CHAMPION IRON LIMITED

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

May 28, 2026

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

In this Annual Information Form (this "**AIF**"), "**Champion**" and the "**Company**" means, as the context may require, either Champion Iron Limited or, collectively, Champion Iron Limited and its subsidiaries.

Forward-Looking Information

This AIF includes certain information and statements that may constitute "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities legislation ("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.

Specific Forward-Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical facts, included in this AIF that address future events, developments or performance that Champion expects to occur are forward-looking statements.

Examples of such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, information and statements regarding the Company's financial and other results and expectations, the Company's initiatives, objectives and targets, the potential of the Company's projects and properties, acquisitions of additional properties, availability of financing, feasibility studies and other studies, interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, sustainability and ESG related matters, mineral and metal prices, demand for metals, currency exchange rates, cash operating margins, expenditures on property, plant and equipment, increases and decreases in exploration activity, changes in project parameters, joint venture operations, future declaration and payment of dividends and timing thereof, resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, which are or may be based on assumptions or estimates related to future economic, market and other factors and conditions.

Deemed Forward-Looking Statements

Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" 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. See also the risk factor "*Uncertainty of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Risks

The expectations expressed in forward-looking statements is based on reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such information is made available. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, including the factors and risks described or referred to elsewhere herein, as well as unanticipated or unusual events. Many of such factors are beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. Risks and uncertainties that may affect forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those which relate to:

(a) iron ore prices;
(b) operating costs;
(c) freight costs;
(d) infrastructure and reliance on third parties for transportation of the Company's iron ore concentrate;
(e) liquidity / financing risk;
(f) global economic and financial conditions and capital markets;
(g) reduced global demand for steel or interruptions in steel production;
(h) trade barriers;
(i) foreign exchange;
(j) interest rates;
(k) structural shift in the steel industry's production methods;
(l) carbon emissions, global carbon tax and carbon import duties;
(m) mineral exploration, development and operating risks;
(n) climate change, natural disasters and unusually adverse weather;
(o) water management;
(p) permits and licenses;
(q) cybersecurity threats;
(r) uncertainty of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates;
(s) uncertainties and risks relating to Feasibility Studies;
(t) dependence on the Bloom Lake Mine;
(u) development and expansion projects risks;
(v) joint ventures and option agreements;
(w) replacement of Mineral Reserves;
(x) premium over index prices;
(y) environmental risks and hazards;
(z) land reclamation and mine closure costs;
(aa) applicable laws and regulations;
(bb) potential First Nations land claims;
(cc) availability of energy;
(dd) epidemic outbreaks, boycotts and geopolitical events;
(ee) no assurance of titles;
(ff) reliance on small number of significant purchasers and geographical areas;
(gg) availability of reasonably priced raw materials and mining equipment;
(hh) dependence on third parties;
(ii) reliance on information technology systems;
(jj) litigation;
(kk) ESG matters;
(ll) reputational risk;
(mm) dependence on management and key personnel;
(nn) volatility of stock price;

(oo) shareholder activism;

(pp) internal controls and procedures;

(qq) insurance and uninsured risks;

(rr) potential conflicts of interest;

(ss) employee relations;

(tt) competitive conditions;

(uu) dilution and future sales;

(vv) anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws;

(ww) forced labor and child labour;

(xx) ability to support the carrying value of non-current assets; and

(yy) fluctuating mineral prices.

For more information on the Company's risk factors, refer to the "Risk Factors" section on pages 44 to 61 of the management's discussion and analysis of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 (the "**2026 MD&A**"), which section is incorporated by reference into this AIF.

Additional Updates

All of the forward-looking statements contained in this AIF are given as of the date hereof or such other date or dates specified in forward-looking statements and are based upon the opinions and estimates of Champion's management and information available to management as at the date hereof. Champion disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any of the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as 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. Readers should carefully consider the above factors as well as the uncertainties they represent and the risks they entail.

CURRENCY

All references to "$" or "dollars" herein are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

GENERAL

The date of this AIF is May 28, 2026. Unless otherwise noted, all dates in this AIF refer to the date in Montréal, Québec. The information contained herein, unless otherwise indicated, is given as of March 31, 2026. Additional information may be found under the Company's profile on the ASX's website at www.asx.com.au**,** on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, and on the Company's website at www.championiron.com.

TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

In this AIF, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates have been calculated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "**CIM**") "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (the "**CIM Definition Standards**") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014 and "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019 (collectively, the "**CIM Guidelines**"), as amended.

Readers are also cautioned that while National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**") recognizes "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources", they should not assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of mineral resources or into mineral reserves. These terms have a great amount of uncertainty

as to their economic and legal feasibility. Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to assume that any Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources or Inferred Mineral Resources referred to in this AIF are or will be economically or legally mineable. In accordance with Canadian securities laws, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies, except in limited circumstances where permitted under NI 43-101.

The Bloom Lake Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources were subject to adjustments for (i) minor operational changes to pit designs, (ii) routine adjustments to the unit cost and geological models, (iii) the addition of the Sudbury Hill deposit to the mine plan (located on the Bloom Lake mining lease) and (iv) depletion from mining operations due to iron ore mined as of March 31, 2026. The 2023 Technical Report (as defined below) is available under the Company's profile on the ASX's website at www.asx.com.au, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, and on the Company's website at www.championiron.com. There has been no material change to the estimates and information provided in the 2023 Technical Report.

SELECTED TECHNICAL TERMS

"dmt"	means dry metric tonne.
"Feasibility Study"	A Feasibility Study is a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of applicable Modifying Factors together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis that are necessary to demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.
"Indicated Mineral Resource"	An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
"Inferred Mineral Resource"	An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
"IRR"	means internal rate of return.
"LOM"	means life of mine.
"m"	means metre.
"Measured Mineral Resource"	A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is

	derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.
"Mineral Reserve"	Mineral Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Mineral Reserves and Proven Mineral Reserves. A Probable Mineral Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proven Mineral Reserve. A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level, as appropriate, that include application of Modifying Factors. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.
"Mineral Resource"	means a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.
"Modifying Factors"	means considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.
"NPV"	means net present value.
"Pre-Feasibility Study"	means a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on the Modifying Factors and the evaluation of any other relevant factors which are sufficient for a Qualified Person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be converted to as a Mineral Reserve at the time of reporting. A Pre-Feasibility Study is at a lower confidence level than a Feasibility Study.
"Probable Mineral Reserve"	means the economically mineable part of an Indicated and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a Pre-Feasibility Study. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

"Proven Mineral Reserve"	means the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated to be economic, at the time of reporting, by at least a Pre-Feasibility Study. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.
"QP" or "Qualified Person"	means a "qualified person" as defined by NI 43-101.
"t" or "tonne"	means a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms or 2,204 pounds.
"waste"	means barren rock in a mine, or mineralized material that is too low in grade to be mined and milled at a profit.
"wmt"	means wet metric tonne.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

For ease of reference, the following factors for converting metric measurements into imperial equivalents are provided:

To convert metric measurement units	Into imperial measurement units	Multiply by
Centimetres	Inches	0.3939
Grams	Troy ounces	0.03215
Hectares	Acres	2.4711
Kilograms	Pounds	2.2046
Kilometres	Miles	0.6214
Metres	Feet	3.2808
Millimetres	Inches	0.03937
Tonnes	Short Tons	1.1023

COMPANY PROFILE AND CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The registered name of the Champion group's parent company is Champion Iron Limited. Champion, through Quebec Iron Ore Inc. ("**QIO**"), owns and operates the Bloom Lake mining complex, located on the south end of the Labrador Trough, approximately 13 km north of Fermont, Québec (the "**Bloom Lake Assets**", "**Bloom Lake Property**", "**Bloom Lake**" or "**Bloom Lake Mine**"). As of April 17, 2026, Champion also owns and operates Rana Gruber ASA ("**Rana Gruber**"), a Norwegian iron ore producer based in Mo i Rana, Nordland. In addition to Bloom Lake and the Rana Gruber mine, Champion owns a portfolio of exploration and development projects in the Labrador Trough. See "*Corporate Structure*" and "*Description of the Business*" below.

Head Office and Other Offices

Champion Iron Limited's head and registered office is at Level 1, 91 Evans Street, Rozelle, New South Wales 2039, Australia. QIO's registered office is at 1155 René-Lévesque Blvd. West, Suite 3300, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3B 3X7.

Legal Matters

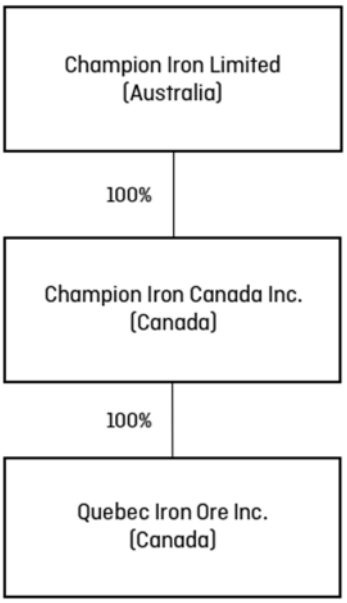
Champion was incorporated in Australia originally under the name of "Mamba Minerals Limited" and was registered in the state of Western Australia under the Australian *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the "**Corporations Act**") on May 18, 2006 (Australian Company Number (ACN) 119 770 142). On March 20, 2014, the Constitution of the Company (the "**Constitution**") was amended to comply with the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**"), including those relating to the retirement and re-election of directors at the Company's annual general meetings. On March 31, 2014, the Company completed a business combination transaction with Champion Iron Mines Limited ("**CIML**") by way of a plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario), pursuant to which the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Champion Exchange Limited, acquired all issued and outstanding common shares of CIML in exchange for Ordinary Shares (as defined below) and exchangeable shares of Champion Exchange Limited (the "**Plan of Arrangement**"). Following the closing of the Plan of Arrangement, the Company changed its name to Champion Iron Limited. On August 24, 2022, the Constitution was further amended to bring certain provisions in line with changes to the Corporations Act and assist the Company in streamlining its communications to shareholders as well as to allow utilization of various electronic platforms and mechanisms to conduct shareholders meetings.

The Company is a reporting issuer in all Canadian provinces.

The ordinary shares of the Company (the "**Ordinary Shares**") are listed for trading on the Australian Securities Exchange ("**ASX**") and the TSX under the symbol "CIA", and are also quoted on the OTCQX Best Market. As a company listed on the ASX, the Company is also required to comply with the ASX Listing Rules which govern the admission and ongoing requirements of listed entities in the Australian market. The ASX Listing Rules are enforceable against entities and their associates under the Corporations Act.

Corporate Structure

The following chart sets forth Champion Iron Limited's material subsidiaries as at March 31, 2026, their jurisdictions of incorporation and the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned by it.



Champion Iron Canada Inc. ("**Champion Canada**") and QIO are both incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. Champion Canada is the Company's Canadian holding company.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three-Year History

Financial Year ended March 31, 2024

Bloom Lake Operations

The Bloom Lake Mine produced 14,162,400 wmt of high-purity 66.2% iron ore concentrate during the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

The Bloom Lake Mine produced at its nameplate capacity of 15 million wmt per year for 30 consecutive days for the first time during the first quarter of the financial period. During the third quarter, the Company ran both plants beyond their nameplate capacity to identify operational bottlenecks. The strategy was successful and both plants produced well above their nameplate capacity, but it impacted the availability of the equipment in the fourth quarter, causing unplanned maintenance activities due to premature wear and tear on the equipment and earlier than expected major maintenance of the plants. As the Company was completing additional maintenance during this quarter, it also solidified its operations and the team was mobilized to identify and analyze work programs and investments required to structurally increase Bloom Lake's nameplate capacity beyond 15 million wmt per year over time.

Due to the ongoing disconnect in railway services and Bloom Lake's increasing production capacity, the iron ore concentrate stockpiled at Bloom Lake had totalled 2,654,000 wmt as at March 31, 2024.

Changes to Board of Directors

On August 30, 2023, the Company announced the appointment of Ms. Jessica McDonald to the Board at the annual general meeting of the Company.

On March 3, 2024, the Company announced the appointment of Ronnie Beevor to the Board. At the subsequent annual general meeting of the Company held on August 28, 2024, Mr. Beevor was re-elected by the Company's shareholders.

2023 Refinancing

On November 29, 2023, the Company and the syndicate of lenders agreed to extend the maturity of the existing US$400 million general purpose revolving facility (the "**Revolving Facility**") from May 2026 to November 2027 and to add a new US$230 million term facility maturing in November 2028 with no principal repayment until mid-2026 (together with the Revolving Facility, the "**Syndicated Credit Facilities**").

Updated Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates for Bloom Lake

On August 22, 2023, the Company announced updated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, along with an accompanying LOM plan, for the Bloom Lake Mine and filed the related 2023 Technical Report. See "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*" below.

Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project

On January 30, 2024, the Board provided a final investment decision to proceed with the DRPF Project (as such term is defined below). See "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project (Iron)*" below.

Kami Project

On March 14, 2024, the Company voluntarily filed the Kami Project Study (as defined below), which evaluated the construction of mining and processing facilities to produce DR grade pellet feed iron ore from the mining properties of

the Kami Project. See "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Kami Project (Iron)*" below.

New Collective Agreement

On February 29, 2024, the Company announced that its unionized employees, represented by the Syndicat des Métallos, who comprise approximately 63% of the workforce at the Company's Bloom Lake Mine, had ratified a new 5-year collective bargaining agreement with the Company.

First Nations and Local Communities

The Company concluded a 10-year financial partnership with the Innu Nikamu Festival, one of the most important events celebrating First Nations music and art in North America, to help promote and increase awareness of the Innu culture and language. The Company also participated in several community engagements, including fundraising events to support struggling local families, sponsorship of the annual First Nations and Québec Regional Economic Circle, contributions to local facilities to promote First Nations employment and several 2023 scholarships.

Declaration of Dividends

The Board declared a dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on May 30, 2023 (Montréal) / May 31, 2023 (Sydney), in connection with the annual results for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, which was paid on July 5, 2023 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on June 14, 2023 (Montréal and Sydney).

The Board declared an additional dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on October 25, 2023 (Montréal) / October 26, 2023 (Sydney), in connection with the semi-annual results for the period ended September 30, 2023, which was paid on November 28, 2023 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on November 7, 2023 (Montréal and Sydney). See "*Dividend Policy*" below.

Financial Year ended March 31, 2025

Bloom Lake Operations

The Bloom Lake Mine produced 13,834,200 wmt of high-purity 66.4% iron ore concentrate during the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Sales volumes reached record levels during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, exceeding production, and enabling a quarter-over-quarter reduction of iron ore concentrate stockpiled at Bloom Lake by 341,000 wmt, to reach 2.6 million wmt as at March 31, 2025. This achievement was driven by the commissioning of additional railcars and expanded rolling stock fleet by the Company and the rail operator, respectively.

The annual production was impacted by approximately one week of production losses following the preventive evacuation of Bloom Lake's facilities in July 2024, in response to nearby forest fires.

Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, $244.3 million was spent in capital expenditures related to the DRPF Project ($94.4 million during the previous financial year). Investments mainly consisted of engineering work, foundations-related civil work and erection of the building extension. See "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project (Iron)*" below.

An incident involving a contractor at the DRPF Project construction site and the redeployment of workers to supervise repair work at the load-out in December 2024 led to the demobilization of construction activities for several days during the third quarter of the period.

Kami Project

On December 18, 2024, the Company announced that Nippon and Sojitz had entered into a binding agreement with Champion to form a partnership for the joint ownership and development of the Kami Project. See "*Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 – Kami Project*" and "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Kami Project (Iron)*" below.

Addition of High-Purity Iron Ore to Canada's Critical Minerals List

On June 10, 2024, the Government of Canada added high-purity iron ore to its critical minerals list. The Government of Canada thus joined the governments of Québec and Newfoundland and Labrador in identifying high-purity iron ore in their respective critical minerals lists, joining other minerals such as nickel, copper and cobalt.

Equipment Financing

On May 16, 2024, Caterpillar Financial Services Limited agreed to increase the amount of the Company's lease financing facility used to finance mining equipment (the "**Equipment Financing Facility**") from US$125 million to US$148 million using the discretion it had to do so under the agreement governing the Equipment Financing Facility.

To improve rail shipment flexibility, the Company ordered 400 additional railcars in July 2024, which were financed by a long-term loan and were all delivered by December 31, 2024.

Other Emission Reduction Initiatives

In June 2024, the Company received an additional hydroelectric power allocation from Hydro-Québec, providing access to renewable power in order to enable the Company to support growth initiatives and contribute to the Company's efforts to reduce its carbon emissions over time.

In line with its commitment to reduce the environmental impact of its operations and its greenhouse gas emissions, the Company identified and initiated work programs addressing its Scope 1 emissions, which are direct emissions from the Company's operations, and Scope 2 emissions, which represent indirect emissions from energy consumption. These initiatives and work programs include process electrification and energy efficiency improvements at the Company's concentration plants and mine site. Additionally, the Company mapped its emissions across its value chain and designed a methodology aligned with the GHG Protocol to estimate its Scope 3 emissions, enabling the identification of reduction opportunities.

Declaration of Dividends

The Board declared a dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on May 30, 2024 (Montréal) / May 31, 2024 (Sydney), in connection with the annual results for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, which was paid on July 3, 2024 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on June 14, 2024 (Montréal and Sydney).

The Board declared an additional dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on October 30, 2024 (Montréal) / October 31, 2024 (Sydney), in connection with the semi-annual results for the period ended September 30, 2024, which was paid on November 28, 2024 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on November 12, 2024 (Montréal and Sydney). See "*Dividend Policy*" below.

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Financial Year ended March 31, 2026

Bloom Lake Operations

The Bloom Lake Mine produced 14,168,700 wmt of high-purity 66.4% iron ore concentrate during the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Sales volumes reached 15.0 million dmt for the year ended March 31, 2026, as iron ore concentrate stockpiled at Bloom Lake and at the port decreased to 1.2 million wmt as at March 31, 2026, from 2.6 million wmt as at March 31, 2025.

On December 28, 2025, a third-party train derailment occurred on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, which is utilized to transport high-purity iron ore concentrate from the Company's Bloom Lake mine to the port of Sept-Îles (the "**Railway**"). Services gradually resumed on January 4, 2026. While operations at Bloom Lake were not materially affected by the Railway interruptions, volumes sold were negatively impacted and the Company had to stockpile high-purity iron ore concentrate at its mine site.

Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project

The DRPF Project progressed as planned, with commissioning activities advancing concurrently with construction work, with the strengthening of pre-operational verifications and wet commissioning, enabling the successful completion of the initial production tests in March 2026. The initial sellable production is anticipated to occur by the end of the second quarter of the 2026 calendar year, with production volumes gradually increasing thereafter.

As at March 31, 2026, yearly and cumulative investments totalled approximately $140 million and $479.5 million, respectively, compared to an estimated cumulative investment of $500 million, in line with the inflation-adjusted estimated total capital expenditure of $470.7 million detailed in the DRPF Study (as defined below).

See "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project (Iron)*" below.

Acquisition of Rana Gruber

On December 21, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into a transaction agreement with Rana Gruber, a leading Norwegian producer of high-purity iron ore, on terms of a conditional recommended voluntary cash tender offer to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Rana Gruber at a price of NOK 79 (US$7.79) per share (the "**Offer**"), representing a total equity value of approximately NOK 2,930 million (US$289 million) (the "**Rana Acquisition**"). The Rana Acquisition was unanimously supported by Rana Gruber's executive management and board of directors. The Rana Acquisition was subsequently completed in April 2026. See "*Current Financial Period* – Acquisition of *Rana Gruber*" below.

Exercise of Warrants by Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec

On June 3, 2025, Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec ("**La Caisse**") exercised warrants to acquire 15 million ordinary shares of the Company, resulting in aggregate proceeds to the Company of $36.7 million. The warrants were originally issued under a financing completed in August 2019.

Issuance of Senior Unsecured Notes

On July 2, 2025, the Company issued US$500 million of 7-year senior unsecured notes bearing interest at a rate of 7.875% (the "**High Yield Offering**"). The proceeds from the High Yield Offering were used to repay the Company's then existing US$230 million term facility and the outstanding balance of US$105 million under the Revolving Facility. The High Yield Offering had minimal impact on the Company's net debt and further strengthened its available liquidity.

Private Placement

On February 5, 2026, the Company announced that it had completed a private placement (the "**Private Placement**") of 26,795,921 subscription receipts of the Company (the "**Subscription Receipts**") to La Caisse at a price of US$3.7319 (C$5.1508) per Subscription Receipt for gross proceeds of US$100 million. The Company used the proceeds from the Private Placement to fund in part the purchase price payable in respect of the Rana Acquisition.

Changes to Management Team

On August 26, 2025, the Company announced the departure of its Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**"), Donald Tremblay. The Company is actively engaged in a search for his successor. Certain of the Company's executives have had direct oversight of the CFO responsibilities since Mr. Tremblay's departure and will continue to do so until the nomination of his replacement.

Kami Project

On July 21, 2025, the Company entered into a definitive Framework Agreement with Nippon and Sojitz. On September 29, 2025, the Company completed the initial closing of the transactions contemplated by the Framework Agreement, pursuant to which the Partners made initial cash contributions to the Partnership in an aggregate amount of $68.6 million.

During the fourth quarter of the financial year ended March 31, 2026, the Partnership received financial support from Natural Resources Canada, under the First and Last Mile Fund (formerly the Critical Minerals Infrastructure Fund Program), to advance feasibility work for key energy and transportation infrastructure of the Kami Project.

The Company has continued to advance the definitive feasibility study for the Kami Project, which is expected to be completed in the second half of the 2026 calendar year.

See "*Description of the Business – Mineral Properties – Kami Project (Iron)*" below.

Declaration of Dividends

The Board declared a dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on May 28, 2025 (Montréal) / May 29, 2025 (Sydney), in connection with the annual results for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, payable on July 10, 2025 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on June 13, 2025 (Montréal and Sydney).

The Board declared an additional dividend of $0.10 per Ordinary Share on October 29, 2025 (Montréal) / October 30, 2025 (Sydney), in connection with the semi-annual results for the period ended September 30, 2025, which was paid on November 27, 2025 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on November 12, 2025 (Montréal and Sydney).

See "*Dividend Policy*" below.

Current Financial Period

Acquisition of Rana Gruber

On April 10, 2026, the Company completed the Rana Acquisition. 92.48% of the issued and outstanding shares of Rana Gruber were deposited in the Offer. The Company subsequently completed the compulsory acquisition of the remaining shares and thus became the owner of 100% of the shares of Rana Gruber on April 17, 2026. The transaction was completed at a total purchase price of approximately US$300 million, plus related fees and expenses, and was funded by a combination of a new secured 4-year US$150 million term loan (the "**Term Loan**"), the net proceeds of the Private

Placement, and cash on hand. See "*Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 – Private Placement*" above and "*2026 Refinancing*" below.

2026 Refinancing

In connection with the Rana Acquisition, Champion and certain of its subsidiaries refinanced the Company's Syndicated Credit Facilities, effective on April 1, 2026, in order to, among other things, extend the maturity of the Revolving Facility to April 2030, establish the Term Loan and amend the Revolving Facility, including to take into account the Rana Acquisition. See "*Acquisition of Rana Gruber*" and "*Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 – Private Placement*" above.

Declaration of Dividend

The Board declared a dividend of $0.02 per Ordinary Share on May 27, 2026 (Montréal) / May 28, 2026 (Sydney), in connection with the annual results for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, payable on July 8, 2026 (Montréal and Sydney), to the Company's shareholders on record as at the close of business on June 12, 2026 (Montréal and Sydney). See "*Dividend Policy*" below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Champion is a high-purity iron ore producer with operations in Canada and Norway. Through QIO, Champion owns and operates the Bloom Lake Mine located on the south end of the Labrador Trough, approximately 13 km north of Fermont, Québec. Bloom Lake is an open-pit operation with two concentration plants that primarily source energy from renewable hydroelectric power, having a combined nameplate capacity of 15 million wmt per year that produce low contaminant high-purity 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate with a proven ability to produce a 67.5% Fe DR quality iron ore concentrate. Iron ore concentrate from Bloom Lake is transported by rail to a ship loading port in Sept-Îles. Benefiting from one of the highest purity resources globally, Champion is investing to be able to upgrade up to half of the Bloom Lake Mine's capacity to a DR quality pellet feed iron ore with up to 69% Fe. Bloom Lake's high-purity and lower contaminant iron ore products have attracted a premium to the Platts IODEX 61% Fe CFR China index (formerly the Platts IODEX 62% Fe CFR China index). See "*Mineral Properties – Bloom Lake Property (Iron)*" and "*Mineral Properties – Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project (Iron)*" below.

As of April 17, 2026, Champion also owns and operates Rana Gruber, a Norwegian iron ore producer based in Mo i Rana, Nordland. With continuous production dating back to the 1960's, Rana Gruber produces approximately 1.8 million dmt per year of hematite and magnetite iron ore concentrates. See "*General Development of the Business – Current Financial Period*" below.

Champion has delivered iron ore concentrates to global markets, including China, Japan, the Middle East, Europe, South Korea, India and Canada. In addition to its producing mines, Champion holds a 51% interest in Kami Iron Mine Partnership, jointly owned with Nippon and Sojitz, which owns the Kami Project. The Kami Project is located near available infrastructure, only 21 kilometres southeast of Bloom Lake. See "*Mineral Properties – Kami Project (Iron)*" below. Champion also holds a portfolio of exploration and development projects in the Labrador Trough, including the Cluster II properties, situated within 60 kilometres south of Bloom Lake.

Mineral Properties

The Company has interests in multiple mineral property groups located in four distinct areas of North-Eastern Québec and Newfoundland and Labrador referred to herein as follows (see "*Map 1: Mineral Properties*" below):

(i) the Bloom Lake Property located in the Fermont area in Québec and Labrador;

(ii) the Kami Project located in the Fermont area, in southwestern Labrador;

(iii) the "**Fermont Property Holdings**", which include the Consolidated Fire Lake North project ("**Consolidated Fire Lake North**" or "**CFLN**"), the Quinto claims, encompassing the Peppler property, the Lamêlée property and the Hobdad property (the "**Quinto Claims**") as well as the Lac Lamêlée South property ("**Lac Lamêlée South**"), located in the Fermont area, Québec; and

(iv) the Powderhorn and the Gullbridge properties, each located in Newfoundland.

Bloom Lake Property (Iron)

The Bloom Lake Mine is located approximately 13 km north of Fermont, Québec, in the Labrador Trough and consists of Mining Lease BM877 covering an area of 6,858 ha and 58 mining claims encompassing an area of approximately 2,696 ha. The Bloom Lake Mine is an open pit truck and shovel mine, with concentration plants that utilize single-stage crushing and autogenous mill and gravity separation to produce iron ore concentrate. From the site, concentrate is transported by rail, on the Bloom Lake railway for the first segment, to a ship loading port in Sept-Îles, Québec.

QIO, the operator of the Bloom Lake Mine, commenced production at Bloom Lake on February 16, 2018, made its first shipment of high-purity 66% iron ore concentrate on April 1, 2018, and declared commercial production on June 30, 2018.

The Company completed a Feasibility Study in connection with the Bloom Lake Mine on March 17, 2017 (the "**2017 Feasibility Study**"), and subsequently undertook a Feasibility Study with respect to an expansion of the operations at the mine (the "**Phase II Feasibility Study**"), which mainly involved the completion of construction work on a processing plant and other supporting infrastructure which was interrupted in November 2012 by the Bloom Lake Mine's previous owner. The expansion aimed at more than doubling the previous operational capacity of 7.4 million wmt per annum of high-purity 66.2% iron ore concentrate at Bloom Lake to 15 million wmt per year. The Company reported the findings of the Phase II Feasibility Study on June 20, 2019, and the Company filed the related NI 43-101 Technical Report on August 2, 2019.

On May 3, 2022, the Company announced the completion of the first rail shipments containing 24,304 wmt of high-purity 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate from the Phase II expansion project at the Bloom Lake Mine, which reached commercial production in December 2022 and produced at expanded nameplate capacity 15 million wmt per year for 30 consecutive days for the first time during the first quarter of the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

On August 22, 2023, the Company announced updated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, along with accompanying LOM plan, for the Bloom Lake Mine and filed the related NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Bloom Lake Mine, Fermont, Québec, Canada" and dated September 28, 2023 (the "**2023 Technical Report**") under its profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) on October 3, 2023. See "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*" below.

The current LOM at the Bloom Lake Mine is 15 years as of March 31, 2026.

The Company's 100% interest in the Bloom Lake properties is owned through QIO.

Property – Québec	SNRC	Number of Claims	Area, ha
Bloom Lake Lease	23B14	1 Lease	6,858
Bloom Lake (Roach Hill)	23B14	58	2,696

The Company's 100% interest in the Bloom East claims, which are located in Labrador, is owned through QIO and CIML, as noted below.

Property – Newfoundland and Labrador	Owner	Licences	Number of Claims	Area, ha
Bloom East	QIO	24821M, 34592M, 34914M, 34918M, 34926M	152	3,776
Bloom East	CIML	26787M, 26788M, 26789M, 26790M, 26791M, 38781M	188	4,701

Direct Reduction Pellet Feed Project (Iron)

In January 2023, the Company completed the direct reduction ("**DR**") pellet feed ("**DRPF**") project's study (the "**DRPF Study**") to upgrade the Bloom Lake Phase II plant to produce approximately 7.5 million wmt per year of DRPF grade iron ore with up to 69% Fe with a combined silica and alumina content below 1.2% (the "**DRPF Project**").

The DRPF Project aims to capitalize on the steel industry's focus to reduce emissions and its associated impact on the raw material supply chain. Accordingly, production of a DRPF product would enhance the Company's ability to further contribute to different supply chains by engaging with additional customers focused on the direct reduced iron (DRI) and electric arc furnaces (EAF) steelmaking route, which generally involves lower carbon emissions in the steelmaking process by approximately 50%, compared to the traditional steelmaking route using blast furnaces (BF) and basic oxygen furnaces (BOF) methods. By producing the DRPF product required for the DRI-EAF steelmaking process, the Company would contribute to a reduction in the use of coal in the conventional BF-BOF steelmaking method. The DRPF project is also expected to position the Company to engage with fast-growing economies in the Middle East and North Africa, where competitive natural gas prices support cost-effective steelmaking via the DRI-EAF process. Benefiting from a rare high-purity resource, the Company has a unique opportunity to produce one of the highest quality DRPF products available on the seaborne market, which is expected to attract a substantial premium over the Company's current high-purity 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate.

The Board made a final investment decision for the DRPF Project on January 30, 2024.

The DRPF Project is progressing as planned with commissioning activities advancing concurrently with construction work. The initial sellable production is anticipated to occur by the end of the second quarter of the 2026 calendar year, with production volumes gradually increasing thereafter.

See the risk factor "*Structural Shift in the Steel Industry's Production Methods*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Kami Project (Iron)

On April 1, 2021, the Company acquired the Kamistiatusset ("**Kami**") mining properties located in the Labrador Trough geological belt in southwestern Newfoundland, near Québec's eastern border (the "**Kami Project**"). The Kami Project is a DR grade quality iron ore project near available infrastructure situated 21 kilometres south east of the Company's operating Bloom Lake mine.

On March 14, 2024, the Company voluntarily filed the technical report with respect to the Kami Project (the "**Kami Project Study**"). The Kami Project Study, prepared pursuant to NI 43-101 and Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules entitled "Pre-Feasibility Study for the Kamistiatusset ("Kami") Iron Ore Property" was voluntarily filed under the Company's profile on the ASX's website at www.asx.com.au, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and the Company's website at www.championiron.com.

The Kami Project Study evaluated the construction of mining and processing facilities to produce DR grade pellet feed iron ore from the Kami Project. The Kami Project Study details a 25-year LOM with average annual DR quality iron ore concentrate production of approximately 9 million wmt per annum grading above 67.5% Fe. Kami benefits from the

permitting work completed by its previous owner and has an estimated construction period of approximately 48 months following a final investment decision ("**FID**"). As detailed in the Kami Project Study, the capital expenditures were estimated at $3,864 million, resulting in a NPV of $541 million and an IRR of 9.8% after tax, based on conservative pricing dynamics compared to prevailing iron ore prices, or an NPV of $2,195 million and IRR of 14.8% after tax, based on the previous three calendar years' average of the P65 index price which preceded the Kami Project Study.

On December 18, 2024, the Company announced that Nippon Steel Corporation ("**Nippon**") and Sojitz Corporation ("**Sojitz**", and collectively with Nippon, the "**Partners**"), had entered into a binding agreement with Champion to form a partnership (the "**Partnership**") for the joint ownership and development of the Kami Project.

On July 21, 2025, the Company entered into a definitive framework agreement with the Partners (the "**Framework Agreement**", pursuant to which the Partners agreed to initially contribute $245 million to acquire an aggregate 49% interest in the Partnership (the "**Kami Transaction**").

On September 29, 2025, Champion completed the initial closing of the Transaction with the Partners. As a result, the Partners made their initial cash contributions in an aggregate amount of $68.6 million to secure their aggregate 49% interest in the Partnership and paid their pro-rata share of the definitive feasibility study ("**DFS**") costs already incurred by the Company. Until an FID is made, the Partners have different options to exit the Partnership by requiring Champion to acquire their interests. The second closing of the Kami Transaction remains subject to the completion of a DFS, expected to be completed in the second half of the 2026 calendar year, and Champion and the Partners proceeding with positive interim investment decision elections to pursue work towards an FID, as well as other customary closing conditions (the "**Second Closing**"). Pursuant to the Second Closing, Nippon and Sojitz would be required to make a subsequent contribution to the Partnership in the aggregate amount of $176.4 million.

Champion will retain operatorship of the Kami Partnership and may also receive future payments based on the Partnership's financial performance, if and when the Kami Project becomes operational.

See the risk factors "*Development and Expansion Projects Risks" and "Joint Ventures and Option Agreements*" in the 2026 MD&A.

The Partnership's interest in the Kami Project's mineral rights is held through its subsidiary 16772919 Canada Inc., as noted below.

Property – Newfoundland and Labrador	Owner	Licences	Number of Claims	Area, ha
Kami Claims	16772919 Canada Inc.	017926M; 034335M; 036147M; 038637M; 038638M	447	11,177
Kami Mining Lease	16772919 Canada Inc.	#234	1 Lease	404
Kami Surface Lease	16772919 Canada Inc.	#142	1 Lease	4,236

Fermont Property Holdings (Iron)

The Fermont Property Holdings consist of several properties wholly owned by the Company, together with a 45% joint venture interest in an additional property, all of which cover approximately 82,472 ha, located in the Fermont Iron Ore District of northeastern Québec, ranging from 6 to 80 km southwest of Fermont. On February 22, 2013, prior to its acquisition by Champion, CIML announced the results of its Pre-Feasibility Study for the Fire Lake North West and East deposits of the CFLN project.

The Quinto Claims, which encompass the Peppler property, the Lamêlée property and the Hobdad property, most of which were acquired by the Company together with the Bloom Lake Assets, are located approximately 50 km southwest of the Bloom Lake Mine (some additional claims have since been acquired around these properties, and some others

have been relinquished). The claims so acquired have been added to the claim count for the appropriate property. Lac Lamêlée South is also located approximately 50 km southwest of the Bloom Lake Mine.

Three other properties (Harvey-Tuttle, Moiré Lake and Penguin Lake) and two deposits of the CFLN project (Bellechasse and Oil Can) are held within the Fermont Property Holdings.

The Company's interest in the following properties is owned through CIML, which either owns a 100% interest or, where noted below, a 45% joint venture interest.

Property – Québec	SNRC	Number of Claims	Area, ha
Consolidated Fire Lake North[1]	23B06; 23B11; 23B12	571	28,879
Harvey-Tuttle	23B12; 23B05	191	10,010
Moiré Lake	23B14	36	1,665
O'Keefe-Purdy	23B11; 23B12	203	10,623
Peppler	23B05	112	5,892
Lamêlée	23B05; 23B06; 23B11; 23B12	255	13,373
Hobdad	23B05; 23B06	93	4,894
Lac Lamêlée South	23B05; 23B06	32	1,682
Round Lake[2] [3]	23B04; 23C01; 22N16	80	4,233

[1] CFLN includes the Fire Lake North West and East deposits, the Oil Can deposit, the Bellechasse deposit and the Don Lake deposit.
[2] Joint venture with Cartier Silver Corporation (55%) and CIML (45%).
[3] Round Lake property includes Aubrey-Ernie, Black Dan, Penguin Lake and Round Lake project claims.

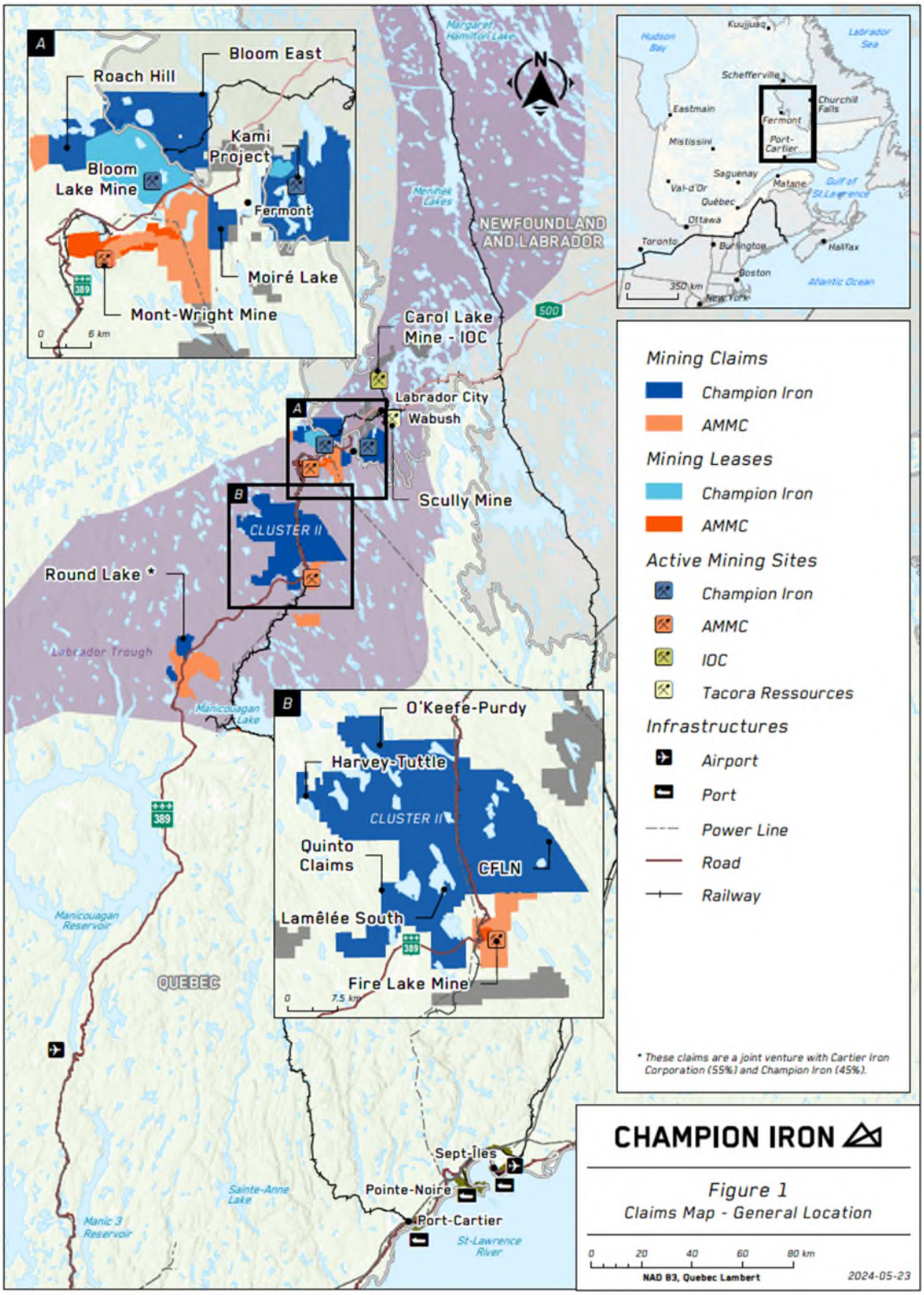
Powderhorn and Gullbridge Properties (Copper/Zinc)

The Powderhorn property and the Gullbridge property are located on the island of Newfoundland, 15 km North of Badger on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The Company's 100% interest in these properties is owned through CIML.

Property – Newfoundland and Labrador	Licences	Number of Claims	Area, ha
Powderhorn	25097M, 25098M, 25609M, 25611M, 25614M	185	4,625
Gullbridge	11956M, 11960M	67	1,675

Map 1: Mineral Properties



Iron Ore Industry and Markets

Iron ore is used almost exclusively in the production of iron products, which are subsequently transformed into steel. Demand for iron ore is directly related to global levels of steel production. The price of iron ore products is based principally on their iron content. Global iron ore prices have historically fluctuated with global demand for steel, among other factors. Another key component of iron ore price setting is applicable transportation costs. The Company has delivered its iron ore concentrate globally, including in China, Japan, the Middle East, Europe, South Korea, India and Canada.

In the third quarter of calendar year 2021, QIO entered into separate framework agreements with each of Sojitz and Glencore AG ("**Glencore**"), granting Sojitz and Glencore certain marketing and purchase rights with respect to the Company's iron ore production at the Bloom Lake Mine. These framework agreements amend and restate the prior agreements entered into in 2017 by QIO with each of Sojitz and Glencore.

See also the risk factors "*Iron Ore Prices*", "*Global Economic and Financial Conditions and Capital Markets*" and "*Structural Shift in the Steel Industry's Production Methods*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Competitive Conditions

The iron ore mining and mineral exploration business is highly competitive. The Company competes with numerous companies that have resources which significantly exceed those of the Company, in the search for (i) attractive iron ore mineral properties; (ii) qualified service providers and labour; (iii) equipment and suppliers; and (iv) purchasers for iron ore produced. The ability of the Company to acquire mineral properties in the future depends on its ability to develop and operate its present properties and also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for iron ore development or mineral exploration. See also the risk factors "*Competitive Conditions*", "*Iron Ore Prices*" and "*Fluctuating Minerals Prices*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Environmental Protection

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws and regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. These laws and regulations set forth a wide range of sanctions and penalties, both criminal and civil, for their violation. Compliance with such laws and regulations increases the costs and delays of exploration, planning, designing, drilling and developing the Company's properties.

To date, applicable environmental legislation has had no material financial or operational effect on the Company. See also the risk factors "*Environmental Risks and Hazards*" and "*Applicable Laws and Regulation*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Employees

As of March 31, 2026, the Company employed 1,459 employees, consisting of 1,408 permanent employees, 12 seasonal employees, 22 non-permanent employees working on contract, 16 interns and one student.

The Company is dependent on the services of key executives, including the Executive Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**"), the Chief Operating Officer, the CFO, the Senior Vice-President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, the Senior Vice-President, Corporate Development and Capital Markets, the Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, the Senior Vice-President, Sales, Technical Marketing and Product Development and a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel. See the risk factor "*Dependence on Management and Key Personnel*" in the 2026 MD&A.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Bloom Lake were subject to adjustments for (i) minor operational changes to pit designs, (ii) routine adjustments to the unit cost and geological model, (iii) the addition of the Sudbury Hill deposit to the mine plan (located on the Bloom Lake mining lease) and (iv) depletion from mining operations due to iron ore mined as of March 31, 2026. Additionally, the Mineral Resources were subject to an upward adjustment to the reference P65 index price to US$130.53/dmt from US$110.24/dmt.

The following table presents the Mineral Resources for Bloom Lake estimated, as of March 31, 2026, at a cut-off grade of 15% Fe, based on a long-term iron price of US$130.53/dmt for 65% Fe, with appropriate premiums for higher grades concentrate, and an exchange rate of 1.33 C$/US$. The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated at 1,249 Mt with an average grade of 28.2% Fe, and Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated at 255 Mt with an average grade of 26.74% Fe.

Bloom Lake Mineral Resource Estimate

Classification	Tonnage Mt	Fe %	CaO %	Sat %	MgO %	Al2O3 %
Measured	130	30.1	1.1	3.6	1.0	0.3
Indicated	1,120	28.0	1.3	5.8	1.2	0.5
Total Measured and Indicated	**1,249**	**28.2**	**1.3**	**5.6**	**1.2**	**0.5**
Inferred	**255**	**26.7**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**

Notes on Mineral Resources:

1. The Mineral Reserves were estimated using the CIM Guidelines.
2. The QP for the Mineral Resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng. The effective date of the estimate is March 31, 2026.
3. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Tonnage and quality information has been rounded and, as a result, the figures may not add up to the totals quoted.

The following table presents the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves for Bloom Lake, which are estimated, as of March 31, 2026, at 601 Mt at an average grade of 28.3% Fe based on a cut-off grade of 15% Fe. The Mineral Reserves were estimated using a long-term concentrate price of US$100/dmt for 65% Fe, with appropriate premiums for higher grades concentrate and an exchange rate of 1.33 C$/US$.

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Bloom Lake Mineral Reserve Estimate

Classification	Diluted Tonnage	Diluted Fe	CaO	Diluted Sat	MgO	Al2O3
	Mt	%	%	%	%	%
Proven	127	29.7	1.1	3.5	1.0	0.3
Probable	474	27.9	2.1	7.9	1.9	0.5
Total Proven & Probable	**601**	**28.3**	**1.9**	**7.0**	**1.7**	**0.5**

Notes on Mineral Reserves:

1. The Mineral Reserves were estimated using the CIM Guidelines.
2. The QP for the Mineral Reserve estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Olivier Hamel, P. Eng., from QIO. The effective date of the estimate is March 31, 2026.
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. Tonnage and quality information has been rounded and, as a result, the figures may not add up to the totals quoted.

RISK FACTORS

A description of the risks and uncertainties faced by the Company can be found in the "Risk Factors" section on pages 44 to 61 of the 2026 MD&A, which section is incorporated by reference into this AIF. The 2026 MD&A is available under the Company's profile on the ASX's website at www.asx.com.au, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, and on the Company's website at www.championiron.com. The risks described therein are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

MATERIAL PROPERTY – BLOOM LAKE

On April 11, 2016, the Company, through QIO, acquired the Bloom Lake Assets. Although Bloom Lake had mining operations for several years, mining operations at Bloom Lake were suspended in December 2014 and the mine was transitioned to care and maintenance mode. Subsequent to the release of the 2017 Feasibility Study, on February 16, 2018, QIO recommenced production at Bloom Lake and made its first shipment of high-purity 66% iron ore concentrate on April 1, 2018. Commercial production at Bloom Lake was declared on June 30, 2018.

In 2018, the Company undertook the Phase II Feasibility Study with respect to an expansion of the operations at the Bloom Lake Mine, which mainly involved the completion of construction work on a processing plant and other supporting infrastructure which was interrupted in November 2012 by the Bloom Lake Mine's previous owner. The Company reported the findings of the Phase II Feasibility Study on June 20, 2019, and filed the related NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Bloom Lake Mine – Feasibility Study Phase II", having an effective date of June 20, 2019, under its profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) on August 2, 2019.

On November 12, 2020, the Board provided final approval to complete the Bloom Lake Phase II expansion project, which aimed to double the nameplate capacity of Bloom Lake to 15 million wmt per year of 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate by completing the construction of a second concentrator plant and related infrastructure, in addition to adapting the mine plan to support a 20-year LOM.

Phase II commissioning was achieved ahead of schedule in late April 2022, despite COVID-19 pandemic-related challenges, positioning the Company to ramp up towards commercial production. On May 3, 2022, the Company announced the completion of the first rail shipments containing 24,304 wmt of high-purity 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate from the Phase II expansion project at the Bloom Lake Mine. The Company reached commercial production in December 2022 and produced at expanded nameplate capacity 15 million wmt per year for 30 consecutive days for the first time during the first quarter of the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

On August 22, 2023, the Company announced updated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, along with accompanying LOM plan, for the Bloom Lake Mine and filed the 2023 Technical Report under its profile on SEDAR+.

André Allaire, P. Eng., PhD., and Benoît Ouellet, P. Eng., of BBA Inc., Jérôme Martin, P. Eng., of Soutex, Erik Ronald, P. Geo., of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc., and Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng. and Olivier Hamel, P. Eng. of QIO (collectively the "**2023 Technical Report Authors**") prepared the 2023 Technical Report. Each of the 2023 Technical Report Authors is a QP. Each of the 2023 Technical Report Authors is a member of the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* or the *Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec*, as applicable. Each of the 2023 Technical Report Authors, except Messrs. Blanchet and Hamel, is independent of the Company.

The information in the following section has been derived from and is substantially based on the information assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the 2023 Technical Report, unless otherwise indicated and subject to routine adjustments due to mining operations. There has been no material change to the estimates and information provided in the 2023 Technical Report. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the 2023 Technical Report continue to apply and have not materially changed. Readers should consult the 2023 Technical Report to obtain further particulars regarding the Bloom Lake Mine.

Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng., Engineer at QIO is a QP and has reviewed and approved, or has prepared, as applicable, the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in this section. 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 Phase II Feasibility Study. Mr. Blanchet is a member of the *Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec*.

Figures or charts referred to in this summary but not reproduced herein may be viewed in the 2023 Technical Report. Table references are references to the tables in the 2023 Technical Report, certain of which are reproduced herein. Unless stated otherwise, technical information in this AIF regarding the Bloom Lake Mine should be read in the context of the qualifying statements, procedures and accompanying discussion within the complete 2023 Technical Report and the summary provided herein is qualified in its entirety by the 2023 Technical Report. Capitalized and abbreviated terms appearing in the following summary (and not otherwise defined in this AIF) shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the 2023 Technical Report.

Property Description and Location

The Bloom Lake property is located in the Labrador Trough area straddling the border between Québec and Labrador. There are several iron ore mines in the area including Mont-Wright owned by ArcelorMittal and Carol Lake owned by the Iron Ore Company of Canada. The Scully Mine, located in Labrador and once owned by Cliffs Natural Resources ("**Cliffs**"), ended its activities in 2014 and is now owned by Tacora Resources ("**Tacora**"). Tacora has reactivated operations at the Scully Mine and the first train of concentrate from the concentrator arrived in Pointe Noire at the end of June 2019.

QIO has owned the property and the facilities at the Bloom Lake mining site since April 2016.

The mining site is located in the Côte-Nord administrative region of the province of Québec, adjacent to the Labrador/Newfoundland border, in Normanville Township, Kaniapiskau County. The property is centered at latitude 52° 50′ North and longitude 67° 16′ West, 13 km west of the town of Fermont and 30 km southwest of the municipalities of Wabush and Labrador City.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The mine site lies approximately 13 km west of the town of Fermont (central geographical coordinates 52° 50′ N and 67° 16′ W). A 5-km access road has been constructed to connect the Bloom Lake mine with Highway 389. It is accessible by road from Baie-Comeau on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River, as well as by road from the Wabush airport in Newfoundland & Labrador. The Wabush airport is located approximately 30 km from the Bloom Lake mine. The mine site is located approximately 950 km northeast of Montréal.

The rail access to port consists of three separate segments. The first segment is the rail spur on site, consisting of a 31.9-km long segment that is operational and connects to the Quebec North Shore and Labrador ("**QNS&L**") railway at the Wabush Mines facilities in Wabush, Labrador. This first segment belongs to QIO. The second segment employs the QNS&L railway from Wabush to Arnaud Junction in Sept-Îles. The third section is from Arnaud junction to Pointe-Noire (Sept-Îles), where the concentrate is unloaded, stockpiled, and loaded onto vessels. The third segment is owned by Société Ferroviaire et Portuaire de Pointe-Noire ("**SFP Pointe-Noire**"), a limited partnership composed by the Government of Québec through the *Société du Plan Nord* and other industrial partners. The assets were acquired by SFP Pointe-Noire from Cliffs' proceedings under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada) (the "**CCAA**"). QIO has representation on SFP Pointe-Noire's board of directors.

The climate at Fermont is defined as sub-arctic with temperatures ranging from -40°C to +25°C. The prevailing winds are mostly from the west at an average speed of 14 km per hour. Average daily maximum temperatures above freezing normally starts in April and falls below freezing by end of October.

The town of Fermont had a population of 2,256 according to Statistics Canada's 2021 survey (Statistics Canada, 2021) and is the residential town for employees working for ArcelorMittal's Mont-Wright mine operations. The town has all the required infrastructure to support employees and families who live there. QIO owns a total of 839 rooms in the town of Fermont distributed among the installations listed in Table 5-1:

Table 5-1: Housing Infrastructure

Description	Location	Number of buildings	Total Rooms
Housing Complex	Rue du Fer	2 + Cafeteria, Offices, Gym	195
Construction Camp	Mine Lease	10 + Cafeteria, Gym	300
Houses	Rue des Bâtisseurs	22	156
House	Rue Bougainville	1	7
House	Rue Alexandre	1	3
Houses	Rue Mélèzes	4	28
Houses	Rue Graphite	4	24
Apartment Blocks	Rue des Bâtisseurs	16	94
Apartment Blocks	Rue Carrefour	8	32

Current accommodations are fully equipped with furniture, linen, and wiring for communications and entertainment.

Electrical power for the Bloom Lake Mine is supplied by Hydro-Québec from a T-tap off the 315 kV transmission line L3039 (Montagnais-Normand), which terminates in an existing 315-34.5 kV substation (Substation W), owned by QIO. The substation is located along Provincial Route 389 and includes two 315-34.5 kV, 48/64/80 MVA, oil-filled power transformers. It feeds the existing concentrator plant and mine site via 34.5 kV distribution lines.

The topography of the lease area is relatively hilly. The typical elevations vary between 671 m and 762 m and the highest peak culminates at about 845 m.

History

In 1951, following the discovery of a cobalt showing at Bloom Lake, James and Michael Walsh staked mining claims for Mr. Bill Crawford of Sursho Mining Corporation ("**SMC**"). In February 1952, Québec Cobalt and Exploration Limited ("**QUECO**") was incorporated to acquire the claims held by SMC.

In 1952, a crew of six prospectors, under the supervision of Mr. K.M. Brown, began a program to prospect an area that included the Bloom Lake property. In June 1952, Mr. R. Cunningham, a mining geologist with Quebec Metallurgical Industries, began to map the various cobalt occurrences at Bloom Lake. Although the results for cobalt were disappointing, several zones of magnetite-hematite iron formation ("**IF**") were identified between Bloom Lake and Lac Pignac and were sampled. Further exploration was conducted in 1953.

In 1954, Mr. Cunningham supervised a program to investigate the iron occurrences through line cutting, geological mapping, and magnetometer surveys. In 1955, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation ("**J&L**") optioned the property from QUECO. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company ("**CCIC**") joined with J&L and conducted a diamond drill program from 1956 through 1957. Two drills were brought to the property and two series of holes, the "QC" and the "X" series, were drilled to test IF on the Bloom Lake property. Holes X-1 to X-11 (XRT - ¾" diameter core) totaled 446 m and Holes QC-1 to QC-30 (AXT size 1.28" diameter core) totaled 4,769 m. The holes were largely drilled on sections 800 feet to 1,000 feet apart (244 m to 305 m). Four of these drillholes were drilled on the west part of the property.

More drilling was conducted in 1966 by Boulder Lake Mines Incorporated, a subsidiary of CCIC, and Jalore Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of J&L. Holes X-12 to X-20, totaling 175 m, and other holes were drilled as part of this campaign, but these were not on the present property. Some ground magnetometer surveying was also conducted in 1966. J&L's option on the property was terminated in 1968.

In 1971, exploration on the property was renewed by a QUECO-sponsored program that was managed by H. E. Neal & Associates Ltd. ("**HEN**"). The exploration program consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, gravity and magnetometer surveys, and diamond drilling in 1971 and 1972.

These holes were drilled to investigate the potential for IF beneath the amphibolite on the eastern side of the property. Nine drillholes were done in 1971 for a total of 1,834.23 m (341 samples) and 12 were drilled in 1972 (3,497.79 m and 341 samples). Eight of the drillholes were done on Bloom Lake West in 1971 and five were drilled in 1972. The mapping and magnetometer surveys were designed to fill in areas not previously surveyed. The gravity survey was conducted to help evaluate the potential for IF beneath the amphibolite.

In 1973, Republic Steel Corporation optioned the property and HEN prepared a "Preliminary Evaluation" of the property that consisted of the then currently held property and claims further to the west. This work was conducted until 1976. The evaluation included "mineral reserve" estimates, a metallurgical test program, and a preliminary mine design. The mine design included a pit outline, dump area, access roads, and railway spur. Dames and Moore prepared the mine design and "reserve" estimates. Lakefield Research ("**Lakefield**") conducted the metallurgical testwork.

In 1998, a major exploration program was conducted by Watts, Griffis and McOuat ("**WGM**") for the Quebec Cartier Mining Company ("**QCM**"), which then held the Bloom Lake property under option from Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Limited ("**CLM**"). QCM held the option on the property until 2001, but no further work was conducted between 1998 and 2005. The 1998 program included line cutting, surveying, road building, camp construction, diamond drilling, geological mapping, mini-bulk sampling, bench-scale preliminary metallurgical testwork, preparation of a "mineral resource" estimate, camp demobilization, and site clean-up.

In 2005, CLM retained WGM to conduct a technical review, including the preparation of a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bloom Lake iron deposit to assist CLM in making business decisions and future planning. The technical review was prepared in compliance with the standards of NI 43-101 in terms of structure and content. The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines and CIM standards. In 2006, CLM changed its name to Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited ("**Consolidated Thompson**"). This name change reflected the Company's focus on iron ore mining and exploration.

From 2006 to 2007, Consolidated Thompson drilled 17 drillholes (2,884.36 m) on the site of the future pit in order to provide a sample for metallurgical testwork. The Lakefield laboratory performed these tests. In 2006, bulk sampling took place in the area of the future pit.

Overall, 243 drillholes were made between 1957 and 2009 for a total of 45,386 m and 273 drillholes in 2010, 2012 and 2013 for a total of 89,197 m. Four geotechnical holes were drilled in 2014.

The construction of the Bloom Lake mine started in 2008 and the plant was commissioned by Consolidated Thompson in December 2009.

Almost immediately after start-up, Consolidated Thompson started a Feasibility Study to double the Bloom Lake site production by the addition of a second concentrator. The study was completed in June 2010 and the construction of the Phase II concentrator started in the fourth quarter of 2010 under Consolidated Thompson and continued after the acquisition of the Bloom Lake site by Cliffs in May 2011.

The Phase II concentrator construction was halted in November 2012 due to falling iron ore prices. Operations at the Bloom Lake site were halted in December 2014 due to the declining iron ore prices and high operating costs.

On April 11, 2016, the Company acquired, through QIO, the Bloom Lake Assets in a CCAA proceeding and restarted operations on February 16, 2018.

Operations at the Bloom Lake site were resumed in February 2018 after completing major modifications to the beneficiation circuit and other parts of the site with the objective of increasing concentrate production while lowering production costs. The site achieved concentrate production of 6,994,500 wmt in its first full year of operation (financial year ended March 31, 2019).

The Phase II concentrator construction was completed and reached commercial production in December 2022.

Table 6-1 shows the historical mining extraction and concentrate production since 2010 in millions of metric tonnes per year.

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Table 6-1: Historical Mining Extraction and Concentrate Production

Year[1]	Unit	Iron Ore Mined	Iron Ore Processed	Iron Ore Concentrate Production
2010	dry metric tonnes (dmt)	10.3	8.2	3.2
2011		16.9	15.6	5.5
2012		17.0	15.8	5.5
2013		17.6	18.4	5.9
2014[2]		19.3	18.9	5.9
2015 to 2017		-	-	-
2018	wet metric tonnes (wmt)	2.7	1.8	0.6
2019		19.7	18.5	7.0
2020		20.8	19.7	7.9
2021		21.6	20.6	8.0
2022		22.3	21.0	7.9
2023		32.4	31.7	11.2
2024		40.9	40.7	14.2
2025		39.9	39.7	13.8

[1] For 2018 onwards, data is provided for the applicable financial year ended March 31st of that year.
[2] Production halted in mid-December 2014.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Bloom Lake iron deposit lies within the Fermont Iron Ore District, a world-renowned iron-mining camp at the southern end of the Labrador Trough within the geological Grenville Province. The Labrador Trough extends along the margins of the eastern boundary of the Superior-Ungava craton for more than 1,200 km and is up to 75 km wide at its central part. The Bloom Lake deposit is located within the Parautochtonous Deformation Belt of the Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield, just south of the Grenville Front. The Grenville Front, the northern limit of the Grenville Province, truncates the Labrador Trough, separating the Churchill Province greenschist metamorphic grade part of the Labrador Trough rocks from their highly metamorphosed and folded counterparts in the Grenville Province.

The western half of the Labrador Trough, consisting of a thick sedimentary sequence, can be divided into three sections based on changes in lithology and metamorphism (north, central and south). The Labrador Trough is comprised of a sequence of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks including iron formations, volcanic rocks and mafic intrusions known as the Kaniapiskau Supergroup. The Kaniapiskau Supergroup consists of the Knob Lake Group in the western part of the Labrador Trough and the Doublet Group, which is primarily volcanic, in the eastern part. The Kaniapiskau Supergroup within the Grenville Province is highly metamorphosed and complexly folded. It was named Gagnon Group before correlations were made between sequences located on each side of the Grenville Front. It occurs as numerous isolated segments. From the base to the top, it includes a sequence of gneisses and schists, a group of chemically precipitated sediments, and more schists, including some distinctive aluminous varieties. Gabbro sills intrude parts of the sequence, and granites are found in the gneiss.

The Central or Knob Lake Range section extends for 550 km south from the Koksoak River to the Grenville Front located 30 km north of Wabush Lake. The principal iron formation unit, the Sokoman Formation, part of the Knob Lake Group, forms a continuous stratigraphic unit that thickens and thins from sub-basin to sub-basin throughout the fold belt.

Iron deposits in the Grenville part of the Labrador Trough comprise Bloom Lake, Lac Jeannine, Fire Lake, Mont Wright and Mount Reed, and the Luce, Humphrey and Scully deposits in the Wabush area. The high-purity metamorphism of the Grenville Province is responsible for recrystallization of both iron oxides and silica in primary iron formation, producing coarse-grained sugary quartz, magnetite, specular hematite schists (meta-taconites) that are of improved quality for concentrating and processing.

The iron formation and associated metasedimentary rocks, which were derived from an assemblage of continental shelf-type sediments, do not appear to extend south beyond a line trending northeast from the Hart-Jaune River linear to Plaine Lake and northeast to Ossokmanuan Lake. Granite-gneisses, charnockites and anorthosites are part of the rock assemblage south of this line. These typical deep-seated Grenville rocks may have been thrust northwest along a system of faults that coincide with this line. The large suite of gabbro intrusions in the area between Wabush Lake and Ossokmanuan Lake were probably intruded along faults in this linear zone.

The geology and geological interpretations for the Bloom Lake property are based on data from a number of sources. These sources include the diamond drilling and mapping done on the property as part of the 1998 program, presented by WGM, as well as the drilling conducted in 1956, 1957, 1967, 1971, 1972 and 2007-2014 programs. The geological interpretation relies heavily on the mapping programs conducted in 1952 and the ground magnetic surveys carried out in 1967 and 1971/72 as compiled in 1973 and the survey done in April 2008.

The Bloom Lake deposit comprises gently plunging synclines on a main east-west axis separated by a gently north to northwest plunging anticline. One of these synclines is centered on Triangle Lake, while the center for the other is located just north of Bloom Lake. The Bloom Lake Property is centered primarily on the eastern syncline but covers a portion of the northern limb of the western one.

These synclines are the result of a minimum of two episodes of folding and are of regional scale.

In addition to these regional scale folds, which have created the large-scale shape of the Bloom Lake deposit, there are several other folds of diverse orientation on the property. It is not clear if all folding directions represent distinct folding episodes or progressive change in fold orientation with time.

The Bloom Lake deposits are about 24 km southwest of Labrador City and about 8 km north of the Mont Wright range. The western 6 km of this range contains very large reserves of specular hematite-magnetite iron formation in a synclinal structure that is regarded as a southwest extension of the Wabush Lake ranges.

The iron formation and quartzite are conformable within a metasedimentary series of biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar-hornblende-garnet-epidote schists and gneisses in a broad synclinal structure. This succession, following the first stage of folding and faulting, was intruded by gabbroic sills that were later metamorphosed and transformed into amphibolite gneiss with foliation parallel with that in adjacent metasediments. Two separate iron formation units are present; these join northwest of Bloom Lake, but are separated by several dozen metres of gneiss and schist in the southern part of the structure. Quartzite, present below the upper member throughout the eastern part of the area, pinches out near the western end. Folded segments and inclusions of iron formation in the central part of the syncline, which are surrounded by amphibolite, are in most cases thought to be part of an overlying sheet that was thrust over the main syncline during the first period of deformation. The large amphibolite mass in the central part of the area was apparently emplaced along the zone of weakness created by this early thrust fault.

Iron formation in the western 5 km to 6 km of the structure is predominantly hematite-quartz facies that form the major zones of potential ore. The hematite is of the specularite type and has a silvery-grey colour and is non-magnetic. It is most often occurring as anastomosing to discontinuous stringers and of bands less than 10 centimetres thick in a quartz or actinolite-quartz matrix. Bands tend to be folded and deformed but also can be regular and tabular. Quartz is milky and granular.

Magnetite is scarce and typically occurs in narrow millimetric veinlets associated with quartz-carbonate veining material. The crystals are sub- to euhedral and demonstrate the typical dull to sub- metallic luster. When associated to hematite-enriched mineralization, the magnetite occurs as blebs of porous grains, often granoblastic, that may

extend up to several centimetres. Enriched magnetite horizons are mostly found, but not always, in the upper portion of the iron formations in close contact with the amphibolite mass.

In the western sector of the Bloom Lake deposit, magnetite-rich IF is less important in volume than in the eastern half of the Bloom Lake pit area. The thickness of drillhole intercepts is lower than 10 vertical metres. Many drillholes did not return significant magnetite intersections. Very few actinolite or grunerite minerals associated with magnetite mineralization were described in the western holes.

A fairly abrupt change in facies takes place along strike east of a line passing northwest across Bloom Lake, east of where the grunerite-Ca-pyroxene-actinolite-magnetite-carbonate facies predominates.

The lower unit is less than 30 m thick in some places and is considerably thinner than the upper unit. The iron content ranges from 32% to 34% in this facies. In places, the silicate facies to the east contain more than 50% cummingtonite, which in part is magnesium rich, and the manganese content ranges from 0.1% to more than 2.0%. Mueller (1960) studied the complex assemblage of minerals in this rock and discussed chemical reactions during metamorphism in considerable detail. He has shown that a close approach to chemical equilibrium in the amphibolite metamorphic facies is indicated by the orderly distribution of Mg, Fe and Mn among coexisting actinolite, Ca-pyroxene and cummingtonite, and the restriction in the number and type of minerals in association with each other. Furthermore, a comparison between the composition of the silicates and the presence or absence of hematite shows that the Mg to Mg plus Fe ratio is increased, but is much less variable when hematite is present.

The iron formation forms a long doubly plunging syncline that is canoe-shaped but buckled across the center to produce two distinct oval-shaped basins. Although this structure appears to be relatively simple in form, it seems to have been developed during two stages of deformation. Folding along northwest-trending axes and overthrusting of the upper iron formation during the first stage of deformation appear to have been followed by gabbro intrusion, folding along east-west axes, faulting, and metamorphism during the Grenville orogeny.

The Bloom Lake property mineralization style is a deposit typical of the Superior-Lake type.

The peaks in iron sedimentation took place between approximately 2.65 and 2.32 Ga and again from approximately 1.90 to 1.85 Ga. Their deposition is linked to the geochemical and environmental evolution of the planet such as the Great Oxidation Event (GOE) at ca. 2.4 Ga, the growth of continents, as well as the mantle plume activity and rapid crustal growth.

The Labrador Trough contains four main types of iron deposits:

- soft iron ores formed by supergene leaching and enrichment of the weakly metamorphosed cherty iron formation; they are composed mainly of friable fine grained secondary iron oxides (hematite, goethite, limonite);
- taconites, the fine-grained, weakly metamorphosed iron formations with above average magnetite content; they are commonly called magnetite iron formations;
- more intensely metamorphosed, coarser-grained iron formations, termed metataconites that contain specular hematite and subordinate amounts of magnetite as the dominant iron minerals; and
- minor occurrences of hard high-purity hematite ore occur southeast of Schefferville.

Secondary enrichment included the addition of secondary iron and manganese that appear to have moved in solution and filled pore spaces with limonite-goethite. Secondary manganese minerals, i.e., pyrolusite and manganite, form veinlets and vuggy pockets. The types of iron ores developed in the deposits are directly related to the original mineral facies. The predominant blue granular ore was formed from the oxide facies of the middle iron formation. The yellowish-brown ore, composed of limonite-goethite, formed from the carbonate-silicate facies, and the red painty hematite ore originated from mixed facies in the argillaceous slaty members.

All iron ore deposits in the Labrador Trough formed as chemical sediments on a continental margin that were lithified and variably affected by alteration and metamorphism that had important effects on grade, mineralogy and grain size. Faulting and folding led to repetition of sequences in many areas, increases the surface extent and mineable thicknesses of the iron ore deposits. Underlying rocks are mostly quartzite or mica schist. Transition from these rocks and the mineralized iron formation may happen up to over 10 m vertically. All rock sequences have been heavily metamorphosed by intense folding phases that are part of the Grenville Orogen.

If sequences range commonly from 25% to 40% iron oxide, mainly hematite of the specularite type with minor amount of magnetite (remainder mostly quartz) and can have thicknesses (ignoring minor intercalated bands of schist and quartz rock) of up to 200 m. These are the sequences that are of economic importance.

For iron formation to be mined economically, the iron content must generally be close to or greater than 30%, but also iron oxides must be amenable to concentration (beneficiation) and the concentrates produced must be low in manganese and deleterious elements such as silica, aluminum, phosphorus, sulphur and alkalis. For bulk mining, the silicate and carbonate lithofacies, as well as other rock types interbedded within the iron formation, must be sufficiently segregated from the magnetite. Iron formations repeated by folding are often required to produce sufficiently thick sections for mining in the Mont Wright / Wabush area.

Exploration

Regional exploration near Bloom Lake aims to define regional targets that currently have no Mineral Resources. Geological mapping, rock sampling and regional surveys have been conducted in the vicinity and close to Bloom Lake. Table 9-1 summarizes the regional exploration activities, excluding drilling.

Table 9-1: Regional Exploration Activities (Excluding Drilling)

Year	Area	Company	Type
2016	Roach Hill	QIO	Outcrop & Landform determination survey
2016	Roach Hill	QIO	Outcrop sampling
2018	Lac Boulder (Roach Hill and North West of Sudbury	Champion	Drone magnetic survey
2018	Bloom Lake East North	Supreme Metals Corp.	Airborne magnetic survey Inversion
2019	Bloom East	Champion	Outcrop sampling
2022	Roach Hill	QIO	Channel sampling

Drilling has been carried out on the Bloom Lake deposit for over 60 years. The complete drilling database consists of 678 surface drillholes from historical and recent drilling programs that occurred between 1957 and 2022 for a total of 157,865 m.

Drilling Programs

Bloom Lake Drilling

In 2021 and 2022, diamond drilling was carried out mainly for conversion purpose. A first campaign targeted mineralization at depth of Bloom West, below actual pit optimization to assess continuity of mineralized iron formation. The second campaign targeted the eastern part of Chief's Peak mainly to confirm mineralization.

In 2023 and 2024, drilling was carried out to complement the current geological model. The main areas of interest were geotechnical investigations, extensions at depth in Chief's Peak, condemnation drilling and investigating the eastward continuation of the banded iron formation.

During the most recent exploration campaigns, including pursuant to the 2025 program, drilling targeted Chief's Peak, Bloom West and nearby areas outside the pits, combining resource definition and geotechnical objectives. A total of 23 drillholes (5,164 m) were completed during the campaign for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, contributing additional geological, geochemical and geotechnical information to support ongoing mine planning and resource evaluation.

Table 10-1 summarizes drilling campaigns since the Phase II Feasibility Study.

Table 10-1: Drilling Campaigns

Campaign	Area	Number of holes	Meterage
2019-2020	Bloom Lake, Chief's Peak and Pignac	85	12,613
2021-2022	Chief's Peak and Bloom West	37	8,744
2023-2024	Bloom Lake, Chief's Peak and Pignac	32	6,892
2025	Bloom West, Chief's Peak and Bloom pit periphery	23	5,164
	Total	**177**	**33,413**

Exploration Drilling Near the Mine

In 2021 and 2022, exploration drilling in the vicinity of the mine was carried out to define the targets identified in the geophysical survey. Three diamond drillholes were completed at Roach Hill and 12 diamond drillholes at Sudbury Hill, totaling 1,177 m. Holes drilled are listed in Table 10-2.

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Table 10-2: Holes Drilled Near the Mine

Area	Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Roach Hill	RH-21-06	606915	5858297	606	139	330	-55
	RH-21-07	606812	5858409	675	151	330	-55
	RH-21-12	606588	5858419	672	94	330	-65
Sudbury Hill	SH-22-01	612831	5859594	757	32	270	42
	SH-22-02	612900	5859596	765	41	90	42
	SH-22-03	612879	5859647	776	94	270	55
	SH-22-04	612886	5859645	776	94	90	60
	SH-22-05	612892	5859753	792	86	270	50
	SH-22-06	612856	5859795	797	65	90	43
	SH-22-07	612860	5859795	797	98	270	45
	SH-22-08	612834	5859750	792	80	90	90
	SH-22-09	612821	5859902	797	74	90	45
	SH-22-10	612821	5859902	797	47	270	90
	SH-22-11	612815	5859900	797	44	90	55
	SH-22-12	612840	5860002	776	38	270	58

Drillholes were collared on-site with a high precision portable Garmin GPS.

Drilling azimuth references were provided through calculation of points of coordinates. A traditional compass was not used due to the high level of magnetism developed by some horizons of the underlying iron formations.

Deviation and inclination tests were carried out in the holes. A Flexit or gyro instrument was used to measure the orientation and inclination of all the drillholes.

Readings were taken every 50 m or at least 2 times in one hole. All data obtained with the Flexit instrument were analyzed and all inappropriate data were eliminated if the deviation was too large and/or if the magnetic susceptibility was too high.

Drill cores were provided by the drilling contractor in NQ size (47.6 mm). The core was collected in a standard drilling tube and the drillers placed the core into wooden core boxes. The driller marked the depth in metres after each run, usually every 4 m.

The drillhole was terminated by the Bloom Lake site geologist once the targeted depth was reached and the core at the drill site was reviewed with respect to target lithologies, alteration and mineralization.

All drillhole collars were surveyed in-house by the mine site surveying team. Surveyors used a Trimble R8 instrument to survey the drillhole collars.

The inclination and direction of the drill collars were measured using a clinometer and then the direction was verified against Flexit readings for most holes.

At the drill rig, all core boxes used were carefully sealed with tape and transported by snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle to a pickup truck that brought them to the core shack at the end of each shift.

All boxes were labelled and photographed in lots of five. The core boxes were systematically measured to validate the marks of the drillers. Measuring was also done to calculate the rock quality designation ("**RQD**") and the core recovery. Cores were stored at the mine.

The core was logged using standard methods. Rock types were identified and intervals were measured according to the marks done by the drillers. Geological logging took into account the general colour of the rock, relative percentage of constituents, grain size distribution, alteration, contact with other rocks, texture, and the variation of these elements, when significant. A particular attention was given to the orientation of foliations relative to the core axis. Geotechnical features in the core, such as RQD were noted.

The mineralized units to be sampled were marked with a grease pencil at 3 m to 6 m intervals, depending on the mineral content, with some exceptions as low as 1.25 m and as long as 15 m.

Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification

In general, only mineralized intervals are sampled. The iron content of samples must be equal to or greater than 15%. This estimate is done visually by the person core logging.

The two factors that are taken into consideration are the grade cut-off for samples and the length of the samples. Samples are taken before, during and after the potentially mineralized zone.

To create representative and homogenous samples, sampling honors lithological contacts. The protocol states that the minimum sample interval in the hole will not be less than 1.0 m, and the maximum sample interval will not exceed 6.0 m. No sample will cross a major rock boundary, alteration boundary or mineralization boundary.

Sampling intervals are determined by the geologist during logging and marked on the core boxes or on the core itself using colored lumber pencils with a line drawn at right angles to the core axis.

The sample sequence includes duplicate and blank material that are inserted into the sample stream using sample numbers that are in sequence with the core samples. Standard Reference Materials were also added in 2020 exploration program sampling sequence.

The sample length for most intervals collected varies from 3.0 m to 6.0 m.

A geotechnician trained in core cutting procedures executes the core cutting at the core shack. The logging geologist has already clearly marked out all pertinent cores for cutting and sampling. The sampling booklet contains three reference tags: one that will remain in the booklets; one that will be stapled in the core box; and one that will be stapled in the sample bag. The geologist puts a paper sample tag containing a sample number and meterage corresponding to the required sample interval at the end of the sample interval. The geotechnician staples the paper sample tag in the box and places a tag from the booklet inside the plastic bag.

For campaigns prior to 2022, the core is divided in half using a hydraulic splitter. Since 2022, all core samplings are cut in half using a core cutting saw. One half is retained and kept in the core box for later reference and the other half is put into a plastic sample bag. A sample assay tag is placed in the plastic sample bag and the bag is tied off.

Core samples were shipped to the Corem Laboratory ("**Corem**") in Québec City, Québec, for analysis in 2018 and SGS Laboratory ("**SGS**") in Québec City in 2020, 2021 and 2022. Both Corem and SGS are accredited laboratories.

Quality control for the routine sample analysis included Corem's and SGS's own quality control procedures, involving internal and external checks.

At Corem and SGS, the samples were crushed to reduce each sample to 3.35 mm (6 US mesh).

A whole rock analysis was done on each sample to measure the following parameters (in %): FeTotal, SiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, TiO2, MnO, P2O5, Cr2O3, V2O5, ZnO, S, C and loss on ignition ("**LOI**"). The LOI at 400°C

and 1,000°C is determined during the procedure. Additional analyses included determination of magnetic iron with a Satmagan magnetic analyzer. Fe2+ by titration were added in QIO analysis suite from 2022.

Since 2020, quality control samples are inserted into the sample batches sent to the laboratory, including blank, duplicate and standard samples.

Duplicates are quarter split NQ core.

Laboratory sample booklets are used. Tags are prepared and inserted by the geologist.

Each type of quality assurance/quality control sample is inserted approximately every 20 samples. Thus, in a block of 20 samples, there is one blank, one standard and one duplicate. Standards are alternated while keeping in mind observations and grades.

Standards and blanks are prepared in advance. A small quantity (between 25 and 50 grams) is placed in an unlabelled paper bag and then placed in a plastic bag where the sample number will be written, and the tags inserted.

Results were received by email in CSV and PDF files by representatives of QIO.

Since 2020, results are imported to a Fusion database.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2018, the Phase I (QIO) restart showed that the flowsheet, which was based on the original Phase II (Cliffs) flowsheet along with improvements proposed by Mineral Technologies, allows for high-iron recoveries and an excellent final concentrate grade control. Further improvements to the Phase I (QIO) flowsheet were applied in the Phase II (QIO) design. Although recent, the Phase II (QIO) start-up in 2022 showed that its flowsheet can achieve higher iron recoveries while maintaining excellent final concentrate grade control.

The QIO ore has been extensively tested over the past several decades. The historical testwork prior to this project consisted of:

- testwork prior to Phase I (Consolidated Thompson) (before 2010);
- original Phase II (Cliffs) testwork (2010 – 2014);
- Phase I (QIO) restart testwork (2016 – 2017); and
- Phase II (QIO) testwork (2018 – 2019).

As there was no testwork program undertaken since the Phase II Feasibility Study, the current metallurgical performance was evaluated and compared to the historical testwork results and recovery models developed in the previous phases. The evaluation consisted of:

- comparing the previous studies' LOM feed grades with the new ones;
- comparing the Hydrous Layer Silicate database to the new LOM feed grades and rock type composition to ensure it is still representative of the forecasted feed material; and
- analyzing production data from the Phase I and Phase II concentrators and comparing it to the models' expected recoveries.

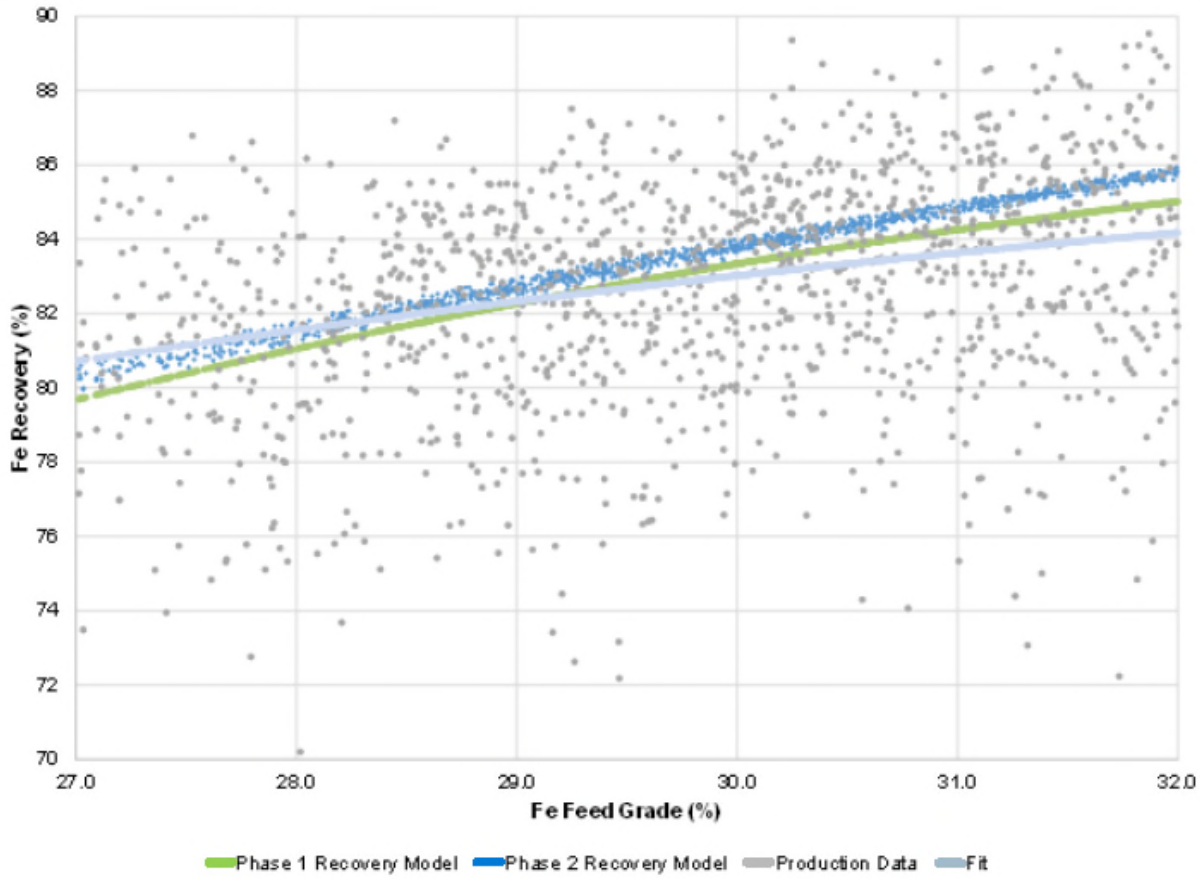
In order to use a single model that represents production from both Phase I and Phase II concentrators, the models developed for each phase were combined into one, assuming that Phase II has a higher capacity than Phase I due to its design improvements over Phase I. The following recovery equation was determined:

$$\%FeRec. = -0.05673Fe^2 + 4.4027Fe - 0.59683Mgo - 0.00495MgO^2 + 0.01424Fe{\cdot}MgO + 2.863$$

As in the Phase II Feasibility Study, this equation takes into account the MgO feed grade and assumes it as actinolite, which contains iron that is not recoverable. The model is applied on the LOM annual averages iron feed grades of 27% to 32% and MgO feed grades up to 3.90%.

Recovery models developed for Phase I and Phase II match the filtered production data relatively well, especially within the 28% to 29% Fe feed grade range, which is where the LOM average feed grade is.

Figure 1-1: Iron Recovery vs. Feed Iron Grade – Filtered Data



Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for Bloom Lake were subject to adjustments for (i) minor operational changes to pit designs, (ii) routine adjustments to the unit cost and geological model, (iii) the addition of the Sudbury Hill deposit to the mine plan (located on the Bloom Lake mining lease) and (iv) depletion from mining operations due to iron ore mined as of March 31, 2026. Additionally, the Mineral Resources were subject to an upward adjustment to the reference P65 index price to US$130.53/dmt from US$110.24/dmt.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resources have been estimated following the CIM Guidelines and are reported in accordance with NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into Mineral Reserve.

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for the Bloom Lake Mine are estimated, as of March 31, 2026, at 1,249 Mt with an average grade of 28.2% Fe and Inferred Mineral Resource at 255 Mt with an average grade of 26.7% Fe.

For mineralized units, the density values were calculated with a density regression formula established and used as part of regular mining operations based on total iron content:

Bulk Density = Fe% x 0.0284 + 2.5764

In unmineralized lithologies, a constant bulk density was assigned per lithology. Unmineralized material was assigned fixed bulk densities varying from 2.32 t/m^3 to 3.16 t/m^3 based on historical measurements from different laboratories.

Table 1-2 presents the Mineral Resource statement for the Bloom Lake Iron Ore Mine. The price assumption made for the Mineral Resource estimate (US$130.53/dmt for 65% Fe) was higher than the reference iron ore price for the Mineral Reserve estimate (US$100/dmt for 65% Fe as) it is a common industry practice. A linear premium was applied to 66.2% Fe concentrate (US$2.41/dmt and US$1.85/dmt respectively for Resources and Reserves). For the portion of concentrate to be produced at DR grade (representing approximately 50% of the total future production), a flat premium was applied instead. The exchange rate used was 1.33 C$/US$.

Table 1-2: Mineral Resource Statement, Bloom Lake Iron Ore Mine

Classification	Tonnage	Fe	CaO	Sat	MgO	Al2O3
	Mt	%	%	%	%	%
Measured	130	30.1	1.1	3.6	1.0	0.3
Indicated	1,120	28.0	1.3	5.8	1.2	0.5
Total Measured and Indicated	**1,249**	**28.2**	**1.3**	**5.6**	**1.2**	**0.5**
Inferred	**255**	**26.7**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**

Notes on Mineral Resources:

1. The Mineral Reserves were estimated using the CIM Guidelines.
2. The QP for the Mineral Resource estimate is Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng. The effective date of the estimate is March 31, 2026.
3. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Tonnage and quality information has been rounded and, as a result, the figures may not add up to the totals quoted.

The long-term iron ore prices assumed for the Mineral Resource estimate as well as for the Mineral Reserve estimate remain conservative for the 65% Fe content considering the historical 3-year and 5-year moving average prices shown in Table 1-3. It should be noted that these values do not account for the volatility the market was subjected to during the COVID-19 pandemic and any lingering implications.

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Table 1-3: Iron Ore Prices: 3 and 5-Year Moving Averages

Year	62% Index CFR China	65% Index CFR China	Equivalent 66.2% CFR China
2018	69.46	90.38	92.05
2019	93.41	104.47	106.40
2020	108.87	122.01	124.26
2021	159.49	185.15	188.57
2022	120.16	138.70	141.26
2023	119.75	131.98	134.42
2024	109.44	123.40	125.68
2025	102.37	115.4	117.53
3-year average	**110.48**	**123.56**	**125.84**
5-year average	**122.25**	**138.94**	**141.51**

Mineral Reserve Estimate

The Mineral Reserves for the Bloom Lake mine are estimated, as of March 31, 2026, at 601 Mt at an average grade of 28.3% Fe as summarized in Table 1-4. The Mineral Reserve estimate was prepared by QIO and the resource block model was generated by QIO.

The Mineral Reserve estimate stated herein is consistent with the CIM definitions and is suitable for public reporting. As such, the Mineral Reserves are based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources and do not include any Inferred Mineral Resources. The Inferred Resources contained within the mine design are classified as waste.

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Table 1-4: Mineral Reserve Estimate

Classification	Diluted Tonnage	Diluted Fe	CaO	Diluted Sat	MgO	Al2O3
	Mt	%	%	%	%	%
Proven	127	29.7	1.1	3.5	1.0	0.3
Probable	474	27.9	2.1	7.9	1.9	0.5
Total Proven & Probable	**601**	**28.3**	**1.9**	**7.0**	**1.7**	**0.5**

Notes on Mineral Reserves:

1. The Mineral Reserves were estimated using the CIM Guidelines.
2. The QP for the Mineral Reserve estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Olivier Hamel, P. Eng., from QIO. The effective date of the estimate is March 31, 2026.
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. Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade of 15% Fe (diluted).
5. Mineral Reserves are estimated using a long-term iron ore reference price (Platt's 65%) of US$100/dmt and an exchange rate of 1.33 C$/US$. Price adjustments to 66.2% and to DR grade concentrate of US$1.85/dmt and US$28.07/dmt, respectively, were added.
6. Mining dilution was calculated using a 2-m contact skin.
7. The average mining dilution is 1.62% at a grade of 0% Fe. Dilution was applied block by block and shows a wide range of local variability.
8. The average ore loss is 2.04% at a grade of 28.7% Fe. Ore loss was applied block by block and shows a wide range of local variability.
9. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
10. 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.

Open pit optimization was conducted to determine the optimal economic shape to guide the pit design process. This task was undertaken using Geovia Whittle (software version 4.7.2). This widely adopted method works on a block model of the ore body, and progressively constructs lists of related blocks that should be mined. The method uses the net value of the blocks to define a pit outline that maximizes total economic value, subject to the required pit slopes defined as structure arcs in the software. This section describes all the parameters used to calculate block values and structure arcs.

Only Measured and Indicated Resource blocks were considered valuable for optimization purposes.

A series of optimized pit shells was generated by varying the base selling price using revenue factors ranging from 0.5 to 1.5.

A summary of the pit optimization parameters is presented in Table 1-5 for a milling rate of 41.9 metric tonnes per year based on a reference iron ore price (Platt's 65% CFR China) of US$100.00/dmt concentrate. Price adjustments of US$1.85/dmt and US$28.07/dmt were applied as premia for 66.2% iron concentrate and DR iron concentrate, respectively. A US$27.09/dmt ocean freight cost and US$1.50/dmt marketing fee were subtracted. Considering a 50/50 P66.2/DR ratio over the LOM plan, the average free on board ("**FOB**") revenue at the Port of Sept-Îles is US$86.37/dmt. After applying the 1.30 C$/US$ exchange rate, the average final FOB revenue at the Port of Sept-Îles is C$114.87/dmt.

The iron ore price assumption is deemed in line with respect to long-term forecasts. The metallurgical recovery is estimated on a block-by-block basis using the following formula:

$$\% = \% \times 0.84 + 57.9$$

Other recovery predictions penalizing a high-silicate content have been developed and are still relevant. However, this simplified formula was preferred due to its longer history of use.

Unit reference mining costs are used for a "reference mining block" located near the pit crest or surface and are incremented with depth, which corresponds to the additional cycle time and resulting incremental hauling cost. The reference mining cost was estimated at $4.41/t with an incremental depth factor of $0.049/t per 14 m bench. All costs include sustaining capital.

The cost model used in the optimization is based on a fully costed internal LOM exercise done in 2024 with relevant items updated based on the budget for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. Costs have been adjusted to fit into Whittle software inputs and cannot be exactly reconciled with cost of goods sold, economic cut-off grades or the all-in sustaining costs.

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Table 1-5: Optimization Cost and Revenue Model

Parameters	Base values	Unit
Mining Costs		
Mining Cost	4.41	$/dmt mined
Incremental Bench Cost	0.049	$/dmt/14m
Processing & G&A Costs		
G&A Cost	3.54	$/dmt milled
Concentrator Cost	5.86	$/dmt milled
Tailings Cost	1.99	$/dmt milled
Total Processing Cost	**11.39**	**$/dmt milled**
Concentrate Costs		
Rail, Port and Ship Loading	24.25	$/dmt concentrate
Corporate Costs	2.03	$/dmt concentrate
OCP2 Processing Costs[1]	3.93	$/dmt concentrate
Total Concentrate Costs	**30.21**	**$/dmt concentrate**
Net Value & Payment		
CFR 65% Iron	100.00	US$/dmt
Concentrate Premium (66.2%)	1.85	US$/dmt
DRPF Premium	28.07	US$/dmt
Ocean Freight Costs	27.09	US$/dmt
Marketing Fee	1.50	US$/dmt
FOB Sept-Iles 66.2% Concentrate	73.26	US$/dmt
FOB Sept-Iles DRPF Concentrate	99.48	US$/dmt
LOM P66.2/DRPF production ratio	50/50	(:)
Exchange Rate	1.33	C$/US$
FOB Sept-Iles AVG Concentrate	**114.87**	**$/dmt**
Iron Recovery	varies	%Fe x 0.84 + 57.9
Discount Rate	8.0	%

[1] OCP2 processing cost is prorated by the approximate proportion of concentrate that will be beneficiated to reach DR grade in the LOM plan. The processing cost for a tonne of concentrate that is fed to the OCP2 plant is assumed at $7.86/dmt and is applied to 50% of the total 66.2% concentrate production of the LOM plan.

Golder Associates Ltd. ("**Golder**") carried out a geotechnical review of the planned pit prepared by BBA in 2019. For this review, Golder used the feasibility level pit slope design prepared by Golder (2014) as the basis for comparison. The conclusions of this 2014 technical report are the basis to the pit optimization and design process. They have been locally modified based on site experience and the 2019 review.

Mining Operations

The operation consists of a conventional surface mining method using an owner mining approach with electric hydraulic shovels, wheel loaders and trucks. The owner mining open pit operation is planned with the outsourcing of certain support activities such as explosives manufacturing, blasthole loading, pre-split drilling and overburden removal. The primary objective is to sustain the mill feed every year at a rate of 41.9 Mtpy within ore quality constraints.

Mining of the Bloom Lake Mine is planned with 11 sub-stages in four pits. While sub-stages and naming conventions have changed since the Phase II Feasibility Study, the ultimate pit design has barely changed in scope. 600 Mt of ore at an average grade of 28.3% Fe with an average strip ratio of 0.95 remains in the ultimate pits. This Mineral Reserve is sufficient for a 15-year mine life and a total of 572 Mt of waste material will be mined during that period.

The mine production schedule is on a yearly basis. Pre-stripping of overburden and backfill is included in the mine plan and is done on a just-in-time basis, but it is not included in production values. The mining rate has been increasing steadily since the restart of operations and is planned to reach a steady 80 dmt per year in financial year 2030, as shown in Figure 1-2. The mining rate is expected to stay stable for the next eleven years before it gradually starts to decline in financial year 2038.

Drill and blast specifications are established to effectively single pass drill and blast a 14 m bench. The typical blast parameters are a 311-mm blasthole with 1.5 m of subdrill. Because of the changing rock properties and size requirements between waste and ore, powder factors vary between 0.35-0.5 kilogram/t. Blastholes are initiated with electronic detonators and are double primed with 450-gram boosters. The bulk emulsion product is a gas sensitized pumped emulsion blend specifically designed for use in wet blasting applications.

Most of the loading in the pit will be done by five electric drive hydraulic face shovels with 28 m3 bucket, of which four are already commissioned. The shovels (CAT 6060 or equivalent) are matched with a fleet of mining trucks with a capacity of 240 short tons (212.5 dmt effective payload). The hydraulic shovels are complemented by five production front-end wheel loader. Two Komatsu WA-1200 and three LeTourneau 1850 are currently in operation.

The existing fleet of trucks consists of Caterpillar 793D or 793F. There are currently three 90-ton CAT 777 trucks in use, mostly for non-production work, but they have been converted to 240-ton equivalent for the sake of simplicity in haulage modelling (0.4:1 ratio).

Four waste rock dumps are planned in the mine life. The overburden dump from before the 2018 mine restart still exists but is considered unusable until its stability is confirmed. The overburden will instead be co-located along with rock waste at each of the storage facilities. All required future waste rock storage capacity (approximately 591 Mt) is approved by decree. Commingling a portion of the waste rock and process plant tailings will take place when possible to reduce the total cost and waste footprint.

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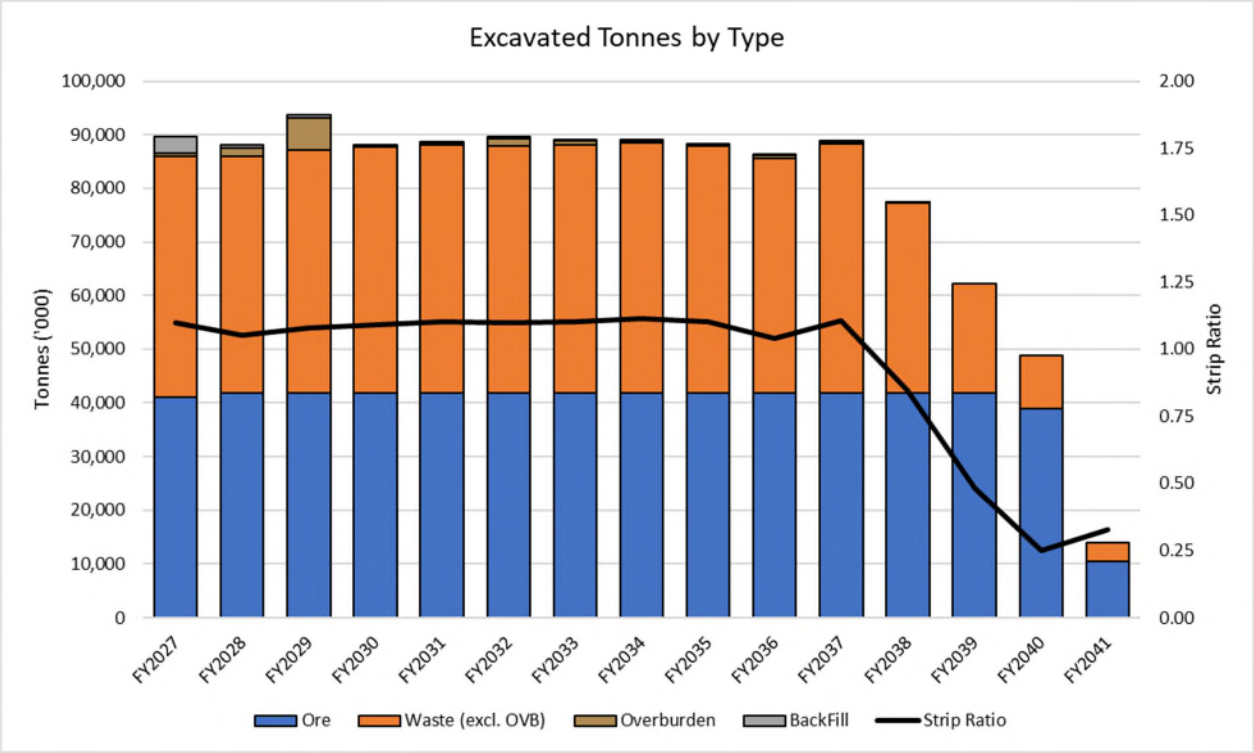
Figure 1-2: Material Mined by Financial Year



Processing and Recovery Operations

Ore from the mine is delivered by 240-tonne trucks to Crusher 1 and Crusher 2, both equipped with two dump points. A hydraulic hammer (rock breaker) is installed adjacent to each crusher and is operated from the crusher operator's room.

Crushed ore from both crushers (greater than 250 mm) falls on a surge conveyor that transports it to the crushed ore buffer stockpile, enclosed in a dome. Ore is withdrawn from the buffer stockpile by apron feeders to a sacrificial conveyor (Crusher 2) or onto crushed ore conveyors feeding either the Phase I or Phase II stockpiles (Crusher 1).

Ore from the sacrificial conveyor is then transferred on the overland conveyor which transports the crushed ore over a distance of 3.45 km before discharging onto the shuttle conveyor which discharges onto the crushed ore stockpiles.

Crushed ore from the stockpile is fed to an autogenous (AG) mill, one in each concentrator, by means of the mill feed conveyors. The mills are 10.97 m in diameter and 5.79 m long and are equipped with two 5,595 kilowatt motors. Ground ore is discharged from the mill as a slurry to feed two scalping screens. The screens oversize (ore greater than 5 mm) is conveyed back to the mill and the undersize is pumped to the classification screens.

The Phase II separation circuit developed, as in Phase I, is a multi-stage circuit comprised of rougher, middlings, scavenger and magnetic cleaner spirals, cleaner and scavenger-cleaner up-current classifiers, low intensity magnetic separators ("**LIMS**") and wet high intensity magnetic separator ("**WHIMS**"). A basic flowsheet of the Phase I and Phase II separation circuits are represented in Figure 17-4 and Figure 17-5 respectively.

Figure 17-4: Simplified Block Flow Diagram – Separation Circuit – Phase I

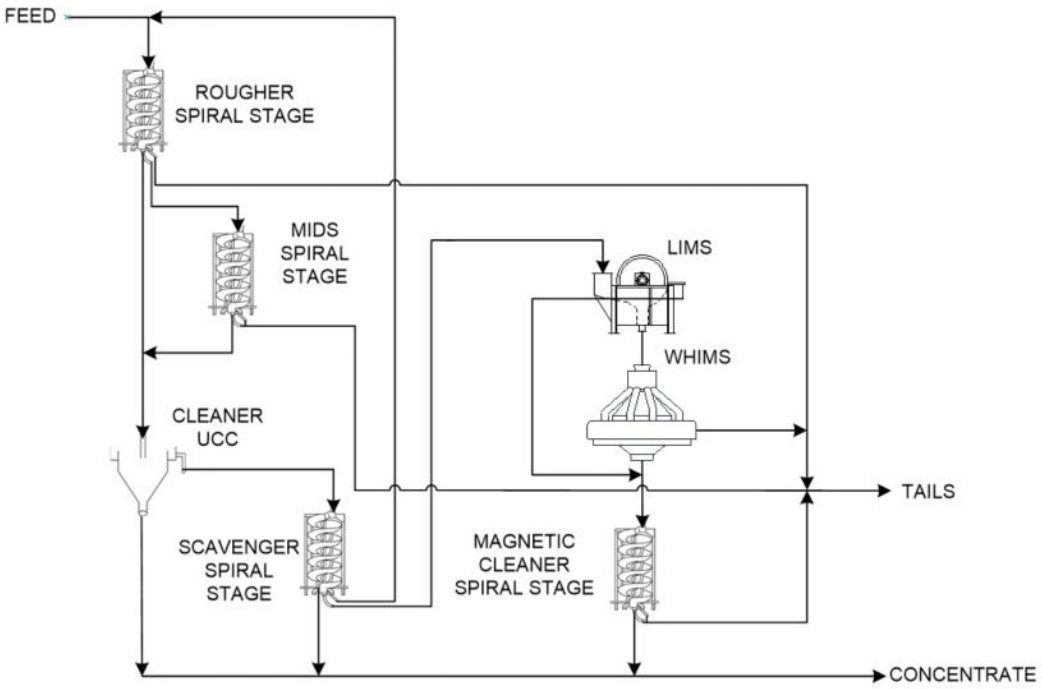
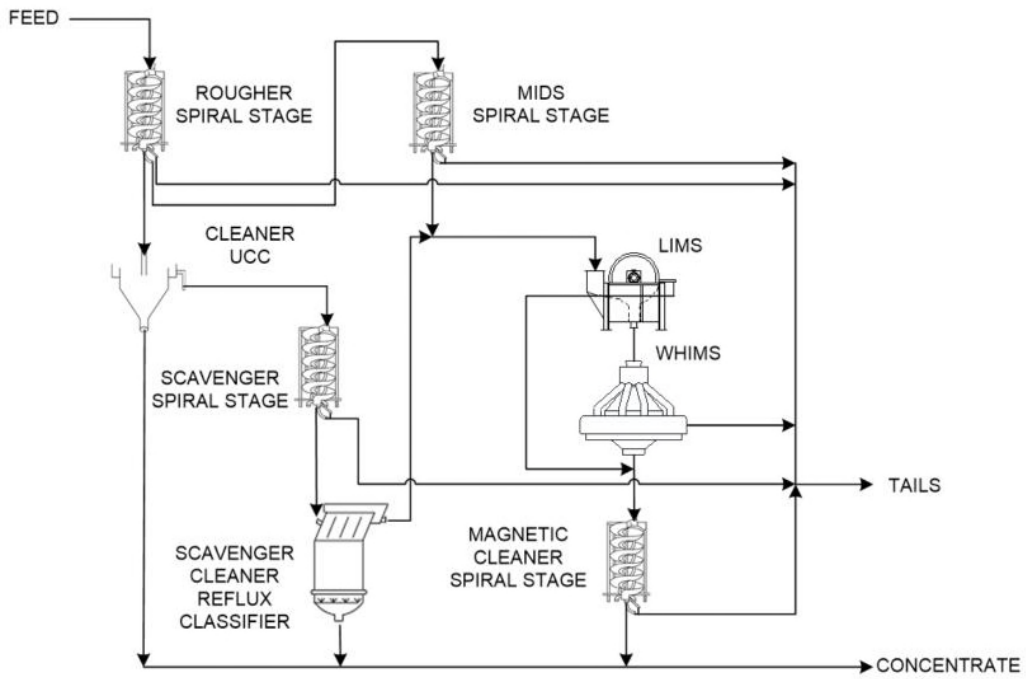


Figure 17-5: Simplified Block Flow Diagram – Separation Circuit – Phase II



In each concentrator, the classification screen pumps feed four primary distributors that evenly distribute the feed to each of the 32 rougher spirals feed distributors. The rougher spirals feed distributors then redistribute the feed to each

of the spiral starts of each rougher spirals bank. There are 40 spiral starts per bank in Phase I and 36 starts per bank in Phase II.

The rougher spiral concentrate feeds the cleaner up-current classifiers (**UCCs**). The middlings containing iron are fed to the mids spiral banks for further separation and the tails are partly fed to the rougher spirals dewatering cyclones, with the excess sent to the tailings thickening cyclone cluster pump boxes.

The mids spiral banks are fed by the rougher spirals' middlings through the mids feed distributors. in both concentrators, there are 32 mids spiral banks installed, each having 12 starts. In Phase I, the mids spiral concentrate is sent the UCCs. In Phase II, the mids spiral concentrate feeds the magnetic circuit. Both middlings and tails are fed to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes for disposal.

The cleaner UCCs receive the rougher spirals concentrate and, in Phase I, the mids spirals concentrate. Phase I has 32 UCCs, each fed by one rougher spirals bank and one mids spirals bank. Phase II has eight UCCs each receiving feed from four rougher banks. The cleaner UCC underflow is high-purity concentrate and is sent to the pan filters while overflow feeds the scavenger spirals.

The UCC's overflow is sent to the scavenger spirals distributors to feed the individual scavenger spiral starts. In Phase I, there are 64 scavenger spiral banks, each having eight starts. In Phase II, there are 16 scavenger spiral banks, each having 36 starts. In Phase I, the tailings are recirculated to the classification screens pump boxes as dilution water. The middlings are fed to the magnetic separation circuit while the scavenger spiral concentrate is sent to the pan filters. In Phase II, the middlings and tailings are fed to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes for disposal while the scavenger spiral concentrate feeds the scavenger cleaner Reflux classifiers.

There is a scavenger cleaner stage in Phase II only. The concentrate coming from the scavenger spiral banks is pumped into four scavenger cleaner Reflux Classifiers. The underflow is high-purity concentrate and is sent to the pan filters. The overflow feeds the magnetic separation circuit.

The tails coming from the rougher stage is a high flow/low percent solids stream from which water can be recovered and reused in the process. In Phase I, 12 rougher banks individually gravity feed 12 cyclones. The cyclones' overflow is in turn gravity fed to the autogenous (AG) mill feed chute. In Phase II, the rougher tails are collected through a series of launders that gravity feed two rougher spiral tails dewatering cyclones clusters of seven cyclones each. The overflow is sent to the rougher spiral tails dewatering cyclone overflow pump box. The cyclone underflow is sent to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes for disposal. The recovered water is pumped to the mill feed chute and the scalping screen pump boxes for density control.

The LIMS stage is the first stage of the magnetic separation circuit. In Phase I, it is fed by the scavenger spirals middlings. In Phase II, it is fed by the mids spirals concentrate and the scavenger cleaner Reflux Classifiers overflow. There are two LIMS installed in each concentrator. The LIMS concentrate goes to the magnetic cleaner spiral banks and the LIMS tails are sent to the WHIMS for further separation.

There are six WHIMS installed in Phase I and four in Phase II. Non-magnetic tails report to the WHIMS tails discharge point of the machine and are directed to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes for disposal. The hematite reports to the concentrate discharge point of the machine and is directed to the magnetic cleaner spirals feed pump box from where it is pumped to the mags cleaner feed distributors.

The mags cleaner spirals banks are fed by the LIMS and WHIMS concentrates through the mags cleaner feed distributors. There are six mags cleaner spirals banks installed in Phase I, each having eight starts. There are two mags cleaner spirals banks installed in Phase II, each having 24 starts. The mags cleaner spiral concentrate is sent to the pan filters while the middlings and tails are fed to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes for disposal.

In Phase I, the concentrate from the cleaner UCCs, the scavenger spiral banks and the mags cleaner spiral banks is collected into the concentrate launders. From there, it goes onto four pan filters each fed by eight UCCs, 16 scavenger spiral banks and one or two mags cleaner spiral banks.

In Phase II, the concentrate from the cleaner UCCs, the scavenger cleaner Reflux Classifiers and the mags cleaner spiral banks is collected into the concentrate collector launders. From there, it goes into a four-way pan filter feed distributor that splits the feed into four horizontal pan filters.

In both concentrators, vacuum filtration is provided by five rotary-lobe type vacuum pumps (two in operation and three standbys) connected to a common header. Pressurized air is provided by two dedicated blowers (one in operation and one standby). Air goes counter flow to the slurry direction to unclog the pan filter cloths. Each filter is equipped with a steam hood for increased concentrate drying. Rotating screws discharge the concentrate from the filters onto the filter collector conveyor. In Phase I, the filtrate is pumped to the two scalping screen pump boxes and in Phase II, it is pumped to the two classification screen pump boxes.

Each concentrator has a belt cut sampler installed on the filter collector conveyor. It collects a primary concentrate sample, recovered on the secondary sampler conveyor where a secondary belt cut sampler collects a secondary smaller sample. Material not recovered by the secondary sampler is sent back to the concentrate collector conveyor.

The concentrate from each concentrator is transferred onto conveyors that lead to transfer towers. In the Phase I transfer tower, concentrate can be sent onto a conveyor feeding Silo 1 or onto a stacker conveyor that leads to the Phase I stockpile. In the Phase II transfer tower, the concentrate can be sent to conveyors leading to Silo 2, Silo 1 or the Phase II stockpile.

Material sent to the stockpiles can later be reclaimed by feeding it into the reclaim hoppers, which feed the conveyors that lead to the silos. The concentrate silos store the concentrate for later loading onto trains. Silo 1 has a capacity of 24,000 t and Silo 2 has a capacity of 30,000 t. When train loading begins, the four pan feeders located under each silo floor, reclaim the concentrate and transfer it onto the silo discharge conveyors that lead to the hopper and tilt chute for loading into railcars. Calcium chloride is added in the winter months to prevent the concentrate from sticking onto the railcar walls.

In both concentrators, the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes receive the rougher spirals banks tails, the rougher tails dewatering cyclones' underflow, the mids spirals banks tails, the WHIMS tails, and the mags cleaner spirals banks tails. In Phase II, the scavenger spirals banks tails are also sent to the tailings cyclone cluster feed pump boxes. From there, the tailings thickening cyclone cluster feed pumps send the slurry to two tailings thickening cyclone clusters. Feed to the cyclone clusters is sampled by a primary pressure pipe sampler and a secondary cross-cut sampler. The tailings thickening cyclone clusters are each composed of six individual cyclones in Phase I and eight individual cyclones in Phase II, which produce a dense and coarse underflow reporting to the coarse tailings collection box and a fine and dilute overflow that reports to the tailings thickener.

In each concentrator, the tailings cyclone cluster underflow (coarse tailings) is gravity fed to a pump box. From here the tailings stream is pumped via a series of coarse tailings pumps to the booster station and, from there, to the coarse tailings storage facility.

The tailings thickening cyclone cluster overflow is sent to the tailings thickener feed box where it is mixed with coagulant, then flows into the thickener feed well where it is mixed with flocculant. The rake mechanism drags the solids towards the center where it discharges to a series of fine tailings pumps. From there, the material is pumped to the combined fine tailings tank, located in the booster station, where Phase I and Phase II fine tailings are mixed. In the booster station, the material is pumped through a series of fine tails pumps to the fine tailings storage facility.

The thickener overflow, consisting of water containing small quantities of very fine solids, is gravity fed into the process water tank to be reused throughout the concentrator.

The fine tailings from the thickener underflow and the coarse tailings from the cyclone underflow are disposed of separately in different settling basins.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

All mine infrastructure required for current mining operations is built and operational. Two items are to be constructed in the near term to support future mining operations:

- mine maintenance garage expansion (2023-2025); and
- additional 34.5-7.2 kV electrical substation (2025-2026).

Infrastructure Located at the Processing Plants

The vast majority of the required infrastructure for Phase II is available and currently used for QIO operations. The process plant building required for Phase II has already been constructed and certain equipment has already been installed. The structure is complete and the building walls have been closed. Non-process buildings include:

- a service building attached to the Phase 1 process plant which houses:
  - maintenance shops;
  - unloading and warehousing completely stocked with parts and supplies;
  - electrical/instrument repair shop;
  - boiler plant to provide steam to both plants for heating and filter cake drying. The boiler plant also hosts the boiler water treatment system;
  - offices for administration, purchasing, human resources, technical services (engineering and geology), training and plant operating personnel;
  - laboratory equipped for metallurgical testwork, wet and dry assaying;
  - lunchroom, men and women change rooms, sanitary and locker facilities;
  - communications room;
  - compressor room to provide service air and instrument air to both concentrators;
  - fresh water storage tank and water treatment facilities for both plants; and
  - electrical room; and
- various utility domes used as warehouses or shops for contractors.

Rail Infrastructure

The rail network consists of three separate segments to transport iron ore concentrate from the mine site to the port:

- first segment of rail referred to as the Bloom Lake railway consists of a 32-km long segment that connects the mine site to the QNS&L railway at the Wabush Mines facilities in Wabush, Labrador;
- second segment uses the QNS&L railway from Wabush to Arnaud junction in Sept-Îles, which has a mainline track of approximately 395 km; and
- third segment is 36 km from Arnaud junction to Pointe-Noire (Sept-Îles), which is the property of SFP Pointe-Noire.

The current fleet is composed of 1,445 insulated ore cars, which includes a 5.88% spare fleet allowance, and seven locomotives dedicated to move Bloom Lake's iron ore concentrate.

Besides maintenance, no changes to the rail infrastructure are currently planned but shall continue to be closely monitored by the Company to identify if improvements are required to allow for increased shipment of iron ore.

Port Infrastructure

The concentrate is unloaded from railcars at Pointe Noire, which is owned by SFP Pointe-Noire and controlled by the Government of Québec, and can be either loaded directly onto a vessel or stockpiled to be reclaimed and loaded at a later time. The former Cliffs / Bloom Lake concentrate stockpiling and shipping system is comprised of a rotary car dumper, dump hopper, stockpiling and reclaiming conveyors, a stacker-reclaimer, and ship loaders.

The current Bloom Lake concentrate production is loaded onto vessels using the Port of Sept-Îles' new multiuser terminal linked to the SFP Pointe-Noire terminal. The dock has a capacity of 50 metric tonnes per year via two 10,000 t per hour travelling ship loaders. Dock 35 is mostly used by QIO to load capesize vessels and will remain the infrastructure commonly used for Phase II production. Smaller vessels can be loaded using Dock 36 while Dock 35 can accommodate bigger than capesize vessels, if required, granting flexibility to adapt to customer's needs.

Tailings and Surface Water Management

Bloom Lake's tailings management strategy is developed around the hydraulic deposition of separated coarse and fine tailings streams. The coarse portion of the feed is pumped to three tailings storage facilities (*HPA-Sud, HPA-Ouest, and HPA-Nord*), where pervious dikes are built to contain tailings and impervious dikes to retain water. The fine portion of the feed is pumped during the LOM to the current containment area, basin A, confined by impervious dikes. This containment area also holds a fine particle sedimentation pond. To achieve this deposition strategy, additional pumping capacity will be required for both fine and coarse tailings. The tailings and surface water management infrastructure are currently under detailed engineering.

The existing surface water management system that collects and conveys the contact and process water is currently operational and is considered appropriately designed for current and future conditions. Some minor upgrades will be implemented to improve the reliability and robustness of the system.

As the site's footprint increases with the expansion, the amount of contact water generated is expected to increase. This necessitates a progressive increase in the site's treatment capability. The existing water treatment plant ("**WTP**") is currently able to treat at a rate of 75,000 m3/day when the temperature is above 0°C. In order to manage the extra amount of water coming from the commissioning of the *Halde Sud* waste stockpile, the WTP will first be winterized to be able to treat year-round at the same rate. Once the Hydraulic Placement Area (**HPA**)-Nord tailings storage facility ("**TSF**") is commissioned, the treatment rate will need to be increased to approximately 150,000 m3/day. The existing building, which shelters the treatment plant, was built large enough to accommodate these upgrades.

Environment and Permitting

The construction of the Bloom Lake Iron Mine project was initiated in 2008 and operation was launched in March 2010. The project was subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and review process under Section 31 of the Environment Quality Act ("**EQA**"), which led to the first decree (137-2008) issued by the Québec Government in 2008. The increase in production to 16 metric tonnes per year was approved by the Ministère de l'Environnement et Lutte contre les changements climatiques ("**MELCC**") in a decree modification (849-2011) in August 2011. In addition, two subsequent decrees (608-2012 and 764¬2012) modifying decree 137-2008 were issued in 2012 to expand the pit(s) and the Tailings Management Facilities ("**TMF**").

The construction of a 315 kV-34.5 kV electrical power station to provide power has been authorized by decree in 2012, and built the same year. Certificates of authorization, in compliance with sections 22 and 32 of the EQA, were approved for the construction of various infrastructure facilities and the certificate of authorization for the mine exploitation, ore treatment, waste rock and tailings disposition were granted in March 2010. The former entity Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Ltd. has also received operational permits for the mine, dust collection systems, railroad and the wastewater treatment systems. An EIA for the tailings and waste management has been submitted to the MELCC in August 2019. Various exchanges of information between MELCC and QIO occurred until September 2021. The *Bureau d'audience publique sur l'environnement du Québec* public hearing began in October 2020 and the report was issued in February 2021. Decree 166-2022 for the increase of tailings and waste rocks storage capacity was issued by the Government of

Québec on February 16, 2022. The decree specifies nine conditions to be respected. Conditions apply to fish habitats, hydric habitats wetlands, air quality (use of low crystalline silica materials), greenhouse gas reduction, adaptation to climate change and monitoring.

Table 20-1: Main Environmental Permits Obtained

Permit Name and Description	Agency	Date Authorized
Certificate of authorization for the Bloom Lake Iron Ore Mine, 8.5 metric tonnes per year, (Decree 137-2008)	Government of Québec	20/02/2008
Certificate of authorization for operation of Bloom Lake Iron Mine	MELCC (Québec)	02/03/2010
Certificate of authorization for the railway	MELCC (Québec)	20/04/2010
Certificate of authorization to operate six dust collectors	MELCC (Québec)	20/09/2010
Certificate of authorization for the construction and operation of two wastewater treatment systems related to the plant	MELCC (Québec)	24/01/2011
Certificate of authorization to modify Bloom Lake Mine operation, 16 metric tonnes per year, (Decree 849-2011)	MELCC (Québec)	15/09/2011
Certificate of authorization to build new structures	MELCC (Québec)	15/09/2011
Decrees 608-2012 and 764-2012 modifying decree 137-2008, issued on February 20, 2008, to expand the pit(s) and the TMF	MELCC (Québec)	06/2012 & 07/2012
Certificate of authorization to install and build a boiler, water-glycol heater, conveyors and transfer tower, storage silo and a new water treatment plant	MELCC (Québec)	21/11/2012 18/06/2013
Certificate of authorization to operate with production increase	MELCC (Québec)	04/09/2013
Certificate of authorization to modify the tailings pond	MELCC (Québec)	26/02/2014
Certificate of authorization to create a new borrow pit	MELCC (Québec)	04/07/2014
Authorization of work or activity that results in serious harm to fish	DFO (Federal)	20/07/2016
Temporary storage of contaminated treated posts	MELCC (Québec)	25/01/2017
Modification of water management infrastructure at TMF and sedimentation pond	MELCC (Québec)	19/09/2017
Operation of *Halde Sud* waste rock dump	MELCC (Québec)	22/01/2018
Modification of Pignac spillway	MELCC (Québec)	23/05/2018
Burning of a summer camp	MELCC (Québec)	25/10/2018
Sanitary and potable waters at MAMU Complex	MELCC (Québec)	11/03/2021
Water withdrawal at MAMU Complex	MELCC (Québec)	19/07/2021
Construction of a new mining road	MELCC (Québec)	09/07/2021
Increase of iron concentrate storage area	MELCC (Québec)	14/07/2021
Modifications of pounds BM-05 and BU-05	MELCC (Québec)	05/11/2021
Corrective works on ditches F01, F17 and F18	MELCC (Québec)	21/06/2022
Increase of blasted ore storage area	MELCC (Québec)	24/08/2022
Increase of tailings and waste rock storage areas (decree 166-2022)	Government of Québec	16/02/2022

The current mine has already been authorized for operation under the federal environmental authority, including the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada ("**DFO**"), Transport Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and Environment and Climate Change Canada.

The following infrastructure will require authorizations at both provincial and federal levels:

- HPA-Nord TSF;
- Halde Sud waste rock stockpile;
- increase in storage capacity of Triangle waste rock pile;
- Halde Sud-Ouest waste rock pile (within the boundary of a previous authorized pit);
- increase in storage capacity for basin A;
- two pit extensions south of the mine; and
- increase in the water treatment plant capacity.

Capital and Operating Costs

Capital Costs

The LOM capital expenditures ("**CAPEX**") were estimated by each department as part of the budgeting process (Figure 21-1). Phase II infrastructure is built and reached commercial production in December 2022. Fe iron ore concentrate from the Phase II expansion project at the Bloom Lake Mine produced at expanded nameplate capacity 15 million wmt per year for 30 consecutive days for the first time during the first quarter of the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

However, sustaining capital remains to be spent. All CAPEX are described below and shown in Figure 21-1:

- Capitalized Stripping and Mining Activities: includes overburden removal, pre-split blasting and topography drilling, and mining costs for waste above a defined strip ratio.
- Mining Equipment: includes purchases of new equipment, replacement of old equipment, rebuilds and some maintenance parts and costs. It is individually defined for large equipment, with a base amount assumption for the smaller fleets (pick-ups, tower lights, etc.).
- Processing: includes all sustaining capital required to maintain the two concentrate plants running.
- Tailings, Water Management and Waste Dumps: mostly involves earthworks and infrastructure required to store waste rock, store tailings, and manage site water.
- Closure, Compensation and Various Improvement Projects: the head is mostly composed of Phase II finalization, mine maintenance infrastructure, environmental compensation projects and locomotives. The tail consists of forecasted costs of $131 million to close the mine and the recovered estimated salvage value of $42 million, for a net amount of $89 million.

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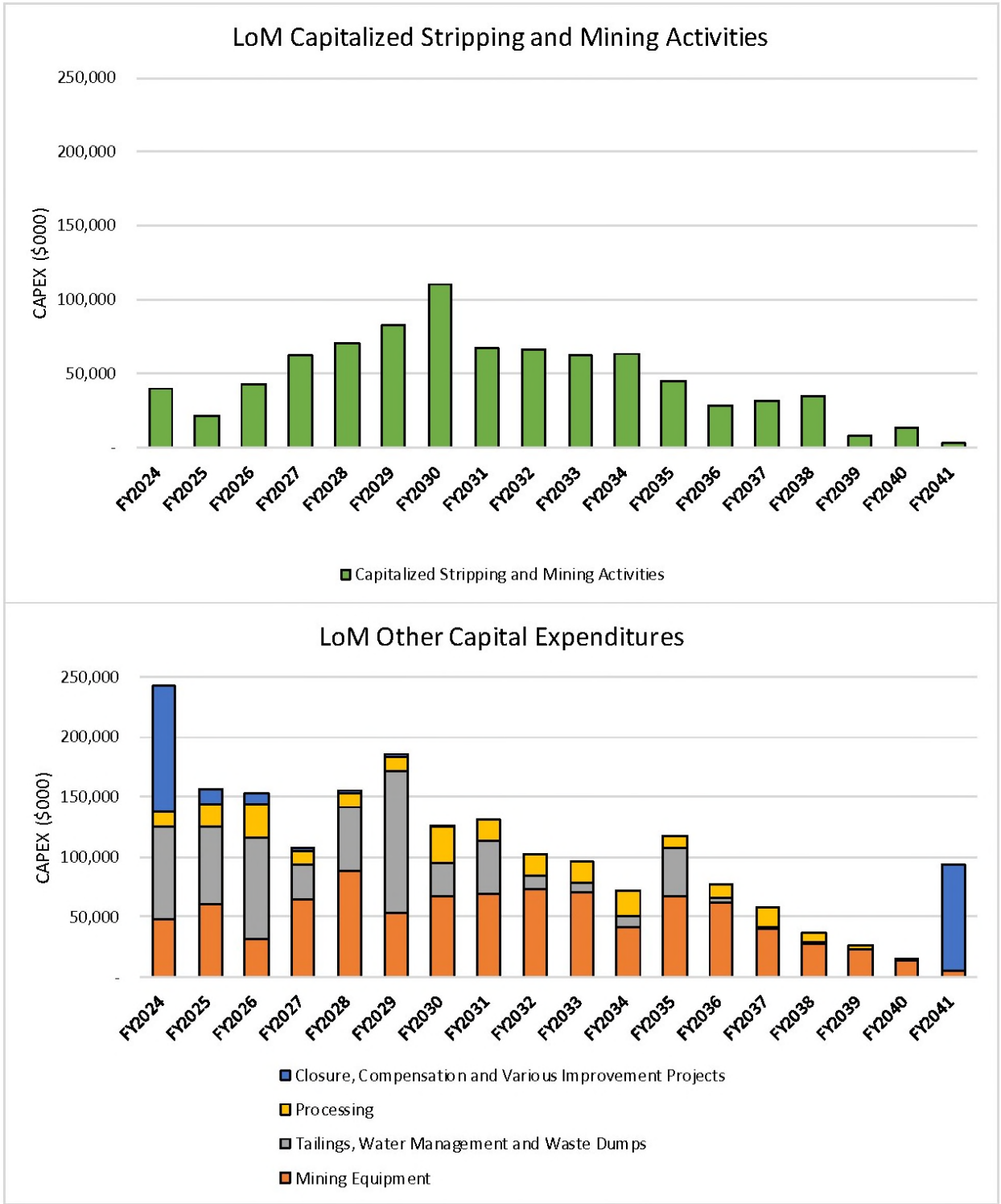
Figure 21-1: Capital Expenditures Required ($)



Operating Costs

The LOM operating costs ("**OPEX**") are determined based on current costs and contracts using a simplified budget cost model. As this study is based on a 100% FOB sales basis, the costs of shipping are deducted from the selling price rather than added to operating costs.

Costs presented in Table 21-1 are directly comparable to cash costs, as they include adjustments for capitalized stripping. They are presented as an undiscounted LOM average.

Table 21-1: LOM Operating Costs

Cost Center	Unit cost (C$)	Reference unit
Mining	$3.30/t	dmt mined
Processing	$4.75/t	dmt processed
Tailings and Water Management	$0.83/t	dmt processed
G&A	$3.35/t	dmt processed
Rail & Port	$21.14/t	dmt concentrate
Total	**$64.58/t**	**dmt concentrate**

Generally, this cost basis aligns within reason with the Whittle model and actual performance. It should be noted that some differences will be observed due to the timing of the Whittle model, the evolution in cost budgeting as well as varying depths and strip ratios.

The following costs are excluded from both the CAPEX and OPEX presented above:

- sustainability and other community expenses;
- corporate general and administrative ("G&A") costs;
- research and development and & exploration; and
- changes in working capital, interest on debt, and taxes.

Economic Analysis

The Bloom Lake Mine is currently in production and the 2023 Technical Report does not include a material expansion of the current production. Therefore, economics are not presented in the 2023 Technical Report.

However, an economic analysis was performed and the Mineral Reserve estimate in the 2023 Technical Report is supported by positive cash flows.

Exploration, Development, and Production at the Bloom Lake Property

As discussed above in this AIF, the Bloom Lake Assets were acquired and significant analysis and other work was undertaken by the Company to determine the optimal approach for future operations. The 2017 Feasibility Study was completed on Bloom Lake in 2017. Subsequent to the release of the 2017 Feasibility Study, the Company had undertaken financings, signed off-take agreements and taken other steps towards re-starting operations at Bloom Lake, which re-commenced on February 16, 2018. QIO made its first shipment of high-purity 66% iron ore concentrate on April 1, 2018. The Company declared commercial production at Bloom Lake on June 30, 2018.

The Phase II Feasibility Study was completed on Bloom Lake in 2019. The Company reported the findings of the Phase II Feasibility Study on June 20, 2019 and filed the related NI 43-101 technical report on August 2, 2019.

Subsequent to the release of the Phase II Feasibility Study, the Board approved an initial budget of $68 million to advance the project during the remainder of 2019 in order to meet the timetable detailed in the Phase II Feasibility Study. The approved budget was funded from cash on hand and existing debt facilities. The finalization of additional funding sources for the project was expected to be completed in the first half of 2020; however, in light of the Company's ramping down of operations at Bloom Lake, starting March 24, 2020, which aimed at containing the impacts and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Company's operating at a minimal capacity for a period of time, the Company's discretionary CAPEX in connection with the Phase II expansion project were suspended.

Following the announcement by the Company, on April 23, 2020, of the gradual ramping up of its operations following the Québec Government's announcement that mining activities were to be considered a "priority service" in the Province of Québec, the Company resumed some discretionary spending and expanded the initial budget of $68 million to advance the Phase II expansion project by $30 million and then by an additional $22 million on October 5, 2020, for a total budget of $120 million. On November 12, 2020, the Board provided final approval to complete the Bloom Lake Phase II expansion project. Phase II commissioning was achieved ahead of schedule in late April 2022, despite pandemic-related challenges, positioning the Company to ramp up towards commercial production. On May 3, 2022, the Company announced the completion of the first rail shipments containing 24,304 wmt of high-purity 66.2% Fe iron ore concentrate from the Phase II expansion project at the Bloom Lake Mine. The Company reached commercial production in December 2022 and produced at expanded nameplate capacity 15 million wmt per year for 30 consecutive days for the first time during the first quarter of the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

The 2023 Technical Report, excerpts of which are detailed above, was completed on Bloom Lake in 2023. The Company reported the findings of the 2023 Technical Report on August 22, 2023, and filed the related NI 43-101 technical report under its profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) on October 3, 2023.

DIVIDEND POLICY

While maintaining a focus on preserving the Company's liquidity in response to volatile macroeconomic conditions, the Board declared a dividend of $0.02 per Ordinary Share on May 27, 2026 (Montréal) / May 28, 2026 (Sydney).

The Board has approved a revised shareholder return framework for future dividends designed to adapt to market conditions. Under this dividend policy, the Company aims to provide semi-annual dividends equivalent of 30% to 40% of the Company's trailing six-month free cash flows (defined as cash flows from operating activities less cash flows used in investing activities, and net of lease liability payments), with the potential for special dividends at the discretion of the Board (the "**Dividend Policy**"). The Dividend Policy will apply as of the semi-annual results of the 2027 financial year.

For shareholders holding Ordinary Shares on the Australian share register, the dividends are paid in Australian dollars. The dividend amounts received are calculated by converting the dividend determined to be paid using the exchange rates applicable to Australian dollars five business days prior to the dividend payment date, as published by the Bank of Canada.

Additional details on the dividends can be found on the Company's website at www.championiron.com under the section *Investors – Dividend Information*.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act and is limited by shares. The Company is authorized to issue (i) Ordinary Shares, and (ii) preference shares (including redeemable preference shares).

As of May 28, 2026, there are 560,046,922 Ordinary Shares on issue. There are no preference shares, redeemable preference shares or partly paid shares on issue.

The special voting share was previously issued to TSX Trust in connection with the Plan of Arrangement. On March 12, 2020, the special voting share was transferred from TSX Trust to the Company and subsequently bought back and cancelled in accordance with Part 2J of the Corporations Act. Notice of the cancellation of the special voting share was provided to the ASX on the cancellation date in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

Subject to compliance with the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules, the legal ability of the Company to raise capital and the number of Ordinary Shares that it may issue is unlimited. The rights attaching to Ordinary Shares are set out in the Constitution and are also subject to the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and laws of general application (together referred to as "**Australian Legislation**").

The rights attaching to Ordinary Shares are summarized below. This summary is not exhaustive and does not constitute a definitive statement of the rights attaching to the holders of Ordinary Shares (the "**Ordinary Shareholders**").

Issue of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the Corporations Act, the ASX Listing Rules and the Constitution of the Company, the Board may issue and allot Ordinary Shares for such issue prices and on such terms as it determines in its absolute discretion. This includes the power to grant options over unissued Ordinary Shares. Ordinary Shares may be issued to existing shareholders, whether in proportion to their existing shareholdings or otherwise, or to such other persons as the Board may determine in its absolute discretion.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Shareholders may transfer Ordinary Shares by way of a written transfer instrument in any usual or common form (or any other form approved by the Board) or by way of a transfer effected under a computerised or electronic system in accordance with Australian Legislation. The Board may in its discretion refuse to register a transfer of Ordinary Shares in circumstances permitted by Australian Legislation and the Constitution. The Board must refuse to register a transfer of Ordinary Shares if it is required to do so by the ASX Listing Rules.

Conversion of Ordinary Shares

Under the Corporations Act, Ordinary Shares may be converted to preference shares provided certain conditions are met. As the Constitution does not prescribe the rights that would attach to preference shares, a conversion of Ordinary Shares to preference shares would, under the Corporations Act, be permitted only if the shareholder's rights with respect to the following matters are first approved by special resolution of the shareholders: repayment of capital, participation in surplus assets and profits, cumulative and non-cumulative dividends, voting, and priority of payment of capital and dividends in relation to other shares or classes of preference shares.

As there are currently only Ordinary Shares on issue, a conversion of Ordinary Shares to preference shares would be a deemed variation of class rights under the Corporations Act. The legal requirements for approving a variation of class rights are set out below.

Variation of Class Rights

The rights attached to a class of shares may be varied only in accordance with the Corporations Act. Under the Corporations Act, rights attached to shares in a class of shares may be varied or cancelled only by both a special resolution of the Company and either a special resolution of the relevant class or with the written consent of the shareholders holding at least 75% of the votes in the class.

If the shareholders in the class do not unanimously consent to the variation or the cancellation (whether by resolution or written consent), the holders of not less than 10% of the votes in the class may apply within one month of the variation or cancellation to a court of competent jurisdiction to exercise its discretion to set aside such variation or cancellation.

Dividends

Ordinary Shareholders are entitled to participate equally in any dividend declared or paid by the Company, in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held. The holder of a partly paid Ordinary Share (of which none are currently on issue) would be permitted to receive the fraction of the dividend declared or paid on a fully paid Ordinary Share equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid on such partly paid Ordinary Share bears to the issue price of such Ordinary Share. These dividend entitlements are subject to the rights of persons holding shares with special rights as to dividends (of which none are currently on issue).

The Board may from time to time by resolution either declare a dividend or determine that a dividend is payable out of the profits of the Company. The Board may determine the amount, time and method of payment of the dividend. In the case of a determination that a dividend is payable, the resolution may be amended or revoked until the time fixed for paying the dividend arrives. The payment of a dividend does not require any confirmation by a general meeting of the Company, subject to compliance with the Corporations Act.

Before declaring or determining to pay a dividend, the Board may resolve to set aside, out of the profits of the Company, such amounts by way of reserves as it deems appropriate. The Board may also resolve to carry forward any undistributed profits without transferring them to a reserve. The Board may resolve that a dividend will be paid wholly or partly by the transfer or distribution of specific assets, in which case the Board may deal as it considers expedient with any difficulty which arises in making the transfer or distribution (for example to deal with fractional entitlements), subject to compliance with the Corporations Act.

Winding Up

Subject to the rights of Ordinary Shareholders issued on special terms and conditions, upon a winding up of the Company, the Ordinary Shareholders would be entitled to participate equally in the distribution of any surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the Ordinary Shares held.

A liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the shareholders, divide among the Ordinary Shareholders in kind all or any of the Company's assets, and if there are different classes of shares on issue, may for that purpose determine how the division is to be carried out between the different classes.

Any distribution of surplus assets to the holders of Ordinary Shares is after the satisfaction of the Company's creditors.

Voting

Subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to any class of shares, every Ordinary Shareholder may vote at a general meeting in person or by proxy, attorney, or, in the case of an Ordinary Shareholder that is a body corporate, by the individual appointed as its representative. Each Ordinary Shareholder is entitled to one vote for each fully paid Ordinary Share held, and for each partly paid Ordinary Share held, a fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid on the Ordinary Share bears to the total issue price of such Ordinary Share.

In the case of jointly held Ordinary Shares, if two or more joint holders purport to vote, then the vote of the joint holder whose name appears first in the register of Ordinary Shareholders will be accepted to the exclusion of the other joint holder or holders.

A resolution put to the vote at a general meeting is decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded by at least five Ordinary Shareholders entitled to vote on the resolution, or Ordinary Shareholders with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on the resolution on a poll, or the chairperson of the meeting. A poll may be demanded before a vote is taken or immediately before or after the result of a vote by show of hands is declared.

In the case of equality of votes on a resolution (by show of hands or poll), the chairperson of the meeting has a casting vote.

Buy-Back of Ordinary Shares and Reduction of Capital

In accordance with the Corporations Act, the Company may, with the agreement of an Ordinary Shareholder, buy-back Ordinary Shares from such Ordinary Shareholder. In certain circumstances (for example where specified buy-back limits are to be exceeded or the buy-back is selective), the buy-back would be subject to the approval of the Ordinary Shareholders by special resolution. Upon registration of the transfer of the Ordinary Shares acquired by the Company in a buy-back, the Ordinary Shares must be cancelled. Any buy-backs of Ordinary Shares would also be subject to compliance with applicable Canadian securities laws requiring that either the offer be made to all shareholders, or that an exemption from such requirement be available, for example in connection with a normal course issuer bid through the facilities of a stock exchange.

In accordance with the Corporations Act, the Company may also be permitted to carry out a reduction of capital (such as a return of capital to shareholders or a cancellation of uncalled capital), provided the reduction is fair and reasonable to the Ordinary Shareholders as a whole, does not materially prejudice the ability to pay creditors and the approval of shareholders is obtained (by way of ordinary resolution in the case of an equal reduction or special resolution in the case of a selective reduction).

Sale of Non-Marketable Parcels

The Company may sell the Ordinary Shares of any Ordinary Shareholder who has less than a marketable parcel of those Ordinary Shares, provided certain procedures and conditions prescribed by the Constitution, the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules are followed. A "marketable parcel" in relation to Ordinary Shares is a parcel of Ordinary Shares of not less than A$500 based on the closing price on a trading platform. Notice of at least six weeks (or any lesser period permitted under Australian Legislation) is required to be given by the Company to the Ordinary Shareholder of the Company's intention to sell the Ordinary Shares. During such notice period, the Ordinary Shareholder has the opportunity to advise the Company that the Ordinary Shareholder wishes to retain its Ordinary Shares (and if such notification is given by the shareholder, the Company is not permitted to sell such Ordinary Shares).

Preference Shares and Redeemable Preference Shares

Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company may issue preference shares (including preference shares that are liable to be redeemed). Pursuant to the Constitution, if the Board resolves to issue a preference share, it must pass a resolution which specifies: (a) the dividend date; (b) the dividend rate; (c) whether dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative; (d) the priority with respect to payment of dividends and repayment of capital over other classes of shares; and (e) whether the share is a redeemable preference share or not. The holder of a preference share has no right to vote at any meeting of members other than the exceptions described in the Constitution. Subject to the terms of issue of any particular class of preference share, the issue of further preference shares that rank equally with any issued preference shares is not taken to affect the rights of the holders of existing preference shares whether or not the dividend rate of the new preference shares is the same as or different from that applicable to that existing preference shares. As of the date of this AIF, there are no preference shares on issue.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume of Ordinary Shares

The Ordinary Shares commenced trading on the TSX on March 31, 2014, and on the ASX on April 3, 2014, under the symbol "CIA" and prior to that date, traded on the ASX under the symbol "MAB". The following table sets forth the volume of trading and price ranges of the Ordinary Shares on the TSX for each month during the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

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Financial Year Ended March 31, 2026			
Month	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Volume
April 2025	4.44	3.29	13,501,401
May 2025	4.42	3.79	6,258,628
June 2025	4.06	3.43	10,036,845
July 2025	4.75	3.75	10,167,769
August 2025	4.12	3.71	8,300,071
September 2025	4.39	3.96	9,838,594
October 2025	5.07	4.24	9,908,723
November 2025	5.25	4.50	7,075,270
December 2025	6.14	4.23	4,730,434
January 2026	6.14	5.42	9,466,693
February 2026	5.67	4.88	6,973,315
March 2026	5.30	4.23	8,804,171

Prior Sales

No class of securities of the Company, other than the Ordinary Shares, are listed for trading on a marketplace. The following are the details of the other securities of the Company which are outstanding as at the date hereof.

Stock Options

No options were issued by the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2026, under the Company's Omnibus Incentive Plan.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has eight directors. The current term of office of each director will expire on the date of the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company or the date such director's successor is duly elected or appointed pursuant to the Constitution, unless such director's office is earlier vacated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Company's directors based upon information furnished by them to management.

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Position with Company	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Michael O'Keeffe, Nassau, Bahamas	Executive Chairman	Executive Chair of the Company since August 13, 2013. Member of the board of directors of Burgundy Diamond Mines Ltd.	2013
David Cataford Québec, Canada	Chief Executive Officer and Director	CEO of the Company since 2019.	2019

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Position with Company	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Gary Lawler [1][2] New South Wales, Australia	Lead Director Non-Executive Director	Lawyer. Senior Adviser at Ashurst Australia until December 31, 2024. Chairman of Mont Royal Resources Limited until October 21, 2025. Prior to that, held board positions with Dominion Mining Limited, Riversdale Mining Limited, Riversdale Resources Limited and Cartier Iron Corporation.	2014
Michelle Cormier [1][2][3] Québec, Canada	Non-Executive Director	Consultant to Wynnchurch Capital Canada, Ltd. since 2014. Member of the board of directors of Cascades Inc. Previously served on several boards of directors of publicly listed and privately held companies as well as government-owned institutions and not-for-profit organizations.	2016
Louise Grondin [2][3] Ontario, Canada	Non-Executive Director	Independent consultant since January 2021 after retiring from Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. Held various leadership positions over her almost twenty years with Agnico Eagle as Senior Vice-President, People and Culture, Senior Vice-President Environment, Sustainable Development and People, Regional Director Environment and Environmental Superintendent. Member of the Board of the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame and the Board of Wesdome Mines Limited.	2020
Jessica McDonald [1][3] British-Columbia, Canada	Non-Executive Director	Corporate director since 2014. Member of the board of directors of GFL Environmental Inc. Director of Foran Mining Corporation between 2023 and 2026, Coeur Mining, Inc. between 2018 and 2023, and Hydro One Limited between 2018 and 2022.	2023
Jyothish George Switzerland	Non-Executive Director	Head of MMC Marketing at Glencore. Held a number of roles at Glencore's head office in Baar, Switzerland from 2009 onwards focused on iron ore, nickel and ferroalloys physical and derivatives trading, and has been involved with iron ore marketing since its inception at Glencore.	2017
Ronnie Beevor [1][2] New South Wales, Australia	Non-Executive Director	Chairman of Felix Gold, chairman of Peel Mining, and director of Mont Royal Resources. Recently retired as director of Lucapa Diamond Company. Previously, chairman of Bannerman Energy Limited.	2024

[1] Member of the Audit Committee of the Company.

[2] Member of the Remuneration, People and Governance Committee of the Company.

[3] Member of the Sustainability and Indigenous Affairs Committee of the Company.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the executive officers of the Company as of March 31, 2026, based in part upon information furnished by them to management.

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Position with Company	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years
Michael O'Keeffe, Nassau, Bahamas	Executive Chairman	Executive Chair of the Company since August 13, 2013. Member of the board of directors of Burgundy Diamond Mines Ltd.
David Cataford Québec, Canada	Chief Executive Officer	CEO of the Company since 2019.
Alexandre Belleau Québec, Canada	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer of the Company since July 2020.
Steve Boucratie Québec, Canada	Senior Vice-President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	Senior Vice-President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company since 2021. Vice-President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company between 2019 and 2021.
Michael Marcotte Québec, Canada	Senior Vice-President, Corporate Development and Capital Markets	Senior Vice-President, Corporate Development and Capital Markets of the Company since 2021. Vice-President, Investor Relations of the Company between 2018 and 2021.
Angela Kourouklis Québec, Canada	Senior Vice-President, Human Resources	Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, since August 2021. Vice-President, Human Capital Management, for La Presse inc. between 2020 and 2021.
François Lavoie Québec, Canada	Senior Vice-President, Sales, Technical Marketing and Product Development	Senior Vice-President, Sales, Technical Marketing and Product Development of the Company since July 2024. Vice-President, Sales, Technical Marketing and Product Development from January 2022 to July 2024 and Technical Director, Quality and Process prior to that.
Bill Hundy New South Wales, Australia	Company Secretary – Australia	Company Secretary – Australia since January 2023. Senior Company Secretary and Solicitor for MUFG Corporate Governance (a company providing corporate services to publicly traded companies).

As of May 28, 2026, the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, an aggregate of 46,782,720 Ordinary Shares representing approximately 8.35% of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, and no personal holding company of any of them, is, at the date hereof, or has been, within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, CEO or CFO of any company (including the Company) that (a) while that person was acting in that capacity, was subject to a cease trade order, a similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, which order, in each case, was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (b) was subject to any such order that was issued after that person ceased to be a director, CEO or CFO and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO.

Except as set out below, to the knowledge of the Company, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Company holding a sufficient number of shares to affect materially the control of the Company, and no personal holding company

of any of them, is, as at the date hereof, or has been with 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangements or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

In January 2017, Michelle Cormier was asked by the remaining senior secured creditor and by the sole shareholder of Calyx Transportation Inc. ("**Calyx**") to become the sole director and officer of Calyx. In this capacity, her mandate was to wind down Calyx in the most efficient manner, following the sale, in December 2016, by Calyx of all assets and businesses in which it operated. The large majority of net proceeds from such sales were used to repay bank indebtedness, employee severances and suppliers. Following all such payments, the cash on hand was insufficient to repay the remaining secured creditor. Given the insolvency of Calyx, Michelle Cormier in her capacity as director of Calyx approved a voluntary assignment in bankruptcy pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) in order to complete the wind down of Calyx's affairs and discharge her mandate.

Ronnie Beevor has been a director of Lucapa Diamond Company Limited (ASX: LOM) since April 2024. On May 22, 2025, Lucapa Diamond Company Limited entered voluntary administration under the relevant provisions of the Corporations Act.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Company holding a sufficient number of shares to affect materially the control of the Company, and no personal holding company of any of them, has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his, her or its assets.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Company holding a sufficient number of shares to affect materially the control of the Company, and no personal holding company of any of them: (a) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; or (b) since December 31, 2000, has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or, before January 1, 2001, entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority which would likely be important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (c) has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making investment decision.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

To the knowledge of the Company, there are no existing or potential conflicts of interest between the Company and any director or officer of the Company. The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors or officers of other public companies involved in the mining industry or have significant shareholdings in other public companies involved in the mining industry. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises, a director is required to disclose the conflict of interest and to abstain from voting on the matter.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

During the financial year ended March 31, 2026, the Company was not a party to, nor was any of its property the subject of, any legal proceedings or any pending legal proceedings, or, to the Company's knowledge, contemplated legal proceedings, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2026, and during the current financial year, there have been no (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (iii) settlement agreements entered into by the Company before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

During the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, to the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, no shareholder that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the voting securities of the Company, and no associate or affiliate of any of them, has or had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

AUDITORS, REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS

The Company's registrars and transfer agent is:

Canadian Registry

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
100 University Avenue, 8th Floor
Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1
Canada

Australian Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
GPO Box 242
Melbourne, Victoria 3001
Australia

The Company's auditors are:

Canada

Ernst & Young LLP
900, De Maisonneuve Blvd West
Montréal, Québec, H3A 0A8
Canada

Australia

Ernst & Young
200 George Street
Sydney, New South Wales 2000
Australia

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company has not entered into any material contracts (other than those entered into in the ordinary course of business) except for:

(i) the fourth amended and restated credit agreement in respect of the Syndicated Credit Facilities (providing for the US$400 million Revolving Facility and the US$150 million Term Facility) dated April 1, 2026, among Champion Canada, QIO and Drakkar Bidco AS, as borrowers, Champion and Lac Bloom Railcars Corporation Inc. ("**LBRC**"), as guarantors, The Bank of Nova Scotia, as administrative agent, and the financial institutions from time to time party thereto, as lenders; and

(ii) the indenture entered into on July 2, 2025, in connection with the High Yield Offering (providing for the issue of issued US$500 million of 7-year senior unsecured notes bearing interest at a rate of 7.875%) among Champion Canada, the guarantors party thereto from time to time (including

Champion, QIO and LBRC) and Wilmington Trust, National Association as trustee, paying agent and registrar.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

André Allaire, P. Eng., PhD., and Benoît Ouellet, P. Eng., each of BBA Inc., co-authored the 2023 Technical Report (see "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*"). Each of Messrs. Allaire and Ouellet is a QP and is independent of the Company.

Jérôme Martin, P. Eng., of Soutex co-authored the 2023 Technical Report (see "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*"). Mr. Martin is a QP and is independent of the Company.

Erik Ronald, P. Geo., of SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. co-authored the 2023 Technical Report (see "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*"). Mr. Ronald is a QP and is independent of the Company.

Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng., and Olivier Hamel, P. Eng., each of QIO, co-authored the 2023 Technical Report (see "*Material Property – Bloom Lake*"). Each of Messrs. Blanchet and Hamel is a QP and is not independent of the Company.

All scientific and technical information in this AIF has been reviewed and approved by, or otherwise prepared by, Vincent Blanchet, P. Eng., Engineer at QIO. Mr. Blanchet is a QP.

To the knowledge of the Company, after reasonable enquiry, (i) none of the foregoing persons beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over, any securities of the Company representing more than 1% of the outstanding securities of the Company of the same class, and (ii) none of the foregoing persons has any registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any other property of the Company.

Ernst & Young and Ernst & Young LLP (collectively "**Ernst & Young**"), the external auditors of the Company, reported on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. Ernst & Young advised the Company that they have no registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company. Ernst & Young has advised the Company that it is independent of the Company in accordance with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act and within the meaning of the Code of Ethics of Chartered Professional Accountants of the Ordre des comptables professionnels agréés du Québec.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the charter of the Company's Audit Committee is attached as Schedule "A" hereto.

Composition and Independence of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company is currently composed of four members, Michelle Cormier (Chair), Jessica McDonald, Gary Lawler and Ronnie Beevor, none of whom is an executive officer or employee of the Company. All of the Audit Committee members are independent as defined in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**").

Financial Literacy

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is "financially literate" if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer's financial statements.

All of the members of the Audit Committee are financially literate.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each Audit Committee member possesses certain education and experience which is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member and, in particular, education or experience which provides the member with one or more of the following: an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements; the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and provisions; experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more individuals engaged in such activities; and an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Michelle Cormier has obtained significant financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues in her role as a senior-level executive with experience in management, including financial management, corporate finance, turnaround and strategic advisory situations and human resources. She has a strong capital markets background, with experience in public companies listed in the United States and Canada. She has significant experience in corporate governance, having served on several boards of directors of publicly listed and privately held companies as well as government-owned institutions and not-for-profit organizations. Ms. Cormier has been a consultant to Wynnchurch Capital Canada, Ltd. since 2014. Previously, she spent 13 years in senior management and as Chief Financial Officer of a large North American forest products company, and eight years in various senior management positions at Alcan Aluminum Limited (Rio Tinto). Ms. Cormier articled with Ernst & Young. She currently serves on the Board of Directors of Cascades Inc. (CAS.TSX).

Jessica McDonald has obtained significant financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues in her role has a corporate director since 2014. Ms. McDonald has been certified by the Institute of Corporate Directors since 2017. She is currently a member of the board of directors of GFL Environmental Inc. Ms. McDonald was also a director of Foran Mining Corporation from 2023 to 2026, Coeur Mining, Inc. from 2018 to 2023, Hydro One Limited from 2018 to 2022, and a director and chair of Trevali Mining Corporation between 2017 and 2020. From 2014 to 2017, Ms. McDonald was President and Chief Executive Officer of the BC Hydro and Power Authority, a clean energy utility with over $5.5 billion in annual revenue and more than 5,000 employees. She acted as interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Canada Post Corporation from April 2018 to March 2019 and was the chair of its board of directors between 2017 and 2020. Ms. McDonald served as the Chair of Powertech Labs, one of the largest testing and research laboratories in North America, and a director of Powerex, an energy trading company. Ms. McDonald has extensive government experience, including serving as Deputy Minister to the Premier and Head of the BC Public Service. Ms. McDonald holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of British Columbia, is a graduate of the Institute of Corporate Directors and holds a certification in cybersecurity oversight from the National Association of Corporate Directors and Carnegie Mellon University.

Gary Lawler worked as an Australian corporate lawyer specializing in mergers and acquisitions for 45 years, during which time he was a partner in several leading Australian law firms. Mr. Lawler is also the Chairman of Mont Royal Resources Limited. He has previously held board positions with Dominion Mining Limited, Riversdale Mining Limited, Riversdale Resources Limited and Cartier Iron Corporation.

Ronnie Beevor has over 40 years of experience in investment banking and the mining sector, including as Chair and non-executive director of several mining companies in Australia and internationally. He is presently Chairman of Felix Gold, which has substantial gold exploration properties in Alaska, director of Mont Royal Resources, building a dominant position in underexplored greenstone belts in Québec, and director of Lucapa Diamond Company Limited, an international producer of high value diamonds. He recently retired as Chairman of Bannerman Energy Limited, owner of the large Etango uranium deposit in Namibia. Previously, Mr. Beevor served as head of investment banking at Rothschild Australia, Chair of EMED Mining, which acquired, developed and operated the Rio Tinto copper mine in Southern Spain, board member of Riversdale Resources, which was acquired by Hancock Prospecting for A$800 million, as well as Talison Lithium which acquired the Greenbushes lithium mine in West Australia, prior to its acquisition by Tianqi Industry Group for nearly C$700 million. Mr. Beevor also served on the board of Oxiana Limited, which developed substantial gold and copper operations in Laos, acquired the Golden Grove polymetallic mine in Western

Australia, developed the Prominent Hill mine in South Australia and merged with Zinifex Limited to form OZ Minerals, which was acquired in 2023 by BHP Group Limited for A$9.5 billion. Mr. Beevor holds an Honours degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from Oxford University, and qualified as a chartered accountant in England and Wales.

Mandate

The mandate of the Audit Committee is to review the integrity of the Company's financial reporting processes and to liaise with and oversee the external auditors. In addition to reviewing the financial controls of the Company, which is its ongoing responsibility, the Audit Committee reviews the annual financial statements and interim financial statements and provides oversight of the accounting and financial reporting process and any other significant financial issues. The Audit Committee is scheduled to meet at least four times a year and otherwise as frequently and at such intervals as it determines is necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities, including meeting separately with the external auditors.

External Audit Fees

Ernst & Young has been the external auditors of the Company since November 26, 2013. The following table sets forth the fees billed to the Company by Ernst & Young for services rendered in the last two financial years.

(in thousands of dollars)

Ernst & Young (Canadian firm)	2026	2025
Audit fees [1]	877	644
Audit-related fees [2]	27	8
Tax fees [3]	94	47
All other fees [4]	-	-
Total - Canadian firm ($)	**998**	**699**
Ernst & Young (Australian firm)		
Audit fees [1]	91	87
Audit-related fees [2]	77	
Tax fees [3]	39	48
All other fees [4]	-	-
Total - Australian firm ($)	**207**	**135**
Total ($)	**1,205**	**834**

[1] Audit fees related to professional services for the audit and review of the financial statements and other regulatory audit services.

[2] Fees related to assurance services related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's consolidated financial statements, but not reported as audit fees.

[3] Tax fees related to professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

[4] All other fees related to services not meeting the fee classification under notes 1, 2 and 3 above.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, which is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this AIF, relating to the Company may be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Further, information with respect to the Company, which is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this AIF, including with respect to the directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of securities of the

Company and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the management information circular of the Company for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors dated as of July 22, 2025 (the "**Information Circular**"). Additional financial information is provided in the consolidated financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. A copy of this AIF, the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, and the Information Circular may be obtained from SEDAR+ or upon request from the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

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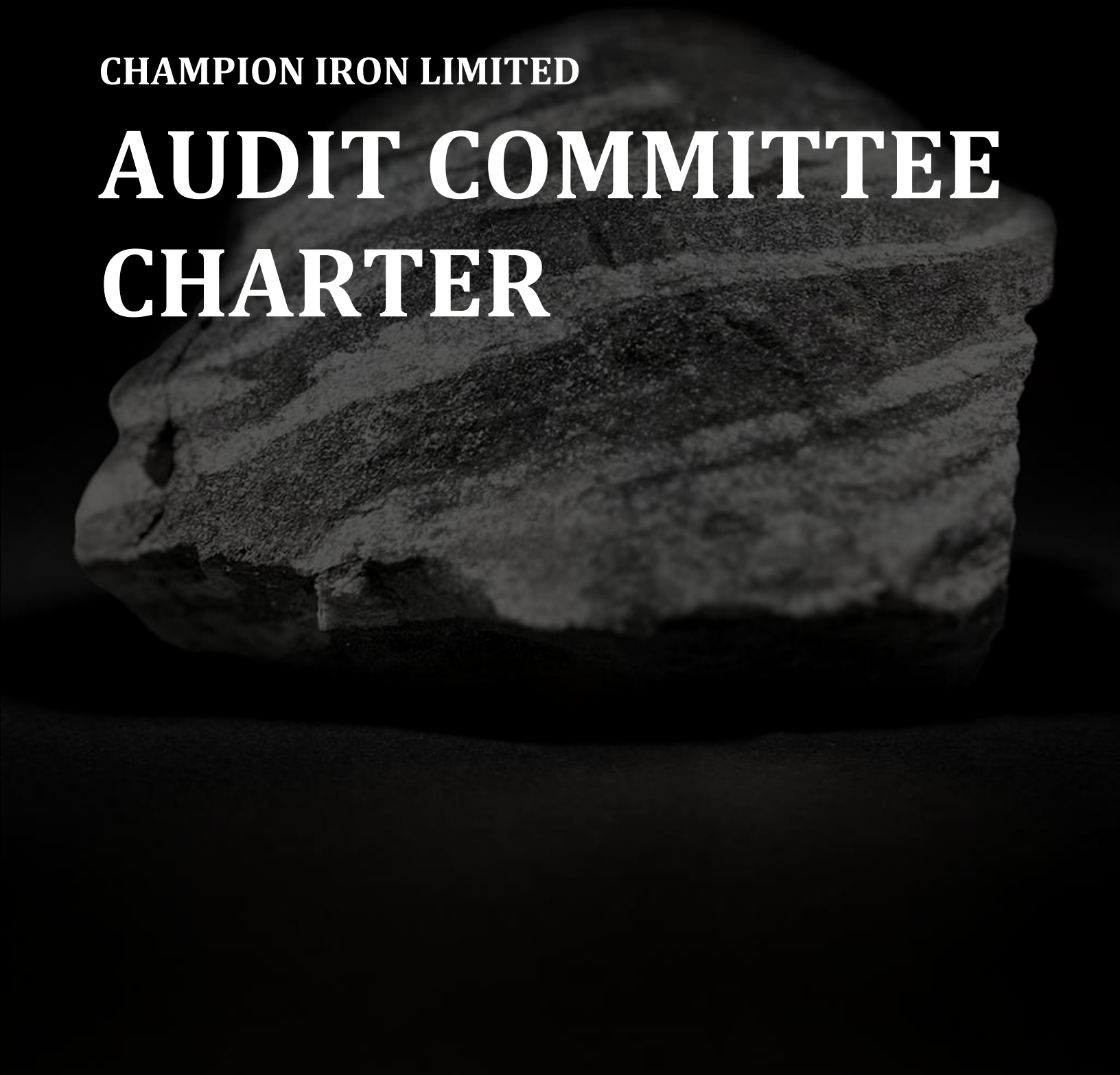
SCHEDULE A

CHAMPION IRON LIMITED
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

See attached.

CHAMPION IRON



CHAMPION IRON LIMITED

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Champion Iron Limited (the "Company") has established an Audit Committee (the "Committee") which consists entirely of independent and non-executive directors. The roles and responsibilities of the Committee are outlined in this charter.

Membership

The Committee shall consist of at least three independent Board members who can all read and understand financial statements and are otherwise financially literate, including:

- At least one member with financial expertise either as a qualified accountant or other financial professional with experience in financial and accounting matters; and
- At least one member who has an understanding of the industry in which the Company operates.

The members of the Committee are appointed by the Board.

Chair

The Board or, failing that, the Committee shall appoint an independent director, other than the Chair of the Board, to be the Chair of the Committee. The Chair is responsible for the following:

- Providing the necessary direction required for the Committee to undertake its role effectively;
- Establishing the frequency of the Committee meetings, within the parameters set forth in this charter;
- Overseeing the preparation of Committee agendas and briefing papers and ensuring that all required matters are brought before the Committee and that all the Committee members receive timely and accurate information so that they can make informed decisions on matters under the Committee's responsibility;
- Reporting to the Board on the matters reviewed by the Audit Committee and on any decisions or recommendations of the Committee in accordance with this charter;
- Reviewing the expense reports of the Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer;
- Carrying out any special assignments or functions as requested by the Board.

Secretary

Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, the Corporate Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

Other Attendees

The Chief Financial Officer as well as other members of senior management may be invited to be present for all or part of the meetings of the Committee, but shall not be members of the Committee.

Representatives of the external auditor are expected to attend each meeting of the Committee and at least once a year the Committee shall meet with the external auditors without any management, executives or staff present.

Quorum

A quorum consists of the majority of the members.

Meetings

Committee meetings shall be held not less than five times a year so as to enable the Committee to undertake its role effectively. In addition, the Chair is required to call a meeting of the Committee if requested to do so by any member of the Committee, the Chief Financial Officer or the external auditor.

Reporting Procedures

The Committee shall keep minutes of its meetings. The minutes of each Committee meeting shall be drafted by the Secretary of the Committee or such other secretary of the meeting as shall be delegated by the Secretary or appointed by the Committee from time to time. The Secretary of the Committee shall circulate the minutes of the meetings of the Committee to all members of the Committee for comment and change before being signed by the Chair of the Committee.

A report is to be made by the Chair of the Committee at the Board meeting following the Committee meeting along with any recommendations of the Committee.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Committee

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and overseeing the work of the external auditors. In particular, the Committee has the following duties:

Financial Statements and Information

- To review the audited annual and unaudited half-yearly and quarterly financial statements and any press releases and reports which accompany published financial statements (including management's discussion and analysis, related press releases and conference call presentations) before submission to the Board, recommending their approval, focusing particularly on:

- Any changes in accounting policies and practices;
- Major judgmental areas;
- Significant adjustments, accounting and financial reporting issues resulting from the internal and external audit;
- Compliance with accounting policies and standards; and
- Compliance with legal requirements.

- To review any financial outlook or future-oriented financial information disclosed by the Company before submission to the Board, recommending their approval, focusing on the reasonableness of assumptions used and appropriateness of disclosure.
- To review any periodic report, announcement or press release containing financial information that is not audited or reviewed by an external auditor, before submission to the Board, recommending their approval.

Related Party Transactions

- To review and monitor any related party transactions.

External Audit Function

- To recommend to the Board the appointment of the external auditor.
- Each year, to review the appointment of the external auditor, their independence, the audit fee, and any questions of resignation or dismissal.
- To discuss with the external auditor before the audit commences the nature and scope of the audit.
- To meet privately with the external auditor on at least an annual basis.
- To determine that no management restrictions are being placed upon external auditor.
- To discuss problems and reservations arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of management where necessary).
- To review the external auditor's management letter and management's response and resolve any disagreement between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.

- To review any regulatory reports on the Company's operations and management's response.
- To pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company and its subsidiaries by the external auditor in accordance with National Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees.
- To review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company.

Communication

- Providing, through regular meetings, a forum for communication between the Board, senior financial management, staff involved in internal control procedures and the external auditors.
- Enhancing the credibility and objectivity of financial reports with other interested parties, including creditors, key stakeholders and the general public.
- Establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints and concerns regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters and ensuring a mechanism for the confidential treatment of such complaints and reports including the ability to submit them anonymously, and publicising such procedures in the Company's Whistleblower Policy.

Assessment of Effectiveness

- To evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's administrative, operating and accounting policies through active communication with operating management and the external auditors.

Oversight of Risk Management

- To recommend to the Board at least annually the approval of the Company's risk appetite and tolerance threshold, and confirm that the Company's strategies are aligned with them.
- To monitor and review the risk management framework's maturity and effectiveness.
- To oversee the establishment and implementation by management of a system for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing material risk throughout the Company,

including the Company's internal compliance, control systems and climate-related risks and opportunities.

- To review at least annually the Company's risk management systems to ensure the exposure to the various categories of risk is minimised.
- To review mergers and acquisitions, financing and re-financing transactions in accordance with the Company's delegation of authority.
- To review at least annually the adequacy of the Company's insurance coverage.
- To review and approve the Company's insurance programs.
- To evaluate the Company's exposure to financial risks, including fraud, credit, liquidity, and market risks, as well as risks related to cyber security, data privacy, technology and artificial intelligence.
- To take an active interest in ethical considerations regarding the Company's policies and practices.
- To monitor the standard of corporate conduct in areas such as arms-length dealings and likely conflicts of interest.
- To identify and direct any special projects or investigations deemed necessary.
- To determine the Company's risk profile describing the material risks, including both financial and non-financial matters, facing the Company, regularly review and update the risk profile, and ensure material risk factors are appropriately disclosed in the Company's annual and interim reports and the Company's annual information form.

Authority

The Committee is authorized by the Board to investigate any activity within its charter. The Committee shall have access to management and to the external and, if applicable, internal auditors with or without management present and has rights to seek explanations and additional information. It is authorised to seek any information it requires from any employees and all employees are directed to cooperate with any request made by the Committee.

The Committee is authorized by the Board to obtain outside legal or other independent professional advice, to set and pay the compensation for such legal or other advisors and to secure the attendance of advisors with relevant experience and expertise if it considers this necessary.

The Committee is required to make recommendations to the Board on all matters within the Committee's charter.

Board Review and Approval

This charter shall be reviewed annually by the Board, following review and recommendation by the Committee. The current version of this charter was approved by the Board on January 28, 2026 (Montréal) / January 29, 2026 (Sydney).