



UCORE RARE METALS INC.

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
for the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2024**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Ucore Rare Metals Inc. ("Ucore" or the "Company"), prepared as of August 27, 2024, provides an analysis of the Company's financial results for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024. The following information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Forward Looking Statements

This discussion and analysis includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this document (other than statements of historical facts) that address future business development and/or acquisition activities (including any related required financings), timelines, 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 or results and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. In regard to Ucore's plans and objectives, the Company has assumed that through its subsidiary, Innovation Metals Corp. ("IMC"), it will be able to develop its RapidSX™ technology and demonstrate its commercial viability. The Company also assumes that the Company will be able to procure or retain additional partners and/or suppliers for the Company's expected Louisiana Strategic Metals Complex ("SMC") and other future SMCs. The Company has also assumed that sufficient external funding will be found to: (i) fund IMC's continued commercial development and demonstration of RapidSX™; (ii) fund the continued development of specific engineering and other required plans for the Company's prospective SMCs; and (iii) fund the work necessary for the creation of a new National Instrument 43-101 technical report that demonstrates that the Company's Bokan Project is feasible and economically viable for the production of both REE and co-product mineral materials and metals and the then prevailing market prices based upon assumed customer off-take agreements. Ucore has also assumed that sufficient external funding will be found to provide continuing working capital for the Company and, if required, repay any outstanding debt that is owed by the Company when it becomes due. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include, without limitation: the Company failing to raise and maintain sufficient funds to pursue its objectives and continue as a going concern; RapidSX™ failing to demonstrate commercial viability in large commercial-scale applications; IMC failing to protect its intellectual property rights in RapidSX™; Ucore not being able to procure additional key partners or suppliers for the Company's proposed Louisiana SMC; Ucore not being able to raise sufficient funds to fund the specific design and construction of the Louisiana SMC; adverse capital-market conditions; unexpected due diligence findings; the emergence of alternative superior metallurgy and metal-separation technologies; the inability of Ucore and/or IMC to retain its key staff members; a change in the legislation in Louisiana and/or in the support expressed by the State of Louisiana regarding the development of the Louisiana SMC; the availability and procurement of any required interim and/or long-term financing that may be required; and general economic, market or business conditions. For additional information, see "Risks and Uncertainties" herein.

Overview

Ucore Rare Metals Inc. ("Ucore" or the "Company") is a company focused on critical metals separation technologies with near term potential for production, growth, and scalability.

Ucore's vision and plan is to become an advanced technology company that provides separation products and services to the critical metals industry. Through strategic partnerships, this plan includes - developing a vertically integrated North American rare earth element ("REE") supply chain, disrupting the People's Republic of China's control of this supply chain, establishing long-term feedstock supply relationships, developing a heavy and light rare-earth processing facility in the US State of Louisiana, developing subsequent strategic metals complexes ("SMCs") in the United States and Canada, establishing long-term relationships with metal/alloy and magnet makers, and the longer-term development of Ucore's heavy-rare-earth-element mineral-resource property at Bokan Mountain on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska (a NI-43-101 technical report was filed on SEDAR+ on March 14, 2013).¹

On May 8, 2020, the Company acquired Innovation Metals Corp. ("IMC"), a private company focused on the research and development of technologies including IMC's proprietary RapidSX™ process for the low-cost separation and purification of REEs and other technology metals, via an accelerated form of solvent extraction. IMC is currently commercializing this approach for REEs, to help enable mining, metal-recycling and other companies to compete in today's global marketplace. Unlike Ucore's other subsidiaries, until May 2022, IMC operated as a separate and distinct business entity from Ucore. In May 2022, IMC's operations became integrated with Ucore's operations consistent with the other subsidiaries of the Company. A diagram of Ucore's corporate organization structure is found at Appendix "A" of this MD&A.

The Company completed its formal commissioning program of the RapidSX™ REE Demonstration Plant at its Commercialization and Demonstration Facility in Kingston, Ontario, in Q4-2023 and is now in the process of demonstration testing of its RapidSX™ separation technology with a variety of prospective feedstocks. These demonstrations are prerequisite and corequisite activities to: (i) the physical creation of the Company's planned Louisiana SMC; and (ii) the Company participating in associated joint venture opportunities related to the use of its RapidSX™ process.

Additionally, the Company has an effective 100% ownership stake in the Bokan-Dotson Ridge Rare Earth Project. On March 31, 2014, Ucore announced the unanimous support of the Alaska State Legislature for Senate Bill 99 (2014), which authorized the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority ("AIDEA") to issue up to USD\$145 million in bonds for the infrastructure and construction costs of the Bokan-Dotson Ridge Rare Earth Project. This financing by AIDEA is conditional upon, among other things, the Company delivering a positive definitive feasibility study for the Bokan-Dotson Ridge Rare Earth Project (the "Bokan Project").

IMC & RapidSX™

IMC is the Company's wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary company that is developing RapidSX™ technology for the commercial separation and purification of critical metals – starting with REEs. RapidSX™ is an accelerated solvent-extraction-based separation technology, developed and successfully piloted by IMC in the late 2010s. Amongst other test work, RapidSX™ has proven effective at the pilot scale in separating both heavy REE ("HREE") and light REE ("LREE") chemical concentrate feedstocks to commercially-pure individual REEs with much higher process efficiency relative to conventional solvent extraction technology. The Company and IMC have created a RapidSX™ Commercialization and Demonstration Facility to demonstrate the commercial efficacy of the technology for the separation and purification of REEs (the "RapidSX™ Program") in Kingston, Ontario, for the processing of mixed-rare earth oxide and carbonate chemical concentrates into separated REEs.

<u>The RapidSX™ Program</u>	For the period ended June 30, 2024
Description of the project, including the Company's short and long-term plans for the project and the status of the project relative to those plans:	During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company completed the formal commissioning program of its 52-Stage RapidSX™ REE Commercial Demonstration Plant ("Demo Plant") within the Company's Commercialization and Demonstration Facility ("CDF") in Kingston, ON. With commissioning complete, the Company has shifted its focus to include demonstrating the commercial efficacy of the RapidSX™ technology platform for the separation and purification of REEs utilizing the Demo Plant as compared head-to-head versus a Conventional Solvent Extraction ("CSX") Pilot Circuit. This past and current work includes the completion of the Demo Plant

¹ See the Company's Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) that was filed on SEDAR+ on March 14, 2013 as a technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

	commissioning trials over hundreds of runtime hours followed by thousands of runtime hours in demonstration trials mode. The primary objective of the trials is to produce consistent REE products² (from multiple feedstocks) at specifications while assessing the efficiencies and benefits of the RapidSX™ technology versus the results of the concurrent trials taking place on the traditional CSX Pilot Circuit. This will include a commercial-scale techno-economic assessment of the RapidSX™ separation and purification process, including capital and operating costs. Concurrently, but slightly lagging the RapidSX™ Program, the Company is incorporating the RapidSX™ technology platform into the specific engineering and design packages for its first commercial-scale SMC planned for Louisiana. The Company also expects to incorporate the RapidSX™ commercial-scale technology platform into the Bokan HREE Project Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") and/or Feasibility Study ("FS") contemplated for after completion of the Louisiana SMC. The RapidSX™ Program is being led by the Company's CEO and Chairman, Pat Ryan, P.Eng., and the Company's Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, Mike Schrider, P.E., in conjunction with Dr. Boyd Davis and Mr. Alain Roy, principals of Kingston Process Metallurgy Inc. ("KPM"), supported by additional technical expertise that Ucore and IMC have engaged for the RapidSX™ Program. KPM is the Company's and IMC's research, development and commercialization partner and will be supporting all aspects of the technical work to finalize the commercialization program required to scale up the RapidSX™ technology for commercial deployment into the SMCs. The Company had originally planned to construct an 18-stage RapidSX™ REE demo plant for the separation of HREEs from LREEs. However, in early 2022, the Company received very positive results from the independent RapidSX™ technology evaluation, including the conclusion that a RapidSX™ production plant can potentially have one-third the footprint of a CSX production plant with the same throughput. The Company then expanded the design and construction of the Demo Plant to the now single train 52-stage³ design for the separation of many different feedstocks to virtually any one particular target REE element or group. The single train 52-stage RapidSX™ demo plant is designed and constructed to process: 1. Many different feedstock sources, including all planned LREE and HREE chemical concentrates for the Louisiana SMC; 2. Tens of tonnes of mixed rare earth concentrates on a per-annum basis, including products for prospective metal/alloy makers and original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") qualifications; and 3. All RapidSX™ splits required to produce individual praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy) and yttrium (Y) - including the NdPr compound. The short-term (12 months) objectives of the current RapidSX™ Program include: 1. Validation of the RapidSX™ applied chemistry at commercial demonstration-scale under semi-continuous conditions through the robust processing features of the Demo Plant; 2. Validation of the physical design of the RapidSX™ platform at commercial demonstration-scale over thousands of Demo Plant runtime hours; 3. Validation of the specific process flowsheets/programming developed for a particular REE feedstock, including multiple US-friendly sourced commercial REE feedstocks currently under consideration;
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² NdPr, Pr, Nd, Tb, Dy, and Y rare earth compounds and elements.

³ Comprising of all of the unit operations of solvent extraction chemistry - extract, scrub, strip, wash and saponification.

	4. Initial generation of rare earth element product qualification samples for potential customers for independent evaluation; 5. Confirmation testing of the full size RapidSX™ components for the Louisiana SMC; 6. Creation of design and construction inputs required for the design of a commercial-scale RapidSX™ HREE and LREE separation facility i.e., "copy and paste" all knowledge gained and lessons learned to the Louisiana SMC; and 7. Development of a detailed techno-economic assessment of RapidSX™ based separation, as part of the commercialization process. The long-term (12-36 months) objectives of the current the RapidSX™ Program include: 1. Demonstrate the successful process qualification of any feedstock destined for an SMC at the Demo plant over hundreds of runtime hours for each planned SX-n production circuit. Transfer the knowledge gained to the full-scale SMC design, construction, commissioning, qualifications, and operating processes; 2. Utilize the Demo Plant for SMC operator training; 3. Incorporate a program of continuous improvement to ensure that the Company is incorporating the knowledge and experience gained through operating the Demo Plant; and 4. Concurrently with the Demo Plant qualification process of REE feedstocks, focus the attention of RapidSX™ technology development to other critical metals.
The expected timeline of the project, including the Company's progress compared to the timeline:	Since the Company completed its acquisition of IMC in May 2020, a significant amount of work has been planned and/or performed to advance the RapidSX™ Program, including: Technical: 1. Engaging KPM as IMC's long-term research, development, and commercialization partner: Q2-2020; 2. Continuous development of the CDF in Kingston, ON: Q2-2020 through at least Q4-2027; 3. Completing the RapidSX™ initial technical-validation and optimization program on the constructed research & development apparatus (the "Research Rig"): Q2-2020 to Q3-2022; 4. KPM's participation with AIDEA in the execution of Dr. Ahmad Ghahreman's independent assessment of the RapidSX™ technology platform: Q3-2021 to Q2-2022; 5. Designing, constructing, operating and continuously improving the 52-Stage RapidSX™ REE Commercial Demonstration Plant ("Demo Plant") within the CDF: Q2-2022 through at least Q4-2027; 6. Designing, constructing, and operating the 52-stage CSX mixer settler pilot-scale circuit (the "CSX Pilot Circuit"): Q2-2022 through at least Q1-2025; 7. Demo Plant commissioning trials: Q1-2023 to Q4-2023;

	8. Conducting the formal techno-economic assessment program for the commercial deployment of the RapidSX™ technology platform: Q2-2023 through at least Q1-2025; 9. Expanding the focus of the RapidSX™ technology platform to other critical metals: Q2-2024 through at least Q4-2027; 10. Commencement of the "Copy and Paste" technology template to transfer the engineering, construction, commissioning, and product qualification data from the Demo Plant to the full-scale Louisiana SMC: Q2-2022 through Q4-2025; 11. Demo Plant product qualification trials: Q4-2023 through at least Q4-2027; and 12. SMC operator training at the Demo Plant: Q1-2025 through at least Q4-2027. Business: 1. Working directly with US-registered lobbyist J.A. Green & Company and US municipal, state, and federal government entities to advance various initiatives related to the Demo Plant and the future SMCs; 2. Working directly with Canadian municipal, provincial, and federal government entities and/or representatives to advance various initiatives related to the Demo Plant and future potential SMCs; and 3. Significant business developments with multiple upstream and downstream prospective partners, suppliers and customers toward the establishment of a North American REE supply chain, focusing on Ucore's and IMC's role with mid-stream processing and RapidSX™: Q2-2020 to current.
The expenditures made on the project to date and during the period:	Since May 2020 and up until June 30, 2024, the Company has fully funded IMC to advance the RapidSX™ technology for commercial deployment through an intercompany loan. As of June 30, 2024, the amount owed to the Company by IMC is \$13.63 million. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred research and development expenditures of approximately \$4.67 million compared to approximately \$77,000 for the period ended June 30, 2023. Research and development expenditures relates to labour, supplies and materials, consulting and third-party services, and facility expenditures incurred to further advance the Company's RapidSX™ technology. During the year ended December 31, 2023 the Company capitalized Demo Plant expenditures of \$4,875,758. Additions to the Demo Plant were reduced by a SR&ED recovery of \$270,054. As a result of the completion of commissioning in the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company did not capitalize any expenditures during the six-month period ended June 30, 2024.

Previously issued forward-looking information about the project that is hereby being updated and a discussion of the events and circumstances that occurred during the period that caused the actual results to differ from the previously disclosed forward-looking information:	The Company has faced various engineering, material, and equipment challenges during the formal commissioning process. As a result, the commissioning, initially scheduled for Q3-2023, was completed in Q4-2023. As a result of overcoming these challenges, the Company has gained valuable insights and implemented the following improvements: 1. a standardization of material and component suppliers (vs. procurement from multiple vendors for similar products); 2. an improved system pressurization and flow rate delivery system; 3. significant enhancement in the as-built PLC control algorithms and sensor feedback system; and 4. improvements to design and construction details to enhance system reliability upon startup. In addition, for the reasons stated above as well as inflation, the anticipated costs to complete the program have risen from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000 as indicated below.
The anticipated timing and costs to take the project to the next stage of the project plan:	The Company's next significant milestone is the completion of the Department of Defense demonstration trials as further described in the U.S Department of Defense Government Funding Award section below. The Company expects to complete this milestone in H2-2024. The Company has been awarded USD \$4,000,000 from the Department of Defense to complete this milestone. The Company anticipates that the total gross cost to complete the program will be approximately \$7,500,000, of which approximately \$2.59 million has been spent as at August 27, 2024. The anticipated total net cost to the Company (after the US government funding) will be approximately \$2 million.
The license(s) and regulatory approval(s) that the Company must obtain related to the project and the next milestone:	No required licenses or regulatory approvals are associated with the RapidSX™ technology development platform. Any licenses permits or approvals that are related to the operation of the CDF are the responsibility of KPM (the landlord and the Company's research, development, and commercialization partner).

United States Patent Application

During the year ended December 31, 2023, IMC filed a United States Provisional Patent application for its RapidSX™ technology.

Mech-Chem Associates, Inc. – SMC Engineering

The Company continues its engagement with Mech-Chem Associates, Inc. ("Mech-Chem") to develop the specific engineering requirements for all process phases of the planned SMCs in conjunction with Ucore and IMC's engineering personnel. Additionally, Mech-Chem has incorporated its developed pre-and post-RapidSX™ process engineering into the design of the Demo Plant to ensure a truly seamless ramp up to the SMC's full-scale engineering package. The Company has constructed the Demo Plant within a 5,000-square-foot building at KPM's facilities in Kingston, ON. This concept of building a REE-processing plant within an existing building is the go-forward engineering and construction template for the process that the Company will replicate to create the full-scale Louisiana SMC.

The SMC Business Model

Since the Company's May 8, 2020 acquisition of IMC and its proprietary RapidSX™ metals separation technology, the Company has focused on a definitive commercialization pathway to achieve a secure, economic, REE supply chain in North America – starting with securing mid-stream REE processing. As critical as the establishment of a complete North American REE supply chain is, it must be achieved in the shortest time frame possible and with the lowest possible capital and operating costs. The Company's business plan is focused entirely on near-term North American REE independence, by establishing mid-stream REE processing and production capacity to cost-effectively transform US-friendly-sourced REE feedstocks into made in North America finished REOs.

On October 6, 2020, the Company introduced its ALASKA2023 business plan centered about the construction of an Alaska SMC founded on the RapidSX™ separation technology platform. In early 2022, it became apparent that additional SMCs are required to truly establish an independent North American REE supply chain and that given the projected rate of automotive electrification, the first SMC should be established in a "brownfield" facility surrounded by significant business infrastructure. Therefore, the Company expanded its SMC business model to now include additional SMCs and has strategically selected Alexandria, Louisiana, for the location of its first SMC. Alaska and/or Canada (Ontario, Saskatchewan and/or Nova Scotia) are the prospective locations for additional SMCs.

The LSMC Program	For the period ended June 30, 2024
Description of the project, including the Company's short and long-term plans for the project and the status of the project relative to those plans:	On October 17, 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into a mutual commitment with the US State of Louisiana toward the establishment of the Company's first SMC REE separation facility - the Louisiana SMC ("LSMC"). Since the spring of 2022, the Company had been engaged with the state and numerous local economic development agencies and communities as it worked through the down-selection process from twenty potential existing brownfield facilities across the state to the selected Alexandria facility based on the following criteria: • Commercial considerations; • Engineering fitness and expansion capabilities; • Environmental assessment and permitting; • Community integration; Commercial considerations; and • Government incentives (as further described below) On April 6, 2023, Ucore announced that the State of Louisiana had increased its incentive offer to \$20+ million and the Company had selected an 80,800-square-foot brownfield facility within the England Airpark in Alexandria, LA, as the location for its planned Louisiana SMC REE separation and oxide production facility. The England Airpark is the former England Air Force Base and, since 1992, has been run by the England Authority. The mission of the England Authority is to create jobs for central Louisiana. On January 4, 2024, the Company announced that it has entered into a lease with the England Economic and Industrial Development District ("EEIDD") at its England Airpark complex for a multi-decade lease arrangement to ensure the long-term viability of the LSMC and continued employment opportunities for the residents of Rapides and the surrounding parishes. The facility is an 80,800-square-foot brownfield facility on a 10.7-plus-acre industrial parcel for the development of the Company's first commercial REE processing facility. Additionally, GAEDEA (Greater Alexandria Economic Development Authority) has committed to providing USD \$360,000 of grant funding over 24 months to reduce the Company's initial lease obligations to the England Authority. The communities of central Louisiana have an available work force of over 114,000 persons within an hour's drive of the LSMC. The LSMC will be founded on the Company's proprietary RapidSX™ technology platform, representing North America's first REE processing center based on 21st century separation technology. It is expected to receive REE feedstock from several U.S.-friendly nations and it is expected to produce the individual REOs required for fabricating rare earth permanent magnets used in electric motors and generators, thus forming a significant part of North America's developing independent REE supply chain. The LSMC Program, is being led by the Company's CEO and Chairman, Pat Ryan, P.Eng., and the Company's Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, Mike Schrider, P.E., and is highly integrated with the RapidSX™ Program. This includes KPM, Mech-Chem and Ucore's internal resources. The Company is now considering architects, engineers and contractors familiar with executing projects in Alexandria, Louisiana, and with the CDF, joint product qualification and verification trials of feedstocks underway for the LSMC. The Company will "copy and paste" all knowledge gained from the RapidSX™ Program at the CDF to the LSMC. Subject to available financing, the short-term (12 months) objectives of the current LSMC Program include: 1. Secure US-friendly feedstock sources for early production rates;

	2. Secure financing, including pre-purchase and supply offtake agreements with OEM-automotive companies and similar downstream users of REEs; 3. Finalizing the Contract Design engineering and estimating packages; 4. Start the acquisition process for long lead materials and equipment; 5. Commence the Detail Design engineering and estimating packages through a Louisiana-centric engineering and construction team; 6. Establish the required personnel and business infrastructure in Louisiana; 7. Secure permitting required to initiate construction (air, water and solid discharges, building, etc.); and 8. Commence initial construction activities. Subject to available financing, the long-term (12-60 months) objectives of the current RapidSX™ development program include: 1. Completion of the detailed design engineering and estimating packages; 2. Finalize Phase-1 engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, and OEM product qualifications;⁴ 3. Initiate Phase-1 production; 4. Finalize Phase-2 engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, and OEM product qualifications;⁵ 5. Initiate Phase-2 production; 6. Finalize Phase-3 engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, and OEM product qualifications;⁶ 7. Initiate Phase-3 production; 8. Secure final required permits; and 9. Secure additional feedstock sources.
The expected timeline of the project, including the Company's progress compared to the timeline:	Establishment of the Phase 1 REO product readiness at the LSMC facility in Q4-2025 remains the objective of the Company as the first step of the Company's SMC business model – this entails: Technical: 1. Finalizing the RapidSX™ scale-up design and physical verification: Q1-2024 through Q4-2024; 2. Finalize the LSMC Process Engineering Design package: Q4-2021 through Q3-2024; 3. Finalize long lead material and equipment ordering for Phase 1 construction: Q2-2024 to Q4-2024; 4. Project execution of the Louisiana-centric engineering and construction team to develop a detailed design and cost estimate for engineering, procurement, and construction for each of the three Phases of construction/production: Q4-2023 through Q4-2026; 5. Permitting, procurement and construction (Phase 1 Only): Q2-2024 to Q4-2025; 6. Commissioning and product qualification trials⁷ (Phase 1 Only): Q2 2025 to Q4-2025; and 7. Establish production readiness (Phase 1 Only): Q4-2025. Business: 1. Secure LED incentive, rebate, and assist package offer: Q2-2023 to Q2-2033; 2. Secure US-friendly feedstocks for LSMC Phase 1 operations: Q3-2021 to Q4-2025; 3. Secure financing and pre-purchase & supply offtake agreements: Q2-2021 to Q4-2024; 4. Establish an Alexandria Corporate infrastructure⁸ and workforce: Q2-2023 to Q3-2025; 5. Working directly with US-registered lobbyist J.A. Green & Company and US municipal, state, and federal government entities and representatives to advance various initiatives; and

⁴ Phase 1 = 2,000 tpa TREO throughput (ex-Cerium, ex-yttrium)

⁵ Phase 2 = 5,000 tpa TREO throughput (ex-Cerium, ex-yttrium)

⁶ Phase 3 is targeted for 7,500 tpa REO throughput (ex-Cerium, ex-yttrium).

⁷ Enhanced by identical feedstock qualification trials and knowledge transfer at/from the Kingston CDF.

⁸ The Company has established the Louisiana domiciled and wholly owned business entity, Ucore North America, LLC, as the entity to develop and operate the LSMC.

	6. Significant business developments with multiple upstream and downstream prospective partners toward the establishment of a North American REE supply chain, starting with mid-stream processing and RapidSX™: Q2-2020 to Current.
The expenditures made on the project to date and during the period:	During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company capitalized expenditures of \$110,380 (December 31, 2023 - \$531,730) relating to the LSMC.
Previously issued forward-looking information about the project that is hereby being updated and a discussion of the events and circumstances that occurred during the period that caused the actual results to differ from the previously disclosed forward-looking information:	Due to slowed re-scaled automotive OEM electric vehicle roll-out schedules, the Company's pre-purchase and supply financing and project execution timelines have slipped by approximately three calendar quarters. In addition, lessons learned with the Demo Plant and improvements to design and construction details for the LSMC, as well as inflation and anticipated feedstock costs have resulted in an update to the total cost of Phase 1 production and initial sale delivery from USD \$65 million to USD \$80 million, including the commissioning feedstock (which can become saleable goods).
The anticipated timing and costs to take the project to the next stage of the project plan:	US\$80 ⁹ Million to get to Phase 1 production and initial sale delivery, as noted above.
The license(s) and regulatory approval(s) that the Company must obtain related to the project and the next milestone:	The Company has conducted preliminary meetings with the State of Louisiana's Department of Environmental Quality regarding its prospective air, water and solid discharge permits and has received and expedited permitting pathway in its offer from LED. Additionally, the England Authority is responsible for all other required building permits. The next permitting milestone will be the submission of permit applications to the Department of Environmental Quality (the "DEQ") upon finalization of the Process Engineering Design Package.
Description of the risks associated with not obtaining the required license(s) and regulatory approval(s):	The noted permits are required to operate the LSMC. With the declared expedited permitting support of LED and the England Authority as the local permitting authority, the Company has selected a project location which mitigates the permitting risk of the LSMC Project. However, any delay in receiving a required permit will likely delay the LSMC from going into operation.

Letter of Intent from Louisiana Economic Development (LED)

As the result of a larger than originally anticipated facility selection, the Company is targeting the expansion of its maximum production rate from 5,000 to 7,500 tonnes per annum (tpa) of TREO throughput (ex-cerium and ex-yttrium). In turn, the Company has received and accepted an amended non-binding letter of intent from LED. This letter of intent added a potential USD \$900,000 grant for infrastructure costs in consideration of the Company's updated 7,500-tonne-per-annum facility (at Phase 3) with a projected USD \$75-million capital expenditure investment (CAPEX) and 100 family wage paying jobs for the fully completed LSMC -- bringing the total potential value of state grants, tax incentives, payroll rebates, and customized employment recruitment and training to USD \$15-million. Moreover, LED estimates the project will result in 298 new indirect jobs, for a total of 398 new jobs in central Louisiana.

The financial, economic and tax incentive offers described in the letter of intent are estimates based on the Company's commitment to and fulfilment of its capital investment, employment and expected payroll schedules for the Louisiana SMC. This includes (i) a total capital investment by the Company for the Louisiana SMC of at least USD \$75-million by December 31, 2027; and (ii) new jobs in Louisiana at the Louisiana SMC in the amount of 45 jobs in 2025 with an annual payroll of USD \$2.4-million, rising to 80 jobs in 2026 with an annual payroll of USD \$4.4-million, and rising to 100 jobs in 2027 with an annual payroll of USD \$5.6-million.

Louisiana's industrial tax exemption program can offer up to a 10-year tax exemption to the Company. LED estimates that the exemption may result in up to USD \$8.2-million in tax savings for the Company. The state's industrial tax exemption program is administered by the Louisiana Board of Commerce and Industry and required approvals from parish and municipal governing bodies, as well as the parish school board. As of the published date

⁹ Estimated facility CAPEX of US\$50 million and an estimated US\$30 million in commissioning feedstock acquisition costs.

of this MD&A the Company has received the final approved Contract for Exemption of Ad Valorem Taxes from the State of Louisiana.

Louisiana's quality jobs program provides a 4-per-cent or 6-per-cent payroll rebate on the gross annual payroll for qualifying new jobs for up to 10 years. The program also refunds state sales/use tax paid on construction materials purchased during construction or a 1.5-per-cent project facility expense rebate on certain capital expenditures. LED estimates that the value of this program could be up to USD \$4.5-million for the Company. The quality jobs program is administered by and will be subject to a contract to be finalized between the Company and the Louisiana Board of Commerce and Industry.

Louisiana's research and development tax credit program encourages businesses to establish or continue qualified research and development activities within the state. The benefit is primarily tied to nationwide employment and ranges from 5 to 30 per cent on increases in qualified expenses. Company eligibility for the program is subject to the statute and rules applicable to the program. The LOI contemplates the Company's participation in the program; however, the value of the benefits from the program will be determined later and will be dependent upon the actual qualified expenses that the Company incurs.

Louisiana's small business loan and guarantee program facilitates capital accessibility for small businesses by providing loan guarantees to banks and other small business lenders. The program is administered by the LED. The letter of intent contemplates the Company's participation in the program; however, the value of the benefits from the program will be determined during future negotiations between the Company and LED.

A performance-based grant to be used for reimbursement of Company expenditures for infrastructure costs. This will be administered pursuant to a co-operative endeavour agreement and requires Company compliance with and adherence to the capital investment and employment and payroll commitments. LED estimates the grant, based upon the needs of the facility, as well as the investment, employment and payroll projections, could be for up to USD \$900,000, payable at USD \$400,000 in 2025 upon the facility being placed into operation/production with more than USD \$45-million in capital expenditures and 45 full-time employees on payroll and USD \$300,000 in 2026 after USD \$55-million in capital expenditures and 80 full-time employees on payroll, and USD \$200,000 in 2027 after USD \$75-million in capital expenditures and 100 full-time employees.

The LED FastStart program offers substantial LED investment in customized employment recruitment and training during the Company's period of employment ramp-up. LED estimates that FastStart may provide a benefit to the Company of up to USD \$1.4-million.

The Company's final board of directors' approval is contingent on receiving the offered Louisiana incentive packages.

Other Prospective SMC Business Model Partners

On January 20, 2022, the Company provided information regarding progress towards pre-purchase & supply agreements for SMC REO products, including a) a 2021 engagement that is currently under a confidentiality agreement with an international automotive OEM and their engineering consultant to conduct a due diligence review of the SMC development plans. The initial-phase due diligence was successfully concluded, and discussions continue; and b) engaging in active offtake (for REOs and/or metals/alloys) pre-purchase and supply agreement discussions with several international companies; conversations are at various stages from early-stage to executed non-binding LOIs and/or MOUs.

On April 20, 2022, the Company provided information on the execution of an MOU with thyssenkrupp Materials Trading GmbH. The MOU contemplates thyssenkrupp Materials Trading initially supplying a minimum of 1,000 tons per annum ("tpa") of mixed rare earth carbonate for processing at the Company's Louisiana SMC. The parties have agreed to work toward a 10-year binding contract for the continued and increasing supply of mixed rare earth carbonates for processing, including the consideration of various marketing strategies.

On January 9, 2024, the Company announced that it has established a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MOU") with Defense Metals Corp. ("Defense Metals") to explore collaborative opportunities in advancing North American REE supply chain initiatives. As part of this collaboration, Defense Metals will send a mixed rare earth carbonate sample to the Company's RapidSX™ commercialization and demonstration facility in Kingston, Ontario. The sample was generated during 2023 hydrometallurgical piloting test work performed on concentrate produced by earlier flotation pilot plant testing of a 26-tonne bulk sample from Defense Metal's Wicheeda property in British Columbia.

On July 25, 2024, the Company announced that it has entered into a non-binding MOU with Cyclic Materials Inc. ("Cyclic") for the future supply of recycled mixed rare earth oxides ("rMREO"). The Company and Cyclic will work together toward determining the potential of a long-term supply agreement, starting with Cyclic supplying trial quantities of rMREO to the Company's RapidSX™ Demo Plant. The ultimate objective of the MOU is to qualify Cyclic's product in the Company's process and ensure the Company's developing North American commercial rare earth oxide production output includes North American recycled content from Cyclic, as Cyclic's capacities scale.

On August 21, 2024, the Company announced that it has entered into a MOU with Meteoric Resources NL ("Meteoric") for the supply of 3,000 metric tonnes of total rare earth oxide from Meteoric's forthcoming Caldeira rare earth ionic clay project in the Minas Gerais state of Brazil to the Company's LSMC.

Key provisions of the MOU:

- During the term of the MOU, the parties will work toward establishing a binding definitive agreement for the supply of mixed rare earth carbonate from Caldeira to the LSMC.
- Once the parties are in production, they envision that the Company will purchase a minimum quantity of 3,000 Mt of TREO annually from Caldeira. This could represent over 900 Mt of NdPr, approximately six Mt of Tb and 24 Mt of Dy.
- Both parties will support each other in the pursuit of financing and business development for their respective projects.
- The Company's initial production of REO in Louisiana is forecast to start commissioning by fourth quarter 2025 and commence commercial operations in the first half of 2026.
- Meteoric expects to obtain a construction permit by Q4 2025 and aims to commence MREC production during the second half of 2027.

Bokan-Dotson Ridge, Alaska

In 2006, the Company acquired the right to the Bokan Mountain mineral property through five separate option agreements to acquire a 100% interest in a parcel of unpatented mineral claims from underlying owners and through staking a 100% interest in an additional parcel of prospective ground. The option agreements provide for the Company to acquire a 100% interest in the optioned claims in exchange for total remaining payments of USD \$90,000. The five vendors will retain Net Smelter Royalties ("NSR") ranging from 2% to 4% on their specific claims. The Company has the right to purchase between 33% and 100% of the NSR for cash payments of USD \$500,000 to USD \$1,000,000 per vendor. The staked claims, together with the exclusive option agreements, have the effect of providing the Company with an effective 100% control of the Bokan Mountain mineral property.

<u>The Bokan Project in Alaska, USA</u>	For the period ended June 30, 2024
Description of the project, including the Company's short and long-term plans for the project and the status of the project relative to those plans:	The Company's Bokan Project is located on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, approximately 60 km southwest of Ketchikan, Alaska and 140 km northwest of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, with direct ocean access to the western seaboard and the Pacific Rim. The project is situated in the Tongass National Forest, within an area set aside for natural resource development. On November 28, 2012, the Company reported the results of a PEA completed by Tetra Tech of Vancouver, BC, regarding the Dotson Ridge Zone of the Company's Bokan Project in Southeast Alaska. A copy of this PEA (a NI 43-101 technical report) was filed on SEDAR+ on March 14, 2013. On October 15, 2019, the Company issued a press release describing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Bokan Project (now including the 2014 drill program results) including the identification of the tonnes and the corresponding grades of additional critical-metal co-product mineral resources. At a total rare earth oxide ("TREO") cut-off grade of 0.40 percent, an additional 38.5 thousand tonnes of the critical and strategic metals, including niobium (Nb), zirconium (Zr) beryllium (Be), hafnium (Hf), titanium (Ti) and vanadium (V) were added to the mineral resource estimate at Bokan. The October 2019 study did not increase the overall tonnage of the deposit relative to the Company's May 2015 mineral resource update; it only quantified the occurrence of co-product metals within the mineral resource established in 2015. The Company does not consider the co-product resources to be a "material change" to the Company.

	In the past, the Company's primary focus was the exploration and development of the Bokan Project in Alaska, where the Company has incurred the majority of its mineral exploration expenditures for the past several years. In recent years, more of the Company's time and expenses have been focused on developing the downstream metallurgy component of its plan, which involves the development of mineral separation, processing and metal purification technologies that can be utilized in its downstream business objectives. The Company sees the metallurgy component as one of its priorities since it is a potential bottleneck to implementing the full commercial production of the upstream Bokan Project. Accordingly, the Company's mineral exploration and development expenses at the Bokan Project have been modest in the past two years.
The expected timeline of the project, including the Company's progress compared to the timeline:	The Company expects that the prospective development profile of the Bokan Project is best implemented in the latter half of this decade after the Louisiana SMC and a North American centric REE supply chain is fully established.
The expenditures made on the project to date and during the period:	During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company's expenditures on metallurgy work totaled \$Nil compared to \$7,475 for the period ended June 30, 2023. For the period ended June 30, 2024, Geology expenditures totaled \$Nil compared to \$19,911 for the period ended June 30, 2023. For the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred expenditures of \$3,980 for the preparation of the Company's updated PEA. For the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred environmental and permitting expenditures of \$128,184, which includes the general carrying costs of the property, compared to \$85,465 in the prior period. In total, during the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$132,164 in expenditures on the Bokan Project, compared to \$112,851 for the same period in 2023. See Appendix "B" of this MD&A. The Company capitalizes its mineral exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures. A detailed schedule of the Company's deferred E&E costs for the period ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 is included in Appendix "B" of this MD&A.
The anticipated timing and costs to take the project to the next stage of the project plan:	It is anticipated that the next milestone for the Bokan Project is to refresh the 2013 PEA against the future expected back drop of a robust and independent North American REE supply chain supported by projects such as the Company's Louisiana SMC and perhaps an Alaska SMC. The estimated cost for this effort is between \$150,000 and \$300,000. It commenced in Q3-2023 and with a resulting updated PEA for the Bokan Project in approximately 2025.
The license(s) and regulatory approval(s) that the Company must obtain related to the project and the next milestone:	None required to update the PEA.
Previously issued forward-looking information about the project that is hereby being updated and a discussion of the events and circumstances that occurred during the period that caused the actual results to differ from the previously disclosed forward-looking information:	As a result of available financing, operational commitments, and the allocation of resources to the advancement of the Demo Plant and LSMC, among other operational constraints, the Company has put the updated PEA for the Bokan Project, moving it from 2024 to 2025.

Qualified Persons

The technical disclosures in this section of this MD&A regarding the Bokan Project were written by the Company's management based upon information provided to the Company and approved by James Robinson, P. Geo., an independent geologist with Aurora Geosciences.

Cautionary Notes

Please note that the Company's PEA is preliminary in nature, that it includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

General Business Information

IMC Former Employee Litigation

On December 14, 2022, a former employee of IMC filed a civil claim against IMC and Ucore for wrongful dismissal and breach of contract. The claim is derived from an employment relationship between the former employee and IMC and the subsequent termination of this relationship. The Company believes that the action is without merit and intends to fully defend its interest and take all other legal actions available to it. The outcome of this claim cannot be determined at this time and no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2024.

Government of Canada Non-Repayable Contribution Agreement

On November 20, 2023, the Company announced that the Company has executed a \$4.28 million Non-Repayable Contribution Agreement with the Government of Canada to demonstrate its RapidSX™ Rare Earth Element Separation Technology Capabilities (the "Project"). The formal announcement of financing was announced through Natural Resources Canada's ("NRCan") Critical Minerals Research, Development and Demonstration ("CMRDD") program on February 5, 2024.

The funding will be used to demonstrate the commercial efficacy of the Company's patent-pending RapidSX™ REE separation technology platform specifically for light REEs. The Company will produce nearly continuous high-purity samples of praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and a praseodymium neodymium compound (NdPr). The Company expects to process 13-15 tonnes of mixed rare earth carbonates and oxides from various Canadian and U.S. feedstock sources at its CDF in Kingston, Ontario.

The Project is to be completed by March 31, 2025, with reporting to be provided by the Company every quarter. Total eligible expenditures to be reimbursed further to the funding are budgeted at \$4,275,848 out of the total project budget of \$8,308,441. The eligible expenditures period runs from September 22, 2023, to March 31, 2025. As at June 30, 2024, the Company incurred reimbursable eligible expenditures of \$925,126 out of the total \$4,275,848 available under the agreement with NRC-CMRDD.

This non-dilutive funding will assist the Company with qualifying these critical magnet materials (Pr, Nd and NdPr) with automotive, wind energy and consumer original equipment manufacturers. This funding and its focus on the light REE magnet materials complements the Company's U.S. Department of Defense Government Funding Award, which focuses on producing the heavy REE magnet materials, terbium (Tb) and dysprosium (Dy) as further described below.

U.S. Department of Defense Government Funding Award

On June 2, 2023, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary IMC, was awarded a firm fixed-price USD \$4-million other transaction agreement (OT Agreement or Award) by the United States Army Contracting Command-Orlando (ACC-ORL or U.S. DoD (Department of Defense)) to conduct a REE separation technology capabilities prototype project at the Company's RapidSX™ CDF in Kingston, Ont., utilizing its 52-stage RapidSX™ demonstration plant for the separation of mixed heavy REE concentrate feedstocks.

The objectives of the project are to present to the U.S. DoD:

1. The capability to commercially source a sustainable domestic (that is, United States and Canada) processing facility for converting heavy and light REE feedstock sources to salable individual rare earth products.
2. A new innovative separation process that increases the ability to create domestic REE processing plants.

It is anticipated that upon successful completion of the project, a follow-on production OT Agreement may be issued to further support the Company's REE separation capabilities in North America, led by the Company's planned Louisiana SMC.

The OT Agreement will allow the Company to operate the RapidSX™ demonstration plant for extended periods of nearly continuous operation, with the goal of demonstrating the following attributes to the U.S. DoD:

1. Rare earth separation processing capability at a rate more efficient than conventional solvent extraction;
2. Separation technology applicability to both light and heavy REEs with the same equipment;
3. A continuous process working facility capable of processing tonnes of feedstock; and
4. An increase in the Company's RapidSX™ technology readiness level ("TRL").

Background information about the award process:

On November 10, 2022, the U.S. DoD issued a request for solutions ("RFS") seeking vendors and suppliers of innovative REE projects that can promote the adoption of REE recovery and separation technologies that incorporate advanced processing capabilities with the ability to meet the U.S. DoD's requirements.

On January 17, 2023, the Company, through IMC, submitted a solution to the U.S. DoD in response to the RFS, based on the execution of its separation technology development program in Kingston, ON, and its commercial deployment advancements in Louisiana. The Company's solution described the proposed project and the use of its proprietary RapidSX™ separation technology at the CDF utilizing the demonstration plant.

On June 2, 2023, the OT Agreement was finalized and awarded to the Company, through IMC, by ACC-ORL. Pursuant to the terms of the OT Agreement, the Company is to pursue and complete the project in stages and provide regular reporting and information to ACC-ORL. The payment milestones are divided into fixed tranches and tied to the successful completion of each stage.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has received both payments for the first and second milestones, totaling \$680,133 (USD \$499,612).

Financing Transactions

2024 – Loan Amendments

On April 26, 2024, the Company announced amendments to the 2023 Orca LOC and the 2022 Orca LOC with Orca. The Company and Orca have agreed to further amend their debt arrangements regarding the 2022 Orca LOC and the 2023 Orca LOC, and have entered into amending agreements in connection with these amendments. The Company and Orca have agreed to: increase the credit limit under the 2023 Orca LOC from \$2.2 million USD to \$3.2 million USD; and amend the interest payment terms of both the 2022 Orca LOC and the 2023 Orca LOC in accordance with the following:

- (a) whereas interest was previously payable on maturity, interest will now be payable quarterly, unless the Company would have less than \$2.0 million in cash after such interest payment; and
- (b) in the event that the Company would have less than \$2.0 million in cash after a quarterly interest payment:
 - the interest will not be payable at that time,
 - interest will compound on unpaid interest at the rate outlined in the applicable debt agreements between the parties (as amended), and
 - unpaid interest will be added to the next quarterly interest payment.

In consideration for the above-stated amendments to the 2023 Orca LOC the Company has agreed to issue 1,300,000 additional warrants to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share until January 31, 2026. The warrants will contain a condition precedent to their exercise such that no warrants shall be exercisable if such exercise would cause Orca's ownership of the Company's, as calculated on a partially diluted basis, to exceed 19.99% of the aggregate of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of the Company.

On June 7, 2024, the Company announced additional amendments to the 2023 Orca LOC and the 2022 Orca LOC with Orca. The Company and Orca agreed to further increase the credit limit under the 2023 Orca LOC to USD \$5.2 million and further extend the maturity dates of both the 2023 Orca LOC and the 2022 Orca LOC to October 1, 2026. All of the warrants that were previously issued or issuable in connection with the 2022 Orca LOC and the 2023 Orca LOC are deemed to have expired or become non-issuable (as applicable) concurrently with the effective date of the new amendments and extensions to the lines of credit. As consideration for these changes, the Company has agreed to issue a total of 7.7 million new common share purchase warrants to Orca, with 4.4 million of these warrants having an exercise price of \$0.89 per share and the rest of these warrants having an exercise price of \$0.75 per share. All of the new warrants described in this press release will expire and terminate on October 1, 2026, and will contain a condition precedent to their exercise such that no warrants shall be exercisable if such exercise would cause Orca's ownership of the Company, as calculated on a partially diluted basis, to exceed 19.99% of the aggregate of the issued and outstanding common shares, unless the Company obtains prior shareholder approval in accordance with the applicable requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange. As of the date of this MD&A the issuance of these warrants is subject to the prior review and acceptance of the TSX Venture Exchange.

2024 – Convertible Debentures

On February 9, 2024, the Company closed the second and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement of convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$1,990,000. Each debenture was issued at a price of \$1,000 per debenture. The debentures bear interest at a rate of 7.5%, payable semi-annually on the last day of June and December of each year, commencing on June 30, 2024. The debentures have a maturity date of January 31, 2026 and are unsecured. At any time before maturity, a holder may elect to convert the outstanding net principal amount, or any portion thereof, into units at a conversion price of \$0.75 per unit. Each unit shall consist of one common share of the company and one-half of a warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire a common share at an exercise price of \$1.05 for a period ending on the maturity date of the debentures. In connection with the issuance of the convertible debentures the Company paid a total of \$89,250 finders' fees and issued a total of 231,000 finders' warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.75 for a period of 24 months from the date of issuance. As of the date of this MD&A, 1,990 convertible debentures remain outstanding.

2023 – Private Placement

As announced by the Company on July 28, 2023, the Company closed two tranches of a private placement offering of units of the Company (the "Units") pursuant to which the Company issued 4,822,500 Units at a price of \$1.00 per Unit (the "Offering Price") for aggregate gross proceeds of \$4,822,500 (the "Offering"). The initial tranche of the Offering (the "First Tranche") closed on July 27, 2023, with proceeds of \$4,409,500. The second tranche of the Offering (the "Second Tranche") consisted of 413,000 Units for additional gross proceeds of \$413,000 and closed on July 28, 2023.

The brokered portion of the First Tranche was led by Research Capital Corporation, as lead agent and sole bookrunner, on behalf of a syndicate of agents that included Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Echelon Wealth Partners Inc. (collectively, the "Agents").

Each Unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company (each, a "Common Share") and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of \$1.25 per Common Share for a period of 36 months following date of issuance.

In connection with the First Tranche, the Agents received an aggregate cash fee equal to \$192,790. In addition, the Company issued to the Agents 192,790 non-transferable compensation options (the "Compensation Options"). Each Compensation Option entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Unit at an exercise price equal to the Offering Price for a period of 36 months following the date of issuance.

In addition, pursuant to an advisory agreement between the parties, the Company also paid the Agents an advisory fee of \$27,765, plus applicable taxes and 27,765 Compensation Options to purchase an equal number of Units,

subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, at the Offering Price for a period of 36 months following date of issuance.

The Units issued under the Offering were offered to purchasers pursuant to the listed issuer financing exemption under Part 5A of National Instrument 45-106 – *Prospectus Exemptions* (“NI 45-106”). The Units are not subject to restricted period restrictions pursuant to applicable Canadian securities laws. The Compensation Options are subject to a statutory four-month hold period pursuant to applicable Canada securities laws.

Peter Manuel, the Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, purchased a total of 20,000 Units for gross proceeds to the Company of approximately \$20,000 under the Second Tranche, which is considered a related party transaction within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – Protection of Minority Securities Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101”). The Offering is exempt from the formal valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 as neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the Offering, nor the consideration paid, exceeded 25% of the Company's market capitalization.

In addition to the foregoing, Randy Johnson, a director of the Company, through Orca Holdings, LLC, purchased an aggregate of 200,000 Units under the Offering, and such participation constitutes a “related party transaction” as defined in MI 61-101. The Company has relied on the exemptions from the valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 contained in sections 5.5(a) and 5.7(1)(a) of MI 61-101 in respect of such related party participation as the fair market value of the participation in the Offering by the related party did not exceed 25% of the market capitalization of the Company, as determined in accordance with MI 61-101. Full details of the aforementioned transactions were disclosed on the System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders (SEDI) at www.sedi.ca.

2023 and 2024 – Convertible Debenture Extension

On May 21 and 29, 2020, the Company issued 1,280 and 1,520 convertible debentures respectively, with a face value of \$1,000 each for total gross proceeds of \$2.8 million. These unsecured convertible debentures bear interest at a rate of 7.5% payable semi-annually and mature on May 31, 2023. On May 10, 2023, the Company announced that it intended to extend the term of certain outstanding convertible debentures which had a maturity date of May 31, 2023. On May 31, 2023, the Company exercised its option to extend the maturity date on the convertible debentures to May 31, 2024, and in accordance with the terms of the convertible debentures the Company paid an extension fee of six months interest.

At any time during the term of the convertible debentures, a holder may elect to convert the outstanding net principal amount, or any portion thereof, into units at a conversion price of \$1.20 per unit. Each unit shall consist of one common share of the Company and one-half of a warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$1.80 for a period ending on the maturity date.

On April 26, 2024, the Company announced amendments to the convertible debentures with a current maturity date of May 31, 2024. The Company extended the maturity date of the convertible debentures to January 31, 2026. Further, the Company intends to incorporate the following amended conversion features. At any time during the term of the 2020 convertible debentures, a holder may elect to convert the outstanding net principal amount, or any portion thereof, into units at a conversion price of \$0.90 per unit. Each unit shall consist of one common share of the Company and one-half of a warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire a common share at an exercise price of \$1.30 for a period ending on the maturity date. In consideration for the extension and amendments, the Company will pay a restructuring fee equal to six months of interest. The other terms of the 2020 convertible debentures will remain unchanged. As of the date of this MD&A, holders of a total of 1,145 of the 2020 convertible debentures, representing an aggregate face value of \$1,450,000, have agreed to an extension in accordance with the terms described herein. As of the date of this MD&A the proposed amendments to the conversion features of these 2020 convertible debentures are conditional upon the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

As of the date of this MD&A, a total of 1,545 convertible debentures have been previously converted into units, resulting in the issue of 1,287,483 common shares and 643,746 warrants and the Company repaid 110 convertible debentures. As a result, a total of 1,145 convertible debentures remain outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

2023 – Secured Credit Facility

The Company has entered into a new Secured Credit Facility Agreement with Orca Holdings, LLC in the amount of up to USD \$1 million (the “2023 Facility”). Proceeds from the 2023 Facility were primarily used to continue commissioning trials at the Company's RapidSX™ Demo Plant located in Kingston, Ontario. Drawdowns on the

2023 Facility were available in multiples of USD \$100,000 and as of the date of this MD&A the Company has drawn down the full USD \$1,000,000 from the 2023 Facility. The 2023 Facility carries an interest at a rate of 10% per annum. All amounts owing under the 2023 Facility were to be repayable by December 31, 2023. An administrative loan origination fee equal to 1.5% of the available 2023 Facility was to be paid at maturity. A total of 1 million bonus warrants were issued as consideration for the granting of the 2023 Facility. The warrants contained a condition precedent to their exercise such that no warrant could be exercised if such exercise would cause the lender's ownership of the Company, as calculated on a partially diluted basis, to exceed 19.99%. The warrants had an exercise price of \$1.20 and a term of 12 months from the date of issue.

On December 22, 2023, the Company announced that the Company and Orca have agreed to extend the term of the 2023 Facility such that the amended maturity date will be January 31, 2026. Further, Orca has agreed to increase the available principal amount of the 2023 Facility to USD \$2,200,000 which was fully drawn down at December 31, 2023. Orca has agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the 2023 Facility unchanged at 10%. A total of one million warrants previously issued to Orca in connection with the 2023 Facility are deemed to have expired concurrently with the execution of the 2023 Facility amending agreement. In consideration for extending the due date of the 2023 Facility to January 31, 2026, and increasing the amount of the facility, a total of 2.9 million warrants will be issued to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.89. These warrants will have a term ending on January 31, 2026. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the issuance of the 2.9 million warrants on March 4, 2024.

Orca is owned by Mr. Randy Johnson, a resident of Alaska, USA. Mr. Johnson, directly and indirectly, holds greater than 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares (but less than 20%) and he is Director of the Company. Therefore, the transaction is considered a related party transaction within the meaning of MI 61-101. The credit facility transaction between the Company and Orca was exempt from the formal valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 since neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction, nor the considered received or payable, exceeded 25% of the Company's market capitalization. No new insiders and no control persons were created in connection with the closing of the transactions. The Company's Board of Directors believes that the line of credit facility has reasonable commercial terms that are not less advantageous to the Company as compared to if the line of credit were obtained from a person dealing at arm's length with the Company. The above-described transactions were reviewed and unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors. No special committee of the Board of Directors was created to negotiate, review and approve the, line of credit, line of credit amending agreement, or the offering agreements; rather, the agreements were negotiated by the Company with Mr. Johnson declaring his conflict and abstaining from the Board of Directors' deliberations. No cash consideration was paid pursuant to the extension of the due dates for the line of credit and no commissions or similar fees were paid to any person with respect the extension.

2022 – Line of Credit Facility

On July 20, 2022, the Company secured a line of credit facility from Orca in the amount of up to USD \$2,000,000. Proceeds from the line of credit were primarily used to continue the development of the Company's RapidSX™ REE commercial demonstration plant. In consideration for granting the line of credit two million warrants were issued to Orca with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.75 during a one-year term which ended on July 20, 2023. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the issuance of the two million warrants on August 16, 2022. Details of this transaction and Mr. Johnson's holdings of the Company's securities are available on SEDI as well as in the early warning report filed on SEDAR+ on August 19, 2022.

Drawdowns on the line of credit were available in multiples of USD \$100,000 and carried interest at a rate of 9% per annum. On October 14, 2022, the Company had fully drawn down the line of credit. All amounts owing on the line of credit were to be repaid by the Company on January 20, 2023, unless the repayment date is accelerated due to the Company's completion of an equity financing for net proceeds exceeding USD \$3 million whereby the repayment date would be five business days after the closing of such financing.

Although the non-brokered private placement financing completed on December 22, 2022 would have triggered the full repayment of the line of credit, the parties have instead executed an amendment to the line of credit agreement, whereby a total of USD \$850,000 was repaid by December 30, 2022, and the maturity date for the remaining USD \$1.15 million was extended to March 31, 2024. The parties also agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the line of credit at 9%. A total of 1.15 million warrants previously issued to Orca in connection with the line of credit agreement expired concurrently with the execution of the line of credit amending agreement. In consideration for not requiring the full repayment of the line of credit, not increasing the interest rate and for extending the due date of the line of credit to March 31, 2024, on the \$1.15 million USD that remained outstanding after the USD \$850,000 repayment was made following the closing of the offering, a total of 1.15 million warrants were issued to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.75. These warrants had a term ending on March 31, 2024.

On December 22, 2023, the Company announced that it has entered into an agreement with Orca to extend the term of this credit facility such that the amended maturity date will be January 31, 2026. Orca also agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the 2022 line of credit unchanged at 9%. A total of 1.15 million warrants that were previously issued to Orca in connection with the 2022 line of credit agreement are deemed to have expired concurrently with the execution of the 2022 line of credit amending agreement. In consideration for extending the due date of the 2022 line of credit to January 31, 2026, a total of 1.5 million warrants were issued to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.89. These warrants have a term ending on January 31, 2026. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the issuance of the 1.5 million warrants on March 4, 2024. The line of credit is secured by a general security agreement over the assets of the Company.

Orca is owned by Mr. Randy Johnson, a resident of Alaska, USA. Mr. Johnson, directly and indirectly, holds greater than 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares (but less than 20%) and he is Director of the Company. Therefore, the transaction is considered a related party transaction within the meaning of MI 61-101. The line of credit facility transaction between the Company and Orca was exempt from the formal valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 since neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction, nor the considered received or payable, exceeded 25% of the Company's market capitalization. No new insiders and no control persons were created in connection with the closing of the transactions. The Company's Board of Directors believes that the line of credit facility has reasonable commercial terms that are not less advantageous to the Company as compared to if the line of credit were obtained from a person dealing at arm's length with the Company. The above-described transactions were reviewed and unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors. No special committee of the Board of Directors was created to negotiate, review and approve the, line of credit, line of credit amending agreement, or the offering agreements; rather, the agreements were negotiated by the Company with Mr. Johnson declaring his conflict and abstaining from the Board of Directors' deliberations. No cash consideration was paid pursuant to the extension of the due dates for the line of credit and no commissions or similar fees were paid to any person with respect the extension.

2022 and 2023 - Term Loan Extension

The Company is party to a secured term loan payable to Orca in the amount of USD \$964,928 which had a maturity date of November 30, 2023. On December 18, 2022, the parties have executed an agreement to extend the maturity date of this term loan to November 30, 2024. The parties also agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the term loan at 9%. A total of one million warrants each with an exercise price of \$1.20 that were previously issued to Orca in connection with the term loan expired concurrently with the execution of the term loan amending agreement. In consideration for extending the maturity date for the term loan to November 30, 2024, and for not increasing the interest rate, a total of one million warrants were issued to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.85. The warrants had a term ending on November 30, 2024.

On December 22, 2023, the parties have executed an agreement to further extend the maturity date of this term loan to January 31, 2027. The parties also agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the term loan at 9%. A total of one million warrants each with an exercise price of \$0.85 that were previously issued to Orca in connection with the term loan expired concurrently with the execution of the term loan amending agreement. In consideration for extending the maturity date for the term loan to January 31, 2027, and for not increasing the interest rate, a total of 1.2 million warrants were issued to Orca, with each warrant entitling Orca to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.89. The warrants have a term ending on January 31, 2027. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the issuance of the 1.2 million warrants on March 4, 2024.

Orca is owned by Mr. Randy Johnson, a resident of Alaska, USA. Mr. Johnson, directly and indirectly, holds greater than 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares (but less than 20%) and he is Director of the Company. Therefore, the transaction is considered a related party transaction within the meaning of MI 61-101. The term loan transaction between the Company and Orca was exempt from the formal valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 since neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction, nor the considered received or payable, exceeded 25% of the Company's market capitalization. No new insiders and no control persons were created in connection with the closing of the transactions. The Company's Board of Directors believes that term loan has reasonable commercial terms that are not less advantageous to the Company as compared to if the term loan were obtained from a person dealing at arm's length with the Company. The above-described transactions were reviewed and unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors. No special committee of the Board of Directors was created to negotiate, review and approve the term loan amending agreement or the offering agreements; rather, the agreements were negotiated by the Company with Mr. Johnson declaring his conflict and abstaining from the Board of Directors' deliberations. No cash consideration was paid pursuant to the extension of the due dates for the term loan, and no commissions or similar fees were paid to any person with respect to the extension.

Selected Annual Information

The following annual information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Amounts are reported in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts.

	For the year ended December 31, 2023 \$	For the year ended December 31, 2022 \$	For the year ended December 31, 2021 \$
Net loss	7,605	5,469	5,511
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.13	0.11	0.11
Total assets	60,621	53,241	49,444

Results of Operations

The Company has no operating revenues. The Company is dependent on equity or other external financings to fund the Company's mineral exploration and evaluation operations, to fund the Company's evaluation and intended development of the Company's Louisiana SMC, to fund the Company's pursuit and development of the Company's consolidated business plans (including the expected continued development of IMC's RapidSX™), and also to fund all of the Company's general, administrative, interest and other costs. As a result, the Company expects to incur operating losses until such time as either: (i) an economic mineral resource is identified, developed and put into profitable commercial production on one or more of the Company's mineral properties; (ii) the Louisiana SMC becomes designed, constructed and then eventually operational to the extent that it generates net profits; (iii) the Company engages in other joint ventures related to its RapidSX™ technology; and/or (iv) the Company profitably sells one or more of its core assets.

During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of approximately \$9.88 million compared to a net loss of \$3.10 million for the period ended June 30, 2023, an increase of approximately \$6.77 million. Operating expenses totalling approximately \$7.24 million were recognized during the period ended June 30, 2024 compared to \$2.54 million during the period ended June 30, 2023. The increase in operating expenses is largely a result of increased research and development expenditures, professional fees, and amortization expense during the current period. Further variances between the periods are discussed below:

The Company recorded a non-cash amortization expense of approximately \$469,000 during the period ended June 30, 2024, which is an increase of approximately \$421,000 compared to the prior period amount of approximately \$48,000. The increase in the current period is due to the amortization of the Company's intellectual property, which commenced in the fourth quarter of 2023.

For the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded salaries and consultant expenditures of approximately \$568,000 compared to approximately \$608,000 for the prior period. Salaries and consultant expenditures remained consistent period over period as the Company did not experience any significant fluctuations in staffing levels.

Professional services expenditures totaled approximately \$770,000 for the period ended June 30, 2024, compared to approximately \$409,000 for the prior period. The increase of approximately \$361,000 can be attributed to increased legal fees associated with general corporate matters, the engagement of various consultants to assist with the management of the OT Agreement and to assist with advancing the Company's business plan.

During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred research and development expenditures of approximately \$4.67 million compared to approximately \$77,000 for the period ended June 30, 2023. Research and development expenditures relate to labour, supplies and materials, consulting and third-party services, and facility expenditures incurred to further the advancement of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary's RapidSX™ technology. As the Company's the RapidSX™ technology was in the commissioning phase in fiscal 2023 the majority of expenditures incurred in fiscal 2023 were capitalized and therefore resulting in a reduction of research and development expenditures in the prior period.

Investor relations and marketing expenditures were approximately \$192,000 for the period ended June 30, 2024 compared to approximately \$278,000 for the period ended June 30, 2023. Further details pertaining to the Company's investor relations and marketing activities is found below in the *Investor Relations, Marketing and Other* section.

The Company recorded office and premises expenditures of approximately \$134,000 for the period ended June 30, 2024 compared to approximately \$127,000 for the period ended June 30, 2023. The amounts period-over-period are consistent as the Company has not incurred any operational changes that would require in an increase or decrease in office and premises expenditures from the prior period.

The Company recorded non-cash share-based compensation expense of approximately \$275,000 attributable to the estimated value of stock options earned and vested during the period ended June 30, 2024. For the period ended June 30, 2023, the Company recorded an expense of approximately \$762,000 resulting in a difference of approximately \$487,000. Differences period-over-period are largely attributable to size and timing of the options granted in each period.

The Company recorded travel expenditures of approximately \$87,000 for the period ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$169,000 for the prior period. In the prior period the Company had increased travel expenditures associated with private tours at the Company's CDF in Kingston, ON, and travel to Alexandria, LA to progress the Louisiana SMC.

When looking at the Company's consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, the difference between the operating expenses and the net loss is the result of the following items:

- During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded interest and accretion expense of approximately \$1.16 million compared to approximately \$531,000 for the prior period. The interest and accretion expenditures are as a result of the Company's convertible debentures, loans payable and lease liability.
- During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 2,800 convertible debentures at a price of \$1,000 per debenture for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2.8 million. During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued 1,990 convertible debentures at a price of \$1,000 per debenture for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1.99 million. The convertible debentures contain multiple embedded derivatives which have been revalued as at June 30, 2024 resulting in a gain on the fair value adjustment of approximately \$1.20 million for the period ended June 30, 2024, as compared to a loss of approximately \$188,000 for the period ended June 30, 2023. Furthermore, on initial recognition of the convertible debentures issued during the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a loss on recognition of approximately \$1.08 million and financing fees of approximately \$91,000 on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.
- During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company entered into a sublease agreement for the Company's Strategic Metals Complex facility in Alexandria, Louisiana, with an effective date from January 1, 2024, to May 31, 2024. The sublease was extended to June 30, 2024, and then further extended to January 31, 2025. The Company recognized other income of approximately \$294,000 associated with the sublease for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024.
- As a result of current period debt amendments with Orca, the Company recognized a loss on debt restructuring of approximately \$1.68 million during the period ended June 30, 2024.
- The Company recorded a foreign exchange loss of approximately \$130,000 during the period ended June 30, 2024, compared to a gain of approximately \$53,000 in the prior period. As the Company continues to deal in both the Canadian and United States currencies, the Company may continue to incur foreign exchange gains and losses arising from changes in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.

Summary of Quarterly Financial Results

Expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts	06/30/24 \$	03/31/24 \$	12/31/23 \$	9/30/23 \$	6/30/23 \$	3/31/23 \$	12/31/22 \$	9/30/22 \$
Net loss	5,458	4,420	2,564	1,937	1,465	1,640	1,546	1,626
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Total Assets	59,246	60,422	60,621	57,303	53,730	52,775	53,241	50,344

During the second quarter of 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of approximately \$5.46 million compared to a net loss of approximately \$1.46 million for the comparable prior period. In the second quarter of 2024, the Company recorded an increase in professional services expenditures of approximately \$97,000 as a result increased legal expenditures for corporate general matters and consulting engagements to assist with advancing the Company's business plan. The Company completed commissioning of its RapidSX™ technology in the fourth quarter of 2023 and as a result the Company recorded an increase of research and development expenditures in the second quarter of 2024 of approximately \$2.48 million. The Company recorded a non-cash amortization expense of approximately \$234,000 during the second quarter of 2024, which is an increase of approximately \$210,000 compared to the prior quarter. The increase in the current quarter is due to the amortization of the Company's intellectual property, which commenced in the fourth quarter of 2023. As a result of debt amendments with Orca, the Company recognized a loss on debt restructuring of approximately \$1.68 million during the second quarter of 2024. As a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, the Company recorded an increase in foreign exchange expense in the current period of approximately \$87,000. In the current quarter, the Company recorded share-based payments of approximately \$80,000 compared to approximately \$470,000 in the prior comparable quarter due to the timing and size of option grants period-over-period. The remaining operating and other expenditures remained relatively consistent period-over-period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as described in the following paragraphs.

The Company has no sources of revenue, experienced significant losses and negative cash flows from operations in previous years and has a deficit. Without additional financing or other satisfactory arrangements, the Company's financial resources will not be sufficient to develop its projects and continue the advancement of the Company's RapidSX™ technology. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and continue with, or expand upon its exploration programs is contingent upon securing financing or monetizing assets. The timing and availability of additional financing will be determined largely by market conditions and the results of the Company's ongoing exploration programs. There is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise funds as they are required in the future.

The consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for the consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used.

As at June 30, 2024, the Company had negative working capital of approximately \$2.39 million with an unrestricted cash balance of approximately \$683,000. As at June 30, 2024, the Company had current assets of approximately \$1.51 million and current liabilities of approximately \$3.90 million resulting in current ratio of 0.39.

As a result of changes in non-cash operating working capital the Company recognized an decrease in cash from operating activities of approximately \$2.98 million for the period ended June 30, 2024. During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred approximately \$732,000 in cash expenditures on plant and equipment which primarily relates to the commissioning and construction of the Company's RapidSX™ Pilot Plant in Kingston, ON. Expenditures were primarily funded from working capital. During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company received net proceeds of \$1.90 million from the issuance of convertible debentures and approximately \$2.72 million of proceeds from loans payable.

As announced by the Company on November 20, 2023, the Company was awarded \$4.28 million through a Non-Repayable Contribution Agreement with the Government of Canada to demonstrate its RapidSX™ Rare Earth Element Separation Technology Capabilities. See "Government of Canada Non-Repayable Contribution Agreement" above for additional information.

As announced by the Company on July 28, 2023, the Company closed two tranches of a private placement offering of units of the Company (the "Units") pursuant to which the Company issued 4,822,500 Units at a price of \$1.00 per Unit (the "Offering Price") for aggregate gross proceeds of \$4,822,500 (the "Offering"). The initial tranche of the Offering (the "First Tranche") closed on July 27, 2023, with proceeds of \$4,409,500. The second tranche of the Offering (the "Second Tranche") consisted of 413,000 Units for additional gross proceeds of \$413,000 and closed on July 28, 2023. See "Financing Transactions – 2023 Private Placement" above for additional information.

On July 20, 2023, the Company received \$637,500 from Orca Holdings, LLC for the exercise of 850,000 warrants.

On June 2, 2023, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, IMC, was awarded a firm fixed-price USD \$4-million other transaction agreement by the United States Army Contracting Command-Orlando to conduct REE separation technology capabilities prototype project at the Company's RapidSX™ CDF facility in Kingston, Ontario. See "Government Funding Award" above for additional information.

On May 31, 2023, the Company extended the maturity date of certain outstanding convertible debentures to May 31, 2024. On January 11, 2024, the Company announced its intention to further extend the maturity date on the convertible debentures from May 31, 2024 to January 31, 2026. See "Financing Transactions – 2023 – Convertible Debenture Extension" above for additional information.

On May 10, 2023, the Company announced that it entered into a new Secured Credit Facility Agreement with Orca in the amount of up to USD \$1 million. On December 22, 2023, the Company announced that it has extended the maturity date of the credit facility from December 31, 2023, to January 31, 2026. Further, the parties have agreed to increase the available principal amount of this credit facility to USD \$2,200,000 and then to USD \$5,200,000 further extending the maturity date to October 1, 2026. See "Financing Transactions – 2023 – Secured Credit Facility" and "2024 – Loan Amendments" above for additional information.

On December 22, 2023, the Company announced that it has extended the maturity date of the 2022 – Line of Credit Facility from March 31, 2024 to January 31, 2026. On June 7, 2024 the parties further extended the maturity date to October 1, 2026. See "Financing Transactions – 2022 – Line of Credit Facility" and "2024 – Loan Amendments" above for additional information.

The Company is party to a secured term loan payable to Orca in the amount of USD \$964,928 which had a maturity date of November 30, 2023. On December 18, 2022, the parties executed an agreement to extend the maturity date of this term loan to November 30, 2024. On December 22, 2023, the Company announced that it has further extended the maturity date of this term loan to January 31, 2027. The parties agreed to keep the annual interest rate on the term loan at 9%. See "Financing Transactions – 2022 and 2023 – Term Loan Extension" above for additional information.

The Company is reliant on equity or other types of financing for its current short term and long-term working capital requirements and to fund its exploration programs and business development activities. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing or other satisfactory arrangements to fund its operating expenses and interest expense until development financing is obtained to allow the Company to be self-sufficient. The Company's ability to continue its development activities is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing in the future, which may be completed by way of traditional equity financings or in a number of alternative ways including, but not limited to, a combination of: new strategic partnerships; joint venture arrangements; project-level or subsidiary-level third-party financings; royalty or streaming financing; the sale of core and/or non-core assets; and other capital market alternatives. Management is currently pursuing additional financial sources, and while the Company's management has been successful in obtaining financing for the Company in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future or

that these sources of funding or initiatives will be available for the Company or that they will be available on terms which are acceptable to the Company.

Market Maker

In regard to market making services related to the Company's common shares, the Company currently retains the services of Venture Liquidity Providers Inc. ("VLP") to provide assistance in maintaining an orderly trading market for the common shares of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange. These market making services are undertaken by VLP through a registered investment dealer, W.D. Latimer Co. Ltd., in compliance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and other applicable legislation. The Company continues to pay VLP \$5,000 per month as was described in the Company's press release dated January 15, 2016 when VLP was first retained by the Company.

Investor Relations, Marketing, and Other

During the period ended June 30, 2024, the year ended December 31, 2023, and up until the date of this MD&A, the Company used advertising and promotion services offered by Google and Facebook to raise public awareness of the Company's website and corporate videos and to bring awareness to the Company's business initiatives. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company spent on average approximately \$1,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$6,200) per month for advertising and promotion services provided by Google and Facebook. The Company's corporate videos are approved by the Company's management prior to public distribution. On January 1, 2023, the Company engaged Goldinvest Consulting GmbH ("Goldinvest") at a cost of \$16,000 for a 6-month period which ended on June 30, 2023. On October 5, 2023, the engagement with Goldinvest was extended to December 31, 2023, at a cost of \$16,000. On January 1, 2024, the Company extended the agreement with Goldinvest to June 30, 2024, at a cost of \$20,000. Goldinvest prepares corporate videos and assists with marketing activities in the German market. On February 13, 2023, the Company engaged InvestorIntel Corp. ("InvestorIntel") at a total cost of \$17,250 for a period of 12 months. On February 5, 2024, the engagement with InvestorIntel, now known as InvestorNews Inc. ("InvestorNews"), was extended by 12 months, at a cost of \$15,000. InvestorNews Inc. will provide digital marketing and video production services along with a 12-month brand awareness program featured on InvestorNews' website and social media channels. On January 24, 2023, the Company engaged InvestorBrandNetwork ("IBN") at a cost of \$19,000 per quarter for a period of 12 months. IBN provided the Company with weekly coverage, expanded editorial services, media kits, and additional branding and marketing support. On July 28, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with Stockhouse Publishing Ltd ("Stockhouse") at a cost of \$150,000 for a period of 12 months. Stockhouse provided the Company with access to their issuer advertising campaign services, PowerPlay video package, and their Dealroom services. On July 26, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with Red Cloud Securities Inc. ("Red Cloud") for a period of 12 months to provide advisory services including but not limited to advising the Company on methods to reach out to potential investors and their advisors, reviewing and advising on road shows of the Company for the purposes of marketing the Company, reviewing and advising of traditional marketing documents of the Company, and reviewing and advising on the management of social media and traditional media support. The Company engaged Hybrid Financial Ltd. for a one-time fee of \$30,000 to assist in raising the Company's profile during the month of July 2023. On February 9, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with Arne Lutsch to provide media and consulting services to September 30, 2024, at a cost of \$20,000. On August 10, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with Mezzo Consulting Services S.A. for the purposes of introducing the company to a European audience at a cost of \$125,000 for a period of 12 months. On August 18, 2023, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Gerhard Merkel for the purpose of targeting potential global investors at a cost of \$100,000 for a period of 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at June 30, 2024, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. 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. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment based on various assumptions and other factors

such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Further information on management's judgments, estimates and assumptions and how they impact accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meets its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual development and exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment assessment of intellectual property

Intellectual property is an intangible asset that is not available for use and is tested for impairment annually by comparing the carrying amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") to its recoverable amount determined based on the higher of the value in use and fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCO"). Recoverable amount has been determined based on FVLCO. The Company applies judgment when determining which method is most appropriate to estimate FVLCO. FVLCO was determined based on a reproduction cost method which requires the Company to estimate key inputs and assumptions including cost estimates and inflation factors.

Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Company assessed its exploration and evaluation assets to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Judgement is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as expiration of rights to explore with no right or expectation of renewal, substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned or the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area, no commercially viable quantities are discovered and exploration and evaluation activities will be discontinued, or sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the greater of the fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The impairment analysis requires the use of estimates and assumptions, such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital expenditures, exploration potential and operating costs. Fair value of exploration and evaluation assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the assets, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participation may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk to the asset.

If the Company does not have sufficient information about a particular mineral resource property to meaningfully estimate future cash flows, the fair value is estimated by management through comparison to similar market assets and, where available, industry benchmarks.

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The Company adopted the following accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards effective January 1, 2024:

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

In October 2022, the IASB finalized issuance of Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, which made amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities. The amendment clarifies that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent depends on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period as opposed to the expectations of exercising the right for settlement of the liability. The amendments further clarify that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. These amendments had no impact on the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

Related parties consist of key management personnel, directors, and entities that are associated with the Company as well as significant shareholders including Orca. The Company has defined key management personnel as senior executive officers, as well as the Board of Directors. The total remuneration of key management personnel and the Board of Directors was as follows:

	Period ended June 30, 2024 (\$)	Period ended June 30, 2023 (\$)
Director's fees	95,500	109,500
Share-based payments to directors (stock options)	77,261	250,254
Key management short-term benefits	268,316	243,108
Share-based to key management (stock options)	71,693	221,072
	512,770	823,934

Key management short-term benefits include all salary, bonuses, and health/dental benefits earned by officers during the period.

Other related party transactions

During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company paid legal fees to Miller Thomson LLP of \$234,405 compared to \$216,817 for the period ended June 30, 2023. Mr. Geoff Clarke, a director of the Company, is a partner of that law firm. Payments made by the Company to Miller Thomson LLP are for the various legal services provided to the Company by several lawyers and law clerks at the firm, which includes lawyers and law clerks in multiple provinces and offices across Canada. For additional related party transactions see "Financing Transactions" above.

All related party transactions were valued and recorded by the Company at the stated amount agreed to between the parties. To the Company's knowledge, the Company's reporting insiders have reported their transactions on the System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders, known as SEDI (www.SEDI.ca). Orca Holdings, LLC (which is wholly owned by Mr. Randy Johnson, a director of the Company since October 6, 2020) filed its latest early warning report on SEDAR+ on March 13, 2024 (www.sedarplus.ca).

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's outstanding share capital is detailed in note 15 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2024. The following is the Company's issued and outstanding share data as of the date of this MD&A report (August 27, 2024).

Securities	Number	Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Common shares	61,819,425	n/a	n/a
Warrants	11,261,184	0.93	0.91
Compensation options	220,555	1.00	1.92
Stock options under plans approved by shareholders	5,189,000	1.11	2.73
Deferred share units under plans approved by shareholders	55,710	n/a	n/a

Risks and Uncertainties

In conducting its business, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company relate to:

- the development of the Company's prospective Louisiana SMC including the commercial deployment of the Company's innovative RapidSX™ mineral processing and purification technology capable of efficiently processing and purifying one or more feedstocks of mixed rare earth mineral concentrates;
- the ability of the Company to generate positive cashflow from its expected future business operations;
- commodity prices and the demand for REEs and other critical materials that underlay the business objectives of the Company;
- the availability of upstream REE feedstock, and in quantities and at prices that will allow for the Company to develop and then commercially operate its planned SMCs in order to refine the REEs and then sell and deliver them profitably to the Company's downstream customers;
- exploration and development success of the Company's mineral property (the Bokan Project);
- capital adequacy, liquidity and cash management along with the ability to obtain additional financing in both the short and long terms;
- counter-party risk and issues related to any significant non-compliance by the parties to the Company's material contracts;
- the ability of the Company to develop and/or protect its intellectual property; and
- general economic, business and capital market sentiment and conditions.

Within the next two years, the Company's development and growth depends on its ability to: (i) successfully trial the Demo Plant at the CDF in Kingston, Ontario; (ii) secure one or more reliable sources of REE feedstock at prices that are acceptable and attractive to the Company; (iii) secure one or more REE-product customers that are willing and able to purchase REE products from the Company at prices that are expected to be profitable for the Company; and then (iv) develop, construct and commission the Louisiana SMC (Phase 1), which is planned to be the Company's first commercially operated rare earth processing facility.

The success of the Company's business in the long run will depend, in part, on the growth of existing and emerging uses for rare earth products and other critical materials that are suitable for processing using RapidSX™. Demand for the REE products that the Company is planning on eventually producing and selling from the Company's planned SMCs may be impacted by demand for downstream products incorporating rare earths, including hybrid and electric vehicles, wind turbines, robotics, medical equipment, military equipment and other high-growth, advanced motion technologies, as well as demand in the general automotive and electronic industries. Lack of growth in these markets may adversely affect the demand for the Company's expected products. In contrast, extended periods of high commodity prices may create economic dislocations that may be destabilizing to rare earth minerals supply and demand and ultimately to the broader markets. Periods of high rare earth mineral market prices generally are expected to be beneficial to the Company's financial performance. However, strong rare earth mineral prices also create economic pressure to identify or create alternate technologies that ultimately could depress future long-term demand for rare earth minerals and products, and at the same time may incentivize development of competing rare earth processing technologies and also rare earth mining properties.

The Company's strategy is to eventually produce rare earth products from the Company's planned SMCs that are expected to be used by the Company's customers in their manufacturing or assembly of hybrid and electric vehicles, wind turbines, robotics, medical equipment, military equipment and other technologically advanced products. The success of the Company's eventual business will depend on the continued growth of these end markets and the successful commercialization of rare earth products, including NdPr, in such markets. If the market for these critical existing and emerging technologies does not grow as the Company expects, grows more slowly than is expected, or if the expected demand for the Company's future products in these markets decreases, then the Company's business, prospects, financial condition and operating results will be harmed. In addition, the market for these technologies, particularly in the automotive industry, tends to be cyclical, which exposes the Company to increased volatility, and it is uncertain as to how such macroeconomic factors will impact the Company's business. Any unexpected costs or delays in the commercialization of separated REE products or rare earth magnets, or less than expected demand for the critical existing and emerging technologies that use rare earth products, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in the People's Republic of China's political environment and policies, including changes in export policy or the interpretation of China's export policy and policy on rare earths production or the import of rare earth feedstock, may adversely affect the Company's business prospects, viability, financial condition and the results of operations.

The production of rare earth products is a capital-intensive business and will require the commitment of substantial resources and if the Company does not have sufficient resources to provide for such production, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. The development, construction and commissioning of the Louisiana SMC will require the commitment of substantial resources and capital expenditures. The Company's estimated expenses may increase as additional consultants, personnel and equipment associated with the Company's efforts are added, and as a result of inflationary pressures in Canada and the United States. The progress of the Louisiana SMC, the amounts and timing of expenditures and the success of the project will depend in part on the following: (a) the successful development and installation of the RapidSX™ equipment in the Louisiana SMC facility; (b) the ability of the new equipment and to separate REO as designed and engineered; (c) the Company's ability to timely procure new equipment and materials, certain of which may involve long lead-times, or to repair existing equipment at the Demo Plant; (d) the failure of service providers or vendors to meet contractually-negotiated delivery or completion deadlines or meet performance specifications or guarantees; (e) maintaining, and procuring, as required, any applicable federal, state and local permits; (f) the handling of project change orders, due to engineering, process, health and safety, or other considerations; (g) negotiating contracts for equipment, equipment assembly and installation, labor and work related to commissioning the Louisiana SMC; (h) impact of planned and unplanned shut-downs and delays in the Company's development plans; (i) impact of stoppages or delays on construction projects; (j) disputes with contractors or other third parties; (k) negotiating sales and offtake contracts for the Company's planned production; (l) the execution of any joint venture agreements or similar arrangements with strategic partners; (m) the impact of COVID-19 or similar pandemics on the Company's business, the Company's strategic partners' or suppliers' businesses, logistics or the global economy; and (n) other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

IMC's RapidSX™ mineral processing and purification technology is being demonstrated at the Company's commercial demonstration facility, located in Kingston, Ontario. However, it has yet to be proven at a commercial scale in a large REE purification and processing facility. Ucore has not yet prepared or released an economic assessment or feasibility study that utilizes RapidSX™ for the separation and production of REEs from the Bokan Project property or any other potential REE feedstock. The following risks are specific to IMC and RapidSX™:

- The commercial effectiveness of RapidSX™ is subject to uncertainty and risk, and may be affected by many factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the emergence of newer, more competitive technologies and processes, the cost of building and operating a commercial-scale RapidSX™ facility, regulatory and environmental requirements, unknown profitability performance and financial metrics, the existence, knowledge and cooperation of key individuals, and the ability to attract customers and sources of feedstock.
- The long-term success of the Company's acquisition of IMC will depend upon, among other things, the ability to protect the key intellectual property including any relevant patents, trade secrets, trademarks, and copyright materials and property. There is no assurance that these will remain protected. There is also no assurance that alternate or competing technologies will not get developed that will result in the Company's existing intellectual property becoming obsolete or less competitive.
- The Company may not be able to adequately protect the Company's and IMC's intellectual property rights. If the Company fails to adequately enforce or defend these intellectual property rights, then the Company's business may be harmed. If the Company infringes, or are accused of infringing, the intellectual property rights of third parties, it may increase the Company's costs or prevent the Company from being able to commercialize RapidSX™ or any other new products or processes.
- The specialized scientific nature of RapidSX™ means that the Company's success depends in a large part on the ability to recruit and retain key management, engineering, scientific, and operating personnel. Recruiting in these fields can be highly competitive and there is no assurance that key employees will be able to be recruited and retained.

The Louisiana SMC discussed in this MD&A is preliminary, conceptual and aspirational in nature as at the date hereof. The development of the SMC will require funding and the support of business partners, customers and the State government in order to be designed, developed, constructed and become operational, none of which is assured.

The Company does not currently have any contractually committed customers for the planned output and delivery of REEs from the Company's prospective Louisiana SMC. Although the Company is in periodic discussions with potential customers regarding potential prepayment offtake agreements (whereby the customer would prepay for a portion of the expected output from the Louisiana SMC and would pay for remaining ordered portions upon delivery), there is no assurance that the parties will be able to reach an agreement or that the Company will be able to produce and deliver the required REE products in accordance with the customer's required specifications and timing requirements. The Company's Demo Plant and then the Louisiana SMC will need to process REE to exacting

specifications in order to provide future customers with a consistently high-quality product. An inability to process REO that meet individual customer specifications may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company may not be able to convert the current commercial discussions with OEM-automotive and similar REE-product customers into contracts, which will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company's PEA (which was filed on SEDAR+ on March 14, 2013) is preliminary in nature. The PEA includes indicated and inferred mineral resources only, which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Most mineral exploration projects do not result in the discovery or development of commercially or profitably mineable ore deposits. No assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of ore reserves or resources will be realized or produced from the Company's Bokan Project. Estimates of reserves and resources, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as: property title and tenement defects; environmental permitting; mining regulations and regulatory requirements; first nations rights or entitlements; wildlife concerns; weather and environmental factors; unforeseen technical difficulties; unusual or unexpected geological formations; work interruptions, strikes and/or protests. Material changes in ore reserves and resources, grades, stripping ratios, recovery rates or expected vs. realized selling prices of the underlying commodities may also significantly affect the economic viability of any project. Certain of the Company's mineral properties may be subject to defects in title not yet known to the Company resulting the risk of loss of ownership. The Company may incur significant costs related to defending the title to the Company's properties.

The Company's future viability may depend, in part, on its ability to identify and acquire new or additional mineral rights and/or business opportunities, and on the ability to finance and develop those opportunities. Mineral exploration and development is highly speculative in nature, expensive and is frequently non-productive or unprofitable. Substantial expenditures are required to:

- locate and establish ore reserves and resources through drilling and metallurgical and other testing techniques;
- determine metal content and metallurgical recovery processes to extract metal from the ore; and
- permit, construct, renovate and/or expand mining and processing facilities.

In addition, the prices of metals fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The relative prices of metals and future expectations for such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies.

The mining and mineral processing businesses are subject to extensive and costly environmental requirements; current and future laws, regulations and permits impose significant costs, liabilities or obligations or could limit or prevent the Company's ability to develop or operate the Louisiana SMC or the development and operations of the Bokan Project. Moreover, environmental legislation and regulation are evolving in a manner that may impose stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, cessation of operations, more stringent environmental assessments, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

The Company will be reliant on equity or other types of external financing for its current, short-term and long-term working capital requirements and to fund its exploration programs. The Company does not generate any revenue and does not have sufficient funds to put any of its resource's interests (including the Louisiana SMC) into production from its own financial resources. There is no assurance that a future significant financing will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on acceptable terms. If an equity or convertible securities financing is undertaken and completed by the Company, the Company's current stockholders will suffer immediate dilution to their equity and voting interests as a result of such a financing. If additional capital is not available in sufficient amounts or on a timely basis, the Company will experience liquidity problems, and the Company could face the need to significantly curtail current operations, change our planned business strategies and pursue other remedial measures. Any curtailment of business operations would have a material negative effect on operating results, the value of the Company's outstanding common shares and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has no history of paying dividends on its common shares, and the Company does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

There is no assurance that the Company will continue to qualify and receive any additional direct funding from any US Government (federal, state or municipal) or any Canadian Government (federal, provincial or municipal).

There is no assurance that the State of Louisiana will provide any funding related to the Louisiana SMC, as contemplated in the Letter of Intent dated October 14, 2022.

The Company depends upon information technology systems in the conduct of its business. The Company's information technology systems are at risk to disruption, damage or failure from a variety of sources, including, without limitation, computer viruses, security breaches, cyber-attacks, natural disasters and defects in design. Cybersecurity incidents, in particular, are evolving and include, but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information or the corruption of data. Various measures have been implemented to manage the Company's risks related to information technology systems and network disruptions. However, given the unpredictability of the timing, nature and scope of information technology disruptions, the Company could potentially be subject to downtimes, operational delays, the compromising of confidential or otherwise protected information, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches, other manipulation or improper use of our systems and networks or financial losses from remedial actions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company's business activities are inherently risky and the Company is exposed to business and financial risks as well as liability. Many of these risks are non-insurable. For the insurable risks, if the Company is unable to maintain adequate insurance, or liabilities exceed the limits of the Company's insurance policies, the Company may be unable to continue operations. Because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in new mineral exploration ventures as well as new scientific and technological business ventures, the Company's activities face a high risk of business failure. Due to the Company's limited capital, this risk poses a significant threat as compared to larger companies in our business sector.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, restricted cash, short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, lease liabilities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, convertible debentures, and loans payable. Management does not believe these financial instruments expose the Company to any significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair market values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

Climate Change

Recent increased attention regarding the risks of climate change may result in an increase in the stigmatization of the Company's industry (mineral resource development and mineral extraction/separation technologies). This may result in reduced interest or investment participation by capital market participants and the Company, thereby making it more difficult for the Company to raise funding on terms that are acceptable to the Company. In addition, increased concerns about climate change and any negative sentiments about the Company's industry and sector may adversely affect the timing or ability to receive any required environmental permits that may eventually be required prior to the potential Louisiana SMC facility going into production, the Bokan property becoming built into an operating mine, and/or influencing IMC's future expected customers and their ability to build and operate their mines and generate feedstock for eventual processing in a potential RapidSX™ separation facility.

Supply Chain Risk

On January 1, 2024, an Act to enact the Fight Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act and to amend the Customs Tariff ("Supply Chains Act") came into force. Starting in May 2024, the Supply Chains Act introduced a public reporting requirement that was applied to many governmental institutions and private sector businesses, including Ucore. While there are no identified instances of the Company using forced labour or child labour in its supply chain, there is a risk that the Company's supply chain may have actual or alleged forced or child labour. Should such an instance arise, the Company would be required to take measures to address such a claim or risk of a claim, including disrupting its supply chain operations in pursuit of such a remedy, which could result in operational, financial, business or reputational harm.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are intended to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure. Internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

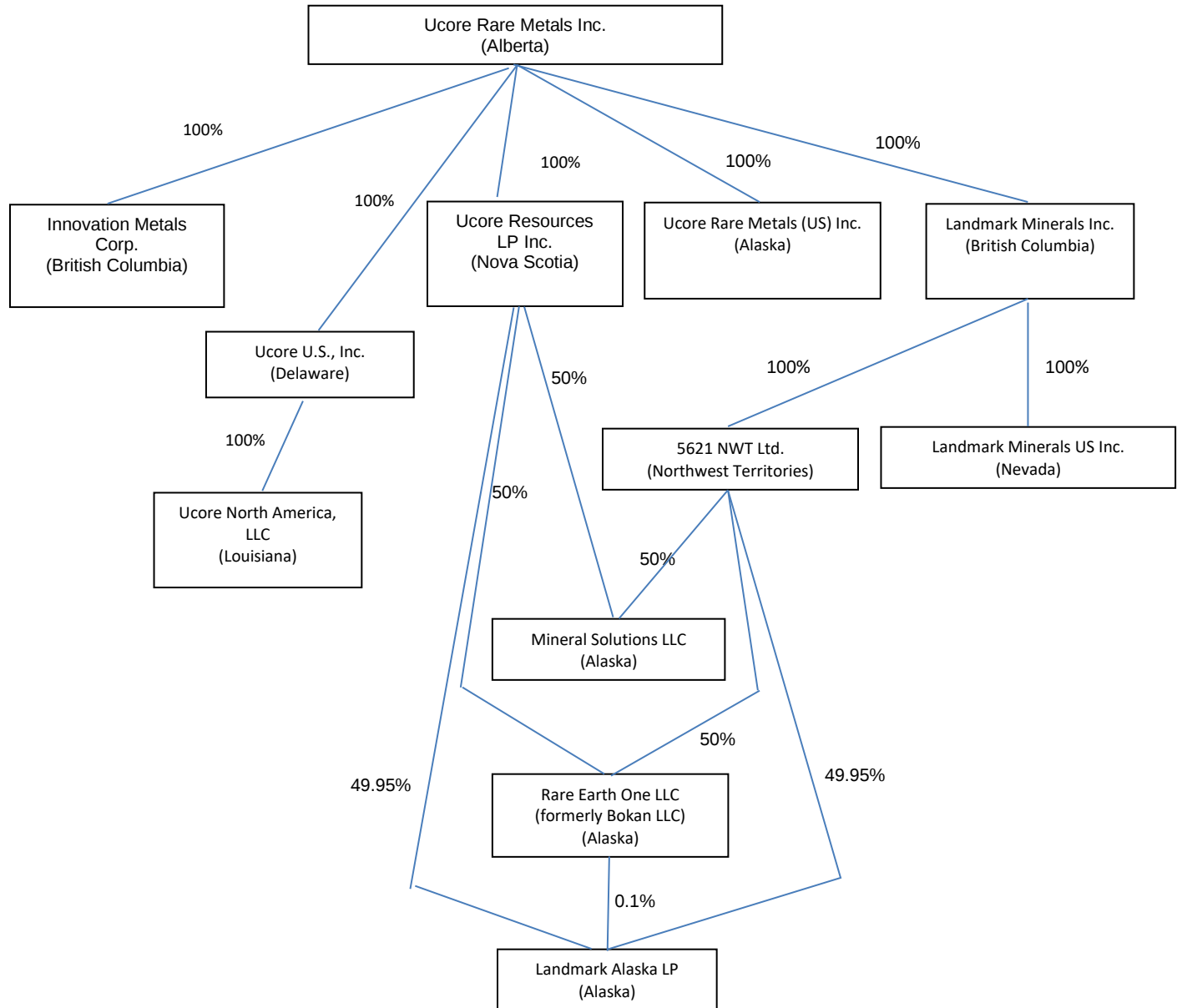
TSX Venture Exchange listed companies are not required to provide representations in their annual and interim filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in Multinational Instrument 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) processes to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's GAAP.

Other Information

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.ucore.com.

Appendix “A”

Ucore Rare Metals Inc. Corporate Organizational Chart as at August 27, 2024



Appendix “B”
Ucore’s Mineral Exploration and Evaluation (“E&E”) Expenditures

For the period ended June 30, 2024

Details of Resource Properties and Related Deferred Costs

	Bokan Mountain/ Dotson Ridge
Mineral Properties	
Balance, beginning of the period	\$ 4,839,975
Expenditures during the period	-
Change in foreign exchange rates	97,620
Balance, end of the period	<u>4,937,595</u>
Deferred Exploration expenditures:	
Environmental & permitting	128,184
Consulting and reports	3,980
	<u>132,164</u>
Balance, beginning of the period	34,220,220
	<u>34,352,384</u>
Change in foreign exchange rates	688,603
Balance, end of the period	<u>35,040,987</u>
Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures, end of the period	<u><u>\$ 39,978,582</u></u>

For the period ended June 30, 2023

Details of Resource Properties and Related Deferred Costs

	Bokan Mountain/ Dotson Ridge
Mineral Properties	
Balance, beginning of the period	\$ 4,945,101
Expenditures during the period	-
Change in foreign exchange rates	(65,155)
Balance, end of the period	<u>4,879,946</u>
Deferred Exploration expenditures:	
Geology	19,911
Environmental & permitting	85,465
Metallurgy	7,475
	<u>112,851</u>
Balance, beginning of the period	34,728,746
	<u>34,841,597</u>
Change in foreign exchange rates	(459,595)
Balance, end of the period	<u>34,382,002</u>
Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures, end of the period	<u><u>\$ 39,261,948</u></u>