Planned Fieldwork and Drilling Program at Campo Grande Rare Earth Project, Brazil

Targeted up to 2,000m drilling campaign planned across high-priority rare earth targets adjoining Brazilian Rare Earths' Sulista district

Highlights

- Eminence has completed planning for a structured fieldwork program and auger drilling program at its 100% owned Campo Grande Rare Earth Project in Bahia, Brazil with mobilisation, expected subject to drill rig availability.
- Program planning has integrated historical exploration datasets, regional geological interpretation, multispectral targeting, and independent technical validation by leading Brazilian consultancy GE21 Consultoria Mineral.
- Three high-priority target areas have been defined for systematic auger drilling campaigns across interpreted extensions of the Sulista, Monte Alto and Amargosa rare earth corridors associated with neighbouring tenure held by ASX:BRE.
- Planned exploration scope includes up to 72 auger drill holes for approximately 2,000m of drilling designed to evaluate rare earth mineralisation.
- Planned systematic drilling will utilise a 200m x 200m drill spacing designed to establish geological continuity and support future JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimation activities.
- Six additional regional scout drilling targets have been identified to test newly interpreted clay alteration and REE anomalies outside the primary target corridors, with additional surface sampling points also planned to support regional target generation and prioritisation across the broader Campo Grande Project area.
- The Company's tenements are positioned within an emerging rare earths district, adjacent to Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX: BRE; ~A$1B market cap). BRE has reported high-grade drilling results of up to 45.7% TREO within the region.. Against this backdrop, Eminence's reconnaissance surface sampling has returned up to 17,346 ppm TREO (20% MREO) *(See ASX Announcement 22 October 2025).*
- **Cautionary Statement:** The Campo Grande Project directly adjoins tenements held by Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX: BRE). The proximity of Eminence Minerals' high-priority targets to BRE's corridors provides a favorable regional geological framework, but it does not guarantee the discovery of identical mineralization or equivalent grades within the Company's tenure. Mineralization configurations on adjacent properties are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization potential within the Campo Grande Project.
- The current campaign is focused on validating high-priority lateritic and clay-hosted REE targets generated from airborne radiometric interpretation, Sentinel-2 multispectral analysis and Crósta alteration mapping techniques.
- The Campo Grande Project spans approximately 1,755km² within the highly prospective Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province and directly adjoins tenure held by Brazilian Rare Earth

(ASX:BRE).

Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA) ("Eminence" or "Company") is pleased to advise that planning has been completed on the next phase of exploration at its Campo Grande Rare Earth Project in Bahia, Brazil, with fieldwork and drilling mobilisation expected to commence subject to drill rig availability.

The planned program comprises a focused auger drilling campaign targeting priority strategic locations and highly prospective areas identified during the project's planning phase. This technical work has been meticulously developed through the disciplined integration of historical exploration datasets, local geological expertise, and technical studies previously completed by independent Brazilian consultancy GE21 Consultoria Mineral. GE21's assessment work has assisted with field validation and informed the planning and execution of this next phase of exploration at the Campo Grande Project, located within the rapidly developing rare earth elements (REE) province in Bahia, Brazil.

The Campo Grande Project covers an area of ~1,755 km² strategically positioned within the rapidly emerging Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province in Bahia, Brazil, and directly adjoins exploration ground held by ASX:BRE, where significant ionic clay-hosted rare earth discoveries continue to be advanced.

Eminence's CEO, Anthony Hills, commented:

"Resuming field exploration activities at Campo Grande marks an important transition from target generation back into active execution. This campaign is not starting from scratch, it represents the disciplined next phase of our exploration strategy, building on the high-grade results delivered from our previous drilling programs, including peak surface results of 17,346ppm TREO. By integrating GE21's technical validation with our newly generated multispectral targets, we are directing the field work and auger drilling program towards the areas we believe have the highest potential for scale. Our objective is to establish a rigorous, data-driven foundation that supports the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate with a high degree of confidence.

"The strategic location of Campo Grande adjoining Brazilian Rare Earths' emerging Sulista district significantly enhances the geological prospectivity of the project, with multiple interpreted mineralised corridors extending into our tenure."

Technical Appendix: Geological Framework and Exploration Strategy for the Campo Grande REE Project

Strategic Project Context and Regional Alignment

The Campo Grande Rare Earth Project, 100% owned by Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA), is strategically situated within the Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province in Bahia,

Brazil. The project covers a district-scale area of approximately 1,755 km², directly adjoining the tenements held by Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX: BRE). The exploration program is designed to test the extensions of the high-grade REE-Nb-Sc-Ta-U corridors identified by BRE, which are hosted within the Volta do Rio Plutonic Suite (VRPS) - a 180 km long magmatic system characterized by alkaline-ultramafic cumulates. Eminence's current fieldwork focuses on defining Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) resources within the deeply weathered saprolitic profile that blankets these primary mineralized units.

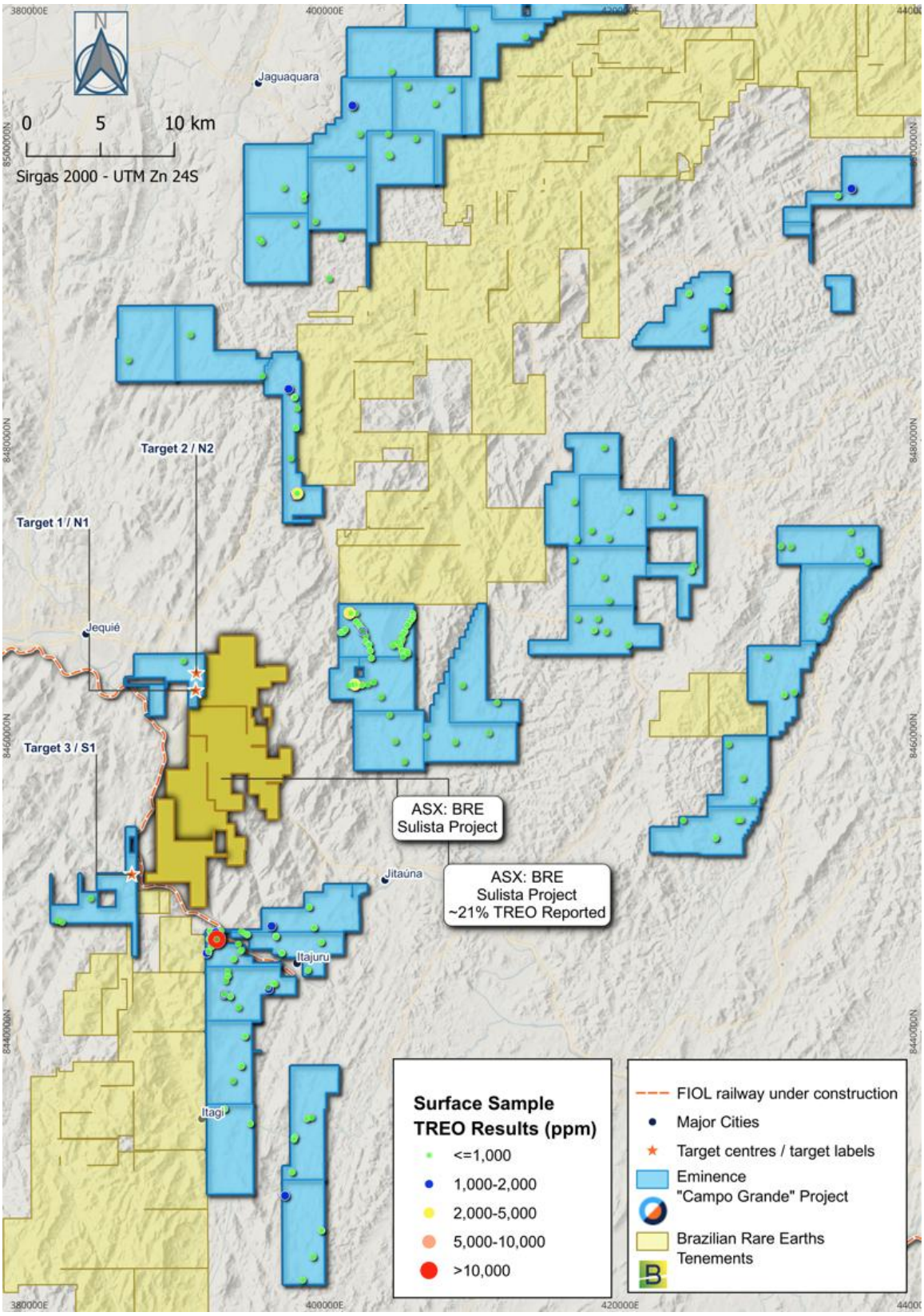


Figure 1: Eminence Minerals Campo Grande Project proximity to Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX:BRE), and planned exploration campaign priority targets in proximity to ASX:BRE Sulista Project.

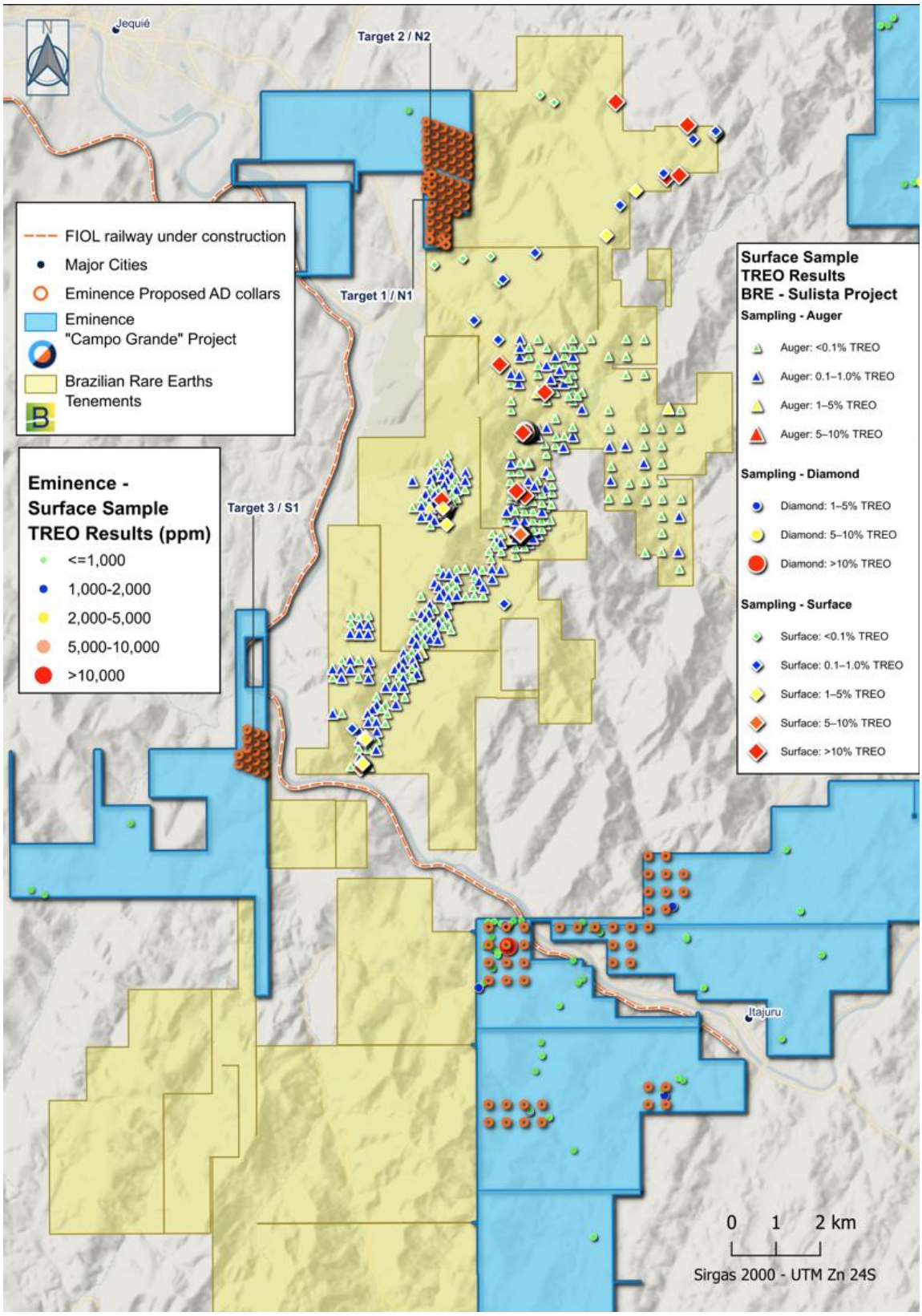


Figure 2: Eminence Minerals Campo Grande Project proximity to Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX:BRE), and planned exploration campaign priority targets, and regional scout drilling targets in proximity to ASX:BRE Sulista Project.

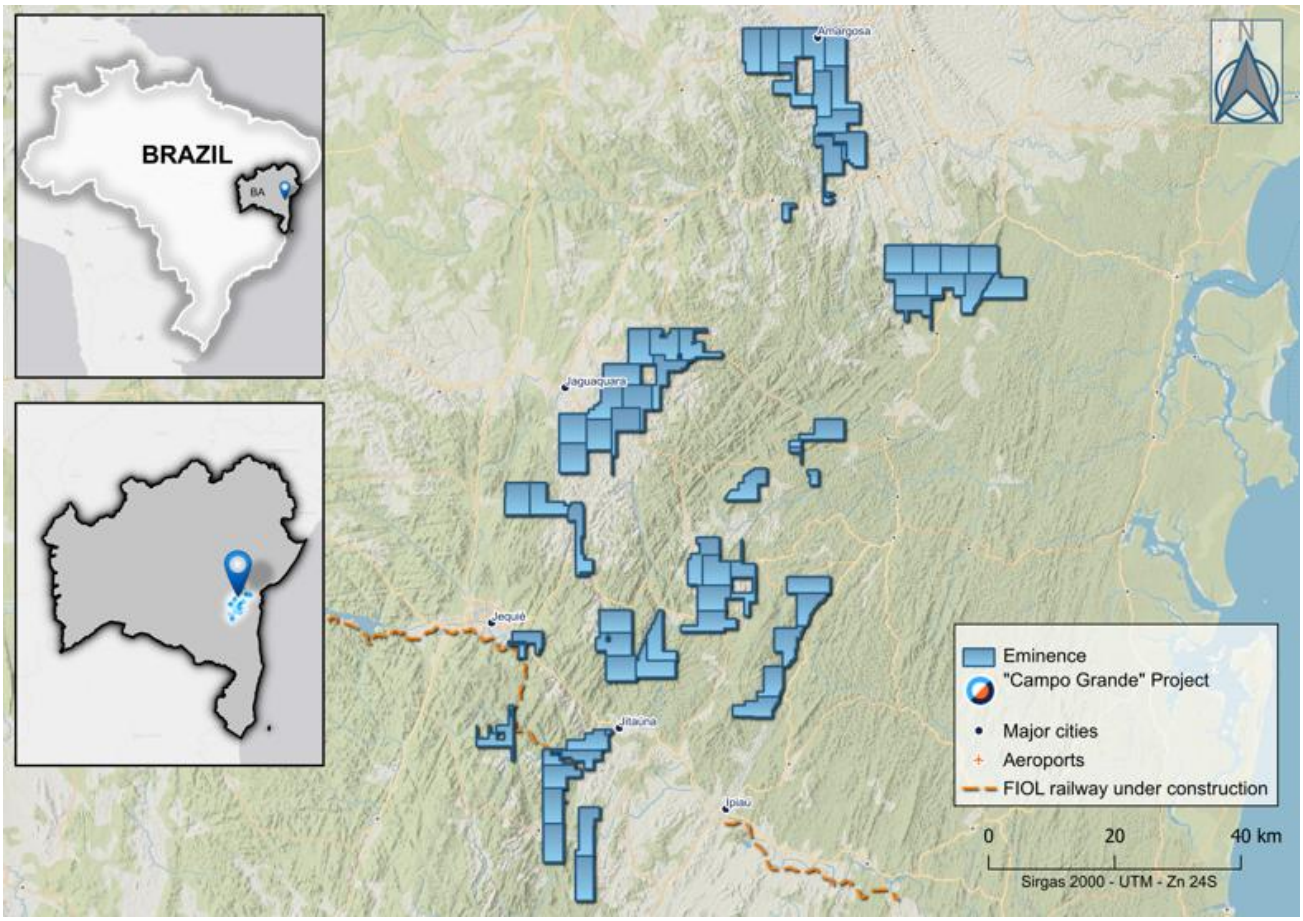


Figure 3: Eminence Minerals Campo Grande Project locations in the state of Bahia, Brazil.

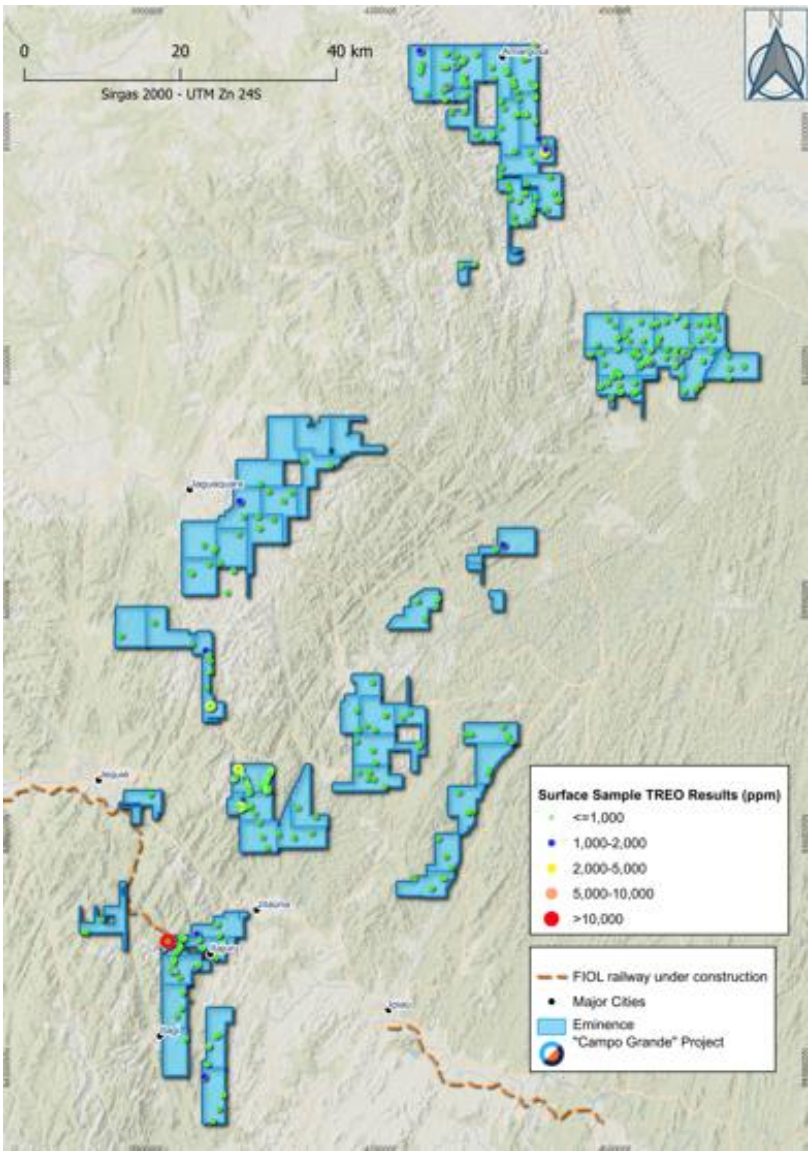


Figure 4: Previously reported surface sampling results at Campo Grande

Technical Definition: The Lateritic Index (LI)

A primary tool for target prioritization at Campo Grande is the Lateritic Index (LI), a geophysical parameter derived from high-resolution airborne gamma-spectrometry.

Formula and Geochemical Rationale

The Lateritic Index is calculated using the following formula: LI = (eTh x eU) / K^2. In tropical weathering environments, this index serves as a proxy for regolith maturity and lateritization intensity:

Potassium (K): As a highly mobile element, potassium is intensely leached from the upper regolith as primary feldspars and micas alter to kaolinite and gibbsite.

Thorium (eTh) and Uranium (eU): These elements are relatively immobile and tend to concentrate residually in the lateritic duricrust and upper saprolite.

High LI values effectively map "windows" of advanced weathering where the primary rock has been sufficiently degraded to release REE ions, which are then adsorbed onto the surfaces of neoformed clays (halloysite and kaolinite). As shown in Figure 5 & 6 (Lateritic Index and Exploration Targets), these high-index zones correlate with preserved paleo-surfaces and plateaus highly prospective for IAC mineralization.

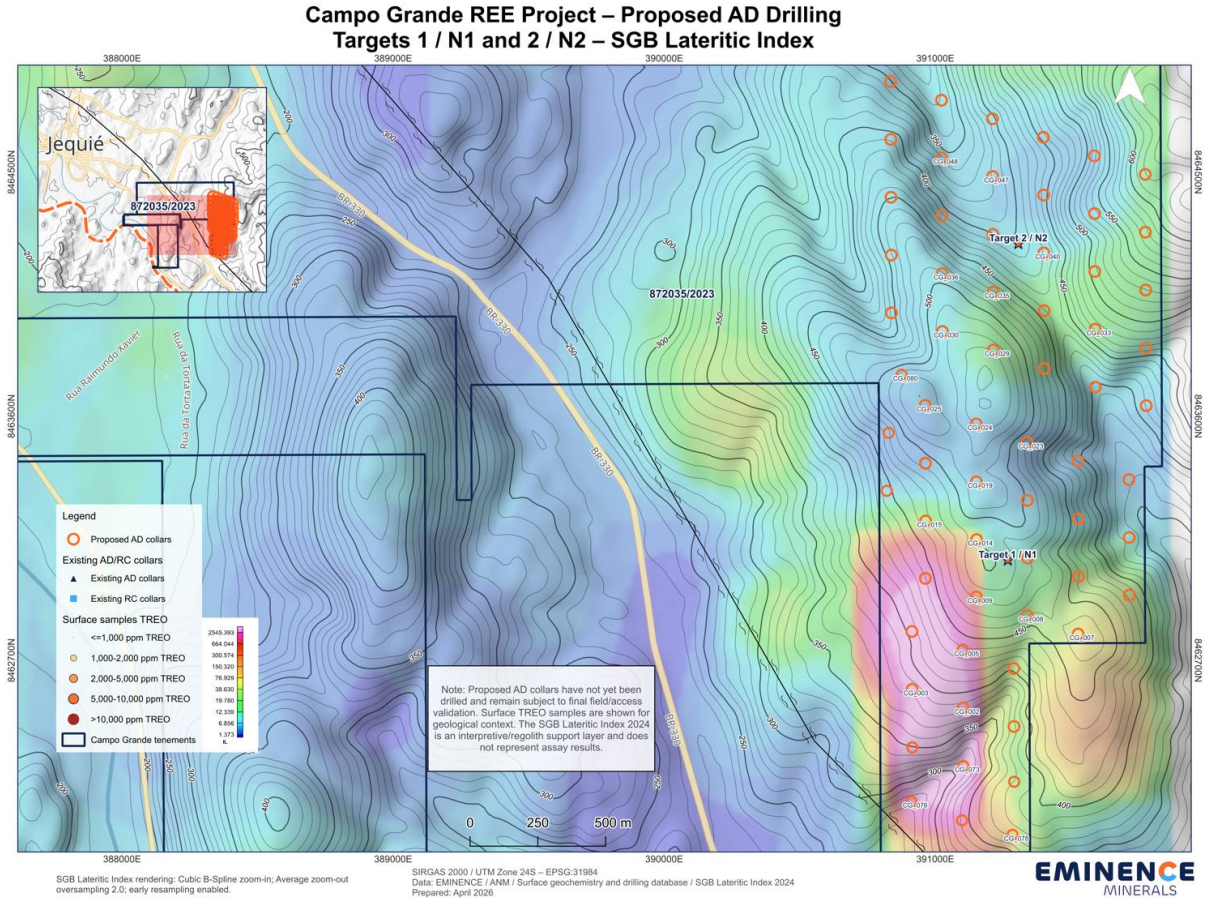


Figure 5: Lateritic Index map for proposed Auger drilling priority 1 & 2 locations

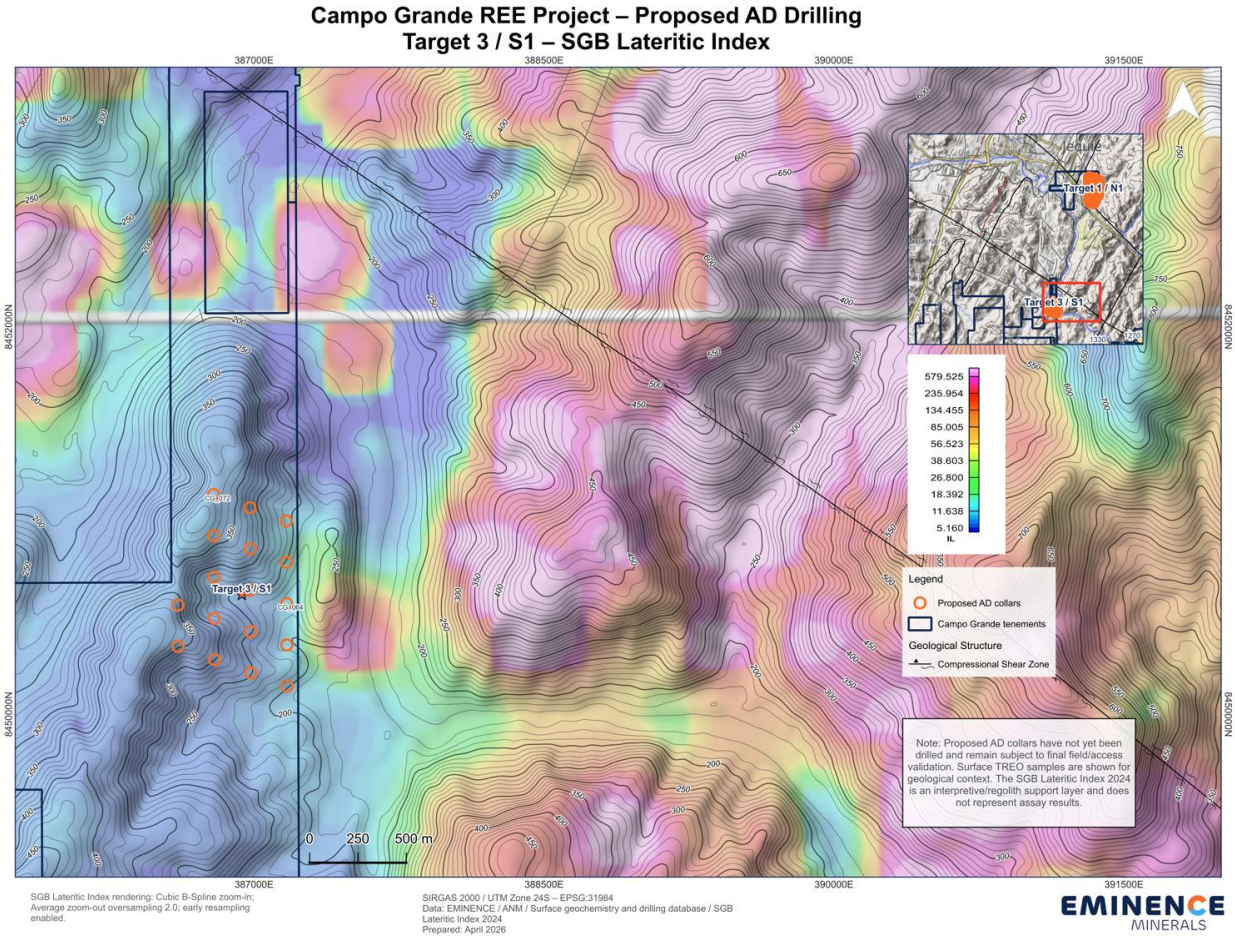


Figure 6: Lateritic Index map for proposed Auger drilling priority 3 locations

Systematic and Scout Drilling Methodology

The newly commenced campaign comprises 72 auger holes (~2,000m) divided into systematic grid-based drilling and regional scout drilling.

In areas where high LI values overlap with known REE anomalies, Eminence has implemented a systematic 200 x 200m auger drilling grid. This spacing is an industry standard for early-stage IAC exploration, providing sufficient data density to establish geological and grade continuity for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Target Depth: Holes are planned to a maximum estimated depth of 18 meters. Technical Rationale: Typical IAC profiles in this region concentrate the highest ionic-exchangeable grades in the upper 15-20 meters of the saprolite (the B and C1 horizons). Drilling to 18m ensures a representative sample of the full mineralized profile while reaching the "transitional zone" where the degree of weathering begins to decrease. Spatial Distribution: These holes are illustrated in Map 2 (200 x 200m Drilling Grid), targeting the Rio Negro, Central, and Northern blocks.

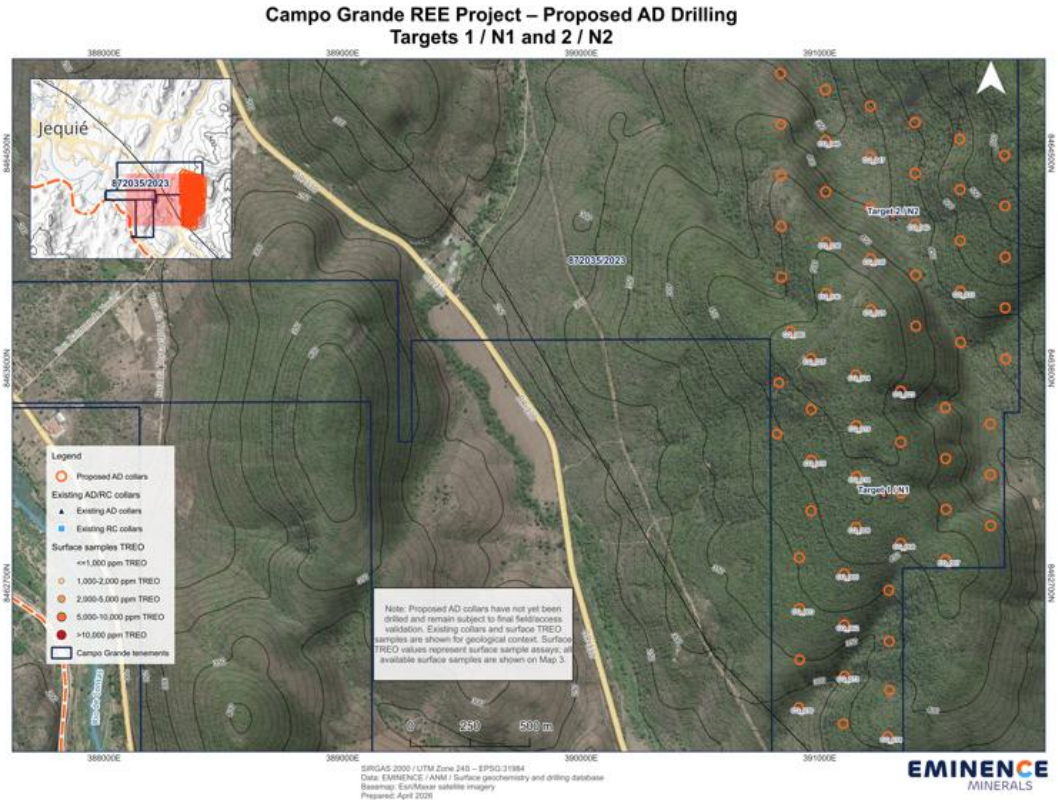


Figure 7: Satellite map for proposed Auger drilling priority 1 & 2 locations

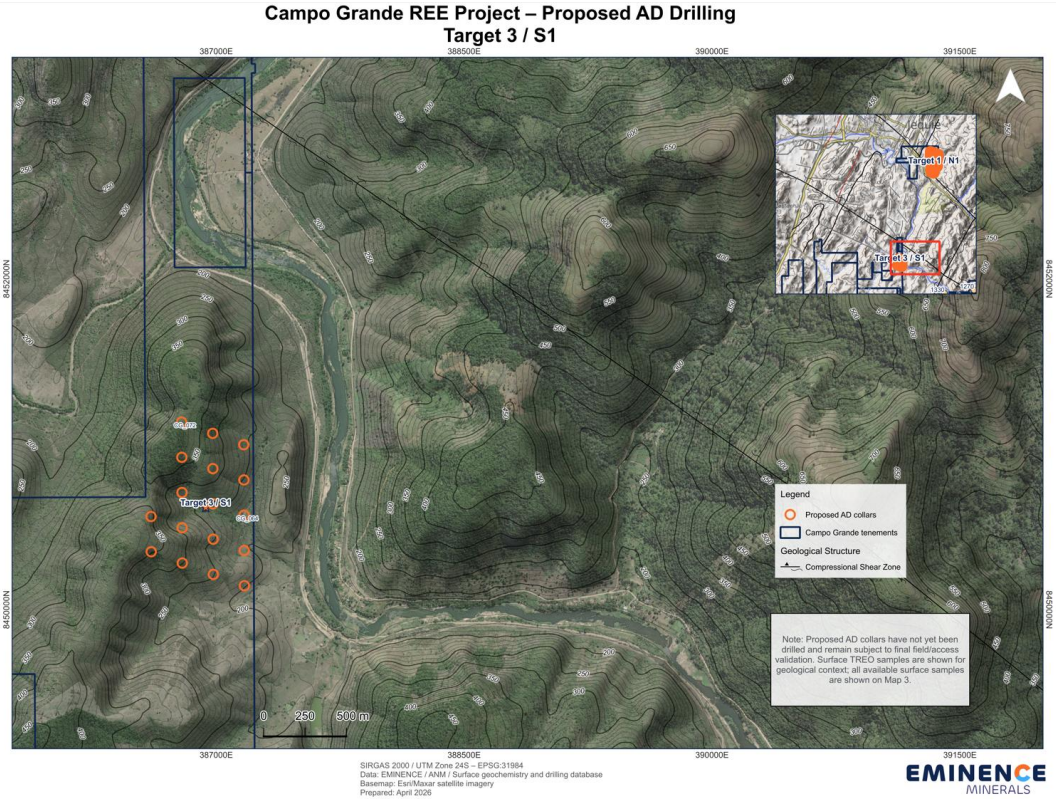


Figure 8: Satellite map for proposed Auger drilling priority 1 & 2 locations

Regional Scout Drilling

Parallel to the systematic grid, the Company is conducting scout auger drilling. These holes are strategically located to test new targets identified through Sentinel-2 multispectral imagery and Crósta technique processing (mapping iron oxides and clay minerals). The scout program aims to discover "blind" REE-rich clusters outside of the primary trends, significantly expanding the project's mineralized footprint.

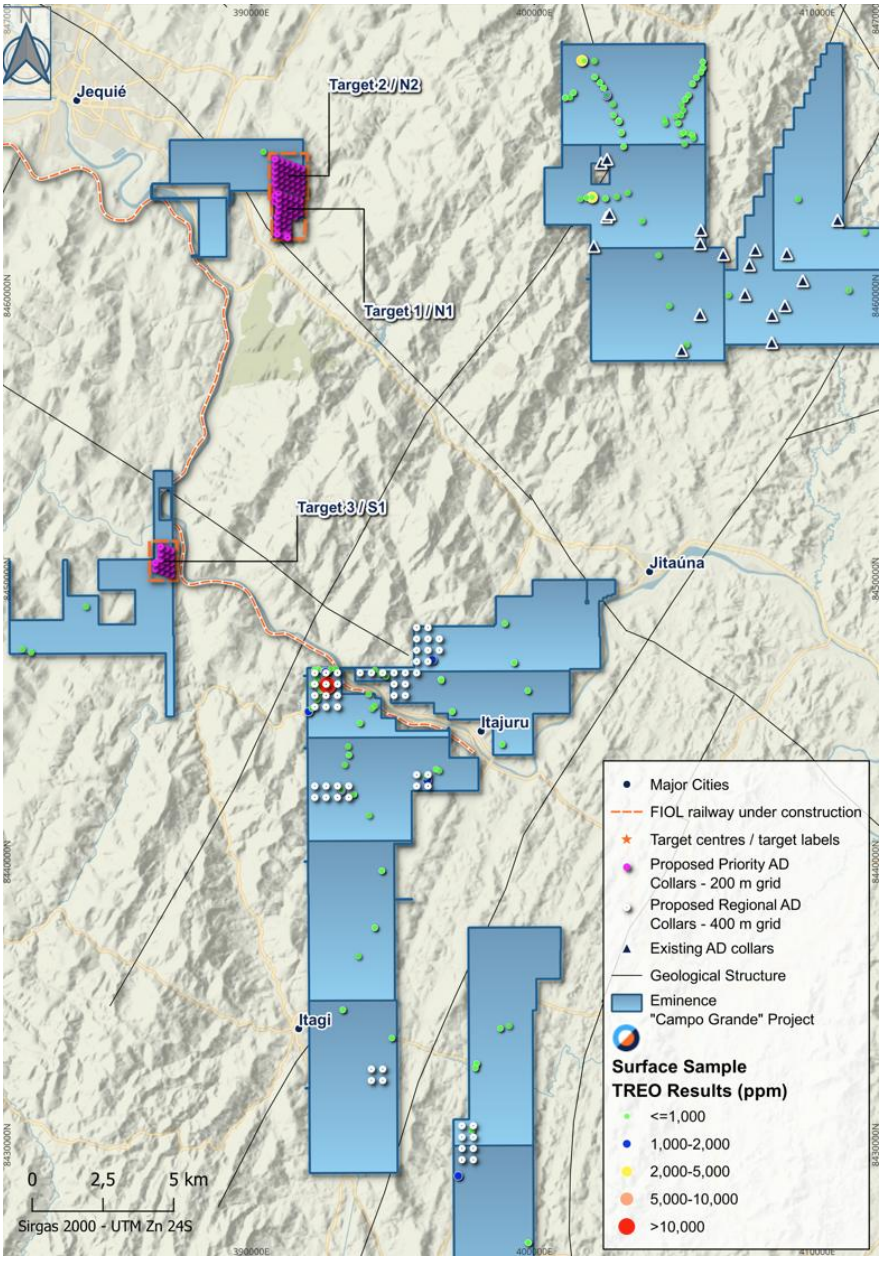


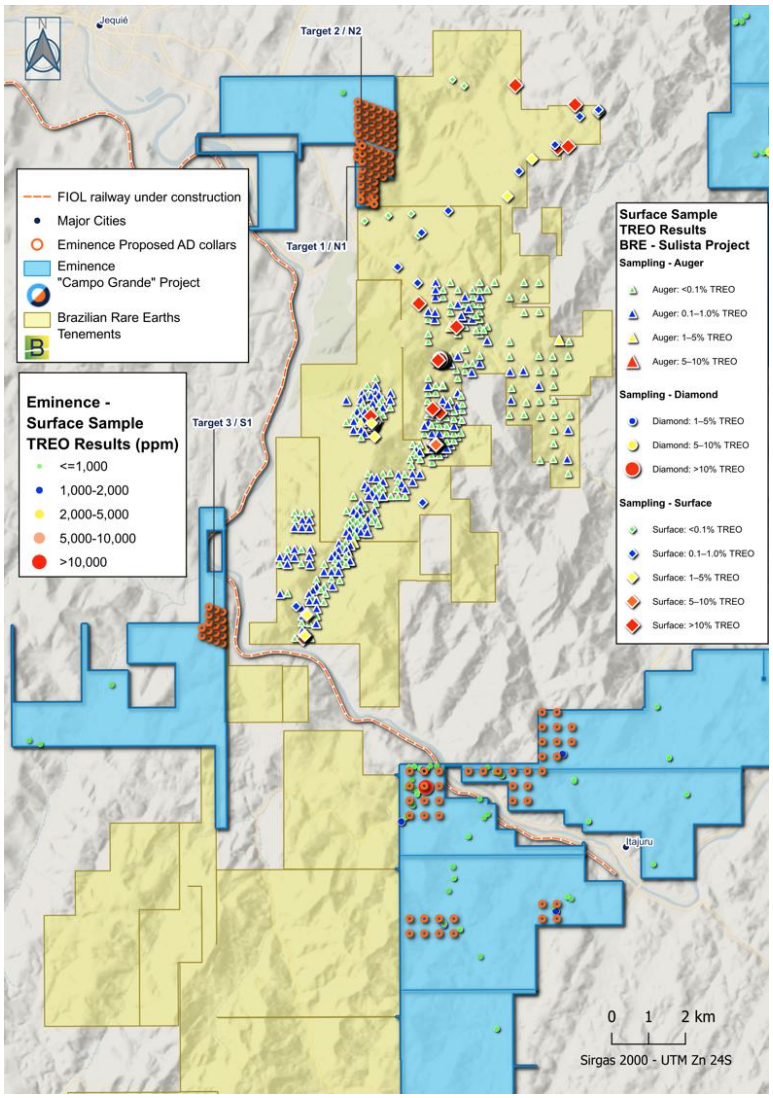
Figure 9: Satellite map for proposed Auger drilling priority 1,2, & 3 locations, as we as planned regional scout drilling locations

Synergy with BRE Published Anomalies

The technical focus is on identifying IAC potential within the northern and western extensions of BRE's world-class discoveries:

Monte Alto Extension: Testing the northern continuation of the high-grade magnetic corridors (chevkinite and apatite-britholite host rocks) into the Eminence Northern Block.

Pelé and Amargosa Trends: The Rio Negro prospect is situated along the regional gallium-REE trend that hosts BRE's Amargosa project. Previous REE results at Rio Negro have returned up to 17,346 ppm TREO with highly favorable Magnet Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) proportions (up to 37% of the total basket).



Metallurgy and Multi-Commodity Potential

Preliminary metallurgical test work supports the ionic nature of the mineralization at Campo Grande, with ammonium sulphate ((NH4)2SO4) leach recoveries of up to 80% TREO at pH

4 (Refer to ASX announcement dated 14 Oct 2024). Furthermore, the presence of strong cerium-negative anomalies in saprolite drilling serves as a diagnostic geochemical indicator for the secondary enrichment of Nd, Pr, Dy, and Tb - the critical elements for the permanent magnet industry. The lateritic profile also hosts significant multi-commodity upside, with confirmed high-value gallium (up to 106.5 g/t Ga2O3). This element can be recovered as a strategic by-product, enhancing the overall project economics.

Independent Technical Validation (GE21 Consultoria Mineral)

Eminence has engaged GE21 Consultoria Mineral, a leading Brazilian independent consultancy, to conduct a strategic technical assessment (Refer ASX announcement dated 13 Jan 2026). GE21's role involved verifying historical datasets, conducting technical site visits, and ensuring that the current developed 200 x 200m auger drilling campaign adheres to the strict QA/QC protocols required for a future JORC-compliant resource estimation.

Investor and Media Contacts

Investor & Media Inquiries:
Eminence Minerals
Anthony Hills, Chief Executive Officer
E: anthony.hills@eminenceminerals.com.au

Authorised for release by the Board of Eminence Minerals Limited.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The technical information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results was compiled and evaluated by Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira, an Independent Consulting Geologist for Geomine Consultoria Geológica Ltda, providing services to Eminence Minerals Limited. Mr. Pereira is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, 2019, #7341) and is accredited to report in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Pereira has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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' (JORC Code). Mr. Pereira consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to in this release and that all material assumptions and technical information referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed..

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Campo Grande Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 14 October 2024, and 13 January 2026 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.eminencemierals.com.au or www.asx.com.au. Eminence Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Eminence Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Eminence Minerals Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees, or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under consideration, such as down hole gamma sondes, or 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The announcement reports historical reconnaissance surface soil and grab sampling results returning peak values of up to 17,346 ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO). • The upcoming exploration phase comprises a planned systematic grid-based auger drilling campaign (200m x 200m spacing) across three high-priority targets and wider spaced regional scout holes. • For the planned auger program, material will be collected continuously at 1-meter intervals. Sample representivity will be achieved by thorough homogenization and splitting of the bulk material in the field using a standard riffle splitter to obtain a representative 1.5-2.0 kg aliquot for laboratory submission.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• The planned campaign consists of up to 72 vertical auger drill holes for a total of approximately 2,000 meters of advance. • Drilling will utilize mechanical or manual auger equipment appropriate for soft regolith material. The nominal diameter of the auger bit and specific rig model will be recorded in the geological database upon mobilization. • All planned holes are vertical (-90 degrees), which is the industry standard configuration to cleanly intersect flat-lying, horizontal lateritic weathering profiles and Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) deposits without introducing directional bias.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• This announcement relates to a planned drilling program; physical sample recovery data are not yet available. • Field protocols managed by Geomine/Eminence dictate that total sample weight and volume per meter will be systematically measured and logged to monitor recovery percentages. • To maximize recovery within the upper saprolite (B and C1 horizons), drilling speed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
		and torque will be carefully regulated by the geology team, and the auger flights will be cleaned thoroughly after each meter. • No historical recovery bias has been identified. Potential relationships between grade and recovery will be statistically assessed once laboratory assays from the new campaign are received.
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.*	• Every meter of the planned auger holes will be geologically logged in full (100%) by qualified geologists. • Logging will be both qualitative (lithology, alteration type, regolith horizon, moisture, color) and quantitative (estimated clay content, recovery percentages). • Regolith profiles will be subdivided into soil/cover, ferricrete/duricrust (if present), upper saprolite (clay-rich), lower saprolite, and transition/fresh rock. • Representative material from each meter will be stored in plastic chip trays, labeled, and photographed under standardized lighting conditions for permanent record.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all 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 maximize 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.*	• Historical surface samples were processed at certified commercial laboratories using standard industry procedures (crushing and pulverization). • For the planned auger program, dry 1-meter samples will be homogenized and passed through a Jones riffle splitter to achieve a final 1.5–2.0 kg laboratory sample. If damp samples are encountered in lower saprolite, they will be dried prior to splitting. • Laboratory preparation will include drying at 105°C, crushing the entire sample to >70% passing 2mm, and pulverizing a split fraction to >85% passing 75 microns. This size reduction protocol is highly appropriate for fine-grained clay-hosted rare earth mineralization. • Field duplicates will be collected at a rate of 1 in 20 samples (5% frequency) by re-splitting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
		the primary bulk sample to monitor sampling precision.
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.*	• Historical and planned sample assays will utilize Lithium Metaborate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for a full suite of rare earth elements (REE), which represents a total dissolution method and the gold standard for REE analysis. • Preliminary diagnostic leaching test work was previously performed using an ammonium sulfate ((NH4)2SO4) solution at pH 4, yielding up to 80% TREO recovery, confirming the ionic adsorption nature of the mineralization. • For the upcoming campaign, a comprehensive QA/QC program has been established with validation by independent consultancy GE21. This includes the blind insertion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), field blanks, and field duplicates, each at a 5% insertion rate (totaling 15% QA/QC control samples).
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.*	• Independent consultancy GE21 Consultoria Mineral has conducted a strategic technical assessment, verified historical datasets, and validated the planned 200m x 200m auger campaign structure. • Significant historical surface results have been reviewed and verified by the Competent Person (CP). • Primary field data will be captured digitally using tablets with built-in validation rules (e.g., maximum depth limits, valid lithology codes) to eliminate entry errors before being synced into a secure master database. • No adjustments to laboratory assay data will be made, except for standard conversions of elemental REE values to stoichiometric oxides using industry-accepted conversion factors to report Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The official coordinate system and datum for the Campo Grande Project is SIRGAS 2000 / UTM Zone 24S. • Planned hole collars have been laid out electronically in a GIS workspace based on high-resolution satellite imagery and SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) airborne geophysical surveys. • Following physical execution, all actual collar positions will be surveyed in the field using high-precision Differential GPS (DGPS/RTK) equipment, providing sub-decimeter accuracy for X, Y, and Z coordinates. • Given the shallow, vertical nature of auger holes (up to 18m), down-hole surveys are not planned.
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.*	• Systematic drilling across high-priority targets (Targets 1, 2, and 3) is designed on a regularized 200m x 200m grid. Regional scout holes will be broadly and irregularly spaced to test isolated multispectral anomalies. • A 200m x 200m grid spacing is an industry-standard density for early-stage Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) deposits and is considered sufficient by the CP and GE21 to establish geological and grade continuity to support a future maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). • No sample compositing will be applied; all samples will be collected and analyzed on an individual 1-meter basis.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) mineralization is hosted within sub-horizontal, flat-lying blankets of saprolite developed via tropical weathering of primary alkaline-ultramafic complexes. • Vertical drilling (-90 degrees) is oriented perpendicular to the horizontal mineralization trends, ensuring that the drill intersections represent true vertical thicknesses of the mineralized regolith profile and eliminating any directional sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples from the planned campaign will be packed in heavy-duty plastic bags and secured with unique, numbered, tamper-evident security tags immediately at the drill site. • The sample chain of custody will be directly monitored and documented by Geomine field staff. Samples will be stored in a secure, locked warehouse facility prior to being transported via a dedicated commercial freight carrier directly to the certified assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The exploration strategy, planning frameworks, and historical datasets have been audited and technically validated by independent consultants GE21 Consultoria Mineral in their January 2026 assessment. Ongoing field procedures will be reviewed periodically by the CP.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Campo Grande Project spans ~1,755 km² within the Rocha da Rocha Rare Earth Province in Bahia, Brazil, and is 100% owned by Eminence Minerals Limited (ASX: EMA). • All mineral tenements are in good legal standing with the National Mining Agency (ANM) and relevant environmental licensing bodies. There are no known legal, social, or environmental impediments that would restrict immediate access or the execution of the planned fieldwork.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project directly adjoins tenements held by Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX: BRE), where significant regional discoveries in identical geological settings are being advanced. • Previous work on the Eminence tenements includes regional reconnaissance, surface rock/soil sampling, and high-resolution airborne gamma-spectrometry flown by the Geological Survey of Brazil (SGB). This legacy data has been re-examined and integrated into the current target generation matrix with independent support from GE21. • **Mandatory Contextual Disclosure:** Proximity to BRE tenements provides a favourable geological framework but does not guarantee geological or grade continuity within Eminence tenure. Please refer to the explicit Cautionary Statement in Section 2 of this review document.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The primary target is Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) rare earth element (REE) mineralization hosted within deeply weathered, thick saprolitic regolith profiles. • The underlying source rocks belong to the Volta do Rio Plutonic Suite (VRPS), a 180 km long regional magmatic system characterized by alkaline-ultramafic cumulates enriched in incompatible elements (REE, Nb, Sc, Ta, U). • Severe tropical weathering has intensely leached mobile components (such as Potassium) while residually concentrating and adsorbing liberated REE ions onto secondary clay minerals (kaolinite and halloysite) in the upper saprolite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
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 of the drill hole collar; dip and azimute 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.*	• As this announcement relates strictly to a planned, upcoming drilling program, no new drilling locations, collar coordinates, or physical intercept depths can be tabulated at this time. • Theoretical hole positions and the localized grids are schematically illustrated in the technical maps provided within the main text (Figures 5, 6, and 9). All planned holes are designed to a maximum depth of 18 meters to evaluate the full weathered saprolite column.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade cutting (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new drill hole intercepts or analytical aggregations are being reported. • Previously reported historical surface results (up to 17,346 ppm TREO) represent point-based reconnaissance samples (grab/surface samples) used purely for qualitative target vectoring and do not represent aggregated or thickness-weighted averages. • No metal equivalent values are used or reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization 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').*	• The clay-hosted mineralization forms sub-horizontal blankets parallel to the regional topography. • Because the planned drilling consists entirely of vertical (-90 degrees) holes, the drill chip lengths will intersect the mineralized blanket perpendicular to its strike and dip, meaning that down-hole sample lengths will directly correspond to the true vertical thickness of the mineralization.
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*	• Comprehensive plan views, regional location maps (Figure 3), tenement boundary maps relative to ASX:BRE (Figures 1 and 2), and detailed target maps showing proposed collars overlaid on the SGB Lateritic Index grid (Figures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Competent Person Disclosure
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	5 and 6) and regional scout grids (Figure 9) are included in the main body of the 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.*	• The report provides a balanced technical summary of the project's current standing. It clearly states that the program is in a pre-drilling planning and mobilization phase. • It appropriately identifies the peak historical result (17,346 ppm TREO) as a reconnaissance surface value while outlining a systematic grid framework designed to test both high-priority corridors and broader, untested "blind" regional anomalies to evaluate true economic potential.
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.*	• Preliminary diagnostic metallurgical leaching test work on saprolite samples using an ammonium sulfate solution ((NH4)2SO4) at pH 4 has demonstrated high extraction efficiencies of up to 80% TREO, supporting the ionic nature of the mineralization. • Diagnostic geochemical indicators show strong negative Cerium (Ce) anomalies in weathered profiles, suggesting a supergene enrichment of critical magnet rare earths (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb). • High-value Gallium mineralization has also been confirmed (up to 106.5 g/t Ga2O3), which represents a meaningful potential by-product commodity.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Immediate further work involves the mobilization of drilling crews to execute the up to 2,000m (72 holes) auger program. • Assays from this campaign will be integrated into a single geological database to model the regolith horizons and define the grade continuity required to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). • Additional surface soil and stream sediment sampling will continue in parallel across regional targets to further refine the pipeline of project targets.