AUGER DRILLING CONFIRMS REE MINERALISATION AT SANTO ANTÔNIO DO JACINTO

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High-value magnetic rare earths, averaging 25% NdPr, intersected in auger drilling at the Santo António Do Jacinto Project, Minas Gerais, Brazil**
- **Initial scout auger drilling confirms rare earth element enrichment within near surface saprolite, including:**
  - **4m @ 1,240ppm TREO and 25% NdPr from surface**
  - **6m @ 1,136ppm TREO and 24% NdPr from surface including 2m @ 2,140ppm TREO and 26% NdPr from surface**
  - **6m @ 2,176ppm TREO and 26% NdPr from surface**
  - **Peak results include:**
    - **2,485ppm TREO @ 26% NdPr from 0 - 1m**
    - **2,319ppm TREO @ 25.5% NdPr from 0 - 1m**
- **Mineralisation is hosted within saprolite overlying the Santo António do Jacinto Porphyritic Granite Complex, consistent with a granite-derived saprolite-hosted REE system**
- **The next phase of auger drilling will target previously untested areas at Santo António do Jacinto**

Enova Mining Limited (ASX: ENV) (Enova or the Company) is pleased to announce the discovery of rare earth element (REE) mineralisation at the Santo António Do Jacinto Project in north-eastern Minas Gerais, Brazil. Initial auger drilling has confirmed REE mineralisation from surface across multiple holes within near surface saprolite.

The auger assay results confirm consistent REE enrichment within the weathered saprolite and further define the grade distribution of the mineralised system. Mineralisation is hosted within saprolite overlying the Santo António do Jacinto Porphyritic Granite Complex, supporting the Company's geological model for a granite-derived saprolite-hosted REE system.

The results support further auger drilling across previously untested areas of the Santo António do Jacinto Project.

Enova Mining CEO / Executive Director Eric Vesel commented:

"Initial auger drilling at Santo António do Jacinto has confirmed significant rare earth element mineralisation within near surface saprolite overlying the Santo António Do Jacinto Porphyritic Granite Complex. The consistently high NdPr content, averaging approximately 25% of TREO, is particularly encouraging and supports the prospectivity of the project with broad intercepts from surface including 6m at 2,176ppm TREO and 26% NdPr, and 6m at 1,136ppm TREO and 24% NdPr, including 2m at 2,140ppm TREO and 26% NdPr. Peak results of up to 2,485ppm TREO and 26% NdPr from surface further highlight the quality of the mineralised system identified to date.

With only four auger holes completed to date, these results provide a strong foundation for further exploration. Additional auger drilling is planned to define the extent and thickness of the mineralisation, while our current priority remains the resource delineation drilling program at the Naked Hill Project."

Rare Earth Grades Confirm Mineralisation at Santo António do Jacinto

Assay results have been received from auger drilling and surface geochemical sampling analysed by SGS Geosol Laboratory.

A total of four auger holes for 27 metres has been completed at Santo António do Jacinto, with assay results received for all holes. Surface geochemical sampling comprised 52 rock samples (Tables 1A and 1B).

The drilling confirmed multiple total rare earth oxide (TREO) and neodymium-praseodymium (NdPr) intercepts within near-surface saprolite, with several assays exceeding 1,000ppm TREO (Figure 1).

Hole type	Target	Number of holes	Metreage	Sample Assay	Leach Test
Auger Drilling	Santo António Do Jacinto	4	27	Received	Under process
Total		**4**	**27**		

Table 1A: Total drilling statistics in Santo António Do Jacinto

	Target	Number of Samples	Sample Assay
Rock Sample	Santo António Do Jacinto	52	Received
Total		**52**	

Table 1B: Total Geochemical sample statistics in Santo António Do Jacinto

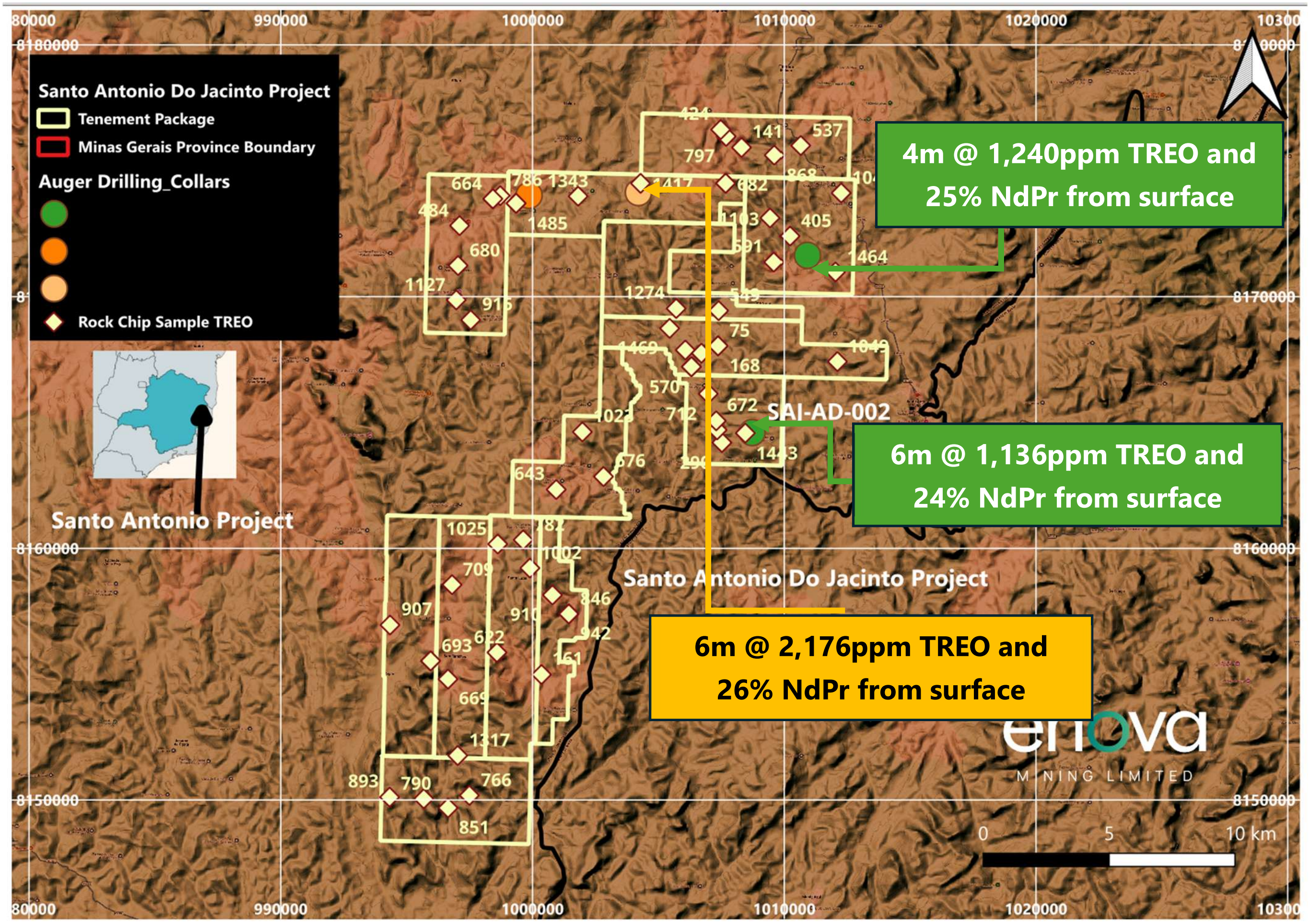

Figure 1: Auger holes sample points in Santo António

Key intercepts include:

- **4m @ 1,240ppm TREO and 25% NdPr from surface (SAJ-AD-001)**
- **6m @ 1,136ppm TREO and 24% NdPr from surface including 2m @ 2,140ppm TREO and 26% NdPr from surface (SAJ-AD-002)**
- **6m @ 2,176ppm TREO and 26% NdPr from surface (SAJ-AD-003)**

Peak results include:

- **2,485ppm TREO @ 26% NdPr from 0 - 1m (SAJ-AD-002)**
- **2,319ppm TREO @ 25.5% NdPr from 0 - 1m (SAJ-AD-003)**

Surface geochemical sampling confirms multiple TREO[1] and NdPr[2] hits within saprolite targets of SADJ project, including:

- **1,779 ppm and 26% NdPr (SAJ-RO-019A)**
- **1,485 ppm and 27% NdPr (SAJ-RO-019)**

[1] TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxide plus Y_2O_3 ppm (1%TREO=1000 ppm TREO)
[2] Neodymium-Praseodymium (NdPr) Oxide and Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) Ratio

Geological logging from recent auger drilling indicates mineralisation occurring within the saprolitic clay weathering profile developed over the Santo António Porphyritic Granite at the Santo António Do Jacinto Project (Figure 1).

Auger drilling intersected consistent lithologies and repeatable rare earth element (REE) mineralisation across the current drilling area. These results support the Company's geological model for a granite-derived saprolite-hosted REE system and will guide the next phase of auger drilling across the Santo António do Jacinto Project.

Figure 2: Auger site SAJ-AD-004 in Santo António Do Jacinto.

Figure 3: Saprolite sample from SAJ-AD-003 hole

Figure4: Chip tray containing samples from SAJ-AD-001to SAJ-AD-004 holes (top to bottom)

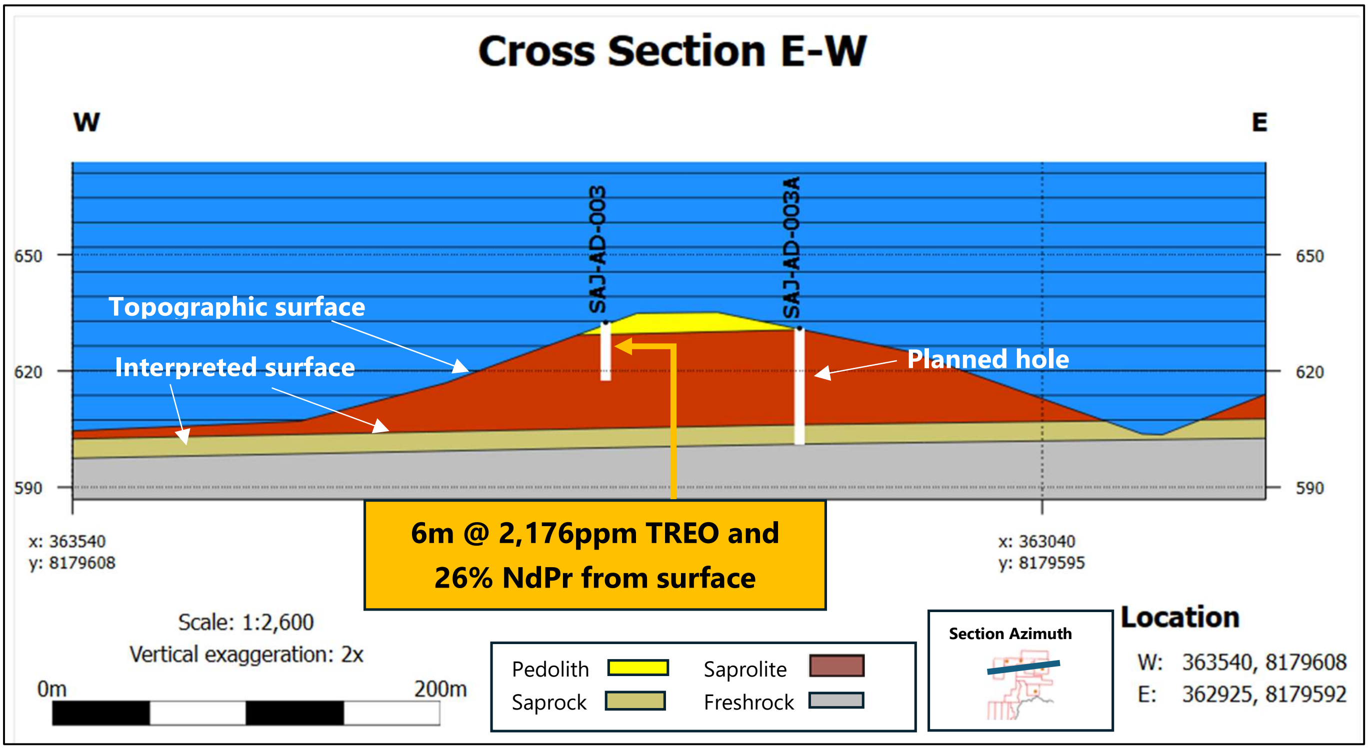

Figure 5: Schematic interpreted cross section through SAJ-AD-003 and SAJ-AD-003A in Santo António Do Jacinto (Planned hole may vary in position and depth based on the access and rig capability)

Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical test work was undertaken to assess potential processing pathways. Leach testing was conducted by SGS Geosol Laboratory, Vespasiano, using a standard ionic adsorption clay (IAC) leach protocol on 26 saprolite samples collected from Santo António Do Jacinto.

The four shallow auger holes returned TREO recoveries ranging from 1.4% to 15.1% with HREO recoveries of up to 45.3% in some intervals (Table 2).

Next Steps

Further auger drilling the Santo António do Jacinto Project is needed, targeting previously untested areas to assess the extent and continuity of near-surface saprolite-hosted rare earth element (REE) mineralisation. Geological and geochemical results will be used to refine exploration targets and guide subsequent drilling. Metallurgical evaluation will continue as additional samples become available from future drilling programs.

HOLE_ID	SAMPLE_ID	SAMPLE_TYPE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	TREO_ppm	LREO_ppm	HREO_ppm	NdPr	MREO
SAJ-AD-001	SAJ-AD-001-1	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.4%	1.1%	7.9%	2.8%	2.9%
SAJ-AD-001	SAJ-AD-001-2	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.4%	2.0%	11.3%	4.5%	4.6%
SAJ-AD-001	SAJ-AD-001-3	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.6%	2.1%	12.8%	4.4%	4.5%
SAJ-AD-001	SAJ-AD-001-4	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.9%	1.9%	19.8%	4.3%	4.6%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-1	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.0%	0.8%	7.5%	1.9%	1.9%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-2	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.8%	1.5%	11.1%	2.7%	2.8%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-3	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	5.3%	4.5%	20.5%	8.2%	8.5%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-4	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	6.1%	5.4%	16.5%	14.0%	14.0%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-5	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	4.4%	3.6%	13.1%	7.2%	7.4%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-6	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	3.5%	2.7%	12.7%	6.0%	6.2%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-7	AUGER	6.00	7.00	1.00	8.3%	5.3%	35.5%	9.9%	10.9%
SAJ-AD-002	SAJ-AD-002-8	AUGER	7.00	8.00	1.00	10.6%	5.3%	38.7%	9.6%	11.3%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-1	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.9%	1.6%	12.2%	2.4%	2.5%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-2	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.6%	2.3%	10.6%	3.6%	3.7%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-3	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.7%	3.2%	20.2%	5.1%	5.2%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-4	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	5.1%	4.7%	19.5%	7.0%	7.1%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-5	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	2.8%	2.5%	12.2%	3.9%	4.0%
SAJ-AD-003	SAJ-AD-003-6	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.1%	1.0%	7.2%	2.0%	2.1%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-1	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.4%	1.1%	8.1%	2.7%	2.8%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-2	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.5%	2.1%	13.9%	5.1%	5.2%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-3	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	8.3%	7.5%	27.8%	14.7%	14.9%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-4	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	9.2%	8.3%	30.8%	13.5%	13.7%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-5	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	10.1%	9.1%	25.7%	18.1%	18.2%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-6	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	14.2%	12.6%	35.2%	19.1%	19.5%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-7	AUGER	6.00	7.00	1.00	14.4%	12.0%	36.9%	18.4%	18.9%
SAJ-AD-004	SAJ-AD-004-8	AUGER	7.00	8.00	1.00	15.1%	12.1%	45.3%	20.1%	20.9%

Table 2: IAC leach test recovery statistics in drillhole in Santo Antonio Do Jacinto.

Tenements/permits

The Santo António Do Jacinto tenements are currently held by Enova Brasil Ltda and registered in the state of Minas Gerai. Details of the Santo António tenements are outlined in Table 3.

SANTO ANTÔNIO				
Area	**Licence ID**	**Area (Ha)**	**Status**	**Ownership**
1	832608/2023	1937.57	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
2	832609/2023	1697.86	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
3	832610/2023	1982.25	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
4	832611/2023	1712.98	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
5	832612/2023	1924.42	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
6	832613/2023	1985.56	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
7	832614/2023	1965.5	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
8	832615/2023	1347.81	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
9	832616/2023	1957.79	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
10	832617/2023	1937.25	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
11	832618/2023	1900.69	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
12	832619/2023	1090.95	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
13	832642/2023	1968.63	Granted	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
		23,409.26		

Table 3: Santo António Do Jacinto Project tenements Minas Gerais, Brazil

Brazil: A tier-one mining jurisdiction supporting long-term growth

Brazil offers a stable, low-risk environment for mining investment, underpinned by a well-established and globally competitive resources sector. As a top exporter of iron ore, gold, bauxite, lithium, rare earths and more, Brazil and particularly the states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo recognise mining as a cornerstone of economic development.

The country boasts investor-friendly policies, with no government ownership mandates, minimal interference, and a progressive regulatory framework encouraging exploration and new project development. Brazil's attractive cost structure, highly skilled workforce, advanced mining services sector, and robust infrastructure including proximity to key cities further enhance its status as a prime destination for resource investment.

Other projects

Enova has an extensive portfolio of tenements and advanced projects. Resources and focus are prioritised to meet project demands. Enova is currently working on several projects, at different stages of development. Drilling at Naked Hill commenced (ASX Announcement: 27 July 2026). CODA project work focuses on metallurgical studies for the concentration of titanium, REE, niobium and scandium metals. Test work at Mineral Technology in Brisbane is complete, focusing on particle size analysis and magnetic separation for the purposes of beneficiation. Enova's company laboratory in Malaysia continues the pre-treatment and leach recovery test work for scandium, gallium and REEs for CODA mineralisation. Test work will also commence on nano-flotation to concentrate efficiently. Enova also completed deep drilling in Charley Creek and intercepted high grade REE mineralisation in Saprolite, validating earlier drill results. The drill holes reached up to the fresh rock at depth which is previously untested. The fresh rock near gneissic basement has been interpreted as not hosting REE mineralisation in the latest drilled area. The samples from this programme will be used for the next phase of process plant optimisation trialling "high-G" centrifugal heavy mineral concentration. Enova team had been onsite exploring at Carai and Resplendor projects. These results will be released when assays are returned and the data is processed.

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

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

ENDS

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited.

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About Enova Mining

Enova Mining is a critical minerals exploration and development company with a strategic portfolio of projects across Brazil and Australia, targeting the growing global demand for rare earth elements and battery metals.

The Company's key projects include:

- **The Coda Group of Projects** – prospective for clay-hosted rare earth elements (REE), scandium, titanium and gallium.
- **The Poços de Caldas Project** – a promising ionic adsorption clay REE opportunity.
- **The Charley Creek Project** – prospective for alluvial rare earths and scandium in the underlaying saprolite
- **The Lithium Valley Projects** – including East Salinas, Santo Antônio do Jacinto, have rare earth mineralisation and Carai and Resplendor are considered prospective for rare element and Lithium enrichment.

Enova is focused on advancing these high-potential assets through systematic exploration and development to support the global transition to clean energy technologies.

Santo Antônio do Jacinto: A New Frontier for Rare Earth Element (REE) Exploration in Minas Gerais

- **Untested Frontier Opportunity:** The Santo Antônio do Jacinto project, located within the highly prospective East Brasiliano Orogen in Minas Gerais, represents a new frontier for Enova's exploration portfolio. While no systematic exploration has been undertaken to date, the project area hosts favourable geological settings associated with evolved granitic systems, which are recognised globally for their potential to contain REE-bearing pegmatites and leucogranite bodies.

- **Strategic Expansion of Enova's Footprint:** Santo Antônio do Jacinto strengthens Enova's critical minerals strategy, complementing Santo António Do Jacinto, Juquiá, and the CODA projects. Its addition significantly broadens Enova's regional footprint and secures a strong position across a highly prospective mineral belt in Brazil.
- **Geological Potential for Multi-Metal Systems:** The project's setting within a fertile orogenic belt enhances the potential not only for REEs but also for associated high-value elements such as niobium, tantalum, and rare metals often linked with fractionated granite complexes. This positions Santo Antônio do Jacinto as a high-potential greenfield target for multi-commodity discovery.
- **Leveraging Brazilian Expertise and Experience:** Enova's strong in-country capabilities, underpinned by a skilled geology team and a proven exploration track record at CODA, Poços de Caldas, and Santo António Do Jacinto, provide a significant advantage in advancing Santo Antônio do Jacinto. This local expertise ensures efficient programme design, cost-effective execution, and rapid knowledge transfer across projects, creating strong foundations for unlocking value within Brazil's critical minerals sector.
- **Pathway to Discovery:** Enova will apply a systematic, staged exploration program starting with regional geochemical sampling and geological mapping to generate first-pass data across the tenement. These results will guide subsequent geophysics and drilling, ensuring a disciplined and cost-effective pathway toward potential discovery.

Santo Antônio do Jacinto marks the next step in Enova's journey toward a world-class REE and critical minerals portfolio, where strong in-country expertise is integrated with global technical knowledge to capture growth and enhance shareholder returns.

Competent person statement

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

Forward-looking statements

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

Precautionary statement

The exploration results for the **Santo António Do Jacinto** Project are preliminary in nature and based on surface geochemical sampling, mapping, and early-stage geological interpretation. While initial data indicate the presence of anomalous mineralisation, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the delineation of a Mineral Resource. All forward-looking statements, including plans for future exploration and drilling, are subject to various risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these early results, as actual outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Resource estimates remain speculative and subject to revision.

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Santo António Do Jacinto Project** **Auger Drilling Program:** **Santo António Do Jacinto** Project consists of tenements (Table 3) where the areas were sampled at the outcrops and soils surfaces within the tenement and later explored by Auger Drilling to test high grade geochemical (Rock Chip and Soil Samples with >100 ppm TREO) targets. Auger holes were drilled on and around the sites of previous high grade rock chip samples. Samples were collected from material of the drill cutting recovered by augering. In most locations, a thick saprolite soil layer occurs, overlying granite and granodiorite lithology. Auger holes were drilled vertically perpendicular to horizontal mineralised zone. **Rock-Chip Sampling Methodology:** Random grab samples of rock chips are collected as **specimen samples** from areas identified by field geologists as geologically significant and often supported by hyperspectral targets. Sample weights typically range from **0.5 to 3 kg**. **Metadata Documentation:** For each sample (soil and rock-chip), detailed metadata is recorded (Table 4), including: • **Outcrop types** • **Soil or rock types** • **Lithological descriptions** Additional **notes** and **photographs** are taken as needed. Each sample is **timestamped**, and the sampler's details are logged in the **field database**. Each sampling site was carefully documented and photographed to provide a visual record for future reference. **Sample Provenance:** Metadata also records whether rock-chip samples were collected **in situ**. This same pattern was also observed in regional soil profiles exposed along road cuts. The average starting depth for sampling was 25 cm, although in some locations, it was necessary to dig over 50 cm to reach the deeper unaltered horizon. Rock samples were collected along with mapping and soil sampling activities. The sampling was conducted consists of chip sampling of outcrops and soil sampling based on visual inspection. Portions of fragments were randomly selected within the outcrop area to ensure the sample was representative of the rock outcrops. Superficial weathered parts, as well as adhered roots and moss, were removed. The process involved thoroughly cleaning and preparing the

		outcrops to ensure that the samples accurately represent the in-situ geological conditions. **Comments on representivity** The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from outcrops in Santo António Do Jacinto Medina Intrusive Complex. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. **Auger Holes** In vertical auger holes, sample was collected at every 1m in the mineralised litho-stratigraphic unit which is overlying Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Intrusive Granite suite. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The sample was homogeneously reduced by using riffle splitter to around 2kg and one part is sent for assaying; other part is stored and retained or returned to **Águas Vermelhas** warehouse as kept as umpire sample. The samples representing in-situ rocks are preserved in plastic sample bags with sample numbers according to depth. Sampling intervals have been carefully designed to **align with geological, lithostratigraphic and regolith (weathering) boundaries**, ensuring that individual lithological contacts are not intersected by sample cuts. A comprehensive **QA/QC protocol** has been applied, including the routine collection and submission of field duplicate, certified reference material, blank samples to monitor analytical quality and reliability. **Comments on representivity** The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from drill cuttings recovered from auger holes in saprolite overlying porphyritic Santo António Granitic Intrusive Complex.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Auger Hole Drilling** Auger drilling at Santo António Do Jacinto has been carried out using lightweight rigs designed for rapid, shallow sampling, targeting near-surface REE mineralisation within saprolitic weathered top layer of underlying porphyritic granite intrusives. Drill sites were prepared by clearing and levelling to ensure safe and efficient operations. Auger holes were typically terminated upon reaching maximum depth it can drill, ensuring focus on the mineralised saprolite horizon. This method complements deeper drilling techniques and provides high-resolution geochemical data to guide future RC and diamond drilling aimed at testing horizontal continuity and depth extent of shallow mineralisation. All auger holes were collared and drilled **vertically downward**

		from surface. Initial drill rig alignment was completed labelling the platform to drill vertically and no reflex tool was used. **No downhole surveys** were conducted for the auger drilling All drill collar locations were picked up using **Handheld Garmin GPS** to ensure tentative spatial positioning. The collar survey pick up will be undertaken later along with topographic survey.
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.*	**Recovery in Drillholes** Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 3-5kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The sample recovery was around 80% due to high clay content in the strata, loss of cuttings. The recovery has been estimated by visual inspection. Any sample bias based on relationship between recovery and grade is negligible.  Metal core barrel section at SAJ-AD-002 auger hole shows the improvement of recovery of samples
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.*	**Geochemical Samples** The rock chip samples have been logged, and lithological description is listed in table 5. **Auger holes** Preliminary lithological descriptions are recorded at site or in Enova's warehouse facility by professional geologist, describing broadly about the granite and the regolith weathering zone contacts. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative and preliminary in nature. Parameters such as grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations will be logged in detail in due course. The type of weathering zone contact is identified by visual inspections which can help to differentiate the overlying and underlying lithology from mineralised stratigraphy. All auger holes cuttings are stored at the warehouse facility near **Santo António Do Jacinto** project site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature,*	**Sample Preparation** Collection, Preparation and Labelling: Samples are weighed. Wet samples are dried for several days on rubber mats. Dried samples are screened (5mm). Samples were prepared by using riffle splitter/coning and quartering method and homogeneously reduced. Finally, a 1-2 kg sample was sent to the lab, SGS Geosol laboratory in Minas Gerais.

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- *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.*

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Field QA/QC
Field Duplicates: Duplicates are inserted approximately every 20 samples using a split from chip sample to be sent to laboratory.
Other QA/QC Samples: OREAS 460 and OREAS 461 Certified Reference Material; Blanks were used for QA/QC purposes are inserted approximately at the interval of every 20 samples.
Sample Preparation in SGS Laboratory
At the lab, SGS-Geosol commercial laboratory, in Vespasiano, the samples are dried at 60^0 or 105^0 C, 75% material crushed to a nominal 3mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for pulverising.
The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of 300g passing 150 micron for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion.
Sample preparation
Collection and labelling: Samples of drill cuttings are taken at 1.0m intervals from saprolite and regolith zone.
The cut chips are split using a riffle splitter
The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching them to the SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano.
Laboratory QA/QC The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

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- *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
- *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
- *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*

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Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including QA/QC samples (duplicate, blank, and standards).
Industry standard protocols are used by SGS-Geosol to prepare samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample of 300g was pulverised. For rare earth element analysis, samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).
SGS Geosol detection limits of major oxides and minor and trace elements are given below

3.1) ICP95A

Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES							PM-000003/3
Al2O3	0,01 - 75 (%)	Ba	10 - 100000 (ppm)	CaO	0,01 - 60 (%)	Cr2O3	0,01 - 10 (%)
Fe2O3	0,01 - 75 (%)	K2O	0,01 - 25 (%)	MgO	0,01 - 30 (%)	MnO	0,01 - 10 (%)
Na2O	0,01 - 30 (%)	P2O5	0,01 - 25 (%)	SiO2	0,01 - 90 (%)	Sr	10 - 100000 (ppm)
TiO2	0,01 - 25 (%)	V	5 - 10000 (ppm)	Zn	5 - 10000 (ppm)	Zr	10 - 100000 (ppm)

3.2) IMS95A

Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS							PM-000003/3
Ce	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)	Co	0,5 - 10000 (ppm)	Cs	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Cu	5 - 10000 (ppm)
Dy	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Er	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Eu	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Ga	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)
Gd	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Hf	0,05 - 500 (ppm)	Ho	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	La	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)
Lu	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Mo	2 - 10000 (ppm)	Nb	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Nd	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)
Ni	5 - 10000 (ppm)	Pr	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Rb	0,2 - 10000 (ppm)	Sm	0,1 - 1000 (ppm)
Sn	0,3 - 1000 (ppm)	Ta	0,05 - 10000 (ppm)	Tb	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	Th	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)
Tl	0,5 - 1000 (ppm)	Tm	0,05 - 1000 (ppm)	U	0,05 - 10000 (ppm)	W	0,1 - 10000 (ppm)
Y	0,05 - 10000 (ppm)	Yb	0,1 - 1000 (ppm)				

QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples. Both standards, duplicates, and blank QA/QC samples were

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		inserted in the sample stream. OREAS 460 and OREAS 461 samples sent from Australia which was used in 10-12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples. The assays were done using ICP MS, ICP OES after Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for major Oxides.
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.*	Enova's professional geologist team, led by Fernando Moya reviewed the data collated and compared it with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify that the data files are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. Field geological data was recorded in the field notebook and then typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. The assay and lithology data of auger hole samples have been added in Appendix C Table 6 and assay data is received in spreadsheet and certificates form the laboratory. Assay data is received in spreadsheet format from the laboratory. The assay data of Rare Earth Element has been converted into Rare Earth Oxide (Refer to Section 2 of JORC table "Data Aggregation Method).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The hole collar locations were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 200, Zone 24 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 24S (Appendix B, Table 4). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. The locations of hole collar points are listed in the Appendix -B Table 4. Topographic Control: No topographic survey was conducted.
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.*	The average spacing between adjacent hole collars are variable as this drilling was scout drilling., The spacings varied according to the location of high-grade surface sample points and/or high-grade holes. The spacing is appropriate to the scale of tenements and variation in geology of zoned complex. In the maiden holes, no compositing done. All samples were prepared for ~1m run except near or around lithological and stratigraphical contacts, where sample length was variable. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation were undertaken.
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*	The holes drilled vertically in **Santo António Do Jacinto** are holes to investigate at depth extension and confirmation of lateral extension of IAC (Ionic Adsorption Clay) REE mineralisation. Once the extent of key mineralised zone is identified, further vertical and in fill holes may be drilled based on the trends of rare element enrichment. Given the depth of holes, up to 10m from surface, the sample biases due to orientation of shallow holes are considered negligible and lateral extension of mineralisation is not yet known.

	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples collected by field technicians were meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags. They were then transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL, Vespasiano in Minas Gerais, Brazil. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering, contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The site is attended by Enova's Brazilian professional geologist team supervised by Fernando Moya, qualified geologist to carry out, inspect sampling procedures, verify the sampling protocols, secure the transport and storage of samples, verification of geological records, review QAQC procedures.

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.*	The tenements are now held by Enova Brasil Ltda ("100%"). The current exploration is conducted in multiple tenements near **Santo António Do Jacinto** town in Minas Gerais. There is no issue with the tenement holding and it's good standing known to Enova Mining. However, Enova Mining is engaged with stakeholders for future works. The current results are delayed results of previous drilling. Details of **Santo António Do Jacinto** tenements are given in Table 3
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other party carried out any exploration within tenement package Enova carried out surface geochemical (Rock chip and Soil) sampling program in September 2025 Enova's management team, including competent person visited the site in May-June 2026 Other companies carried out surface geochemical (Rock chip and Soil) sampling program in the neighboring tenements towards north outside the Enova's tenement package
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Enova's Santo Antônio do Jacinto tenement, covering 23,409 hectares in eastern Minas Gerais, is situated within the fertile Araçuaí Orogen (under Brasiliano Orogen cycle), a globally recognised rare earth and critical minerals province. The project area is largely unexplored, presenting a true greenfield

		opportunity. Initial rock chip sampling conducted in August 2025 has provided the first systematic geochemical coverage across the tenement, laying the foundation for target generation and future high-impact exploration. The Santo Antônio do Jacinto Granite, is a late- to post-tectonic body represented by large elliptical batholith, covering ~350 km^2 in Minas Gerais, forms rugged ridges and sugarloaf-style outcrops, offering extensive natural exposures favourable for exploration and quarrying. Its classification as a Type-I porphyritic granite (Faria 1997, Celino 1999) highlights strong geological significance within the broader Jequitinhonha region, directly correlating with other high-potential granitic bodies such as Pedra Azul and Pedra Grande.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The data and information of about the auger drill collar points are given below: Enova has completed 4 auger holes in **Santo António Do Jacinto** with total meterage of 83m. Easting Northing, Elevation, Dip, Azimuth, Depth (EOH-End of Holes) of the drillholes are given in the Appendix B Table 4. The assay results are included in Appendix C Table 6. In this release, the assay results of SAJ-AD-001 to SAJ-AD-004 auger drillholes are included. Leach test results are under process. No leach test results are included in the present announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The database of collar, geology, assays has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. No topographic and drill hole collar survey is undertaken. The data are being compiled in Collar, Survey, Assay and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO are given in Appendix C, Table 6. The database has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. The conversion of Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) has been calculated using standard conversion table as mentioned below. The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, uses conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included: TREO=(Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15) +(Ho*1.15) +(La*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) +(Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21) +(Sm*1.16) +(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14) +(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14) **Cut-off calculations** For the reporting of significant intersections and assays, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 3 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 4 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 4m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off. As an exception, assays within saprolite clay have been aggregated to represent the significant grade. **Nominal Cut-offs** **TREO** Nominal cut-offs of 800 ppm, 200 ppm and 300 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **TREO**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 300 ppm **TREO**.
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').*	As the geometry of the mineralisation is expected to be horizontal or following the topography. The maiden test holes were drilled with the vertical orientation to explore the extent of mineralisation. The downhole lengths are likely to brings out the width of the mineralised zones. Although, there was no downhole survey done, the drill rig was aligned vertically to ensure penetrating vertically through the regolith of porphyritic granite. Hence potential bias of drilling orientation of shallow holes is negligible for resource estimation in this context.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 6B for drillhole collars, assays, drill plan, rock types and drill targets related data and information. Figure 1 shows drillhole collar points.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The data presented in this report aims to offer a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. All data have been listed in table 1-6. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as drillhole collar point plan and tenements maps and tables, are provided to facilitate a deeper understanding of the data. Additionally, the report distinctly mentions the source of the samples, whether from regolith horizon overlying granite - granodiorite litho-units to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any known bias or omission.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The report includes auger hole assay results and regional geology descriptions under geology section. There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report currently.
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.*	The next phase will focus on step-out auger drilling along the interpreted trends defined by the current holes to assess strike and dip continuity and expand the known mineralised footprint. These holes will systematically test along strike and down dip from existing intersections, refine the geological model, and support the transition from target testing to broader mineralisation delineation at Santo António Do Jacinto. Diagrams and figures in the current document are highlighting the outcomes of drillhole sampling and identify high anomalous zones.

Appendix B: The location of auger hole collars, depth presented in the current release

Hole ID	Type	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	DATUM	DIP	AZIMUTH	Depth (m)
SAJ-AD-001	Auger	SADJ	37001	8177316	537	WGS 84 24S	90	0	4
SAJ-AD-002	Auger	SADJ	368050	8170236	536	WGS 84 24S	90	0	8
SAJ-AD-003	Auger	SADJ	363265	8179606	636	WGS 84 24S	90	0	6
SAJ-AD-004	Auger	SADJ	358939	8179368	639	WGS 84 24S	90	0	9

Table 4: Drillhole Collar Locations (Assay results of SAJ-AD-001 to SAJ-AD-004 are presented in the current release)

Appendix C: Lithological descriptions and assay results of Geochemical samples

Lithological Descriptions

SAMPLEID	SAMPLE_TYPE	OUTCROP / POINT	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
SAJ-RO-001	BRK	In situ exposure	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; slight
SAJ-RO-002	BRK	In situ exposure	Fresh rock; grey-whitish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidatio
SAJ-RO-003	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts totally replaced by kaoliniteminerals;~5% mafic minerals; moderat
SAJ-RO-004	BRK	In situ exposure and large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; slightly m
SAJ-RO-005	SPR	Few large boulders	Saprock, intensely weathered; light brown-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10%
SAJ-RO-006	SPR	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-whitish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafi
SAJ-RO-006A	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered light brown porphyritic biotite granite with texture preserved,medium to coarse-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-007	BRK	Several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15% mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-008	BRK	Several very large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, fine-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15% mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-009	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; white biotite granite, phaneritc texture, medium to coarse-grained, very feldspar-rich; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-009A	SAP	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Santo António Porphyritic Granite
SAJ-RO-010	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, fine to medium-grained; 5-10% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-011	SRK	Several very large boulders	Saprock, weathered; light grey-yelowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic mine
SAJ-RO-012	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yelowish porphyritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not
SAJ-RO-013	SRK	In situ exposure	Saprock, slighlty weathered; creamy-pinkish color, biotite granite with phaneritic texture, coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not mag
SAJ-RO-014	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered pale brown-whitish granite with texture preserved, medium to coarse-grained matrix, kaolinte-rich; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-015	SRK	Few large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; orange-yellowish-pinkish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation;
SAJ-RO-016	SRK	Few large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-yelowish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; moderate oxidation
SAJ-RO-016A	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered pale brown-greyish granite with porphiritic texture preserved, medium-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-017	BRK	In situ exposure and a few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magr
SAJ-RO-018	SRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-yelowish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; strong oxida
SAJ-RO-019	SRK	In situ exposure	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-orangish porphiritic biotite granite, fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not m
SAJ-RO-019A	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; light grey-whitish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, medium-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-020	SAP	In situ exposure on a hillside	Saprolite, intensely weathered; light brown-orangish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, medium-grained matrix; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-020A	SRK	In situ exposure on a hillside	Saprock, intensely weathered; light brown porphiritic biotite granite, fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-021	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; light brown-whitish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, medium-grained matrix; strong oxidation; magnetic.
SAJ-RO-022	BRK	In situ exposure	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magn
SAJ-RO-023	SAP	In situ exposure in roadbed	Saprolite, intensely weathered; light grey-orangish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, fine to medium-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-024	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered light grey-whitish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, medium to coarse-grained matrix, kaolinte-rich; little oxidation; not magn
SAJ-RO-025	BRK	Several boulders of various sizes	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10-15%
SAJ-RO-026	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; grey-whitish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, fine to medium-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-027	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowih porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; moderate oxidation; slig
SAJ-RO-028	BRK	Few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10-
SAJ-RO-029	BRK	Few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light pink-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10
SAJ-RO-030	BRK	Few large boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10% mafic minerals; little
SAJ-RO-031	BRK	In situ exposure and several small boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10% mafic minerals; little
SAJ-RO-032	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; white porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved with large pinkish K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-K
SAJ-RO-033	BRK	In situ exposure and a few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10%
SAJ-RO-034	BRK	In situ exposure and a few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15
SAJ-RO-035	SRK	Several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15%
SAJ-RO-035A	BRK	Several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish fine grained biotite granite with Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10% mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-036	SRK	Few large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-orangish-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in mediu-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; large biot
SAJ-RO-037	BRK	Several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~5% mafic minerals; locally sli
SAJ-RO-038	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic mine
SAJ-RO-039	BRK	Several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; little c
SAJ-RO-040	BRK	Few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish fine-grained biotite granite with Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic; in contact with coarse-grai
SAJ-RO-041	SRK	Several small boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~10% mafic mine
SAJ-RO-042	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish fine-grained biotite granite with Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; in contact with porphiritic biotite granite with medium to coarse-grained ma
SAJ-RO-042A	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; white porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved with large white K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs
SAJ-RO-043	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-whitish±pinkish leucocratic medium-grained granite with matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; <5% mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic
SAJ-RO-044	BRK	Several small boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish biotite granite with fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15% mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-045	BRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish biotite granite with fine-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; ~15% mafic minerals; slightly magnetic; centimetric veins of granitic pegmatie with pinkis
SAJ-RO-046	SRK	Several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-yellowish banded garnet-biotite gneiss; moderate oxidation; not magnetic. Point located in NW-SE fault zone.
SAJ-RO-047	SAP	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, moderately to intensely weathered; pink-whitish granitic pegmatite pocket, coarse grained with Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; <5% mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-048	BRK	In situ exposure and several boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% maf
SAJ-RO-049	BRK	Several small boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, with few Kfs phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic minerals; little oxidation;
SAJ-RO-050	SRK	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-orangish±pinkish porphiritic biotite granite, with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 10-15% mafi
SAJ-RO-051	BRK	Several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10%
SAJ-RO-052	SRK	Several small boulders	Saprock, intensely weathered; ligh brown-orangish porphiritic biotite granite, with large K-feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of Qz-Kfs-Pl-Bt; 5-10% mafic min

Table 5A: Preliminary lithological descriptions of Rock Chip and Soil Samples from Santo António Do Jacinto project area

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PROJECT	SAMPLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV (m)	TREO_ppm	NdPr
SADJ	SAJ-RO-001	367783	8170207	521	1,443	27%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-002	366867	8169805	482	290	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-003	366662	8170300	501	229	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-004	366615	8170660	527	672	24%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-005	366268	8171722	522	712	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-006	365571	8172771	533	570	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-007	365571	8172771	533	1,267	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-008	365309	8173425	586	1,312	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-009	365949	8173319	599	75	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-010	366599	8173628	625	1,048	27%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-011	366599	8173628	625	537	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-012	371262	8179824	630	868	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-013	369603	8181655	662	141	20%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-014	368599	8181244	555	797	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-015	367296	8181510	471	424	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-016	366673	8181931	433	682	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-017	366449	8182193	419	1,417	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-018	366709	8180074	478	1,343	27%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-019	366709	8180074	478	1,485	27%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-020	363340	8179970	585	708	24%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-021	360883	8179388	688	786	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-022	358434	8179034	641	484	24%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-023	358434	8179034	641	680	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-024	357510	8179184	740	1,127	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-025	357510	8179184	740	915	24%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-026	357796	8179318	710	1,469	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-027	356223	8178084	641	549	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-028	356210	8176501	701	893	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-029	356179	8175138	735	790	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-030	356775	8174362	687	851	22%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-031	364662	8174264	544	766	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-032	366581	8175022	642	1,317	28%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-033	354130	8155365	662	669	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-034	355484	8155340	671	907	22%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-035	356457	8155010	671	303	22%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-036	357287	8155529	710	622	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-037	356777	8157090	750	709	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-038	356302	8160116	700	1,025	24%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-039	353940	8162188	563	782	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-040	355592	8160815	694	1,002	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-041	355592	8160815	694	910	22%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-042	358209	8161229	775	942	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-043	356350	8163858	703	161	20%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-044	358110	8165523	658	1,464	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-045	359115	8165718	670	591	27%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-046	359414	8164608	684	405	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-047	360337	8163568	687	1,103	22%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-048	361007	8162840	696	1,049	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-049	361007	8162840	696	1,274	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-050	359998	8160408	650	1,023	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-051	371129	8176692	534	643	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-052	368705	8177010	617	676	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-006A	369288	8178058	536	731	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-009A	368506	8178753	552	168	23%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-016A	371311	8173147	628	938	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-019A	364898	8175058	600	1,779	26%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-020A	361330	8170063	711	664	25%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-035A	360362	8167750	649	693	20%
SADJ	SAJ-RO-042A	362217	8168318	550	846	24%

Note: PED: Pedolith SAP: Saprolite; SRK: Sap rock, FRK: Fresh Rock

Table 5B: TREO results of Rock Chip and Soil Samples from Santo António Do Jacinto project area

Hole_ID	FROM	TO	Regolith Zone	Code	Lithology/Regolith
SAJ-AD-001	0.00	1.00	Pedolith	PED	Pedolith
SAJ-AD-001	1.00	4.00	Saprolite	SAP	Granite
SAJ-AD-002	0.00	3.50	Pedolith	PED	Pedolith
SAJ-AD-002	3.50	8.00	Saprolite	SAP	Granite
SAJ-AD-003	0.00	2.00	Pedolith	PED	Pedolith
SAJ-AD-003	2.00	4.50	Saprolite	SAP	Granite
SAJ-AD-003	4.50	6.00	Saprolite	SAP	Granite
SAJ-AD-004	0.00	0.50	Pedolith	PED	Pedolith
SAJ-AD-004	0.50	8.00	Saprolite	SAP	Granite

Note: PED: Pedolith, SAP: Saprolite; SRK: Saprock, FRK: Fresh Rock TQC: Tertiary Quaternary Cover
Table 6A: Preliminary lithology log of Auger holes in Santo António Do Jacinto project area

HoleID	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
SAJ-AD-001	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1,764
SAJ-AD-001	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	1,023
SAJ-AD-001	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	1,073
SAJ-AD-001	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	1,101

HoleID	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	2,485
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	1,796
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	638
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	368
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	702
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	829
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	6.00	7.00	1.00	519
SAJ-AD-002	AUGER	7.00	8.00	1.00	581

HoleID	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	2,319
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	2,246
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	2,090
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	2,202
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	1,961
SAJ-AD-003	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	2,236

HoleID	Sample Type	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	0.00	1.00	1.00	1,647
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	1.00	2.00	1.00	903
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	2.00	3.00	1.00	347
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	3.00	4.00	1.00	366
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	4.00	5.00	1.00	268
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	5.00	6.00	1.00	260
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	6.00	7.00	1.00	256
SAJ-AD-004	AUGER	7.00	8.00	1.00	245

Table 6B: Assay (TREO) results (from SAJ-AD-001 to SAJ-AD-004) in Santo António Do Jacinto

Appendix D: References:

1. SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) Reference
   https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/jspui/bitstream/doc/8650/35/Mapa_Curral%20De%20Dentro.pdflo
2. SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) Reference
   https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/bitstream/doc/8650/3/Relatório_Candido_Sales.pdf
3. Hyperspectral study report by Dr. Neil Pendock
4. ASX announcements
   a. *2 September 2025: Enova Completes Maiden Geochemical Sampling at Santo António Do Jacinto*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide	**NdPr% = Percentage amount of neodymium and praseodymium oxides as a proportion of the total amount of rare earth oxide (TREO)**
HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide Table	**DyTb = Dysprosium-Terbium ppm**
IAC = Ionic Adsorption Clay	**wt% = Weight percent**
LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide	**CN= Chondrite Normalised**
REE = Rare Earth Element	**SAP= Saprolite**
REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide	**SRK= Saprock**
TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide	**FRK= Fresh Rock**
AMSUL=Ammonium Sulphate	**TQC= Tertiary Quaternary Cover**
HREE (+Y) = Heavy Rare Earth Elements (+Yttrium)	

Colour legend

Colour	TREO including Y_2O_3
	≥3,00 ppm
	≥200 ppm
	≥800 ppm
	<800 ppm
0% --- 60%	Recovery %
	Graded Colour Scale