**7 February 2025**

**ASX: ENV**

## MAJOR HIGH-GRADE TITANIUM FIND AT CODA NORTH

Enova Mining Ltd (ASX: ENV) wishes to provide additional information following its announcement dated 6 February 2025, titled *"Major High-Grade Titanium Find at Coda North."*

To ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code Clause 19, and in response to the requirement for sectional views of drill holes with assay results, the Company has included updated cross-sectional diagrams detailing drill hole locations and mineralised zones. Additionally, a cover page outlining the specific amendments made has been provided.

This updated announcement now includes the following:

1. Figure 8 (pages 6 + 7) showing schematic sectional view of $TiO_2$ intercept with grade and length stated in the balloons.
2. Cross reference of the schematic cross section (Figure 8) in the JORC table (APPENDIX A, JORC TABLE 1, Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data, Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results) including mention of Figure 8 in Clause 19.

**Approved for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited**

Kind regards,


Eric Vesel

**Enova Mining Limited**

CEO/Executive Director

**Contact:** eric@enovamining.com

enova mining limited

7 February 2025

# MAJOR HIGH-GRADE TITANIUM FIND AT CODA NORTH

- **Enova Mining (ASX: ENV) reports outstanding drill results at CODA North with multiple significant intercepts exceeding 15% $TiO_2$, adding value to its Rare Earth mineralisation**
- **Titanium Co-mineralisation with Rare Earth Elements at CODA North:** 10 standout $TiO_2$ drillhole assays from the CODA North Project, revealed multiple high-grade titanium dioxide[1] ($TiO_2$) intercepts exceeding 15% $TiO_2$ associated with Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralisation. These findings underscore the multi-commodity potential of the project, positioning it as a promising resource zone for future exploration and development,
- **Total Drilling Completed in CODA North:** A total of **3,101m** drilled, uncovering extensive resource potential with multi-element mineralisation and establishing continuity,
- **Significant $TiO_2$ Grade Intercepts Confirmed:** Significant $TiO_2$ Assays[2] results from intercepts from RC and Diamond drillholes underscore a major value addition to Rare Earth potential. The highlights from the prominent high grade $TiO_2$ intercept assays from 10 drillholes are as follows**,**

54m @ 9.03 % $TiO_2$ from surface (CDN-RC-0015) including **16m @ 16.1 % $TiO_2$** from 37m

48m @ 12.1 %$TiO_2$ from surface (CDN-DD-0002) including **14m @ 19.2 % $TiO_2$** from 21m

37.4m @ 12.26 %$TiO_2$ from surface (CDN-DD-0020) including **14m @ 17.7 % $TiO_2$** from 14m

49m @ 10.85 % $TiO_2$ from surface (CDN-DD-0003) including **16m @ 15.4 %$TiO_2$** from 11m

35.6m @ 11.72 % $TiO_2$ from 24m (CDN-DD-0007) including **13m @ 17.0 % $TiO_2$** from 27m

49.m @ 10.5 % TiO2 from surface (CDN-RC-0036) including **13m @ 15.7 % $TiO_2$** from 15m

32.m @ 12.08 % $TiO_2$ from surface (CDN-RC-0027) including **11m @ 16.4 % $TiO_2$** from 11m

39m @ 12.27 % $TiO_2$ from 18m (CDN-RC-0012) including **10m @ 18.0 % $TiO_2$** from 22m

40m @ 11.9 % $TiO_2$ from 22m (CDN-RC-0030) including **9m @ 18.2 % $TiO_2$** from 33m

43m @ 10.44 % $TiO_2$ from 5m (CDN-RC-0003) including **11m @ 14.7 % $TiO_2$** from 28m

✓ The $TiO_2$ assays demonstrate titanium enrichment and its association with rare earth mineralisation within the Patos Formation across the CODA North tenements.

[1] At nominal cut off 15% TiO2

[2] Significant high-grade REE assays have been calculated at nominal cut-off 15%, 5%$TiO_2$


Registered Office
Level 26, 360 Collins Street,
Melbourne VIC 3000, AUSTRALIA
contact@enovamining.com
+61 3 9867 7199

Enova CEO Eric Vesel commented:

**"Significant Titanium Co-potential in the CODA North region".**

"Enova's team has discovered significant REE potential at our CODA North Project, which is our main focus. These mineralised zones are also enriched with additional metals, such as titanium, scandium and niobium, which could be by-products for a future REE operation. Our team is progressively assessing the data and able to announce foremost multiple high-grade titanium dioxide intercepts exceeding 15% $TiO_2$ at CODA North. This marks a significant milestone for Enova Mining, as these results underscore the project's strong multi-commodity potential and position it as a critical resource zone for future exploration and development. We are excited about the opportunities this presents, as we continue to advance our strategic growth initiatives. We commend our exploration team for their exceptional work and appreciate their remarkable achievement".

**Titanium Potential with Rare Earth Elements at CODA North**

The CODA North tenements have demonstrated significant potential for near surface titanium mineralisation, with recent assays revealing associations between $TiO_2$ and rare earth elements (REEs) within the Patos Formation. This geochemical relationship suggests the possibility of co-extracting titanium alongside valuable REEs, enhancing the overall project. Such findings position CODA North as a promising prospect for the development of multi-resource extraction strategies, supporting Enova's mission to unlock high-value mineral opportunities in the region.

**Titanium Oxide Grade Distribution (10 drillholes evaluated so far)**

Figure 1 represents the histogram of $TiO_2$% grades from samples from 10 drillholes presents the following insights:

1. **Dominant Peak:** The most frequent (110 samples) grade range is around 7–8% $TiO_2$, indicating a significant portion of the samples falls within this category.
2. **Secondary Spread:** Additional grades between 12% and 16% $TiO_2$ are observed where 49 samples are in the range of 14-16% $TiO_2$.
3. **High-Grade Zones:** About 104 samples show grades exceeding 15% $TiO_2$, possibly highlighting the zones of enriched mineralisation.
4. **Data Distribution:** The red marker on the boxplot suggests the average $TiO_2$ grade 9.89%, and the overall distribution shows 13 samples above 20% $TiO_2$.

This histogram reflects a largely continuous and stable grade profile, indicative of promising resource potential with possible high-grade zones for further investigation.

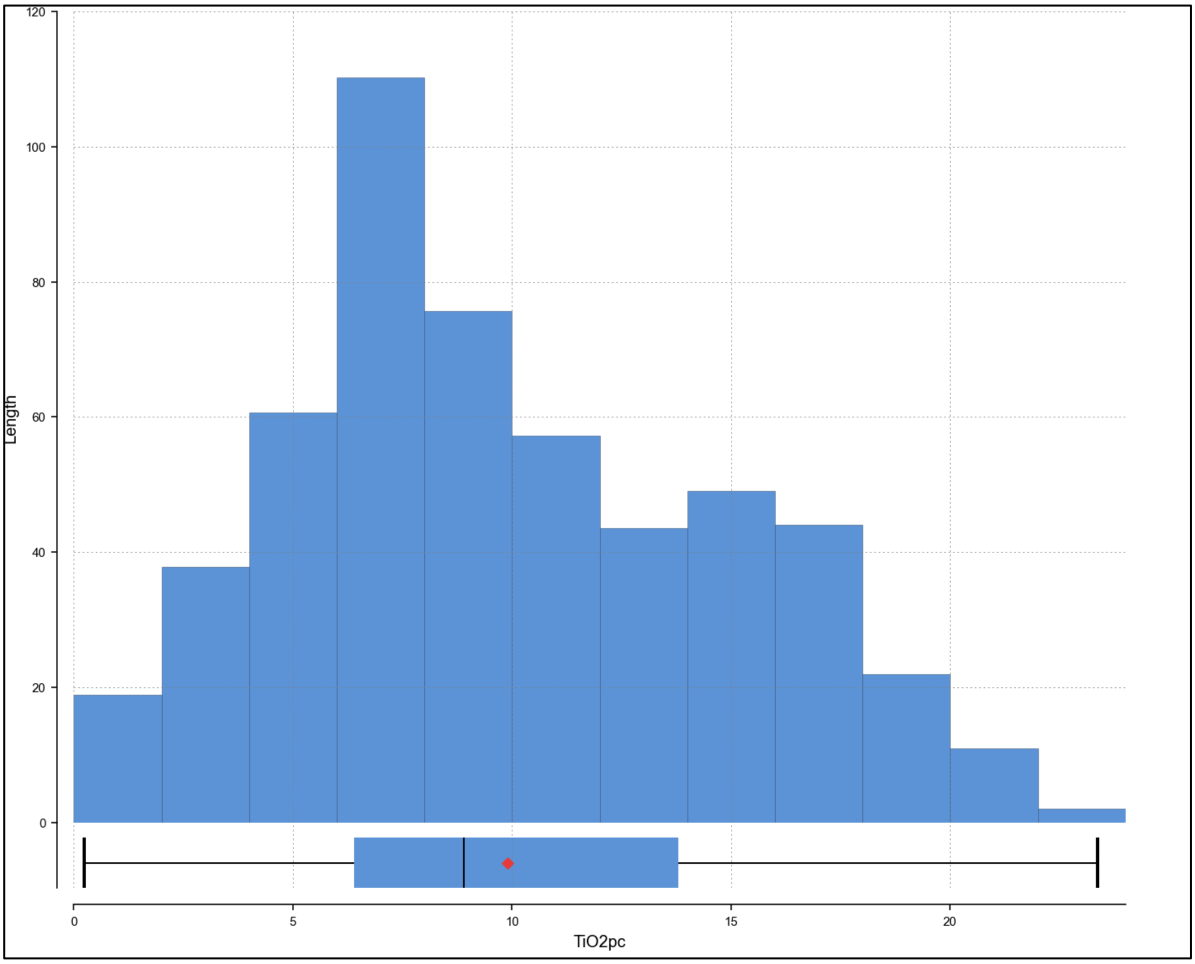


*Figure 1: Histogram of TiO2 % of 10 drillholes*

**Correlation between $TiO_2$ and TREO**

**Consistent Positive Trend:** Exploration data highlights a sustained moderate positive correlation between $TiO_2$ percentage and TREO (including $Y_2O_3$) concentrations. As $TiO_2$ levels rise, rare earth oxide content tends to increase, reinforcing the potential for co-mineralisation.

**Focus on Lower Concentrations**: There is moderate positive correlation of $TiO_2$ grade and REE grades within the grade range of up to 4,000ppm TREO, which suggests focusing on to the grade range from 1,000-3,000 ppm for the co–potential of $TiO_2$ related mineralisation.

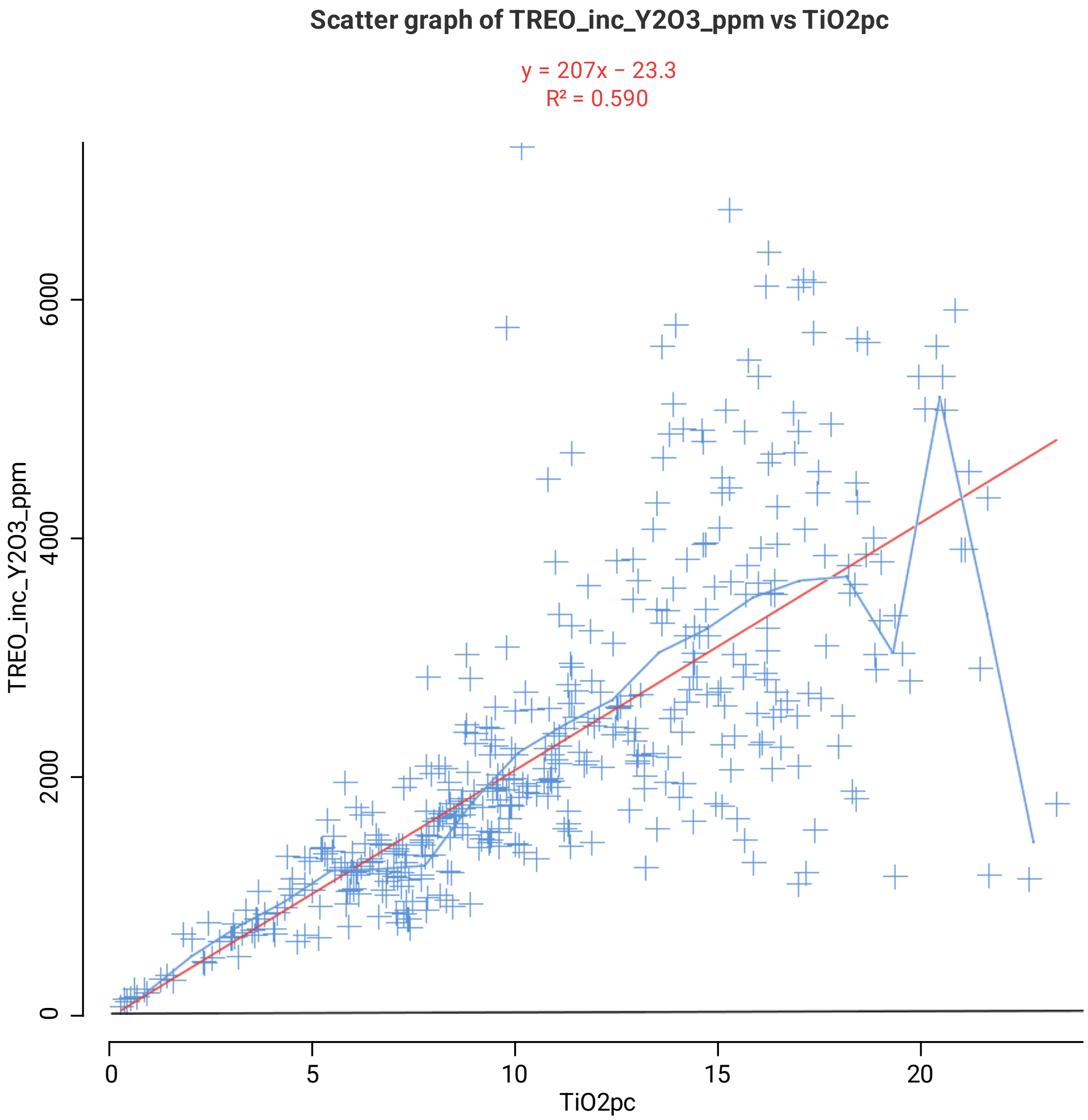


*Figure 2: Scatter Plot of TiO2 % and TREO including Y2O3 correlation of 10 drillholes*

## Enova's Skilled Team Drives Exploration Excellence

Enova's exploration success is driven by its experienced Brazilian technical team and on-site management, who carefully prepare samples following industry-standard protocols to maintain data accuracy and integrity. The seamless cooperation between geologists, technicians, and field experts plays a vital role in discovering and advancing key mineral resources at CODA North.

The team's unwavering commitment remains central to Enova's achievements, and the Board is confident that their expertise will continue to unlock resource opportunities, deliver meaningful outcomes, and support the Company's growth.

*Figure 3: Reverse circulation drill rig in the backdrop of vast pastureland of CODA North.*

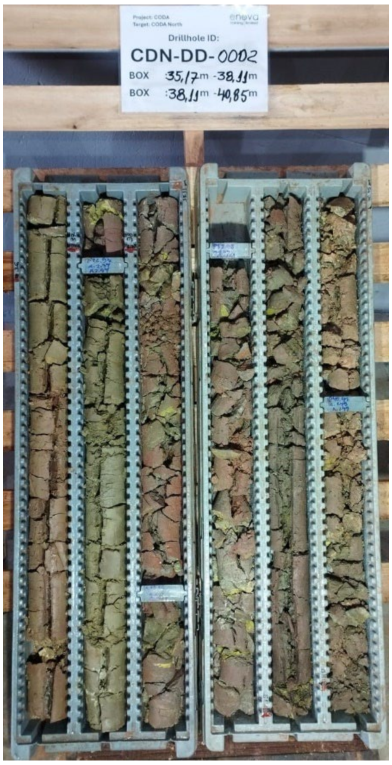


*Figure 4: CDN-DD-0002 drill core which has been reported as having 14 m intercept @19.2% $TiO_2$*


*Figure 5: CDN-RC-36 drill cuttings which has been reported as having 13 m intercept @15.7% $TiO_2$*


*Figure 6: CDN-RC-0030 drill cuttings which has been reported as having 9 m intercept @18.2% $TiO_2$*

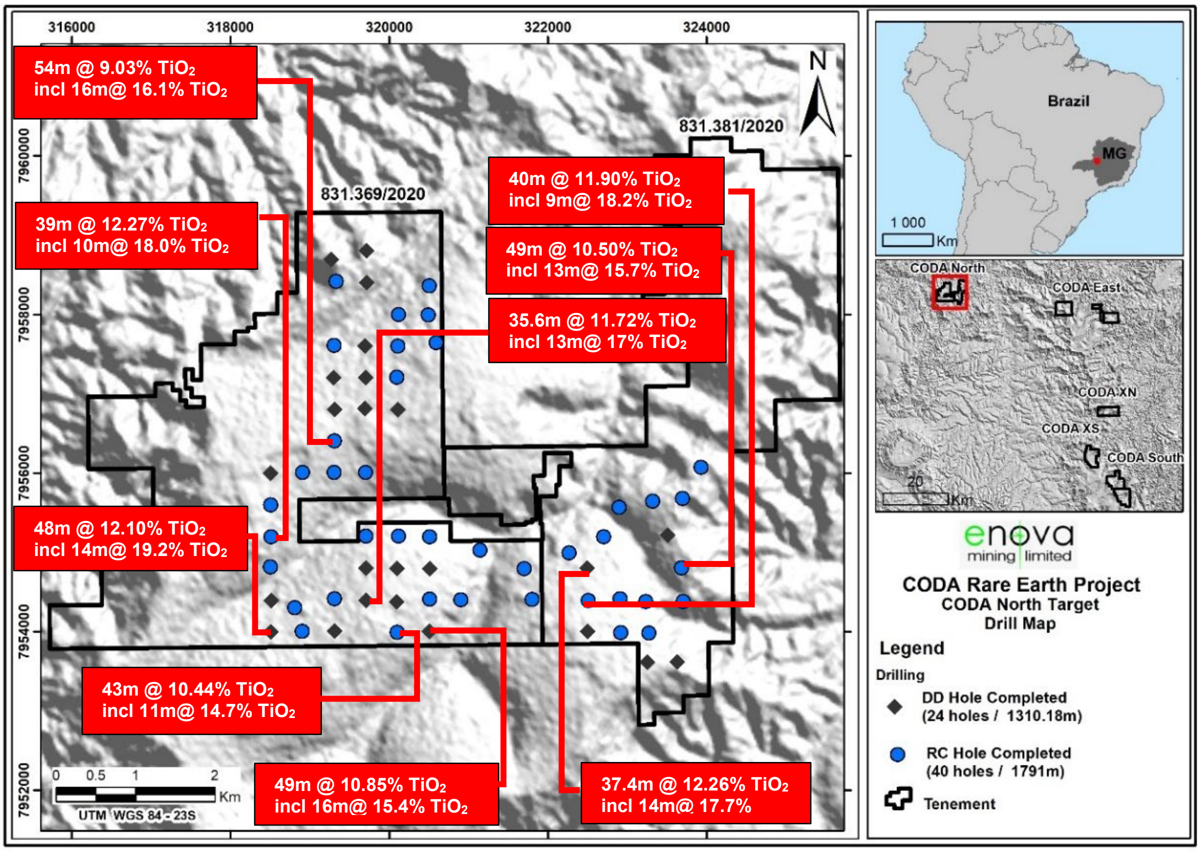


*Figure 7: Drillhole map of CODA North (only significant $TiO_2$ results such as maximum intercepts and high grades occurrences are shown)*

Figure 7 is a map illustrating the completed drill hole collar locations at CODA North to date, including the holes with $TiO_2$% so far evaluated and highlighted in this announcement. This map provides an overview of significant assay intercepts.

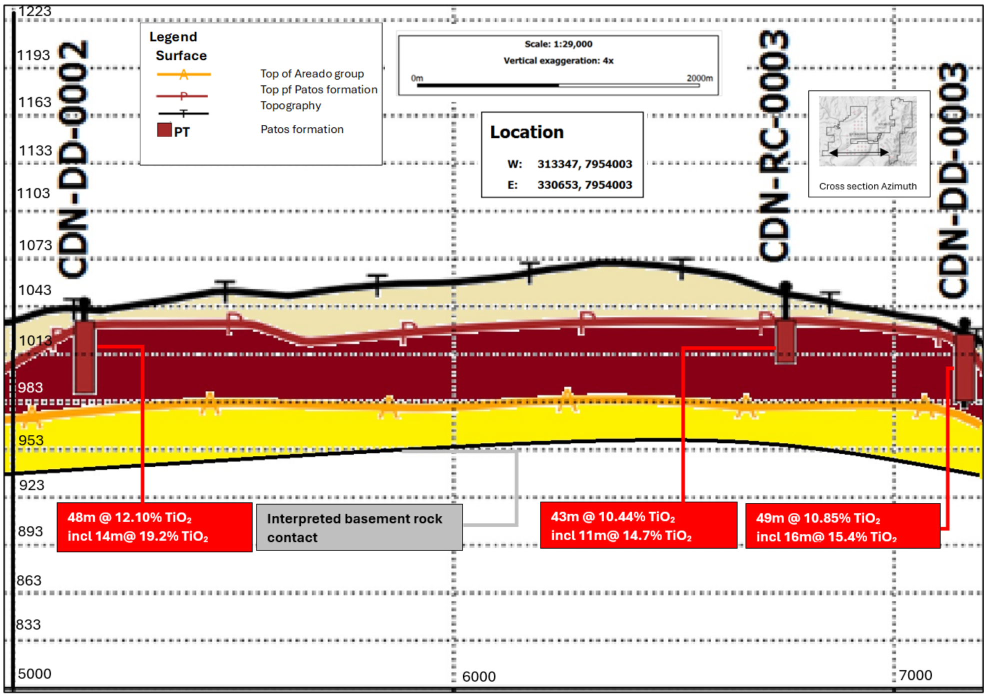


*Figure 8: Schematic cross section along E-W (only significant TiO2 values are shown)*

Figure 8 shows the cross section through CDN-DD-0002, CDN-DD-0003, CDN-RC-0003 which reveal significant titanium enriched intercepts near the surface. These results highlight the near-surface continuity of high-grade titanium mineralisation, reinforcing the potential for a significant titanium co-mineralisation with Rare Earth Elements at CODA North.

**Industrial Applications and Outlook of Titanium**

Titanium is a highly versatile metal known for its exceptional strength-to-weight ratio, corrosion resistance, and high-temperature stability, making it essential across a range of industries. It is widely used in aerospace and defence for aircraft components and military equipment, as well as in the automotive sector for lightweight and durable parts. Titanium's biocompatibility makes it ideal for medical implants and devices, while its corrosion resistance supports applications in chemical processing, marine environments, and desalination plants. Additionally, titanium dioxide ($TiO_2$) is a critical pigment in paints, coatings, plastics, and cosmetics, enhancing whiteness, brightness, and UV resistance. With its diverse industrial applications, titanium continues to be a strategic and high-demand material globally.

The **Titanium Dioxide Market Size**[3] was valued at **USD 20.24 billion** in 2023 and is expected to reach **USD 34.78 billion** by 2032 and grow at a CAGR of **6.2%** over the forecast period 2024-2032.

**Strategic Potential of Enova's CODA REE Projects**

- **Delineating a significant REE Project:** Large, high-potential REE targets in CODA North and CODA Central are currently under active exploration.
- **Co-Mineralisation Potential**: CODA Project has potential for co-mineralisation of Titanium, Niobium and Scandium which add significant value to the resource of the projects
- **Additional High-Grade REE and Lithium Targets:** Four more prospective REE mineralised zones—CODA East, CODA XN, CODA XS, and CODA South await drilling, further expanding the project's resource potential. East Salinas, Carai, Santo Antonio Do Jacinto and Resplendor located in Minas Gerais' Lithium Valley are prospective lithium and REE regions and currently under field review.
- **By-products of Potential Economic Grade:** CODA project contains potential economic grades of $TiO_2$ by products. Other metals of potential economic interest would be scandium and niobium.
- **Experienced Leadership with Proven Success:** Enova's board and management bring a strong track record in flagship project development and corporate growth.

[3] https://www.snsinsider.com/reports/titanium-dioxide-market-1734

- **Cost-Efficient Exploration with Significant Upside:** The Company is executing cost efficient exploration with substantial upside potential, maximising shareholder value.
- **Strong Rare Earth Business Network:** Enova's directors have interests in rare earth refining, technical separation expertise and rare earth supply chain networks in Malaysia and internationally. This provides opportunities for Enova to supply REE product, form alliances or take advantage of technology outside current supply chains dominated by China.
- **Brazilian Exploration Experience:** Enova's local Brazilian team have extensive exploration and mining experience. The Company benefits from their local insights and understanding to effectively explore and develop REE and Lithium resources.

**Enova Drives Resource Growth and Strategic Expansion**

Enova has advanced resource delineation at CODA North with a focused drilling campaign aimed at extensions to broaden the footprint and identification of high-grade REE zones by interpreting the recent assay data. In the next phase, the Company will undertake further resource definition drilling and aim to upgrade resources into higher-confidence classifications, enhancing project value and advancing development.

Simultaneously, Enova is conducting comprehensive resource modelling and initiated metallurgical test work to optimise the recovery, resource and reserve estimation and refine future drilling strategies. These initiatives will underpin scoping studies and broader resource expansion opportunities, solidifying a foundation for sustained project growth.

In tandem with CODA North, initial drilling at the CODA Central Project has extended our exploration reach and identified new potential REE and other co-mineralisation, while future campaigns across CODA East, XN, XS, and South are still pending and considered to be of significant resource upside for Enova.

Additionally, Enova's exploration efforts in Brazil's Lithium Valley complement its growing portfolio, reflecting a diversified strategy that maximises asset value while appreciating the full potential of its extensive tenement base.

**Next Steps for the TiO2 potential**

The CODA tenements overlay the Patos geologic formation, with potential REE enriched clay hosted deposit. The focus moving forward will be on advancing geological evaluations to better understand the bivariate and multivariate relationships among $TiO_2$, REEs, Niobium, and other element within the mineralised zones. Additional exploration efforts will target the potential for $TiO_2$ in other areas of the CODA project. Concurrently, metallurgical test work will be conducted to assess the feasibility of extracting $TiO_2$ as a valuable byproduct, supporting broader resource development and optimization strategies.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TENEMENT OVERVIEW

Enova is encouraged by the location and size of the tenements in relation to prospective geological potential. The prospective geological unit present in the CODA project is composed of the Patos Formation. It is formed during the Upper Cretaceous period, when a massive volcanic event occurred in the western part of Minas Gerais state. The volcanic activity exhibited both effusive (lava flows) and explosive (pyroclastic deposits) eruptions. The predominant rock type in this formation is kamafugite, which is classified as an alkaline-ultramafic rock. High-grade REE are also further enriched in this formation by saprolitisation.

Regionally the prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which can be 40 metres thick on average. Overburden mostly mineralised with lower grade varying from 0 to 30 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Clay hosted REE deposits. Refer to Figure 12 below for the locations of the tenements at the CODA Project.
Significant historical exploration drilling results (Reference 1) formed the basis of exploration of the potential clay-hosted REE enriched mineralised zone in Northern, Southern and Eastern CODA tenements where drilling has been completed. Most intersections from CODA South and several intercepts from CODA North, start from surface or near surface and are open in along strike including depth.

## TENEMENTS/PERMITS

Rodrigo De Brito Mello is the present title holder of the CODA tenements after RBM Consultoria Mineral filed transfer requests of the granted exploration permits to its sole owner. The application cannot be transferred until the permit is published, however Rodrigo and RBM Consultoria Mineral will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the CODA tenements are provided in the following table.

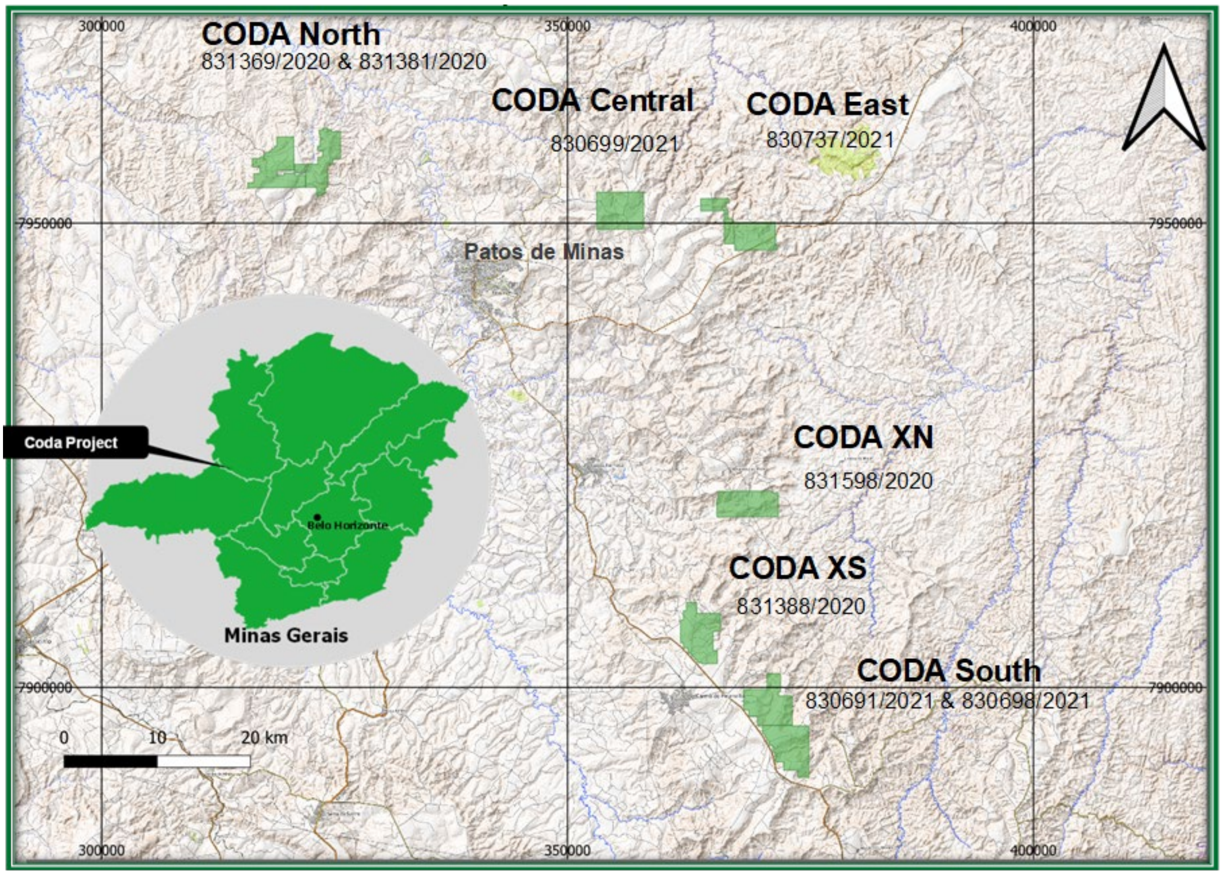


*Figure 9: The CODA REE project tenements (100% ENV) Minas Gerais, Brazil*

| CODA | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#** | **License ID** | **Area (Ha)** | **Status** | **In transference to** |
| (CODA South)-1 | 830691/2021 | 1,992.75 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA South)-2 | 830698/2021 | 1,997.40 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA Central)-3 | 830699/2021 | 1,999.80 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA East)-4 | 830737/2021 | 1,999.51 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA North)-5 | 831369/2020 | 1,997.69 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA North)-6 | 831381/2020 | 1,537.62 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA XS)-7 | 831388/2020 | 1,999.64 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| (CODA XN)-8 | 831598/2020 | 1,796.84 | EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED | Rodrigo De Brito Mello |
| | | **15,321.25** | | |

*Table 1: CODA Project tenements Minas Gerais, Brazil*

## ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Brazil has well developed and sophisticated mining industry, and is amongst the leading exporters of iron ore, tin, bauxite, manganese, copper, gold, rare earth and lithium. The sovereign investment risk is low, and business environment is secured, based on:

- Mining is recognised as a key economic industry in Brazil and the State of Minas Gerais.
- Progressive mining policies, seeking investment, encouraging explorers and new developments,
- Mining investment free of government mandated ownership,
- Low sovereign risk and government interference,
- Attractive cost base and sophisticated support network for the mining industry
- High level of exploration/mining technical skills and expertise in country
- Excellent infrastructure is in place and practical proximity to cities

## MANAGING OUR COMMITMENTS

Enova is currently focussed on the exploration drilling program at the CODA project. Enova also remains committed to the development of Charley Creek rare earth project with metallurgical process improvement test work continuing in Brisbane.

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

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

**Approved for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited**

Eric Vesel,
**Enova Mining Limited**
CEO/ Executive Director
**Contact:**
eric@enovamining.com

**Competent Person Statement**

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

**Forward-looking statements**

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

**Precautionary Statement**

The information contained in this announcement regarding the exploration results at CODA North is based on data collected from diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs. While the identification of significant mineralised zones within the Patos formation of the Mata Do Corda Group suggests the potential for Rare Earth Element (REE) and Titanium mineral resources, it is important to note the following cautionary considerations. The project is currently at an exploration stage, and while initial drilling results are promising, further exploration and evaluation are necessary to ascertain the extent, quality, and economic viability of the mineral resources. Potential mineralisation identified by sampling in drill holes is currently undergoing comprehensive assaying, mineralogical evaluation, structural analysis and metallurgical test work. Until these analyses are completed, surety of resource estimates in the future remains speculative.

**Disclaimer**

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

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

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

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

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

# APPENDIX A

## JORC TABLE 1

### Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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.* | **CODA North Project**<br>CODA North consisting of 831369/2020 and 831381/2020 areas were sampled using a Diamond drill rig, and a Reverse Circulation drill rig.<br>**Diamond drillholes**<br>The drill cores representing in-situ rocks are collected in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run.<br>In the initial holes sample was collected for every 2m or every 4m or longer intervals in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover.<br>Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation.<br>In the unconsolidated drill samples, the core was halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags, while a powered saw halved the hard and consolidated rock, bagged, and each sample was tagged with sample number.<br>**Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes**<br>In RC drillholes, sample was collected at 2m or 4m or longer in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover.<br>Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation.<br>All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil.<br>The sample was riffle split and one part is sent for assaying and other part is stored and retained or returned to Patos De Minas as umpire sample.<br>The tertiary undifferentiated detritus cover layer has been visually differentiated from kamafugite of Patos formation by professional geologist and additionally, magnetic susceptibility test carried out by Terraplus KT10-V2 device to differentiate the ferromagnetic iron bearing kamafugite litho-unit within Patos formation from overlying and underlying formations.<br>**CODA Central Project**<br>CODA Central Project site consisting of 830699/2021 tenement was sampled using a Reverse Circulation drilling.<br>**Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes**<br>In RC drillholes, sample was collected at 2m or 4m or longer in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover) which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover.<br>Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Patos formation.<br>All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil.<br>The sample was homogeneously reduced by using riffle splitter and one part is sent for assaying, other part is stored and retained or returned to Patos De Minas as umpire sample.<br>The tertiary undifferentiated detritus cover layer (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover; Refer Table 4) has been visually differentiated from kamafugite of Patos formation by professional geologist and additionally, magnetic susceptibility test carried out by Terraplus KT10-V2 device to differentiate the ferromagnetic iron bearing kamafugite litho-unit within Patos formation from overlying and underlying formations. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).* | **Diamond Drillholes**<br>Diamond drilling was carried out by Maquesonda MACH 1210 rig, drilling vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m within the mineralised strata. The drilling used a wireline diamond core of HQ diameter of 2.63 inches (core diameter).<br>Drilling of each hole was conducted by the diamond core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of underlying Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone.<br>Diamond Drill rig was demobilised after completing CODA North Drilling<br>**Reverse Circulation Drillholes**<br>RC drilling was conducted using with a 4.75-inch diameter downhole rigs.<br>The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC drilling was terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of underlying Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone.<br>Diamond drilling was predominantly used for establishing the extent of the ore body while RC drilling being used to test the continuity of mineralised zone between diamond drillholes. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | **Recovery in Diamond Drillholes**<br>Estimated after each run, comparing the length of core recovery vs. drill depth by visual inspection. Overall core recoveries are above 90% in diamond drilling.<br>**Recovery in RC drillholes**<br>Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 6-12kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The estimated sample recovery was initially above 50% due to high clay content in the strata, loss of drill cuttings and in the later drillholes the estimated recovery of drill cuttings improved up to 70%. The recovery |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | has been estimated by visual inspection.<br>Any sample bias due to low recovery will be determined after the assay and mineral characterisation are completed. |
| ***Logging*** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | **Diamond Drillholes**<br>Lithological descriptions are carried out at site or in Enova's warehouse facility by professional geologist, describing broadly about the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and underlying Areado group and the lithological contacts. Parameters such as grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations (hydrothermal or weathering) will be logged in detail in due course. The type of lithological contact is identified by visual inspections and magnetic susceptibility readings which can help to differentiate the overlying and underlying lithology from mineralised zone.<br>All drill holes are photographed and stored at the core facility in Patos De Minas.<br>**Reverse Circulation Drillholes**<br>A professional geologist logs the material at the drill site or in the Enova's warehouse facility, describing broadly about the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and Areado group and the lithological contacts. Other parameters including grain size, texture, and colour, will be logged in detail in due course.<br>Due to the nature of the drilling, sampling is done at 1m intervals within the mineralised zone. 1m samples weighing approximately 6-12kg are collected in a bucket and presented for sampling and logging. The average weight improved up to 15kg with increasing recovery of samples by preventing the loss of drill cuttings.<br>The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are stored at the Enova's warehouse facility in Patos De Minas.<br>A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 8 |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.* | **Diamond Drillholes**<br>Collection and labelling: Samples of diamond cores are taken at 1.0m intervals from mineralised kamafugite lithological unit<br>The cores are split longitudinally using a spatula for unconsolidated portions or using riffle splitter and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock.<br>The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano.<br>Field Duplicates: Duplicates are inserted approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures<br>**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drillholes**<br>RC drillholes samples are currently sent to SGS Geosol Laboratory for preparation and subsampling. SGS Geosol laboratory follows industry standard protocols for sub-sampling procedure.<br>The sample assays were conducted in the following method<br>**Sample Preparation in SGS Laboratory**<br>At the lab, SGS-Geosol commercial laboratory, in Vespasiano, the samples are dried at $60^0$ or $105^0$ C, 75% material crushed to a nominal 3mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for |

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- *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*

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pulverising.<br>
The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of 300g passing 150 micron for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion.<br>
Quality Control The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.
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<td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td>
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- *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*

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Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including control samples (duplicate, blank, and standards).<br>
Industry standard protocols are used by SGS-Geosol to prepare samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample of 300g was pulverised. For rare earth element analysis, samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) or for major oxides including $TiO_2$ samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).<br>
SGS Geosol detection limits of major oxides and minor and trace elements are given below<br>
3.1) ICP95A
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES</th><th colspan="2">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>
</table>
3.2) IMS95A
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS</th><th colspan="2">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>
QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples. Both standards, duplicates and blank QA/QC samples were inserted in the sample stream.<br>
Oreas 460 and Oreas 461 samples sent from Australia which was used in 12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples.
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<td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td>
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- *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.*

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Enova's professional geologist from Brazilian team, has reviewed the data collated and compared with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify the data files are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. The process of verifying sampling and assaying is still ongoing as drilling progresses. Competent person also visited the site in September 2024 to verify the sampling process.<br>
This was a maiden drilling program by Enova. Hence, twinned holes were not drilled to verify the representation of historical drill data.
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| | • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | 2m or 4m or longer interval composite samples of the overburden strata of tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. 1m samples taken from the mineralised zone of kamafugite within Patos formation<br>Field geological data was recorded on logs (Appendix 2 Table 4. preliminary lithology are shown alongside the assay results) and typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database.<br>Assay data is received in spreadsheet form the laboratory<br>For the reporting of significant intersections, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of minimum 2 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 4 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 3m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off.<br>Nominal cut-offs of 15%, 10%, and 5% $TiO_2$ have been applied for calculation of significant results. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 15% $TiO_2$.<br>A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 8. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The drill hole collars were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 2000, Zone 23 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 23S (Appendix 1, Table 3). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m. A DGPS survey picks up of collar of all drill holes have been planned and will be implemented in next couple of months. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | The average spacing between adjacent planned holes is about 400m x 400 m, varied according to the extent, width, and length of the tenements.<br>Diamond drilling is to provide insights into lateral extent of the potential mineralised zones. The exploratory nature of the diamond drilling further supports the overall geological understanding. Hence, they are drilled at larger spacings 400m x 400m. However, the current holes are being drilled at the margin of the grid which put the holes apart by more than 400 m spacings.<br>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out on a structured grid with a 400 x 400 metres spacing. This grid pattern is tailored to enhancing the understanding of the mineral distribution, extent of mineralisation along strike and geological continuity across the target zone. The hole locations have been occasionally adjusted according to the outcome of intersects of mineralised zone in already drilled holes.<br>2m or 4m or longer interval compositing was used to produce a sample for assay of unmineralised and less mineralised overburden zone (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover). No other compositing of samples done at this stage. The samples in the mineralised zone are done for every meter drill run. |

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| | | No resources are reported. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | Mineralisation is moderately flat lying. The drillholes are vertical, which is closely perpendicular to mineralised horizons.<br>Vertical drillholes are considered appropriate due to the characteristics of the deposit. The deposit is saprolitised resulting in supergene enrichment. This kind of deposit is typically extended horizontally with a relatively less variable thickness and stratabound.<br>There is no evidence that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias regarding the critical mineralised structures. The drilling orientation is well-aligned with the known geology of the deposit, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | All samples were collected by qualified and skilled field geologists and meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags. They were then transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL laboratory, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais in Brazil. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering, contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation in spreadsheet and photos accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The site is attended by Enova's Brazilian Professional Geologists' team to inspect drilling and sampling procedures, verify survey methods, inspect the storage shed, verification geological records, review QAQC procedures and review the geologic model. The competent person had audited and visited CODA project sites on 15-17 September 2024. |

**Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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 title holder of the tenements is now Rodrigo De Britto Mello (Earlier RBM Consultoria Mineral), who filed transfer requests of the granted exploration permits to its sole owner, Rodrigo de Brito Mello. The application cannot be transferred until the permit is published, however Rodrigo and RBM Consultoria Mineral will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the CODA tenements are provided in the Table 1 and Figure 9.<br>The drilling is completed in CODA North area consisting of tenements 831369/2020 and 831381/2020. The RC drilling is commenced in CODA Central consisting of 830699/2021 from 3 Oct 2024<br>Enova has submitted the required fees and annual reports of the above tenements to ANM on and before 2 August 2024 and the renewal of the tenements is under process through to the next year. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | The CODA North area was earlier explored by Vicenza and the significant results of historical drilling of CODA North are announced via ASX release[4] dated 18 March 2024. The historical data provides guidance for current exploration drilling. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | The prospective geological unit present in the CODA project areas including CODA North and CODA Central, is composed of the Patos formation. It formed during the Upper Cretaceous period, when a massive volcanic event occurred in the western part of Minas Gerais state. The volcanic activity exhibited both effusive (lava flows) and explosive (pyroclastic deposits) eruptions. The predominant rock type in this formation is kamafugite, which is classified as an alkaline-ultramafic rock. High-grade REE are also further enriched in this formation by saprolitisation.<br>The prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which is 40 metres thick on an average, overlain by overburden that varies from 0 to 50 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Clay hosted REE deposits. |

[4] ASX announcement "World class clay hosted rare earth grades uncovered at CODA North" dated 18 March 2024

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| ***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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | The data and information of about the drillholes are given below,<br><br>Total number of drill holes completed in CODA North (Table 3)<br>In **CODA North Project**,<br>*Diamond Drill holes 24 numbers*<br>*RC drillholes 40 numbers*<br><br>Collar information of all drillholes completed so far is given in Table 3<br>The current report documents the significant $TiO_2$ assays of 10 drillholes (Refer Table 3 and Figure 7) evaluated by Enova team. The drillholes are mostly located in CODA North within eastern tenements 831369/2020 and 831381/2020<br>Further assays are still under assaying in SGS Geosol laboratory and work in progress.<br>In the current announcement, the TREO and $TiO_2$ assays of samples included from, 4 Diamond drillhole CDN-DD-0002, CDN-DD-0003, CDN-DD-0007, CDN-DD-0020 and 6 RC drillholes from CDN-RC-0003, CDN-RC-0012, CDN-RC-0015, CDN-RC-0027, CDN-RC-0030 and CDN-RC-0036<br>Results of 10 standout drill holes are given in the table 3.<br>The remaining assay results will be disclosed as soon as the evaluation of the data is completed. Results of remaining holes will be announced after completion of evaluation and data analysis, bivariate and multi-variate analysis with other elements and oxides. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | The data are being compiled in Collar, Survey, Assay and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO and $TiO_2$% are given in the Appendix C, Table 3. The database has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage.<br>The conversion of Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) has been calculated using standard conversion table as mentioned below.<br>The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, uses conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included:<br>TREO=<br>(Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15)<br>+(Ho*1.15) +(La*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) +(Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21) +(Sm*1.16)<br>+(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14)<br>+(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14)<br>$TiO_2$% is reported as it is reported by Laboratory<br>For the reporting of significant intersections, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 2 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 4 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 3m consecutive |

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| | | aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off.<br>Nominal cut-offs of 15%, 10% and 5% $TiO_2$ have been applied for calculation of significant results. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 15% $TiO_2$.<br>A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 8. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | Due to the geometry of the mineralisation, the vertical orientation of the drill holes, the downhole lengths are likely to be close approximations of the true widths of the mineralised zones.<br>In instances where discrepancies between downhole lengths and true widths may occur, it should be noted as "downhole thickness or length, not the true width".<br>All drill holes are vertical and suitable for the deposit type, ensuring unbiased sampling of the mineralisation |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 6 for drilling, sampling related data and information and Figure 7, table 2 and 3 for drillhole locations in CODA North.<br>A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 8. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | The data presented in this report aims to offer a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as drillhole plan and tenements maps and tables, are provided to facilitate a deeper understanding of the data.<br>Additionally, the report distinctly mentions the source of the samples, whether from saprolitic clays, kamafugite lithounits under Patos formation, to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk* | There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report currently.<br>Further assay data will be disclosed after receiving from laboratory and followed by evaluation. |

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| | *samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive* | In the current stage, resource delineation drilling is focused on systematically mapping the extent and continuity of the mineralised zones identified during initial exploration. This involves both infill and step-out drilling to provide detailed information on the grade and distribution of the mineralised zones, reducing geological uncertainty and will improve the confidence and accuracy of the resource model in the next stage.<br>As Enova moves to the next stage, evaluation of all TiO2 data and multivariate correlation, leading to a compliant mineral resource estimate.<br>Diagrams and figures in the current document entail the future infill drilling requirement in the gaps to enhance the confidence on geological, grade continuity and resource categorisation and scout and step out drilling in Other CODA tenements. |

**Appendix -B**

The drillholes collars presented in the current release

| HoleID | Project | East_UTM | North_UTM | Elev | Datum | Zone | DIP | EOH (m) | Drill Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-DD-0001 | CODA North | 318514 | 7954393 | 1016 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 39.36 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0002 | CODA North | 318509 | 7954001 | 1046 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 57.1 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0003 | CODA North | 320507 | 7954002 | 1033 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 53.42 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0004 | CODA North | 320514 | 7954795 | 1043 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 79.9 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0005 | CODA North | 320093 | 7954375 | 1074 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 81.21 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0006 | CODA North | 319310 | 7954007 | 1058 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 81.11 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0007 | CODA North | 319710 | 7954396 | 1061 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 61.81 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0008 | CODA North | 320096 | 7954797 | 1053 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 63.09 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0009 | CODA North | 319707 | 7954802 | 1048 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 59.45 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0010 | CODA North | 318502 | 7955997 | 1064 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 68.65 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0011 | CODA North | 319310 | 7956801 | 1020 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 45.89 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0012 | CODA North | 319697 | 7956813 | 1057 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 43.31 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0013 | CODA North | 320110 | 7956800 | 1065 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 54.27 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0014 | CODA North | 319706 | 7957204 | 1047 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 36.24 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0015 | CODA North | 319298 | 7957202 | 957 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 27.71 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0016 | CODA North | 319714 | 7957607 | 1021 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 25.58 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0017 | CODA North | 319710 | 7958398 | 1011 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 27.72 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0018 | CODA North | 319714 | 7958809 | 1029 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 30.1 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0019 | CODA North | 319249 | 7958670 | 1023 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 50.63 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0020 | CODA North | 322517 | 7954400 | 1050 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 40.81 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0021 | CODA North | 322512 | 7954008 | 1067 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 80.05 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0022 | CODA North | 323252 | 7953613 | 1011 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 85.22 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0023 | CODA North | 323629 | 7953620 | 1045 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 57.5 | DD |
| CDN-DD-0024 | CODA North | 323298 | 7953599 | 955 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 60.05 | DD |
| CDN-RC-0001 | CODA North | 320905 | 7954403 | 1014 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 50 | RC |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0002 | CODA North | 320512 | 7955196 | 1012 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 42 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0003 | CODA North | 320101 | 7953991 | 1056 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 48 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0004 | CODA North | 321145 | 7955026 | 997 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 30 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0005 | CODA North | 320512 | 7954410 | 1046 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 67 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0006 | CODA North | 318904 | 7954006 | 1055 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 62 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0007 | CODA North | 318812 | 7954302 | 1036 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 40 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0008 | CODA North | 319312 | 7954414 | 1049 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 56 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0009 | CODA North | 320118 | 7955206 | 1026 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 51 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0010 | CODA North | 319710 | 7955202 | 1016 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 35 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0011 | CODA North | 318912 | 7956006 | 1054 | WGS85 | 23S | 90 | 44 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0012 | CODA North | 318514 | 7955195 | 1043 | WGS86 | 23S | 90 | 58 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0013 | CODA North | 318509 | 7955597 | 1054 | WGS87 | 23S | 90 | 59 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0014 | CODA North | 318503 | 7954814 | 1015 | WGS88 | 23S | 90 | 36 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0015 | CODA North | 319313 | 7956404 | 1062 | WGS89 | 23S | 90 | 58 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0016 | CODA North | 319702 | 7956008 | 979 | WGS90 | 23S | 90 | 27 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0017 | CODA North | 319308 | 7956007 | 1024 | WGS91 | 23S | 90 | 28 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0018 | CODA North | 320097 | 7957207 | 1059 | WGS92 | 23S | 90 | 41 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0019 | CODA North | 320108 | 7957600 | 1048 | WGS93 | 23S | 90 | 40 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0020 | CODA North | 320495 | 7957992 | 1047 | WGS94 | 23S | 90 | 51 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0021 | CODA North | 320592 | 7957645 | 1070 | WGS95 | 23S | 90 | 62 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0022 | CODA North | 319311 | 7957605 | 1000 | WGS96 | 23S | 90 | 21 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0023 | CODA North | 320108 | 7957994 | 1018 | WGS97 | 23S | 90 | 12 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0024 | CODA North | 320510 | 7958365 | 1026 | WGS98 | 23S | 90 | 32 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0025 | CODA North | 319337 | 7958404 | 1024 | WGS99 | 23S | 90 | 50 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0026 | CODA North | 321794 | 7954422 | 1033 | WGS100 | 23S | 90 | 50 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0027 | CODA North | 321712 | 7954802 | 1006 | WGS101 | 23S | 90 | 38 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0028 | CODA North | 322270 | 7954994 | 978 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 35 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0029 | CODA North | 322705 | 7955200 | 1003 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 29 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0030 | CODA North | 322501 | 7954808 | 1032 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 67 | RC |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0031 | CODA North | 322914 | 7954005 | 1051 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 72 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0032 | CODA North | 323314 | 7953608 | 1057 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 54 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0033 | CODA North | 322912 | 7954416 | 1043 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 57 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0034 | CODA North | 323235 | 7954381 | 1013 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 37 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0035 | CODA North | 323708 | 7954381 | 1007 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 33 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0036 | CODA North | 323684 | 7954803 | 1029 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 52 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0037 | CODA North | 323931 | 7956073 | 1040 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 48 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0038 | CODA North | 323697 | 7955677 | 1050 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 60 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0039 | CODA North | 323323 | 7955646 | 1042 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 52 | RC |
| CDN-RC-0040 | CODA North | 322899 | 7955567 | 978 | WGS84 | 23S | 90 | 15 | RC |

*Table 2: The coordinates of Diamond and RC drillholes for which assays received in CODA North area*

Appendix -C

| SampleID | FROM | TO | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-DD-0002-0001 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 784.0 | 7.4 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-DD-0002-0003 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 786.0 | 7.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0004 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 940.7 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0005 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1,038.6 | 6.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0006 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 626.8 | 3.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0007 | 10 | 11.48 | 1.48 | 1,259.9 | 5.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0009 | 11.48 | 13 | 1.52 | 2,597.9 | 11.4 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-DD-0002-0010 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 2,143.9 | 13.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0011 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 2,275.3 | 16.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0012 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 3,933.3 | 14.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0013 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 2,846.8 | 16.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0014 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 3,388.5 | 13.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0016 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 4,484.9 | 10.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0017 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 7,270.0 | 10.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0018 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 5,596.7 | 13.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0019 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 2,886.1 | 18.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0021 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 3,230.2 | 16.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0022 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 6,150.1 | 17.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0023 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 5,905.4 | 20.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0024 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 5,344.4 | 20.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0025 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 3,891.3 | 21.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0026 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 4,366.6 | 17.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0027 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 5,056.7 | 20.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0028 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 5,591.1 | 20.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0029 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 1,756.6 | 23.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0030 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 4,448.9 | 18.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0032 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 3,899.5 | 16.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0033 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 2,895.6 | 21.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0034 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 2,550.4 | 16.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0035 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 1,544.3 | 11.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0036 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 1,295.6 | 10.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0038 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 2,327.3 | 11.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0040 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1,955.4 | 9.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0041 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 1,396.9 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0042 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,880.8 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0043 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,892.5 | 11.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0044 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,891.8 | 9.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0045 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 912.7 | 5.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0046 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 1,035.8 | 5.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0047 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 1,331.1 | 7.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0048 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 1,185.1 | 5.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0049 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1,161.5 | 6.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0050 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 656.4 | 4.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0051 | 49 | 50.64 | 1.64 | 665.3 | 4.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0052 | 50.64 | 52 | 1.36 | 463.5 | 2.5 | Ignimbrite |
| CDN-DD-0002-0054 | 52 | 54 | 2 | 280.9 | 1.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0056 | 54 | 56 | 2 | 118.8 | 0.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0002-0057 | 56 | 57.1 | 1.1 | 92.1 | 0.4 | |

| SampleID | FROM | TO | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-DD-0003-0001 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 949.8 | 8.3 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-DD-0003-0002 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 893.5 | 5.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0003 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1,189.6 | 6.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0004 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1,627.7 | 9.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0006 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3,630.6 | 13.1 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-DD-0003-0007 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 3,021.4 | 14.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0008 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 3,795.9 | 12.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0009 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 3,374.6 | 13.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0010 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 4,246.5 | 16.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0011 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2,327.2 | 15.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0012 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 3,804.9 | 14.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0013 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 5,710.2 | 17.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0014 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 6,389.9 | 16.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0016 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 2,641.1 | 17.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0017 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 3,578.3 | 14.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0018 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 5,036.7 | 16.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0019 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 3,207.7 | 11.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0021 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 2,330.3 | 12.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0022 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 2,803.2 | 16.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0023 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 1,934.5 | 13.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0024 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2,697.8 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0025 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 2,941.4 | 14.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0026 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 3,003.6 | 15.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0027 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 3,043.6 | 16.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0029 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 1,925.6 | 14.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0030 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 1,417.1 | 10.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0031 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 1,492.4 | 8.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0032 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 1,527.5 | 9.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0034 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 1,450.8 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0035 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 1,183.0 | 8.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0036 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 1,510.4 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0037 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 1,348.3 | 10.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0038 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 1,937.5 | 8.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0039 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 1,488.9 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0040 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 1,434.1 | 7.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0041 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1,191.5 | 8.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0042 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 1,405.5 | 7.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0044 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,405.5 | 6.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0045 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,352.9 | 7.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0046 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,120.7 | 7.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0047 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 1,432.6 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0048 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 1,778.4 | 8.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0049 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 1,157.7 | 7.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0051 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 473.7 | 3.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0053 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 627.6 | 5.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0054 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 1,179.9 | 7.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0055 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 632.6 | 3.0 | Conglomerate |
| CDN-DD-0003-0056 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 599.6 | 4.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0057 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 166.1 | 0.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0058 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 276.0 | 1.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0003-0059 | 53 | 53.42 | 0.42 | 56.9 | 0.2 | |

| SampleID | FROM | TO | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-DD-0007-0001 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 832.6 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0003 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 936.1 | 7.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0005 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1,065.1 | 7.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0006 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1,293.5 | 6.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0007 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 1,345.2 | 6.0 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-DD-0007-0008 | 15 | 17.78 | 2.78 | 1,493.6 | 6.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0009 | 17.78 | 20 | 2.22 | 1,041.6 | 4.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0010 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 601.7 | 2.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0011 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 1,302.3 | 4.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0012 | 24 | 24.62 | 0.62 | 2,350.2 | 9.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0013 | 24.62 | 26 | 1.38 | 1,412.6 | 10.1 | Laterite |
| CDN-DD-0007-0015 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 1,691.4 | 11.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0016 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 1,633.1 | 15.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0017 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 2,038.1 | 15.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0018 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 1,737.4 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0020 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2,480.4 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0022 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 3,242.4 | 14.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0023 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,511.3 | 16.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0024 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 3,510.8 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0025 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 5,340.1 | 20.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0026 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 1,865.9 | 18.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0027 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 3,788.2 | 19.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0028 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 3,334.5 | 19.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0029 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 4,295.7 | 18.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0030 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 2,050.9 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0031 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,848.4 | 10.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0032 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,732.9 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0033 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,970.9 | 10.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0035 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 2,012.0 | 7.9 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-DD-0007-0036 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 2,071.4 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0038 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 1,671.4 | 8.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0039 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 2,165.6 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0041 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1,571.8 | 8.1 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0042 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 1,862.2 | 9.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0043 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 1,453.2 | 7.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0044 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 859.7 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0045 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 1,865.9 | 9.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0046 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 1,476.3 | 8.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0047 | 53 | 54 | 1 | 1,651.3 | 8.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0048 | 54 | 55 | 1 | 1,312.5 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0049 | 55 | 56 | 1 | 1,327.1 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0051 | 56 | 57 | 1 | 2,055.2 | 8.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0052 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 1,665.8 | 8.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0053 | 58 | 59.61 | 1.61 | 1,110.4 | 7.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0054 | 59.61 | 60 | 0.39 | 197.9 | 0.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0007-0055 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 840.3 | 4.1 | Sandstone |
| CDN-DD-0007-0056 | 61 | 61.81 | 0.81 | 1,270.5 | 6.5 | |

| SampleID | FROM | TO | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-DD-0020-0001 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 910.0 | 8.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0002 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 891.5 | 8.5 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-DD-0020-0003 | 4 | 6.06 | 2.06 | 991.1 | 8.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0004 | 6.06 | 8 | 1.94 | 706.6 | 4.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0006 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1,158.5 | 5.8 | Laterite |
| CDN-DD-0020-0007 | 9 | 10.88 | 1.88 | 1,953.7 | 10.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0009 | 10.88 | 12 | 1.12 | 2,347.7 | 11.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0010 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2,119.3 | 13.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0011 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 1,754.4 | 15.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0013 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 1,800.8 | 18.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0014 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 1,456.6 | 15.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0015 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 2,233.4 | 16.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0016 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 2,572.9 | 15.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0017 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 3,272.8 | 13.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0018 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 3,013.9 | 19.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0019 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 4,548.4 | 17.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0020 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 3,009.0 | 18.9 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0022 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 3,750.6 | 18.2 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0023 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2,495.9 | 18.1 | Kamfugite |
| CDN-DD-0020-0024 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 4,318.8 | 21.7 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0025 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 2,784.1 | 19.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0026 | 26 | 26.92 | 0.92 | 2,493.3 | 17.0 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0027 | 26.92 | 28 | 1.08 | 1,540.1 | 17.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0029 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 2,757.0 | 11.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0030 | 29 | 30.6 | 1.6 | 2,559.9 | 12.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0032 | 30.6 | 32 | 1.4 | 2,186.8 | 11.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0033 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,360.5 | 8.8 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0034 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 1,889.9 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0035 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 1,317.9 | 4.4 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0036 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 1,788.1 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0038 | 36 | 37.36 | 1.36 | 1,194.9 | 5.5 | |
| CDN-DD-0020-0039 | 37.36 | 37.81 | 0.45 | 433.3 | 2.3 | Sandstone |
| CDN-DD-0020-0040 | 37.81 | 40.81 | 3 | 137.2 | 0.7 | |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CDN-RC-0003-0001** | **0** | **3** | **3** | **969.1** | **7.9** | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0002 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1,026.9 | 6.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0003 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1,259.0 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0004 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1,406.6 | 7.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0006 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1,375.5 | 7.1 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0003-0007 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 1,455.3 | 6.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0008 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 1,086.4 | 4.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0009 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 1,352.3 | 5.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0011 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 1,682.3 | 6.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0012 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 2,818.5 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0014 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 2,240.2 | 9.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0015 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2,602.9 | 11.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0016 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2,483.7 | 11.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0017 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 2,477.0 | 12.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0018 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 3,106.9 | 12.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0019 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 1,987.5 | 13.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0021 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 1,218.9 | 13.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0022 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 2,727.2 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0023 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 2,608.0 | 14.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0024 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2,287.6 | 12.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0026 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 3,750.6 | 15.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0027 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,359.4 | 14.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0028 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 2,548.1 | 13.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0029 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 2,718.9 | 14.3 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0003-0030 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 3,522.0 | 16.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0031 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 3,169.8 | 14.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0032 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 2,673.5 | 14.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0033 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 2,695.5 | 15.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0034 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 1,884.8 | 13.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0035 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,434.9 | 11.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0037 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 2,084.3 | 11.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0038 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 2,048.2 | 10.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0039 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 1,950.8 | 10.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0040 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 1,844.3 | 10.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0041 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 2,109.6 | 11.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0042 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 2,088.4 | 13.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0003-0044 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 2,474.3 | 13.8 | |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0012-0001 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 753.6 | 7.1 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0012-0002 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 843.1 | 7.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0003 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1,166.2 | 6.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0004 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 827.8 | 3.8 | Laterite |
| CDN-RC-0012-0005 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 677.0 | 3.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0007 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 641.7 | 3.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0008 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 791.2 | 3.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0009 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 1,270.5 | 4.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0010 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 1,397.6 | 11.4 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0012-0011 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 1,705.2 | 12.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0012 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 2,385.3 | 13.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0013 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 1,805.1 | 14.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0014 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2,253.1 | 16.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0015 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 6,106.1 | 16.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0017 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 3,985.0 | 18.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0018 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 5,654.0 | 18.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0019 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 5,480.5 | 15.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0020 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 5,629.4 | 18.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0021 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 4,284.7 | 13.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0022 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 5,075.2 | 20.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0023 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 4,543.2 | 21.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0024 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 3,893.4 | 21.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0026 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,814.0 | 14.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0028 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 2,701.4 | 11.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0029 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 2,388.9 | 11.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0030 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 2,553.4 | 10.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0031 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 2,901.6 | 11.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0033 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 5,756.4 | 9.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0034 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 2,162.1 | 10.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0035 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 2,939.3 | 11.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0036 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 2,406.9 | 11.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0037 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,934.6 | 10.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0038 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,903.4 | 10.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0039 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 1,911.0 | 9.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0040 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 2,220.6 | 10.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0041 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 2,163.2 | 10.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0042 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 1,466.6 | 9.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0043 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1,330.1 | 8.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0044 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 1,590.3 | 8.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0045 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 1,711.6 | 8.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0047 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 1,481.7 | 7.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0049 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 986.5 | 6.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0051 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 2,541.2 | 10.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0052 | 53 | 54 | 1 | 2,021.0 | 8.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0053 | 54 | 55 | 1 | 1,658.0 | 8.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0054 | 55 | 56 | 1 | 1,870.6 | 8.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0055 | 56 | 57 | 1 | 1,411.3 | 7.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0012-0056 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 884.8 | 4.3 | Sandstone |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0015-0001 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 726.6 | 5.9 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0015-0002 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 812.3 | 6.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0003 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 998.6 | 6.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0004 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1,025.3 | 5.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0005 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 1,222.8 | 5.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0006 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 1,291.5 | 5.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0007 | 18 | 21 | 3 | 1,337.2 | 5.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0009 | 21 | 24 | 3 | 1,390.3 | 5.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0010 | 24 | 27 | 3 | 863.0 | 3.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0011 | 27 | 29 | 2 | 743.6 | 3.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0012 | 29 | 32 | 3 | 1,018.6 | 3.7 | Laterite |
| CDN-RC-0015-0014 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 1,624.6 | 5.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0015 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 2,401.9 | 12.5 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0015-0016 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 2,161.7 | 13.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0017 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 4,656.0 | 13.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0019 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 2,821.3 | 14.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0020 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 2,928.7 | 15.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0021 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 2,615.6 | 16.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0022 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 3,855.0 | 18.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0023 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 6,136.9 | 17.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0024 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 4,882.8 | 15.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0025 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 4,070.4 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0026 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 3,086.8 | 17.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0027 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 2,687.2 | 17.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0029 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 3,288.3 | 19.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0030 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 2,821.2 | 15.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0032 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 6,738.3 | 15.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0033 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 5,054.7 | 15.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0034 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 4,900.1 | 14.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0035 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 5,775.6 | 14.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0036 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 4,796.4 | 14.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0037 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 4,406.7 | 15.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0039 | 53 | 54 | 1 | 1,726.3 | 6.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0015-0040 | 54 | 55 | 1 | 759.9 | 2.4 | Sandstone |
| CDN-RC-0015-0041 | 55 | 58 | 3 | 197.4 | 0.6 | |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CDN-RC-0027-0001** | **0** | **2** | **2** | 700.7 | 3.6 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0027-0002 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1,421.5 | 6.6 | Laterite |
| CDN-RC-0027-0003 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2,423.4 | 8.8 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0027-0005 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2,292.5 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0007 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1,996.5 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0008 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2,696.7 | 10.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0010 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2,570.8 | 12.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0011 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 3,939.3 | 14.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0012 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 3,519.0 | 18.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0013 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 4,615.2 | 16.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0014 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 3,623.6 | 15.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0015 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 3,170.2 | 14.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0016 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 4,890.2 | 14.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0017 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 3,937.2 | 16.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0018 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 3,607.7 | 16.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0019 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 4,056.9 | 17.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0021 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 4,690.6 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0022 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 4,948.8 | 17.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0023 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 3,836.5 | 17.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0024 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2,656.5 | 12.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0026 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2,676.9 | 13.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0027 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 2,352.1 | 12.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0028 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 2,436.2 | 11.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0029 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 1,529.5 | 11.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0031 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 2,057.2 | 12.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0032 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 1,969.7 | 10.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0033 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 1,543.8 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0034 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 1,745.0 | 9.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0036 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 1,727.6 | 9.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0037 | 32 | 35 | 3 | 650.3 | 3.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0027-0039 | 35 | 38 | 3 | 423.6 | 2.3 | Sandstone |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0030-0001 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 718.8 | 7.4 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0030-0002 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 861.7 | 7.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0003 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1,139.6 | 7.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0004 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1,108.6 | 6.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0005 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 1,265.4 | 6.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0006 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 1,191.6 | 6.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0008 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 1,025.9 | 5.0 | Laterite |
| CDN-RC-0030-0009 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 689.9 | 3.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0010 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 989.3 | 4.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0012 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 1,482.6 | 5.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0014 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 1,807.7 | 10.1 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0030-0015 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 3,076.6 | 9.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0016 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 3,782.7 | 11.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0017 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 3,348.6 | 11.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0018 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 3,252.7 | 11.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0019 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 3,475.9 | 12.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0020 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2,181.2 | 13.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0021 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 2,155.8 | 13.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0022 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,784.1 | 11.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0023 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 2,247.9 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0024 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 2,069.7 | 17.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0025 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 2,238.8 | 18.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0026 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 1,148.7 | 19.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0028 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 1,176.7 | 17.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0030 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 1,265.8 | 15.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0032 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 1,124.7 | 22.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0033 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,152.4 | 21.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0034 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,084.4 | 17.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0035 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,605.4 | 14.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0036 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 1,546.7 | 13.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0037 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 1,593.4 | 11.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0038 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 2,097.5 | 11.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0039 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 1,928.7 | 10.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0040 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1,385.8 | 9.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0041 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 1,583.5 | 8.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0043 | 49 | 50 | 1 | 1,692.4 | 8.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0044 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 2,389.0 | 9.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0045 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 2,214.6 | 9.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0046 | 52 | 53 | 1 | 2,570.3 | 9.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0047 | 53 | 54 | 1 | 3,009.2 | 8.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0048 | 54 | 55 | 1 | 2,811.8 | 8.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0050 | 55 | 56 | 1 | 1,740.7 | 9.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0052 | 56 | 57 | 1 | 2,533.2 | 10.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0053 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 1,824.6 | 10.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0054 | 58 | 59 | 1 | 2,128.6 | 11.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0055 | 59 | 60 | 1 | 1,126.6 | 4.5 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0056 | 60 | 61 | 1 | 1,875.0 | 9.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0058 | 61 | 62 | 1 | 1,418.9 | 6.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0059 | 62 | 63 | 1 | 792.8 | 3.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0030-0060 | 63 | 65 | 2 | 310.9 | 1.4 | Sandstone |
| CDN-RC-0030-0061 | 65 | 67 | 2 | 121.5 | 0.5 | |

| SampleID | From | To | Interval | TREO Inc Y2O3ppm | TiO2% | Lithology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0036-0001 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1,135.1 | 7.1 | Tertiary Sedimentary Cover |
| CDN-RC-0036-0002 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1,150.1 | 7.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0004 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1,232.5 | 6.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0006 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1,382.4 | 5.2 | Laterite |
| CDN-RC-0036-0007 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 1,658.2 | 6.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0008 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1,930.9 | 5.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0009 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 4,696.9 | 11.4 | Kamafugite |
| CDN-RC-0036-0010 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 3,586.0 | 11.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0011 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 4,858.6 | 13.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0012 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 6,086.4 | 17.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0013 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 4,493.9 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0014 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 4,364.9 | 15.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0015 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 4,885.7 | 17.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0016 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 4,705.6 | 16.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0017 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 3,593.4 | 18.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0019 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 5,344.7 | 16.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0020 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 4,058.6 | 13.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0022 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 3,561.8 | 13.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0023 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 3,168.9 | 14.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0025 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 3,386.7 | 14.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0026 | 26 | 27 | 1 | 3,633.0 | 16.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0027 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 3,512.1 | 15.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0028 | 28 | 29 | 1 | 5,106.9 | 13.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0029 | 29 | 30 | 1 | 3,812.3 | 12.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0030 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2,575.5 | 12.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0031 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 2,688.4 | 12.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0032 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 2,240.7 | 11.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0034 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 1,744.5 | 8.9 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0035 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 1,802.2 | 8.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0036 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 1,993.6 | 9.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0037 | 36 | 37 | 1 | 2,264.7 | 9.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0038 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 2,397.5 | 9.3 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0039 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 2,067.3 | 8.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0040 | 39 | 40 | 1 | 1,759.1 | 8.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0042 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 1,966.0 | 7.4 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0044 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 1,626.3 | 8.1 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0045 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1,714.0 | 8.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0046 | 43 | 44 | 1 | 1,519.4 | 9.6 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0047 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 1,643.8 | 8.2 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0049 | 45 | 46 | 1 | 1,556.0 | 8.7 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0050 | 46 | 47 | 1 | 1,606.7 | 8.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0051 | 47 | 48 | 1 | 1,183.3 | 6.0 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0052 | 48 | 49 | 1 | 1,693.0 | 7.8 | |
| CDN-RC-0036-0053 | 49 | 51 | 2 | 617.6 | 2.0 | Sanstone |
| CDN-RC-0036-0054 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 664.2 | 1.8 | |

| Hole ID | Significant TiO2 % | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $TiO_2$ % Cut off >15% | TiO2 % Cut off >10% | TiO2 % Cut off >5% |
| CDN-RC-0015 | 16.m @ 16.1 % from 37m | 20.m @ 15.55 % from 33m | 54.m @ 9.03 % From 0m |
| CDN-DD-0002 | 14.m @ 19.2 % from 21m | 26.5m @ 16.14 % from 11.48m | 48.m @ 12.1 % from 0m |
| CDN-DD-0020 | 14.m @ 17.7 % from 14m | 23.m @ 15.46 % from 9m | 37.4m @ 12.26 % from 0m |
| CDN-DD-0003 | 16.m @ 15.4 % from 11m | 22.m @ 14.72 % from 7m | 49.m @ 10.85 % from 0m |
| CDN-DD-0007 | 13.m @ 17 % from 27m | 16.4m @ 15.64 % from 24.62m | 35.6m @ 11.72 % from 24m |
| CDN-RC-0036 | 13.m @ 15.7 % from 15m | 21.m @ 14.4 % from 12m | 49.m @ 10.5 % from 0m |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-RC-0027 | 11.m @ 16.4 % from 11m | 21.m @ 14.42 % from 8m | 32.m @ 12.08 % from 0m |
| CDN-RC-0012 | 10.m @ 18 % from 22m | 27.m @13.78 % from 18m | 39.m @ 12.27 % from 18m |
| CDN-RC-0030 | 9.m @ 18.2 % from 33m | 23.m @ 14.3 % from 24m | 40.m @ 11.9 % from 22m |
| CDN-RC-0003 | 11.m @ 14.7 % from 28m | 26.m @ 13.17 % from 22m | 43.m @ 10.44 % from 5m |

*Table 3: Significant $TiO_2$ results of assays from 10 drillholes*

*(The lithology from the log is preliminary will be validated in line with the assay outcome and detail visual inspection)*

## Appendix -D:

**References:**


1. ASX announcement, "World Class Clay hosted rare earth grade uncovered at CODA North", 18 March 2024
2. ASX Announcement "Diamond drilling commences at CODA", 16 July 2024
3. ASX Announcement "Significant REE mineralised zones intersected in drilling at CODA", 7 August 2024
4. ASX Announcement "CODA Geochem. sampling reveals high-grade REE mineralisation" 15 Aug 2024
5. ASX Announcement "Drilling broadens potential REE mineralisation footprint at CODA north", 6 September 2024
6. ASX Announcement "CODA north demonstrates significant growth potential", 24 September 2024
7. ASX Announcement "CODA north drilling results continue to impress" 9 October 2024
8. ASX Announcement "CODA north drilling results exceed initial expectations" 9 November 2024
9. ASX Announcement "Drilling results from the northern sector expand the CODA north mineralised domain" 29 Oct 2024
10. ASX Announcement "Further drill intercepts broaden footprint in northern sector and eastern tenement of coda north" 09 Dec 2024


**Abbreviations & Legend**

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide

HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide

(Europium Oxide ($Eu_2O_3$), Gadolinium Oxide ($Gd_2O_3$), Terbium Oxide ($Tb_4O_7$), Dysprosium Oxide ($Dy_2O_3$), Holmium Oxide ($Ho_2O_3$), Erbium Oxide ($Er_2O_3$), Thulium Oxide ($Tm_2O_3$), Ytterbium Oxide ($Yb_2O_3$), and Lutetium Oxide ($Lu_2O_3$), Yittrium Oxide ($Y_2O_3$)

IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay

LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide

(Lanthanum Oxide ($La_2O_3$), Cerium Oxide ($CeO_2$), Praseodymium Oxide ($Pr_6O_{11}$), Neodymium Oxide ($Nd_2O_3$), and Samarium Oxide ($Sm_2O_3$)

REE = Rare Earth Element

REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide

TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide

NdPr% = Percentage amount of neodymium and praseodymium oxides as a proportion of the total amount of rare earth oxide

wt% = Weight percent

RC =Reverse Circulation

$TiO_2$-Titanium Dioxide

CDN-RC-36 may be read as CDN-RC-0036 and so on for other Hole Identifications and Sample Identifications.

**Colour legend**

| Colour | $TiO_2$ |
|---|---|
| (red) | ≥15% |
| (amber) | ≥10% |
| (green) | ≥5% |
| (blue) | <5% |