European Resources Limited

8 July 2026

ANSTO Initial Testing Extracts 83% Magnet Rare Earths from Korsnäs Concentrate

Highlights

- **ANSTO Minerals' (ANSTO)[1] metallurgical testing has achieved high extraction of the key magnet rare earths[2] from historical Korsnäs lanthanide concentrate.**
- **Praseodymium and neodymium extracted at 88% and 83%, respectively, with total magnet rare earth extraction of 83%.**
- **Total rare earths plus yttrium (TREY)[3] extraction was 86%.**
- **Results build directly on previous ANSTO work and future process development effort is now sharply defined. The addition of a pre-leach stage is expected to achieve higher rare earth extractions than the current direct bake results.**
- **The ANSTO work further de-risks and continues to materially improve confidence in the downstream flowsheet to fully realise the value of the magnet REs contained in the Korsnäs REE project.**

Managing Director comment - Jason Beckton

"ANSTO's latest results are an important de-risking step for Korsnäs. The direct bake test has shown that the key magnet rare earths, praseodymium and neodymium, can be extracted at high levels from the historical concentrate using the acid-bake route.

The key point is that this is no longer just a question of what minerals are in the concentrate. ANSTO has now demonstrated that the main value-bearing monazite component responds well to treatment, while also clearly defining the next job to optimise the pre-leach step so that the apatite-hosted heavy rare earths are also properly addressed."

Technical comment - Dr Mark Steemson, Consulting Metallurgist and Process Engineer

"The direct bake/water leach test confirms the mineralogical interpretation from ANSTO's first progress report. The light and magnet rare earths hosted in monazite were readily extracted, with 88% praseodymium, 83% neodymium and 86% TREY extraction from the untreated concentrate. Heavy rare earth extraction was lower, with 49% terbium, 43% dysprosium and 43% yttrium, which is consistent with part of the heavy rare earth assemblage being hosted in apatite and becoming tied up in low-solubility calcium sulphate products under these bake conditions. Together with the earlier hydrochloric acid pre-leach profile, the work points to a complementary flowsheet - using pre-leach conditions to manage calcite and apatite behaviour, then applying acid bake/water leach to target the monazite-rich fraction. The next phase will focus on optimising that sequence."

[1] ANSTO Minerals, a business unit of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

[2] Magnet Rare Earths = Pr + Nd + Dy + Tb

[3] TREY = La + Ce + Pr + Nd + Sm + Eu + Gd + Tb + Dy + Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y.

European Resources Limited (**European Resources** or **the Company**) (ASX: ERE, FSE: ER3) is pleased to announce downstream metallurgical test work results by ANSTO on historical lanthanide concentrate stockpile material from the Company's 100% owned Korsnäs rare earth elements (**REE**) project in Finland.

Summary

In a continuation of the metallurgical test work program with ANSTO[4], direct acid-bake/water-leach testing has achieved high extraction of the key magnet rare earths from untreated historical Korsnäs lanthanide concentrate.

The new direct acid-bake/water-leach test builds on ANSTO's earlier work, which established that the concentrate contains meaningful rare earth values and that the value-bearing minerals are dominated by monazite, with apatite also important.

The latest result now demonstrates that the value of Nd/Pr hosted in monazite can be readily realised through conventional acid bake processing , in another advance in determining a downstream flowsheet for the EU rare earths project.

TREY extraction was 86%, confirming strong response of the monazite-hosted rare earth component identified in earlier ANSTO mineralogy results.

Praseodymium and neodymium extracted at 88% and 83% respectively, with combined magnet rare earth extraction of 83%.

Lower heavy rare earth extractions of terbium 49%, dysprosium 43% and yttrium 43% are consistent with a significant apatite-hosted component that will require complementary pre-leach optimisation.

ANSTO's next work is now sharply defined to optimise pre-leach conditions and combine them with acid bake/water leach.

The Korsnäs project continues to progress, with the recent significant increase in the Korsnäs project's Exploration Target[5], while Phase 2 passive seismic surveying recently detected new passive seismic anomalies south and east of the current Mineral Resource Estimate[6] and metallurgical work advancing on multiple fronts, including by ANSTO and GTK Mintec and Oulu University under the EU-funded REMHub program.

Results in context of previous ANSTO work

ANSTO's first progress report provided the foundation for the current work. The EuR-1 composite concentrate assayed 2.3 wt% TREY, including 0.7 wt% magnet rare earths, and mineralogical work identified monazite as the dominant rare earth host. ANSTO concluded that approximately 60% - 70% of the rare earth inventory was hosted in monazite, with a smaller but significant contribution from apatite.

That earlier work was important because monazite-hosted rare earths are generally more amenable to established acid-bake processing than allanite-dominated systems. It also showed that apatite behaviour must be managed carefully, because the apatite fraction appears to carry a meaningful part of the high-value heavy rare earth inventory.

The new direct bake test was designed to test the acid-bake response of the untreated concentrate without first applying a pre-leach stage.

Direct acid-bake/water-leach results

The latest test results highlight the potential for rare earth and magnet rare earth extraction.

[4] Refer ASX announcements dated 15 August 2025, 17 December 2025 and 4 May 2026.

[5] Refer ASX announcement dated 16 June 2026.

[6] Refer ASX announcement dated 1 June 2026.

Element / group	Solids-based extraction	Investor relevance
La	92%	High light rare earth extraction
Ce	92%	High light rare earth extraction
Pr	88%	Key magnet rare earth
Nd	83%	Key magnet rare earth
Tb	49%	Heavy rare earth; lower extraction consistent with apatite hosting
Dy	43%	Heavy rare earth; lower extraction consistent with apatite hosting
Y	43%	Used as an indicator for apatite-hosted heavy rare earth behaviour
Magnet rare earths	83%	Combined Nd, Pr, Tb and Dy response
TREY	86%	Total rare earths plus yttrium

Note: Magnet rare earths comprise neodymium, praseodymium, terbium and dysprosium.

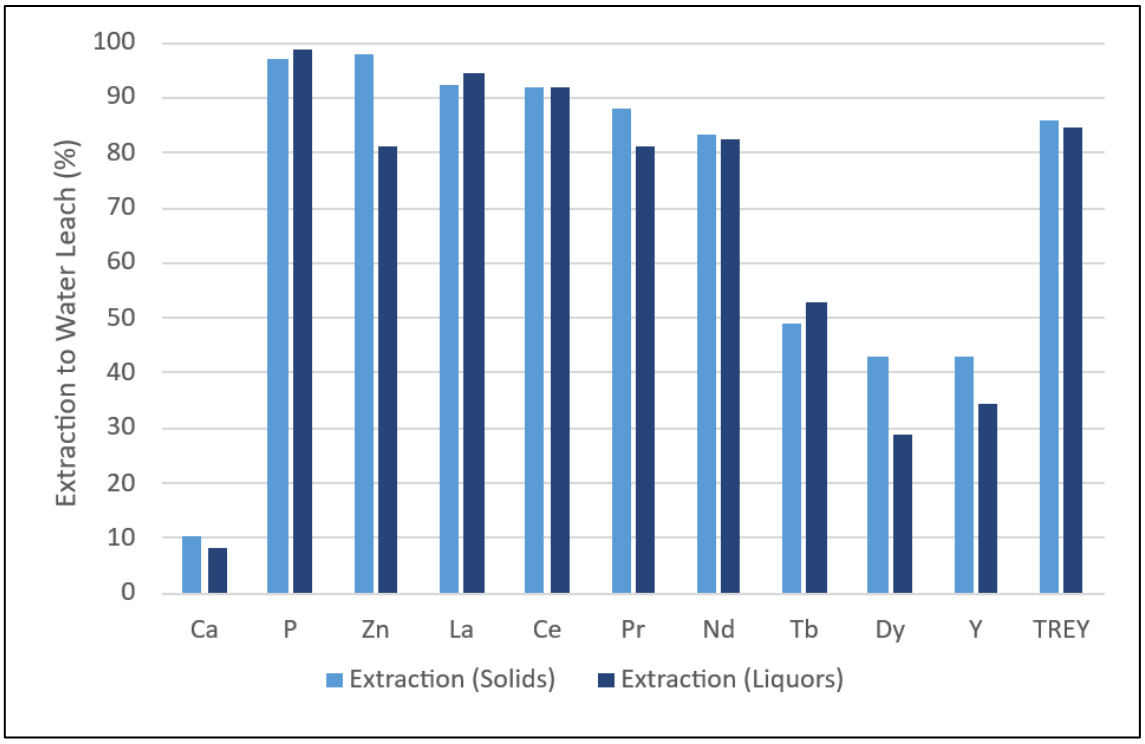

Figure 1: Solids-based and liquor-based extractions for selected elements from the direct acid-bake/water-leach test.

The investor relevance of the result is straightforward. ANSTO has now demonstrated high extraction of the key magnet rare earths from the monazite-rich component of the historical concentrate. This materially advances confidence in the acid-bake pathway for the Korsnäs concentrate and gives the next phase of work a more focused technical direction.

The result is a bench-scale extraction result from a single direct bake/water leach step. Reagent consumption, impurity removal, process sequencing, product specification and scale-up will require further test work.

Complementary pre-leach and acid-bake pathway

The direct bake test also confirms why the pre-leach program remains important. Light rare earth extractions were high, including lanthanum 92%, cerium 92%, praseodymium 88% and neodymium 83%. Heavy rare earth extractions were lower, including terbium 49%, dysprosium 43% and yttrium 43%.

This result is consistent with ANSTO's earlier interpretation that a significant part of the heavy rare earth component is hosted in apatite. Under the direct acid-bake conditions tested, apatite-hosted rare earths appear to be partly impeded by formation of low-solubility calcium sulphate products. The earlier hydrochloric acid pre-leach work at pH 1 were consistent with this, showing the opposite pattern: lower extraction of light rare earths, but higher relative extraction of the apatite-associated heavy rare earth indicators.

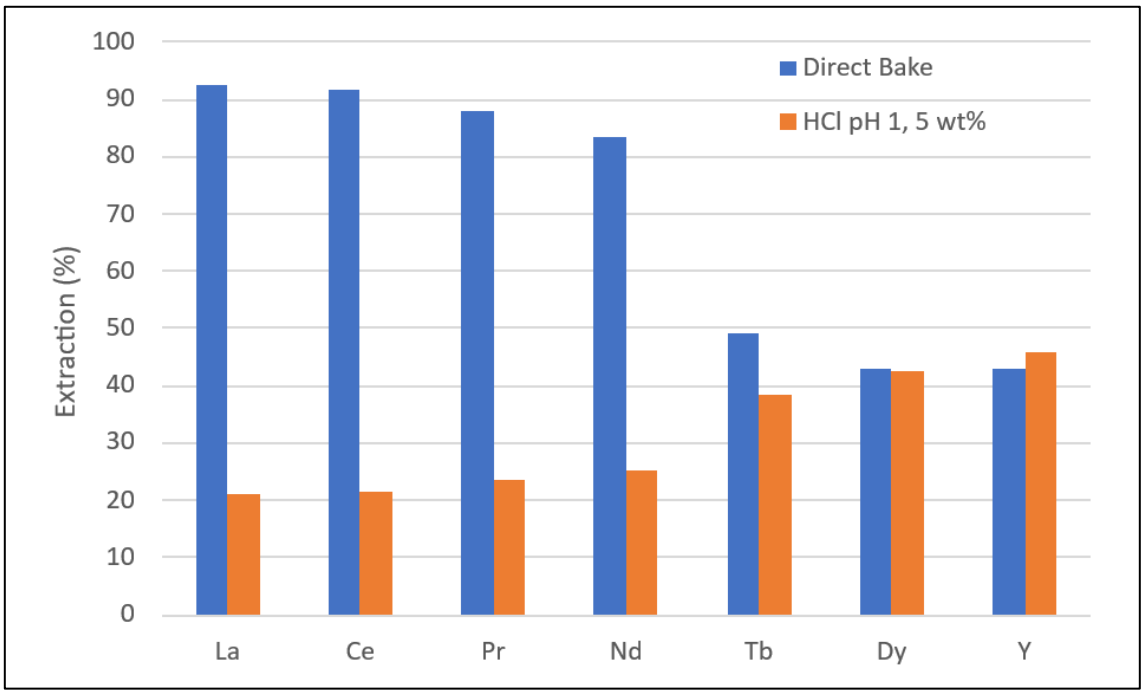

Figure 2: Comparison of pH 1 HCl pre-leach and direct acid-bake/water-leach extractions, showing the complementary response of the apatite-hosted and monazite-hosted rare earth components.

In practical terms, the results point towards a combined treatment sequence rather than a single-step solution. The likely processing logic is to use pre-leach conditions to manage calcite and apatite behaviour, followed by acid bake/water leach to extract the monazite-hosted magnet rare earths. Further optimisation is required before the preferred flowsheet can be selected.

Impurity removal and downstream focus

The acid-bake/water-leach test also provides important early information on impurities. Aluminium extraction was 46%, while uranium and thorium extractions were greater than 96% and 97%, respectively. The TREY:Al ratio improved from 2.4 in the feed solids to 3.8 in the leach liquor, but the results confirm that aluminium, uranium and thorium management will need specific attention during the impurity removal stage.

This is normal for rare earth process development at this stage. The purpose of this phase of work is to define the behaviour of the value-bearing minerals and the impurity suite so that downstream purification can be properly targeted. ANSTO's results have now narrowed the key issues to a manageable set of practical process questions.

Next steps

ANSTO's work now provides a clear framework for the next stage of process flowsheet development:

- optimise calcite removal and apatite pre-leach conditions using the acid systems already under evaluation;
- test combined pre-leach plus acid-bake/water-leach sequences to improve overall rare earth extraction;
- integrate the hydrometallurgical pathway with parallel beneficiation programs; and
- define the preferred downstream flowsheet for the historical concentrate material and for future testing of Korsnäs hard-rock material.

Background Information

ANSTO is a leading Australian government-owned research organisation with more than 50 years' experience in minerals processing and extractive metallurgy. Through its Minerals business unit, ANSTO has established a strong track record in the development and optimisation of flowsheets for complex and critical metal systems, including rare earth elements, supporting projects in Australia and internationally.

ANSTO's work spans mineralogical characterisation, beneficiation, hydrometallurgical test work and pilot-scale process development, with a focus on delivering practical and technically robust processing solutions.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Mark Steemson, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Steemson is a consultant to the Company and has over 30 years of experience in mineralogical studies, mineralisation characterisation, and metallurgical test work. Dr Steemson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Dr Steemson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement includes forward-looking statements and opinions based on the Company's current expectations and beliefs. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Factors that may cause such differences include project, geological, metallurgical, regulatory, market and operational risks. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Korsnäs Project response
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling, including specialised industry-standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	This announcement relates to laboratory-scale metallurgical test work on historical lanthanide concentrate stockpile material from Korsnäs rather than new in situ exploration sampling. ANSTO received 40 sample bags totalling about 340 kg from CORE Resources on behalf of the Company. Three split bags were combined to produce the EuR-1 composite used for the reported mineralogical, pre-leach and direct acid-bake/water-leach work. The material is considered appropriate for early-stage downstream metallurgical evaluation of the historical concentrate material.
Drilling techniques	Drill type and details, such as core diameter, reverse circulation, auger, sonic or other relevant drilling method.	Not applicable for this announcement. No new drilling has been undertaken or reported in this metallurgical update.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether any relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, or whether sample bias may have occurred.	Not applicable for this announcement. No new drill sample recovery data are reported.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable for this announcement. No new geological logging data are reported. Sample descriptions are included only to provide metallurgical context for the historical concentrate material being tested.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. Nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	ANSTO combined three approximately 20 kg split bags from the original concentrate material sent to CORE Resources. The EuR-1 composite was riffle split into subsamples for head assay, mineralogy, pre-leach testing and direct acid-bake/water-leach testing. The reported direct bake tests were static tests at 50 g dry-solid basis. Acid was added to the moist sample, the mix was baked at 250°C for 3 hours, and the baked solid was water leached at 4.4 wt% slurry density for 2 hours at ambient temperature. These procedures are standard and considered appropriate for laboratory-scale metallurgical evaluation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature, quality and appropriateness of assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools and instruments, the parameters used in determining the analysis. Nature of quality control procedures adopted and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.	The work reported comprises laboratory-scale mineralogical and hydrometallurgical evaluation by ANSTO. Head assays were completed using a combination of XRF and lithium tetraborate fusion digest with ICP-MS. Mineralogy was assessed by QEMSCAN and XRD. Direct acid-bake/water-leach products were analysed using ICP-MS and ICP-OES. There was a good match between solids-based and liquor-based extractions, and solids-based extractions are reported as the principal extraction basis. The procedures are considered appropriate for this stage of metallurgical assessment.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of significant results by independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The reported outcomes have been reviewed by the Company and by the Competent Person for metallurgy. Results are based on ANSTO laboratory outputs. No independent external audit of the analytical results is reported at this stage. No drillhole intersections are reported.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes, trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Not applicable in the usual JORC exploration sense. The material tested is historical concentrate stockpile material from the Korsnäs project area; no new drill collar, trench or surface sample coordinates are reported.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable for Exploration Results or Mineral Resource estimation. The work reported is metallurgical test work on a composite concentrate sample, not systematic exploration sampling. The EuR-1 composite was used for laboratory-scale test work only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. Whether the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has introduced any sampling bias.	Not applicable. No new geological sampling or drilling orientation data are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Korsnäs Project response
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples submitted to ANSTO were handled through standard commercial transport and laboratory chain-of-custody procedures. No sample security issues are known to the Company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The metallurgical program and reported outcomes have been reviewed internally by the Company and by the Competent Person for metallurgy. No independent external audit is reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Korsnäs Project response
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.	The Company has a 100% interest in Bambra Oy, a company incorporated in Finland. The Korsnäs project tenure is secured by the following 100%-owned tenements: ML2021:0019 Hägg, ML2025:0020 Hägg 2, ML2024:0087 Hägg 3 and ML2024:0103 Petalax.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous operators undertook historical exploration, mining and processing at Korsnäs, including production of a lanthanide concentrate now referred to by the Company as historical lanthanide concentrate stockpile material. That historical work provides project context only. The current announcement focuses on ANSTO metallurgical test work on that historical material.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Korsnäs is a rare earth project in western Finland where rare earth elements are associated principally with apatite, monazite and allanite within a carbonatite-skarn system. The ANSTO work reported here relates to historical concentrate material derived from that mineralisation. Earlier ANSTO work identified monazite as the dominant rare earth host, with apatite also material to the rare earth inventory.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. If exclusion of this information is justified, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable for this announcement. No new drillhole information is reported.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, grade truncations and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the aggregation method should be stated. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable to Exploration Results. No intercepts or aggregated exploration grades are reported. The announcement reports metallurgical test work outcomes for historical concentrate material, including direct acid-bake/water-leach extraction results. These results should not be construed as Mineral Resource estimates, process recoveries at plant scale or production forecasts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.	Not applicable. No intercepts are reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections with scales and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. Plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views should be included where relevant.	No geological plans, sections or drill hole diagrams are required to support this metallurgical update because no new Exploration Results are being reported. Process-related figures included in the announcement illustrate laboratory extraction results and the complementarity of the HCl pre-leach and direct acid-bake/water-leach test work.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting.	The announcement presents both positive and limiting aspects of the current ANSTO work. It reports high light and magnet rare earth extraction in the direct acid-bake/water-leach test, and also reports the lower heavy rare earth extraction, high uranium and thorium extraction to solution, and the requirement for further pre-leach optimisation and impurity removal test work. The announcement does not overstate the implications of the current bench-scale results.

Criteria	Explanation	Korsnäs Project response
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including geological observations, geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples, metallurgical test results and potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No new exploration datasets such as drilling, mapping or geophysics are reported. The announcement refers only to metallurgical test results on historical lanthanide concentrate stockpile material, including head assay, mineralogical observations, pre-leach behaviour, direct acid-bake/water-leach extraction results and selected impurity observations. Aluminium extraction was 46%, while uranium and thorium extractions were greater than 96% and 97%, respectively, indicating that impurity removal will be an important part of further downstream development.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work. Diagrams clearly highlighting possible extensions, including geological interpretations and future drilling areas, where relevant and not commercially sensitive.	The aim of further work is to better define the preferred downstream process route for the historical concentrate material and, by extension and further test work, the Korsnäs hard rock deposit. Planned work includes optimisation of calcite and apatite pre-leach conditions, testing of a combined pre-leach and acid-bake/water-leach sequence.