement complex in at least two stages (Grice 2006), with accompanying metasomatic

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		alteration of the wall rocks. - Knudsen (1991) notes that the complex is emplaced at the boundary between the enderbitic Finnefield gneiss to the SW and the older amphibolite to granulite facies gneisses to the north and east at the junction of major shear zones and faults. - The complex covers an area of ca. 15 km² of which approximately 15% is comprised of carbonatite ring-dykes. - Knudsen (1991) also reported that 'the carbonatite ring-dykes vary widely in thickness, from several tens of metres to a few centimetres, and the composition varies from sovite to dolomite carbonatite. The thicker dykes are generally of sovitic composition, whereas minor dykes often are dolomite carbonatite. The thickness of the carbonatite ring-dykes is generally highest near the "corners" of the complex. The carbonatite ring-dykes are surrounded by metasomatically altered basement rocks, mainly albite dominated fenites and ultramafic rocks consisting of phlogopite, hornblende, diopside and calcite'. - Both Knudsen (1991) and Grice (2006) concur that the main-stage carbonatites consist of olivine sövite, sövite and dolomite carbonatite ring dykes, whereas the late-stage carbonatites consist of fine-grained dolomite carbonatite, ferrocarbonatite, late-stage sövite and REE carbonatite. - The late-stage carbonatites are characterised by the presence of a number of REE-bearing Ba-carbonates including burbankite (Na,Ca)₆(Ca,Sr,Ba,REE)₆(CO₃)₁₀ and huanghoite (BaCe(CO₃)₂F). The late-stage, REE-bearing carbonatite veins typically contain 3-5 % REE, but rarely exceed 1-2 meters in width, and are a few hundred meters in length. - Niobium occurs in the mineral pyrochlore, and two types can be identified; firstly, a 'clean' pyrochlore, and secondly, one relatively rich in tantalum, uranium and titanium. The highest concentration of pyrochlore is found in the altered magnetite (late-stage sövite veins by Knudsen) with up to 15 % Nb₂O₅ in grab samples. The 'clean' pyrochlore commonly occurs as overgrowths on a core of uranium-bearing pyrochlore. - The uranium-bearing pyrochlore is predominant and may contain up to several percent Nb₂O₅.
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	- Xploration Services Greenland A/S has previously compiled a tabulation of the previous drilling undertaken at Qeqertaasaq by previous parties. - Attention is drawn to the drill hole information tables in the body of this release.

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	• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• All reported drilling intervals are reported as length weighted intervals where contiguous individual sample lengths were multiplied by assay value, summed and divided the total length to give a length weighted interval.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The reported historical drillhole intersections in the Qeqertaasaq area are based on reported down hole lengths. • NunaMinerals drilling was generally undertaken in the range -45° to -48° (two of 17 holes were at -65°. The drilling angle is considered appropriate to adequately and comprehensively test the target REE vein systems. • The inclined nature of the drillholes completed to date by North American Nickel, ranging between -45° and -71°, are also considered to be appropriate given the currently interpreted, relatively steeply dipping nature of the Nb and REE-bearing units.
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.	• A drill hole collar location plan and representative cross section showing the extent and morphology of the mineralised zones are included in the body of the release.
Balanced Reporting	• 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. • 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.	• The reporting of previous exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person. • All results appear to have been 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.	• The various parts of the project area have been extensively geochemically sampled by soil and rock chip sampling. • The project area also has comprehensive airborne radiometric and aeromagnetic coverage. • Initial metallurgical test work was conducted by NunaMinerals in conjunction with US-based IntelliMET and demonstrated that the REE mineralised rock from Qeqertaasaq is easy to process, requiring limited grinding or pre-concentration. Whilst the REE mineralised

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		material at Qeqertaasaq might be amenable to pre-concentration by gravity or other methods, simple and low-cost direct leaching possibly offers a cost-effective way to process the mineralised material based upon the preliminary test work carried out so far. • The high-grade nature and the carbonate-dominated mineralogy allows coarsely crushed (2-3 cm) mineralised rock to be directly leached using mild hydrochloric acid heated to 50°C, with recoveries of >80% of the TREO content. • A tentative flow sheet developed by NM involves process optimization and purification of the resultant leachate (removal of impurities), to produce a purified mixed REE carbonate solid.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	A range of exploration and related activities are envisaged for the first part of the earn-in period, comprising, <i>inter alia</i>: • Compilation of historic data to inform the next stage drilling campaign and metallurgical test work. • Resource Definition Drilling (approx. 3,000-5,000 m) to establish an Inferred MRE. • Bench-scale metallurgical sampling and test work in support of the proposed MRE, including verification of historic results and design of a suitable beneficiation flow sheet. • Further metallurgical work could include a review of selective extraction of the individual rare earth elements. • Baseline Studies for Environmental Impact Assessment.