233Mt Inferred REE Resource Enhances Caladão Project – Area A

233Mt @ 2,143ppm REE (22% MREO/TREO)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 233Mt @ 2,143ppm TREO with 22% high value Magnet Rare Earth Oxide (MREO/TREO) in Area A, limited to the saprolite layer, using a 450ppm TREO cut-off**
- **Initial MRE at Area A covers ~33km^2 mineralised rare earth zone at Area A, representing <u>≤10% of total Caladão Project</u>**
- **The MRE declared by SRK is robust, applying a very conservative Reasonable Prospect for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) methodology and very low metallurgical recovery parameters (capped at 31%), significantly less than Axel's preliminary metallurgical results to date completed by ANSTO returning up to 52% recovery[1]**
- **Applying recoveries over 50% would <u>more than double</u> the potential MRE tonnage under SRK's MRE model**
- **Metallurgical testwork for both REE and gallium continues to delineate a low-cost extraction process and potential of a low capex heap leaching model**
- **Infill drilling program planned as next step to upgrade the resource confidence level to Indicated and support scoping and technical studies**
- **Axel now hosts two MRE's at Caladão Project - a 233Mt REE and 100Mt Gallium, significantly enhancing the potential project economics**

Non-Executive Chairman, Paul Dickson, commented:

> *"Releasing a second Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate in the space of a few weeks, completed by SRK Brazil (**SRK**) is a significant milestone for the Caladão Project, which now hosts two distinct MREs – 100Mt Gallium MRE and 233Mt REE MRE.*
>
> *The delivery of a maiden 233Mt rare earth resource, so soon after the 100Mt gallium estimate, demonstrates both the scale and the strategic importance of Caladão. To define two globally significant resources from the same deposit in such quick succession highlights the unique dual-commodity nature of the project and firmly establishes Caladão as a critical minerals asset of international relevance. The conservative approach undertaken by SRK for REE provides significant scope to expand and upgrade the rare earths resource as we continue to progress our metallurgical testing, where we have displayed recoveries significantly higher than that applied by SRK*

[1] AXL ASX release 30 July 2025 "*Ionic Clays Confirmed From Initial Met Tests at Caladãoo*"

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in this MRE model. SRK's own modelling indicates that applying higher recoveries could more than double the rare earth tonnage.

The next steps in project development will include infill drilling the targeted high-grade sections, advancing metallurgical test work, and assessing MRE expansion for REE and gallium across Area A, Area B and the newly uncovered Area C.

Having added the REE MRE to the gallium resource and with substantial exploration upside, Axel has an incredible foundation to expand the resource, reinforcing Caladão's position as a unique dual-commodity project."

Axel REE Limited (**ASX: AXL**, **FSE:HN8,** "**Axel**" or "**the Company"**) is pleased to provide a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for rare earth elements (**REE**) of **233Mt @ 2,143ppm TREO** at the Caladão REE-Gallium Project in Minas Gerais, Brazil The MRE was completed by SRK Consulting (Brazil) (**SRK**), using a cut-off of 450ppm TREO for the saprolite domain, constrained by an optimized pit shell (Table 1).

Table 1: Mineral Resource Summary

			Average Grade				Contained	
Regolith Domain	JORC Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO[1] (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	Dy_2O_3+ Tb_4O_7 (ppm)	Nd_2O_3+ Pr_2O_3 (ppm)	TREO (kt)	MREO (kt)
Saprolite	**Inferred**	**233.0**	**2,143.3**	**463.2**	**23.3**	**439.9**	**499.9**	**107.9**

Sources: SRK, 2025

Notes:

1 TREO: All rare earth elements in oxide form ((La_2O_3, Ce_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3,) + Y_2O_3)

2 JORC Code (2012) were followed for Mineral Resources Estimates.

3 Mineral Resources were classified as Inferred.

4 Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

5 The Mineral Resources statement has been prepared by Marcelo Antônio Batelochi, MAusIMM (CP), SRK Associate Consultant, who is Competent Person.

6 Numbers may not add due to rounding

7 Mineral Inferred Resources are reported using a TREO cut-off of 450ppm for the saprolites constrained by an optimized pit shell.

8 Blocks estimated by ordinary kriging at support of 25 m by 25 m by 5 m with an Octree sub-blocking down to a minimum size of 1.56 m x 1.56 m x 1.25 m (X, Y, and Z).

The results considered to have reasonable prospects of economic viability, using parameters including metallurgical efficiency by lithology: USAP: 31.20% and LSAP: 26.7%

SRK applied a metallurgical efficiency of 31.20% (upper saprolite) and 26.7 % (lower saprolite), based on the historical parameters of another deposit in a different state in Brazil. SRK found that the metallurgical recovery parameters of the rare earths was the main factor limiting full utilization of the material within the modelled envelopes of the Caladão MRE. SRK conducted internal scenarios simulating improvements in metallurgical recovery, which demonstrated a huge positive impact to increase the Mineral Resources, and determined that if recoveries above 50% are assumed, **there is potential to increase the Mineral Resource by more than 100%.**

Preliminary metallurgical test work completed at the Caladão Project – Area A by ANSTO on two diamond drill samples (DDH-018 and DDH-036, 2km apart) showed positive recoveries by desorption of REE using simple, low-cost sodium chloride (NaCl) and ammonium sulfate (AMSUL) leaching methods at pH 4. Strong recoveries of high value magnet rare earth elements1 (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb) were achieved with **up to 52% from**

first-pass testing, which mirrors initial recovery efficiencies reported from other global ionic clay REE deposits.

The Company continues to advance metallurgical testing for both REE and gallium with ANSTO and Centro de Tecnologia Mineral (**CETEM**) to understand the potential for applying a simple two-stage heap leach process utilising readily available reagents (NaCl or ammonium sulfate). This novel approach may significantly lower environmental impacts and operational costs, aligning with global ESG standards. The proposed heap leach process requires no drilling, blasting, crushing, or milling, and no tailings dam, greatly reducing environmental impact and capital expenditure requirements. The process to collect the Pregnant Leach Solution (PLS) is gravity-fed, with PLS flowing naturally from the various leach pads in the plateaus to a central processing plant - enhancing operational simplicity and sustainability.

About the Caladão REE-Gallium Project

The Caladão REE-Gallium Project is Axel REE's flagship clay-hosted rare earths and gallium project in the Lithium Valley of Minas Gerais, Brazil (Figure 1). The tenure covers ~430 km^2 across two priority targets, Area A and Area B. Drilling and sampling to date have outlined a mineralised footprint of ~65 km^2, representing ~20% of the Project area, with consistent near-surface REE and gallium grades across both areas. Initial test work by ANSTO has confirmed ionic adsorption clay REE that desorb under ammonium sulphate and NaCl leach conditions, with additional acid-leach tests indicating gallium recoverability.

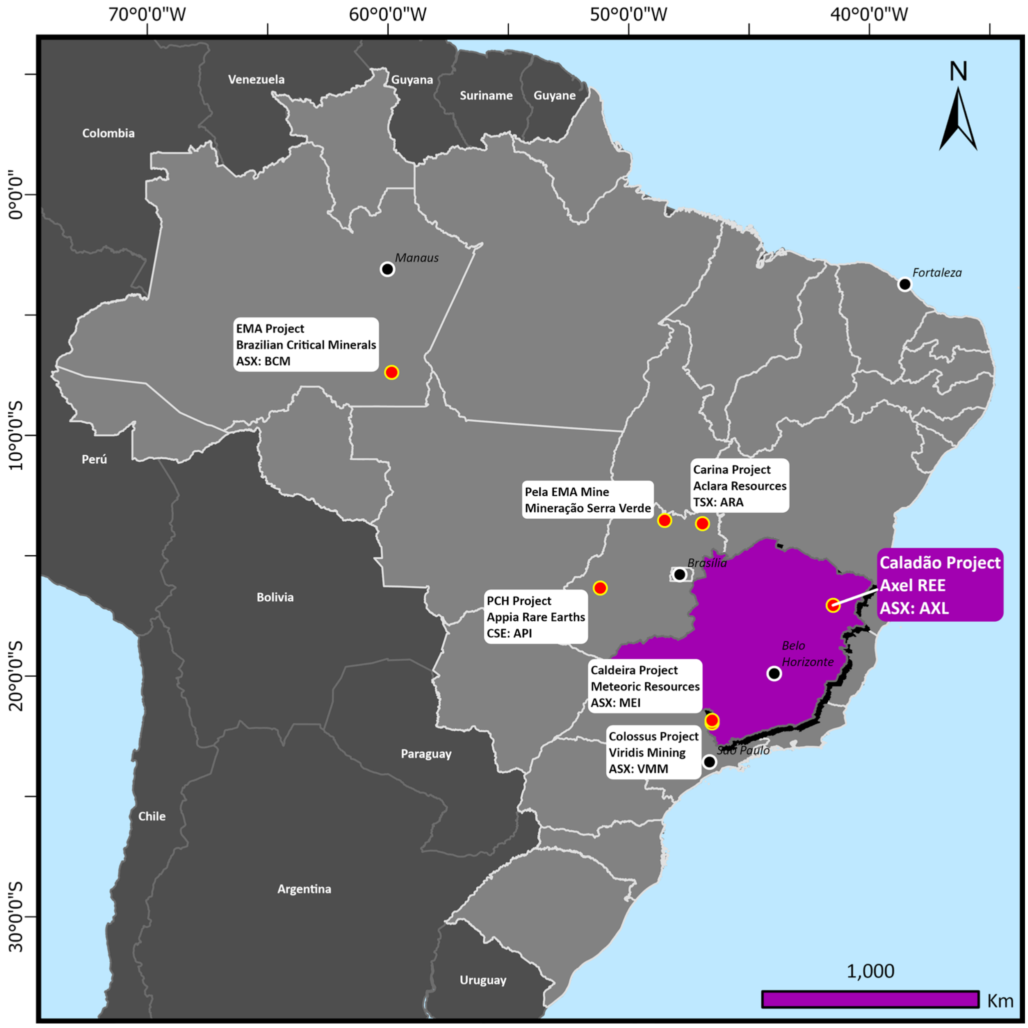


Figure 1. Location of the Caladão project in Brazil

SRK Consulting has determined a Maiden Inferred Rare Earth Mineral Resource Estimate which supports rigorous metallurgical parameters to stand out as a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (**RPEEE**).

Caladão is positioned within an established critical minerals district that hosts operating and advanced lithium projects, including Sigma Lithium's Grota do Cirilo operation near Araçuai/Itinga, Atlas Lithium's Minas Gerais (Salinas) projects, and Pilbara Minerals Limited's (ASX:PLS) Colina deposit, benefitting from the region's power, road and services infrastructure developed for battery-materials supply chains.

The project's scale, dual commodity endowment and district location provide a strategic platform for continued resource definition and metallurgical de-risking.

Rare Earth Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

The Caladão Project comprises a portfolio of areas, of which, for strategic reasons, Area A has been prioritised and is the subject of this updated Mineral Resource. The estimates are based on the validated drilling data provided by Axel in csv format. A total of 201 drillholes, being 165 auger and 36 diamond, as well as 10 channels were performed in the project, totalling 3896.72 m. The exploration campaigns were carried out in 2023, 2024, and 2025. The drilling procedures were adequate for this purpose, the geological modelling was executed by SRK using Leapfrog® software version 2024.1. The domains modeled were Soil (SOIL), Lateritic soil (LTS), Upper saprolite (USAP), lower saprolite (LSAP) and the fresh rock (FRC).

Mineral Resources are reported as an Inferred Resource using the economics cut-offs of 450ppm in TREO for the saprolites domain, and 450ppm in TREO-Ce for laterite domain, constrained by an optimized pit shell.

			Average Grade					Contained		
Regolith Domain	JORC Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TREO[1] (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	Dy2O3+ Tb4O7 (ppm)	Nd2O3+ Pr2O3 (ppm)	TREO-Ce	TREO (kt)	MREO (kt)	TREO-Ce (kt)
Saprolite	**Inferred**	**233.0**	**2,143.3**	**463.2**	**23.3**	**439.9**	**1,118.0**	**499.9**	**107.9**	**260.5**

Table 2. Inferred REE Mineral Resource Estimate

Rare Earths MRE – Further Information

The rare earth mineralisation in the lateritic soils and in the saprolite above horizon rich in rare earths, located at Padre Paraiso, Minas Gerais State, Brazil. The Caladão Area A project is divided in the Central and East sectors. The Caladão project is situated within the Eastern Brazilian Pegmatite Province (**EBP**), commonly known as the 'Lithium Valley', specifically in the G5 supersuite (Padre Paraíso Charnockite and Caladão granite).

The project area is characterised by a tropical climate, with vegetation comprising low grasses and remnant patches of tropical forest. The local economy has been supported by agriculture and livestock. In addition, the region hosts active artisanal mining operations ('garimpos') for gemstones such as topaz and aquamarine.

The project is located approximately 543 km from Belo Horizonte, the capital of Minas Gerais State. The area can be accessed by road via highways BR-381 and BR-116. Alternatively, the site can be reached by air to the Governador Valadares airport, followed by 236 km on BR-116 to the municipality of Padre Paraíso. There are also non-regular commercial flights to the city of Teófilo Otoni, located approximately 100 km from Padre Paraíso (Figure 2).

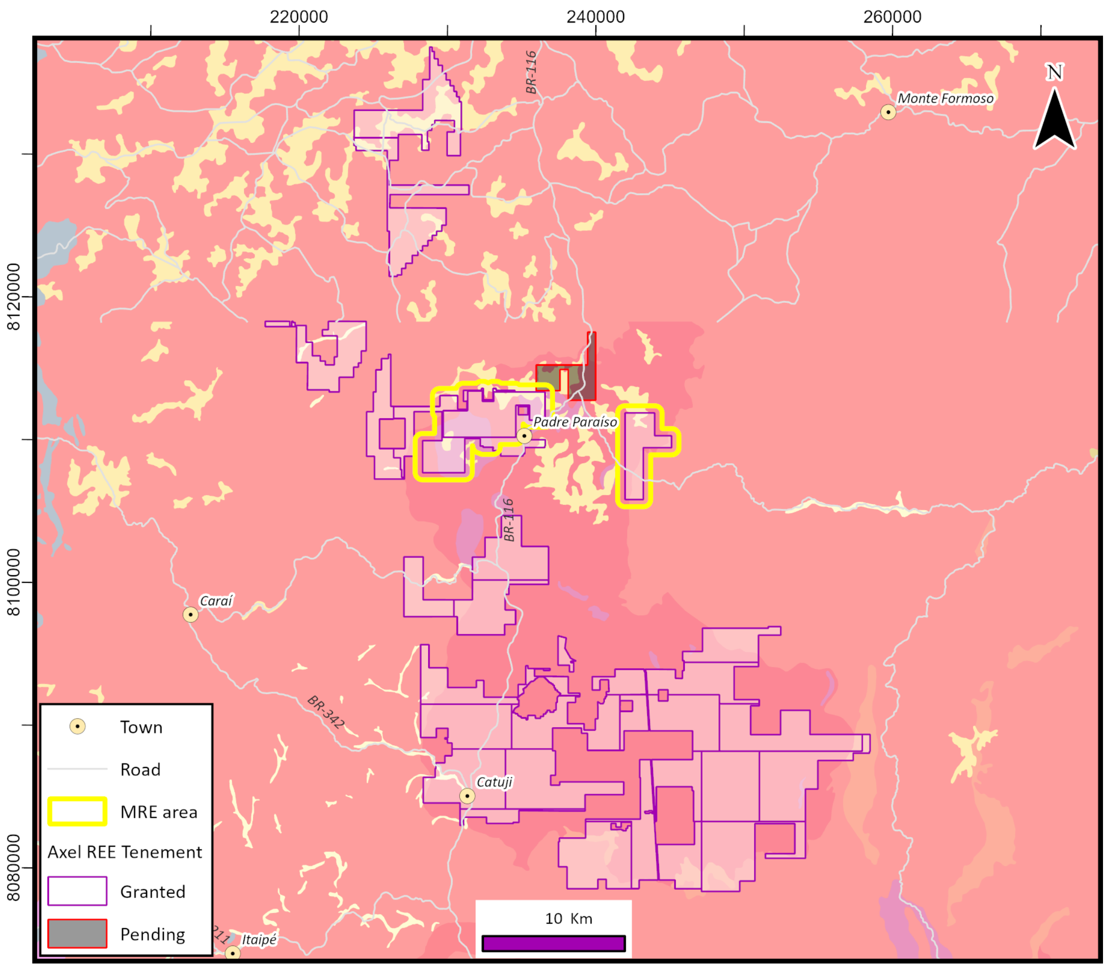


Figure 2. Caladão Project with MRE area (yellow)

Local Geology

The Caladão Project is situated within a region predominately felsic to intermediate intrusive post-collisional magmatic rocks associated with the Araçuaí Orogen. The mineral rights cover lithologies primarily associated with the Caladão Granite, Padre Paraíso Charnockite, and Faísca Leucogranite, all of which belong to the G5 suite. These rocks are characterized by high-K calc-alkaline affinity and metaluminous to slightly peraluminous compositions.

The Caladão Granite, which hosts the majority of the known mineralisation, is predominantly composed of biotite monzogranite to syenogranite, often exhibiting porphyritic textures and moderate to strong foliation in localized zones. The unit is intruded by subordinate granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite, and minor charnockitic facies. These intrusive bodies commonly show evidence of late-stage magmatic differentiation, including pegmatitic zones and accessory minerals of economic interest.

To better characterise the local geology and its mineralogical variations, Axel conducted a petrographic study of nine drill core samples in partnership with the company Petrotek. The samples were described using both macroscopic and microscopic data, employing a ZEISS AxioScope 40 petrographic microscope equipped with transmitted light and a photographic camera. Special attention was given to identify the presence or absence of rare earth element-bearing minerals.

The following rock types were described: Biotite Syenogranite; Porphyritic Biotite Syenogranite; Porphyritic Hornblende-Biotite-Allanite Monzogranite; Hornblende-Biotite Quartz Monzodiorite; Porphyritic Ilmenite Monzogranite; Granodiorite; Biotite Monzogranite.

The allanite mineral which has rare earth elements in its chemical structure was identified as an accessory mineral typically found alongside mafic and opaque minerals in all analyzed samples.

Ionic Rare Earth Mineralisation

The rare earth mineralisation style at the Caladão Project is mainly Ionic Absorption Clay (**IAC**) style with the best grades in the upper and lower saprolite just above the fresh rock. The weathering process promoted the breakdown and chemical alteration of REE-bearing primary minerals, facilitating the mobilization and subsequent adsorption of REEs onto the surfaces of secondary new forming mineral.

The host rocks of the Caladão Project—including weathered syenogranites, monzogranites, and quartz monzodiorites—contain allanite, an REE-rich accessory mineral. During prolonged weathering, allanite and other primary minerals undergo alteration and decomposition, releasing REEs into the soil profile.

The minerals are broken by the weathering process and the REE are adsorbed onto aluminosilicates and could also be distributed onto Fe and Mn oxides or in organic fractions, being substituted by K+ or Ca2+. The mainly clay minerals that adsorbed the REE are the phyllosilicates including:

- kaolinite [Al2Si2O5(OH)4],
- halloysite [Al(OH)6Si2O5(OH)3] and
- muscovite [KAl2(AlSi3O10)(OH)2] and iron and aluminium oxides.

These minerals are developed in lateritic weathering profiles, particularly within latosols, which are typical of deeply weathered tropical terrains.

In addition to REEs, elevated concentrations of gallium have been identified in the lateritic zones of the project area. Gallium, often associated with aluminum-rich minerals in bauxitic and lateritic environments and does represent a potential by-product opportunity depending on its concentration and metallurgical recoverability.

In terms of geology and mineralisation style, these characteristics position the Caladão Project within the category of a critical metal target with a potential to be extracted by a low-impact technologies.

Drilling

The Drilling activities conducted between 2023 and 2025 at the Caladão Project are summarized in Table 3. The dataset includes a total of 211 drillholes, 3,896.72 meters of drilling in three drilling methods: auger drilling, channel sampling, and diamond drilling. Figure 3. presents a base map of the spatial distribution of the drillholes by drilling method, illustrating the overall coverage and targeting strategy implemented across the project area.

Project Drilling Type	Year	Nº Holes	Length (m)
Auger	2023 to 2025	165	2,084.2
Channel	2024	10	295
Diamond Drillhole	2024	36	1517.52
Total		**211**	**3,896.72**

Table 3. Summary of completed drilling at the Caladão Project

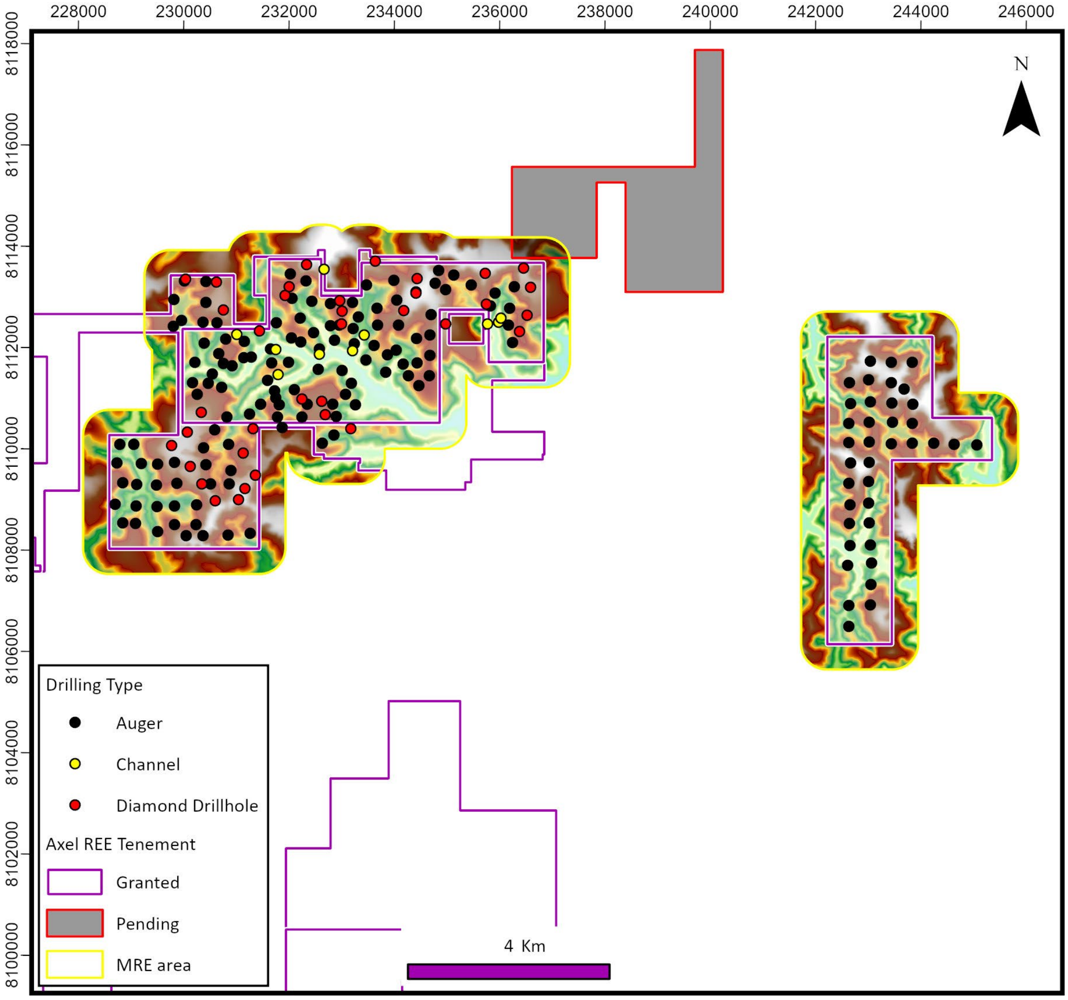


Figure 3 - Map showing the channels, auger and diamond drillings in the central and east area A of Caladão Project.

The assay database comprises a total of 3,595 sample results. Auger samples range between 1 and 2 meters in length. Diamond drill core samples are approximately 1 meter in length, with all diamond drillholes completed using HQ-diameter core and drilled vertically. Channel samples are up to 5 meters in length, collected in sub-horizontal orientations on access cuts, designed to intercept approximately 1 to 2 meters perpendicular to the weathering profile

The objective of the drillhole collar survey was to ensure accurate geodetic positioning for all drillhole locations. The survey was conducted by Novatopo Serviços de Engenharia, Topografia e Hidrografia Ltda., utilizing relative geodesic GNSS method to determine the geodetic coordinates of the drillholes. The acquired data were referenced to one of the network control points (Local datum) established for the project, employing both static and RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) GNSS tracking techniques. For each surveyed geodetic point, a detailed log was prepared. These logs included the geodetic and UTM coordinates (SIRGAS-2000), ellipsoidal and orthometric heights, two photographs, a location map, and sufficient descriptive elements to ensure precise identification of each landmark.

Density

The objective of the density measurements at Caladão Project was to obtain the dry bulk density of materials across different weathering domains from diamond drill core samples.

The density database comprises 44 samples analysed internally by Axel's geological team at the core shed, of which 37 were also independently analysed by SGS Geosol Laboratory for comparison and validation purposes. All density determinations were conducted on core samples from diamond drill holes (DDH), with individual sample lengths ranging from 0.20 to 0.30 meters.

Samples were collected from four distinct weathering domains: LTS (Lateritic Saprolite), MTZ (Moderately Weathered Zone), USAP (Upper Saprolite), and LSAP (Lower Saprolite). Axel utilized the water volume displacement method to determine density, which, in summary, entails submerging the sample in a fluid of known volume and measuring the change in liquid level. This displacement corresponds to the volume of the irregular solid, allowing for the calculation of density using the mass-to-volume ratio.

Sample Preparation and Chemical Analysis

The project carried out three sampling campaigns, with all samples assayed at the SGS Geosol laboratory. In addition, a batch of samples for interlaboratory check analysis were sent to the ALS laboratory. The Table 4 summarizes the information for the campaigns.

Campaign	Year	Laboratory	N. Total of Samples
SGS_2023	2023	SGS Geosol	152
SGS_2024	2024	SGS Geosol	2,449
SGS_2025	2025	SGS Geosol	796
Total:	**-**	**-**	**3,397**

Table 4 - Summary of sampling campaigns

Analytical Methods

The objective of these analytical procedures was to determine accurately the concentration of major, minor, and trace elements, in particular the rare earth elements (REE) and gallium, through certified laboratory methods.

Following physical preparation, the geochemical analysis of the samples at SGS Geosol laboratory started with sample decomposition via sodium peroxide fusion in a muffle furnace. The resulting melt was dissolved in an acid solution, effectively breaking down the mineral matrix and rendering most elements into a soluble form for analysis.

The dissolved samples were analysed using two techniques: Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (**ICP-MS)** and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (**ICP-OES**).

ICP-MS was employed for the analysis of REEs and gallium due to its superior detection limits, making it more adequate for trace element quantification. This method measures the mass-to-charge ratio of ions in solution and applies necessary corrections by referencing calibrated standards. Instrument calibration and data validation were performed under operator supervision.

ICP-OES was used for the analysis of major elements. This technique measures the characteristic wavelengths of light emitted by elements when excited in a plasma source. As with ICP-MS, the operator is responsible for real-time monitoring and result validation.

Both ICP-MS and ICP-OES analyses were conducted on all samples sent to the SGS Lab. The laboratory routinely compared and validated results from both techniques and selected the most accurate and reliable values for reporting to the client.

In addition to the work performed at SGS Geosol, ALS Laboratory also conducted multi-element analysis using sodium peroxide fusion with an ICP finish, in accordance with comparable analytical protocols.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Analytical Results (QAQC)

The QAQC program aims to ensure the quality, reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data. Quality assurance (**QA**) activities were conducted in accordance with Axel's written field procedures and included independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling, and assaying. Quality control (**QC**) is verified through the results analysis, data management, and database integrity.

QC control samples provide statistical information about the precision and accuracy reported by the laboratory. Certified Reference Materials (**CRMs**) are used to assess accuracy and identify any potential bias in the process. Duplicate samples indicate the level of precision of the analyses, while blank control samples reveal potential contamination during sample preparation or analysis. These controls are also important for preventing sample mix-ups and monitoring both voluntary and inadvertent contamination.

SRK reviewed the quality assurance procedures implemented by Axel and SGS Geosol laboratory. The operational activities conducted in the field and at the core shed, were properly executed and consistent with industry good practices.

Quality Control (**QC**) at Axel is based on the insertion of blind control samples into the sample batches sent for preparation and analysis, as well as inter-laboratory checks between the primary laboratory (**SGS Geosol**) and a secondary laboratory (**ALS**).

Besides the Axel's blind control samples, the SGS laboratory control samples were verified through the SGS internal QAQC report (October – 2024 until April-2025).

Metallurgical Factors and Assumptions

The Caladão Project – Area A consists of an area of rare earth elements reaching at some points up to 7,612ppm of TREO and widespread gallium mineralisation with high grades in the lateritic horizon.

The drilling campaign carried out in the Phase 1 Drilling Program revealed an area with significant potential for ionic rare earths and gallium, showing points with high levels of rare earths present in clay minerals.

As part of the plan to assess the potential of this mineralisation, tests were carried out as part of a work program to assess the content of rare earths that could be desorbed under standard ionic desorption conditions in selected samples and for gallium recovery. This testing program was carried out at the ANSTO-Australia facilities (*ASX : 30 July 2025*).

In this phase, 39 drill hole samples consisting of 3m -long intervals were evaluated for chemical analysis and diagnostic leaching tests (desorption). The 39 samples were subjected to desorption tests with ammonium sulphate solution under standard conditions (pH=4). From the results obtained, 4 samples were selected for further testing with ammonium sulphate at a more acidic pH to assess the impact of acidity on rare earth extraction. In addition to these, 3 tests were also carried out to assess gallium recovery.

These 39 samples were from 2 drill holes, 14 from hole CLD-DDH-018 (from 2 to 44m), and 25 samples from hole CLD-DDH-036 (from 2 to 77m). The drill hole samples correspond to intervals of every three meters.

Since the overburden contains anomalous values of gallium, its economic recovery has the potential to offset stripping costs. To assess the potential for gallium recovery, three additional near-surface samples were selected for testing at ANSTO. (Refer ASX announcement dated 25 07 2025)

The two selected boreholes showed different behaviour in relation to the concentration of rare earths, as well as the form of occurrence of these elements. The desorption test suggests that these elements are present in ionic clays in hole 018, in the 20 to 38m depth interval. On the other hand, drill hole 036 shows a higher TREE content than drill hole 018, but a different behaviour, suggesting that there are no rare earths in significant quantities adsorbed in ionic clays, but that they would be present in another mineral form.

A specific leach test program is required to delineate the Ionic rare earth zones within this MRE amenable to simple extraction by magnesium sulfate.

Low metallurgical recoveries in addition to other parameters were used by SRK to define the rare earths with reasonable prospect for economic extraction.

Geological Modelling

SRK performed weathering profile 3D modelling using Leapfrog® software version 2024.1, which applies the methodology of generating surfaces and solids implicitly, using automatic algorithms combined with user interpretation.

In the Leapfrog project a merged table with assay, lithology, recovery and sampling information was created, as well as some calculated data that were used for validation. In this merged table the column used to model the domains is the REG_SEL. This coding is largely the same as Regolith of the lithology table, but with some intervals classifications altered to improve spatial continuity.

For the Area A two geological models of the weathering zones were made; one for the Central sector and other for the East sector.

The weathering 3D models were constructed considering the following domains:

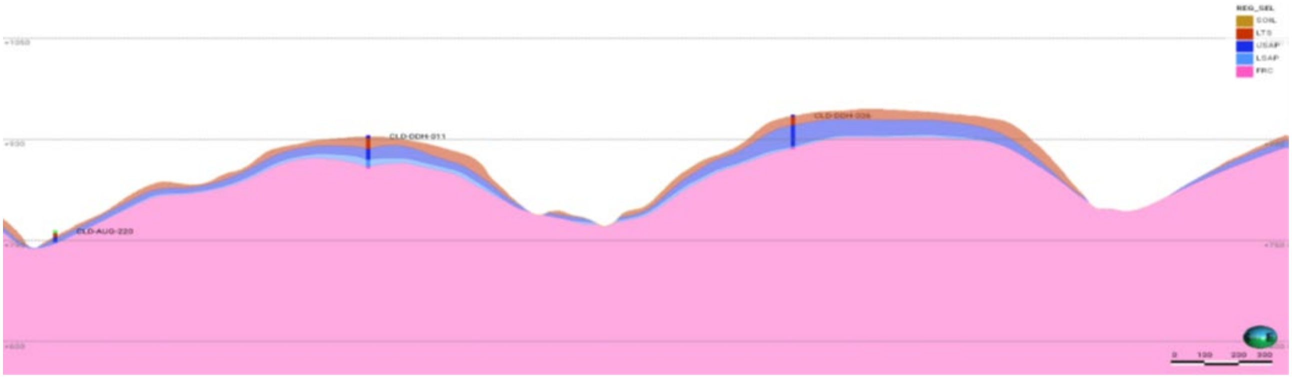
- Soil (**SOIL**); Lateritic soil (**LTS**); Upper Saprolite (**USAP**); Lower Saprolite (**LSAP**); Fresh Rock (**FRC**).

- The USAP (Upper Saprolite) and LSAP (Lower Saprolite) layers, which host the higher REE concentrations, have maximum thicknesses of 52 meters and 24 meters respectively.
- The LTS (Lateritic soil) layer, which contains the higher gallium concentrations, is up to 25 meters thick.

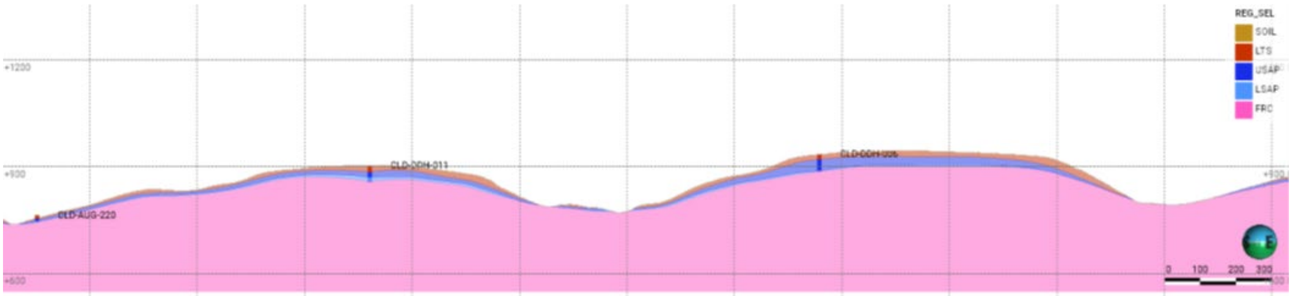
The SOIL domain contains the lowest REE and gallium grades.

The FRC domain has elevated REE grades but a viable characterisation program to recover the REE has not yet been established.

The weathering profile is approximately 10 to 15 meters thick in the valleys and 15 to 75 meters on the mountain tops. An example section showing the domaining is presented in Figure 4 (a 3x vertical exaggeration has been applied to the top figure).



with 3x exaggeration



without vertical exaggeration

Figure 4 - Section with a vertical exaggeration of 3x, and the same section without vertical exaggeration of 3x.

The largest mineralised area in area A is the Central, and the Figure 5 presents four representative vertical sections oriented in the northeast–southwest (NE–SW) direction, illustrating the geological and geophysical characteristics of the Central Region from the northwest to the southeast extent of Area A.

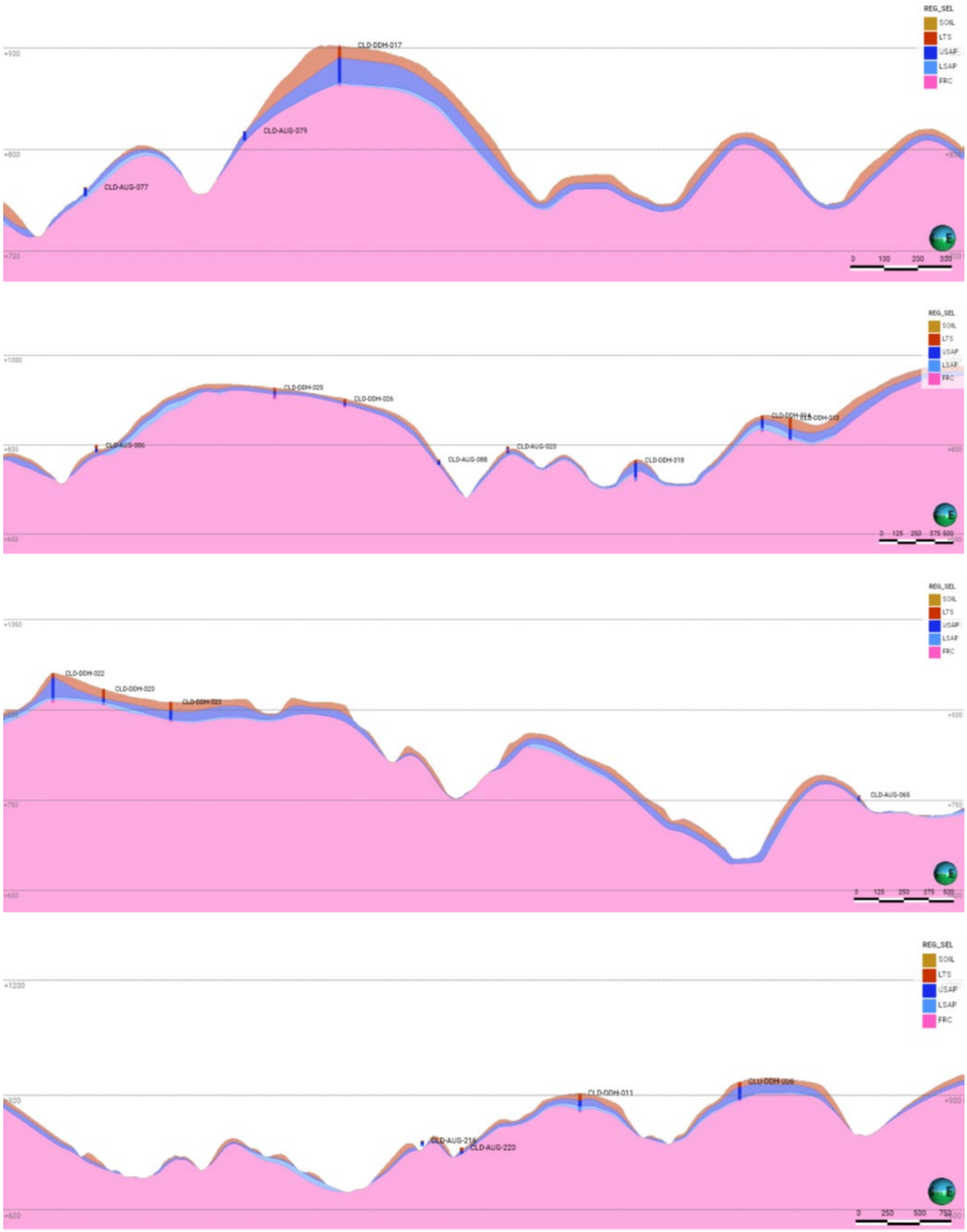


Figure 5 - Vertical sections in NE-SW representing the central area A from northwest to southeast.

A typical vertical section through Area A East, which occupies a smaller region, is presented in figure 6

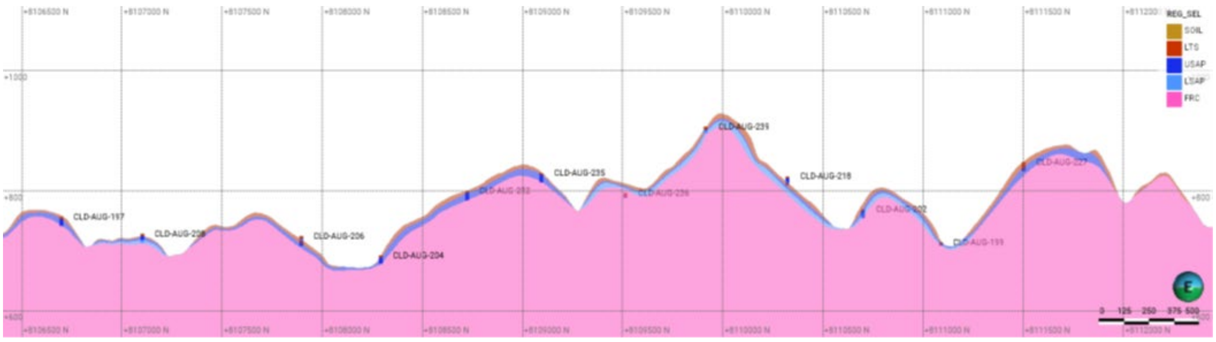


Figure 61 - Vertical section of area A East in N-S direction.

SRK considers that the data are reliable for this phase of the project, but recommends the following:

1. Review the logging criteria for improved definition of the USAP and LSAP contacts.
2. Conduct more diamond drilling to better define the contact of the fresh rock.
3. Implement in the core logging procedures the definition of type of protolithic rock in order to investigate the contribution of gallium and REE concentration from the Caladão granite, Padre Paraíso charnockite, and Faísca leucogranite.

Variography

Geostatistical analyses were carried out using Leapfrog Edge® software to evaluate the grade variability changes with distance and quantify the spatial continuity using the variography. The variograms were evaluated to determine the optimum range and directions of mineral continuity, which were found to be consistent with the structural orientation of the mineralised zones. The variographic ellipse orientation for each domain was selected based on the interpreted domain geometry, which incorporated known geological controls.

A "Normal Score" transformation was used to assist with defining and modelling the experimental variograms. After fitting the variogram model in the Normal Score space, it was back-transformed the variographic parameters to the database original space. The variables considered in the variographic analysis were the total Rare Earth elements plus Yttrium (TREY), Gallium (Ga).

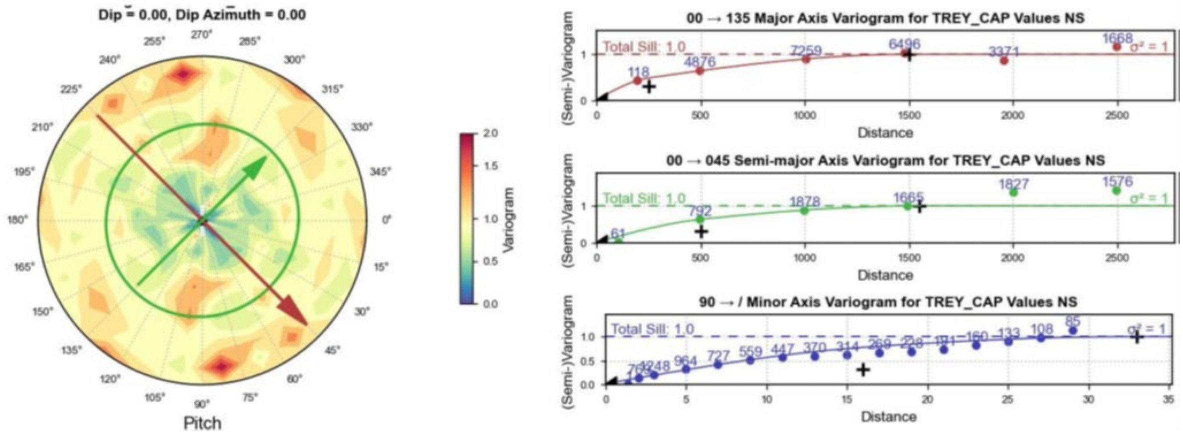


Figure 7 – summary of variogram parameters used in the Caladão grade estimation.

Notes: It was applied a Normal Score Transformation before calculating the variography.

Grade Estimation Parameters

The Caladão Area A grade estimate was executed in Leapfrog Edge® software. Grade estimation was controlled by the geological modelled domains. The composited samples within each domain were used to estimate the block grades with equivalent domain coding. The variables estimated in the Caladão Area A update model were cerium, dysprosium, erbium, europium, gallium, gadolinium, holmium, lanthanum, lutetium, neodymium, praseodymium, samarium, terbium, thulium, yttrium, ytterbium, as well as MREO and TREY metallurgical recoveries.

The Ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for local estimation, with nearest neighbor (NN) and cube inverse distance (ID3) interpolation methods were used for the grade estimation validation process.

The same estimation parameters and variography were used for all analytes.

Locally Varying Anisotropy

The Caladão regolith domains have a gently folded features due to the weathering process. In order to better represent these features, Locally Varying Anisotropy (LVA) search procedures were used in the estimation process. The Leapfrog Edge® "Variable Orientation" tool in the USAP footwall surface to estimate the LVA parameters. Figure 9 show the disks that indicate the local search space orientation.

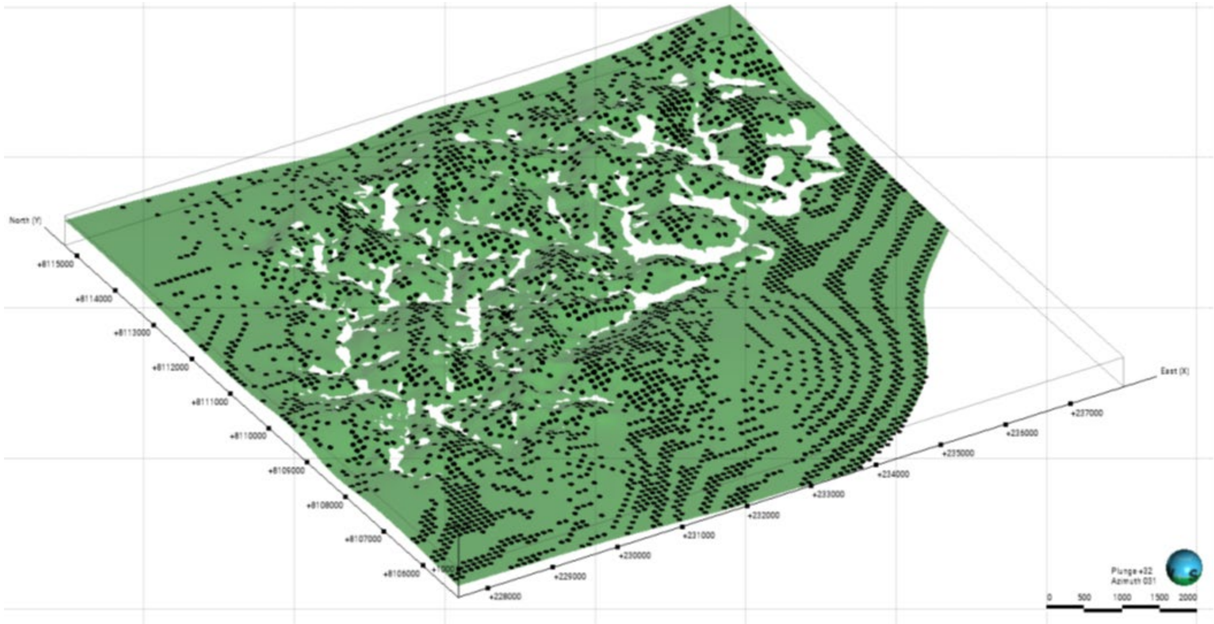


Figure 8 - Search Orientation in the grade estimate.

Sources: SRK 2025
Notes: The black disks represent the local search space orientation

Grade Estimate Validation

The block model validation was executed using the Swath plot validation, Statistical comparison validation and Visual validation.

Swath Plot Validation

The grade estimation was evaluated on a sectional basis using swath plots. The swath plots cut the block model in regularly-sized easting, northing, and elevations slices and compare the average grade between the composites and different estimation methods in e direction. The OK estimated blocks were compared to the ID3, NN grade estimations. The NN estimate can be considered as an unbiased grade check, representing the declustered distribution of grades that would be expected globally in the block model. The OK estimate, being a moving average estimate, will tend to smooth the grade distribution. Some local variability between the NN and OK grades would be expected, due to the large drilling spacing.

Visual Validation

The block model was visually validated by comparing drill hole composite grades with estimated block grades on perspective views. The grade continuity honours the geological structures and confirmed that the block grades were reasonably consistent with local drill hole composite grades.

Resource Classification Criteria

Definitions for Mineral Resource classification used in this report are consistent with the JORC Code (2012). In the JORC code, a Mineral Resource is defined as a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction." Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories.

The block model confidence was classified by a combination of variographic continuity, geological continuity and reasonableness of the mineralised modelled domains and the Euclidian average distance from the samples to each block used in the REE and gallium grade estimation, which are functions of drill hole spacing and relative drill hole configuration. The classification strategy was as follows:

Inferred: Drilling spacing approximately 400m to 500m estimated.

The process is based on six estimation passes, with 100m in the first pass, 150m in the second pass, 110 m in the third pass and 250m in the fourth pass. A minimum of 3 samples, a maximum of 4 samples and a maximum of 1 sample per drillhole was applied, with the average calculated distance between samples and estimated block used to support the classification. A smoothing post-processing is applied to ensure that the final classification does not have isolated blocks, also known as "spotted dogs." The smoothing process is based on the preparation of a 300m drilling buffer wireframe using the Distance Function tool of the Leapfrog Geo software. Figure 9 show the Caladão Area A Mineral Resource classification.

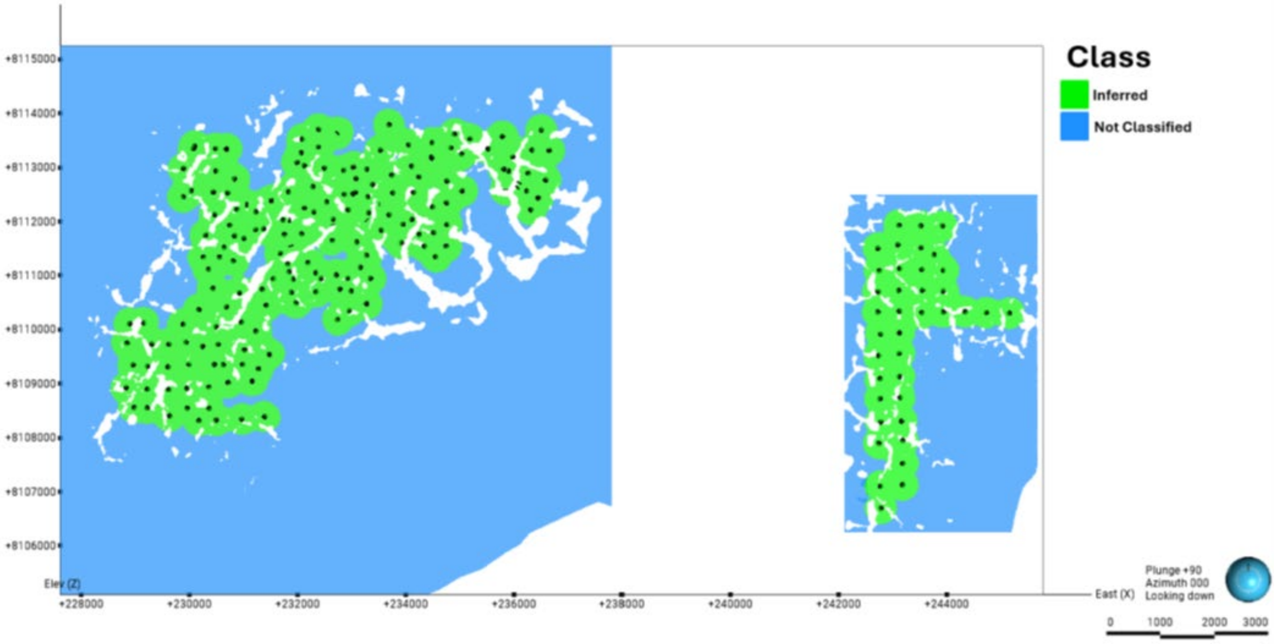


Figure 9. Caladão Area A Mineral Resources Classification.

Sources: SRK, 2025
Notes: Inferred (Green)

SRK considers that the procedures and data are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred Mineral Resource classification and is compatible with the current phase of the project.

In this study, the RPEEE concept was applied through the consideration of both technical parameters including mining method and parameters, metallurgical criteria, environmental constraints, mining rights, among others and economic parameters, such as cost and price assumptions. These factors were used to define the portion of the mineralized material that can be reported as a Mineral Resource.

This announcement was authorised by the Board of Directors.

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About Axel REE

Axel REE is an exploration company which is primarily focused on exploring the Caladão REE-Gallium and Caldas REE Projects in Brazil the third largest country globally in terms of REE Reserves. Axel hosts two discrete Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates for Gallium and Rare Earth Elements.

The Company's mission is to explore and develop REE and other critical minerals in vastly underexplored Brazil. These minerals are crucial for the advancement of modern technology and the transition towards a more sustainable global economy. Axel's strategy includes extensive exploration plans to fully realize the potential of its current projects and seek new opportunities.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Caladão Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Antonio de Castro (Senior Consulting Geologist through the consultancy firm, ADC Geologia Ltda) and Mr. Marcelo Antônio Batelochi, (SRK associate Consultant). Mr. de Castro and Mr. Batelochi are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Both have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserve Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. de Castro is the Competent Person for the database (including all drilling information). Mr. Belocchi is the Competent Person for the geological and mineralisation model, the construction of the 3D geology/mineralisation model plus the estimation. Mr. de Castro and Mr. Belocchi completed the site visits in different occasions and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains projections and forward-looking information that involve various risks and uncertainties regarding future events. Such forward-looking information can include without limitation statements based on current expectations involving a number of risks and uncertainties and are not guarantees of future performance of the Company. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results and the Company's plans and objectives to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information. Actual results and future events could differ materially from anticipated in such information. These and all subsequent written and oral forward-looking information are based on estimates and opinions of management on the dates they are made and expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking information should circumstances or management's estimates or opinions change.

Reference to Previous Announcements

In addition to new results reported in this announcement, the information that relates to previous exploration results is extracted from:

- AXL ASX release 19 July 2024 "*Replacement Prospectus*"

- AXL ASX release 30 October 2024 "*Up to 12,931ppm TREO from first DD Hole at Flagship Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 27 November 2024 "*Exceptional TREO and MREO Intercepts Continue at Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 3 December 2024 "*Widespread High Grade REE Confirmed from Caladao Channelling*"
- AXL ASX release 11 December 2024 "*28,321ppm TREO / 7,606ppm MREO Make Record Grades at Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 17 December 2024 "*Significant Gallium Mineralisation at Caladao Project*"
- AXL ASX release 20 January 2025 "*68% Increase In Mineralised Drilled Area at Flagship Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 19 March 2025 "*Thick, High Grade REE and Ga Intercepts Continue at Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 6 May 2025 "*Strong Gallium and REE Intercepts Continue at Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 10 June 2025 "*Exceptional Gallium Mineralisation Continues into Area B*"
- AXL ASX release 16 July 2025 "*High Grade Gallium Intercepts Continue at Caladao Project*"
- AXL ASX release 30 July 2025 "*Ionic Clays Confirmed From Initial Met Tests at Caladao*"
- AXL ASX release 22 August 2025 "*100Mt Maiden Gallium Mineral Resource Estimate*"

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1 – Drill hole Collar Table

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-AUG-004	831.458/2020	234,476.22	8,113,191.42	968.52	20.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-005	831.458/2020	231,815.89	8,111,211.27	727.40	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-008	831.458/2020	231,731.35	8,112,029.82	689.42	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-009	831.524/2020	243,125.63	8,109,935.47	916.21	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-010	831.524/2020	243,122.95	8,109,561.14	787.42	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-011	831.524/2020	243,125.25	8,109,128.02	725.29	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-012	831.524/2020	243,139.17	8,108,742.79	710.96	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-013	831.524/2020	243,112.98	8,110,725.16	827.36	20.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-014	831.524/2020	243,122.45	8,110,342.17	808.74	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-015	831.524/2020	243,130.14	8,111,126.15	779.33	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-016	831.524/2020	243,098.09	8,111,570.98	823.62	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-017	831.524/2020	243,120.93	8,111,934.87	915.92	17.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-018	831.458/2020	230,637.83	8,111,521.66	694.80	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-019	831.458/2020	230,258.79	8,111,344.59	755.16	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-020	831.458/2020	231,006.13	8,111,690.65	796.47	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-021	831.458/2020	231,369.51	8,111,868.61	698.28	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-022	831.458/2020	232,305.07	8,112,176.76	748.11	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-023	831.458/2020	233,025.81	8,112,517.09	815.46	17.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-024	831.458/2020	233,385.51	8,112,686.31	749.72	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-025	831.458/2020	233,747.23	8,112,856.85	800.10	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-026	831.458/2020	234,115.51	8,113,024.17	864.51	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-027	831.458/2020	234,840.10	8,113,364.94	896.03	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-028	831.458/2020	235,194.71	8,113,531.24	843.23	20.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-054	831.458/2020	232,384.97	8,113,379.64	815.11	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-055	831.458/2020	232,498.88	8,112,987.85	760.40	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-056	831.458/2020	232,857.53	8,112,944.89	812.06	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-057	831.458/2020	233,280.72	8,112,966.63	821.47	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-058	831.458/2020	232,284.72	8,112,643.37	781.91	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-059	831.458/2020	232,122.32	8,113,038.95	791.29	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-060	831.458/2020	232,864.37	8,112,505.99	758.07	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-061	831.458/2020	232,090.28	8,113,521.56	809.55	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-062	831.458/2020	232,128.39	8,112,251.73	773.22	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-063	831.458/2020	233,315.35	8,112,160.24	733.41	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-064	831.458/2020	232,658.60	8,112,042.30	735.03	10.00	0	-90	Auger

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-AUG-065	831.458/2020	233,297.73	8,112,457.30	756.70	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-066	831.458/2020	233,534.96	8,113,318.12	804.21	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-067	831.458/2020	233,549.08	8,111,837.88	745.81	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-068	831.458/2020	233,762.17	8,112,530.54	821.13	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-069	831.458/2020	231,229.32	8,112,175.85	759.92	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-070	830.451/2023	230,483.57	8,113,347.39	855.69	19.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-071	831.458/2020	231,831.60	8,112,550.04	767.32	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-072	831.458/2020	231,680.67	8,111,414.00	734.96	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-073	831.458/2020	230,877.83	8,112,221.85	794.33	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-074	830.451/2023	230,077.97	8,113,349.43	871.18	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-075	830.451/2023	229,885.33	8,112,980.55	809.63	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-076	830.451/2023	230,489.08	8,112,936.81	872.30	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-077	831.458/2020	230,469.53	8,112,124.96	763.47	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-078	830.451/2023	230,442.00	8,112,544.98	846.35	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-079	830.451/2023	230,712.36	8,112,530.08	818.56	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-080	831.458/2020	231,844.82	8,111,070.13	780.18	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-081	831.458/2020	232,193.78	8,111,236.12	765.21	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-082	831.458/2020	232,440.63	8,110,950.12	829.52	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-083	830.451/2023	228,842.16	8,109,748.71	766.22	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-084	831.458/2020	230,924.93	8,110,683.11	799.47	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-085	831.458/2020	231,884.40	8,110,689.34	820.57	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-086	830.451/2023	229,603.17	8,109,313.46	798.94	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-087	830.451/2023	229,620.23	8,109,729.75	849.38	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-088	831.458/2020	230,812.20	8,111,267.09	765.87	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-089	830.451/2023	229,221.19	8,109,321.84	755.82	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-090	831.458/2020	236,320.55	8,112,216.10	791.84	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-091	831.458/2020	235,035.41	8,113,247.82	848.99	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-092	831.458/2020	234,907.32	8,113,618.80	875.43	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-093	831.458/2020	236,243.34	8,112,561.50	784.64	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-094	831.458/2020	236,265.21	8,112,893.09	806.24	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-095	831.458/2020	234,055.42	8,113,417.21	834.69	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-096	830.451/2023	229,303.66	8,109,733.26	745.45	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-097	831.458/2020	232,075.71	8,111,771.53	756.86	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-098	831.458/2020	235,900.77	8,112,936.04	806.52	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-099	831.458/2020	230,299.56	8,111,748.65	741.62	17.00	0	-90	Auger

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-AUG-100	830.451/2023	231,016.17	8,109,624.38	852.52	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-101	830.451/2023	228,824.79	8,108,923.84	771.87	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-102	830.451/2023	230,032.65	8,112,570.69	762.22	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-103	830.451/2023	230,980.63	8,109,357.99	891.53	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-104	830.451/2023	229,219.58	8,108,900.42	767.99	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-105	830.451/2023	230,624.94	8,109,351.90	859.16	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-106	830.451/2023	229,612.73	8,108,888.44	761.58	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-107	830.451/2023	229,632.80	8,108,404.00	788.59	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-108	830.451/2023	230,529.25	8,109,729.61	848.17	17.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-109	830.451/2023	229,216.79	8,108,554.48	827.11	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-110	830.451/2023	229,154.40	8,110,120.14	727.57	7.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-111	831.458/2020	234,254.86	8,111,760.58	745.47	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-112	830.451/2023	230,490.22	8,110,058.93	821.54	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-113	831.458/2020	232,643.09	8,111,646.21	691.01	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-114	831.458/2020	234,115.95	8,112,041.04	767.33	7.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-115	830.451/2023	230,686.51	8,110,421.47	866.97	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-116	831.458/2020	233,093.82	8,111,622.36	733.36	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-117	831.458/2020	233,922.57	8,111,602.92	700.28	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-118	831.458/2020	232,940.50	8,112,217.39	721.37	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-119	831.458/2020	233,279.58	8,111,374.45	706.61	7.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-120	831.458/2020	232,992.05	8,110,711.40	811.15	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-121	830.451/2023	232,740.40	8,110,185.67	788.45	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-122	830.451/2023	228,974.21	8,108,562.89	796.72	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-123	830.451/2023	228,892.10	8,110,111.79	765.02	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-124	831.458/2020	234,498.03	8,112,272.34	785.86	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-125	830.451/2023	229,882.46	8,112,457.10	825.03	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-126	830.451/2023	231,970.78	8,110,487.16	828.93	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-127	831.458/2020	236,341.00	8,113,318.62	862.38	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-128	831.458/2020	235,982.74	8,113,194.31	752.29	7.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-129	831.458/2020	235,527.61	8,113,342.50	839.45	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-151	831.458/2020	231,225.62	8,111,852.13	727.13	11.50	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-152	831.458/2020	232,341.10	8,110,699.81	819.94	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-153	831.458/2020	231,915.97	8,110,931.07	765.44	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-154	831.458/2020	230,835.96	8,111,735.44	791.02	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-197	831.524/2020	242,780.69	8,106,696.02	756.06	15.00	0	-90	Auger

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-AUG-199	831.524/2020	242,754.85	8,111,089.56	713.51	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-200	831.524/2020	243,552.34	8,110,731.37	767.03	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-201	831.524/2020	243,539.09	8,110,311.53	789.28	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-202	831.524/2020	242,730.20	8,110,701.95	769.82	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-203	831.524/2020	243,188.91	8,107,946.86	683.27	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-204	831.524/2020	242,784.71	8,108,292.75	693.25	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-205	831.524/2020	243,166.38	8,108,306.83	740.99	19.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-206	831.524/2020	242,744.54	8,107,894.99	724.30	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-207	831.524/2020	243,187.38	8,107,522.41	746.89	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-208	831.524/2020	242,776.51	8,107,101.60	728.61	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-209	831.524/2020	243,184.11	8,107,129.06	842.63	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-210	831.524/2020	243,936.07	8,110,716.14	794.49	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-211	831.524/2020	244,344.34	8,110,330.87	801.09	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-212	831.458/2020	233,952.30	8,111,950.01	780.24	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-213	831.458/2020	234,553.97	8,111,349.16	824.54	19.50	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-214	831.524/2020	243,937.62	8,111,098.40	874.51	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-215	831.524/2020	243,537.95	8,111,112.84	872.23	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-216	831.458/2020	234,350.71	8,111,542.73	780.44	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-217	831.458/2020	234,753.62	8,111,544.94	831.95	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-218	831.524/2020	242,728.30	8,110,324.88	824.55	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-219	831.524/2020	243,529.53	8,111,514.05	904.85	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-220	831.458/2020	234,522.69	8,111,796.84	764.20	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-221	831.458/2020	234,762.00	8,111,946.70	847.24	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-222	831.524/2020	243,922.07	8,111,919.04	858.52	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-223	831.524/2020	243,518.92	8,111,919.52	854.39	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-224	831.458/2020	230,747.76	8,111,931.66	817.25	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-225	831.458/2020	234,758.12	8,112,343.11	871.22	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-226	831.524/2020	243,768.19	8,111,388.71	915.46	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-227	831.524/2020	242,729.04	8,111,503.02	847.89	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-228	831.458/2020	230,552.32	8,111,342.30	793.74	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-229	831.458/2020	234,765.59	8,112,750.40	913.14	18.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-230	831.524/2020	243,938.84	8,110,324.31	780.57	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-231	831.458/2020	234,151.35	8,112,537.40	839.08	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-232	831.524/2020	242,768.93	8,108,722.53	800.28	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-233	831.458/2020	231,348.66	8,110,746.48	763.91	17.00	0	-90	Auger

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-AUG-234	831.458/2020	232,541.54	8,112,363.13	763.76	11.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-235	831.524/2020	242,766.89	8,109,095.82	830.45	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-236	831.524/2020	242,745.18	8,109,515.15	797.15	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-237	830.451/2023	230,963.44	8,110,138.11	787.73	21.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-238	831.458/2020	232,927.59	8,110,953.47	805.65	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-239	831.524/2020	242,776.11	8,109,915.74	907.92	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-240	830.451/2023	229,986.91	8,109,359.51	811.03	3.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-241	830.451/2023	229,935.40	8,109,765.61	899.47	5.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-242	831.458/2020	231,552.82	8,110,943.75	745.97	7.20	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-243	830.451/2023	229,956.74	8,108,543.18	840.31	16.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-244	831.524/2020	244,731.00	8,110,314.57	797.11	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-245	830.451/2023	229,945.68	8,108,911.13	745.59	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-246	830.451/2023	230,174.16	8,108,320.93	914.86	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-247	830.451/2023	230,496.39	8,108,328.24	916.74	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-248	831.524/2020	245,159.24	8,110,305.46	730.76	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-249	830.451/2023	228,957.27	8,109,349.59	823.51	21.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-250	830.451/2023	230,363.79	8,108,543.47	830.10	5.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-251	830.451/2023	230,967.84	8,108,343.78	794.47	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-252	830.451/2023	230,362.80	8,108,936.98	784.99	15.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-253	830.451/2023	231,392.78	8,108,390.04	817.49	4.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-255	831.458/2020	231,756.92	8,111,760.01	795.41	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-258	831.458/2020	233,352.30	8,110,947.84	721.64	14.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-259	830.451/2023	232,959.85	8,110,353.42	734.34	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-260	831.458/2020	233,696.12	8,112,124.39	776.99	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-262	831.458/2020	230,350.72	8,111,118.50	841.89	12.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-263	831.458/2020	233,165.03	8,111,152.12	803.67	13.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-490	830.500/2023	224,371.13	8,116,193.52	832.78	8.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-491	830.500/2023	224,231.81	8,117,124.32	861.61	5.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-492	830.500/2023	223,463.00	8,116,600.85	796.53	6.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-493	830.500/2023	221,850.46	8,115,579.61	886.66	5.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-494	830.500/2023	221,395.73	8,115,509.52	871.47	9.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-495	830.500/2023	221,191.00	8,114,417.00	873.00	3.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-504	830.515/2023	230,766.83	8,132,136.36	869.48	10.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-505	830.515/2023	230,319.29	8,133,920.49	836.45	4.00	0	-90	Auger
CLD-AUG-507	830.515/2023	229,731.07	8,134,731.48	761.30	7.00	0	-90	Auger

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-CHN-001	831.458/2020	233,504.60	8,112,325.97	731.74	15.00	95	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-002	831.458/2020	233,284.00	8,112,018.00	705.00	15.00	314.26	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-003	831.458/2020	232,658.95	8,111,940.64	662.87	15.00	299.95	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-004	831.458/2020	235,848.42	8,112,579.50	674.76	20.00	20	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-005	830.451/2023	236,057.31	8,112,617.97	694.75	30.00	23.48	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-006	831.458/2020	236,094.77	8,112,698.71	715.11	30.00	24.1	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-007	831.458/2020	231,831.48	8,112,022.53	674.31	45.00	282.21	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-008	831.458/2020	231,884.90	8,111,533.37	751.66	30.00	330.91	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-009	831.458/2020	232,725.76	8,113,622.36	923.70	35.00	50.72	0	Channel
CLD-CHN-010	831.458/2020	231,088.97	8,112,314.82	738.96	60.00	184.29	0	Channel
CLD-DDH-001	831.458/2020	235,818.54	8,112,965.64	827.13	28.62	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-002	831.458/2020	236,589.83	8,112,765.49	856.52	45.75	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-003	831.458/2020	236,451.68	8,112,433.21	833.26	48.50	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-004	831.458/2020	236,658.03	8,113,313.06	908.27	39.25	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-005	831.458/2020	236,511.99	8,113,688.92	929.94	60.70	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-006	831.458/2020	235,792.53	8,113,573.08	935.09	50.40	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-007	831.458/2020	234,493.03	8,113,454.46	890.64	21.30	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-008	831.458/2020	233,694.55	8,113,791.94	873.83	30.30	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-009	831.458/2020	234,483.53	8,113,174.16	967.97	32.50	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-010	831.458/2020	234,252.83	8,112,825.06	923.26	26.90	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-011	831.458/2020	235,045.74	8,112,563.38	904.24	48.50	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-012	831.458/2020	232,390.80	8,113,703.06	927.70	37.10	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-013	831.458/2020	232,068.21	8,113,267.14	859.75	52.00	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-014	831.458/2020	231,989.57	8,113,092.38	864.88	37.00	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-015	831.458/2020	230,240.80	8,109,690.86	917.43	54.35	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-016	831.458/2020	230,683.12	8,113,340.58	895.09	47.75	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-017	831.458/2020	230,831.20	8,112,785.09	902.22	40.00	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-018	831.458/2020	231,513.87	8,112,386.14	765.55	48.15	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-019	831.458/2020	230,094.90	8,113,392.74	872.96	34.00	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-020	831.458/2020	231,275.75	8,109,274.07	934.34	27.20	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-021	831.458/2020	229,881.45	8,110,099.77	931.89	31.15	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-022	831.458/2020	231,159.50	8,109,050.52	960.78	49.15	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-023	831.458/2020	231,479.96	8,109,541.92	913.20	33.35	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-024	831.458/2020	231,233.27	8,109,972.80	870.84	34.00	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-025	831.458/2020	230,174.02	8,110,369.90	927.86	26.40	0	-90	DDH

HoleID	TenementID	X	Y	Z	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Drilling Type
CLD-DDH-026	831.458/2020	230,431.26	8,110,761.99	901.78	19.30	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-027	831.458/2020	230,716.41	8,109,023.37	923.25	48.60	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-028	831.458/2020	233,276.12	8,110,476.91	797.24	52.45	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-029	831.458/2020	230,461.56	8,109,354.11	906.44	40.80	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-030	831.458/2020	232,780.55	8,110,751.59	864.12	52.35	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-031	831.458/2020	233,031.59	8,113,007.35	886.37	44.20	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-032	831.458/2020	232,338.06	8,111,047.11	847.88	23.60	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-033	831.458/2020	233,074.79	8,112,539.34	820.47	68.75	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-034	831.458/2020	232,717.64	8,111,013.98	878.31	44.40	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-035	831.458/2020	233,080.59	8,112,795.52	854.28	57.30	0	-90	DDH
CLD-DDH-036	831.458/2020	231,424.35	8,110,449.96	842.70	81.45	0	-90	DDH

Appendix 2 – The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012 Edition)

JORC (2012) 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.***	Samples for geological logging, assay, metallurgical and density test work were collected via HQ diamond drill core (DDH). DDH drilling comprises 36 drillholes, totalling 1,518 metres. Samples for geological logging and assay were collected via auger drilling and channel samples. Auger drilling comprises 165 drillholes, totalling 2,084 metres. There are executed 10 channels, totalling 295 metres. Drilling campaigns were executed from 2023 to 2025.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Axel sampled one half of the drill core. The HQ drill core was sampled typically each 1m but where required, lengths were adjusted, respecting the weathered domains.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	To determinate the mineralisation the samples were macroscopically and microscopically described, chemical analysed, and density tests were made. The samples were obtained from the execution of channels, auger and diamond drilling. SRK considers these methods are acceptable for this phase, and the description about them are discussed in the criteria: *"Drilling techniques", "Logging", "Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation", "Quality of assay data and laboratory tests" below.*
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).***	The project used auger and diamond drill type: The auger drills vertical holes using a motorised 2.5 hp soil with a diameter of 65 mm. The interval of the sample has between 1 and 2 meters and were collected through 3 until 5 advances in depth with approximately 0.30-0.40 meters. During the drilling the advances were placed in a clean trap and in the final of the advances the assistance put part of the sample in a chip box and transfers the remaining material into a pre-labelled sample bag. For the diamond drilling a rotative machine were used to do vertical holes using the HQ diameter. The samples were collected in the core shed in each 1 to 2 meters. Besides the drilling Axel done some channels in the area in galleries and road cuts. The samples collected from the channels has 5 meters.
Drill sample recovery	***Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise***	The auger samples were weighed in the core shed using conventional scale to determine recovery. The results of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	recoveries are good, 2.7% of intervals area outliers in the data. Diamond core recoveries are measured by length and recorded in the database. The recoveries are good, only 1.4% of intervals has the recovery less than 69%.
Logging	***Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*** ***Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.***	All samples were logged in the core shed by the geologist after the core shed team checks the recovery of the intervals against the drilling report and do the marks of closed meter intervals. The logging was conducted for lithological and weathering classification, in the lithology table there is also the Qz%, Kaolin% and full geodescription for each interval.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	In the lithology table there is 2129 intervals logged, totaling 3875.72 meters.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	***If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.***	The auger samples were collected in the field. The 3 until 5 advances with approximately 0.30-0.40 meter were placed in a clean trap, and when the interval is complete (approximately 1 to 2 meters) the assistance put part of the sample in a chip box and transfers the remaining material into a pre-labelled sample bag. The diamond drilling samples are the soil and rock core. The rock sample core was sawn in a core saw in the core shed and putt in a sample bag to be send to the laboratory. The soil of core samples was cut and separated with a shovel and put in a sample bag.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is appropriated to the grain size of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	***The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.***	The samples were sent to the SGS laboratory to be physically prepared, and chemical analysed. In the physical preparation the sample were crushed, pulverized and splitting. For the chemical analysis the samples were decomposed by melting in a muffle furnace with sodium peroxide and dissolving with acid solution. After this the samples were taken to the Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) readers. The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide total analysis. This is a recognised industry standard analysis technique for REE suite and associated elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No analysis using these instruments were performed.
	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.	The Axel's QAQC protocol is composed by coarse and fine blanks, coarse duplicates, and Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The CRMs used by Axel are certified only for REE. For the gallium element the CRMs certified are those used by the SGS protocol. In the Axe's protocol the CRMs and blanks were inserted in the auger sample submissions at a frequency of 1 per each batch of 30 samples. Field duplicates were also inserted at the same frequency. The insert ration for all control samples is approximately 5%. The laboratory also regularly inserted standards, blanks and duplicates to monitor the quality of the results. Axel's and SGS's QA/QC checks indicate acceptable analytical accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	***The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.***	Due to the style of mineralization, no significant intersections were individually assessed.
	The use of twinned holes.	There are Auger and Diamond drilling closed but no one could be considering as twin holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological data was logged onto paper and transferred to Excel spreadsheets at end of the day and then transferred into the drill hole database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Due to the style of mineralization, no significant intersections were individually assessed. Apart from the routine QA/QC procedures by the Company and the laboratory there was no independent or alternative verification of sampling and assaying procedures for the 2023 drilling campaign. 2024 infill drilling campaign sampling and assaying were supervised by GE21 technical team. Analytical results for REE were supplied digitally directly from the SGS laboratory in Vespasiano to the BCM´s Exploration Manager in Rio de Janeiro. No adjustments were made to the data. All REE assay data received from the laboratory in element form is unadjusted for data entry. • Conversion of elements analysis (REE) to stoichiometric oxide (REO) was undertaken by using defined conversion factors. • (Source:https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion- factors).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(see conversion table and definitions below)

Element ppm	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form
Ce	1.2284	CeO2
Dy	1.1477	Dy2O3
Er	1.1435	Er2O3
Eu	1.1579	Eu2O3
Gd	1.1526	Gd2O3
Ho	1.1455	Ho2O3
La	1.1728	La2O3
Lu	1.1371	Lu2O3
Nd	1.1664	Nd2O3
Pr	1.2082	Pr6O11
Sm	1.1596	Sm2O3
Tb	1.1762	Tb4O7
Tm	1.1421	Tm2O3
Y	1.2699	Y2O3
Yb	1.1387	Yb2O3

Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3

LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3

HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3

CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Eu2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Y2O3

(From U.S. Department of Energy. Critical Material Strategy. December 2011)

MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3

NdPr = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11

DyTb = Dy2O3 + Tb4O7

In elemental from the classifications are:

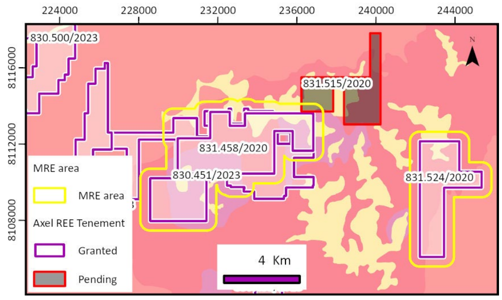
TREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y

HREE: Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y

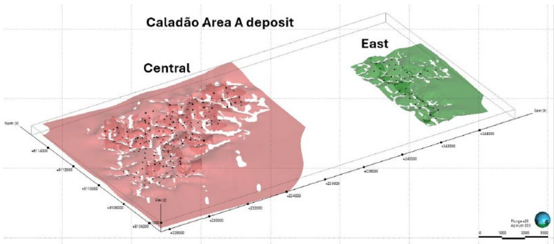
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CREE: Nd+Eu+Tb+Dy+Y **LREE:** La+Ce+Pr+Nd
Location of data points	***Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.***	Collar locations were resurveyed using the RTK tracking methods. The accuracy and quality of surveys in general is satisfactory.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is Universal Transverse Mercator, SIRGAS 2000 Zone 24 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A detailed topography with 2m of resolution and 3m of accuracy was acquired by Axel and it is satisfactory.
Data spacing and distribution	***Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.***	Drillholes were 400m to 500m apart
	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.	The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing were applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	***Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.***	The location, orientation, and depth of the sampling is appropriate for the deposit type
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No relationship between mineralisation and drilling orientation is known at this stage
Sample security	***The measures taken to ensure sample security.***	During the auger drilling the operators ensure that the sampled intervals were not contaminated by cleaning the external area of the drill before inserted the collected sample in sealed plastic bags sent directly to SGS by freight contractor. The Company has no reason to believe that sample security poses a material risk to the integrity of the assay data.
Audits or reviews	***The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.***	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed by the Competent Person and are found to be of industry standard.

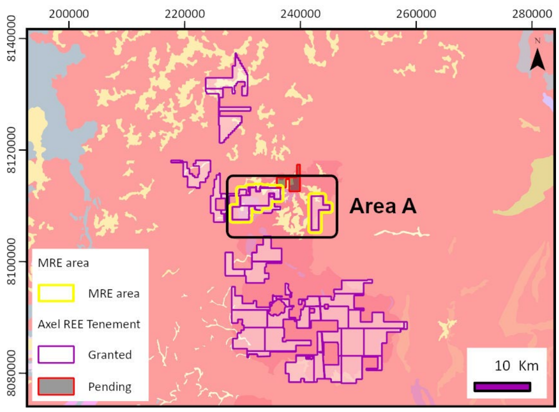
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.***	The area A central and east has 3 Research Authorization: 830.451/2023 and 831.458/2020 for area A central and 831.524/2020 for area A east. The research report of all mineral tenements was delivered to ANM. In the ANM system both mineral tenements of area A central are in the time for the research extension, and the area A east has not a publication of the update yet. 
	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.	SRK and the Company is not aware of any impediment to obtain a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	***Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.***	No exploration by other parties has been conducted in the region.
Geology	***Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.***	The project area is situated in the north of Araçuaí orogen context, the region is also called as Eastern Brazilian Pegmatite Province (EBP) or 'Lithium Valley'. The region is composed of metasedimentary and metavolcanic belts, as well as granitic plutons coexisting with pegmatites. The granitic plutons are geochronologically classified into suites G1, G2, G3, G4, and G5. The Caladão project area lies within the Caladão suite (G5), the Padre Paraíso charnockite (G5), and part of the Carlos Chagas suite (G3). Axel conducted a petrographic study of nine drill core samples in partnership with the company Petrotek. The samples were described using both macroscopic and microscopic data, employing a ZEISS AxioScope 40 petrographic microscope equipped with transmitted light and a photographic camera. Special attention was given to identifying the presence or absence of rare earth element-bearing minerals. The allanite mineral which has rare earth elements in its chemical structure was identified as an accessory mineral typically found alongside mafic and opaque minerals in all analyzed samples. The figure 2.4 show two part of the H-16 sample thin section (Porphyritic Hornblende-Biotite-Allanite Monzogranite rock) in the microscopic with the allanite mineral presence. The Caladão project's type of mineralisation is the Ion-adsorption clays (IAC) that is categorised as

		weathering deposit. The weathering process alters the rock that presents in its composition minerals that have REE in their structure, in this case the identified mineral is allanite. According to de Souza & Giese, (2021) due to the wethering the structure of the minerals are broken and the REE are adsorbed onto aluminosilicates and could also be distributed onto Fe and Mn oxides or in organic fractions, being substituted by K+ or Ca2+. The mainly clay minerals that adsorbed the RRE are the phyllosilicate kaolinite [Al2Si2O5(OH)4], halloysite [Al(OH)6Si2O5(OH)3] and muscovite [KAl2(AlSi3O10)(OH)2], in addition to the oxides (Borst et.al, 2020). They occur in in older and altered soils as the latosol. The project has also a concentration of gallium in the lateritic zone.
Drill hole Information	***A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*** • ***easting and northing of the drill hole collar*** • ***elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*** • ***dip and azimuth of the hole*** • ***down hole length and interception depth*** • ***hole length.***	Drill results and hole locations relating to the current mineral resource estimate have been released by AXEL on 19 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 27 November 2024, 3 December 2024, 11 December 2024, 17 December 2024, 20 January 2025, 19 March 2025, 6 May 2025, 10 June 2025, 16 July 2025 and 30July 2025. The database contains information about the collar coordinates, total length, azimuth and dip for all boreholes. Drilling campaigns were executed from 2023 to 2025. The database of the Caladão Area A deposit has 211 boreholes, including 36 diamond drilling, 165 auger and 10 channels. The drilling space is irregular with approximately 500 x 500 metres.
	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.	All the drilling information were validated, and it was not excluded any information from the database, full drill hole collars for all holes (see appendix 1)
Data aggregation methods	***In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.***	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
	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.	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	***These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.***	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
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.***	Figure below shows the Saprolite wireframes for the Caladão Area A deposits. 
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.***	No Exploration Results additional to Mineral Resources has been reported herein.
Other substantive exploration data	***Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.***	Axel provided to SRK the results of the metallurgical testworks executed at the ANSTO laboratory. The testworks were executed in 37 samples from the drillholes CLD-DDH-018 and CLD-DDH-036. It was used the reagent 0.5 M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ with a pH of 4, temperature of 22°C and 0.5 hour.
Further work	***The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).***	Further to the effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate presented in this report (September 26, 2025), Axel is continuing with the strategy for futher work at Caladão Area A diamond and auger infill drilling program, thereby enhance the Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicate . This will also provide opportunity to conduct a Scope Study for the project.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	 Figure with the area A tenements and all other tenements of Axel

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	***Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.***	The procedures realized in the core shed are registered by Axel in a paper and after are inputted and handle in excel. Axel verifies the data inputted in the excel archives.
	Data validation procedures used.	SRK carried out an electronic validation of the databases with Leapfrog Geo software. No errors, such as gaps or overlapping data, or other material inconsistencies were found.
Site visits	***Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.***	The site visit in the project area was executed on February 25th to 28th, 2025 by the SRK associated geologist Marcelo Batelochi, that was designated to prepare reports and signoff as Competent Person based on his qualifications, experience, and professional organization membership. During period June 09 to 13, the geologist Antonio de Castro visited Caladão project to evaluate the works carried out. The purpose of the site visit was to evaluate the workflows of the activities that could affect the Mineral Resources estimation to flag any potential fatal flaws and to recommend continuous improvement opportunities before the Mineral Resources estimation.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	
Geological interpretation	***Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.***	Geological setting and mineralisation controls of the Caladão Area A deposit have been established with sufficient confidence for the current estimates, based on the quantity and quality of data available, and the continuity and nature of the mineralisation.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The data used comes from the geological core logging and assay results, including photos have been used to guide the geological interpretation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The Competent Persons consider that alternative geological interpretation of the mineralisation could lead to small to moderate differences in estimates of grade and tonnage locally but are unlikely to materially affect the overall Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The Caladão Area A deposit is characterized by an Ion-adsorption clays (IAC) mineralisation associated to the weathering processes in the granitic plutons that have primary REE concentration, as evidenced on the petrographic studies with presence of allanite which it a mineral of REE. The project has also a concentration of gallium in the lateritic zone. The geological modelling was conducted by SRK using Leapfrog® software version 2024.1, which applies the methodology of the implicit modelling, using automatic algorithms combined with user interpretation. The geological features associated to the mineralisation were the regolith type, that were logged and modelled in 5 types, being them soil (SOIL), laterite (LTS), upper saprolite (USAP), lower saprolite (LSAP) and fresh rock (FRC). The USAP (Upper Saprolite) domain intercepts up to 52 meters of thickness and LSAP (Lower Saprolite) domain intercepts up to 24 meters thickness, both are associated to the high-grade of REE. The LTS (Laterite) domain intercepts up to 25 meters thickness and is associated to the high-grade of gallium.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Continuity of both grades and geology are related to the REE concentration due to the presence of allanite mineral in the granitic suite and also due to the mineralisation of Ion-adsorption clays (IAC) type that are associated to the weathering alteration events.
Dimensions	***The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.***	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed along a weathering development of Caladão granite restricted to Upper and Lower Saprolites spread to 10km NE x 5km SE.
Estimation and modelling techniques	***The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.***	The outlier's treatment methodology used was to apply a top cut or capping at a specific grade level for each domain. The process for identifying outliers consist mainly of reviewing the grade distribution to detect sudden changes in the high-grade tail or evaluate the metal content in the higher data percentiles of that distribution. It was considered four statistical methods to identify the top cut values. The statistical graphs used in the Snowden Supervisor® software are the Log-Histogram plot, Log-Cumulative probability plot, Mean and Variance Plot, Metal Cumulative plot. SRK composited all assay intervals to a length of 2.0 meter respecting the grade shells limits. Intervals smaller than 0.5m.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SRK used the Leapfrog Edge® software to calculate and modelled the variography, and to estimated grades using Ordinary Kriging method. The grade estimation was controlled by the five geological modelled domains. The samples composited matching each domain were used for the estimation. The variables estimated in the Caladão Area A update model were cerium, dysprosium, erbium, europium, gallium, gadolinium, holmium, lanthanum, lutetium, neodymium, praseodymium, samarium, terbium, thulium, yttrium, ytterbium, MREO and TREY metallurgical recoveries. The Caladão regolith domains have a gently folded features due to the weathering process. In order to better represent these features, it was used Locally Varying Anisotropy (LVA) search method in the estimate process. For calculate the LVA, it was used the Leapfrog Edge® "Variable Orientation" tool, that consists in re-orient the search creating a variable orientation that uses the USAP footwall contact surfaces of the geological domains modelled using the "Deposit" implicit method. The mineralised domains were estimated separately using hard boundaries. The densities were populated with the average density value for each regolith domain.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	SRK validated the mineral resource model by a variety of approaches, including visual inspection, global statistical comparisons, regional grade trend comparisons via swath plots, and assessing the sensitivity of the grade estimation to different data requirements as Nearest neighbour (NN) and cube inverse distance (ID3) interpolation methods.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	SRK created the variables Rec_TREY and Rec_MREO in the Raw database, using the regression equation formula, based in the correlation matrix between the TREY (TREO + Y) and MREO (Pr, Nd, Tb, Dy) metallurgical recovery with all the variable available in the drilling database. Gallium can be a by-product of REE treatment.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	In the REE evaluation the cerium is a non-grade variable of economic significance, that was estimated in order to calculate in each block the ratio of Ce against TREE.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The maximum block size in mineralised domains was 25 (X) × 25 (Y) × 5 (Z) metres. Sub-blocks to a minimum of 1.56m × 1.56m × 1.25 metres were permitted for PBE and PBW. The X and Y parent block size represents almost 5 % of the drillhole spacing (500m by 500m). Z parent block size is smaller to better represent the shape of the regolith domains.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	The SMU (selective mining unit) used relates to the drilling spacing, shape of mineralisation, grade continuity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		characteristics and the mining method.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	There is a clear correlation between the REE which is expected considering the mineralisation is hosted in saprolite zone. The correlation coefficient is higher than 0.80.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Since each geological domain has well defined and distinct grade distributions, hard boundaries were used for resource estimation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	The outlier's treatment methodology used was to apply a top cut or capping at a specific grade level for each domain. The process for identifying outliers consist mainly of reviewing the grade distribution to detect sudden changes in the high-grade tail or evaluate the metal content in the higher data percentiles of that distribution. It was considered four statistical methods to identify the top cut values. The statistical graphs used in the Snowden Supervisor® software are the Log-Histogram plot, Log-Cumulative probability plot, Mean and Variance Plot, Metal Cumulative plot.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	SRK validated the mineral resource model using a variety of approaches, including visual inspection, global statistical comparisons, regional grade trend comparisons via swath plots, and assessing the sensitivity of the grade estimation to different data requirements.
Moisture	***Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.***	All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	***The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.***	Mineral Resources are reported using TREO Cut-off of 450ppm, for the saprolite domain and 450ppm in TREO-Ce for the laterite domain, constrained by an optimized pit shell.
Mining factors or assumptions	***Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.***	A conceptual mining study has been completed to support the open cut for the Caladão. Mining of the open cut deposit is assumed to use conventional equipment without the need of blasting.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	***The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual***	Axel provided to SRK the results of the metallurgical testworks executed at the ANSTO laboratory. The testworks were executed in 37 samples from the drillholes CLD-DDH-018 and CLD-DDH-036. It was used the reagent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	0.5 M (NH4)2SO4 with a pH of 4, temperature of 22°C and 0.5 hour. In order to flag the metallurgical recovery in the block model, it was calculated the correlation matrix between the TREY (TREO + Y) and MREO (Pr, Nd, Tb, Dy) metallurgical recovery with all the variable available in the drilling database. It was created dispersion graphics to validate the multivariate regression formulas. The coefficient of determination (R^2) provides information about the goodness of the regression. The USAP domain show R^2 values above 89%, that could mean a better measure of the regression, while the LSAP domain show R^2 values about 45%. The metallurgical recoveries were rigorous with efficiency by lithology of 31.20% for USAP and 26.7% for LSAP, based on similar deposit and the ANSTO test works.
Environmental factors or assumptions	***Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.***	No assumptions have been made but no significant issue is known at this early stage of the project. SRK excluded the permanent protected areas (APP) by drainages representing a loss of 25.86 Mt from the resource.
Bulk density	***Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.***	The density samples are selected in the drilling at every 20-30 cm in the mineralised zones. The density measurements were determined following the steps: • Verified the water temperature; • Cover the sample with plastic film; • Weight the dried sample and record the result; • Insert the sample in the water; • Weight the sample inserted in the water and record the result; The density calculation is performed using the following formula: $D = \frac{\text{air weight} \times \text{Correction factor (water temperature)}}{(\text{air weight} - \text{water weight})}$
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The Archimedes methods using a sample preparation of covering the drill core with a plastic film is adequate for the bulk density measurements.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>The densities were populated with the average density value for each regolith domain.
<table>
<tr><th>Density test</th><th>Weathering</th><th>Count</th><th>Average</th><th>Standard Deviation</th><th>Coefficient of Variation (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">SGS</td><td>LTS</td><td>6</td><td>1,68</td><td>0,11</td><td>6,3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>MTZ</td><td>6</td><td>1,68</td><td>0,06</td><td>3,6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>USAP</td><td>22</td><td>1,66</td><td>0,08</td><td>4,8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>LSAP</td><td>3</td><td>1,72</td><td>0,02</td><td>1,3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>37</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>The block model confidence was classified by a combination of variographic continuity, geological continuity and reasonableness of the mineralised modelled domains and the Euclidian average distance from the samples to each block used in the REE grade estimation, which are functions of drill hole spacing and relative drill hole configuration. The classification strategy was as follows:

Inferred: Drilling spacing approximately 400m to 500m.

The process is based in a six estimate passes, with 100m in the first pass, 150m in the second pass, 110 m in the third pass and 250m in the fourth pass. It was applied a minimum of 3 sample, a maximum of 4 samples and a maximum of 1 sample per drillhole. It was calculated the average distance between samples and estimate block in order to support the classification. A smoothing post-processing is applied to ensure that the final classification does not have isolated blocks, also known as “spotted dogs.” The smoothing process used is based on the preparation of a 300m drilling buffer wireframe using the Distance Function tool of the Leapfrog Geo software</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</td><td>The resource classification criteria take into account that the relevant factors are suitable for resource statement, such as the database quality, geological continuity and grade variability.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>The classification of the Caladão Area A Mineral Resources reflects the opinions of the Competent Persons with respect to the characteristics of the deposit.

The Mineral Resource Statement considered all blocks inside a conceptual open pit shell.

The table 1 in the announcement, shows the Rare Earth Mineral Resource Statement of the Caladão Area A based on the date of September 26, 2025.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>No external audits have been performed on the Mineral Resource estimates presented herein.

The Mineral Resource estimation have undergone an internal peer review process.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	***Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.***	The Mineral Resources estimates have been classified in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 guidelines, and no attempts have been made to further quantify the uncertainty in the estimates.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The Mineral Resources quantities and grades relate to global estimates. The Inferred resources quantities relate only to global estimates.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	There are no production data available to reconcile results.