ENOVA COMPLETES MAIDEN GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AT SANTO ANTÔNIO DO JACINTO

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Enova completes first round of systematic geochemical sampling at Santo Antônio do Jacinto, collecting **52 rock chip samples** across the entire tenement package
- Sampling aimed to broadly identify any major rare element enrichment anomaly within the project area of **23,409 hectares**
- Sampling marks **first exploration program** ever undertaken at Santo Antônio do Jacinto, as a true **greenfield opportunity** in one of Brazil's most prospective geological belts
- Sampling results will support geochemical characterisation and help form Enova's understanding of geological controls, vectoring of **potential rare earth elements (REE) and critical mineral-bearing systems**, and prioritising follow-up exploration
- Results from sampling are expected by end of September
- Exploration at Santo Antônio do Jacinto further expands Enova's strategic footprint in Minas Gerais, complementing ongoing programs at East Salinas, CODA, and Poços de Caldas

Enova Mining Limited (**ASX: ENV**) (**Enova** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of maiden surface geochemical sampling at its Santo Antônio do Jacinto project, located in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Initial sampling marks a significant first step in evaluating the rare element potential of the project.

While assay results are pending, the geological setting and mineral signatures observed in the field suggest promising conditions for rare element enrichment. Results, expected by end of September will guide the next phase of exploration and target prioritisation.

Enova Mining CEO / Executive Director **Eric Vesel** commented:

"Enova's has more than 82,265 hectares of tenements in Brazil which we have been progressively exploring for critical minerals. Enova's exploration team's high rate of discovery success at major projects such as Coda and East Salinas and strong prospectivity potential of our tenements put us in good stead for continued success. Initial field reconnaissance and sampling results from our significant tenement package of 23,409 hectares at Santo Antônio do Jacinto are highly anticipated, especially given that the prospective region is known for rare earth minerals.

With assays currently in progress, initial geological observations and structural features across the project area point to a compelling exploration opportunity. The scale of the footprint and systematic sampling position of this asset as a potentially high-impact addition to growing our portfolio of critical minerals. Enova has reached a new height, advancing many of the tenements from an interesting land bank to finding and building new projects within these tenements."

Enova collected 52 rock chip samples across the Santo Antônio do Jacinto project during field campaigns in August 2025. Sampling was distributed across the full 23,409-hectare tenement, marking the first systematic exploration program completed within the area. The campaign was designed to establish a geochemical baseline, assess regional geology, and generate priority targets for follow-up work. Sampling highlights are detailed in Table 1.

Type Sample	Project Area	Total Number of samples
Rock Chip Samples	**Santo Antônio do Jacinto**	52
Total		**52**

Table 1: Geochemical Sample Statistics

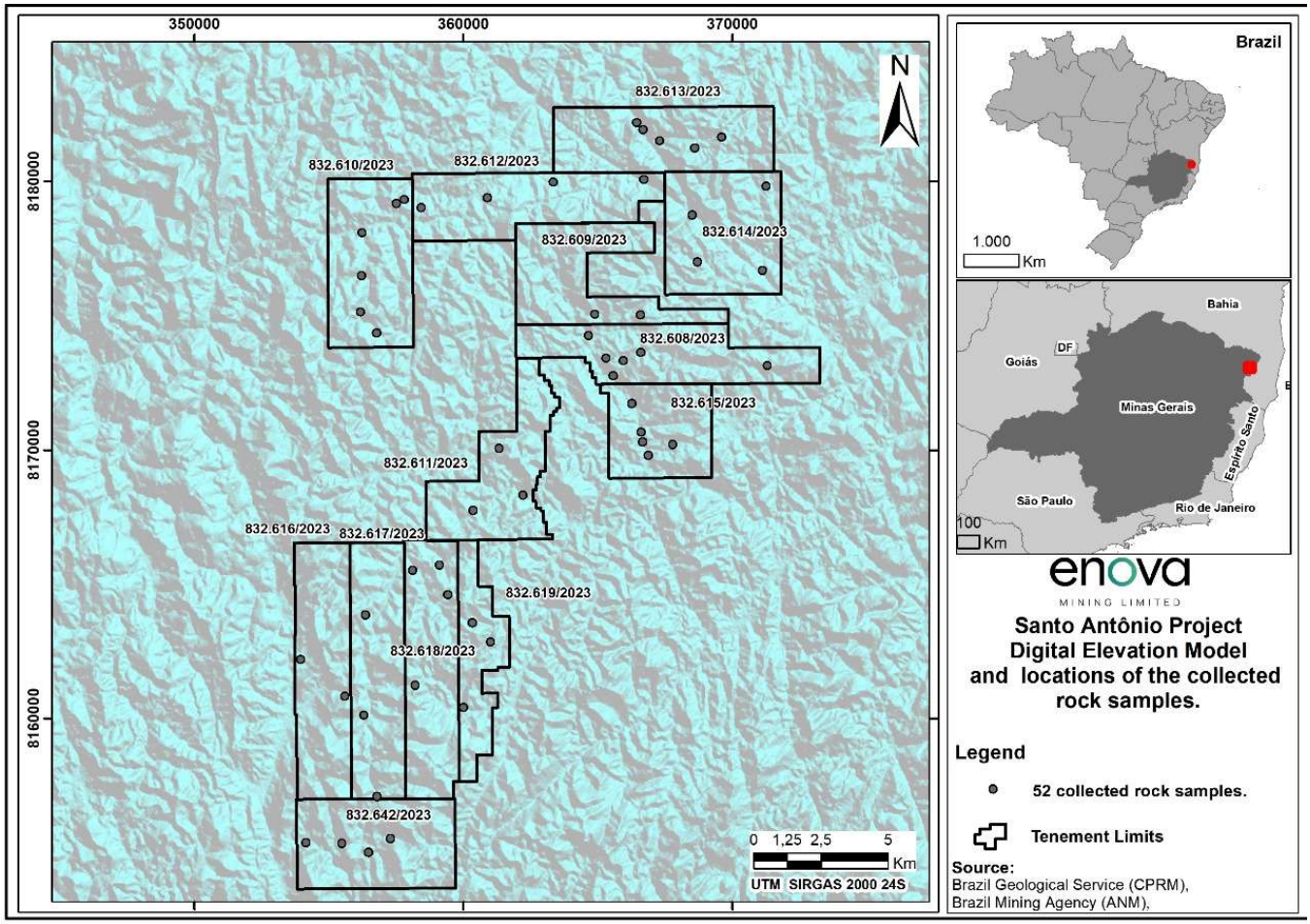

Figure 1: Surface geochemical sample points in Santo Antônio do Jacinto and adjoining areas

Enova's Santo Antônio do Jacinto tenement, in eastern Minas Gerais, is situated within the fertile Araçuaí Orogen (under Brasiliano Orogen cycle)[1], 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 ~350km^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.

Figure 2: Typical granite outcrop of Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Granite (SAJ-RO-12 Sampling Point)

Field observations at Santo Antônio do Jacinto, including extensive porphyritic granite outcrops of the Santo Antonio Do Jacinto (Figure 2), are consistent with Enova's geological model for rare element enriched hard-rock and regolith systems, reinforcing the project's potential as a high-priority discovery opportunity.

The geological map (Figure 3) of the Santo Antônio Project Area highlights a compelling rare earth exploration opportunity within northeastern Minas Gerais. Encompassing key lithostratigraphic units such as the Santo Antônio do Jacinto granite, granite gneiss, quartz monzonite associated with late to post-tectonic magmatism, the project sits within a structurally complex and mineral-rich corridor. The presence

[1] Santo Antônio do Jacinto Map Sheet: SE.24-V-B-IV CPRM

of major fault systems, hyperspectral (sentinel) targets, and coverage of regional sampling underscores the area's strong potential for hosting rare elements based on the similar geology as other areas. With early-stage exploration comparing with known rare element bearing geological settings, the project is potentially well-positioned to deliver significant value as part of Enova Mining's critical minerals growth strategy.

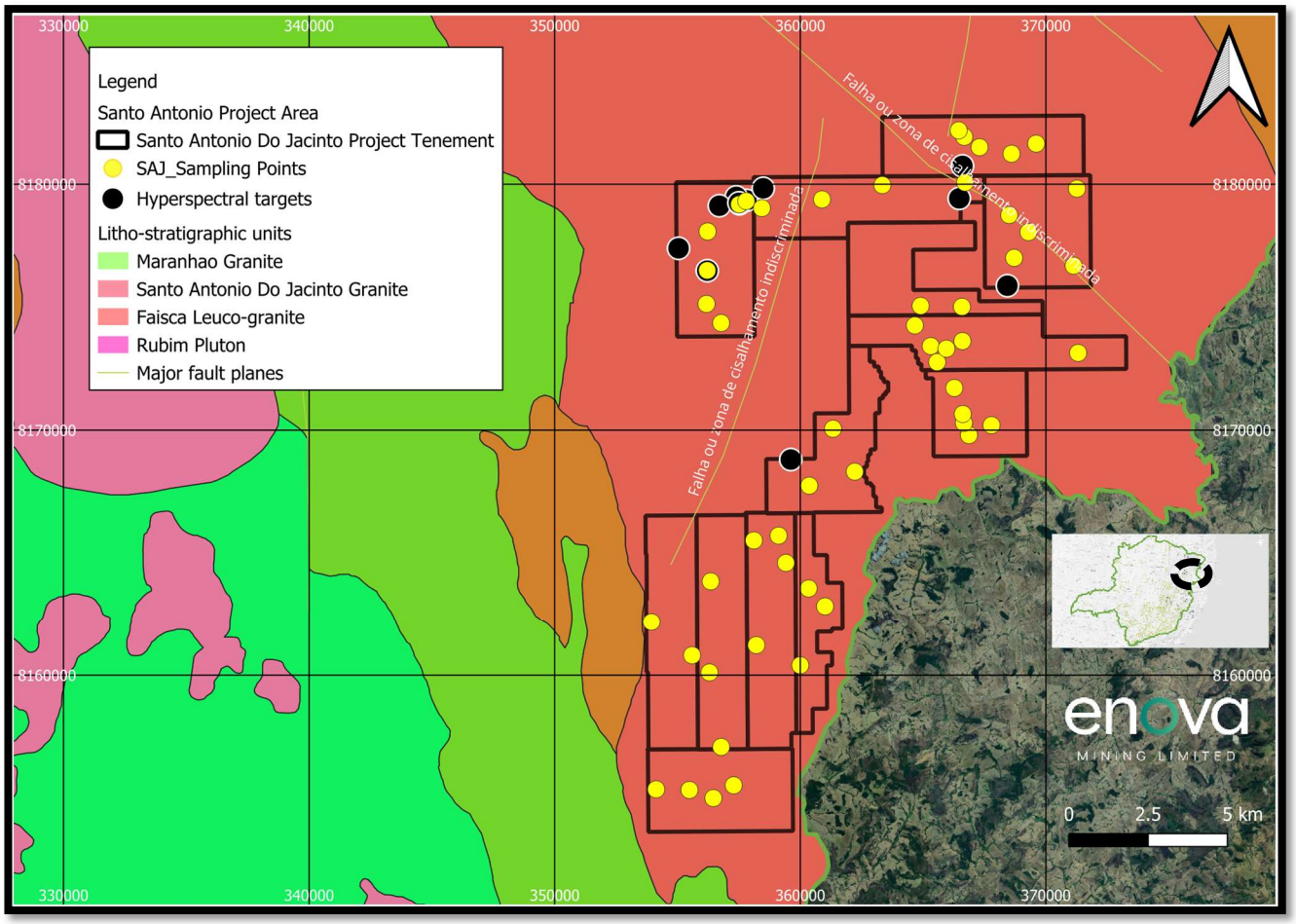

Figure 3: Santo Antonio Do Jacinto tenement package is located on Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Granite

The selection of sampling points across the Santo Antônio Project area was strategically guided by variations in magnetic intensity, geology and hyperspectral targets, as illustrated by the analytical signal map (Figure 4). The collected rock samples are primarily located in areas of low magnetic anomaly areas (the blue and purple regions) representative of felsic granitic rocks. The map's legend indicates that these colors represent magnetic signals ranging from approximately -22 nT to 100 nT. The correlation between magnetic anomalies and geological units, particularly within the granitic terrains, offers valuable insights into potential rare element enrichment zones. This integrated approach enhances the project's targeting precision, laying the groundwork for refining exploration priorities and future drill planning.

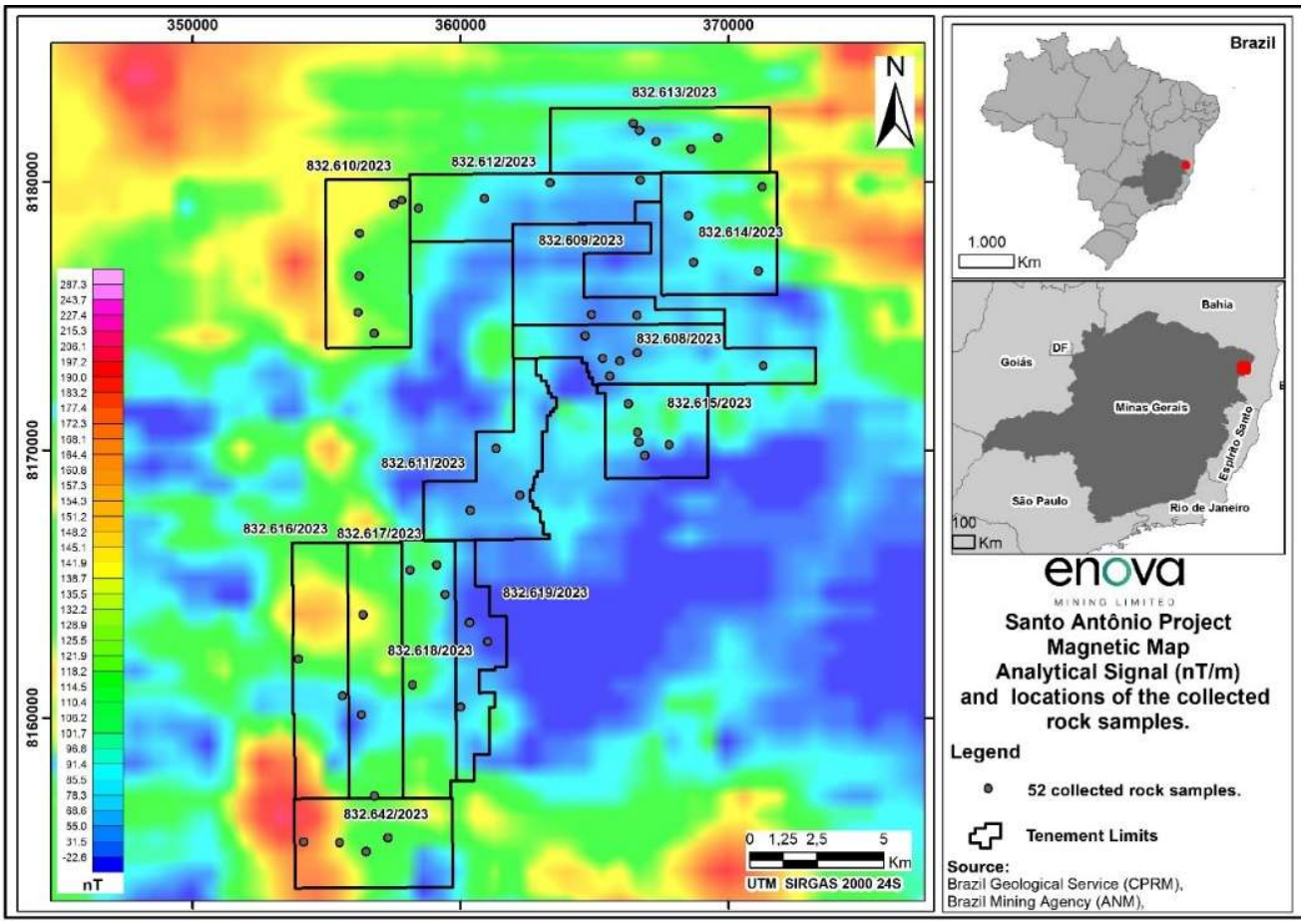

Figure 4: Santo Antonio Do Jacinto magnetic anomaly and sampling points

The leuco-granite in the image (Figure 5) is a light-colored, coarse-grained igneous rock composed predominantly of quartz and feldspar, with minimal dark minerals such as biotite. Its pale hue and granular texture suggest a high degree of magmatic differentiation, typical of evolved granitic systems. The rock appears massive and uniform, with little to no visible foliation, indicating a relatively undisturbed emplacement. Such leuco-granites are often associated with rare element enrichment, making them significant targets in critical mineral exploration.

The granite sample shown (Figure 6) exhibits a classic porphyritic texture, characterized by large, well-formed feldspar phenocrysts embedded within a finer-grained granitic matrix. The feldspar crystals are prominently visible, standing out against the light gray to yellowish-brown background, which includes smaller grains of quartz and darker minerals. This texture indicates a two-stage cooling history, initial slow crystallization forming the large feldspar crystals, followed by faster cooling that solidified the remaining groundmass. Such porphyritic granites are typical of late to post-tectonic intrusions, and their presence in the Santo Antônio do Jacinto area supports the region's potential for hosting rare earth element (REE) mineralisation associated with evolved granitic systems.

Figure 5: Typical leuco-granite of Santo Antonio Do Jacinto at SAJ-RO-32 sample point

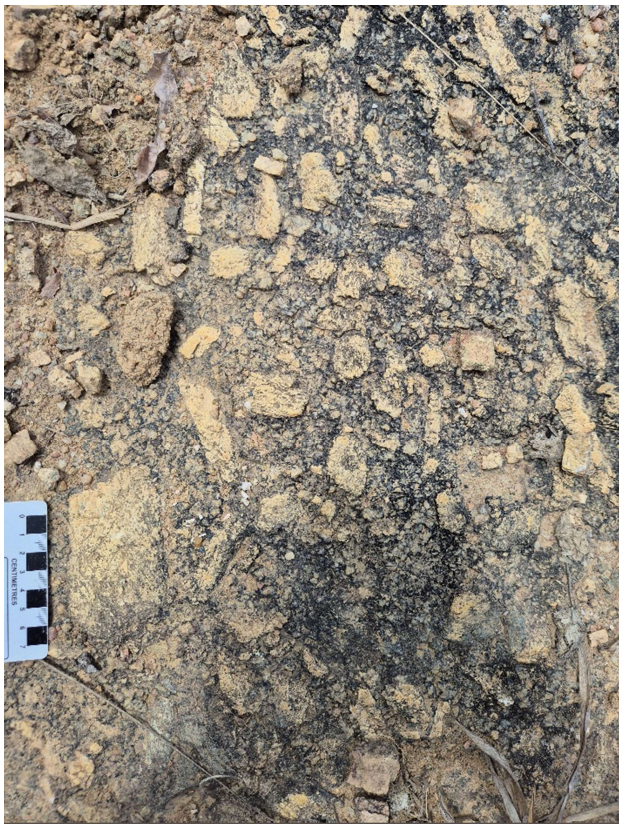

Figure 6: Feldspar phenocrysts in porphyry granite at SAJ-RO-33 sample point

Next steps:

Following completion of maiden regional geochemical sampling and the identification of multiple geochemical and hyperspectral anomalies across the Santo Antônio do Jacinto tenement, Enova is advancing to a detailed, tightened grid sampling program. This next phase will focus on refining high-priority targets through closer-spaced sampling, enabling more precise delineation of potential rare element mineralisation zones.

The results will directly support drill planning, with the objective of fast-tracking the definition of drill-ready targets and unlocking the full potential of this strategically located critical minerals asset.

Tenements/Permits

The title holder of the Santo Antônio Do Jacinto tenements currently is RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda and registered in Minas Gerai. RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the Santo Antônio Do Jacinto tenements are provided in the following table 2, Figure 3.

SANTO ANTÔNIO					
Area	Licence ID	Area (Ha)	Status	Ownership	In transference to
1	832608/2023	1,937.57	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
2	832609/2023	1,697.86	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
3	832610/2023	1,982.25	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
4	832611/2023	1,712.98	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
5	832612/2023	1,924.42	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
6	832613/2023	1,985.56	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
7	832614/2023	1,965.50	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
8	832615/2023	1,347.81	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
9	832616/2023	1,957.79	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
10	832617/2023	1,937.25	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
11	832618/2023	1,900.69	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
12	832619/2023	1,090.95	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
13	832642/2023	1,968.63	Granted	RTB Geologia & Mineração Ltda	ENOVA BRASIL LTDA
		23,409.26			

Table 2: Santo Antônio 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 is currently working on several projects in parallel, at different stages of development. CODA project work focuses on metallurgical studies for the concentration of titanium, REE, niobium and scandium metals. Sighter test work by CIT Senai, Belo Horizonte, continues particle size analysis, semi-quantitative mineralogical study and magnetic separation tests. Test work at Mineral Technology in Brisbane is currently in progress which focuses on magnetic separation and flotation. Our company laboratory in Kuala Lumpur is undertaking leach recovery test work.

Auger drilling is in progress at East CODA using our company drilling team. Enova also remains committed to the development of Charley Creek rare earth project with metallurgical process improvement test work under assessment. Enova is planning to commence exploration at East Salinas with a diamond drilling program.

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).
- **The Poços de Caldas Project** – a promising ionic adsorption clay REE opportunity.
- **The Charley Creek Project** – prospective for alluvial rare earths, rubidium, and uranium.
- **The Lithium Valley Projects** – including Santo Antonio Do Jacinto, Caraí, Santo Antônio do Jacinto, and Resplendor, all considered prospective for lithium and rare earth elements.

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 Antonio 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 Antonio 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Subhajit consents to the inclusion in presenting the matters based on his information in the form.

Forward-looking statements

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

Precautionary Statement

The exploration results for the Santo Antônio 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 potential anomalous grade, 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 Antonio Do Jacinto Project** **Surface sampling Program:** Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Project consists of following tenements where the areas were sampled at the outcrops and soils surfaces within the tenement by breaking rock chips. Sampling was conducted on and around hyperspectral targets, collecting material from the first 1 to 30 cm below ground surface using a geological hammer and hand shovel. In most locations, a thin organic soil layer was observed, overlying Granite and granodiorite lithology. **Rock-Chip Sampling Methodology:** Random grab samples of rock chips are collected as **specimen samples** from areas identified by field geologists as geologically significant. 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** • **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. These photographs serve as an important tool for verifying the context of the samples and for aiding in the interpretation of the results. **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 horizon. Rock samples were collected along with mapping and soil sampling activities. The sampling was conducted through 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 Antonio Do Jacinto Granite Complex. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. **Comments on hyperspectral study:** Dr. Neil Pendock conducted advanced remote sensing analysis focused on identifying spectral signatures indicative of rare element enrichment within the complex pegmatite systems and granites of the region. Sentinel-2 satellite visible/near-infrared (VNIR) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) imagery have been interpreted across the Santo Antonio Do Jacinto area, enhancing the identification of alteration minerals associated with rare elements enriched zones. Hyperspectral targets are listed in Table 5. No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable
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).*	**Drilling** No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable.
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.*	**Drilling** No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable.
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.*	**Drilling** No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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, 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.*	**Sample preparation** 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. OREAS 460 Standard Reference Material, Blanks and Duplicates were used for QA/QC purposes are inserted approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano. **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. **Quality Control** The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have*	Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including control 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

	been established.	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 inserted in the sample stream. Oreas 460 and Oreas 461 samples sent from Australia which was used in 12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples. The assays will be done using ICP MS, ICP AES 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, has reviewed the data collated and compared it with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Field geological data was recorded in the field notebook and then typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. No drilling was done, and no update is reported in the current announcement. No assay data is received from the laboratory
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 Sample Point locations were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 2000, Zone 24 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 24S (Appendix 1, Table 2). 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 rock chip and soil sample points are listed in the Appendix -B Table 3. The locations of hyperspectral targets are listed Appendix D, Table 5 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 sample points are variable, varied according to the location of hyperspectral targets. The spacing is appropriate to the scale of tenements and variation in geology of zoned complex. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation was undertaken. Compositing: No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable

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.*	No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable.
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 data.
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 to carry out, inspect sampling procedures, verify the sampling protocols, secure the transport and storage of samples, verification 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 (Figure3) are held by Mineração Paranai Ltda, who filled transfer documents in favour of Rafael Mottin, at the ANM, Brazil's National mining authority. The tenements are in the process of transfer to Enova Mining Limited ("100%"). The current exploration is conducted in multiple tenements in Santo Antonio Do Jacinto near Maristella town and in the tenements. There is no issue with the tenement holding and it's good standing known to Enova Mining. Details of the Santo Antonio Do Jacinto project tenements are given in Table 2 and Figure 3

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Granite complex project site was not earlier explored by any agency. However, the data such as geological map and geophysical maps in SGB (Geological Survey of Brazil) website covers the area regionally including Santo Antonio Do Jacinto Granite complex project tenements
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*	The data and information of about the sample points are given below, Easting Northing and Elevation of the sample points are given in the Appendix B Table 3 No assay results received No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence other information such as dip, azimuth, downhole length, intercepts are not applicable

	report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	No assay data has been received, Table 3 and 4 contain coordinate of the sample points and lithological descriptions respectively which have been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource evaluation in the next stage. There is no aggregate intercept reported as no drilling was done.
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*	No drilling was conducted so far in the tenement area. Hence not applicable

	to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 6 for geology, rock type, magnetic anomaly tenement, sampling procedure related data and information. Figure 1 shows sample points and figure 3 shows the Santo Antonio Do Jacinto project tenements along with sample 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 1,2,3,4 and 5. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as sample 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 leuco-granite, biotite granite lithological units to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The report includes hyperspectral targets, lithological descriptions of rock chip samples and regional geology descriptions. 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*	In the current stage, geochemical surface sampling is focused on systematically mapping and surface sampling to identify in any potential anomalous zone of target mineralisation. In the next stage detail geological mapping, geophysical survey and test drilling may be undertaken to test the targets, reducing geological uncertainty and in order to improve the confidence and accuracy of the target definition. Diagrams and figures in the current document are highlighting the outcomes of surface sampling and identify high anomalous zones.

Appendix B:

The location of sample points presented in the current release

Sample Points	Project	East	North	Elev	Datum	Zone	Sample Type
SAJ-RO-001	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	367783	8170207	521	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-002	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366867	8169805	482	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-003	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366662	8170300	501	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-004	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366615	8170660	527	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-005	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366268	8171722	522	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-006	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	365571	8172771	533	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-007	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	365309	8173425	586	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-008	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	365949	8173319	599	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-009	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366599	8173628	625	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-010	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	371262	8179824	630	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-011	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	369603	8181655	662	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-012	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	368599	8181244	555	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-013	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	367296	8181510	471	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-014	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366673	8181931	433	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-015	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366449	8182193	419	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-016	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366709	8180074	478	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-017	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	363340	8179970	585	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-018	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	360883	8179388	688	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-019	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	358434	8179034	641	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-020	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	357510	8179184	740	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-021	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	357796	8179318	710	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-022	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356223	8178084	641	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-023	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356210	8176501	701	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-024	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356179	8175138	735	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-025	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356775	8174362	687	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-026	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	364662	8174264	544	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-027	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	366581	8175022	642	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-028	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	354130	8155365	662	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-029	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	355484	8155340	671	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-030	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356457	8155010	671	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-031	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	357287	8155529	710	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-032	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356777	8157090	750	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-033	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356302	8160116	700	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-034	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	353940	8162188	563	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-035	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	355592	8160815	694	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-036	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	358209	8161229	775	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip

SAJ-RO-037	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	356350	8163858	703	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-038	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	358110	8165523	658	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-039	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	359115	8165718	670	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-040	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	359414	8164608	684	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-041	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	360337	8163568	687	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-042	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	361007	8162840	696	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-043	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	359998	8160408	650	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-044	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	371129	8176692	534	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-045	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	368705	8177010	617	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-046	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	369288	8178058	536	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-047	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	368506	8178753	552	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-048	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	371311	8173147	628	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-049	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	364898	8175058	600	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-050	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	361330	8170063	711	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-051	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	360362	8167750	649	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip
SAJ-RO-052	Santo Antonio Do Jacinto	362217	8168318	550	WGS84/Sirgas2000	24S	Rock Chip

Table 3: sample point locations

Lithological descriptions

SAMPLE_ID	OUTCROP DESCRIPTION	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
SAJ-RO-001	In situ exposure	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-002	In situ exposure	Fresh rock; grey-whitish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-003	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts totally replaced by kaoliniteminerals, mafic minerals; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-004	In situ exposure and large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-005	Few large boulders	Saprock, intensely weathered; light brown-yellowish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-006	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-whitish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-006A	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	Several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-008	Several very large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, fine-grained matrix of mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-009	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; white biotite granite, phaneritc texture, medium to coarse-grained, very feldspar-rich; mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-009A	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprolite, intensely weathered pale brown-whitish granite with texture preserved, medium to coarse-grained matrix, kaolinte-rich; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-010	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey biotite granite, phaneritc texture, fine to medium-grained; mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-011	Several very large boulders	Saprock, weathered; light grey-yelowish porphyritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-012	In situ exposure and several large boulders	In situ exposure and several large boulders
SAJ-RO-013	In situ exposure	Saprock, slighlty weathered; creamy-pinkish color, biotite granite with phaneritic texture, coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-014	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	Few large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; orange-yellowish-pinkish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-016	Few large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-yelowish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; moderate oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-016A	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	In situ exposure and a few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-018	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-yelowish biotite granite with phaneritic texture, fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-019	In situ exposure	Saprock, moderately weathered; light grey-orangish porphiritic biotite granite, fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-019A	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	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	In situ exposure on a hillside	Saprock, intensely weathered; light brown porphiritic biotite granite, fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-021	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	In situ exposure	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-023	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	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 magnetic.
SAJ-RO-025	Several boulders of various sizes	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-026	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; grey-whitish porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved, fine to medium-grained matrix; moderate oxidation; not magnetic.

SAMPLE_ID	OUTCROP DESCRIPTION	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
SAJ-RO-027	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowih porphiritic biotite granite, medium to coarse-grained matrix of ~ mafic minerals; moderate oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-028	Few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-029	Few large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light pink-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-030	Few large boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-031	In situ exposure and several small boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-032	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; white porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved with large pinkish feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-033	In situ exposure and a few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-034	In situ exposure and a few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-035	Several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-035A	Several large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-pinkish fine grained biotite granite with mafic minerals; slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-036	Few large boulders	Saprock, slightly weathered; light grey-orangish-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of large biotite crystals; mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-037	Several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large pink feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; locally slightly magnetic..
SAJ-RO-038	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-pinkish porphiritic biotite granite,with large feldspar phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; locally slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-039	Several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; locally slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-040	Few small boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; grey-yellowish fine-grained biotite granite with mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic; in contact with coarse-grained granitic pegmatite pocket
SAJ-RO-041	Several small boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; locally slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-042	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish fine-grained biotite granite with mafic minerals; in contact with porphiritic biotite granite with medium to coarse-grained matrix; mafic minerals, slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-042A	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, intensely weathered; white porphiritic biotite granite with texture preserved with large white feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-043	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-whitish±pinkish leucocratic medium-grained granite with matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-044	Several small boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish biotite granite with fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-045	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Fresh rock; grey-yellowish biotite granite with fine-grained matrix of mafic minerals; slightly magnetic; centimetric veins of granitic pegmatie with pinkish feldspar.
SAJ-RO-046	Several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-yellowish banded garnet-biotite gneiss; moderate oxidation; not magnetic. Point located in NW-SE fault zone per SGB map.
SAJ-RO-047	Slope in road cut	Saprolite, moderately to intensely weathered; pink-whitish granitic pegmatite pocket, coarse grained with mafic minerals; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-048	In situ exposure and several boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite,with large feldspar phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-049	Several small boulders	Fresh rock; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, with few feldspar phenocrysts in fine to medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-050	In situ exposure and several large boulders	Saprock, moderately weathered; grey-orangish±pinkish porphiritic biotite granite, with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; locally slightly magnetic.
SAJ-RO-051	Several large boulders	Fresh rock, slightly weathered; light grey-yellowish porphiritic biotite granite, with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium to coarse-grained matrix of mafic minerals; little oxidation; not magnetic.
SAJ-RO-052	Several small boulders	Saprock, intensely weathered; ligh brown-orangish porphiritic biotite granite, with large feldspar phenocrysts in medium-grained matrix of mafic minerals; strong oxidation; not magnetic.

Table 4: Lithological descriptions of rock chip samples and regional samples in Santo Antonio Do Jacinto granite complex

Appendix C: Hyperspectral Targets

Target Number	Latitude	Longitude	Value
Target 1	-15.7972	-41.6843	100
Target 2	-15.7963	-41.6824	96.0773
Target 3	-15.7969	-41.6843	92.1102
Target 4	-15.7973	-41.6829	91.2395
Target 5	-15.7972	-41.6825	88.9693
Target 6	-15.7964	-41.6831	85.825
Target 7	-15.8673	-41.5582	80.1917
Target 8	-15.8013	-41.6938	78.2329
Target 9	-17.3529	-41.643	77.043
Target 10	-15.8003	-41.6942	77.0031
Target 11	-15.7696	-41.6009	76.9669
Target 12	-17.2989	-41.6283	76.9259
Target 13	-15.7867	-41.5437	76.8364
Target 14	-15.7823	-41.5394	76.7008
Target 15	-15.8114	-41.5022	76.3414
Target 16	-15.7589	-41.6823	76.1577
Target 17	-17.3255	-41.5877	75.9045
Target 18	-15.7977	-41.6858	75.5305
Target 19	-15.7951	-41.5006	75.4845
Target 20	-15.7829	-41.603	75.3696
Target 21	-17.3274	-41.5881	75.2381
Target 22	-17.2979	-41.6291	74.5879
Target 23	-15.7737	-41.5563	74.5102
Target 24	-15.8115	-41.5025	74.4439
Target 25	-17.2731	-41.7372	74.3048

Target 26	-19.3436	-41.2633	74.2955
Target 27	-15.7695	-41.6007	74.2155
Target 28	-15.7651	-41.5726	73.9721
Target 29	-16.5586	-40.3158	73.8224
Target 30	-17.273	-41.5876	73.8207
Target 31	-17.3398	-41.6138	73.6018
Target 32	-15.7959	-41.6814	73.5906
Target 33	-15.8077	-41.5294	73.4481
Target 34	-15.7665	-41.6096	73.4045
Target 35	-17.3274	-41.5833	73.3653
Target 36	-15.8064	-41.5271	73.2084
Target 37	-15.8045	-41.6438	73.036
Target 38	-17.3213	-41.5874	73.0131
Target 39	-17.3257	-41.6343	72.91
Target 40	-15.7757	-41.6079	72.7991
Target 41	-15.7873	-41.5439	72.4994
Target 42	-16.4633	-40.3321	72.4801
Target 43	-15.7758	-41.6075	72.2992
Target 44	-16.462	-40.3359	72.2884
Target 45	-15.796	-41.6844	72.2167
Target 46	-15.866	-41.5659	72.1079
Target 47	-17.3681	-41.6425	72.0424
Target 48	-17.3644	-41.5886	72.0139
Target 49	-15.8145	-41.5391	71.9678
Target 50	-15.7972	-41.686	71.8591
Target 51	-16.4645	-40.3347	71.834
Target 52	-15.7714	-41.578	71.6966
Target 53	-17.3369	-41.6016	71.6497
Target 54	-17.2808	-41.5927	71.586
Target 55	-15.8716	-41.5553	71.5847
Target 56	-15.8717	-41.5551	71.5847
Target 57	-15.7777	-41.4903	71.476
Target 58	-15.775	-41.6101	71.454
Target 59	-17.3479	-41.6114	71.3744
Target 60	-17.2974	-41.6207	71.3627
Target 61	-17.3035	-41.6866	71.3475
Target 62	-15.8	-41.6948	71.3014
Target 63	-16.489	-40.3472	71.232
Target 64	-15.7646	-41.5722	71.1366
Target 65	-15.872	-41.5545	71.0118
Target 66	-17.3188	-41.6243	70.8598

Target 67	-17.3008	-41.6433	70.3914
Target 68	-16.4952	-40.2327	70.338
Target 69	-16.4631	-40.2509	70.1955
Target 70	-15.7636	-41.5715	70.1813
Target 71	-15.7991	-41.6834	69.9369
Target 72	-16.4652	-40.3424	69.9368
Target 73	-15.7653	-41.5727	69.8703
Target 74	-15.7864	-41.5446	69.8601
Target 75	-17.2793	-41.7262	69.6618
Target 76	-16.4589	-40.3256	69.6446
Target 77	-17.2804	-41.5917	69.6337
Target 78	-15.8099	-41.5148	69.6101
Target 79	-15.8069	-41.5296	69.421
Target 80	-17.3042	-41.585	69.378
Target 81	-15.8143	-41.4995	69.3279
Target 82	-17.2712	-41.5851	69.2761
Target 83	-15.8692	-41.5598	69.2529
Target 84	-16.4511	-40.2496	69.2282
Target 85	-17.2845	-41.5804	69.2236
Target 86	-17.2767	-41.5922	69.1945
Target 87	-15.806	-41.5264	69.0996
Target 88	-17.3682	-41.6429	69.0546
Target 89	-17.2797	-41.6781	68.9648
Target 90	-16.4642	-40.3349	68.9425
Target 91	-17.3269	-41.5844	68.9262
Target 92	-15.8104	-41.5289	68.9104
Target 93	-15.7846	-41.6031	68.8563
Target 94	-15.7591	-41.6824	68.8105
Target 95	-17.364	-41.5887	68.7604
Target 96	-16.4807	-40.3581	68.6654
Target 97	-17.2986	-41.629	68.6523
Target 98	-15.8056	-41.5003	68.5683
Target 99	-15.7759	-41.6027	68.5299
Target 10	-15.816	-41.495	e 68.5181

Table 5: Hyperspectral target points including Santo Antonio Do Jacinto and other Enova properties in Lithium valley, Minas Gerais

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. Santo Antônio do Jacinto Map Sheet: SE.24-V-B-IV CPRM

Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide

HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide

IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay

LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide

REE = Rare Earth Element

REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide

TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide

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

DyTb = Dysprosium-Terbium

wt% = Weight percent

CN= Chondrite Normalised