RENASCOR RESOURCES

ASX: RNU

31 October 2023

Quarterly Activities Report

for the period ended 30 September 2023

Significant Events

- Optimised Battery Anode Material (**BAM**) Study confirms compelling economics of Renascor's 100%-owned, vertically integrated graphite mining operation and downstream Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) facility entirely in South Australia (the **BAM Project**).
    - Post-tax unleveraged NPV_{10} of A$1.5 billion.
    - Post-tax unleveraged IRR of 26%.
    - Average annual EBITDA of A$363 million.
- BAM Project delivers globally competitive estimated PSG gross operating cost of US$1,782 per tonne over the first 10 years and US$1,846 per tonne over 40-year mine life (**LOM**), including Graphite Concentrate operating cost of US$405 per tonne over first 10 years and US$472 per tonne over LOM.
- Updated Ore Reserve confirms Siviour Graphite Deposit (**Siviour**) as the largest reported total Ore Reserve of graphite outside of Africa and the second largest reported Proven Reserve of graphite in the world[1], with a 13% increase in Proven Reserves to 16.8Mt at 8.2% total graphitic carbon (**TGC**) for 1.4Mt of contained graphite and an 8% increase in Total Reserves to 61.8Mt at 7.0% TGC for 4.3Mt of contained graphite.
- The inclusion of recent resource expansion drilling[2] results in a 25% increase to the total (Measured, Indicated and Inferred) JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Siviour to 123.6Mt at 6.9% TGC for 8.5Mt of contained graphite, with 61% classified as Measured or Indicated.
- Renascor enters into a licencing agreement with leading German independent battery mineral consultancy group Dorfner ANZAPLAN to apply a hydrofluoric acid free purification process at Renascor's planned PSG manufacturing facility.
- Renascor enters into non-binding Strategic Cooperation MOU with Japanese anode material manufacturer Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation (**Mitsubishi Chemical**).
- China, which supplies ~ 70% of the global supply of graphite and 90% of global supply of anodes for lithium-ion batteries[3], has recently announced graphite export restrictions, highlighting the need for new ex-China supply sources, such as from the BAM Project.
- Renascor's cash position as of 30 September 2023 was approximately A$128 million.

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Battery Anode Material Study

During the recently completed quarter, Renascor announced the results of a study (the **BAM Study**) assessing the viability of integrating a graphite mining and processing operation at Renascor's Siviour Graphite Project near Arno Bay, South Australia, with a downstream operation to produce up to 100,000tpa of Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) in Bolivar, South Australia (the **BAM Project**). The BAM Study supersedes all previous studies[4].

Financial highlights

Parameter	Estimated Value	
Life of mine (LOM)	40 years	
Annual Mining Capacity (mined ore)	1,650,000 tonnes per annum (tpa)	
Annual Graphite Concentrate Production Capacity	150,000 tpa	
Annual PSG Production Capacity	100,000 tpa	
Stage 1 CAPEX -- Mine and Mineral Processing Plant	A$214.5M	US$145.9M
Stage 1 Mining Capacity (mined ore)	825,000 tpa	
Stage 1 Graphite Concentrate Production Capacity	75,000 tpa	
Stage 1 CAPEX -- PSG Facility	A$394.6M	US$268.3M
Stage 1 PSG Production Capacity	50,000 tpa	
Stage 2 CAPEX (Mine and Processing | PSG Facility)	A$173M US$118M	A$377M US$256M
Average operating cost of **Graphite Concentrate feedstock** (per tonne)	A$596 *Years 1 to 10*	US$405
	A$694 *LOM*	US$472
Average operating cost of **PSG production** (gross, per tonne)	A$2,620 *Years 1 to 10*	US$1,782
	A$2,714 *LOM*	US$1,846
Average operating cost of **PSG** (with by-product credit)	A$2,167 *Years 1 to 10*	US$1,474
	A$2,136 *LOM*	US$1,452
Payback of total start-up capital (from commissioning of Stage 1 PSG facility)	4.5 years	
NPV_{10} (real, after-tax)	A$1,486 million	US$1,010 million
IRR of integrated project (after-tax)	26%	
EBITDA of integrated project (annual average, LOM)	A$363 million	US$247 million

Table 1. *Financial highlights*

Renascor's Competitive Advantages

Low Operating Cost

The BAM Study shows a PSG gross operating cost of US$1,782 per tonne over the first 10 years of production and US$1,846 per tonne over the life of the mine. This compares favourably with operating costs from existing commercial PSG operations (all of which are in China), for which Renascor's market data suggests historical average operating costs of approximately US$2,000 per tonne[5].

Renascor achieves a relatively low PSG operating cost in large part by using its own Graphite Concentrates as feedstock to produce PSG and by introducing operational efficiencies into a state-of-the-art PSG facility.

Low-cost Graphite Concentrate. Rather than purchase Graphite Concentrates at market prices, Renascor's vertically integrated operation obtains Graphite Concentrates at its own cost of

production, which is projected to be of US$405 per tonne first ten years and US$472 per tonne over the life of the mine[6]. As shown in Figure 1 below, the potential PSG unit operating cost savings attributable to using Siviour Graphite Concentrates is US$346 per tonne based on current Graphite Concentrate prices[7]. With Graphite Concentrate prices projected to increase, the potential cost savings from sourcing Graphite Concentrate from Siviour grows to over US$1,340 per tonne over the first ten years of production of PSG and US$1,460 per tonne over the life of mine[8].

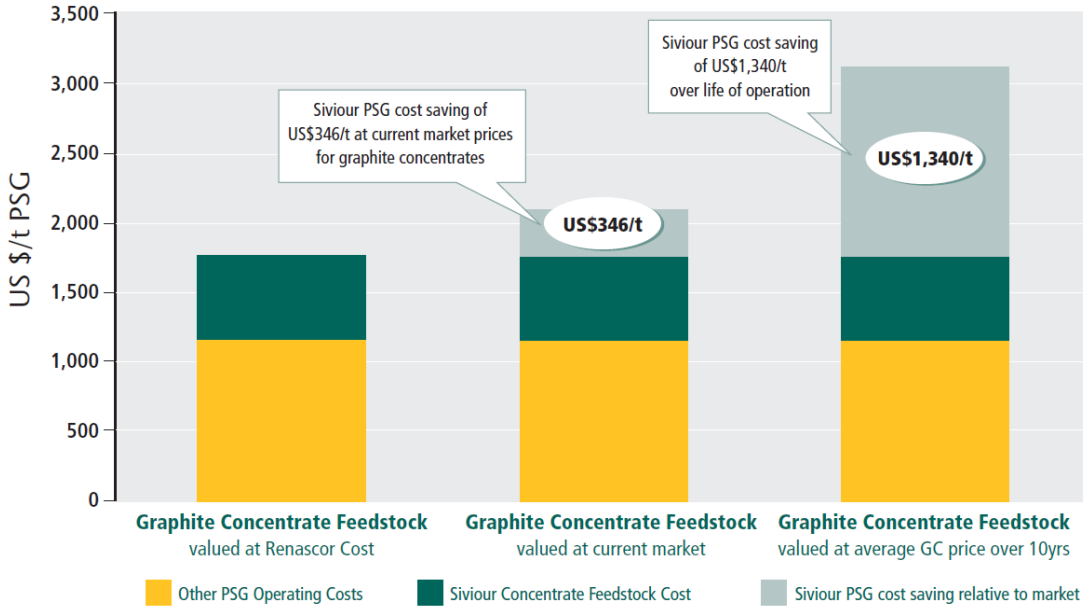

Figure 1. *Impact of Graphite Concentrate feedstock on unit PSG operating costs*

State-of-the-art PSG facility. Renascor has designed the PSG facility to include operational efficiencies that minimise unit operating costs. These efficiencies include:

- *Economies of scale.* The front-end capacity of the PSG facility has been designed to utilise 100% of the production of Graphite Concentrates produced from Siviour to maximise the production of higher margin PSG and take advantage of economies of scale in unit operating costs by spreading fixed costs over a greater amount of PSG production.
- *Increased yields*. The milling circuit of the PSG facility includes multiple product streams designed to process finer graphite flakes and produce both a primary PSG product, as well as smaller secondary products, thereby increasing projected yields from 50% in Renascor's previous studies to approximately 65% in the BAM Study[9]; and
- *Water treatment.* The PSG facility includes a water treatment circuit designed to recover caustic for re-use in processing and minimise water usage, thus reducing reagent and water consumption in the purification circuit.

Secure Supply from Australia

China currently produces 100% of the world's supply of PSG. By offering commercially viable supply from Australia, which is considered among the most attractive mining jurisdictions worldwide[10], Renascor offers a secure alternative source, which Renascor considers as a competitive advantage with potential offtakers seeking to diversify existing supply channels.

The advantage of Australian supply has recently become more relevant due to policy initiatives in North America and Europe aimed at securing graphite supply and other critical minerals[11]. Initiatives such as the Inflation Reduction Act in the United States, provide incentives that favour raw material supply chains from free trade partners like Australia[12]. Proposed European legislation is similarly targeting supply from secure jurisdictions such as Australia as alternatives to Chinese sources[13].

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Aligned to Projected Growth in Graphite Demand

Renascor's strategy is based on obtaining direct exposure to the highest growth sector of the graphite market, the lithium-ion battery (**LIB**) sector, and introducing new supply to meet expected demand. By phasing development to commence with Graphite Concentrate production, Renascor expects to capture favourable margins in the start-up Graphite Concentrate operation and to commit to the higher margin PSG production in line with increased PSG demand from LIB anode manufacturers.

Graphite Concentrates

Currently, the battery market accounts for approximately 50% of total demand for Graphite Concentrates[14]. As take-up of electric vehicle increases, the battery market's share of total demand is expected to rise to 75% by 2029[15], with the overall market for Graphite Concentrates increasing by approximately 140% from 1.2 million tonnes to 2.9 million tonnes[16] over the same period.

As a result of this rapid increase in demand for Graphite Concentrates, coupled with a lack of upstream development in recent years, the market for Graphite Concentrates risks going into a supply deficit if new projects are not brought on-line in the near term. See Figure 2.

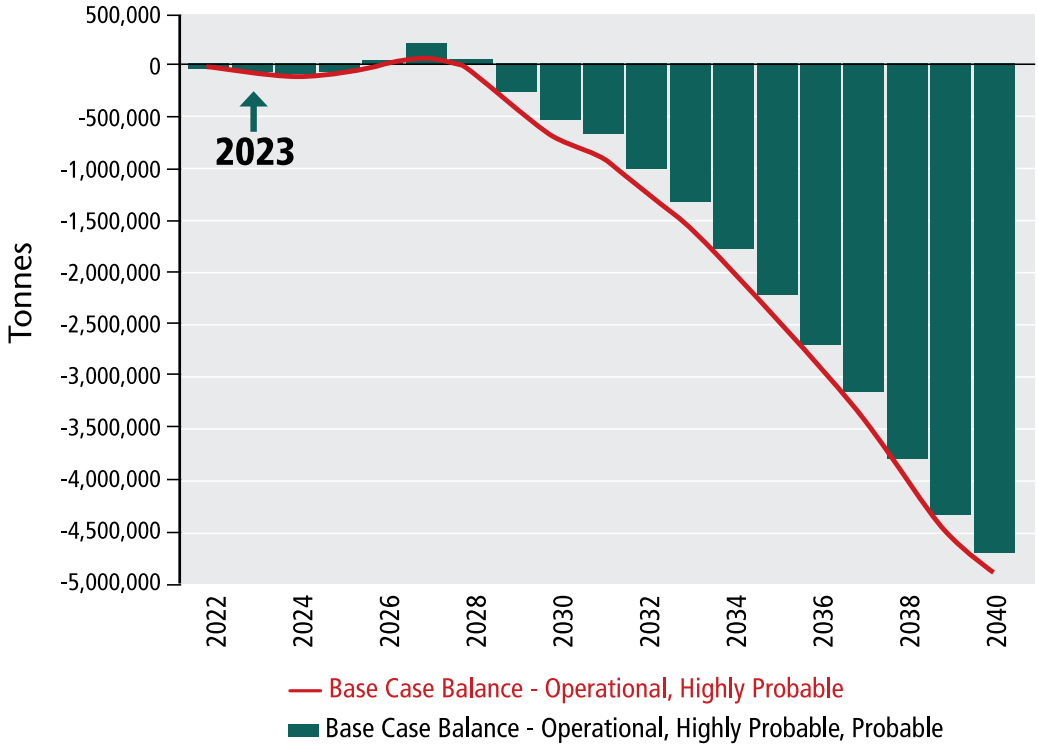

Figure 2. *Graphite Concentrate market balance (source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence)*

The development plan adopted in the BAM Study, which provides for the accelerated start-up of the Graphite Concentrate operation, is intended to offer Renascor a potential early-mover advantage by entering the market at the time of growing undersupply, which Renascor expects will lead to increased prices. At current Graphite Concentrate prices of US$630 per tonne for -194 mesh[17], Renascor expects to realise a favourable margin and to be highly leveraged toward potential Graphite Concentrate price increases due to the sustained forecasted under-supply.

Purified Spherical Graphite

The impact of increased battery demand is expected to be even more pronounced in the demand for PSG, which is used almost exclusively in LIB applications. Demand is projected to increase by 315%, from approximately 380,000 tonnes in 2022 to 1.2 million tonnes in 2030[18]. See Figure 3.

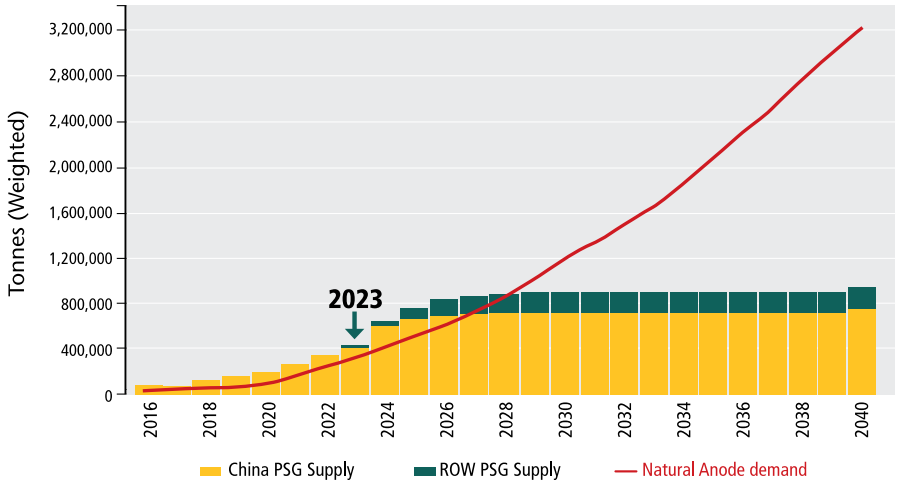

Figure 3. *PSG supply and natural anode demand forecast (source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence)*

As shown in Figure 3, the market for PSG risks going into significant supply deficit without new production, and Renascor expects this potential supply deficit will lead to increased PSG prices. Since 2022, PSG prices have been between US$2,000 and US$3,800[19] per tonne, with a current reported spot price of US$2,272.50 per tonne[20]. Independent marketing consultant Fastmarkets has forecasted the PSG price to increase from US$4,150 per tonne in 2024 to US$5,035 per tonne in 2033 (averaging US$4,716 over the ten-year period).

Renascor's development plan under the BAM Study, which commences PSG production in 2026, is intended to permit Renascor's PSG supply to enter the market in alignment with rising PSG prices and to offer Renascor flexibility by incurring the capital expenditure for the initial downstream PSG facility in alignment with PSG prices increase.

Offtake

Renascor's strategy is to obtain direct exposure to the high growth LIB sector by producing PSG for use in LIB anodes. Renascor expects to sell products directly to large-scale LIB anode manufacturers, with whom Renascor considers that it can develop a strong marketing position as a reliable and competitive ex-China producer of PSG.

Renascor has entered into several non-binding memoranda of understanding (**MOU**s) for the supply of PSG with companies active in the LIB anode sector, including with POSCO, a South Korean conglomerate and the largest anode manufacturer outside of China[21], Mitsubishi Chemical, Japan's largest Chemical supplier and one of the world's largest anode manufacturers[22], Japanese based global trading company Hanwa Co., Ltd[23], Jiangxi Zhengtuo New Energy Technology Co. Ltd., top ten anode producer globally[24], and Chinese anode company Minguang New Material[25]. Renascor is currently in discussion with these and other groups regarding binding offtake terms.

Funding

The Australian Government, through its Critical Minerals Facility, has conditionally approved a loan facility of A$185 million for the development of the integrated BAM Project. Renascor is progressing discussions with Export Finance Australia (**EFA**), the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (**CEFC**) and commercial lenders. Renascor has also commenced discussions with potential project partners, including potential offtakers, regarding equity investments to help further meet the BAM Project's capital requirements.

Next steps

Following completion of the BAM Study, Renascor is now working towards securing binding offtake agreements, concluding lender due diligence and commencing early contractor involvement.

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Updated Mineral Ore Reserve Estimate for Siviour

On 24 August 2023, Renascor announce an upgraded JORC Ore Reserve estimate the Siviour Graphite Deposit (**Siviour**).

The expanded Ore Reserve estimate includes a Proven Reserve of 16.8Mt at 8.2% TGC for 1.4Mt of contained graphite, the largest reported estimate of total Ore Reserve of graphite outside of Africa, and the second largest Proven Reserve of graphite in the world[26].

Ore Reserve

The Siviour Ore Reserve was prepared by independent mining consultancy Optima Consulting & Contracting Pty Ltd based on a Mineral Resource that was announced in August 2022 (the **August 2022 Mineral Resource estimate**). Following completion of the updated Mineral Reserve estimate in August 2023, the August 2022 Mineral Resource estimate was upgraded in September 2023 (the **September 2023 Mineral Resource estimate**)[27]. The BAM Study was used as the basis to estimate Ore Reserves for the project in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The Ore Reserve estimate for Siviour is summarized below is Table 2.

Reserve Category	Ore (Mt)	TGC (%)	Contained Graphite (Mt)
Proven	16.8	8.2%	1.4
Probable	45.0	6.6%	3.0
Total	**61.8**	**7.0%**	**4.3**

Table 2. *Siviour Ore Reserve as of August 2023*[28]

The August 2022 Mineral Resource estimate, which was used as the basis of the update Ore Reserve estimate, and the September 2023 Mineral Resource estimate were both prepared by independent mining consultants Optiro Pty Ltd in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and are summarized below in Table 3[29].

Resource Category	August 2022 Mineral Resource			September 2023 Mineral Resource		
	Tonnes of mineralisation (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)	Tonnes of Contained Graphite (Mt)	Tonnes of mineralisation (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)	Tonnes of Contained Graphite (Mt)
Measured	16.8	8.6%	1.4	16.9	8.6%	1.4
Indicated	46.0	7.1%	3.3	56.2	6.7%	3.8
Inferred	30.7	7.0%	2.2	50.5	6.5%	3.3
Total	**93.5**	**7.3%**	**6.9**	**123.6**	**6.9%**	**8.5**

Note: Cut-off grade 2.3% TGC

Table 3. *Siviour Mineral Resource estimate as of September 2023 compared to August 2022*[30]

Additional details of the material assumptions are set out below and in Appendix 1 (JORC Table 1) of Renascor's ASX Announcement dated 24 August 2023.

The Ore Reserve was estimated from the Mineral Resource after consideration of the level of confidence in the Mineral Resource and taking into account material and relevant modifying factors. The Ore Reserve is as based on Measured and Indicated Resources only. No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve.

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Siviour in comparison to other graphite Ore Reserves

As shown below in Figure 4 and Table 4 (Proven Reserve estimates) and Table 5 (Total Ore Reserve estimates), Siviour has an Ore Reserve estimate that is the largest outside of Africa, with a Proven Ore Reserve estimate that is the second largest globally.

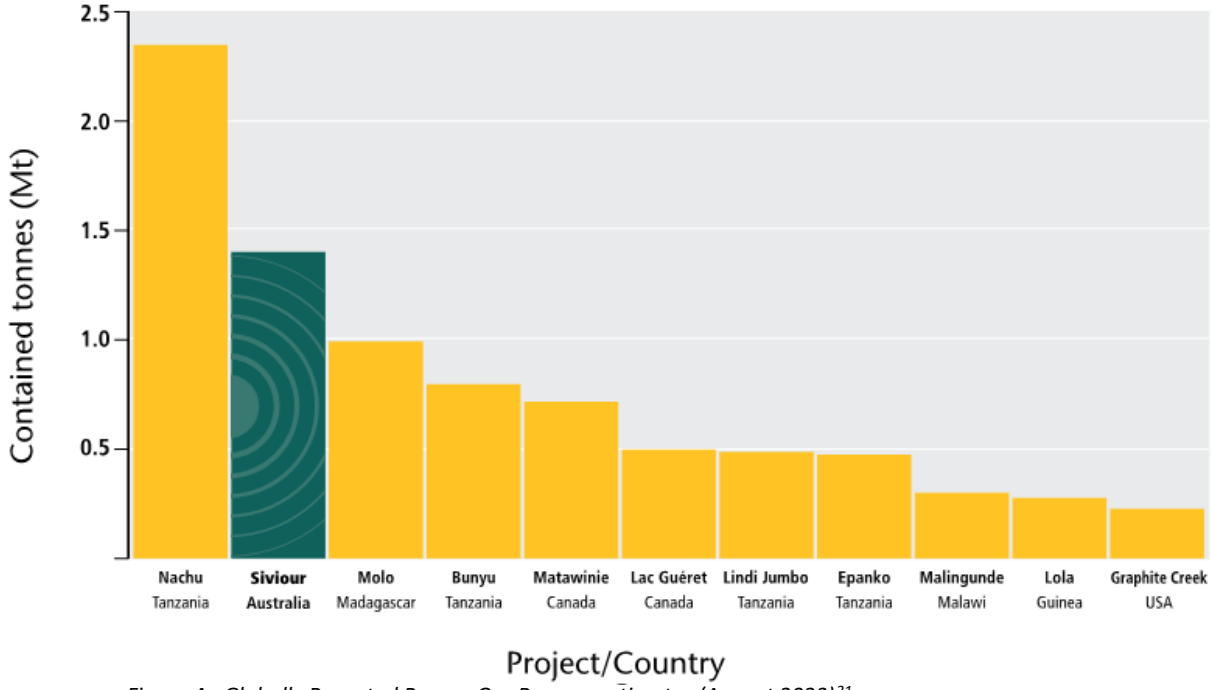

Figure 4. *Globally Reported Proven Ore Reserve estimates (August 2023)*[31]

Proven Reserve estimates				
Project	**Country**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**TGC[32] Grade (%)**	**Contained Tonnes (Mt)**
Nachu	Tanzania	50.5	4.6	2.35
Siviour	**Australia**	**16.8**	**8.2**	**1.38**
Molo	Madagascar	14.2	7.0	0.99
Bunyu	Tanzania	19.3	4.3	0.83
Matawinie	Canada	17.3	4.2	0.72
Lac Guéret	Canada	2.0	25.1	0.50
Lindi Jumbo	Tanzania	2.5	19.3	0.49
Epanko	Tanzania	5.7	8.4	0.48
Malingunde	Malawi	3.1	9.5	0.30
Lola	Guinea	6.4	4.4	0.28
Graphite Creek	USA	3.8	6.0	0.23

Table 4. *Globally Reported Proven Graphite Reserve estimates (August 2023)* [33]

Total Ore Reserve estimates				
Project	**Country**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**TGC[34] Grade (%)**	**Contained Tonnes (Mt)**
Balama	Mozambique	110.3	16.4	18.09
Mahenge	Tanzania	70.5	8.5	5.99
Bunyu	Tanzania	127.4	4.4	5.55
Siviour	**Australia**	**61.8**	**7.0**	**4.33**
Montepuez	Mozambique	42.2	9.3	3.92
Nachu	Tanzania	76.3	4.8	3.66
Matawinie	Canada	61.7	4.2	2.61
Balama Central	Mozambique	19.7	11.1	2.17
Lola	Guinea	40.9	4.1	1.69
Molo	Madagascar	22.4	7.0	1.58
Ancuabe	Mozambique	24.9	6.2	1.54

Table 5. *Globally Reported Total Ore Reserve estimates (August 2023)* [35]

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Upgrade to Mineral Resource Estimate for Siviour

During the recently completed quarter, Renascor announced an upgrade to the Mineral Resource estimate for Siviour, as set out in Table 6 below.

The updated estimate represents a 25% increase to the total (Measured, Indicated and Inferred) Siviour Mineral Resource estimate to 123.6Mt at 6.9% TGC for 8.5Mt of contained graphite, with 61% classified as Measured or Indicated.

Resource Category	Tonnes of mineralisation (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)	Tonnes of Contained Graphite (Mt)
Measured	16.9	8.6%	1.4
Indicated	56.2	6.7%	3.8
Inferred	50.5	6.5%	3.3
Total	**123.6**	**6.9%**	**8.5**

Note: Cut-off grade 2.3% TGC

Table 6. Siviour Mineral Resource estimate as of September 2023

A nominal cut-off grade of 2.3% TGC has been established for Siviour based on potential mining methods and costs of open-cut mining operations that could be undertaken for this type of mineralisation.

Siviour Mineral Resource breakdown by cut-off grades

Table 7 below shows the Siviour total Mineral Resource at varying cut-off grades and the corresponding grade and total tonnes of contained graphite.

Cut-off grade (TGC)	Million Tonnes	Grade (TGC)	Tonnes of Contained Graphite
2.0%	135.2	6.5%	8.8Mt
2.3%	**123.6**	**6.9%**	**8.5Mt**
3.0%	112.9	7.3%	8.3Mt
4.0%	106.3	7.6%	8.0Mt
5.0%	92.9	8.0%	7.4Mt
6.0%	79.8	8.4%	6.7Mt

Table 7. *Siviour total Mineral Resource estimate reported above a range of cut-off grades*

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Siviour Mineral Resource breakdown by Resource classification

A plan view of the Siviour Mineral Resource showing the zones of the three resource classifications is included below in Figure 5.

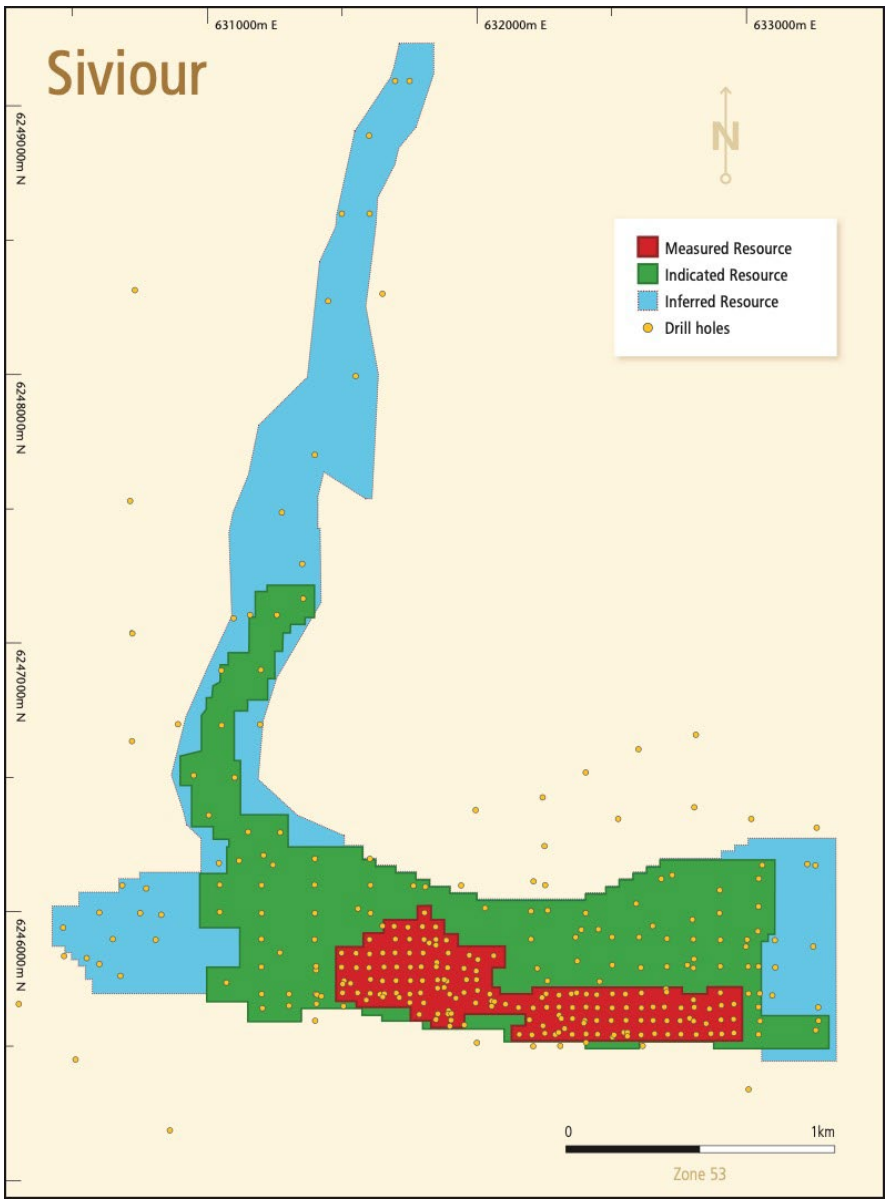

Figure 5. *Drill holes within the Mineral Resource classification areas*

The Siviour Mineral Resource estimate is based on 256 reverse circulation drill holes for a total of 13,188 metres (of which 23 drill holes were started with aircore before switching to reverse circulation at the top of the mineralised horizon) and 59 diamond holes totalling 4,746 metres.

The Siviour Mineral Resource model was prepared by Snowden Optiro (Optiro Pty Ltd), an independent and internationally recognised mining consultancy group.

A comparison of the revised Mineral Resource estimate compared with the previous Mineral Resource estimate is shown in Table 3 (see page 6).

Additional details regarding the revised Mineral Resource estimate, including material assumptions and JORC Table 1, are set out in Renascor's ASX Announcement dated 14 September 2023.

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Licencing Agreement for Downstream Purification Process

During the recently completed quarter, Renascor announced that it had entered into a licencing agreement with leading German battery mineral consultancy group Dorfner ANZAPLAN GmbH (**Dorfner ANZAPLAN**). The licencing agreement will permit Renascor to utilise an eco-friendly purification process for its planned PSG manufacturing facility.

Background

As part of Renascor's plans to produce PSG for lithium-ion battery anodes from its Siviour Graphite Deposit in South Australia, Renascor has worked with Dorfner ANZAPLAN to develop an eco-friendly process to purify Siviour Graphite Concentrates to lithium-ion battery anode grade. Rather than using hydrofluoric acid (**HF**) to achieve battery grade (the method commonly adopted in Chinese PSG plants), Renascor has adopted a process that uses less environmentally harmful reagents to purify Siviour graphite.

In 2021, Renascor completed locked cycle purification tests with Dorfner ANZAPLAN using Renascor's HF-free flowsheet in which graphite is first roasted at low temperature with a caustic solution, followed by multi-stage leaching to achieve the required purity[36]. The results confirmed that the purification circuit using caustic and non-HF acids can meet or exceed lithium-ion battery anode purity specifications, with results of up to 99.99% C, with no impurities detected above acceptable anode customer specifications[37].

Subsequent optimisation trials undertaken with Dorfner ANZAPLAN in 2022 focused on further improving the purification process flowsheet. These further trials included modifying the previous purification circuit to reduce the number of leaching stages when compared to the circuit adopted in the 2021 trials[38]. Further locked cycle tests with this modified flowsheet have achieved lithium-ion battery grade PSG, with purity continuing to reach up to 99.99% Carbon and impurities below anode customer specifications.

Renascor considers that this modified flowsheet offers the potential for reduced operational risk, by reducing the number of leaching stages, while also enhancing environmental efficiency by reducing water consumption. Renascor incorporated the new purification flowsheet into the engineering and design for the proposed PSG manufacturing facility in the BAM Study[39].

Licencing Agreement with Dorfner ANZAPLAN

To facilitate the use of the new purification process, Renascor entered in a licencing agreement with Dorfner ANZAPLAN, who have applied to the German patent and Trademark Office for patent protection. Under the terms of the licencing agreement, Renascor will acquire a non-exclusive, perpetual licence to use the modified purification process in exchange for a nominal licence fee.

Downstream Purification Process and Patent Opposition

As reported in April 2022[40], Renascor lodged an opposition to a pending patent application relating to the purification of graphite. Renascor considers the pending patent application to be overly broad and relating to processing procedures that are not sufficiently novel or inventive to merit patent protection. The opposition to the pending patent application is on-going.

The purification process that is subject to the licencing agreement with Dorfner ANZAPLAN utilises an alternative process to that described in the claims of the pending patent application. Accordingly, Renascor's plans in relation to the progression of the Siviour Project will not be impacted by the outcome of the pending patent opposition.

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Strategic Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding with Mitsubishi Chemical

On 19 July 2023, Renascor announced a non-binding Strategic Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) with Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation (**Mitsubishi Chemical**).

The MOU provides for the potential purchase by Mitsubishi Chemical of both Graphite Concentrates and Purified Spherical Graphite (**PSG**) sourced from Renascor's Siviour Graphite Deposit in South Australia.

The MOU also provides a framework for Mitsubishi Chemical to work with Renascor to consider a commercial partnership with Renascor to help facilitate the development of the BAM Project in South Australia.

The parties have agreed to work to assess the feasibility of Renascor supplying to Mitsubishi Chemicals Graphite Concentrates, PSG and other refined graphite products consistent with Renascor's projected construction schedule for the BAM Project.

Following the successful completion of preliminary product validation tests, the parties have agreed to undertake further product testwork on Renascor's Graphite Concentrates, Purified Spherical Graphite and other products and to progress negotiations to determine potential volume, price and other key supply terms, as well as a potential commercial partnership.

This MOU with Mitsubishi Chemicals compliments Renascor's previously announced product offtake workstreams which are well progressed, including with the following groups, with whom Renascor has previously announced non-bonding MOUs for the supply for PSG:

- South Korean conglomerate POSCO, with whom Renascor has entered into a non-binding strategic cooperation and offtake agreement[41]. POSCO is one of South Korea's largest conglomerates and the largest anode manufacturer outside of China.
- Chinese anode company Shanxi Minguang New Material Technology Co. Ltd. (**Minguang**)[42]. Minguang is a subsidiary of Fujian Metallurgical Holding Co. Ltd, a large, Chinese state-owned enterprise active in the battery minerals sector.
- Chinese anode company Jiangxi Zhengtuo New Energy Technology Co. Ltd. (**Zeto**)[43]. Zeto is a leading global anode producer, with current anode production capacity of 45,000tpa and plans to add additional capacity of 150,000tpa[44].
- Japanese trading company Hanwa Co. Ltd. (**Hanwa**)[45]. Hanwa is amongst the largest traders of battery chemicals in the Asian region and operates a dedicated Battery Team focussed on supplying graphite and other metals across the global battery value chain.

Renascor is currently discussing potential binding PSG and Graphite Concentrate offtake terms with its existing non-binding offtake partners, with discussions focusing on price, delivery schedules and other material contract terms.

In addition, Renascor continues to have discussions with other leading anode, battery and electric vehicle manufacturers in Northeast Asia, Europe and North America concerning potential PSG and Graphite Concentrate offtake.

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Graphite Market

The graphite market is experiencing significant growth primarily due to an increase in the demand for graphite in lithium-ion battery anodes, with Benchmark Mineral Intelligence predicting an increase in battery-related demand of 300% by 2028 and with accelerated demand through 2032. See Figure 2.

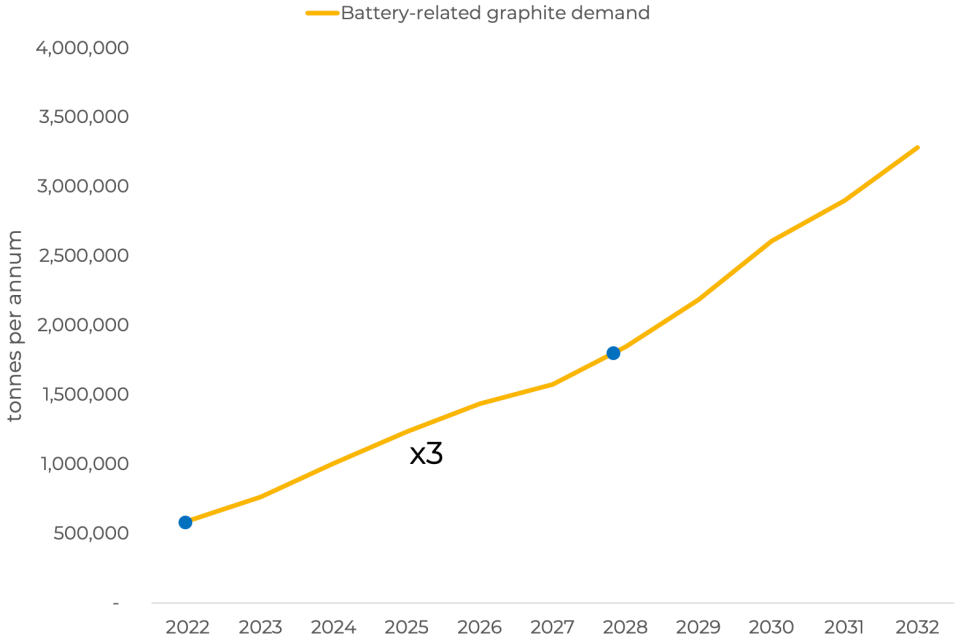

Figure 6. *Battery-related graphite demand (Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence)*

China currently dominates the graphite and anode markets, supplying approximately 70% of the global supply of graphite and 90% of global supply of anodes for lithium-ion batteries[46].

To promote new supply chains, policy initiatives, such as the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) are incentivizing the growth of new supply sources to meet growing demand. Of particular note, commencing in 2025, the IRA requires that all graphite and other critical minerals used in the manufacture of electric vehicles must be from sources outside of China to qualify for the full electric vehicle tax credit in the United States[47].

The importance of new ex-China supply sources has been further underscored by recently announced restrictions on the export of graphite products from China 1 December 2023. These restrictions have the potential to limit the ability of non-Chinese companies, including anode manufacturers, to source graphite material from their traditional Chinese supply source.

Figure 7. *United States – Australia Critical Minerals Roundtable held on 24 October 2023 (Renascor represented by Managing Director David Christensen)*

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Corporate Events

Cash position

Renascor's cash position as of 30 September 2023 was approximately A$128 million.

Notes in relation to Appendix 5B

The Company had development asset costs of A$2.2m during the quarter relating principally to the Siviour project as detailed above.

Payments to related parties and their associates during the recently completed quarter and outlined in Section 6 of Appendix 5B to this quarterly activities report were A$410,000. These payments are related to salaries, superannuation and service and consultancy fees paid to directors and director-related entities during the quarter.

Competent Person's Statements

Exploration Results

The results reported herein, insofar as they relate to exploration activities and exploration results, are based on information provided to and reviewed by Mr G.W. McConachy (Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) who is a director of the Company. Mr McConachy has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits being considered to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr McConachy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Renascor confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Renascor confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This ASX announcement has been approved by Renascor's Board of Directors and authorised for release by Renascor's Managing Director David Christensen.

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Appendix 1

Summary of tenements for quarter ended 30 September 2023

(ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3)

Project Name	Tenement	Area km²	Registered holder/Applicant	District	Company Interest
Flat Hill	EL 6549	283	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Witchelina	EL 6403	316	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Iron Baron	EL 6698	190	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Old Wartaka	EL 6191	14	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Carnding	EL 6687	27	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Malbooma Railway	EL 6585	32	Renascor	South Australia	100%
Outalpa	EL 6450	159	Astra Resources Pty Ltd (Astra) *	South Australia	100%*
Cutana	EL 6451	157	Astra*	South Australia	100%*
Malbrom	EL 6197	81	Ausmin Development Pty Ltd (Ausmin) *	South Australia	100%*
Lipson Cove	EL 6423	307	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Verran	EL 6469	690	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Malbrom West	EL 6668	225	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Dutton Bay	EL 6032	31	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Cleve	EL 6879	162	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Hincks	EL 6911	927	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*
Siviour	ML 6495	16	Ausmin*	South Australia	100%*

* Astra and Ausmin are 100%-owned subsidiaries of Renascor.

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Appendix 2

Peer Comparison Data

Project name	Code	Company	Country	Report name	Date	Link to announcement
Ancuabe	TON	Triton Minerals Ltd	Mozambique	Triton Re-commits to Large Scale Development of Ancuabe Project – Amended	2 December 2022	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20221202/pdf/45jdpsf6jfjxfc.pdf
Balama	SYR	Syrah Resources Ltd	Mozambique	Updated Balama Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource	30 March 2023	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20230330/pdf/45n5fvwbmmc0r4.pdf
Balama Central	TGR	Tirupati Graphite Plc	Mozambique	Feasibility Study shows Balama graphite project will generate outstanding financial returns for capex of just US$70m	4 December 2018	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20181212/pdf/4414q2j1vlb40b.pdf
Bunyu	VRC	Volt Resources Ltd	Tanzania	Pre-Feasibility Study Completed	15 December 2016	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20161215/pdf/43drlhpvdwbhxp.pdf
Epanko	EGR	Ecograf Ltd	Tanzania	Updated 60ktpa Bankable Feasibility Study	21 June 2017	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170621/pdf/43k2d21wvk2sv1.pdf
Graphite Creek	GPH	Graphite One Inc	USA	Preliminary Feasibility Study Technical Report Graphite One Project	14 October 2022	https://www.graphiteoneinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/JDS-Graphite-One-NI-43-101-PFS-20221013-compressed.pdf
Lac Guéret	LLG	Mason Graphite Inc	Canada	Feasibility Study Update of the Lac Guéret Graphite Project	12 December 2018	https://masongraphite.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/a53b7c_22115be39ccf4d85b9579f359680997c.pdf
Lindi Jumbo	WKT	Walkabout Resources Ltd	Tanzania	Updated Ore Reserve delivers 17.9% graphite grade	28 February 2019	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190228/pdf/44321stl8dlk5f.pdf
Lola	SRG	SRG Mining Inc.	Guinea	Lola Graphite Project NI 43-101 Technical Report – Updated Feasibility Study	12 April 2023	https://srgmining.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/J6626-SRG_Lola_UFS_Rev_0_Fin_2023-0407.pdf
Mahenge	BKT	Black Rock Mining Ltd	Tanzania	Black Rock Completes Front End Engineering Design, Reconfirming Mahenge as Tier 1 scale project with compelling projected returns	10 October 2022	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20221010/pdf/45g2sy7wny8078.pdf

Malingunde	NGX	NGX Ltd	Malawi	Replacement Prospectus	14 June 2023	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20230614/pdf/05qn89bfqrhwx8.pdf
Matawinie	NOU	Nouveau Monde Graphite	Canada	NI 43-101 Technical Feasibility Study Report for The Matawinie Mine and the Becancour Battery Material Plant Integrated Graphite Projects	10 August 2022	https://nmg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Feasibility-Study-NMGs-Integrated-Phase-2-Projects.pdf
Molo	NEXT	NextSource Materials Inc	Madagascar	Molo Phase 2 Preliminary Economic Assessment NI 43-101 Technical Report	27 April 2022	https://www.nextsourcematerials.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2022_04_27_molo_phase_2_pea_technical_report_dated_april_27__2022__final.pdf
Montepuez	TGR	Tirupati Graphite Plc	Mozambique	Increase in Montepuez Graphite Reserve	12 December 2018	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20181204/pdf/440xs34zx753tm.pdf
Nachu	MNS	Magnis Energy Technologies Ltd	Tanzania	Bankable Feasibility Study Update Confirms Strong Financial and Technical Viability for the Nachu Graphite Project	27 September 2022	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20220927/pdf/45fhzx2nsgrmjb.pdf
				Supplementary Information Regarding Nachu BFS Update Released 27.9.2022	30 September 2022	https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20220930/pdf/45fqs3q6h3hpw4.pdf

[1] See Figure 4 and Tables 4 and 5 and Appendix 2.
[2] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 7 July 2023.
[3] Source Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[4] Material assumptions for the BAM Study are included in Appendix 2 of Renascor's announcement dated 8 August 2023.
[5] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[6] The BAM Study projects a unit operating cost for producing PSG of US$1,782 per tonne over the first ten years of PSG production (US$1,846 per tonne over LOM), of which approximately US$623 per tonne (US$726 per tonne over LOM) would relate to the cost of Renascor's production of Graphite Concentrates assuming all Graphite Concentrates were converted into PSG.
[7] The assumed Graphite Concentrate input cost in the chart is US$405 per tonne of Graphite Concentrate over the first ten years (US$472 LOM). Approximately 1.6 tonnes of Graphite Concentrates are required to produce each tonne of PSG. The current price for -194 mesh graphite (the common feedstock used in to produce PSG) is US$630 per tonne (Source: Asian Metals).
[8] Projected Graphite Concentrate prices are based on long-term forecast provided by Fastmarkets.
[9] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 10 January 2022.
[10] The Fraser Institute 2022 Survey of Mining Companies ranked South Australia at the ninth most attractive jurisdiction in the world for mining investment in 2022.
[11] See, e.g., The United States Department of Energy Critical Minerals Assessment, May 2023.
[12] The United States Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) requires that specified percentages of the value of minerals in lithium batteries must be extracted or processed in the United States or free trade partner countries (including Australia) by 2024 for automakers to obtain the full value of a US$7,500 tax credit for purchases of new electric vehicles. In addition, the IRA prohibits "Foreign Entities of Concern," which includes companies from China, from extracting processing or recycling the minerals.

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[13] See, e.g., the European Critical Minerals Act proposed by the European Commission in March 2023, which limits to no more than 65% of any key raw material to come from any single country.
[14] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[15] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[16] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[17] Source: Asian Metals.
[18] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[19] Source: Fastmarkets.
[20] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[21] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 25 August 2021.
[22] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 19 July 2023.
[23] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 25 March 2021.
[24] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 27 January 2021.
[25] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 29 September 2020.
[26] See Figure 1 and Tables 3 and 4.
[27] See pages 9 to 10 and Renascor ASX announcement dated 14 September 2023.
[28] Columns may not total exactly due to rounding.
[29] Renascor has commissioned a Competent Person to prepare a revised Mineral Resources estimate following additional drilling to the north of the current Mineral Resource. See Renascor ASX announcement dated 7 July 2023.
[30] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 18 August 2022.
[31] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 2 for further details on sourcing.
[32] Grades are reported at TGC, except for Molo, Matawinie, Lac Guéret, Lola and Graphite Creek, which report carbon.
[33] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 2 for further details on sourcing.
[34] Grades are reported at TGC, except for Molo, Matawinie, and Lola, which report carbon.
[35] Source: public company reports. Does not include graphite deposits that do not publicly report data on main stock exchanges in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Appendix 2 for further details on sourcing.
[36] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 13 December 2021.
[37] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 13 December 2021, p 2.
[38] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023.
[39] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 8 August 2023.
[40] See Renascor ASX announcement dated 29 April 2022, pp. 4 – 5.
[41] Renascor ASX release 25 August 2021.
[42] Renascor ASX announcement 29 September 2020.
[43] Renascor ASX announcement 27 January 2021
[44] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[45] Renascor ASX announcement 25 March 2021
[46] Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.
[47] Under the IRA, a tax credit of up to US$7,500 is available for the purchase of electric vehicles, with the credit made up of two US$3,750 tax credits. Commencing in 2025, graphite and other critical minerals sourced from 'foreign entities of concern' (including China) are disqualified for eligibility for the US$3,750 critical mineral tax credit. The other US$3,750 tax credit applies to battery components, with the IRA disqualifying battery components from the US$3,50 battery component tax credit if they are sourced from 'foreign entities of concern' from 2024.

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Renascor Resources Limited

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
90 135 531 341	30 September 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(418)	(418)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(365)	(365)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1,692	1,692
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**909**	**909**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(5)	(5)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(7)	(7)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	(2,189)	(2,189)

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Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	1	1
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	(95)	(95)
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(2,295)**	**(2,295)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	129,270	129,270
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	909	909
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,295)	(2,295)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**127,884**	**127,884**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	27,884	29,270
5.2	Call deposits	100,000	100,000
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**127,884**	**129,270**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	210
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	200

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

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7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	909
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(7)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	902
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	127,884
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	127,884
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	N/A

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: N/A	
Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.	

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 October 2023

Authorised by: The Board of Directors of Renascor Resources Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

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