ASX Announcement

12 August 2025

Significant REE results from first pass sampling at Tunas Project in Brazil

Highlights

- **First pass reconnaissance sampling at Tunas Project in Brazil returns significant REE in soil results.**
- **Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) assay results exceeding 2,000ppm, with a peak of 2,921ppm in residual soils.**
- **Geophysical data shows results typically favourable for Brazilian REE deposits, associated with deeply weathered residual soils developed over enriched gneissic basement rocks with a coincident widespread thorium > uranium – potassium anomaly.**
- **Systematic auger soil sampling program to commence immediately to define drilling targets.**

Core Energy Minerals Limited (ASX:CR3) ("**Core Energy**", **"CR3"** or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on results from first pass surface sampling conducted across the Tunas Rare Earth Element ("**REE**") Project in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil.

Core Energy Minerals Executive Director, Tony Greenaway said:

"These initial results from our Tunas Project in Southern Brazil are extremely encouraging. We are seeing significant TREO results from our first pass reconnaissance sampling campaign. TREO results over 2,000ppm and a peak of 2,915ppm at surface in a deeply weathered soil profile, as we are seeing at Tunas, is a great first result.

The team identified an area with good exposure of the soil profile in a roadside cutting on site, enabling CR3 to collect a representative channel sample across the residual profile. While these results are limited to the one exposure, mapping has revealed an extensive favourable parent basement lithology across much of the tenement, backed up by radiometric data, with well-developed residual regolith cover profile.

We will be kicking off a systematic auger sampling program across the favourable basement area immediately in order to define drill targets for testing."

TUNAS PROJECT FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

CR3's Tunas Project tenure surrounds the largest alkaline intrusive complex in Southern Brazil. It is located near the township of Tunas do Paraná town, 75Km from Curitiba and 162km from Paranaguá Port (**Figure 1**). The Project tenure covers an area of 18.32 km^2.

Field operations at the Tunas Project commenced in June, with a program of stakeholder engagement followed by mapping and reconnaissance sampling. Airborne radiometric data shows strong thorium > uranium – potassium, signature, typically favourable for REE deposits, across **5.4km^2**, or 68% of the southern tenement area (**Figure 2** & **Figure 4**), which is now understood to be an area underlain by gneissic basement lithologies.

The initial phase of the program comprised reconnaissance-scale geological mapping and prospect delineation, with a primary focus on validating radiometric anomalies in uranium, thorium, and potassium in the available radiometric data, which serve as key pathfinder signals for identifying Rare Earth Element ("**REE**") enriched regolith systems. Concurrently, preliminary stakeholder engagement was undertaken with local communities to secure logistical support and facilitate land access.

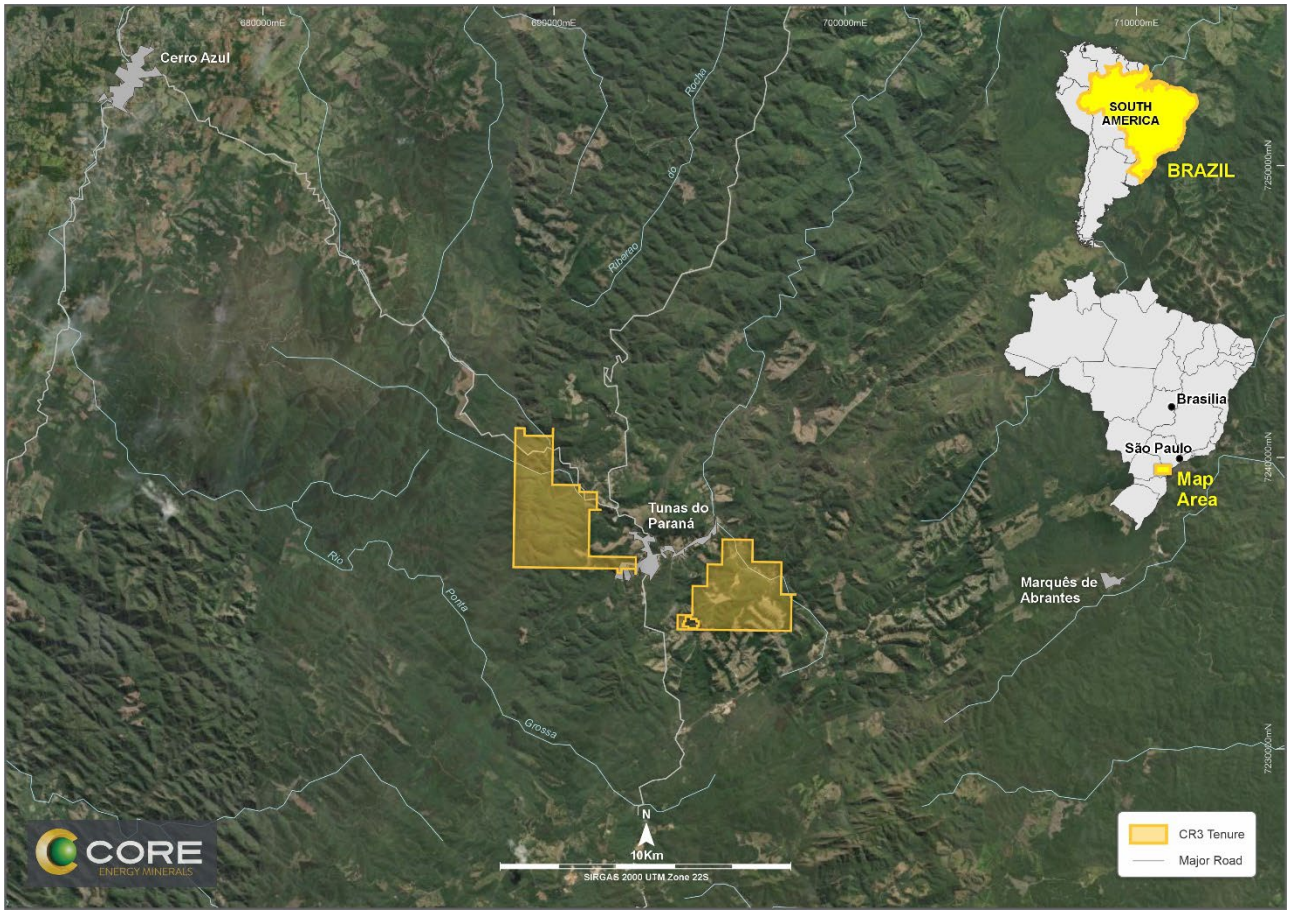


Figure 1: *Location of CR3's Tunas Project in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil.*

Initial results have been extremely encouraging, confirming the presence of REE in soils within CR3's granted exploration licences. Geochemical assays of soil and rock samples returned Total Rare Earth Oxide ("**TREO**") values exceeding 2,000 ppm, with a maximum of 2,921 ppm[1] (**Figure 2**). The highest concentrations were encountered within the deeply weathered saprolitic horizon, particularly in the transitional zone towards a clayey-sandy residual soil, both developed from the in-situ weathering of biotite augen gneiss, the predominant basement lithology.

Soil samples were systematically collected from road cuttings with well-exposed weathering profiles. Sampling was performed via vertical channel sampling (**Figure 3**), targeting multiple levels of the regolith profile. In parallel, representative rock samples were collected from the key lithological units.

[1] *Full details of all assay results are provided in Appendix – Table 1*

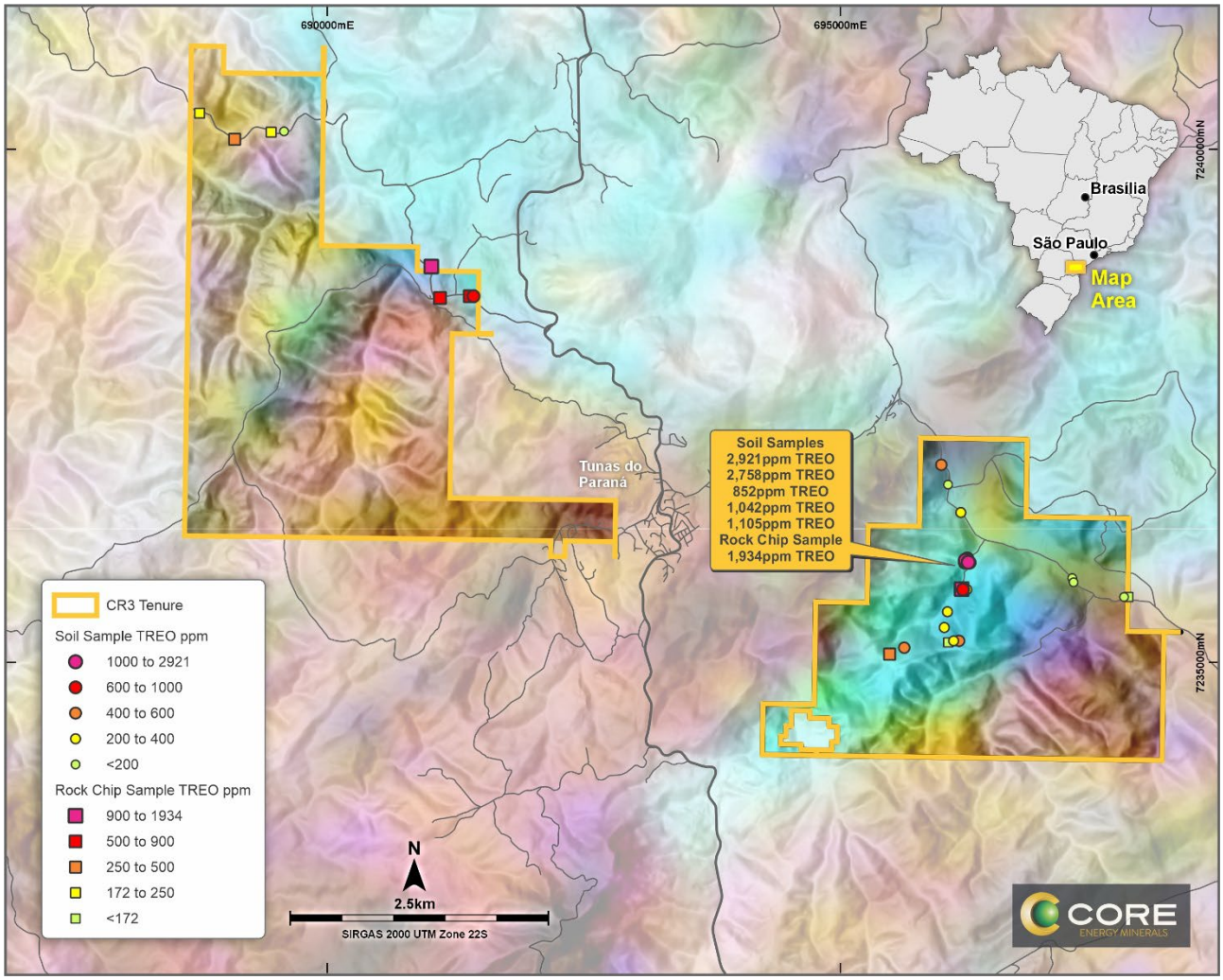


Figure 2: *826.037/2024 tenement showing auger drilling plan for Tunas Project over radiometric spectrometry survey data from CRPM.*

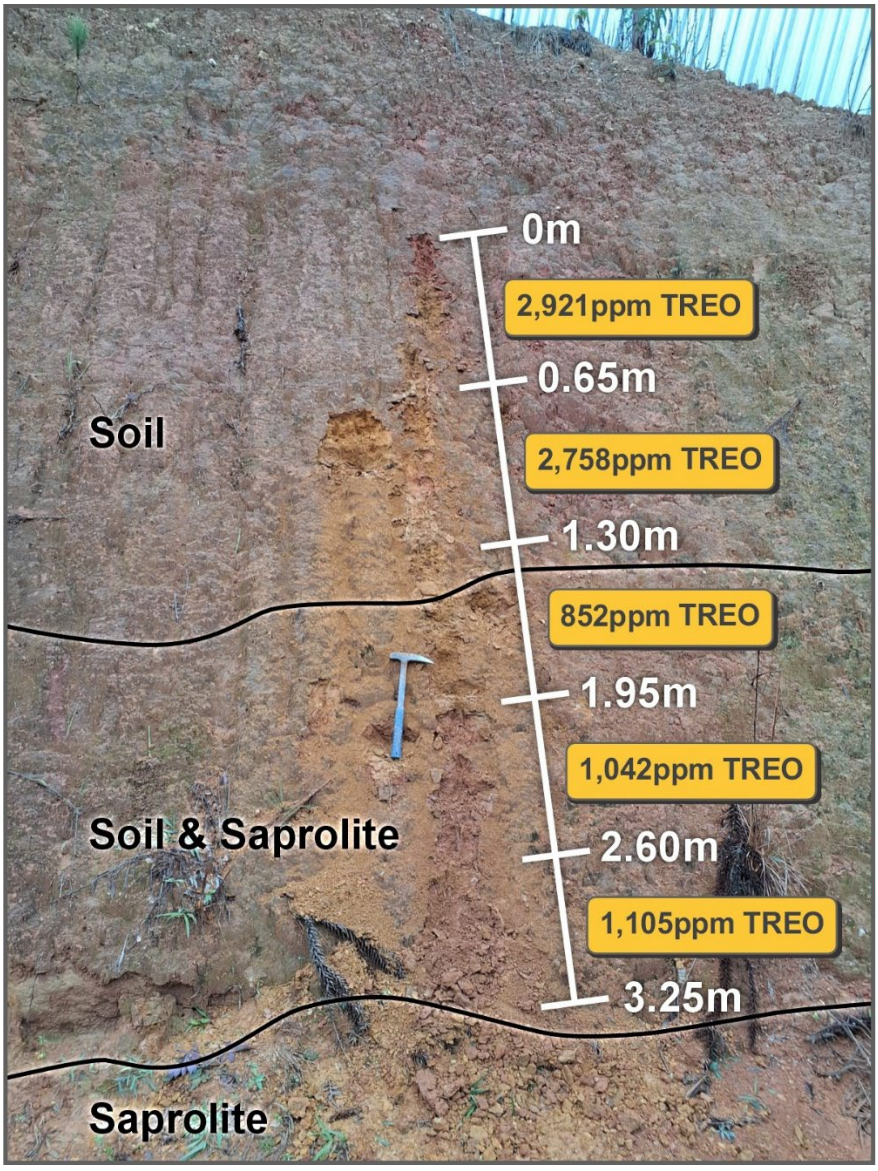


Figure 3: *Photos illustrating the samples collected during mapping: and channel sample along weathered regolith. See Appendix 1 for full details and trench location.*

While the results obtained to date are preliminary in nature, they highlight the significant exploration potential of the Tunas Project. These results are particularly significant given the small portion of the tenement area has been tested in this first pass program. Moreover, the lateral continuity of favourable lithologies and radiometric signatures extends across much of License 826.037/2024 (**Figure 2**).

The next stage of the exploration program will commence immediately, comprising a systematic auger drilling campaign (**Figure 4**), designed to evaluate the continuity of the identified REE mineralisation, grade distribution, and vertical regolith thickness, thereby advancing geological understanding and delineating target zones for future drilling.

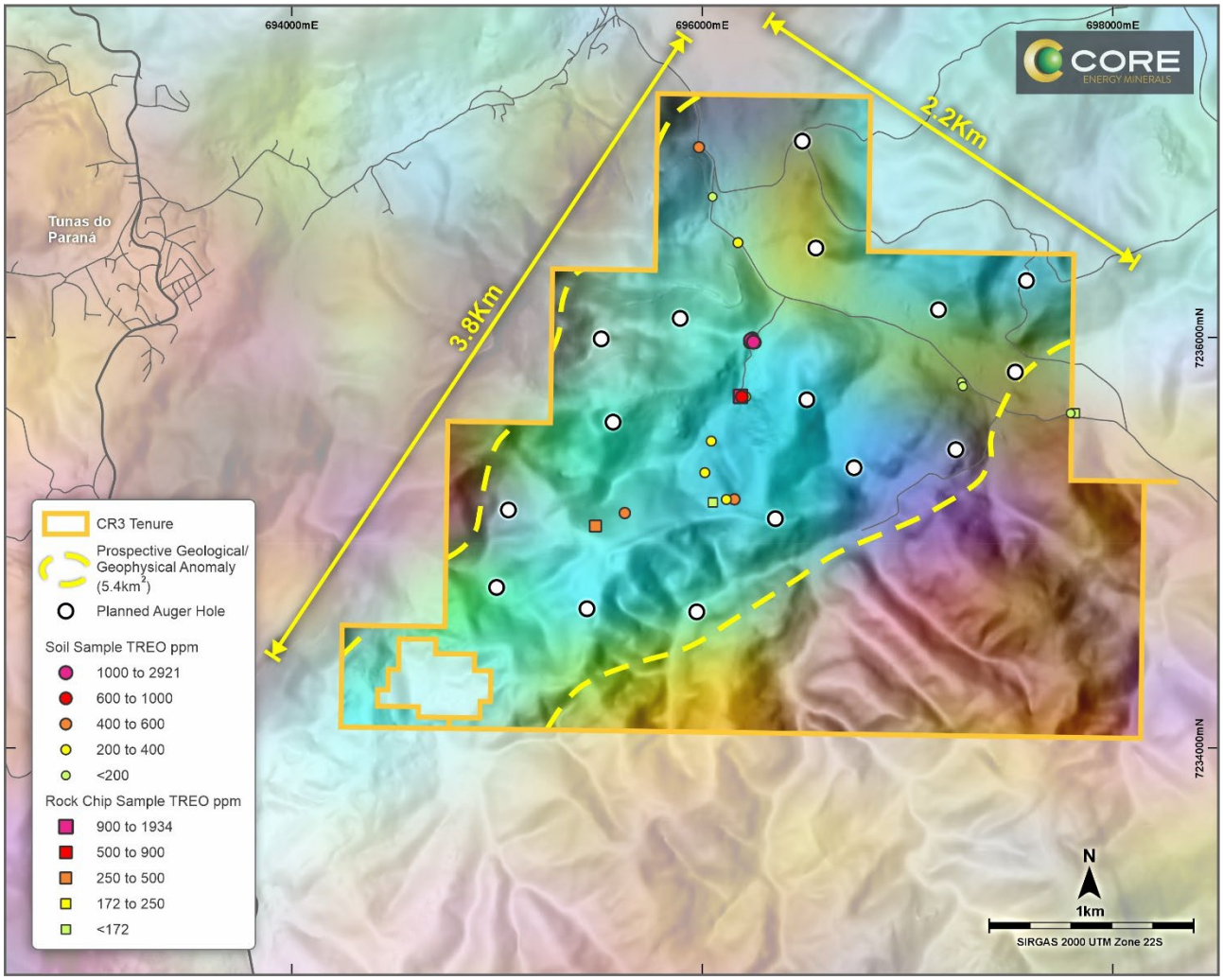


Figure 4: *826.037/2024 tenement showing proposed auger drill hole locations for Tunas Project over aerogamma spectometry survey from CRPM.*

-Ends-

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

For further information please contact

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

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

About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

*Core Energy Minerals Ltd (ASX:CR3) is a critical mineral exploration company with a critical minerals and uranium asset portfolio in tier one mining jurisdictions. Core Energy aims to advance its projects across Brazil (***Figure 5***) and Australia, refining its focus, and unlocking shareholder value. Core Energy is currently focussed on its uranium projects in Australia and Brazil, with the Company exploring options to expand its land position in all jurisdictions.*



Figure 5: *Location of CR3's pegged Brazilian Projects.*

Forward Looking Statement

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

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 – Rock chip, soil and Channel sample locations and assay results

Project	Sample ID	Sample Type	Location			Channel Sample		TREO (ppm)	CeO2 (ppm)	Dy2O3 (ppm)	Er2O3 (ppm)	Eu2O3 (ppm)	Gd2O3 (ppm)	Ho2O3 (ppm)	La2O3 (ppm)	Lu2O3 (ppm)	Nd2O3 (ppm)	Pr6O11 (ppm)	Sm2O3 (ppm)	Tb4O7 (ppm)	Tm2O3 (ppm)	Y2O3 (ppm)	Yb2O3 (ppm)
			East	North	RL	From (m)	To (m)																
Tunas	SOCO0001	Soil	691390	7238567	894			216	77.8	4.9	3.1	0.9	4.4	1.0	48.3	0.5	26.4	8.0	4.5	0.7	0.4	32.0	3.3
Tunas	SOCO0002	Soil	691390	7238567	894			416	135.5	7.4	3.7	2.0	8.6	1.2	112.0	0.5	69.1	21.0	11.0	1.2	0.5	38.4	3.4
Tunas	SOCO0003	Soil	691390	7238567	894			646	488.9	4.3	2.8	0.9	4.1	0.9	68.3	0.5	30.1	10.0	4.6	0.6	0.4	26.1	3.3
Tunas	SOCO0004	Soil	690837	7239497	915			181	56.4	4.8	3.3	0.9	4.0	1.0	42.5	0.5	21.1	6.7	3.0	0.7	0.5	31.6	3.5
Tunas	SOCO0005	Soil	690837	7239497	915			151	52.5	4.3	2.7	0.7	3.0	0.9	31.1	0.4	16.3	5.3	2.9	0.6	0.4	27.3	3.0
Tunas	SOCO0006	Soil	689579	7240173	949			183	67.1	5.4	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.2	29.2	0.6	19.9	5.8	3.6	0.8	0.6	36.5	4.1
Tunas	SOCO0007	Channel	696245	7235985	824	0	0.65	2921	844.0	40.4	18.2	14.8	60.3	6.6	878.1	2.2	587.0	172.8	91.8	7.7	2.5	178.8	15.4
Tunas	SOCO0008	Channel	696245	7235985	823	0.65	1.3	2758	784.6	44.0	18.8	16.1	65.8	7.1	760.9	2.2	588.0	162.6	95.0	8.6	2.5	185.3	16.2
Tunas	SOCO0009	Channel	696245	7235985	823	1.3	1.95	852	182.3	23.4	15.1	5.5	26.9	4.8	170.9	1.9	165.4	41.5	28.1	3.8	2.1	165.8	14.1
Tunas	SOCO0010	Channel	696245	7235985	822	1.95	2.6	1042	254.0	28.8	17.9	6.6	33.5	5.9	189.4	2.4	195.6	49.5	36.3	4.8	2.6	197.9	17.0
Tunas	SOCO0011	Channel	696245	7235985	822	2.6	3.15	1105	317.8	29.6	18.4	6.7	33.4	6.0	194.0	2.3	187.2	47.4	34.3	4.6	2.6	204.3	16.7
Tunas	SOCO0012	Soil	696194	7235711	831			324	168.8	4.9	3.0	1.0	4.9	1.0	54.4	0.4	36.9	11.0	5.8	0.8	0.5	27.4	3.0
Tunas	SOCO0013	Soil	696194	7235711	831			640	456.2	5.9	3.4	1.1	5.2	1.1	66.5	0.5	42.7	12.5	7.2	0.8	0.5	32.8	3.5
Tunas	SOCO0014	Soil	696044	7235494	853			397	225.7	5.4	3.4	1.1	5.6	1.1	59.0	0.4	41.1	11.7	7.5	0.9	0.5	30.7	3.2
Tunas	SOCO0015	Soil	696012	7235341	877			314	144.2	5.4	3.1	1.6	6.5	1.0	55.8	0.5	43.9	12.1	7.5	1.0	0.4	28.2	3.1
Tunas	SOCO0016	Soil	696012	7235341	877			354	192.4	5.2	2.8	1.3	6.2	0.9	55.8	0.4	40.5	11.7	7.4	0.9	0.4	25.8	2.6
Tunas	SOCO0017	Soil	696117	7235235	936			201	81.7	4.1	2.9	0.8	3.9	0.8	40.3	0.4	25.1	7.4	4.5	0.7	0.4	24.9	3.2
Tunas	SOCO0018	Soil	696157	7235211	934			462	287.1	6.1	4.3	0.6	5.1	1.3	57.7	0.7	32.7	9.8	5.6	0.9	0.7	44.7	4.8
Tunas	SOCO0019	Soil	695622	7235144	934			459	299.0	9.9	8.2	0.4	3.8	2.2	24.9	1.4	12.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	1.3	78.6	9.8
Tunas	SOCO0020	Soil	695984	7236925	817			476	181.7	9.7	5.3	2.6	11.6	1.9	86.3	0.7	78.0	20.7	14.1	1.7	0.8	55.2	5.5
Tunas	SOCO0021	Soil	696049	7236733	838			122	46.1	2.7	1.7	0.5	2.5	0.5	26.3	0.3	15.6	4.8	3.0	0.5	0.3	15.7	1.7
Tunas	SOCO0022	Soil	696174	7236461	803			270	104.8	6.0	3.3	1.4	6.3	1.1	53.1	0.5	38.7	11.0	7.0	0.9	0.5	31.9	3.3
Tunas	SOCO0023	Soil	697264	7235807	816			103	36.0	3.5	2.5	0.5	2.4	0.8	13.6	0.4	11.0	3.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	24.0	2.4
Tunas	SOCO0024	Soil	697264	7235807	816			147	49.6	4.8	3.1	0.8	3.5	1.0	22.0	0.5	18.4	5.0	3.5	0.6	0.5	30.4	3.2
Tunas	SOCO0025	Soil	697795	7235630	829			149	46.3	4.9	3.2	0.8	3.7	1.0	23.8	0.4	19.2	5.3	4.2	0.7	0.5	32.0	3.2
Tunas	ROCO0051	Rock	691388	7238567	899			591	499.0	4.5	3.0	1.0	3.7	0.9	21.1	0.5	19.7	5.9	4.8	0.7	0.5	21.4	3.9
Tunas	ROCO0052	Rock	691090	7238542	913			606	200.8	12.8	5.5	6.8	17.9	2.2	112.1	0.7	129.7	32.7	24.7	2.5	0.8	52.1	5.0
Tunas	ROCO0053	Rock	691030	7238875	921			927	293.1	24.8	17.1	2.7	19.3	5.4	175.9	2.7	131.2	42.5	23.5	3.7	2.7	163.3	19.0
Tunas	ROCO0054	Rock	690164	7240140	949			217	137.2	3.3	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.9	18.2	0.7	13.3	4.3	2.8	0.4	0.6	24.8	4.8
Tunas	ROCO0055	Rock	689453	7240165	982			223	90.2	6.2	4.0	0.9	4.3	1.4	31.0	0.7	24.6	7.5	4.3	0.9	0.7	41.9	4.4
Tunas	ROCO0056	Rock	689097	7240095	975			276	117.2	5.3	3.1	1.3	5.4	1.1	49.7	0.4	36.9	10.9	6.4	0.9	0.4	33.4	3.1
Tunas	ROCO0057	Rock	688756	7240349	953			222	96.8	4.9	3.2	0.9	4.4	1.0	33.4	0.5	28.0	8.0	5.7	0.8	0.5	31.0	3.2
Tunas	ROCO0058	Rock	696194	7235711	831			1934	848.0	26.8	11.8	5.0	32.6	4.7	441.3	1.2	292.4	91.7	47.8	4.8	1.6	114.6	9.5
Tunas	ROCO0059	Rock	696051	7235196	916			172	85.4	3.6	2.2	0.8	3.4	0.7	24.7	0.4	19.5	5.7	3.9	0.6	0.3	18.5	2.4
Tunas	ROCO0060	Rock	695479	7235081	948			457	271.5	12.9	10.1	0.4	5.9	3.0	15.7	1.6	12.9	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.7	100.9	11.6
Tunas	ROCO0061	Rock	697795	7235630	829			102	33.3	3.5	2.3	0.5	2.4	0.8	13.8	0.3	11.4	3.5	2.1	0.5	0.4	24.8	2.4

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *CR3's geologists collected rock samples where outcrops were observed. Interpreted geological structures and alteration zones were also sampled where access permitted.* *Rocks were photographed, given a sample id and geologically logged in the field with a brief rock type and alteration if present.* • *CR3's Geologists were equipped with a recently calibrated RS-125 Spectral Scintillometer by Radiation Solutions Inc.* • *The Scintillometers were used to identify outcrops with anomalous radioactivity that were subsequently sampled.* • *Soil samples were collected with a pick and scoop from at 20 to 30 cm. The surface was cleaned before excavation began to avoid any contamination.* *The samples were described according to grain size, colour and morphological features of the terrain.* *The samples were not sieved in the field. They were photographed, labelled in bags and sent directly to the laboratory.* • *Soil samples were also collected from channels, where the regolith profile was preserved in road cuts. The samples were excavated with a pick, each measuring 65 cm in length. The samples were described considering the from and to, composition, intensity of weathering, grain size and colour. They were photographed, placed in bags and labelled with individual sample IDs.*
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).*	• *No drilling was conducted*
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries*	• *No drilling was conducted*

	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.	• *Not applicable.*
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.*	• *A complete table of rock chip samples is provided in Appendix 1.* • *All rock samples were geologically logged and provided in Appendix 1.* • *Sample type recorded within the rock sample table in Appendix 1.* • *Geological logging is qualitative in nature.*
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.*	• *Approximately 1-2kg of rock chips were collected from each sample point.* • *Approximately 2 - 2.5Kg of soil from surface or channel were collected from each sample point.* • *No field preparation was conducted, other than photography and labelling.* • *Rocks were representative and not preferentially sampled.* • *Samples have been packaged and await dispatch to SGS Geosol in Vespasiano for analysis.* • *Preparation of samples includes crushing and pulverization (PRP70J_A2) before analysis.* • *All pulps are being retained for further analysis, and storage. Rejects are discarded.*
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is*	• *Samples were analysed at SGS-Geosol laboratory, located in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The laboratory is certified ISO9001:2015, ISO14001:2015 and ISO17025:2017.*

laboratory tests	*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.*	• *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.*

Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES												PM-000
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)					

Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS								PM-000
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)					

		• *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*

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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] + [Lu2O3]
- CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = [Nd2O3] + [Eu2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Y2O3]
- MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = [Pr6O11] + [Nd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3].
• 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>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</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</td>
</tr>
</table>

	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*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.*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys),*	• *Rock, soil and channel sample 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.*
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Samples were collected on fields, tracks and roads where outcrops were identified.*
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 limited number of preserved outcrops, coupled with the challenges of the highly rugged terrain, led to the initial use of radiometric and magnetic aerial imagery by CPRM in 2011 to establish the main approach zone. The initial reconnaissance did not adhere to a defined sampling grid of any kind, and the work was primarily carried out over existing roads and tracks.* • *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*	• *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*

	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *The samples were collected in the field 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.* • *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.*
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 from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *CR3 has not conducted any drilling.*
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-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*	• *No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied.*

	shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should* *be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• *Not applicable to surface geochemistry sampling.*
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.*	• *Diagrams are included in the body of this release.*
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.*
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;*	• *No previous on-ground exploration has been completed by CR3 at the Tunas Project.* • *There is no substantive data to report at this stage of exploration.*

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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:* • *Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling* • *Auger drilling in a semi-regular grid of 400x400m along the prospective geological/ geophysics anomalous zone (figure 04).*