Rock Chip Assays > 1.0% (U_3O_8) at Nut Lake South Project, Thelon Basin

Highlights:

- **The Company has completed its maiden rock sampling program at the Nut Lake South Project, with assay results from 16 rock chips returning Uranium results >0.3% (U_3O_8) from three prospects.**
- **High-grade mineralisation discovered at the new Gyrfalcon prospect, including up to 1.2%* Uranium (U_3O_8), 1.0%* Molybdenum (Mo), 31 g/t Silver (Ag), 0.4% Lead (Pb), and 487 ppm Copper (Cu).** *(*Overlimit >1% U and >1% Mo assay still pending)*
- **High-grade mineralisation also discovered at the new Snow Goose prospect, including up to 1.1% Uranium (U_3O_8), 0.3% Molybdenum (Mo), 4.8 g/t Silver (Ag), 0.4% Lead (Pb), and 509 ppm Copper (Cu).**
- **New ground staked around the Gyrfalcon and Snow Goose prospects securing a highly prospective area 10km long by 2.4km wide.**
- **These results underscore the district's potential with mafic host rock types and distinct sulphide mineralogy supporting the Company's view of potential basement-hosted deposits, like the nearby Angilak Deposit (Atha Energy).**
- **Cosmos' Nut Lake South and Angilak West projects are adjacent to Greenridge Exploration's recent Tayson uranium discovery and Atha Energy's project expansion further highlighting the exciting potential of the southern sub-basin district of the Thelon (Yathkyed and Angikun).**

Cosmos Exploration Limited (ASX: C1X) ("**Cosmos**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce assay results for the Company's maiden prospecting program from the Nut Lake South Project, located in the emerging uranium district of the Thelon Basin, Nunavut, Canada.

*(*Overlimit >1% U and >1% Mo assay still pending*)

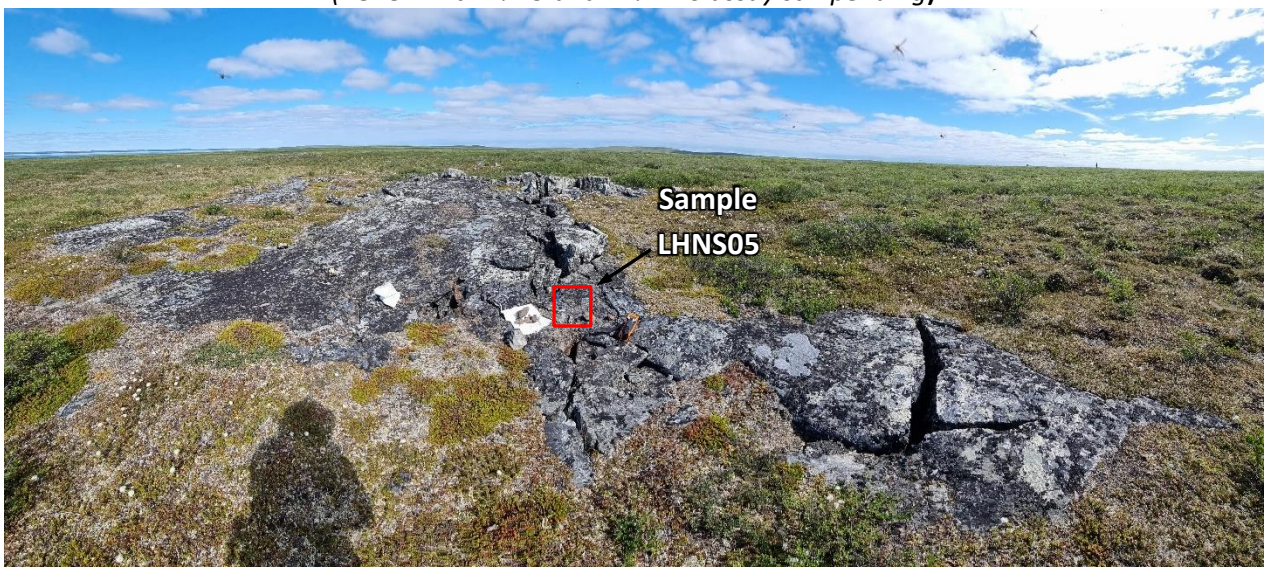

Figure 1: Photograph at the new Gyrfalcon Prospect showing the location of the LHNS05 sample that returned **1.2% (U_3O_8)** (red square)

Cosmos Executive Chairman, Jeremy Robinson, said: *"It is good to see we have generated significant rock chip results soon after acquiring these projects within the last few months. Recent discoveries and project expansions further support the exiting potential of this area."*

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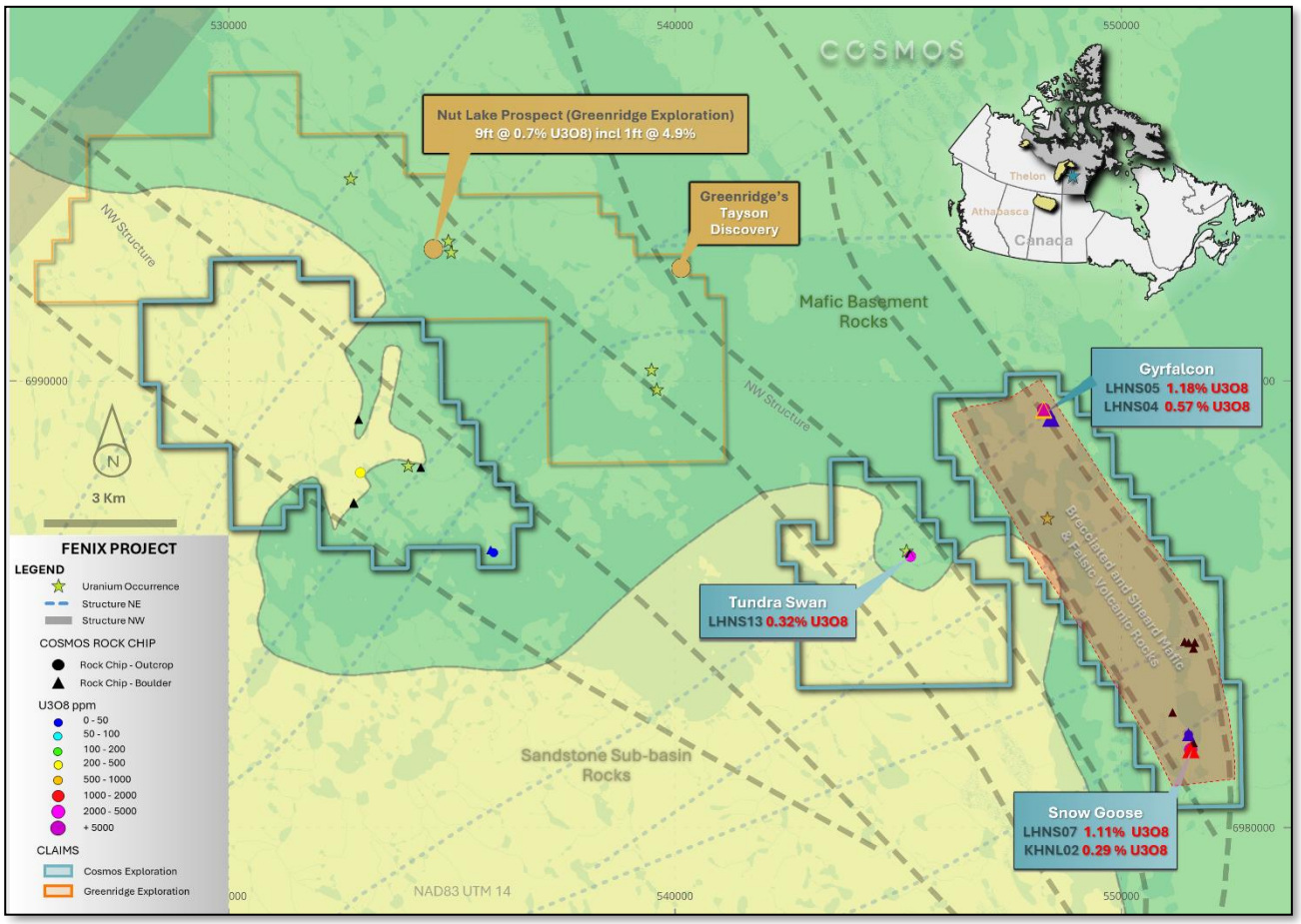

Figure 2: Map of the Nut Lake South Project showing simplified bedrock geology* and highlights of recent assay results over google map imagery. (Based on mapping by Pan Ocean Oil 1980[3]).

PROSPECTING WORK COMPLETED AT NUT LAKE SOUTH

On ground prospecting activities were successfully completed at the Nut Lake South Project in July 2024. The work aimed to follow up on historical uranium occurrences, as detailed in the ASX Cosmos announcement dated 25 June 2024, while also investigating other identified structures and radioactivity reported in historical records of the area.

The team, supported by a helicopter, utilised handheld RS-125 spectrometers to efficiently locate radioactive outcrops and boulders for sampling. A total of eight landing sites were visited, and 28 radioactive rock samples were collected. Out of these, 17 rock chip samples were dispatched for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Winnipeg, Manitoba, using a comprehensive 4-acid, 48-element digest. Sample descriptions and photographs were taken at each sampling site. No activities were undertaken on the company's Angilak West project due to time constraints.

In conjunction with the prospecting activities, the Company engaged in community talks in Baker Lake to secure access to the Fenix, Angilak West, and Nut Lake South projects. These discussions were successful, leading to the establishment of Baker Lake as a base camp for prospecting and future exploration activities. The support from local stakeholders ensures long-term collaboration for further exploration efforts in the region.

ASSAY RESULTS FROM PROSPECTING AT NUT LAKE SOUTH

The assay results confirm radioactivity and significant uranium mineralisation > 0.3 % U_3O_8, along with associated metals, from two newly discovered uranium prospect areas, Gyrfalcon, Snow Goose and Tundra Swan. Highlights include:

Gyrfalcon

An outcrop of mafic rock, approximately 2 metres wide by 10 metres long, was discovered in the field (Figure 1), with the northern end displaying variable and extensive radioactivity. All five rock samples collected from the site exhibited significant radioactivity. Two samples, LHNS05 and LHNS04, returned high-grade mineralisation, including 11,792 ppm (1.18%) * U_3O_8 and 5,719 ppm (0.57%) U_3O_8, respectively (Figures 2 & 3, Table 1). In addition to uranium, high-grade mineralisation included significant molybdenum and silver content, with up to 10,000 ppm (1.0%*) molybdenum and 31 g/t (1 ounce) silver in sample LHNS04. Assays for lead and copper also yielded notable results, with up to 0.49% lead and 509 ppm copper from the same two samples.

Rock descriptions suggest that these samples are hosted in chlorite-altered and brecciated mafic rock, with possible sooty black pitchblende present in veinlets and fractures. Visible pyrite sulphide was also identified in adjacent samples LHNS03 and LHNS02 (Table 1) *(*Overlimit >1% U and >1% Mo assay still pending.)*

Figure 3: (**Top Left**) Field photograph LHNS05, chlorite-altered mafic rock with suspected fine disseminated black pitchblende that assayed **1.2% (U_3O_8)** from Gyrfalcon; (**Top Right**) Field photograph **LHNS04**, mafic rocks with visible pyrite sulphide (py) from Gyrfalcon that assayed **0.57% (U_3O_8)** and 1.0% Mo;

Snow Goose

A small outcrop of mafic rock in contact with felsic intrusive, approximately 2 metres by 3 metres, was discovered in the field, displaying variable and extensive radioactivity. Four rock samples were collected, all of which returned significant uranium mineralisation exceeding 0.12% (U_3O_8). One sample returned high-grade uranium, with results up to **1.11% (U_3O_8)**, where visible yellow veinlets, possibly uranophane, were observed (Figures 2 & 4, Table 1). The uranium assays were associated with notable molybdenum content, up to 3,430 ppm (0.34%*), up to 0.39% lead, 4.8 g/t silver, and elevated copper up to 525 ppm (Table 1). Rock descriptions indicate that these samples are primarily altered mafic rock with visible disseminated pyrite (samples LHNS07 and KHNL07A), as well as chlorite-altered felsic intrusive (Table 1).

Figure 4: (**Top Left**) Field photograph **LHNS07**, altered mafic rock with disseminated pyrite, assayed 1.1% U_3O_8, 0.34% Mo from the Snow Goose prospect; (**Top Right**) Field photograph **KHNL02**, felsic intrusive rocks from the Snow Goose prospect, which assayed 0.29% U_3O_8.

Tundra Swan

Proximal to a historical Boo uranium occurrence, a narrow fracture and vein of possible uranophane was identified on the northern edge of a large outcrop of mafic rock that extends for around 1 metre (Figure 5). The outcrop was difficult to sample with hand tools, but two samples were taken, focusing on both the vein and host rock. Both samples returned significant uranium mineralisation of **0.23% U_3O_8** (LHNS13A) and **0.33% U_3O_8** (LHNS13) along with associated molybdenum of 776 ppm and 0.34% respectively. Other associated metals included lead up to 0.1% and silver up to 3.0 g./t (Figure 2, Table 1). Subsequent rock descriptions indicate that these samples are primarily composed of brecciated and altered mafic rock surrounding the uranophane vein that appears to have a north-south strike (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Field photograph **LHNS13**, altered and brecciated mafic rock with uranophane-bearing (U) fracture that assayed up to 0.3% U_3O_8 and 0.13% Mo from the Tundra Swan prospect. Note breccia clast fragments (bx).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND FURTHER WORK

The assay results from the recent prospecting work are highly encouraging, particularly at the new high-grade Gyrfalcon and Snow Goose uranium occurrences. These findings have highlighted an extremely prospective area spanning 10km in length and 2.3 km width, with favourable northwest-trending structures and characteristic mafic host rocks. Historical drilling at the adjacent property held by Greenridge where 1ft at 4.9% U_3O_8 has been intersected (refer to ASX C1X announcement dated 25 June 2024) and the recent surface discovery at Tayson (refer to CSE:GXP announcement 17 September 2023) further underscores the uranium-rich potential of this area.

The rock types at Gyrfalcon, Snow Goose, and Tundra Swan are all characterised by altered and variably brecciated mafic rocks with associated disseminated sulphides. The mafic host rock and alteration style bear strong similarities to the nearby Angilak deposit, which has an inferred resource of 43.3 Mlb at 0.69% U_3O_8, 0.17% molybdenum, 20.6 g/t silver, and 0.25% copper[1].

Uranium mineralisation at the three Nut Lake South prospects exhibits a polymetallic mineral signature analogous to that to the Angilak deposit, with anomalous to high concentrations of molybdenum, lead, silver, and copper. The reported sulphide mineralisation[2] at Angilak identifies chalcopyrite (copper), galena (lead), and molybdenite (molybdenum) associated with uraninite., Geochemistry indicates similar mineralogy at Nut Lake South however mineralogy work is now required to confirm.

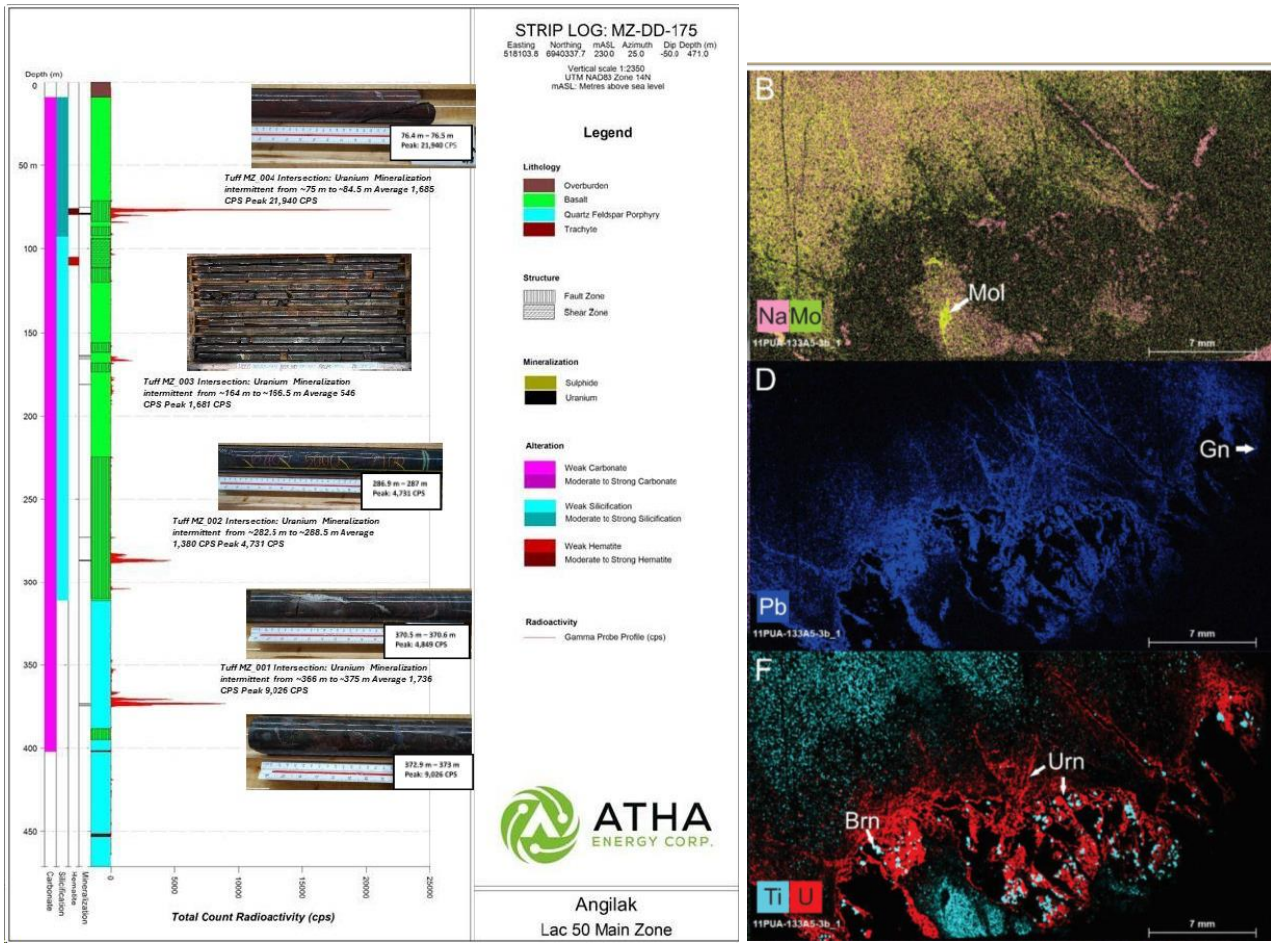

Figure 6: (left) strip log of recent drill hole from the Angilak deposit showing uranium mineralisation hosted in faulted mafic host rocks (basalt)(Refer to TSXV:SASK announcement 10 July 2024); and (right) False colour XRF elemental distribution maps from Angilk deposit drillhole 11PUA-133A5-3b showing characteristic molybdenite (mol), galena (Gn) associated with uraninite (Urn)[2].

The project's close lithological and geochemical associations with the Angilak deposit support the exploration model for further work on the Project.

Historical mapping around the Gyrfalcon and Snow Goose occurrences indicates distinct northwest trending structures that are similar in orientation to the Lac 50 structural trend at Angilak (Figure 7). Further work is planned along the high-priority 10 km by 2.3 km area of northwest structures surrounding Gyrfalcon and Snow Goose. The proposed work includes additional prospecting, shallow diamond drilling at the uranium occurrences and detailed mineralogy. A trial drone-supported VLF survey is also planned to detect concealed conductive horizons which caused by unusually high concentrations of sulphide minerals that we now know are associated with uranium mineralisation. It is important to note that a VLF survey previously conducted at the Angilak was successful in mapping the sulphidic horizons associated with the uranium deposit[1].

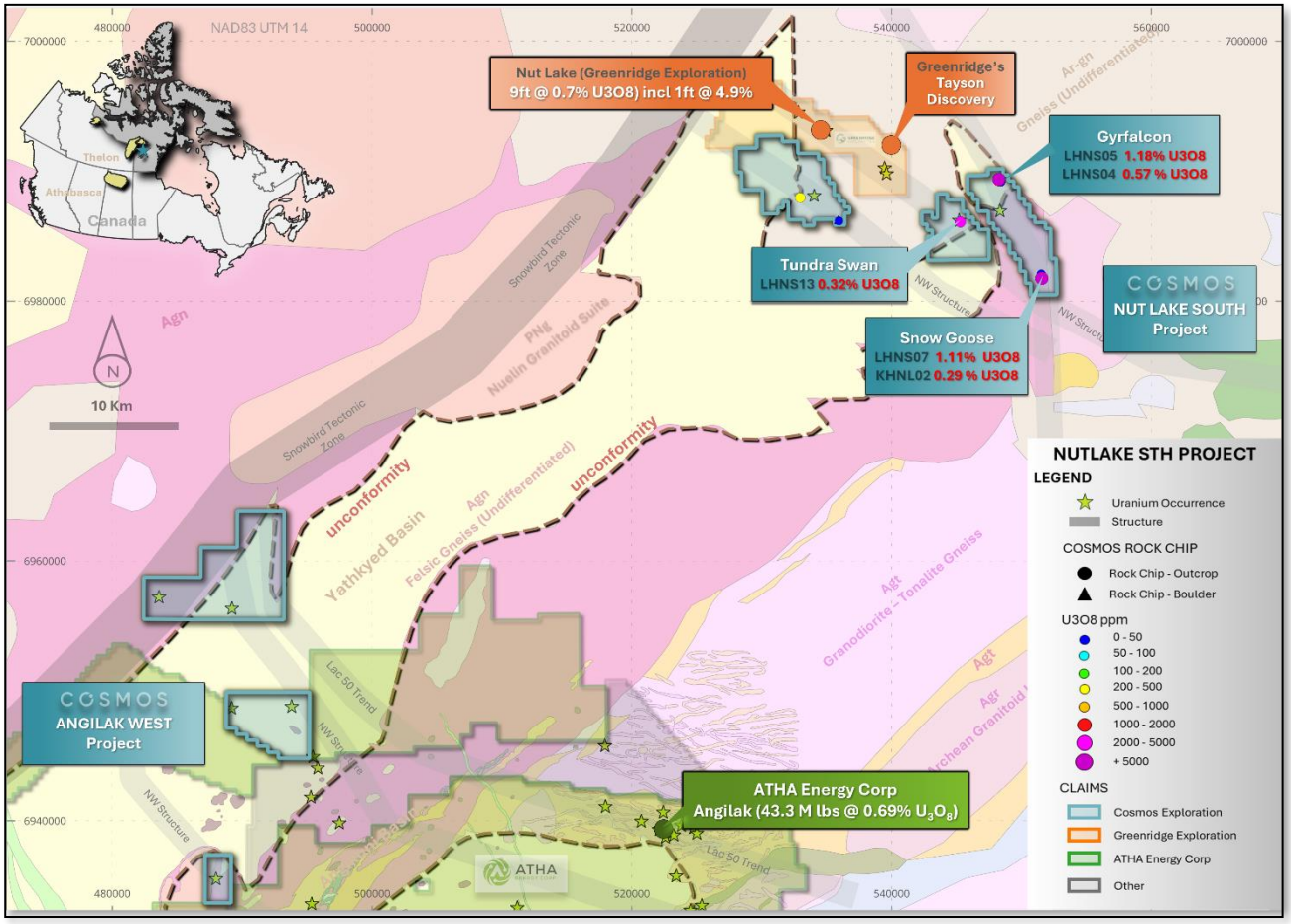

Figure 7: Simplified geology map surrounding the Angikuni and Yathkyed Sedimentary Sub-basins showing the location of Cosmos' new projects in relation to the Angilak uranium deposit[1] and Nut Lake discovery

The growing interest in the region is evidenced by Atha Energy's recent staking of large areas of new ground surrounding the southern sub-basins of the Thelon (Yathkyed and Angikuni). Atha Energy, which holds the Angilak deposit, is focusing its efforts on the Snowbird Tectonic Zone and the northwest-trending structures at Lac 50, as well as subparallel structures that intersect Cosmos' Angilak West property (Figure 7). This significant investment and commitment to the region highlight the high potential for further discoveries in the immediate district, reinforcing the promise of Cosmos' ground position.

In addition, recent drilling and extensive work by Atha has recognised that their "shallow, high-grade intersections at Angilak provide evidence supporting the Company's thesis that the Lac 50 Trend hosts a stacked lens system similar to basement-hosted uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin, such as Cameco's Eagle Point Mine" (See TSXV: SASK Announcement 10 June 2024). This finding further underscores the enormous potential of the area, solidifying the view that the southern sub-basin district has significant exploration upside.

NUT LAKE SOUTH AND ANGILAK WEST PROJECTS - BACKGROUND

In June 2024, Cosmos secured a 100% interest in the Angilak West and Nut Lake South Uranium Projects. These acquisitions significantly enhance Cosmos' uranium exploration portfolio in the Thelon Basin, Nunavut, an area poised to become a premier high grade uranium mining district with striking similarities to the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Cosmos has acquired a substantial new land position totalling 193.72km^2, containing multiple uranium occurrences, complementing its existing Fenix Uranium Project. Angilak West project is strategically located along structural extensions that control the mineralisation at the Angilak Uranium Deposit containing 43.3 Mlb at 0.69% U_3O_8 (Atha Energy)[1]. Cosmos' Nut Lake South project is in close proximity, just 3km to the south of Greenridge Exploration's Nut Lake uranium discovery who announced previous high grade uranium drill intersections of up 9ft of 0.69% (U_3O_8) including 4.9% (U_3O_8) over 1ft from 8ft depth (refer to ASX C1X announcement dated 25 June 2024).

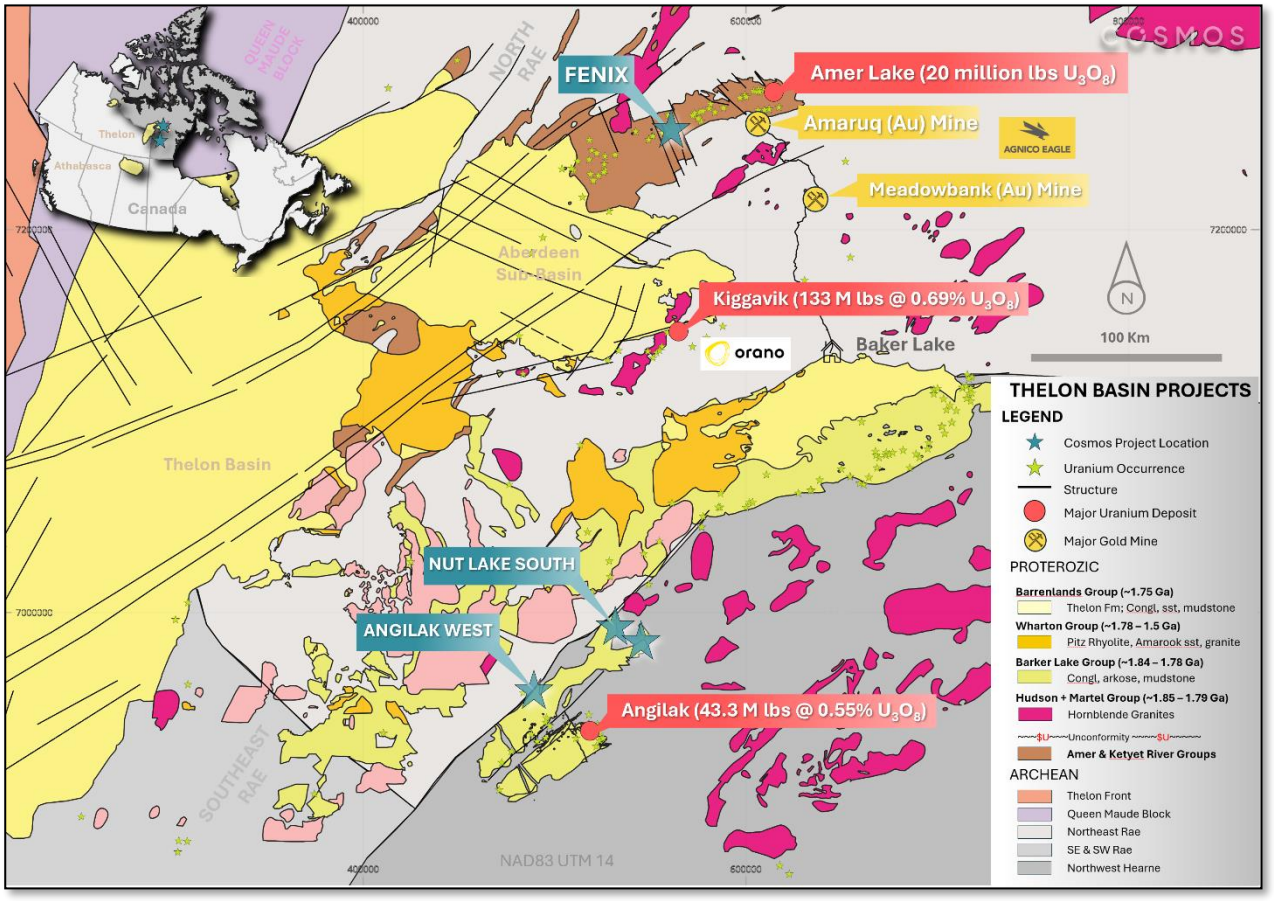

Figure 8: Simplified geology map of the Thelon Basin showing the Cosmos Uranium Projects in relation to the three known uranium deposits discovered to date

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Limited.

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References:

[1] Dufresne, Sim and Davis., 2013.Technical Report and Resource Update for the Angilak Property, Kivalliq Region. Nunavut, Canada.

[2] Avery, 2024. The Source of Uranium for the Lac Cinquante Uranium Deposit, Nunavut, Canada. Thesis Submitted to Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Honours in Geology.

[3]LeCheminant, Miller, Booth, Murray and Jenner, 1979. Geology of the Tebesjuak Lake Map Area. A progress report with notes on the uranium and base metal mineralisation

About Cosmos Exploration

Cosmos Exploration Limited (ASX: C1X) is an ASX listed International critical minerals Company focussed on making world class discoveries across all its properties including the Thelon Basin Uranium properties in Nunavut Province in Canada, the Corvette Far East Lithium Project and the Lasalle Lithium Project in the James Bay region of Quebec, the Byro East REE & Ni-Cu-PGE Project located in Western Australia and Orange the East Gold Project located in New South Wales.

The Company's primary priority is advancing the highly prospective Thelon Basin Uranium properties which include the Fenix Project, the Angilak West Project and the Nut Lake South Project all of which have historic high grade uranium occurrences noted by previous explorers. The Thelon basin is one the world premier addresses to explore for high grade unconformity related uranium deposits with striking similarities to the nearby Athabasca Basin, a major producer of uranium globally. The Thelon basin is home to the world class Kiggavik deposit (133mlbs at 0.69% (U_3O_8).

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report relates to new Exploration Results and is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr Leo Horn and Mr Kristian Hendricksen and represents an accurate representation of the data for the project. Mr Horn is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Non-Executive Director and shareholder of Cosmos Exploration Ltd. Mr Hendricksen is an employee and shareholder of Cosmos Exploration Limited (Cosmos) and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Horn and Mr Hendricksen both have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Accordingly, Mr Horn and Mr Hendricksen consent to the disclosure of this information based on the information compiled by them, in the form and context it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases. The form and context of the announcement have not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Ltd.

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COSMOS

APPENDIX A : TABLE 1 – ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS FROM RECENT PROSPECTING WORK INCLUDING LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	U_3O_8_ppm	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Ag_ppm	Bi_ppm	S_ppm	Ce_ppm	La_ppm	SAMPLE_DESCRIPTION
LHNS05	548262	6989358	**11792***	27.2	487	**3680**	3.22	0.2	3800	182.5	89.4	Mafic rock. Black sooty material on fractures and internal
LHNS07	551553	6981744	**11108**	**3430**	509	**3890**	4.85	1.68	21400	170.5	32.3	Altered mafic rock. Foliated. Irregular black and oxidised faces. Possible uranophane on 1 surface (yellow). Fine pyrite on fresh surface
LHNS04	548262	6989358	**5719**	**10000***	123.5	**4940**	**31**	3.12	5300	62.7	29.5	Black possible pitchblende vein on fracture and/or vein. Host rock in crackle textured chlorite with quartz 'clasts'
LHNS13	545276	6986072	**3266**	**1395**	17.3	**1025**	2.97	5.05	5800	108.5	53.4	Altered mafic rock with uranophane vein/fracture. North-striking fracture with steep dip to the west.
KHNL02	551559	6981745	2948	196	83.8	861	0.39	0.18	2100	174	88.4	Chlorite-altered granite. One uranophane (yellow) fracture running high U.
LHNS13A	545276	6986072	2341	776	21.1	706	1.78	3.61	5500	112.5	56.5	Altered mafic rock with no uranophane. Outer zone is clearly brecciated over a 2m by 2m area
LHNS07A	551553	6981744	1739	921	525	624	2.09	1.11	17100	66.6	28.5	Altered mafic rock. Foliated. Irregular black and oxidised faces (low RS-125 counts). Disseminated pyrite in places
KHNL03	551560	6981748	1232	1120	33.5	572	0.92	0.21	2100	118.5	60.4	Gneissic banded granite. Chlorite altered. High >20000 cps joint striking E-W
LHNS03	548262	6989358	485	7.61	295	214	1.34	0.14	2800	97.3	49.2	Mafic rock. Weak minor sulphide. Some parts look like dolerite and other more fine grained
LHNS02	548256	6989350	426	10.7	665	204	3.78	0.16	32400	127	67.2	Silica-pyrite (other sulphide) altered mafic? Rock. Almost looks gabbroic
LHNS16	532951	6987946	337	2.74	43.5	261	0.59	0.05	800	35.2	18.7	Unknown type fine grained mafic rock fragments hammered out
LHNS15	532951	6987946	284	4.14	338	120.5	1.56	0.08	600	60.5	32	Unknown type mafic type rock slithers. NE-trending fractures
LHNS01	548256	6989354	143	14.15	514	133	4.26	0.08	15800	37.9	19.2	Silica-pyrite (other sulphide) altered mafic? Rock. 10-20cm zone striking north. Steep dip to east
LHNS08	551506	6982081	34	14.6	11.3	29	0.11	0.12	35900	137	68.3	Medium-grained appears felsic rock with heavily disseminated pyrite
KHNL06	535869	6986217	27	5.64	20.9	250	0.1	0.04	100	**5140**	**2160**	Possible ultramafic with syenite
KHNL01	548422	6989166	20	1.98	280	364	1.77	0.25	5700	**8470**	**4190**	Unknown mafic-ultramafic with variable REE. Multiple sub parallel mm width black veins approximately striking 070
LHNS14	535937	6986153	16	6.28	14.7	68.2	0.52	0.05	300	1470	620	"Pegmatite-like rock (segregation in face), Alkalic-type intrusive rock?"

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APPENDIX B – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITIOIN – 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Cosmos' rock sampling primarily involved taking rock chip samples with the use of a hammer from exposed outcrop, subcrop and boulders. • Prospectors were guided by the use of an RS-125 Gamma-Ray Handheld Spectrometer, to assist in the identification of radioactive rocks. • All sample types and descriptions were carefully recorded by the geologist • Rock samples are approximately 1 kg and considered representative of the rock sample
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).*	• Not Applicable – no drilling results reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not Applicable – no drilling results reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological descriptions were recorded by Cosmos staff for each rock sample and samples photographed.
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 representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not Applicable – no geochemical results reported. • Standards were inserted into the sample stream in order to assess the QAQC of the assay results. The assay results for the standards are all within reasonable tolerance. • The sampling, assay and sub-sampling procedures are considered to be adequate for the reporting of reconnaissance prospecting results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assay were sent to ALS in Winnipeg Manitoba and dispatched to ALS laboratories in North Vancouver where samples were subject to four-acid digest ME-MS61 for 48 element package by ICP-MS. • Company standards were inserted into the sampling sequence approximately every 15 samples to assess the QAQC of the assay results. The assay results for the standards are all within reasonable tolerance • The Handheld Radiation Solutions RS-125 NaI Gamma-Ray Spectrometer was utilised by Cosmos as a guide to identify radioactivity in rocks as a potential proxy for uranium. Note Potassium and Thorium are also radioactive elements
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• These new rock assay results acquired through prospecting verify and expand on historical sampling by previous explorers reported by Cosmos in May 2024 • No drilling reported in this announcement • Assay results for uranium (reported in ppm) were multiplied by a factor of 1.1792 to calculate (U_3O_8) which is industry standard for the reporting of uranium results
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Outcrop locations were collected using a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). • Location of rock samples by Cosmos were recorded using a handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling. • The grid system used was NAD83 UTM (Zone 14N)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock samples were taken at selected outcrops and boulders where available at surface which were guided by the use of a handheld RS-125. It is not yet known if these results are biased or unbiased since most outcrops on the property are under cover. • Further sampling work and drilling is required to establish continuity of mineralisation • No drilling or channel composite samples reported in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The outcrops and boulders were sampled at selected sites based on their radioactivity measured with a scintillometer and selected samples sent to the laboratory for assay. It is unknown if these results are biased or unbiased. • Selected samples were generally taken to be representative of the outcrop or boulder. • The host rock to uranium mineralisation is hosted in a variably brecciated and sulphide altered mafic rocks and felsic intrusives. The orientation of pitchblende and uranophane veins, filled fractures and disseminations is not yet known in detail t each prospect and further work is required.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the early stage of the project.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Angilak West and Nut Lake South exploration claims comprise: 104540 to 104549, 104553, 104648, 104666 are currently held 100% by Trent Potts on behalf of Cosmos All above claims are in the process of being transferred to Cosmos as part of the recent acquisition. The tenures are located in Nunavut, Canada. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area if all the correct provincial regulatory approvals are granted and the correct Inuit groups are consulted on the proposed work programs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration results previously announced by Cosmos in June 2024 on the on the Angilak West and Nut Lake South projects was recorded by Geological Survey of Canada in 1979, Kivalliq Energy Corporation and Pan Ocean Oil in 1980[3]
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation style at Angilak West and Nut Lake South is not yet fully understood but interpreted to be grouped in the basement style unconformity-related styles of mineralisation. Field work is required to establish this interpretation
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade*	• No drilling reported in this announcement however rock assay results are converted to stoichiometric oxide for (U_3O_8) using element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors. • (U_3O_8) is calculated by multiplying the assay value for uranium

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	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.	by 1.1792 ● (U_3O_8) is the industry accepted form for reporting uranium assay results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	● No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● The true width of mineralisation has not yet been verified at the Gyrfalcon, Snow Goose and Boo prospects. Additional drilling will be required to properly assess the true thickness of uranium mineralisation.
Diagrams	● *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	● Appropriate maps and tables are included in this ASX announcement.
Balanced reporting	● *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	● The accompanying document is a balanced report of recent rock sample assays by Cosmos collected by prospectors
Other substantive	● *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,*	● Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. ● No bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or comprehensive rock characteristic tests

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exploration data	*geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	were carried out by previous explorers. ● There are no known potentially deleterious or contaminating substances. ● Geology map provided on Figure 2 was completed by Pan Ocean Oil Limited in 1980. ● Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.
Further work	● *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ● *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	● Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.