Cupim South Step-Out Drilling Delivers Best Results Seen at Colossus

Large 4,000ppm+ TREO footprint which redefines and aims to multi-fold high-grade initial feed at Colossus

ASX Release: 30 July 2024

Highlights

- **Step-out auger drilling onto adjoining license outside the maiden Cupim South Deposit has established a continuous large, high-grade mining zone (>4,000ppm). Furthermore, new step-out areas at Cupim South have discovered high-grade Dy-Tb mineralisation (up to 221pm) starting near surface. These results redefine the initial high-grade mining feed potential for Colossus and establish a pathway to develop a resource upgrade which is able to support a long-life, >4,500ppm TREO feed plan. The results are highlighted below:**
  - CS-AG-0173: **9m @ 6,551ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,003ppm TREO**[A]
    Including 2m @ 221ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0279: **16m @ 5,953ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,372ppm TREO**
    Including 6m @ 105ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0197: **10m @ 5,172ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **4,740ppm TREO**
    Ending last 4m @ 93ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0158: **8m @ 5,223ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,788ppm TREO**
    Ending last 6m @ 103ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0105: **10m @ 5,528ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,441ppm TREO**
    Ending last 8m @ 114ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0050: **6m @ 4,358ppm TREO** from 6m, ending in mineralisation of **5,391ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0080: **8m @ 4,100ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **2,539ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0081: **7m @ 5,075ppm TREO** from 6m, ending in mineralisation of **3,475ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0082: **12m @ 4,207ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,218ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0084: **14m @ 4,519ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,828ppm TREO**
    Ending last 6m @ 110ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0097: **3m @ 4,961ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,044ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0120: **4m @ 4,882ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **5,940ppm TREO**
    Ending last 2m @ 80ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0155: **10m @ 4,878ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **6,712ppm TREO**
    Ending last 2m @ 124ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0156: **12m @ 4,218ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **5,041ppm TREO**
    Ending last 2m @ 77ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
  - CS-AG-0192: **9m @ 4,604ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **5,092ppm TREO**
  - CS-AG-0218: **17m @ 4,504ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,914ppm TREO**
    Ending last 3m @ 83ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

[A] Total Rare Earth Oxides ('TREO'): $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$

- CS-AG-0236: **6m @ 4,875ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,239ppm TREO**
- CS-AG-0240: **17m @ 4,266ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,403ppm TREO**
  Ending last 15m @ 105ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0264: **8m @ 4,056ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,009ppm TREO**
  Ending last 2m @ 113ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0288: **17m @ 4,039ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **5,999ppm TREO**
  Ending last 3m @ 75ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

▶ **These step-out auger results are expected to multi-fold the current high-grade Colossus feeds and substantially improve the Cupim South Resource. Current interpolated high-grade feed at Colossus from the Grade vs Tonnage curve indicates a resource base of 47Mt @ 4,000ppm TREO[1], which now has scope to substantially increase in size and grade from the latest drilling at Cupim South extension.**

▶ **Infill RC and Diamond drilling at Northern Concessions and Cupim South outlines numerous higher-grade zones within the Mining Licenses than previous block modelling has shown, as highlighted below:**

- FZ-RC-0193: **26m @ 5,270ppm TREO** from 4m, including 6m @ **10,375ppm TREO [41% MREO[B]]**
  Including 14m @ 91ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- FZ-RC-0220: **16m @ 5,090ppm TREO** from 2m, including 6m @ **7,529ppm TREO [48% MREO]**
  Including 6m @ 146ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- FZ-RC-0402: **12m @ 6,393ppm TREO** from 8m, including 6m @ **9,059ppm TREO [38% MREO]**
  Including 6m @ 104ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- FZ-RC-0203: **16m @ 3,998ppm TREO** from 4m, including 8m @ **4,793ppm TREO [38% MREO]**
  Including 8m @ 74ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- FZ-RC-0401: **14m @ 3,213ppm TREO** from 6m
- CT-RC-0184: **28m @ 3,760ppm TREO** from 6m, including 8m @ **5,401ppm TREO [19% MREO]**
- CS-DDH-0021: **25.5m @ 3,944ppm TREO** from 2m, including 4m @ **4,563ppm TREO [40% MREO]**
  Including 8m @ 97ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-DDH-0026: **15.5m @ 4,040ppm TREO** from surface, including 6.5m @ **4,193ppm TREO [44% MREO]**
  Including 6m @ 102ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-DDH-0015: **8.5m @ 4,195ppm TREO** from 3.5m

▶ **The latest results underpin a pathway for a substantial future resource upgrade. In particular, the results define a potential long-life and high-grade (>4,000ppm) feed, which is elevated in shallow Dy & Tb mineralisation and basket value. All auger holes end in mineralisation, with a follow-up RC program to be conducted to provide additional tonnage for future resource upgrades.**

▶ **Infill drilling results at Northern Concessions, which targeted lower grade blocks, have shown significant improvements from deeper drilling than previously modelled; in some areas, the infill drilling returned over twice the grade of the block model. This outlines a significant scope of improvement to the current resource.**

▶ **Viridis is continuing its targeted exploration to underpin a significant resource upgrade and running a detailed metallurgical work program to optimise the final Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate ('MREC') flowsheet conditions in support of the next phase of engineering definition.**

[B] Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides ('MREO'): Dy_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7

Chief Executive Officer, Rafael Moreno commented:

"Another outstanding set of results which reaffirm the remarkable resource we are dealing with at Colossus. The very high-grade core being identified at our Cupim South Extension supports our development strategy to focus on the exceptionally high areas of TREO / MREO in our Northern Concessions and Cupim South Extension.

With the RC infill drilling at our Northern Concessions revealing a significant improvement in grade and mineralisation depth compared to our existing resource block model, we are excited to showcase the enormous potential of our resource upgrade at the end of this year.

The contiguous nature of both our Northern and Southern areas, plus high grades from surface, means both mine development and processing flowsheet are simplified and support a low-cost operation. The high levels of MREOs, in particular Dy / Tb, and industry-leading recoveries all bode extremely well for project economics."

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited ('Viridis' or 'Company') is pleased to report that the ninth set of assays has been received within the Colossus Project, presenting the best results to date. The ninth set of assays primarily targeted high-grade rare earth element ('REE') mineralisation along the Cupim South extension, establishing a large continuous footprint of >4,000ppm TREO. The Cupim South extension redefines the initial feed potential for Colossus and establishes a pathway to produce a high basket value product from significant near-surface Dy-Tb mineralisation. Infill drilling has shown Northern Concessions continue to show elevated heavy rare earths and higher-grade zones than the current block model in numerous areas.

Cupim South

The ninth batch of assays predominantly consisted of step-out auger drilling at Cupim South Extension, which has uncovered a large and continuous high-grade zone. These results will confirm high-priority areas for follow-up RC drilling, which is expected to continue adding significant tonnages for the initial high-grade feed.

These results magnify the potential for Colossus with Cupim South having the potential to multi-fold its current resource base. Furthermore, the continuous high-grade zone also shows elevated heavy rare earth concentrations near surface, which is expected to improve the overall basket value for products coming from Colossus.

The highlights from this batch of results, in combination with previous step-out drilling, showcase the immense potential of the Cupim South Deposit across the entire prospect, as seen below[2,5]:

- CS-AG-0173: **9m @ 6,551ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,003ppm TREO**
  Including 2m @ 221ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0279: **16m @ 5,953ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,372ppm TREO**
  Including 6m @ 105ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0197: **10m @ 5,172ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **4,740ppm TREO**
  Ending last 4m @ 93ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0158: **8m @ 5,223ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,788ppm TREO**
  Ending last 6m @ 103ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-0105: **10m @ 5,528ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **3,441ppm TREO**
  Ending last 8m @ 114ppm Dy & Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-153: **8.0m @ 7,856ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **6,747ppm TREO**
  Ending last 4m @ 10,980ppm TREO and 117ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-302: **12m @ 8,221ppm TREO** from 6m, ending in mineralisation of **9,643ppm TREO**
  Ending last 4m @ 10,111ppm TREO and 157ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-093: **7.5m @ 5,707ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **6,708ppm TREO**
  Including all 7.5m @ 71ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-136: **12.0m @ 5,427ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **5,171ppm TREO**
  Including all 12m @ 126ppm Dy-Tb Oxide

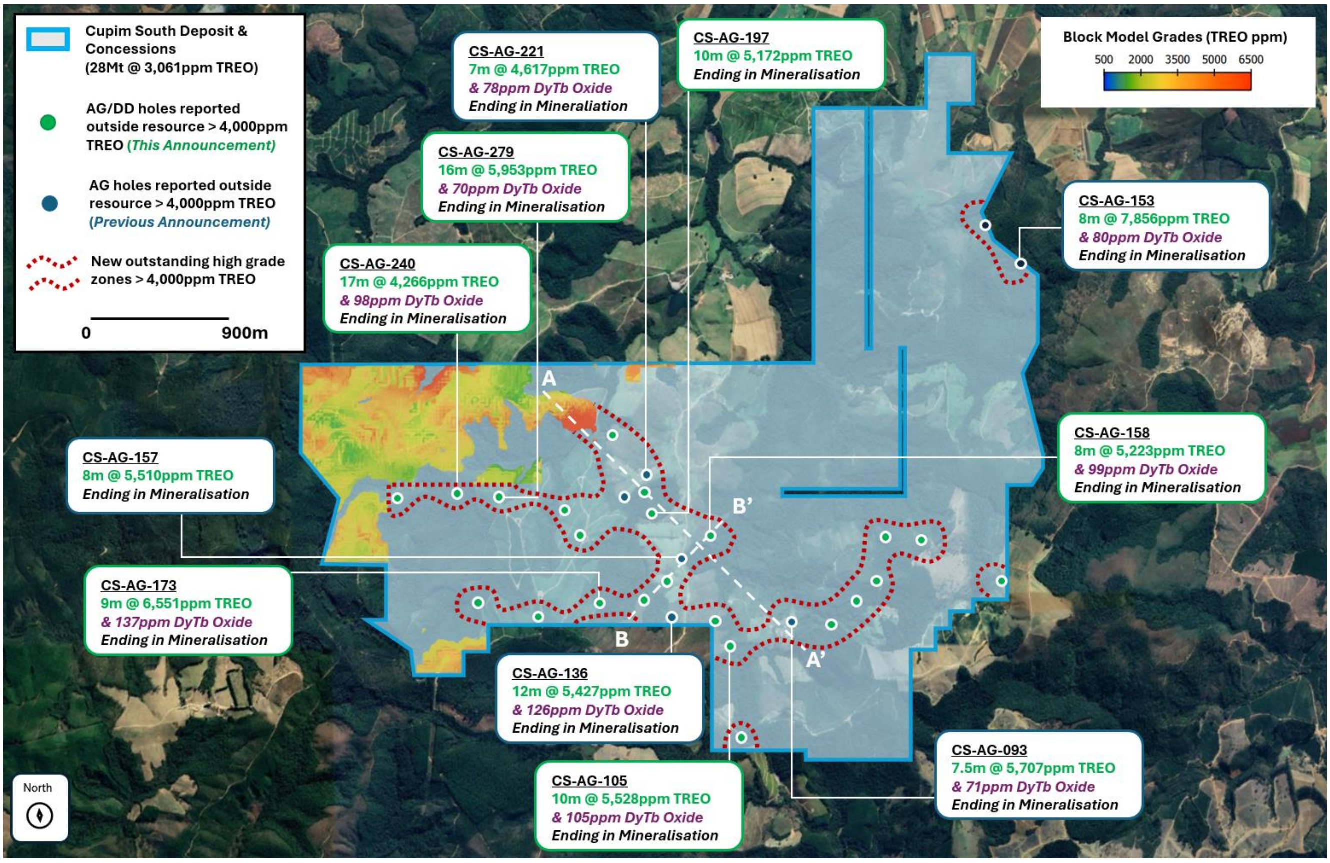

Figure 1: *This report highlights a plan view of Cupim South Deposit and extension with auger drills[2,4]. More details on the block model can be found in the VMM ASX announcement on 04 June 2024.*

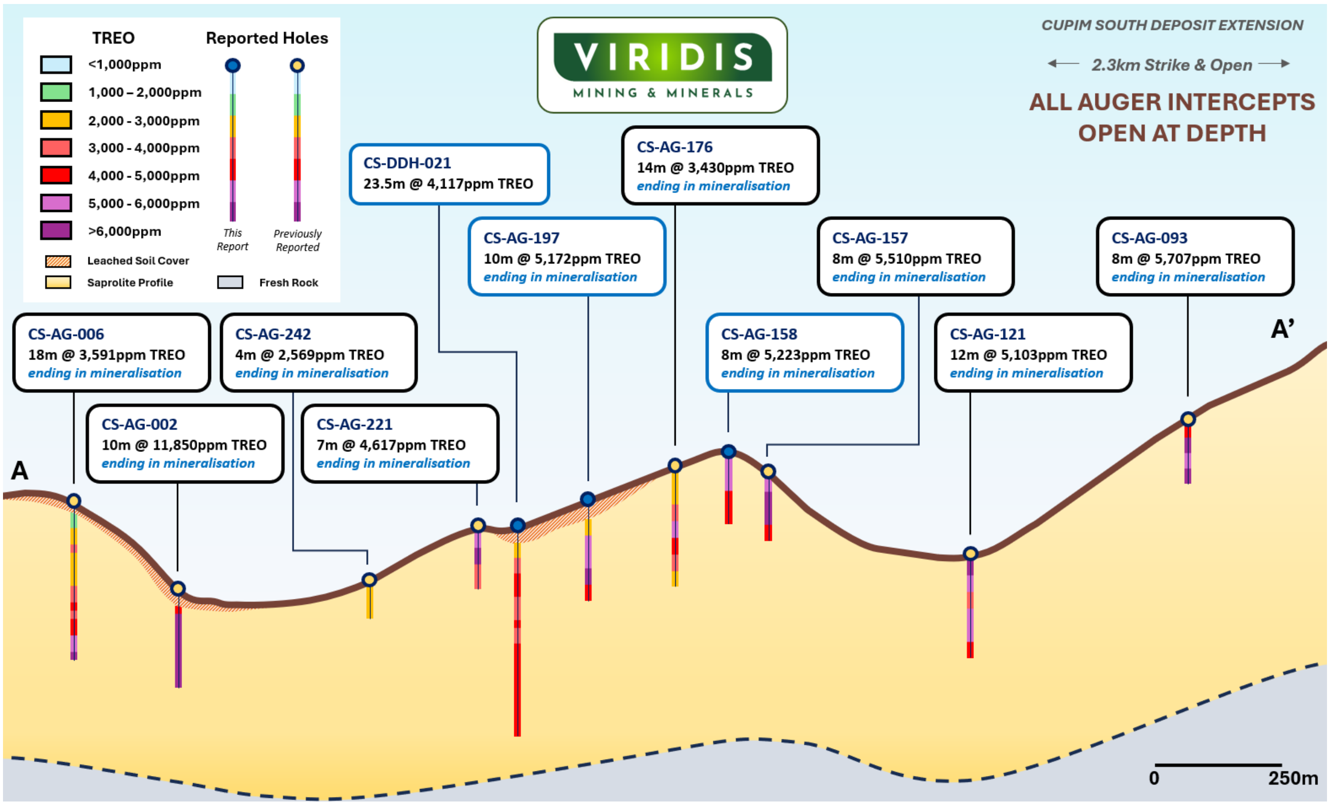

Figure 2: *Cross section A (looking north-east) at Cupim South from Figure 1 with significant intercepts[2,4]. 15x Y-Axis exaggeration, grade blocks were sampled per 1.5-2m except for CS-AG-02 and 06 sampled per 1m.*

A close up of cross-section BB' provided below shows the consistent nature of high-grade mineralisation ranging from ~4,200ppm to >6,500ppm TREO with auger holes ending in significantly high Dy-Tb mineralisation, as seen by CS-AG-155 (last 2m @ 124ppm Dy-Tb Oxide), CS-AG-105 (last 8m @ 114ppm Dy-Tb Oxide), CS-AG-240 (last 15m @ 105ppm Dy-Tb Oxide). This provides significant scope within this area (Figure 3) to discover further heavy rare earth mineralisation continuations from deeper RC drilling and present a much higher basket value from the initial high-grade feed.

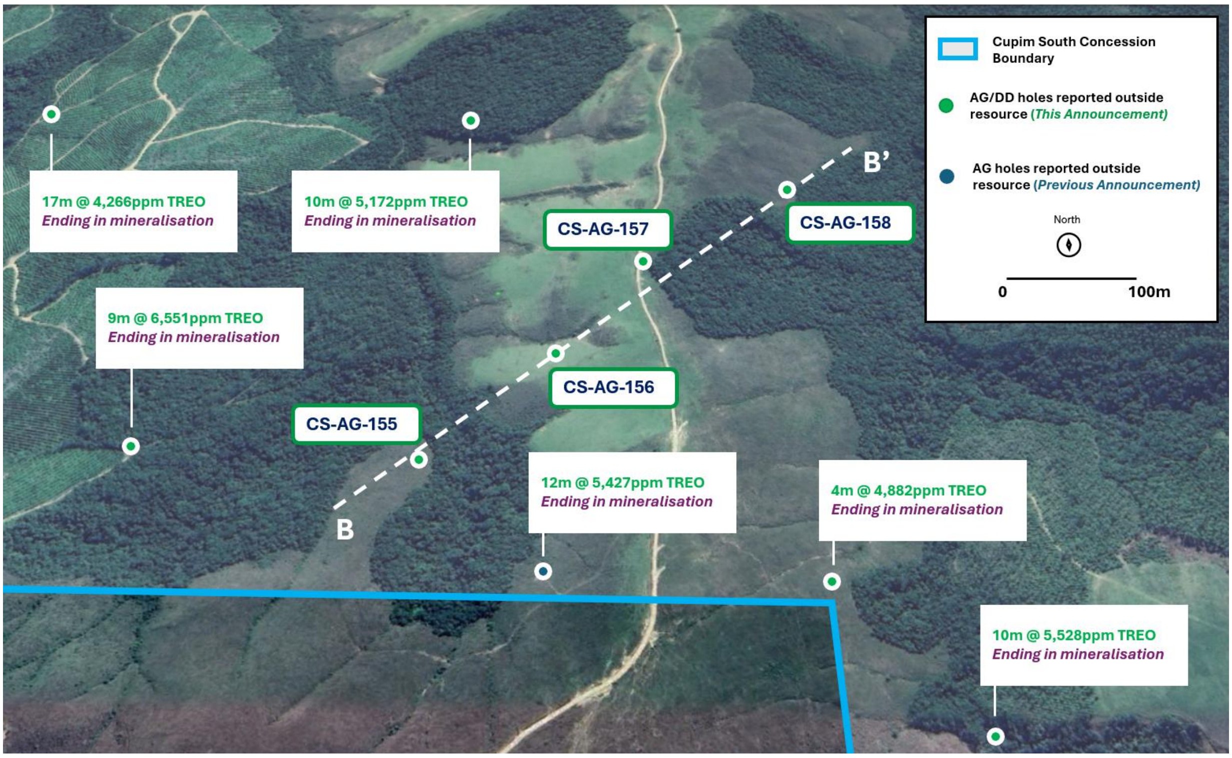

Figure 3: *Plan view of Cross section B (looking south-west) at Cupim South from Figure 1 with significant intercepts. Please note scale is for horizontal distance only, as drop-down satellite view skews vertical distance*[2,4]

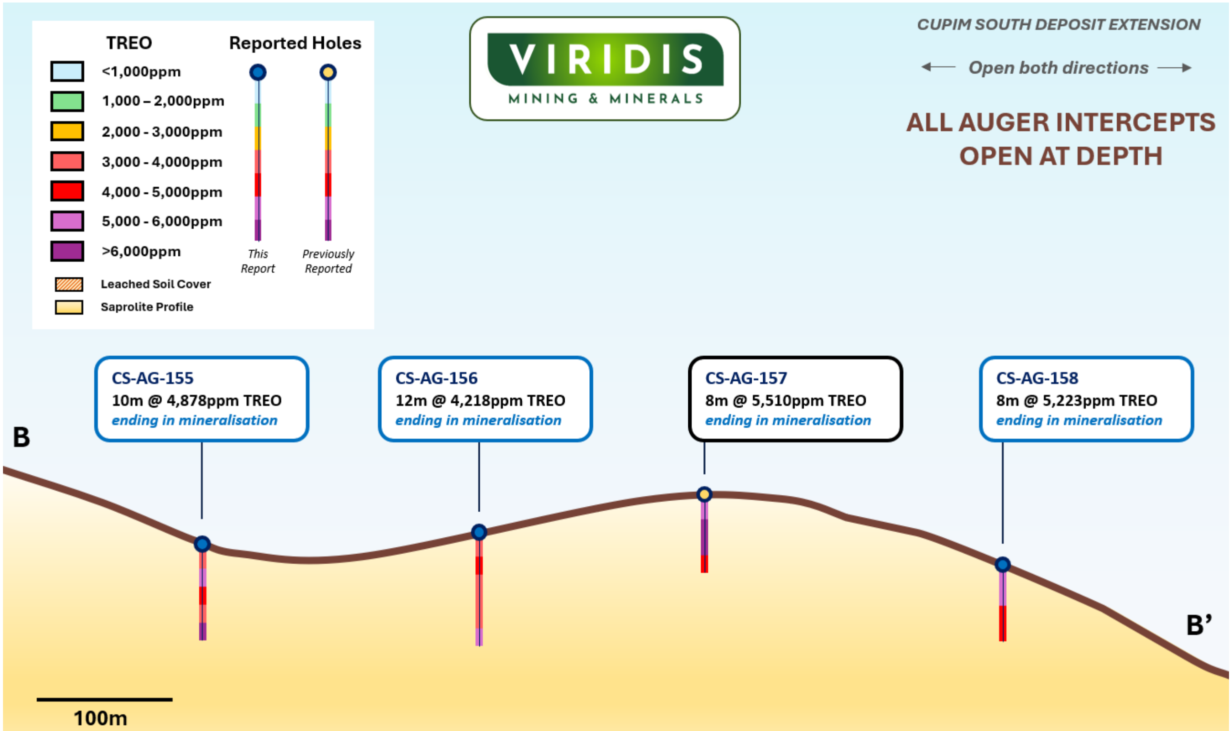

Figure 4: *Cross section B (looking North-West) at Cupim South from Figure 1 with significant intercepts*[2,4]*. 6x Y-Axis exaggeration, grade blocks were sampled per 2m.*

Northern Concessions

The ninth batch of results consisted of infill drilling at the Northern Concessions, which has returned exceptional results and significantly elevated MREO levels. In conjunction, the drilling continues to show surface-level Dy-Tb mineralisation. Most impressively, the drilling, which targeted lower-grade blocks, has resulted in much higher-graded intercepts than previously modelled, providing scope for a material improvement in the next resource upgrade. In some areas, the grade intercepted was over twice that which was modelled in the resource.

The results continue to exemplify uniquely high percentages of MREO mineralisation present within the North, which leads to improved basket values to be fed into the project economics as highlighted by:

- FZ-RC-0193: **26m @ 5,270ppm TREO** from 4m, including 6m @ **10,375ppm TREO [41% MREO]**

  Including 14m @ 91ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

- FZ-RC-0220: **16m @ 5,090ppm TREO** from 2m, including 6m @ **7,529ppm TREO [48% MREO]**

  Including 6m @ 146ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

- FZ-RC-0402: **12m @ 6,393ppm TREO** from 8m, including 6m @ **9,059ppm TREO [38% MREO]**

  Including 6m @ 104ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

- FZ-RC-0203: **16m @ 3,998ppm TREO** from 4m, including 8m **@ 4,793ppm TREO [38% MREO]**

  Including 8m @ 74ppm Dy & Tb Oxide

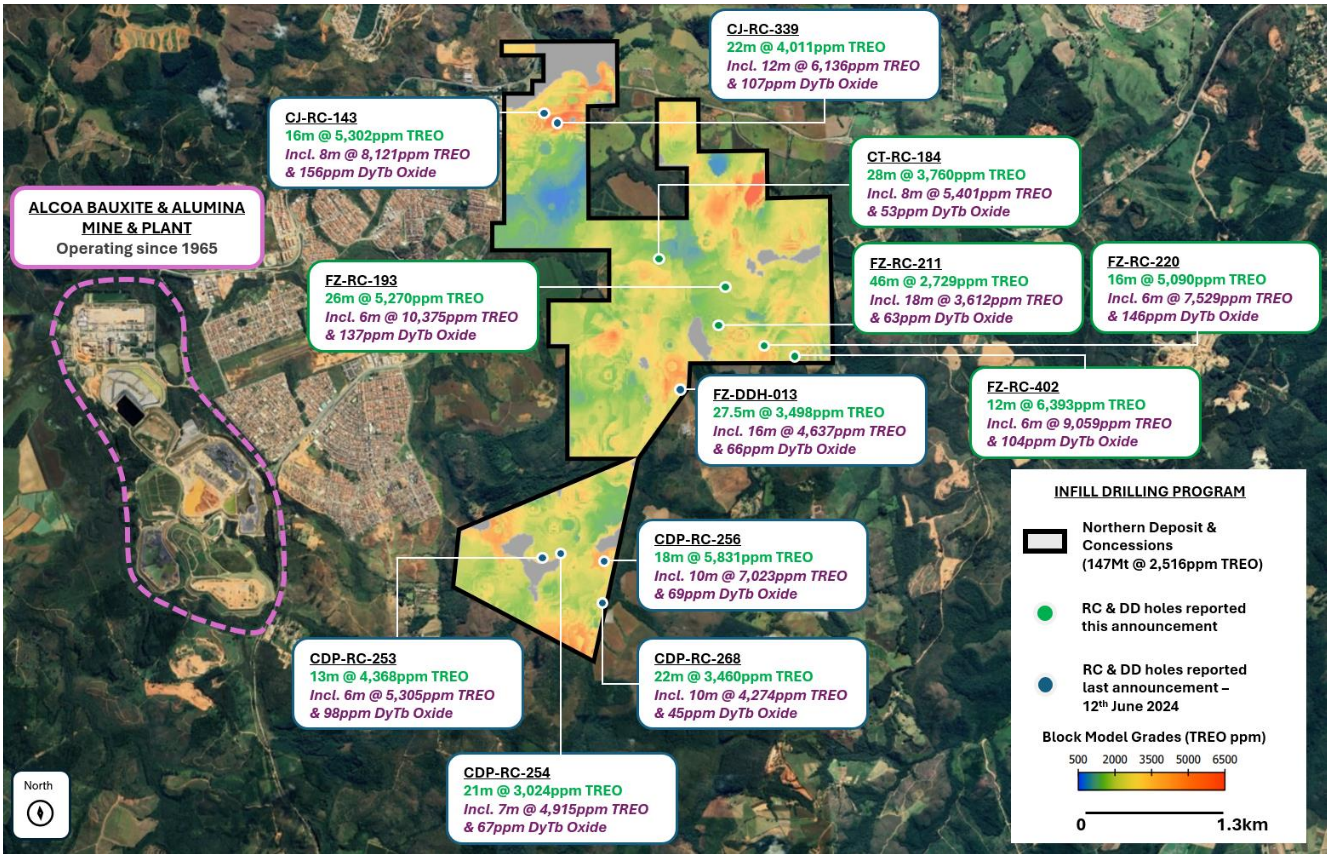

Figure 5: *This announcement highlights the plan view of Northern Concessions with infill results. The proximity of Alcoa's long-standing mine and plant operation and the ideal location of Northern Concessions are highlighted. More details on the block model can be found in the Viridis ASX announcement on 04 June 2024.*

As seen in Figure 5 above, Hole FZ-RC-193 was drilled into a lower-graded zone; however, it intercepted a remarkable **26m @ 5,270ppm TREO, including 6m @ 10,375ppm TREO and 137ppm Dy-Tb oxide.** Similarly, FZ-RC-402 was drilled into a moderately graded zone but returned an exceptional **12m @ 6,393ppm TREO, including 6m @ 9,059ppm TREO and 104ppm Dy-Tb Oxide.** Hole **CT-RC-184** was drilled into a lower-graded zone and returned an impressive **28m @ 3,760ppm TREO, including 18m @ 3,612ppm TREO.** Hole FZ-RC-221, as per Figure 5 above, was in line with block model grades; however, it presented far deeper levels of mineralisation of **46m.**

The infill drilling from this batch presents a validation method for numerous areas that Viridis believes can significantly improve grades in future resource upgrades and add tonnages from deeper levels of mineralisation than previously thought. This provides a pathway for a longer-lived initial high-grade feed, higher basket values (with intercepts of 48% MREO), and additional tonnages.

Future Work

The current focus of development work continues to be on infill drilling and delivering the metallurgical testing program with the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation ('ANSTO') to determine optimal conditions for key processing aspects of the flowsheet. In parallel, Viridis looks forward to completing its Scoping Study in the coming months and continuing with its critical permitting activities.

Approved for release by the Board of Viridis Mining and Minerals Ltd.

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About Viridis Mining and Minerals

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited is a resource exploration and development company with assets in Brazil, Canada and Australia. The Company's Projects comprise:

- The Colossus Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for Rare Earth Elements;
- The South Kitikmeot Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for gold;
- The Boddington West Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for gold;
- The Bindoon Project, which the Company considers to be prospective for nickel, copper and platinum group elements; and
- The Poochera and Smoky Projects, which the Company considers to be prospective for kaolin-halloysite; and
- The Ytterby and Star Lake Projects, which the Company considers prospective for Rare Earth Elements.

Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

Colossus Project Maiden Resource Estimate at 1,000pm Cut-Off

Category	License	Million Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Pr6O11 (ppm)	Nd2O3 (ppm)	Tb4O7 (ppm)	Dy2O3 (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	MREO/TREO
Indicated	Northern Concessions (NC)	50	2,511	145	441	5	25	616	25%
	Cupim South (CS)	10	3,014	204	612	6	31	853	28%
	Capao Da Onca (CDO)	2	2,481	152	414	4	22	592	24%
	Indicated Sub-Total	**62**	**2,590**	**154**	**467**	**5**	**26**	**653**	**25%**
Inferred	Northern Concessions (NC)	97	2,519	151	473	5	26	656	26%
	Cupim South (CS)	18	3,087	199	620	6	34	859	28%
	Ribeirao (RA)	19	2,544	159	455	4	24	642	25%
	Capao Da Onca (CDO)	5	2,393	132	358	4	22	517	22%
	Inferred Sub-Total	**139**	**2,591**	**158**	**486**	**5**	**27**	**675**	**26%**
GLOBAL RESOURCE (INDICATED & INFERRED)		**201**	**2,590**	**157**	**480**	**5**	**27**	**668**	**26%**

Table 1: *Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Colossus REE Project using 1,000ppm TREO Cut-Off Grade. The resource model excludes leached/soil clays, transitional horizon and material under 300ppm MREO[1].*

Competent Person Statement

Dr. José Marques Braga Júnior, the in-country Executive Director of Viridis' Brazilian subsidiary (Viridis Mineração Ltda), compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) (MAusIMM, 2024, 336416), accepted to report in accordance with ASX listing rules. Dr Braga has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Regulation, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Dr Braga consents to including matters in the report based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to in this release and that all material assumptions and technical information referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.
All announcements referred to throughout can be found on the Company's website – viridismining.com.au.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements concerning the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions and that the Company's results or performance may differ materially. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to materially differ from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

References

1. *VMM announcement dated 4 June 2024 'Globally Significant Maiden MRE for Colossus IAC Project'*
2. *VMM announcement dated 8 May 2024 'Multiple New Discoveries at Colossus'*
3. *VMM announcement dated 10 April 2024 'Step-Out Drilling Continues Making High-Grade Discoveries'*
4. *VMM announcement dated 12 March 2024 'Step-Out Drilling Intercepts up to 24,894ppm TREO'*
5. *VMM announcement dated 12 June 2024 'Step-Out Drilling Multiplies Cupim South High-Grade Footprint'*

APPENDIX A: DRILL LOCATIONS

Auger, RC and Diamond Hole coordinates of assays reported within this announcement: *All holes were drilled vertically.*

Table 2: *Drill log table. All holes were drilled vertically from topsoil. Depths have been rounded to the nearest 0.5m and include soils, clays, and penetration into hard rock (for RC/DDH).*

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Final depht	ANM_ID	DH_Type	Prospect
CS-AG-0044	346489.6	7574057.3	1421.8	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0045	346658.3	7574213.7	1455.8	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0046	346223.0	7574075.1	1446.9	11.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0047	346365.9	7574202.1	1463.2	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0048	346501.6	7574343.5	1488.6	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0049	346654.0	7574474.7	1450.5	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0050	347353.7	7575197.0	1400.6	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0051	346072.2	7574203.9	1461.8	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0052	346226.9	7574343.1	1463.3	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0053	346383.4	7574484.2	1460.5	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0054	346508.8	7574634.5	1466.4	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0055	346644.0	7574765.0	1460.9	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0056	346810.2	7574882.0	1431.7	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0057	346934.5	7575061.9	1414.1	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0058	347066.5	7575195.1	1418.2	20.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0059	347209.9	7575340.4	1379.8	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0062	345799.9	7574222.9	1423.7	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0063	345939.7	7574338.0	1456.7	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0064	346089.8	7574478.5	1410.2	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0065	346238.5	7574612.7	1462.0	20.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0066	346370.2	7574765.4	1431.4	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0067	346502.7	7574910.5	1453.8	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0068	346642.1	7575048.3	1436.3	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0069	346794.3	7575186.8	1460.0	11.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0070	346929.7	7575332.4	1422.8	16.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0072	347208.7	7575618.4	1386.5	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0073	347353.2	7575761.0	1405.7	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0074	347496.1	7575906.3	1376.4	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0075	345519.7	7574207.0	1427.8	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0076	345685.9	7574320.4	1419.4	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0077	345798.9	7574481.4	1409.4	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0078	345947.3	7574620.7	1399.7	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0079	346088.3	7574765.7	1432.7	20.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0080	346225.7	7574902.0	1396.1	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0081	346361.7	7575059.5	1458.9	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0082	346504.6	7575188.8	1466.9	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0083	346659.4	7575329.0	1449.0	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0084	346790.9	7575469.8	1417.5	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0087	347205.8	7575911.0	1417.7	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul

CS-AG-0088	347345.6	7576034.1	1387.9	3.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0090	345504.5	7574388.1	1390.7	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0091	345661.3	7574620.2	1367.1	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0094	346088.5	7575052.4	1392.7	16.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0095	346230.9	7575202.2	1437.3	11.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0096	346360.9	7575334.6	1421.6	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0097	346512.0	7575476.4	1383.9	3.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0100	346903.7	7575898.3	1375.9	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0101	347048.1	7576044.1	1404.9	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0103	347351.3	7576320.4	1299.3	3.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0105	345516.3	7574753.1	1331.5	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0109	346106.7	7575315.1	1407.1	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0112	346491.2	7575741.5	1318.0	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0113	346634.3	7575900.0	1333.0	6.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0114	346765.2	7576020.5	1348.2	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0116	347065.9	7576328.9	1359.5	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0120	345376.5	7574909.2	1352.6	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0123	345806.5	7575331.0	1348.4	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0124	345950.6	7575475.5	1357.9	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0127	346382.4	7575899.2	1303.2	8.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0128	346507.9	7576048.6	1310.9	6.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0138	345373.7	7575191.7	1333.8	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0139	345544.7	7575345.8	1272.0	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0140	345655.4	7575475.8	1291.5	16.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0142	345938.5	7576040.6	1299.2	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0143	346081.5	7575890.6	1323.8	9.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0144	346227.9	7576045.8	1261.7	7.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0145	346366.5	7576173.8	1267.7	8.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0154	344809.2	7574906.8	1373.0	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0155	344949.2	7575049.1	1339.4	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0156	345090.0	7575190.4	1350.0	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0158	345371.4	7575465.8	1327.9	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0159	345515.7	7575619.4	1268.3	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0162	345938.4	7576040.6	1299.5	13.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0163	346075.0	7576168.3	1286.0	12.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0164	346219.9	7576328.8	1250.3	8.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0172	344517.7	7574901.7	1447.9	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0173	344654.4	7575045.5	1377.4	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0174	344803.4	7575196.7	1348.9	10.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0175	344951.6	7575334.8	1318.7	2.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0180	345644.9	7576053.4	1262.4	15.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0183	346090.7	7576455.5	1253.3	13.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0190	347075.6	7577438.6	1402.0	1.5	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0192	344249.4	7574906.7	1442.5	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0193	344375.3	7575040.8	1431.1	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0194	344527.3	7575195.7	1383.7	20.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul

CS-AG-0195	344669.8	7575328.3	1342.5	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0196	344808.1	7575479.0	1297.3	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0197	344950.6	7575616.8	1313.5	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0198	345099.2	7575768.5	1333.6	2.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0202	345658.6	7576319.3	1253.0	4.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0203	345763.9	7576470.0	1247.0	5.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0204	345962.3	7576609.2	1244.1	4.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0214	343960.6	7574915.3	1423.4	12.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0215	344093.0	7575046.2	1400.5	14.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0216	344233.9	7575189.6	1409.8	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0218	344530.7	7575477.5	1367.1	17.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0225	345517.6	7576467.0	1284.1	10.0	830.340/1979	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0235	343699.3	7574890.4	1411.7	5.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0236	343828.6	7575038.9	1384.0	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0237	343941.9	7575185.1	1344.4	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0238	344096.1	7575344.9	1387.6	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0239	344240.7	7575476.8	1349.8	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0240	344379.0	7575615.1	1333.1	17.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0241	344521.2	7575760.3	1327.4	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0244	344945.9	7576184.9	1304.6	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0245	345085.2	7576323.4	1338.4	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0256	343522.5	7575045.0	1446.0	20.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0259	343968.2	7575473.4	1353.4	7.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0260	344102.4	7575613.1	1360.7	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0261	344245.2	7575769.4	1318.7	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0262	344384.1	7575894.0	1283.7	4.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0263	344522.8	7576043.1	1278.7	13.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0264	344703.5	7576193.2	1257.2	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0265	344806.3	7576326.0	1266.5	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0266	344946.0	7576465.0	1281.0	6.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0267	345010.0	7576583.5	1259.7	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0276	343534.2	7575325.1	1406.9	15.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0277	343647.3	7575445.5	1353.0	2.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0278	343734.1	7575635.6	1333.3	3.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0279	343958.5	7575755.4	1340.5	16.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0280	344672.9	7576462.8	1246.0	9.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0286	343402.6	7575472.2	1372.4	8.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0287	343541.3	7575613.9	1371.5	22.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
CS-AG-0288	343678.4	7575764.0	1339.5	19.0	830.464/1982	AG	Cupim Sul
BA-DDH-002	364177.6	7587912.7	1155.1	29.5	831.210/2023	DDH	Bandeira
BA-DDH-007	365244.8	7586529.2	1052.4	41.9	831.210/2023	DDH	Bandeira
BA-DDH-009	363043.9	7583991.6	1044.1	35.1	831.209/2023	DDH	Bandeira
CS-DDH-0014	346701.1	7574066.9	1419.3	20.3	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0015	345558.3	7574103.2	1415.5	17.6	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0016	346943.3	7575458.5	1434.7	27.4	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0017	345795.8	7574881.5	1371.1	19.8	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul

CS-DDH-0018	347366.3	7576480.5	1290.9	43.3	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0019	345988.3	7575732.8	1344.8	25.7	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0020	344094.0	7574894.1	1430.5	38.6	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0021	344922.2	7575824.5	1320.1	34.1	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0024	346766.5	7578294.1	1263.5	18.4	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0025	346087.8	7578065.2	1282.4	44.3	830.340/1979	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0026	343269.6	7575720.5	1407.0	24.9	830.464/1982	DDH	Cupim Sul
CS-DDH-0027	346091.6	7580283.8	1286.3	90.5	806.605/1973	DDH	Cupim Sul
CJ-RC-0142	340302.8	7586076.6	1321.8	19.0	830.113/2006	RC	Carijo
CJ-RC-0144	340090.8	7585905.0	1306.8	28.0	830.113/2006	RC	Carijo
CJ-RC-0163	339925.8	7585110.0	1255.0	35.0	830.113/2006	RC	Carijo
CT-RC-0176	340297.4	7584699.1	1263.0	56.0	830.927/2016	RC	Central
CT-RC-0177	340698.1	7584687.1	1272.0	47.0	830.927/2016	RC	Central
CT-RC-0183	340692.7	7584495.6	1280.4	50.0	830.927/2016	RC	Central
CT-RC-0184	340891.3	7584493.9	1269.2	44.0	830.927/2016	RC	Central
FZ-RC-0145	341085.1	7585912.0	1302.4	36.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0149	340892.4	7585693.0	1286.8	18.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0185	341138.7	7584497.1	1268.5	50.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0186	341315.9	7584495.1	1272.2	48.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0187	341492.3	7584493.1	1271.3	55.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0192	340908.5	7584295.4	1276.0	47.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0193	341493.8	7584294.3	1282.2	43.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0194	341635.8	7584283.9	1277.2	35.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0195	341892.7	7584292.6	1280.1	47.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0196	342292.7	7584291.9	1287.2	28.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0200	340689.2	7584097.0	1291.8	34.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0201	341096.6	7584091.2	1275.2	10.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0202	341287.3	7584102.6	1302.8	40.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0203	341671.2	7584074.6	1290.8	30.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0204	341892.5	7584092.6	1298.8	36.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0205	342285.6	7584090.2	1312.3	25.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0208	340294.0	7583893.3	1266.4	30.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0209	340701.5	7583902.0	1267.8	54.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0210	341035.5	7583887.3	1281.7	32.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0211	341491.2	7583893.8	1329.9	62.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0212	341894.0	7583893.3	1318.4	34.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0213	342295.4	7583899.8	1311.4	27.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0215	340311.1	7583706.7	1288.2	45.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0217	340712.8	7583697.1	1265.8	30.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0218	341079.2	7583701.2	1283.7	19.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0219	341489.9	7583690.4	1304.5	25.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0220	341893.3	7583698.2	1330.1	32.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0222	340292.3	7583494.5	1311.6	47.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0226	340530.5	7583260.6	1278.0	52.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0230	340098.8	7583087.2	1297.3	35.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0231	340652.5	7583110.4	1270.4	50.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda

FZ-RC-0233	340334.3	7582889.1	1293.8	26.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0234	340500.9	7582918.7	1284.3	49.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0236	340624.8	7582681.2	1283.6	26.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0401	341602.3	7583795.1	1327.9	34.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda
FZ-RC-0402	342196.8	7583603.7	1354.4	28.0	009.031/1966	RC	Fazenda

APPENDIX B: ASSAY RESULTS COMPILED

Auger Drilling: All holes were drilled vertically.

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)	EOH Grade
Cupim South	CS-AG-0044	-	8.0	8.0	2,604	12%	239	21	1,733
	CS-AG-0045	4.0	14.0	10.0	1,688	18%	250	16	1,732
	CS-AG-0046	-	11.0	11.0	2,109	20%	339	22	1,945
	CS-AG-0047	-	10.0	10.0	1,960	8%	120	16	1,994
	CS-AG-0048	10.0	13.0	3.0	1,503	20%	245	15	1,428
	CS-AG-0049	4.0	15.0	11.0	2,036	22%	381	23	1,745
	CS-AG-0050	6.0	12.0	6.0	4,358	20%	808	31	5,391
	CS-AG-0051	2.0	15.0	13.0	3,075	19%	457	24	3,043
	CS-AG-0052	2.0	14.0	12.0	3,057	16%	396	20	3,464
	CS-AG-0053	2.0	7.0	5.0	3,436	34%	1,047	23	4,352
	CS-AG-0054	6.0	14.0	8.0	2,918	15%	308	21	3,010
	CS-AG-0055	10.0	13.0	3.0	2,143	16%	275	21	1,962
	CS-AG-0056	6.0	10.0	4.0	2,205	23%	421	27	2,331
	CS-AG-0057	2.0	5.0	3.0	1,626	20%	248	25	1,500
	CS-AG-0058	12.0	20.0	8.0	1,665	15%	201	16	1,561
	CS-AG-0059	-	4.0	4.0	1,493	16%	191	18	1,275
	CS-AG-0062	2.0	12.0	10.0	3,202	30%	808	32	3,818
	CS-AG-0063	-	14.0	14.0	2,448	21%	415	24	2,033
	CS-AG-0064	-	7.0	7.0	2,182	15%	246	23	2,217
	CS-AG-0065	-	8.0	8.0	2,865	9%	187	25	1,730
	CS-AG-0066	2.0	13.0	11.0	2,831	24%	568	26	4,885
	CS-AG-0067	-	12.0	12.0	2,683	7%	136	13	2,442
	CS-AG-0068	-	9.0	9.0	2,258	7%	116	14	1,470
	CS-AG-0069	-	11.0	11.0	3,164	9%	193	20	5,145
	CS-AG-0070	8.0	16.0	8.0	2,440	24%	505	29	3,437
	CS-AG-0072	4.0	6.0	2.0	2,572	17%	344	31	2,572
	CS-AG-0073	-	6.0	6.0	1,992	6%	78	12	1,284
	CS-AG-0074	6.0	10.0	4.0	3,805	19%	649	26	4,381
	CS-AG-0075	-	15.0	15.0	2,025	26%	430	22	1,305
	CS-AG-0076	-	4.0	4.0	2,001	25%	403	23	2,040

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)	EOH Grade
	CS-AG-0077	-	10.0	10.0	2,059	29%	499	33	2,602
	CS-AG-0078	-	8.0	8.0	2,018	26%	430	23	2,039
	CS-AG-0079	2.0	20.0	18.0	2,895	26%	628	31	3,842
	CS-AG-0080	-	8.0	8.0	4,100	24%	804	39	2,539
	CS-AG-0081	6.0	13.0	7.0	5,075	11%	524	19	3,475
	CS-AG-0082	-	12.0	12.0	4,207	9%	326	15	3,218
	CS-AG-0083	6.0	10.0	4.0	1,399	24%	268	18	1,474
	CS-AG-0084	-	14.0	14.0	4,519	34%	1,294	66	3,828
	incl.	*8.0*	*14.0*	*6.0*	*5,302*	*37%*	*1,548*	*110*	
	CS-AG-0087	2.0	6.0	4.0	1,624	17%	228	17	1,610
	CS-AG-0088	-	3.0	3.0	1,687	22%	301	18	1,643
	CS-AG-0090	-	6.0	6.0	2,397	24%	473	29	2,519
	CS-AG-0091	-	4.0	4.0	2,205	24%	432	32	1,842
	CS-AG-0094	4.0	16.0	12.0	2,285	24%	463	24	2,277
	CS-AG-0095	4.0	11.0	7.0	3,819	14%	454	25	4,356
	CS-AG-0096	6.0	12.0	6.0	3,453	18%	513	29	3,842
	CS-AG-0097	-	3.0	3.0	4,961	25%	1,018	63	4,044
	CS-AG-0100	-	6.0	6.0	1,402	26%	314	17	1,242
	CS-AG-0101	-	5.0	5.0	1,261	20%	203	17	1,070
	CS-AG-0103	-	3.0	3.0	1,979	23%	385	20	1,729
	CS-AG-0105	-	10.0	10.0	5,528	28%	1,209	105	3,441
	incl.	*2.0*	*10.0*	*8.0*	*5,741*	*27%*	*1,231*	*114*	
	CS-AG-0109	2.0	12.0	10.0	3,047	23%	570	38	2,827
	CS-AG-0112	-	10.0	10.0	1,373	21%	233	15	1,240
	CS-AG-0113	-	6.0	6.0	1,688	23%	312	28	1,863
	CS-AG-0114	-	7.0	7.0	2,173	26%	447	28	1,416
	CS-AG-0116	-	6.0	6.0	2,465	24%	528	26	2,542
	CS-AG-0120	-	4.0	4.0	4,882	28%	1,130	65	5,940
	incl.	*2.0*	*4.0*	*2.0*	*5,940*	*28%*	*1,391*	*80*	
	CS-AG-0123	-	7.0	7.0	2,294	26%	492	30	1,984
	CS-AG-0124	-	15.0	15.0	1,447	22%	258	16	1,112
	CS-AG-0127	-	8.0	8.0	1,709	25%	354	23	1,072
	CS-AG-0128	-	6.0	6.0	1,695	23%	319	25	1,390
	CS-AG-0138	-	5.0	5.0	2,054	25%	420	28	1,336
	CS-AG-0139	-	8.0	8.0	1,480	24%	290	19	1,068
	CS-AG-0140	-	16.0	16.0	2,363	22%	403	23	3,816
	CS-AG-0142	-	12.0	12.0	1,688	24%	338	21	1,039
	CS-AG-0143	-	9.0	9.0	1,653	23%	313	19	1,515

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)	EOH Grade
	CS-AG-0144	-	7.0	7.0	1,752	19%	270	18	1,727
	CS-AG-0145	-	8.0	8.0	1,857	21%	319	23	1,850
	CS-AG-0154	-	5.0	5.0	3,248	33%	909	42	3,748
	CS-AG-0155	-	10.0	10.0	4,878	33%	1,332	81	6,712
	incl.	*8.0*	*10.0*	*2.0*	*6,712*	*33%*	*1,773*	*124*	*6,712*
	CS-AG-0156	-	12.0	12.0	4,218	36%	1,281	54	5,041
	incl.	*10.0*	*12.0*	*2.0*	*5,401*	*36%*	*1,506*	*77*	
	CS-AG-0158	-	8.0	8.0	5,223	28%	1,146	99	4,788
	incl.	*2.0*	*8.0*	*6.0*	*5,043*	*27%*	*1,059*	*103*	
	CS-AG-0159	-	5.0	5.0	2,836	26%	609	33	2,687
	CS-AG-0162	-	8.0	8.0	1,332	21%	226	15	1,300
	CS-AG-0163	-	12.0	12.0	1,511	24%	294	17	1,344
	CS-AG-0164	-	8.0	8.0	1,429	18%	203	16	1,264
	CS-AG-0172	-	13.0	13.0	3,428	26%	730	55	4,463
	CS-AG-0173	-	9.0	9.0	6,551	36%	1,916	137	4,003
	incl.	*2.0*	*4.0*	*2.0*	*11,125*	*37%*	*3,363*	*221*	
	CS-AG-0174	-	10.0	10.0	3,331	32%	885	47	2,321
	CS-AG-0175	-	2.0	2.0	1,937	24%	394	17	1,937
	CS-AG-0180	-	8.0	8.0	1,689	25%	350	19	1,784
	CS-AG-0183	4.0	13.0	9.0	2,527	25%	547	45	1,306
	CS-AG-0190	-	1.5	1.5	2,287	20%	384	20	2,287
	CS-AG-0192	-	9.0	9.0	4,604	38%	1,479	56	5,092
	CS-AG-0193	2.0	15.0	13.0	3,014	31%	803	32	3,886
	CS-AG-0194	-	20.0	20.0	3,534	33%	997	58	4,950
	CS-AG-0195	-	4.0	4.0	2,373	28%	573	34	1,648
	CS-AG-0196	-	6.0	6.0	2,022	26%	431	26	2,201
	CS-AG-0197	2.0	12.0	10.0	5,172	39%	1,774	65	4,740
	incl.	*8.0*	*12.0*	*4.0*	*6,344*	*43%*	*2,290*	*93*	
	CS-AG-0198	-	2.0	2.0	1,478	20%	243	16	1,478
	CS-AG-0202	-	4.0	4.0	1,794	26%	376	26	1,800
	CS-AG-0203	-	5.0	5.0	1,911	21%	324	22	1,863
	CS-AG-0204	-	4.0	4.0	1,869	10%	146	11	1,989
	CS-AG-0214	-	12.0	12.0	3,057	32%	814	45	3,103
	CS-AG-0215	-	14.0	14.0	3,536	32%	907	81	1,862
	CS-AG-0216	-	9.0	9.0	1,898	24%	386	24	1,424
	CS-AG-0218	-	17.0	17.0	4,504	42%	1,573	67	4,914
	incl.	*14.0*	*17.0*	*3.0*	*4,970*	*44%*	*1,792*	*83*	
	CS-AG-0225	-	10.0	10.0	3,232	35%	885	69	2,215

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)	EOH Grade
	CS-AG-0235	-	5.0	5.0	2,771	29%	654	36	2,122
	CS-AG-0236	-	6.0	6.0	4,875	40%	1,608	75	3,239
	CS-AG-0237	-	6.0	6.0	2,135	27%	478	26	2,373
	CS-AG-0238	-	6.0	6.0	2,650	31%	693	33	2,931
	CS-AG-0239	-	6.0	6.0	1,829	21%	322	17	1,116
	CS-AG-0240	-	17.0	17.0	4,266	37%	1,231	98	3,403
	incl.	*2.0*	*17.0*	*15.0*	*4,363*	*37%*	*1,270*	*105*	
	CS-AG-0241	-	15.0	15.0	3,621	29%	851	47	5,549
	incl.	*12.0*	*15.0*	*3.0*	*5,614*	*25%*	*1,108*	*74*	*5,549*
	CS-AG-0244	-	4.0	4.0	2,570	26%	600	31	3,457
	CS-AG-0245	-	7.0	7.0	2,033	20%	340	24	1,406
	CS-AG-0256	-	20.0	20.0	2,903	32%	783	38	3,751
	CS-AG-0259	-	7.0	7.0	3,049	31%	755	51	1,649
	CS-AG-0260	-	8.0	8.0	1,519	23%	290	16	1,424
	CS-AG-0261	-	9.0	9.0	3,316	29%	798	41	3,834
	CS-AG-0262	-	4.0	4.0	2,483	24%	493	29	2,504
	CS-AG-0263	-	13.0	13.0	2,243	25%	474	28	1,661
	CS-AG-0264	-	8.0	8.0	4,056	37%	1,203	80	4,009
	incl.	*6.0*	*8.0*	*2.0*	*4,009*	*35%*	*1,038*	*113*	*4,009*
	CS-AG-0265	-	9.0	9.0	2,946	28%	707	37	3,968
	CS-AG-0266	-	6.0	6.0	2,370	25%	496	27	1,876
	CS-AG-0267	-	9.0	9.0	1,655	20%	272	16	1,948
	CS-AG-0276	-	6.0	6.0	2,386	27%	558	28	1,582
	CS-AG-0277	-	2.0	2.0	1,652	22%	301	17	1,652
	CS-AG-0278	-	3.0	3.0	2,957	29%	687	40	2,951
	CS-AG-0279	-	16.0	16.0	5,953	35%	1,846	70	3,372
	incl.	*4.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*	*9,241*	*39%*	*3,079*	*105*	
	CS-AG-0280	4.0	9.0	5.0	3,611	33%	1,041	42	4,176
	CS-AG-0286	6.0	8.0	2.0	1,568	17%	207	18	1,568
	CS-AG-0287	2.0	22.0	20.0	3,255	32%	904	33	3,641
	CS-AG-0288	2.0	19.0	17.0	4,039	32%	1,129	52	5,999
	incl.	*16.0*	*19.0*	*3.0*	*5,567*	*39%*	*1,823*	*75*	

Table 3: *REE assays from auger drilling hosted within weathered clays, 1000ppm TREO cut-off, up to 2m dilution. DyTb and NdPr grades presented are in oxide-converted form. Figures were rounded to the nearest 0.5m for length and the nearest whole number for 'ppm'.*

Diamond and RC Drilling: All holes were drilled vertically.

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)
Bandeira	BA-DDH-0002	8.0	17.5	9.5	414	30%	102	7
	BA-DDH-0007	-	15.0	15.0	1,083	32%	262	19
	BA-DDH-0009	-	18.5	18.5	1,141	33%	283	19
Northern Concessions	CJ-RC-0142	4.0	6.0	2.0	1,410	18%	199	14
	CJ-RC-0144	6.0	22.0	16.0	2,651	23%	537	19
	CJ-RC-0163	4.0	20.0	16.0	1,563	22%	276	18
	CT-RC-0176	6.0	30.0	24.0	2,708	21%	476	29
	CT-RC-0177	12.0	32.0	20.0	2,348	25%	494	27
	CT-RC-0183	8.0	44.0	36.0	1,941	26%	423	25
	CT-RC-0184	6.0	34.0	28.0	3,760	21%	611	38
	incl.	*6.0*	*14.0*	*8.0*	*5,401*	*19%*	*829*	*53*
	FZ-RC-0145	10.0	34.0	24.0	2,280	30%	583	34
	FZ-RC-0149	4.0	12.0	8.0	2,790	34%	787	33
	FZ-RC-0185	4.0	34.0	30.0	2,190	25%	442	26
	FZ-RC-0186	6.0	16.0	10.0	2,227	29%	539	29
	FZ-RC-0187	6.0	28.0	22.0	1,961	27%	446	25
	FZ-RC-0192	10.0	28.0	18.0	1,755	23%	320	19
	FZ-RC-0193	4.0	30.0	26.0	5,270	34%	1,741	71
	incl.	*4.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*	*10,375*	*41%*	*4,232*	*137*
	FZ-RC-0194	2.0	18.0	16.0	2,935	29%	727	41
	FZ-RC-0195	14.0	28.0	14.0	1,200	23%	220	15
	FZ-RC-0196	4.0	20.0	16.0	2,672	32%	707	36
	FZ-RC-0200	12.0	26.0	14.0	3,464	40%	1,190	61
	FZ-RC-0201	-	6.0	6.0	1,939	31%	486	25
	FZ-RC-0202	6.0	24.0	18.0	2,777	37%	818	44
	FZ-RC-0203	4.0	20.0	16.0	3,998	36%	1,168	63
	incl.	*6.0*	*14.0*	*8.0*	*4,793*	*38%*	*1,472*	*74*
	FZ-RC-0204	6.0	26.0	20.0	1,972	30%	499	28
	FZ-RC-0205	6.0	20.0	14.0	4,071	34%	1,169	56
	FZ-RC-0208	4.0	26.0	22.0	2,960	32%	826	48
	incl.	*4.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*	*5,167*	*41%*	*1,691*	*89*
	FZ-RC-0209	-	16.0	16.0	1,618	25%	321	22
	FZ-RC-0210	2.0	21.0	19.0	2,265	31%	566	35
	FZ-RC-0211	-	46.0	46.0	2,729	31%	721	44
	incl.	*16.0*	*34.0*	*18.0*	*3,612*	*39%*	*1,135*	*63*
	FZ-RC-0212	6.0	22.0	16.0	2,185	30%	561	31
	FZ-RC-0213	4.0	16.0	12.0	2,710	32%	724	36

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO %	Nd-Pr (ppm)	Dy-Tb (ppm)
	FZ-RC-0215	8.0	26.0	18.0	1,766	29%	401	24
	FZ-RC-0217	-	19.0	19.0	1,789	25%	368	22
	FZ-RC-0218	-	16.0	16.0	2,841	31%	802	40
	FZ-RC-0219	-	10.0	10.0	2,439	32%	645	34
	FZ-RC-0220	2.0	18.0	16.0	5,090	37%	1,701	85
	incl.	*12.0*	*18.0*	*6.0*	*7,529*	*48%*	*2,927*	*146*
	FZ-RC-0222	10.0	36.0	26.0	1,437	25%	290	19
	FZ-RC-0226	10.0	30.0	20.0	1,534	21%	260	15
	FZ-RC-0230	4.0	20.0	16.0	2,216	28%	515	27
	FZ-RC-0231	2.0	26.0	24.0	2,617	25%	541	23
	FZ-RC-0233	8.0	20.0	12.0	2,316	22%	410	22
	FZ-RC-0234	10.0	36.0	26.0	1,795	21%	327	17
	FZ-RC-0236	-	6.0	6.0	1,148	6%	55	7
	FZ-RC-0401	6.0	20.0	14.0	3,213	35%	949	45
	FZ-RC-0402	8.0	20.0	12.0	6,393	35%	1,975	72
	incl.	*12.0*	*18.0*	*6.0*	*9,059*	*37%*	*2,888*	*104*
Cupim South	CS-DDH-0014	2.5	17.0	14.5	2,133	22%	368	22
	CS-DDH-0015	3.5	12.0	8.5	4,195	31%	1,082	58
	CS-DDH-0016	6.0	24.5	18.5	2,598	27%	625	32
	CS-DDH-0017	-	9.0	9.0	1,578	24%	309	18
	CS-DDH-0018	12.0	14.0	2.0	1,785	10%	147	7
	CS-DDH-0019	-	5.5	5.5	2,038	22%	372	21
	CS-DDH-0020	-	12.0	12.0	2,146	24%	422	31
	CS-DDH-0021	2.0	27.5	25.5	3,944	38%	1,273	63
	incl.	*21.5*	*25.5*	*4.0*	*4,563*	*39%*	*1,417*	*100*
	CS-DDH-0024	-	16.0	16.0	1,980	22%	364	21
	CS-DDH-0025	-	21.5	21.5	2,737	20%	462	43
	CS-DDH-0026	-	15.5	15.5	4,040	41%	1,345	71
	incl.	*7.0*	*13.5*	*6.5*	*4,193*	*44%*	*1,416*	*102*
	CS-DDH-0027	2.0	45.5	43.5	2,215	25%	449	32

Table 4: *REE assays from diamond and RC drilling hosted within weathered clays, 1000ppm TREO cut-off, up to 2m dilution. RC denotes Adapted Reverse Circulation Drill Holes; DDH denotes Diamond Drill Holes. The DyTb and NdPr grades presented are in Oxide-converted form. Figures were rounded to the nearest 0.5m for length and the nearest whole number for 'ppm'.*

APPENDIX C: DRILL LOCATIONS OF HOLES REPORTED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

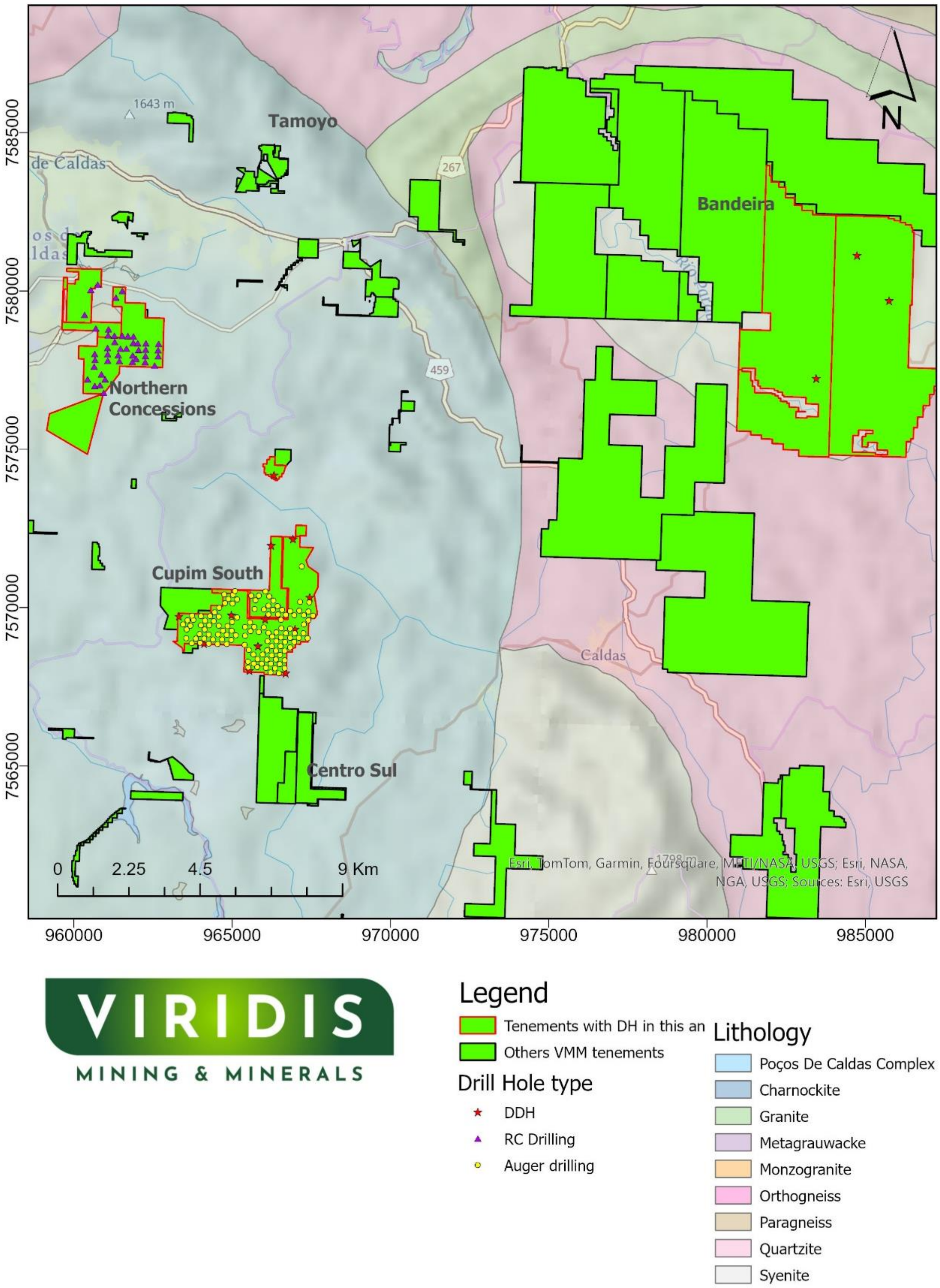

Figure 6: *Location of all drill holes reported within this announcement.*

Appendix D: JORC Code, 2012 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 retrospectivity 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.*	*The areas were sampled using a powered auger drill machine, a diamond drill machine, and a Reverse Circulation drill machine.* ***Auger drill holes:*** • *Each drill site was cleaned, removing leaves and roots from the surface. Tarps were placed on either side of the hole, and samples of soil and saprolite were collected every 2m in advance. They were logged, photographed, and subsequently bagged in plastic bags, and each sample was identified.* ***Diamond drill holes:*** • *The intact drill cores are collected in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run (blocks).* • *Samples were collected at 2m intervals. In the unconsolidated zone, the core was halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags, while a powered SA halved the fresh rock, bagged, and each sample was identified.* ***Reverse Circulation drill holes:*** • *Samples were collected and identified from every 2 meters of the RC rig.* • *All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, ALS or SGS, in Vespasiano-MG, Brazil.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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).*	***Powered Auger:*** • *Powered auger drilling employed a motorised post-hole digger with a 2 to 4-inch diameter. All holes were drilled vertically. The maximum depth achieved was 22 meters, the minimum was 2 meters, and the average was 9.7 meters, providing the hole did not encounter fragments of rocks/boulders within the weathered profile and/or excessive water. Final depths were recorded according to the length of rods in the hole.* ***Diamond Core:*** • *Diamond drilling was conducted vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 2.0m using a Maquesonda MACH 1210 Machine. The drilling used an HWL diamond core of 3.06-inch diameter in the unconsolidated portion, switching to an HQ diamond core 2.63 inches from the depth transitional zone. Drilling within each hole was conducted by the diamond core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 2 to 5 meters of hard-rock material, indicative of penetration into the fresh rock. Diamond drilling was predominantly used non-systematic to gain further lithological understanding and test high-priority auger targets.* ***Reverse Circulation:*** • *RC drilling was conducted using an Atlas Copco EXPLORAC R50 RC Machine configured with a 4.75-inch diameter. The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC rig conducted drilling within each hole and terminated upon intercepting transitional material or fresh rock. RC drilling was used predominantly in a systematic manner, forming a grid with 200m spacing. Samples were collected from every 2 meters of the RC rig and sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, ALS or SGS.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	***Auger sample recovery:*** • *Estimated visually based on the sample recovered per 2m interval drilled. Recoveries generally ranged from 75% to 110%. If estimates dropped below 75% recovery in a 2m interval, the field crew aborted the drill hole and redrilled the hole.*

	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.*	***Diamond drill hole recovery:*** • *Calculated after each run, comparing the length of core recovery vs. drill depth. Overall core recoveries are 97.4%, achieving 96.5% in the regolith target horizon, 98.4% in the transition zone (saprolite), and 99.4% in fresh rock.* ***Reverse Circulation recovery:*** • *Every 2m sample is collected in plastic buckets and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 30kg, which is considered acceptable given the hole diameter and the specific density of the material.*
Logging	• *Have core and chip samples been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies?* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Geological descriptions are made using a tablet with the MX Deposit system, which directly connects the geological descriptions to the database in the MX Deposit system managed by the Viridis geologist team.* ***Auger drilling:*** • *Material is described in a drilling bulletin every 2m and photographed. The description is made according to tactile-visual characteristics, such as material (soil, colluvium, saprolite, rock fragments), material colour, predominant particle size, presence of moisture, indicator minerals, and extra observations.* • *The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are retained at the core facility in Poços de Caldas.* ***Diamond drilling:*** • *Geological descriptions are made in a core facility, focused on the soil (humic) horizon, saprolite, transition zone, and fresh rock boundaries. The geological depth is honoured and described with downhole depth (not meter by meter). Parameters logged include grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations (hydrothermal or weathering) and type of lithologic contact, which can help to identify the parent rock before weathering.* • *All drill holes are photographed and stored at the core facility in Pocos de Caldas.* ***Reverse Circulation drilling:*** • *A geologist logs the material at the drill rig or in the core facility. Logging focuses on the soil (humic) horizon, saprolite/clay zones, and transition boundaries. Other parameters recorded include grain size, texture, and colour, which can help identify the parent rock before weathering.* • *Due to the nature of the drilling, logging is done at 2 m intervals. 2m samples weighing approximately 30kg are collected in a bucket and presented for sampling and logging.* • *The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are retained at the core facility in Poços de Caldas.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	***Powdered Auger Drilling:*** • *Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, and saprolite were collected at 2m intervals, placed into clear plastic bags, sealed, and labelled.* • *Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent to SGS Geosol for analysis.* • *Sample Preparation (PRP102_E): Upon arrival at the lab, samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenised, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns.* • *Analysis (IMS95A): Samples were fused with lithium metaborate and read using the ICP-MS method to determine the rare earth elements assays.* ***Reverse Circulation:*** • *Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, and transitional material were collected at 2m intervals, placed in transparent plastic bags, sealed, and labelled.* • *Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent for analysis at the SGS laboratory.* • *Sample Preparation (PRP102_E): Upon arrival at the lab, samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenised, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns.* • *Analysis (IMS95A): Samples were fused with lithium metaborate and read using the ICP-MS method to determine the rare earth elements assays.*

		Diamond Core Drilling: • *Collection and Labeling: Samples of diamond cores were taken at 1.0 to 2m intervals from clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, transitional, and hard-rock material. The cores were split longitudinally using a spatula for unconsolidated portions and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock. The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and sent to ALS Laboratory in Vespasiano (MG).* • *Field Duplicates: Duplicates were taken approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures and sent to ALS Laboratories in Vespasiano (MG).* • *Sample Preparation at ALS Laboratories (Vespasiano, MG):* *- Dried at 60°C.* *- Fresh rock was crushed to sub 2mm.* *- Saprolite was disaggregated with hammers.* *- Riffle split to obtain an 800g sub-sample.* *- The sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.* *- Aliquot selection from the pulp packet.* • *Analysis (ME-MS81): The aliquot was sent to ALS Lima to analyse Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements using fusion with lithium borate.*
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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	***Auger and RC samples*** *were analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 40 samples containing control samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). The sample preparation method employed was PRP102_E: the samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenised, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns.* • *ICP95A - Determination by Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for Major Oxides. Some elements and their detection limits include:* *Al_2O_3 0,01 - 75 (%) Ba 10 – 100,000 (ppm)* *Fe_2O_3 0,01 - 75 (%) K_2O 0,01 - 25 (%)* *Na_2O 0,01 - 30 (%) P_2O_5 0,01 - 25 (%)* *TiO_2 0,01 - 25 (%) V 5 – 10,000 (ppm)* *CaO 0,01 - 60 (%) Cr_2O_3 0,01 - 10 (%)* *MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO 0,01 - 10 (%)* *SiO_2 0,01 - 90 (%) Sr 10 – 100,000 (ppm)* *Zn 5 – 10,000 (ppm) Zr 10 – 100,000 (ppm)* • *PHY01E: Loss on Ignition (LOI) was determined by calcining the sample at 1,000°C.* • *IMS95R: Lithium Metaborate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP MS) was employed to determine concentrations of Rare Earth elements. Detection limits for some elements include:* *Ce 0.1 – 10,000 (ppm) Dy 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Gd 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm) Ho 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Nd 0.1 – 10,000 (ppm) Pr 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Th 0.1 – 10,000 (ppm) Tm 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Yb 0.1 – 1,000 (ppm) Eu 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Er 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm) Lu 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *La 0.1 – 10,000 (ppm) Tb 0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)* *Sm 0.1 – 1,000 (ppm) Y 0.05 – 1,0000 (ppm)* *U 0.05 – 10,000 (ppm)* *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.* ***Diamond and some RC samples*** *were analysed by ALS Laboratories (accredited) in batches of up to 72 samples. Upon arriving at the ALS preparation lab, samples receive additional preparation (drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising):*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
The aliquot obtained from the physical preparation process at Vespasiano were sent to ALS Lima and analysed by ME-MS81 – which consists of analysis of Rare Earths and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements by fusion with lithium borate as seen below (with detection limits):
Analytes G range (ppm)
<table>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>0.5 – 10,000</td><td>La</td><td>0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Tb</td><td>0.01 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Lu</td><td>0.01 – 1,000</td><td>Th</td><td>0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>5 – 10,000</td><td>Nb</td><td>0.05 – 2,500</td><td>Ti</td><td>0.01 – 10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs</td><td>0.01 – 10,000</td><td>Nd</td><td>0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Tm</td><td>0.01 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>0.05 – 1,000</td><td>Pr</td><td>0.02 – 1,000</td><td>U</td><td>0.05 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>0.03 – 1,000</td><td>Rb</td><td>0.2 – 10,000</td><td>V</td><td>5 – 10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu</td><td>0.02 – 1,000</td><td>Sc</td><td>0.5 – 500</td><td>W</td><td>0.5 – 10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ga</td><td>0.1 – 1,000</td><td>Sm</td><td>0.03 – 1,000</td><td>Y</td><td>0.1 – 10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>0.05 – 1,000</td><td>Sn</td><td>1 – 10,000</td><td>Yb</td><td>0.03 – 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hf</td><td>0.05 – 10,000</td><td>Sr</td><td>0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Zr</td><td>1 – 10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho</td><td>0.01 – 1,000</td><td>Ta</td><td>0.1–2,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Standard Samples: ORE RESEARCH & EXPLORATION P/L supplies standard samples. These samples vary in concentration from low to high grades, and the supplier specifies the sample weight.
Duplicate Samples: These are field duplicates (sampling duplicates) collected during Reverse Circulation (RC), Auger (AG) and Diamond Drilling (DD) procedures. The sample weight is consistent with the original sample collected.
Blank Samples: Blank samples are characterised by their material origin and weight. They are used to check for contamination and ensure the accuracy of the analytical process.

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<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>

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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

</td><td>

Significant intersections have not yet been independently verified by alternative company personnel.
Primary data collection follows a structured protocol with standardised data entry procedures. Data verification procedures ensure that any anomalies or discrepancies are identified and rectified. All data is stored in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.
The only adjustments to the data were made- transforming the elemental values into the oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Factor</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>CeO_2</td><td>1.2284</td></tr>
<tr><td>La</td><td>La_2O_3</td><td>1.1728</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm</td><td>Sm_2O_3</td><td>1.1596</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd</td><td>Nd_2O_3</td><td>1.1664</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr</td><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td><td>1.2082</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>Dy_2O_3</td><td>1.1477</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu</td><td>Eu_2O_3</td><td>1.1579</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>Y_2O_3</td><td>1.2699</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb</td><td>Tb_4O_7</td><td>1.1762</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>Gd_2O_3</td><td>1.1526</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho</td><td>Ho_2O_3</td><td>1.1455</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>Er_2O_3</td><td>1.1435</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm</td><td>Tm_2O_3</td><td>1.1421</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb</td><td>Yb_2O_3</td><td>1.1387</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu</td><td>Lu_2O_3</td><td>1.1371</td></tr>
</table>

The TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) was determined by the sum of the following oxides: CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Y_2O_3, Yb_2O_3. For the MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides), the following oxides were considered: Dy_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7. And for the HREO we consider: Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3,

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</table>

		Lu_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Y_2O_3 and Yb_2O_3. • *REO assays from auger drilling on the appendix were reported within clays with 1000ppm TREO cut-off and 2m dilution.* • *REO assays from diamond drilling on the appendix were reported within clays with 1000ppm TREO cut-off and 2m dilution.* • *Grades (ppm) were rounded to the nearest whole figure, and lengths (m) were rounded to the nearest 0.5m.* • *For some samples exceeding 1000 ppm, over-limit analysis for Nd and Pr (praseodymium) was necessary).*
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.*	***Diamond, auger and RC collars*** • *The positioning of the drill has been achieved with high precision using a GPS RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) system CHC i73. This sophisticated GPS provides real-time corrections. The horizontal accuracy in RTK is 8 mm + 1 ppm RMS, and the Vertical accuracy is 15 mm + 1 ppm RMS, with a startup time of under 10 seconds and a Startup Reliability greater than 99.9%. The project's grid system is based on the SIRGAS 2000 UTM coordinate system. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets.* • *Benchmark and control points were established within the project area to ensure the quality and reliability of the topographic location data.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution are 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.*	***Auger drilling colllar*** • *The auger drilling was conducted on a regular grid with 200 x 200 metres spacing. This grid spacing provides a detailed exploration framework suitable for the area of interest. It aims to assist in defining our initial resource and offer a foundational understanding of the geological and grade continuity in the targeted zone.* • *Auger samples were collected at 2.0m intervals.* ***Diamond drilling collar*** • *Diamond drilling, on the other hand, is not being conducted on a predefined exploration grid. Instead, exploratory boreholes are being drilled to provide insights into specific areas of interest and potential mineralisation zones. The exploratory nature of the diamond drilling further supports the overall geological understanding, although its data spacing is not predefined.* • *Diamond samples were collected at 2.00m intervals, respecting the geological contacts.* ***RC drilling collars*** • *Reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out on a structured grid with a 400 x 400 metres spacing. This grid pattern is tailored to facilitate a comprehensive exploration strategy suitable for the designated area, with the primary goal of enhancing our understanding of the mineral distribution and geological consistency across the target zone. The broader spacing of 400 x 400 meters for the RC drilling is strategically chosen to cover a larger area efficiently while still providing valuable insights into the potential mineralisation patterns and geological features.* • *RC samples were collected at 2.00m composites.* *No sample compositing has been applied to report the exploration results. Each sample is treated and reported individually to maintain the highest level of detail and accuracy.*
Orientation of data about 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 crucial mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *All drill holes were vertically oriented, which is deemed appropriate given the nature of the deposit. The deposit in question is a supergene deposit with a much larger areal extent than the thickness of the mineralised body. This type of deposit tends to be horizontally extensive with relatively consistent thickness.* • *Given the vast area extent of the deposit and its relatively consistent thickness, vertical drilling is best suited to achieve unbiased sampling. This orientation allows for consistent intersecting of the horizontal mineralised zones and provides a representative view of the overall geology and mineralisation.* • *There is no indication that drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias about the crucial mineralised structures. The drilling orientation aligns well with the deposit's known geology, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context.*

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *All samples were collected by field personnel and carefully packed in labelled plastic bags. Once packaged, the samples were transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL or ALS laboratories in Brazil. The samples were secured during transportation to ensure no tampering, contamination, or loss. Chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch of samples to ensure transparency and traceability of the entire sampling process. Using a reputable laboratory further reinforces the sample security and integrity of the assay results.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *A site visit was carried out by Volodymyr Myadzel from BNA Mining Solutions on 18-19 March 2024 to inspect drilling and sampling procedures, verify survey methods, inspect the storage shed, verification geological records, review QAQC procedures and review the geologic model.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

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.*	• *All samples were acquired from tenements that Viridis Mining and Minerals Ltd owned.* • *The tenements sampled are highlighted in the map of the appendix C and in the collar table of appendix A.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historical exploration in the area comprises notable endeavours by various entities:* • *The Colossus project is geologically intertwined with the Caldeira Project, sharing the same geological context.* • *Varginha Mineração previously undertook regional drilling exercises, utilising a powered auger drill rig to produce open holes.* • *This historical data provides essential context and complements current exploration efforts in understanding the region's geological potential.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The geology of the region where the deposit is located can be summarised as follows:* • *Deposit Nature: The deposit under study is recognised as an Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earth Element (REE) deposit. Its spatial positioning is within and adjacent to the renowned Poços De Caldas Alkaline massif complex.* • *Poços de Caldas Complex: This geological entity stands as one of the most extensive alkaline massif intrusions globally, enveloping an area of roughly 800 km². It stretches across the Brazilian states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. From a macro perspective, it portrays a near-circular structure with an approximate diameter of 30 km. This formation resembles a collapsed caldera. Delving deeper, the dominant rocks within the alkaline complex encompass phonolite, nepheline syenites, sodalite syenites, and many volcanic rocks. This diverse geological setting has played a crucial role in dictating mineral occurrences and potential mining prospects.* • *REE Mineralisation: The specific REE mineralisation highlighted in this disclosure leans towards the Ionic Clay type. Evidence pointing to this is mainly derived from its occurrence within the saprolite/clay zone of the weathering profile of the Alkaline granite basement. The enriched MREO (Medium Rare Earth Oxides) composition also attests to this classification.* • *Relevant Additional Information: The Ionic Adsorption Clay*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rare Earth Element deposits, particularly in regions like Poços de Caldas, have recently gained significant attention due to the global demand surge for rare earth elements. These elements, especially the heavy rare earths, have vital applications in modern technologies such as renewable energy systems, electronics, and defence apparatus. The ability of these deposits to offer relatively environmentally friendly mining prospects compared to traditional hard rock REE mines further enhances their appeal. • *Given the strategic importance of REEs in modern industries, a thorough understanding and exploration of such geologies becomes paramount. The unique geological setting of the Poços de Caldas complex presents both opportunities and challenges, making further detailed study and research essential for sustainable exploitation.*
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.*	• *Auger Drilling* *Total number of holes: 124* • *Diamond Drilling* *Total number of holes: 15* • *RC Drilling:* *Total number of holes: 43* *Reported in Appendix A and B of this Report*
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.*	• *Data collected for this project includes surface geochemical analyses, geological mapping, and auger and diamond drilling results. Data were compiled without selective exclusion. All analytical methods and aggregation were done according to industry best practices, as detailed in previous discussions.*
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').*	• *Given the nature of the deposit, which is a supergene deposit with a much larger areal extent than its thickness, the vertical drilling orientation is suitable for accurately representing the mineralised zones.* • *All drill holes are vertical and are appropriate for the deposit type, ensuring unbiased sampling of the mineralisation.* • *Due to the mineralisation's geometry and the drill holes' vertical orientation, downhole lengths can be considered close representations of the true widths of the mineralised zones. However, further studies would be required for absolute precision.* • *In cases where there might be a discrepancy between downhole lengths and true widths, it should be noted that "downhole length, true width not known."*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 presented in this report helps readers better understand the information. Various diagrams and supplementary information are included in the document, enhancing the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results.*
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 strives to provide a transparent and holistic view of the exploration activities and findings. All the information, ranging from sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results, has been reported comprehensively. Where relevant, cross-references to previous announcements have been provided to ensure continuity and clarity. Including diagrams, such as geological maps and tables, supports a more in-depth understanding of the data. It's noteworthy to mention that while positive results have been highlighted, the nature of the samples, particularly their origin from either saprolitic clays or bauxite, has been distinctly reported to ensure a balanced view. This report faithfully represents the exploration activities and findings without 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.*	• *There is no additional substantive 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 current focus of development work continues to be on infill drilling and delivering the metallurgical testing program with the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation ('ANSTO') to determine optimal conditions for key processing aspects of the flowsheet. In parallel, Viridis looks forward to completing its Scoping Study in the coming months and continuing with its critical permitting activities.*