



Further High-Grade, Thick REE and Gallium Intercepts Confirmed at Caladão Project

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Exceptional high-grade REE and gallium results continue from fifth batch of assays at the Caladão Project, covering over 60km² of mineralisation across Area A and Area B**

- **High-grade REE assays including:**

CLD-DDH-036 (Area A): **49.92m @ 5,909ppm TREO (20% MREO)** from 27m

including **8m @ 13,604ppm TREO (31% MREO)** from 55m

with **1m @ 22,115ppm TREO (30% MREO)** from 60m

CLD-DDH-035 (Area A): **38.20m @ 3,499ppm TREO (20% MREO)** from 6m

including **3m @ 13,496ppm TREO (43% MREO)** from 37m

CLD-AUG-174 (Area B): **15m @ 1,929ppm TREO (24% MREO)** from surface

CLD-AUG-177 (Area B): **7m @ 2,693ppm TREO (21% MREO)** from surface

- **High-grade gallium results (using a high grade cutoff of 50g/t) continue to occur from surface, including:**

CLD-DDH-029 (Area A): **17m @ 85g/t Ga₂O₃** from surface

including **6m @ 95g/t Ga₂O₃** from 5m

with **1m @ 102g/t Ga₂O₃** from 8m

CLD-DDH-032 (Area A): **4m @ 79g/t Ga₂O₃** from 16m

including **1m @ 105g/t Ga₂O₃** from 19m

CLD-AUG-194 (Area A): **14m @ 67.5g/t Ga₂O₃** from surface

CLD-AUG-179 (Area B): **16m @ 57.5g/t Ga₂O₃** from surface

CLD-AUG-178 (Area B): **13m @ 60g/t Ga₂O₃** from surface

Axel REE Limited (**ASX: AXL**, “Axel” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce results from the fifth batch of assays from its Phase One diamond and auger drill program at the flagship Caladão Project in the Lithium Valley, Minas Gerais in Brazil. The results again returned consistent high-grade and thick rare earth elements (**REE**) intercepts in the saprolite profile, along with compelling gallium mineralisation in the lateritic soil profile at surface.

Incredible thicknesses of REE mineralisation were recorded, including **49.92m @ 5,909ppm** Total Rare Earth Oxides (**TREO**) (CLD-DDH-036) from 27m. Significant high-value gallium mineralisation continues to be consistently recorded from surface and extending down in the saprolite profile's upper proportion.

Managing Director, Dr Fernando Tallarico, said:

“We are pleased with the results from our Phase One drilling program at the Caladão Project. The final set of results have again confirmed high-grade and thick gallium and REE mineralisation, which occur in the upper and lower saprolite zones, respectively.

An important outcome of this set of assays is the extension of gallium mineralisation up to 5km beyond the Caladão granite into the leucogranite host rock, significantly expanding the mineralised area.

We have initiated the modelling of our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) with SRK, which has visited the Caladão site and commenced the dataset review as part of the MRE process. We are also progressing our metallurgical testing with ANSTO.

Auger drilling has resumed at both the Caladão and Caldas Projects in the Poços de Caldas, with further assay results to be released as they are returned from the lab.”

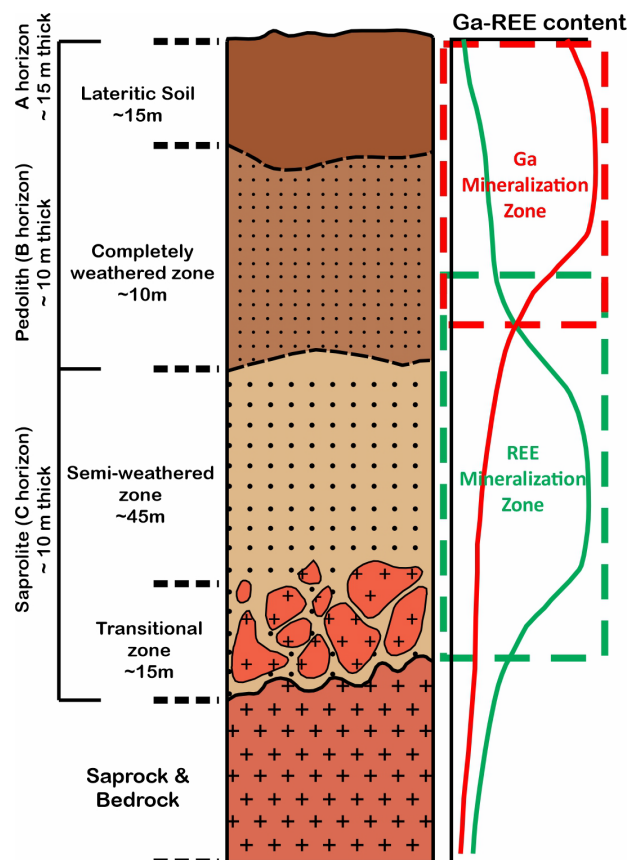


Figure 1 – Interpreted Ga-REE content at Caladão across the lateritic soil profile

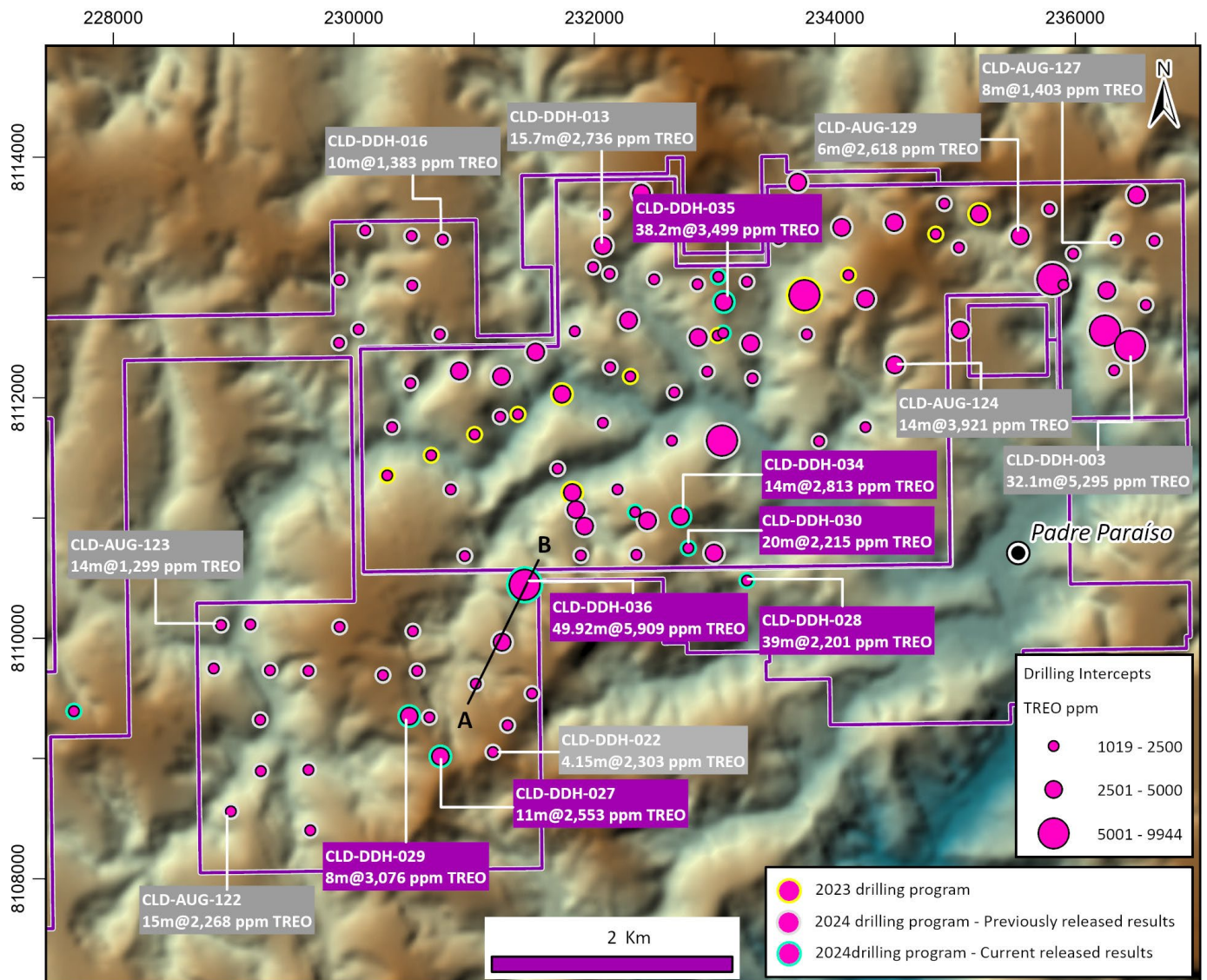


Figure 2 – Distribution of TREO intercepts at Area A over Digital Elevation Model

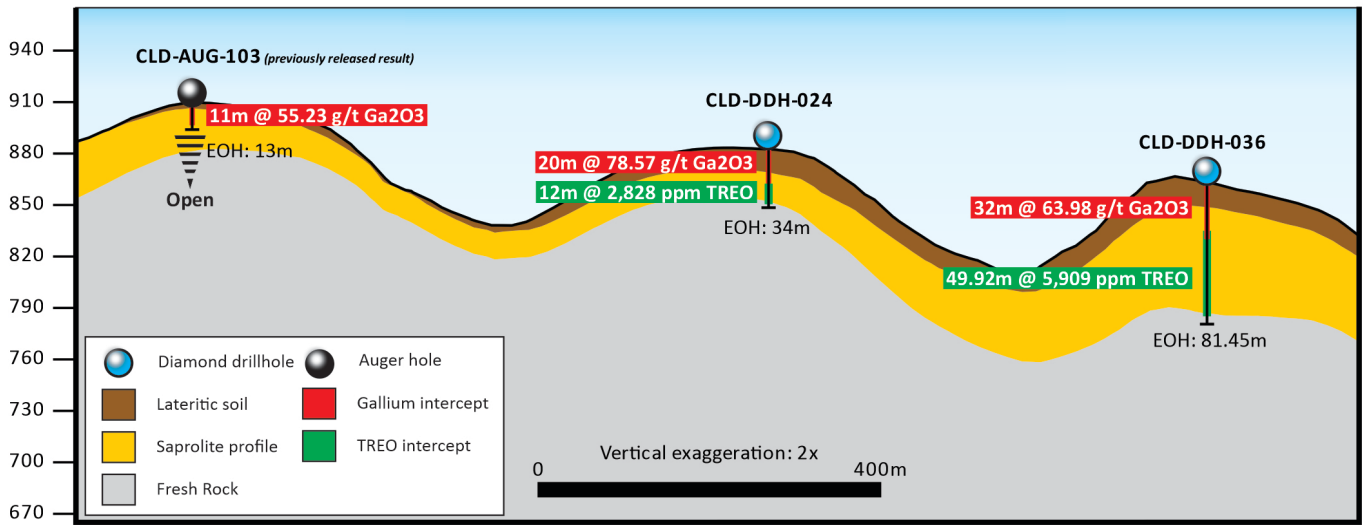


Figure 3 – Cross section A-B highlighting auger hole CLD-AUG-103 and diamond hole CLD-DDH-024 and CLD-DDH-036. Note that REE mineralisation remains open at depth in auger hole CLD-AUG-103 that ended at 13m.

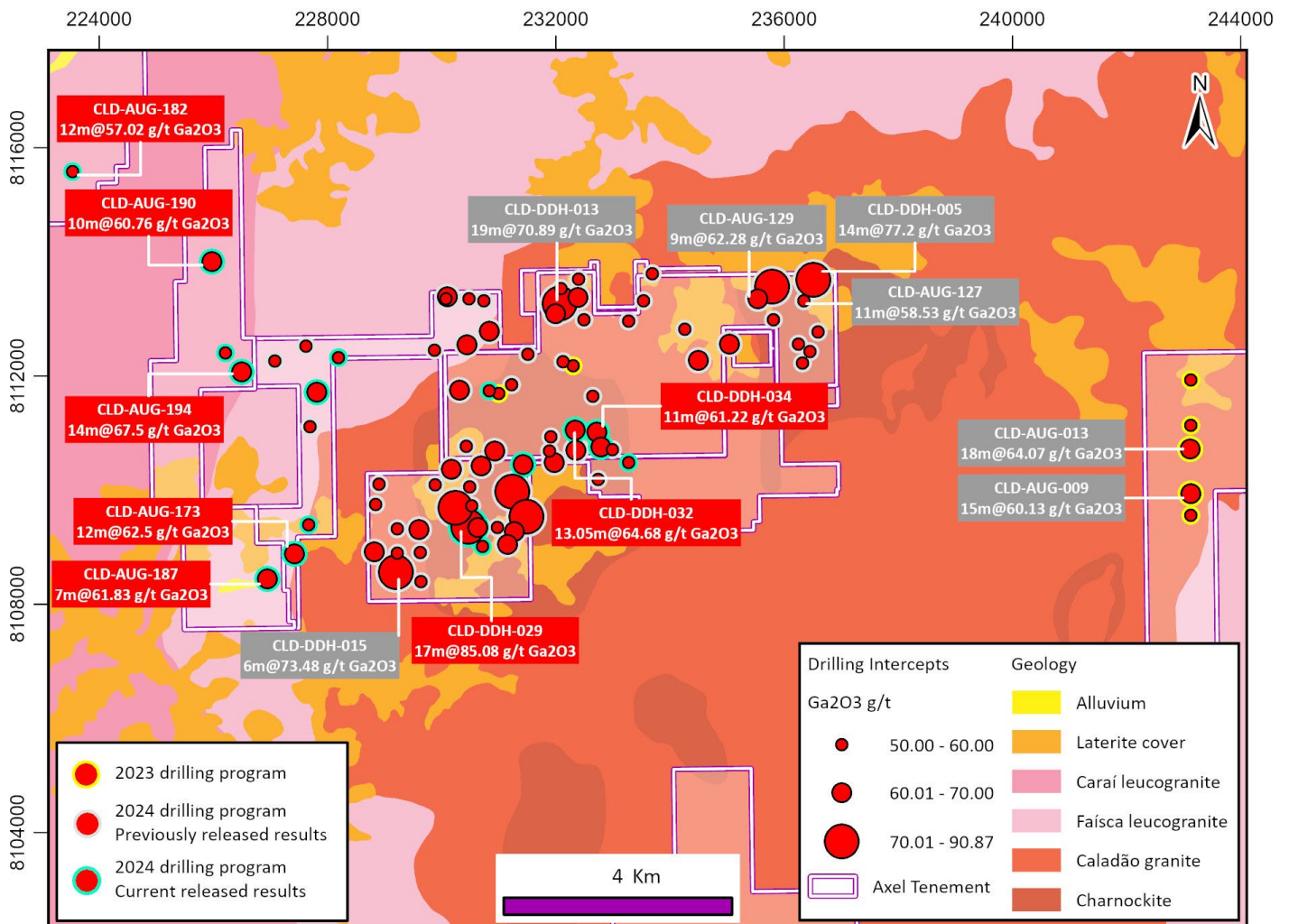


Figure 4 – Geological map of Caladão Area A, highlighting the distribution of gallium intersections, using a 5m composite, 50g/t Ga₂O₃ cutoff.

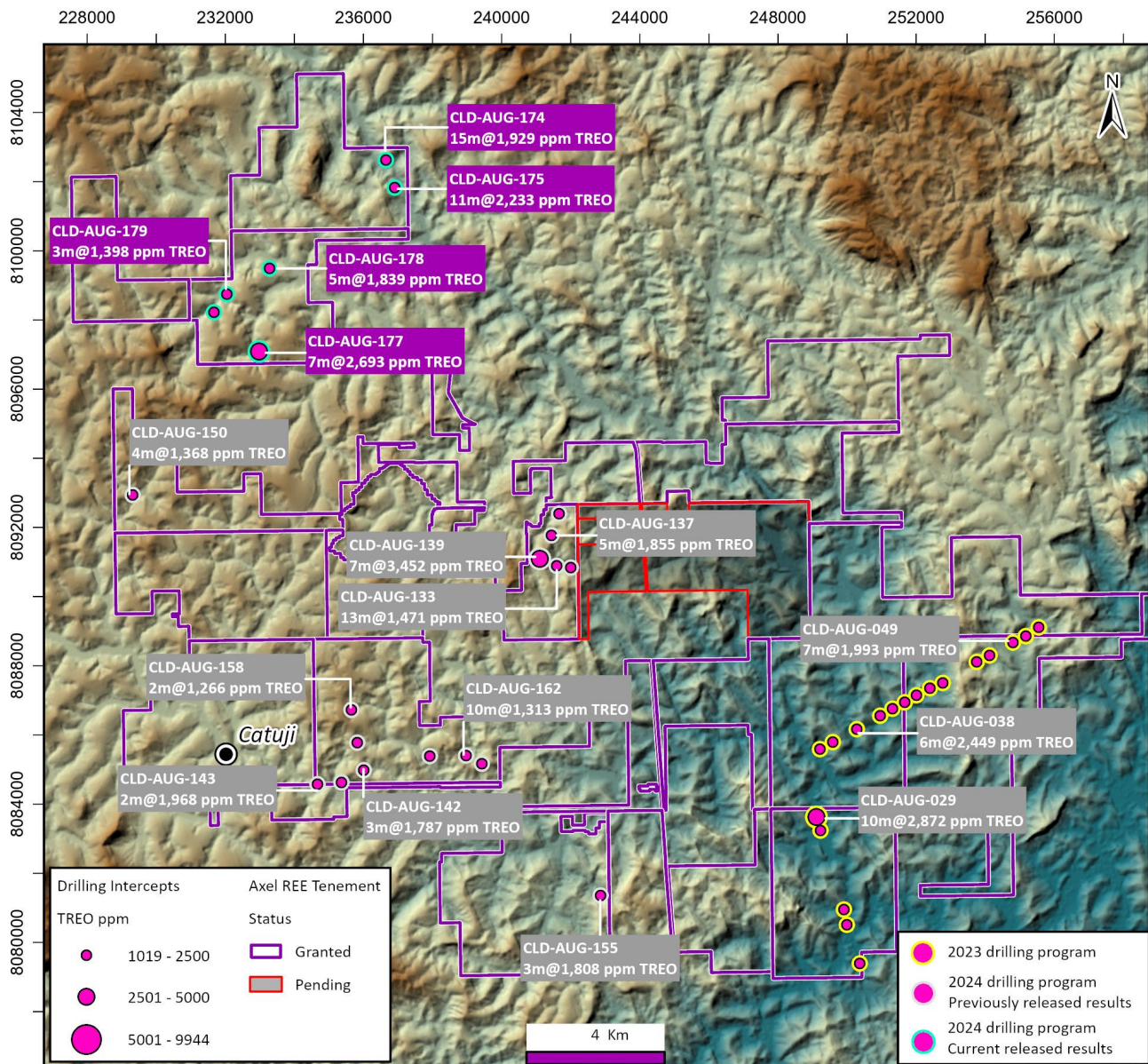


Figure 5 – Distribution of TREO intercepts at Area B over the Digital Elevation Model

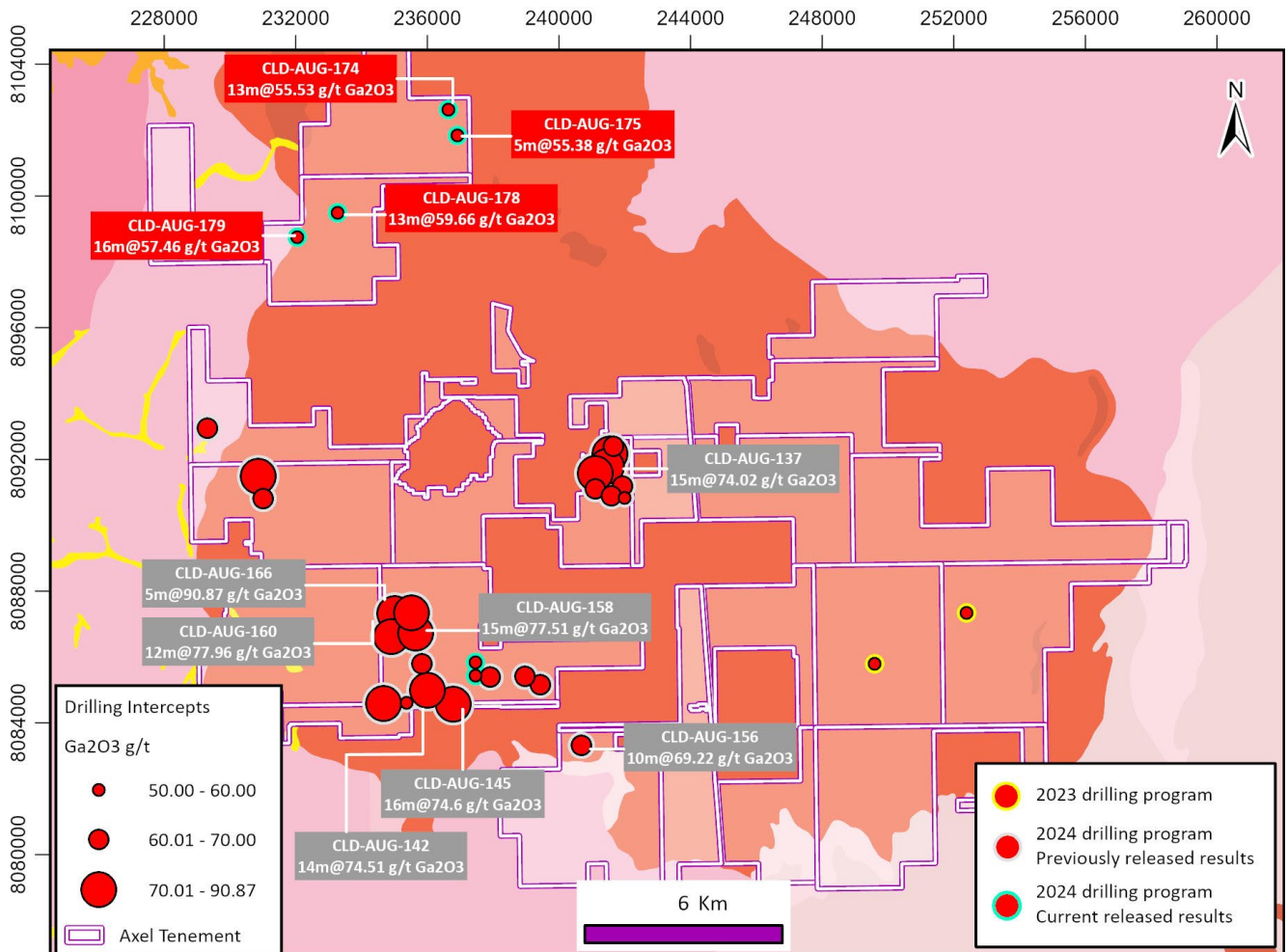


Figure 6 – Geological map of Caladão Area B, highlighting the distribution of Gallium intersections, using a 50 g/t Ga₂O₃ cutoff.

Table 1 - Summary of significant diamond (DDH) and auger (AUG) REE intercepts (1,000ppm TREO cutoff)

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	MREO/TREO (%)	NdPr (ppm)	DyTb (ppm)
CLD-AUG-144	13	14	1	1,677	393	23	365	28
CLD-AUG-154	0	10	10	1,877	354	18	337	18
CLD-AUG-174	0	15	15	1,929	478	24	450	29
CLD-AUG-175	1	12	11	2,233	609	22	580	28
CLD-AUG-176	9	10	1	1,083	266	25	244	21
CLD-AUG-177	3	6	3	1,779	330	18	315	16
CLD-AUG-177	8	15	7	2,693	563	21	539	24
CLD-AUG-178	4	7	3	1,294	305	24	286	19
CLD-AUG-178	10	15	5	1,839	378	21	351	27
CLD-AUG-179	11	12	1	1,199	210	18	201	9
CLD-AUG-179	13	16	3	1,398	262	19	252	9
CLD-AUG-191	10	11	1	1,297	276	21	262	14
CLD-DDH-027	1	14	13	2,409	322	15	307	15
CLD-DDH-027	15	30	15	1,887	393	21	376	17
CLD-DDH-027	34	45	11	2,553	672	26	630	42
CLD-DDH-028	12	51	39	2,201	529	23	499	30
CLD-DDH-029	5	15	10	1,745	328	19	309	19
CLD-DDH-029	20	31	11	1,908	422	22	400	22
CLD-DDH-029	32	40	8	3,076	760	24	707	53
CLD-DDH-030	7	11	4	1,234	240	20	230	11
CLD-DDH-030	21	41	20	2,215	306	15	291	15
CLD-DDH-031	0	31.3	31.3	2,330	522	22	490	31
CLD-DDH-032	16	20.05	4.05	2,424	275	12	264	11
CLD-DDH-033	21	46	25	1,378	357	26	333	24
CLD-DDH-033	50	52	2	1,440	324	22	304	20
CLD-DDH-034	15	29	14	2,813	551	19	525	25
CLD-DDH-034	30	37	7	2,697	484	17	465	19
CLD-DDH-034	38	40.64	2.64	2,989	807	25	774	33
CLD-DDH-035	6	44.2	38.2	3,499	939	19	897	41
CLD-DDH-036	27	76.92	49.92	5,909	1,315	20	1,247	68

Table 2 - Summary of significant Gallium intercepts from diamond (DDH) and auger drilling (AUG) samples (50g/t Ga₂O₃ and min. 5m composite length cutoff)

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Ga ₂ O ₃ (g/t)
CLD-AUG-146	0	7	7	57.22
CLD-AUG-147	0	14	14	59.14
CLD-AUG-154	0	6	6	53.54
CLD-AUG-169	5	12	7	54.15
CLD-AUG-172	0	6	6	68.56
CLD-AUG-173	0	12	12	62.50
CLD-AUG-174	0	13	13	55.53
CLD-AUG-175	1	6	5	55.38
CLD-AUG-178	0	13	13	59.66
CLD-AUG-179	0	16	16	57.46
CLD-AUG-182	3	15	12	57.02
CLD-AUG-187	0	7	7	61.83
CLD-AUG-190	0	10	10	60.76
CLD-AUG-191	0	11	11	58.04
CLD-AUG-194	0	14	14	67.50
CLD-AUG-198	0	5	5	56.46
CLD-DDH-027	11	18	7	57.03
CLD-DDH-027	29	34	5	62.91
CLD-DDH-028	5	15	10	54.98
CLD-DDH-029	0	17	17	85.08
CLD-DDH-030	0	5	5	60.22
CLD-DDH-030	8	13	5	59.68
CLD-DDH-030	15	23	8	55.28
CLD-DDH-032	7	20.05	13.05	64.68
CLD-DDH-034	11	22	11	61.22
CLD-DDH-034	23	30	7	62.22
CLD-DDH-036	0	32	32	63.98

This announcement was authorised by the Board of Directors.

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About Axel REE

Axel REE is a critical minerals exploration company which is primarily focused on exploring the Caladão, Caldas, Itiquira, and Corrente rare earth elements (**REE**) projects in Brazil. Together, the project portfolio covers over 1,105km² of exploration tenure in Brazil, the third largest country globally in terms of REE Reserves.

The Company's mission is to explore and develop REE and other critical minerals in vastly underexplored Brazil. These minerals are crucial for the advancement of modern technology and the transition towards a more sustainable global economy. Axel's strategy includes extensive exploration plans to fully realize the potential of its current projects and seek new opportunities.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr. Fernando Tallarico, who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Dr. Tallarico is a full-time employee of the Company. Dr. Tallarico has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Dr. Tallarico consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains projections and forward-looking information that involve various risks and uncertainties regarding future events. Such forward-looking information can include without limitation statements based on current expectations involving a number of risks and uncertainties and are not guarantees of future performance of the Company. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results and the Company's plans and objectives to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information. Actual results and future events could differ materially from anticipated in such information. These and all subsequent written and oral forward-looking information are based on estimates and opinions of management on the dates they are made and expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking information should circumstances or management's estimates or opinions change.

Reference to Previous Announcements

In addition to new results reported in this announcement, the information that relates to previous exploration results is extracted from:

- AXL ASX release 14 February 2025 "*Mineral Resource Estimate and Metallurgy Testing to Commence*"
- AXL ASX release 2 January 2025 "*68% Increase in Mineralised Drilled Area at Flagship Caladao*"

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these announcements and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 3 – Caladão auger and diamond drill hole collars.

HoleID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH	Azimuth	Dip	Target
CLD-AUG-144	Auger	237,860.49	8,084,958.78	651.02	15.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-146	Auger	237,460.94	8,085,434.12	663.30	14.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-147	Auger	237,464.84	8,085,826.60	652.50	15.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-154	Auger	230,837.17	8,111,735.59	759.59	10.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-168	Auger	228,870.26	8,112,489.69	854.22	10.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-169	Auger	228,190.46	8,112,319.03	840.83	15.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-170	Auger	227,040.47	8,109,542.05	874.57	12.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-171	Auger	227,941.42	8,109,961.84	856.16	11.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-172	Auger	227,851.33	8,111,707.53	870.62	6.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-173	Auger	227,382.08	8,108,922.65	831.87	12.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-174	Auger	236,646.83	8,102,622.24	254.10	15.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-175	Auger	236,881.16	8,101,877.58	622.61	12.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-176	Auger	231,667.15	8,098,218.15	302.09	14.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-177	Auger	232,974.55	8,097,094.35	691.87	15.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-178	Auger	233,278.32	8,099,487.36	671.54	15.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-179	Auger	232,046.00	8,098,748.29	675.42	16.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-180	Auger	231,138.77	8,098,625.97	730.82	12.00	0	-90	Area B
CLD-AUG-181	Auger	222,617.37	8,118,024.80	694.54	2.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-182	Auger	223,528.88	8,115,578.94	812.16	15.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-183	Auger	223,145.18	8,116,833.50	769.20	12.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-184	Auger	225,859.76	8,109,461.81	884.65	15.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-185	Auger	222,847.17	8,114,560.81	742.06	8.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-186	Auger	226,869.40	8,108,007.74	831.79	15.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-187	Auger	226,940.48	8,108,440.67	838.71	13.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-188	Auger	225,683.60	8,109,792.14	805.75	9.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-189	Auger	225,560.35	8,110,567.12	883.42	12.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-190	Auger	225,970.30	8,113,999.77	849.35	10.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-191	Auger	227,719.64	8,109,453.64	857.20	11.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-192	Auger	226,331.26	8,114,562.97	894.87	13.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-193	Auger	226,346.08	8,115,282.96	854.17	15.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-194	Auger	226,493.69	8,112,071.85	906.12	14.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-195	Auger	226,175.70	8,113,109.37	891.78	12.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-AUG-198	Auger	226,213.73	8,112,405.69	904.21	11.00	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-027	DDH	230,718.00	8,109,019.00	929.21	48.60	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-028	DDH	233,272.00	8,110,482.00	806.01	52.45	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-029	DDH	230,462.00	8,109,353.00	918.48	40.80	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-030	DDH	232,784.00	8,110,751.00	873.56	52.35	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-031	DDH	233,031.00	8,113,007.00	896.46	44.20	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-032	DDH	232,339.00	8,111,048.00	863.14	23.60	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-033	DDH	233,074.00	8,112,539.00	834.90	68.75	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-034	DDH	232,715.00	8,111,015.00	889.32	44.40	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-035	DDH	233,076.00	8,112,799.00	862.99	57.30	0	-90	Area A
CLD-DDH-036	DDH	231,420.00	8,110,447.00	858.71	81.45	0	-90	Area A

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Diamond drill holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling utilizes a conventional wireline diamond drill rig Mach 320-03, with HQ diameter. The core is collected in core trays with depth markers at the end of each drill run (blocks). In the saprolite zone, the core is halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags; the fresh rock was halved by a powered saw and bagged <p>Auger holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At each drill site, the surface was thoroughly cleared. Soil and saprolite samples were gathered every 1 meter with precision, carefully logged and photographed. Each sample was then sealed in plastic bags and clearly labelled for identification.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling technique is a diamond drill rig Mach 320-03 with HQ diameter using the wireline technique. Each drill site was cleaned and leveled with a backhoe loader. All holes are vertical. Drilling is stopped once the intersection with unweathered basement intrusives is confirmed = +3 to 5m of fresh rock. <p>Auger drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A motorized 2.5HP soil auger with a 4” drill bit, reaching depths of up to 20 meters, was used to drill. The drilling is an open hole, meaning there is a significant chance of contamination from the surface and other parts of the auger hole. Holes are vertical and not oriented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Diamond drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing the length of core recovered vs. drill depth. Overall Core recoveries are 92.5%, achieving 95% in the saprolite target horizon, 89% in the transitional rock (fresh fragments in clay), and 92.5% in fresh rock. <p>Auger drilling</p> <p>☐ No recoveries are recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship is believed to exist between recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The geology was described in a core facility by a geologist - logging focused on the soil (humic) horizon, saprolite, and fresh rock boundaries. The depth of geological boundaries is honored and described with downhole depth – not meter by meter.</p> <p>Other important parameters for collecting data include grain size, texture, and color, which can help identify the parent rock before weathering. All drilled holes have a digital photographic record. The log is stored in a Microsoft Excel template with inbuilt validation tables and a pick list to avoid data entry errors.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS laboratory, in Vespasiano MG, using industry-standard protocols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dried at 60°C the fresh rock is 75% crushed to sub 3mm the saprolite is just disaggregated with hammers Riffle split sub-sample 250 g pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh, monitored by sieving. Aliquot selection from pulp packet
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<p>1 blank sample, 1 certified reference material (standard) sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted by company into each 25 sample sequence. Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed, including inclusion of standard, duplicate and blank samples.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																							
	<p><i>reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i>	<p>The assay technique used was Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP OES / ICP MS (SGS code ICM90A). Elements analyzed at ppm levels:</p> <table><tr><td>Al 100 – 250,000</td><td>Dy 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ce 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Eu 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Er 0.05 – 1,000</td><td>Gd 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ga 1 – 1,000</td><td>Ho 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>La 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Li 10 – 15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Nd 0.1 – 10,000</td><td>Pr 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sm 0.1 – 1,000</td><td>Tb 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Th 0.1 – 1,000</td><td>Tm 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>U 0.05 – 10,000</td><td>Y 0.05 – 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Yb 0.1 – 1,000</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide total analysis.</p> <p>The SGS laboratory used for assays is ISO 9001 and 14001 and 17025 accredited.</p>	Al 100 – 250,000	Dy 0.05 – 1,000	Ce 0.1 – 10,000	Eu 0.05 – 1,000	Er 0.05 – 1,000	Gd 0.05 – 1,000	Ga 1 – 1,000	Ho 0.05 – 1,000	La 0.1 – 10,000	Li 10 – 15,000	Nd 0.1 – 10,000	Pr 0.05 – 1,000	Sm 0.1 – 1,000	Tb 0.05 – 1,000	Th 0.1 – 1,000	Tm 0.05 – 1,000	U 0.05 – 10,000	Y 0.05 – 1,000	Yb 0.1 – 1,000																				
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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i><i>The use of twinned holes.</i><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<p>Apart from the routine QA/QC procedures by the Company and the laboratory, there was no other independent or alternative verification of sampling and assaying procedures.</p> <p>No twinned holes were used.</p> <p>Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures ensure that any issues are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.</p> <p>The adjustments to the data were made transforming the element values into the oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below. (source: https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion-factors)</p> <table><tr><th>Element ppm</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr><tr><td>Al</td><td>1.8895</td><td>Al₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.2284</td><td>CeO₂</td></tr><tr><td>Ga</td><td>1.3442</td><td>Ga₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Eu</td><td>1.1579</td><td>Eu₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Ga</td><td>1.3442</td><td>Ga₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1371</td><td>Lu₂O₃</td></tr><tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd₂O₃</td></tr></table>	Element ppm	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form	Al	1.8895	Al ₂ O ₃	Ce	1.2284	CeO ₂	Ga	1.3442	Ga ₂ O ₃	Dy	1.1477	Dy ₂ O ₃	Er	1.1435	Er ₂ O ₃	Eu	1.1579	Eu ₂ O ₃	Ga	1.3442	Ga ₂ O ₃	Gd	1.1526	Gd ₂ O ₃	Ho	1.1455	Ho ₂ O ₃	La	1.1728	La ₂ O ₃	Lu	1.1371	Lu ₂ O ₃	Nd	1.1664	Nd ₂ O ₃
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pr</td><td>1.2082</td><td>Pr6O11</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm2O3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tb</td><td>1.1762</td><td>Tb4O7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm2O3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y2O3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb2O3</td></tr> </table> <p>Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:</p> <p>TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3</p> <p>LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3</p> <p>HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3</p> <p>CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Eu2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Y2O3</p> <p>(From U.S. Department of Energy, Critical Material Strategy, December 2011)</p> <p>MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3</p> <p>NdPr = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11</p> <p>DyTb = Dy2O3 + Tb4O7</p> <p>In elemental from the classifications are:</p> <p>TREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y</p> <p>HREE: Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y</p> <p>CREE: Nd+Eu+Tb+Dy+Y</p> <p>LREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd</p>	Pr	1.2082	Pr6O11	Sm	1.1596	Sm2O3	Tb	1.1762	Tb4O7	Tm	1.1421	Tm2O3	Y	1.2699	Y2O3	Yb	1.1387	Yb2O3
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Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 24S grid datum is used for current reporting. The auger and DDH collar coordinates for the holes reported are currently controlled by hand-held GPS.																		
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Collar plan displayed in the body of the release.</p> <p>No resources are reported.</p>																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All drill holes were drilled vertically, which is deemed the most suitable orientation for this type of supergene deposit. These deposits typically have a broad horizontal extent relative to the thickness of the mineralised body, exhibiting horizontal continuity with minimal variation in thickness.</p> <p>Given the extensive lateral spread and uniform thickness of the deposit, vertical drilling is optimal for achieving unbiased sampling. This orientation allows for consistent intersections of the horizontal mineralised zones, providing an accurate depiction of the geological framework and mineralisation.</p> <p>No evidence suggests that the vertical orientation has introduced any sampling bias concerning the key mineralised structures. The alignment of the drilling with the deposit's known geology ensures accurate and representative sampling. Any potential bias from the drilling orientation is considered negligible.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>All samples were collected by field personnel and securely sealed in labeled plastic bags to ensure proper identification and prevent contamination. All samples for submission to the lab are packed in plastic bags (in batches) and sent to the lab where it is processed as reported above.</p> <p>The transport from the Caladao Project to the SGS laboratory in Vespasiano MG was undertaken by a competent, independent contractor.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No independent audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sourced from tenements fully owned by Axel REE Ltd.

Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	In the Caladão Project, we are unaware of previous professional mineral exploration programs in the Region of Padre Paraíso MG. However, there is a history of previous artisanal gemstone mining in that region, particularly aquamarine.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The Caladão Granite in the Region of Padre Paraíso is in the so-called Lithium Valley in the northeast portion of the Minas Gerais State. Axel was the first exploration company to recognize the REE potential of these Neoproterozoic granites on the eastern flank of the Sao Francisco Craton. These granites are subalkaline to alkaline and are considered late to post-tectonic relative to the Salinas Formation. Weathering over these granites develops up to 60-meter-thick profiles that often contain abundant kaolinites.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Reported in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Data has been aggregated according to downhole intercept lengths above the lower cut-off grade.</p> <p>A lower cut-off grade of 50 g/t Ga₂O₃ has been applied using a minimum composite length of 5 meters and maximum 1 meter internal dilution.</p> <p>A lower cut-off grade of 1,000 ppm TREO has been applied using a minimum composite length of 1 meter and no internal dilution.</p> <p>Data acquisition for this project encompasses results from auger and diamond drilling. The dataset was compiled in its entirety, with no selective exclusion of information. All analytical techniques and data aggregation were conducted in strict accordance with industry best practices, as outlined in prior technical discussions.</p>

<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	All holes are vertical, and mineralisation is developed in a flat-lying clay and transition zone within the regolith in both Pro
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Reported in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>The data presented in this report aims to provide a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. All relevant information, including sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results, has been thoroughly documented.</p> <p>Cross-references to previous announcements have been included where applicable to ensure continuity and clarity. The use of diagrams, such as geological maps and tables, is intended to enhance understanding of the data.</p> <p>This report accurately reflects the exploration activities and findings without bias or omission.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	There is no additional substantive exploration data to report currently.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	As described in the text, there is a significant number of samples currently in the lab and results are expected to return in early 2025.