Strong Infill Auger Results Confirm Tunas REE Continuity

Highlights

- **Outstanding results confirm the continuity of thick, near-surface REE mineralisation across the Tunas Project in second-phase infill mechanised-auger drilling program.**
- **Results include:**
  - **12.3m @ 2,014.9ppm TREO and 560.8ppm MREO, from surface, incl. 7.3m @ 2,627.4ppm TREO and 896.2ppm MREO (TNTR018)**
  - **3.3m @ 2,261.2ppm TREO from 7m, incl. 2.3m @ 2,822.4ppm TREO and 718.6ppm MREO (TNTR017)**
  - **8.5m @ 1,567.8ppm TREO, from 4m (TNTR016)**
  - **6.0m @ 979ppm TREO, from 5m (TNTR014)**
- **All mineralised intercepts remain open at depth, indicating potential for expansion of the mineralised system.**
- **Ongoing leachability testwork is assessing the ionic adsorption clay (IAC) potential of the rare earth mineralisation.**
- **Fourteen additional auger holes remain pending assay, with results expected to further define the scale and continuity of mineralisation.**
- **Auger drilling results continue to support the prospectivity of the Tunas Project for near-surface rare earth mineralisation.**

Core Energy Minerals Limited (ASX:CR3) ("**Core Energy**", **"CR3"** or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on results from infill auger sampling conducted across the Tunas Rare Earth Element ("**REE**") Project in Paraná in Brazil.

Core Energy Minerals Managing Director, Tony Greenaway, said:

"These latest Auger drilling results from our Tunas Project in Southern Brazil continue to show strong high-grade REE mineralisation hosted in saprolitic clays, confirming the high prospectivity of the project. While results from 14 of the 19 holes are still to be returned from the laboratory, early indications from this round of infill drilling are extremely encouraging. The REE mineralisation encountered remains open at depth, has a high magnetic component, and strong NdPr component.

"On the back of these high-grade initial samples, we have initiated leach test work on the bulk residual samples at Tunas. Given the early stage of the project, this will include a range of leach tests to better understand the nature of the high-grade REE mineralisation; and enable to Company to optimise future leach test programs as we continue to advance the Project.

"We look forward to receiving additional assay results in the coming days and will continue to update the market as results come to hand."

TUNAS PROJECT INFILL AUGER SAMPLING RESULTS

Infill auger drilling completed at the CR3's 100% owned Tunas Project has returned highly encouraging results, confirming the lateral continuity of the rare earth element mineralisation across the tested area. The project is located near the township of Tunas do Paraná, 75km from Curitiba and 162km from Paranaguá Port. The Project tenure covers an area of 18.32km^2 (**Appendix 1**).

The program successfully validated the continuity of the regolith-hosted mineralised horizon within clay-rich saprolite developed from weathered biotite gneiss, supporting the geological model established during first auger drilling phase[1]. **Assay results exceeded 2,900 ppm TREO**. Importantly, all mineralised intervals remain open at depth, with mineralisation continuing to the end of holes. Fresh basement was not encountered during drilling, indicating that the full thickness of the weathered profile and mineralised horizon remains unconstrained.

A total of 19 holes were completed (**Figure 1**) for 166.40 meters, closing an average grid between 200m and 300m between holes and a total of 169 bulk samples, plus 70 sieved samples (collected for assay tests in different fraction size) submitted to SGS Geosol laboratories in Belo Horizonte for analysis.

Key intercepts from the current batch of auger drilling include:

- **12.3m @ 2,014.9ppm TREO and 560.8ppm MREO**, from surface (TNTR018)

  Incl. 7.3m @ 2,627.4ppm TREO and 896.2ppm MREO
- **3.3m @ 2,261.2ppm TREO, from 7m** (TNTR017)

  Incl. 2.3m @ 2,822.4ppm TREO and 718.6ppm MREO
- **8.5m @ 1,567.8ppm TREO, from 4m** (TNTR016)
- **6.0m @ 979ppm TREO, from 5m** (TNTR014)

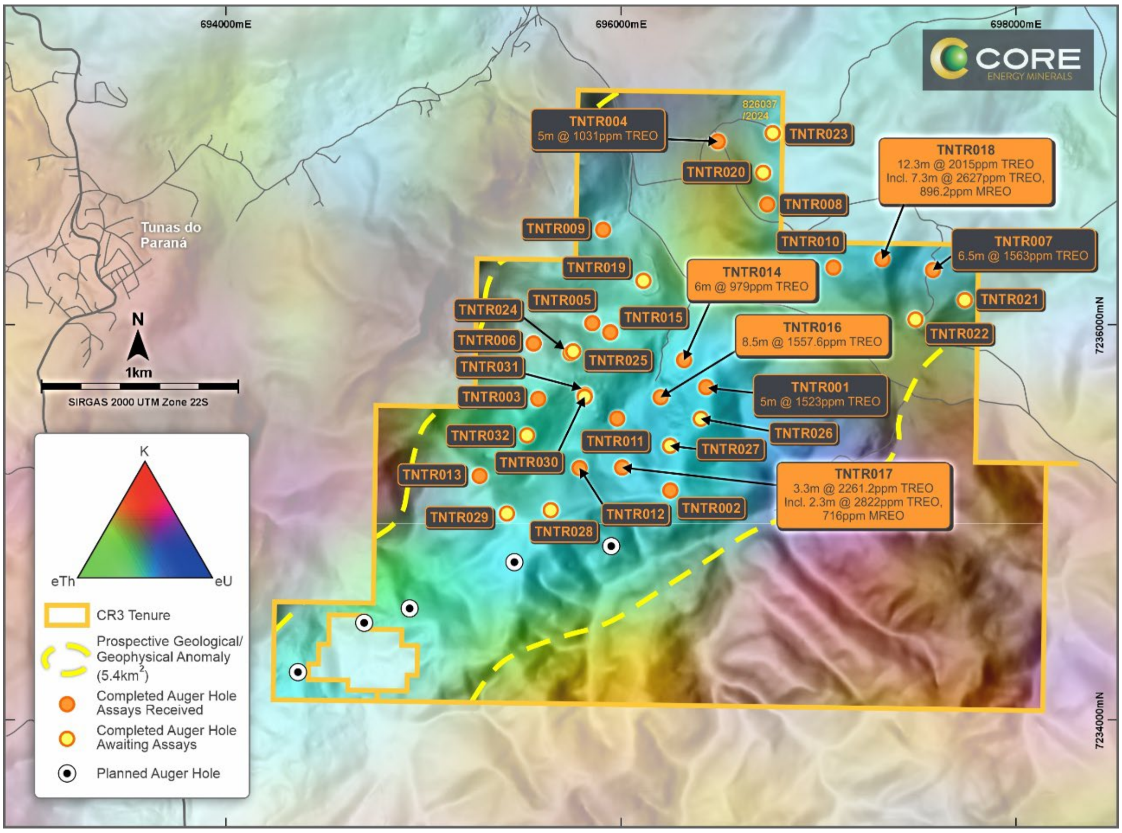

Figure 1: *Tunas REE Project showing completed infill auger drill hole locations and latest results over aero-gamma image.*

[1] ASX Announcement 7 October 2025 - Auger drilling confirms REE Potential for Tunas Project in Brazil

The recent results exhibited significant proportion of magnet rare earth oxides (MREO), with average **MREO contents exceeding 26%** of TREO and **peak value reaching up to 41%**. The combination of elevated TREO grades, attractive MREO ratios and demonstrated lateral continuity further enhances the prospectivity of the Tunas Project and reinforces its potential as an ionic adsorption clay (**IAC**)-style REE system developed within deeply weathered regolith.

Assay results for an additional 14 auger holes remain pending and are expected to provide further information regarding the extent and continuity of the mineralised system. Upon receipt and interpretation of the remaining results, the next phase of work will comprise a program of leachability testing aimed at evaluating rare earth extraction characteristics and providing further confirmation of the proposed ionic adsorption clay (IAC) mineralisation model.

The results confirmed the presence of REE mineralisation hosted within clay-rich regolith developed over biotite gneiss. The highest grades were consistently encountered in the lower saprolite profile, close to the transition into saprock, characterised by abundant relic fragments of intensely weathered biotite gneiss within a clay-rich matrix (Figure 2). The persistence of mineralisation at the deepest levels tested highlights the potential for further REE enrichment below the current depth of drilling.

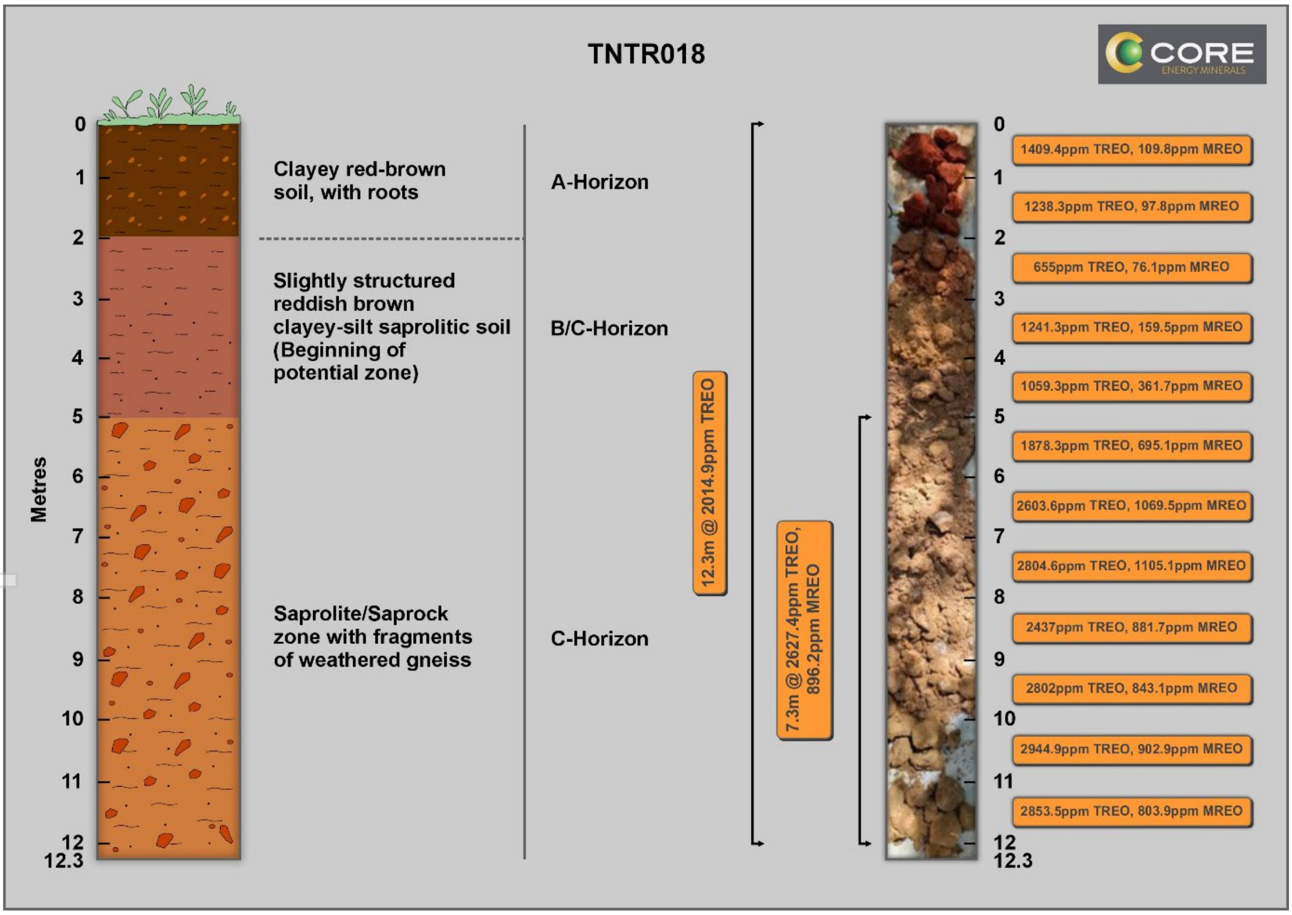

Figure 2: *TNTR018: Summary down hole logging, drill cutting photos and associated TREO assay results.*

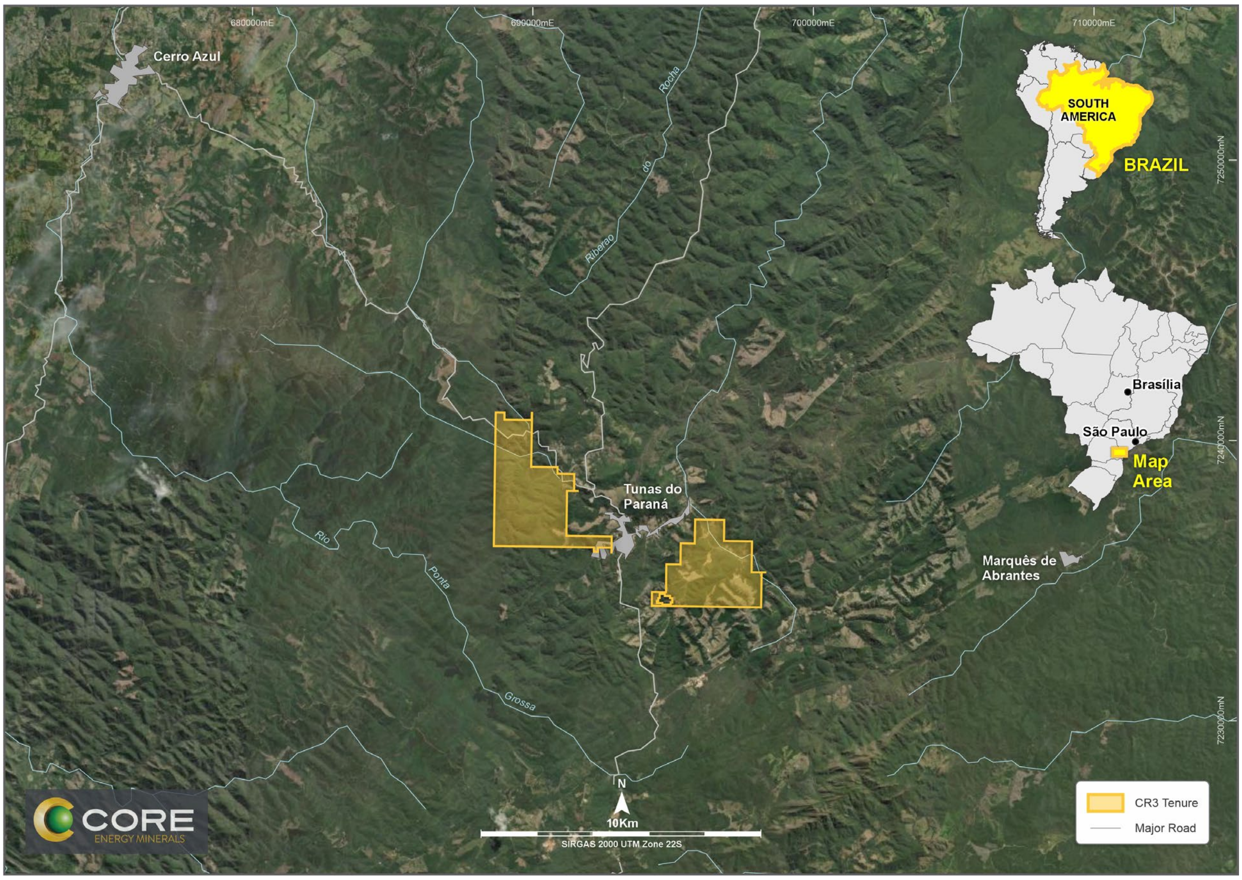

Figure 3: *Tunas Project Exploration Licences location plan.*

-Ends-

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

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About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

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

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.

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.

APPENDIX 1 – Auger Hole locations

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Status
TNTR014	696,323	7,235,822	835	11	Complete
TNTR015	695,949	7,235,963	916	1	Complete
TNTR016	696,204	7,235,634	865	12.5	Complete
TNTR017	696,009	7,235,278	860	10.3	Complete
TNTR018	697,328	7,236,333	925	12.3	Complete
TNTR019	696,117	7,236,224	901	12.5	Complete
TNTR020	696,724	7,236,771	835	4	Complete
TNTR021	697,746	7,236,126	904	2	Complete
TNTR022	697,496	7,236,028	838	13.3	Complete
TNTR023	696,772	7,236,972	873	14	Complete
TNTR024	695,750	7,235,857	883	4.5	Complete
TNTR025	695,754	7,235,862	884	5	Complete
TNTR026	696,402	7,235,519	920	12.5	Complete
TNTR027	696,252	7,235,388	884	12.5	Complete
TNTR028	695,647	7,235,062	994	13	Complete
TNTR029	695,425	7,235,045	954	10	Complete
TNTR030	695,827	7,235,636	901	3	Complete
TNTR031	695,828	7,235,642	896	2	Complete
TNTR032	695,527	7,235,441	938	11	Complete

APPENDIX 2 – Auger Hole Assay TREO results

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR014	SOCO0796	0	1	516.6	13%	20%	96.0	8.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0797	1	2	647.3	13%	23%	137.4	10.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0798	2	3	467.1	15%	25%	109.9	8.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0799	3	4	545.1	15%	24%	122.9	9.6	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0800	4	5	571.3	28%	20%	99.3	16.7	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0601	5	6	1,125.2	56%	22%	180.3	61.8	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0602	6	7	874.3	58%	21%	130.4	51.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0603	7	8	514.2	55%	21%	80.5	26.7	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0604	8	9	1,457.7	44%	24%	274.2	68.9	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0605	9	10	879.5	48%	23%	155.8	42.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR014	SOCO0606	10	11	1,023.0	49%	23%	179.1	51.2	Bulk Sample
TNTR015	SOCO0607	0	1	461.8	13%	15%	60.3	7.1	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0608	0	1	329.7	19%	15%	41.8	6.9	Bulk Sample

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR016	SOCO0609	1	2	297.7	19%	16%	42.2	6.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0610	2	3	466.0	13%	11%	43.6	6.8	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0611	3	4	719.8	9%	7%	44.7	7.1	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0612	4	5	829.5	8%	6%	44.3	7.8	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0613	5	6	1,245.9	8%	8%	86.6	10.7	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0614	6	7	1,799.6	9%	13%	215.4	18.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0615	7	8	1,823.3	12%	18%	296.6	23.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0616	8	9	2,109.2	10%	14%	272.4	23.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0617	9	10	2,077.9	10%	16%	321.9	20.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0618	10	11	1,506.5	11%	16%	226.2	18.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0619	11	12	1,241.4	13%	20%	235.8	16.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR016	SOCO0620	12	12.5	1,385.5	14%	22%	282.9	20.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0621	0	1	328.9	18%	25%	74.6	6.8	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0622	1	2	333.6	18%	23%	68.9	7.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0623	2	3	331.2	18%	23%	68.5	7.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0624	3	4	357.4	16%	22%	71.2	7.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0625	4	5	423.9	14%	21%	80.5	7.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0626	5	6	393.1	14%	18%	64.6	6.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0627	6	7	431.6	12%	17%	64.9	6.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0628	7	8	970.3	12%	20%	182.2	15.7	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0629	8	9	2,647.0	12%	24%	596.0	47.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR017	SOCO0630	9	10.3	2,957.4	18%	26%	708.5	68.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0631	0	1	1,409.4	5%	8%	101.8	8.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0632	1	2	1,238.3	5%	8%	90.1	7.7	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0633	2	3	655.0	7%	12%	71.5	4.6	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0634	3	4	1,241.3	5%	13%	152.0	7.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0635	4	5	1,059.3	10%	34%	351.2	10.5	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0636	5	6	1,878.3	11%	37%	676.8	18.3	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0637	6	7	2,603.6	12%	41%	1042.6	26.9	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0638	7	8	2,804.6	13%	39%	1074.2	31.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0639	8	9	2,437.0	14%	36%	853.3	28.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0640	9	10	2,802.0	14%	30%	803.7	39.4	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0641	10	11	2,944.9	20%	31%	845.7	57.2	Bulk Sample
TNTR018	SOCO0642	11	12.3	2,853.5	22%	28%	737.8	66.0	Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0659	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0660	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0661	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0662	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0663	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0664	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR019	SOCO0665	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0666	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0667	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0668	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0669	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0670	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR019	SOCO0671	12	12.5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR020	SOCO0672	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR020	SOCO0673	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR020	SOCO0674	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR020	SOCO0675	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR021	SOCO0676	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR021	SOCO0677	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0678	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0679	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0680	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0681	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0682	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0683	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0684	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0685	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0686	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0687	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0688	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0689	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0690	12	13	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR022	SOCO0691	13	13.3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0692	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0693	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0694	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0695	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0696	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0697	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0698	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0699	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0700	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0701	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0702	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0703	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR023	SOCO0704	12	13	Pending Results					Bulk Sample

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR023	SOCO0705	13	14	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR024	SOCO0706	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR024	SOCO0707	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR024	SOCO0708	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR024	SOCO0709	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR024	SOCO0710	4	4.5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR025	SOCO0711	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR025	SOCO0713	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR025	SOCO0715	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR025	SOCO0717	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR025	SOCO0719	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0721	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0723	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0725	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0727	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0729	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0731	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0733	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0735	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0737	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0739	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0741	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0743	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR026	SOCO0745	12	12.5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0747	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0749	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0851	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0853	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0855	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0857	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0859	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0861	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0863	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0865	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0867	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0869	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR027	SOCO0871	12	12.5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0873	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0875	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0877	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR028	SOCO0879	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0881	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0883	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0885	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0887	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0889	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0891	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0893	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0895	11	12	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR028	SOCO0897	12	13	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0899	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0901	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0903	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0905	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0907	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0909	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0911	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0913	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0915	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR029	SOCO0917	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR030	SOCO0919	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR030	SOCO0921	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR030	SOCO0923	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR031	SOCO0925	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR031	SOCO0927	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0929	0	1	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0931	1	2	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0933	2	3	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0935	3	4	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0937	4	5	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0939	5	6	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0941	6	7	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0943	7	8	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0945	8	9	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0947	9	10	Pending Results					Bulk Sample
TNTR032	SOCO0949	10	11	Pending Results					Bulk Sample

APPENDIX 3 – Mechanized Auger Hole Assay TREO results (sieved sampling method)

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR025	SOCO0712	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR025	SOCO0714	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR025	SOCO0716	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR025	SOCO0718	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR025	SOCO0720	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0722	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0724	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0726	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0728	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0730	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0732	5	6	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0734	6	7	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0736	7	8	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0738	8	9	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0740	9	10	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0742	10	11	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0744	11	12	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR026	SOCO0746	12	12.5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0748	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0750	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0852	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0854	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0856	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0858	5	6	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0860	6	7	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0862	7	8	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0864	8	9	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0866	9	10	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0868	10	11	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0870	11	12	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR027	SOCO0872	12	12.5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0874	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0876	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0878	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0880	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0882	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0884	5	6	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0886	6	7	Pending Results					Sieved

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
TNTR028	SOCO0888	7	8	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0890	8	9	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0892	9	10	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0894	10	11	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0896	11	12	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR028	SOCO0898	12	13	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0900	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0902	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0904	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0906	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0908	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0910	5	6	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0912	6	7	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0914	7	8	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0916	8	9	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR029	SOCO0918	9	10	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR030	SOCO0920	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR030	SOCO0922	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR030	SOCO0924	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR031	SOCO0926	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR031	SOCO0928	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0930	0	1	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0932	1	2	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0934	2	3	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0936	3	4	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0938	4	5	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0940	5	6	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0942	6	7	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0944	7	8	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0946	8	9	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0948	9	10	Pending Results					Sieved
TNTR032	SOCO0950	10	11	Pending Results					Sieved

APPENDIX 4 - 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.*	• Samples were collected at 1m intervals throughout the auger drilling program, with the exception of the final sample of the drill hole where the hole did not reach a whole metre. • Material recovered from each interval was placed on a plastic tarpaulin and manually homogenised by lifting and mixing the sample using the tarpaulin edges to ensure representative sample distribution. • A standard cone-and-quartering method was applied in the field, with approximately one quarter of the homogenised material (typically 2–3kg) retained as the primary sample for analysis. • To minimise the potential for contamination between intervals, the first approximately 5cm of recovered material from each sample interval was discarded prior to sample collection. • From auger holes TNTR025 to TNTR032, duplicate sample preparation protocols were implemented. Following homogenisation and cone-and-quartering, two sub-samples were collected from each 1m interval: (i) a bulk (unsieved) sample and (ii) a sample sieved to <2mm (10# mesh) in the field and subsequently screened to <80# mesh in the laboratory. Both sample types were submitted for analysis to evaluate the influence of particle-size fractions on assay results. • All samples were geologically logged and recorded in a digital database, with representative photographs collected for documentation and verification purposes. • Samples were placed in sealed plastic bags, double-bagged for security, labelled with uniquely numbered sample tags and dispatched to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano-MG under standard chain-of-custody procedures for geochemical analysis.
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).*	• The auger-drilling was completed in-house by the CR3 team using a powered mechanised auger equipemtn during March to April 2026. • A total of 19 auger holes were completed for 166.40 metres of drilling. • All drill holes were drilled vertically using auger flights of approximately 100 mm diameter. • Drill hole locations were planned on an approximate 200m × 300m spacing, with local variations reflecting access, topography and geological considerations. • Drilling was designed to test the lateral continuity and vertical distribution of REE mineralisation within the weathered regolith profile developed over biotite gneiss.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	• Auger samples are laid out in meter intervals, visual estimate of recovery is made. All holes/spoil are photographed. • No significant sampling issue were noted, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
	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.	• *No known sample bias due to recovery has occurred.*
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.*	• Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • Auger samples are laid out in meter intervals for visual logging and determination of select intervals to be sampled at targeted horizons and all material recovered are photographed and qualitatively logged for visual characteristics, such as composition and percentage of clay and oxides.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	• Auger samples were collected over targeted 1 m intervals. Material from each interval was coned and quartered in the field to obtain a representative sub-sample of approximately 2–3 kg. • Samples were photographed in the field, labelled with unique identifiers, and prepared for dispatch to the laboratory. • All laboratory sample preparation was undertaken by SGS Geosol. • For the auger holes TNTR025 to TNTR032, duplicate sample preparation protocols were implemented for comparison purposes. For each 1 m interval, two sub-samples were prepared: (i) a sample sieved to 10# mesh in the field and subsequently screened to 80# in the laboratory, and (ii) a bulk sample submitted without prior sieving and fully prepared in the laboratory. • The auger program is considered early-stage exploration. No field duplicates, certified reference materials (standards), or blanks were included in the sampling program.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td>
<td>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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td>
<td>

Samples were analysed at SGS-Geosol laboratory, located in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The laboratory is certified ISO9001:2015, ISO14001:2015 and ISO17025:2017.
Sample preparation comprises an industry standard of drying the material, crushing 75% at 3mm size, homogeneizing with a Jones Splitter and pulverising between 250 and 300g (95% at 150#).
The analytical methodologies used are identified by the codes ICP95A (ICP-OES), which comprises 11 oxides and 5 elements and IMS95A (ICP-MS), which comprises 30 elements, both determined by lithium metaborate fusion.
For fusion with lithium metaborate, graphite crucibles are used, in which initially 0.5 g of lithium metaborate, 0.1 g of pulverised sample and other 0.5 g of lithium metaborate are inserted. Heated up to 950°C. Molten content is placed in beaker with 100ml solution of 2% tartaric acid (C4H6O6), 10% nitric acid (HNO3) and 88% purified water for homogenization. Two aliquots with 15ml each are transferred to test tubes and are sent for ICP analysis (analytical reference IMS95A).
The analyses are performed through mass spectrometry with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS). In this procedure, the ions are separated according to the mass / charge ratio through transport under the action of electric and magnetic fields. Quantitative analyses include 15 rare earth elements, in addition to Y, Co, Cu, Cs, Ga, Hf, Mo, Ni, Rb, Sn, Ta, Th, Tl, U and W (ICP-MS-IMS-95A). Detection limits are shown in the Table below.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES</th><th>PM-000003/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Al2O3</td><td>0,01 - 75 (%)</td><td>Ba</td><td>10 - 100000 (ppm)</td><td>CaO</td><td>0,01 - 60 (%)</td><td>Cr2O3</td><td>0,01 - 10 (%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fe2O3</td><td>0,01 - 75 (%)</td><td>K2O</td><td>0,01 - 25 (%)</td><td>MgO</td><td>0,01 - 30 (%)</td><td>MnO</td><td>0,01 - 10 (%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Na2O</td><td>0,01 - 30 (%)</td><td>P2O5</td><td>0,01 - 25 (%)</td><td>SiO2</td><td>0,01 - 90 (%)</td><td>Sr</td><td>10 - 100000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>TiO2</td><td>0,01 - 25 (%)</td><td>V</td><td>5 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Zn</td><td>5 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Zr</td><td>10 - 100000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="7">Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS</th><th>PM-000003/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Co</td><td>0,5 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Cs</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Cu</td><td>5 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Er</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Eu</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Ga</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Hf</td><td>0,05 - 500 (ppm)</td><td>Ho</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>La</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Mo</td><td>2 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Nb</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Nd</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni</td><td>5 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Pr</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Rb</td><td>0,2 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Sm</td><td>0,1 - 1000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sn</td><td>0,3 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Ta</td><td>0,05 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Tb</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Th</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tl</td><td>0,5 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>Tm</td><td>0,05 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td>U</td><td>0,05 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>W</td><td>0,1 - 10000 (ppm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>0,05 - 10000 (ppm)</td><td>Yb</td><td>0,1 - 1000 (ppm)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

No standard, duplicate, or blank control samples were inserted by the Company during this early-stage exploration phase. The Company acknowledges the absence of QA/QC protocols in this stage and notes that appropriate quality control procedures will be implemented in subsequent phases of the program. Results in this document are reported as rare earth oxides (REO), in accordance with industry-standard practices. The total rare earth oxide content (TREO) is calculated as the sum of individual 15 REOs. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:
TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = [La2O3] + [CeO2] + [Pr6O11] + [Nd2O3] + [Sm2O3] + [Eu2O3] + [Gd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Ho2O3] + [Er2O3] + [Tm2O3] + [Yb2O3] + [Y2O3] + [Lu2O3].
LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = [CeO2] + [La2O3] + [Nd2O3] + [Pr6O11]
HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = [Eu2O3] + [Gd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Ho2O3] + [Er2O3] + [Tm2O3] + [Yb2O3] + [Y2O3] +

</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>[Lu2O3]

CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = [Nd2O3] + [Eu2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Y2O3]
MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = [Pr6O11] + [Nd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Gd2O3] + [Sm2O3]
All results of this report are presented in ppm and the REE elements were converted to their stoichiometric oxide forms using standard conversion factors from Advanced Analytical Centre, James Cook University. The conversion factors are shown in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>TREO</th><th>REE Oxides</th><th>Conversion factor (Element→Oxide)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cério (Ce)</td><td>CeO_2</td><td>1.2284</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disprósio (Dy)</td><td>Dy_2O_3</td><td>1.1477</td></tr>
<tr><td>Érbio (Er)</td><td>Er_2O_3</td><td>1.1435</td></tr>
<tr><td>Európio (Eu)</td><td>Eu_2O_3</td><td>1.1579</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gadolínio (Gd)</td><td>Gd_2O_3</td><td>1.1526</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hólmio (Ho)</td><td>Ho_2O_3</td><td>1.1455</td></tr>
<tr><td>Itérbio (Yb)</td><td>Yb_2O_3</td><td>1.1387</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ítrio (Y)</td><td>Y_2O_3</td><td>1.2699</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lantânio (La)</td><td>La_2O_3</td><td>1.1728</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lutécio (Lu)</td><td>Lu_2O_3</td><td>1.1371</td></tr>
<tr><td>Neodímio (Nd)</td><td>Nd_2O_3</td><td>1.1664</td></tr>
<tr><td>Praseodímio (Pr)</td><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td><td>1.2082</td></tr>
<tr><td>Samário (Sm)</td><td>Sm_2O_3</td><td>1.1596</td></tr>
<tr><td>Térbio (Tb)</td><td>Tb_4O_7</td><td>1.1762</td></tr>
<tr><td>Túlio (Tm)</td><td>Tm_2O_3</td><td>1.1421</td></tr>
</table>

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.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>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.</td><td>
Data is recorded in the field using a tablet-based GIS system, with some locations also being marked with a Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 5.
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 are 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.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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</td><td>
Auger hole locations were recorded with a GPS integrated to the Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 5, with a nominal accuracy of +/-3m.
The datum used is UTM SIRGAS2000 Zone 22S.
The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	topographic control.	
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.*	• Auger holes did not use a systematic grid, being their disposition roughly 200 x 300m, when possible. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• The relationship between the orientation of mineralized structures and the sample orientation is currently unknown due to limited geological and structural data. As a result, the potential for sampling bias cannot be accurately assessed at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were collected from the auger drilling and given individual sample numbers for tracking. • The sample chain of custody was overseen by the CR3 geologist in charge of the program. • CR3 company geologist and/ or mining technician were responsible for collecting the samples and transporting them to the company dispatch centre or commercial laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.*	• The Tunas Project is in the Brazilian state of Paraná and consists of two tenements, separated by 2km. The 826036/2024 is 10.32Km^2 and 826037/2024 is 7.99Km^2. Both areas are granted by Mineral Agency of Brazil (ANM) for exploration. They are approximately 75km north from the capital city, Curitiba. • The tenements are 100% held by CR3's wholly owned Brazilian subsidiary Mineração Remo Ltda. • Tunas Granted Tenement Listing: 826036/2024, 826037/2024. • The company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There are no records of rare earth exploration activities in the area. The permits belonged to another company, whose main objective was base metal research, but there is no evidence of any field work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Tunas Project is prospective for residual regolith-hosted rare earth mineralisation. The regional geology consists of two distinct units: 1. Tigre granitic to granodioritic orthogneiss, intensely deformed, metamorphosed, and responsible for a strong radiometric anomaly; 2. Metasedimentary succession intercalated by metabasalts, metapsammites, and metapelites of the Votuverava Group. • The granite-gneiss complex is highly weathered, and its residual soil profile was investigated in this sampling phase. • The intrusive rock to the south east is interpreted to be a Neoproterozoic I-type, calc-alkaline granitoid batholith dominated by monzogranite to granodiorite with biotite ± hornblende. It commonly hosts mafic enclaves and accessory phases such as zircon, apatite and monazite, reflecting magma mixing and fractional crystallisation processes.
Drill hole 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:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	• Auger holes details are located within Appendix 1 of the ASX release.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	metres) of the drill hole collar - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high- g r a d e 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.*	• Weighted averages were used for calculating significant intercepts where the intercepts included samples over intervals of different lengths. • No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Auger holes are vertical. • True width is not known. All intercepts are reported as down hole length.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,*	• Diagrams are included in the body of this release.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All assay results have been reported. • All auger holes are set out in Table in body the report, as well as their intersections (appendix 1, 2 and 3).
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.*	• There is no substantive data to report at this stage of exploration.
Further work	*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.*	• Further work on the project will include the following: ○ Leaching tests over existing auger hole samples for recovery check. • Pending positive leach test results, follow up exploration may include: ○ Geophysics (electric tomography) to define weathering profile thickness. ○ RC drilling over main anomalous areas.