Auger drilling confirms REE Potential for Tunas Project in Brazil

Highlights

- **Wide spaced reconnaissance hand-auger drilling has returned multiple thick REE intersections associated with saprolite clay horizons at the Tunas Project.**
- **Results include:**
  - **6.5m @ 1,563ppm TREO, from 2.0m (TNTR007)**
  - **5.0m @ 1,031ppm TREO, from 3.0m (TNTR008)**
  - **5.0m @ 1,523ppm TREO, from 4.0m (TNTR001)**
  - **1.0m @ 1,822ppm TREO, from 1.0m (TNTR004)**
- **High-grade Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) results are associated with clay-rich saprolite horizons – a key geological setting where several iconic absorption rare earth deposits in Brazil can be found.**
- **Despite the prospective results, many of the hand-auger holes were unable to reach the most prospective horizons, providing scope for further follow up.**
- **Systematic power-auger sampling program is being planned to delineate target zones for the maiden drilling campaign.**
- **New tenement applications lodged extending the Tunas Project tenure 8km to the southeast to cover additional radiometric anomalies.**

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 Paraná in Brazil.

Core Energy Minerals Managing Director, Tony Greenaway, said:

“While it’s still early days for the Tunas Project, we are extremely encouraged by our initial results from the reconnaissance hand-auger sampling. Where the hand drill holes have reached the target saprolite clay horizon, we are seeing strong correlation with REE mineralisation across considerable widths.

“The test program was designed to identify the thickness of the prospective clay horizon at Tunas. With only a few wide-spaces holes completed, this was by no means a definitive test program. While many of the holes were unable to reach the deeper target saprolite horizon, where we did get to depth, we see good clay development and associated REE grades, which is a fantastic result.

“The team is now designing and planning a more systematic test program utilising a powered auger to ensure the prospective horizon is reached, with the aim of defining targets for a maiden drilling campaign.

“The identification of additional prospective areas and lodging new tenement applications is an ongoing low cost, organic growth strategy for Core Energy. We have secured a further 46 square kilometres, just 60 kilometres to the southeast of Tunas, where geophysical data is showing us that we potentially have similar host rocks to those at Tunas, where we now know there is significant REE development. The team will be undertaking reconnaissance mapping and initial sampling over this area in the coming weeks.”

TUNAS PROJECT HAND AUGER SAMPLING RESULTS

CR3's 100% owned Tunas Project tenure surrounds the largest alkaline intrusive complex in Southern Brazil. It is located near the township of Tunas do Paraná, 75km from Curitiba and 162km from Paranaguá Port. The Project tenure covers an area of 18.32km^2 (**Appendix 1**).

The Company completed a limited hand-auger sampling program (**Figure 1**) with the aim of highlighting areas where there may be saprolite clay development, conducive to hosting REE mineralisation. Not all auger holes completed were able to reach the desired depth due to limitations in the hand-drilling system utilised. Where the target horizon was intersected, results showed consistent REE mineralisation.



Figure 1: *Hand Auger sampling, Tunas REE Project Brazil.*

A total of 13 holes were completed (**Figure 2**) for 118.35 meters, with 120 samples (*including QAQC*) submitted to SGS Geosol laboratories in Belo Horizonte for analysis.

Results returned were extremely encouraging, with multiple wide intersection being returned, including[1]:

- **6.5m @ 1,563ppm TREO, from 2.0m (TNTR007)**
- **5.0m @ 1,031ppm TREO, from 3.0m (TNTR008)**
- **5.0m @ 1,523ppm TREO, from 4.0m (TNTR001)**
- **1.0m @ 1,822ppm TREO, from 5.0m (TNTR004)**

[1] *Refer to Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for details of hole location and assay results.*

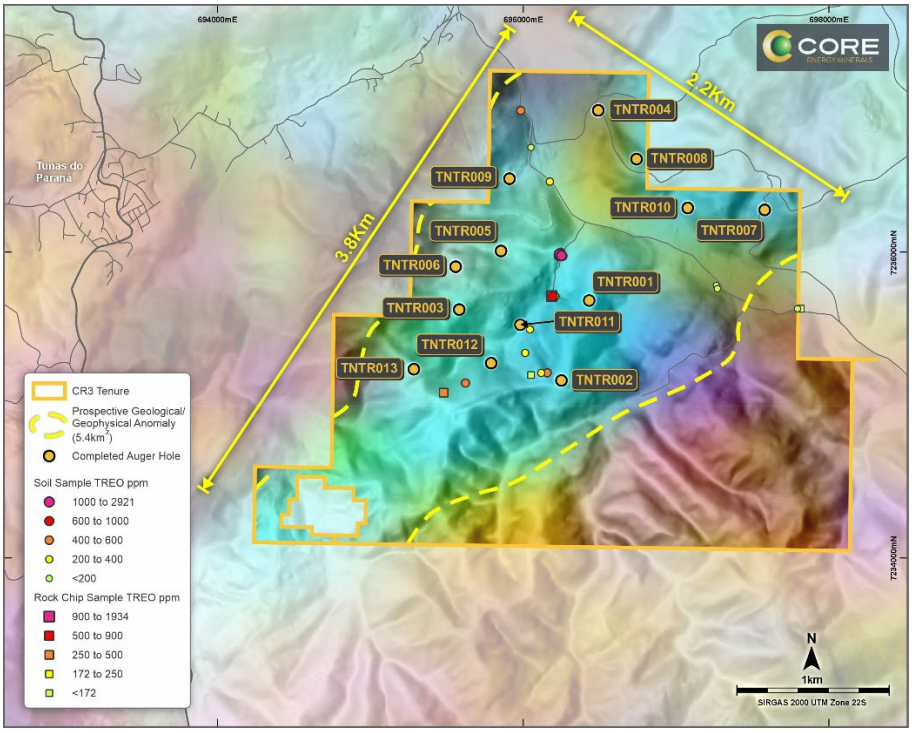


Figure 2: *826.037/2024 tenement showing completed reconnaissance hand auger drill hole locations over aero-gamma spectrometry survey from CRPM.*

Geological logging of the hand-auger samples shows a strong correlation of REE mineralisation with lower saprolite, reddish brown clay rich horizons (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**), where Core Energy's geological team have logged the presence of kaolinitic clays.

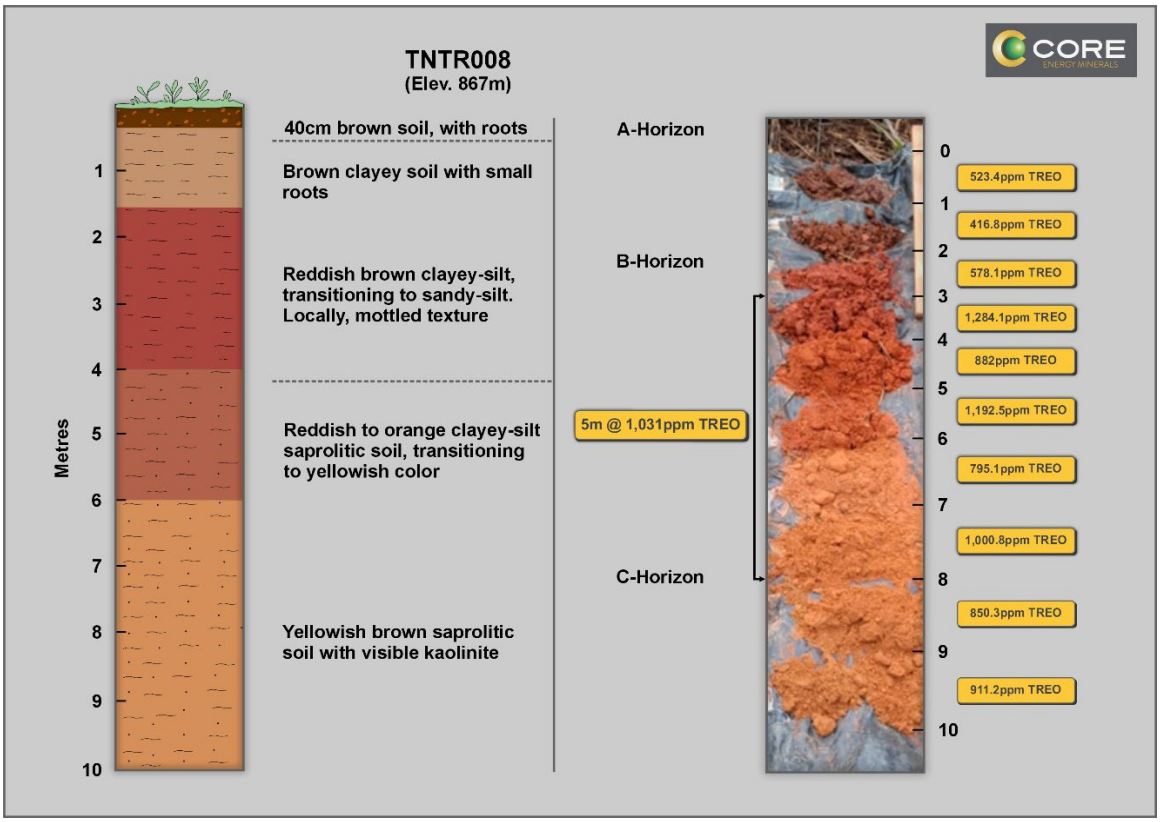


Figure 3: *TNTR008: Summary down hole logging, drill cutting photos and associated TREO assay results.*

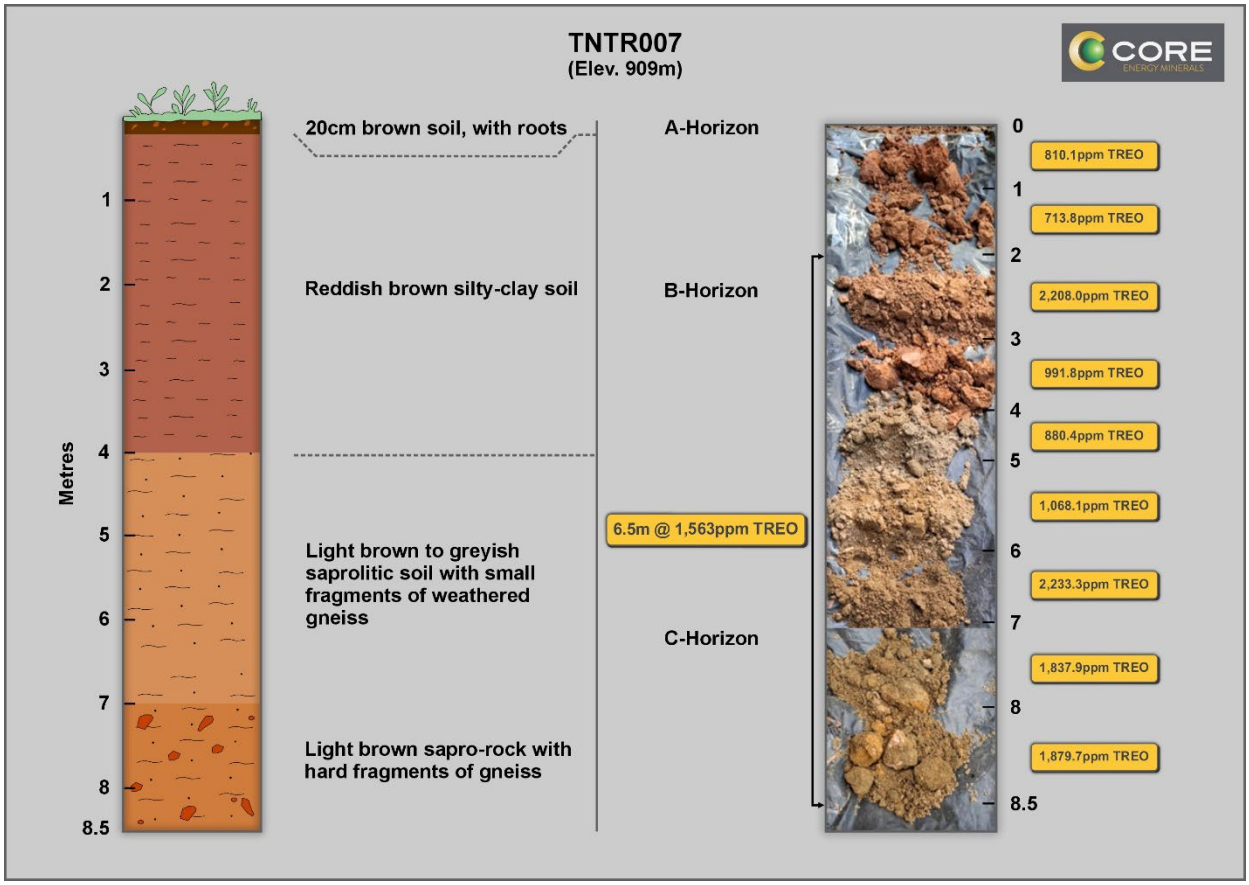


Figure 4: *TNTR007: Summary down hole logging, drill cutting photos and associated TREO assay results.*

These initial results have been extremely encouraging, confirming the presence of REE associated with clay rich regolith within CR3's granted exploration licences. The highest concentrations were encountered within the deeply weathered saprolitic "C-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.

While the results obtained to date are preliminary in nature, they continue to support the Company's original exploration hypothesis and significant exploration potential of the Tunas Project.

The next stage of the exploration program has already commenced, with the Brazilian based geological team working on designing and planning for a more systematic power-auger sampling program to delineate target zones for future drilling.

NEW TENEMENT APPLICATIONS LODGED

On the back of the excellent early stage hand-auger results and subsequent validation of the Company's exploration hypothesis at Tunas, in line with the Company's low-cost organic growth strategy, Core Energy has lodged new tenement applications over a radiometric anomaly just sixty kilometres to the southeast of Tunas (**Figure 5** and **Figure 6**).

The Company believes this anomaly may represent a similar underlying intrusive system as the now proven REE bearing intrusion underlying the Tunas Project. Core Energy's Brazilian based team will undertake preliminary reconnaissance mapping and scout outcrop sampling to verify the basement lithologies while the tenement applications work through the standard grant process.

This new area is close to logistical infrastructure and contains no existing settlements or nature reserves, which may impact future exploration activities by the Company. Communications with local stakeholders will commence immediately, and once the tenement is granted, the Company will commence systematic staged exploration.

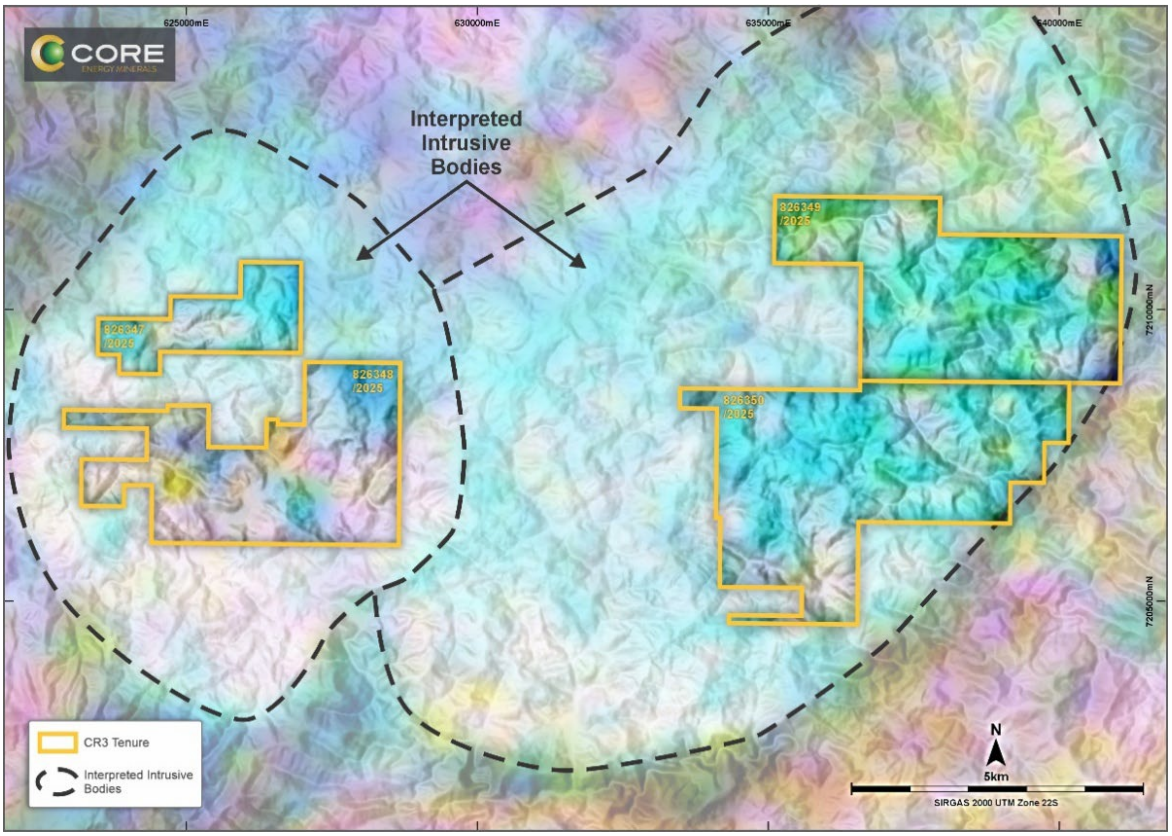


Figure 5: *Campo Largo Project tenement applications over locations over aero-gamma spectrometry survey from CRPM.*

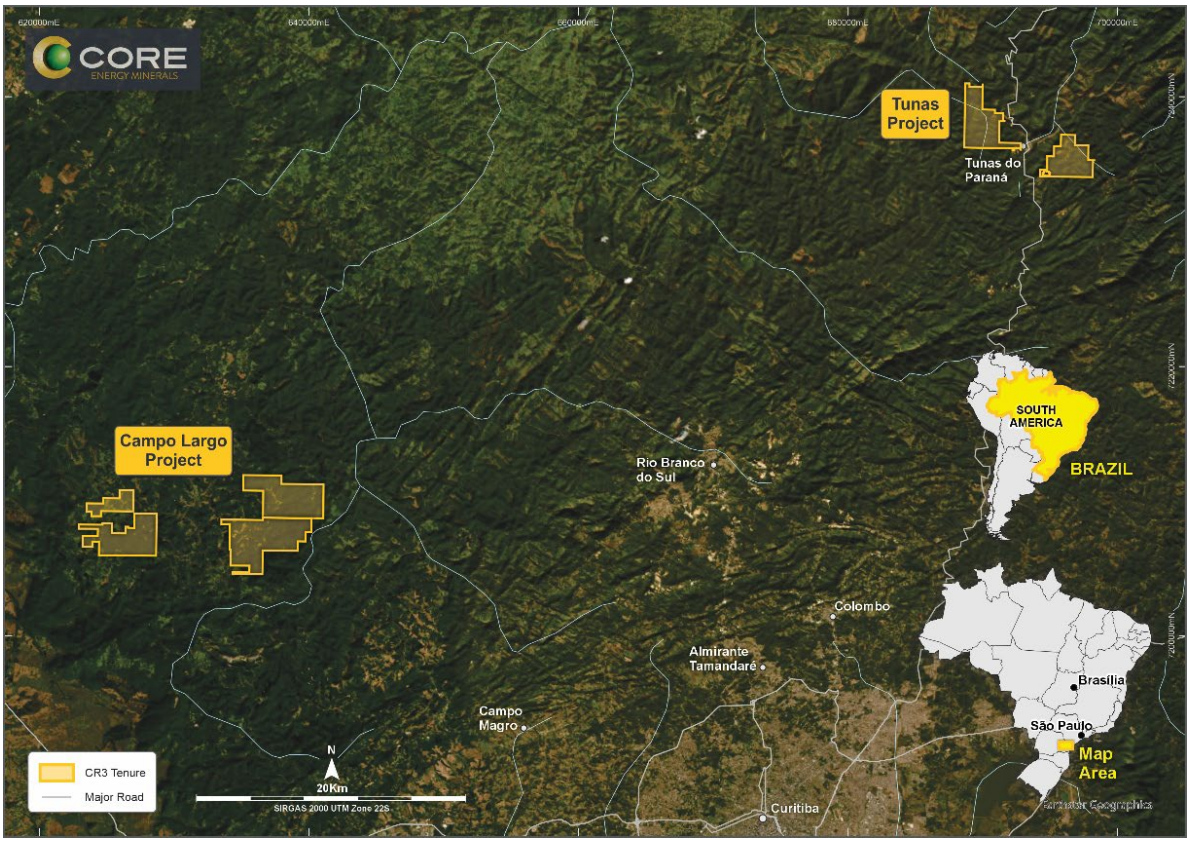


Figure 6: *Tunas Project and the new Campo Largo Project tenement application location plan.*

-Ends-

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

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About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

*Core Energy Minerals Ltd (ASX:CR3) is a 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 7**) 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 7:** 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 – Hand Auger Hole locations

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Status
TNTR001	696,433	7,235,678	892	10.00	Complete
TNTR002	696,250	7,235,156	943	10.00	Complete
TNTR003	695,583	7,235,619	976	10.00	Complete
TNTR004	696,491	7,236,922	835	8.30	Complete
TNTR005	695,857	7,236,002	846	9.55	Complete
TNTR006	695,562	7,235,898	931	10.00	Complete
TNTR007	697,577	7,236,274	909	8.50	Complete
TNTR008	696,746	7,236,600	867	10.00	Complete
TNTR009	695,906	7,236,473	873	10.00	Complete
TNTR010	697,075	7,236,286	847	10.00	Complete
TNTR011	695,986	7,235,519	805	4.00	Complete
TNTR012	695,795	7,235,267	890	8.00	Complete
TNTR013	695,286	7,235,230	961	10.0	Complete

APPENDIX 2 – Hand Auger Hole Assay TREO results

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO (ppm)	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)
TNTR001	SOCO0451	0.00	1.00	280.6	20%	19%	46.0	6.3
TNTR001	SOCO0452	1.00	2.00	275.7	22%	21%	52.2	6.7
TNTR001	SOCO0453	2.00	3.00	559.1	9%	10%	51.9	5.8
TNTR001	SOCO0454	3.00	4.00	593.5	8%	12%	63.0	6.0
TNTR001	SOCO0455	4.00	5.00	1,653.7	4%	5%	78.7	7.0
TNTR001	SOCO0456	5.00	6.00	629.0	8%	11%	64.7	5.9
TNTR001	SOCO0457	6.00	7.00	1,158.5	4%	5%	52.7	5.1
TNTR001	SOCO0458	7.00	8.00	1,676.6	3%	4%	62.4	6.6
TNTR001	SOCO0459	8.00	9.00	2,497.0	26%	17%	337.9	83.1
TNTR001	SOCO0460	9.00	10.00	461.6	16%	23%	96.6	9.2
TNTR002	SOCO0461	0.00	1.00	400.8	9%	7%	23.4	3.4
TNTR002	SOCO0462	1.00	2.00	1,094.5	2%	2%	15.5	2.9
TNTR002	SOCO0463	2.00	3.00	405.5	5%	4%	12.6	2.3
TNTR002	SOCO0464	3.00	4.00	622.1	4%	2%	10.3	2.6
TNTR002	SOCO0465	4.00	5.00	650.4	5%	6%	32.8	3.5
TNTR002	SOCO0466	5.00	6.00	640.9	6%	5%	27.3	3.7
TNTR002	SOCO0467	6.00	7.00	698.5	13%	12%	77.1	9.4
TNTR002	SOCO0468	7.00	8.00	559.0	17%	23%	119.8	9.0
TNTR002	SOCO0469	8.00	9.00	778.5	14%	28%	204.5	11.1
TNTR002	SOCO0470	9.00	10.00	1,197.6	17%	36%	414.7	18.1
TNTR003	SOCO0471	0.00	1.00	199.9	18%	14%	23.8	3.6
TNTR003	SOCO0472	1.00	2.00	217.4	18%	14%	26.1	3.8
TNTR003	SOCO0473	2.00	3.00	222.2	17%	13%	24.8	3.9

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO (ppm)	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)
TNTR003	SOCO0474	3.00	4.00	243.2	14%	10%	21.6	3.5
TNTR003	SOCO0475	4.00	5.00	234.7	13%	10%	19.6	3.2
TNTR003	SOCO0476	5.00	6.00	286.4	8%	6%	14.3	2.4
TNTR003	SOCO0477	6.00	7.00	301.2	8%	8%	22.5	2.2
TNTR003	SOCO0478	7.00	8.00	392.2	8%	14%	50.3	3.2
TNTR003	SOCO0479	8.00	9.00	408.0	7%	13%	49.5	3.2
TNTR003	SOCO0480	9.00	10.00	468.2	9%	9%	38.9	4.2
TNTR004	SOCO0481	0.00	1.00	300.5	19%	18%	47.5	6.2
TNTR004	SOCO0482	1.00	2.00	1,821.7	48%	33%	496.4	96.3
TNTR004	SOCO0483	2.00	3.00	384.4	29%	24%	80.0	11.5
TNTR004	SOCO0484	3.00	4.00	622.7	24%	24%	133.5	16.2
TNTR004	SOCO0485	4.00	5.00	427.4	31%	24%	88.0	13.6
TNTR004	SOCO0486	5.00	6.00	670.9	31%	26%	149.6	22.6
TNTR004	SOCO0487	6.00	7.00	503.8	44%	24%	98.2	23.0
TNTR004	SOCO0488	7.00	8.00	484.0	42%	23%	92.5	20.1
TNTR004	SOCO0489	8.00	8.30	350.6	39%	24%	69.1	14.4
TNTR005	SOCO0490	0.00	1.00	449.0	22%	21%	84.3	11.0
TNTR005	SOCO0491	1.00	2.00	428.3	24%	23%	86.9	10.5
TNTR005	SOCO0492	2.00	3.00	547.9	26%	25%	119.5	15.2
TNTR005	SOCO0493	3.00	4.00	620.9	26%	25%	138.5	17.3
TNTR005	SOCO0494	4.00	5.00	591.5	33%	25%	129.1	20.5
TNTR005	SOCO0495	5.00	6.00	707.2	32%	26%	161.7	24.9
TNTR005	SOCO0496	6.00	7.00	427.4	30%	26%	96.5	13.7
TNTR005	SOCO0497	7.00	8.00	387.3	28%	25%	86.3	11.4
TNTR005	SOCO0498	8.00	9.00	392.8	28%	26%	89.8	11.8
TNTR005	SOCO0499	9.00	9.55	440.9	28%	26%	101.2	13.4
TNTR006	SOCO0500	0.00	1.00	328.5	15%	7%	18.9	4.7
TNTR006	SOCO0501	1.00	2.00	330.8	13%	7%	19.1	4.4
TNTR006	SOCO0502	2.00	3.00	317.3	14%	8%	19.7	4.8
TNTR006	SOCO0503	3.00	4.00	453.6	13%	9%	32.8	5.9
TNTR006	SOCO0504	4.00	5.00	746.8	8%	4%	20.9	6.2
TNTR006	SOCO0505	5.00	6.00	585.0	11%	5%	22.9	6.7
TNTR006	SOCO0506	6.00	7.00	476.6	14%	6%	22.0	6.8
TNTR006	SOCO0507	7.00	8.00	1,370.2	7%	8%	104.6	9.4
TNTR006	SOCO0508	8.00	9.00	537.0	11%	11%	52.9	6.2
TNTR006	SOCO0509	9.00	10.00	768.4	10%	11%	74.4	7.6
TNTR007	SOCO0510	0.00	1.00	810.1	14%	18%	130.4	12.6
TNTR007	SOCO0511	1.00	2.00	713.8	16%	21%	139.3	13.3
TNTR007	SOCO0512	2.00	3.00	2,208.0	41%	31%	587.9	96.8
TNTR007	SOCO0513	3.00	4.00	991.8	20%	21%	182.5	21.1
TNTR007	SOCO0514	4.00	5.00	880.4	18%	19%	148.1	15.6
TNTR007	SOCO0515	5.00	6.00	1,068.1	17%	18%	179.8	17.1
TNTR007	SOCO0516	6.00	7.00	2,233.3	14%	15%	306.8	30.3
TNTR007	SOCO0517	7.00	8.00	1,837.9	24%	23%	387.3	42.8
TNTR007	SOCO0518	8.00	8.50	1,879.7	25%	24%	404.3	49.0
TNTR008	SOCO0519	0.00	1.00	523.4	21%	23%	108.2	12.8
TNTR008	SOCO0520	1.00	2.00	416.8	18%	23%	89.0	8.5
TNTR008	SOCO0521	2.00	3.00	578.1	13%	21%	114.7	8.4
TNTR008	SOCO0522	3.00	4.00	1,284.1	9%	20%	246.5	13.6
TNTR008	SOCO0523	4.00	5.00	882.0	9%	16%	127.8	8.9
TNTR008	SOCO0524	5.00	6.00	1,192.5	6%	11%	126.3	9.2
TNTR008	SOCO0525	6.00	7.00	795.1	8%	14%	103.3	7.6

Hole ID	Sample ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO (ppm)	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)
TNTR008	SOCO0526	7.00	8.00	1,000.8	8%	14%	130.2	8.9
TNTR008	SOCO0527	8.00	9.00	850.3	10%	18%	144.6	9.8
TNTR008	SOCO0528	9.00	10.00	911.2	9%	15%	131.8	9.3
TNTR009	SOCO0529	0	1	454.4	28%	16%	59.8	13.2
TNTR009	SOCO0530	1	2	360.5	18%	14%	45.3	6.7
TNTR009	SOCO0531	2	3	642.8	15%	21%	125.6	10.1
TNTR009	SOCO0532	3	4	1,236.9	23%	26%	289.6	30.3
TNTR009	SOCO0533	4	5	950.3	19%	21%	176.6	18.9
TNTR009	SOCO0534	5	6	546.1	27%	21%	99.8	14.7
TNTR009	SOCO0535	6	7	461.4	21%	17%	66.8	10.1
TNTR009	SOCO0536	7	8	296.2	21%	17%	44.4	6.4
TNTR009	SOCO0537	8	9	396.8	17%	15%	54.7	6.6
TNTR009	SOCO0538	9	10	383.4	22%	20%	68.3	8.3
TNTR010	SOCO0539	0.00	1.00	388.5	17%	20%	71.8	7.5
TNTR010	SOCO0540	1.00	2.00	513.9	13%	18%	87.0	7.1
TNTR010	SOCO0541	2.00	3.00	735.6	13%	18%	121.5	10.1
TNTR010	SOCO0542	3.00	4.00	500.4	19%	22%	101.2	10.2
TNTR010	SOCO0543	4.00	5.00	634.3	26%	25%	142.2	18.9
TNTR010	SOCO0544	5.00	6.00	781.6	26%	24%	167.1	23.0
TNTR010	SOCO0545	6.00	7.00	665.8	31%	27%	155.5	22.8
TNTR010	SOCO0546	7.00	8.00	581.0	33%	26%	127.7	21.1
TNTR010	SOCO0547	8.00	9.00	610.3	33%	26%	134.7	21.1
TNTR010	SOCO0548	9.00	10.00	650.3	33%	25%	141.5	22.0
TNTR011	SOCO0549	0	1	322.9	24%	18%	49.9	7.8
TNTR011	SOCO0550	1	2	325.7	26%	20%	56.7	8.6
TNTR011	SOCO0551	2	3	1,014.6	24%	27%	247.8	24.7
TNTR011	SOCO0552	3	4	872.8	36%	22%	165.9	28.7
TNTR012	SOCO0553	0	1	167.2	24%	20%	28.9	4.0
TNTR012	SOCO0554	1	2	171.0	23%	18%	26.8	4.1
TNTR012	SOCO0555	2	3	259.6	30%	23%	52.7	8.2
TNTR012	SOCO0556	3	4	205.0	22%	20%	35.6	5.0
TNTR012	SOCO0557	4	5	234.3	18%	19%	39.6	4.7
TNTR012	SOCO0558	5	6	316.2	13%	14%	41.0	4.4
TNTR012	SOCO0559	6	7	415.5	12%	14%	51.8	5.7
TNTR012	SOCO0560	7	8	486.4	10%	13%	56.2	5.8
TNTR013	SOCO0561	0	1	420.9	9%	9%	32.8	4.0
TNTR013	SOCO0562	1	2	612.2	5%	6%	33.7	3.7
TNTR013	SOCO0563	2	3	621.6	6%	8%	46.4	4.3
TNTR013	SOCO0564	3	4	488.6	8%	6%	25.2	4.6
TNTR013	SOCO0565	4	5	347.7	15%	13%	38.5	6.7
TNTR013	SOCO0566	5	6	399.5	19%	25%	92.5	8.6
TNTR013	SOCO0567	6	7	467.4	21%	32%	136.5	11.1
TNTR013	SOCO0568	7	8	469.0	21%	32%	137.3	10.9
TNTR013	SOCO0569	8	9	444.1	23%	34%	140.5	11.5
TNTR013	SOCO0570	9	10	562.2	19%	31%	161.1	11.8

APPENDIX 3 - 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. • 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. --- • Auger drilling program was executed by CR3 team in August, 2025. A total of 118.35m, divided in 13 holes. The equipment is a hand-auger and the holes were drilled vertical. • Samples were collected every 1m. The material was coned and quartered and the material was sent to SGS laboratory for chemical analysis. The first 5cm of each samples was discarded to avoid contamination from previous interval.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details*	• Auger drilling was conducted on a non-systematic grid using hand-auger equipment. The material retrieved from each interval of 1 meter was placed on top of a plastic tarpaulin, then the sample was manually homogenised with edges of

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	(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).	tarpaulin supported by two operators to ensure thorough mixing. • A manual coned and quartered procedure was undertaken, with approximately one quarter of the homogenised material (c. 2–3 kg) retained as the sample. No sieving was carried out at site. The material was logged and photographed. • Samples were sealed in duplicate plastic bags, each containing two uniquely numbered sample tags, and dispatched to the laboratory for chemical analysis.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Auger samples are laid out in meter intervals, visual estimate of recovery is made. All holes/spoil are photographed. • No significant sampling issue were noted, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• *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.*	• Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • Auger samples are laid out in meter intervals for visual logging and determination of select intervals to be sampled at targeted horizons and all material recovered are photographed and qualitatively logged for visual characteristics, such as composition and percentage of clay and oxides.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature,*	• Auger samples are coned and quartered in the field to achieve an approximate 2 to 3kg sample size from the targeted 1m interval(s) sampled. • Samples are photographed, labelled with individual numbers and sent to the lab. All preparation is done in SGS Geosol laboratory. • The auger program is considered early stage exploration and as such no field duplicates were collected.

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comment

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)

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)				

- No standard, duplicate, or blank control samples were inserted by the Company during this early-stage exploration phase. The Company acknowledges the absence of QA/QC protocols in this stage and notes that appropriate quality control procedures will be implemented in subsequent phases of the program. Results in this document are reported as rare earth oxides (REO), in accordance with industry-standard practices. The total rare earth oxide content (TREO) is calculated as the sum of individual 15 REOs. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:
  - TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = [La2O3] + [CeO2] + [Pr6O11] + [Nd2O3] + [Sm2O3] + [Eu2O3] + [Gd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Ho2O3] + [Er2O3] + [Tm2O3] + [Yb2O3] + [Y2O3] + [Lu2O3].
  - LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = [CeO2] + [La2O3] + [Nd2O3] + [Pr6O11]
  - HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = [Eu2O3] + [Gd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Ho2O3] + [Er2O3] + [Tm2O3] + [Yb2O3] + [Y2O3] + [Lu2O3]
  - CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = [Nd2O3] + [Eu2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3] + [Y2O3]
  - MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = [Pr6O11] + [Nd2O3] + [Tb4O7] + [Dy2O3].
  - NdPr = [Nd2030] + [Pr6O11].
  - DyTb = [Dy2O3] + [Tb4O7].
- 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		<table><tr><th>TREO</th><th>REE Oxides</th><th>Conversion factor (Element → Oxide)</th></tr><tr><td>Cério (Ce)</td><td>CeO_2</td><td>1.2284</td></tr><tr><td>Disprósio (Dy)</td><td>Dy_2O_3</td><td>1.1477</td></tr><tr><td>Érbio (Er)</td><td>Er_2O_3</td><td>1.1435</td></tr><tr><td>Európio (Eu)</td><td>Eu_2O_3</td><td>1.1579</td></tr><tr><td>Gadolínio (Gd)</td><td>Gd_2O_3</td><td>1.1526</td></tr><tr><td>Hólmio (Ho)</td><td>Ho_2O_3</td><td>1.1455</td></tr><tr><td>Itérbio (Yb)</td><td>Yb_2O_3</td><td>1.1387</td></tr><tr><td>Ítrio (Y)</td><td>Y_2O_3</td><td>1.2699</td></tr><tr><td>Lantânio (La)</td><td>La_2O_3</td><td>1.1728</td></tr><tr><td>Lutécio (Lu)</td><td>Lu_2O_3</td><td>1.1371</td></tr><tr><td>Neodímio (Nd)</td><td>Nd_2O_3</td><td>1.1664</td></tr><tr><td>Praseodímio (Pr)</td><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td><td>1.2082</td></tr><tr><td>Samário (Sm)</td><td>Sm_2O_3</td><td>1.1596</td></tr><tr><td>Térbio (Tb)</td><td>Tb_4O_7</td><td>1.1762</td></tr><tr><td>Túlio (Tm)</td><td>Tm_2O_3</td><td>1.1421</td></tr></table>
		• The adopted QA/QC protocols are appropriate for this stage of test work. The sample preparation and assay techniques to be used are industry standard and provide a total analysis.
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.*	• Data is recorded in the field using a tablet-based GIS system, with some locations also being marked with a Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 5. • Data is uploaded to cloud storage daily and added to CR3's in-house geological database. • Subsequent laboratory assays will be verified by the company's Exploration Manager. • Assay data are received in digital format from the laboratory, accompanied by the corresponding locked PDF. • Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<3SD) and that there is no bias. • Assay data yielding elemental concentrations will be converted to their stoichiometric oxides in a calculation performed within the database using Standard conversion factors. • Oxide and elemental values are reported throughout this announcement for completeness.
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.*	• Auger hole locations were recorded with a GPS integrated to the Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 5, with a nominal accuracy of +/-3m. • 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. • Samples were collected on fields, tracks and roads where outcrops were identified.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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. • Auger holes did not use a systematic grid, being their disposition roughly 400 x 400m, when possible. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the orientation of mineralized structures and the sample orientation is currently unknown due to limited geological and structural data. As a result, the potential for sampling bias cannot be accurately assessed at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were collected 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. • Tunas Granted Tenement Listing: 826036/2024, 826037/2024. • Campo Largo Tenement Applications: 826347/2025, 826348/2025, 826349/2025, 826385/2025. • The company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There are no records of rare earth exploration activities in the area. The permits belonged to another company, whose main objective was base metal research, but there is no evidence of any field work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Tunas Project is prospective for residual regolith-hosted rare earth mineralisation. The regional geology consists of two distinct units: 1. Tigre granitic to granodioritic orthogneiss, intensely deformed, metamorphosed, and responsible for a strong radiometric anomaly; 2. Metasedimentary succession intercalated by metabasalts, metapsammites, and metapelites of the Votuverava Group. • The granite-gneiss complex is highly weathered, and its residual soil profile was investigated in this sampling phase. • The intrusive rock to the south east is interpreted to be a Neoproterozoic I-type, calc-alkaline granitoid batholith dominated by monzogranite to granodiorite with biotite ± hornblende. It commonly hosts mafic enclaves and accessory phases such as zircon, apatite and monazite, reflecting magma mixing and fractional crystallisation processes.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	• Drill hole details are located within Appendix 1 of the ASX release.
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 shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should* *be clearly stated.*	• No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Auger holes are vertical. • The geometry of mineralisation is not yet known. True width is 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.*	• 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. • All auger holes are set out in Table in body the report, as well as their intersections (appendix 1 and 2).
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*	• There is no substantive data to report at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	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.