NAMIBIA CRITICAL METALS INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2026 AND 2025

(CANADIAN DOLLARS)

NAMIBIA CRITICAL METALS INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025

NAMIBIA CRITICAL METALS INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") of Namibia Critical Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "NMI") is dated October 22, 2026, and provides an analysis of the Company's financial results and progress for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 and related notes thereto, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical fact, that address exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration results, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The information contained herein is subject to change and the Company does not assume the obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

The risk factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors which could affect the Company. Additional factors are noted under Risks and Uncertainties below.

Any financial outlook or future-oriented financial information in this MD&A, as defined by applicable securities legislation, has been approved by management as of the date of this MD&A. Such financial outlook or future oriented financial information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such outlook or information should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed in this MD&A.

Rainer Ellmies, PhD, MSc Geology, GeolFA, EurGeol, AusIMM, is the Company's Qualified Person and has reviewed and approved the technical information disclosed in this MD&A.

Overall Performance

The Company is engaged in the exploration for critical metals in Namibia through its 95% owned subsidiary, Namibia Rare Earths (Pty) Ltd., a Namibian company ("Namibia Pty"), through the Company's Cayman subsidiary, Cayman Namibia Rare Earths Inc. Since incorporation in 2004, Namibia Pty has established a presence in Namibia, was granted several exclusive prospecting licenses, and now holds a mining licence for the Lofdal Heavy Rare Earths project.

As an advanced heavy rare earths project, Lofdal is uniquely positioned to contribute to diversified global supply chains for dysprosium, terbium and other critical rare earth elements essential for electric vehicles, renewable energy technologies, advanced electronics and defence applications.

Since 2020, the Company has focused on developing the Lofdal Heavy Rare Earths Project through its joint venture with the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security Corporation ("JOGMEC"). The "Lofdal 2B-4" project, a large-scale heavy rare earths mining and processing project, recently underwent a Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") and is currently undergoing a Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS").

Location of the Lofdal Heavy Rare Earths Project

Lofdal is located approximately 450 kilometers northwest of the capital city of Windhoek and 25 kilometers northwest of the town of Khorixas in the Kunene Region of the Republic of Namibia (Figure 1). The project area is linked to the regional port of Walvis Bay via 390 kilometers of well-maintained main roads.

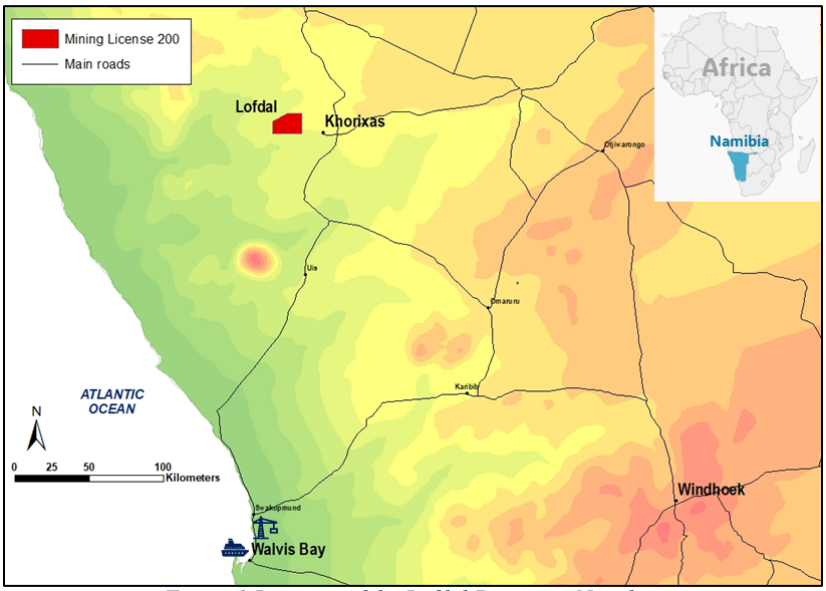


Figure 1 Location of the Lofdal Project in Namibia.

Mineral Rights

The Lofdal Project is licensed with a Mining License ("ML200") which was issued by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in May 2021 and is valid for 25 years to May 10, 2046. The Mining License was issued to the Company's 95% owned subsidiary, Namibia Rare Earths (Pty) Ltd., with the balance held by Philco One Hundred Ninety-Six (Pty) Ltd. ("Philco 196"), a company incorporated to fulfil the licence requirement of a 5% shareholding of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians.

Partnership with Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security Corporation ("JOGMEC")

On January 27, 2020, the Company announced that it had signed an agreement with JOGMEC to jointly explore, develop, exploit, refine and/or distribute mineral products from Lofdal. JOGMEC is a Japanese government agency which seeks to secure stable commodity supply for Japan. Rare earths are of critical importance to Japanese industrial interests. Japan consumes about 9% of the global dysprosium production. JOGMEC has a strong reputation as a long term, strategic partner in mineral projects globally. JOGMEC facilitates opportunities with Japanese private companies to secure supply of natural resources for the benefit of the country's economic development.

The agreement was amended on March 27, 2026 to increase JOGMEC's earn-in expenditure by $3.0 million, with no dilution to the Company, and for JOGMEC to have the option to provide non-dilutive and non-interest-bearing capital funding prior to a final investment decision. The Company has the option to elect to avoid dilution following a final investment decision by funding its pro-rata portion. The amended agreement provides JOGMEC with the right to earn a 50% interest in the project by funding $23,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures under the following terms:

Term 1 – JOGMEC will fund $3,000,000 in exploration expenditures up to March 31, 2021. The first term funding amount is non-refundable and JOGMEC earns no interest in the Lofdal project;

Term 2 – JOGMEC is entitled to elect to contribute an additional $7,000,000 in exploration expenditures from April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2024 to earn a 40% interest in the Lofdal project;

Term 3 – JOGMEC is entitled to elect to contribute an additional $13,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures from April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2028 to earn an additional 10% interest in the Lofdal project.

Once JOGMEC has completed and exercised its 50% earn-in and a feasibility study has been completed on the project, JOGMEC has the right to purchase an additional 1% interest in the project from the Company for $5,000,000 and thereafter to exclusively provide funding to develop the project. The Company has the right to maintain its interest in the Lofdal project by funding its pro-rata share of post earn-in expenditures; alternatively, the Company can make a one-time cash payment of $5,000,000 to avoid being diluted below 21%.

In August 2026, JOGMEC fulfilled its $23,000,000 commitment under the agreement and completed the earn-in.

In March 2026, Toyota Tsusho Corporation ("TTC") was selected as the successful bidder in a public tender process conducted by JOGMEC (see below) and joined the Lofdal project as part of JOGMEC's ownership interest. JOGMEC and TTC (the "Japanese parties") established special purpose companies to hold the Japanese parties' participating interest in the Lofdal project. Completion of the earn-in results in the Japanese parties acquiring a 50% participating interest in the Lofdal project, subject to prior approval of the TSX Venture Exchange and shareholders of the Company in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policies.

Partnership with Toyota Tsusho

On March 17, 2026, the Company announced that Toyota Tsusho Corporation was selected as the successful bidder in a public tender process conducted by JOGMEC for an industrial partner in the Lofdal project. TTC is the global trading and industrial supply chain arm of the Toyota Group and one of Japan's largest trading houses. The company plays a significant role building global supply chains for critical minerals and materials used in automotive electrification, renewable energy systems and advanced manufacturing. TTC owns a rare earth separation and refinery facility in India which has been operating for over 10 years.

The introduction of TTC as a strategic partner provides increased confidence in the Lofdal project's path to development, financing and future commercialization. TTC brings global supply chain capabilities, downstream market access and deep experience in critical mineral development, further strengthening the industrial foundation of the Lofdal Project and enhancing its position as a future supplier of dysprosium and terbium — two of the most critical and supply-constrained rare earth elements required for high-performance permanent magnets.

Joint Management Committee and Next Phase of the Definitive Feasibility Study

A Joint Management Committee ("JMC") with representation from the Company, JOGMEC, and TTC has been established to oversee the Lofdal project. In July, 2026, the JMC approved $10.83 million in funding to advance completion of the DFS. Of this amount, $3,027,000 represents funding from JOGMEC to fulfill its $23,000,000 contribution required to earn a 50% interest (all of which has been received to date) and the remaining $7,803,000 represents additional funding.

The approved programs represent a significant advancement in the development of the Lofdal project and transition the project into full DFS execution. Collectively, the work will validate the complete processing flowsheet from run-of-mine ore through the production of separate light and heavy rare earth carbonate products while generating the engineering and operating data required to support detailed plant design, project financing and a future development decision.

Unlike conventional rare earth projects that export mineral concentrates for further processing, the Lofdal program will evaluate the production of separate Light Rare Earth Carbonate (LREC) and Heavy Rare Earth Carbonate (HREC) products through integrated hydrometallurgical processing. These products represent a significant advancement in value addition within Namibia and establish the technical foundation for evaluating future downstream processing opportunities in-country. The Company believes this strategy aligns closely with the Government of Namibia's objective of increasing domestic beneficiation of critical minerals while supporting industrial development, skills transfer and long-term economic value creation.

The Company awarded the first major metallurgical and geometallurgical contracts under the expanded DFS work program to SGS Canada Inc.

The approved programs are expected to:

- Validate pilot-scale flotation and hydrometallurgical performance;
- Demonstrate production of separated light and heavy rare earth carbonate products;
- Generate engineering design criteria for detailed process plant design;
- Optimize recoveries, reagent consumption and operating costs;
- Develop predictive geometallurgical models supporting mine planning;
- Advance amendments to environmental and other permits; and
- Substantially de-risk the processing component of the Lofdal project ahead of completion of the DFS.

Rare Earth Mineralization at Lofdal

The Lofdal property is centered on the Neoproterozoic Lofdal intrusive complex, a regional geological feature associated with numerous occurrences of rare earth element (REE) mineralization. The REE mineralisation is bound to zones of hydrothermal alteration, predominantly albitization and carbonatization, associated with carbonatite dykes of variable thickness.

Exploration results have demonstrated the occurrence of heavy rare earth (HREE) mineralization on a district scale. The mineralized zones stretch in northeasterly directions over an area of about 20 km by 10 km (Figure 2).

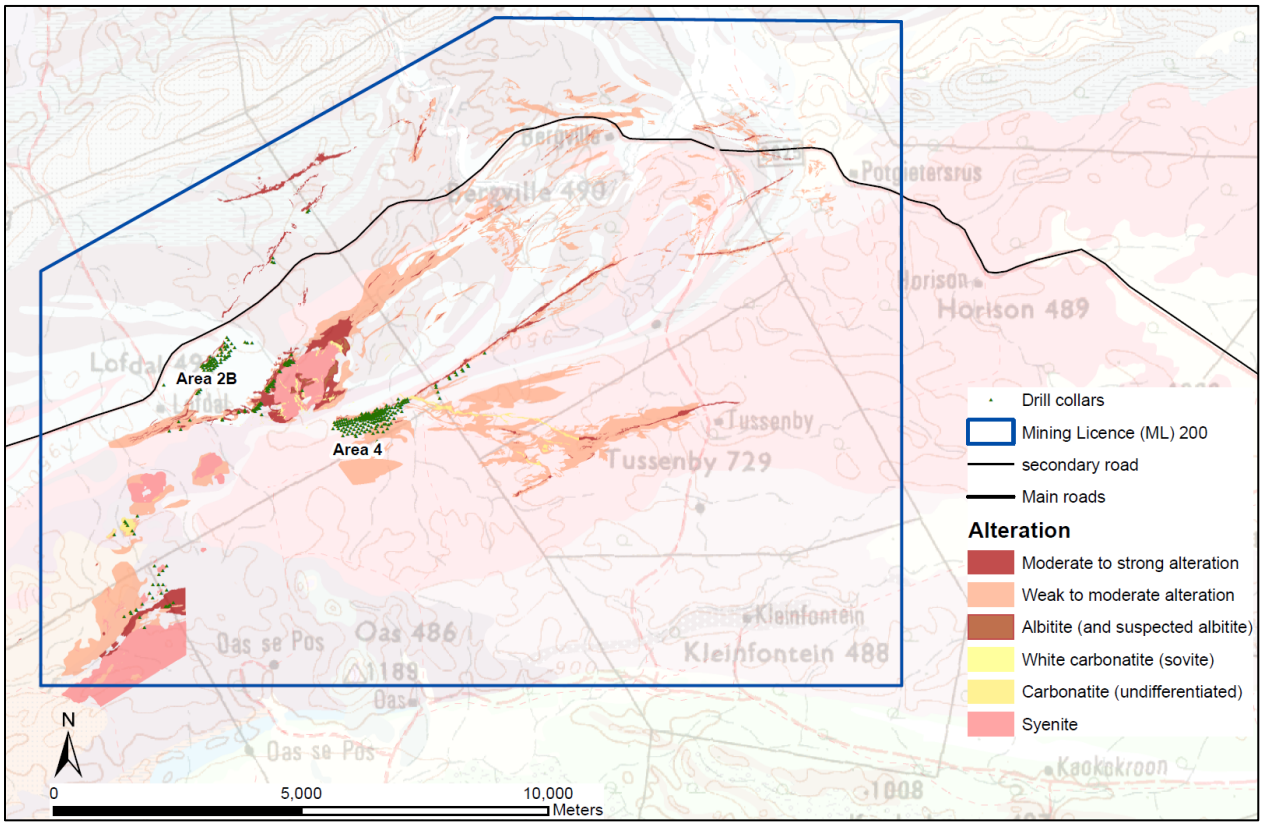


Figure 2: Regional-scale, structurally controlled alteration zones carry the HREE-mineralization at Lofdal. The mineralized system is covered by the Company's Mining License 200.

The two mineralized zones that have been evaluated by resource drilling are "Area 4" and "Area 2B", (Figure 3). At Area 4, the zone of alteration has been traced for over 1,100 m at surface, where it is characterised by an intensely altered core of 15 m to 30 m thickness with a less altered halo of 50 m to 60 m that extends up to 100 m in thickness. The alteration zone at Area 2B has been traced along a strike length of 600 m and its thickness ranges from 20 m to 35 m, thinning to less than 10 m in the central section of the deposit. Regional sampling and mapping suggest that the mineralisation for both deposits may extend for several kilometres along strike.

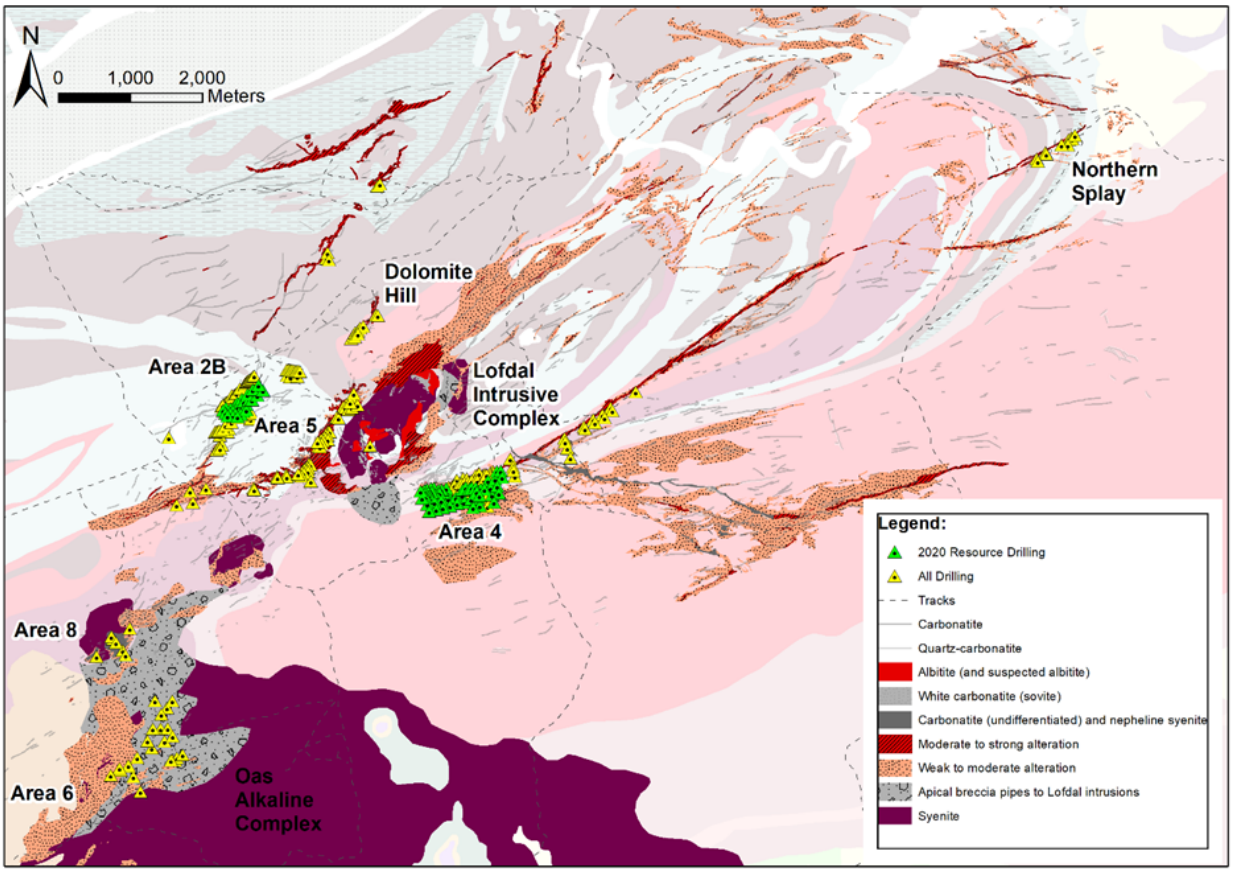


Figure 3 Simplified geology of the central Lofdal project area showing the location of the Area 4 and Area 2B deposits in relation to other structures with rare earth mineralization which underwent reconnaissance drilling.

Work Program with JOGMEC

Drilling Program (2020)

Drilling in 2020 focused on extending the mineral resource in Area 4 and confirming the resource potential in Area 2B. Reconnaissance drilling on the Northern Splay and Dolomite Hill targets confirmed HREE mineralization but did not return significant results for resource development. Drill target areas identified at Lofdal for resource development are shown in Figure 4.

Total drilling at the Lofdal project to date is 58,039 m (Table 1).

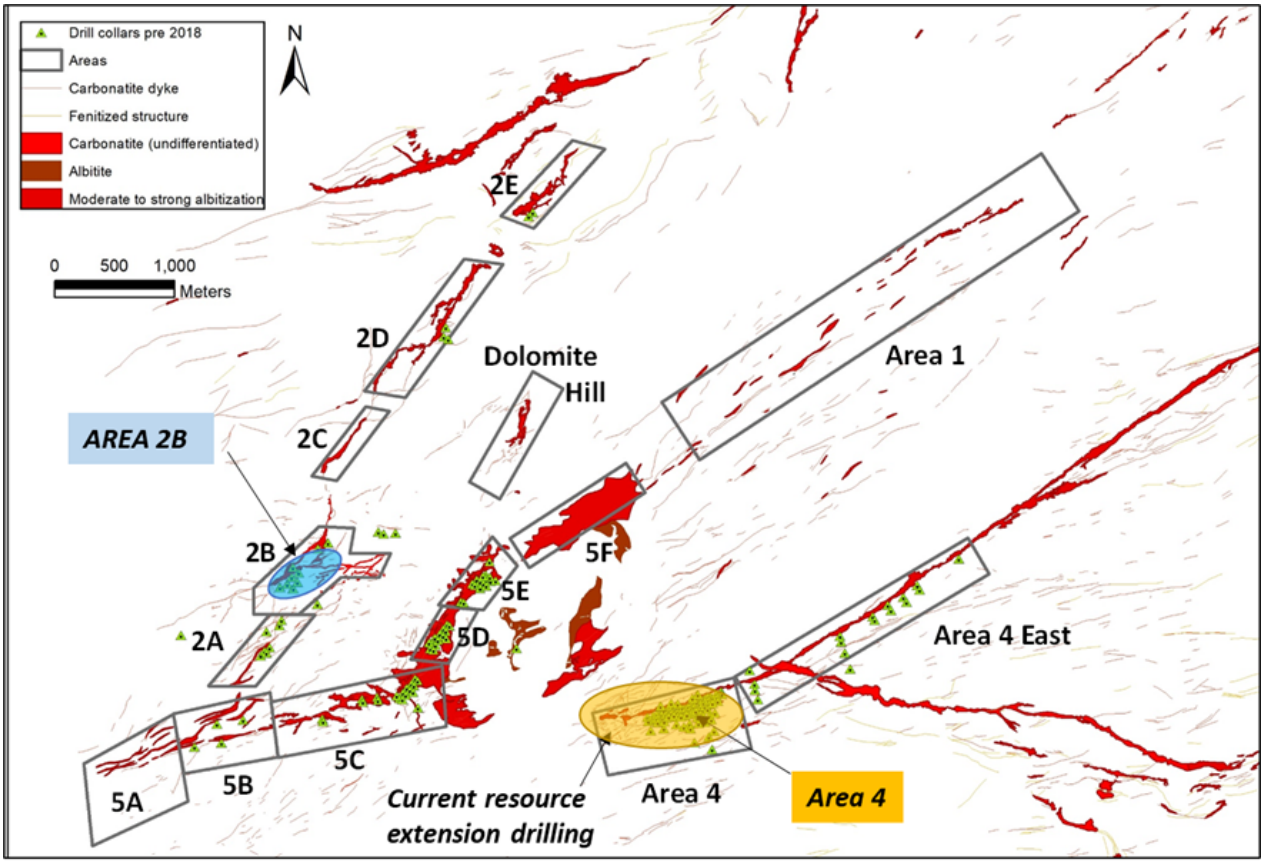


Figure 4 Target areas at Lofdal for resource development. In 2020-2023, focus was on Area 4. Area 2B is the first satellite deposit with resource drilling.

Table 1 Summary of drilling conducted at the Lofdal Project

Project Area	Drill Program	Type Drilling	2008-2016		JOGMEC 2020-2025		TOTAL PROJECT	
			Holes	Meters	Holes	Meters	Holes	Meters
2, 2A, 2C	Reconnaissance	Diamond	13	1,265			13	1,265
2B	Resource	Diamond	17	2,134	29	4,400	46	6,534
2B	Resource	RC			12	1,780	12	1,780
2B	Geotech	Diamond			6	563	6	563
4	Resource	Diamond	110	12,635	56	10,162	166	22,797
4	Resource	RC			44	9,043	44	9,043
4	Metallurgy	Diamond	8	1,022			8	1,022
4	Geotech	Diamond			13	2,032	13	2,032
5	Reconnaissance	Diamond	57	5,595			57	5,595
6	Reconnaissance	Diamond	24	4,495			24	4,495
7	Reconnaissance	Diamond	1	240			1	240
8	Reconnaissance	Diamond	7	1,021			7	1,021
Northern Splay	Reconnaissance	Diamond			10	1,276	10	1,276
Dolomite Hill	Reconnaissance	Diamond			4	377	4	377
	TOTAL		**237**	**28,407**	**174**	**29,633**	**411**	**58,039**

Infill drilling at Area 4 and Area 2B for PFS Lofdal "2B-4"

A resource infill and expansion drilling program was conducted at Area 4 and Area 2B between 2021 and 2023 which formed part of the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") of the expanded "Lofdal 2B-4" Project (Figure 5). The drill program aimed at increasing the level of resource categories as required for the PFS.

Sampling, Analysis and QAQC

5,729 samples of average 1.8 kg per sample were collected at the drill rig's cyclone ("A-sample") and submitted to

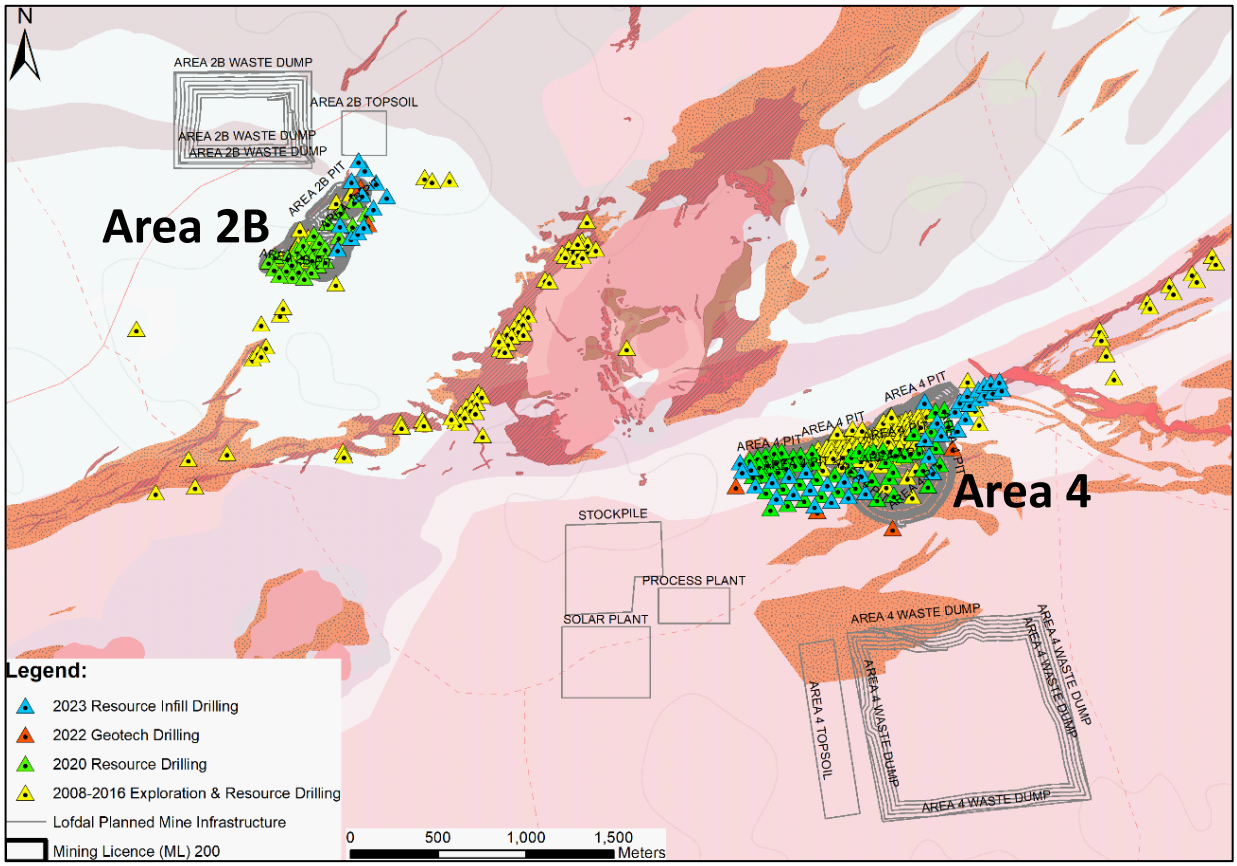


Figure 5 Drill collars in the central Lofdal project area. Blue triangles indicate the collar positions of 2023 RC infill drilling.

Actlabs preparatory laboratory in Windhoek, Namibia, in batches of 200 to 300 samples.

The samples were dried and crushed to 2 mm, split using a riffle splitter and pulverised to 105 µm. Pulverised sub-samples were homogenised in a stainless-steel riffle splitter and a 15 g sample and duplicate were drawn for analysis. The pulverised sample aliquots were shipped to the ISO/IEC 17025 accredited Actlabs analytical facility in Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. The samples were assayed using lithium metaborate-tetraborate fusion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Actlab's analytical code "8-REE" includes 45 trace elements, 10 major oxides, Loss on Ignition, and mass balance.

The samples were subjected to a quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) program consisting of the insertion of blank samples and certified reference materials at Lofdal and the preparation of a laboratory duplicate at the sample preparation facility in Windhoek. The primary laboratory assay values were confirmed by umpire sample analysis by ALS Global. A selection of 263 samples (every 20th sample of the original sample set), was sent to Actlabs

Okahandja, Namibia for further shipment to ALS Global, Johannesburg, South Africa. Samples were analysed using analytical code ME-MS81h (lithium meta-borate fusion and ICP-MS).

The Qualified Person is satisfied that the assay results are of sufficient accuracy and precision for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Drill Results

Drill results in Area 4 have been consistent with expected grades and thickness as predicted from the resource model. Several intercepts in boreholes drilled in the periphery of the planned pit shell for Area 4 open pit, show wide mineralized zones which might form significant additional resources. An example for a mineralized zone is depicted in the section through the western periphery of planned Area 4 open pit with borehole L4D0207 returning 9 mineralized intervals using a cut-off of 0.1% TREO[2], including 14 m at 0.17% TREO from 295 m and 21 m at 0.11% TREO from 262 m (see NMI Press Release of 6 September 2023).

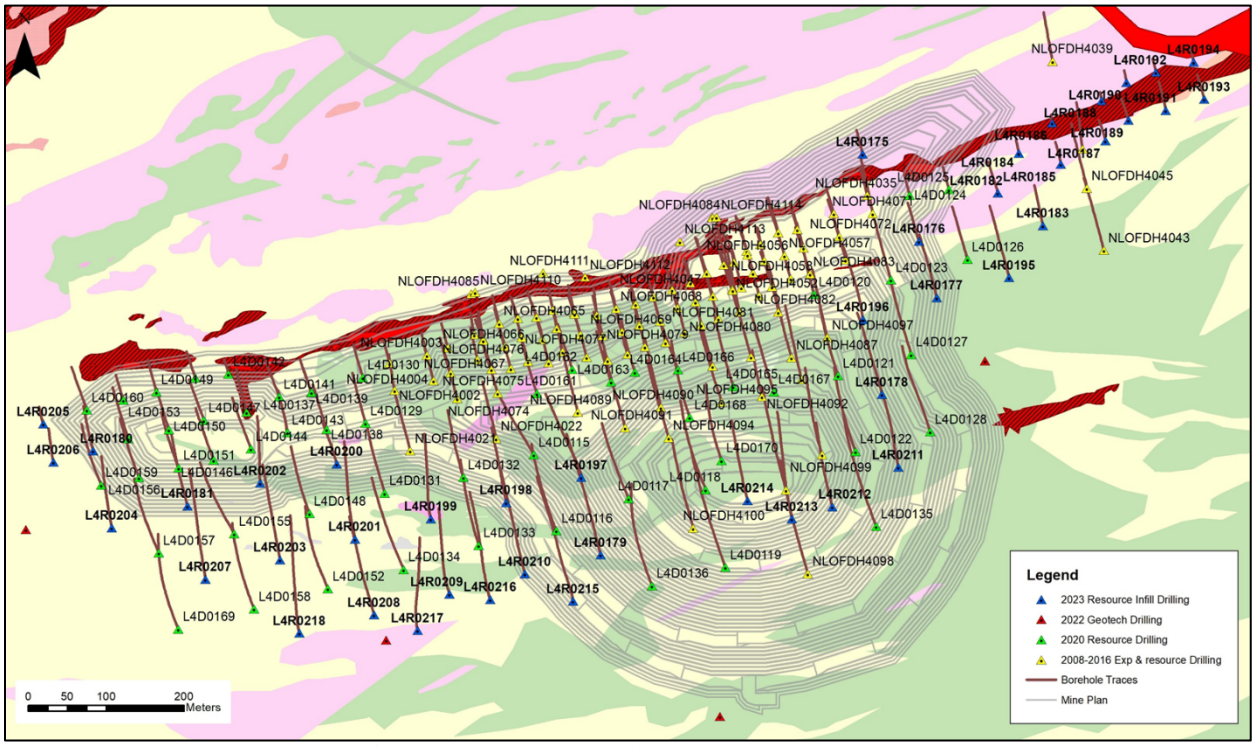


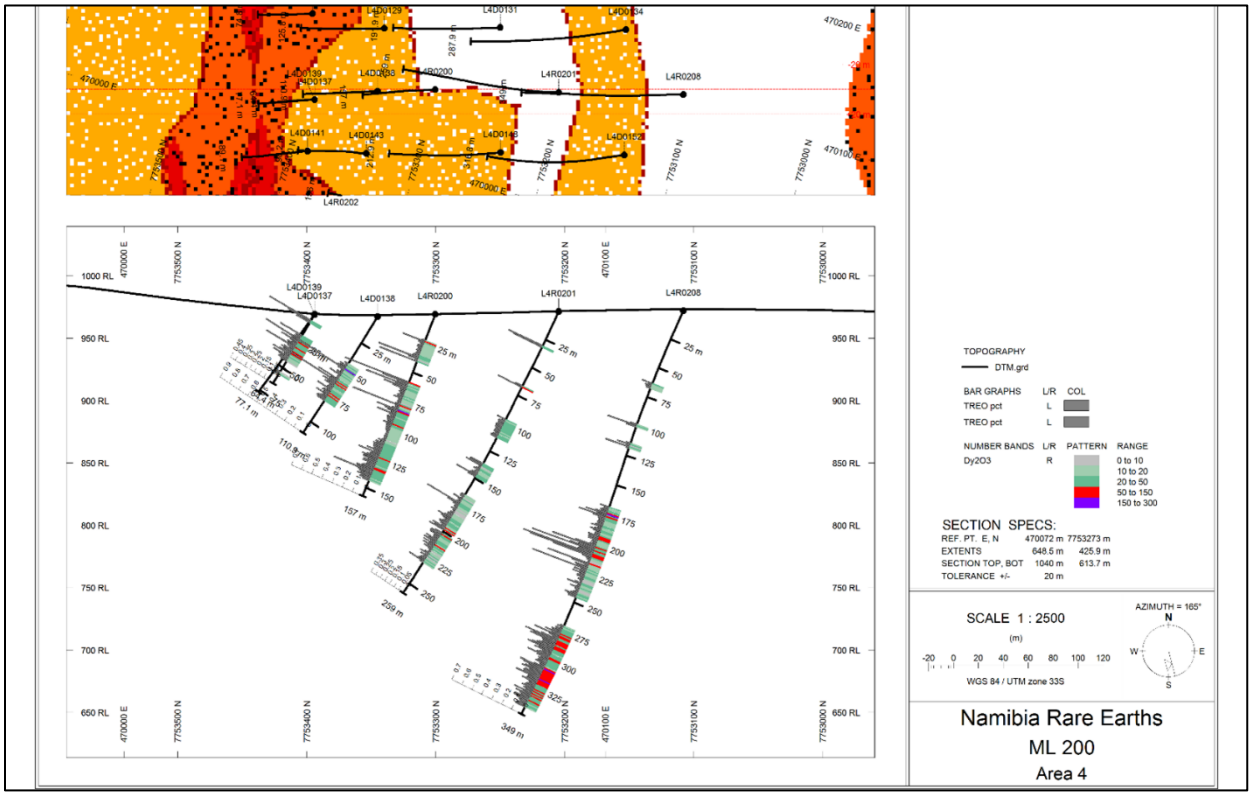
Figure 6 Geological map of Area 4 with the location of drill collars and drill traces at the planned Area 4 pit

Sampling was extended to the hanging wall of the "main mineralized zone". Assays show wide zones of up to 100 m of additional low to moderate grade HREO mineralization which will undergo further assessment for upgrade and beneficiation by XRF and XRT sorting technologies and thus might potentially further increase mine life or throughput of the future Lofdal mine.

[2] "TREO" refers to total rare earth oxides plus yttrium oxide; "HREO" refers to heavy rare earth oxides plus yttrium oxide; "heavy rare earths" as used in all Company presentations comprise europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu) and yttrium (Y). Light rare earths comprise lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd) and samarium (Sm).

Intercepts were generally selected based on an assumed cut-off of 0.1% TREO as previously used in the PEA "Lofdal 2B-4" (see NMI Press Release of 14 November 2022). However, the intercepts partly include a significant number of samples with <0.1% TREO to reflect the width of the mineralized zone potentially forming consecutive ore blocks in a large-scale open pit operation. By including lower grade mineralization, the combined mineralized intervals may reach more than 100 m length in total, as in borehole L4R0208 with 63 m length from 275 m and 53 m length from 173 m (see Figure 7)(for details see NMI Press Release of 6 September 2023). The longest consecutive mineralized interval is 105 m length from 123 m in borehole L4R0199.

Figure 7 Drill section through the western part of Area 4. Color coding along the drill traces indicate TREO grade, and grey bars reflect Dy_2O_3 concentrations



In Area 2B, 12 RC holes were drilled for a total of 1,780 m (Figure 8). Drilling was expanded by 4 boreholes to cover the mineralized zone extending to the east of the currently planned pit shell (Figure 6). Infill drilling at Area 2B was completed for the update and increase of resource categories of the Mineral Resource Estimate as recommended by MSA for the PFS/DFS level for Lofdal's planned satellite open pit "Pit 2B".

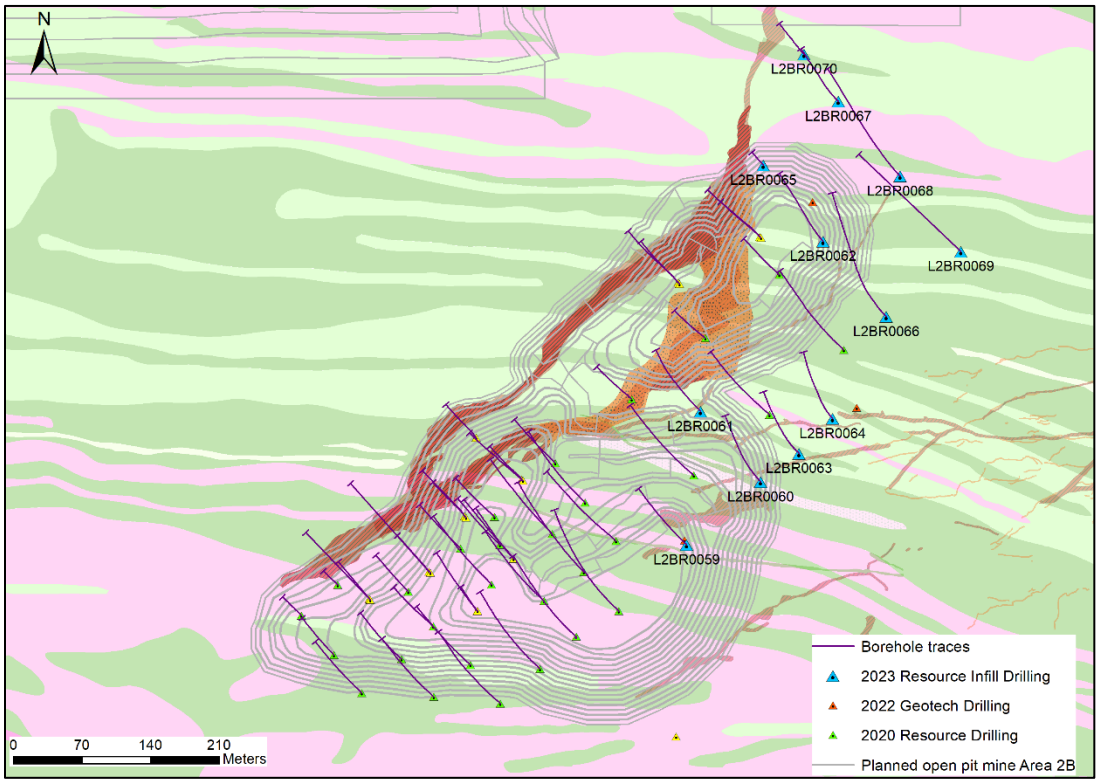


Figure 8 Geological map of Area 2B indicating all historical and the 2023 RC infill drill collars

Updated Mineral Resource Statement

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd of South Africa ("MSA") was contracted to update the Mineral Resource Statement for Lofdal's Areas 2B and 4. The Mineral Resource was estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Best Practice Guidelines and is reported in accordance with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards, which have been incorporated by reference into National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

MSA completed a site visit to review all technical aspects of the project including the Company's standard operating procedures and quality assurance quality control ("QAQC") programs. Considerable time was dedicated to vetting the geological model and continuity of the mineralization. Field operations follow strict company Standard Operating Procedures regarding drilling practices, sampling procedures, security of transport and analytical procedures as per recommendations in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum CIM's Best Practices Guidelines (2018), which includes strict internal QAQC procedures for the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates. QAQC samples account for 10% of samples submitted in each batch. The Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") was based on geochemical analyses and density measurements of core samples obtained by diamond drilling and samples obtained from RC drilling undertaken by Namibia Rare Earths from 2010 to 2012, in 2015, and by NMI (under the JOGMEC program) from 2020 to 2023.

Sample preparation and analytical work for the drilling program was provided by Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs") in Windhoek, Namibia and Ancaster, Ontario. Actlabs is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory. Half core samples of one-meter lengths intervals were taken for analysis. The bagged core samples were given a unique sample reference number and dispatched for preparation at Actlabs' sample preparation facility in Windhoek. The core samples were crushed to 2 mm, split using a riffle splitter and pulverised to 105 µm. Pulverised sub-samples were homogenised in a stainless-steel riffle splitter and a 15 g sample and duplicate were drawn for analysis. The pulverised sample aliquots were shipped to the ISO/IEC 17025 accredited Actlabs analytical facility in Ancaster,

Ontario, Canada. The REE's were assayed using lithium metaborate-tetraborate fusion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Samples from RC drilling were collected at the drill rig's cyclone ("A-sample") and submitted to Actlab's preparatory laboratory in Windhoek, Namibia, in batches of 200 to 300 samples. The samples were dried and crushed to 2 mm, split using a riffle splitter and pulverised to 105 µm. Pulverised sub-samples were homogenised in a stainless-steel riffle splitter and a 15 g sample and duplicate were drawn for analysis.

The samples were subjected to a quality assurance and control (QAQC) program consisting of the insertion of blank samples and certified reference materials at Lofdal and the preparation of a laboratory duplicate at the sample preparation facility in Windhoek. The primary laboratory assay values were confirmed by duplicate samples assayed by a second laboratory (ALS Global, Johannesburg, South Africa). MSA was satisfied that the assay results are of sufficient accuracy and precision for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

A three-dimensional geological model of the REE mineralisation and weathering surface was constructed using the drill hole and trench data. A mineralised envelope was defined. The grades of the individual light rare earth oxides (LREO) and individual heavy rare earth oxides (HREO) were estimated using ordinary kriging into a block model for each deposit. Density was estimated using inverse distance weighting. From the assumed parameters a 0.1% TREO cut-off grade was calculated (TREO refers to Total Rare Earth Oxides including Y_2O_3), which together with the Whittle optimised pit shell demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) for the Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource is classified into the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.1% TREO.

Mineral Resource Statement of April 2024

The Mineral Resource is classified into the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.1% total rare earth oxides (TREO). A summary of the Mineral Resource estimates is shown in Table 2 for Area 4 and Table 3 for Area 2B.

The Mineral Resource is presented at a variety of cut-off grades as shown in Table 4 (Measured and Indicated) and Table 5 (Inferred) for Area 4, and Table 6 (Indicated) and Table 7 (Inferred) for Area 2B.

The following notes apply to Tables 2 to 7:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability.*
3. **TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*
4. ***HREO = Total Heavy Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*
5. ****LREO = Total Light Rare Earth Oxides*

Table 2 Area 4 Mineral Resource Estimate above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO*** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO* (kt)
Measured	6.6	0.21	0.14	0.07	130	13.7
Indicated	49.2	0.15	0.07	0.08	69	75.7
Measured & Indicated	**55.8**	**0.16**	**0.08**	**0.08**	**76**	**89.4**
Inferred	10.5	0.14	0.06	0.08	58	15.0

Table 3 Area 2B Mineral Resource Estimate above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO*** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO* (kt)
Indicated	2.7	0.16	0.09	0.07	97	4.4
Inferred	4.4	0.15	0.07	0.08	75	6.6

Table 4 Area 4, Measured and Indicated Resources Grade-Tonnages

Cut-off TREO %	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO (kt)
0.10	55.8	0.16	0.08	0.08	76	89.4
0.15	20.4	0.23	0.13	0.10	120	46.5
0.20	8.4	0.31	0.20	0.11	186	26.0
0.25	4.2	0.40	0.29	0.11	262	16.8
0.30	2.6	0.48	0.38	0.10	333	12.4

Table 5 Area 4, Inferred Resources Grade-Tonnages

Cut-off TREO %	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO*** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO (kt)
0.10	10.5	0.14	0.06	0.08	58	15.0
0.15	3.4	0.18	0.08	0.11	76	6.3
0.20	0.7	0.24	0.12	0.12	118	1.7
0.25	0.2	0.30	0.20	0.09	193	0.6

Table 6 Area 2B, Indicated Resources Grade-Tonnages

Cut-off TREO %	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO*** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO (kt)
0.10	2.7	0.16	0.09	0.07	97	4.4
0.15	1.3	0.21	0.11	0.10	117	2.7
0.20	0.6	0.25	0.12	0.13	133	1.5
0.25	0.3	0.29	0.14	0.15	150	0.8

Table 7 Area 2B, Inferred Resources Grade-Tonnages

Cut-off TREO %	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO* %	HREO** %	LREO*** %	Dy_2O_3 ppm	TREO (kt)
0.10	4.4	0.15	0.07	0.08	75	6.6
0.15	1.6	0.20	0.09	0.11	96	3.3
0.20	0.6	0.25	0.10	0.15	111	1.6
0.25	0.2	0.31	0.10	0.20	115	0.8

The grade-tonnage curves (Figure 9) underline the large upside potential of the Lofdal project by potentially beneficiating lower grade resources, likely by sorting technologies, in future.

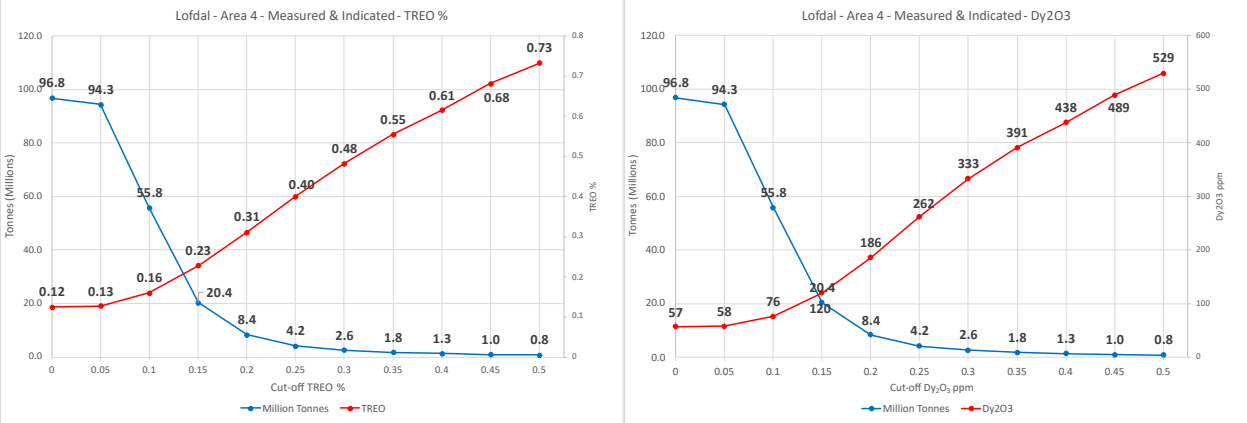


Figure 9 Area 4 Grade-Tonnage-Curves for Measured and Indicated Resources, Dy_2O_3 (in ppm)

The Mineral Resource is reported at a 0.1% TREO cut-off for each individual Rare Earth Oxide (REO) for Area 4 (Table 8) and for Area 2B (Table 9).

Table 8 Area 4 Mineral Resource Estimate above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Class	Tonnes Mt	TREO* %	La_2O_3 ppm	Ce_2O_3 ppm	Pr_2O_3 ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Tb_2O_3 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm
Measured	6.57	0.21	173	313	34	124	42	18	81	19	130	28	83	12	76	11	935
Indicated	49.22	0.15	217	383	40	145	40	14	55	11	69	14	41	6	36	5	463
M&I	**55.79**	**0.16**	**211**	**374**	**39**	**142**	**40**	**15**	**58**	**12**	**76**	**16**	**46**	**7**	**41**	**6**	**519**
Inferred	10.52	0.14	217	389	42	150	40	13	49	9	58	12	34	5	30	4	369

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability.*
3. **TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*

Table 9 Area 4 TREO and Individual REO Quantities above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Class	Tonnes Mt	TREO* Tonnes	La_2O_3 Tonnes	Ce_2O_3 Tonnes	Pr_2O_3 Tonnes	Nd_2O_3 Tonnes	Sm_2O_3 Tonnes	Eu_2O_3 Tonnes	Gd_2O_3 Tonnes	Tb_2O_3 Tonnes	Dy_2O_3 Tonnes	Ho_2O_3 Tonnes	Er_2O_3 Tonnes	Tm_2O_3 Tonnes	Yb_2O_3 Tonnes	Lu_2O_3 Tonnes	Y_2O_3 Tonnes
Measured	6.57	13 650	1 137	2 055	220	815	276	120	531	124	855	186	545	82	496	72	6 136
Indicated	49.22	75 728	10 660	18 832	1 983	7 134	1 962	694	2 713	528	3 391	695	2 009	291	1 781	257	22 798
M&I	**55.79**	**89 378**	**11 797**	**20 888**	**2 203**	**7 950**	**2 238**	**814**	**3 243**	**653**	**4 246**	**881**	**2 554**	**373**	**2 277**	**329**	**28 934**
Inferred	10.52	14 955	2 279	4 089	437	1 580	426	137	520	97	611	124	356	51	317	46	3 886

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability.*
3. **TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*

Quantities for each individual REO are reported in tonnes (t) at a 0.1% TREO cut-off for Area 4 (Table 10) and for Area 2B (Table 11)

Table 10 Area 2B Mineral Resource Estimate above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Class	Tonnes Mt	TREO* %	La_2O_3 ppm	Ce_2O_3 ppm	Pr_2O_3 ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Sm_2O_3 ppm	Eu_2O_3 ppm	Gd_2O_3 ppm	Tb_2O_3 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Ho_2O_3 ppm	Er_2O_3 ppm	Tm_2O_3 ppm	Yb_2O_3 ppm	Lu_2O_3 ppm	Y_2O_3 ppm
Indicated	2.65	0.16	187	303	32	126	51	20	73	15	97	19	55	8	51	7	596
Inferred	4.37	0.15	196	320	36	160	76	25	80	13	75	14	40	6	36	5	440

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability.*
3. **TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*

Table 11 Area 2B TREO and Individual REO Quantities above 0.1% TREO cut-off grade*

Class	Tonnes Mt	TREO* Tonnes	La_2O_3 Tonnes	Ce_2O_3 Tonnes	Pr_2O_3 Tonnes	Nd_2O_3 Tonnes	Sm_2O_3 Tonnes	Eu_2O_3 Tonnes	Gd_2O_3 Tonnes	Tb_2O_3 Tonnes	Dy_2O_3 Tonnes	Ho_2O_3 Tonnes	Er_2O_3 Tonnes	Tm_2O_3 Tonnes	Yb_2O_3 Tonnes	Lu_2O_3 Tonnes	Y_2O_3 Tonnes
Indicated	2.65	4 353	496	805	85	334	136	52	193	40	257	51	147	22	135	19	1581
Inferred	4.37	6 647	856	1398	156	701	331	108	351	56	326	62	174	25	157	23	1922

Notes:

1. *All tabulated data have been rounded and as a result minor computational errors may occur.*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, have no demonstrated economic viability.*
3. **TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3*

Tables 12 and 13 (see below) compare the MRE of April 2024 with the MRE of 2021, with the following key results:

- Contained tonnages of Dysprosium and Terbium - the most valuable heavy rare earth elements - amount to 4,503 tonnes Dy_2O_3 and 693 tonnes Tb_2O_3 in the combined Measured and Indicated Resource categories which represents an increase of 11% and 12%, respectively, compared to the previous Mineral Resource Statement (filed on SEDAR on 30 June 2021);
- 38% increase in contained Dy_2O_3 and 39% increase in contained Tb_2O_3 in the Inferred Resources for the combined Area 4 and Area 2B deposits;
- 31% increase in contained Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO[1]) tonnage in the combined Measured and Indicated Resource categories from 72,680 tonnes to 93,731 tonnes;
- The combined Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources increased from 44.8 million tonnes at 0.17% TREO to 58.5 million tonnes at 0.16% TREO for the combined Area 4 and Area 2B deposits based on the same cut-off of 0.1 % TREO as in the previous Mineral Resource Statement (filed on SEDAR on 30 June 2021).

Table 12 Comparison of Lofdal Mineral Resource Estimates of 2021 and 2024 at a 0.1% TREO cut-off grade

Year of Mineral Resource Estimate	**2021**		**2024**	
	Million tonnes (Mt)	Grade %TREO	Million tonnes (Mt)	Grade %TREO
Measured Resource Area 4	5.93	0.21	6.6	0.21
Indicated Resource Area 4	36.63	0.16	49.2	0.15
Indicated Resource Area 2B	2.2	0.19	2.7	0.16
Total Measured & Indicated Resources	**44.76**	**0.17**	**58.5**	**0.16**
Inferred Resource Area 4	6.09	0.17	10.5	0.14
Inferred Resource Area 2B	2.58	0.19	4.4	0.15
Total Inferred Resources	**8.67**	**0.17**	**14.9**	**0.14**

Table 13 Comparison of contained TREO, Dysprosium oxide and Terbium oxide in Mineral Resource Estimates of 2021 and 2024 at a 0.1% TREO cut-off grade

	TREO		**Dy_2O_3**		**Tb_2O_3**	
Year of Mineral Resource Estimate	2021	**2024**	2021	**2024**	2021	**2024**
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Measured Resources	12,710	13,650	820	855	120	124
Indicated Resources	59,970	80,081	3,240	3,648	500	568
Total Measured & Indicated Resources	**72,680**	**93,731**	**4,060**	**4,503**	**620**	**692**
Total Inferred Resources	**10,120**	**21,602**	**680**	**937**	**110**	**153**

The Mineral Resource Estimate was reported from within a Whittle optimised pit shell using the following assumed parameters and a cut-off grade of 0.1% TREO+Y_2O_3.

- Basket price USD 91.64 per kg TREO[1],
- Mining Cost USD 2.65 per tonne,
- Processing Cost USD 32.00 per tonne of run-of-mine feed,
- General and Administration Cost (G&A) USD 1.41 per tonne run-of-mine feed,
- Offshore treatment cost and shipment priced in discounted basket price,
- Metallurgical recovery 65% of contained run-of-mine TREO,
- Transport cost of USD 36.31 per tonne of concentrate.

From the assumed parameters, a 0.1% TREO cut-off grade was calculated, which together with the Whittle optimised pit shell demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") for the Mineral Resource. The assessment to satisfy the criteria of RPEEE is a high-level estimate and is not an attempt to estimate Mineral Reserves.

The Qualified Person for the Mineral Resource Estimate is Mr. Jeremy C. Witley (BSc Hons, MSc (Eng.)), a geologist with more than 35 years' experience in base and precious metals exploration and mining and in Mineral Resource evaluation and reporting. He is a Principal Resource Consultant for The MSA Group (an independent consulting company), is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and is a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA). Mr. Witley has the appropriate relevant qualifications and experience to be considered a "Qualified Person" for the style and type of mineralization and activity being undertaken as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects. The information in this MD&A that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lofdal Project is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Witley. Mr. Witley has reviewed and approved the information in this MD&A.

Environmental Impact Assessment

An Environmental Clearance Certificate ("ECC") for the originally planned, smaller mining operation at Lofdal Area 4 was issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Tourism on 5 December 2017 for a period of 3 years. The ECC was renewed in September 2024 and is valid until 1 September 2027.

In 2022, the Company made significant changes to the original mine plan and increased the Life of Mine from 7 years to 16 years. Therefore, SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) Pty Ltd. ("SLR") was contracted in 2023 to update the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and to produce an Environmental Management Plan ("EMP") for the expanded Lofdal project which now includes:

- Two open pits (Area 4 open pit and Area 2B open pit). The 2016 EIA comprised of one small open pit at A4;
- Flotation plant with an increased throughput from 0.9 Mt/a to 2.1 Mt/a;
- Increase of Life of Mine ("LoM") from 7 years to 16 years;
- Waste Rock Dump ("WRD") at Area 2B and a second WRD located south of the Area 4 open pit;
- Tailings Storage Facility ("TSF") will have the capacity to store about 30 million tons (Mt), over 137 ha, with a life of 16 years. The 2016 EIA considered a capacity to store 3.24 Mt over a footprint of 5.3 ha;
- Solar Photovoltaic ("Solar PV") Plant and associated infrastructure;
- A Return Water Dam ("RWD") and associated stormwater management pond;
- Support infrastructure within the ML area including the internal access and haul roads, a stormwater management pond (part of the RWD), powerlines, pumps, pipelines, and other associated infrastructure and services such as processing plant buildings and fuel storage facilities;
- On-site power supply and linear infrastructure for power and water supply to the mine.

Based on SLR's EIA and EMP, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) granted the ECC for the project "Lofdal 2B-4" on 24 April 2025 for a period of 3 years.

Development of a starter pit at Area 4 for bulk sample extraction

The Company developed a starter pit in the central part of the Area 4 deposit. A first box cut of 60 m x 20 m to 15 m depth was excavated in 2022 and 30,000 tons of material removed. A blended ore sample of 550 tons was produced with a TREO grade of 0.18% TREO and samples were sent to TOMRA (Hamburg, Germany) and Rados (Johannesburg, South Africa) for sorting tests. Additional samples were sent to Geolabs (South Africa) for geotechnical tests and to SGS Canada Inc. in Lakefield, Ontario ("SGS Lakefield"), for pilot-scale flotation and hydrometallurgical test work.

A significant extension and deepening of the starter pit took place in February 2025. After blasting by BME, 15,000 tons of material was excavated to a depth of 17 meters. A total of 500 tons of bulk samples from 5 different ore zones were selected and crushed and screened. Three different bulk samples were prepared representing the hanging wall zone, main ore zone and footwall zone for bulk XRT and XRF sorting tests and subsequent flotation tests.



Figure 10: Lofdal Area 4 pit as of March 2025

Metallurgical Test Work Program

Ore Sorting

Ore sorting tests are part of the company's value engineering during the final PFS process for the project "Lofdal 2B-4". The currently tested flowsheet aims at upgrading a low-grade stream by sorting, while high grade ore will directly enter flotation.

Initial X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") sorting tests have been completed by Rados International at their test facility in Pretoria, South Africa. Mineralization at Lofdal is amenable to XRF sorting by analyzing for yttrium which is directly proportional to the concentration of the heavy rare earth mineral xenotime. Results indicate that XRF sorting technology can provide significant upgrades to the ROM. XRF sorting tests continued in September 2024 with further improved hardware and software. A test program in May 2025 testing three bulk samples at RADOS South Africa confirmed the amenability of XRF sorting for upgrading of the low grade REE-mineralization.

Initial X-Ray Transmission ("XRT") sorting tests were completed by TOMRA Hamburg and IMS Engineering Johannesburg, South Africa. Mineralization at Lofdal is amenable to XRT sorting by detection of higher density

minerals which host the xenotime. Results indicate that XRT sorting technology can provide significant upgrades to the ROM by rejecting waste in form of albitite, muscovite and chlorite schists. Improved XRT sorting test results produced with TOMRA's new AI based and deep learning application OBTAIN in December 2024 formed the basis for a bulk sample test program carried out by Gecko Namibia with the upgraded TOMRA sorter at the Ondoto Mine in northern Namibia.

The pilot-scale XRT test program was conducted on approximately 300 tons of run-of mine material in July-August 2025. Sorting tests were conducted separately on bulk samples from the hanging wall, the main ore zone and the footwall zone as these three zones are characterized by different host lithologies (gneisses, pegmatites, amphibolites) and mineralization patterns. The test work was conducted on a TOMRA COM Tertiary XRT at Gecko Namibia's facilities at Ondoto with a combination of two different image processing methods, Dual Energy and Inclusion Detection. A special Multi Density Class Model was applied to distinguish between six different sensitivities. For the inclusion detection TOMRA's newly released deep learning-based classification CONTAIN™ was tested to detect visual patterns and textures to recover fine disseminated mineralization within the low contrast Lofdal material. CONTAIN™ increases recovery by improved detection precision.

A total of 200 different test runs were conducted. The test results were steadily improved through 27 test settings by systematically adapting the multivariate test principles, parameters and algorithms based on the results of earlier tests. While the nature of the mineralization with fine veins of xenotime is not the ideal type of material for XRT sorting, eventually, the test results exceeded the targeted upgrade and recoveries. The overall test results on low-grade (0.1-0.17% TREO) footwall and hanging wall material compared to initial test results used in the preliminary PFS flowsheet are:

- REE Recovery: 60-70% compared to 50-55% in the preliminary PFS flowsheet
- REE Upgrade Factor: 2.3-2.7 compared to 2.1 in the preliminary PFS flowsheet

These sorting results are a significant improvement compared to earlier assumptions.

Gravity and Magnetic Separation

Systematic evaluations of gravity separation technologies had been undertaken by Light Deep Earth and SGS Lakefield. Test work has been completed to evaluate dense media separation on coarse size fractions between 1-10 mm, shaking table separation on size fractions between 0.05-1.0 mm and multi gravity separation on size fractions between <0.05–0.1 mm.

Previous metallurgical test work at Lofdal had demonstrated the amenability to magnetic separation using wet high intensity magnetic separation ("WHIMS"). Magnetic separation tests were successfully conducted by SGS Lakefield on the low-grade fines (which cannot be upgraded by sorting) in June 2025. The test results show that with three passes, 50% of the mass was rejected for a 90% yttrium recovery.

Flotation

Flotation test work was carried out at SGS Lakefield and other international laboratories with over 160 individual flotation tests using several types of collectors, depressants and considered thrifting of physical flotation conditions. SGS Lakefield has extensive experience in mineral processing of rare earth deposits.

Flotation is the key step in beneficiation of the xenotime-mineralised ore. The earlier test program compared upgrades and recoveries of XRF and XRT products through direct flotation followed by magnetic separation, and through magnetic separation followed by flotation. The test program was further amended to include flotation tests directly on the fresh, low-grade samples representing future run-of-mine grades.

The impact of high intensity conditioning ahead of flotation yielded improved flotation performance. Best flotation results regarding upgrade, recoveries and operating costs were achieved using moderate dosages of the collector Florrea 3900 and Calgon as depressant. Cleaner flotation concentrates from positive test runs produced at an overall mass pull of 2.7-3.9% with a product grade of 4-6% TREO and a recovery of up to 70% TREO. More importantly, the high value Heavy Rare Earth Elements, mainly hosted in xenotime, showed significantly better recoveries (58-75% HREO) than the Light Rare Earth Elements (49-58% LREO).

After defining the optimal flotation conditions, bulk flotation tests were conducted in quadruplicate to produce a flotation concentrate for downstream hydrometallurgical testing. Four bulk flotation tests demonstrated repeatable flotation performances on the low-grade feed material. The cleaner flotation produced a concentrate ranging from 4.7 – 6% TREO.

The objective of the 2023-2024 test program was to scale up tests, locked-cycle testing for a higher level of confidence in metallurgy, and confirmation of engineering design criteria for PFS capital and operating cost estimation. To further simplify the flowsheet and improve recoveries, future testing will focus on iron removal with optimal temperatures during acid bake. The locked cycle tests were completed and confirm a steady circuit. No significant detrimental effect was observed due to the recirculation.

Variability tests on 9 samples from the peripheries of planned Area 2B and Area 4 pits were completed. With the low-grade nature and varying mineralogy of the first set of variability samples taken from RC boreholes in the periphery of Area 4 and at TREO grades near cut-off, it was decided to extend the variability test program by a further 7 samples. Changes were made to flotation recipe in second and third rounds of variability testing with changes to the dosage for depressant and collectors in attempt to increase mineral selectivity and enhance flotation response. These tests are still ongoing.

A 5 ton run of mine ore sample was shipped to SGS Lakefield laboratories for pilot plant testing in a continuous milling and flotation regime during October and November 2023 for recovery of a rare earth concentrate. The main objectives were to evaluate the flowsheet that had been developed at bench scale in a continuous pilot plant and to generate a large amount of flotation concentrate for downstream hydrometallurgical test work.

A flotation pilot plant was built at SGS Lakefield and flotation tests conducted on the ROM Bulk-1 sample, at an average throughput of 44 kg/h, for a total of about 105 hours of operation. The results of the flotation pilot plant closely matched the benchmark results and demonstrated the viability of the flowsheet in a scaled up and continuous operation. The total rare earth recovery in the second cleaner concentrate was 55.5% at a grade of 2.65% TREO (including yttrium) and an average mass pull of 3.8%. The average recoveries of terbium and dysprosium were 55.2% and 56.2%, respectively. As part of the value engineering phase of the PFS "Lofdal 2B-4", newly available collectors are currently tested to increase flotation performance and decrease OPEX.

Final flotation tests on the XRT sorter products of the 2025 bulk samples confirmed the overall flotation performance of the earlier test work.

Hydrometallurgy

The previous hydrometallurgical test work at SGS Lakefield had demonstrated the acid bake route is preferred due to lower reagent costs and higher recovery of the heavy rare earths compared to the caustic crack route.

The Company completed initial hydrometallurgical test work to develop a flowsheet capable of producing a high-grade rare-earth oxide product from a xenotime flotation concentrate. The Company's lead metallurgical consultants at SGS Lakefield have simplified the final process stage with an acid bake to crack the mineral xenotime, to purify the pregnant leach solution and to precipitate a rare earth oxalate, which subsequently can be calcined to form a product containing >98% TREO.

The acid bake process and concurrent removal of impurities is highly efficient and resulted in a 95% recovery of Dysprosium and Terbium in the leaching operation of the processing flow sheet. The high-quality product is practically free of typical deleterious elements like thorium and uranium (<3 ppm combined U+Th).

A total of 12 acid bake and water leach tests were completed throughout the test program to investigate the dissolution of rare earth elements (REE) and the behaviour of gangue minerals through the addition of sulphuric acid at elevated temperatures. Optimum results were achieved with an acid bake process using 1250 kg/t H_2SO_4 at 300°C followed by a water leach with 20% solids by weight at 25°C. At this regime the tests showed very good REE recoveries with 97-98% for yttrium, 95% for dysprosium and 94-95% for terbium.

Impurity removal test work resulted in the preference of using magnesium carbonate for a maximum precipitation of iron and thorium from the slurry while minimizing REE co-precipitation. The final impurity removal test in this program included a stoichiometric addition of hydrogen peroxide to oxidize iron in solution for it to precipitate. Crude REE precipitation generated an intermediate product assaying at 43% total REE with 1.86% Al and less than 0.5% iron, thorium, and uranium when adjusting the liquor to pH 6.5. This mixed REE precipitate contained all of the yttrium and dysprosium along with 94.5% of the terbium.

The test work in 2024-2025 aimed to simplify this processing route, by implementing the following changes to the flowsheet:

- Replacing the partial purification with two stages (primary and secondary) of impurity removal to increase overall impurity removal including the complete removal of thorium
- Replacing crude REE precipitation, re-leaching and REE oxalate precipitation with two stages of REE carbonate precipitation.

Test work entailed high temperature acid bake tests between 580°C and 700°C to test iron removal in the form of insoluble hematite from the REE-rich liquor and to recycle acid from off-gas while the resulting liquid will require less neutralization by MgCO3. Suppressing iron dissolution was a goal of the higher temperature acid bakes at 700°C, 670°C and 640°C. The higher two temperatures showed practically no dissolution of iron, while the lower temperature (640°C) showed about 2% dissolution. It is expected that some iron dissolution will occur to ensure maximum REE dissolution continues, with any reduction seen as a benefit to downstream solution neutralization and impurity removal steps. Based on the observed results, lower acid bake temperatures were tested (620°C, 600°C and 580°C) to determine the optimum point between lower iron dissolution and higher rare earth dissolutions.

Further continuous pilot hydrometallurgical testing was completed on the circa 100 kg of flotation concentrate produced from the flotation pilot plant. This program was designed to facilitate effective scale up of the Acid Bake and Water Leach ("ABWL") process and generate sufficient leach liquor to conduct a thorough investigation into optimizing downstream REE recovery steps.

Two-stage kiln acid bake achieved a similar Dy extraction of 92-94% compared to the static acid bake. However, Fe extraction was significantly higher in the kiln run (90% and 72%) compared to static acid bake (61% and 32%), at 600°C and 650°C, respectively.

Under optimum operating conditions, continuous high temperature (600°C) sulphation in the SGS rotary kiln yielded high HREE dissolution (94% Tb and Dy). A composite water leach was produced containing around 1.6 g/L REE. The liquor was used in a mini pilot plant where REE-carbonate was recovered in two stages (primary and secondary) of precipitation using sodium carbonate. Overall recovery of REE over two stages was almost quantitative and around 0.56 kg of REE carbonate precipitate was produced containing 3.24% dysprosium, 0.44% terbium and 19.3% yttrium. Uranium levels were reduced to below detection limit (0.02 mg/L U) with negligible co-extraction of HREE. Thorium impurities of the product are <0.5 g/t Th.

Re-leach tests confirmed that the HREE in the residues from the neutralization and rare earth precipitation steps can be dissolved between 99.7% and 100%, and thus, are recoverable by recycling of residues into the process.

Test work has shown that a simplified acid bake and liquor treatment flowsheet consisting of a high temperature acid bake, two stage (primary and secondary) impurity removal, followed by UIX and two stages (primary and secondary) of HREE carbonate precipitation is able to produce a high grade HREE carbonate. The flowsheet developed in the PFS value engineering program, presented in Figure 11, has eliminated several units from the original flowsheet. The removal of crude REE precipitation, re-leach and thorium solvent extraction forms a significant simplification and is contributing to an overall reduced reagent demand.

The key findings of the test work program are:

- Under optimum operating periods, continuous high (600°C) temperature sulphation in a pilot rotary kiln yielded high HREE dissolution (94% Tb/Dy).
- Batch test work was used to show that two stages of impurity removal using magnesium carbonate was able to remove practically all (below analytical detection limits) thorium, scandium, iron, aluminium and some of the uranium at minimum losses of HREE (~2%).
- Uranium was removed by ion exchange using a conventional strong base anion resin (Puromet MTA4601PF). Uranium levels were reduced to below detection limit (0.02 mg/L U) with negligible co-extraction of HREE.
- The U IX barren liquor was used in a mini pilot plant where a HREE carbonate was produced. The circuit consisted of two stages (primary and secondary) of precipitation using sodium carbonate. Overall recovery of HREE over two stages was almost quantitative and around 0.5 kg of HREE carbonate precipitate was produced at 53% TREE (3.25% Dy, 0.45% Tb, 19.0% Y, 1.12% Pr, 3.83% Nd) and typical impurity levels of <0.5 g/t U, <0.5 g/t Th as well as 0.44% Mg, 0.13% Mn and 0.18 % Ca.

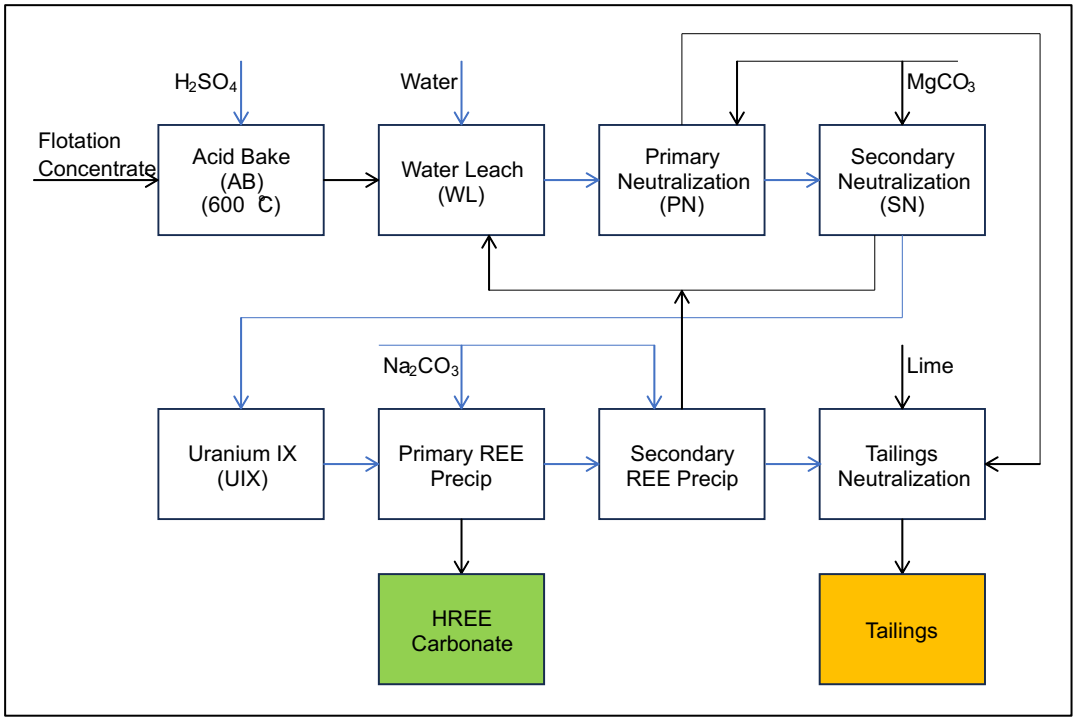


Figure 11: Simplified block flow diagram of the revised flowsheet

Preliminary Feasibility Study Lofdal "2B-4"

The company completed a Preliminary Feasibility Study ("Pre-Feasibility Study" or "PFS") on the expanded project Lofdal "2B-4" (filed on Sedar on 13 January 2026, see Press Release "Namibia Critical Metals Inc. Files NI 43-101 Pre-Feasibility Study Technical Report for the Lofdal Heavy Rare Earths "2B-4" Project") based on the parameters and outcome of the PEA in 2022. SGS Bateman was contracted as lead consultant to oversee the study process and integrate all specialists' contributions. The key consultancies for the PFS are:

SRK, South Africa	Geotechnical studies
SLR, Namibia	Environmental Impact Assessment, Water Supply
The MSA Group, South Africa	Geological Model and Mineral Resource Estimate
SGS Bateman, South Africa	Engineering design, financial model, overall lead and integration
SGS Lakefield, Canada	Process development (flotation and hydrometallurgy)
Knight Piesold, Namibia	Tailings facility, tailings management
CREO, Namibia	Infrastructure, Water and Electricity Supply
Qubeka Consultants, Namibia	Mine model, mine plan, mineral reserves

SRK completed the geotechnical data interpretation of the additional geotechnical holes drilled in April-June 2025. The results show that the rock stability in the footwall of Area 4 is better than anticipated and will allow for steeper pit slopes and thus a lower stripping ratio.

SLR Environmental Consulting (Pty) Ltd (SLR) completed the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. No fatal flaws/aspects have been identified that could render this the project unfeasible and impractical. Therefore, it is SLR's opinion that, based on the findings of the EIA process, there is no reason why the proposed development may not continue subject to the implementation of recommended mitigation measures. The project Lofdal "2B-4" should be allowed to proceed, considering the positive social and economic benefits associated with the mining operation.

The MSA Group completed the Mineral Resource Estimates for the deposits Area 4 and Area 2B in May 2024 (see above).

Mineral reserves were estimated by QUBEKA Consultants and reported at a cut-off grade of 0.1% TREO, based on a basket rare earths oxide price of USD 86.84/kg. Reserves are based on open-pit mine designs with an average strip ratio of 6.8:1. Metallurgical recovery at the hydrometallurgical plant is assumed at 62.2% for HREO and 52.55% for LREO. Mass recovery for the >10 mm primary crushed Low-Grade is assumed at 80%. Parameters at XRT Sorter is assumed at mass-pull of 25% and metal recovery of 65%. The reserve estimate was prepared by a Qualified Person (QP) in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards (2014).

Table 14: Mineral Reserve Estimate for the Lofdal 2B-4 project as of 1 December 2025. Mineral Reserves are inclusive of Mineral Resources.

Reserve Category	Mineral Deposit	Tonnes	Rare Earths Grade			Contained Rare Earths Oxide		
			LREO	HREO	TREO	LREO	HREO	TREO
		(Mt)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(t)	(t)	(t)
Proven	Area 2B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Area 4	6,19	0,068	0,144	0,211	4 194,0	8 893,2	13 087,1
Total Proven		6,19	0,068	0,144	0,211	4 194,0	8 893,2	13 087,1
Probable	Area 2B	1,90	0,075	0,094	0,169	1 430,3	1 792,8	3 223,1
	Area 4	23,91	0,076	0,091	0,167	18 269,3	21 761,6	40 030,7
Total Probable		25,81	0,076	0,091	0,168	19 699,7	23 554,4	43 253,8
Total Reserves		**32,01**	**0,075**	**0,101**	**0,176**	**23 893,7**	**32 447,5**	**56 340,9**

NOTES: TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3, HREO = Total Heavy Rare Earth Oxides and includes Y_2O_3, LREO = Total Light Rare Earth Oxides

Mining Methods: The mine planning for the PFS was done by QUBEKA Consultants, Namibia, with Hexagon's MinePlan®. The proposed mining method is conventional open pit mining. Mineralised rock and waste will be drilled, blasted, loaded by hydraulic shovels and hydraulic excavators into off-highway dump trucks, and hauled to the processing plant. The proposed mining sequence is the development of a slot-ramp along strike. This will enable selective waste mining on both sides of mineralised zones. Due to the nature of the deposit, the resultant pits are relatively narrow along strike and deep. The sub-blocked models were regularised for a selective mining unit (SMU) size of 5,0m x 5,0m x 2,5m for 62,5m^3 (≈175 tonnes) for mine planning purposes. The bench drop-down rate in every phase is also restricted to maximum 6-benches per year.

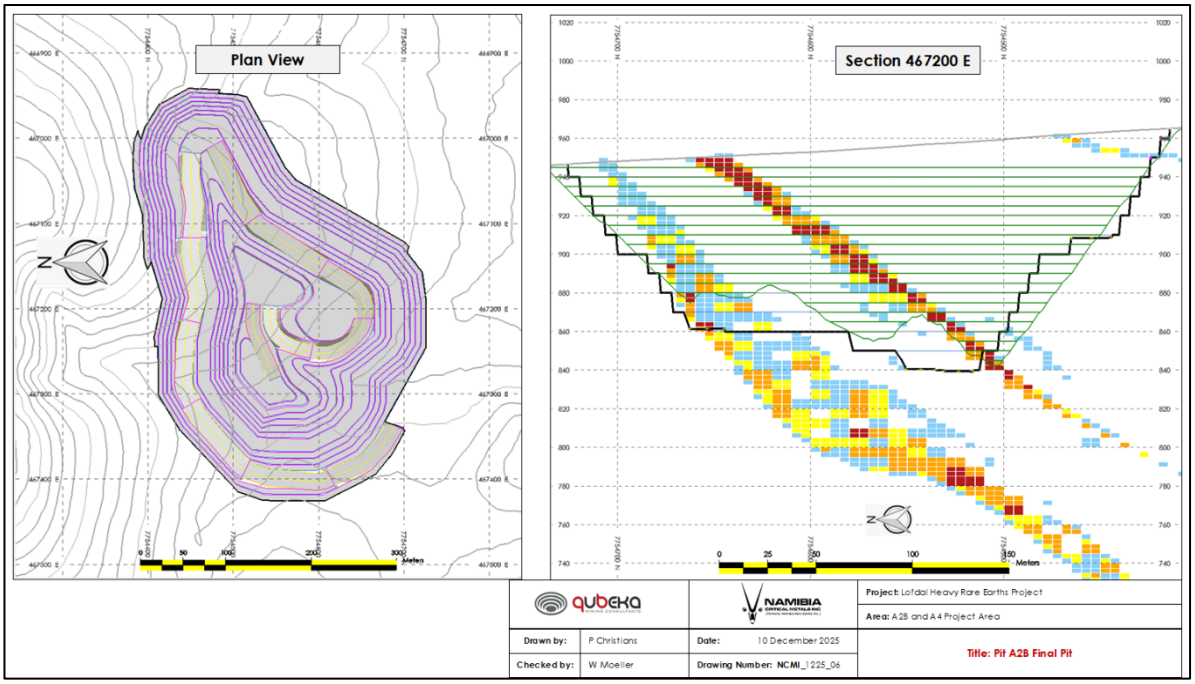


Figure 12: Pit "2B" final design

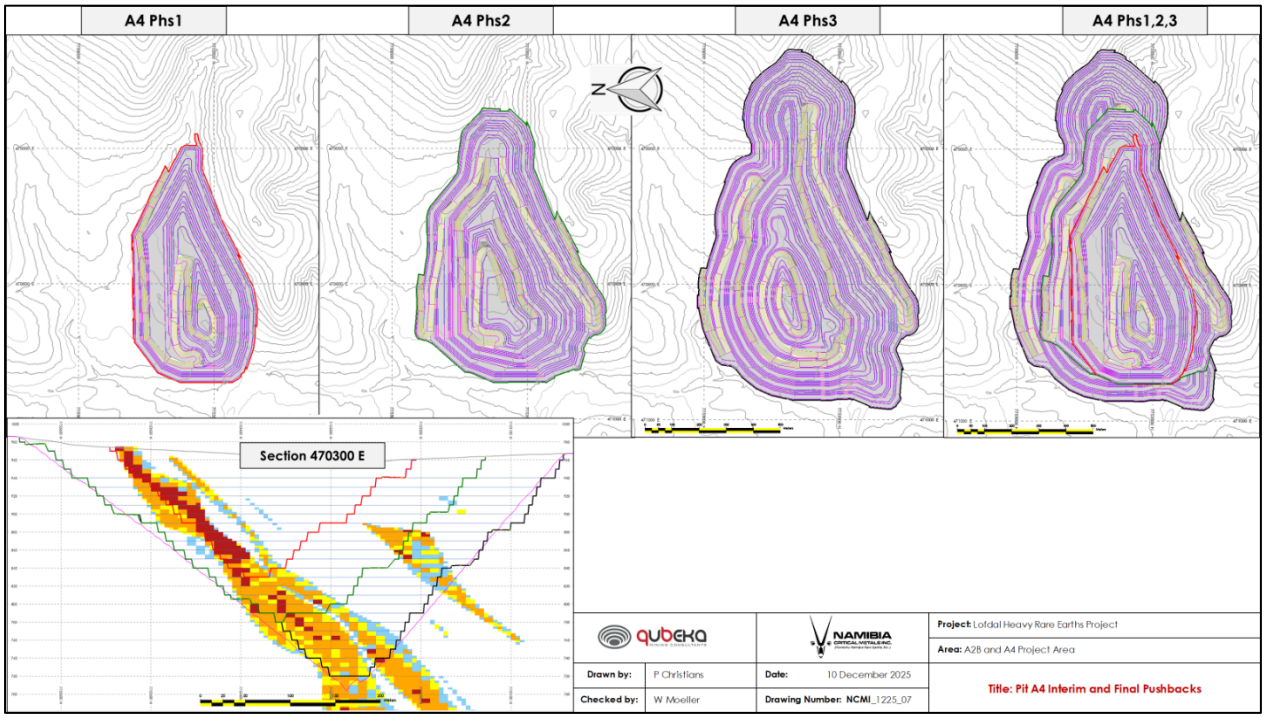


Figure 14: Area 4 open pit: Interim push backs and final design

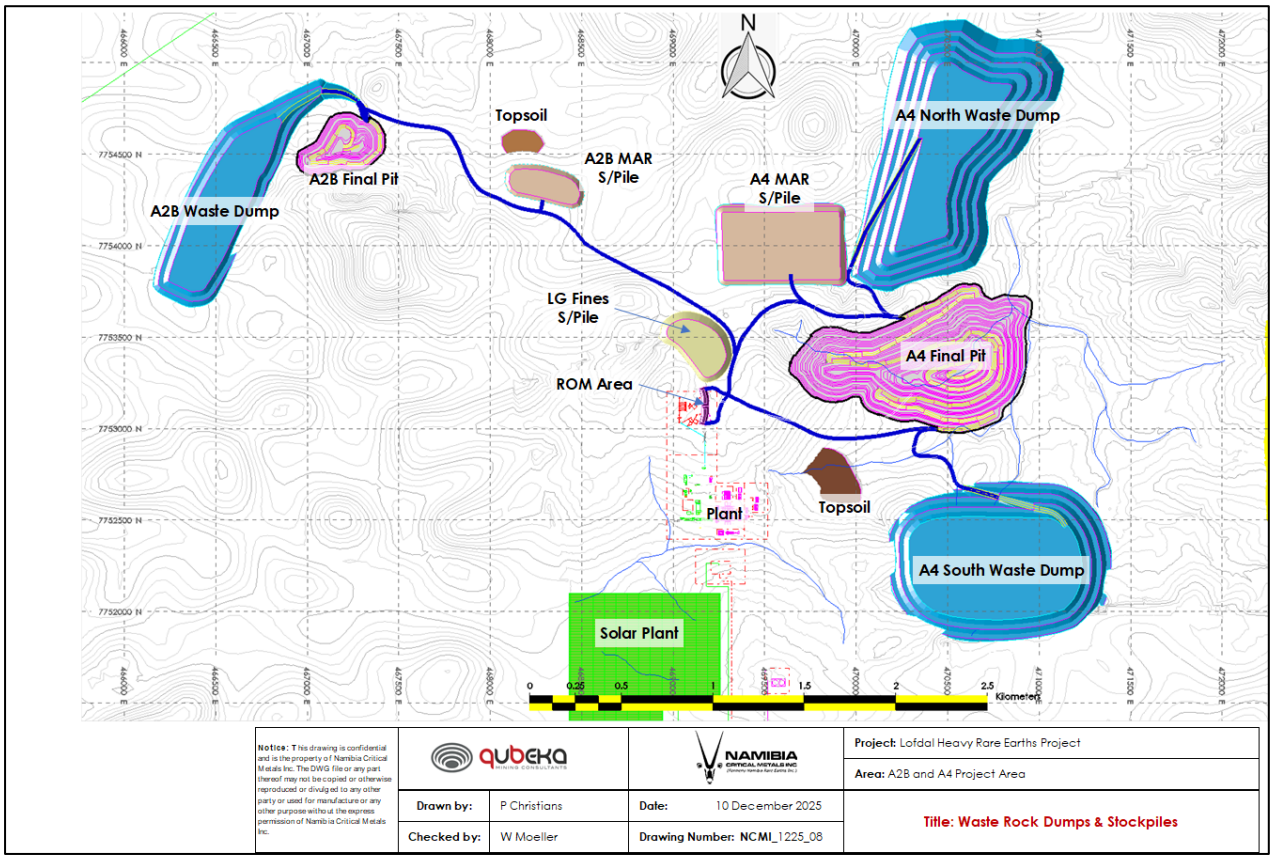


Figure 13: Layout of pits, haul roads and waste rock dumps of Lofdal "2B-4"

The target total ROM feed for processing is 3.01 Mt/a. On an annual basis, 1.91 Mt Low-Grade (0,10% ≤ TREO < 0,16%) ROM is fed to the XRT ore sorter plant after primary crushing and screening. Additionally, 1.10 Mt High-Grade (TREO ≥ 0,16%) ROM is fed to the crushing and milling circuit and then directly to flotation. The upgraded ore concentrate from the XRT sorter amounts to 0.38 Mt/a and joins the High-Grade ore stream before secondary crushing and milling. The resultant Life of Mine for the two pits is approximately 13 years, inclusive of pre-stripping and ramp-up activities.

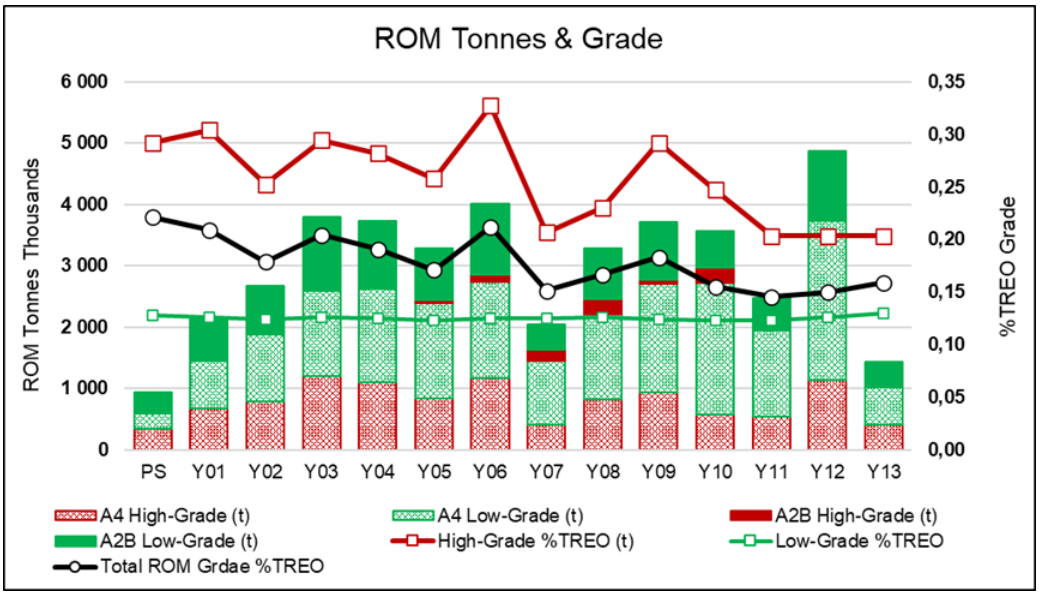


Figure 15: Life-of-Mine Annual Pit Production Schedule

SGS Bateman provided the detailed plant layout. The plant will consist of three main sections: the crushers and sorters, the concentrator and the refinery. The crushers and sorters will comprise ROM feed reception, low grade ore primary and secondary crushing, ore sorting and tertiary crushing while high-grade ore undergoes only primary, secondary and tertiary crushing. The concentrator will comprise crushed ore stockpile, milling, and flotation. The flotation circuit will include roughers, cleaners, concentrate thickening and filtration, tails thickening and transfer of the tailings underflow to the tailings storage facility. The water recovered from the tailing and concentrate overflow thickeners will be pumped into the process water storage facility. The concentrate cake will be transferred to the refinery section. The refinery section of the plant will be dedicated to the extraction, purification, and precipitation of REEs through sulphation roast, water leach, impurities removal, and REE precipitation (see above). The REE will be precipitated as a Mixed Rare Earths Carbonate and packaged for sale.

Tailings Storage Facility: Effluent streams from the plant section will be pumped into the neutralization tank from where it will be transferred with the tailings to the tailings storage facility ("TSF"). The TSF footprint accommodates potential future mine life extension and long-term storage requirements. A total of approximately 16 million tons of tailings are expected to be produced over the current project Life-of-Mine. Tailings thickened at 46% solids content by mass will be pumped and conveyed to the TSF located east of the Process Facility and the Area 4 Main Open Pit. The TSF comprises a cross valley compacted earth fill starter embankment with liner system over the embankment upstream face and basin, covered with an underdrainage system to increase tailings dewatering and water recycle. The TSF construction strategy includes an initial downstream raise using selected waste rock from the open pit placed during the first years of operation, followed by an upstream raising strategy to final elevation. The TSF final height is 28 m, and the embankment was sized to accommodate potential future expansion inside the valley. Tailings will be discharged through spigots along the face of the embankment and side hills for pool control. Decant water will be pumped back to the processing facility from the return water dam. Tailings classify as silt with trace clay and are non-acid generating with no neutralisation potential. A liner system is included in the PFS design to reduce seepage and

water losses through the weathered foundation. The design includes a provision for monitoring instruments such as piezometers and level control system as well as dust mitigation through progressive capping of the TSF.

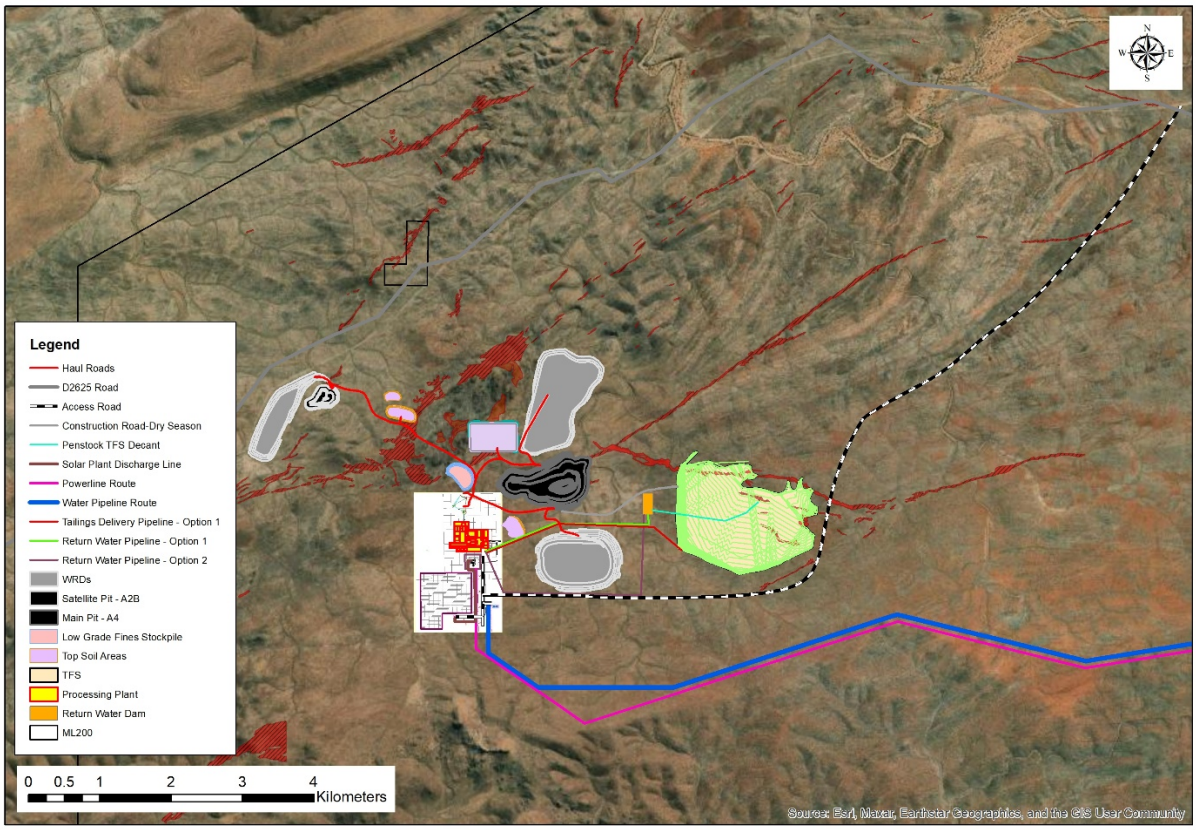


Figure 16: Layout of the planned mining and processing infrastructure at Lofdal

Water supply: SLR Namibia conducted groundwater exploration at the Fransfontein Dolomite Aquifer about 35 km northeast of the planned Lofdal mine. The Lofdal project requires about 1.5 million cubic meters of water annually. The Company drilled 16 groundwater boreholes and SLR conducted pump testing on 10 boreholes. Six selected high yielding boreholes have a combined 48-hour Constant Discharge Test (CDT) yield of 237 m^3/h, and a recommended abstraction of 180 m^3/h which translates to an annual water supply of between 1.7 Mm^3 and 1.3 Mm^3. CREO Engineering Solutions (CREO) estimated the required CAPEX for the abstraction, delivery and site storage infrastructure at USD10 million.

Electricity supply: The Lofdal plant is expected to require approximately 94,361 MWh of electricity annually. CREO modelled the preferred bulk power supply mix consisting of grid connected power, supplied through the national power utility NamPower, supplemented by a third of the energy requirements through renewables (solar photovoltaic). The grid connection will require the construction of a 200 km long 132 kV transmission line together with a 132/11 kV (20 MVA) main incoming substation at the project. The estimated CAPEX for the bulk power infrastructure is USD29 million.

Road infrastructure: The mine will be connected to the main road network via road D2625 and a newly constructed 10 km gravel road connecting the plant area.

Economic analysis of the PFS Lofdal "2B-4"

Product pricing

A price deck has been developed for the Lofdal Project based on an independent forecast provided by CRU International Limited ("CRU"), Argus Europe assessments and publicly available third-party intelligence.

The rare earth market is characterized by a bifurcation between China-domestic and ex-China prices for Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb and Y. Export restrictions and supply strategy has created a "China price" and a higher "rest-of-world price" for the same material. Lofdal's future products are expected to participate in this ex-China price environment.

Chinese spot prices for Dy and Tb oxides (Dy oxide ~USD240/kg, Tb oxide~USD1,000/kg) represent domestic or FOB China values. According to Benchmark Minerals, markets for heavy rare earths have been facing significant pressure since April 2025 with actual spot prices for ex-China supply reaching USD900/kg for Dy oxide and USD3,625/kg for Tb oxide for imports into the European Union. Long-term assumptions used in recent PFS/DFS studies effectively embed an ex-China premium driven by supply-chain security (e.g. Carina uses USD829/kg Dy oxide and USD3,056/kg Tb oxide).

NdPr remain global commodities with relatively tight arbitrage between China and ex-China supply, but the same forces (tariffs, export controls, strategic stockpiling and ESG filters) are pushing contract prices for ex-China Nd/Pr feedstock above Chinese spot prices for long-term secure supply. This has been reinforced with the announcement of the US Department of War investing in MP Materials and establishing a floor price of USD110/kg for NdPr oxides, almost double the China market pricing at the time.

The Lofdal Mixed Rare Earths Oxide product contains about 40 to 50% Yttrium oxide. European spot prices for yttrium oxide have risen as much as 4,400% since January 2025 up to USD270/kg. For the medium to long term (2026–2041), the Base Case assumption is that export controls ease partially and new ex-China supply gradually ramps, resulting in an indicative yttrium oxide price range of USD30–80/kg (real 2025 dollars). A tight-supply case (Divergent Case), reflects prolonged export restrictions or slow non-Chinese supply growth, and places yttrium oxide in the USD80–150/kg band, consistent with recent ex-China price behavior.

The rare earth oxide pricing used in the PFS (average Life of Mine) for the three main value drivers are:

- Base Case: Dy_2O_3 USD663/kg, Tb_2O_3 USD2,880/kg and Y_2O_3 USD60/kg
- Divergent Case: Dy_2O_3 USD855/kg, Tb_2O_3 USD3,712/kg and Y_2O_3 USD130/kg.

Capital and Operating Cost Estimate

Mining will be conducted via contractor, and all contractor capital recovery is reflected in the mining operating costs. A portion of the mining capital is for contractor mobilization, with the majority of capital applied to pit pre-stripping.

Process capital includes the process plant and ore sorting facility. Facilities capital includes all non-process site facilities, including water and power supply, non-process site buildings, security and warehousing.

Capital cost increases reflect inflation since the 2022 PEA, expanded hydrometallurgical scope (acid recovery), inclusion of mining pre-strip and revised power infrastructure requirements.

Table 15: Capital Costs of Lofdal "2B-4"

Capital Costs Summary (USD)	
Mining Capital	$ 27,620,316
Process Capital	$ 181,571,767
Facilities Capital	$ 58,746,582
Tailings Capital	$ 21,590,251
Closure Costs	$ 1,039,987
Sub-Total	$ 290,568,903
Contingency	$ 57,360,067
Total Capital Costs	**$ 347,928,970**

Operating cost increases from the 2022 PEA are driven by higher acid and reagent prices, diesel kiln operation and updated power tariffs.

Table 16: Key Operating Costs of the Lofdal PFS Lofdal "2B-4"

Operating Costs Summary (USD)				
	Life of Mine	Per tonne mined	Per tonne processed	Per kg TREO
Mining Cost	$ 652,439,644	$2.63	$37.32	$24.78
Processing	$ 996,304,067		$56.98	$37.84
G&A	$ 29,783,297		$1.70	$1.13
Total Operating Costs	**$ 1,678,527,008**		**$96.00**	**$63.75**

Royalties and separation costs are based on total gross revenue and amount to USD 295,383,503 in the Base Case Scenario and USD 364,742,532 in the Divergent Case.

Table 17: Main Operating Cost contributors and parameters

Cost Component	(USD/a)	%
Labour	6 074 413	7.2
Maintenance	5 663 124	6.7
Power	12 585 404	15.0
Fuel (Genet Equipment)	936 114	1.1
Genet (operating cost for front end)	9 420 309	11.2
Reagents and Consumables	49 342 167	58.7
TOTAL	**84 021 532**	**100**
Feed (t ROM/a)	3 010 000	
$/t of ROM Feed	27.91	
Feed to mill (t/annum)	1 482 000	
$/t of mill Feed	56.7	
$/kg Product	36.82	

Economic Analysis

The economic analysis assumes that the project will be 100% equity financed and uses parameters relevant as of December 2025, under conditions likely to be applicable to project development and operation and analyzes the sensitivity of the project to changes in the key project parameters. All costs have been presented in United States Dollars (USD) and wherever applicable conversion from South African Rand (ZAR) has utilized an exchange ratio (ZAR/USD) of 18.23.

Mining and treatment data, capital cost estimates and operating cost estimates have been put into a Base Case and Divergent Case financial model to calculate the IRR and NPV based on calculated Project after tax cash flows. For the purposes of the PFS, the evaluation is based on 100% of the project cash flows before distribution of profits to the equity owners. Both, pre-tax and after-tax cash flows have taken 5% royalty payments into account.

Under the Base Case, the Lofdal "2B-4" generates consistent positive after-tax cash flows throughout the 13 years mine life following construction, with cumulative after-tax cash flow turning positive early in operations and increasing steadily to closure.

The project is expected to pay back initial capital within the first 4.2 years (Base Case) and alternatively in 2.75 years (Divergent Case).

Metric	Base Case	Divergent Case
Net Present Value (NPV, discount rate 5%)	**Pre-tax:** USD389.2 million **After-tax:** USD275.5 million	**Pre-tax:** USD1,245.6 million **After-tax:** USD747.9 million
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	**Pre-tax:** 21.7% **After-tax:** 19.0%	**Pre-tax:** 44.1% **After-tax:** 34.8%
Life-of-Mine Nominal Cash Flow	**Pre-tax:** USD709.6 million **After-tax:** USD513.1 million	**Pre-tax:** USD2,027.4 million **After-tax:** USD1,242.3 million
Pre-Production Capital Costs	USD273.4 million	Same as Base Case
Total Capital Costs	USD347.9 million (including contingency of USD57.4 million)	Same as Base Case
Capital Payback Period (after-tax)	4.2 years	2.75 years
Average Annual Production	1,478 tonnes TREO (ex La, Ce), including: 119 t Dy_2O_3, 17.8 t Tb_2O_3, 841 t Y_2O_3	Same as Base Case
Mine Plan	32 Mt Proven and Probable Reserves	Same as Base Case
Estimated Life of Mine	13-year mine life	Same as Base Case
Rare Earth Oxide Prices Used (average Life of Mine)	Dy_2O_3: USD663/kg Tb_2O_3: USD2,880/kg Y_2O_3: USD60/kg Nd_2O_3: USD114/kg Pr_6O_{11}: USD119/kg	Dy_2O_3: USD855/kg Tb_2O_3: USD3,712/kg Y_2O_3: USD130/kg Nd_2O_3: USD146/kg Pr_6O_{11}: USD152/kg
Basket Price (average Life of Mine pricing)	USD158/kg excluding La,Ce	USD230/kg excluding La,Ce

Table 18: Summary of financial analysis of the PFS Lofdal "2B-4"

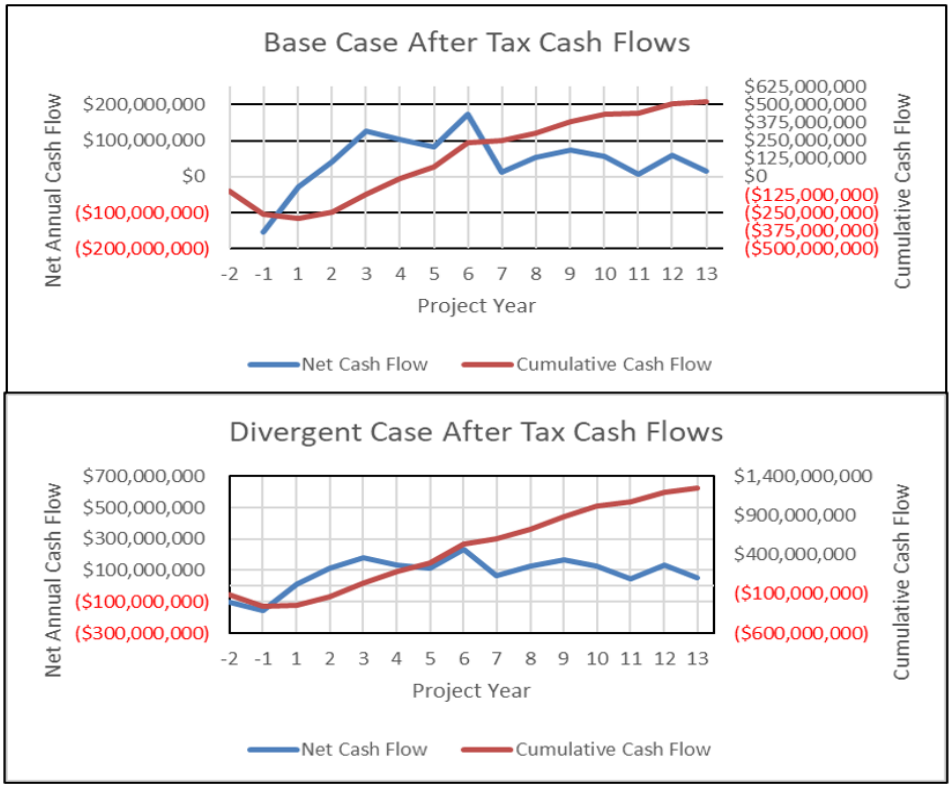


Figure 17: Illustrative cash flow profile for Base Case and Divergent Case; year-on-year variability occurs in practice

Sensitivity Analysis

The Pre-Feasibility Study confirms that the project delivers strong early cash flow, rapid capital recovery, and economic resilience under conservative pricing assumptions, with upside leverage under divergent rare earth pricing scenarios. Lofdal exhibits high sensitivity to yttrium pricing due to its HREE dominant basket.

The after-tax sensitivity analysis demonstrates that:

- Metal prices are the dominant value driver, with a ±20% change generating the largest impact on NPV in both, Base and Divergent cases.
- Operating costs represent the second-most influential variable; however, the project retains a positive after-tax NPV across all tested cost ranges.
- Exchange rate movements provide additional economic leverage, with a weaker local currency significantly enhancing project value.
- Capital costs show moderate sensitivity, confirming that the project's value is not disproportionately dependent on Capex precision.

Under the Base Case, the Lofdal "2B-4" maintains positive after-tax NPV across all tested price, cost and exchange-rate sensitivity ranges, demonstrating strong downside protection. Under the Divergent Case, after-tax NPV expands materially under higher pricing and remains highly robust under adverse cost scenarios.

Table 19: Sensitivity analyses – Base Case

Capital Cost Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$312.4 M	$294.0 M	**$275.5 M**	$257.1 M	$238.2 M
6%	$278.7 M	$259.9 M	$241.1 M	$222.4 M	$203.1 M
7%	$248.2 M	$229.1 M	$210.1 M	$191.0 M	$171.4 M
8%	$220.6 M	$201.3 M	$182.0 M	$162.7 M	$142.8 M
9%	$195.5 M	$176.0 M	$156.5 M	$137.0 M	$117.0 M
10%	$172.6 M	$153.0 M	$133.4 M	$113.8 M	$93.6 M
11%	$151.9 M	$132.2 M	$112.4 M	$92.7 M	$72.4 M

Operating Cost Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$417.2 M	$346.4 M	**$275.5 M**	$204.6 M	$131.4 M
6%	$373.0 M	$307.0 M	$241.1 M	$175.2 M	$106.7 M
7%	$332.9 M	$271.5 M	$210.1 M	$148.6 M	$84.4 M
8%	$296.7 M	$239.3 M	$182.0 M	$124.6 M	$64.3 M
9%	$263.8 M	$210.1 M	$156.5 M	$102.8 M	$46.2 M
10%	$233.9 M	$183.6 M	$133.4 M	$83.1 M	$29.8 M
11%	$206.7 M	$159.6 M	$112.4 M	$65.2 M	$15.0 M

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

NAD:USD Exchange	NAD 14.58	NAD 16.40	NAD 18.23	NAD 20.05	NAD 21.87
Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$125.6 M	$210.4 M	**$275.5 M**	$328.5 M	$372.3 M
6%	$97.9 M	$179.2 M	$241.1 M	$291.5 M	$333.2 M
7%	$73.1 M	$151.0 M	$210.1 M	$258.1 M	$297.8 M
8%	$50.7 M	$125.5 M	$182.0 M	$227.8 M	$265.8 M
9%	$30.6 M	$102.4 M	$156.5 M	$200.3 M	$236.6 M
10%	$12.5 M	$81.6 M	$133.4 M	$175.4 M	$210.2 M
11%	-$3.9 M	$62.7 M	$112.4 M	$152.7 M	$186.1 M

Base Case Metal Price Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	-$10.0 M	$144.6 M	**$275.5 M**	$404.4 M	$506.1 M
6%	-$25.7 M	$118.9 M	$241.1 M	$361.2 M	$455.8 M
7%	-$39.7 M	$95.7 M	$210.1 M	$322.1 M	$410.3 M
8%	-$52.1 M	$74.8 M	$182.0 M	$286.6 M	$369.0 M
9%	-$63.2 M	$55.9 M	$156.5 M	$254.5 M	$331.6 M
10%	-$73.1 M	$38.9 M	$133.4 M	$225.3 M	$297.5 M
11%	-$81.8 M	$23.5 M	$112.4 M	$198.7 M	$266.6 M

Recovery Sensitivity

LREO recovery	48.0%	50.9%	53.7%	56.5%	59.3%	62.2%	65.0%
HREO Recovery	52.9%	56.0%	59.1%	62.2%	65.4%	68.5%	71.6%
Discount Rate	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%
5%	$97.0 M	$157.9 M	$217.4 M	**$275.5 M**	$333.6 M	$391.7 M	$442.5 M
6%	$74.2 M	$131.4 M	$187.0 M	$241.1 M	$295.2 M	$349.3 M	$396.6 M
7%	$53.7 M	$107.5 M	$159.6 M	$210.1 M	$260.5 M	$311.0 M	$355.1 M
8%	$35.3 M	$85.9 M	$134.8 M	$182.0 M	$229.1 M	$276.3 M	$317.5 M
9%	$18.8 M	$66.4 M	$112.4 M	$156.5 M	$200.6 M	$244.8 M	$283.3 M
10%	$3.9 M	$48.8 M	$92.0 M	$133.4 M	$174.8 M	$216.1 M	$252.3 M
11%	-$9.5 M	$32.8 M	$73.6 M	$112.4 M	$151.3 M	$190.1 M	$224.0 M

Table 20: Sensitivity analyses - Divergent Case

Capital Cost Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$795.5 M	$771.7 M	**$747.9 M**	$724.1 M	$700.2 M
6%	$723.9 M	$700.4 M	$676.8 M	$653.3 M	$629.7 M
7%	$659.3 M	$636.0 M	$612.7 M	$589.4 M	$566.1 M
8%	$600.8 M	$577.8 M	$554.7 M	$531.7 M	$508.7 M
9%	$547.8 M	$525.0 M	$502.3 M	$479.5 M	$456.7 M
10%	$499.7 M	$477.2 M	$454.7 M	$432.1 M	$409.6 M
11%	$456.0 M	$433.7 M	$411.4 M	$389.1 M	$366.8 M

Operating Cost Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$795.5 M	$771.7 M	**$747.9 M**	$724.1 M	$700.2 M
6%	$723.9 M	$700.4 M	$676.8 M	$653.3 M	$629.7 M
7%	$659.3 M	$636.0 M	$612.7 M	$589.4 M	$566.1 M
8%	$600.8 M	$577.8 M	$554.7 M	$531.7 M	$508.7 M
9%	$547.8 M	$525.0 M	$502.3 M	$479.5 M	$456.7 M
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Exchange Rate Sensitivity

NAD:USD Exchange	NAD 14.58	NAD 16.40	NAD 18.23	NAD 20.05	NAD 21.87
Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$795.5 M	$771.7 M	**$747.9 M**	$724.1 M	$700.2 M
6%	$723.9 M	$700.4 M	$676.8 M	$653.3 M	$629.7 M
7%	$659.3 M	$636.0 M	$612.7 M	$589.4 M	$566.1 M
8%	$600.8 M	$577.8 M	$554.7 M	$531.7 M	$508.7 M
9%	$547.8 M	$525.0 M	$502.3 M	$479.5 M	$456.7 M
10%	$499.7 M	$477.2 M	$454.7 M	$432.1 M	$409.6 M
11%	$456.0 M	$433.7 M	$411.4 M	$389.1 M	$366.8 M

Divergent Pricing Metal Price Sensitivity

Discount Rate	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
5%	$795.5 M	$771.7 M	**$747.9 M**	$724.1 M	$700.2 M
6%	$723.9 M	$700.4 M	$676.8 M	$653.3 M	$629.7 M
7%	$659.3 M	$636.0 M	$612.7 M	$589.4 M	$566.1 M
8%	$600.8 M	$577.8 M	$554.7 M	$531.7 M	$508.7 M
9%	$547.8 M	$525.0 M	$502.3 M	$479.5 M	$456.7 M
10%	$499.7 M	$477.2 M	$454.7 M	$432.1 M	$409.6 M
11%	$456.0 M	$433.7 M	$411.4 M	$389.1 M	$366.8 M

Recovery Sensitivity

LREO recovery	48.0%	50.9%	53.7%	56.5%	59.3%	62.2%	65.0%
HREO Recovery	52.9%	56.0%	59.1%	62.2%	65.4%	68.5%	71.6%
Discount Rate	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%
5%	$497.7 M	$581.1 M	$664.5 M	$747.9 M	$831.3 M	$914.7 M	$998.1 M
6%	$445.4 M	$522.5 M	$599.7 M	$676.8 M	$754.0 M	$831.1 M	$908.3 M
7%	$398.2 M	$469.7 M	$541.2 M	$612.7 M	$684.2 M	$755.7 M	$827.2 M
8%	$355.6 M	$422.0 M	$488.4 M	$554.7 M	$621.1 M	$687.5 M	$753.9 M
9%	$317.1 M	$378.8 M	$440.5 M	$502.3 M	$564.0 M	$625.7 M	$687.4 M
10%	$282.2 M	$339.7 M	$397.2 M	$454.7 M	$512.1 M	$569.6 M	$627.1 M
11%	$250.6 M	$304.2 M	$357.8 M	$411.4 M	$465.0 M	$518.7 M	$572.3 M

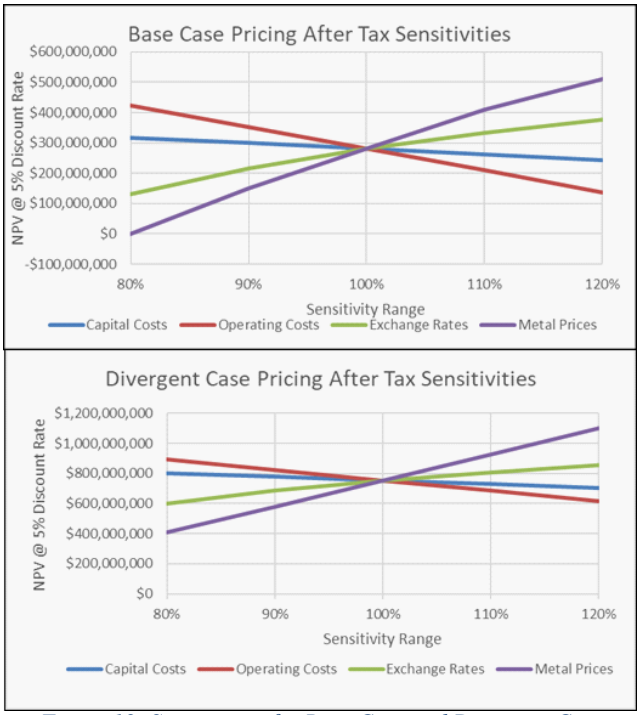


Figure 18: Sensitivities for Base Case and Divergent Case

Metallurgical recoveries represent a high impact but controllable value lever for the project:

- Under Base Case pricing, after-tax NPV increases from approximately USD100 million at 85% of expected recoveries to approximately USD440 million at 115% of expected recoveries.
- Under Divergent Case pricing, after-tax NPV increases from approximately USD500 million at 85% of expected recoveries to approximately USD1.0 billion at 115% of expected recoveries.

The linear and consistent response of NPV to recovery improvements demonstrates that ongoing metallurgical optimisation provides meaningful value upside, while the project remains economically viable even at materially lower-than-design recoveries.

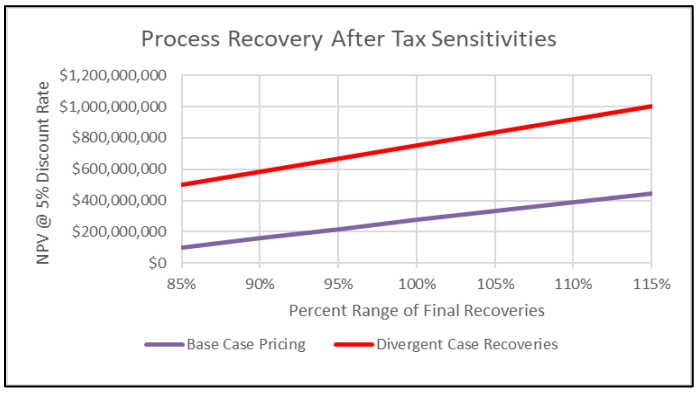


Figure 19: Process Recovery Sensitivities for Base Case and Divergent Case

Overall Economic Interpretation

The combined cash flow and sensitivity analyses confirm that the project Lofdal "2B-4":

- **Is financially robust under conservative assumptions;**
- **Exhibits exceptional leverage to critical heavy rare earth pricing, particularly dysprosium, terbium and yttrium;**
- **Benefits from strong operating margin resilience to cost pressures;**
- **Generates early and sustained after-tax cash flow, supporting attractive project financeability; and**
- **Provides significant embedded strategic optionality in a tightening global heavy rare earth supply environment**.

Opportunities

The PFS for Lofdal "2B-4" demonstrates that the Lofdal Heavy Rare Earths Project has the potential to be technically and economically viable. The project is technically uncomplicated because of the near surface nature of the deposit and relatively simple access.

Several opportunities are available to further enhance the project:

- Extensive resource below currently planned A4 suitable for underground mining;
- Expansion at Area 2B pit in northeasterly direction with additional resources;
- Additional potential resources in Area 5 prospect with historical HREE mineralized intercepts over 4 km strike length;
- Additional potential mineral resources along the regional scale mineralization trends; and
- Destruction of lixiviant and subsequent neutralisation with magnesium carbonate is costly in the hydrometallurgical flowsheet. Opportunities for acid optimisation and magnesium carbonate reduction should be further investigated.

Infill drilling at Area 2B and Area 4 for PFS Lofdal "2B-4" and resource drilling at Area 5

A resource infill and expansion drilling program commenced at Area 2B and Area 4 in June 2026. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling of 83 drillholes is planned for a total drill production in the range of 13,000 meters (see Figure 20).

Core drilling will be used to tests the depth extension of the Area 4 mineralization with 2 boreholes planned to 800 meters vertical depth.

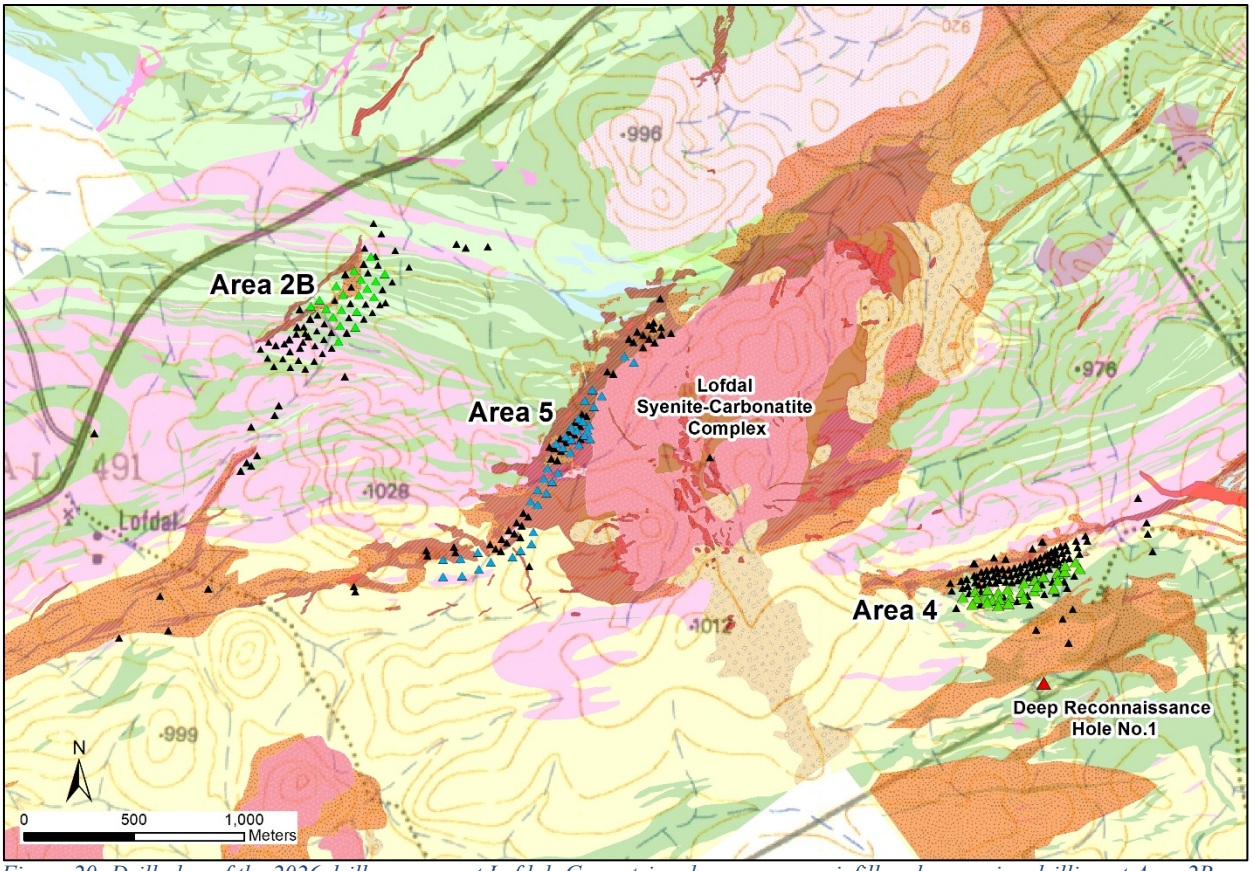


Figure 20: Drill plan of the 2026 drill program at Lofdal: Green triangles = resource infill and expansion drilling at Area 2B and Area 4. Blue triangles = Exploration drilling for a maiden resource at Area 5. Red triangle = collar position of the deep borehole downdip of the Area 4 orebody. Black triangles = historical drilling.

Lofdal Expenditures

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company received $5,555,000 (2025 - $2,554,000) from JOGMEC for exploration expenditures on the Lofdal property, for a cumulative total amount received of $23,000,000 (2025 - $16,995,000). As of August 31, 2026, $20,393,320 (2025 - $16,601,560) in exploration expenditures had been incurred. The Company has recorded the remaining $2,606,680 (2025 - $393,440) as a liability for advances received for future exploration work.

The expenditures under the JOGMEC agreement for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 are summarized in the following table:

	November 30, 2025 $	Expenditures $	August 31, 2026 $
Project Management	679,763	89,680	**769,443**
Geology, Drilling, Sample Analysis	9,068,198	2,296,584	**11,364,782**
43-101 Resource and Mine Model Update	2,758,143	135,259	**2,893,402**
Metallurgy	3,403,672	417,705	**3,821,377**
Operator's Fee	929,423	169,875	**1,099,298**
Mine planning	166,537	-	**166,537**
Other	245,948	32,533	**278,481**
	17,251,684	3,141,636	**20,393,320**

Pursuant to the agreement with JOGMEC, the Company is entitled to an operator fee of 10% of the direct costs incurred, which is limited to 5% for any contracts requiring aggregate payments of more than $100,000. The Company first recognizes the operator fees against evaluation and exploration expenditures, as cost recoveries, and recognizes the excess, if any, as other income in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The portion of the operator fee recognized as income during the nine months ended August 31, 2026 was $160,321 (2025 – $Nil).

Results of Operations

Three months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025

For the three months ended August 31, 2026, the Company's partner JOGMEC incurred exploration costs of $1,299,079 on the Lofdal project (2025 - $472,206). For the three months ended August 31, 2026, the Company capitalized exploration costs of $41,347 on the Lofdal project which were recovered through charge-backs and operator fees (2025 - $165,489).

For the three months ended August 31, 2026, the Company reported a net loss of $127,843 compared to a net loss of $455,472 for the same quarter in the prior year, primarily due to higher operating expenses.

Operating expenses decreased to $219,683 compared to $363,796 for the same quarter in 2025, primarily due to share-based compensation costs, which were $59,413 in the current quarter due to options issued in the prior quarter, compared to $222,570 in the same quarter of the prior year.

Other income was $91,840 compared to other expenses of $91,676 for the same quarter in 2025 primarily due to a change in operator fee.

Nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025

For the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company's partner JOGMEC incurred exploration costs of $3,141,636 on the Lofdal project (2025 - $2,719,275). For the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company capitalized exploration costs of $129,477 on the Lofdal project which were recovered through charge-backs and operator fees (2025 - $251,700).

For the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company reported a net loss of $513,229 compared to a net loss of $739,837 for the same period in the prior year, primarily due to higher operating expenses.

Operating expenses increased slightly to $698,026 compared to $674,698 for the same period in 2025, primarily due to the following:

- Professional fees increased by $18,500 due primarily to legal and tax advisory fees
- Travel costs increased by $57,008 due to management travel to Namibia
- Shareholder communications costs increased by $54,730 due to an investor relations program initiated in Q4 2025
- Higher operating expenses were primarily offset by lower share-based compensation costs of $107,935 compared to $222,570 in the prior year.

Other income was $184,797 compared to other expense of $65,139 for the same period in 2025, primarily due to a lower operator fee and a loss on the sale of subsidiaries in the prior year.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected financial information for the quarters indicated:

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts and total assets)	Q3 2026	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	220	278	200	105	364	163	148	234
Other (income) loss	(92)	(54)	(39)	(35)	92	33	(60)	(20)
Net loss	128	224	161	70	456	196	88	214
Net loss attributable to shareholders	131	225	162	71	450	198	87	210
Net loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interest	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	(2)	1	4
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total assets (millions)	28.3	26.6	25.9	25.2	25.0	25.3	25.8	25.4

As the Company has capitalized all exploration expenditures to date in accordance with IFRS 6, the expenses are primarily related to administration and write-downs of exploration evaluation assets. Higher expenses in Q3 2025 are primarily due to share-based payments expense. Higher expenses in Q2 2026 are due to travel, investor relations programs, and share-based payments expense.

Included in expenses are foreign exchange gains and losses arising mainly due to variations in the Canadian dollar and the Namibian dollar exchange rate during the periods, as certain of the Company's expenditures are paid in

Namibian dollars, while the Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company has interest revenue related to excess cash invested in an interest-bearing account with a major chartered bank.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At August 31, 2026, the Company had working capital (a non-GAAP liquidity measure defined as the excess of current assets over current liabilities) of $1,205,999 compared to $815,657 at November 30, 2025 comprised of the following:

	August 31 2026 $	November 30 2025 $
Cash	**3,829,504**	1,120,481
Taxes and other receivables	**462,496**	90,432
Deposits and prepaid expenses	**63,184**	64,342
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(542,505)**	(266,282)
Advance received for future exploration work	**(2,606,680)**	(193,316)
Working capital	**1,205,999**	815,657

Although the Company's principal assets are not in commercial production, the Company is earning operator fees under the JOGMEC agreement (see "Partnership with JOGMEC on Lofdal"). JOGMEC is also funding expenditures on the Lofdal property and has the right to earn a 50% interest in the Lofdal rare earths property by funding $23 million in exploration and development expenditures, all of which had been received and $20,393,320 had been spent to August 31, 2026.

The Joint Management Committee has approved an additional $7,803,000 in DFS spending to November 30, 2026.

The Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to fund its exploration activities, and eventually to generate positive cash flows, either from operations or sale of its properties. Management continues to evaluate alternatives to secure additional financing so that the Company can continue to operate as a going concern. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that these initiatives will be successful or sufficient.

Contractual Obligations

There are no contractual obligations other than those under the JOGMEC Agreement which stipulate that advance funds received are to be spent on the Lofdal property as agreed.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Share Capital

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has issued and outstanding 233,586,779 common shares.

Stock option plan

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company issued 1,000,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.20 and 750,000 stock options expired.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding as at August 31, 2026:

Exercise price $	Options outstanding and exercisable	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (in years)
0.140	3,750,000	October 3, 2027	1.09
0.070	4,300,000	October 4, 2028	2.09
0.105	4,350,000	July 27, 2030	3.91
0.200	1,000,000	May 14, 2031	4.71
	13,400,000		2.60

Warrants

There are no warrants outstanding as of the date of this MD&A. During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company issued 5,783,333 common shares for proceeds of $578,333 pursuant to the exercise of warrants with an exercise price of $0.10.

Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three months ended August 31		Nine months ended August 31	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Consulting fees charged to net loss	37,500	37,500	112,500	112,500
Share-based payments charged to net loss	-	172,094	-	172,094
Total charged to net loss	37,500	209,594	112,500	284,594
Share-based payments charged to Lofdal	-	114,642	-	114,642

Key management personnel include the President, CFO, VP Exploration, and directors, and companies directly controlled by key management personnel or shareholders. Payments are for consulting fees and share-based payments and are directly related to their positions in the Company.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, Darrin Campbell invoiced $157,500 through StrataFin Consulting Inc. for services as President, of which $45,000 was recorded to profit and loss, and $112,500 was charged to JOGMEC in respect of the Lofdal project; Teri Anderson invoiced $67,500 through T.L. Anderson Inc. for services as CFO, all of which was recorded to profit and loss; and Rainer Ellmies invoiced $170,198 through Gecko Exploration Inc. for services as Vice President, Exploration, all of which was charged to JOGMEC in respect of the Lofdal project. There were no transactions with directors. All related party transactions were valued and recorded by the Company at the stated amount agreed to between the parties.

The consulting agreements can be terminated by either party within notice periods ranging from three to six months (or payment in lieu if terminated by the Company) and the Company has the right to terminate any agreement immediately upon the consultant's failure to perform any material provision.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to related parties of $26,750 (2025 - $26,750). Included in deposits and prepaid expenses are amounts of $11,000 (2025 - $11,000) representing retainers on services contracts with officers of the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

See note 2 of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

See note 4 of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Financial Instruments

See note 9 of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Risks and Uncertainties

The following outlines a number of important risks which management believes could impact the Company's business. There are other risks, not identified below, which currently, or may in the future, exist in the Company's operating environment.

Exploration for minerals and development of mining operations involve many risks, many of which are outside the Company's control. Success in establishing an economically viable project is the result of a number of factors, including the quantity and quality of minerals discovered, proximity to infrastructure, metal and mineral prices, which are highly cyclical, costs and efficiencies of the recovery methods that can be employed, the quality of management, available technical expertise, taxes, royalties, environmental matters, government regulation (including land tenure, land use and import/export regulations) and other factors. Even in the event that mineralization is discovered on a given property, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change as a result of such factors. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability and price of minerals discovered, if any. Commodity and metal prices have fluctuated widely in recent years and months and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international, economic and political trends, market intervention by state actors, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Periods of depressed metal prices may negatively affect the ability of the Company to obtain required financing and have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors, including the ability of the Company to arrange financing. The exploration, development, mining and processing of the Lofdal project will require substantial additional financing. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company or that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Company or will provide the Company with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production or even a loss of property interest.

Global financial conditions are volatile from time to time. Global economic volatility may impact domestic markets and the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing to continue its operations and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. Market volatility and turmoil could adversely impact the Company's operations and the value and the trading price of the Company's common shares.

The mining industry is intensely competitive and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

The Company has a joint venture agreement. Any failure of a partner to meet its obligations, or any disputes with respect to each partners' respective rights and obligations, could have a negative impact on the Company. The Company may be unable to exert direct influence over strategic decisions made in respect of properties that are

subject to the terms of these agreements, and the result may be a materially adverse impact on the value of these properties.

Hazards such as unusual geological conditions are involved in exploring for and developing mineral deposits. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards, which cannot be insured against or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment of any such liability could result in the loss of Company assets or the insolvency of the Company.

Management of the Company rests on a few key officers, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations.

The Company's operations depend upon information technology systems which may be subject to disruption, damage, or failure from different sources, including, without limitation, installation of malicious software, computer viruses, security breaches, cyber-attacks, and defects in design. Threats to information technology systems associated with cyber security risks and cyber incidents or attacks continue to grow, particularly as a result of remote work. The level of sophistication of such attacks has also increased. It is possible that the business, financial and other systems of the Company could be compromised, which could go unnoticed for some time. Risks associated with these threats include, among other things, loss of intellectual property, disruption of business operations and safety procedures, privacy and confidentiality breaches, and increased costs to prevent, respond to or mitigate cyber security incidents. The significance of any cyber security breach is difficult to quantify but may in certain circumstances be material and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to the normal and usual risks of exploration and mining, the Company has the following risks specific to conducting its exploration activities in Namibia: there is no assurance that the supportive political and economic conditions that currently exist in Namibia will remain; the Company's ability to obtain, sustain, renew or vary the necessary licences, permits and authorizations to carry on the activities that it is currently conducting on acceptable terms is subject to changes in regulations and policies and to the discretion of the applicable governmental bodies and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain, sustain, renew or vary any such licences, permits of authorizations on acceptable terms or at all; environmental legislation and permitting requirements are likely to evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors and employees, and any failure by the Company to comply with applicable environmental regulations or the stoppage of exploration or production activities could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations; the Company's relationship with local communities is critical to ensure the success of the Company's exploration activities and their future development; the per capita incidence of the HIV/AIDS virus in Namibia has been estimated as being in the mid to high range, according to public sources, and if the number of new HIV/AIDS infections in Namibia continues to increase and if the Government of Namibia imposes more stringent obligations on employers related to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, the Company's operations in Namibia and its profitability and financial condition could be adversely affected; as a result of a substantial portion of the Company's assets being located in Namibia, there may be difficulties in enforcing against the Company judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation for misrepresentations contained in the Company's public disclosure documents and, in particular, it may be practically impossible to enforce foreign court judgments against the Company in Namibia; and Namibia is part of the South African Rand Common Monetary Area ("CMA") which has exchange controls that require that dividends, loans, repayment of loans and payment of all invoices to parties outside the CMA require prior approval of the Bank of Namibia and there can be no assurance that the Company will obtain the requisite approvals in the future to repay loans or pay invoices to parties outside the CMA, thereby potentially restricting the Company from repatriating funds and using those funds for other purposes.

Forward looking statements may prove to be inaccurate. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional Information

The financial statements and additional information regarding the Company are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2026 AND 2025

(CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Management's Comments on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Namibia Critical Metals Inc. for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. These statements have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors.

Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

As at August 31, 2026 and November 30, 2025 (in Canadian dollars)

	August 31, 2026 $	November 30, 2025 $ (Audited)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	3,829,504	1,120,481
Taxes and other receivables	462,496	90,432
Deposits and prepaid expenses (note 6)	63,184	64,342
	4,355,184	1,275,255
Equipment	44,358	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)	23,910,965	23,910,965
	28,310,507	25,186,220
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6)	542,505	266,282
Advances received for future exploration work (note 5)	2,606,680	193,316
	3,149,185	459,598
Equity		
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company (note 7)	25,358,610	24,930,959
Non-controlling interest	(197,288)	(204,337)
	25,161,322	24,726,622
	28,310,507	25,186,220

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ "Steve Herlihy"
Director

/s/ "William L. Price"
Director

Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 (in Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

	Three months ended August 31		Nine months ended August 31	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
Operating expenses				
Salaries and benefits	24,878	24,875	74,980	73,994
Office and administration	13,530	12,753	45,099	46,964
Consulting fees (note 6)	37,500	37,500	112,500	112,500
Professional fees	41,924	26,497	114,117	95,617
Travel	11,457	1,923	71,197	14,189
Listing and filing fees	10,892	3,410	42,520	44,389
Shareholder communications	34,096	45,663	130,030	75,300
Share-based compensation	59,413	222,570	107,935	222,570
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	(14,007)	(11,395)	(352)	(13,922)
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	3,097
	(219,683)	(363,796)	(698,026)	(674,698)
Other income (expenses)				
Interest income	7,281	4,766	24,476	12,359
Operator fee (note 5)	84,559	(96,442)	160,321	-
Loss on sale of subsidiaries	-	-	-	(77,498)
Other income	-	-	-	-
	91,840	(91,676)	184,797	(65,139)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(127,843)	(455,472)	(513,229)	(739,837)
Net loss attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company	(130,770)	(449,874)	(518,617)	(735,367)
Non-controlling interest	2,927	5,598	5,388	(4,470)
	(127,843)	(455,472)	(513,229)	(739,837)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted	233,228,083	217,824,875	232,650,252	217,824,875

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

For the nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 (in Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares Without Par Value		Share-based Payments Reserve	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount						
	#	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, November 30, 2025	226,803,446	48,636,327	1,437,151	7,872,301	(33,014,820)	24,930,959	(204,337)	24,726,622
Issuance of shares	6,783,333	1,069,833	(231,500)	-	-	838,333	-	838,333
Expiry of options	-	-	(173,625)	173,625	-	-	-	-
Issuance of options	-	-	107,935	-	-	107,935	-	107,935
Deregistration of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,661	1,661
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(518,617)	(518,617)	5,388	(513,229)
Balance, August 31, 2026	**233,586,779**	**49,706,160**	**1,139,961**	**8,045,926**	**(33,533,437)**	**25,358,610**	**(197,288)**	**25,161,322**
Balance, November 30, 2024	217,824,875	48,059,899	2,035,676	6,936,564	(32,208,660)	24,823,479	(280,070)	24,543,409
Sale of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,222	74,222
Issuance of options	-	-	337,212	-	-	337,212	-	337,212
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(735,367)	(735,367)	(4,470)	(739,837)
Balance, August 31, 2025	217,824,875	48,059,899	2,372,888	6,936,564	(32,944,027)	24,425,324	(210,318)	24,215,006

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 (in Canadian dollars)

	Nine months ended	
	August 31, 2026	August 31, 2025
	$	$
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(513,229)	(739,837)
Adjustments for:		
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	(352)	(13,922)
Interest income recognized in net loss	(24,476)	(12,359)
Share-based compensation	107,935	222,570
Loss on sale of subsidiaries	-	77,498
Write-down of resource property expenditures	-	3,097
	(430,122)	(462,953)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations		
Increase in amounts receivable, deposits and prepaid expenses	(359,764)	(55,418)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 10)	(33,521)	(29,936)
Advances received for future exploration work, net of expenditures (notes 5 and 10)	2,707,052	(108,943)
	1,883,645	(657,250)
Investing activities		
Interest income received	24,476	12,359
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	-	149,524
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets, net of recoveries (note 10)	(45,888)	114,478
	(21,412)	276,361
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	838,333	-
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	8,457	9,238
Net change in cash during the period	2,709,023	(371,651)
Cash – Beginning of period	1,120,481	1,252,327
Cash – End of period	3,829,504	880,676

Supplemental cash flow information (note 10)

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Namibia Critical Metals Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on April 26, 2010. The Company is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV"), trading under the symbol "NMI". The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 802, 1550 Bedford Highway, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

The Company is in the business of exploring and developing the Lofdal heavy rare earth project in Namibia. The amount shown as exploration and evaluation assets represents costs net of recoveries to date, less amounts written off, and does not necessarily represent present or future values. The Company has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the property, and future profitable production or proceeds of disposition thereof.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as the liabilities come due.

The Company has reported losses to date and at August 31, 2026 has an accumulated deficit of $33,533,437 and working capital, as defined by the excess of current assets over current liabilities, of $1,205,999. The Company does not generate significant income or consistent cash flows from operations. The Company must secure sufficient funding to maintain legal title to its exploration and evaluation assets and to fund its exploration and development activities and its general and administration costs through to production.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to fund its exploration activities, and eventually to generate positive cash flows, either from operations or sale of its properties. During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company generated $838,333 in gross cash proceeds through the exercise of warrants and options (note 7). As at August 31, 2026, the Company's partner in its Lofdal project, the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security Corporation ("JOGMEC"), had approved $23,000,000 in total funding for the Lofdal project, all of which was received (note 5). In July, 2026, the Joint Management Committee overseeing the Lofdal project approved approximately $7.8 million in additional project funding.

In addition to the above, management continues to evaluate alternatives to secure additional favorable financing so that the Company can continue to operate as a going concern. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that these initiatives will be successful or sufficient. These circumstances cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and consolidated statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include all the disclosures required by IFRS Accounting Standards for annual consolidated financial statements and accordingly should be read in the conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on October 22, 2026.

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's subsidiaries as at August 31, 2026 listed below. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Non-controlling interest represents the portion of a subsidiary's income and losses and net assets that is not held by the Company.

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Nature of business	Direct or Indirect ownership
Cayman Namibia Rare Earths Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Asset holding company	100%
Namibia Rare Earths (Pty) Ltd.	Namibia	Asset holding company	95%
Epembe Holdings (Pty) Ltd.	Namibia	Asset holding company	95%
Epembe Mining (Pty) Ltd.	Namibia	Asset holding company	95%
Solarwind Investments (Pty) Ltd.	Namibia	Asset holding company	100%

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes. By their nature, these estimates, judgments and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect of changes in these estimates in future periods could be material. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Revisions to estimates are accounted for prospectively. The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimate and judgments are as follows:

Critical accounting estimates

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment related to exploration and evaluation assets. Management applies judgment in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, considering the factors outlined in note 3 c). No indicators of impairment were identified related to the Lofdal property as at August 31, 2026.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is calculated by management, which is considered to be the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The value in use of exploration and evaluation assets is generally determined as the present value of future cash flows arising from the continued use of the assets. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on a number of factors, including future metal prices, the amount of reserves, the cost of bringing the project into production, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital expenditures, and site closure, restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs. These factors may change due to changing economic conditions or the accuracy of certain assumptions and, hence, affect the recoverable amount. The fair value of resource properties is estimated by management through the use of, where available, comparison to similar assets and industry benchmarks. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

Critical accounting judgments

The following accounting policies involve judgments or assessments made by management:

- determination of a cash-generating unit for assessing and testing impairment, which management has determined to be individual mineral properties;
- determination of the functional currency of the Company and of its subsidiaries;
- determination of when an exploration and evaluation asset has indicators of impairment;
- determination of whether exploration and evaluation costs are eligible for capitalization;
- determination of whether an acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets is considered to be an asset acquisition or a business combination; and
- assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Material accounting policies

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended November 30, 2025. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and judgments and estimates as described in the Company's November 30, 2025 annual consolidated financial statements.

4. New or amendments to accounting standards

The following standards have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements as their effective dates fall within periods beginning subsequent to the current reporting period. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements. IFRS 18 will retain many of the existing principles in IAS 1 and will focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. Key new concepts relate to the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements; and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change the line items presented in the financial statements and what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier adoption is permitted.

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

	November 30, 2025 $	Expenditures $	Recoveries $	August 31, 2026 $
Lofdal Rare Earths property	23,910,965	129,477	(129,477)	23,910,965

Depreciation charged on motor vehicles of $1,530 (2025 - $3,288) has been capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

Lofdal Rare Earths property

The Lofdal Rare Earths property comprises a Mining License ("ML200") located approximately 450 kilometres northwest of the capital city of Windhoek and 25 kilometres northwest of the town of Khorixas in the Kunene Region of north-western Namibia. ML200 was awarded in May 2021, subject to certain ownership and management requirements. The original exclusive prospecting licence over the Lofdal property ("EPL 3400") was granted in 2005 and provided for mineral rights to base and rare metals, and precious metals. EPL 3400 was relinquished in November 2023, as the entire Lofdal property is covered by ML200. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter revenue royalty.

Partnership with JOGMEC on Lofdal

On January 27, 2020, the Company announced that it had signed an agreement with JOGMEC to jointly explore, develop, exploit, refine and/or distribute mineral products from Lofdal. The agreement was amended on March 27, 2026 to increase JOGMEC's earn-in expenditure by $3.0 million, with no dilution to the Company, and for JOGMEC to have the option to provide non-dilutive and non-interest-bearing capital funding prior to a final investment decision. The Company has the option to elect to avoid dilution following a final investment decision by funding its pro-rata portion.

The amended agreement provides JOGMEC with the right to earn a 50% interest in the project by funding a total of $23,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures under the following terms:

Term 1 – JOGMEC will fund $3,000,000 in exploration expenditures up to March 31, 2021. The first term funding amount is non-refundable and JOGMEC earns no interest in the Lofdal project;

Term 2 – JOGMEC is entitled to elect to contribute an additional $7,000,000 in exploration expenditures from April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2024 to earn a 40% interest in the Lofdal project; and

Term 3 – JOGMEC is entitled to elect to contribute an additional $13,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures from April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2028 to earn an additional 10% interest in the Lofdal project.

Once JOGMEC has completed and exercised its 50% earn-in and a feasibility study has been completed on the project, JOGMEC has the right to purchase an additional 1% interest in the project from the Company for $5,000,000 and thereafter to exclusively provide funding to develop the project. The Company has the right to maintain its interest in the Lofdal project by funding its pro-rata share of post earn-in expenditures; alternatively, the Company can make a one-time cash payment of $5,000,000 to avoid being diluted below 21%.

As of August 31, 2026, JOGMEC had fulfilled its $23,000,000 commitment under the agreement and completed the earn-in.

In March 2026, Toyota Tsusho Corporation ("TTC") was selected as the successful bidder in a public tender process conducted by JOGMEC, and joined the Lofdal project as part of JOGMEC's ownership interest. JOGMEC and TTC (the "Japanese parties") established special purpose companies to hold the Japanese parties' participating interest in the Lofdal project. Completion of the earn-in results in the Japanese parties acquiring a 50% participating interest in the Lofdal project, subject to prior approval of the TSX Venture Exchange and shareholders of the Company in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policies.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company received $5,555,000 (2025 - $2,554,000) from JOGMEC for exploration expenditures on the Lofdal property, for a cumulative total amount received of $23,000,000 (2025 - $16,995,000). As of August 31, 2026, $20,393,320 (2025 - $16,601,560) in exploration expenditures had been incurred. The Company has recorded the remaining $2,606,680 (2025 - $393,440) as a liability for advances received for future exploration work.

The expenditures incurred related to the JOGMEC agreement, and funded by JOGMEC, for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 are as follows:

	November 30, 2025 $	Expenditures $	August 31, 2026 $
Project Management	679,763	89,680	**769,443**
Geology, Drilling, Sample Analysis	9,068,198	2,296,584	**11,364,782**
43-101 Resource and Mine Model Update	2,758,143	135,259	**2,893,402**
Metallurgy	3,403,672	417,705	**3,821,377**
Operator's Fee	929,423	169,875	**1,099,298**
Mine planning	166,537	-	**166,537**
Other	245,948	32,533	**278,481**
	17,251,684	3,141,636	**20,393,320**

Pursuant to the agreement with JOGMEC, the Company is entitled to an operator fee of 10% of the direct costs incurred, which is limited to 5% for any contracts requiring aggregate payments of more than $100,000. The Company first recognizes the operator fees against evaluation and exploration expenditures, as cost recoveries, and recognizes the excess as other income in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The portion of the operator fee recognized as income during the nine months ended August 31, 2026 amounted to $160,321 (2025 - $Nil).

6. Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three months ended August 31		Nine months ended August 31	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Consulting fees charged to net loss	37,500	37,500	112,500	112,500
Share-based payments charged to net loss	-	172,094	-	172,094
Total charged to net loss	37,500	209,594	112,500	284,594
Share-based payments charged to Lofdal	-	114,642	-	114,642

Key management personnel include the President, CFO, VP Exploration and directors, and companies directly controlled by key management personnel or shareholders, and payments are for consulting fees and share-based payments and are directly related to their position in the Company. The consulting agreements with key management can be terminated by either party within notice periods ranging from three to six months (or payment in lieu if terminated by the Company) and the Company has the right to terminate any agreement immediately upon the consultant's failure to perform any material provision.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026 related party consulting fees of $282,698 (2025 – $268,894) were charged to JOGMEC in respect of the Lofdal project. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to related parties of $26,750 (2025 - $26,750). Included in deposits and prepaid expenses is an amount of $11,000 (2025 - $11,000) representing retainers on services contracts with officers of the Company.

7. Capital stock

Authorized capital stock

An unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

Issued and outstanding

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company issued 5,783,333 common shares for proceeds of $578,333 pursuant to the exercise of warrants with an exercise price of $0.10 per share and 1,000,000 common shares for proceeds of $260,000 pursuant to the exercise of options with an exercise price of $0.26 per share.

Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan providing for the issuance of options equal to up to 10% of the outstanding shares. The Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees, consultants and management company employees. The exercise price of each option cannot be lower than the market price of the shares at the date of grant of the option. The number of shares optioned to insiders may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares at the date of grant. The options are generally exercisable immediately for up to a five-year period from the date of grant.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company issued 1,000,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.20 and 750,000 stock options expired.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at August 31, 2026:

Exercise price $	Options outstanding and exercisable	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (in years)
0.140	3,750,000	October 3, 2027	1.09
0.070	4,300,000	October 4, 2028	2.09
0.105	4,350,000	July 27, 2030	3,91
0.200	1,000,000	May 14, 2031	4.71
	13,400,000		2.60

Warrants

There are no warrants outstanding at August 31, 2026. During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company issued 5,783,333 common shares for proceeds of $578,333 pursuant to the exercise of warrants with an exercise price of $0.10.

8. Capital disclosures

The Company manages its capital to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties and to maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. The capital structure consists of working capital and equity. The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and to take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in highly liquid financial instruments such as high interest cash accounts. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended August 31, 2026.

Total managed capital was as follows:

	August 31, 2026 $	November 30, 2025 $
Working capital	1,205,999	815,657
Equity	25,358,610	24,930,959

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

9. Financial instruments and risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, taxes and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances received for future exploration work. All of the Company's financial instruments are recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at their amortized cost. The recorded values of all financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. The Company's exposure to credit risk on its cash is limited by maintaining these assets in a high-interest savings account with a high-credit quality financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages this risk through regular monitoring and adjustment of its cash flow requirements to support ongoing operations and to ensure, to the extent possible, that there is sufficient cash on hand to meet its liabilities when due. In the event the Company obtains the permits and necessary approvals to proceed with the development of the Lofdal property, it will require substantial additional capital resources and there can be no assurance that funding will be available to the Company in the future on acceptable terms (note 1). Financial liabilities are due within one year.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices.

Foreign exchange risk

Certain of the Company's expenditures are denominated in Namibia dollars (which are pegged to the South African rand) and US dollars. The Company's cash, amounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities include amounts denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, the results of the Company's operations are subject to currency transaction risk and currency translation risk.

As at August 31, 2026, the Company had the following amounts denominated in the above currencies and converted to Canadian dollars: $2,996,272 in cash, $3,039 in deposits and prepaids, $246,828 in taxes and other receivables, and $251,739 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. A 10% change in the exchange rates would impact the Company's working capital as follows:

	$
Namibia dollars and South African rand	272,157
US dollars	295

The operating results and financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The fluctuation of the Canadian dollar, primarily in relation to the Namibian dollar, will consequently have an impact on the profitability of the Company and the value of the Company's assets and equity. The Company does not currently undertake any hedging activities to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest. Cash reserves maintain liquidity while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. The impact of fluctuations in interest rates is not significant.

Commodity price risk

The Company's financial instruments are not exposed to any direct commodity price risk, as the Company does not have any financial instruments associated with commodity prices and currently has no revenues derived from mining operations. Fluctuation in commodity prices do however impact the overall viability of the Company as is common in the mineral exploration and mining industries.

10. Supplemental cash flow information

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company incurred expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets of $293,688 which were recorded as an increase in accounts payable (2025 - $56,332), $1,530 in amortization of equipment which was recorded to exploration and evaluation assets (2025 - $3,288) and a decrease of $Nil (2025 - $74,222) to non-controlling interest related to the sale of subsidiaries. These items are non-cash transactions and have been excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows.

11. Segmented reporting

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition, exploration and evaluation activities. All exploration and evaluation assets are located in Namibia.