NEW FRONTIER MINERALS

ASX: NFM

ASX RELEASE I 12 MAY 2025

Sampling returns 10.61% TREO with 23.56% Nb2O5 and 15.67% Ta2O5 at Harts Range, NT

- **High-grade assay results at two new prospects, 'Paddington' and 'Westminster' confirm significant heavy rare earth element (HREE) targets west of Bobs Prospect**
- **Outcrop sampling has delivered results including:**
  - **HRS019: 10.61% TREO (inc 1.28% Dy_2O_3, 0.22% Tb_4O_7) with 23.56% Nb_2O_5 and 15.67% Ta_2O_5**
  - **HRS031: 5.17% TREO (inc 0.61% Dy_2O_3, 0.10% Tb_4O_7) with 11.49% Nb_2O_5 and 7.30% Ta_2O_5**
  - **HRS032: 7.46% TREO (inc 0.53% Dy_2O_3, 0.05% Tb_4O_7) with 0.01% $Nb2O_5$ and 0.002% Ta_2O_5**
- **These results, combined with findings from the Bobs and Cusp prospects validate an east-west trending structural corridor now extending over 2 kilometres at the Harts Range Project**
- **High-grade multi-commodity Samarskite mineralisation has been identified showcasing exceptional HREE enrichment alongside significant Niobium & Tantalum values**
- **Very high HREO/TREO ratios up to 96.69% highlight the dominance of Dysprosium and Terbium—two highly valuable magnet rare earth elements (REEs)**
- **New Frontier Minerals is actively validating and reviewing all targets[1] with plans to drill test priority targets once suitable contractors have been appointed**

New Frontier Minerals Ltd (**"New Frontier"** or **"the Company"**) (**ASX: NFM**) is pleased to report geochemical assay results from the Harts Range Project, located 140km north-east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, Australia.

Assay results from the April 2025 field program have confirmed two new drill targets and identified promising new prospects - Paddington and Westminster, located approximately 200m and 450m west of the mineralised Bobs Prospect. These new prospects, along with the mineralised prospects Cusp and Bobs, are associated in proximity to an east-west trending structural corridor now extending over 2 kilometres at the Harts Range Project (Figure 8).

Prospect Summary Table

PROSPECT	Best TREO (%)	Max HREO/TREO (%)	Max Dy_2O_3 (%)	Max Tb_4O_7 (%)	Max Nb_2O_5 (%)	Max Ta_2O_5 (%)
CUSP	17.8% (HR482)	89.6% (HRS012)	2.2% (HR482)	0.2% (HR482)	33.2% (HR482)	13.4% (HR481)
BOBS	20.1% (HR508)	94.5% (HR506)	1.7% (HR505)	0.2% (HR505)	10.1% (HRS002)	23% (HRS002)
PADDINGTON	10.6% (HRS019)	84.68% (HRS031)	1.3% (HRS019)	0.2% (HRS019)	23.6% (HRS019)	15.7% (HRS019)
WESTMINSTER	7.5% (HRS032)	96.69% (HRS032)	0.5% (HRS032)	0.06% (HRS032)	0.01% (HRS032	0.03% (HRS032)

Table 1: Prospect summary table – best results

NEW FRONTIER CHAIRMAN GED HALL COMMENTED:

"We are extremely pleased with the results of the geophysical targeting and the systematic exploration efforts by the NFM geology team, which have led to the discovery of two new heavy rare earth targets at the Harts Range Project.

Rock chip assay results from these newly identified Paddington and Westminster prospects have returned exceptional values including up to 10.61% TREO including 1.28% Dy2O3, 0.22% Tb4O7 with 23.56% Nb2O5 and 15.67% Ta2O5, confirming significant Heavy Rare Earth mineralisation. Together with the mineralised prospects Cusp and Bobs, the four prospects are associated with an east-west trending structural corridor now extending over 2 kilometres at the Harts Range Project.

We are committed to unlocking the mineral potential of this strategic asset as quickly as possible in order to address the growing demand for rare earth elements, driven by the increasing use of clean energy technologies. The team will continue to actively validate and review all identified targets, and we look forward to drill testing high-priority prospects as soon as possible."

DISCOVERY OF NEW PROSPECTS PADDINGTON AND WESTMINSTER

In April 2025, the NFM geological team commenced fieldwork at the Harts Range Project, aiming to accelerate exploration across previously untested areas within the tenure. Utilising the airborne geophysical radiometric imagery, the field campaign focused on following up radiometric targets and potential extensions of known uranium, heavy rare earth and niobium mineralisation.

Returned assay results for samples have identified two promising new prospects, Paddington, and Westminster, located approximately 200m and 450m west of the mineralised Bobs Prospect, respectively (Figure 1).

PADDINGTON AND WESTMINSTER PROSPECTS

The pegmatite at the Paddington Prospect is located approximately 200m west of the Bobs Prospect. The outcropping pegmatite unit is seen to pinch and swell with a maximum width of 3m and is up to 40m in length and strikes east-west (Figure 1). Best results have returned (HRS019): 10.61% TREO (inc 1.28% Dy_2O_3, 0.22% Tb_4O_7) with 23.56% Nb_2O_5 and 15.67% Ta_2O_5 .

The Westminster Prospect is situated approximately 450m west of the Bobs Prospect. Like the nearby Paddington prospect, it comprises a plagioclase and mica-rich pegmatite which has intruded within the surrounding amphibolite and has a prominent quartz cap. The pegmatite unit appears to be segmented into three distinct sections due to localised shearing, with the main outcrop trending east-west.

Notably, samarskite mineralisation is observed within the highly micaceous zones of the outcrop, with best results (HRS032) returning 7.46% TREO (inc 0.53% Dy_2O_3, 0.05% Tb_4O_7) with 0.01% Nb_2O_5 and 0.002% Ta_2O_5

Figure 1: Location of the Westminster, Paddington, and Bobs drill target areas of interest (Source: NFM Team)

SAMPLE	PROSPECT	TREO (%)	Dy2O3 (%)	Tb4O7 (%)	Nb2O5 (%)	Ta2O5 (%)	HREO/TREO (%)
HRS019	PADDINGTON	10.61	1.28	0.22	23.56	15.67	83.98
HRS031	PADDINGTON	5.17	0.61	0.10	11.49	7.30	84.68
HRS032	WESTMINSTER	7.46	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.002	96.69
HRS001	BOBS	16.95	1.55	0.20	9.10	20.94	93.50
HRS002	BOBS	19.05	1.63	0.21	10.07	23.01	93.90

Table 2: Westminster and Paddington Prospect best sample results (Source: Intertek Assay Results[2] refer to Appendix B). Previous Bobs sample results[3])

In total, 14 rock chip samples (HRS019 - HRS032) were collected during the field campaign with samples submitted to Intertek Perth (Malaga) Laboratory to test for a broad multi-element suite. All samples and assay results have been reported in Appendix A.

Figure 2: Sample HRS019 (506109E, 7447590N)

Figure 3: Sample HRS031(506099E, 7447594N)

Figure 4: Sample HRS032 (505848E, 7447574N) (Source: NFM Team)

Figure 5: Paddington Prospect (506109E, 7447590N)

CUSP PROSPECT – ASSAYS AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

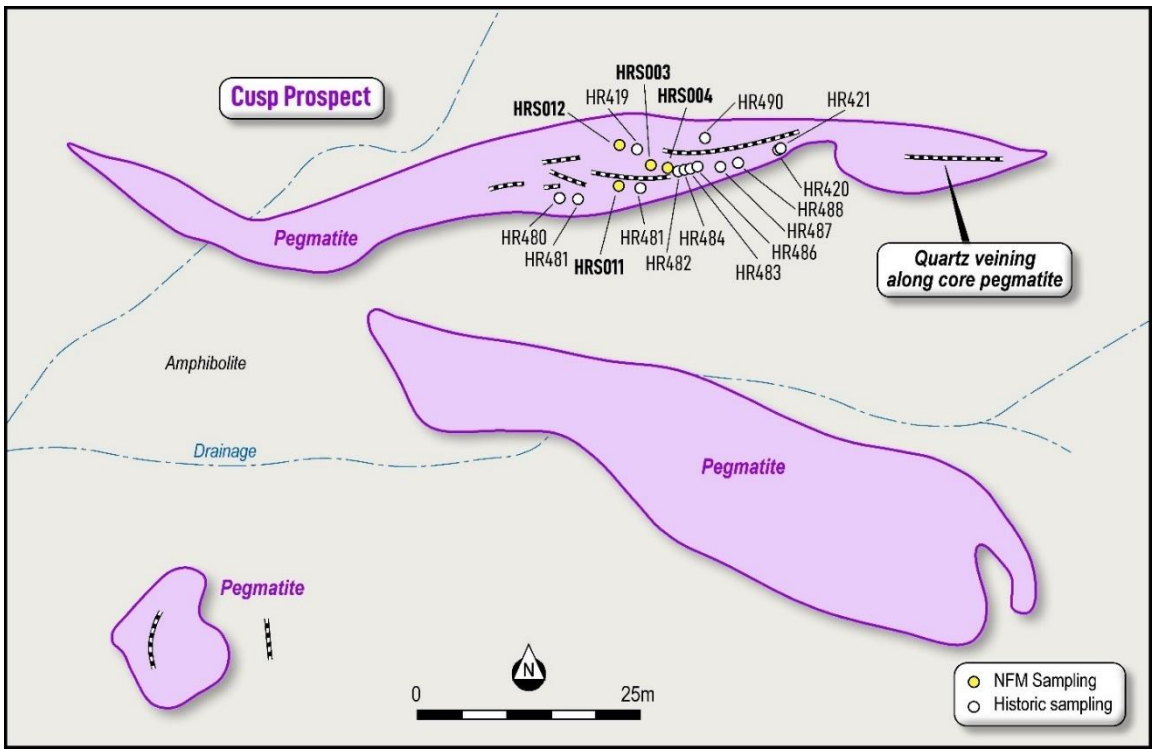

Figure 6: Cusp Prospect sample location map (Source: NFM Team)

SAMPLE	PROSPECT	TREO%	Dy2O3%	Tb4O7%	Nb2O5%	Ta2O5%	HREO/TREO
HR419	CUSP	11.91	1.19	0.21	22.89	11.39	79.27
HR420	CUSP	0.35	0.04	0.01	1.57	0.11	83.45
HR421	CUSP	14.87	1.78	0.29	32.47	6.74	83.14
HR480	CUSP	16.61	1.94	0.31	30.04	8.60	85.75
HR481	CUSP	7.32	0.84	0.12	23.32	13.43	88.79
HR482	CUSP	17.83	2.16	0.34	33.19	7.19	85.81
HR483	CUSP	16.80	2.00	0.32	32.90	8.05	85.40
HR484	CUSP	0.11	0.01	0.00	1.37	0.09	77.61
HR485	CUSP	16.59	2.01	0.32	32.04	7.18	85.14
HR486	CUSP	15.61	1.87	0.30	29.47	5.39	85.12
HR487	CUSP	17.17	2.04	0.32	28.61	6.39	86.37
HR488	CUSP	16.30	1.97	0.31	27.75	5.69	85.49
HR490	CUSP	15.04	1.71	0.28	25.75	7.71	85.04
HRS003	CUSP	11.86	1.29	0.21	29.80	6.26	83.03
HRS004	CUSP	9.97	1.13	0.18	25.46	4.77	85.66
HRS011	CUSP	14.15	1.68	0.26	31.48	5.81	85.73
HRS012	CUSP	12.74	1.25	0.17	19.73	9.13	89.60

Table 3: Cusp Prospect best sample results (Source: NFM Team)

BOBS PROSPECT – ASSAYS AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

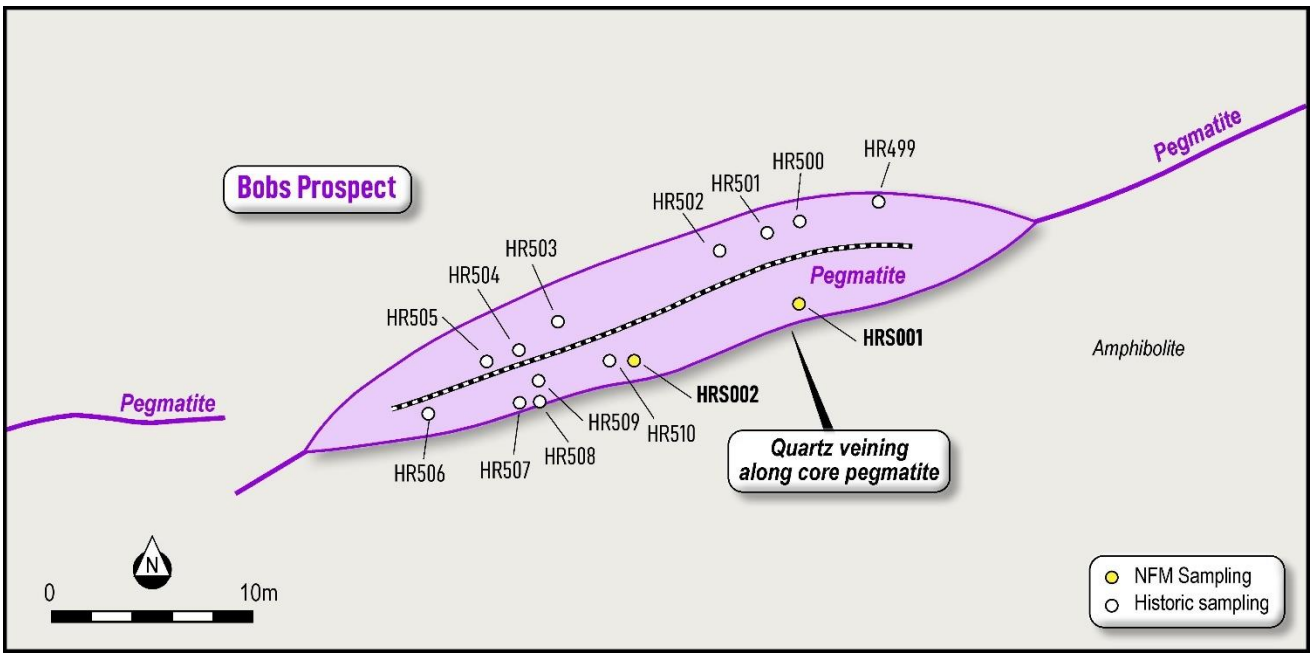

Figure 7: Bobs Prospects sample location map (Source: NFM Team)

SAMPLE	PROSPECT	TREYO %	Dy2O3%	Tb4O7%	Nb2O5%	Ta2O5%	HREO/TREO
HR499	BOBS	17.92	1.63	0.22	4.32	16.36	93.80
HR500	BOBS	15.59	1.34	0.18	4.61	16.97	92.98
HR501	BOBS	16.35	1.41	0.19	4.49	17.95	93.40
HR502	BOBS	16.47	1.40	0.19	4.39	16.48	93.27
HR503	BOBS	19.62	1.68	0.23	4.75	17.95	93.80
HR504	BOBS	17.51	1.53	0.21	4.63	17.10	93.72
HR505	BOBS	19.55	1.77	0.24	4.86	17.46	93.71
HR506	BOBS	19.58	1.66	0.22	4.51	17.34	94.47
HR507	BOBS	18.35	1.61	0.21	4.78	17.10	94.13
HR508	BOBS	20.12	1.71	0.23	4.79	18.19	93.93
HR509	BOBS	18.99	1.70	0.23	4.45	17.71	93.91
HR510	BOBS	18.22	1.66	0.22	4.12	15.02	93.89
HRS001	BOBS	16.95	1.55	0.20	9.11	20.95	93.45
HRS002	BOBS	19.05	1.63	0.22	10.07	23.02	93.93

Table 3: Bobs Prospect rock chip best sample result (Source: NFT Team)

MINERALISED TREND

The geophysical interpretation has identified an ENE trending structural feature that hosts all four mineralised prospects (Cusp, Bobs, Paddington, and Westminster). Preliminary interpretation has identified this to be potentially a controlling factor to the uranium, niobium, and heavy rare earths mineralisation (Figure 8). The addition of the new prospects (Paddington and Westminster) now extends this identified structural corridor **over a 2km strike length**.

The NFM geological team will be targeting repeats of these geophysical structural trends which have been interpreted to the north and south of the Bobs and Cusp Prospects. In addition to Cusp and Bobs, the Paddington and Westminster Prospects have been prioritised for drilling.

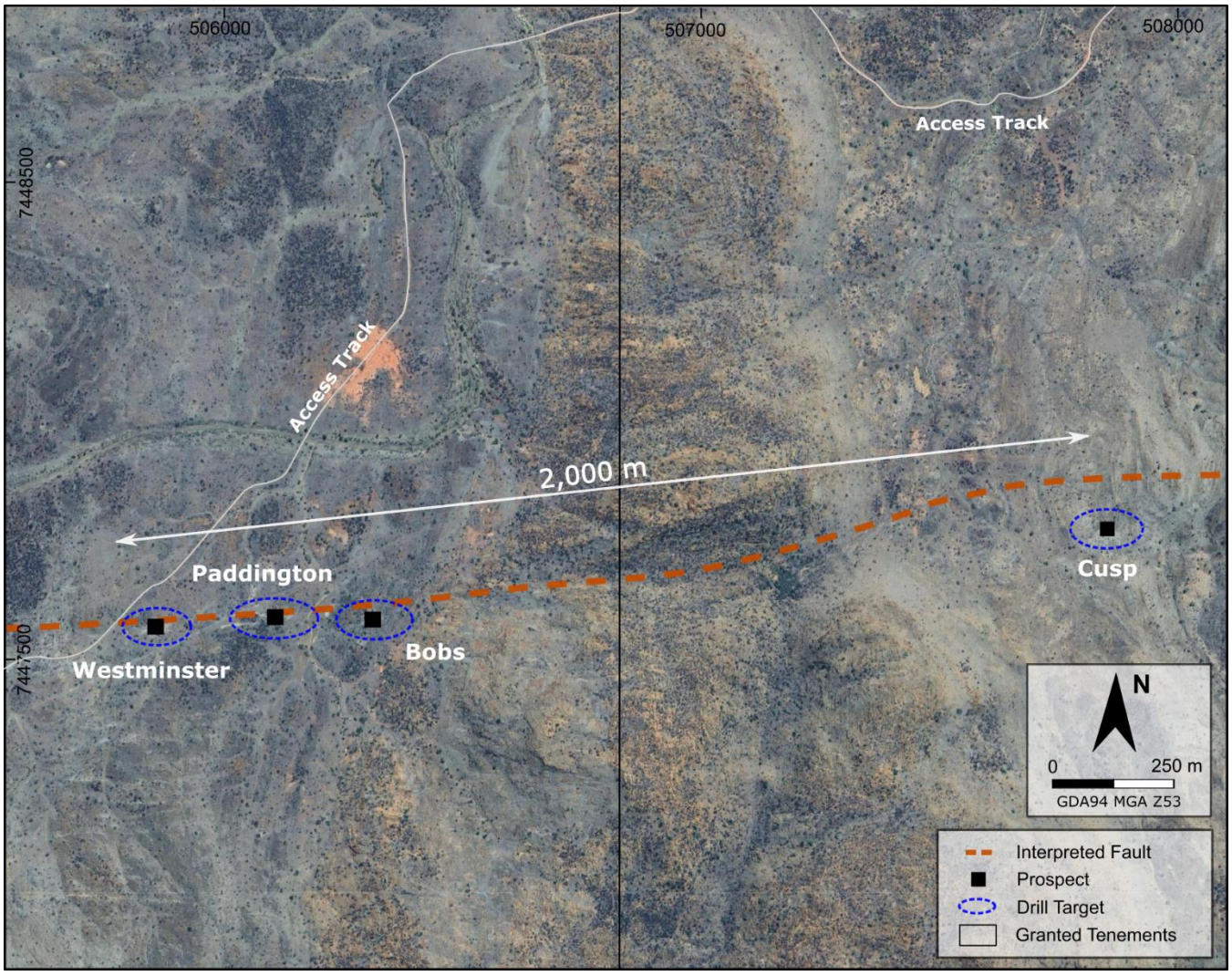

Figure 8: Prospects location map (Source: NFM Team)

NEXT STEPS

With the commencement of the 2025 field season in April, New Frontier Minerals will continue to advance its exploration strategy at the Harts Range Project. Following the completion of geophysical interpretation and receipt of target generation data, the Company has now successfully completed exploration stages 1 through 4. (Figure 9).

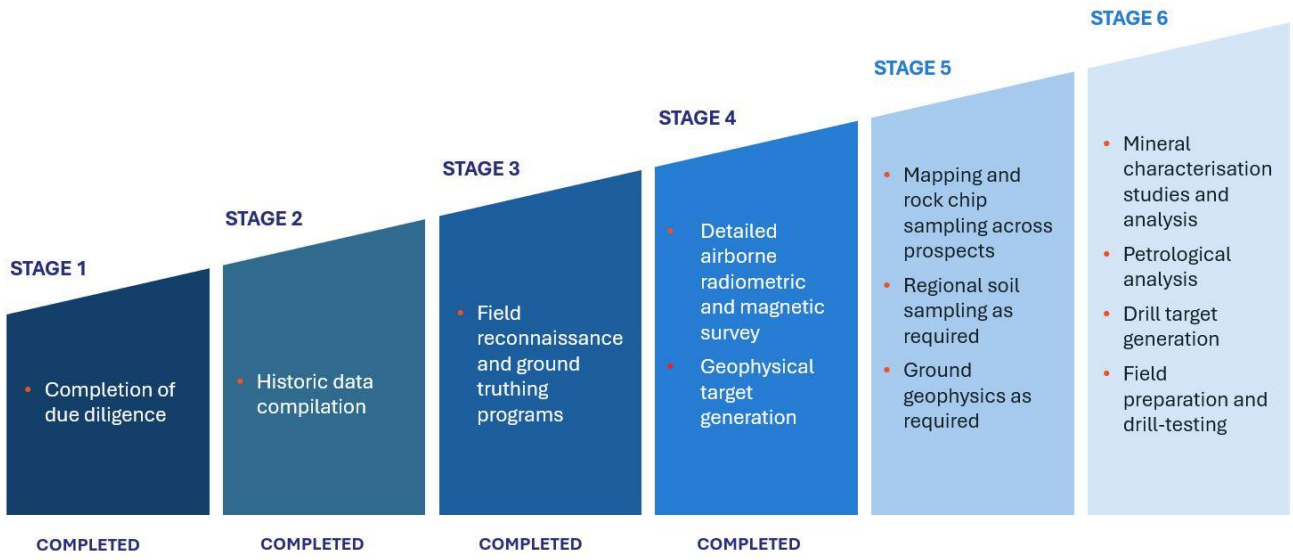

Figure 9: Staged and systematic exploration timeline for Harts Range (Source: Company Presentation[4])

New Frontier Minerals is committed to a thorough review of the 46 targets[1] identified during its exploration program. The Company's goal is to drill test these targets after permitting and engagement of suitable contractors, enabling NFM to unlock the potential of its mineral assets and contribute to the growing demand for rare earth elements.

ENDS

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of New Frontier Minerals Limited.

REFERENCES

1) ASX Announcement (31 March 2025) Geophysical interpretation identifies 46 HREE-Nb-U priority targets at Harts Range, NT
2) Intertek Report (8 May 2025) – Minerals Test Report (Unpublished for NFM). Produced by: https://www.intertek.com/
3) ASX Announcement (6 November 2024) High grade Nb and U assays validate Harts Range Project
4) ASX Announcement (13 March 2025) Corporate Presentation- Webinar

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About New Frontier Minerals

New Frontier Minerals Limited is an Australian-based focussed explorer, with a strategy to develop multi-commodity assets that demonstrate future potential as an economic mining operation. Through the application of disciplined and structured exploration, New Frontier has identified assets deemed core and is actively progressing these interests up the value curve. Current focus will be on advancing exploration activity at the Harts Range Niobium, Uranium and Heavy Rare Earths Project which is circa 140km north-east from Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

Other interests include the NWQ Copper Project, situated in the copper-belt district circa 150km north of Mt Isa in Queensland and the Broken Hill Project in western New South Wales.

New Frontier Minerals is listed on the LSE and ASX under the ticker "NFM".

Competent Persons Statement

The scientific and technical information in this announcement, which relates to exploration results and the geology of the deposits described, is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mark Biggs. Mark Biggs is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member # 107188) and meets the requirements of a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mark Biggs has 35 years of experience relevant to Rare Earth Elements (REE), industrial mineral copper mineralisation types, as well as expertise in the quality and potential mining methods of the deposits under consideration. Additionally, he has 25 years of experience in the estimation, assessment, and evaluation of exploration results and mineral resource estimates, which are the activities for which he accepts responsibility. He also successfully completed an AusIMM Online Course Certificate in 2012 JORC Code Reporting. Mark Biggs is a consultant with ROM Resources and was engaged by New Frontier Minerals Limited to prepare the documentation for several prospects, specifically those within the Harts Range Prospects upon which the Report is based.

Furthermore, the full nature of the relationship between himself and New Frontier Minerals Limited has been disclosed, including any potential conflicts of interest. Mark Biggs is a director of ROM Resources, a company that is a shareholder of New Frontier Minerals Limited, and ROM Resources provides occasional geological consultancy services to New Frontier Minerals Limited.

The Report or excerpts referenced in this statement have been reviewed, ensuring that they are based on and accurately reflect, in both form and context, the supporting documentation relating to exploration results and any mineral resource estimates. The release of the Report and this statement has been consented to by the Directors of New Frontier Minerals Limited.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of New Frontier Minerals Ltd, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward-looking statements, or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause New Frontier Minerals Ltd's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, New Frontier Minerals Ltd, its directors, officers, employees, and agents, do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this announcement will therefore carry an element of risk. The announcement may contain forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These risks include but are not limited to, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, access to infrastructure, timing of approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, native title, foreign currency fluctuations, exploration risks, mining development, construction, and commissioning risk. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2

New Frontier Minerals Ltd confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A: NEW SAMPLE DETAILS

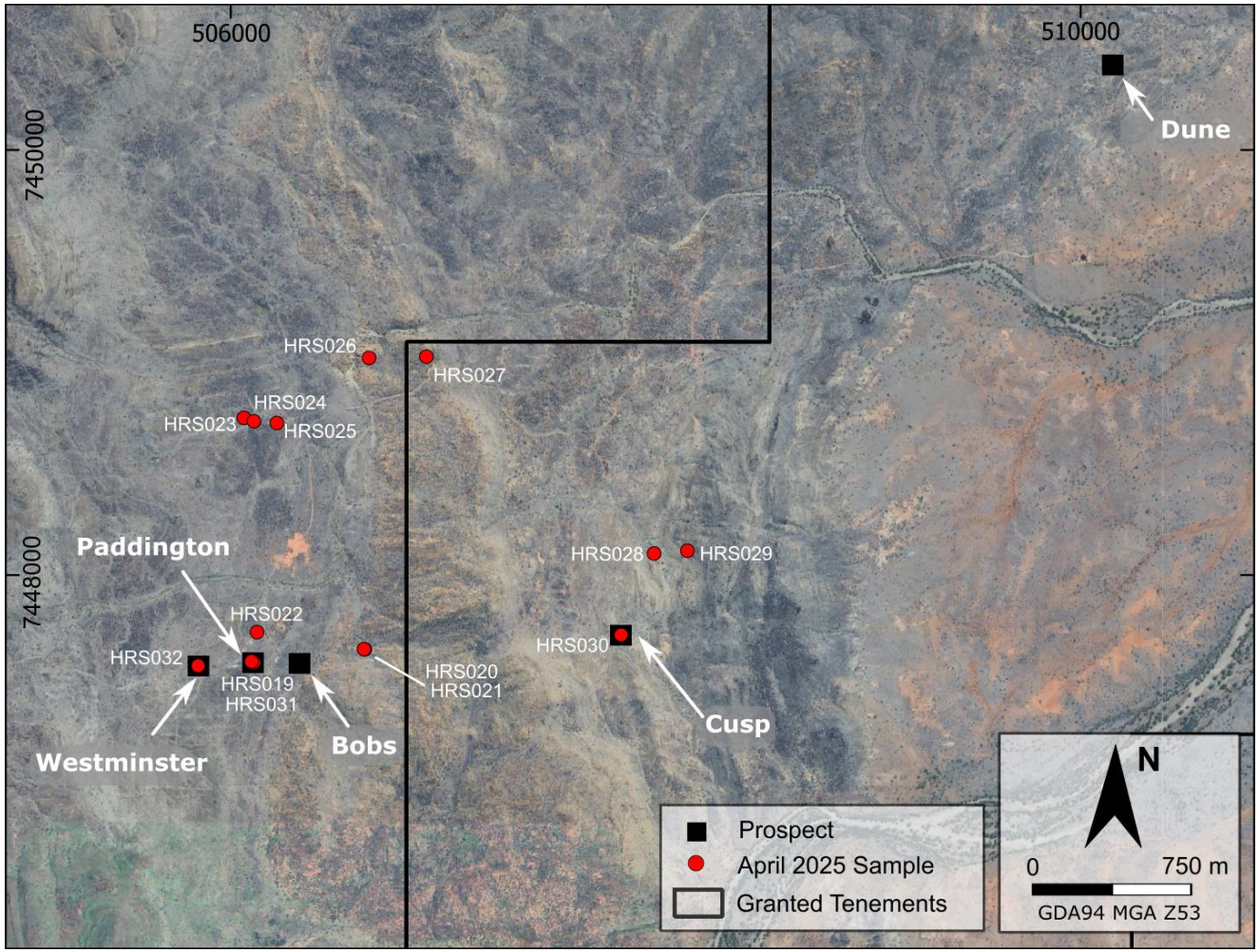
Fourteen (14) new rock chip samples were collected at mapping sites and are listed in Figure A1-1 below and their locations shown on the plan as Figure A1-2 following:

FIGURE A1-1: SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample ID	Location	Easting	Northing	Rad-Eye Radiation µSv	Samarskite Estimate Range%	Description	Date Collected
HRS019	Paddington	506109	7447590	35	0-3	Plagioclase + mica rich pegmatite outcrop has intruded through amphibolite unit. Very coarse. Large micaceous minerals within the pegmatite up to 20cm by 20cm. Weathered rock showing signs of oxidisation. Pegmatite float downhill either side of outcrop. Outcrop pinches as swells but general width is 3m, length is 40m. Samarskite present disseminated within pegmatite as well as in form of individual minerals varying from 3mm-2cm. Readings up to 35 µSv for isolated rock-chips. Samples were collected from roughly 15cm-30cm below the surface.	10/04/2025
HRS020	Radiometric Anomaly	506632	7447651	0.4	0	Quartz rich pegmatite unit. Very hard. Minor chlorite alt. ~0.40 µSv.	11/04/2025
HRS021	Radiometric Anomaly	506628	7447652	0.7	0	Narrow vein plagioclase rich pegmatite. 20cm wide with inconsistent and minor pinching and swelling up to 10cm. Very coarse. Intruding into porphyroblastic Bruna gneiss unit. ~0.70µSv.	11/04/2025
HRS022	Radiometric Anomaly	506125	7447732	0.3	0	Potassium feldspar rich pegmatite unit. Outcrop is mostly buried, difficult to infer size. ~0.30 µSv.	11/04/2025
HRS023	Radiometric Anomaly	506063	7448740	0.5	0	Large micaceous pegmatite unit, ~200m in length. Outcrop is 100m NW of highlighted radiometric anomaly. Green sericite chlorite alteration. Intruding through amphibolite. ~0.50µSv.	12/04/2025
HRS024	Radiometric Anomaly	506110	7448724	0.5	0	Large micaceous pegmatite unit, ~200m in length. Outcrop is 50m NW of highlighted radiometric anomaly. Sample site is immediately adjacent to creek bed which cuts through the pegmatite and amphibolite unit. Green sericite chlorite alteration. Intruding through amphibolite. ~0.50µSv.	12/04/2025

HRS025	Radiometric Anomaly	506218	7448716	0.4	0	Micaceous pegmatite continues from HRS023+24 and continues to intrude through amphibolite. This section of the outcrop is more weathered and has a localised shear cutting through the pegmatite unit in a N-S orientation (~185 degrees). Matching geochemical composition as HRS023+24. 0.40µSv.	12/04/2025
HRS026	Radiometric Anomaly	506652	7449022	NR	0	Fine grained Bruna gneiss. Very hard, sugar texture. Possibly silica altered. Weakly foliated containing rounded quartz clasts 5mm by 5mm. Minor biotite and garnet present, 1mm by 1mm. No visible pegmatite.	12/04/2025
HRS027	Radiometric Anomaly	506922	7449028	NR	0	Fine grain Bruna gneiss. Possibly same lithology as previous sample site HRS026. Very hard, sugar texture. Possibly silica altered. Weakly foliated containing rounded quartz clasts 5mm by 5mm. Minor biotite and garnet present, 1mm by 1mm. No visible pegmatite.	12/04/2025
HRS028	Radiometric Anomaly	507993	7448102	0.20	0	Pegmatite outcrop on floor of creek bed. ~1m by 1m. Evenly comprised of plagioclase and quartz with minor muscovite and potassium feldspar. Moderate chloritic alteration. 0.20 µSv.	13/04/2025
HRS029	Radiometric Anomaly	508150	7448115	0.45	0	Weakly foliated pegmatite outcrop protruding from side of hill. Adjacent to stream running down the hill. 1m by 1m. Evenly comprised of plagioclase, quartz, muscovite, biotite and trace potassium feldspar. ~0.45 µSv.	13/04/2025
HRS030	Radiometric Anomaly	507838	7447719	0.25	0	Plagioclase rich pegmatite outcrop 40m east of Cusp outcrop. No large quartz cap unlike adjacent Cusp unit. Weak radiation detected ~0.25 µSv.	13/04/2025
HRS031	Paddington	506099	7447594	70	0-5	Sample is from outcrop. Sample taken 12m to the west from HRS019. Plagioclase-rich. Micaceous minerals are concentrated together as opposed to being disseminated throughout pegmatite. Quartz cap intermittently present along Paddington outcrop. Quartz and pegmatite float adjacent either side of outcrop above amphibolite unit. Samarskite minerals present 3mm-3cm. Geiger counter readings of up to 70 µSv. Most samples were collected ~30cm below the surface.	14/04/2025
HRS032	Westminister	505848	7447574	10	0-2	Discontinuous section of outcrop located 250m west from HRS031. Matching mineral composition, pegmatite unit displaying plagioclase and mica rich alteration intruding through amphibolite. Quartz cap present. Samarskite mineralisation present amongst highly micaceous section of the outcrop. Geiger counter readings of up to 10 µSv. This section of the pegmatite is and has been offset into three sections by localised shearing. The outcrop is trending E-W, shearing trends at NE-SW. Samples collected ~25cm below the surface.	14/04/2025

FIGURE A1-2: NEW SAMPLE LOCATIONS (APRIL 2025)



Notes: Coordinates in MGA94Z53
Source: NFM Team

APPENDIX B: Laboratory Assay Results HRS019-32

The following assay result were returned recently from the Intertek Perth laboratory, and are given in Table B1, below:

ELEMENTS	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Ce	CeO2	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Cu	Dy
UNITS	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	1	5	0.01	20	50	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1	1	0.05	0.1	20	20	0.1
METHOD	FA25/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP1/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP1/OE	FP6/OE	FP6/MS
SAMPLE NUMBERS																	
HRS019	X	X	1.64	22	X	915	6	513.1	2	889.5	1093	5	X	3.2	90	117	11154.2
HRS020	X	X	7.43	X	X	67	5	0.1	1.7	0.5	X	2	X	3.6	X	X	1.2
HRS021	2	X	7.47	X	X	137	4	2	1.3	14.8	18	X	X	1.2	X	X	42
HRS022	1	X	6.68	X	X	1092	X	X	0.2	5.9	7	1	X	2.4	X	X	1.7
HRS023	X	X	8	X	X	189	3	X	0.5	1.8	2	2	X	1.2	X	X	3.6
HRS024	X	X	10.18	X	X	146	7	X	1.1	2.2	3	1	X	2.1	X	X	3.4
HRS025	X	X	9.02	X	X	213	2	0.1	0.2	2.1	3	3	X	2.8	X	X	1.3
HRS026	X	X	6.32	X	X	49	2	X	0.5	148.4	182	1	X	1.3	X	X	7.1
HRS027	X	X	5.71	X	X	300	2	X	0.3	254.2	312	2	X	1.3	X	X	9.5
HRS028	1	X	9.55	X	X	171	6	X	2.7	16.8	21	5	X	0.7	X	X	13.2
HRS029	X	X	7.35	X	X	1493	X	0.1	0.2	25.5	31	1	X	1.3	X	X	0.5
HRS030	X	X	13.11	X	X	147	9	0.1	1.7	4.8	6	4	X	3	X	X	0.5
HRS031	X	X	5.08	X	X	84	9	242.9	0.8	293.9	361	3	X	3.4	53	108	5387.2
HRS032	1	X	4.84	72	X	54	6	0.3	0.2	40.6	50	1	X	1.6	48	92	4622.9

ELEMENTS	Dy2O3	Er	Er2O3	Eu	Eu2O3	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Gd2O3	Ge	Hf	Ho	Ho2O3
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	50	0.01	1	0.1	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.2
METHOD	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FC7/SIE	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP1/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS
HRS019	12801.6	3359.5	3841.5	102.6	118.8	601	5.84	19	7297.8	8411.5	2	403.6	1509.3	1728.9
HRS020	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	X	577	1.91	24	0.9	1.1	2	3.1	0.1	X
HRS021	48.2	13.2	15.1	0.6	0.7	X	0.57	22	27.7	31.9	2	14.7	5.7	6.6
HRS022	2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	79	0.54	9	1	1.2	2	7.7	0.4	0.4
HRS023	4.1	3.5	4	0.1	X	403	1.32	24	1.3	1.5	2	7.7	1	1.1
HRS024	3.9	3.4	3.9	0.3	0.4	351	1.07	32	1.1	1.3	2	3.1	0.9	1.1
HRS025	1.4	1	1.2	0.2	0.3	336	2.15	24	0.6	0.7	2	13.6	0.3	0.3
HRS026	8.2	3.5	4	0.4	0.5	253	1.3	17	8.5	9.8	2	16.3	1.5	1.7

HRS030	10.9	5.4	6.1	0.8	0.9	177	1.06	15	9.9	11.4	2	9.3	1.7	1.9
HRS028	15.2	12.3	14.1	0.7	0.8	139	1.16	20	5.1	5.9	3	13.5	3.5	4
HRS029	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	X	0.38	13	0.7	0.8	1	5.6	X	X
HRS030	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	190	0.77	32	0.5	0.6	2	0.6	0.1	X
HRS031	6182.9	1617.1	1849.1	49.5	57.3	278	3.15	23	3582.4	4129.2	3	147	732.7	839.3
HRS032	5305.7	4353.1	4977.7	37.4	43.3	965	1.37	29	1526.3	1759.2	2	47	1230.5	1409.5
ELEMENTS	In	K	La	La2O3	Li	Lu	Lu2O3	Mg	Mn	Nb	Nb2O5	Nd	Nd2O3	P
UNITS	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
DETECTION	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.4	5	0.1	0.2	0.01	0.2	10	20	0.1	0.2	0.01
METHOD	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE
HRS019	0.3	0.54	254.5	298.5	8	255.1	290.1	0.02	0.4	164708	235619	2089.3	2436.9	0.04
HRS020	X	0.86	1.7	2	35	X	X	0.18	X	59	85	1.1	1.3	X
HRS021	X	2.24	9.2	10.8	X	1.1	1.2	0.01	X	710	1016	13.7	16	X
HRS022	X	6.82	3.7	4.3	X	0.2	X	0.05	X	27	39	2.4	2.8	0.09
HRS023	X	2.96	1	1.1	7	0.7	0.8	0.04	X	27	38	0.9	1.1	0.03
HRS024	X	2.61	1.7	2	8	0.6	0.7	0.06	X	33	47	1.2	1.4	X
HRS025	0.1	4.14	0.8	1	28	0.2	0.2	0.07	X	14	X	0.8	0.9	0.01
HRS026	X	4.77	76.9	90.2	11	0.4	0.4	0.04	X	14	X	58.1	67.7	X
HRS030	X	4.34	81.1	95.1	6	0.6	0.7	0.05	X	17	24	67.5	78.7	0.02
HRS028	X	0.37	7.6	8.9	6	2.4	2.7	0.39	X	X	X	7.7	8.9	0.03
HRS029	X	7.89	9.9	11.7	X	X	X	0.02	X	X	X	5.5	6.4	X
HRS030	X	2.6	2.5	2.9	23	X	X	0.18	X	X	X	2.2	2.6	X
HRS031	0.1	0.67	35.6	41.7	12	122.1	138.8	0.03	0.4	80362	114960	970.7	1132.3	X
HRS032	X	2.08	9.3	10.9	18	789	897.3	0.12	X	80	114	168.9	197	1.38

ELEMENTS	Pd	Pr	Pr6O11	Pt	Rb	Rb2O	Re	Sb	Sc	Si	Sm	Sm2O3	Sn	Sr	Ta	Ta2O5
UNITS	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1	0.1	0.5	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	2	20	0.1	0.2
METHOD	FA25/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FA25/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS
HRS019	X	249.6	301.5	2.3	68.3	75	0.2	30.3	37	7.3	3749.4	4347.6	45	1276	128338.3	156707.5
HRS020	X	0.3	0.3	X	97.4	107	X	X	X	34.5	0.5	0.6	X	75	28.1	34.3
HRS021	X	2.7	3.3	0.7	129	141	X	0.5	X	34.9	14.9	17.3	X	63	491.3	600
HRS022	0.6	0.6	0.7	X	282.6	309	X	X	X	35.7	0.9	1	X	194	13.5	16.5
HRS023	X	0.2	0.3	X	141.9	155	X	X	X	35.3	0.6	0.7	X	31	13.6	16.6
HRS024	X	0.3	0.4	X	158.6	173	X	X	X	32.5	0.6	0.7	4	104	8.1	9.9
HRS025	X	0.2	0.2	X	183	200	X	X	X	33.2	0.3	0.3	3	95	6.4	7.8

HRS026	X	16.8	20.2	X	304.5	333	X	X	X	36.4	10.8	12.5	X	22	2.5	3.1
HRS030	X	19.5	23.6	X	279.2	305	X	X	X	37.4	12.9	14.9	X	41	3.3	4.1
HRS028	X	1.8	2.2	0.6	19	21	X	X	X	32.6	2.4	2.8	X	269	3.6	4.4
HRS029	X	1.8	2.2	X	332.2	363	X	X	X	34.8	0.9	1.1	X	208	1.5	1.8
HRS030	X	0.6	0.7	X	133.8	146	X	1.2	X	28.9	0.5	0.6	X	145	2.6	3.1
HRS031	X	101.5	122.6	0.6	71.1	78	X	17.2	X	23.1	1790.6	2076.3	21	78	59830.4	73055.9
HRS032	X	13.3	16.1	X	151.3	165	0.3	3.1	X	30.8	341.3	395.8	9	46	21.1	25.7

ELEMENTS		Tb	Tb4O7	Th	Ti	TiO2	Tl	Tm	Tm2O3	U	U3O8
UNITS		ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
METHOD		FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/OE	FP6/OE	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS
HRS019		1884.3	2216.3	12737.6	1.08	1.8	0.6	449.6	513.5	75628.6	89184.2
HRS020		0.2	0.2	1.3	0.11	0.2	0.6	X	X	6.6	7.8
HRS021		6.9	8.1	51.7	X	X	0.7	1.8	2	292.1	344.4
HRS022		0.3	0.3	1.7	X	X	1.4	0.2	0.3	3.5	4.2
HRS023		0.4	0.5	3	X	X	0.6	0.7	0.7	8.3	9.8
HRS024		0.4	0.4	2.6	X	X	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	2
HRS025		0.2	X	0.9	X	X	0.7	0.2	X	2.7	3.2
HRS026		1.3	1.5	46.8	0.09	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	3.7	4.4
HRS030		1.6	1.9	41.8	0.08	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	3.7	4.4
HRS028		1.4	1.6	5.5	0.07	0.1	X	2.1	2.3	7.4	8.7
HRS029		X	X	12.4	X	X	1.4	X	X	0.9	1.1
HRS030		X	X	0.4	X	X	0.5	X	X	0.7	0.8
HRS031		918.7	1080.5	5860.6	0.49	0.8	X	222.9	254.6	36427.3	42956.6
HRS032		477.3	561.4	1693.2	X	X	0.7	708.9	809.7	2635.9	3108.3

ELEMENTS	W	WO3	Y	Y2O3	Yb	Yb2O3	Zn	Zr
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	1	2	0.5	1	0.1	0.2	20	5
METHOD	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP6/MS	FP1/OE	FP6/MS
HRS019	4700	5927	50864.3	64595	2766.2	3149.8	104	3154
HRS020	1	X	5.6	7	0.4	0.4	55	121
HRS021	19	23	191.3	243	10.5	12	X	515
HRS022	1	X	11.3	14	1.2	1.4	X	309
HRS023	10	13	30.7	39	4.5	5.1	X	271
HRS024	11	14	27.9	35	4.1	4.6	X	114
HRS025	15	19	9.6	12	1.4	1.6	X	530

HRS026	X	X	33.8	43	2.2	2.5	29	607
HRS030	X	X	41.6	53	4.7	5.4	X	283
HRS028	1	X	109.3	139	14.8	16.8	X	527
HRS029	1	X	2.6	3	0.3	0.3	21	230
HRS030	X	X	3.6	5	0.4	0.5	X	27
HRS031	2399	3025	25128	31911	1339.3	1525	41	1144
HRS032	12	15	41284.6	52429	5124.3	5834.9	X	711

APPENDIX C: Harts Range April 2025 Sampling TREO Calculations

New Frontier Minerals have use the following REEs for the below TREO definitions and ratio calculations:

1. TREO = Ce + Dy + Er + Eu +Gd + Ho + La + Lu + Nd + Pr + Sm + Tb = Tm + Y + Yb (as oxides)
2. HREO = Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y + Dy + Tb (as oxides)
3. HREO/TREO (%) = (Sum of HREOs / Sum of TREOs) × 100

These calculations are given in the Table C1 below:

Sample	Ce2O3	La2O3	Nd2O3	Pr6O11	Sm2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Tb4O7	Dy2O3	Ho2O3	Er2O3	Tm2O3	Yb2O3	Lu2O3	Y2O3	TREYO	TREYO %	HREYO %	HREYO: TREYO Ratio	Ta2O5	Nb2O5
HRS019	1093.0	298.5	2436.9	301.5	4347.6	118.8	8411.5	2216.3	12801.6	1728.9	3841.5	513.5	3149.8	290.1	64595	106144.5	10.614	8.914	84.0	15.671	23.562
HRS020	0.0	2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0	0.5	0	0.4	0	7	14.7	0.001	0.001	63.9	0.003	0.009
HRS021	18.0	10.8	16	3.3	17.3	0.7	31.9	8.1	48.2	6.6	15.1	2	12	1.2	243	434.2	0.043	0.034	77.4	0.060	0.102
HRS022	7.0	4.3	2.8	0.7	1	1.1	1.2	0.3	2	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	0	14	37.8	0.004	0.002	52.1	0.002	0.004
HRS023	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0	1.5	0.5	4.1	1.1	4	0.7	5.1	0.8	39	62.0	0.006	0.006	89.2	0.002	0.004
HRS024	3.0	2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.4	3.9	1.1	3.9	0.6	4.6	0.7	35	59.4	0.006	0.005	84.5	0.001	0.005
HRS025	3.0	1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0	1.4	0.3	1.2	0	1.6	0.2	12	23.1	0.002	0.002	72.3	0.001	0.000
HRS026	182.0	90.2	67.7	20.2	12.5	0.5	9.8	1.5	8.2	1.7	4	0.6	2.5	0.4	43	444.8	0.044	0.006	13.9	0.000	0.000
HRS027	312.0	95.1	78.7	23.6	14.9	0.9	11.4	1.9	10.9	1.9	6.1	0.9	5.4	0.7	53	617.4	0.062	0.008	13.1	0.000	0.002
HRS028	21.0	8.9	8.9	2.2	2.8	0.8	5.9	1.6	15.2	4	14.1	2.3	16.8	2.7	139	246.2	0.025	0.020	79.5	0.000	0.000
HRS029	31.0	11.7	6.4	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	0	0.6	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	3	58.1	0.006	0.000	7.2	0.000	0.000
HRS030	6.0	2.9	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	5	20.2	0.002	0.001	32.2	0.000	0.000
HRS031	361.0	41.7	1132.3	122.6	2076.3	57.3	4129.2	1080.5	6182.9	839.3	1849.1	254.6	1525	138.8	31911	51701.6	5.170	4.378	84.7	7.306	11.496
HRS032	50.0	10.9	197	16.1	395.8	43.3	1759.2	561.4	5305.7	1409.5	4977.7	809.7	5834.9	897.3	52429	74697.5	7.470	7.223	96.7	0.003	0.011

APPENDIX D: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The following JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1 is primarily supplied to provide background for geological mapping, and rock chip sampling programs, conducted by New Frontier Minerals Limited geology contractors during early April 2025.

No previous ASX releases have been made about the Harts Range Nb-U-REE Mineral Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface samples were collected from approximately a 3m radius around the recorded coordinate location. The rock chip fragments that were collected to make up the sample included fragments that approximately ranged from 2-5cm and 0.2 - 3kg in weight. A total of fourteen additional (14) rock chip samples were collected in calico bags and were progressed for laboratory analysis (sample numbers range from HRS019 to 032). Samples were collected from rock outcrops, soils, and occasionally mullock heaps in the vicinity of west to east trending pegmatite dykes. A small percentage of the surface samples contained the U-bearing mineral samarskite.
Drilling techniques	• *• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not Applicable – no exploration drilling results as none were drilled.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not Applicable – no exploration drilling results as none were drilled.

	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Descriptions of the rock chip and soil samples are given in a table contained in Appendix A (Figure A1-1) of NFM's ASX Announcement dated the 28th of April 2025. • Where appropriate strike and dip measurements were taken at several sites, additional to the fourteen (14) rock chip sample sites. Measuring bedding is difficult because of the high metamorphically - disturbed rock types.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Of the sample collected about 0.3-2kg of rock chip were presented for analyses. • Assays will be presented to independent laboratory Intertec Pty Ltd at Canning Vale Perth WA . The samples were sorted and dried. Primary preparation was then by crushing the whole sample. The whole sample was pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. • All samples were initially crushed to 4 mm then pulverised to 75 microns, with at least 85% passing through 75 microns. Standard sample preparation and analyses procedures were performed on all samples and are considered appropriate techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Analytical Methods are described in detail as follows: **Au, Pt, Pd** • The samples have been analysed by firing a 40g (approx.) portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum, and Palladium in the sample. These have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The sample(s) have been digested with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This digest approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory oxides are not completely attacked.

		• The mineral Cassiterite is not efficiently attacked with this digest. • If Barium occurs as the Sulphate mineral, then at high levels (more than 4000 ppm) it may re-precipitate after the digest giving seriously low results. Using this digest, some sulphur losses may occur if the samples contain high levels of sulphide. **Cu, Zn, Co, Ni, Mn, P, Sc, V, Al, Ca, Na, K, S** have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. **As, Ag, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ga, Li, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, Sr, W, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Th, U, Se, In, Te, Cs, Re, Tl** • have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The samples have been fused with Sodium Peroxide and subsequently the melt has been dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid for analysis. Because of the high furnace temperatures, volatile elements are lost. This procedure is particularly efficient for determination of Major element composition (Including Silica) in the samples or for the determination of refractory mineral species. **B, Cr, Si, Fe, Mg, Ti** • have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. **Ge, Ta, Hf, Zr, Nb, Rb** • have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • The assay results are expected to be in line with previous rock chip and drilling results obtained since October 2024 at Harts Range.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Independent Laboratory assaying by Intertek has confirmed, within acceptable limits, the occurrences of high-grade Nb, U, and REE from the initial in field XRF readings. Laboratory standards and duplicates were used in accordance with standard procedures for geochemical assaying as noted below.

		• It has met the recommended insertion rates for the company QAQC controls (standards, blanks) with an overall insertion rate of 20%. However, no field duplicates were included in the three (3) batches and is recommended that 3% be included in future sampling programs. Summary of QAQC insertion rates. • Both the company standards and blanks were verified for elements Nb, U and Dy and returned results within 2 standard deviations (SD). Field duplicates are not present in the batch therefore were not reviewed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The spatial location for the rock chips and soils collected during the 2006 and 2007 fieldwork were collected by handheld GPS (-/+ 5m accuracy) [MGA94 Zone53]: The table of reported rock chip locations and descriptions are given in throughout the ASX release and in Figure A1-1 (at the end of the section).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Harts Range licenses lie north-west of the Entia Dome and are underlain by the Harts Range Group (Harts Range Meta-igneous Complex), which predominantly consists of feldspar-biotite-amphibole-garnet gneisses. The Harts Range region at has undergone repeated and substantial crustal reworking between Proterozoic and Palaeozoic times and is now thought to represent an ancient and strongly altered/metamorphosed version of a continental collision zone. • Most of the observed mineralisation is related to a swarm of west to east and southeast-trending pegmatite dykes, with an anomalous occurrence of the U-bearing mineral samarskite (refer to Figure A2-1). • At the Cusp Prospect, niobium-HREE-Tantalum identified in pegmatites running approximately east-west, up to 10 metres thick and over 70 metres long. • At Bob's Prospect niobium-HREE-Tantalum mineralisation in pegmatites trend east-west and is several metres thick and over 30 metres long, with similar geological setting to the Cusp Prospect. • 200m west of Bobs (Bobs West), outcropping pegmatite along the same orientation, hosted exclusively within felsic gneiss of the Irindina Gneiss. The pegmatite is semi-continuous for

		~300m with a similar geological setting and has notably large green muscovite flakes present. • The Niobium Anomaly Prospect is another variant with high Niobium results but low in rare earths and uranium. Elevated radiometrics located with the scintillometer recorded 1,300 cps within a small historic pit at the top of a knoll. Anomalies appear to correlate with intrusions of porphyritic "granitoid" and granitic gneiss, which are geologically consistent with the pegmatites mapped at Bob's and the Cusp Prospects. • The Thorium Anomaly Prospect was previously located via airborne radiometric images. The radiometric anomalies are low order (10 to 20x background) compared to the spot anomalies at Bob's and Cusp (50-200x background). Anomalies appear to correlate with intrusions of porphyritic "granitoid" and granitic gneiss, which presumably are geologically features like the pegmatites at Bob's and the Cusp Prospects.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• In general, the strata of the area surrounding the pegmatite dykes in the Harts Range Meta-Igneous Complex dip steeply (>45 degrees) to the north and strike between east to southeast. • Rock chip samples were taken at areas of interest from observed mineralisation along and across strike of the line of lode of the mineralised pegmatite dyke (very generally east west tends, secondary structures, surrounding spoil heaps, and across the four (4) anomalous areas originally identified in the planning stage. • However, no modern systematic exploration has been conducted, nor any of the mineralised prospects have ever been drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The rock chip samples taken during the historical fieldwork were securely locked within the vehicle on site until delivered to Alice Springs by the field personnel for despatch to the laboratory (InterTech in WA) by courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques and the data generated from the laboratory assay results have been peer reviewed by consultant geologists independent of Castillo Copper Limited (Audax

		Resources and ROM Resources) familiar with the overall Harts Range Project and deemed to be acceptable. • No other external audits sampling techniques and data have yet been planned or undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. in the area.*	• The Harts Range Project lies in the south-east of the Northern Territory, roughly 120 kilometres north-east of Alice Springs. Two granted tenements (EL 32046 and 32513) comprising a total 110 km^2 tenement package is located near essential infrastructure and accessible via the Plenty Highway. • A check on the tenures status was completed in the NTGS system 'Strike' on the 10 of October 2024, to validate the currentness of the exploration areas. All are current. • The region is serviced by excellent roads (Stuart Highway), train (the famous Ghan rail) and bus links connect the area. • Domestic and some international flights are available from Alice Springs (1 hour drive south of Harts Range) while all international flights are available direct from Darwin. • As a major regional centre, the town of Alice Springs provides public and private schools. There are churches, supermarkets, speciality shops, hotels, motels, cafés & restaurants, medical centres. • There is a professional police and emergency services presence throughout the area. Local professional and trade services support the community and the mining industry. Mobile phone and internet access are good.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical "Strike"-based mineral exploration reports have been reviewed for historical tenures that cover or partially cover the Project Area in this announcement. Federal and State Government reports supplement the historical mineral exploration reporting (QDEX open file exploration records). • Most explorers were searching for either Cu-Au-U, gemstones, or industrial minerals in the 1990's, and proving satellite deposit

		style extensions to the several small subeconomic uranium or copper deposits. • The project is flanked by Independence Group (IGO) to the north, south and west. IGO is exploring for a raft of critical battery minerals.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology** • The Harts Range Niobium, Uranium-Heavy Rare Earth Project lies north-west of the Entia Dome (Figure A2-1) and is underlain by the Harts Range Group (Harts Range Meta-igneous Complex), which predominantly consists of feldspar-biotite-amphibole-garnet gneisses. • The Harts Range region has undergone repeated and substantial crustal re-working between Proterozoic and Palaeozoic times. As a result, it is now believed to represent an ancient and strongly altered/metamorphosed version of a continental collision zone. • Magnetotellurics data interpreted by a team consisting of Adelaide University and NTGS geologists (Selway et al, 2006) suggests the Entia Dome system is a deep-crustal feature that can be shown extending to the mantle. • The below maps (Figures A2-2 and A2-3) show a traverse through the Arunta from north to south and skirted around the dome to the east and highlighting a major subduction zone to the north of the dome. The latter diagram shows the distribution of regional stratigraphic units. **FIGURES A2-1: REGIONAL STRUCTURE PLAN**

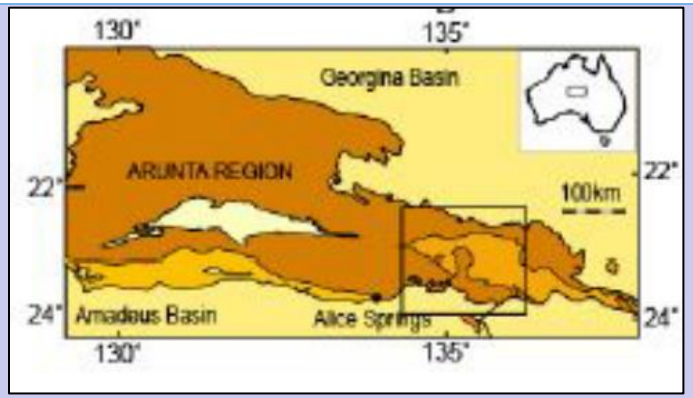


FIGURE A2-2: WEST TO EAST REGIONAL CRUSTAL CROSS-SECTION

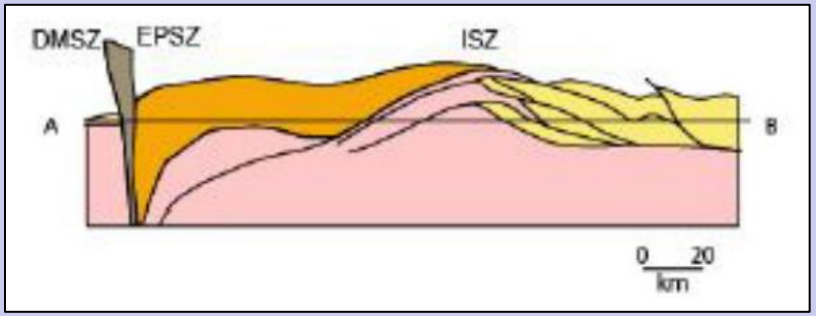
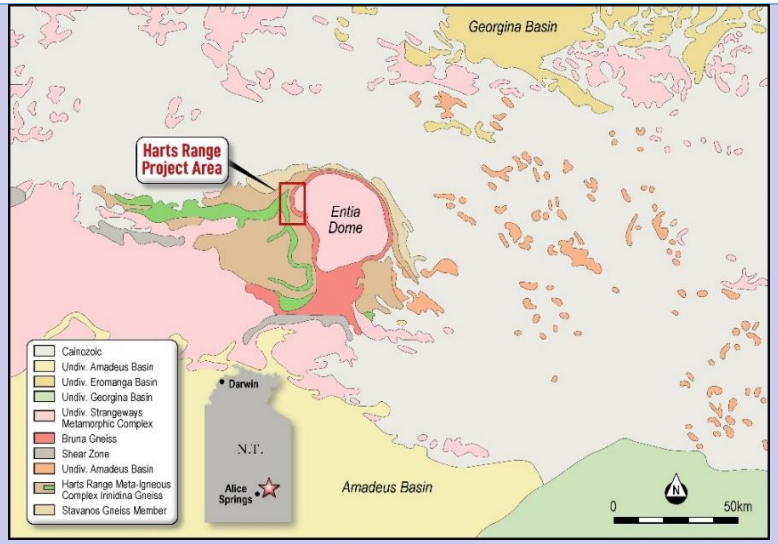


FIGURE A2-3: REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Local Geology

- The main rock types mapped and sampled at various REE Prospects include:
    - Biotite Schist/Granofels: brown-blackish biotite-rich rock; thin (5-10cm) poorly exposed zone on N side of ~6m thick unit/zone of similar rock (e.g. HR398, HR399 sites) (on N side of HR399).
    - Pegmatite, apatite-bearing: scree frags near W end of E-W pegmatite, near intersection with north-south calcite vein; very coarse-grained feldspar-quartz with common coarse apatite - pale semi-translucent slightly greenish (rare honey-brown) blocky/tabular/hexagonal, some intergrown with feldspar/quartz.
    - Garnet-Cummingtonite rock: coarse-grained rock; with abundant interstitial pale greenish malachite-magnesite material; small patch of sub-crop amongst scree.
    - Gneiss: weathered, moderately banded, fine-to-medium grained quartz-feldspar-hornblende-garnet; some coarser quartz-garnet rock; some brown haematite on fractures; sample below HR444.

		○ Ultramafics: slightly weathered medium grained, greenish/brownish amphibole/olivine-dominated meta-ultramafic. ○ Amphibolite: grey fine-grained hornblende -quartz rock; (approx. adjacent rough channel samples: HR461 (1m) above HR462 (3m) above HR463 (3m) above HR464 (1m)). ○ Samarskite (or similar), being a dense brittle blackish lustrous radioactive mineral; cluster of 10+ fragments, most over 1cm (or broken weathered larger piece - ca. 5-10 cm) in chalky white feldspar, beside weathered coarse mica beneath soil cover along southern side of quartz vein in a pegmatite core.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not Applicable – no exploration drilling results presented.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Independent Laboratory Assay results for the 28 rock chip samples from various Harts Range Prospects were averaged if more than one reading or determination was given. There was no cutting of high-grade REE results as they are directly relatable to high grade mineralisation styles readily visible in the relevant samples. • There were no cut-off grades factored into any reporting of the laboratory assay results.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The April 2025 rock chip and soil samples were taken at areas of interest from observed mineralisation along the line of lode of the mineralised pegmatite dyke, secondary structures, and surrounding spoil heaps. Fourteen (14) rock chip samples collected from rock faces and/or outcrops.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are presented in the body and the Appendices of the current ASX Release. Where scales are absent from the diagram, grids have been included and clearly labelled to act as a scale for distance. • Maps and Plans presented in the current ASX Release are in MGA94 Zone 53, Eastings (mN), and Northing (mN), unless clearly labelled otherwise.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Rock chip samples were taken at areas of interest from observed mineralisation along the line of lode of the mineralised pegmatite dyke, secondary structures, surrounding spoil heaps, and to the north and south of the line of lode to check the validity of the defined five (5) anomalous map areas.
Other substantive exploration data	• *• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The area is covered by regional airborne government and private radiometric, gravity, magnetic, and hyperspectral surveys. Unfortunately, other than the 2006 radiometric ground survey, no other ground surveys have been undertaken. • Substantial historical and current ground geochemical (stream sediment, soil, and rock chip samples have been undertaken and two episodes of shallow drilling, mostly for industrial minerals (gemstones and vermiculite) by the owners of the leases, since 2006.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ A future exploration strategy should encompass the following steps in subsequent field programs: ○ Reconnaissance mapping programs. ○ Close-spaced radiometric geophysical surveys. ○ Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling across prospects. ○ Regional soil sampling campaigns.

		○ Mineral characterisation studies and petrological analysis. ○ Target generation and prioritisation; and ○ Exploratory drill-testing.