

CR3 advances exploration program in Brazil

Highlights

- Brazil exploration under way with Grande Project field reconnaissance program.
- Sedimentary and basement hosted eU3O8 mineralisation indicated over a broad area (hand held spectral scintillometer readings)¹.
- Applications for additional tenure have been lodged, incorporating surface uranium anomalism identified during reconnaissance field program outside of existing CR3 tenure, increasing the total Grande Project area from 330.3km² to 364.52km².
- Initial work completed has allowed the Company to build confidence our their targeted exploration program for uranium and rare earth elements potential.

Core Energy Minerals Limited (ASX:CR3) (“Core Energy”, “CR3” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Grande Project in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil.

Core Energy Minerals Executive Director, Tony Greenaway said:

“We are pleased to announce the positive progress of our exploration activities in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, with our geological team executing phased exploration programs on our Southern pegged tenements. Initial field reconnaissance is highly encouraging with broad uranium anomalism at surface and the identification of new prospective areas now subject to application for additional tenure.”

“On ground field inspection and scintillometer readings of anomalies on CR3’s Grande Project gives us confidence to expand our anomaly evaluation program and progress to geological mapping and where appropriate, drill follow up.”

GRANDE URANIUM PROJECT FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

The Grande Project is in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul and consists of two distinct areas, separated by 4km. The northern area consists of 6 licences for 94.8km² and is approximately 10km’s west of Figueiras. The southerly area consists of 12 licences for 235.5km² and is approximately 24.5km southwest of the town of Encruzilhada do Sul². Both areas are approximately 140km and 165km respectively southwest of the capital city, Porto Alegre.

¹ Cautionary Statement- In relation to the hand- held spectral scintillometer readings, the Company cautions that results of uranium mineralisation from spectral scintillometer readings results are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. The use of point location gamma readings only provides an indication of the presence of gamma releasing minerals such as uraninite (or other uranium- bearing minerals). While spectral scintillometer confirms the presence of mineralisation, it does not accurately determine elemental concentrations. Gamma readings are indicative and are subject to confirmation by chemical analysis from an independent laboratory.

² [CR3 ASX Announcement dated 29 May 2024: Oar Expands Brazilian Uranium Footprint.](#)

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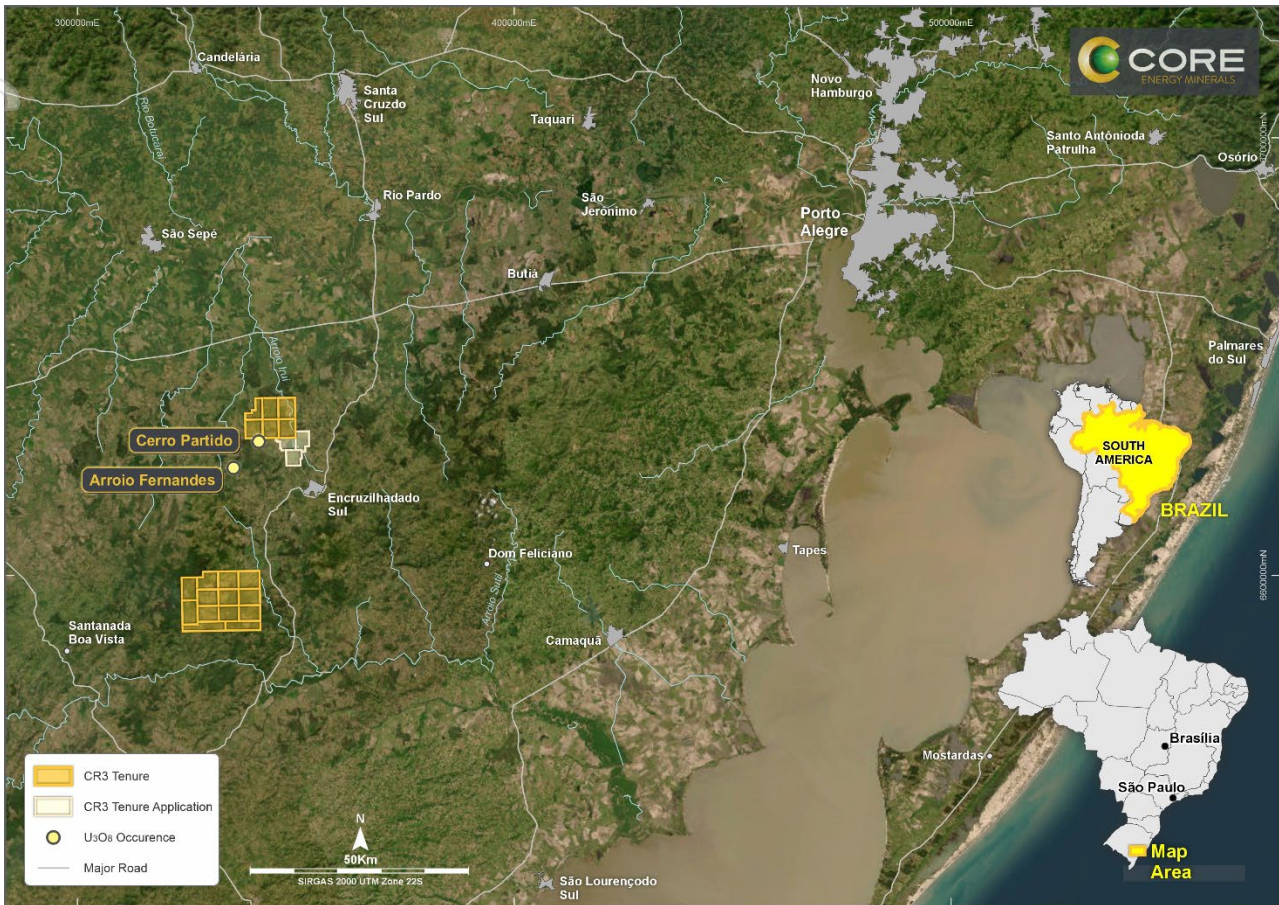


Figure 1 - Core Energy Minerals Rio Grande do Sul tenements in Brazil

Brazil exploration commenced in May, with field reconnaissance program conducted over CR3's Grande Uranium Project, with the purpose of ground truthing the geological potential for hosting uranium and rare earth mineralisation and assessing logistical aspects of the project area. CR3's experienced, Brazil based geologist, conducted preliminary mapping, rock chip sampling of main target lithologies for chemical analysis and engaged with local stakeholders. The reconnaissance program included the use of a hand-held spectral scintillometer (RS-125 Super-Spec) to identify areas of anomalous radioactivity and confirm airborne radiometric anomalism (Figure 2).

Airborne radiometric uranium anomalism (Figure 2) (CPRM, 2021, Levantamento Escudo Rio Grandense) coincides with the Cerro Partida Basin sediments of the Guato Group within the North Block and the Rosario do Sul Basin sediments in the South Block. In the case of the Cerro Partida Basin, they are the same sediments that host historic uranium occurrences identified by the Industrias Nucleares do Brasil (INB) to the south of the CR3 tenements.

Reconnaissance in the Grande Project North Block (Cerro Partido) confirmed the airborne radiometric anomaly with the handheld scintillometer (Figure 3), showing uranium anomalism around the edges of Cerro Partida Basin sediments where the lower sedimentary units were exposed on the hillsides. Thick layers of barren fine grained sandstone overlying the mineralised basal units obscures the radiometric signature across the sedimentary outcrops away from the edges. Strongly oxidised basal sandstone conglomerates generally returned consistently

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anomalous scintillometer readings with the highest readings of 3000-4000 counts per second occurring at the base of the overlying reduced black shales and silts. This pattern of uranium anomalism is characteristic of classic redox style uranium mineralisation.

Some of the most anomalous readings taken were also observed in basement rocks (biotite gneiss) of the Encruzilhada Granites, possibly associated with regional structures (Figure 4, APPENDIX 1).

Reconnaissance in the Grande Project South Block showed that the outcropping sediments of the Rosário do Sul Group consist of conglomeratic sandstones with a reddish matrix, overlain by fine, laminated, also reddish sandstones, with no evidence of radiometric anomalies. These sediments predominantly overly syenogranites. The recorded radiometric anomalies are low in intensity, limited to the element thorium (Th) and associated with highly weathered zones and well developed soils and saprolites.

Rockchip samples of target lithologies and rocks showing anomalous scintillometer readings were taken for geochemical assay. These rockchip samples and corresponding spectral scintillometer readings are detailed in Figure 3, Figure 5) and APPENDIX 1.

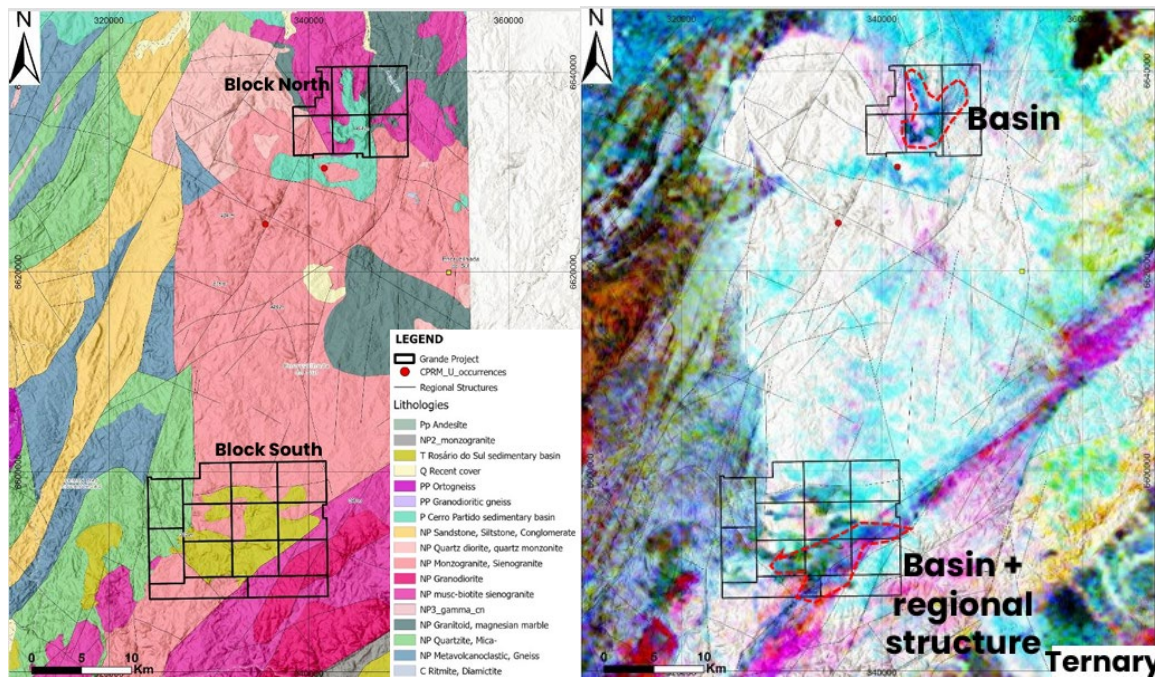


Figure 2 – Grande Project Area, Geology (Left), Airborne Ternary Radiometrics (Right) (reference: CPRM, 2021, Levantamento Escudo Rio Grandense)

(Ternary Plot - Blue = Uranium, Red = Potassium, Green = Thorium)

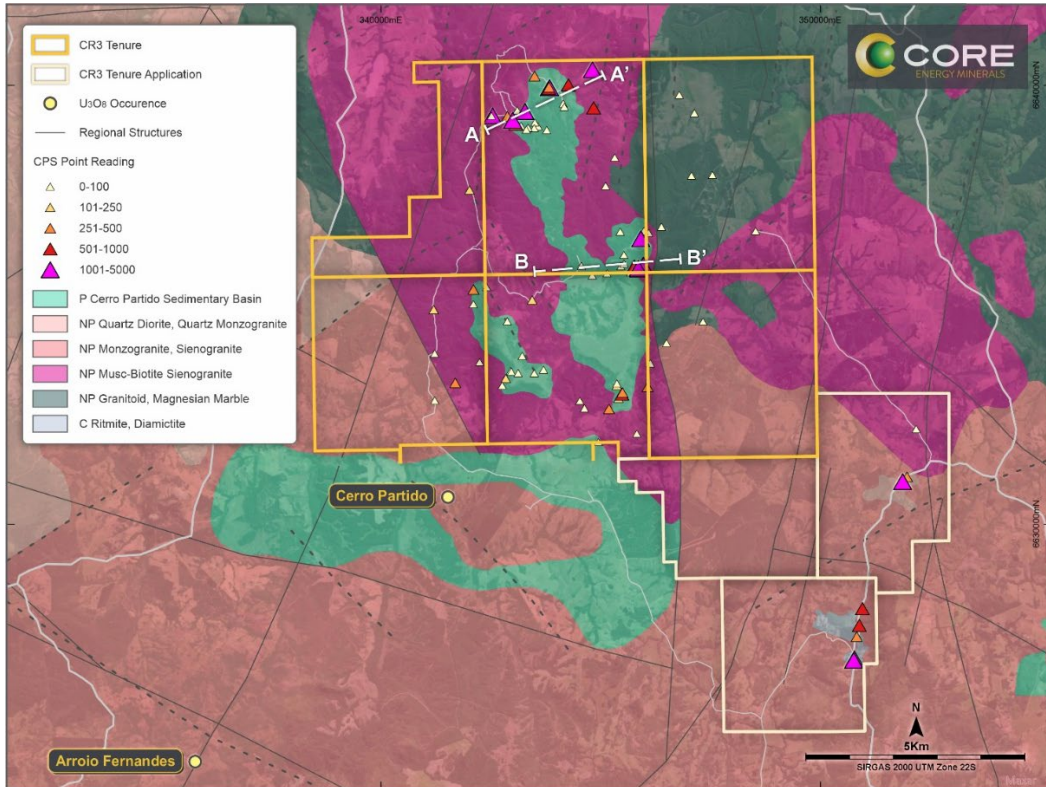


Figure 3 – Grande Project North showing geology, access tracks, spectral scintillometer readings (counts per second) and section locations.

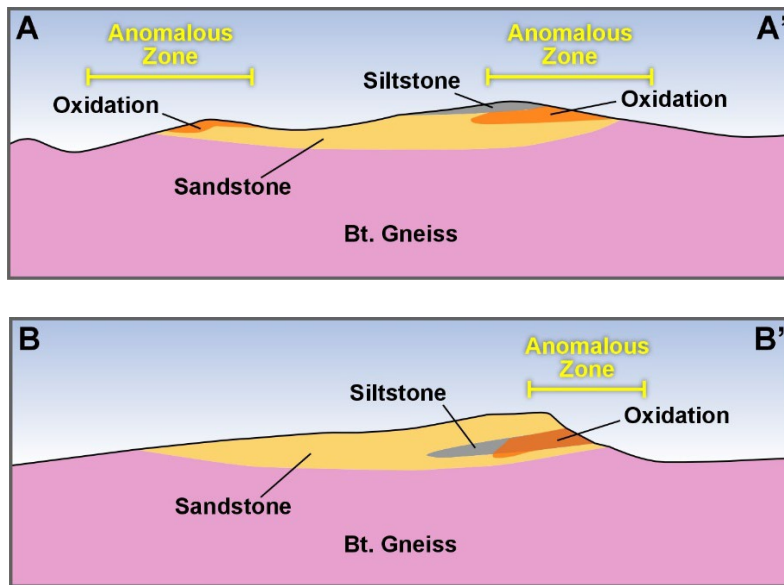


Figure 4 – Schematic cross sections Grande Project North, showing relative positions of lithological units, oxidation alterations and anomalous gamma zones.

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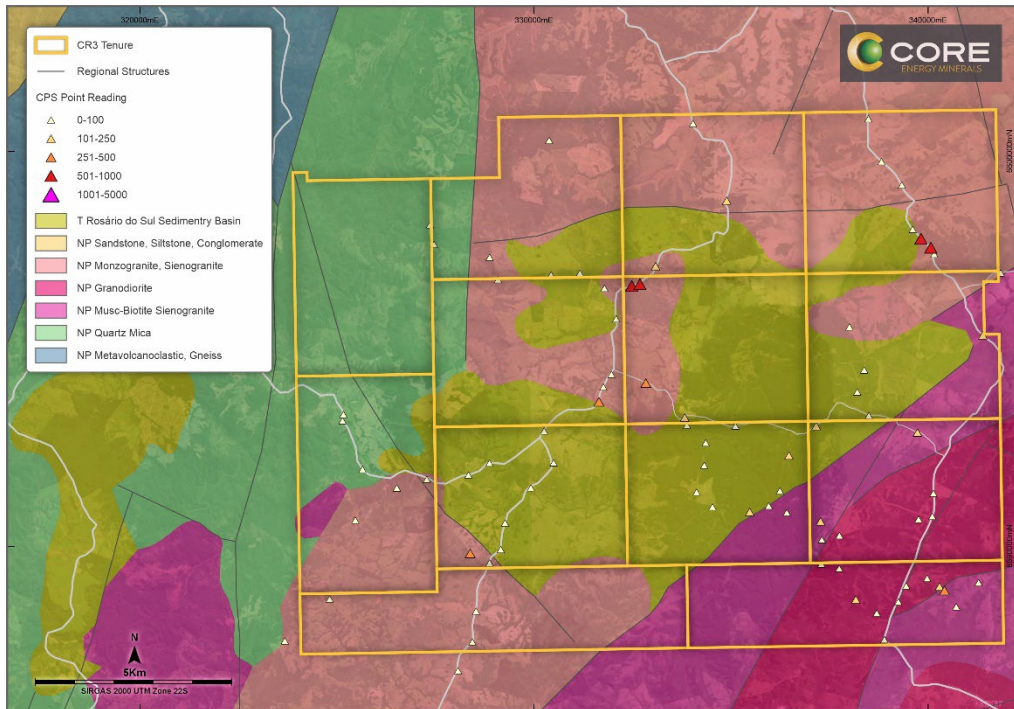


Figure 5 - Grande Project South showing geology, access tracks and scintillometer readings (counts per second).

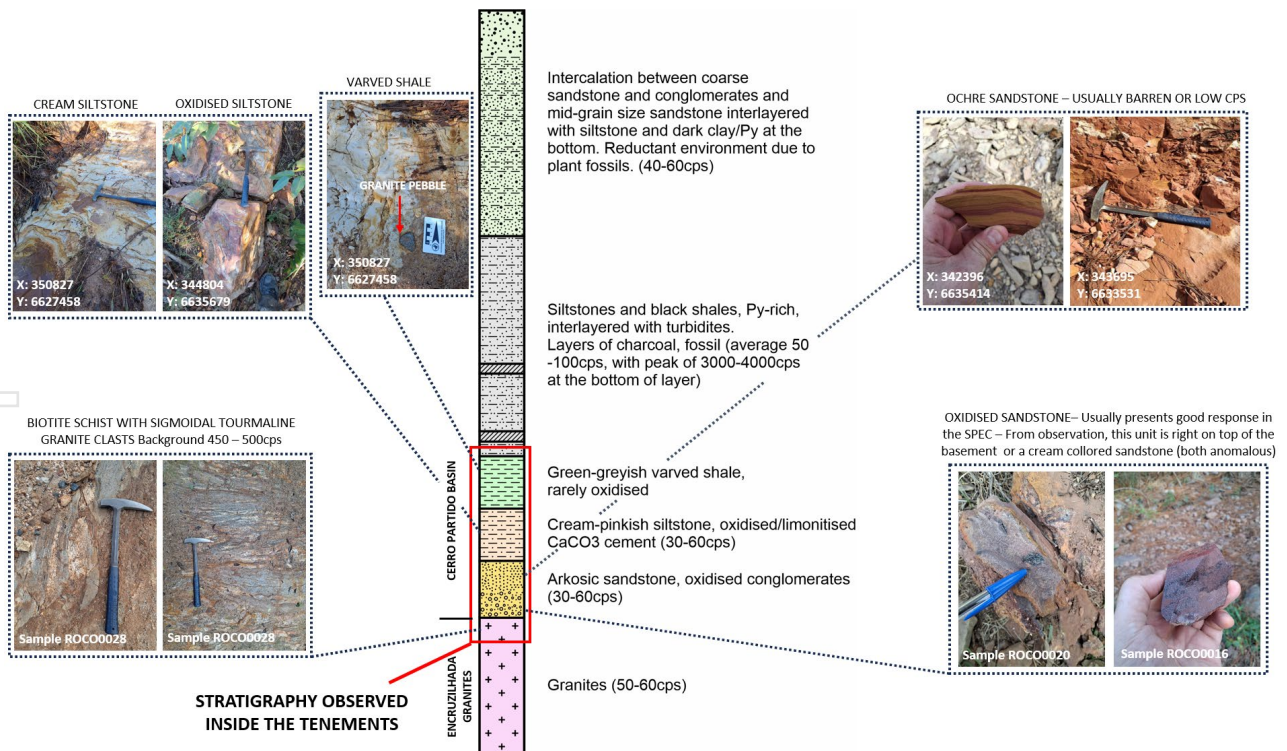


Figure 6 – Lithologies identified in field observations Grande Project North– note strong oxidation and basement clasts

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Figure 7 – CR3 geologist with outcropping Cerro Partido Basin sediments. Barren upper units mask the radiometric anomalism away from the outcropping lower units.

UPCOMING BRAZILIAN EXPLORATION

CR3 is next looking to conduct a reconnaissance program across its Tunas Project to assess the geological potential for uranium and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation. The work will focus on stakeholder engagement, evaluate access to the project area and identify logistical constraints, geological reconnaissance and mapping, with rock and soil sampling of main lithologies for chemical analysis.

CR3's Tunas Project tenure surrounds the largest alkaline intrusive complex in Southern Brazil. It is located near the township of Tunas do Paraná town, 75Km from Curitiba and 162Km from Paranaguá Port (Figure 8)

Airborne radiometric data shows strong thorium > uranium – potassium, typical signature of REE deposits. For that, a handheld spectral scintillometer (RS-125) will be used to detect thorium anomalism (as well as any previously undetected uranium anomalism).

Field reconnaissance is expected to commence in June 2025.

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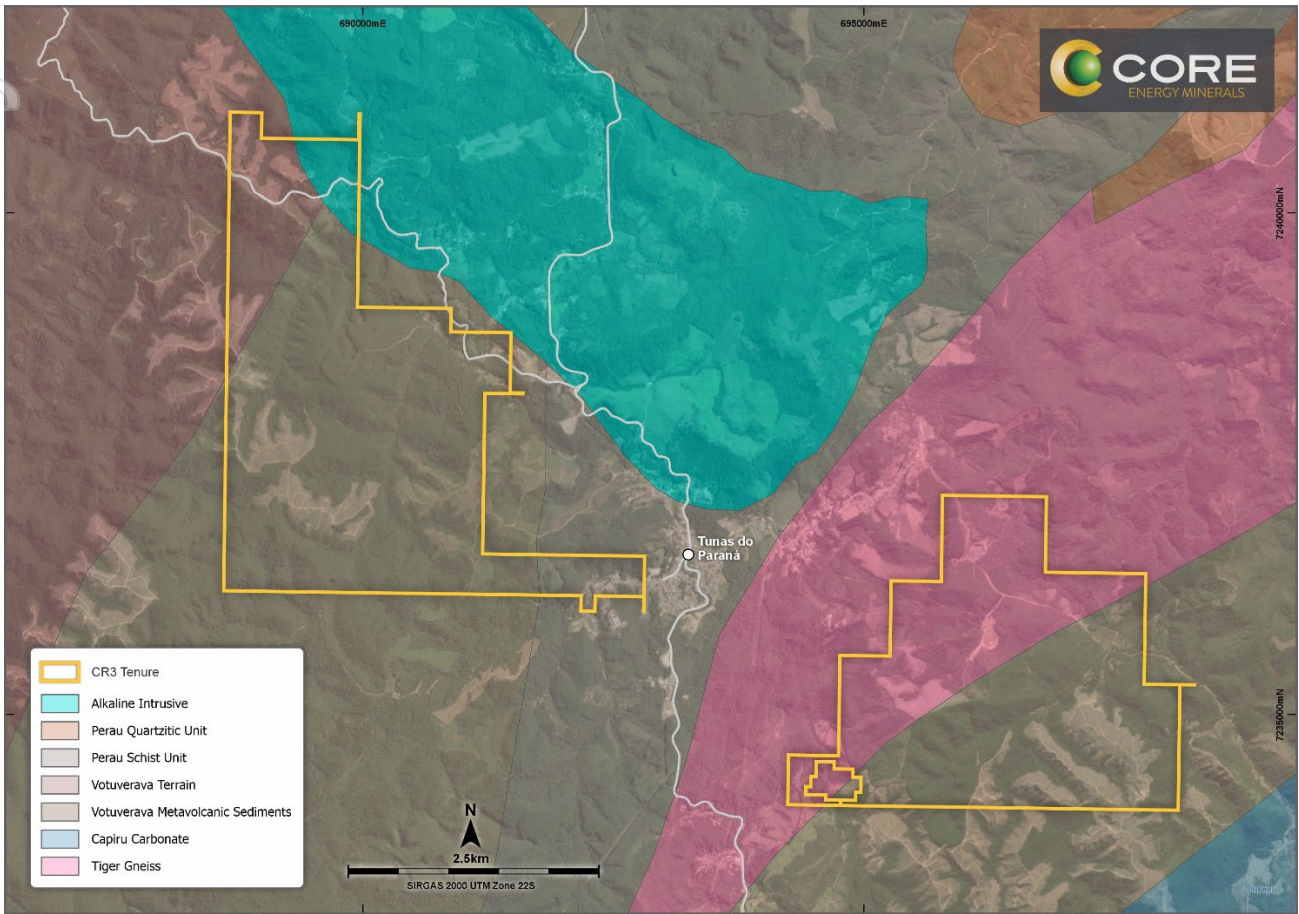


Figure 8 – Tunas Project Geology and location

Laboratory assay results from the May 2025 Grande Project field reconnaissance are expected in July 2025. Following a review of the laboratory assays, CR3 will design a follow program with extensive soil and rock chip sampling, and detailed mapping of Grande North Block.

-Ends-

This announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Core Energy Minerals.

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For further information please contact

Anthony Greenaway
 Executive Director
 Core Energy Minerals Ltd
 P: +61 8 6117 4797

INVESTOR RELATIONS
 Fiona Marshall
 White Noise Communications
fiona@whitenoisecomms.com
 P: +61 400 512 109

About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

Core Energy Minerals Ltd (ASX:CR3) is a critical mineral exploration company with a uranium asset portfolio in tier one mining jurisdictions. Core Energy aims to advance its projects across Brazil (Figure 10) and Australia (Figure 11), refining its focus, and unlocking shareholder value. Core Energy is currently focussed on its uranium projects in Australia and Brazil, with the Company exploring options to expand its land position in all jurisdictions.



Figure 9 - Location of CR3's pegged Brazilian Projects

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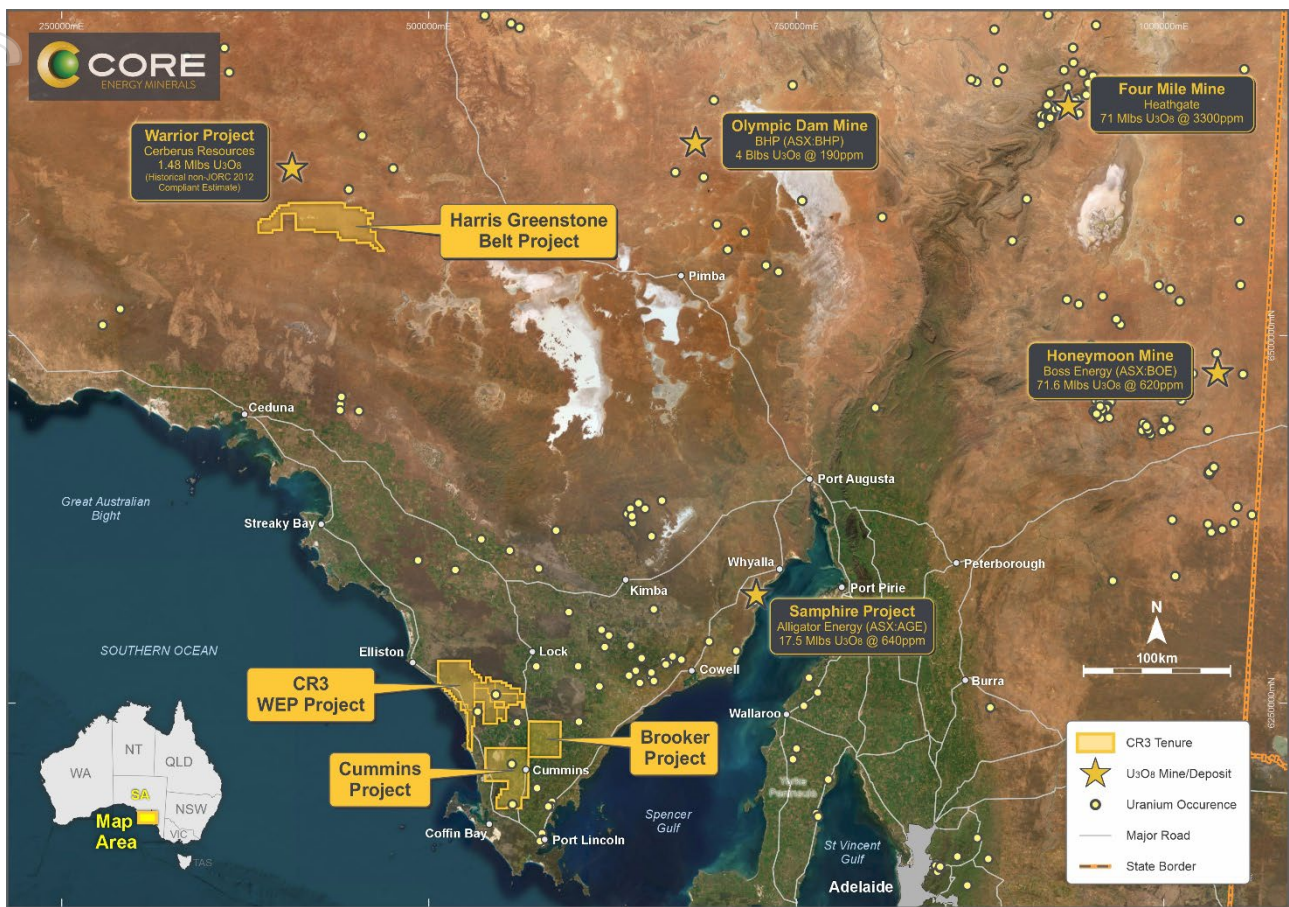


Figure 10 – Location of CR3’s South Australian Projects

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Core Energy Minerals Ltd’s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Core Energy Minerals Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Core Energy Minerals Ltd’s future performance. Words such as “anticipates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “seeks”, “estimates”, “potential” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Core Energy Minerals Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Core Energy Minerals Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information relating to exploration results in this ASX Announcement for Core Energy Minerals Ltd was compiled from historical reports by Mr Charles Nesbitt, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Nesbitt is an employee of Core Energy Minerals Ltd. Mr Nesbitt has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Nesbitt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All references to original source information are included as footnote and endnote references as indicated throughout the announcement where required.

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APPENDIX 1 – Rockchip sample locations and significant hand-held spectral scintillometer readings

Field Name	Target	Campaign	Co-ord Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Grid	Date	Lithology	Alteration	Alt Intensity	Sample	CPS
GR0016	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	351900.1	6631053	275.159	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	10/05/25	Sienogranite			ROCO0001	
GR0017	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	351870.9	6630997	271.159	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	10/05/25	Monzogranite			ROCO0002	1165
GR0021	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	350770.3	6626962	267.161	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	10/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0003	1020
GR0026	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	344804.1	6635679	362.049	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0007	
GR0030	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345525.4	6636145	447.057	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0008	
GR0032	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	342871.4	6639305	174.01	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Granodiorite			ROCO0009	430
GR0036	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343830	6639968	259.02	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Red Sandstone	Oxidization	Weak	ROCO0010	1600
GR0037	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343814.5	6639948	266.02	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Red Sandstone	Oxidization	Weak	ROCO0011	880
GR0038	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343819.6	6639970	262.02	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	12/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0012	400
GR0053	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	342524.2	6639334	169.006	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Biotite gneiss with tourmaline clasts			ROCO0013	
GR0054	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	342535.5	6639322	161.006	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Biotite gneiss with tourmaline clasts	Oxidization	In fractures	ROCO0014	1560
GR0057	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	344168.5	6639518	286.026	SIR00 / UTM	14/05/25	Red Sandstone	Oxidization	Mid	ROCO0016	

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							zone 22S						
GR0062	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343264.1	6639427	243.015	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Biotite gneiss with tourmaline clasts			ROCO0017	
GR0063	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343259.7	6639522	251.014	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25					
GR0064	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343272.8	6639423	250.015	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Sandstone	Kaolinitization	Mid	ROCO0018	1560
GR0066	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343343.6	6639042	296.017	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Sandstone	Oxidization	Mid	ROCO0019	
GR0067	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343184.4	6639081	282.015	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Sandstone	Oxidization	Mid	ROCO0020	
GR0068	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	343065.3	6639129	256.013	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Sandstone	Oxidization	Strong	ROCO0021	850
GR0073	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	344835.6	6639502	148.034	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Tourmaline granite			ROCO0023	520
GR0074	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	344808.3	6640396	138.03	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Biotite Gneiss	Oxidization	Weak	ROCO0024	
GR0075	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	344810.7	6640374	155.031	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	14/05/25	Biotite gneiss with tourmaline clasts			ROCO0026	4200
GR0083	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	346089.3	6636645	287.062	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	15/05/25	Biotite gneiss with tourmaline clasts			ROCO0028	
GR0085	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345934.6	6636571	342.06	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	15/05/25	Siltstone			ROCO0029	
GR0086	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345910.6	6636527	356.06	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	15/05/25	Red Siltstone	Oxidization	Mid	ROCO0030	1717
GR0088	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345966	6635921	351.063	SIR00 / UTM	15/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0031	1720

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							zone 22S						
GR0092	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345852.7	6635853	347.062	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	15/05/25	Arkosic Arenite			ROCO0032	2247
GR0093	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	345440.5	6636674	365.054	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	15/05/25	Sandstone	Oxidization	In fractures	ROCO0033	
GR0108	Cerro Partido	May-25	GPS	346495.3	6634138	285.077	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	16/05/25	Sienite			ROCO0034	
GR0120	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	332686.2	6596661	281.05	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Sienogranite			ROCO0035	760
GR0121	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	331964.3	6594366	238.05	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Sienite			ROCO0036	
GR0122	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	331759.5	6594047	230.048	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Sienogranite			ROCO0037	
GR0123	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	331645.9	6593673	252.048	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Sienogranite			ROCO0038	478
GR0126	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	329920.4	6591490	242.035	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Arkosic Arenite			ROCO0039	
GR0134	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	328380.7	6589829	330.021	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Monzogranite			ROCO0040 ROCO0041	490
GR0142	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	325163.3	6593349	250.965	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Monzogranite			ROCO0043	
GR0144	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	328871.1	6592119	254.018	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Monzogranite			ROCO0044	
GR0145	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	331787.7	6596551	335.039	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Saprolite - Mottled			ROCO0045	
GR0149	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	328873.4	6597332	316.998	SIR00 / UTM	20/05/25	Red Sandstone			ROCO0046 ROCO0047	

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							zone 22S						
GR0152	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	330383.3	6600298	368.006	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	20/05/25	Soil - undifferentiated			ROCO0048	
GR0158	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	340069.5	6597585	360.142	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	21/05/25	Monzogranite			ROCO0049	580
GR0166	Cerro da Árvore	May-25	GPS	340416.1	6588889	272.182	SIR00 / UTM zone 22S	21/05/25	Sienite			ROCO0050	370

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APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 (eg., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR3’s geologists collected rock samples where outcrops were observed. Interpreted geological structures and alteration zones were also sampled where access permitted. Rocks were photographed, given a sample id and geologically logged in the field with a brief rocktype and alteration if present. CR3’s Geologists were equipped with a recently calibrated RS-125 Spectral Scintillometer by Radiation Solutions Inc. The Scintillometers were used to identify outcrops with anomalous radioactivity that were subsequently sampled.
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was conducted
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was conducted
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rock samples were geologically logged and provided in Appendix 1

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	<p>nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RS-125's assay feature was used to acquire preliminary U values but are not reported in this release as the results may differ significantly from laboratory assay. All laboratory assays will be reported once they have been received in full from the laboratory. • The RS-125 Spectral Scintillometer was calibrated by the manufacturer prior to purchase and does not require regular recalibrations. • Approximately 0.5-1kg of rock chips were collected from each sample point. • No field preparation was conducted, other than photography and labelling. • Rocks were representative and not preferentially sampled. • Samples have been packaged and await dispatch to SGS Geosol in Goiania for analysis. • Preparation of samples will begin with drying (DRY105) and then prepared (PRP70J_A2) for analysis. • All pulps and reject are being retained for further analysis, and storage.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and</p>	<p>For data acquired in the August 2024 Field Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An RS-125 Spectral Scintillometer was used for all samples. • Average scintillometer reading was recorded for each sample. • The instrument was unused when collected and pre calibrated by the supplier in Perth. • Rock chips collected following anomalous scintillometer reading are to be assayed by SGS Geosol

	<p><i>precision have been established.</i></p>	<p><i>Goiânia. SGS Geosol is part of a world renowned and certified assay services company</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The samples are to be initially oven dried at 105 degrees Celsius for 24 hours and secondary crushed to 3 mm fraction and the weight recorded. A 250g subsample will be then pulverised to 95% passing 150# - jones.</i> • <i>Excess residue maintained for storage.</i> • <i>Samples will then be digested using Sodium Peroxide Fusion.</i> • <i>The digests are then analysed for the following elements using ICP-OES/ICP/MS determination. (detection Limits shown): Ag, (1), Al (100) As (30) B (0.1) Ba (10) Be (5) Bi (0.5), Ca (1000) Cd (10) Ce (0.1) Co (10) Cr (20) Cs (0.1) Cu (10) Dy (0.05) Er (0.05) Eu (0.05) Fe (100) Ga (1) Gd (0.5) Ge (1) Hf (2) Ho (0.05) In (0.2) K (1000) La (0.1) Li (10) Lu (0.05) Mg (100) Mn (100) Mo (3) Nb (10) Nd (0.1) Ni (10) P (100) Pb (20) Pr (0.5) Rb (3) Sb (0.5) Sc (5) Sm (0.1) Sn (5) Sr (15) Ta (10) Tb (0.05) Th (0.1) Ti (100) Tl (0.5) Tm (0.5) U (0.05) V (10) W (100) Y (0.5) Yb (0.01) Zn (50) Zr (0.5)</i> • <i>Geosol will complete its own internal QA/QC checks that include a sample duplicate every 20 samples laboratory repeat every 44th sample followed by a CRM. Blanks inserted every 40 samples.</i> • <i>Analysis of QA/QC samples will be carried out post assaying to verify the lab data is of acceptable accuracy and precision.</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The adopted QA/QC protocols are appropriate for this stage of test work. The sample preparation and assay techniques to be used are industry standard and provide a total analysis.</i>

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<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Assays reported herein. • Data is recorded in the field using a tablet-based GIS system, with some locations also being marked with a Garmin GPSMAP66i. • Data is uploaded to cloud storage daily and added to CR3's in-house geological database. • Subsequent laboratory assays will be verified by the company's Exploration Manager • Assay data will be received in digital format from the laboratory, accompanied by the corresponding locked PDF. • Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<3SD) and that there is no bias. • Assay data yielding elemental concentrations will be converted to their stoichiometric oxides in a calculation performed within the database using Standard conversion factors. • Oxide and elemental values are reported throughout this announcement for completeness. • Elemental Uranium is converted to U3O8 by multiplying by 1.1792.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock sample locations were recorded with a Garmin GPSMAP66i handheld GPS unit with a nominal accuracy of +/-3m.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The datum used is UTM SIRGAS2000 Zone 22S. • The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration.
	<p>trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected on fields, tracks and roads where outcrops were identified.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within sandstone and laterite.

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is needed to delineate any mineralised zone and host lithologies.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected samples await transport to SGS Geosol in Goiania, Goiás by the Company's in country exploration team.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored safely, and the Company is not aware of any risk to sample integrity. Access to the samples prior to transport is only available to OAR personnel. The laboratory will verify the integrity of the package on delivery.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Grande Project is in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul and consists of two distinct areas, separated by 4km. The northern area consists of 6 granted licences for 94.8km² and is approximately 10km's west of Figueiras. The southerly area consists of 12 granted licences for 235.5km² and is approximately 24.5km southwest of the town of Encruzilhada do Sul. Both areas are approximately 140km and 165km respectively southwest of the capital city, Porto Alegre. The tenements are 100% held by CR3's wholly owned Brazilian subsidiary Mineração Remo Ltda. <p>Tenement Listing:</p>

		<p>810328/2024, 810329/2024, 810330/2024, 810331/2024, 810332/2024, 810333/2024, 810335/2024, 810336/2024, 810337/2024, 810338/2024, 810339/2024, 810340/2024, 810341/2024, 810342/2024, 810343/2024, 810344/2024, 810345/2024, 810346/2024, 810347/2024</p> <p><i>The company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.</i></p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical drillholes drilled by National Company of Nuclear Energy (NCEN) in the 1970's to the south of the Grande North tenements identified significant mineralisation within the Cerro Partido Basin. • Coordinates for the NCEN historical drill holes are detailed within the historical literature.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grande Project is prospective for sedimentary hosted uranium mineralisation, as the regional geology consists mostly of the Encruzilhada Granites overlain by the Cerro Partido Basin sediments which host's historic uranium occurrences identified by NCEN, just to the south of the Northern Grande tenements. • Basement hosted mineralisation in the Encruzilhada Granites is also being investigated.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR3 has not conducted any drilling.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. <p><i>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.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied.</i>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not applicable to surface geochemistry sampling.</i>
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diagrams are included in the body of this release.</i>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spectral Scintillometer readings obtained in the field from surface samples are not reported as definitive. The scintillometer is used as a screening device to allow only anomalous samples to be collected and be subsequently verified with a laboratory assay.</i>
Other substantive	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No previous on-ground exploration has been completed by CR3 at the Grande Project.</i>

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<p><i>exploration data</i></p>	<p><i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is no substantive data to report at this stage of exploration.</i>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.</i></p>	<p><i>Further work on the project will include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Assess laboratory assay results of rock chip sampling</i> • <i>Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling</i> • <i>Assess the efficacy of airborne geophysical methods in delineating areas of mineral potential on the property.</i> • <i>Drill program planning if new targets warrant follow-up.</i>