28 April 2025 ASX Announcement

Strategic Discovery of Deep-Seated High-Grade Rare Earths Confirmed at Ivigtût, Greenland

Eclipse Metals Ltd **(ASX: EPM)** is pleased to report highly encouraging analytical results from 23 selected core samples from six historic diamond drill holes that were completed at the Company's flagship Ivigtût multi-commodity project in southwest Greenland.

The results confirm the presence of high-grade rare earth element (REE) mineralisation at the Grønnedal Prospect, which is located within the Ivigtût Project Area.

The analyses, conducted by SGS Laboratories in Canada, demonstrate the occurrence of significant Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) values. A sample from drillhole R between 25.5 and 25.8m returned 20,092ppm (2.01%) TREO thus reinforcing the project's potential as a strategically located and globally significant source of magnetic and critical REEs essential for decarbonisation and advanced technologies.

Significant Analytical Results include:

- Drillhole R (25.5–25.8m) returned 20,092ppm (2.01%)TREO with 4,677ppm Nd_2O_3, 1,143ppm Pr_2O_3, 246ppm Dy_2O_3, 855ppm Y_2O_3 and 58ppm Tb_2O_3;

- Drillhole S (14.7–15.2m) returned 17,595ppm TREO including 4,269ppm Nd_2O_3, 484ppm Y_2O_3 and 371ppm Gd_2O_3

Director of Eclipse Metals, Mr Carl Poppal, stated:

"These latest analytical results are outstanding. They exceed our expectations and confirm the scale and quality of REE mineralisation present at depth in the Grønnedal prospect. With TREO grades over 2%, including significant Nd, Pr, Dy and Tb concentrations, the magnetic rare earth potential is truly world-class. Importantly, these findings allow us to calibrate the HyperXRF system, enabling rapid assessment across the broader project area and helping fast-track our pathway to an expanded MRE and feasibility development."

Introduction

The Grønnedal carbonatite-hosted mineral resource is located within the Grønnedal Igneous Complex (Figure 1). The initial mineral resource estimate (MRE) (Table 1) is based on limited shallow drill testing of a small portion of the larger carbonatite complex.

Classification	Tonnage	*Grade*				*Contained Material*			
		TREO	LREO	HREO	MREO	TREO	LREO	HREO	MREO
	t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	t	t	t	t
Inferred	1,180,000	6,859	6,266	593	2,385	8,070	7,380	700	2,810

Table 1:Grønnedal Classified Mineral Resource
(LREO: Light Rare Earth Oxides, HREO: Heavy Rare Earth Oxides, MREO: Magnet Rare Earth Oxides)

The MRE is underpinned by analytical data derived from both exploration trenching and shallow drilling programs (refer to ASX announcement 25 July and 8th August 2023). Thus, the vertical extents of the MRE are limited to an average depth of only 12m.

In 1950, Kryolitselskabet Øresund A/S, Cryolite Company drilled six diamond holes in the vicinity of the Grønnedal resource to test for a potential iron ore deposit (Figure 1). This drilling extends to depths of up to 200m.

During 2024, the Greenland Government granted Eclipse permission to conduct non-destructive analyses of the government-archived core from these drillholes using the Minalyze XRF TruScan technology developed by Veracio in Gothenburg, Sweden. These data, which are summarised in Table 2, suggest that anomalous rare earth mineralisation, as defined by six key indicator elements, extends to depths of approximately 200m (refer to ASX announcement January 2025).

Scan Statistics	Ce (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)
No. Readings	633	379	747	747	747	724
Maximum	9,853	4,533	4,821	3,438	8,150	1,553
Minimum	38	147	227	221	1,481	85
Average	1,167	882	1,585	1,266	3,811	667

Table 2: Statistics of Minalyze XRF TruScan Program

To verify the TruScan data, conventional laboratory analyses were required. In late 2024 Eclipse were allowed to extract small specimens from selected core intervals, using sampling protocols approved by the Greenland Government, from 23 intervals representing key lithologies for analytical test work. Sample treatment was carried out by SGS Lakefield, Canada using a sodium peroxide (Na_2O_2) digestion followed by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry).

Analytical Results

The analytical results are summarised in Table 3 and detailed in Appendix 1.

Hole ID	Downhole Sample Location			REO Summary (ppm)				Pr+Nd Summary		
	x	y	z	TREO	LREO	HREO	MREO	Pr+Nd (ppm)	Pr/Nd %	Pr/Nd Ratio
R	659003	6791031	404	20,092	17,981	2,111	6,124	5,821	29	1:4
R	659006	6791022	393	11,969	10,185	1,784	3,633	3,375	28	1:4
R	659007	6791020	390	12,887	11,789	1,098	3,591	3,444	27	1:4
R	659040	6790928	274	5,643	4,769	874	1,779	1,634	29	1:5
S	658999	6791041	409	17,597	16,314	1,283	5,503	5,315	30	1:4
S	659003	6791030	377	9,151	7,927	1,224	2,464	2,286	25	1:4
S	659003	6791029	374	11,706	9,664	2,042	3,360	3,064	26	1:4
S	659005	6791023	356	12,310	11,488	822	2,587	2,472	20	1:3
T	659086	6791055	420	13,632	12,487	1,144	4,342	4,179	31	1:4
T	659087	6791054	419	11,367	10,185	1,182	3,583	3,402	30	1:4
T	659090	6791046	409	5,828	4,195	1,634	1,549	1,313	23	1:4
T	659093	6791036	396	9,732	8,293	1,440	2,961	2,756	28	1:4
T	659123	6790956	294	2,136	1,810	326	589	541	25	1:4
U	659007	6790957	423	15,537	13,734	1,802	4,585	4,320	28	1:4
U	659010	6790948	411	13,020	12,057	963	3,447	3,316	25	1:4
U	659011	6790945	408	4,623	3,801	822	1,121	1,007	22	1:4
U	659031	6790890	337	1,822	1,722	100	382	369	20	1:3
V	658892	6790931	418	4,483	3,744	739	1,105	1,000	22	1:4
V	658891	6790932	418	4,889	4,332	557	1,211	1,130	23	1:4
V	658897	6790916	398	10,931	10,258	673	2,516	2,426	22	1:3
X	658862	6790991	397	19,581	18,827	755	4,266	4,156	21	1:3
X	658860	6790997	389	3,945	3,035	910	1,123	990	25	1:4
X	658858	6791002	383	5,482	4,695	787	1,617	1,507	27	1:4

Table 3: Analytical Results Summary from Grønnedal Core Sampling

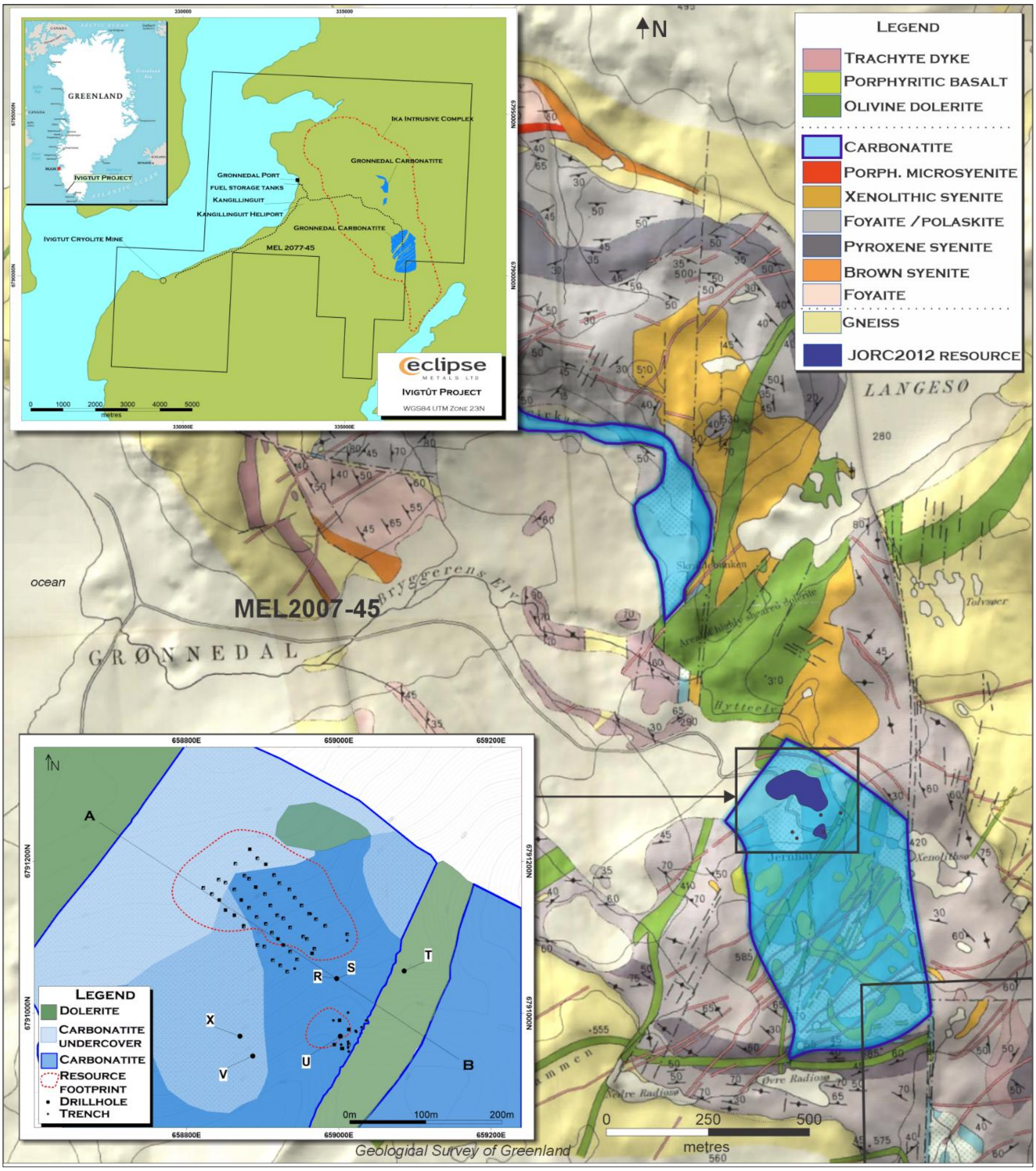

Figure 1: Project and Drillhole Location Maps

The analytical data confirm the presence of critical rare earth elements including, importantly, Neodymium (Nd), Praseodymium (Pr), and Dysprosium (Dy), across various depths. Average Nd concentration across the 23 samples exceeds 2,000ppm Nd_2O_3, underlining a consistently Nd-rich rare earth mineralisation profile that extends to the limits of drilling. The presence of elevated levels of Dysprosium, Terbium, Gadolinium and Yttrium indicate enrichment of the more valuable heavy rare earth elements (HREE) and all key magnet rare earth elements which further enhances the project's strategic value.

The geochemical results also validate and enhance previous qualitative mineralisation signatures detected by the Company's shallow exploration trenching and drilling programs (refer to ASX announcement 25 July and 8th August 2023). With further results confirming depth potential provided from the six deeper diamond drill holes. Through independent laboratory analysis, Eclipse Metals is advancing calibration of the broader pXRF dataset to augment future resource modelling and expected expansion of its JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Implications

The sampled intervals consistently reflect carbonatite-hosted REE mineralisation, enhancing confidence in the mineral system and providing a robust basis for future drilling and modelling.

The diamond drill core results confirm REE mineralisation extending to depths of over 200 metres, well beyond the current JORC-compliant MRE, which was derived from trenching and shallow drilling to just 9.5 metres depth (Figure 2). The existing MRE, announced on 9 February 2024, comprises, Table 1, above.

The new analytical results from deep drill hole samples not only support potential resource expansion but also highlight the vertical continuity of REE mineralisation, opening the pathway for a significantly larger, higher-grade resource.

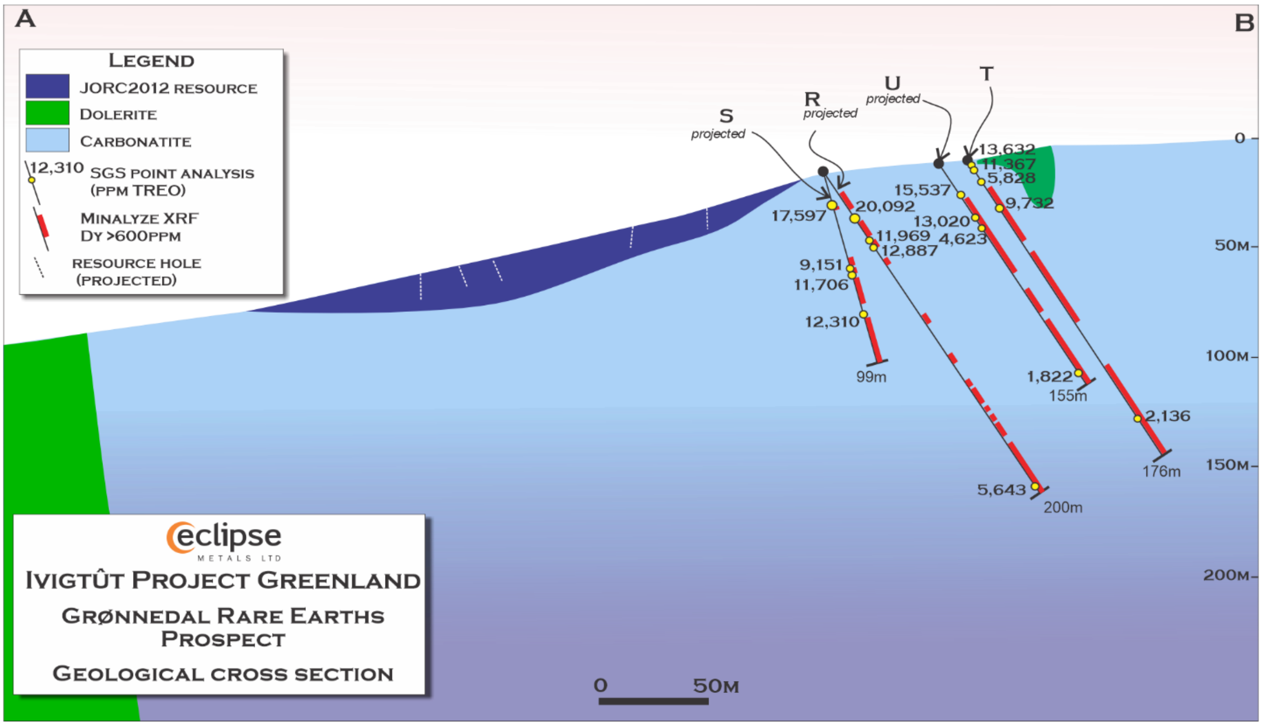

Figure 2: Cross Section showing Mineralised Sample Points

Advancing HyperXRF Calibration and Mineralogical Mapping

With qualitative REE signatures already established across extensive historical drill core via HyperXRF, these verified SGS analytical results now enable calibration of the portable XRF dataset. This will accelerate the resource delineation process and support scoping and pre-feasibility studies.

In parallel, selected samples are undergoing TIMA (TESCAN Integrated Mineral Analyser) mineralogical analysis to correlate geochemistry with mineralogy. This integrated approach will enhance the understanding of REE host phases and their distribution, aiding in metallurgical planning and resource upgrading.

Geological Context and Enrichment Trends

Preliminary mineralogical interpretations, supported by analytical results and mineral chemistry data, indicate two distinct styles of REE mineralisation within the Grønnedal carbonatite system, correlated with depth and alteration. The upper zone, composed primarily of carbonatite breccia, shows consistent REE distribution with moderate Nd enrichment (Nd content ranging from 19% to 22% of TREO). In contrast, the lower carbonate-impregnated section of the core exhibits significantly higher Nd concentrations, with Nd contributing between 25% and 56% of TREO. This increase in the Nd + Pr ratio with depth suggests a geochemical enrichment pattern driven by carbonate alteration and leaching processes, consistent with precipitation models related to the region's fault and fracture systems.

These findings highlight the potential for two mineralisation styles—shallow, broad REE-bearing breccia zones and deeper, Nd-rich carbonate-altered zones—offering Eclipse Metals a dual pathway for targeting high-value magnetic rare earths in future drilling and resource expansion.

These patterns are consistent with carbonatite weathering and REE leaching/precipitation models and are being investigated further through geochemical modelling and structural analysis.

Next Steps:

- Completion of TIMA mineralogical analysis
- Full calibration of HyperXRF data for future resource (MRE) modelling
- Planning of follow-up deep drilling program to define high-grade zones
- Commencement of scoping/pre-feasibility level studies

A detailed table of the 23 SGS analytical results is provided below Appendix 1.

Authorised by the board of Eclipse Metals Limited.

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ABOUT ECLIPSE METALS LTD (ASX: EPM)

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

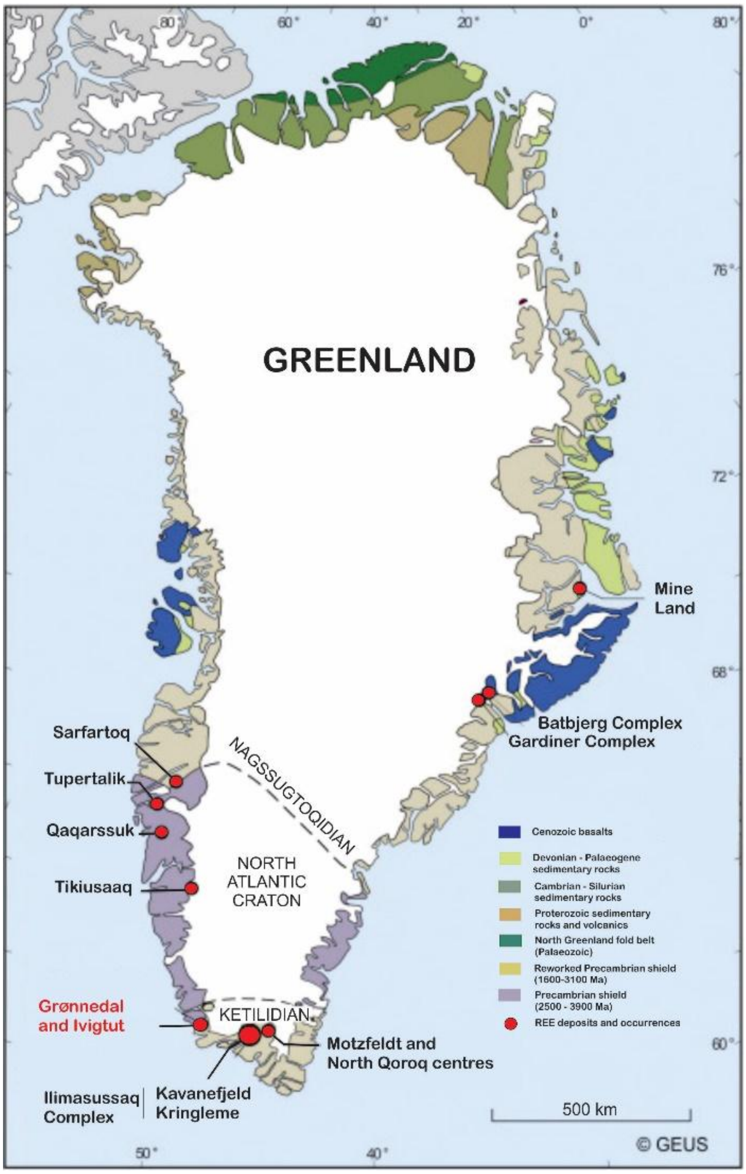
ABOUT THE IVIGTÛT PROJECT

Eclipse Metals' Ivigtût project is in southwestern Greenland and has a power station and fuel supplies to service this station, and local traffic infrastructure to support minerals exploration. About 5.5 kilometres to the northeast of the Ivigtût prospect, the twin settlements of Kangilinnguit and Gronnedal provide a heliport and an active wharf with infrastructure. The Ivigtût project's Gronnedal carbonatite complex prospect is less than 10km from Ivigtût and only 5km from the port of Gronnedal. This complex is also one of the 12 larger Gardar alkaline intrusions and is recognised as one of the prime rare earths targets in Greenland by GEUS, along with Kvanefjeld and Kringlerne

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Alfred Gillman, Non-Executive Director of Eclipse Metals Ltd. Mr Gillman holds a B.Sc (Honours) from the University of Western Australia and is a Fellow and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM, CP). Mr Gillman has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information contained in this report relating to mineral resources has been previously reported by the Company on 9 February 2024 (Announcement). Eclipse confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that would materially affect the information included in the Announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not changed materially.



Greenland REE Deposits and location of Grønnedal and Ivigtût

Appendix 1

Gronnedal Analytical Data

Drillhole Information										Point Sample Location			REO Summary (ppm)				Light REO (ppm)					Heavy REO (ppm)											Pr+Nd Summary		
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	x	y	z	TREO	LREO	HREO	MREO	CeO2	La2O3	Pr2O3	Nd2O3	Sm2O3	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Ho2O3	Lu2O3	Tb2O3	Tm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	Pr+Nd (ppm)	Pr/Nd %	Pr/Nd Ratio
R	658997	6791046	424	200.8	160	-50	25.5	25.8	0.3	659002.6	6791030.5	403.9	20,092	17,981	2,111	6,124	8,254	3,108	1,143	4,677	799	246	63	261	571	31	1	58	5	855	22	5,821	29	1:4
R							40.1	40.5	0.4	659005.9	6791021.7	392.6	11,969	10,185	1,784	3,633	4,520	1,759	634	2,741	531	210	63	178	410	30	2	47	5	818	20	3,375	28	1:4
R							43.2	43.4	0.2	659006.5	6791019.8	390.3	12,887	11,789	1,098	3,591	5,551	2,381	703	2,741	413	122	39	118	248	18	1	25	4	507	15	3,444	27	1:4
R							195.1	195.5	0.4	659039.9	6790928.0	273.9	5,643	4,769	874	1,779	2,076	807	293	1,341	253	121	31	82	207	16	1	24	2	384	7	1,634	29	1:5
S	658997	6791046	424	99.4	160	-70	14.7	15.2	0.5	658998.7	6791041.2	409.5	17,597	16,314	1,283	5,503	7,676	2,686	1,046	4,269	637	151	36	173	371	19	1	36	2	484	11	5,315	30	1:4
S							48.8	49.3	0.5	659002.7	6791030.2	377.4	9,151	7,927	1,224	2,464	3,660	1,630	455	1,831	350	148	45	107	254	21	2	29	4	593	20	2,286	25	1:4
S							52.2	52.3	0.2	659003.1	6791029.2	374.4	11,706	9,664	2,042	3,360	4,323	1,701	568	2,496	576	244	67	193	416	39	4	52	8	987	31	3,064	26	1:4
S							71.4	71.9	0.5	659005.4	6791023.0	356.2	12,310	11,488	822	2,587	5,650	3,073	559	1,913	293	91	26	100	202	16	2	24	4	345	11	2,472	20	1:3
T	659086	6791056	421	175.6	160	-50	0.5	1.8	1.3	659086.3	6791055.3	420.3	13,632	12,487	1,144	4,342	5,797	1,865	785	3,394	646	126	29	195	341	18	1	36	3	384	11	4,179	31	1:4
T							1.8	4.1	2.4	659086.6	6791054.2	418.9	11,367	10,185	1,182	3,583	4,704	1,536	638	2,764	543	145	32	166	326	18	1	36	3	441	15	3,402	30	1:4
T							15.9	16.6	0.7	659089.6	6791046.2	408.7	5,828	4,195	1,634	1,549	1,891	734	242	1,071	256	201	78	93	216	37	4	36	9	924	37	1,313	23	1:4
T							32.3	33.1	0.8	659093.2	6791036.2	396.1	9,732	8,293	1,440	2,961	3,758	1,325	504	2,251	453	168	48	151	314	27	3	38	5	665	22	2,756	28	1:4
T							165.9	166.4	0.6	659122.5	6790955.6	293.9	2,136	1,810	326	589	843	340	105	436	86	39	13	28	60	8	1	9	2	160	6	541	25	1:4
U	659002	6790970	439	155.1	160	-50	21.5	22.0	0.5	659006.8	6790956.9	422.6	15,537	13,734	1,802	4,585	6,018	2,780	844	3,476	617	216	61	192	445	30	3	50	6	781	19	4,320	28	1:4
U							36.7	37.2	0.5	659010.1	6790947.7	410.9	13,020	12,057	963	3,447	5,699	2,639	692	2,624	404	105	27	129	265	14	1	26	2	384	10	3,316	25	1:4
U							40.9	41.3	0.4	659011.0	6790945.2	407.7	4,623	3,801	822	1,121	1,732	908	204	804	154	96	40	51	129	17	2	18	3	450	16	1,007	22	1:4
U							133.0	133.1	0.1	659031.3	6790889.6	337.3	1,822	1,722	100	382	811	504	87	282	38	11	5	9	17	2	1	2	0	50	5	369	20	1:3
V	658887	6790944	434	61	160	-50	21.3	21.4	0.1	658891.7	6790931.1	417.7	4,483	3,744	739	1,105	1,732	877	206	794	135	88	32	45	122	13	1	17	3	403	16	1,000	22	1:4
V							20.2	20.7	0.5	658891.5	6790931.6	418.4	4,889	4,332	557	1,211	2,039	1,025	240	890	138	68	20	44	111	10	1	13	2	278	10	1,130	23	1:4
V							46.7	47.2	0.5	658897.3	6790915.6	398.1	10,931	10,258	673	2,516	4,901	2,721	548	1,878	211	74	25	61	134	11	1	16	2	335	13	2,426	22	1:3
X	658870	6790970	423	58.1	340	-50	34.2	34.6	0.4	658862.4	6790990.8	396.7	19,581	18,827	755	4,266	8,941	5,371	960	3,196	358	92	21	98	194	12	1	19	2	307	10	4,156	21	1:3
X							44.6	44.7	0.1	658860.2	6790997.0	388.8	3,945	3,035	910	1,123	1,314	576	185	805	155	114	36	59	145	18	2	20	4	498	15	990	25	1:4
X							52.7	52.9	0.2	658858.4	6791001.9	382.6	5,482	4,695	787	1,617	2,100	887	294	1,213	202	92	29	67	166	14	2	19	3	384	12	1,507	27	1:4
										Average			9,929	8,839	1,090	2,758	4,086	1,793	519	2,082	359	129	38	113	246	19	2	28	4	496	15	2,601	26	1:4

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• Selected core chips representing different rock types from two areas within Eclipse Metals' Greenland tenement MEL2007-45. • The core chips are from diamond holes drilled historically. • Samples are not representative of an orebody and were collected for initial geological, petrological and geochemical evaluation.
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.
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.*	• All samples are from historic holes diamond holes. • Records of procedures and recoveries not available presently. • Full core is yet to be re-logged and sampled under controlled conditions.
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.*	• The samples have been logged geologically and recorded as a guide for future field work and exploration planning. • Sample-logging is only qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• There are small sections of half-core samples sawn in over several periods. • The samples are characterised as point samples as opposed to interval samples not representative of whole mineralisation. • Quality control procedures are not applicable for the historical core samples.
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.*	• Minalyzer CS provide fast high resolution analytical data based on X-ray Fluorescence. • The X-ray Fluorescence spectral data is acquired through a continuous scan along the complete length of the sample. The X-ray beam footprint for scanning drill core is 20 x 1 mm. • Due to the scanning nature of the data collection compared to spot analysis the Minalyzer results are highly representative of the lab results. • Determinations will only be used for the selection of intervals for geochemical evaluation. • Laboratory sample treatment was carried out by SGS Lakefield, Canada using a sodium peroxide (Na_2O_2) digestion followed by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). • The data provided by SGS Lakefield, Canada are considered to be of high quality with applicable QAQC procedure having been applied.
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• UTM coordinates for Gronnedal-Ika historical drilling have been tabulated. • Latitudes and longitudes for a local grid at Ivigtût mine have also

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	been tabulated.
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.*	• Not applicable as selected geological and geochemical samples were collected to represent different rock types with no resource implications.
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.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are to be dispatched by secure sea freight and held in high-security laboratory environment.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted on the project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• MEL2007-45 tenement granted to Eclipse Metals Greenland (a wholly owned subsidiary of Eclipse Metals Ltd) by the Greenland Minister of Finance, Industry and Minerals Resources, as announced to the ASX on 17 February 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The 19,000 metres of diamond drill cores stored in a government facility are yet to be fully logged and re-sampled. • Data and results from exploration conducted by other parties is being accumulated and assessed for reporting and as a guide for future exploration. • Historical results have been used to prepare preliminary exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		models for planning future activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is a nepheline syenite and carbonatite intrusion into Archean crystalline basement.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All available information is tabulated within the body of report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	• Not applicable
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').*	• Not applicable as no resources are estimated.
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.*	• Not applicable

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.*	• All analyses reported as received.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All exploration data reported as appropriate and references provided to earlier reports.