DISCOVERY OF NEW REE PROSPECT EXTENDS EAST SALINAS FOOTPRINT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **New Curioso prospect identified within the southern East Salinas tenements**
- **Auger drilling results at Curioso confirm REE enrichment within extensive areas of surface saprolite**
- **Curioso shares a similar geological setting to the Naked Hill Prospect, with leach testing underway to test ionic clay (IAC[1]) characteristics**
- **Ten auger holes completed to date at Curioso**
- **Assays received from the six auger holes confirm multiple TREO[2] and NdPr[3] intercepts within saprolite, including:**
  - **8m @ 1,590ppm TREO and 20% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0003)**
  - **6m @ 1,286ppm TREO and 18% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0004)**
  - **9m @ 1,526ppm TREO and 16% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0005)**
  - **9m @ 1,165ppm TREO and 23% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0006)**
  - **Peak results include:**
    - **2,218ppm TREO @ 16% NdPr from 8 - 9m (EAS-AD-0005)**
    - **1,998ppm TREO @ 27% NdPr from 6 - 7m (EAS-AD-0003)**
    - **1,362 ppm TREO @32% NdPr from 7-8m (EAS-AD-0006)**
- **Mineralisation is hosted within saprolite overlaying the Medina Intrusive Granite Complex, consistent with granite-derived saprolite systems**
- **Leach test recovery results from three auger holes are pending**
- **Further auger drilling is underway to define the extent and thickness of saprolite mineralisation at Curioso**

Enova Mining Limited (ASX: ENV) (Enova or the Company) is pleased to announce the discovery of the Curioso Prospect within the southern tenements of the East Salinas Project, Brazil. Initial auger drilling has confirmed rare earth element (REE) mineralisation from surface across multiple holes, expanding the known mineralised footprint at East Salinas and supporting the potential for a large and continuous saprolite-hosted REE system.

1 Ionic Adsorption Clay
2 TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxide plus Y_2O_3 ppm
3 Neodymium-Praseodymium (NdPr) Oxide and Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) Ratio

The auger assay results demonstrate consistent REE enrichment within weathered saprolite and further define the grade distribution within the broader mineralised system.

The results support the Company's geological model for intrusive-derived REE mineralisation associated with the Medina Intrusive Granite Complex and reinforce Curioso as a priority target for ongoing exploration and follow-up drilling.

Enova Mining CEO / Executive Director Eric Vesel commented:

"The discovery of Curioso builds on the success of the Naked Hill Prospect and further expands the broader rare earth potential of our IAC project footprint at our East Salina Project. The consistent shallow saprolite-hosted mineralisation intersected across the initial auger holes, combined with encouraging TREO grades and attractive NdPr proportions, supports our view that East Salinas hosts a broad district-scale rare earth mineral system.

"Intercepts begin at surface, holding potential for cost-efficient development. Peak grades of over 2,200 ppm TREO and elevated NdPr ratios are particularly encouraging and align well with current market demand for magnet rare earths, which continue to underpin the global energy transition and electrification trends.

"Further auger drilling is already underway as we work to define the scale and continuity of mineralisation across the prospect."

Rare earth grades confirm mineralisation at Curioso Prospect

Assay results have been received from auger drilling and surface geochemical sampling analysed by SGS Geosol Laboratory.

Samples were collected from surface saprolites overlying granite and granodiorite suites within the Curiosa Prospect area. The results increase confidence in presence of intrusive-derived rare earths (REE) mineralisation within surface saprolite and will assist in planning future resource delineation drilling programs.

To date, ten auger holes have been completed at Curioso for a total of 83 metres. Assay results have been received from six holes, with results from four additional holes pending. (Table 1)

Auger drilling was designed to test the extent and continuity of REE mineralisation within the Curioso Prospect.

Hole type	Target	Number of holes	Metreage (m)	Sample Assay	Leach Test
Auger Drilling	Canto, Central	6	42	Received	Under process
Auger Drilling	Canto, Central	4	41	Not Received	Under process
Total		**10**	**83**		

Table 1: Total drilling statistics in Curiosa Prospect at East Salinas

Sample type	Target	Number of Samples	Sample Assay
Rock Sample	Curioso	18	Received
Total		**18**	

Table 2: Total Geochemical sample statistics in Curiosa Prospect at East Salinas

Auger samples returned multiple high-grade REE intercepts, with several assays exceeding 1,000 ppm total rare earth oxides (TREO) (Figure 1).

Key intercepts include:

- **8m @ 1,590ppm TREO and 20% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0003)**
- **6m @ 1,286ppm TREO and 18% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0004)**
- **9m @ 1,526ppm TREO and 16% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0005)**
- **9m @ 1,165ppm TREO and 23% NdPr from surface (EAS-AD-0006)**

Peak results include:

- **2,218ppm TREO @ 16% NdPr from 8 - 9m (EAS-AD-0005)**
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- **1,362 ppm TREO @32% NdPr from 7-8m (EAS-AD-0006)**

Surface geochemical sampling confirms multiple TREO[4] and NdPr[5] hits within saprolite targets of Curioso prospect, including:

- **3,052 ppm and 21% NdPr (EAS-RO-0092)**
- **1,823 ppm and 18% NdPr (EAS-RO-0100)**

Progress at East Salinas

Lithological data from auger drilling indicate strong geological continuity within saprolitic clay developed overlying multiple intrusive bodies at the Curioso Prospect (Figure 1).

These results support the interpretation that Curioso forms part of a larger intrusive-derived REE system associated with the Medina Intrusive Granitic Complex.

Auger drilling intersected consistent lithologies and mineralised intervals across several intrusive units, suggesting that surface outcrops represent exposed portions of a more extensive rare earth bearing saprolite system. This supports the Company's exploration strategy, which integrates geophysical data, hyperspectral analysis and targeted drilling to assess the scale, geometry and continuity of mineralisation across the East Salinas Project.

[4] TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxide plus Y_2O_3 ppm (1%TREO=10000 ppm TREO)
[5] Neodymium-Praseodymium (NdPr) Oxide and Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) Ratio

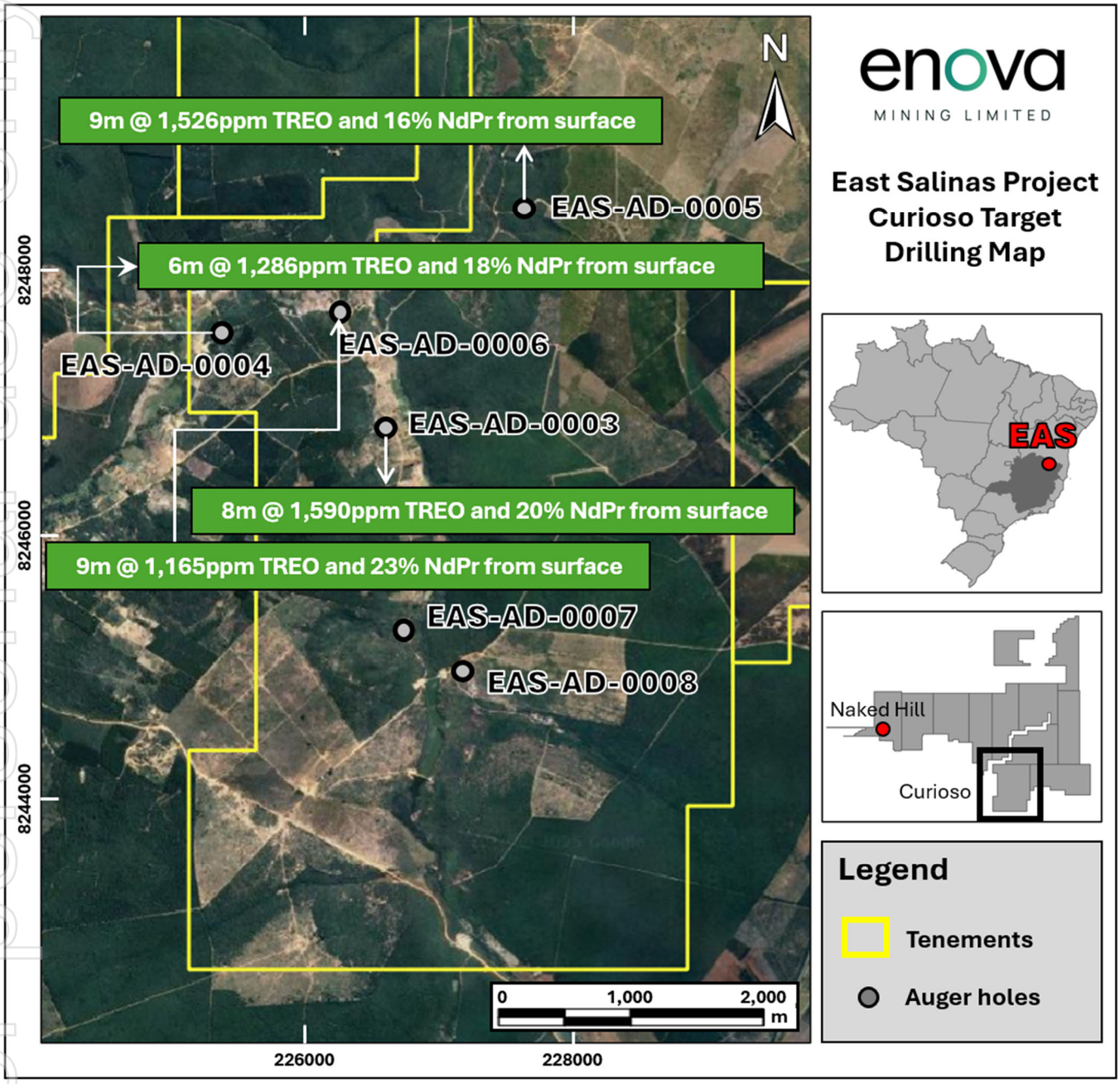

Figure 1: Auger holes sample points in Curioso Prospect at East Salinas

Drilling and Sampling

Portable auger drilling at Curioso tested near-surface saprolite-hosted REE mineralisation (Figure 2).

Saprolite recovered from hole EAS-AD-0003 displayed thick intervals of soft, clay-rich, reddish-brown material consistent with weathered profiles targeted for REE mineralisation (Figure 3 and 4).

Figure 2: Auger site EAS-AD-0003 in Curioso Prospect, East Salinas.

Figure 3 and 4: Saprolite sample from EAS-AD-0003 hole

A schematic interpreted cross section through Curioso illustrates a laterally extensive weathering profile developed over the underlying bedrock. The section highlights a thick near surface saprolite horizon interpreted to host REE enrichment consistent with mineralisation model (Figure 5).

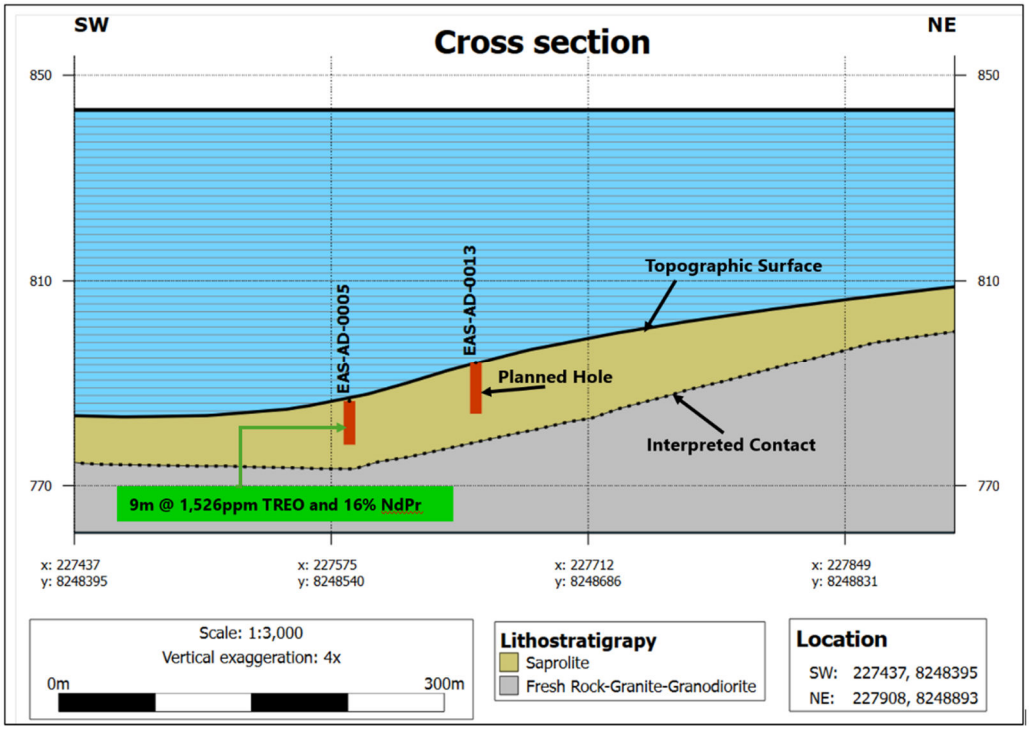

Figure 5: Schematic interpreted cross section through EAS-AD-0005 in Curioso Prospect in East Salinas (Planned hole may vary in position based on the access)

Next Steps

Follow up auger drilling is planned to define the extent and thickness of saprolite mineralisation at the Curioso prospect.

Samples have been submitted for IAC leach testing to assess ionic adsorption clay characteristics and recovery performance.

Pending assay and leach test results from the remaining auger holes will be incorporated into planning for follow-up drilling and ongoing exploration activities at East Salinas.

Tenements/permits

The East Salinas tenements are currently held by Enova Brasil Ltda and registered in the state of Minas Gerai. Details of the East Salinas tenements are outlined in Table 3.

EAST SALINAS				
Area	**Licence ID**	**Area (Ha)**	**Status**	**Ownership**
1	832387/2023	1910.49	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
2	832388/2023	1979.56	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
3	832389/2023	1962.31	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
4	832390/2023	1984.08	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
5	832391/2023	1953.79	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
6	832392/2023	1978.33	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
7	832393/2023	1920.77	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
8	832394/2023	1970.01	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
9	832395/2023	1984.91	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
10	832396/2023	1266.88	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
11	832397/2023	1824.34	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
12	832398/2023	1971.13	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA

Table 3: East Salinas Project tenements Minas Gerais, Brazil

Brazil: A tier-one mining jurisdiction supporting long-term growth

Brazil offers a stable, low-risk environment for mining investment, underpinned by a well-established and globally competitive resources sector. As a top exporter of iron ore, gold, bauxite, lithium, rare earths and more, Brazil and particularly the states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo recognise mining as a cornerstone of economic development.

The country boasts investor-friendly policies, with no government ownership mandates, minimal interference, and a progressive regulatory framework encouraging exploration and new project development. Brazil's attractive cost structure, highly skilled workforce, advanced mining services sector, and robust infrastructure including proximity to key cities further enhance its status as a prime destination for resource investment.

Other projects

Enova has an extensive portfolio of tenements and advanced projects. Resources and focus are prioritised to meet project demands. Enova is currently working on several projects, at different stages of development. Drilling at Naked Hill awaits further consultation with the owner's and judicial review which is nearing resolution. CODA project work focuses on metallurgical studies for the concentration of titanium, REE, niobium and scandium metals. Test work at Mineral Technology in Brisbane is complete, focusing on particle size analysis and magnetic separation for the purposes of beneficiation. Enova's company laboratory in Malaysia continues the pre-treatment and leach recovery test work for scandium, gallium and REEs for CODA mineralisation. Enova also remains committed to the advancing the Charley Creek rare earth project. A deep drilling programme was partially completed in June. Samples from this programme will be used for the next phase of process plant optimisation trialling "high-G" centrifugal heavy mineral concentration. Enova has been in the field exploring at Santo Antonio Do Jacinto, Carai and Resplendor projects. These results will be released when assays are returned and the data processed.

The Company will also continue to review projects and business opportunities as they arise.

The market will be kept appraised of developments, as required under ASX Listing Rules and in accord with continuous disclosure requirements.

ENDS

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited.

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About Enova Mining

Enova Mining is a critical minerals exploration and development company with a strategic portfolio of projects across Brazil and Australia, targeting the growing global demand for rare earth elements and battery metals.

The Company's key projects include:

- **The Coda Group of Projects** – prospective for clay-hosted rare earth elements (REE), scandium, titanium and gallium.
- **The Poços de Caldas Project** – a promising ionic adsorption clay REE opportunity.
- **The Charley Creek Project** – prospective for alluvial rare earths and scandium in the underlaying saprolite
- **The Lithium Valley Projects** – including East Salinas, Caraí, Santo Antônio do Jacinto, and Resplendor, all considered prospective for lithium and rare earth elements.

Enova is focused on advancing these high-potential assets through systematic exploration and development to support the global transition to clean energy technologies.

East Salinas Medina Intrusive Complex: A promising rare earth element (REE) discovery in Minas Gerais

- **Emerging High-Grade REE Opportunity:** The East Salinas Granitic Complex, situated within the East Brasiliano Orogen in northern Minas Gerais, has revealed highly anomalous surface geochemical results, with Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) grades reaching up to 2.17%. The project also boasts exceptionally high magnetic rare earth content, with NdPr (neodymium + praseodymium) oxide ratio reaching up to 38.8%, an average Heavy Rare Earth Oxide (HREO) ratio around 9.95% and average ytterbium oxide content around 387ppm. These results strongly support the presence of REE-bearing saprolite, granite and leucogranite units, confirming the potential for high-grade REE mineralisation across the project area.
- **Expanding Enova's Strategic Footprint:** East Salinas complements Enova's REE exploration portfolio alongside Juquiá, CODA North, and CODA Central. The project's large-scale tenement coverage and its association with post-collisional granites present multiple zones of interest, including the Bald Hill and Naked Hill targets, supporting further subsurface investigations and resource delineation.
- **Multi-Metal Potential and Geological Richness:** In addition to REEs, East Salinas shows elevated levels of neodymium, niobium, and other high-value elements linked with evolved granitic systems. This opens potential for valuable by-products and broader resource development across the tenement package.
- **Leveraging Brazilian Expertise for Efficient Advancement:** Enova's Brazilian geology team has been instrumental in advancing exploration at East Salinas through detailed mapping, systematic sampling, and field validation. Their expertise ensures efficient progression from surface sampling to future drilling and geophysical surveys.
- **Cost-Conscious Exploration with Strong Growth Potential:** Enova is adopting a disciplined, scalable exploration strategy at East Salinas focused on high-impact outcomes. With significant upside and a large tenement footprint, the project stands out as a cost-effective and potentially transformative REE discovery within Brazil's resource-rich landscape.

The East Salinas project underscores Enova's commitment to building a world-class REE and critical minerals portfolio, combining local geological strength with global technical knowledge to accelerate growth and shareholder value.

Competent person statement

The information related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Subhajit Deb Roy, a Competent Person and Chartered Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Deb Roy is currently working as Exploration Manager with Enova Mining. Subhajit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person is defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Subhajit consents to the inclusion in presenting the matters based on his information in the form.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve several risks and uncertainties. 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.

Precautionary statement

The exploration results for the East Salinas Project are preliminary in nature and based on surface geochemical sampling, mapping, and early-stage geological interpretation. While initial data indicate the presence of anomalous mineralisation, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the delineation of a Mineral Resource. All forward-looking statements, including plans for future exploration and drilling, are subject to various

risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these early results, as actual outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Resource estimates remain speculative and subject to revision.

Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Enova Mining Limited ("Enova" or "the Company"). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

This Announcement contains summary information about Enova, its subsidiaries, and their activities, which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Enova.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Enova's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are many risks, both specific to Enova and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Enova and the value of an investment in Enova including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Enova and its projects, are forward-looking statements that: may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions; are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Enova, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Enova disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. No verification: although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified

APPENDIX A

JORC TABLE 1

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.*	**Curioso Prospect Drilling Program:** East Salinas Project consists of tenements (Table 3) where the areas were sampled at the outcrops and soils surfaces within the tenement and later explored by Auger Drilling following geochemical (Rock Chip) sampling returned superior grades. Auger holes were drilled on and around the sites of previous high grade rock chip samples. Samples were collected from material of the drill cutting recovered by augering. In most locations, a thick saprolite soil layer occurs, overlying granite and granodiorite lithology. Auger holes were drilled vertically perpendicular to horizontal mineralised zone. **Rock-Chip Sampling Methodology:** Random grab samples of rock chips are collected as **specimen samples** from areas identified by field geologists as geologically significant and often supported by hyperspectral targets. Sample weights typically range from **0.5 to 3 kg**. **Metadata Documentation:** For each sample (soil and rock-chip), detailed metadata is recorded (Table 4), including: • **Outcrop types** • **Soil or rock types** • **Lithological descriptions** Additional **notes** and **photographs** are taken as needed. Each sample is **timestamped**, and the sampler's details are logged in the **field database**. Each sampling site was carefully documented and photographed to provide a visual record for future reference. **Sample Provenance:** Metadata also records whether rock-chip samples were collected **in situ**. This same pattern was also observed in regional soil profiles exposed along road cuts. The average starting depth for sampling was 25 cm, although in some locations, it was necessary to dig over 50 cm to reach the deeper unaltered horizon. Rock samples were collected along with mapping and soil sampling activities. The sampling was conducted consists of chip sampling of outcrops and soil sampling based on visual inspection. Portions of fragments were randomly selected within the outcrop area to ensure the sample was representative of the rock outcrops. Superficial weathered parts, as well as adhered roots and moss, were removed. The process involved thoroughly cleaning and preparing the outcrops to ensure that the samples accurately represent the in-situ geological conditions.

		Comments on representivity The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from outcrops in East Salinas Medina Intrusive Complex. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. **Auger Holes** In vertical auger holes, sample was collected at every 1m in the mineralised litho-stratigraphic unit which is overlying Medina Intrusive Granite and Granodiorite suite. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The sample was homogeneously reduced by using riffle splitter to around 2kg and one part is sent for assaying; other part is stored and retained or returned to East Salinas warehouse as kept as umpire sample. The samples representing in-situ rocks are preserved in plastic sample bags with sample numbers according to depth. Sampling intervals have been carefully designed to **align with geological, lithostratigraphic and regolith (weathering) boundaries**, ensuring that individual lithological contacts are not intersected by sample cuts. A comprehensive **QA/QC protocol** has been applied, including the routine collection and submission of field duplicate, certified reference material, blank samples to monitor analytical quality and reliability. **Comments on representivity** The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from drill cuttings recovered from auger holes in saprolite overlying East Salinas Medina Intrusive Complex.
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).*	**Auger Hole Drilling** Auger drilling at East Salinas has been carried out using lightweight rigs designed for rapid, shallow sampling, targeting near-surface REE mineralisation within saprolitic weathered top layer of underlying granite and granodiorite intrusives. Drill sites were prepared by clearing and levelling to ensure safe and efficient operations. Auger holes were typically terminated upon reaching maximum depth it can drill, ensuring focus on the mineralised saprolite horizon. This method complements deeper drilling techniques and provides high-resolution geochemical data to guide future RC and diamond drilling aimed at testing horizontal continuity and depth extent of shallow mineralisation. All auger holes were collared and drilled **vertically downward from surface**. Initial drill rig alignment was completed labelling the platform to

		drill vertically and no reflex tool was used. **No downhole surveys** were conducted for the auger drilling All drill collar locations were picked up using **Handheld Garmin GPS** to ensure tentative spatial positioning. The collar survey pick up will be undertaken later along with topographic survey.
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.* • *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.*	**Recovery in Drillholes** Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 3-5kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The sample recovery was around 80% due to high clay content in the strata, loss of cuttings. The recovery has been estimated by visual inspection. Any sample bias due to low recovery will be determined after the assay and mineral characterisation are completed.
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.*	**Geochemical Samples** The rock chip samples have been logged, and lithological description is listed in table 5. **Auger holes** Preliminary lithological descriptions are recorded at site or in Enova's warehouse facility by professional geologist, describing broadly about the granite and granodiorite and the regolith weathering zone contacts. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative and preliminary in nature. Parameters such as grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations will be logged in detail in due course. The type of weathering zone contact is identified by visual inspections which can help to differentiate the overlying and underlying lithology from mineralised stratigraphy. All auger holes cuttings are stored at the warehouse facility near East Salinas project site.
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*	**Sample Preparation** Collection, Preparation and Labelling: Samples are weighed. Wet samples are dried for several days on rubber mats. Dried samples are screened (5mm). Samples were prepared by using riffle splitter/coning and quartering method and homogeneously reduced. Finally, a 1-2 kg sample was sent to the lab, SGS Geosol laboratory in Minas Gerais. **Field QA/QC** Field Duplicates: Duplicates are inserted approximately every 20 samples using a split from chip sample to be sent to laboratory. Other QA/QC Samples: OREAS 460 and OREAS 461 Certified Reference Material; Blanks were used for QA/QC purposes are inserted approximately at the interval of every 20 samples. **Sample Preparation in SGS Laboratory** At the lab, SGS-Geosol commercial laboratory, in Vespasiano, the

	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	samples are dried at 60^0 or 105^0 C, 75% material crushed to a nominal 3mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for pulverising. The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of 300g passing 150 micron for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. **Sample preparation** Collection and labelling: Samples of drill cuttings are taken at 1.0m intervals from saprolite and regolith zone. The cut chips are split using a riffle splitter The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching them to the SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano. **Laboratory QA/QC** The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including QA/QC samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). Industry standard protocols are used by SGS-Geosol to prepare samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample of 300g was pulverised. For rare earth element analysis, samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). SGS Geosol detection limits of major oxides and minor and trace elements are given below 3.1) ICP95A **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES** PM-000003/3 Al2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) Ba 10 - 100000 (ppm) CaO 0,01 - 60 (%) Cr2O3 0,01 - 10 (%) Fe2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) K2O 0,01 - 25 (%) MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO 0,01 - 10 (%) Na2O 0,01 - 30 (%) P2O5 0,01 - 25 (%) SiO2 0,01 - 90 (%) Sr 10 - 100000 (ppm) TiO2 0,01 - 25 (%) V 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zn 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zr 10 - 100000 (ppm) 3.2) IMS95A **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS** PM-000003/3 Ce 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Co 0,5 - 10000 (ppm) Cs 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Cu 5 - 10000 (ppm) Dy 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Er 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Eu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Ga 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Gd 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Hf 0,05 - 500 (ppm) Ho 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) La 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Lu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Mo 2 - 10000 (ppm) Nb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Nd 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Ni 5 - 10000 (ppm) Pr 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Rb 0,2 - 10000 (ppm) Sm 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) Sn 0,3 - 1000 (ppm) Ta 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Tb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Th 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Tl 0,5 - 1000 (ppm) Tm 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) U 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) W 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Y 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Yb 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples. Both standards, duplicates, and blank QA/QC samples were inserted in the sample stream. OREAS 460 and OREAS 461 samples sent from Australia which was used in 10-12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples. The assays were done using ICP MS, ICP OES after Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for major Oxides.

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.*	Enova's professional geologist team, led by Fernando Moya reviewed the data collated and compared it with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify that the data files are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. Field geological data was recorded in the field notebook and then typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. The assay and lithology data of auger hole samples have been added in Appendix C Table 6 and assay data is received in spreadsheet and certificates form the laboratory. Assay data is received in spreadsheet format from the laboratory. The assay data of Rare Earth Element has been converted into Rare Earth Oxide (Refer to Section 2 of JORC table "Data Aggregation Method).
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 hole collar locations were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 2000, Zone 24 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 24S (Appendix B, Table 4). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. The locations of hole collar points are listed in the Appendix -B Table 4. Topographic Control: No topographic survey was conducted.
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 average spacing between adjacent hole collars are variable, varied according to the location of high-grade surface sample points and/or high-grade holes. The spacing is appropriate to the scale of tenements and variation in geology of zoned complex. In the maiden holes, no compositing done. All samples were prepared for ~1m run except near or around lithological and stratigraphical contacts, where sample length was variable. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation were undertaken.
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 holes drilled vertically in East Salinas are holes to investigate at depth extension and confirmation of lateral extension of IAC (Ionic Adsorption Clay) REE mineralisation. Once the extent of key mineralised zone is identified, further vertical and in fill holes may be drilled based on the trends of rare element enrichment. Given the depth of holes, varying from 10-20m from surface, the sample biases due to orientation of shallow holes are considered negligible and lateral extension of mineralisation is not yet known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples collected by field technicians were meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags. They were then transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL, Vespasiano in Minas Gerais, Brazil. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering,

		contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The site is attended by Enova's Brazilian professional geologist team supervised by Fernando Moya, qualified geologist to carry out, inspect sampling procedures, verify the sampling protocols, secure the transport and storage of samples, verification of geological records, review QAQC procedures.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	The tenements are now held by Enova Brasil Ltda ("100%"). The current exploration is conducted in multiple tenements in East Salinas near Maristella town. There is no issue with the tenement holding and it's good standing known to Enova Mining. However, Enova Mining is engaged with stakeholders for future works. The current results are delayed results of previous drilling. Details of the East Salinas tenements are given in Table 3
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The southern part (Curioso Prospect) of East Salinas Medina Intrusive complex project site was not earlier explored by other agency except Enova Mining. The data such as geological map and geophysical maps in SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) website covers the area regionally including East Salinas Medina Intrusive complex project tenements. Enova completed surface geochemical sampling followed by auger drilling. No previous work was undertaken in Curioso Prospect or target area. The results of Naked hill area (eastern part of East Salinas) had been announced in previous ASX releases (Appendix D).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Medina Intrusive Suite in the East Salinas Project comprises the Granito Maristela, a large I-type granitic batholith covering ~1,150 km^2. This metaluminous, porphyritic granite exhibits a coarse-grained matrix of quartz, pink K-feldspar, biotite, and allanite, with megacrysts of euhedral feldspar (2–3 cm). It hosts xenoliths of schist and gneiss (e.g., syenitic, tonalitic, and peraluminous varieties) near contacts with the Salinas Formation. The granite forms prominent pão-de-açúcar (sugarloaf) hills, such as Serra do Anastácio (1,430 m), contrasting with the adjacent Detrito-Lateritic Cover (750–900 m), a Tertiary to recent pediment surface with thick saprolite. Structurally, the area is divided into two domains: 1. Older Metasedimentary Domain: Includes the Macaúbas

		Group (Salinas and Nova Aurora formations), kinzigitic gneisses, and S-type Granito Pajeú, with E-W-trending foliations and fold axes attributed to Brasiliano compression. 2. Younger Granitic Domain: Dominated by post-tectonic I-type granites (Maristela and Água Branca). The Maristela batholith caused centripetal foliation in surrounding schists ("ballooning" during emplacement) and exhibits NNE to NE fracture trends controlling local drainage (e.g., Mosquito and Urubu rivers). The complex reflects Brasiliano orogenic magmatism, with the Maristela granite intruding and thermally reworking older crustal rocks. Its high relief and isotropic texture contrast sharply with the flattened morphology of the metasedimentary domain. The REE results are surface signatures of potential mineralisation. Style of potential mineralisation is hard rock Rare Element enrichment. The depth and strike extension would only be established through further exploration. The local geology is interpreted as 8-25m saprolite layer overlying granitic intrusive in Curioso Prospect/target differentiated based on visual identification of mineralogy. The cross section (Figure 5) shows saprolite veneer underlain Medina Granite Intrusive complex. The near surface saprolite strata is interpreted as autochthonous weathering profile above underlying parent granite. The general trend (strike) of the granitic intrusive unit's lithological unit contacts is SW-NE. The interpretation of inferred contacts is based on limited drillhole data and may be refined by follow-up drilling. Mineralisation style is Clay hosted REE mineralisation within saprolite veneer with potential for Ionic Adsorption Clay amenability
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 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*	The data and information of about the auger drill collar points are given below: Enova has completed 10 auger holes in Curioso Prospect with total meterage of 83m. Easting Northing, Elevation, Dip, Azimuth, Depth (EOH-End of Holes) of the drillholes are given in the Appendix B Table 4. The assay results are included in Appendix C Table 6. In this release, the assay results of EAS-AD-0003 to EAS-AD-0008 auger drillholes are included. Leach test results are under process. No leach test results are included in the present announcement.

	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 (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.*	The database of collar, geology, assays has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. No topographic and drill hole collar survey is undertaken. The data are being compiled in Collar, Survey, Assay and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO are given in Appendix C, Table 6. The database has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. The conversion of Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) has been calculated using standard conversion table as mentioned below. The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, uses conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included: TREO=(Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15) +(Ho*1.15) +(La*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) +(Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21) +(Sm*1.16) +(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14) +(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14) **Cut-off calculations** For the reporting of significant intersections and assays, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 3 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 4 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 4m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off. As an exception, assays within saprolite clay have been aggregated to represent the significant grade. **Nominal Cut-offs** **TREO** Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **TREO**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 3000 ppm **TREO**.
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*	As the geometry of the mineralisation is expected to be horizontal or following the topography. The maiden test holes were drilled with the vertical orientation to explore the extent of mineralisation. The downhole lengths are likely to brings out the width of the mineralised zones. Although, there was no downhole survey done, the drill rig was aligned vertically to ensure penetrating vertically through the r3egoliths of granite -granodiorite strata. Hence potential bias of drilling orientation of shallow holes is negligible for resource estimation in this context.

	length, true width not known').	
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.*	The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 6B for drillhole collars, assays, drill plan, rock types and drill targets related data and information. Figure 1 shows drillhole collar points.
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.*	The data presented in this report aims to offer a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. All data have been listed in table 1-6. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as drillhole collar point plan and tenements maps and tables, are provided to facilitate a deeper understanding of the data. Additionally, the report distinctly mentions the source of the samples, whether from regolith horizon overlying granite - granodiorite litho-units to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any known bias or omission.
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 report includes auger hole assay results and regional geology descriptions under geology section. There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report currently.
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*	In the next phase will focus on further step out auger drilling along the interpreted trends defined by the current drill holes to assess strike and dip continuity and expand the known extent of mineralisation. These step out holes will be designed to systematically test along strike and dip from existing intersections, refining the geological model and supporting the transition from target testing to broader mineralisation delineation at East Salinas.

	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams and figures in the current document are highlighting the outcomes of drillhole sampling and identify high anomalous zones.

Appendix B: The location of auger hole collars, depth presented in the current release

Hole ID	Type	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	DATUM	DIP	AZIMUTH	Depth (m)
EAS-AD-0003	Auger	Curioso	226598	8246825	772.90	WGS 84 24S	90	0	8
EAS-AD-0004	Auger	Curioso	225286	8247520	774.73	WGS 84 24S	90	0	6
EAS-AD-0005	Auger	Curioso	227584	8248551	786.47	WGS 84 24S	90	0	9
EAS-AD-0006	Auger	Curioso	226176	8247719	778.88	WGS 84 24S	90	0	9
EAS-AD-0007	Auger	Curioso	226713	8245264	778.58	WGS 84 24S	90	0	3
EAS-AD-0008	Auger	Curioso	227078	8245004	791.17	WGS 84 24S	90	0	7
EAS-AD-0009	Auger	River Trend	232719	8253868	787.00	WGS 84 24S	90	0	8
EAS-AD-0010	Auger	River Trend	229520	8251027	787.00	WGS 84 24S	90	0	10
EAS-AD-0011	Auger	Curioso	227537	8247521	837.00	WGS 84 24S	90	0	10
EAS-AD-0012	Auger	River Trend	228475	8250255	811.00	WGS 84 24S	90	0	13

Table 4: Drillhole Collar Locations (Assay results of EAS-AD-0003 to EAS-AD-0008 are presented in the current release)

Appendix C: Lithological descriptions and assay results of Geochemical samples

Lithological Descriptions

PROJECT	TARGET	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLING DATE	SAMPLE TYPE	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-085	3/07/2025	SAP	Saprolite, intensely weathered, brown-orange, medium to coarse-grained, intensely oxidized, non-magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-086	3/07/2025	FRK	Fresh rock; gray–whitish–yellowish color; medium grain size; 10–15% mafic minerals, slightly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-087	3/07/2025	SAP	Saprolite, intensely weathered, brown-orange, medium to coarse-grained, intensely oxidized, with magnetism.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-088	Sep-25	FRK	Semi-weathered rock; light gray slightly pinkish; medium to coarse grain; 10–15% mafics; lightly to moderately oxidized, weakly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-089	Sep-25	SRK	Semi-weathered rock; light gray/pinkish; medium to coarse grain; 5–10% mafics; more oxidized, strongly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-090	Sep-25	SRK	Semi-weathered rock; pinkish gray; medium to coarse grain; 10–15% mafics; lightly to moderately oxidized, weakly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-091	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; pink color, fine-grained; 5–10% mafics; slightly oxidized, moderately magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-092	Sep-25	SRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; pink color, fine to medium grain; 10–15% mafics; slightly oxidized, strongly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-093	Sep-25	SRK	Fresh rock; gray–whitish–yellowish color; medium grain; 10–15% mafics, strongly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-094	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock; gray–whitish color; medium to coarse grain; 10–15% mafics, strongly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-095	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; pinkish gray color, medium to coarse grain; 10–15% mafics; slightly oxidized, moderately magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-096	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light gray color, medium to coarse grain; 10–15% mafics; slightly oxidized, moderately magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-097	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light gray color, medium to coarse grain; 5–10% mafics; slightly oxidized, moderately magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-099	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; pink color, fine to medium grain; 10–15% mafics; slightly oxidized, strongly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-100	Sep-25	SRK	Semi-weathered rock; white-orange color; medium to coarse grain; <5% mafics; moderately oxidized, weakly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-101	Sep-25	SRK	Semi-weathered rock; white-orange color; medium to coarse grain; <5% mafics; moderately oxidized, weakly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-102	Sep-25	SAP	Semi-weathered rock; white-orange color; fine to medium grain; <5% mafics; moderately oxidized, weakly magnetic.
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-103	Sep-25	FRK	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; pink color, fine to medium grain; 10–15% mafics; slightly oxidized, moderately magnetic.

Table 5A: Preliminary lithological descriptions of Rock Chip and Soil Samples in Curioso Prospect at East Salinas

PROJECT	TARGET	SAMPLE_ID	SAMPLE_TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	TREO_ppm	NdPr%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-085	SAP	226743	8244725	794	313	16%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-086	FRK	226768	8245178	780	965	21%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-087	SAP	226669	8246276	791	592	18%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-088	FRK	226654	8246316	789	951	14%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-089	SRK	226609	8246300	798	974	20%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-090	SRK	226615	8246389	797	706	18%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-091	FRK	226650	8246658	778	197	11%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-092	SRK	226524	8246711	790	3,052	21%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-093	SRK	226472	8247060	786	382	16%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-094	FRK	226589	8246936	773	1,430	20%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-095	FRK	226612	8246931	771	482	18%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-096	FRK	226630	8246866	769	678	17%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-097	FRK	226572	8246860	775	275	18%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-099	FRK	225178	8247821	762	993	17%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-100	SRK	226563	8247638	764	1,823	18%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-101	SRK	226467	8247555	771	942	23%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-102	SAP	226761	8245973	788	842	15%
EAST SALINAS	Curioso	EAS-RO-103	FRK	226440	8246779	799	338	18%

Note: SAP: Saprolite; SRK: Saprock, FRK: Fresh Rock

Table 5B: TREO results of Rock Chip and Soil Samples in Curioso Prospect at East Salinas

HoleID	FROM	TO	Lithology_CODE	Regolith Zone/Lithology	Lithological Description
EAS-AD-0003	0.00	6.00	SAP	Saprolite	Friable saprolite; granitic texture partially preserved; orange-brownish sand-silt±clayey.
EAS-AD-0003	6.00	8.00	SAP	Saprolite	Compact saprolite; brown-orangish; granitic texture preserved.
EAS-AD-0004	0.00	0.50	TQC	Sediment	Fine sand-silty, brown, unconsolidated. Tertiary sedimentary cover.
EAS-AD-0004	0.50	5.50	SAP	Saprolite	Friable saprolite; granitic texture partially preserved; pale brown-yellowish sand-silt.
EAS-AD-0005	0.00	8.50	SAP	Saprolite	Compact saprolite;light brown-yellow-orangish; granitic texture preserved.
EAS-AD-0006	0.00	7.00	TQC	Sediment	Fine sand-silty, brown, unconsolidated. Tertiary sedimentary cover.
EAS-AD-0006	7.00	9.00	SAP	Saprolite	Friable saprolite; granitic texture partially preserved; pale brown-yellowish sand-silt.
EAS-AD-0007	0.00	2.50	TQC	Sediment	Fine sand-silt±clayey, moisty, brown, unconsolidated. Tertiary sedimentary cover. Hole stopped at watertable.
EAS-AD-0008	0.00	7.00	TQC	Sediment	Fine sand-silt±clayey, light brown-yellowish, partially compacted. Tertiary sedimentary cover. Hole stopped at watertable.

Note: SAP: Saprolite; SRK: Saprock, FRK: Fresh Rock TQC: Tertiary Quaternary Cover

Table 6A: Preliminary lithology log of Auger holes in Curioso Prospect at East Salinas

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-03-01	EAS-AD-0003	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	1,082
EAS-AD-03-02	EAS-AD-0003	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	1,144
EAS-AD-03-03	EAS-AD-0003	**2.00**	**3.00**	1.00	1,672
EAS-AD-03-04	EAS-AD-0003	**3.00**	**4.00**	1.00	1,441
EAS-AD-03-05	EAS-AD-0003	**4.00**	**5.00**	1.00	1,762
EAS-AD-03-06	EAS-AD-0003	**5.00**	**6.00**	1.00	1,705
EAS-AD-03-07	EAS-AD-0003	**6.00**	**7.00**	1.00	1,998
EAS-AD-03-08	EAS-AD-0003	**7.00**	**8.00**	1.00	1,914

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-04-01	EAS-AD-0004	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	1,227
EAS-AD-04-02	EAS-AD-0004	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	1,516
EAS-AD-04-03	EAS-AD-0004	**2.00**	**3.00**	1.00	1,069
EAS-AD-04-04	EAS-AD-0004	**3.00**	**4.00**	1.00	920
EAS-AD-04-05	EAS-AD-0004	**4.00**	**5.00**	1.00	1,295
EAS-AD-04-06	EAS-AD-0004	**5.00**	**6.00**	1.00	1,690

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-05-01	EAS-AD-0005	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	1,171
EAS-AD-05-02	EAS-AD-0005	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	1,301
EAS-AD-05-03	EAS-AD-0005	**2.00**	**3.00**	1.00	1,350
EAS-AD-05-04	EAS-AD-0005	**3.00**	**4.00**	1.00	1,859
EAS-AD-05-05	EAS-AD-0005	**4.00**	**5.00**	1.00	1,729
EAS-AD-05-06	EAS-AD-0005	**5.00**	**6.00**	1.00	1,673
EAS-AD-05-07	EAS-AD-0005	**6.00**	**7.00**	1.00	1,220
EAS-AD-05-08	EAS-AD-0005	**7.00**	**8.00**	1.00	1,207
EAS-AD-05-09	EAS-AD-0005	**8.00**	**9.00**	1.00	2,218

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-06-01	EAS-AD-0006	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	1,407
EAS-AD-06-02	EAS-AD-0006	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	1,120
EAS-AD-06-03	EAS-AD-0006	**2.00**	**3.00**	1.00	939
EAS-AD-06-04	EAS-AD-0006	**3.00**	**4.00**	1.00	1,081
EAS-AD-06-05	EAS-AD-0006	**4.00**	**5.00**	1.00	1,038
EAS-AD-06-06	EAS-AD-0006	**5.00**	**6.00**	1.00	966
EAS-AD-06-07	EAS-AD-0006	**6.00**	**7.00**	1.00	770
EAS-AD-06-08	EAS-AD-0006	**7.00**	**8.00**	1.00	1,362
EAS-AD-06-09	EAS-AD-0006	**8.00**	**9.00**	1.00	1,797

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-07-01	EAS-AD-0007	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	689
EAS-AD-07-02	EAS-AD-0007	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	769
EAS-AD-07-03	EAS-AD-0007	**2.00**	**2.50**	0.50	658

SampleID	HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
EAS-AD-08-01	EAS-AD-0008	**0.00**	**1.00**	1.00	729
EAS-AD-08-02	EAS-AD-0008	**1.00**	**2.00**	1.00	674
EAS-AD-08-03	EAS-AD-0008	**2.00**	**3.00**	1.00	749
EAS-AD-08-04	EAS-AD-0008	**3.00**	**4.00**	1.00	913
EAS-AD-08-05	EAS-AD-0008	**4.00**	**5.00**	1.00	868
EAS-AD-08-06	EAS-AD-0008	**5.00**	**6.00**	1.00	749
EAS-AD-08-07	EAS-AD-0008	**6.00**	**7.00**	1.00	634

Table 6B: Assay (TREO) results (from EAS-AD-0003 to EAS-AD-0008) in Curioso Prospect at East Salinas

Appendix D: References:

1. SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) Reference https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/jspui/bitstream/doc/8650/35/Mapa_Curral%20De%20Dentro.pdflo
2. SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) Reference https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/bitstream/doc/8650/3/Relatório_Candido_Sales.pdf
3. Hyperspectral study report by Dr. Neil Pendock
4. ASX announcements

    a. *4 June 2025: Discovery of High-Grade Rare Earth Targets*
    b. *2 July 2025: Enova Advances Phase 2 Sampling at East Salinas*
    c. *6 Aug 2025: Enova prepares to test high-grade REE drill targets at East Salinas*
    d. *1 Dec 2025: Diamond drilling commences on high grade REE target*
    e. *20 Jan 2026: Diamond drilling advances at East Salinas high-grade rare earth project, Brazil*
    f. *10 Feb 2025: Discovery of surface ionic adsorption REE mineralisation at East Salinas*
    g. *9 April 2026: High-Grade REE Intercepts Confirm IAC Mineralisation at East Salinas Brazil*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide	**NdPr% = Percentage amount of neodymium and**
HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide Table	**praseodymium oxides as a proportion of the total**
IAC = Ionic Adsorption Clay	**amount of rare earth oxide (TREO)**
LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide	**DyTb = Dysprosium-Terbium ppm**
REE = Rare Earth Element	**wt% = Weight percent**
REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide	**CN= Chondrite Normalised**
TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including	**SAP= Saprolite**
Yttrium Oxide	**SRK= Saprock**
AMSUL=Ammonium Sulphate	**FRK= Fresh Rock**
HREE (+Y) = Heavy Rare Earth Elements (+Yttrium)	**TQC= Tertiary Quaternary Cover**

Colour legend

Colour	**TREO including Y_2O_3**
	≥3,000 ppm
	≥2000 ppm
	≥1000 ppm
	<1000 ppm
0% --- 60%	**Recovery %**
	**Graded Colour Scale**