ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM ITAMBE RARE EARTHS POTENTIAL

Highlights

- **Reconnaissance auger drilling of existing soil anomalies at the Company's 100% owned Itambe REE Project in Brazil have confirmed the Project's strong exploration potential.**
- **Initial results returned from the fine fraction of sieved auger samples include:**
  - **5.6m @ 1,429ppm TREO from surface (ITTR001)**
  - **2.0m @ 1,546ppm TREO from surface (ITTR002)**
- **Particle size analysis of the auger samples shows that REE mineralisation is likely associated with fine clay particles, with a 380% increase in REE grades for fine sieved samples. Detailed leach testwork will be undertaken in the future.**
- **The Auger drilling team have now mobilised south to the Tunas REE Project to undertake infill auger drilling, where an estimated 20 holes are planned:**
  - **First pass work at Tunas returned strong REE mineralisation hosted in highly weathered saprolitic clays, including *6.5m @ 1,653ppm TREO* (TNTR007) and *5.0m @ 1,523ppm TREO* (TNTR001).**
- **First pass reconnaissance undertaken at the new Campo Largo REE Project in Brazil's southern state of Parana to connect with local landholders and evaluate the prospective regolith profile:**
  - **Initial observations are positive, with deeply weathered saprolite clay profiles noted across the project area.**
  - **Systematic geological mapping and rock sampling across the tenement package will be completed in the coming weeks, aimed at providing first-pass assessment of the geological setting and REE prospectivity, and define RC/ diamond drilling targets.**

Core Energy Minerals Limited (ASX:CR3) ("**Core Energy**", "**CR3**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the current on-ground exploration activities in Brazil for 2026, with an initial focus on the 100% owned Itambe Rare Earth Element ("**REE**") Project ("**Itambe**"), which was acquired from Rio Tinto Desenvolvimentos Minerais Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc ("**Rio Tinto**"), in December 2025[1].

Core Energy Minerals Managing Director, Tony Greenaway said:

"We are pleased with our on-ground exploration progress in Brazil. Our initial auger drilling and sampling at Itambe has been completed, with the team now moving south to Tunas to keep drilling while we assess the initial results from Itambe and plan our next phase of work at the project.

"We have also completed an initial site inspection of our new Campo Largo application areas and positively connected with our local landholders. This is critical for our licence to operate in the area, while we plan our first on ground activities for this new project.

"Our staged, systematic, results-based exploration strategy will see our field team move its focus across our highly prospective REE tenement portfolio, undertaking various exploration activities to maximise efficiency and team utilisation. This strategy ensures that Core Energy maximises value from every exploration dollar spent on the ground."

[1] CR3 ASX Announcement 1 December 2025 - Acquisition of District Scale Rare Earth Project in Brazil

Figure 1: *Auger drilling at the Company's Itambe Project location at the southern end of the highly prospective Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province.*

Itambe REE Project

The Itambe Project is located in the Tier 1 exploration and mining district of Bahia State, where Core Energy has considerable operational expertise and an existing on-ground geological team. The project covers 317km^2 at the southern end of the highly prospective Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province (Figure 8, Appendix 1).

Core Energy has focused on testing the regolith profile beneath the existing soil anomalies, which included large areas with TREO values greater than **1,500ppm TREO**, with a peak value of **5,123ppm TREO**[1] with auger drilling.

A total of 20 holes were completed, with almost all of the planned holes either failing to reach target depth or abandoned as they encountered a layer of course quartz rubble just below surface, which the auger drill was unable to penetrate. Despite this, sufficient holes were completed across the various high priority soil anomalies to provide the initial test required for this first pass evaluation.

Assay results returned for 51 of the 64 samples collected are detailed in Appendix 3, with the remaining outstanding assay results anticipated in early May. Results from analysis from fine fraction of sieved auger samples received to date include:

- **5.6m @ 1,429ppm TREO from surface (ITTR001)**
- **2.0m @ 1,546ppm TREO from surface (ITTR002)**

Size fraction analysis and analytical results from the first two drill holes, prepared using two distinct sample preparation methodologies, indicate that sieved samples returned grades of up to **380% higher** than those obtained from bulk (whole-of-sample) analyses. The coarse fraction is predominantly composed of transparent quartz fragments, which appears to act as a dilutant and are interpreted to be the primary contributor to the lower grades observed in the bulk samples.

These results provide support for the interpretation that REE's are preferentially concentrated within the finer clay dominant fraction of the host material (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Further analysis and a larger statistically representative sample set is required to fully understand the implications of these initial observations.

Leaching tests will be undertaken on samples derived from both preparation methods to assess recovery characteristics and to further support the conceptual ionic adsorption clay ("IAC") mineralisation model.

***Figure 2**: Auger drill sample preparation and sieving at the Itambe Project, Bahia State Brazil.*

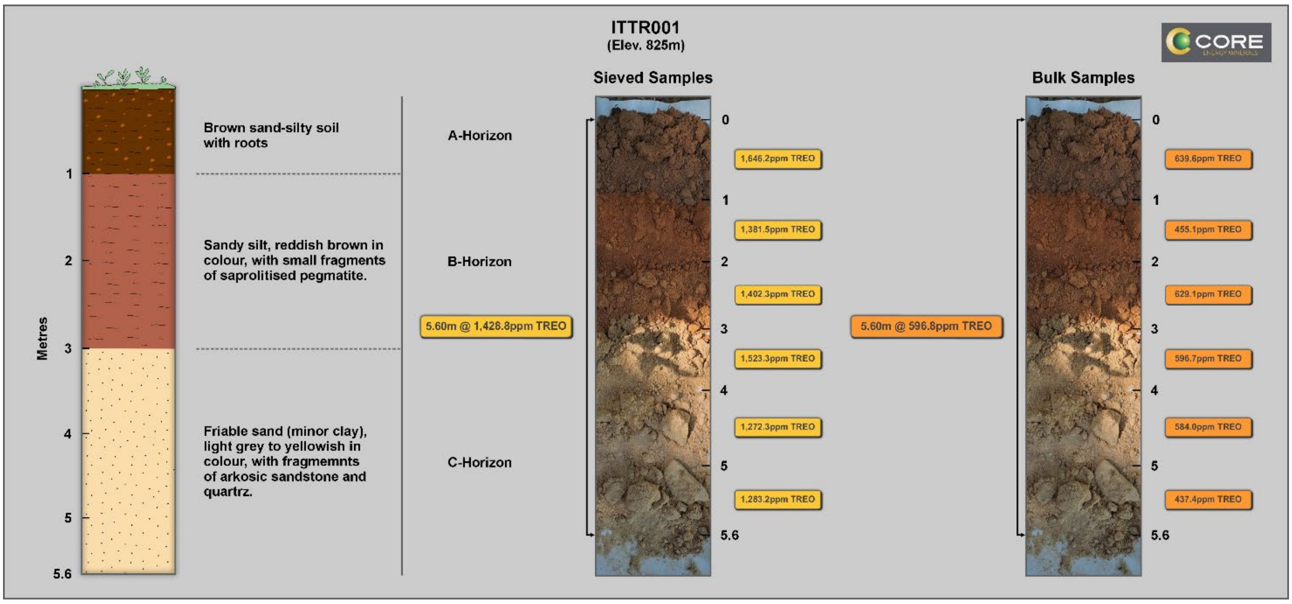

***Figure 3:** ITTR001: Summary of down hole logging, drill cutting photos and associated TREO assay results. **Left:** <2mm fine fraction of sieved sample results; **Right:** bulk unsieved sample results.*

Work completed at Itambe by previous owners Rio Tinto (RTX), included conceptual regional targeting and first pass geochemical surface sampling. This work has covered approximately 7% of the total tenement areas and has identified three separate areas of widespread high-grade REE anomalism in the southern portion of the project, with the remaining areas completely untested (Figure 4).

A systematic reconnaissance and sampling campaign to evaluate the remaining 90% of the project area that has not been explored is proposed for follow up exploration programs.

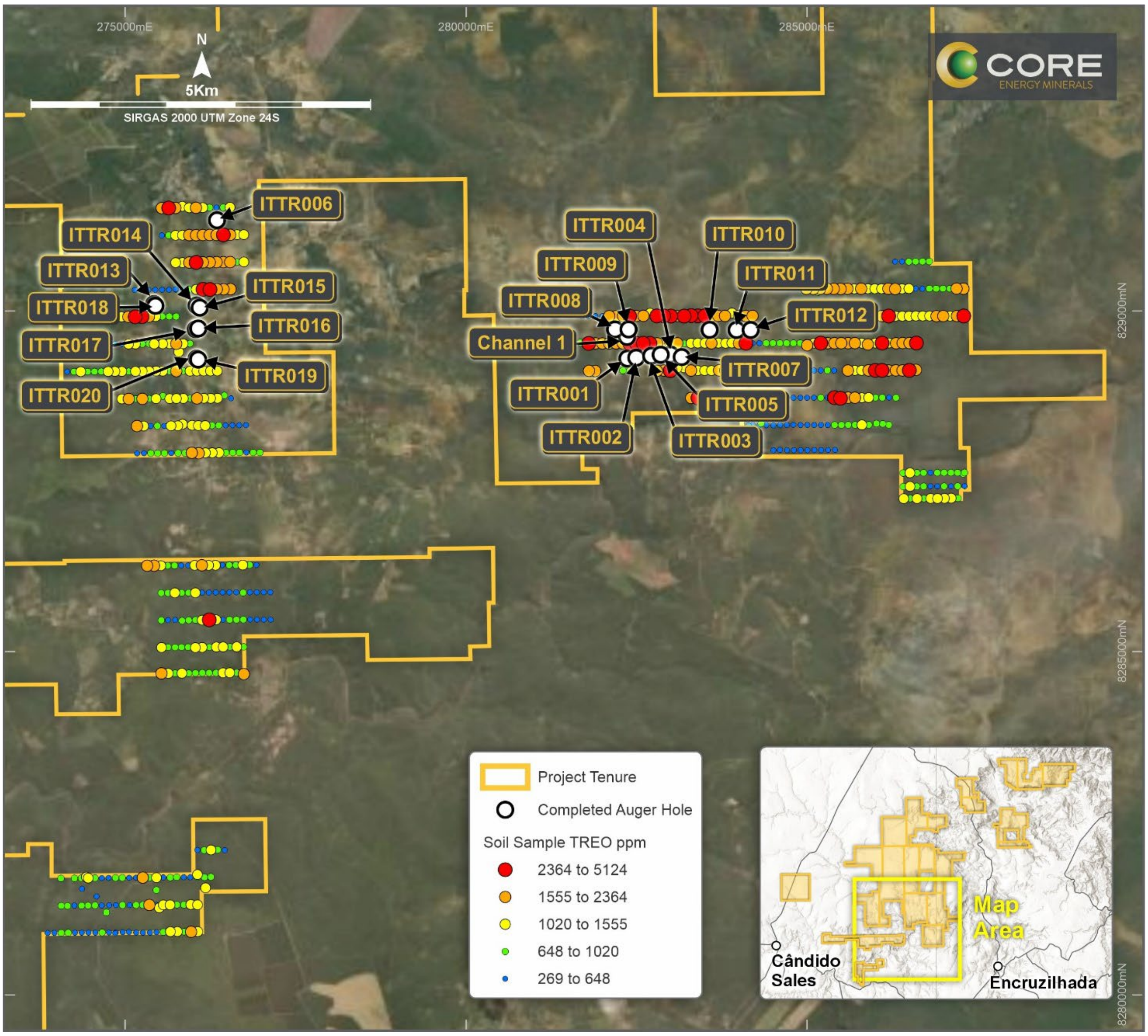

***Figure 4**: Itambe Project showing RTX soil sampling anomalies and the CR3 planned and executed auger holes. All RTX soil sample results based on <2mm sieved fraction.*

Tunas REE Project

The Company's exploration team have mobilised to the Tunas Project (Figure 5), where they will undertake an infill auger drilling program, designed to test the continuity and thickness of the weathering profile and follow-up on the Company's previous successful hand Auger program, which returned results including ***6.5m @ 1,653ppm TREO*** (TNTR007) and ***5.0m @ 1,523ppm TREO*** (TNTR001)[2].

An estimated 20 holes are planned, with the drilling targeting depths of up to approximately 15 metres and will support refinement of the geological model and prioritisation of future exploration targets.

[2] CR3 ASX Announcement 7 October 2025 - Auger drilling confirms REE Potential for Tunas Project in Brazil

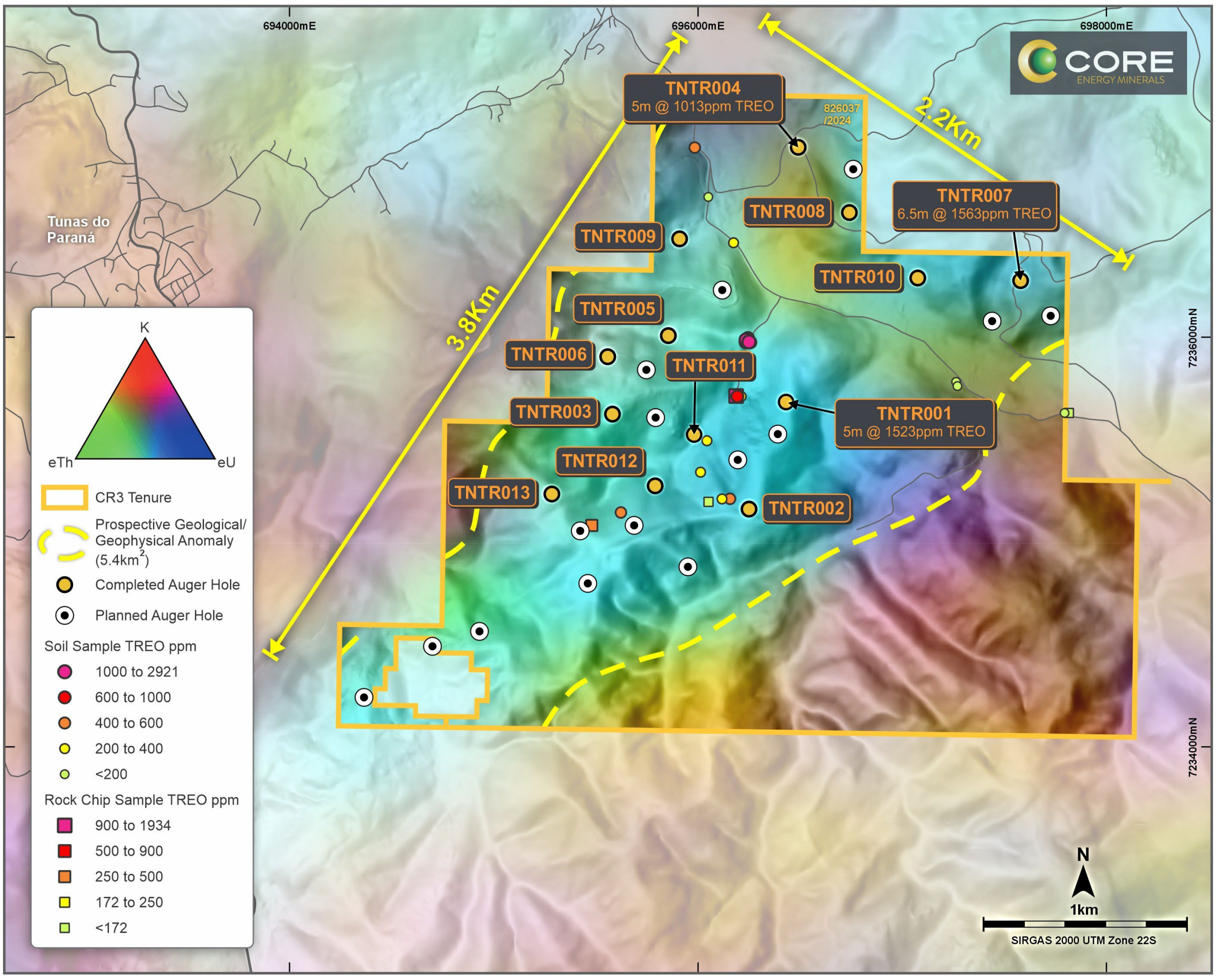

***Figure 5**: Tunas Project tenements over aero-gamma spectrometry, showing main results of TREO from Auger drilling and the proposed holes for the second auger drilling phase.*

Campo Largo REE Project

The Campo Largo Project is located approximately 60 kilometres southwest of the Tunas Project (Figure 6). The area is interpreted to host intrusive rocks with lithological and geochemical characteristics comparable to those identified at Tunas. These intrusive systems are associated with elevated uranium, thorium and potassium (U–Th–K) signatures and may host well-developed weathering profiles with potential enrichment in REE.

Early-stage regional geological reconnaissance has been very encouraging, confirming the presence of a deeply weathered regolith profile over the basement lithology (Figure 7).

A systematic geological mapping and rock sampling program across the tenement package, aimed at providing a first-pass assessment of the geological setting and REE prospectivity of the area, is currently in the planning stages.

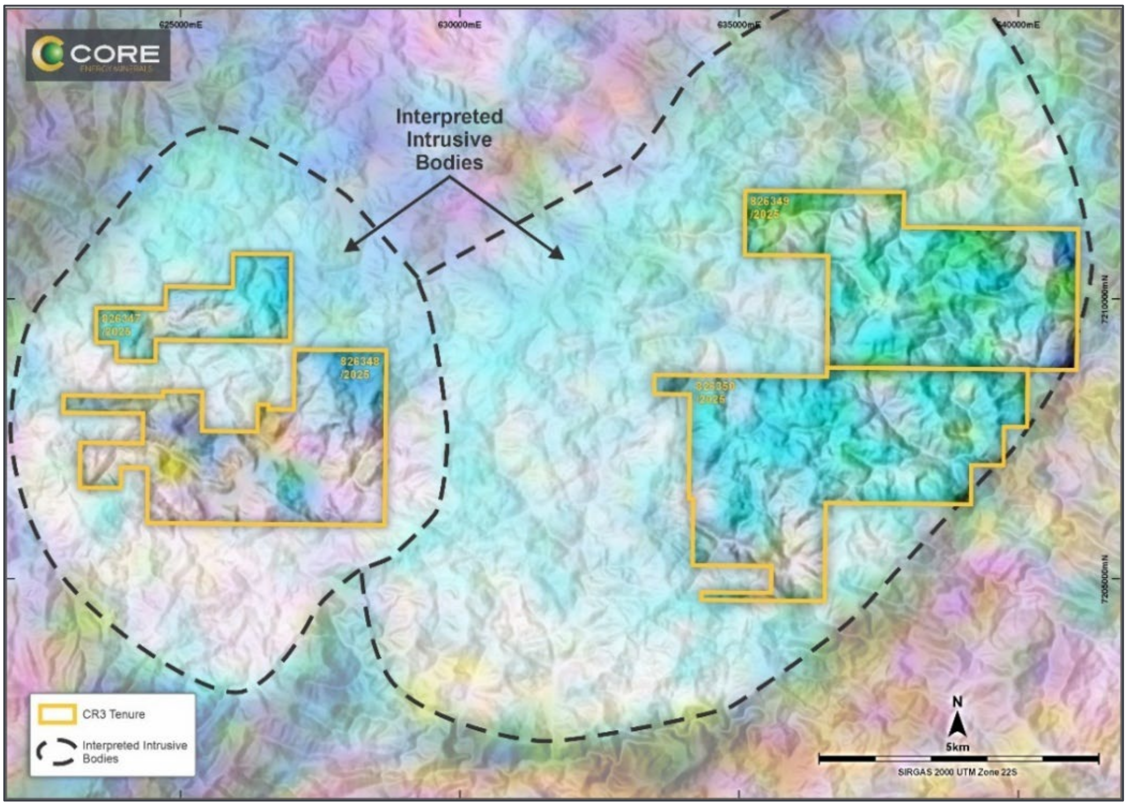

Figure 6*: Campo Largo Project tenement applications over locations over aero-gamma spectrometry survey from the Brazilian Geological Survey (CPRM).*

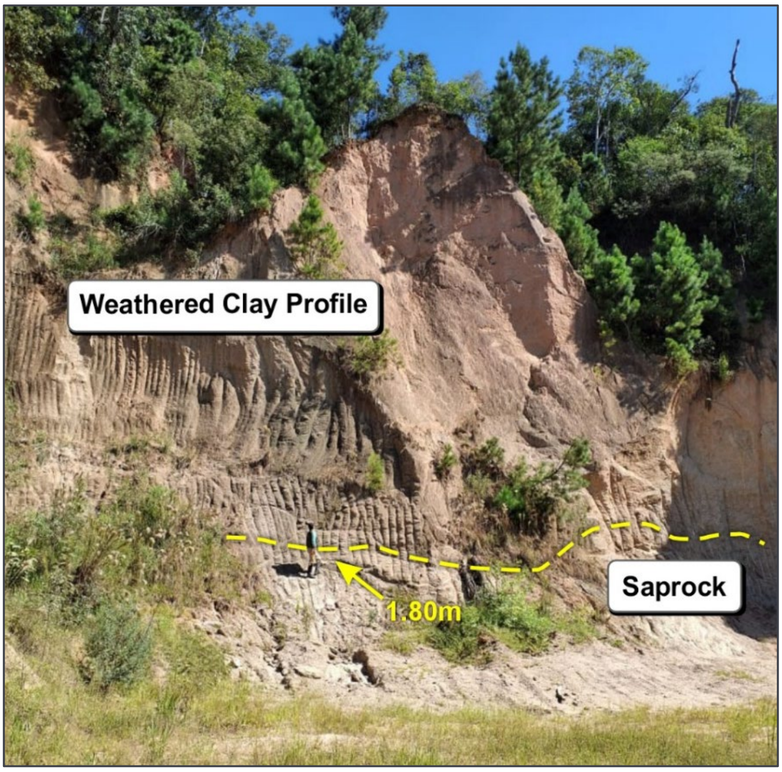

Figure 7*: CR3 geologist at Três Córregos Granite outcrop on the Campo Largo Project, exhibiting an extensive weathering profile.*

-Ends-

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

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About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

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

Forward Looking Statement

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information relating to exploration results in this ASX Announcement for Core Energy Minerals Ltd was compiled 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

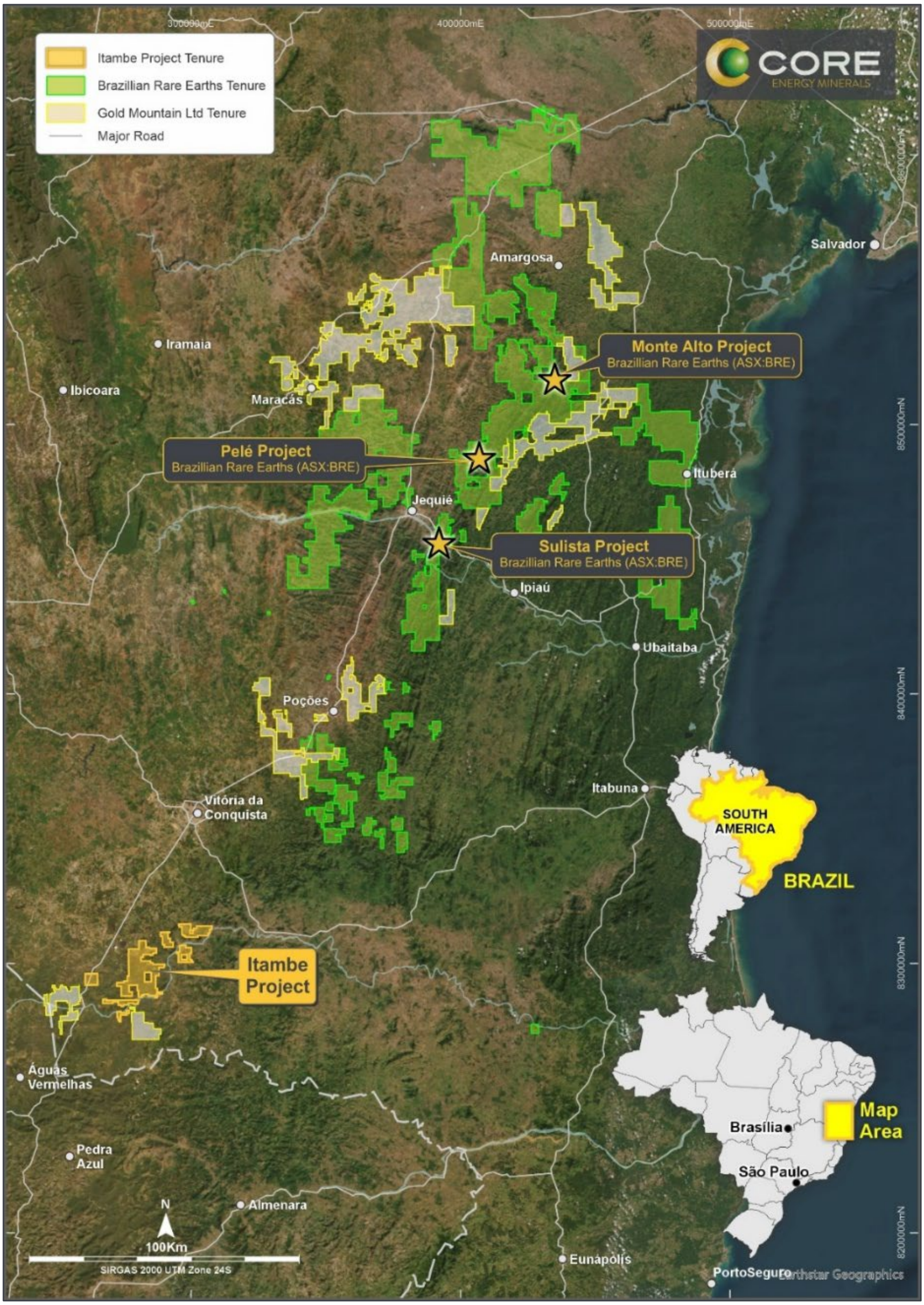

***Figure 8**: Itambe Project location at the southern end of the highly prospective Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province*

APPENDIX **2 – Hand Auger Hole locations**

Table 1: *Itamber Project auger drill collar locations.*

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Hole Depth	Status
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	
ITTR001	282,353	8,289,343	625	5.60	Complete
ITTR002	282,483	8,289,356	621	2.00	Complete*
ITTR003	282,740	8,289,366	620	1.10	Complete*
ITTR004	282,957	8,289,369	634	2.60	Complete*
ITTR005	282,906	8,289,348	631	3.00	Complete*
ITTR006	276,315	8,291,379	682	1.30	Complete*
ITTR007	283,152	8,289,365	644	2.50	Complete*
ITTR008	282,171	8,289,772	651	2.00	Complete*
ITTR009	282,370	8,289,772	665	1.90	Complete*
ITTR010	283,563	8,289,766	627	3.50	Complete*
ITTR011	283,959	8,289,764	638	1.50	Complete*
ITTR012	284,167	8,289,764	667	2.00	Complete*
ITTR013	275,382	8,290,161	720	4.50	Complete*
ITTR014	275,992	8,290,138	706	2.70	Complete*
ITTR015	276,015	8,290,125	700	2.00	Complete*
ITTR016	276,021	8,289,783	697	2.00	Complete*
ITTR017	276,002	8,289,775	625	1.90	Complete*
ITTR018	275,388	8,290,146	704	4.00	Complete*
ITTR019	276,014	8,289,344	679	2.30	Complete*
ITTR020	276,005	8,289,351	696	4.00	Complete*

**Hole ended before reaching target depth due to drilling issues*

APPENDIX 3 – Hand Auger Hole Assay TREO results

Table 2: *Assay results from <2mm sieved fine fraction of auger hole sample.*

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
ITTR001	SOCO0802	0	1	1646.2	22%	19%	279.9	39.1	Sieved Sample
ITTR001	SOCO0804	1	2	1381.5	22%	21%	247.8	32.2	Sieved Sample
ITTR001	SOCO0806	2	3	1402.3	20%	20%	250.5	29.5	Sieved Sample
ITTR001	SOCO0808	3	4	1523.3	18%	20%	278.5	28.5	Sieved Sample
ITTR001	SOCO0810	4	5	1272.3	20%	20%	233.6	26.4	Sieved Sample
ITTR001	SOCO0812	5	5.6	1283.2	21%	20%	227.3	28.2	Sieved Sample
ITTR002	SOCO0814	0	1	1584.7	26%	20%	265.6	43.8	Sieved Sample
ITTR002	SOCO0816	1	2	1506.9	25%	20%	260.6	39.7	Sieved Sample

Table 3: *Assay results from whole (or bulk) auger hole sample.*

Hole_ID	*SampleID*	*Depth From (m)*	*Depth To (m)*	*TREO_ppm*	*HREO (%)*	*MREO (%)*	*NdPr (ppm)*	*DyTb (ppm)*	*Sampling Method*
ITTR001	*SOCO0801*	*0*	*1*	*639.6*	*25%*	*19%*	*106.1*	*17.0*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR001	*SOCO0803*	*1*	*2*	*455.1*	*25%*	*21%*	*81.3*	*12.2*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR001	*SOCO0805*	*2*	*3*	*629.1*	*22%*	*20%*	*113.6*	*14.4*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR001	*SOCO0807*	*3*	*4*	*596.7*	*21%*	*20%*	*106.1*	*13.4*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR001	*SOCO0809*	*4*	*5*	*584.0*	*23%*	*20%*	*104.5*	*14.1*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR001	*SOCO0811*	*5*	*5.6*	*729.1*	*22%*	*20%*	*129.2*	*16.7*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR002	*SOCO0813*	*0*	*1*	*492.1*	*27%*	*20%*	*84.3*	*13.8*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR002	*SOCO0815*	*1*	*2*	*392.6*	*29%*	*20%*	*66.8*	*11.7*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR003	*SOCO0817*	*0*	*1*	*482.4*	*29%*	*20%*	*81.1*	*14.2*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR004	*SOCO0818*	*0*	*1*	*668.5*	*25%*	*20%*	*116.9*	*18.3*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR004	*SOCO0819*	*1*	*2*	*927.9*	*25%*	*20%*	*162.8*	*23.9*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR004	*SOCO0820*	*2*	*2.6*	*772.2*	*24%*	*21%*	*141.0*	*19.7*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR005	*SOCO0821*	*0*	*1*	*1112.2*	*25%*	*20%*	*189.6*	*29.6*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR005	*SOCO0822*	*1*	*2*	*874.1*	*25%*	*20%*	*152.4*	*23.7*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR005	*SOCO0823*	*2*	*3*	*590.8*	*28%*	*21%*	*105.0*	*17.1*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR006	*SOCO0824*	*0*	*1*	*277.1*	*32%*	*19%*	*43.9*	*9.1*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR007	*SOCO0825*	*0*	*1*	*709.1*	*26%*	*20%*	*120.3*	*18.8*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR007	*SOCO0826*	*1*	*2*	*903.2*	*27%*	*20%*	*159.0*	*25.3*	*Bulk Sample*
ITTR007	*SOCO0827*	*2*	*2.5*	*896.1*	*24%*	*20%*	*154.3*	*23.0*	*Bulk Sample*

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
ITTR008	SOCO0828	0	1	428.3	30%	19%	68.9	13.2	Bulk Sample
ITTR008	SOCO0829	1	2	406.4	31%	19%	66.2	12.9	Bulk Sample
ITTR009	SOCO0830	0	1	616.4	30%	20%	106.1	19.0	Bulk Sample
ITTR009	SOCO0831	1	1.9	571.8	26%	20%	97.3	15.0	Bulk Sample
ITTR010	SOCO0836	0	1	639.0	25%	20%	108.3	17.0	Bulk Sample
ITTR010	SOCO0837	1	2	737.2	24%	20%	131.8	18.5	Bulk Sample
ITTR010	SOCO0838	2	3	725.1	25%	20%	124.9	18.5	Bulk Sample
ITTR010	SOCO0839	3	3.5	805.9	26%	21%	150.7	22.5	Bulk Sample
ITTR011	SOCO0840	0	1	511.5	24%	21%	91.9	13.2	Bulk Sample
ITTR011	SOCO0841	1	1.5	703.3	25%	21%	127.9	17.8	Bulk Sample
ITTR012	SOCO0842	0	1	729.7	24%	20%	124.0	19.0	Bulk Sample
ITTR012	SOCO0843	1	2	721.0	23%	20%	124.4	18.1	Bulk Sample
ITTR013	SOCO0844	0	1	243.4	32%	17%	33.2	7.7	Bulk Sample
ITTR013	SOCO0845	1	2	268.8	30%	18%	40.6	8.0	Bulk Sample
ITTR013	SOCO0846	2	3	247.2	30%	17%	34.8	7.9	Bulk Sample
ITTR013	SOCO0847	3	4	272.4	33%	17%	37.2	9.3	Bulk Sample
ITTR013	SOCO0848	4	4.5	224.8	31%	17%	30.6	6.8	Bulk Sample
ITTR014	SOCO0849	0	1	466.3	26%	19%	77.1	12.2	Bulk Sample
ITTR014	SOCO0850	1	2	580.6	25%	20%	101.6	15.3	Bulk Sample
ITTR014	SOCO0778	2	2.7	345.7	27%	19%	55.3	9.4	Bulk Sample
ITTR015	SOCO0779	0	1	554.5	23%	19%	90.0	13.6	Bulk Sample
ITTR015	SOCO0780	1	2	515.4	25%	19%	86.5	13.7	Bulk Sample
ITTR016	SOCO0781	0	1	455.5	24%	17%	65.1	11.3	Bulk Sample
ITTR016	SOCO0782	1	2	503.8	25%	21%	90.3	13.6	Bulk Sample
ITTR017	SOCO0783	0	1	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR017	SOCO0784	1	1.9	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR018	SOCO0785	0	1	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR018	SOCO0786	1	2	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR018	SOCO0787	2	3	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR018	SOCO0788	3	4	Results Pending					Bulk Sample

Hole_ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	TREO_ppm	HREO (%)	MREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)	Sampling Method
ITTR019	SOCO0789	0	1	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR019	SOCO0790	1	2	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR019	SOCO0791	2	2.3	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR020	SOCO0792	0	1	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR020	SOCO0793	1	2	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR020	SOCO0794	2	3	Results Pending					Bulk Sample
ITTR020	SOCO0795	3	4	Results Pending					Bulk Sample

Note: Evidence from the comparison of two sampling methods (<2mm sieved fine fraction vs whole (or bulk) sample) from two drill holes indicates that the bulk samples under-report REE grades by an average 380%.

Appendix 4 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Historical sampling programs were undertaken by Rio Tinto. The following information has been compiled from verbal communication with Rio Tinto personnel and has not been independently verified by the Company. • Rock sampling by Rio Tinto was reportedly prioritised on outcrop exposures, with subcrop and float material sampled where in situ exposures were not available. Rock samples were assigned with unique sample codes, and logged in the field, including brief descriptions of lithology and any observed alteration. • Soil samples were reportedly collected from the B-horizon using a post hole digger, typically to depths of up to 50 cm. According to information provided by Rio Tinto personnel, the ground surface was cleared prior to sampling to minimise contamination. Samples were described in the field based on grain size, colour and morphological characteristics. • Soil samples were reportedly sieved in the field to <2 mm (10# mesh), yielding approximately 2–3 kg per sample. Samples were labelled with unique identifiers, bagged, and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • The Company considers these procedures to be consistent with industry practice; however, it has not independently verified all aspects of the sampling, sample preparation or analytical protocols. • The CR3 team conducted rock sampling following standard industry practices, prioritising in situ outcrop exposures. Where possible, samples weighing approximately 2–3 kg were collected, assigned unique identification codes, photographed, and geologically logged in the field. Logging included descriptions of lithology, mineralogy, texture, structural features, and degree of weathering. • Soil sampling was undertaken as part of a regional reconnaissance program on an irregular grid, aimed at identifying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geochemical signatures. Samples were collected from the B-horizon, typically to depths of up to 50 cm. The ground surface was cleared prior to sampling to minimise potential contamination. Samples were described in the field based on grain size, colour, and morphological characteristics of the terrain. • Soil samples were photographed, placed in sample bags, labelled with unique identifiers, and dispatched directly to the laboratory for analysis. No field sieving was undertaken.
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).*	• First phase of auger drilling was completed using mechanised equipment on a non-systematic grid. Samples were collected at 1 m intervals, with material from each interval placed on a plastic tarpaulin and manually homogenised by two operators to ensure representative mixing. • A standard cone and quartering method was applied in the field, with approximately one quarter of the homogenised material (c. 2–3 kg) retained as the primary sample. • For drillholes ITTR001 and ITTR002, duplicate sample preparation protocols were implemented for each 1 m interval. Following homogenisation and cone and quartering, two sub-samples were collected: (i) a bulk (unsieved) sample and (ii) a sample sieved to <2 mm (10# mesh) in the field and subsequently screened to 80# in the laboratory, for comparative analytical purposes. • All samples were geologically logged and recorded in a digital database (Excel), with representative photographs taken for documentation and verification. • Samples were placed in sealed plastic bags, double-bagged for security, and labelled with two uniquely numbered sample tags. Samples were then dispatched to the laboratory under standard chain-of-custody procedures for geochemical analysis. • With the exception of ITTR001, all drillholes were terminated prior to reaching full depth due to the presence of quartz fragments at the base of the holes. These conditions prevented further advancement of the auger drilling equipment and limited the ability to accurately determine the total regolith thickness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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 full core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Auger samples were collected over targeted 1 m intervals. Material from each interval was coned and quartered in the field to obtain a representative sub-sample of approximately 2–3 kg. • Samples were photographed in the field, labelled with unique identifiers, and prepared for dispatch to the laboratory. • All laboratory sample preparation was undertaken by SGS Geosol. • For drillholes ITTR001 and ITTR002, duplicate sample preparation protocols were implemented for comparison purposes. For each 1 m interval, two sub-samples were prepared: (i) a sample sieved to 10# mesh in the field and subsequently screened to 80# in the laboratory, and (ii) a bulk sample submitted without prior sieving and fully prepared in the laboratory. • The auger program is considered early-stage exploration. No field duplicates, certified reference materials (standards), or blanks were included in the sampling program.
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.*	• 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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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.

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industry standard of drying the material, crushing 75% at 3mm size, homogeneizing with a Jones Splitter and pulverising between 250 and 300g (95% at 150#).

The analytical methodologies used are identified by the codes ICP95A (ICP-OES), which comprises 11 oxides and 5 elements and IMS95A (ICP-MS), which comprises 30 elements, both determined by lithium metaborate fusion.
For fusion with lithium metaborate, graphite crucibles are used, in which initially 0.5 g of lithium metaborate, 0.1 g of pulverised sample and other 0.5 g of lithium metaborate are inserted. Heated up to 950°C. Molten content is placed in beaker with 100ml solution of 2% tartaric acid (C4H6O6), 10% nitric acid (HNO3) and 88% purified water for homogenization. Two aliquots with 15ml each are transferred to test tubes and are sent for ICP analysis (analytical reference IMS95A).
The analyses are performed through mass spectrometry with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS). In this procedure, the ions are separated according to the mass / charge ratio through transport under the action of electric and magnetic fields. Quantitative analyses include 15 rare earth elements, in addition to Y, Co, Cu, Cs, Ga, Hf, Mo, Ni, Rb, Sn, Ta, Th, Tl, U and W (ICP-MS-IMS-95A). Detection limits are shown in the Table below.

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

Historical samples from Rio Tinto were were analysed at ALS laboratory, located in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The laboratory is certified ISO9001:2015, ISO14001:2015 and ISO17025:2017.
Rock and auger hole sample preparation comprises the drying of material at 85% at 75um/ Pulp-32).

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Soil samples are dried at <60°C and screened at 200mesh (75um/ SCR-41f) • The analytical methodologies used are identified by the codes ME-MS61L (ICP-MS), which comprises 51 elements, including REEs (super-trace), both determined by lithium metaborate fusion and four acid dissolution and ME-ICP06 (X-Ray fluorescence and ICP-AES) for major rock-forming elements. • ICP analysis follow sample stadards of CR3, including the list of elements.

ME-MS61L

CODE	ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)							
ME-MS61L™ 0.25g sample	Ag	0.002-100	Cu	0.02-10000	Na	0.001-10%	Sr	0.02-10000
	Al	0.01-50%	Fe	0.002-50%	Nb	0.005-500	Ta	0.01-500
	As	0.02-10000	Ga	0.05-10000	Ni	0.08-10000	Te	0.005-500
	Ba	1-10000	Ge	0.05-500	P	0.001-1%	Th	0.004-10000
	Be	0.02-1000	Hf	0.004-500	Pb	0.01-10000	Ti	0.001-10%
	Bi	0.002-10000	In	0.005-500	Rb	0.02-10000	Tl	0.002-10000
	Ca	0.01-50%	K	0.01-10%	Re	0.0004-50	U	0.01-10000
	Cd	0.005-1000	La	0.005-10000	S	0.01-10%	V	0.1-10000
	Ce	0.01-10000	Li	0.2-10000	Sb	0.02-10000	W	0.008-10000
	Co	0.005-10000	Mg	0.01-50%	Sc	0.01-10000	Y	0.01-500
	Cr	0.3-10000	Mn	0.2-100000	Se	0.006-1000	Zn	0.2-10000
	Cs	0.01-10000	Mo	0.02-10000	Sn	0.02-500	Zr	0.1-500
MS61L-REE™	Dy	0.005-1000	Gd	0.005-1000	Nd	0.005-1000	Tb	0.002-1000
	Er	0.004-1000	Ho	0.002-1000	Pr	0.004-1000	Tm	0.002-1000
	Eu	0.004-1000	Lu	0.002-1000	Sm	0.004-1000	Yb	0.004-1000
MS61L-PbIS™	^{204}Pb	0.01-10000	^{206}Pb	0.01-10000	^{207}Pb	0.01-10000	^{208}Pb	0.01-10000

ME-ICP06

CODE	ANALYTES & RANGES (%)								DESCRIPTION
ME_ICP06* 2g sample	Al_2O_3	0.01-100	Fe_2O_3	0.01-100	Na_2O	0.01-100	TiO_2	0.01-100	Fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-AES. LOI by furnace or TGA
	BaO	0.01-100	K_2O	0.01-100	P_2O_5	0.01-100	LOI	0.01-100	
	CaO	0.01-100	MgO	0.01-100	SiO_2	0.01-100			
	Cr_2O_3	0.002-100	MnO	0.01-100	SrO	0.01-100			

*For mineralised and/or high sulphide content >4%, please request ME-XRF15c.
Both the ME_XRF26 and ME_ICP06 packages include LOI by furnace or TGA.

- No standard, duplicate, or blank control samples were inserted 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] +

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
[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] + [Gd2O3] + [Sm2O3]
- All results of this report are presented in ppm and the REE elements were converted to their stoichiometric oxide forms using standard conversion factors from Advanced Analytical Centre, James Cook University. The conversion factors are shown in the table below.

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

- The adopted QA/QC protocols are appropriate for this stage of test work. The sample preparation and assay techniques to be used are industry standard and provide a total analysis.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.
- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
- Discuss any adjustment to assay
</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
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data.	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. • For historical samples, as part the acquisition process of Itambe project, CR3 ran a limited due diligence program on field data. The data from former company holder (RTX) will be used by CR3 as an indication for exploration targeting only. • The significant intercepts reported in the previous release (30 November 2025) have been checked and verified from original laboratory reports by the Senior Geologist and Geology Manager.
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 64S from Garmin, 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 24S. • The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration. • Samples were collected on fields, tracks and roads where outcrops were identified. • Historical rock, soil sample and auger hole from locations from Rio Tinto were recorded with a portable GPS and recorded in the Apple iPad, with a nominal accuracy of +/-3m. • The datum used is WGS 1984.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Rock sampling was done near existing roads and tracks and near creeks, were there are better outcrop exposures. • Auger drilling was conducted on a 200x400m systematic grid using mechanised equipment. • Historical soil sampling from Rio Tinto was done in a systematic grid of 400m spaced lines by 100m spaced samples. •
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.*	• Historical results security cannot be verified. They are used only as reference for future planning. • The samples collected by CR3 in the field received individual code-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 before insertion of any information in the database.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Itambe Project is located in the Brazilian state of Bahia and consists of 31,673 ha (316.73Km^2) divided in 22 Granted Exploration Licences. • *The tenements belonged 100% to* Rio Tinto Desenvolvimentos Minerais Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc and are currently on the process of transfer to CR3. ***Itambe Tenement Listing:*** 870741/2023, 870744/2023, 870746/2023, 870749/2023, 870750/2023, 870752/2023, 870753/2023, 870754/2023, 870755/2023, 870756/2023, 870757/2023, 870758/2023, 870759/2023, 870760/2023, 870761/2023, 870762/2023, 870763/2023, 870764/2023, 870765/2023, 870766/2023, 870767/2023, 870778/2023. • 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.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historical work including Soil sampling, stream sediment sampling rock-chip sampling and limited Auger drilling has been undertaken by* Rio Tinto Desenvolvimentos Minerais Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is hosted by a sequence of biotite schists and gneisses, covered by meta-arkoses, which when weathered, form a sandy, kaolinite-rich soil with localized reddish horizons containing iron oxides. Both belongs to Ribeirão da Folha Fm. The units are crosscut by multiple quartz–albite matrix pegmatites. Those units are overlain to the north by an unconsolidated detrital–lateritic cover. The source of rare earth elements (REEs) remains under investigation. • The target model is Ionic Adsorbed Clay style.
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.*	• *Significant auger drill results are detailed in the body of the release.* • *All holes are drilled vertically (-90 degrees)*
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*	• *No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been applied.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	should be 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Auger holes are vertical.* • *True width is not known. All intercepts are reported as down hole length.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, 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 historical soil sample results from Rio Tinto are plotted in Figure 2. The significant results (>2,000ppm TREO) are tabled in Appendix 2.* • All assay results have been reported. • All auger holes are set out in Table in body the report, as well as their intersections (appendix 3 and 4).
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *There is no substantive data to report at this stage of exploration.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*Further work on the project may include the following:* • *Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling* • *Continue systematic Auger Drilling* • *Drill program planning if new targets warrant follow-up.*