3 September 2025 ASX Announcement

ECLIPSE METALS ADVANCES GRØNNEDAL DRILLING & STRATEGIC RUBIDIUM AND GALLIUM CONFIRMED AT IVIGTUT

Highlights

- **Preparations underway for commencement of a resource expansion diamond drilling program at the Grønnedal Rare Earth Project in September 2025, subject to final MLSA approvals.**
- **Drilling program designed to expand and enhance the existing Inferred Resource comprising 89Mt 6,363 ppm grading TREO, which contains 567,600t TREO by testing deeper zones of the carbonatite complex and priority anomalies.**
- **Rubidium (Rb) grade of 1,335ppm identified in Ivigtut drill core sample.**
- **Rubidium and Gallium (Ga) identified in Ivigtut mineralised stockpiles, with assays confirming consistent enrichment (Rb: 401–469 ppm; avg 421 ppm / Ga: 36–43 ppm; avg 39 ppm).**
- **Rb and Ga are on the US Critical Minerals List, with demand accelerating in quantum technologies, atomic clocks (Rb) and semiconductors, GaN/GaAs devices (Ga).**
- **Multiple catalysts in the pipeline: drilling commencement, mineralogical studies, potential by-product pathways for Rb and Ga, and ongoing stakeholder engagement in Greenland**.

Preparations for Drilling at Grønnedal

Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: EPM) is pleased to announce that preparations are advancing for the commencement of a **resource expansion diamond drilling program at the Grønnedal Rare Earth Projec**t in Greenland during September 2025. The Company has been advised by its drilling contractor that the rig will be available following completion of other commitments, while the Mineral Licence and Safety Authority (MLSA) has confirmed that intergovernmental approvals are progressing.

The upcoming drilling program is designed to build on Eclipse's recently reported JORC-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **89Mt @ 6,363 ppm TREO (567,600t TREO, reported at a 2,000 ppm cut-off),** which has already established Grønnedal as one of the largest identified rare earth resources in the North Atlantic region. Diamond drilling will target deeper extensions of the carbonatite complex as well as high-priority anomalies identified in previous geophysical and mineralogical work, with the objective of expanding and upgrading the current resource base.

Rb and Ga Confirmed at Ivigtut

In parallel with Grønnedal preparations, Eclipse has received assay results from **Ivigtut stockpiles** of mineralised waste confirming **consistent enrichment in Rubidium (Rb) and Gallium (Ga)**; two minerals that are recognised by the US Government as critical to high-tech and defence supply chains. These analyses followed up on the results from an archival core sample obtained from below the Ivigtut Open Pit (refer ASX Announcement 22 November 2021). Rubidium and gallium were not reported at the time. However, subsequent analysis of the data revealed that sample IVT21-21 from drillhole 85_9 returned a grade of 1,335ppmRb and 35.8ppmGa (Table 1, Figure 1)

Hole ID	X	Y	Z	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Rb (ppm)	Ga (ppm)
85_9	1170	930	-58	-90	0	49.08	49.33	0.25	1335	35.8

Table 1: Rubidium and Gallium Results from Ivigtut Core Sample IVT21-21

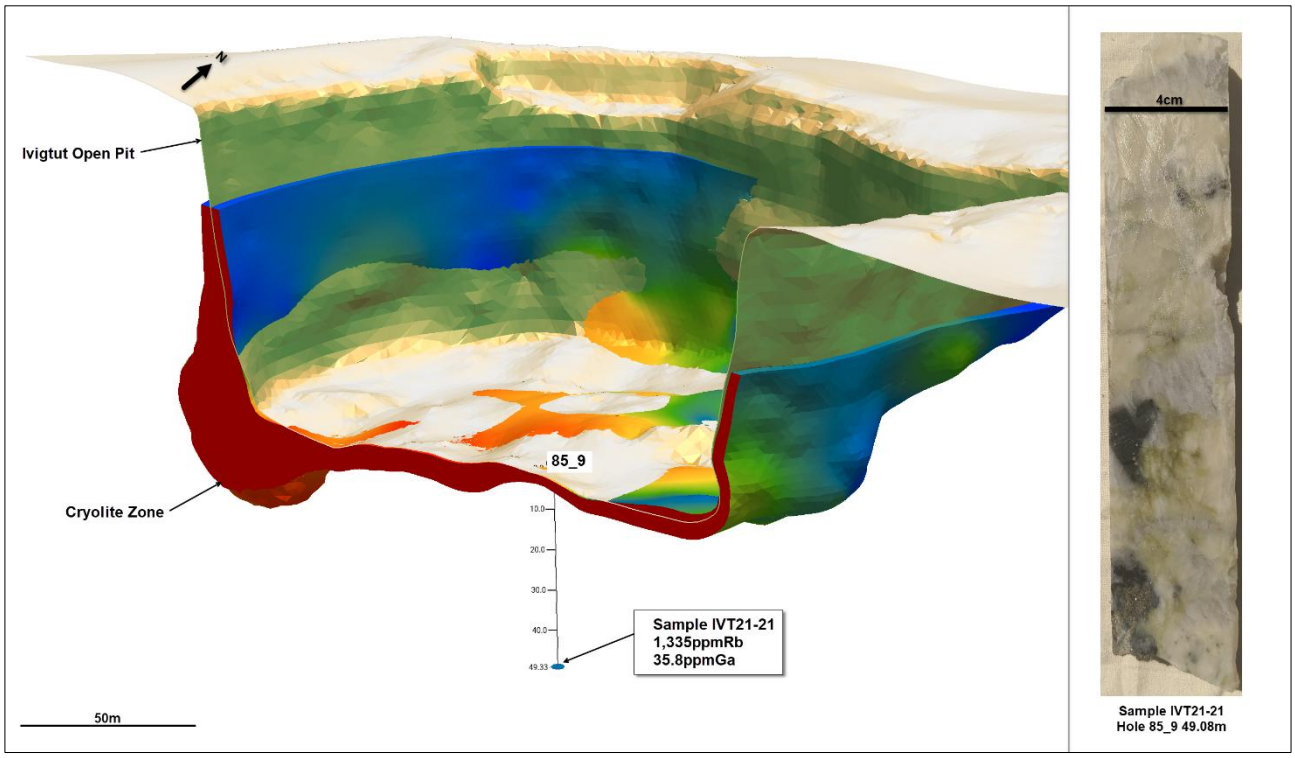

Figure 1: Perspective View Showing Drillhole Location and Photograph of Core Sample IVT21-21

In 2022 Eclipse excavated four trenches on the Ivigtut waste in order to collect representative bulk samples (Figure 2). Approximately 5 tonnes of material were extracted and shipped to ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA for analytical studies. Refer to ASX Announcements 1 November 2022, 28 November 2022 and 17 August 2023 and Figures 2-3.

Assays from the bulk samples of adjacent waste dump material average 421ppmRb, indicating the pit environment is consistently enriched and supports Ivigtut's potential as a multi-critical mineral project together with high-purity quartz and zinc.

Sample	Rb (ppm)	Ga (ppm)
A	417	39.4
B	401	36.2
C	409	38.2
D	411	38.9
E	469	43.1
Average	**421**	**39.2**

Table 2: Rubidium and Gallium Results from Ivigtut Bulk Sampling Program

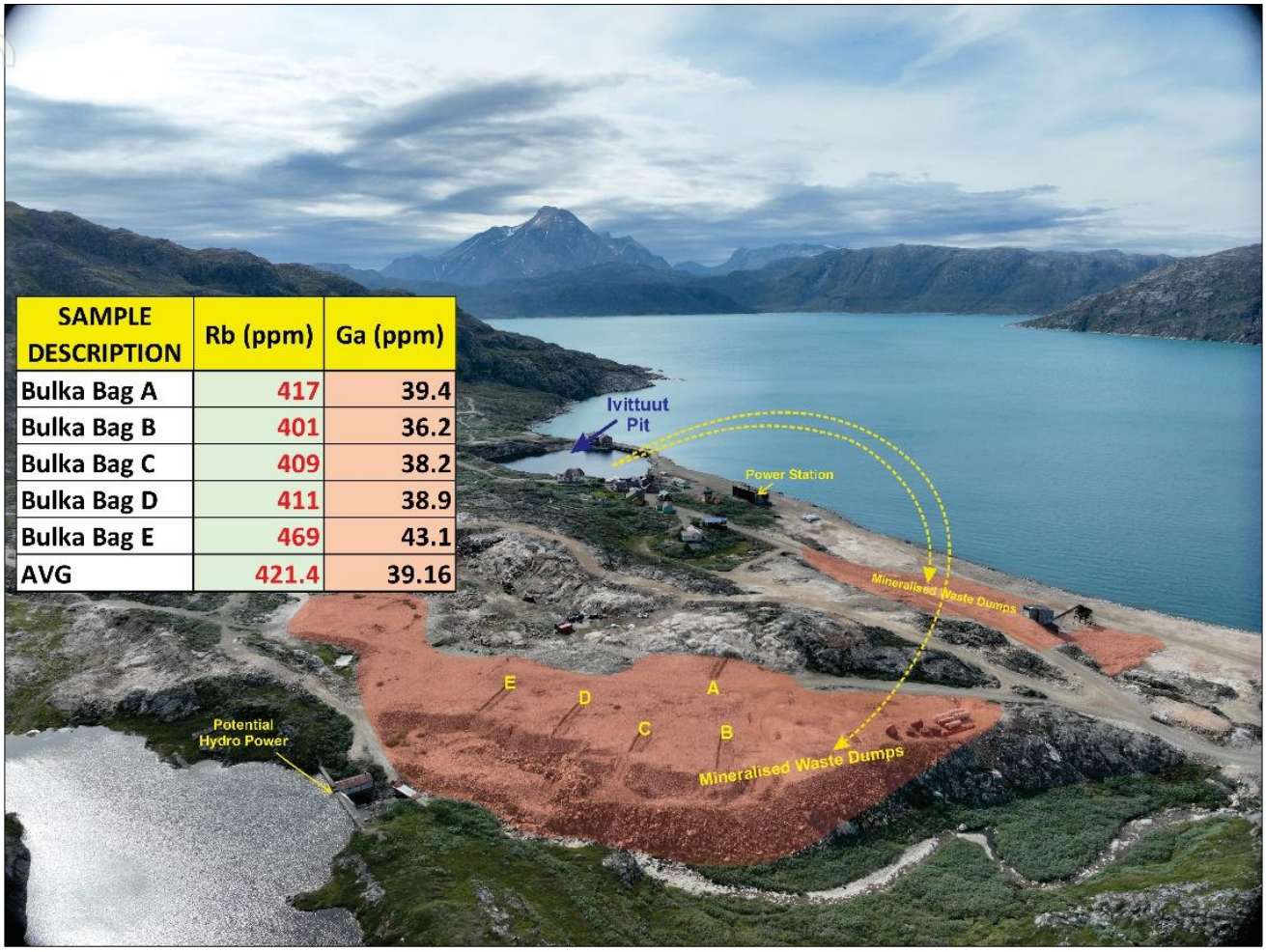

Figure 2. Mineralised waste dumps and trenches

The results highlight Ivigtut's potential as a multi-critical mineral site, complementing Grønnedal's rare earths with strategic by-product opportunities aligned with accelerating global demand.

Strategic Positioning

The combination of a large-scale rare earth resource at Grønnedal with critical co-elements (Rb and Ga at Ivigtut) underscores Eclipse's strategic positioning within the North Atlantic supply chain. With port access at Ivigtut, proximity to European markets, and alignment with the EU Critical Raw Materials Act and US Critical Minerals strategy, Eclipse believes it is uniquely placed to attract global partnerships. As supply chains continue to pivot away from reliance on China, Eclipse Metals stands out as a logical fit for downstream players seeking reliable, large-scale, and geopolitically secure supply of REEs and critical by-products.

In addition, the Company continues to benefit from guidance provided by highly experienced US legal and policy advisors, including long-standing shareholders. Their insights are assisting Eclipse in aligning its project development with broader US and allied government critical mineral strategies, while respecting their professional commitments and privacy.

Next Steps in Value Creation

- Resource expansion diamond drilling program at Grønnedal commencing September 2025.
- JORC oversight: Eclipse Board member and geologist, Mr. Alfred Gillman, will oversee activities in Greenland.
- Mineralogical studies (QEMSCAN/TIMA) to refine understanding of Rb/Ga host phases.
- By-product pathway assessment for Rb and Ga recovery, in line with global critical mineral strategies.
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement with Greenlandic authorities and communities to support sustainable project development.

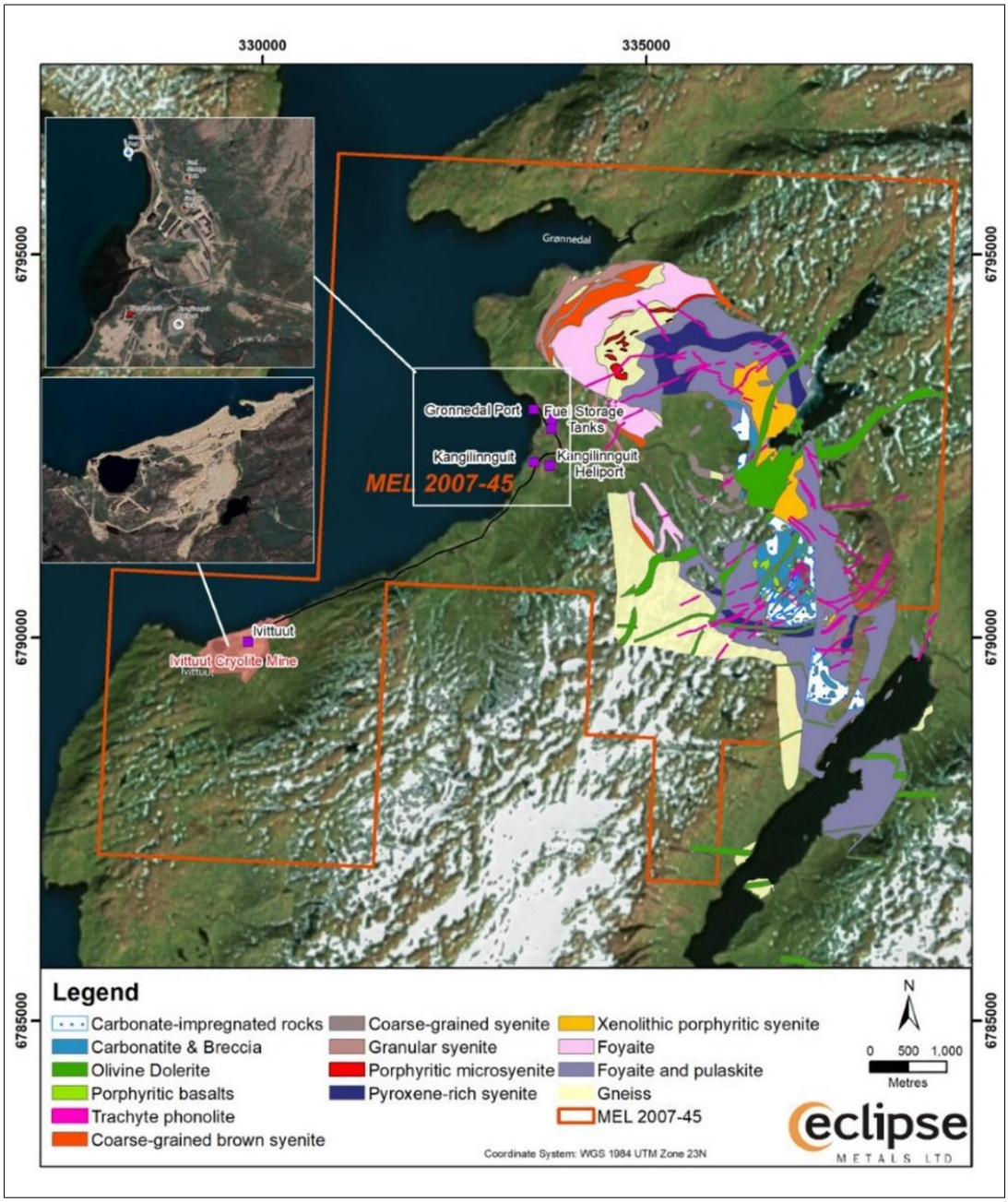

Figure 3. Ivigtut and Grønnedal Location Map

Authorised for release by the Board of Eclipse Metals Ltd.

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About Eclipse Metals Ltd (ASX: EPM)

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results is based on data reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Non-Executive Director of Eclipse Metals Ltd. Mr. Gillman has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report relating to mineral resources has been previously reported by the Company on 3 June 2025. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Ivigtut mineralised waste dump samples are from 5 trenches. • Several tonnes of sample collected with digger and loaded into 5 bulka bags for shipping to Australia. • Samples are indicative of mineral content only, not used for resource calculation. • Initial field tests by hand-held XRF assumed to be indicative only. Instrument not calibrated. • Chemical analyses to assess average levels of elements contained. • Selected core chips from hole 6_85 which was drilled from the base of the Ivigtut Open Pit on Eclipse Metals' Greenland tenement MEL2007-45. • The core sample are from diamond holes drilled historically.
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).*	• No 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.*	• Sample IVT21-12 is from historic diamond hole. • Records of procedures and recoveries not available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples geologically logged before submission for analysis for identification only. Not quantitative.
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.*	• Samples for geological determination and identification only. Not quantitative. • Bulked samples riffle split in secure storage facility. • Split sub-samples crushed and ground to prepare sample for laboratory analysis. • Duplicates collected for back-up.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standard laboratory procedures for sample preparation, elemental determination, QAQC. • Standard laboratory procedures with blanks and duplicates. No external laboratory checks warranted at this stage. • Analytical studies were carried out by ALS Laboratories in Wangara, Perth, WA. • Sample preparation included crush 70% <2mm followed by pulverizing to 85% <75um • Analytical procedure comprised: MS61L-REE ME-MS61L (detection limit 0.02ppmRb, 0.05ppmGa)
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.*	• No drilling, only bulk sample collection for geological and chemical determinations.

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.*	• Handheld GPS in UTM Z22 locations: - Ivigtut – refer table below • Handheld GPS only and correlation with hard-copy maps. **Sample / Easting (m E) / Northing (m N) / Zone** 1 / 652270 / 6789077 / 22V 2 / 652332 / 6789062 / 22V 3 / 652323 / 6789036 / 22V 4 / 652289.5 / 6788985.6 / 22V 5 / 652289 / 6788985 / 22V
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.*	• Each trench location recorded by hand-held GPS. • No assumption of continuity or resource estimation. • Samples Crushed, riffle- split and bagged.
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.*	• Shallow exploration trenches not oriented.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples secured on-site, transported to private, lock-up building, processed, transported in locked shipping container and shipped to Perth, Australia under normal security procedures.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed yet.

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	• *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*	• MEL 2007 / 45 granted to Eclipse Metals in February 2021 for a period of 3 years with extensions subject to activities and expenditure. • Granted by Government of Greenland.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**GEUS Report File No. 20236** Planning of the Ivigtût Open Pit of Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S - Mining of the Flouritic Orebody"; Outokompu OY Mining Consultants, 1987. This report provided 18 cross sections showing drill traces with cryolite (kry), fluorite (fs) and siderite (sid) values together with pit profiles, resource blocks and tabulated tonnage estimates on each section with an SG of 2.95. **GEUS Report File No. 20238** "The Planning of the Ivigtût Open Pit of Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S – Report of the First Phase, Investigation of the Quantity and Quality of Extractable Ore from the Ivigtût Open Pit"; Outokompu OY Mining Consultants, 1986. This report contained 23 sections showing drillhole traces and contoured cryolite/fluorite grades with an overlay of resource blocks. These sections were used to check positions of drillholes relative to those shown in the above report (GEUS 20236). Resource tonnages are provided. **GEUS Report File No. 20335** Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S, De Resterende Mineralreserver I Kryolitforekomsten Ved Ivigtût, Ultimo 1987" This report is the most useful of the reports. It provides: - Drillhole location plan - Complete cross section locations - Pit survey points - Plans of underground and in-pit ramp - 38 cross section showing drillhole traces, geological interpretation and ore blocks - Tabulated ore blocks with cryolite, fluorite and siderite grades and tonnages (back-calculated blanket SG of 3) **GEUS Report File No. 21549** "Ivigtût Mineopmaaling, 1962" This report is a survey record of the open pit and includes 28 sections, each of which show the pit profile together with drillhole traces and, on some sections, underground workings. **GEUS Report File No. 20241** Kryolitselskabet Oresund A/S, Lodighedsdistribution I, Ivigtût

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Kryolitbrud, 31.12.1985" (Danish) 108 pages of drillhole analytical data in %: hole ID, from to, cryolite, fluorspar, Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb, S
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Late stage granitic / syenitic / carbonatite intrusions into 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.*
		• Results not related to drilling.

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.*	• 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are provided in the body of the text.

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.*	• Sample source and location in body of report.
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.*	• Exploration by Eclipse Metals of the Ivigtût prospect is at an early stage with field work to date consisting of reconnaissance sampling, trenching and a maiden drilling program. The Company expects to be able to report substantive exploration data once it has completed it's 2023 field season at the prospects.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Geological mapping; remote sensing; trenching and drilling. • Detailed geological assessments planned for 2023 field season. • Diamond drilling.