High Grade Rare Earths at Rio Negro: Cerium Anomalies and RC Drilling to hit depths

- Remaining assay results received from the maiden Phase I scout auger drilling program at Rio Negro prospect have returned high grade rare earths including open mineralisation in clay of **5,155 ppm TREO** at 11.5 meters (CG-AD24-085A).
- The maiden Phase I scout auger drilling program at Rio Negro prospect have returned high grade rare earths including previously announced 0.5m intercept in clay of **6,085 ppm TREO** with NdPr 1,274 ppm and DyTb 64ppm (CG-AD24-040).
- 30 drill holes revealed cerium-negative anomalies, indicating the presence of ionic rare earth mineralisation, with several intervals in high grade making them strong candidates for RC drilling at depth to target monazite sand and host hard rock.
- Phase II drilling program to encompass circa 4,000 meters of RC drill holes will target monazite sand and host hard rock below the high-grade clay intercept areas within significant thorium anomalous areas of the prospect.
- Auger drilling is currently underway at various targets across the Campo Grande Project.

Equinox Resources Limited (ASX: EQN) ("Equinox Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to report the remaining scout auger drilling assay results from its Phase I maiden auger drilling at the "**Rio Negro**" ("**Prospect**") at the "**Campo Grande**" Rare Earth Project ("**Project**"), located in Bahia, Brazil.

Equinox Resources Managing Director, Zac Komur, commented:

"Our scout auger drilling campaign has laid a solid foundation, revealing significant cerium anomalies and potential zones of rare earth element enrichment. Our goal now is to build on these results, targeting depths that will allow us to better define the extent of mineralisation and advance the project. Coupled with our own auger drill rigs and team, we've already progressed the auger drilling campaigns at our other targets at Campo Grande. We're encouraged that the RC drilling program will unlock even greater value at Rio Negro. It's a testament to the hard work of our teams on the ground and our commitment to methodically advancing our exploration efforts. As we move forward, the insights gained from this program will play a crucial role in shaping the future development of this key asset."

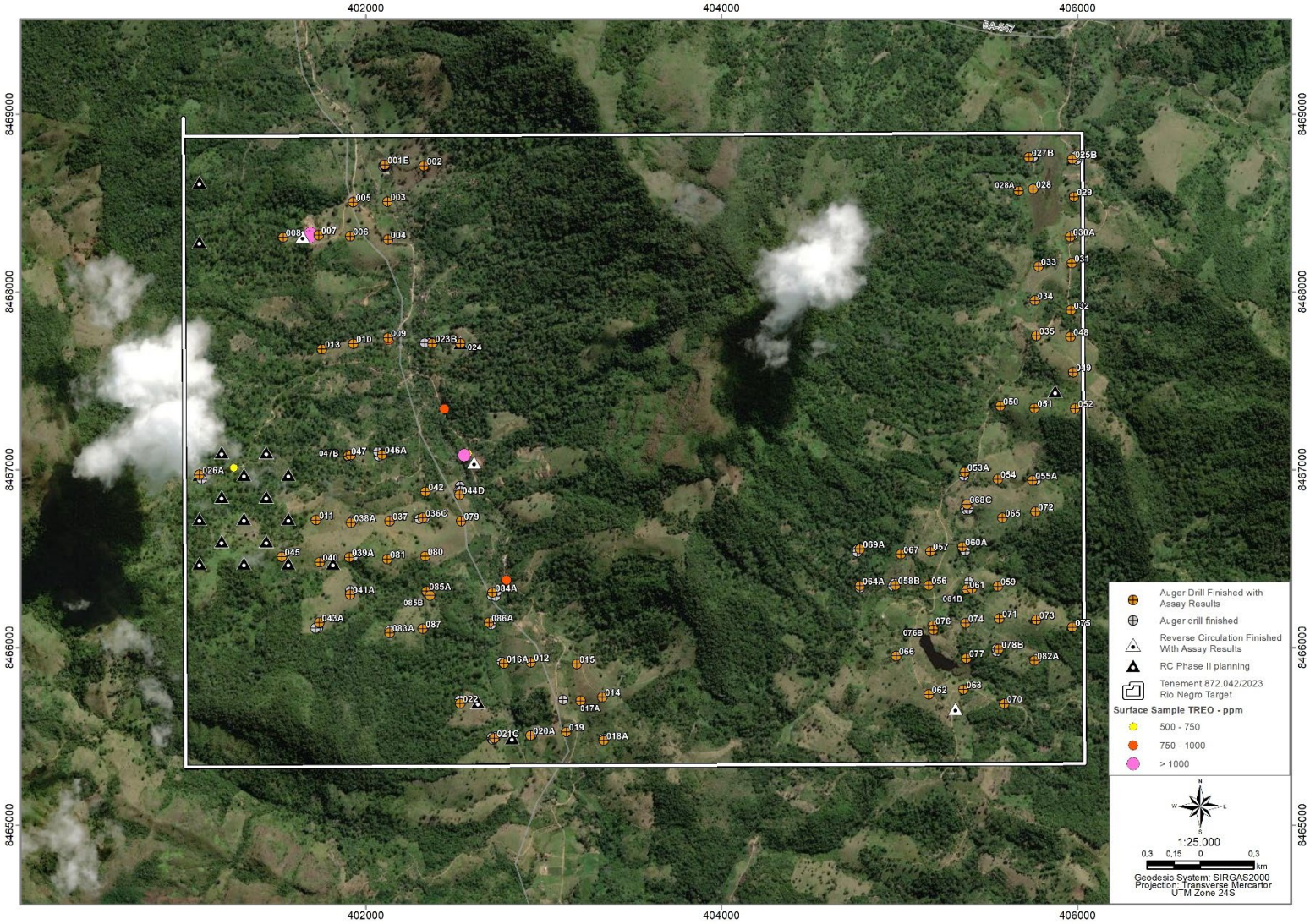

Figure 1: Rio Negro Prospect Drill Holes and proposed RC drill program

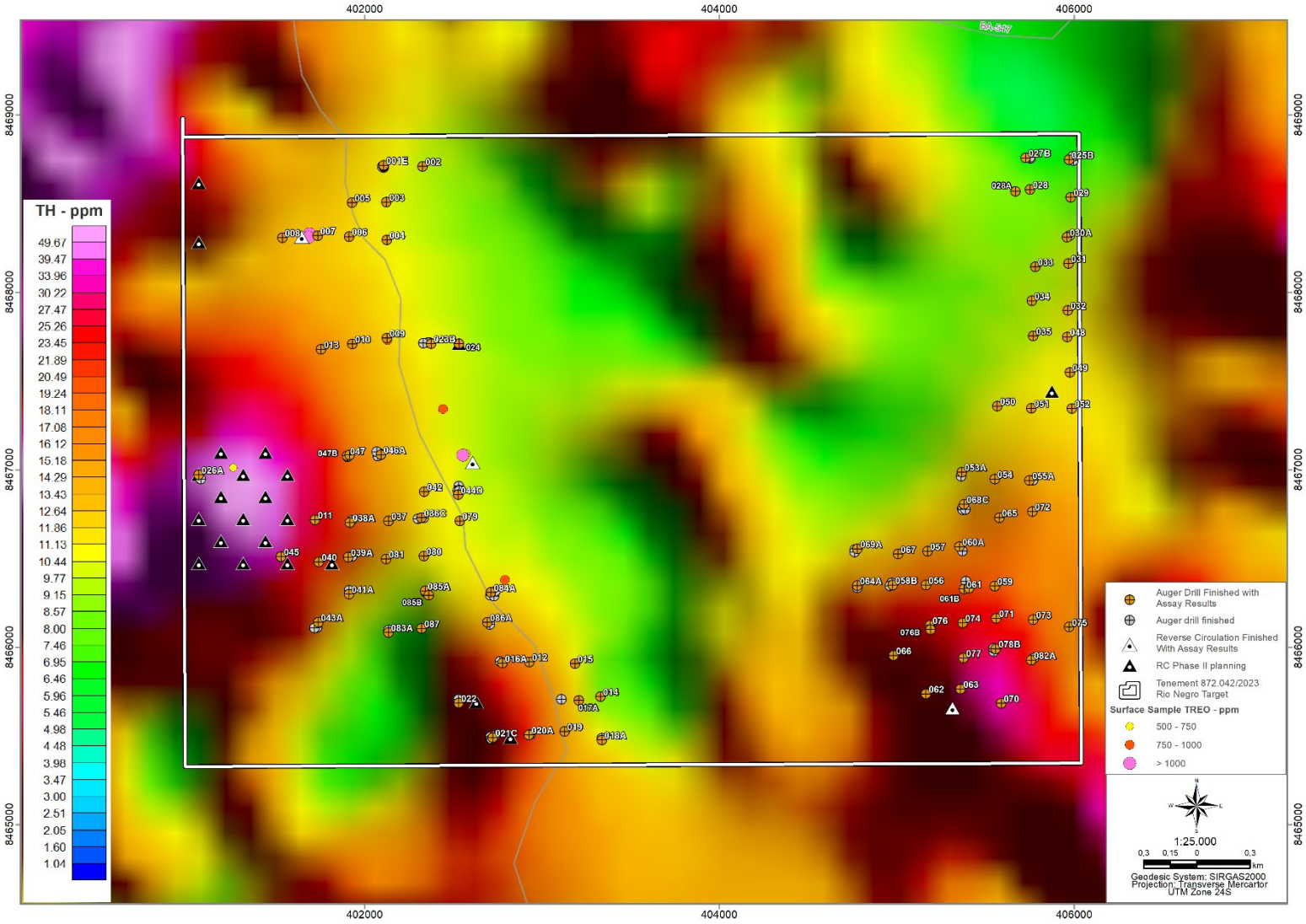

Figure 2: Rio Negro Prospect Drill Holes in relation to Thorium anomalies

Figure 3: Third Party Boart Longyear LX11 RC Drill Rig deployed to the region

The scout auger drilling program has produced encouraging results, particularly in the detection of significant cerium anomalies across 30 intervals. These anomalies indicate active cerium mobilisation within the weathering profile, pointing to potential zones of rare earth element enrichment, which suggest the presence of ionic rare earth mineralisation. These findings are particularly promising, as several of these intervals fall within the medium to high-grade categories, making them strong candidates for further exploration.

As previously noted, despite auger drilling challenges penetrating the desired transitional layer depth, where approximately 40 holes did not reach the desired saprolite depth with the auger drill, the identification of these anomalies justifies the follow-up RC drilling. This next phase will target greater depths to more accurately delineate the saprolite layer and better define the extent of mineralisation. The chondrite-normalised rare earth element patterns observed in these intervals are noteworthy, with cerium-negative anomalies showing potential for high recovery. These findings not only support the ongoing exploration model but also position the Project as a key prospect with considerable potential. This initial scout auger drilling program has uncovered clay-hosted REE mineralisation in the upper regolith. Auger drilling proved to be quick and cost-effective, successfully identifying target areas across the prospect for follow up RC drilling to test residual monazite sand.

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Authorised for release by the Board of Equinox Resources Limited.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira, the in-country Exploration Manager for Equinox Resources Limited, compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, 2019, #7341), accepted to report in accordance with ASX listing rules. Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira 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. Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira 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 – eqnx.com.au.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Campo Grade Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 28 November 2023, 27 February 2024, 5 March 2024, 2 April 2024, 9 April 2024, 18 April 2024, 20 May 2024, 14 June 2024, 25 June 2024, 4 July 2024 and 17 July 2024 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.eqnx.com.au or www.asx.com.au. Equinox Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results achieved. Equinox Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and denies any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Equinox Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees, or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Annex 1 – Rio Negro Prospect Auger Drillhole Assay Results and Intercepts >1000ppm (all holes were drilled vertically)

Hole ID	East	North	Elevation (m)	Label	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO (%)
CG-AD24-067	405007	8466525	262		0.0	11.6	11.6	624	18
CG-AD24-068C	405379	8466806	246		0.0	10.7	10.7	400	23
CG-AD24-069A	404778	8466555	263		0.0	7.0	7.0	456	21
CG-AD24-070	405589	8465684	252		0.0	15.0	15.0	465	17
CG-AD24-071	405561	8466163	266		0.0	20.0	20.0	290	20
CG-AD24-072	405764	8466765	296		0.0	15.0	15.0	176	20
CG-AD24-073	405769	8466155	287		0.0	20.0	20.0	338	17
CG-AD24-074	405371	8466137	253		0.0	20.0	20.0	355	21
CG-AD24-074	405371	8466137	253	including	19.0	23.0	1.0	1315	22
CG-AD24-075	405972	8466114	275		0.0	20.0	20.0	208	16
CG-AD24-075	405972	8466114	275	including	10.0	11.0	1.0	1090	24
CG-AD24-076	405187	8466124	236		0.0	6.7	6.7	419	22
CG-AD24-076B	405190	8466100	239		0.0	8.0	8.0	386	18
CG-AD24-077	405376	8465940	245		0.0	19.3	19.3	641	18
CG-AD24-077	405376	8465940	245	including	12.0	17.5	5.5	1003	17
CG-AD24-077	405376	8465940	245	including	15.0	17.5	2.5	1126	17
CG-AD24-078B	405558	8465991	268		0.0	15.5	15.5	231	17
CG-AD24-079	402536	8466712	229		0.0	13.0	13.0	674	11
CG-AD24-079	402536	8466712	229	including	10.0	11.0	1.0	1234	3
CG-AD24-079	402536	8466712	229	and	12.0	13.0	1.0	1047	18
CG-AD24-080	402334	8466514	264		0.0	16.0	16.0	551	20
CG-AD24-080	402334	8466514	264	including	8.0	11.0	3.0	1156	23
CG-AD24-080	402334	8466514	264	including	9.5	11.0	1.5	1541	22
CG-AD24-081	402121	8466497	322		0	20	20	396	20

Hole ID	East	North	Elevation (m)	Label	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO (%)
CG-AD24-082A	405758	8465927	264		0	13	13	234	14
CG-AD24-083A	402134	8466083	341		0	10	10	176	18
CG-AD24-084A	402712	8466309	213		0	6.2	6.2	794	15
CG-AD24-084A	402712	8466309	213	including	5	6.2	1.2	1669	10
CG-AD24-085A	402341	8466309	260		0	11.5	11.5	943	9
CG-AD24-085A	402341	8466309	260	including	8	11.5	3.5	1953	4
CG-AD24-085A	402341	8466309	260	and	11.0	open	open	5155	2
CG-AD24-085B	402361	8466293	259		0	17.5	17.5	341	26
CG-AD24-086A	402692	8466141	200		0	4.5	4.5	1291	26
CG-AD24-086A	402692	8466141	200	including	3	4.5	1.5	2531	31
CG-AD24-087	402321	8466105	290		0	20	20	630	14
CG-AD24-087	402321	8466105	290	including	12	20	8	1010	12
CG-AD24-087	402321	8466105	290	including	12	13	1	1359	12

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	Auger drilling methods were used for sampling. Auger drilling was performed using a 3" diameter bit, to a maximum depth of 20 meters. This technique was implemented to secure accurate and representative sampling while preserving the integrity of the collected cores and samples. Auger samples were recovered directly from the auger bucket, placed onto a polypropylene tarp, photographed, geologically logged in the field, and transferred to plastic sample trays and covered. The sample was homogenized then split into two portions: one for assay and another for archive. The split for assay was placed in pre-numbered sample bags for shipment to the laboratory for ICP-MS analysis. The other portion was bagged and stored onsite in a secure warehouse as archive material. The collected sample interval lengths are 1 meter, with some variation depending on sample recovery and geological unit boundaries.
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.).*	The exploration program employed auger drilling, using a diameter of 3", targeted surface and near-surface samples down to 20 meters. Drill Method: Auger drilling utilized a bucket drill bit, ideal for shallow depths and quick surface geological investigations. Drill Rig: Lightweight, mechanized rigs were used for auger drilling, ensuring efficient penetration to the desired depths. Drill Parameters: Auger drilling was conducted to a maximum depth of 20 meters. Drill Orientation: Drilling was exclusively vertical, with no orientation monitoring due to the straightforward nature of the approach, deemed most suitable for the geological targets.
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.*	Samples collected from auger drilling were checked by a geologist at the rig to ensure they represented of the interval drilled. When fallback was noted, fallen material was removed before sample collection. If poor recovery is encountered drill speed was decreased. If poor recovery at the beginning of a hole was persistent, the hole was redrilled at a nearby location. Estimated visually based on the sample recovered per 1m interval drilled. Recoveries generally ranged from 85% to 100%.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geological and Geotechnical Detail: auger samples from the boreholes were geologically and geotechnically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Nature of Logging: Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Descriptive attributes such as colour and consistency provide qualitative insights, while parameters like weight, diameter, and net advance offer quantitative data. Logging included qualitive determinations of primary and secondary lithology units, weathering profile unit (mottled zone, lateritic zone, saprock, saprolite, etc.) as well as colour and textural characteristics of the rock. Quantitative measurement of structural and geophysical features were also measured. GPS coordinates as well as geological logging data for all drillholes were captured in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and uploaded to the project database in MXDeposit. All drill holes reported in this announcement were logged entirely.
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.*	Sample Preparation Facility: Auger samples were processed at the ALS – Labs located in Vespasiano-MG, Brazil. ME-MS81: Processed at ALS Belo Horizonte located at Rua S Paulo, 685, CEP:33.200-000 Vespasiano, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil. ME_ICP06: Processed at ALS Lima located at Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A, Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01, Lima, Peru. 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 ALS-Labs for analysis. • Sample Preparation (ME-MS81): Upon arrival at the lab, samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenized, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverized in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns. • Analysis (ME_ICP06): 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, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Laboratory: All assay tests for the auger drill samples were conducted by the ALS laboratory in Lima - Peru. Assay Techniques: a) ME-MS81 - Lithium Borate 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: Ba 0.5 - 10000 (ppm) Ce 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Rb 0.2 - 10000 (ppm) Cr 5 - 10000 (ppm) Sc 0.5 - 1000 (ppm) Cs 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) Sm 0.03 - 1000 (ppm) Dy 0.05 – 1000 (ppm) Sn 0.5 - 1000 (ppm) Er 0.03 - 1000 (ppm) Sr 0.1 - 1000 (ppm) Eu 0.02 - 1000 (ppm) Ta 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Ga 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Tb 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) Gd 0.05 - 1000 (ppm) Th 0.05 - 10000 (ppm) Hf 0.05 - 500 (ppm) Ti 0.01 - 10 (%) Ho 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) Tm 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) La 0.1 - 10000 (ppm)

		U 0.05 - 10000 (ppm) Lu 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) V 5 - 10000 (ppm) Nb 0.05 - 1000 (ppm) W 0.5 - 10000 (ppm) Nd 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Y 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Pr 0.02 - 1000 (ppm) Yb 0.03 - 1000 (ppm) Zr 1 - 10000 (ppm) b) ME-ICP06 - Lithium Borate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP AES) was employed to determine concentrations of Major Oxides. Detection limits for some elements include: Al_2O_3 0.01 - 75 (%) Na_2O 0.01 - 30 (%) P_2O_5 0.01 - 25 (%) CaO 0,01 - 60 (%) SiO_2 0,01 - 90 (%) Cr_2O_3 0,002 - 10 (%) SrO 0,01 – 10% Fe_2O_3 0.01 - 75 (%) TiO_2 0,01 - 25 (%) K_2O 0.01 - 25 (%) MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO 0.01 - 10 (%) BaO 0,01 - 10%
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.*	Significant intersections have not been independently verified by alternative company personnel yet. Auger Twinned holes were used to Quality Control. Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures in place. Data verification procedures ensure that any anomalies or discrepancies are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups and MX deposit. • The only adjustments to the data were made- transforming the elemental values into the oxide values. Conversion of elemental analysis (REE) to stoichiometric oxide (REO) was undertaken by spreadsheet using defined conversion factors. Element Oxide Factor Ce CeO_2 1.2284 La La_2O_3 1.1728 Sm Sm_2O_3 1.1596 Nd Nd_2O_3 1.1664 Pr Pr_6O_{11} 1.2082 Dy Dy_2O_3 1.1477 Eu Eu_2O_3 1.1579 Y Y_2O_3 1.2699 Tb Tb_4O_7 1.1762 Gd Gd_2O_3 1.1526 Ho Ho_2O_3 1.1455 Er Er_2O_3 1.1435 Tm Tm_2O_3 1.1421 Yb Yb_2O_3 1.1387 Lu Lu_2O_3 1.1371 TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = 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 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3. MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3. %MREO = MREO/TREO x 100.
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 UTM SIRGAS2000 zone 23S grid datum is used for current reporting. The samples collected are currently controlled by hand-held GPS with 4 m precision. The grid system employed for the project is based on the SIRGAS 2000 UTM coordinate system. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. To ensure the quality and reliability of the topographic location data, benchmark and control points were established within the project area.

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 auger drilling is conducted on a regular grid with a spacing of 200 x 200 meters. This grid spacing is designed to provide a detailed exploration framework suitable for the area of interest, and aims to define our initial inferred resource, offering a foundational understanding of the geological and grade continuity in the targeted zone. The data spacing and distribution for the auger drilling are considered appropriate for the intended purpose of establishing an inferred mineral resource. Composite sample grades are calculated by generating length weighted averages of assay values.
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.*	All drill holes were vertically oriented, the distribution of REE in the regolith horizons is largely controlled by vertical changes within the profile. Vertical drill holes intersect these horizons perpendicularly and obtain representative samples that reflect the true width of horizontal mineralization. In regolith, auger drill hole orientations do not result in geometrically biased interval thickness. Given the vast area extent and its relatively consistent thickness, vertical drilling is best suited to achieve unbiased sampling. This orientation allows for consistent intersecting of the horizontal mineralized zones and provides a representative view of the overall geology and mineralization. There is no indication that the orientation of the drilling has introduced any sampling bias about the crucial mineralized structures. The drilling orientation aligns well with the known geology of the deposit, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralized zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	After collection in the field, the auger drill samples were placed in sealed plastic bags that were then placed into larger polyweave bags labelled with the sample IDs inside and transported to the Company's secure warehouse. Drill core samples were transported in their core boxes. The samples were transported directly to the 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.*	As of the current reporting date, no external audits or reviews have been conducted on the sampling techniques, assay data, or results obtained from this work. However, internal processes and checks were carried out consistently to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 license to operate in the area.*	The Campo Grande Project is 100% owned by, Equinox Resources Limited (EQN), an Australian registered company. Located in the State of Bahia, Northeastern Brazil, the EQN Tenements consists of 99 granted exploration permits covering a land area of approximately 1,801 km^2. Permits are registered at Brazil's Agencia Nacional de Mineracao (ANM). The Rio Negro Prospect: • ANM 872042/2023 • Area:1.793,35 hectares • Status: Exploration Permit • Location: Jequié
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other exploration is known apart from the government agency's field mapping and geophysical data work.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation in the region consists of Ionic Adsorption Clay ("IAC") deposits, and regolith hosted deposits of monazite mineral grains, and primary in-situ REEE-Nb-Sc mineralisation. The Project is hosted by the Jequié Complex, a terrain of the north-eastern São Francisco Craton, that includes the Volta do Rio Plutonic Suite of high-K ferroan ("A-type") granitoids, subordinate mafic to intermediate rocks; and thorium rich monazitic leucogranites with associated REE. The region is affected by intense NE-SW regional shearing which may be associated with a REE enriched hydrothermal system. The regolith mineralization is characterised by a REE enriched lateritic zone at surface underlain by a depleted mottled zone grading into a zone of REE-accumulation in the saprolite part of the profile.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  ○ dip and azimuth of the hole
	  ○ down hole length and interception depth
	  ○ hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		The details related to all the auger and RC drill holes presented in this Report are detailed in Annex 1 and 2.

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.*	Data collected for this project includes surface geochemical analyses, geological mapping, and auger and RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 mineralized zones. All drill holes are vertical and are appropriate for the deposit type, ensuring unbiased sampling of the mineralization. Due to the geometry of the mineralization and the vertical orientation of the drill holes, the down hole lengths can be considered close representations of the true widths of the mineralized zones. However, for absolute precision, further studies would be required. In cases where there might be a discrepancy between downhole lengths and true widths, it should be noted that "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.*	Diagrams, tables, and any graphic visualization are presented in the body of the report.
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 report presents all drilling results that are material to the project and are consistent with the JORC guidelines. This report is a faithful representation of the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission. Assay results reported do not include the company's internal QA/QC samples taken as per industry standard practices.
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.*	Future works include further auger and RC drilling campaign on the Rio Negro tenement including, geological mapping, geochemical and metallurgical tests, and mineralogical characterization.