CHAMPION IRON

CAPITAL MARKETS DAY

March 20th, 2024 (Sydney)

A RARE SOLUTION
TO DECARBONIZE STEELMAKING

CHAMPION IRON

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Presentation contains certain information and statements which constitute "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates", "aims", "targets" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. Whilst the forward-looking statements are based on current views, expectations and beliefs as at the date they are expressed, such forward-looking statements are by their nature subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies and are based on a number of estimates and assumptions that are subject to change (and in many cases are outside the control of Champion and its Directors), which may cause the actual results or performance of Champion to be materially different from any future results or performance, expressed or implied, by such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance or guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realised.

SPECIFIC FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements in this Presentation, other than statements of historical facts, that address future events, developments or performance that Champion expects to occur are forward-looking statements – such statements are included in slides 18, 77, 78, 92 and 94. These statements may include, but are not limited to, management's expectations regarding: Bloom Lake's life of mine, recovery rates, production, expanded nameplate capacity, flowsheet, mine design, project economics, capital expenditures, economic and other benefits and potential opportunities beyond life of mine; the project to upgrade the Bloom Lake iron ore concentrate to a higher grade with lower contaminants and to convert approximately half of Bloom Lake's increased nameplate capacity of 15 Mtpa to commercially produce a Direct Reduction ("DR") quality pellet feed iron ore, expected project timeline, economics, capital expenditures, budget and financing, production metrics, technical parameters, project layout, flowsheet, environmental footprint, permitting and approvals, job creation, efficiencies, economic and other benefits and expected premium that high quality DRPF products will attract; the study evaluating the re-commissioning of the Pointe-Noire Iron Ore Pelletizing Facility to produce DR grade pellets, including its anticipated completion timeline, economics, production metrics, technical parameters, project layout, capital expenditure and expected premium that high quality DRPF products will attract; the Kami Project's study, its purpose, including evaluating the potential to produce a Direct Reduction grade product, and anticipated completion timeline, expected project economics, production metrics, flowsheet, project layout, mine design, milestones and partnership opportunities; the shift in steel industry production methods towards reducing emissions and green steel production methods and Electric Arc Furnaces ("EAFs"), including expected rising demand for higher-grade iron ore products and related market deficit and higher premiums, and the Company's participation therein, contribution thereto and vision and positioning in connection therewith, including the transition of the Company's product offering (including producing high quality DRPF products) and expected benefits thereof; green steel, emission reduction, sustainability and other Environmental, Social and Governance related initiatives, programs, objectives, targets and expectations, expected implications thereof and the Company's positioning in connection therewith; the cold pelletizing technology, its potential to substantially reduce emissions linked to the agglomeration of iron ore and related studies, partnerships and initiatives; greenhouse gas and CO2 emissions reduction initiatives, objectives, targets and expectations; Champion's program to reduce work-related incidents and related targets and objectives; diversity and inclusion targets and objectives; optimization work programs, their objectives and expected results and impact on production, cash costs and financial results; expected decline in iron ore prices; railway operator's haulage capacity, shipping of accumulated concentrate inventories and related ramping up of rail services; increasing stripping activities; recovery rate targets; capital management and shareholder returns; expected production volumes and costs and their impact on and financial results; "Cluster II" opportunities; and the Company's growth and opportunities generally.

DEEMED FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" in slides 89, 93, 117, 118, 119 and 120 are deemed to be forward-looking statements as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves and resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and that the reserves can be profitably mined in the future. Actual reserves and resources may be greater or less than the estimates provided herein.

RISKS

Although Champion believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, most of which are beyond the control of the Company, which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements include, without limitation: the results of feasibility and other studies; changes in the assumptions used to prepare feasibility and other studies; project delays; continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; general economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; market disruptions, including pandemics or significant health hazards, severe weather conditions, natural disasters, terrorist activities, financial crises, political crises, wars and ongoing or other military conflicts, or other major events, or the prospect of these events; future prices of iron ore; increased public concern about the environmental impact of the Company's products or their perceived safety; decreased social acceptance and increased social action to reduce the use of fossil fuels, which may negatively impact consumer perception; cyber events or attacks; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; delays in obtaining governmental approvals, necessary permitting or in the completion of development or construction activities; the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy, the iron ore market and Champion's operations and the heightened impact it has on many of the risks described herein and in other reports Champion files with the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "CSA") and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"); as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" of the Company's 2023 Annual Information Form, the risks and uncertainties discussed in the Company's management's discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 and the risks discussed in other reports Champion files with the CSA and the ASIC, all of which are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, the ASX at www.asx.com.au and the Company's website at www.championiron.com. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

ADDITIONAL UPDATES

The forward-looking statements in this Presentation are based on assumptions management believes to be reasonable and speak only as of the date of this Presentation or as of the date or dates specified in such statements. Champion undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements. Champion cautions that the foregoing list of risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive. Investors and others should carefully consider the above factors as well as the uncertainties they represent and the risks they entail.

NON-IFRS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Certain financial measures used by the Company to analyze and evaluate its results are non-IFRS financial measures or ratios and supplementary financial measures. Each of these indicators is not a standardized financial measure under the IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures used by other issuers. These indicators are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The non-IFRS and other financial measures included in this Presentation are earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), adjusted EPS, total cash cost, net average realized selling price per dmt sold and gross average realized selling price per dmt sold. When applicable, a quantitative reconciliation to the most directly comparable IFRS measures is provided in section 21 - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures of the Company's management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for the three-month and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com, the ASX at www.asx.com.au and the Company's website at www.championiron.com.

TECHNICAL REPORTS AND QUALIFIED PERSON

On August 22, 2023, Champion announced the updated mineral resource and reserve estimates for Bloom Lake reported in the technical report prepared pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules entitled "Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Bloom Lake Mine, Fermont, Québec, Canada" by BBA Inc., SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., Soutex and Quebec Iron Ore Inc. dated September 28, 2023 and filed on October 3, 2023 (the "2023 Technical Report"). Champion is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the 2023 Technical Report and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 2023 Technical Report continue to apply and have not materially changed. The 2023 Technical Report is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

On January 30, 2024, Champion announced the results of the Kami Project study (the "Kami Project Study"). Champion is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Kami Project Study and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Kami Project Study continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Kami Project Study will be filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca within 45 days of January 30, 2024.

Mr. Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng., Engineer at Quebec Iron Ore Inc., the Company's subsidiary and operator of Bloom Lake, is a "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved, or has prepared, as applicable, the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in this Presentation and has confirmed that the relevant information is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the relevant projects. Mr. Blanchet's review and approval does not include statements as to the Company's knowledge or awareness of new information or data or any material changes to the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the 2023 Technical Report or the Kami Project Study. Mr. Blanchet is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec.

NO LIABILITY

Certain information contained in this Presentation has been obtained from published sources prepared by third parties and has not been independently verified and no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made with respect to, and no undue reliance shall be placed on, the information or opinions contained herein or in any verbal or written communication made in connection with this Presentation.

Reference to P62: Platts TSIIODEX 62% Fe CFR China; P65: Platts IO Fines 65% Fe CFR China.

This Presentation has been authorized for release to the market by the CEO of Champion, David Cataford.

All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

ATTENDING EXECUTIVES AND DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVES

MICHAEL O'KEEFFE
Executive Chairman

DAVID CATAFORD
Chief Executive Officer

MICHAEL MARCOTTE
Senior Vice-President Corporate Development and Capital Markets

DIRECTORS

GARY LAWLER
Director

RONNIE BEEVOR
Director

AGENDA

TOPIC	TIME	PRESENTERS
Welcome remarks	*5 min*	Michael Marcotte
Message from the Executive Chairman	*5 min*	Michael O'Keeffe
Introduction and sustainability commitment	*15 min*	David Cataford
Market dynamics	*30 min*	Michael Marcotte
Industry insights and Q&A	*45 min*	Jeremy Jones, Continuous Improvement Experts inc.
Break	*15 min*	
Operational and financial performance	*15 min*	David Cataford
Growth opportunities	*45 min*	David Cataford
Q&A and Closing remarks	*30 min*	David Cataford Michael O'Keeffe

INTRODUCTION VIDEO

Source: https://youtu.be/FTAA78TbXwU

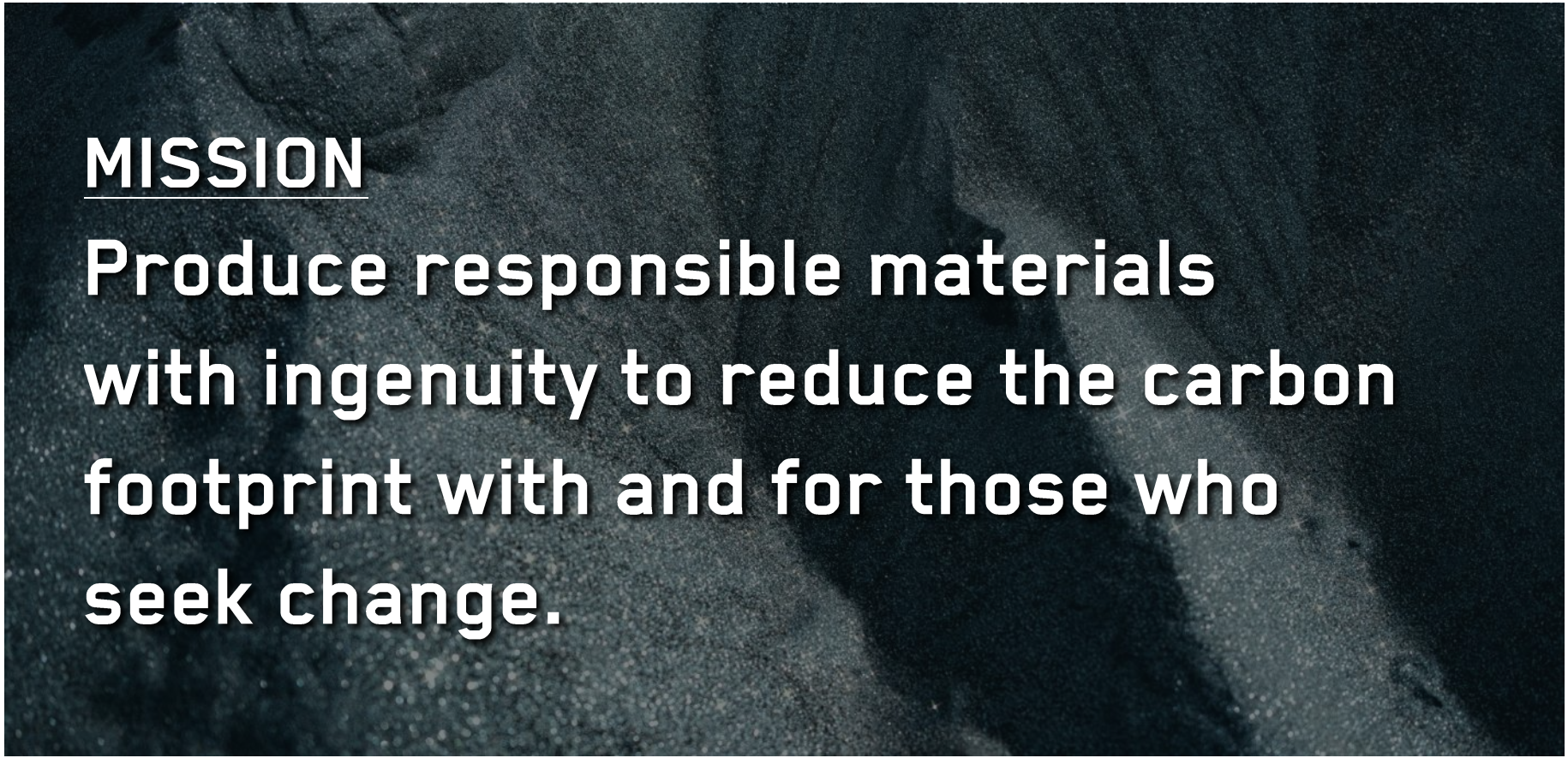
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

INTRODUCTION

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF


VISION
Leverage the force of responsible materials to decarbonize and brighten the future.


MISSION
Produce responsible materials with ingenuity to reduce the carbon footprint with and for those who seek change.

UPHOLDING VALUES FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

PRIDE

Develop a collective sense of belonging in all spheres of iron ore mining

INGENUITY

Leverage employee creativity and expertise to achieve and maintain efficient practices aimed at operational excellence

RESPECT

It is our guiding principle: respect for people, for communities, for the environment, and for the resources at the very core of the organization

TRANSPARENCY

Promote transparent communications through active listening and open dialogue

INTRODUCTION

LARGEST PUBLICLY LISTED PURE-PLAY HIGH-GRADE IRON ORE PRODUCER GLOBALLY

- → 2nd largest hub of high-grade exports globally
- → **High-purity iron ore** produced with renewable power and with one of the lowest carbon intensity
- → **9.0%**[1] management ownership
- → **8.4%** Québec government shareholding[2]
- → **>US$4.5B** cumulative investments at Bloom Lake
- → **>1,170 employees**

Source: Champion Iron Limited
Notes: 1. Management ownership including board of directors as of February 7, 2024 | 2. Through Investissement Québec

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

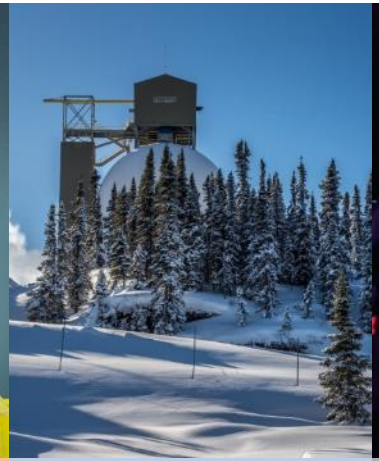
SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

THE COMPANY OF TOMORROW NOW

Health & Safety

Core priority

- → Zero fatalities
- → Introduced training programs to identify and prevent work-related incidents
- → Ultimate target of zero harm



Environment

Minimizing impact

- → No major environnemental violation
- → Achieved 96% recycled water rate at site
- → 100% compliance with the MAC tailings protocol

Community

Active participation

- → Committed to local sourcing and to First Nations suppliers
- → Active supporter of First Nations communities

Inclusion

More representation

- → Committed to having women represent at least 30% of the Board of Directors
- → Diversity and cultural training completed by 100% of employees

GHG

Reduction initiatives

- → 40% emissions reduction target at site by 2030
- → Targeting carbon neutral by 2050

Source: Champion Iron Limited Sustainability Report 2022

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

DEMONSTRATED CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY

Ministers Fitzgibbon and Lafrenière visiting Bloom Lake in March 2023

Inauguration of the new Fermont skatepark

Since Bloom Lake recommissioning (FY 2019)

- → **$848M** income, mining and municipal taxes paid[1,2]
- → **$484M** gains for Investissement Québec from investments since 2016[3]
- → Approximately **$1.5B** sourcing from regional suppliers and **$450M** paid out in salaries and benefits[1]
- → **$26M** community investment[1]

- → **> 1,170** employees [4]
- → **59** local and First Nations jobs [4]
- → **Largest First Nations employer** on the Québec Côte-Nord
- → 5-year collective baragaining agreement signed on February 29, 2024
- → Commemorated National Day for Truth and Reconciliation and declared National Indigenous Peoples Day an occasion for employees to honour First Nations culture

Source : Champion Iron Limited

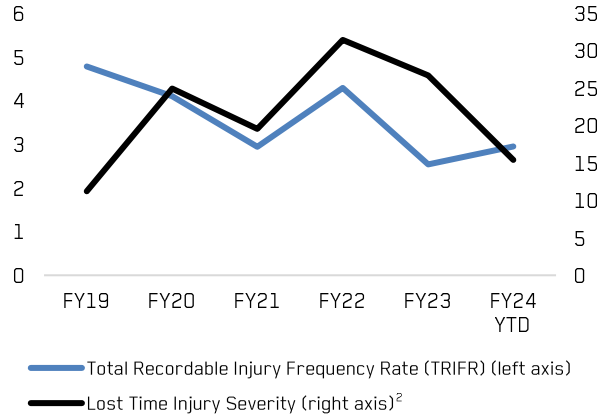
Notes: 1. As of Year Ended March 31, 2023 | 2. Includes $1.6M in mining lease payments | 3. Realized and unrealized gains comprised of, a) Ressources Québec initial 36.2% position in MFQ worth $45.3M in 2016, bought back in 2019 for $211M, b) Ressources Québec initial investment in CIA of $7.5M, market value of 43.5M shares (based on share price of $7.0 as of February 14, 2024) of approximately $305M and cumulative dividend of $22M i 4 As of January 31, 2024

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

A SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENT IS TOP PRIORITY

- No major environmental issue since the recommissioning of Bloom Lake in 2018
- Fully compliant results following multiple regulatory audits by provincial and federal authorities
- Increased training and awareness programs, resulting in improved health and safety statistics
- Committed to a 2.0 incident frequency target for QIO's employees, zero fatalities and an ultimate target of zero harm[1]

SAFETY PERFORMANCE



Notes: 1. See Champion Iron Limited's 2022 Sustainability Report for more information on health and safety targets | 2. Average number of days lost per injury

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

RESPONSIBLE TAILINGS CONSTRUCTION METHOD

Source: https://youtu.be/gzEB0TE1jn4?si=7J2OJS2jk_xlelOa

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

COMMITTED TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS

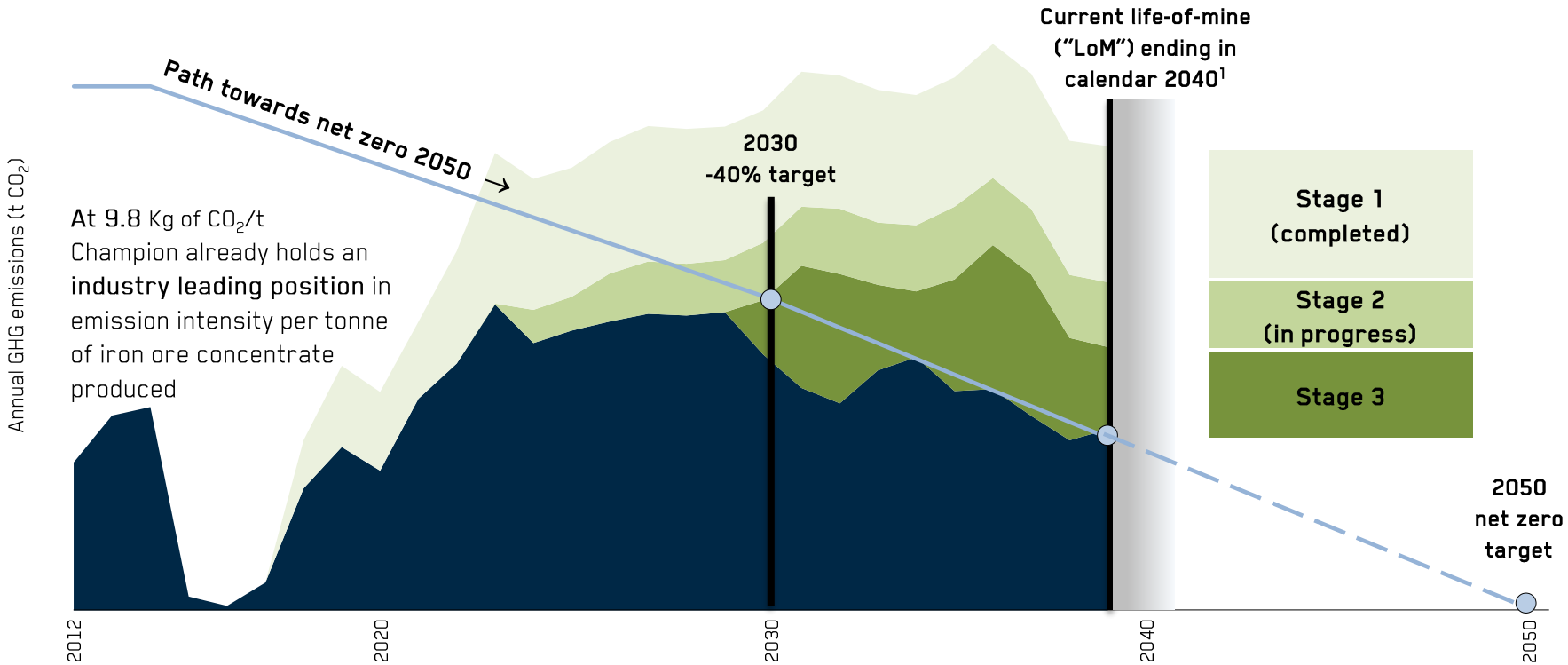
- → **Substantial investments completed since recommissioning** in 2018, enabling the Company's CO_2 emission intensity per tonne to be **reduced by approximately 30% compared to the previous owner**
- → Committing to greenhouse gas **(GHG) emission reductions of 40% at site by 2030**[1]
- → The Company is also committed to be **carbon neutral by 2050**
- → **Targets are in line with the Paris Agreement 2°C scenarios** and the Canadian government GHG reduction plan[2]

Source: Champion Iron Limited Sustainability Report 2022
Notes: 1. Based on 2014 emission intensity with additional consideration for the targeted nameplate capacity of 15 Mtpa | 2. GHG alignments are science based

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

ENVISIONED ROADMAP TO NET ZERO 2050

VISION TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS THROUGH THREE STAGES OF INITIATIVES

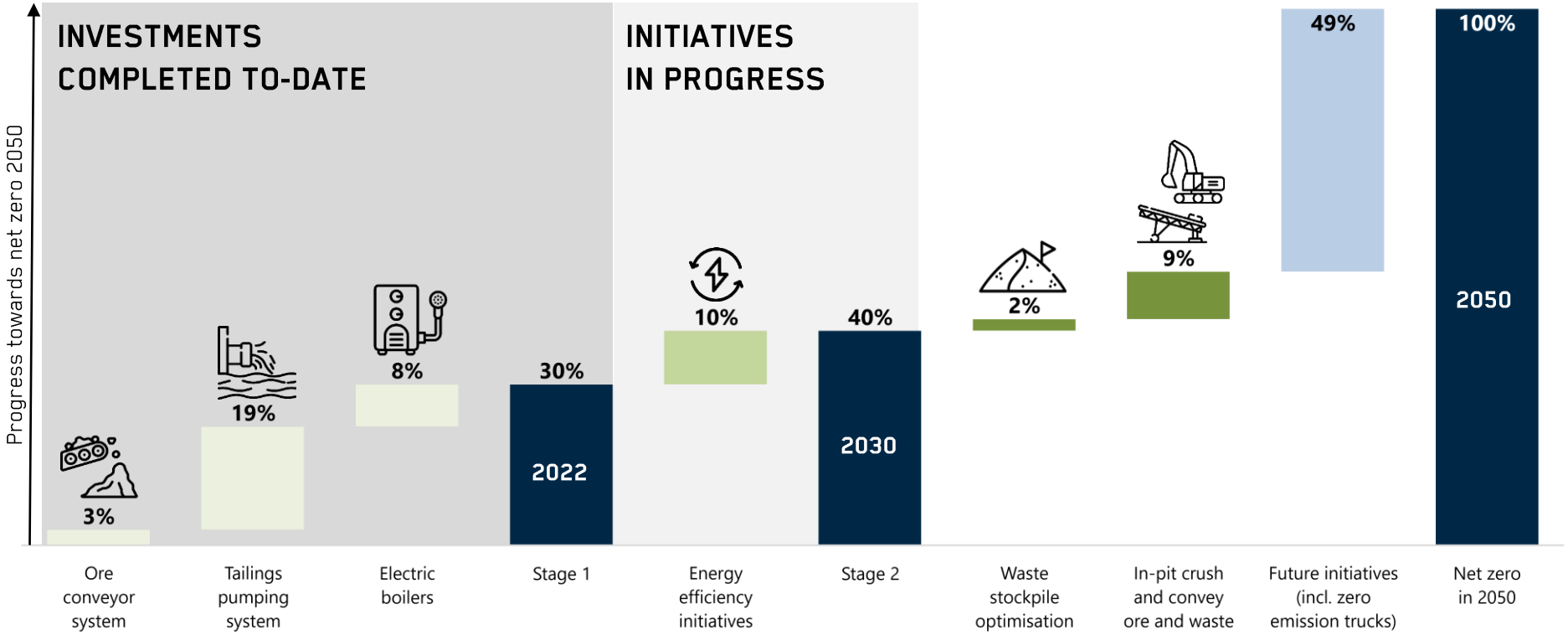


Source : Champion Iron Limited

Note: 1. 2023 LoM ends in FY41 with residual production. FY40 is therefore the last full financial year of production. For GHG calculation, 2039 is the last full calendar year of production. See disclosure page for statement regarding the 2023 Technical Report.

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENT

WORK PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN LINE WITH THE COMPANY'S TARGETS



Source : Champion Iron Limited

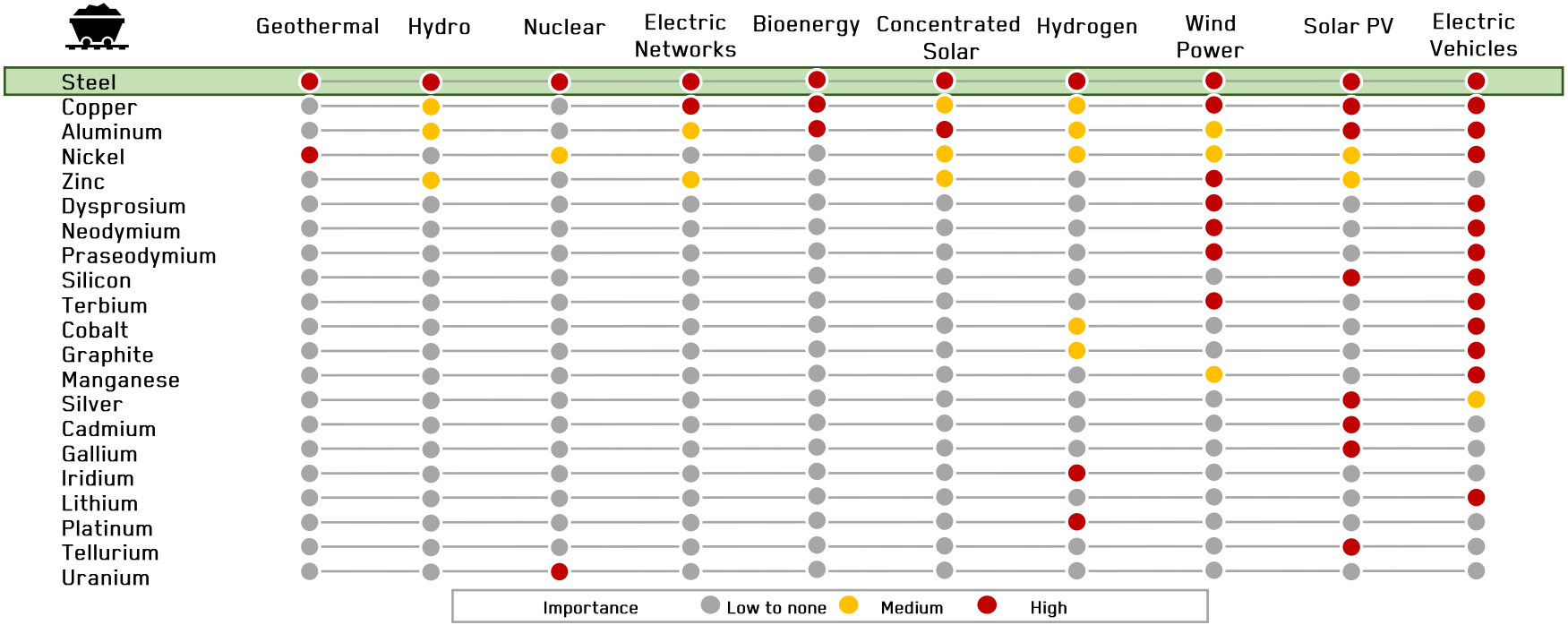
MARKET DYNAMICS

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

MARKET DYNAMICS

STEEL IS CRITICAL FOR THE TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY



High-Purity Iron ore ("HPI") used in steelmaking is essential for low carbon technologies

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, data by Minespans by McKinsey

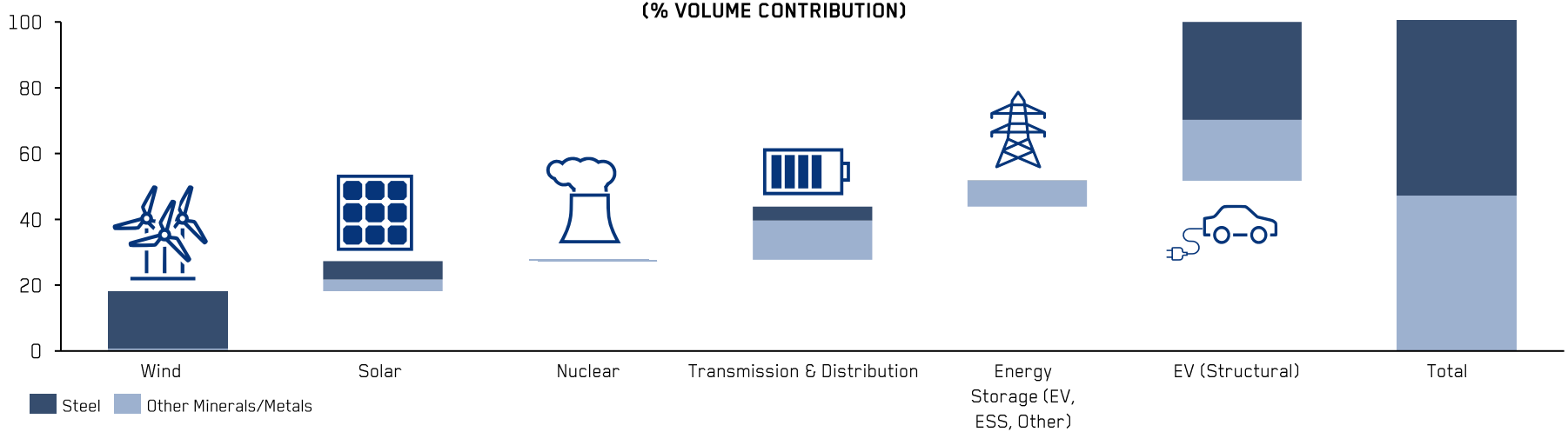
MARKET DYNAMICS

STEEL IS CRITICAL TO ENABLE INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED FOR DECARBONIZATION

→ Under the Accelerated Energy Transition (AET) of 1.5˚C, over 3.5 billion additional tonnes of steel will be required by 2050, representing over 50% of total material used across infrastructure and applications

GLOBAL VOLUME OF MATERIAL REQUIRED TO REACH AET 1.5 ACROSS SELECT ENERGY TRANSITION APPLICATIONS[1]

(% VOLUME CONTRIBUTION)



Canada will need an additional 113Mt of steel by 2050 to reach net zero targets

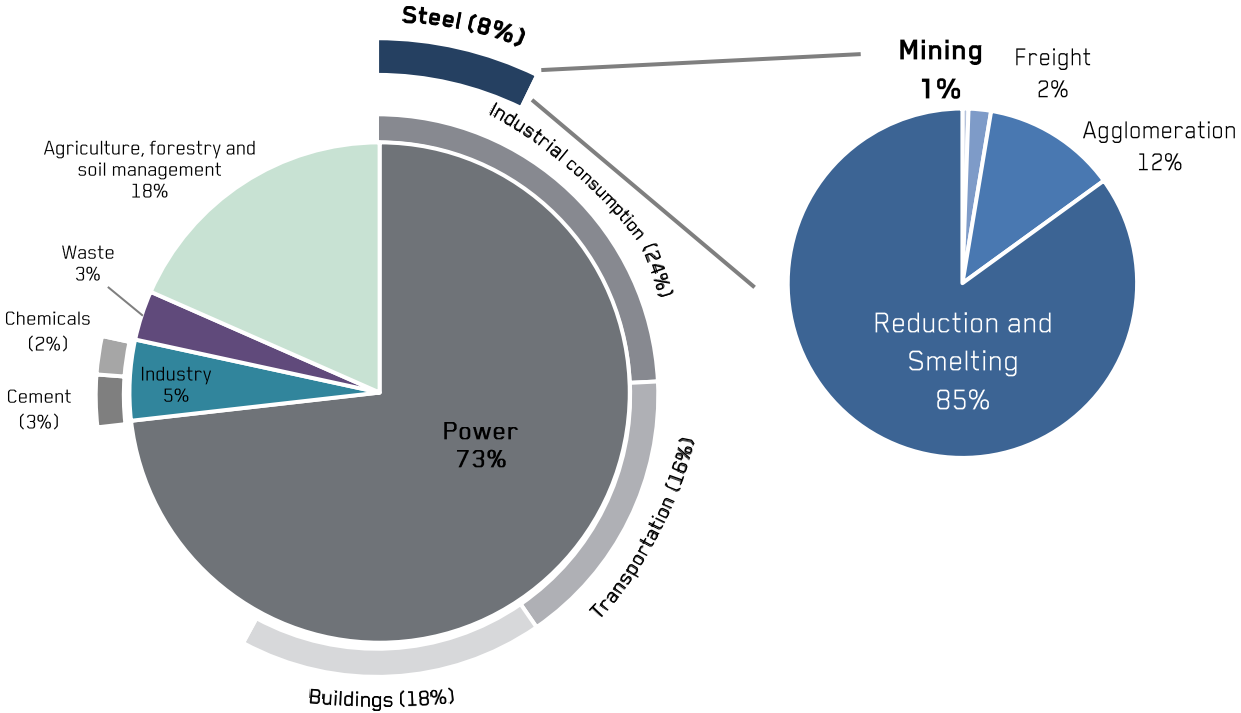
Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Wood Mackenzie

Note: 1. Only includes other minerals/metals associated with this study. Structural EV = automotive frames/bodies. Volume estimates are subject to change based on intensity and technology assumptions which will change over time.

MARKET DYNAMICS

THE STEEL INDUSTRY NEEDS TO EVOLVE TO LIMIT EMISSIONS

- Steelmaking increased its share of global emissions in the last 20 years, now representing **8%-10% of global CO_2 emissions**[1]
- **85% of steelmaking emissions are generated by the reduction and smelting** of iron ore[2]

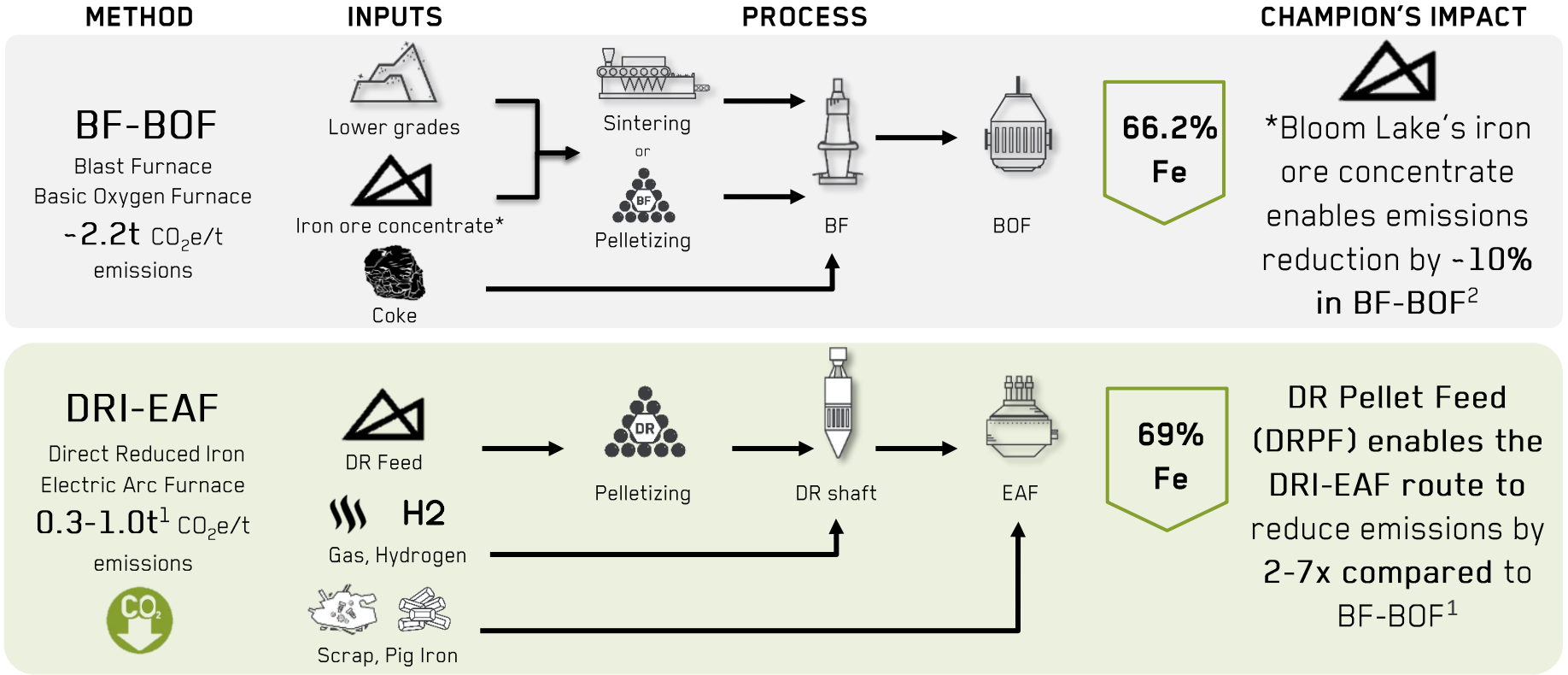


High-Purity Iron ore contributes to reducing emissions in steelmaking

Notes: 1. Left pie chart: Our World In Data (2020), numbers may not add up due to rounding, IEA (2023) | 2. Right pie chart: Data from IEA and Wood Mackenzie

MARKET DYNAMICS

STEELMAKING METHODS AND REQUIRED SUPPLY CHAIN

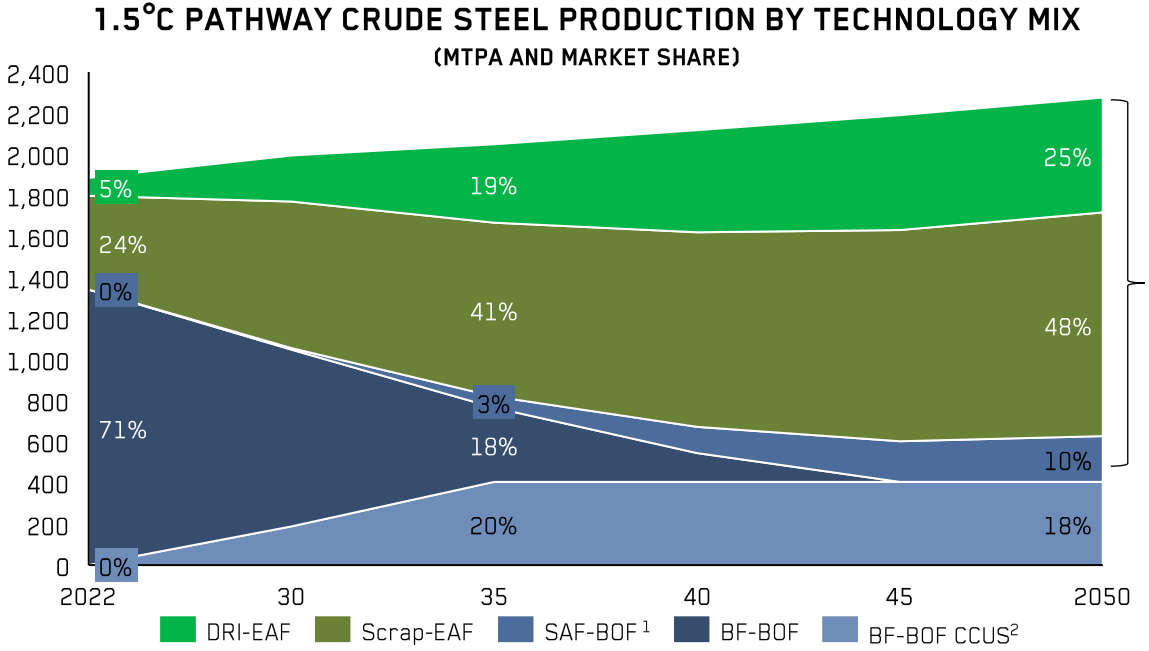


Source: data by Minespans by McKinsey, Wood Mackenzie

Notes: Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) is an intermediate form of processed iron (Direct Reduced pellets) used in green steelmaking, specifically in Electric Arc Furnaces (EAFs). Elevated silica & alumina levels increase slag formation in EAFs, which is difficult to remove | [1] ~0.3 t using hydrogen and ~1.0 t using natural gas | [2] Based on data from Wood Mackenzie; Champion's iron ore concentrate induces significant slag reduction and energy efficiency in the blast furnace

MARKET DYNAMICS

DR QUALITY IRON ORE DEMAND WILL INCREASE ACROSS STEELMAKING METHODS



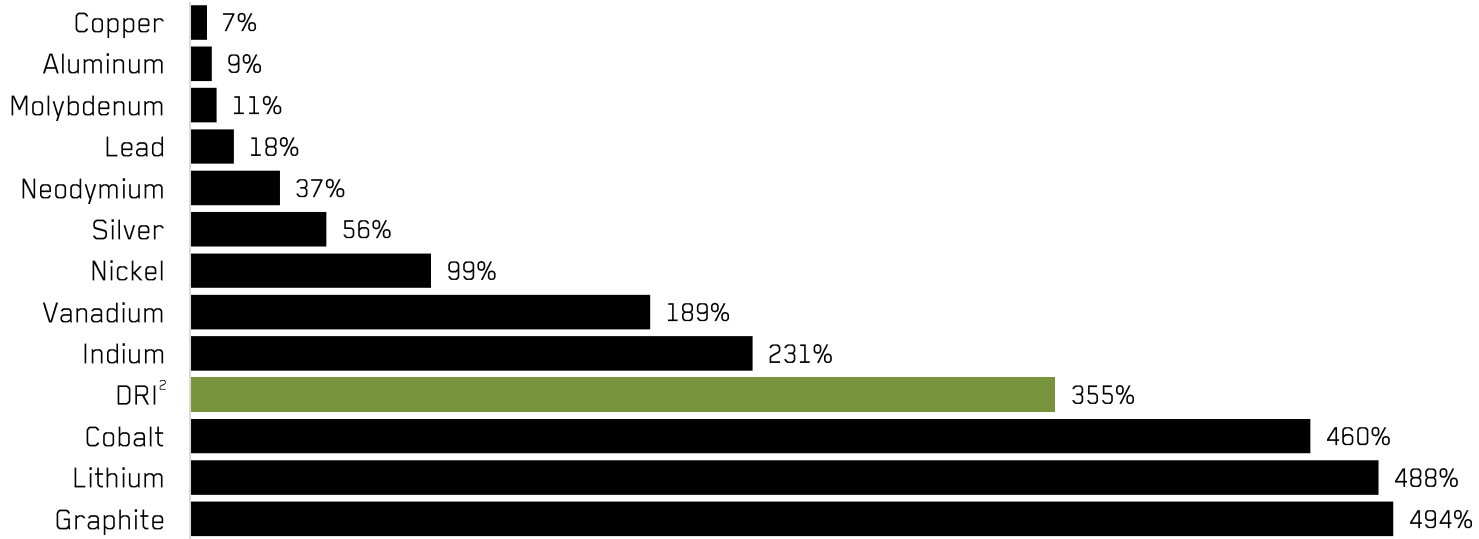
- To decarbonize the steel industry, a major transition away from BF-BOF to DRI-EAF must occur by 2050
- DRI-EAF steelmaking market share is expected to increase from 5% to 25% by 2050
- Due to limited availability of scrap steel traditionally used in EAFs, high-quality DRI will be required to supplement the industry and achieve the emission reduction targets in line with the 1.5°C pathway

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, data by Minespans by McKinsey
Notes: 1 Submerged Arc Furnaces | 2 Carbon capture, utilization and storage

MARKET DYNAMICS

SIGNIFICANT DRI DEMAND GROWTH IS EXPECTED

METAL DEMAND GROWTH BY 2050 EXPECTED UNDER A GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION
(AET 2.0°C SCENARIO)[1]



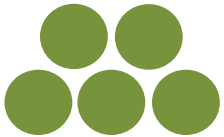
Expected DRI demand growth compares favorably with other metals required for the global energy transition required to limit global warming to 2.0 degrees Celsius[1]

Notes: 1. Agora Energiewende; The World Bank Organisation, Champion Iron Limited | 2. Wood Mackenzie data

MARKET DYNAMICS

DRI-EAF STEELMAKING WILL INCREASE DEMAND FOR PELLETS AND HIGH-PURITY IRON

CUMULATIVE HISTORICAL PRODUCTION[1]

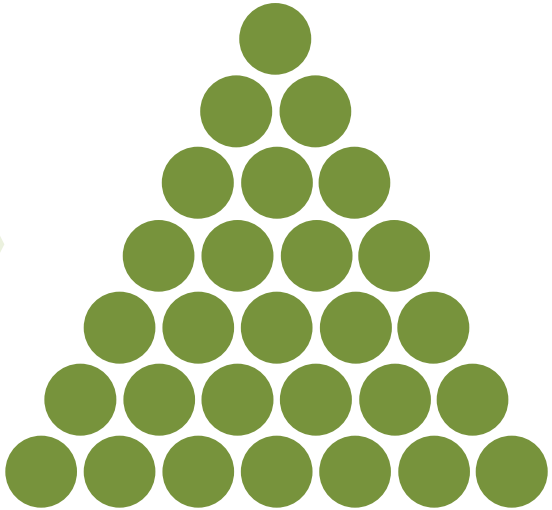


2,300 Mt

6x

More demand for DR pellets by 2050 than the cumulative historical production to support the steel industry's transition to DRI-EAF steelmaking

FORECAST DEMAND (2023-2050)



14,400 Mt

The increase in demand translates into an additional **348 Mtpa of high-purity iron needed** by 2050[2], equivalent to an additional ~40 average scale mines

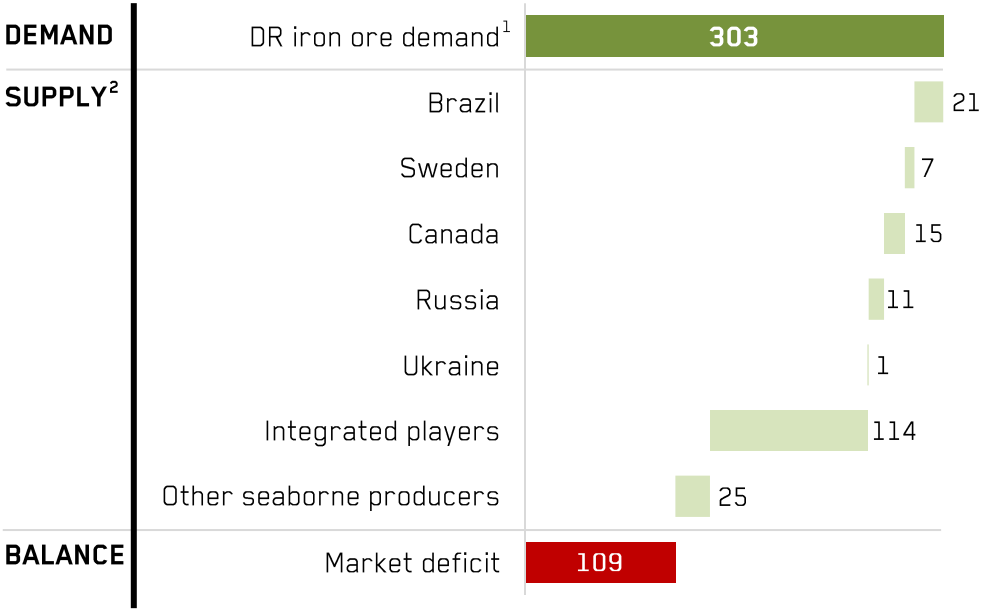
Sources: Champion Iron Limited; data by Minespans by McKinsey; Midrex World Direct Reduction Statistics, 2021
Notes: 1. Cumulative historical production estimated from 1970-now; estimated DR pellet demand prior to 1970 of less than 1Mtpa | 2. High-purity iron ore defined as Fe > 65% and combined alumina and silica < 5.5%

MARKET DYNAMICS

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIT OF DR GRADE IRON ORE EXPECTED AS A RESULT OF DRI DEMAND GROWTH

DR GRADE IRON ORE SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE BY 2031

(Mtpa)



- Global DR quality iron ore concentrate demand is expected to exceed **300 Mtpa by 2031**
- As a result of limited expected supply, the market deficit is expected to be approximately **109 Mtpa by 2031**, representing approximately **50% of current supply** and **2x current seaborne market**
- Potential suppliers of DR quality iron ore concentrate expected to be concentrated in a few countries including Brazil, Russia, Sweden, Canada and Ukraine

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Minespans by McKinsey
Notes: 1. Based that all DRI production will require DR grade material (excluding SAF-DRI-BOF route) I 2. Including 50% of Baffinland lumps; Considering 3.7Mt of pig iron logistically constrained due to Russia/Ukraine conflict; Includes net imports of 6Mt of OBMs, -14Mt of obsolete scrap and 0.2Mt of prime scrap; Supply = generation + net import; Includes both pig iron and HBI/DRI

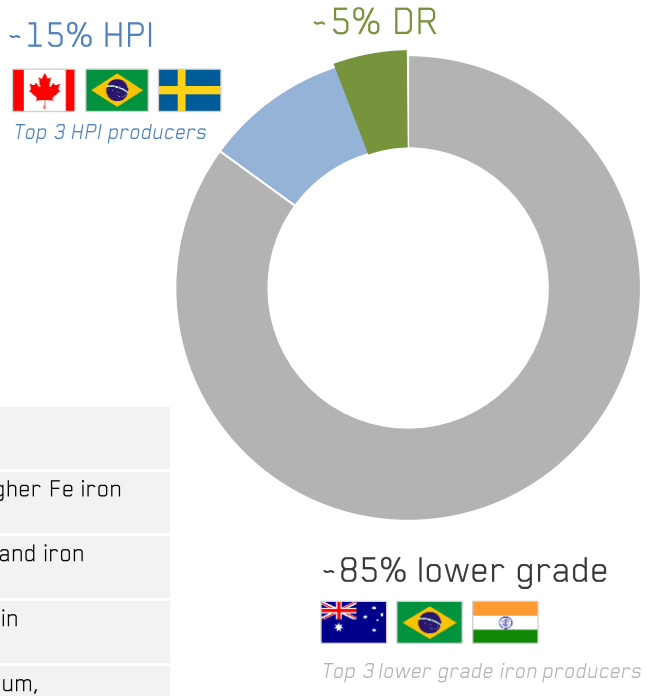
MARKET DYNAMICS

DR QUALITY IRON ORE SUPPLY GROWTH IS REQUIRED FOR THE GREEN STEEL TRANSITION

WHY IS HIGHER GRADE AND LOWER IMPURITY IRON ORE IMPORTANT?

- → Reduces energy consumption and coal in traditional steelmaking
- → Processed in a more energy efficient manner as fewer impurities need to be processed
- → Qualifies for lower emitting steelmaking methods, including DRI/EAF steelmaking

GLOBAL IRON ORE SUPPLY



IRON ORE CONCENTRATE SPECIFICATIONS

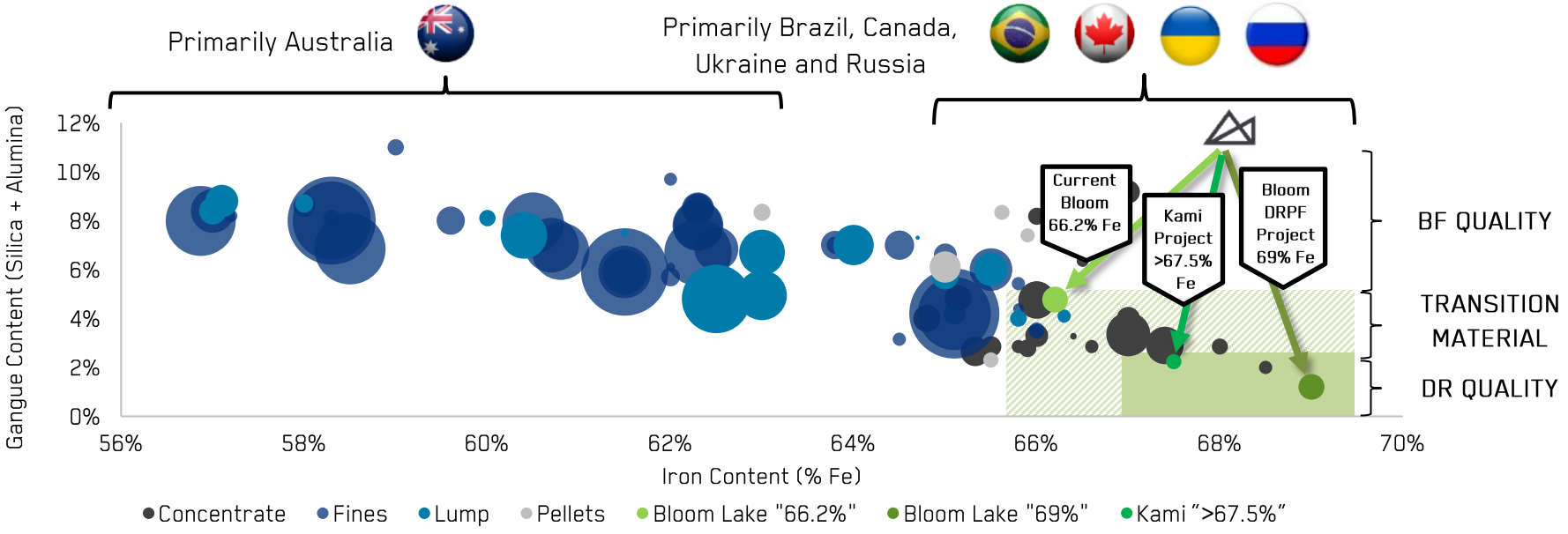
HIGH-PURITY IRON (HPI)	DIRECT REDUCTION (DR)	COMMENTS
> 65% Iron Content	> 67% Iron Content	Not all ore can be economically upgraded to a higher Fe iron ore concentrate
< 5.5% Alumina & Silica	< 2.5% Alumina & Silica	Lower acid-gangue increases energy efficiency and iron yield
< 0.1% Phosphorus	< 0.1% Phosphorus	Lower impurities increases quality and usability in steelmaking
< 1.4% Impurities	< 1.4% Impurities	Impurities can include copper, manganese, titanium, vanadium etc.

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, data by Minespans by McKinsey

MARKET DYNAMICS

MARKET LEADING HIGH-PURITY DR QUALITY PRODUCT IN A GROWING MARKET

SUMMARY OF IRON AND GANGUE CONTENTS



Few deposits can produce DR quality iron ore concentrate required in DRI-EAF steelmaking to produce advanced steels. Champion's 69% Fe iron ore concentrate is expected to be a market leading DR quality product

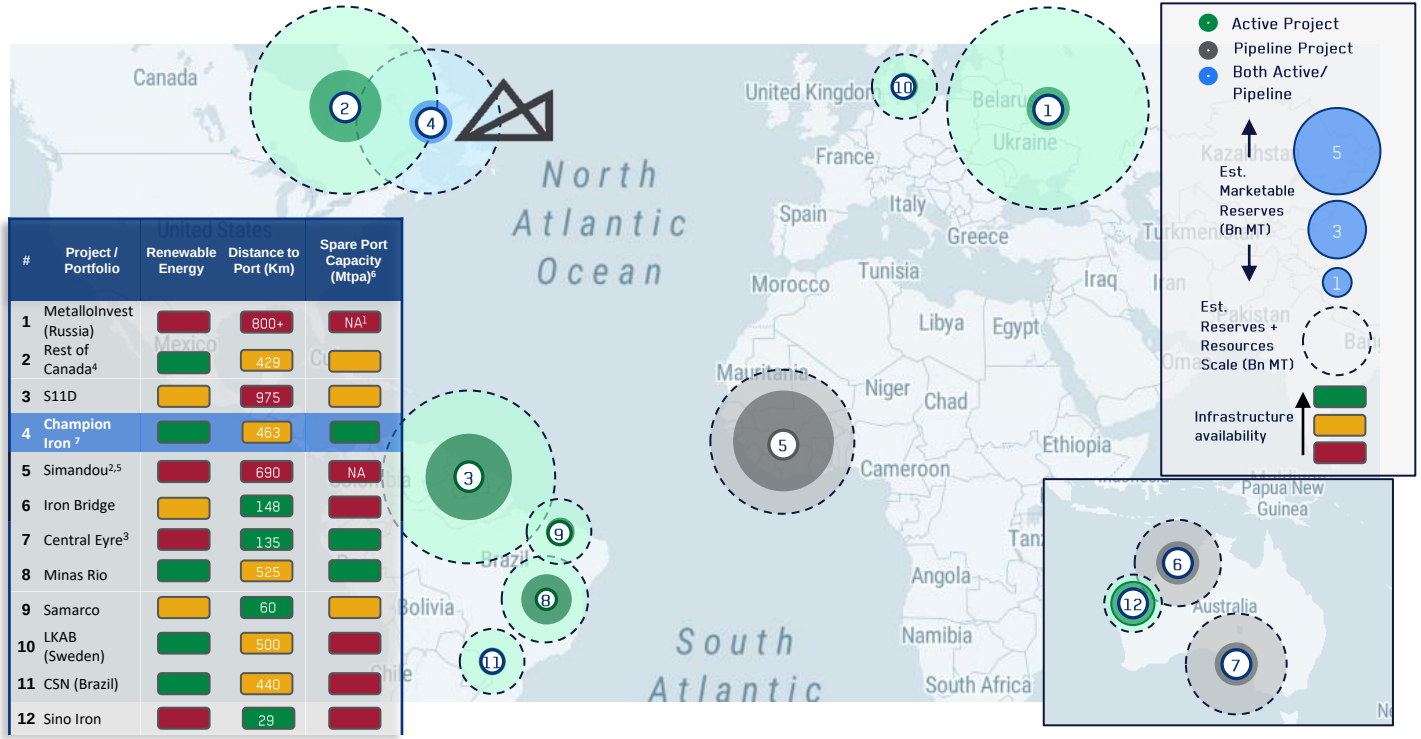
Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Wood Mackenzie 2022 data

MARKET DYNAMICS

THE LABRADOR TROUGH IS STRATEGICALLY POSITIONED TO MEET DEMAND FOR HIGH-PURITY IRON ORE

Reserves & Resources with capabilities to produce > 65% Fe

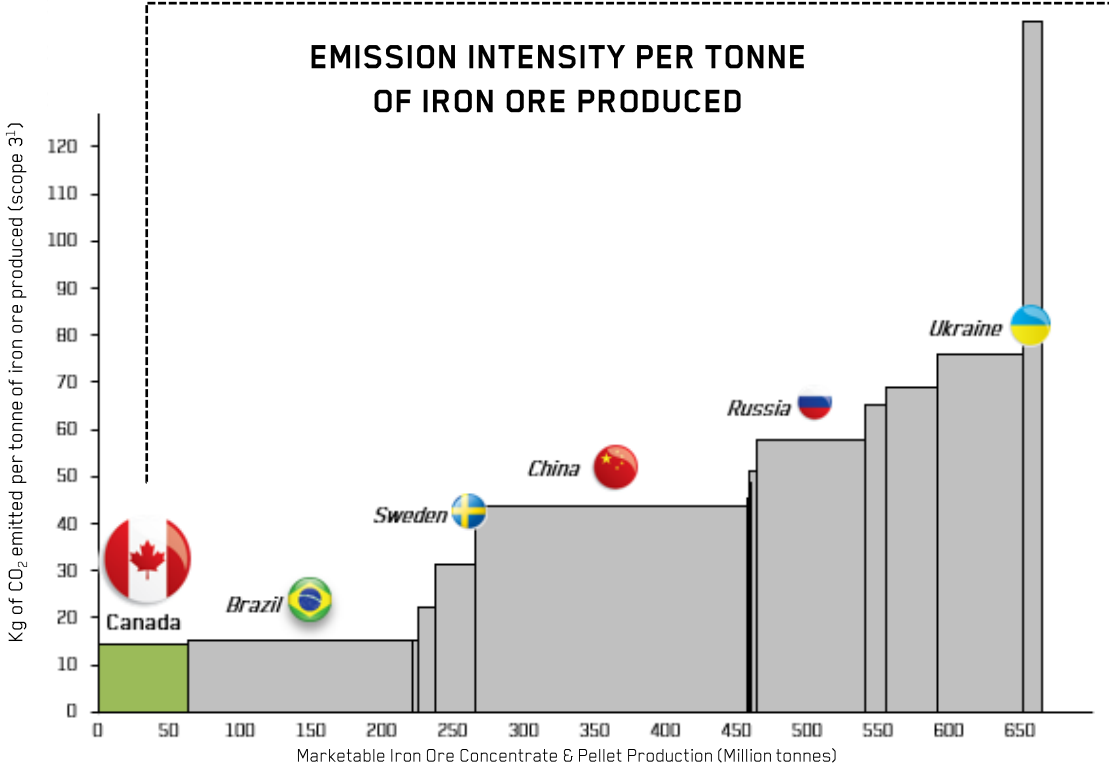
#	Project / Portfolio	Renewable Energy	Distance to Port (Km)	Spare Port Capacity (Mtpa)[6]
1	MetalloInvest (Russia)		800+	NA[1]
2	Rest of Canada[4]		429	
3	S11D		975	
4	Champion Iron [7]		463	
5	Simandou[2,5]		690	NA
6	Iron Bridge		148	
7	Central Eyre[3]		135	
8	Minas Rio		525	
9	Samarco		60	
10	LKAB (Sweden)		500	
11	CSN (Brazil)		440	
12	Sino Iron		29	



Sources: Wood Mackenzie, Corporate Reports, PFS Studies, Public Information (can include estimates); Data as of 2022.
Notes: Billion Metric tonne reserves; Resources are estimated on a Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Basis. Global snapshot is not exhaustive, (1) Port capacity estimate could not be reasonably identified, (2) Port not yet constructed, (3) Port not yet constructed, (4) Rest of Canada data is not exhaustive (Mont Wright, Carol Lake, Fire Lake, Baffinland…), (5) Simandou includes Blocks 1-4 (6) Spare port capacity estimated; Green-40+, Yellow-20-39, Red-0-19, (7) Champion Iron Limited reported distance from Bloom Lake to Pointe Noire.

MARKET DYNAMICS

CANADIAN IRON ORE IS PRODUCED WITH ONE OF THE LOWEST CARBON INTENSITY GLOBALLY

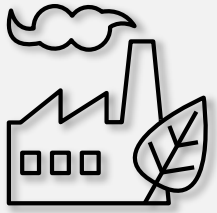


Benefiting from renewable hydropower capacity generating **53% of all energy consumed on site**[2], Champion has an **industry leading position in emission intensity** per tonne of iron ore produced of 9.8 Kg of CO_2/t

Sources: Wood Mackenzie 2020 data, Champion Iron Limited
Notes: 1. Scope 3 stops at Third Party Port and Transport Fees Downstream but excludes BOF supply / Iron ore supply | 2. Approx. 100% of electrical power provided by Hydro-Québec comes from renewable power

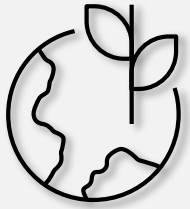
MARKET DYNAMICS

EXTRACTING HPI IN CANADA WILL HELP REDUCE STEELMAKING EMISSIONS GLOBALLY



0.018t of CO_2e emitted by HPI production in Canada[1]

100x



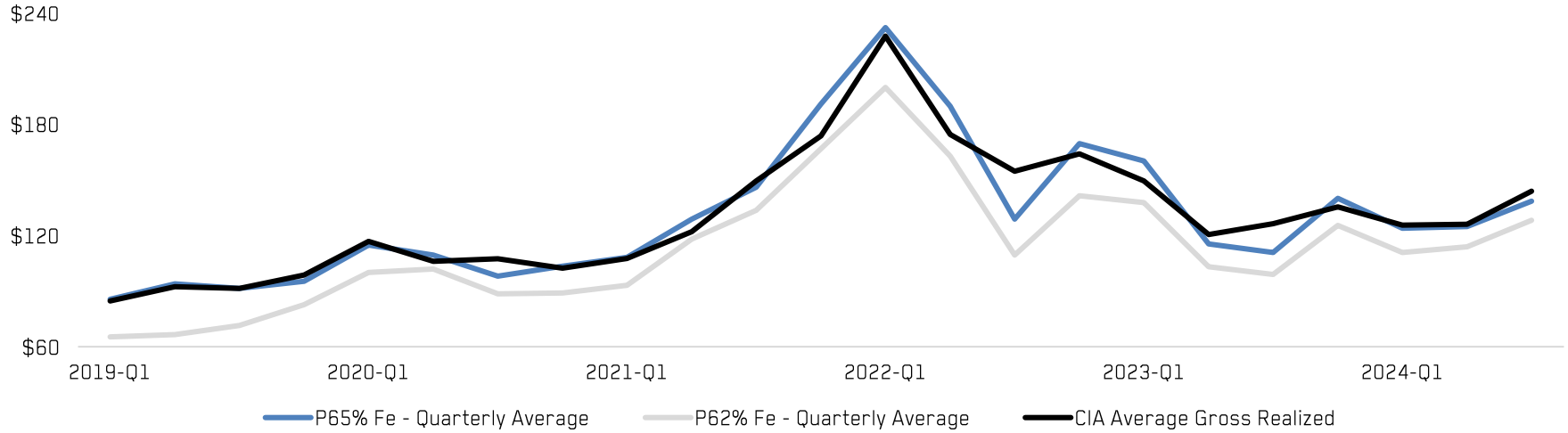
1.96t of CO_2e/t steel-related emissions[1] abated with DRI-EAF steel produced with HPI in Canada

A possible transition of Bloom Lake's total 15 Mtpa nameplate capacity to DRPF quality could reduce nearly 9.7 Mt of CO_2e/year in the steelmaking process[2], representing over 100x the emissions generated by the Company

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, data by Minespans by McKinsey
Notes: 1. For one tonne of steel produced elsewhere, assuming average mining emissions in Canada of 12.6 kg CO_2e per tonne of iron ore concentrate and 1.47 tonne of pellet feed iron ore concentrate per tonne of steel produced Comparing emissions between BF-BOF steel production using coal as a reductant with ROW average mining emissions of 49 kg of CO_2e per tonne iron ore concentrate and DRI-EAF using hydrogen as a reductant with HPI produced in Canada, using 1.50 tonne of iron ore concentrate per tonne of steel produced with BF-BOF, and assuming 2.0t of CO_2e/t of steel delta between ROW – BF-BOF and Canada – DRI-EAF | 2. Emissions compared to traditional steelmaking method of BF-BOF

CHAMPION'S 66.2% FE IRON ORE CONCENTRATE ATTRACTS A PREMIUM OVER THE P62 INDEX

CHAMPION'S GROSS REALIZED PRICE VS P65 AND P62 INDEX
(US$/DMT)



→ <u>Since 2018 restart:</u> Champion's quarterly gross realized price averaged US$130.6/dmt[1], compared to the P65 high-grade index average of US$130.5/dmt, representing an average premium of 15% compared to the P62 index

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Platts IODEX 62% and 65%
Note: 1. Refer to the disclaimer at page 2.

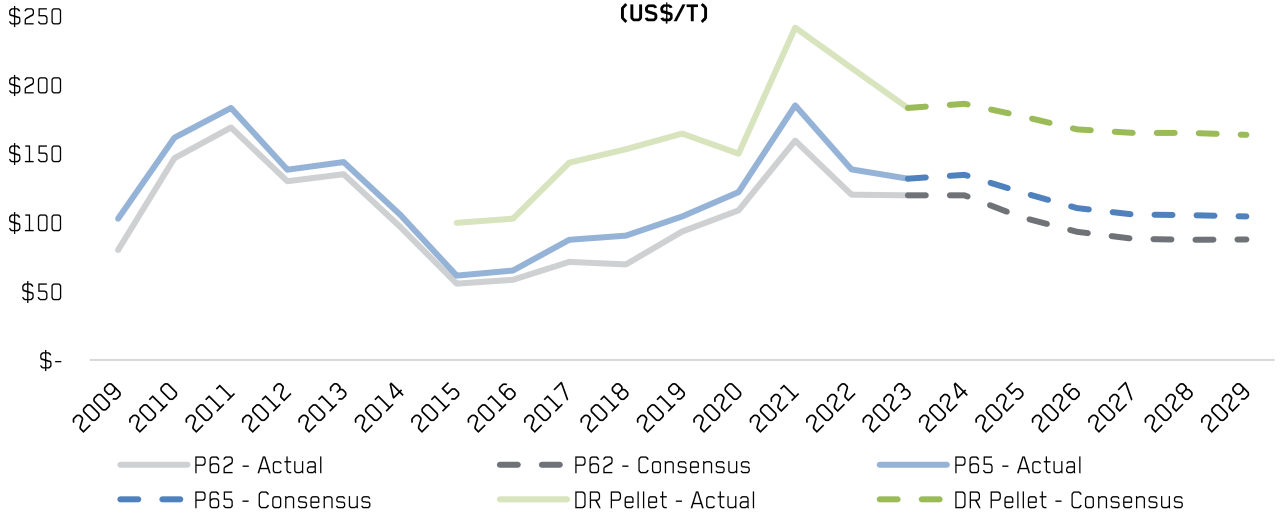
MARKET DYNAMICS

LONG-TERM IRON ORE CONSENSUS PRICES FORECAST A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN PRICES

- → P62 and P65 index consensus prices are 32.3% and 26.9% below current prices[1]
- → Iron ore supply growth is limited by low price expectations, inflationary pressures, rising cost of capital, increasing ESG expectations and long lead time to deliver projects compared to other commodities

P62, P65 AND DR PELLETS HISTORICAL AND CONSENSUS PRICES

(US$/T)



	Historical averages[2]	L-T consensus[3]
DR Pellets	$ 161	$ 164
P65	$ 122	$ 104
P62	$ 108	$ 88

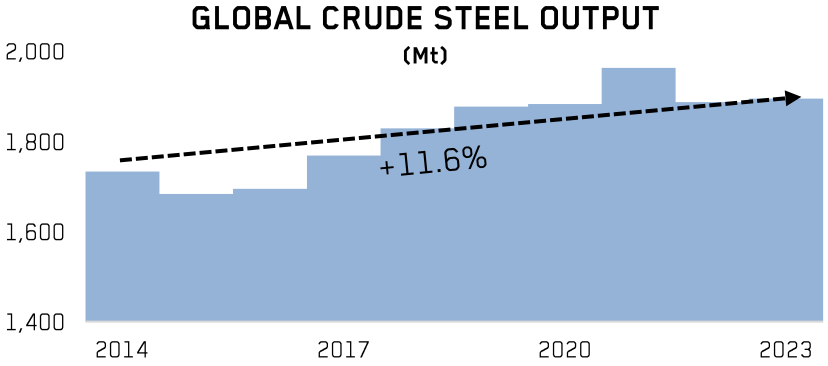
Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Bloomberg, Platts data, Wood Mackenzie

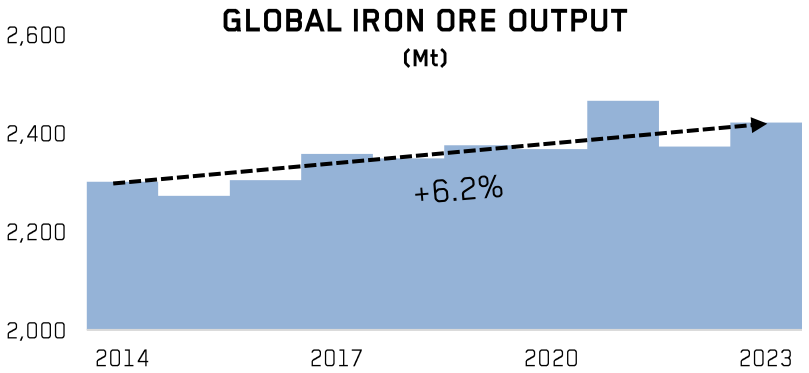
Notes: 1. Prices based on 2024-02-14 | 2. Historical average from 2009 to 2023 for P62 and P65 and 2015-2023 for DR pellets | 3. P62 and P65 consensus as of December 2023, including BMO, Bank of America, B. Riley FBR, Canaccord Genuity, Citi, Cormark, Euroz, Global Mining Research, Goldman Sachs, Jarden Group, Laurentian Bank, Paradigm, Raymond James, RBC Securities, Scotiabank, TD Bank; DR Pellet data from Wood Mackenzie

MARKET DYNAMICS

STEEL OUTPUT OUTPACED IRON ORE SUPPLY IN THE LAST ECONOMIC CYCLE

- Over the last economic cycle, steel output grew at a faster rate than iron ore supply
- This disconnect is partly attributable to increased use of scrap in steelmaking
- Scrap use is becoming a growing challenge considering increased protectionism and quality issues
- Iron ore supply growth remains low in the near-term with the 'Big 4' implying a cumulative production increase of 0.8% in their forward guidance, less than half the rate of production increase in the trailing year[1]

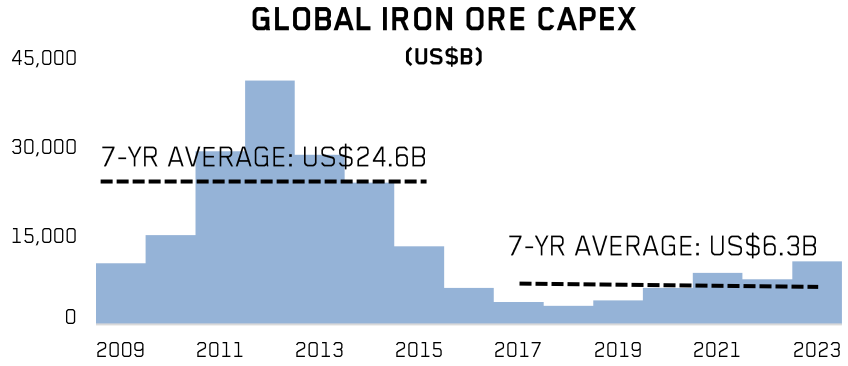


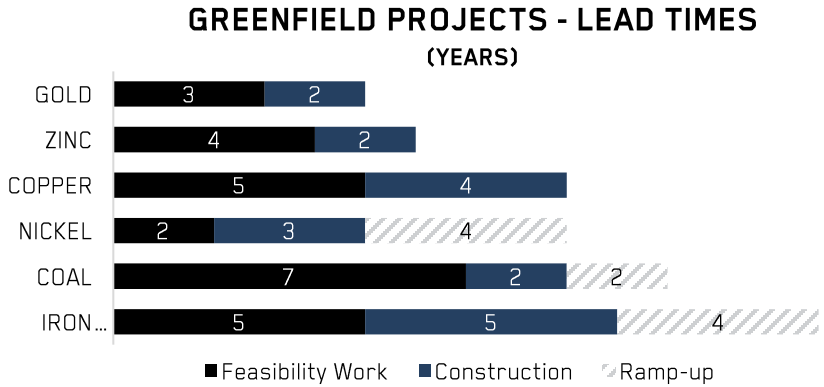


Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Wood Mackenzie data (2023) I 1. Bloomberg

MARKET DYNAMICS

LOW INVESTMENTS AND LONG LEAD TIME TO LIMIT NEAR TERM SUPPLY GROWTH





Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Wood Mackenzie data (2023)

The iron ore industry continues to suffer from a structural lack of investments in growth projects

Average annual development capital deployed in the industry collapsed -74% in the last 7 years compared to the previous cycle peak 7 years

This lack of investments is expected to limit additional near-term iron ore supply, as large-scale infrastructure required by projects traditionally require 5-14 years of lead-time for project completion

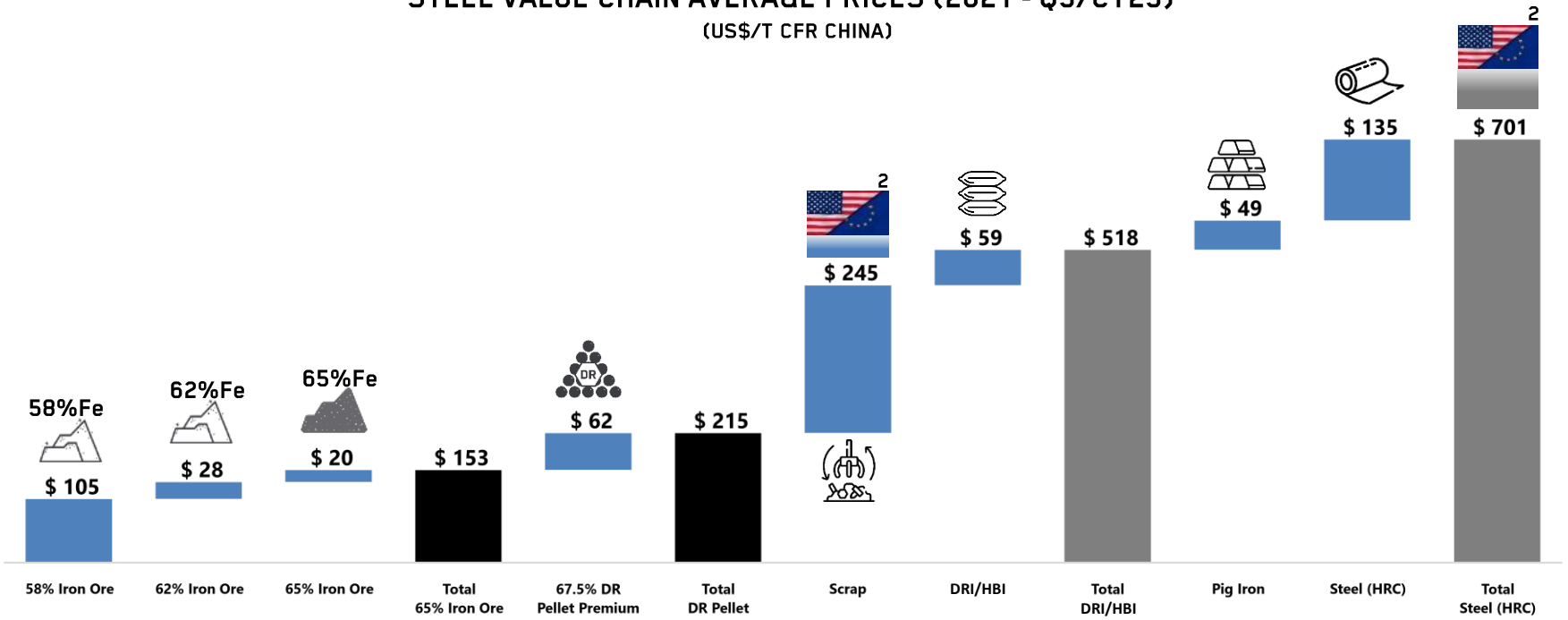
As most industry participants benefit from higher iron ore prices, most continue to commit to shareholder return policies as opposed to accelerating development capital

MARKET DYNAMICS

HIGH-PURITY IRON OFFERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPTURE PREMIUMS ACROSS THE GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN

STEEL VALUE CHAIN AVERAGE PRICES (2021 - Q3/CY23)[1]

(US$/T CFR CHINA)



Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Platts data, Fastmarkets, Wood Mackenzie

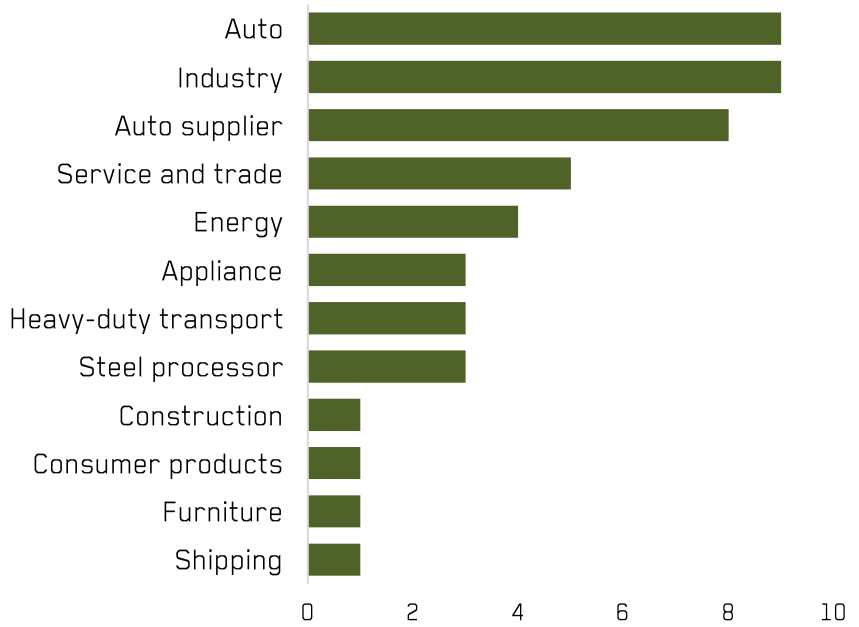
Notes: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. | 1. Data as of September 29, 2023; 58, 62, 65% index, BF & DR pellet, Scrap = CFR China; HBI = FOB New Orleans, adjusted for shipping; Pig Iron = FOB Brazil, adjusted for shipping; HRC = CFR China | 2. Scrap and HRC in US/EU have on average been trading above Chinese prices.

MARKET DYNAMICS

RISING DEMAND AND EMERGING PREMIUMS FOR GREEN STEEL

- → Recent acceleration in announcements related to green steel supply agreements
- → Prominent steelmakers and commodity index providers recently introduced green steel premium mechanisms, including:
  - A Nordic based steelmaker initiated an anticipated €300/tonne premium for near-zero emission steel
  - A US-based steelmaker initiated a US$40/tonne surcharge for steel produced with DRI/HBI
  - First European flat green steel premium[1] index launched with an inaugural assessment at €200-300/tonne of CO^2 reduced steel

TRACKED GREEN STEEL SUPPLY AGREEMENTS

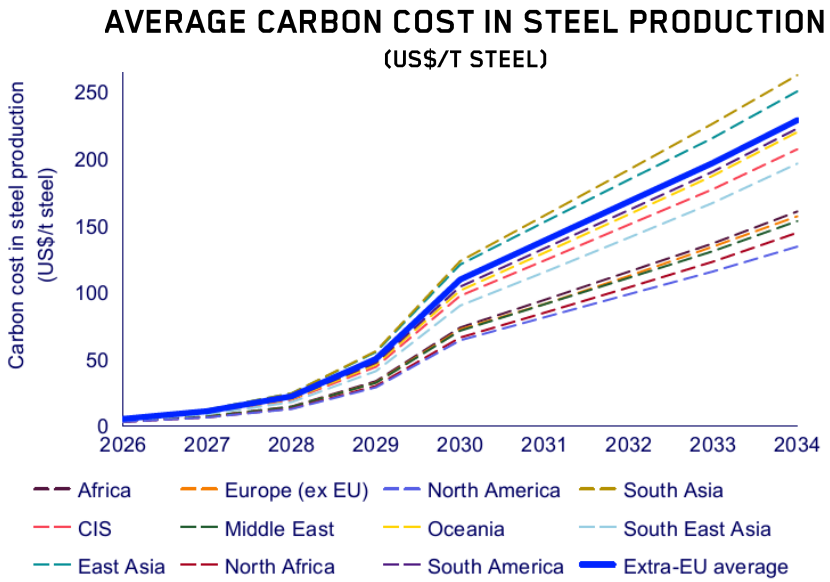


Sources: Champion Iron Limited, BloombergNEF as of May 2023, company announcements
Note: 1. Index set for steel with a maximum of 1 tonne of CO_2 per tonne of steel

MARKET DYNAMICS

CARBON COSTS ADJUSTMENTS

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) implemented by the EU aims to address the issue of carbon leakage and encourage decarbonization practices globally
- CBAM will be implemented in 2026, and reach its full impact by 2034, which will impact the iron and steel sector
- As CBAM financial obligations are progressively deployed, carbon emission considerations will be an increasingly important cost component in international steel trade

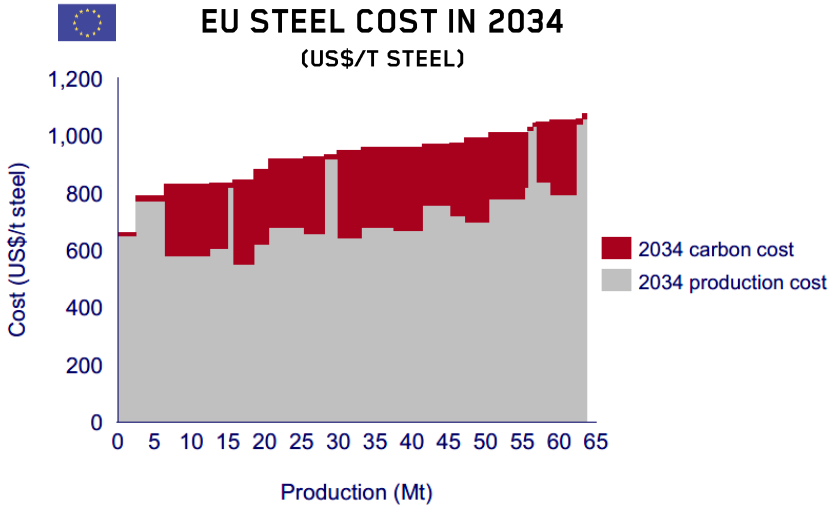


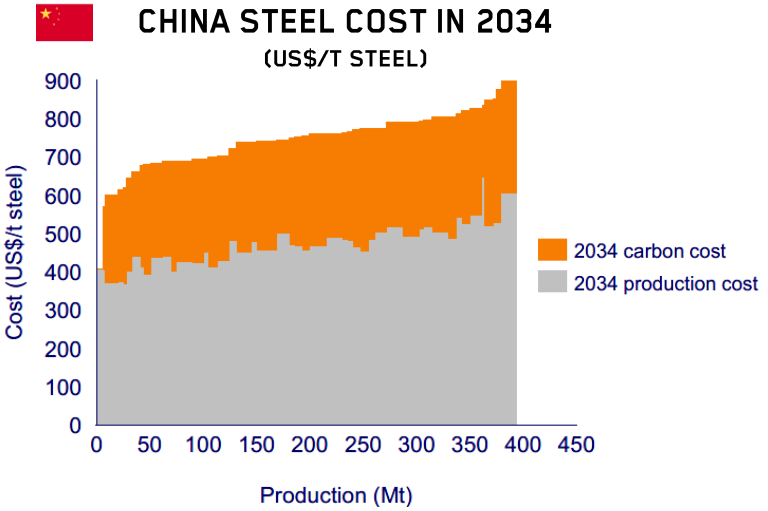
Sources: Wood Mackenzie, European Parliament
Note: 1. EU ETS: European Emissions Trading System

MARKET DYNAMICS

CARBON COSTS ADJUSTMENTS CASE STUDIES: EU AND CHINA

- Post-2034, all EU steel producers will be exposed to carbon cost obligations
- BOF producers carbon costs are forecasted to be nearly 16 times higher than their EAF peers once CBAM is fully deployed
- In China, significant CBAM will be expected to be passed onto steel producers who want to export to the EU market
- Similar legislation recently proposed in the US with "Foreign Pollution Fee Act of 2023"





Sources: Wood Mackenzie data and analysis, European Parliament

GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING THE GREEN STEEL TRANSITION

LOCAL SUPPORT

- Québec & Labrador and Newfoundland listed high-purity iron ore on their critical minerals lists, joining other minerals such as copper, nickel and cobalt

GLOBAL ALIGNMENT TO INCREASE DEMAND FOR GREEN STEEL

- At COP28, several countries including Canada, Germany, UK and US, pledged to procure green steel for public infrastructure construction, which is responsible for 25% of global construction revenue
- Europe's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which initiated its first phase in 2023, aims to address carbon leakage for raw materials, including steel
- USA, Canada, Australia and Latin America announced public consultations and measures to introduce a mechanism similar to CBAM

Sources: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Trade Organization, US Congress, S&P Global, Platts, Hydro-Québec, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Wood Mackenzie, European Parliament, KPMG, www.Canada.ca

INDUSTRY INSIGHTS

Disclaimer:

This section of the Presentation (included in slides 44 to 71) (the "CIX Presentation") is a presentation by CIX Inc. (Continuous Improvement Experts). The CIX Presentation has been prepared by CIX Inc. The CIX Presentation contains third-party information, has not been prepared by, and does not reflect opinions of, Champion Iron Limited

PRESENTER BIO

- Jeremy was born in Tonbridge, England in 1961 and emigrated to Canada in 1966. Jeremy grew up in Ottawa and attended Queen's University in Kingston, Canada, earning a BSc in Chemical Engineering in 1983 followed by an MSc in Chemical Engineering in 1985.
- Jeremy is a founding partner and President of Continuous Improvement Experts (CIX). Previously, he has held senior positions at Transfield Services, Tenova, WorleyParsons, Nupro Corporation, Bechtel Corporation, Florida Steel and Hatch Associates.
- Jeremy was made an honorary member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. He is a distinguished Member of the AIST, a recipient of the John Bell Award for advancing EAF technologies and a Fellow of the International Iron Metallics Association (IIMA). He is the past chairman of the AIST EAF Committee and the past chairman of the WorldSteel EAF Technology Committee. He is also a frequent contributor to AIST conferences, a frequent session chairman at its annual convention and the author of over 100 technical papers and articles.
- Jeremy's steelmaking experience spans direct reduction, smelting reduction, EAF steelmaking, blast furnace operations, BOF operations, ladle metallurgy, vacuum treatment and casting operations for all grades of steel.

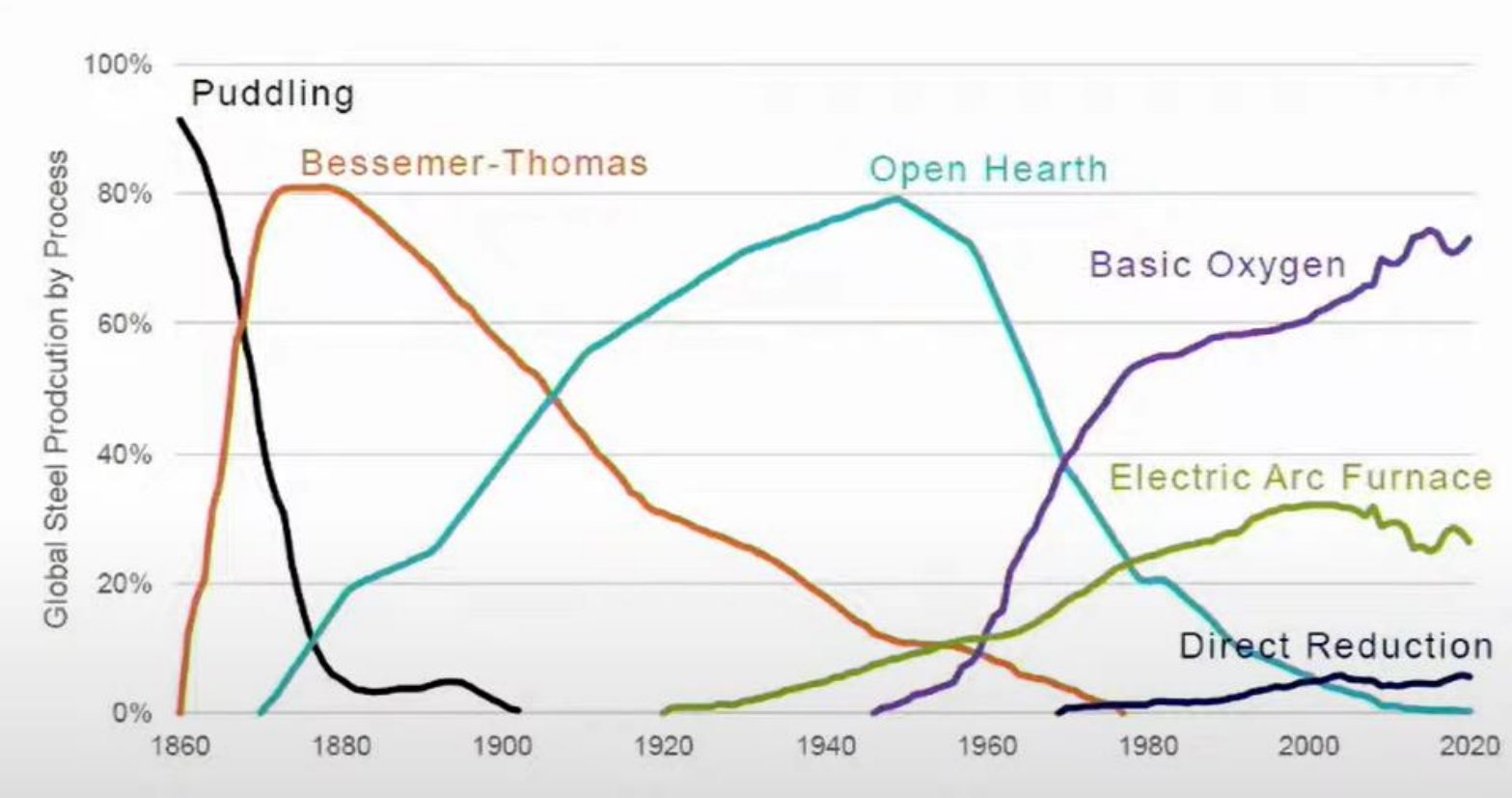
Jeremy Jones

President, CIX

CIX, INC.
Continuous Improvement Experts

STEELMAKING PROCESSES

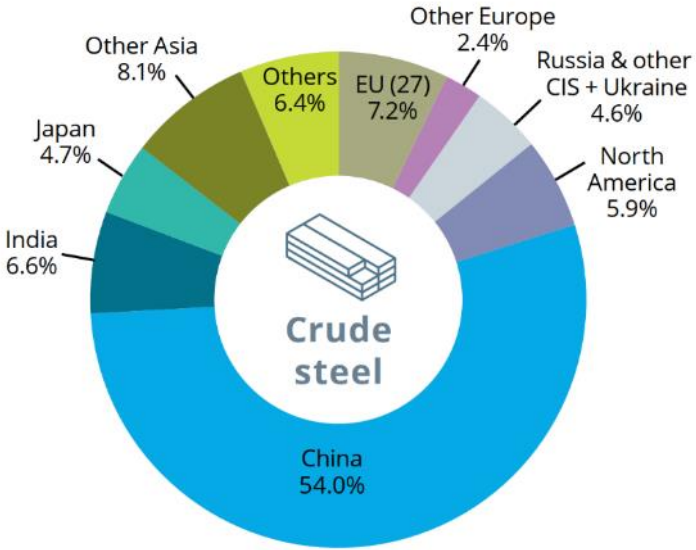
HISTORICAL STEELMAKING PRODUCTION BY PROCESS



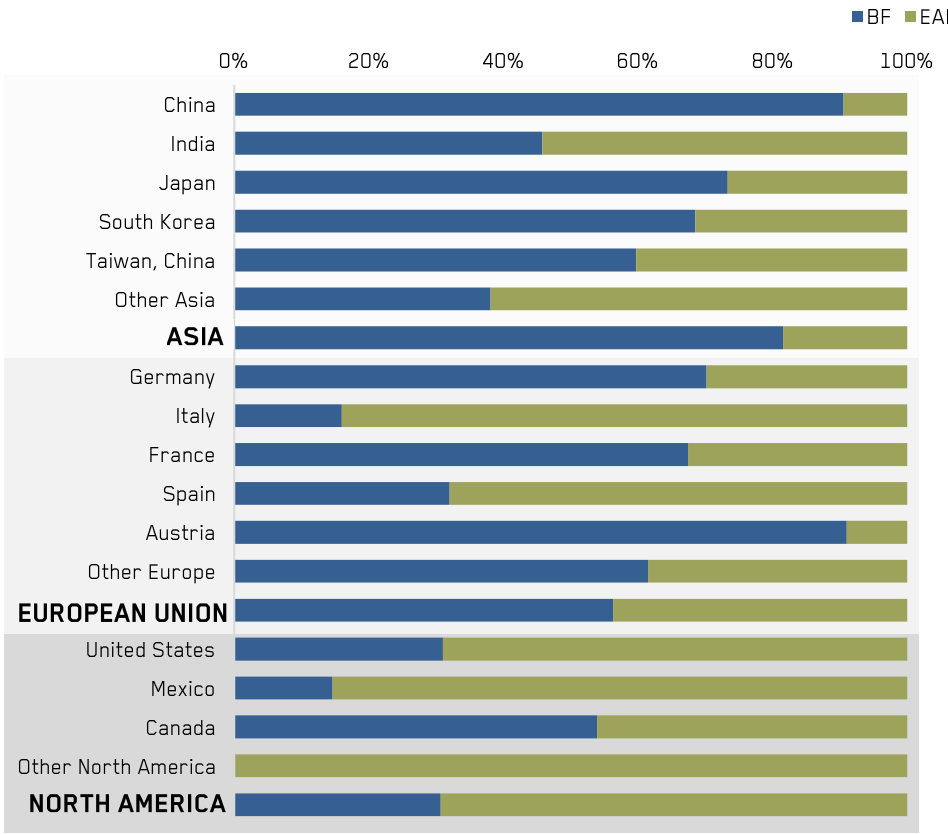
Sources: Holappa, L. (2019). Historical overview on the development of converter steelmaking from Bessemer to modern practices and future outlook. Mineral Processing and Extractive Metallurgy: Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 128(1-2), 3-16.

CURRENT ANNUAL STEELMAKING PRODUCTION BY PROCESS

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION IN 2022

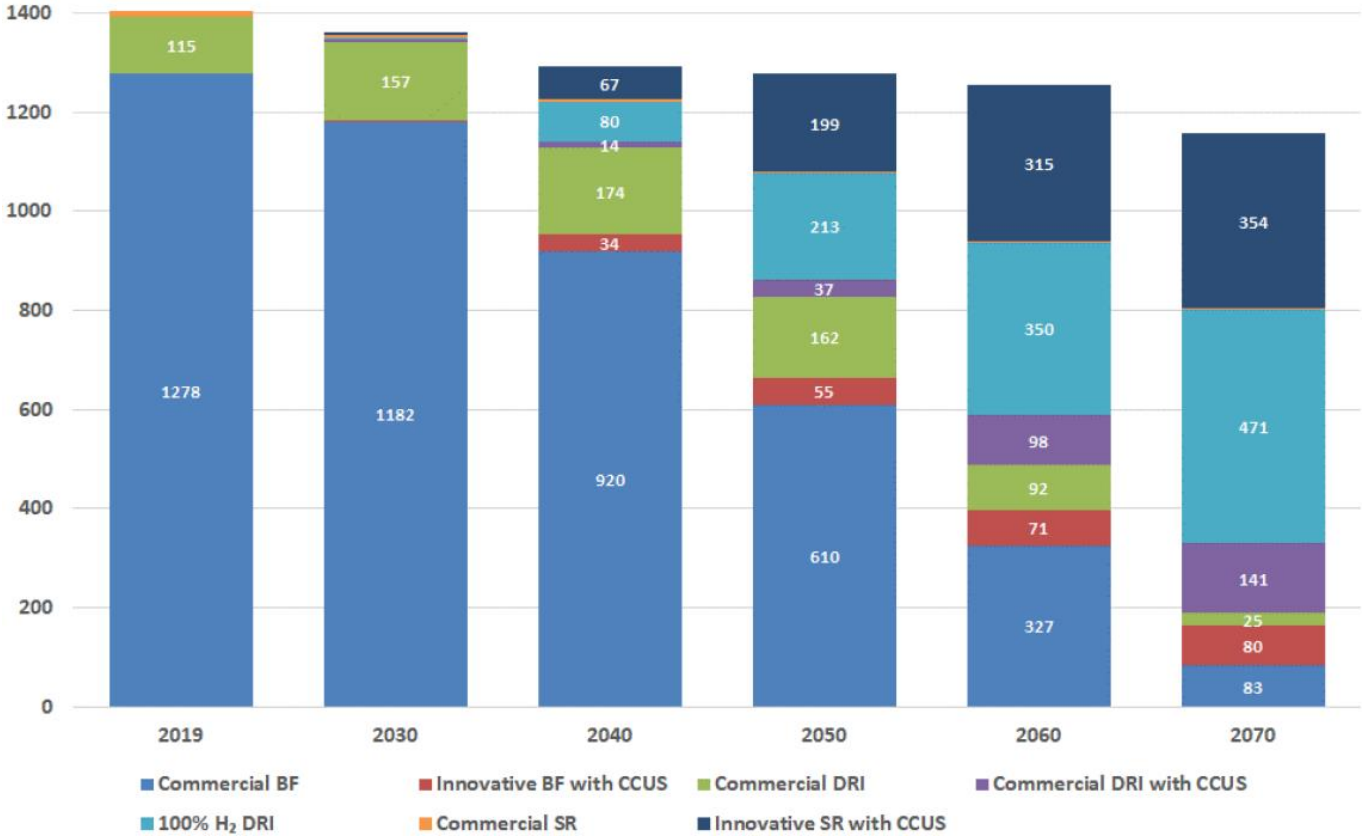


CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION BY PROCESS IN 2022



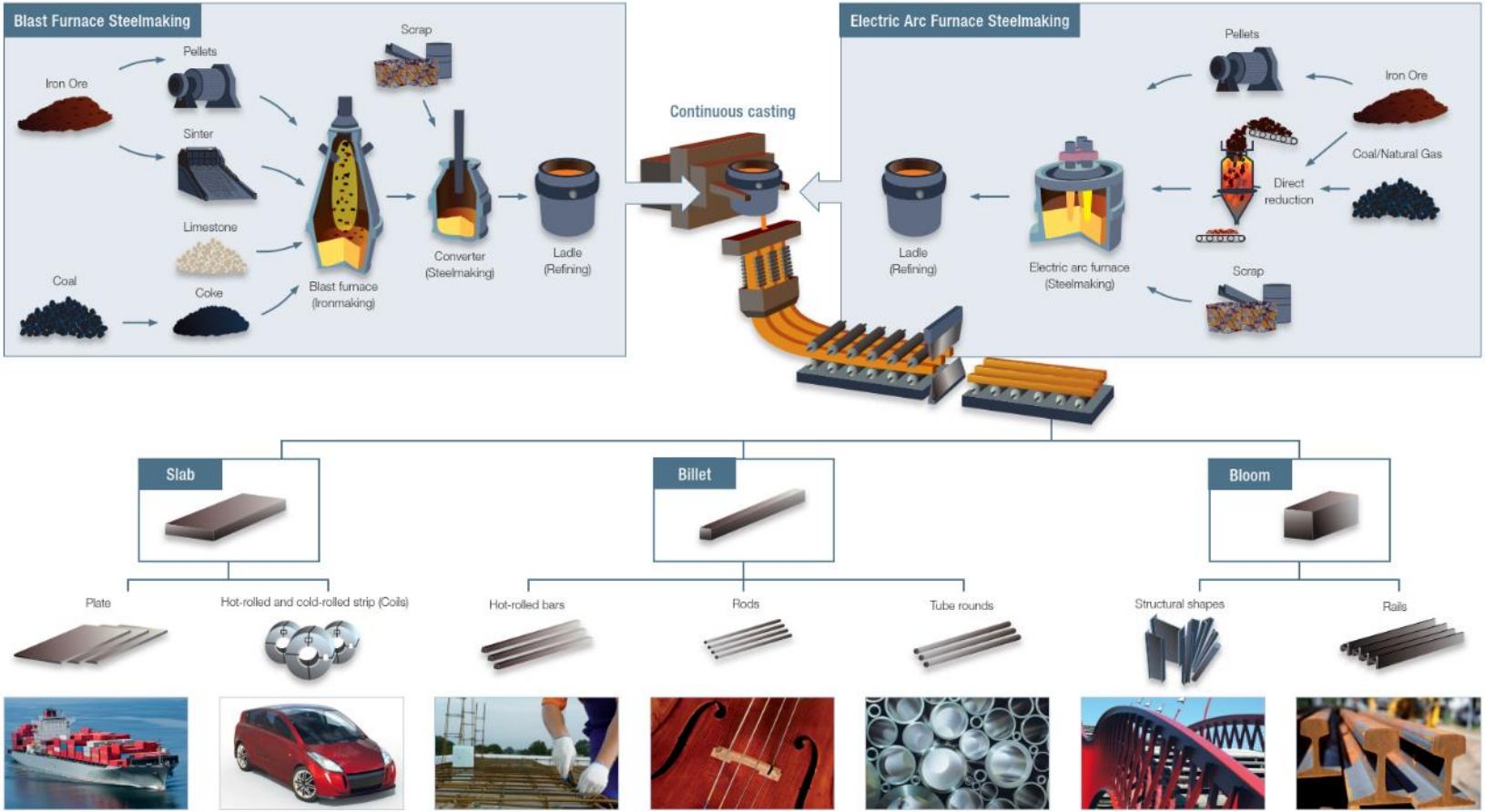
Source: WorldSteel

FUTURE STEELMAKING PRODUCTION BY PROCESS



Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives 2020

OVERVIEW OF THE STEELMAKING PROCESS



Source: World Steel Association

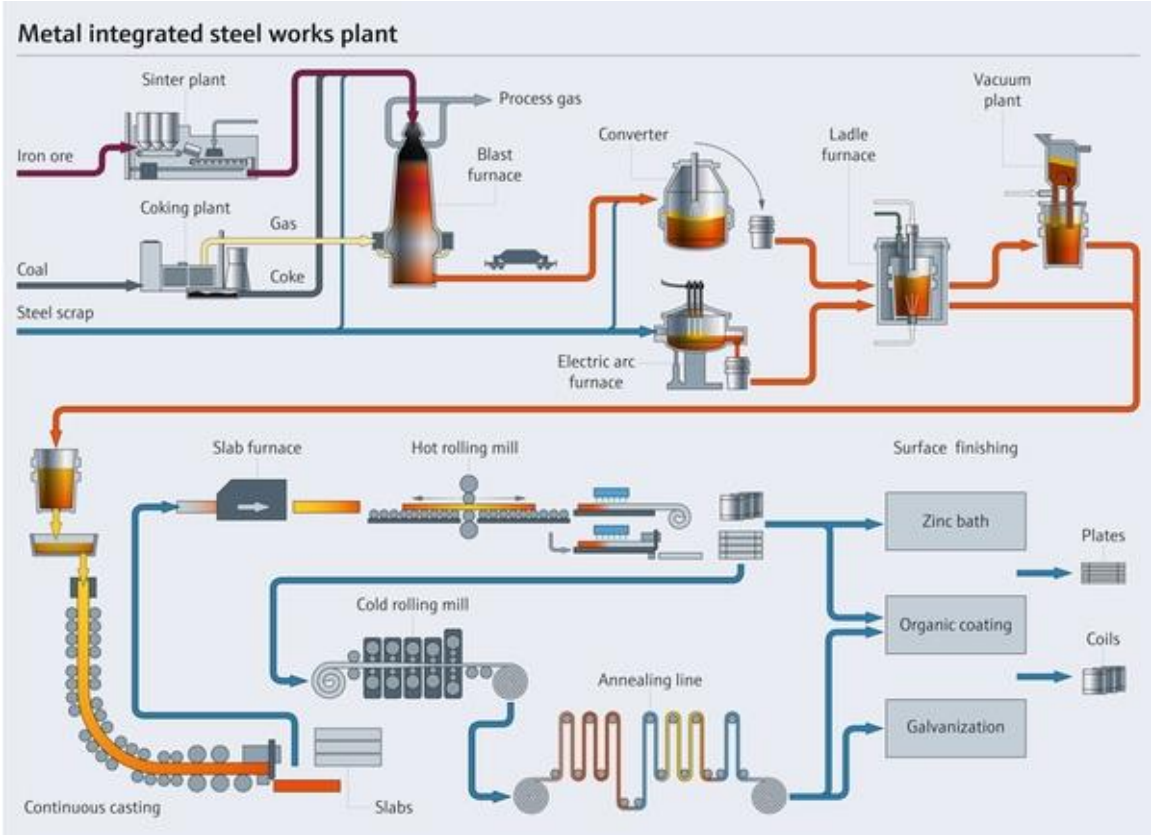
EAF VS INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT

INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT

- → Huge associated infrastructure – high cost of investment
- → Several environmental concerns
- → Utilizes 70–85 % hot metal in BOF charge, 15–30 % scrap (depends on HM chemistry)

EAF

- → Less associated infrastructure – requires large electrical power supply
- → Can utilize up to 100 % ore-based metallics (“OBMs”) or 100 % scrap depending on the product being made
- → EAF route can produce any product currently made by integrated route



Source: Endress+Hauser

H2-DRI-EAF: PREFERRED SOLUTION TO DECARBONIZE STEEL

COKE/COAL BASED

BF and BOF route
(80% hot metal and 20% scrap in BOF)

1,765 kg CO_2 per ton of liquid steel

-47% CO_2 emissions

NATURAL GAS BASED

DR and EAF route
(80% hot DRI and 20% scrap in EAF)

940 kg CO_2 per ton of liquid steel

-75% CO_2 emissions

HYDROGEN BASED

DR and EAF route
(80% hot DRI from green hydrogen and 20% scrap in EAF)

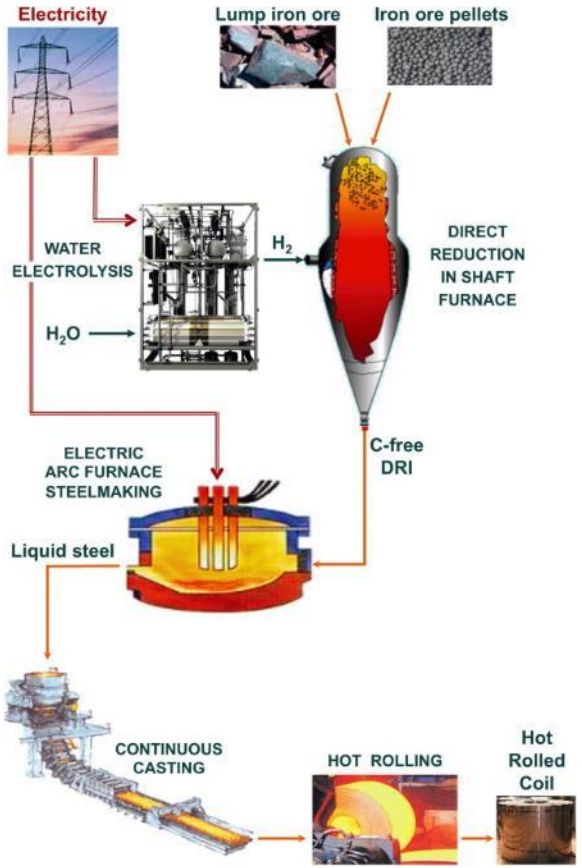
437 kg CO_2 per ton of liquid steel

-99% CO_2 emissions

HYDROGEN BASED

DR and EAF route
(Green hydrogen, fossil-free electricity, heat generation, and transport)

~0 kg CO_2 per ton of liquid steel

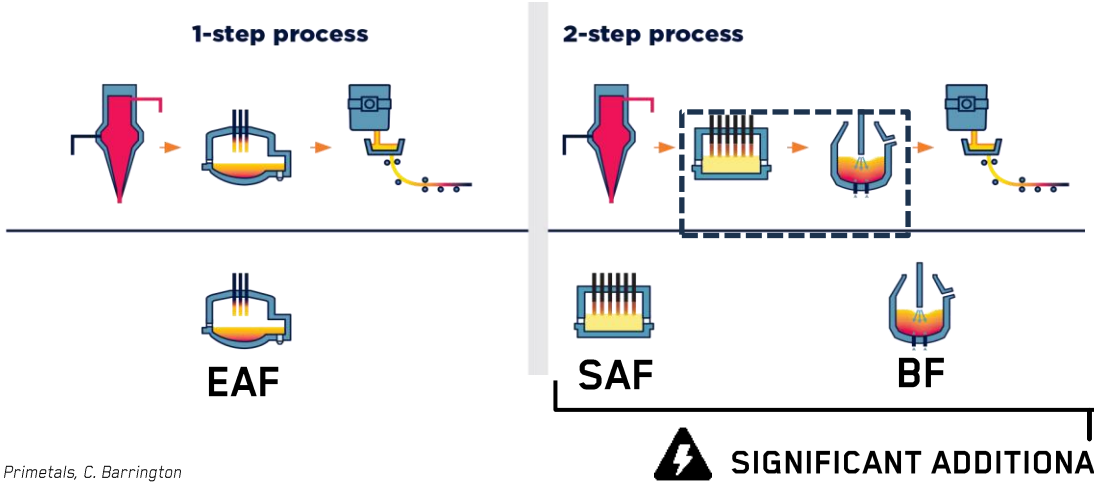


Sources: Primetals, ULCOS

USE OF BF PELLETS AND INTERMEDIATE ELECTRIC SMELTING

- A potential solution for the use of lower grade BF pellets as DRI feedstock is an intermediate smelting/melting step between DR plant and steel plant. This technology is already offered by suppliers and plant builders (Tenova, Primetals, Metso Outotec, Hatch and SMS) whereby lower grade DRI is refined under reducing conditions in an electric smelter (e.g. submerged arc furnace, open slag bath furnace) prior to being charged to the steel plant or cast into pig iron ingots. This technology is expected to be utilized by Thyssenkrupp Steel, ArcelorMittal (Dunkerque and Gijon), Acciaerie d'Italia (Taranto). **Aggregate volume of DRI from these plants is estimated at ~11 mt (requiring ~16 mt pellets)**
- Tata Steel Ijmuiden's transition to green steelmaking will involve DR plants coupled with intermediate electric smelting capability. This solution is under active consideration for the medium term by iron ore producers in Western Australia whose **Pilbara ores are difficult and expensive to beneficiate**

ALTERNATIVE DR PROCESS ROUTES



OTHER POTENTIAL ROUTES

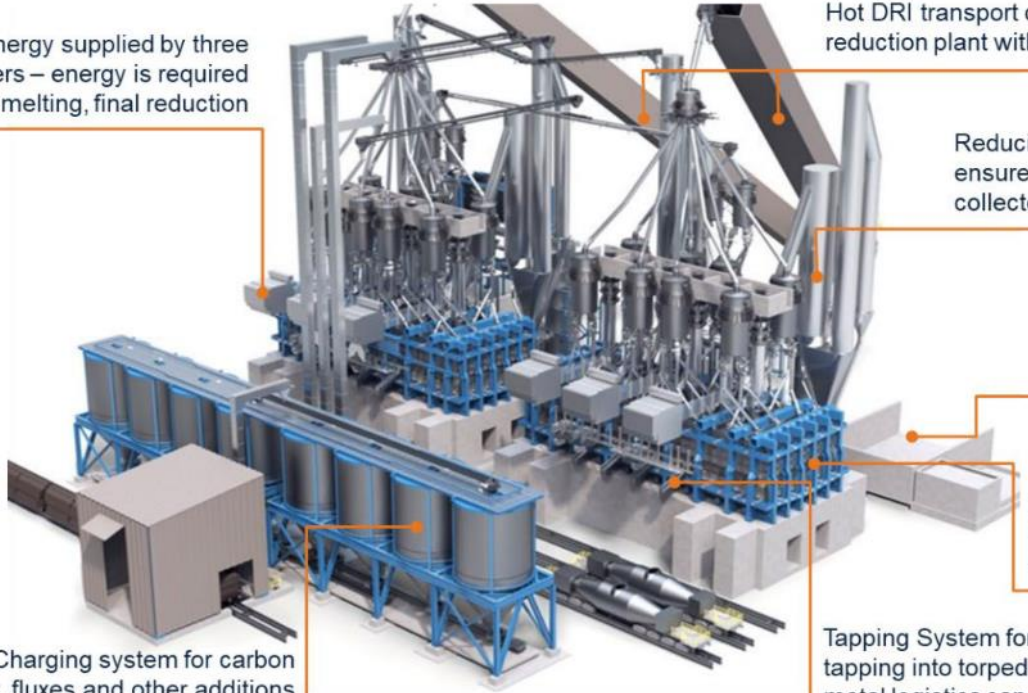
- Molten electrolysis (Boston Metals)
- Electrolytic process (Electra)
- Plasma process

SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

Sources: Primetals, C. Barrington

INTERMEDIATE ELECTRIC SMELTING

USING AN INTERMEDIATE STEP TO ENABLE THE USE OF LOW-GRADE IRON ORE IN DRI-EAF IS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE COMPLEX AND COSTLY



Source: Primetals Technologies

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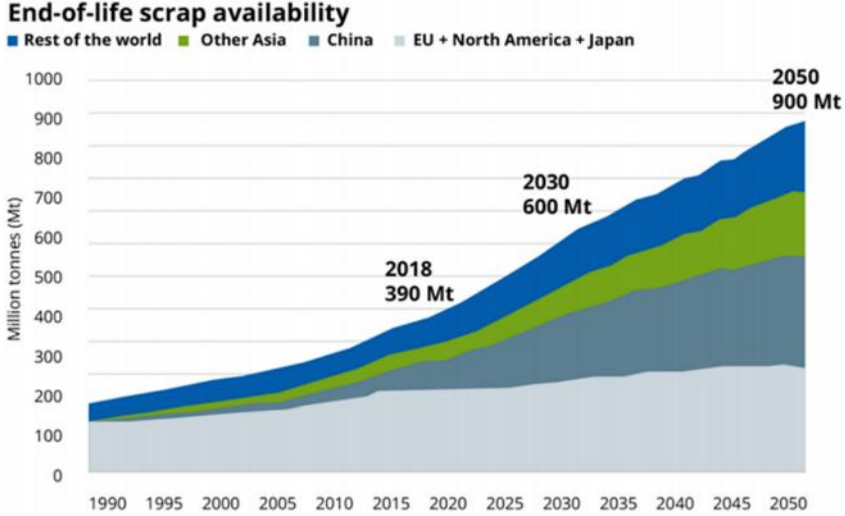
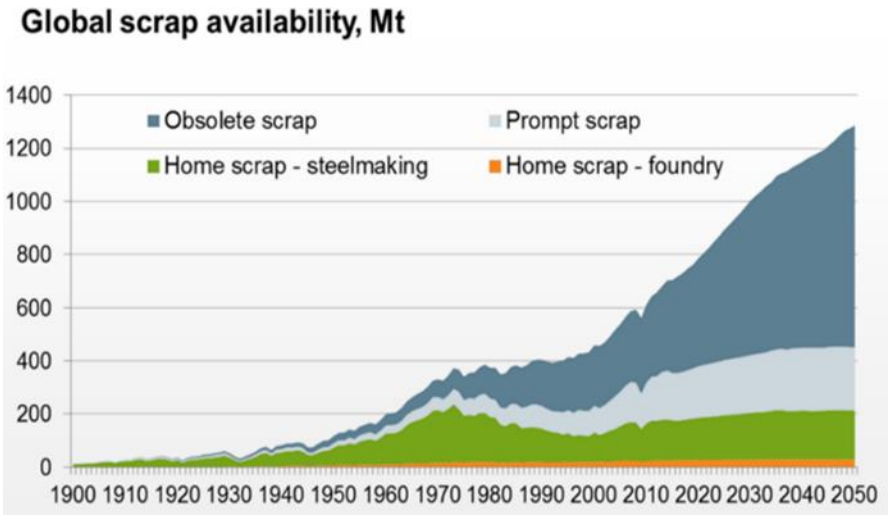
Continuous Improvement Experts

THE PROBLEM WITH SCRAP

SCRAP SUPPLY CHALLENGES

- → Rising residual levels – copper, tin, nickel, molybdenum/chrome
- → Extraneous materials – dirt, oil, grease fluff, coatings
- → Proximity of scrap to steelmaking hubs – logistics of collection/transportation and associated CO_2 footprint
- → Lack of common global nomenclature for scrap grades and large degree of variability in obsolete scrap
- → Declining availability of prime/prompt scrap
- → Copper content in products expected to rise with increased electrification





Source: WorldSteel

A SOLUTION IS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE HIGH SCRAP RECYCLE RATE

- In North America, the short-term solution is dilution; this is evidenced by the high use of ore-based materials (pig iron, DRI and HBI) in the charge mix to dilute residual levels in the recycled steel
- The added benefits of DRI and HBI on GHG emissions will also be a factor leading to increased use
- Currently, OBMs enable the recycling of high-residual obsolete scrap; without OBMs, a significant amount of obsolete scrap would not be recycled, but would be destined for landfills
- "Prime" scrap availability is shrinking in many mature economies as manufacturers become more efficient and generate lower quantities of scrap
- As steel technology evolves (i.e. advanced high-strength steels), the quantity of steel used is also shrinking
- At the same time, several automakers are calling for high quality flat products made without pig iron

THE CHALLENGE WITH RESPECT TO SCRAP RESIDUAL LIMITS

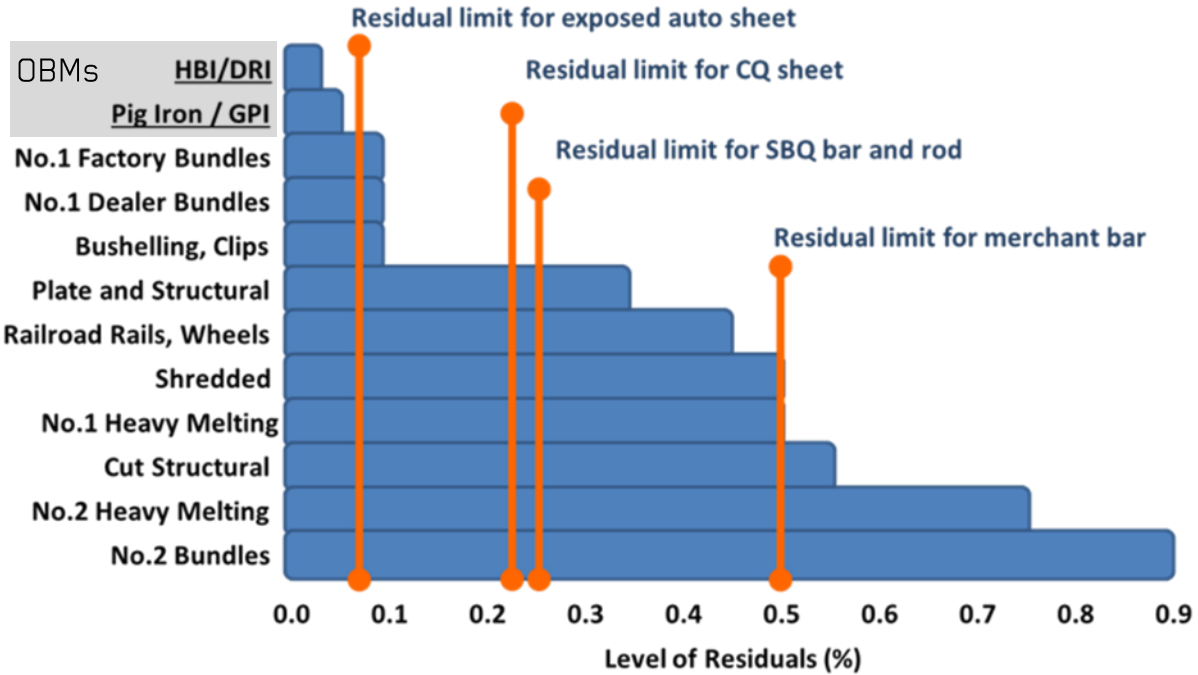
Key Drivers

- → A shortage in prime scrap
- → Rising copper levels in obsolete scrap
- → Increased EAF based steel production

Impacts

- → Result in shortages of higher quality scrap to support the steel industry
- → The demand for "clean" iron units will grow considerably
- → This demand can only be satisfied with OBMs (MPI, GPI, DRI and HBI)

SCRAP PRODUCTS AND RESIDUAL LIMITS FOR CERTAIN STEEL



As the average copper content in recycled scrap increases, more ore-based material is required to dilute the residuals in the scrap to produce certain steel products

Source: IIMA

AN EXAMPLE WITH COPPER RESIDUALS IN SCRAP

- Currently, the average copper content of scrap recycled in North America is about 0.25–0.30 weight %
- Even at this level, to make a product with 0.10 wt. % Cu max, it is necessary to blend around 65% OBM to achieve the targeted chemistry
- **It is expected by 2050, the average copper content in obsolete scrap could reach 0.50 wt.%**

NECESSARY OBM CONTENT OF THE CHARGE MIX

Desired product maximum copper content (wt.% Cu)

Obsolete scrap copper content (wt. % Cu)	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	
0.10	0%						
0.20	51%	0%					
0.25	61%	20%	0.0%				Current average North American scrap
0.30	67%	34%	17%	0.0%			
0.40	75%	50%	38%	25%	0.0%		
0.50	80%	60%	50%	40%	20%	0.0%	2050 expected scrap
0.60	84%	67%	59%	50%	33%	17%	

By 2050, it may not be possible to produce even basic steel products such as rebar using only obsolete scrap, without the use of OBMs to dilute the scrap residual impurities

Source: CIX

CIX, INC.
Continuous Improvement Experts

THE SOLUTION:

ORE-BASED METALLICS ("OBMs")

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF OBMs

PAST

- Ore based metallics "**OBMs**" (pig iron, DRI and HBI) are derived from iron ore as opposed to scrap
- OBMs have been utilized in EAF operations for many years
- In the early days, geographical areas lacked sufficient scrap to support EAF operations turned to DRI
- This was most prominent in areas that have access to cheap and plentiful natural gas
- Chronologically, the next phase in OBM utilization involved the use of pig iron in the EAF
- The reasons for this were many – improved carbon yield to the bath, increased productivity and more consistent operations
- Eliminated the need for charge carbon
- Resulted in increased oxygen utilization in the EAF
- The next big milestone in OBM utilization occurred when EAF operations transitioned to the production of flat products
- Insufficient supply of prompt scrap necessitated the utilization of DRI, HBI and pig iron to achieve the desired product chemistry
- This trend continued as EAFs moved into the production of higher and higher quality flat products resulting in the use of larger and larger quantities of OBMs

PRESENT AND FUTURE

- As the world moves into the next evolution of steelmaking, and consider the scrap market out to 2050, **OBMs are no longer a luxury, but have become a core feedstock for EAF steelmaking**

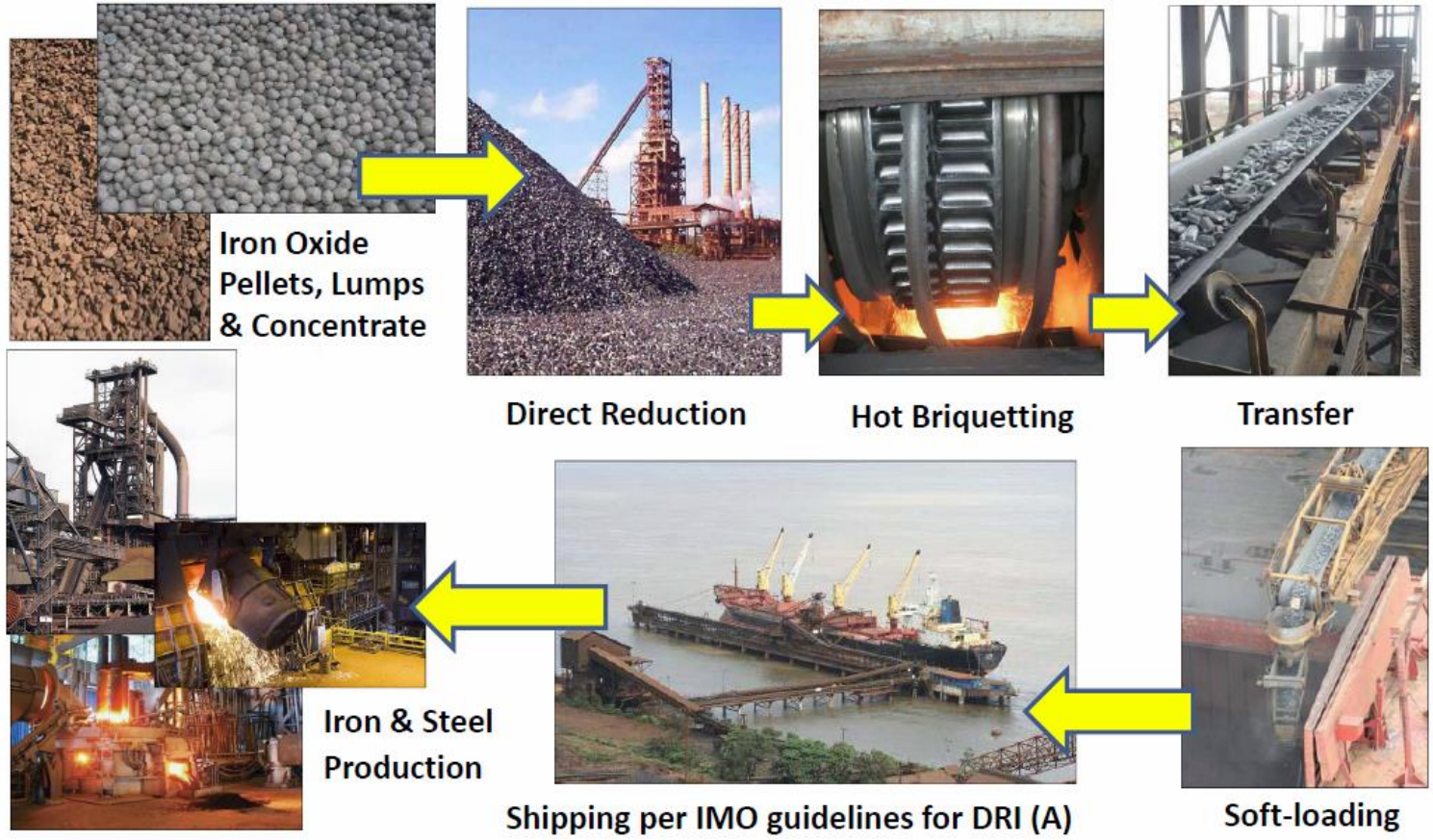
Source: CIX

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR OBM UTILIZATION

- → Helps to close the loop on the circular economy
- → Enables utilization of more medium/low grade scrap
- → Greater steelmaking capacity moving to EAF based production
- → Consistency of EAF operations
- → Pacing of operations

Source: Image from Midrex Technologies

EXAMPLE OF MERCHANT MATERIAL FLOW FOR HBI

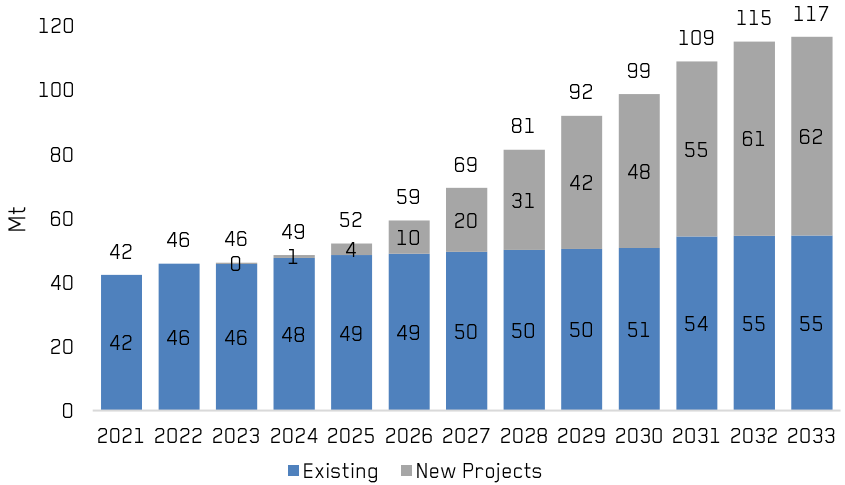


Source: Midrex

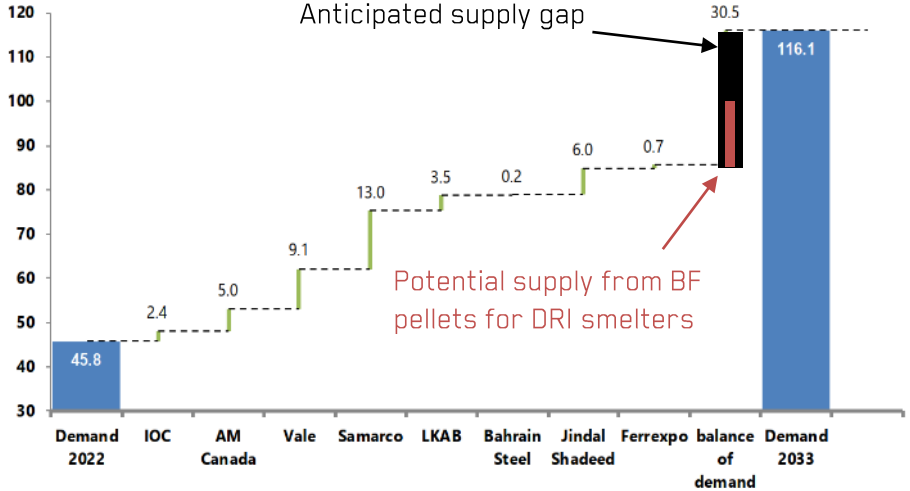
MERCHANT DR PELLET SHORT-TERM DEMAND PROJECTION

- Iron ore pellet prices are largely a function of demand for the Chinese steel industry
- In the latter part of 2021, as China reduced integrated steel production, pellet prices have dropped
- However, increased demand globally for EAF based steelmaking has placed increased demand on EAF feedstocks

MERCHANT DR PELLET DEMAND



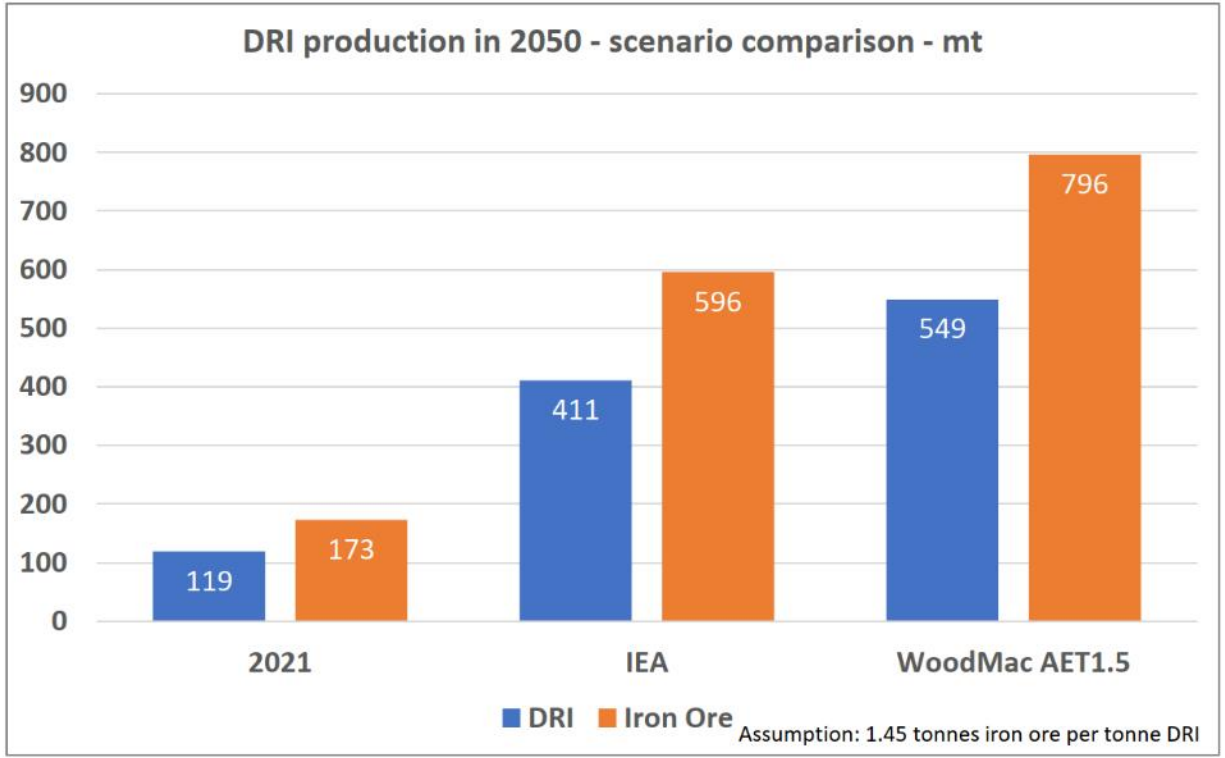
MERCHANT DR PELLET SUPPLY

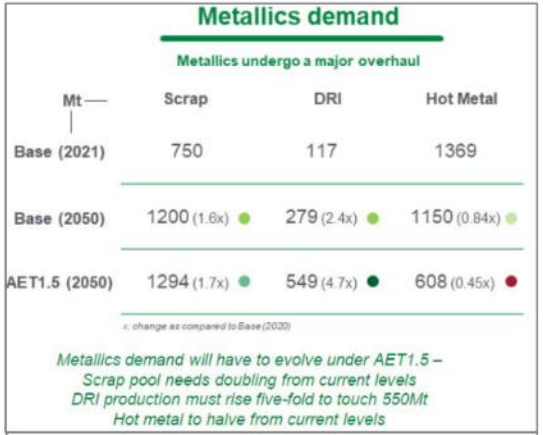


Source: C Barrington

Notes: Numbers may not add up due to rounding | 1.45 tonne pellets required per 1 tonne DRI

DRI DEMAND LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS





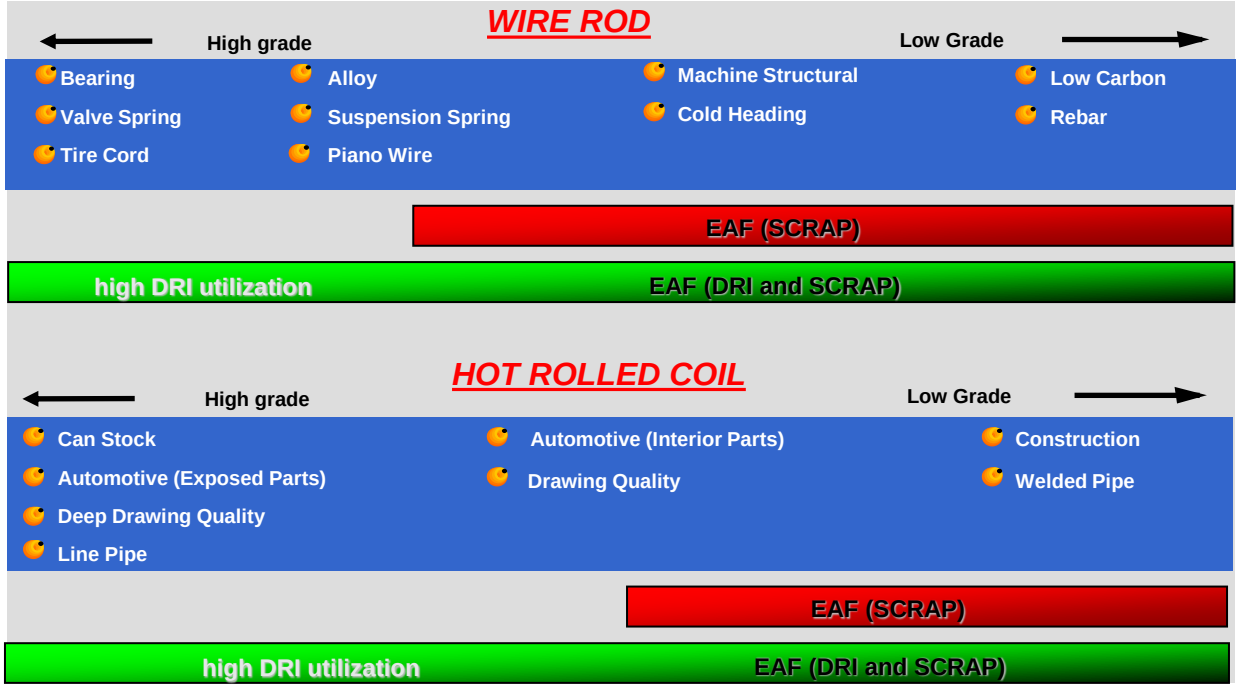
Wood Mackenzie: October 2022
"Iron and steel's US$ 1.4 trillion shot at decarbonization"

AET = Accelerated Energy Transition

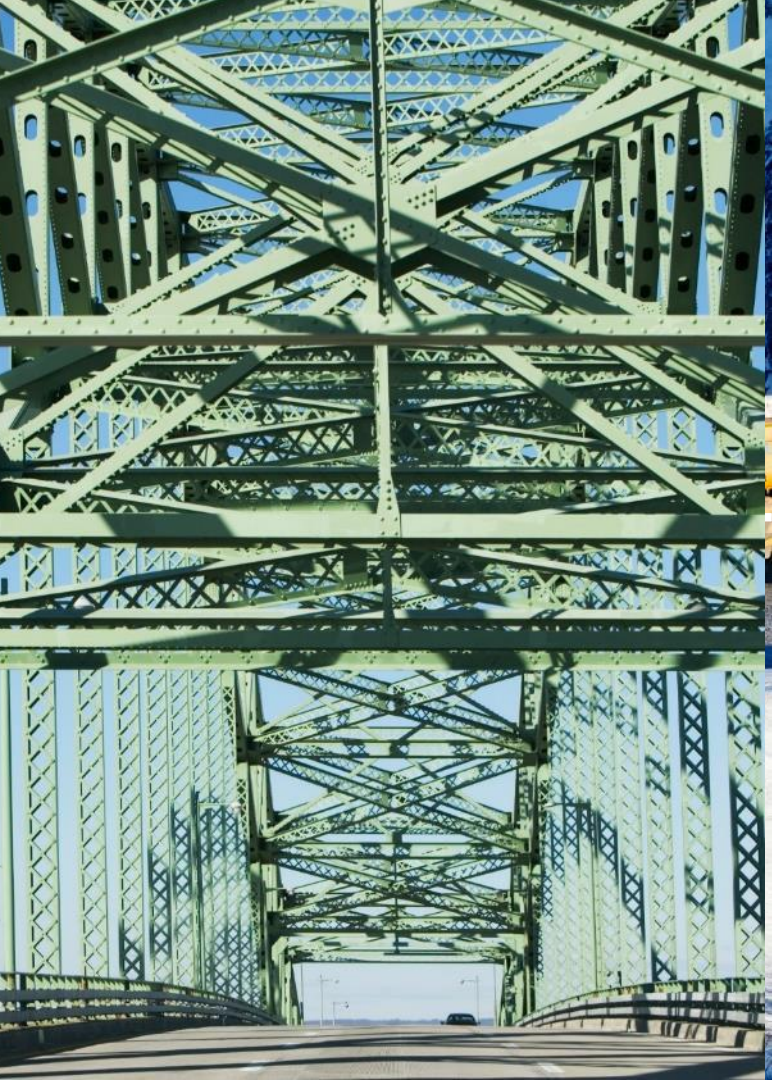
Sources: C Barrington, IEA, Wood Mackenzie

DRI UTILIZATION ENABLES HIGHER GRADE STEEL PRODUCTS

- For flat products, wires, springs, there is a much greater need for OBMs to reduce residual contents
- Demand is higher in developed countries for flat products vs. lower grade products like rebar
- Many announced EAF projects in North America are for higher flat products



Source: A. Manenti



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VALUE-IN-USE ("VIU") CONCEPT

VALUE-IN-USE MODEL INPUT PARAMETERS

LOW IS GOOD

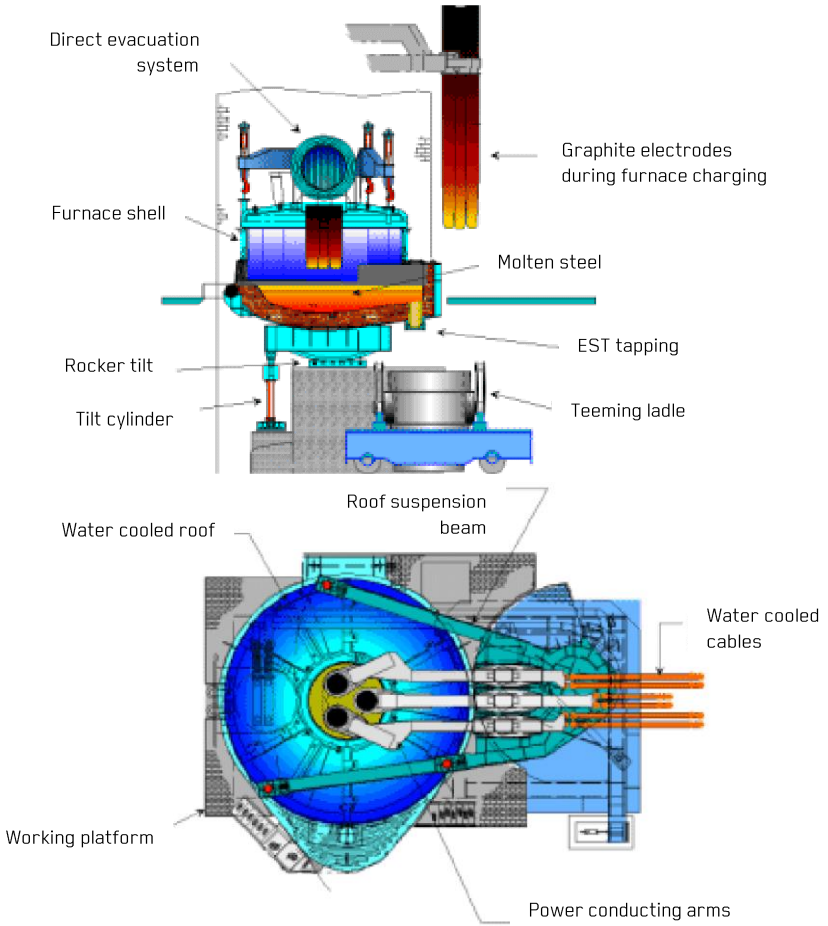
- → **% ACID GANGUE (SiO_2, Al_2O_3)** – Higher gangue results in increased kWh, higher yield losses, higher flux requirements, higher slag generation
- → **% OTHER GANGUE** - May consider % P if over a target level, % S in some cases. Ore source determines S and P levels – want low levels
- → **% OTHER RESIDUAL** - May assign additional value due to lack of Cu and other residuals
- → **% FeO** – This can be recovered but takes reductant and energy
- → **% H_2O** – Represents a yield loss and impacts energy consumption
- → **% FINES** – Some fine materials will be lost to the off-gas system (yield loss)
- → **% C** – Requirements depend on how you operate the EAF

HIGH IS GOOD

- → **% Fe TOTAL** – As high as possible
- → **% METALLIZED Fe (PURE Fe)** – Want this as high as possible
- → **DRI/HBI QUALITY** – Use of high % of DRI/HBI is only economical if the quality is high (QASCO/SULB)
- → **DRI TEMPERATURE** - Hot charging is preferred – temperature as high as practical (integrated site advantage)
- → **% C** – Requirements depend on how you operate the EAF

IMPACT OF ACID GANGUE CONTENT IN EAF EXPLAINED

- → The higher the gangue content, the greater the flux requirement in the EAF
- → Fluxes combine to form calcium silicate, di-calcium silicate – consumes about 740 kWh per tonne of slag
- → Larger slag quantity results in greater yield loss – both FeO in the slag and Fe droplets trapped in the slag
- → Need more MgO in order to protect furnace refractories
- → + 0.5% acid gangue in DRI result in approximately + 20 Kwh/t melting power in EAF
- → + 0.5% acid gangue in DRI result in + 0.09 kg/t electrode consumption in EAF
- → + 0.5% acid gangue in DRI result in approximately + 2-4 minutes of Power On time



Source: Image from Mannesmann Demag Corp.

DR PELLET VIU CALCULATION INPUTS

DR pellet provenance	Bloom Lake	Lead competitor 1	Lead competitor 2	Lead competitor 3
Assumed purchase cost (US$/t)	400	400	400	400
Fe Tot	93.1%	92.1%	92.0%	92.4%
Fe Met	87.5%	86.6%	86.5%	86.8%
Metallization	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%
C	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
SiO_2	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%
Al_2O_3	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
MgO	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
CaO	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
P	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	0.07%
Fines < 4 mm	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
FeO	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Metallic Fe	87.5%	86.6%	86.5%	86.8%
H_2O	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
wt. % Cu	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%
Other	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
C required to reduce 100 % FeO	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%

→ A VIU model attempts to determine the value of the commodities under consideration

→ The result of such model is a value to be compared to the prevailing alternatives

Source: Based on Excel and Visual Basic model developed by Jeremy Jones in co-operation with the IIMA

DR PELLET VIU CALCULATION OUTPUTS

	UNITS	BLOOM LAKE	COMPETITOR 1	COMPETITOR 2	COMPETITOR 3
Assumed DRI purchase cost	US$/t	**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**
(+) ADJUSTMENTS					
Change C	US$		-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Dolo Lime	US$		2.48	2.32	2.47
Lime	US$		-0.41	0.83	-0.52
Kwh	US$		0.7	1.03	0.66
Productivity	US$		0.38	0.56	0.36
(÷) Fe YIELD	Kg Fe/Kg DR pellet	0.876	0.859	0.853	0.862
(=) VIU adjusted cost to steelmaker to produce a tonne of steel (lower = better)	**US$/t Fe**	457	469	474	467
Implied DRI break-even purchase cost to steel producers based on Bloom Lake Quality VIU[1]	US$/t Fe		411	415	409

Bloom Lake's expected DR quality iron ore would result in cost savings for steelmakers compared to competing products

Source: Based on Excel and Visual Basic model developed by Jeremy Jones in co-operation with the IIMA
Note: 1. Implied price to be substituted to produce at an equivalent cost for a steelmaker based on the model

CONCLUSION

STEELMAKING

- DRI and HBI have evolved into a high-quality charge material for the EAF with multiple benefits
- Benefits are highly dependent on practices and local plant parameters
- Benefits are best quantified using a VIU model
- Roof feeding gives considerable benefits

SCRAP vs. OBMs

- Demand for OBMs will continue as OBMs will be used to increase the recycling rate of steel scrap
- Currently, hydrogen based DRI/HBI is projected to have the lowest carbon footprint for production
- Gangue level in DRI/HBI has a significant impact on Scope 3 emissions for the EAF steelmaking process
- Demand for OBMs will be a function of the quality of the recycled scrap

CHAMPION'S SOLUTION

- The projected chemistry of DRI/HBI produced using Champion's DR quality iron ore is projected to bring significant benefits to the EAF steelmaking process beyond what are currently achieved utilizing current DR grade pellets
- DRI/HBI made using Champion's DR quality iron ore is projected to provide energy savings, increased Fe yield and reduced operating costs as compared to current commercial DR grade pellets
- DRI/HBI made using Champion's DR quality iron ore is projected to provide reduced carbon footprint for EAF steelmaking

Q&A

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

BREAK

A RARE SOLUTION
TO DECARBONIZE STEELMAKING

CHAMPION IRON

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

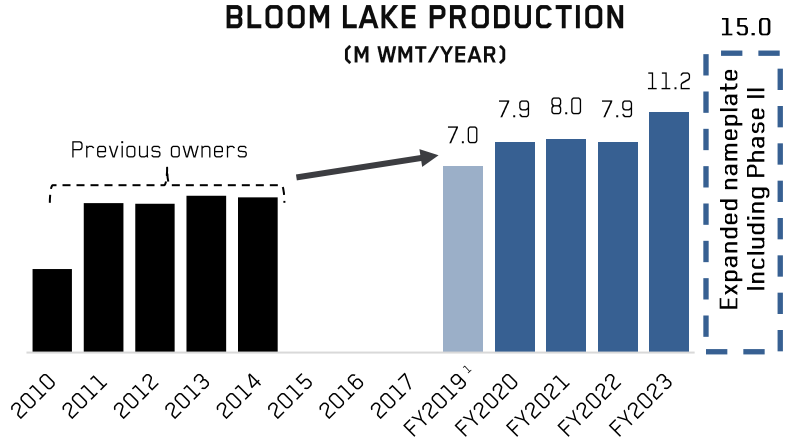
CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

BLOOM LAKE A WORLD CLASS ASSET

- Significant investments completed to recommission the Bloom Lake Phase I in 2018 and complete the Phase II expansion in 2022
- Increased operational stability, resulting in record quarterly iron ore concentrate production of 4.0M wmt in Q3/FY24, surpassing Bloom Lake's expanded nameplate capacity of 15 Mtpa (equivalent to an average quarterly nameplate capacity of 3.75 Mt)
- Record quarterly iron ore concentrate sales of 3.2M dmt in Q3/FY24, up 12% from the previous quarter



Commissioned third-party infrastructure

Proven and completed processing plant

Optimized operations

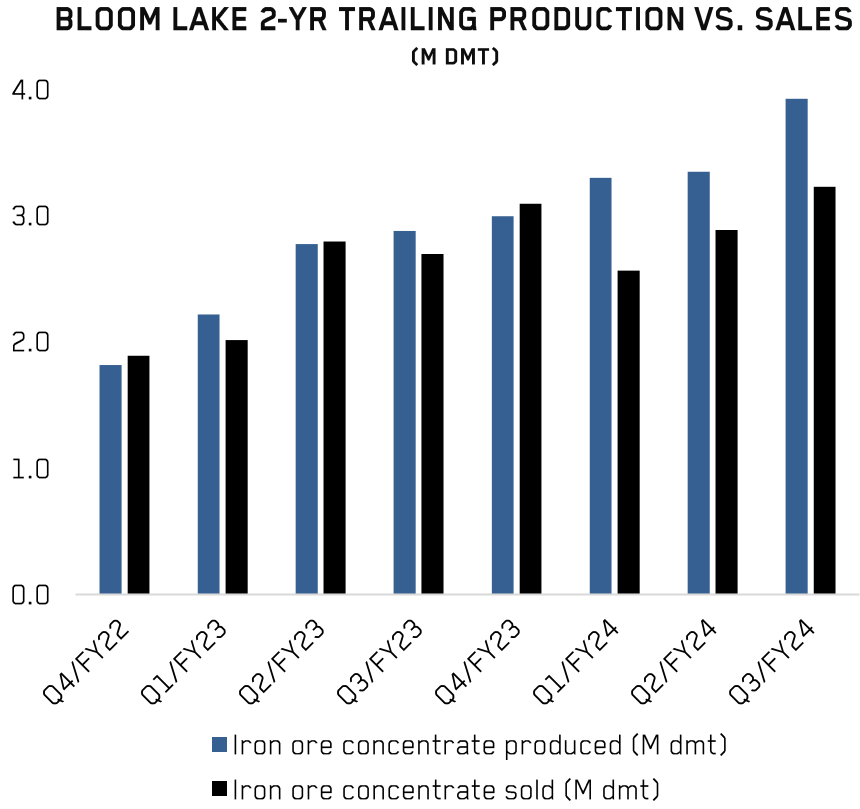
Note: 1. FY2019 reflects Bloom Lake's commissioning year

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

RAIL TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

RAIL OVERVIEW

- Champion signed a long-term contract with QNS&L, providing haulage capacity exceeding Bloom Lake's nameplate capacity of 15 Mtpa
- Slower than anticipated ramp-up in railway services resulted in cumulative stockpiled iron ore concentrate of 2.4M wmt stockpiled as of December 31, 2023
- The Company is engaging with the rail operator to ramp-up services and access its contracted shipping capacity to ensure it can haul Bloom Lake's increased production in future periods and gradually ship iron ore concentrate currently stockpiled at Bloom Lake

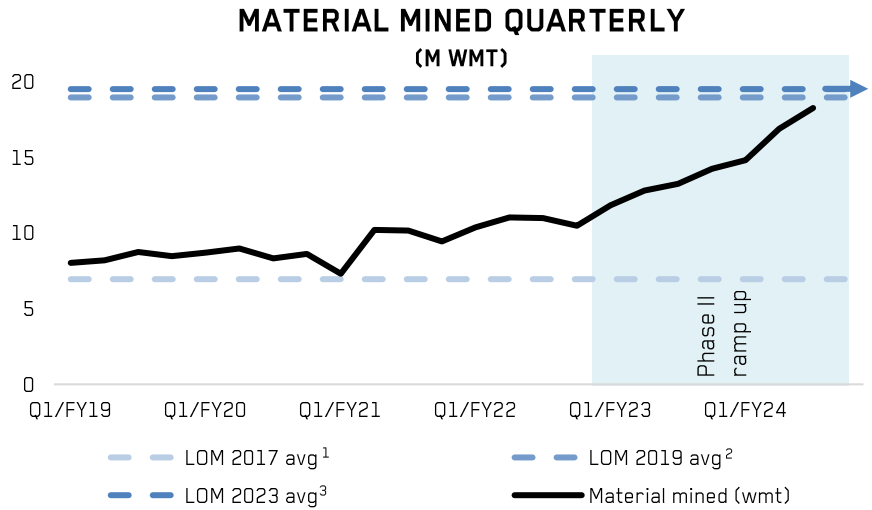


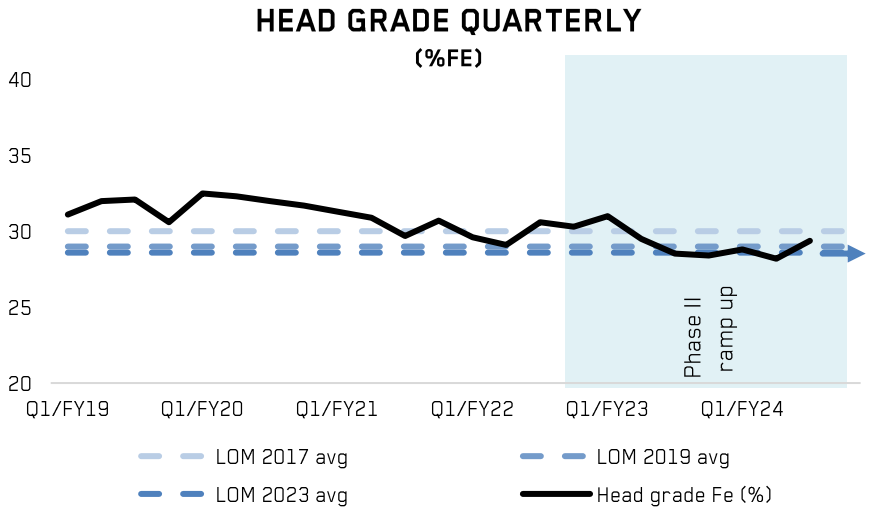
Sources: Champion Iron Limited | Note: 1. Quebec North Shore & Labrador Railway | 2. Railway Association of Canada (2016)

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

- → Since 2018 restart: Bloom Lake mine consistently exceeded mining tonnage targets set out in the Phase I restart study, demonstrating bulk mining expertise, while ore grades reconciled with expectations
- → Recent performance: Material mined and hauled increased 8% quarter-on-quarter and 38% year-on-year. Stripping activities expected to gradually increase to maintain available ore in accordance with the life of mine plan





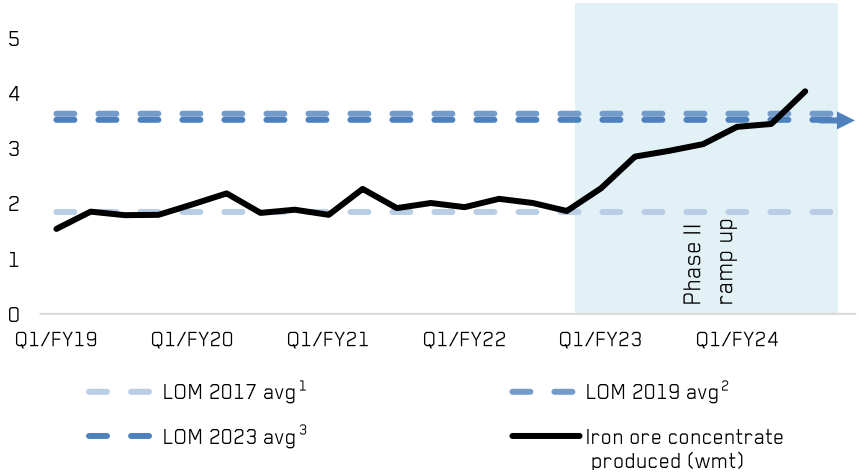
Notes: 1. Refers to report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Bloom Lake Mine Re-Start Feasibility Study" with effective date March 17th, 2017 and available on Sedar+ | 2. Refers to the technical report prepared pursuant to NI 43-101 entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Bloom Lake Mine Feasibility Study Phase 2" with effective date June 20th, 2019, and available under Champion's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca | 3. See disclosure page for statement regarding the 2023 Technical Report

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

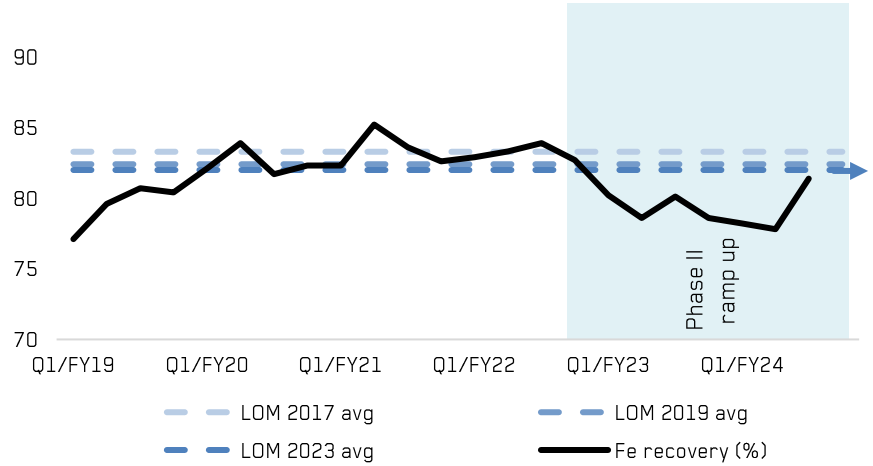
PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

- → Since 2018 restart: Iron ore concentrate production in line with Phase I restart study, including low variability quarter over quarter
- → Recent performance: Record quarterly iron ore production of 4.04M wmt in Q3/FY24. Work programs and optimizations significantly improved iron ore recoveries which are now approaching the Company's 82% target

IRON ORE CONCENTRATE PRODUCED QUARTERLY
(M WMT)



FE RECOVERY QUARTERLY
(%)



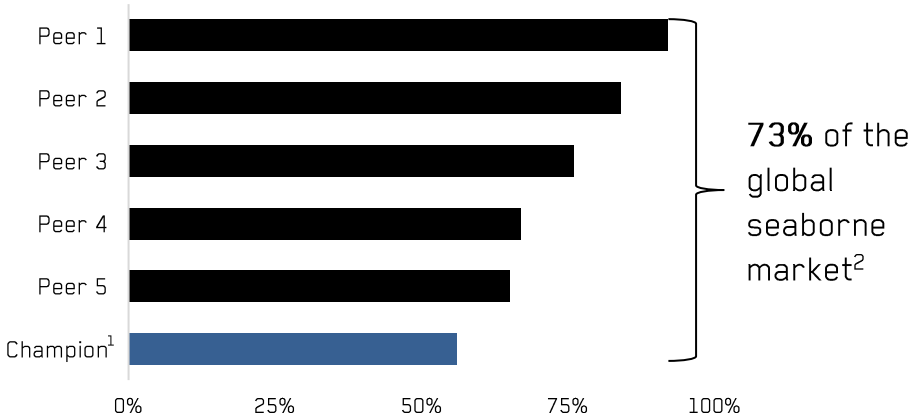
Notes: 1. Refers to report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Bloom Lake Mine Re-Start Feasibility Study" with effective date March 17th, 2017 and available on Sedar+ | 2. 2. Refers to the technical report prepared pursuant to NI 43-101 entitled "Québec Iron Ore Inc., Bloom Lake Mine Technical Report 43-101" by G Mining, Ausenco, Met-Chem/DRA and WSP Canada Inc. dated March 17, 2017 and filed on July 31, 2017, and available under Champion's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca | 3. See disclosure page for statement regarding the 2023 Technical Report

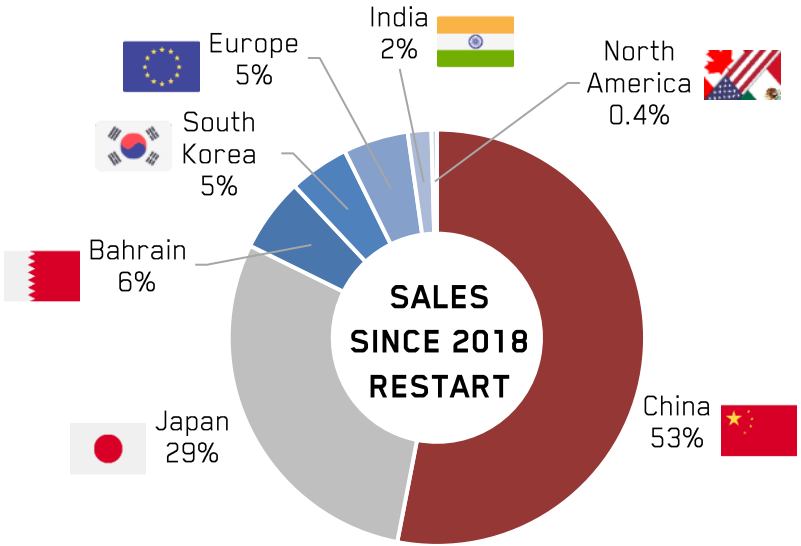
SALES PERFORMANCE

DIVERSIFIED GLOBAL CUSTOMER BASE

- Benefiting from its high-purity iron ore concentrate, Champion completed sales to a large array of global customers, including over 35 customers since the 2018 recommissioning
- A significant portion of sales are secured with long-term sales agreements based on market prices

IRON ORE PRODUCERS' % SALES TO CHINA[1]





Sources: Champion Iron Limited, Wood Mackenzie data
Notes: 1. Peers based on calendar 2020 and Champion on financial year 2021 sales | 2. Wood Mackenzie data

SALES PERFORMANCE

PREMIUM PRODUCT PRICING

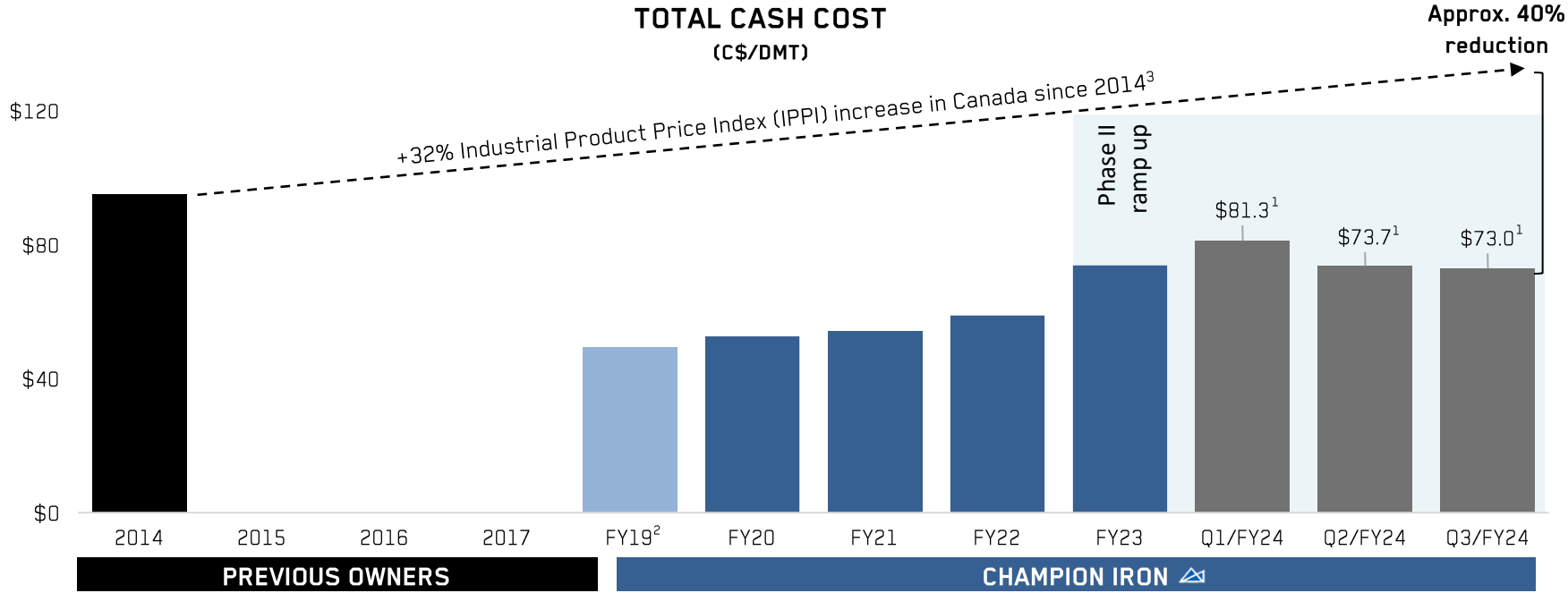
→ Gross realized price of US$130.6/dmt[1] since 2018 restart, which compares favourably with the P65 high-grade index average of US$130.5/dmt and 15% premium over P62

AVERAGE REALIZED SELLING PRICE SINCE 2018 RESTART[2]

Notes: 1. Refer to the disclaimer at page 2. | 2. Amounts shown are arithmetic average of quarterly actuals | 3. "Freight & Other" includes freight cost, ice premium, demurrage, marketing fee and provisional pricing adjustments.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPETITIVE COST STRUCTURE



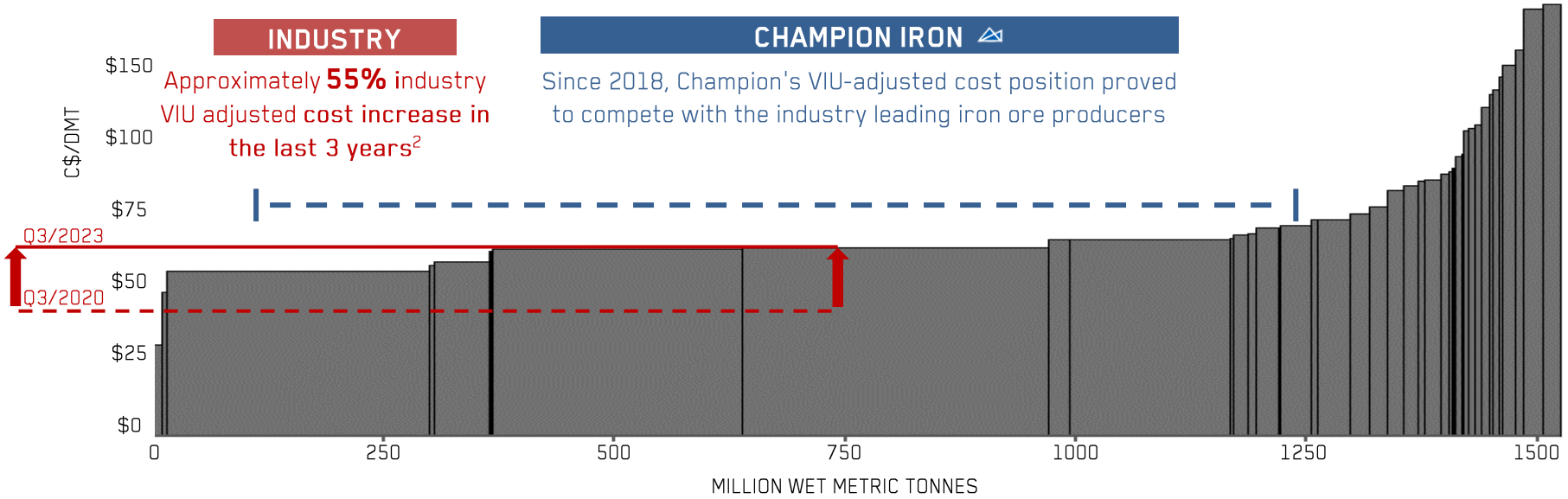
Despite 32% industrial products inflation since 2014, Champion reduced total cash costs per tonne compared to Bloom Lake's previous owners by completing significant investments and optimizing operations while completing the Phase II expansion project

Notes: 1. Non-IFRS financial measure, ratio or other financial measure. Refer to the disclaimer at page 2 | 2. FY2019 reflects Bloom Lake's commissioning year | 3. Sourced from Statistics Canada, Industrial product price index (IPPI) in January 2014 at 94.0, and December 2023 at 123.7

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPETITIVE COST STRUCTURE

VALUE-IN-USE (VIU) ADJUSTED IRON ORE COST CURVE (CFR, 62% FE FINES EQUIVALENT)[1]



Competitive cost profile, adjusted for VIU, compared to global iron ore producers despite recent transitional costs required for Bloom Lake's ramp-up expanded capacity and current high-grade quality premium at historical low level

Notes: 1. Cost curve by Wood Mackenzie for calendar period Q3/2023, converted to CAD at Q3/2023 average USD/CAD rate of 1.315 according to Bloomberg | 2. 50th percentile cost as of Q3/2023, compared to Q3/2020 of US$30/dmt. Data provided by Wood Mackenzie.

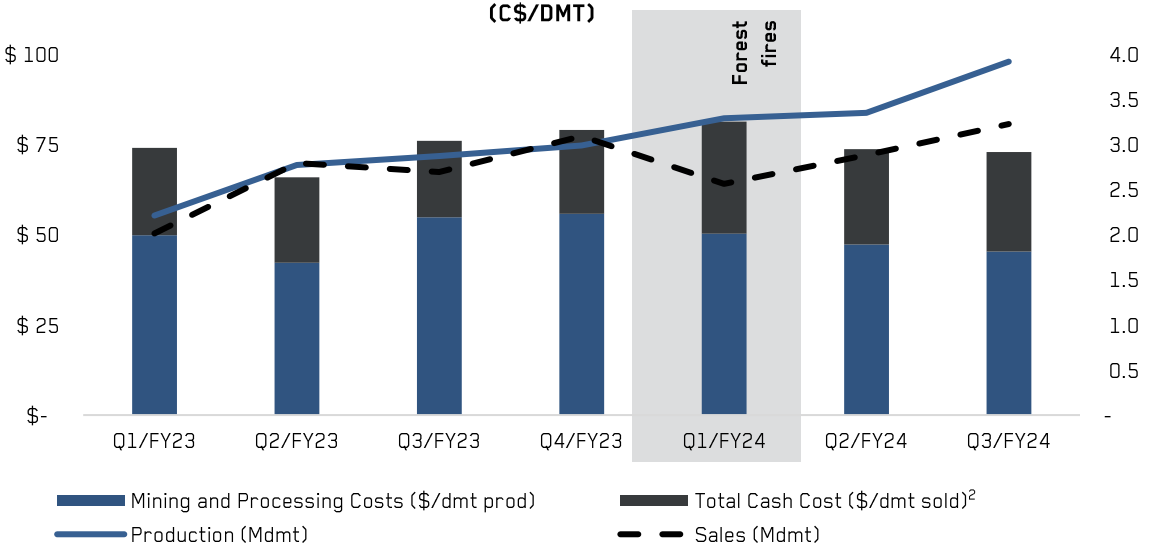
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPETITIVE COST STRUCTURE

→ Near-term outlook: Ongoing work programs to optimize operations as the Company completes the ramp-up of the Phase II expansion project are expected to benefit total cash cost per tonne in the near-term

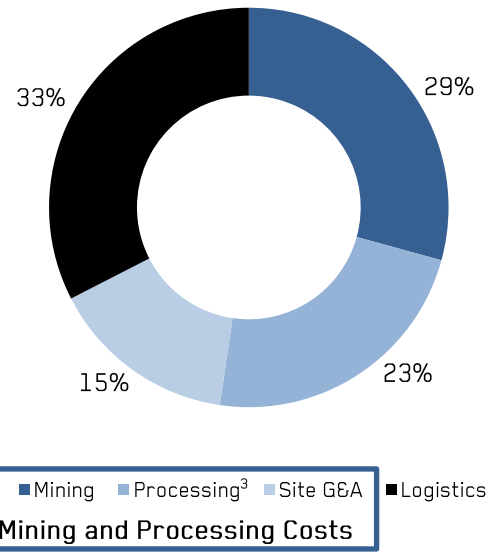
TOTAL CASH COST

(C$/DMT)



TOTAL CASH COST BREAKDOWN[1]

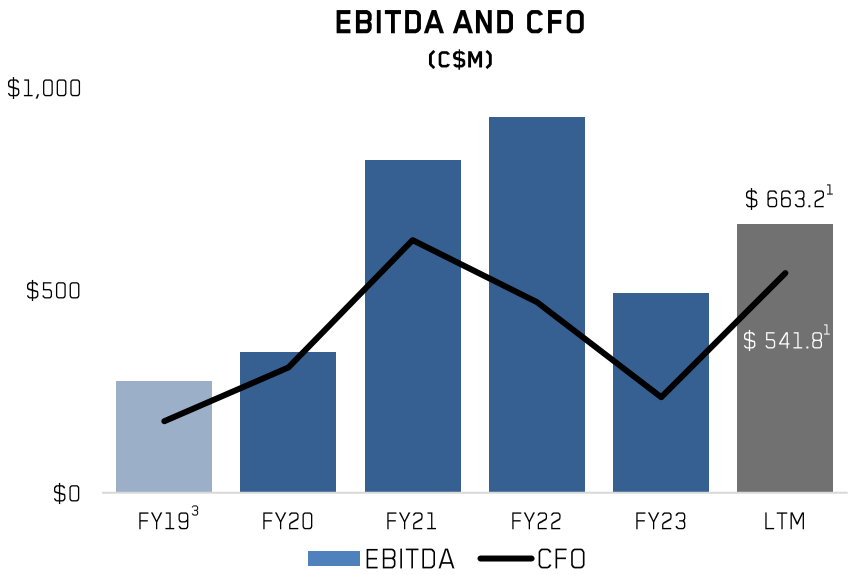
(Q1/FY23 – Q3/FY24)

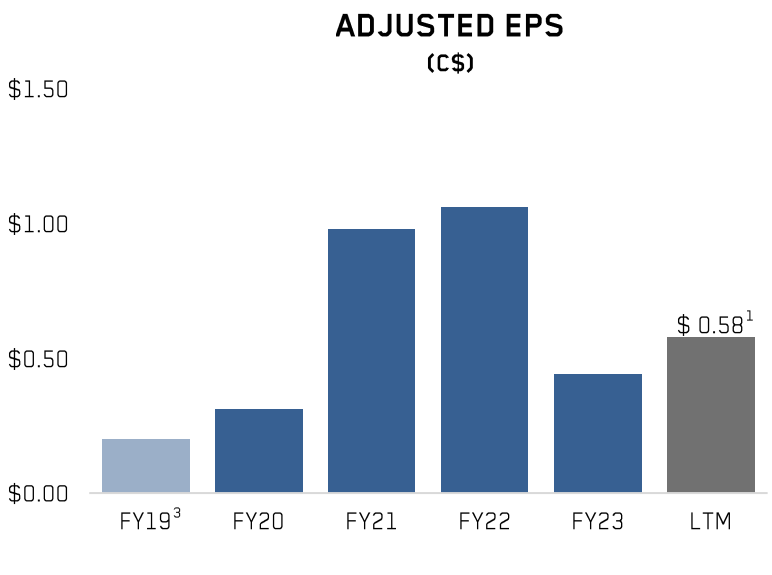


Notes: 1. Arithmetic average of quarterly actuals for the period Q1/FY23 to Q3/FY24 | 2. Total Cash Cost should be read as full length of bar. Mining and Processing Costs and Total Cash Cost bars are not additive | 3. On-site concentrate inventory adjustments included in Processing costs

FINANCIAL RESULTS

- Total cash flow from operations ("CFO") represents 66% of total EBITDA since Bloom Lake restart in 2018[2]
- Near-term outlook: Financial results expected to benefit in the near-term from increasing production volumes and normalizing operating costs per tonne



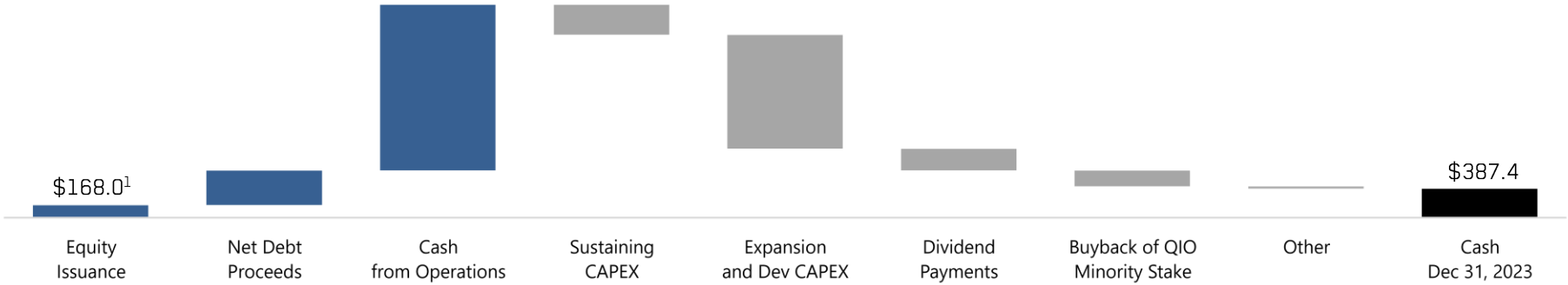


Notes: 1. Last twelve months results (Q4/FY23 to Q3/FY24). Non-IFRS financial measure, ratio or other financial measure. Refer to the disclaimer at the p.2 | 2. Sum of cash flow from operations divided by sum of EBITDA for FY19-Q3/FY24 | 3. FY2019 reflects Bloom Lake's commissioning year

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CHAMPION HAS A TRACK RECORD OF RESPONSIBLE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT SUMMARY
(C$M)



AS OF DEC. 31, 2023

BALANCE SHEET

$387.4M Cash and cash equivalents

$228.0M Working capital[2,3]

$549.5M Short-term & Long-term debt[4]

LIQUIDITY POSITION

Cash net of debt of $65.9M (including working capital)

$550.3M Available & undrawn loans[5]

Notes: 1. Comprises all exercise of warrants, exercise of stock options, exercise of compensation options, public offering of subscription receipts, private placement of common shares in Quebec Iron Ore Inc., private placement of ordinary shares and issuance of preferred shares offset by withholding taxes paid pursuant to the settlement of RSUs, redemption of preferred shares, net of transaction costs and share issue cost, from the statements of cash flow from annual consolidated financial statements, available on SEDAR + at www.sedarplus.ca | 2. Non-IFRS financial measure, ratio or other financial measure. Refer to the disclaimer at the p.2 | 3. Receivables: $181.2M; Prepaid expenses and advances: $47.4M; Inventories: $284.1M; accounts payable and other : ($244.3M); Income tax payable: ($40.4M) | 4. Short-term and long-term debt face value includes US$230M term loan, US$85.2M from Caterpillar Financial Services, $75M from FTQ and $57.6M from Investissement Québec| 5. Undrawn loans included US$400M revolving facility and US$16M from Caterpillar Financial Services

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025 FOCUS

- Ongoing sustainable environmental management and priority on the health and safety of employees, partners and communities
- Optimize operations at Bloom Lake to sustain expanded nameplate capacity of 15 Mtpa while mitigating inflationary pressures
- Advance the DRPF project and position the Company to consider other growth opportunities
- Diligent capital management and shareholder returns

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

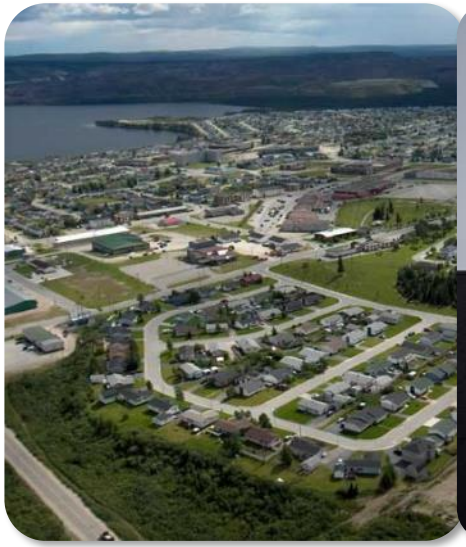
CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

WORLD CLASS INFRASTRUCTURE

RARE SOLUTION FOR THE GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN IN A PROVEN OPERATING HUB AND NEAR AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

MINING HUB

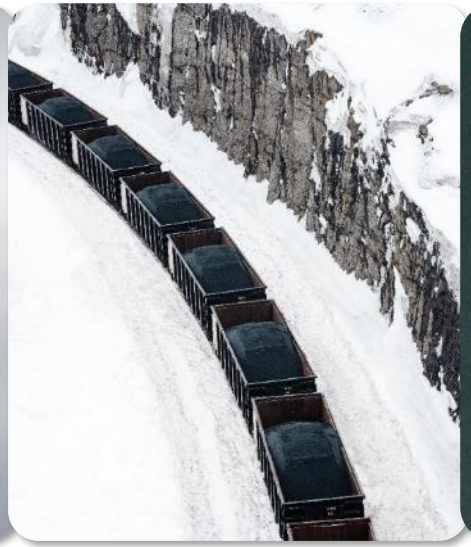


Mining hub perduring since 1960s with proven skilled labor

ENERGY

Renewable energy and power transmission infrastructure

RAIL



Proximity to rail with available capacity, including the common carrier rail network (QNSL)

PORT

Deepwater port of Sept-Iles provides capacity to accommodate large vessels

Source: Champion Iron Limited

WORLD CLASS INFRASTRUCTURE

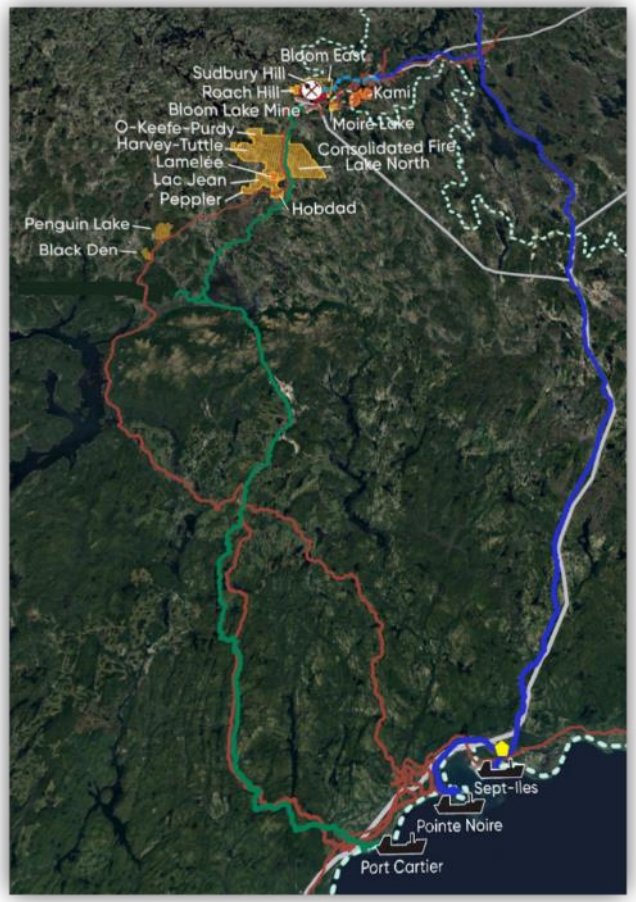
GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN

GLOBAL SCALE OPPORTUNITY

- 7 iron-rich properties within 60 km of Bloom Lake
- 2.2Bt[1] current and 1.5Bt[2] historical Measured and Indicated resources, and 0.4Bt[1] current and 4.9Bt[2] historical Inferred resources

DEMONSTRATED LOCAL EXPERTISE

- Proven ability to **deliver projects on time and on schedule**
- Local partnerships to create a positive impact **for all stakeholders**
- Ability to **attract and retain skilled workforce** and contractors



Notes: Resources are inclusive of reserves | 1. Measured and Indicated resources comprised of 1,252Mt for Bloom Lake and 975Mt for Kami; Inferred resources comprised of 246Mt for Bloom Lake and 163Mt for Kami; See disclosure in p. 2 for statements regarding the 2023 Technical Report on Bloom Lake mine and the Kami Project Study | 2. See appendix 1 & 2 for additional details on historical resources. The historical mineral resources and reserves are historical estimates and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and Champion Iron is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Certain reserves and resources mentioned are foreign estimates from an Australian perspective.

GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS

CHAMPION IRON
TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

DE-RISKING A VAST PROJECT PORTFOLIO REQUIRED FOR THE GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN

PRODUCTS OPTIMIZATION

UPGRADE BLOOM LAKE
Concentrator(s) to Direct Reduction Pellet Feed (DRPF) quality iron ore

POINTE-NOIRE PELLET PLANT
Study to rebuild and produce DR grade pellets

COLD PELLETIZING
Invested and collaborating with Binding Solutions Limited ("BSL")

MINING VOLUME INCREASE

BLOOM LAKE → BEYOND 15 MTPA
Significant mineral resources creating opportunities beyond Life of Mine ("LoM")

KAMI → 9 MTPA PROJECT
Recently completed Study

CLUSTER II
Sizeable opportunity comparable in scale to Simandou Block 3 & 4[1]

Note: 1. End of 2017 M+I resources, Rio Tinto Notice to ASX "Changes to Simandou Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources", March 2018; See Champion's November 2022 investor presentation at www.championiron.com for additional disclosure

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY
MINING VOLUME INCREASE

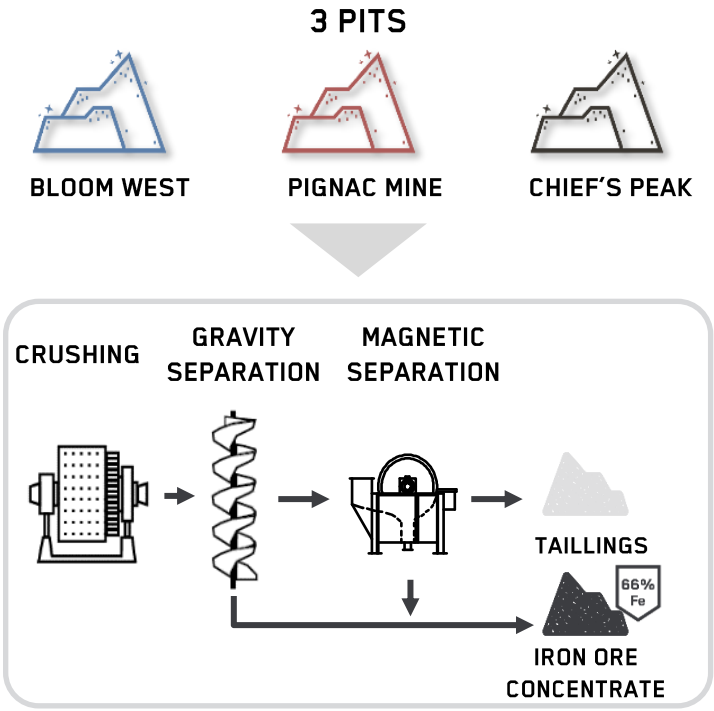
CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

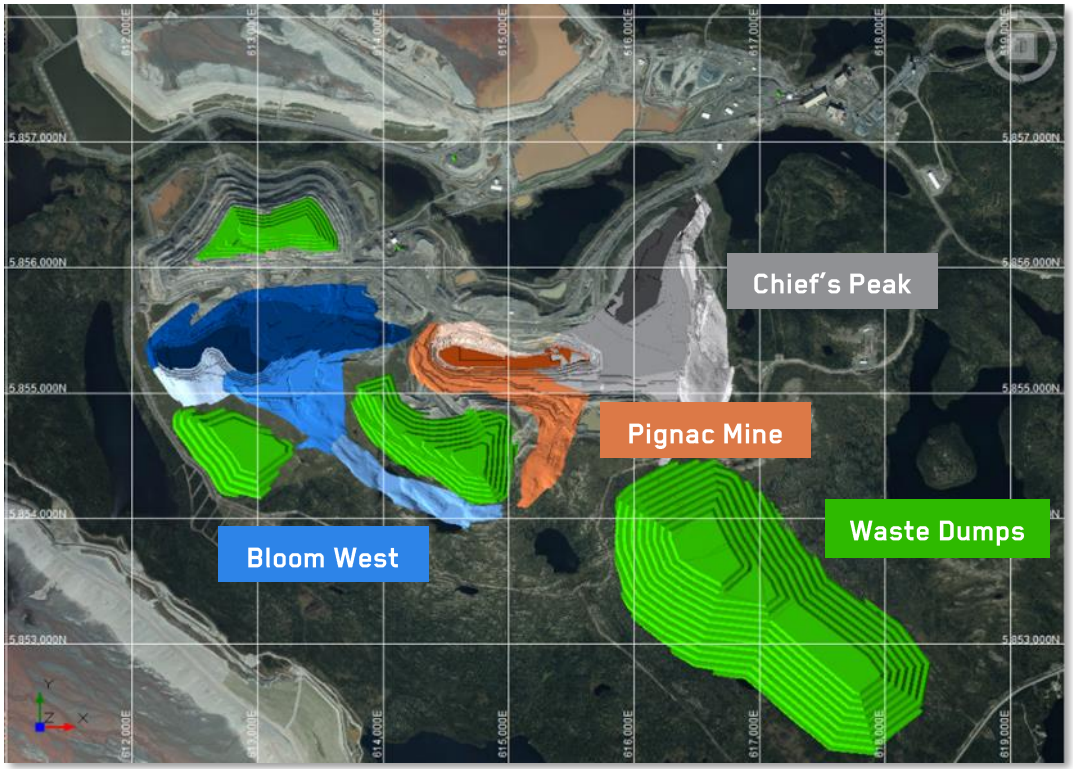
MINING VOLUME INCREASE

BLOOM LAKE MINE: A LONG-LIFE ASSET WITH A PROVEN FLOWSHEET

SIMPLIFIED FLOWSHEET



FINAL PIT AND WASTE DUMPS CURRENT DESIGNS



Note: See 2023 Technical Report available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca / Darker colours in the map represent deeper final pit elevation versus current topography.

MINING VOLUME INCREASE

2023 BLOOM LAKE TECHNICAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- → **Confirmed 18 years' LoM** based on the mineral reserves
- → **40% increase** in Measured and Indicated ("M&I") Resources
- → **360% increase** in Inferred Resources
- → Mineral resources and reserves based on a long-term price of US$110.24/t and US$99.0/t, respectively, compared to the 3 and 5-years average P65 iron ore price of US$148.6/t and US$128.5/t[1]
- → Technical Report mineral reserves exclude DRPF and nearby exploration potential
- → Sizeable resources offers opportunity beyond LoM, including debottlenecking Bloom Lake to produce beyond its 15 Mtpa expanded nameplate capacity

MINERAL RESOURCES
(15% Fe Cut-Off Grade, Undiluted)

Category	Tonnes (M dmt)	Fe (%)	CaO (%)	Sat (%)	MgO (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)
Measured	186.7	30.4	1.3	5.5	1.3	0.3
Indicated	1,065.5	28.4	1.3	6.1	1.2	0.5
Total M+I	**1,252.2**	**28.7**	**1.3**	**6.0**	**1.2**	**0.5**
Inferred	246.3	26.6	1.4	6.4	1.2	0.5

MINERAL RESERVES
(15% Fe Cut-Off Grade, Diluted)

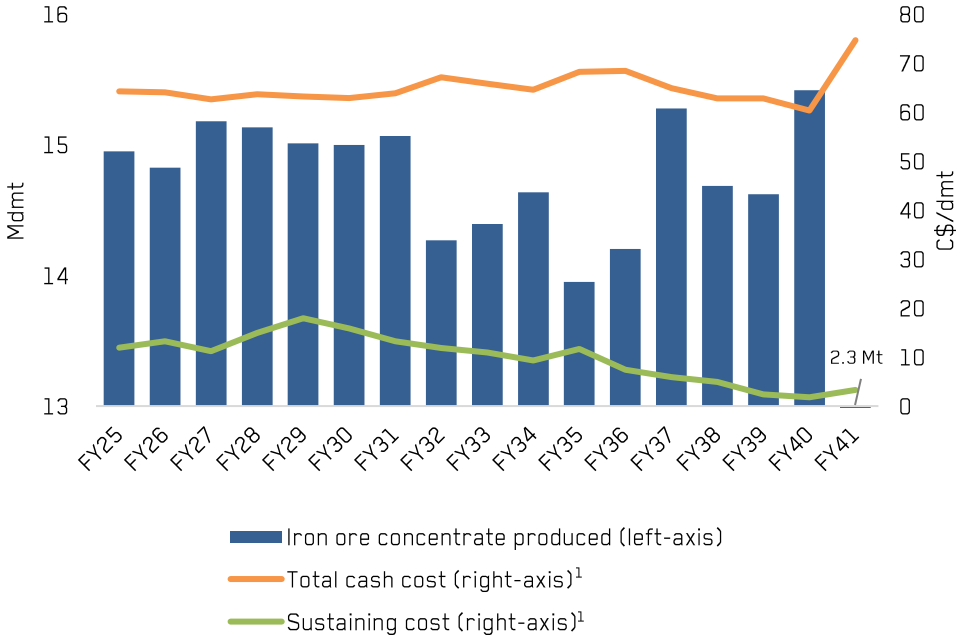
Category	Diluted Ore Tonnes (M dmt)	Fe (%)	CaO (%)	Sat (%)	MgO (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)
Proven	183.7	30.0	1.3	5.6	1.3	0.3
Probable	532.5	28.1	2.1	9.2	2.0	0.5
Total P&P	**716.2**	**28.6**	**1.9**	**8.3**	**1.8**	**0.4**

Note: 1. See disclosure page for statement regarding the 2023 Technical Report. See Appendix 3 for notes on Mineral Resources and Mineral Resources

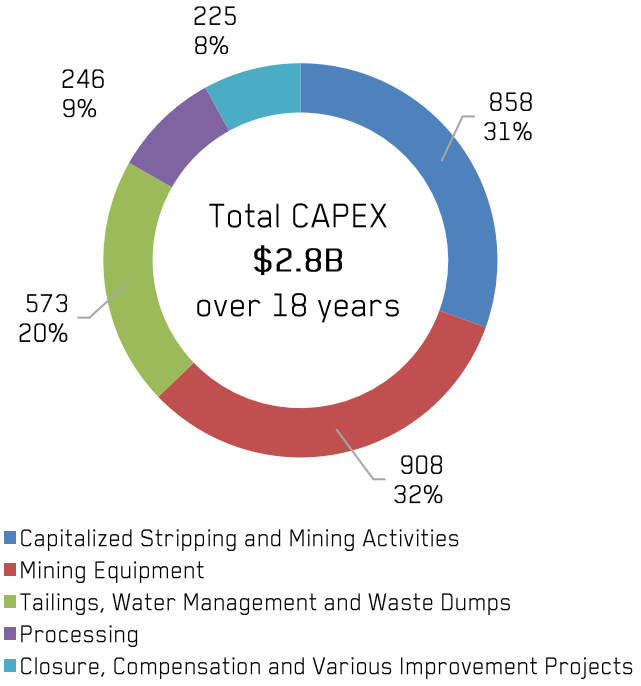
MINING VOLUME INCREASE

2023 BLOOM LAKE TECHNICAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

LOM PRODUCTION, TOTAL CASH COST AND SUSTAINING COST



LOM CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (C$M)



Note: 1. See disclosure page for statement regarding the 2023 Technical Report.

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY
DIRECT REDUCTION PELLET FEED (DRPF)

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

DIRECT REDUCTION PELLET FEED

POSITIVE IMPACT FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS

- Project to upgrade the Phase II plant (7.5 Mtpa) from **66.2% to a 69%** Fe (industry leading DR quality iron ore)
- Expected to attract significant additional pricing premium over the P65 index
- One of the few iron ore deposits in the world capable of upgrading to DR quality
- Project designed to be carbon neutral and not expected to create additional environmental impact
- Construction phase of the Project expected to create approximately 150 jobs with 70 permanent quality jobs once completed

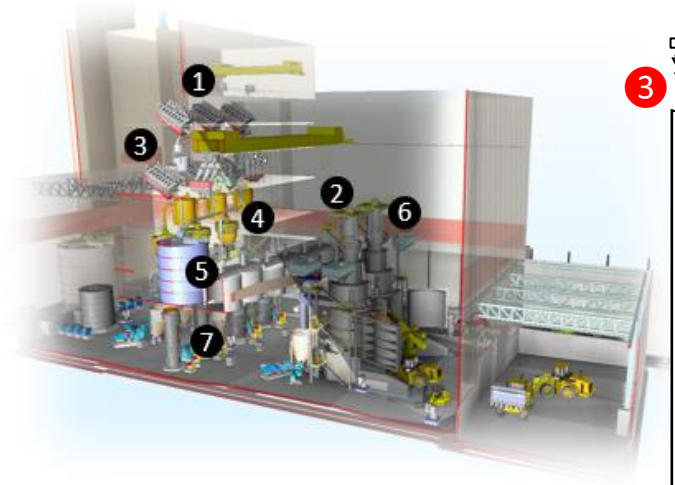
66.2% Fe ❯ 69% Fe

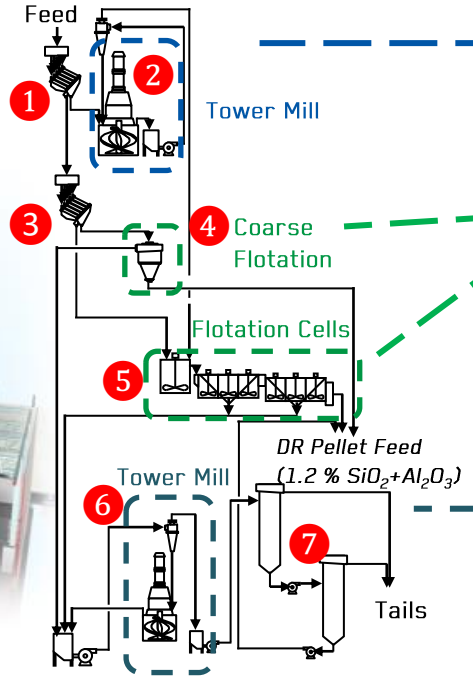
Opportunity for regional communities to benefit from the transformation to DRPF, while creating a positive impact globally by contributing to greener steelmaking

Source: Champion Iron Limited

DIRECT REDUCTION PELLET FEED

PROJECT USING PROVEN AND OPTIMIZED TECHNOLOGIES





FEED GRINDING

→ Proven tower mill technology

FLOTATION

→ Proven process to remove silica from iron oxides

→ Coarse particle flotation technology

SCAVENGER FLOTATION

→ Optimized regrinding

→ Flowsheet expected to increase iron recovery compared to traditional flowsheet

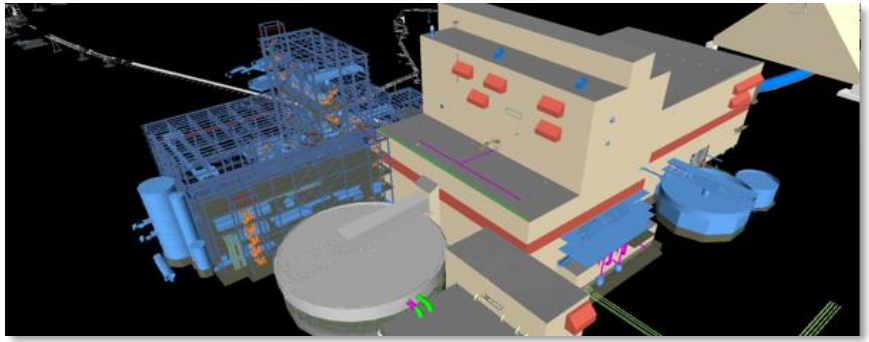
Significant research and development, combining local and global expertise, resulting in an efficient project expected to significantly reduce energy consumption

DIRECT REDUCTION PELLET FEED

A TRANSFORMATIONAL PROJECT SUPPORTED BY ROBUST ECONOMICS

PROJECT MILESTONES

- Positive findings of the study released in January 2023
- **Cumulative investment of $59.9M as of December 31, 2023,** from the **$62M initial budget** approved by the Board
- **Project's final investment decision** provided in January 2024 with commissioning expected in calendar H2/2025 subject to key construction milestones to be completed in mid-2024



PROJECT ECONOMICS

Valuation	C$M	US$M
Net Present Value ("NPV")	Pre-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ $1230.1M After-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ **$738.2M**	Pre-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ $918.0M After-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ **$550.9M**
Internal Rate of Return ("IRR")	Pre-tax IRR of 30.1% **After-tax IRR of 24.0%**	

CAPEX Pre-Production	C$M	US$M
Phase II circuit optimization	348.1	259.8
Electrical upgrade and port related infrastructure	46.4	34.6
Contingencies	76.2	56.9
TOTAL	470.7	351.3

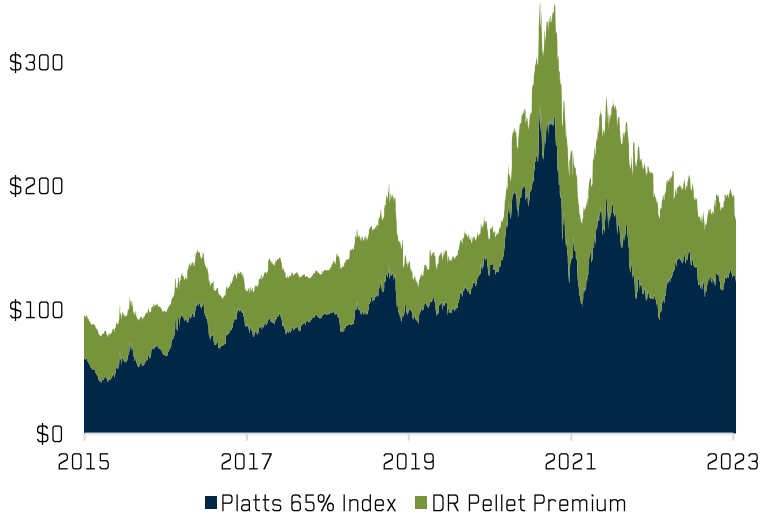
Source: Champion Iron Limited press release dated January 26, 2023

DIRECT REDUCTION PELLET FEED

5 LEVERS TO JUSTIFY PREMIUMS FOR DR PELLET FEED QUALITY IRON ORE

- Premium pricing for DR quality iron ore over BF feed
- Higher Fe content versus DR benchmark should attract additional premiums vs other DR quality iron ore
- Lower gangue versus DR benchmark should attract additional premium vs other DR quality iron ore
- Potential freight savings to service leading DRI/EAF hubs in EU and US
- Potential carbon cost savings in steelmaking

P65 AND DR PELLET PREMIUM
(US$/T)

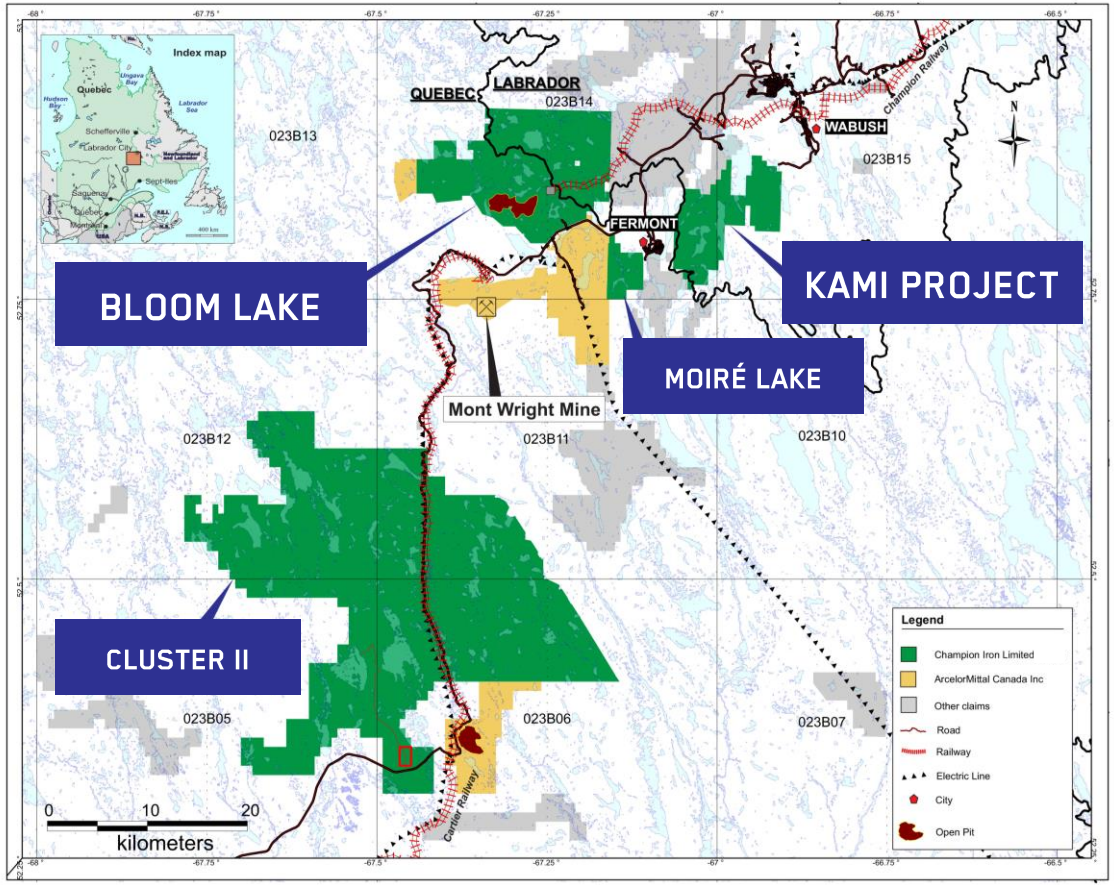


Labrador Trough DRPF is expected to capture a significant portion of the DR pellet premium and attract additional premiums compared to other DR quality iron ore due to its higher quality specifications; this premium is expected to expand over time as the transition to EAF occurs

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY
KAMI PROJECT

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

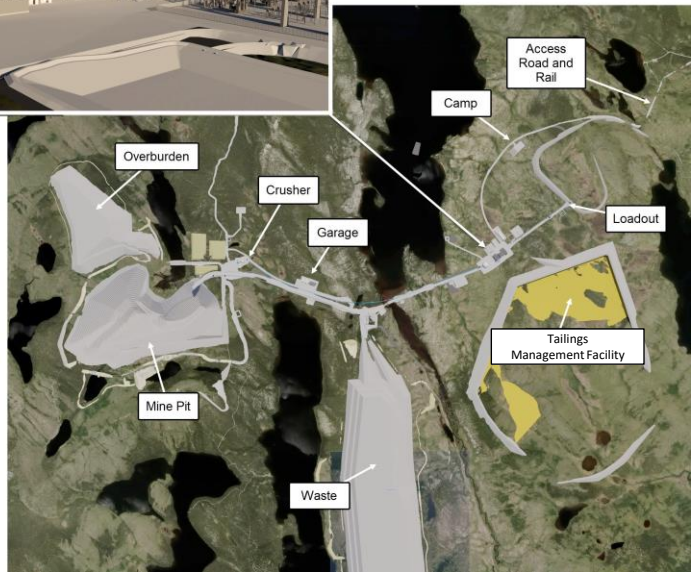


KAMI PROJECT

- **Sizeable high-purity iron resource**, significantly de-risked by the Project's previous owners
- Strategically located near available infrastructure only a **few kilometers southeast of Bloom Lake** in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Expected **access to hydroelectric power**
- **Mining friendly** jurisdiction with a long history of supporting iron ore operations
- Benefits from **permitting work** completed by the previous owner

KAMI PROJECT

- Completed a study evaluating the opportunity to construct a mining operation, including a concentrator, a tailings management facility and related infrastructure to produce DR grade pellet feed iron ore from the Kami mine
- Project estimated to **produce 9.0M wmt per year of DR grade** pellet feed iron ore at above 67.5% Fe, with a 25-year life of mine
- Project **flowsheet to rely on proven technologies**, including equipment currently installed at Bloom Lake
- **Potential to access the same rail and port** infrastructure as Bloom Lake
- Project is estimated to require a **48-month construction period**
- Project expected to hold an **industry leading position for emission intensity per tonne** of high purity iron ore concentrate produced



Source: Champion Iron Limited

KAMI PROJECT

- Positive findings of the study, resulting in after tax economics of:
  - Base case NPV of $541M and IRR of 9.8%
  - 3-year trailing prices NPV of $2,195M and IRR of 14.8%
- Completion of the study enables the Company to consider the project in relation to its portfolio of organic growth projects while aiming to maintain a prudent balance sheet and avoid equity dilution
- The Company expects to continue refining the Project, engage with stakeholders, including prospects to improve economics, advance permitting and work on strategic partnership opportunities prior to considering a final investment decision

PROJECT ECONOMICS	BASE SCENARIO		MARKET PRICE SCENARIO 3-Year trailing scenario[3]	
	C$	US$	C$	US$
P65 Index price assumption[1]	156.0/t	120.0/t	197.9/t	152.2/t
PRE-TAX				
NPV8% ($M)	1,482M	1,140M	4,034M	3,103M
IRR (%)	12.1%		18.0%	
AFTER-TAX				
NPV8% ($M)	541M	416M	2,195M	1,688M
IRR (%)	9.8%		14.8%	

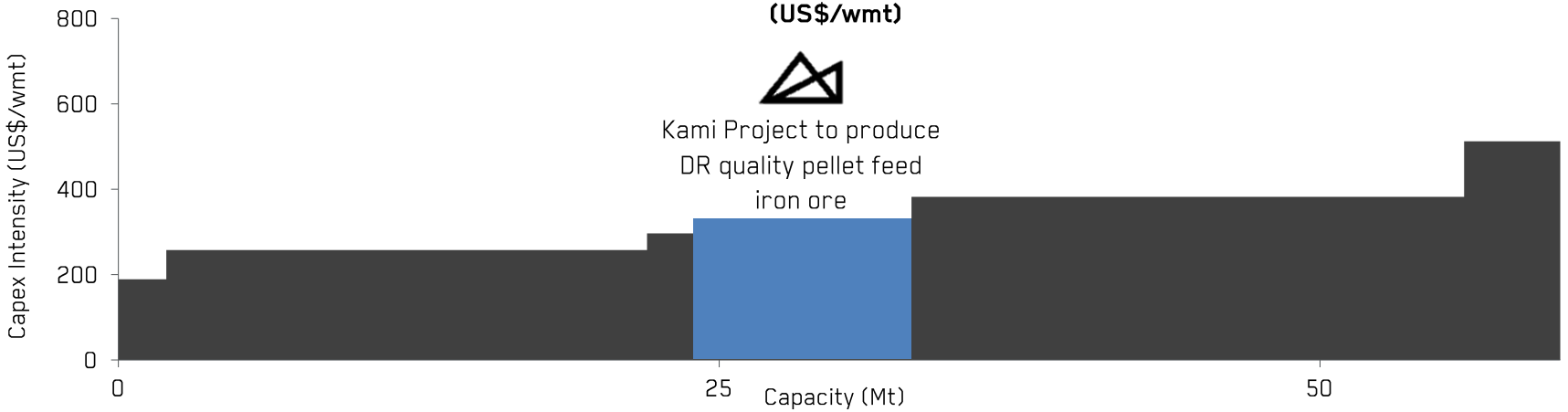
CAPEX AND OPEX	C$	US$
Initial Capex (M)	3,864	2,972
C1 Total Cash Cost per dmt[2]	76.1	58.5
Total All-in Sustaining Costs per dmt (AISC)[2]	89.5	68.9

Source: Champion Iron Limited | Notes: 1 Project economics derived from (i) P65 index and Iii) an additional premium for DR grade quality iron ore | 2 Non-IFRS financial measure, ratio or other financial measure. Refer to the disclaimer at the page 2 of this presentation | 2 Including CSR and miscellaneous | 3 Based on calendar year 2021 to 2023

KAMI PROJECT

- Kami Project's expected capital intensity of US$331/wmt of production capacity is competitive with recently completed high-grade concentrate greenfield projects' capital intensity average of US$328/wmt[1]
- Recently completed project's capital intensity implies a replacement value for Bloom Lake of nearly US$5B, equivalent to C$12.3/share, without consideration for other assets in the Company's portfolio[2]

HIGH-PURITY FE GREENFIELD COMPLETED PROJECTS CAPEX INTENSITY (2014-2022)
(US$/wmt)



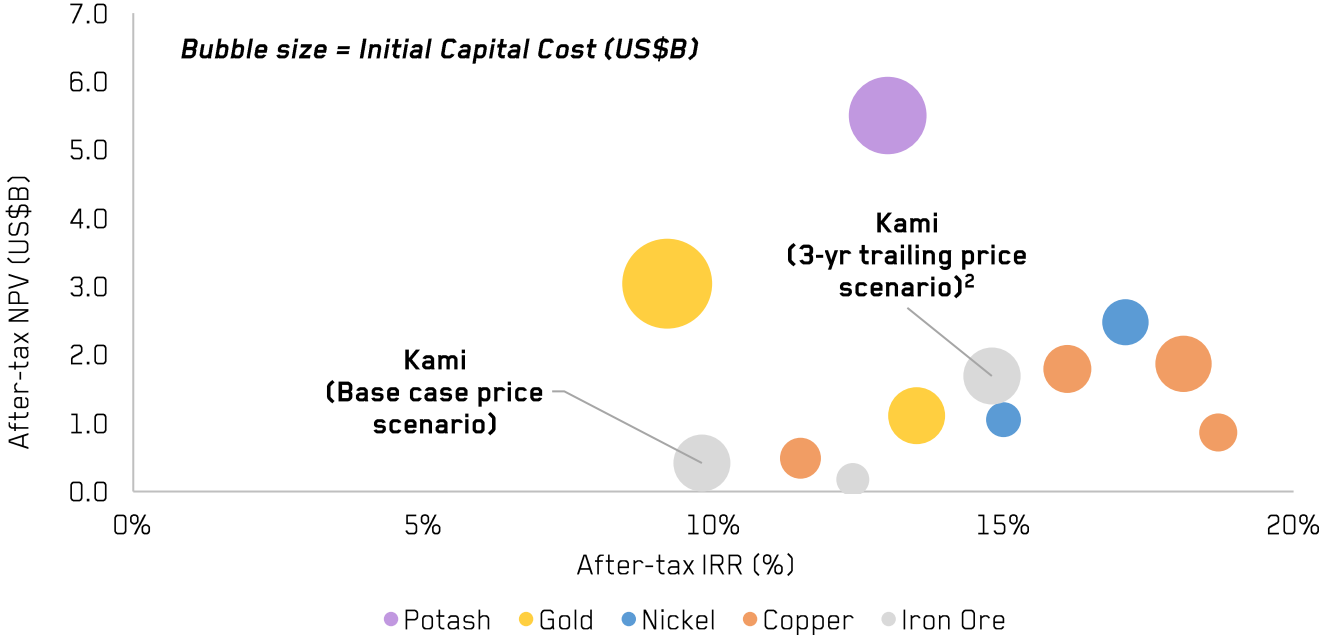
High-grade iron ore projects, critical for the green steel transition, require significant capital investments

Sources: 1. Wood Mackenzie data and public company filings; Capital intensity per tonne presented in wet metric tonnes, based on the last trailing five-year average production of projects, excluding direct shipping ore (DSO) projects and Bloom Lake Phase I and Phase II, and based on expected nameplate capacity for projects in commissioning I 2. Based on 15M wmt per year, C$/US$ exchange rate of 1.34 and fully diluted shares of 537.8M as at February 1, 2024

KAMI ECONOMICS BENCHMARKING

BASE AND BULK, LONG-LIFE MINES IN TIER I JURISDICTION STUDY RESULTS[1]

(2020-2023)



→ Inflationary pressures since 2020 resulted in lower IRRs outcomes for mining projects across the industry

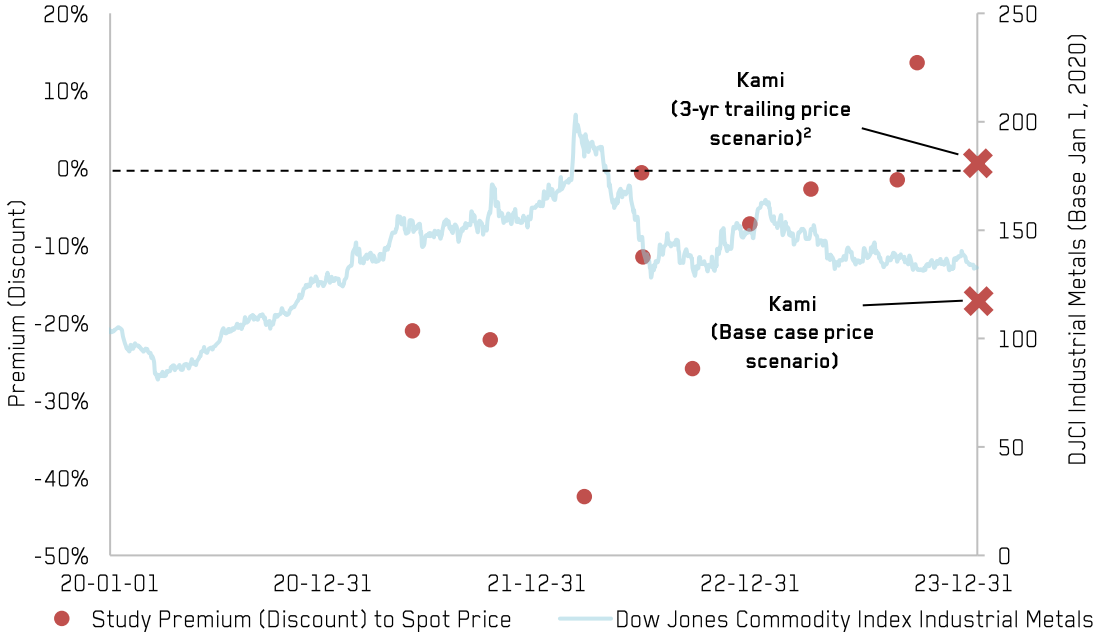
→ IRR as a metric does not reflect opportunities created by long-life assets, including the potential to benefit from multiple economic cycles

Kami Study's 3-year trailing economic scenario competes favorably with recently completed study in the industry

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, S&P Capital IQ, individual company filings, Platts data | Note: 1. Screening Criteria: Localization = Australia, Canada, USA; Commodity = Base, bulk and precious, (no battery or specialty); Mine Type = Open Pit (Except Jansen Ph1 (BHP) and Red Chris (NEM)); Project Type = Greenfield only; Project Stage = FS or more advanced; Study Year = 2020-2023; Initial CAPEX > US$1,000M; LOM > 20 years (Except Côté (IMG)); Market Cap= Approx. > $100M local currency | 2. Based on calendar year 2021-2023 inclusively

KAMI ECONOMICS BENCHMARKING

STUDY PRICE PREMIUM (DISCOUNT) TO SPOT PRICE AT TIME OF RELEASE (2020-2023) – TIER 1 JURIDICTION PROJECTS[1]



- The Kami Project base case scenario, using US$120/t for P65, represents a 19% discount to spot price[3]
- The 3-year trailing price scenario represents a 2% premium over spot price[3], which is closer to industry pricing dynamics used in recent industry studies
- As the DJCI Industrial Metals index stabilized from 2021-2023, most studies converged to using prices closer to spot as a result of the trailing price effect (i.e. studies most often use trailing prices as base case scenarios)

Kami's base case economic scenario appears conservative when compared to the trend of study prices used over the last 3 years
The 3-year trailing price scenario would be in line with recently published study price dynamics.

Sources: Champion Iron Limited, S&P Capital IQ, individual company filings, Platts data | Note: 1. List of included projects: Donlin (NG/ABX), Red Chris (NEM), Southdown (GRR), Casino (WRN), Côté (IMG), West Musgrave (BHP), NorthMet (GLEN), Caravel (CVV), Rosemont (HBM), Crawford (CNC) | 2. Based on calendar year 2021-2023 inclusively | 3. P65 spot price of US$148.55/t as of January 24, 2024

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY
REGIONAL EXPLORATION

CHAMPION IRON

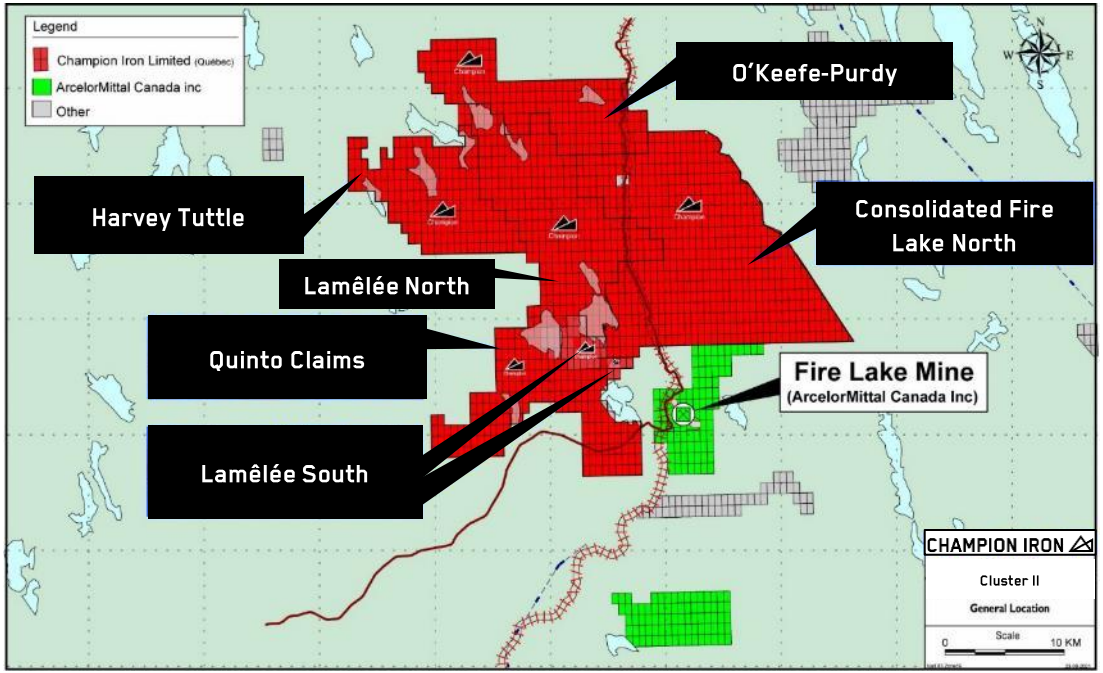
TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

DE-RISKING ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST HIGH-PURITY IRON ORE RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES

- → **One of the largest undeveloped hubs of high-purity iron ore resources globally**
- → **$9.3M** in exploration and evaluation expenditures in FY23, including over 2,200 meters drilled
- → **Repurchased most royalties** on regional resources in recent years

CLUSTER II



Source: Champion Iron Limited

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY
PELLETIZING

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

PELLETIZING

CHAMPION IS EVALUATING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADDITIONAL PRODUCT TRANSFORMATION TO INCREASE ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE GREEN STEEL SUPPLY CHAIN

DIRECT REDUCTION PELLETS

STUDY STAGE

Study to produce DR pellets at the Pointe-Noire pellet plant

COLD BONDED PELLETS

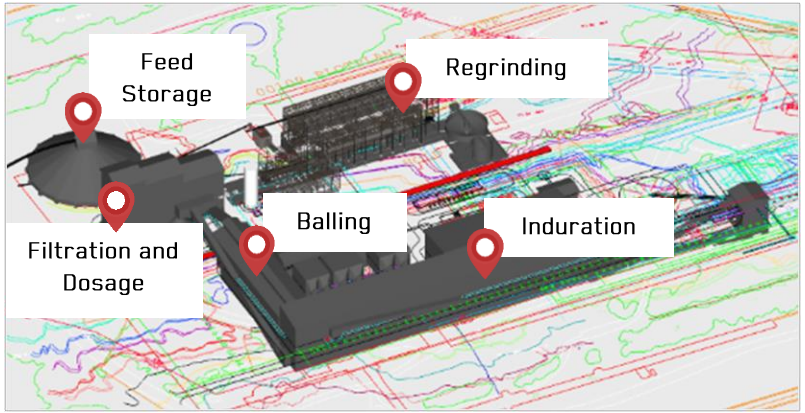
SEMI-INDUSTRIAL PROTOTYPE

Collaborating with BSL to de-risk a promising cold pelletizing technology

POINTE-NOIRE PELLET PLANT

ADVANCING A STUDY WITH A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL STEELMAKER

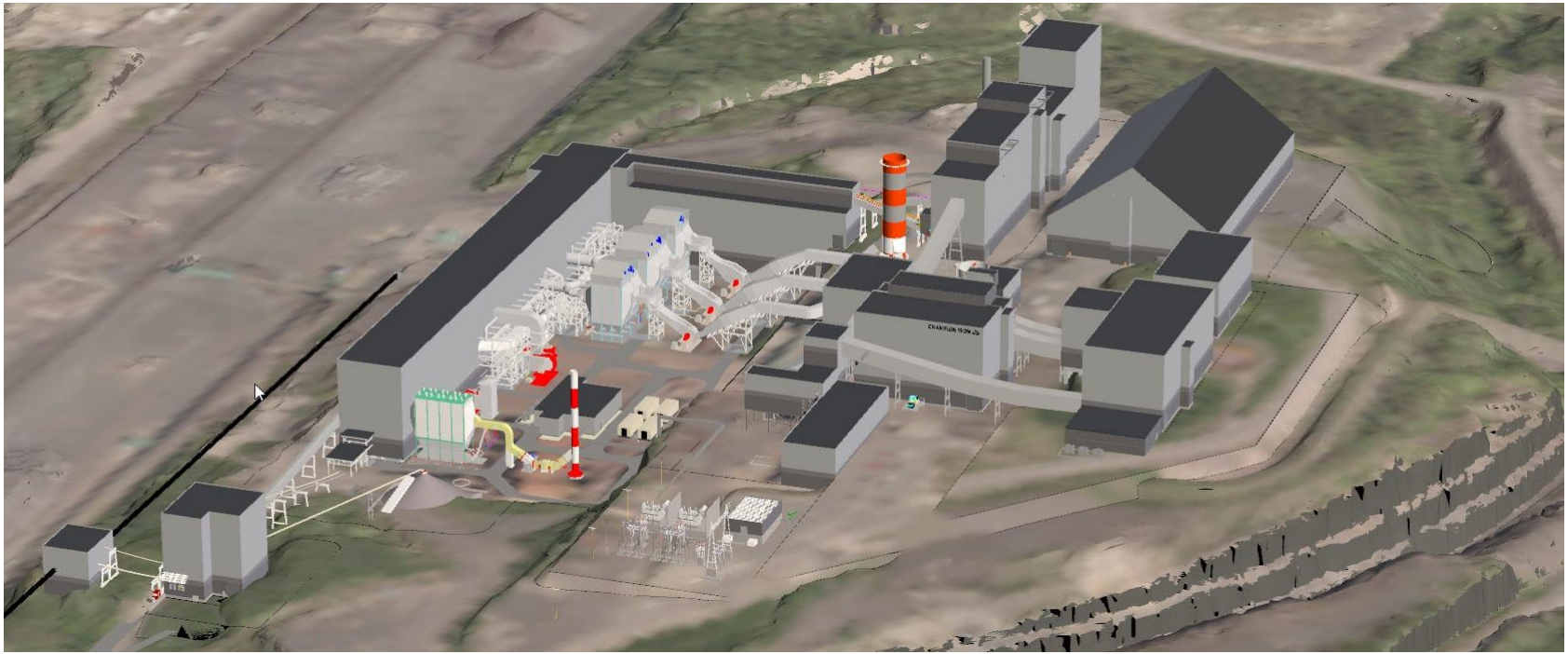
- **Opportunity to leverage the DR quality iron ore from the DRPF project and produce DR pellets**
- **Direct access to port** and Champion's existing loadout
- Potential to reconnect to **renewable power and water access**
- **High end metallization** and metallurgical properties
- Champion's ore is proven to be able to produce a **high strength pellet**
- **High tumble index** with lower degradation during handling



Source: Champion Iron Limited

POINTE-NOIRE PELLET PLANT

STUDY COMPLETION EXPECTED IN THE NEAR-TERM



The project study is expected in the near-term with significant required investments and it represents another growth opportunity in keeping with Champion's prudent capital management approach

Source: Champion Iron Limited

CLOSING REMARKS

CHAMPION IRON

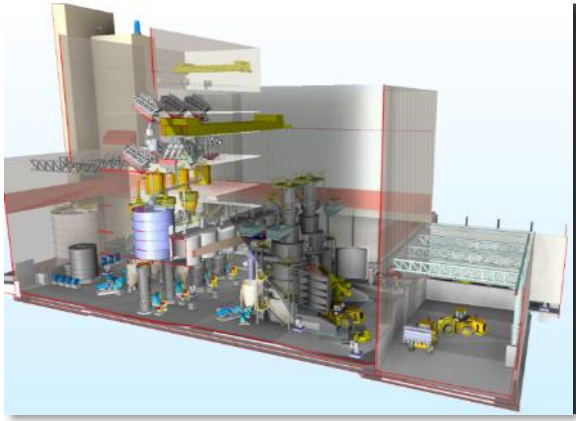
TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

CLOSING REMARKS

A GLOBAL SOLUTION FOR THE GREEN STEELMAKING TRANSITION

Champion Iron is strategically positioned to deliver the critical materials required to decarbonize steelmaking

- Bloom Lake
- Efficient
- Ramp-up
- Debottleneck



- DRPF
- Kami
- Pellet Plant
- Cold Pelletizing

- Cluster II
- Exploration
- Evaluation
- Research

Q&A

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

THANK YOU!

CHAMPION IRON

TSX: CIA | ASX: CIA | OTCQX: CIAFF

Contact us for more information

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www.championiron.com

NOTES ON HISTORICAL ESTIMATES USED IN THE PRESENTATION

1. The historical Moiré Lake resource estimates are based on the NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Moire Lake Property" by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. dated May 11, 2012 and having an effective date of March 28, 2012. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near the Company's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
2. The historical Lac Lamêlée resource estimates are based on the NI 43-101 technical report entitled "NI 43-10 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Lac Lamêlée South Resources Quebec - Canada" by Met-Chem, a division of DRA Americas Inc. dated July 28, 2017 and having an effective date of January 26, 2017. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion Iron Limited is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near Champion Iron Limited's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
3. The historical Consolidated Fire Lake resource estimates are based on the National Instrument 43-101 technical report entitled "Preliminary Feasibility Study of the West and East Pit Deposits of the Fire Lake North Project" by BBA Inc., P&E Mining Consultants Inc. and Rail Cantech Inc. dated February 22, 2013 and having an effective date of January 25, 2013. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion Iron Limited is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near Champion Iron Limited's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
4. The historical Quinto Claims resource estimates are based on the National Instrument 43-101 technical reports entitled "Mineral Resource Technical Report, Peppler Project, Quebec" (as regards Peppler Lake), "Mineral Resource Technical Report, Lamelee Project, Quebec" (as regards Lamêlée) and "Mineral Resource Technical Report, Hobdad Project, Quebec" (as regards Hobdad), each by G H Wahl & Associates Consulting dated February 15, 2013 and having an effective date of December 31, 2012. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion Iron Limited is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near Champion Iron Limited's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
5. The historical Harvey Tuttle resource estimates are based on the National Instrument 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Harvey-Tuttle Property Québec, Canada" by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. dated April 13, 2011 and having an effective date of February 25, 2011. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion Iron Limited is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near Champion Iron Limited's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
6. The historical Penguin Lake resource estimates are based on the National Instrument 43-101 technical report entitled "43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Penguin Lake Project" by MRB & Associates dated February 3, 2014 and having an effective date of May 1, 2013. The historical mineral resources mentioned are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition) and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources", "mineral reserves" or "ore reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101 and the JORC Code (2012 edition), and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves in accordance with NI 43-101 or the JORC Code (2012 edition). Champion Iron Limited is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources, mineral reserves or ore reserves. These reserves and resources are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near Champion Iron Limited's existing mining tenements and therefore the reports on these mineralisations have not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and the ASX Listing Rules.
7. Certain resources mentioned are foreign estimates from an Australian perspective.

CHAMPION IRON LIMITED MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

CHAMPION IRON LIMITED - MINERAL RESOURCES (MILLION DRY METRIC TONNES)

PROPERTY	GROUP	MEASURED		INDICATED		MEAS + IND		INFERRED		SOURCE
		Mt	Fe%	Mt	Fe%	Mt	Fe%	Mt	Fe%	
Bloom Lake	Bloom Lake	187	30.4	1 066	28.4	1 252	28.7	246	26.6	Bloom Lake measured, indicated and inferred resources are based on the 2023 Technical Report "Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Bloom Lake Mine", with effective date as at April 1st, 2023.
Consolidated Fire Lake North*	Fire Lake North (West Area)	24	35.4	405	32.6	429	32.7	329	30.9	Historical estimates. See note 3.
	Fire Lake North (East Area)	3	34.2	262	29.6	265	29.6	192	28.7	
	Fire Lake North (Subtotal)	*27*	*35.2*	*667*	*31.4*	*694*	*31.5*	*522*	*30.1*	
	Bellechasse	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	28.7	
	Dil can	-	-	-	-	-	-	967	33.2	
	Total	*27*	*35.2*	*667*	*31.4*	*694*	*31.5*	*1 704*	*31.7*	
Moiré Lake*	Moiré Lake	-	-	164	30.5	164	30.5	417	29.4	Historical estimates. See note 1.
Quinto Claims*	Peppler Lake	-	-	327	28.0	327	28.0	216	27.5	Historical estimates. See note 4.
	Lamêlée North	-	-	272	29.4	272	29.4	653	30.5	
	Hobdad	-	-	-	-	-	-	508	27.4	
	Total	-		*599*	*28.6*	*599*	*28.6*	*1 377*	*28.9*	
Lamêlée South*	Lamêlée South	-	-	75	31.6	75	31.6	229	30.5	Historical estimates. See note 2.
Harvey Tuttle*	Harvey Tuttle	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	23.2	Historical estimates. See note 5.
Kami	Rose North	82	31.0	339	29.9	420	30.1	90	29.9	Kami measured, indicated and inferred resources are based on the 2024 Pre-Feasibility Study "Pre-feasibility Study for the Kamistiatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Property", with effective date as at December 22nd, 2023.
	Rose Central	94	29.3	364	28.9	457	29.0	60	28.0	
	Mills Lake	37	30.5	61	30.3	98	30.4	13	29.6	
	Total	*212*	*30.2*	*763*	*29.5*	*975*	*29.6*	*163*	*29.2*	
Penguin Lake*	Penguin Lake (45% CIA interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	33.1	Joint Venture with Cartier Iron Corporation. Champion has 45% interest in the mining claims, therefore 45% of the total resources are listed. Historical estimates. See note 6.
	Grand total	**426**	**30.6**	**3 333**	**29.5**	**3 759**	**29.6**	**5 322**	**29.0**	Partially historical estimates. See notes 1 through 7.

CHAMPION IRON LIMITED - MINERAL RESERVES (MILLION DRY METRIC TONNES)

PROPERTY	GROUP	PROVEN		PROBABLE		P&P		SOURCE
		Mt	Fe%	Mt	Fe%	Mt	Fe%	
Bloom Lake	Bloom Lake	184	30.0	533	28.1	716	28.6	Bloom Lake proven and probable reserves are based on the 2023 Technical Report "Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Bloom Lake Mine", with effective date as at April 1st, 2023.
Consolidated Fire Lake North*	Fire Lake North (West Pit)	21	36.2	268	33.4	289	33.6	Historical estimates. See note 3.
	Fire Lake North (East Pit)	3	34.2	173	30.2	176	30.3	
	Fire Lake North (Subtotal)	*24*	*36.0*	*441*	*32.2*	*465*	*32.4*	
Kami	Rose deposits (Single Pit)	167	29.7	476	29.0	643	29.2	Kami proven and probable reserves are based on the 2024 Pre-Feasibility Study "Pre-feasibility Study for the Kamistiatusset (Kami) Iron Ore Property", with effective date as at December 22nd, 2023.
	Grand total	**374**	**30.2**	**1 449**	**29.6**	**1 824**	**29.8**	Partially historical estimates. See note 3.

* The historical mineral resources and reserves are historical estimates and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and Champion Iron is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves
** Certain reserves and resources mentioned are foreign estimates from an Australian perspective.

NOTES ON MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES FOR THE BLOOM LAKE MINE

Mineral Resources

1.Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability under the assumptions contained in the 2023 Technical Report. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.
2.The resource estimate is reported undiluted at a cut-off grade of 15% iron.
3.The 2023 resource shell is based on a long-term P65 iron price of US$110.24/dmt, a premium of US$2.04/dmt for the 66.2% Fe concentrate and an exchange rate of 1.27. It was made using Geovia Whittle (software version 4.7.2).
4.The qualified person ("QP") for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Erik Ronald, P. Geo., of SRK. The effective date of the estimate is April 1, 2023.
5.The geological interpretations for the Bloom Lake deposit were based on lithological logging, analyses from drill core, grade control data, geological maps, historical models, and ground magnetic surveys. The geology and controls on the mineralization are considered well understood.
6.The mineralized iron formation units in the lithology model include iron formation, silica iron formation, and limonite. The iron formation model further differentiates the iron formation units into operational quality categories of low (under 0.6%,), moderate and elevated (over 16%) CaO + MgO values.
7.All 3D digital geological modelling was performed using Leapfrog Geo™ software. In the QP's opinion, the geological model is appropriate for the size, grade distribution, and geometry of the mineralized zones and is suitable for mineral resource estimation of the Bloom Lake project.
8.The mineral resource model is based on 6.0 m composite intervals within the iron formation. Grade capping was reviewed but deemed unnecessary and was not applied. Ordinary kriging (OK) was used for the estimation of CaO, Fe, MgO, and SAT. Al2O3 was estimated into the block model using inverse distance weighting to a power of three (ID3) estimation.
9.Mineral Resources were classified into measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resources categories based on the geological understanding of mineralization and structure on the property, the quality of the underlying drilling data, history of mining production and reconciliation, mineralization and grade continuity, and drillhole spacing.
10.The QP is satisfied that the mineral resources were estimated following CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (November 2019). The mineral resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent mineral resource estimates. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors.

Mineral Reserves

1.The mineral reserves were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.
2.The QP for the mineral reserve estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Olivier Hamel, P. Eng., of Quebec Iron Ore Inc. ("QIO"), a subsidiary of the Company. The effective date of the estimate is April 1, 2023.
3.In the ultimate pit design, all measured resources and associated dilution/ore loss were converted to proven mineral reserves. All indicated resources and associated dilution/ore loss were converted into probable mineral reserves.
4.Stockpiles are excluded from reserve calculations due to their small size (<1 Mt).
5.Bulk density of ore is variable but averages 3.39 t/m3 (pre-dilution).
6.Remaining strip ratio is 0.96:1 (including overburden).
7.Mining dilution was calculated using a 2-m contact skin.
8.The average mining dilution is 1.73% at a grade of 0% Fe. Dilution was applied block by block and shows a wide range of local variability.
9.The average ore loss is 1.91% at a grade of 29% Fe. Ore loss was applied block by block and shows a wide range of local variability.
10.Mineral reserves are based on a mining surface projected to April 1, 2023. The last survey was done in Q3 2022.
11.Mineral reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade of 15% Fe (diluted), which has historically been used. Current cost/revenue model allows to calculate a break-even cut-off grade and the result of 14.1% Fe supports the current practices.
12.Mineral reserves are estimated using a long-term iron ore reference price (Platt's 65%) of USD99/dmt and an exchange rate of 1.27 CAD/USD. A price adjustment to 66.2% of USD1.83/dmt was added.
13.Reserve open pit optimization was conducted using Geovia Whittle (software version 4.7.2) to determine the optimal economic shape of the open pit to guide the pit design process.
14.SAT stands for SATMAGAN, an industry standard device that measures the magnetic content by weight of a sample. This value is assumed to be the magnetite content by weight.
15.The author is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issues not reported in the 2023 Technical Report, that could materially affect the mineral reserve estimate.
16.Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

NOTES ON MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES FOR THE KAMI PROJECT

Mineral Resources

1.The Mineral Resource estimate described above has been prepared in accordance with the CIM Standards (Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, 2014) and follows the Best Practices Guidelines outlined by the CIM (2019).
2.The qualified person for this Mineral Resource Estimate is Christian Beaulieu, P.Geo., consultant for G Mining Services Inc. Mr. Beaulieu is a member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland & Labrador (#10653) and of l'Ordre des géologues du Québec (#1072).
3.The effective date of the Mineral Resource Estimate is November 15, 2022.
4.The cut-off grade used to report Open Pit Mineral Resources is 15.0% total iron (TFe).
5.Density is applied by rock type and is related to the amount of iron in each block.
6.Pit optimization parameters are described as follows:

I. I. Based on a P65 index iron price of US$115/dmt
II. Concentrate grade of 65.2% Fe
III. Exchange rate of 1.30 C$:US$
IV. Metallurgical recoveries of 83.55%
V. Mining costs of US$2.11/t mined
VI. Total ore based costs of US$5.33/dmt
VII. Overall slope angle varies from 48.4° to 51.6° for the footwall and hanging wall domains respectively.

7.Measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources have been defined mainly based on drill hole spacing.
8.Mineral resources (Rose Central, Rose North and Mills Lake combined) have a stripping ratio of 2.0:1 (W:O).
9.The tonnages and grades outlined above are reported inside a block model with parent block size of 10 m x 20 m x 10 m, and subblocks of 5 m x 10 m x 5 m.
10.Tonnages have been expressed in the metric system and metal content as percentages. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
11.Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they have not demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported inferred mineral resources are uncertain in nature.
12.The qualified person is not aware of any factors or issues that materially affect the mineral resource estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the province in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political factors and additional risk factors regarding indicated and inferred resources.
13.See the appendix to the Company's quarterly activities report filed on January 31, 2024, on the ASX at www.asx.com.au on January 31, 2024, for additional information regarding Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC").

Mineral Reserves

1.The qualified person for this Mineral Reserve Estimate is Alexandre Dorval, mining engineer at G Mining Services Inc. Mr. Dorval is a member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland & Labrador (#11042), of the Professional Engineers of Ontario (#100214598) and of l'Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (#5027189).
2.Mineral Reserves based on an updated Lidar dated September 2011.
3.Mineral Reserves are estimated using a long-term iron price reference price (Platt's 62%) of US$ 80/dmt and an exchange rate of 1.30 C$/US$. An Fe concentrate price adjustment of US$ 20/dmt was added as an iron grade premium.
4.The effective date of the Mineral Reserve Estimate is November 15, 2022.
5.Bulk density of ore is variable but averages 3.1 t/m3.
6.Cut-Off Grade of 15% TotFe used to calculate reserves.
7.The average stripping ratio is 1.6:1 W:O.
8.The Mineral Reserve includes a 1.4% mining dilution.
9.The number of metric tonnes was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding; with rounding following the recommendations detailed in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").
10.See the appendix to the Company's quarterly activities report filed on January 31, 2024, on the ASX at www.asx.com.au on January 31, 2024, for additional information regarding Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC").