



Frequently Asked Questions

*Questions that the pre-feasibility
study answers.*

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Introductory remarks

On March 25, 2026, Lomiko Metals published a preliminary pre-feasibility study (PFS) for the La Loutre project. This preliminary analysis assesses the project's technical, economic, and financial viability. It provides more detailed answers to several questions posed to Lomiko Metals in recent months.

With this in mind, we have compiled in this document the main questions that the PFS can answer. Please note that this is a living document that may be updated as new studies are completed and new information regarding the project's development becomes available.

Lomiko Metals remains available to answer any further questions. Please feel free to contact us at communaute@lomiko.com.

Community priorities



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PROJECT STRUCTURE



What is the La Loutre project?

The La Loutre project is a mining project located in the Laurentians that aims to extract graphite, an essential mineral used in batteries and modern technologies. It is situated in the Nomingue-Chénéville deformation zone in south-central Quebec.

The project is currently in the evaluation and planning phase.



What is the lifespan of the project?

According to the most recent studies, the project's expected lifespan is approximately 28 years.

Compared to the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA), the mine life has been extended in the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) following the discovery of additional mineral resources within the same footprint. These results are based on the 2022 infill drilling program, which totaled approximately 13,000 m.

What infrastructure is planned as part of the project?

Other infrastructure includes, in particular:

- EV and BAT zones
- The processing plant
- Mining waste storage sites, co-disposal of waste rock and dry tailings
- Maintenance areas
- Workshops and offices
- Internal access roads within the mine site
- Transformers
- Electrical equipment
- Water supply facilities
- Retention ponds

What is the projected area of the La Loutre project?

The project's planned area is 2.22 km². According to current estimates, the facilities will have the following areas:

BAT pit: 0.577 km²

EV pit: 0.563 km²

North tailings site: 0.582 km²

South tailings site: 0.416 km²

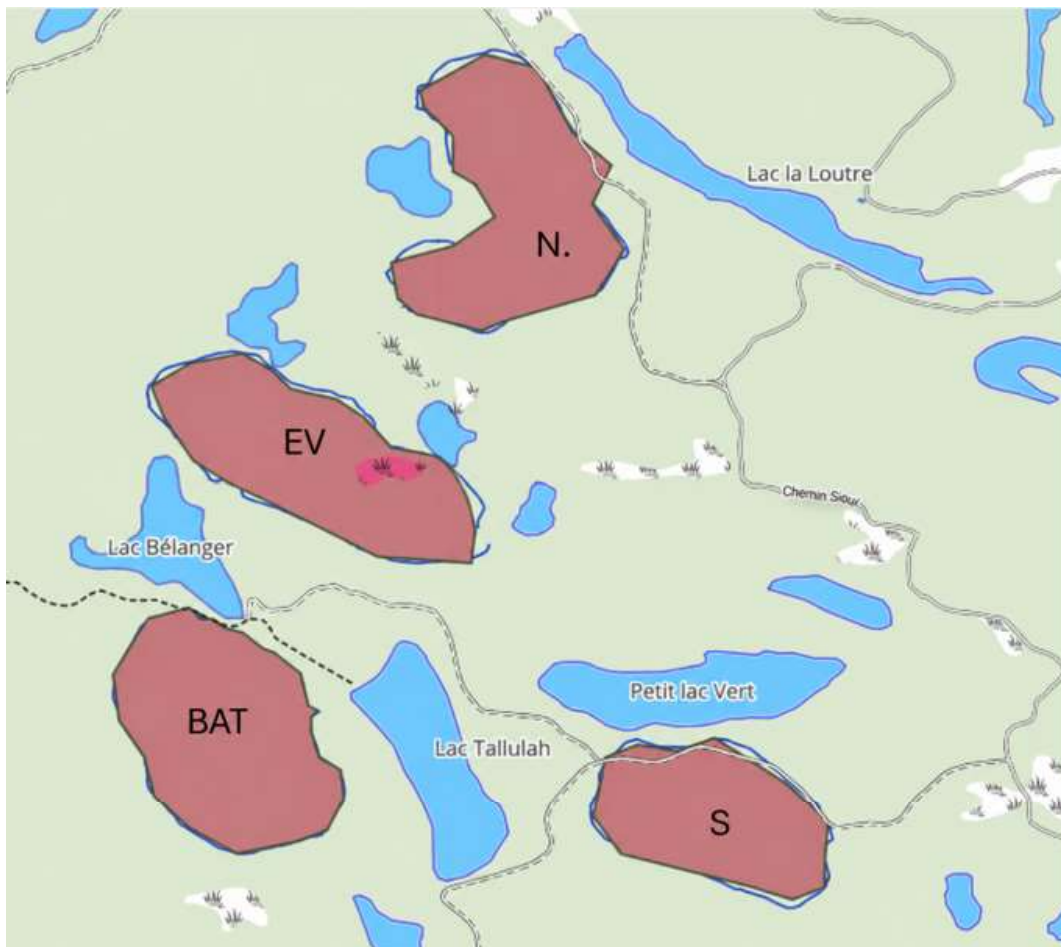
Flotation plant: 0.086 km² (approximate)

How many pits will there be and what will their dimensions be?

The project will include two (2) pits:

- The EV pit will measure approximately 1,336 meters in length by 500 meters in width and a depth of 155 meters.
- The BAT pit will measure approximately 1134 meters in length by 613 meters in width and a depth of 175 meters.

The waste rock and dry tailings storage sites are illustrated below: N designates the site to the north and S designates the site to the south.



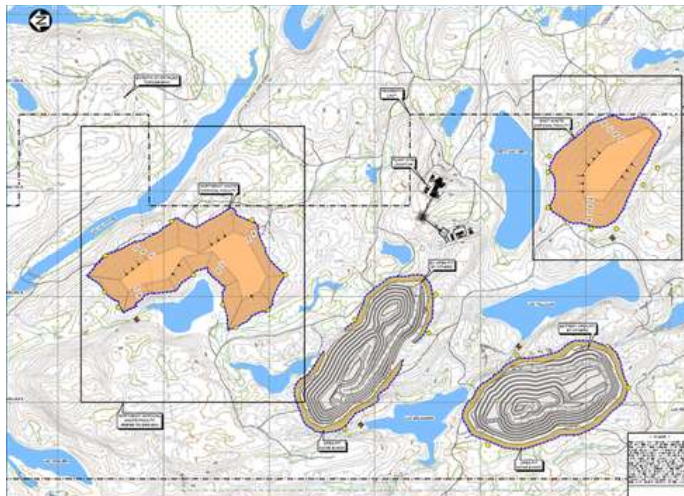
What percentage of the material is graphite to waste?

Based on our current knowledge, we estimate that 5% of the ore processed at the plant will be converted into the final product. This proportion may vary depending on the purity of the ore.

Where will the project's permanent facilities and the wastestorage site be located? Is this the final location?

Based on studies carried out so far, two storage sites for mining waste have been identified near the pits.

The tailings will be filtered and dried, then co-stored with the waste rock in the waste storage facilities. This storage is temporary: the dry rock and tailings will be progressively returned to the pits for backfilling, both during mining operations and at the end of the mine's life, as part of the site closure process.



Storage of mining waste


Mine pits



How are the dry filtered tailings produced?

After graphite is extracted using the flotation process, the mine tailings are separated from the water and then dewatered. The recovered water is treated and reused in the ore processing. The resulting tailings, with their low moisture content, are stored in designated tailings areas.

As mining progresses, the dry tailings will also be used for the progressive backfilling of pit sections where graphite extraction will be completed, thus contributing to the gradual restoration of the site.




What is your method for managing dry tailings? How does it work?

Mining tailings are processed in two main stages to remove water and obtain a solid and stable material.

First, the solid particles are allowed to settle in order to concentrate the residue and remove some of the water. Then, equipment is used to press and dry this residue further, resulting in much drier waste.


The water recovered during this process is largely reused within the plant, for example for ore processing or equipment cooling. If there is a surplus of water, it is managed and released in a controlled manner, in accordance with applicable environmental standards.



What area will be targeted by the rehabilitation of the mining waste storage site?

The Project provides for the gradual transfer of mining waste into open-pit mines (waste rock and dry tailings).


The areas used for storing these materials during operation will be rehabilitated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.



What chemicals will be stored at the mine tailings storage sites?


No chemicals will be stored at the tailings storage sites. Products used in the flotation processes will be stored safely within the plant, in accordance with applicable requirements and standards.

Material processing is not included in this study, but it is expected to take place in an urban/industrial area. We will share more information as soon as it becomes available.



Are the installation of crushers and dust collection systems required as part of the Project, and where will they be used, if at all?

Dust collection equipment specifically designed to capture and control dust will be installed in areas where dust-generating activities take place. Crushing and grinding operations will be carried out within the plant to contain the dust and ensure optimal filtration.



Where will the power line required for the Project be installed?

We are considering running the power line along Route 321 to reach the Project site. However, it is important to note that further discussions with Hydro-Québec are still needed on this subject. Therefore, the final route has not yet been determined and may be adjusted based on upcoming technical analyses and consultations.

How many heavy trucks will be using the mine access road during the mine's operation?

We anticipate that 12 round trips per day will be required to transport the La Loutre project concentrate to the warehouse center.

Transportation related to the Project will primarily be via a dedicated access road, specifically designed for the Project's needs. At this stage, this road is expected to connect with Route 321. However, its route remains subject to adjustment based on upcoming consultations and stakeholder feedback.


What will be the quantity of ore produced on an annual basis?

Graphite concentrate production is estimated to average 97,000 tonnes per year for the first 20 years, then decrease to approximately 39,000 tonnes per year between the 20th and 28th years as the Battery zone is depleted. Average production is 79.6 kt/year over the mine's lifetime.

Parameters	2021 (PEA)	2026 (PFS)
Project duration	15 years	28 years
Ore per year	1 500 000 t/yr	~ 1 670 000 t/yr
Annual graphite production	100 000 t/yr	97 000 t/yr (20 years) 39 000 t/yr (8 years)
Total Graphite Product	1 500 000 t	2 252 000 t

The background is a dark, charcoal grey color with a rough, textured appearance, similar to stone or weathered concrete. It features subtle variations in tone and some faint, irregular lines and creases, giving it a tactile, rugged feel.

HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT




Will the wearing of personal protective equipment be mandatory for all employees and will it apply to all Project sites or only to the factory?

The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is a regulatory requirement on an industrial site and will be mandatory for all individuals involved in the Project, including workers and visitors accessing operational areas. The health and safety team will provide training to staff and visitors in accordance with procedures established by occupational health and safety specialists.

Protective equipment will include high-visibility clothing, safety glasses, a protective helmet and reinforced boots, which must be worn at all times in work areas.


Given that flotation activities rely on a wet process, dust production is limited. The use of respiratory protective equipment will therefore be assessed according to specific tasks and actual exposure conditions, particularly in areas where dust could be generated, such as certain stages of crushing.



Why is it important to actively monitor dust during Project operation and to develop dust dispersion models?

Dust management is essential to ensure the health and safety of workers, as well as the protection of the environment. Technical measures, such as dust collection systems, will be implemented to capture and control dust at the source and prevent its dispersal outside the buildings where it is produced.

Dust generated from open-pit operations and haul roads will also be actively managed. Measures such as water spraying and the application of calcium-based products will be used to limit dust emissions. These mitigation strategies are widely used in the mining industry and will comply with applicable environmental regulations.




Are air quality sensors already installed and will they remain operational during operation?

At this stage of the project, no permanent dust sensors have yet been installed.

During the bulk sampling carried out in 2025, a dust detector was installed near the site of activity in order to measure emissions and demonstrate that the observed dust levels remained low.

During the project, dust detection and capture systems will be integrated and active throughout the entire operation.




According to the pre-feasibility study (PFS), what are the potential toxicity risks associated with graphite dust generated by the plant?

Graphite is not considered a toxic substance.

To limit any potential exposure to dust, employees will be required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment. The factory will also be equipped with dust detectors and sensors to ensure air quality.


Dust generation is primarily associated with the crushing circuit. This equipment will be fitted with dust collection and control systems to minimize emissions. In contrast, the flotation process is a wet process using water, and therefore is not expected to generate dust.



What were the results obtained from the noise reduction measures developed in collaboration with Soft dB?

In 2025, noise attenuation devices were installed on the drilling rigs, significantly reducing the noise level generated on the site. In addition, noise monitoring stations were deployed at Lac Doré and on the Project site to continuously monitor noise levels and notify Lomiko should any permitted limits be exceeded.

The results indicate that noise levels remained below applicable regulatory requirements. No noise from project activities was detectable at Lac Doré during the 2025 monitoring period.



Will the neighbours and municipalities surrounding the project experience nuisances related to dust generation at the La Loutre site?

Dust will be managed using best industry practices. Measures will be implemented throughout the Project to control dust emissions and limit their dispersion beyond the site.

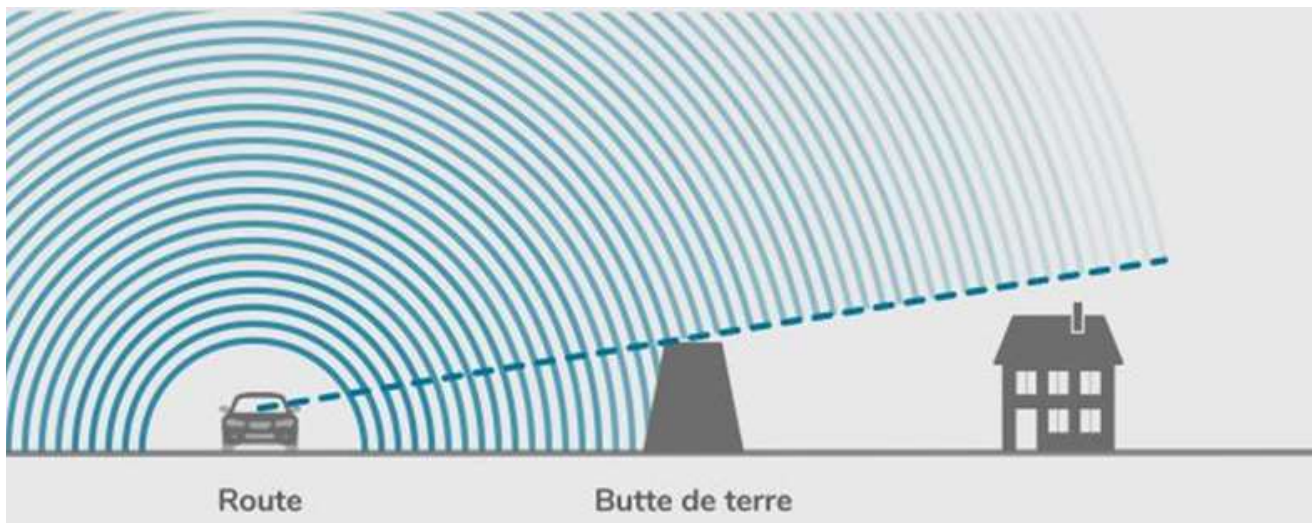
Storage areas and backfilled pits will be covered with appropriate materials, which will then be shaped and seeded to promote revegetation and further reduce dust emissions.

At the end of the mine life, residues will be placed within the mine pit. Overall, dust management will be carried out in accordance with best industry standards.


Will the neighbours and municipalities surrounding the project experience noise pollution related to the project's activities?

Noise reduction equipment was used during previous work and is included in the design. Noise measurements taken in 2022 and between 2025 and 2026 indicated that no vibrations were detectable in Lac Doré and that the noise level was below permitted thresholds.

Noise barriers, made of waste rock, 10 m high by 20 m wide, will be placed around the pits to reduce noise.




ENVIRONMENT



According to the findings of the pre-feasibility study (PFS), what are the risks of percolation of mine tailings, including dry tailings?


To maximize environmental protection, containment devices and infrastructure will be integrated into the site design. Geomaterials will be used to prevent the percolation of dry residues along drainage systems.



Is there a risk of spillage at the factory or in the pit?

The water retention basins at a mining site are designed to remain reliable and can contain exceptionally heavy rainfall. The risk of spillage is therefore negligible.

Any spill occurring within the plant will be captured by the drainage system and treated as needed before being reused in the process. Spills into the pit will be managed according to industry best practices: contaminated materials will be collected and treated on-site or handled by specialized companies.



When will mining activities take place? Will there be breaks during peak seasons (e.g., summer)?

Activities will take place 10 months a year, with July and August serving as a break. Operations will pause during July and August, during which time plant maintenance activities will be carried out.




Will the surrounding lakes be used for mining activities?

The lakes adjacent to the project will only be used for the initial water supply of the project. This water will then be reused in a closed loop.

Further studies will be conducted to determine which water bodies may be used for the initial filling of the plant, with the objective of reducing environmental impacts.

All mining activities and infrastructure will be designed to maintain a minimum 60-metre buffer zone from surrounding lakes. No lake will be used for waste storage.




What will be the impacts of the mine's activities on the local flora and fauna?

Precise answers to these questions will be available once we complete an environmental impact study, planned for next year.

Until then, the work carried out on the site will take into account the surrounding flora and fauna, in particular through the following measures:

- The use of mats during blasting operations to prevent the dispersal of rocks
- The installation of fencing in certain parts of the site to prevent wildlife from getting too close to the activities
- Minimal tree cutting will be carried out, solely to ensure the safe passage of equipment required for the activities.



Could you provide us with more detailed information on the following topics:



Blasting

Thanks to the use of a special mat placed over the target, the explosion's sound production is limited. This mat is designed to prevent debris from scattering, resulting in a reduction of noise.



The technology used


The crushing and flotation center will operate with a closed water circuit, resulting in a significant reduction in the amount of water required for flotation.



Carbon neutrality/decarbonization forecasts

To achieve our decarbonization goal, we are considering integrating electric mining equipment. However, the use of electric or battery-powered mining equipment is not yet commercially available for open-pit mines. Nevertheless, we remain vigilant regarding technological advancements and are continuing our search for suppliers suited to our type of operation.

The integration of this equipment will be assessed as part of the feasibility study. A decarbonization study will also be carried out to update the conclusions of the initial decarbonization study, which was based on data from the preliminary economic assessment (PEA).




What are your innovative methods for protecting the environment of the territory on which you wish to build a mine?

At the materials processing stage, the flotation step requires only detergent and diesel to separate the components. These decompose within a few months. The residues are then dried to stabilize them.

Environmental protection is also supported by predictive modelling, which indicates that contaminant levels will remain well below applicable regulatory thresholds.

In addition, several monitoring and mitigation measures will be implemented, including dust monitoring and control, water quality monitoring, noise reduction measures, and the management of light emissions to limit light pollution.




Could you provide detailed information on the typical environmental effects of open-pit graphite mining?

Each mining project, including graphite projects, is different. The extent of environmental impacts varies depending on the site, geology, mining practices, and mitigation measures implemented.

The project's environmental effects will be assessed in detail as part of the environmental impact assessment. Generally speaking, graphite mines have more limited environmental impacts than other types of mining, primarily due to the generally lower use of chemicals compared to gold or base metal mines.

As further studies are conducted, the actual effects will be better understood and clarified. Lomiko will implement additional environmental protection and impact mitigation measures to prevent and limit potential effects.



What chemicals and toxins are present in the waste?

Tailings are the material that remains after graphite has been separated from the ore. This is done using a flotation process, where the ore is mixed with water and very small quantities of reagents, such as oils (e.g., diesel) and foaming agents (similar to detergents), which help the graphite float for recovery. The tailings are then dewatered to produce dry, stable residues.

The water used in the process is largely recycled within the plant, and the reagents remain primarily associated with this aqueous phase. As a result, only trace amounts of these substances are expected to be present in the tailings. These residues are therefore mainly composed of crushed rock, residual moisture, and naturally occurring minerals.

Waste rock, on the other hand, consists of unprocessed rock that must be removed from the pit to access the ore. It does not undergo processing and therefore does not contain added reagents.

Studies carried out show that the quantities of substances present in the treated water of the site largely comply with the environmental standards in force.



Will there be leachate from the sterile plants?

Based on the information currently available, the residues do not appear to generate acid. Further studies will be conducted as part of the feasibility study to confirm the results obtained in the pre-feasibility study, which may confirm the potential for acid generation. Should this prove to be the case, Lomiko will present a detailed plan explaining how this will be minimized.




What will be the effects on surface waters?

Mining effluents, including rainwater in contact with filtered tailings, pit water, and filtration water, have been modelled and are assessed as non-toxic, with low ammonia concentrations and a neutral pH.

The pre-feasibility study also includes the installation of a network of collection ditches to manage surface water on site. Water, primarily originating from storage areas, will be collected and directed to retention basins, where it will be analyzed and treated as needed to reduce suspended solids before being reused or released.


A detailed impact assessment will be completed to confirm that there are no significant impacts on surrounding surface waters.

ECONOMIC FORECASTS




How many jobs will actually be created?

The project is expected to generate approximately 250 to 300 jobs during the mine construction phase. During operations, between 97 and 113 jobs will be maintained at the mine, along with approximately 50 jobs at the processing plant, for the duration of the Project.



What will the working hours be and will there be any impacts related to light pollution?

Activities will take place 24 hours a day. The lighting used will be energy-efficient and designed to limit light emissions and their impact on the surrounding environment. Lighting systems will be directed downwards rather than upwards to minimize light pollution.



Will measures be put in place to mitigate the effects of light pollution?

Yes, low-light-emission lighting systems will be used to limit energy consumption and minimize impacts on the surrounding environment.



What will be the economic impacts on the region?


The mine would lead to an increase in economic activity in the region and in the province of Quebec.

The company will have an annual production of approximately 100,000 tonnes of graphite. Each tonne will sell for \$2,100 CAD.

This influx into the region could significantly stimulate the development of local tourism, whether in restaurants or in the rental of chalets, as well as contribute to the improvement of local infrastructure and services.

Other local benefits could also be considered, such as a possible reduction in property taxes, depending on the tax revenue generated by the project.


RESTORATION



What amount is planned for site restoration, including waste management, plant dismantling and decontamination? Will these costs be reassessed during the feasibility study (FS)?

According to calculations and estimates made as part of the pre-feasibility study (PFS), prepared by engineers specializing in the design and closure of mining projects, the costs associated with the restoration of the site, including tailings management, dismantling of facilities and decontamination, are currently estimated at approximately \$13 million.

An additional \$57 million will be allocated to backfilling open pits.



Do you intend to return the site to its natural state after the project is completed?

The site will be restored in such a way as to get as close as possible to its original natural state.

Mining companies must submit a rehabilitation and restoration plan and obtain approval from the MERN and the MELCC before receiving construction permits.

We are planning a gradual restoration of the sites.

This will begin with the creation of storage areas for tailings and waste rock, as well as the excavation of the EV pit. The tailings will be placed in the storage sites. As the pit widens to the north, the tailings will be used to backfill the southern end of the pit. At the start of excavation of the BAT pit, once extraction from the EV site is complete, the tailings from the BAT site will be reused to cover the EV pit. Backfilling of the BAT pit will also be done gradually.

The storage sites and filled pits will be rehabilitated and replanted.