



Pallingup Project Expanded

Highlights

- Pallingup Project, located in the Great Southern Region and considered prospective for REE and heavy minerals, now expanded to ~88km² following the submission of a new tenement application
- CML is currently engaging with landowners to negotiate land access agreements for the next field season to commence in January 2026
- Planning is underway for the upcoming field programme, subject to successful land access agreements
- CML geologists have interpreted up to two carbonatites, from a proprietary Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) aeromagnetic survey dataset, at Pallingup which may have the potential to host REEs
- Results returned from ~160 rock chip sample programme carried out across the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Projects in the Pilbara have now been received

Connected Minerals Limited (**ASX: CML**) (**Connected, Connected Minerals or the Company**) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update pertaining to its Western Australian portfolio of assets located within the Great Southern and Pilbara Regions of Western Australia.

***Connected Minerals' Managing Director and CEO Warrick Clent said:** "We are looking forward to getting our boots on the ground at Pallingup, following the conclusion of the cropping season at the end of 2025. As such, we have already commenced negotiations with local landowners to negotiate land access agreements to do so.*

Pallingup is an exciting greenfields project, which our geological team has determined from a proprietary TMI aeromagnetic survey dataset, appears to host up to two carbonatites which may have the potential to host REEs. Subject to successful land access negotiations, we look forward to updating shareholders as to our maiden exploration programme at Pallingup.

Over in the Pilbara, our initial exploration at Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Projects unfortunately didn't deliver the results we had been hoping for. As such, the Board is currently carrying out a complete review of these projects and proposed budgets, with a view to reduce any future spend these assets may incur. This is in line with the Company's mandate to continually review its portfolio of assets, ensuring its funds are directed to prospective assets and if required, reduce spend or relinquish projects the Company no longer deems desirable. As always, CML continues to review other projects that would complement its existing portfolio."



Pallingup Project

Located approximately 100km northeast of Albany within the Great Southern Region, the Pallingup Project comprises one granted exploration licence (E70/6165) totalling 16 sub-blocks for ~ 45km², and one application exploration licence (E70/6731) totalling 15 blocks for ~43km², Pallingup is considered prospective for carbonatite-hosted rare earth elements (**REE**) and heavy mineral sands (**HMS**) located within paleo coastline placer deposits near the southern coast of Western Australia.

Owing to the cropping seasons within the Great Southern Region, exploration programmes are typically carried out between January and May. In preparation for the next season to begin in January 2026, Connected Minerals is currently engaging with local freehold landowners of the area, with the aim of negotiating land access agreements.

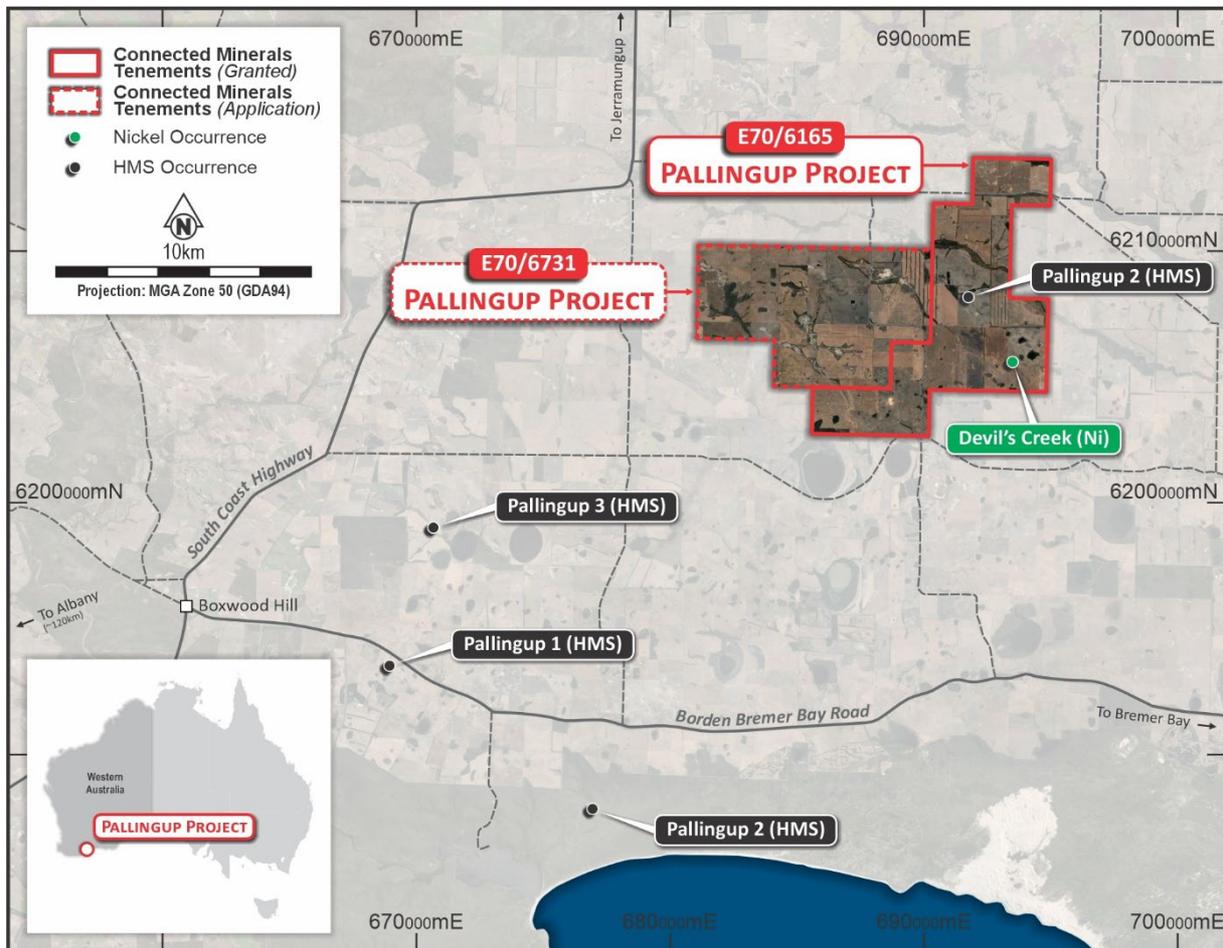


Figure 1. Pallingup Project Regional Location Map

Following the review of data from a Total Magnetic Intensity 1st Vertical Derivative (**TMI_1VD**) aeromagnetic survey, the CML geological team has interpreted two possible carbonatites at Pallingup, which may have the potential to host REEs. The Company is looking forward to carrying out its maiden exploration at this project in the coming field season.

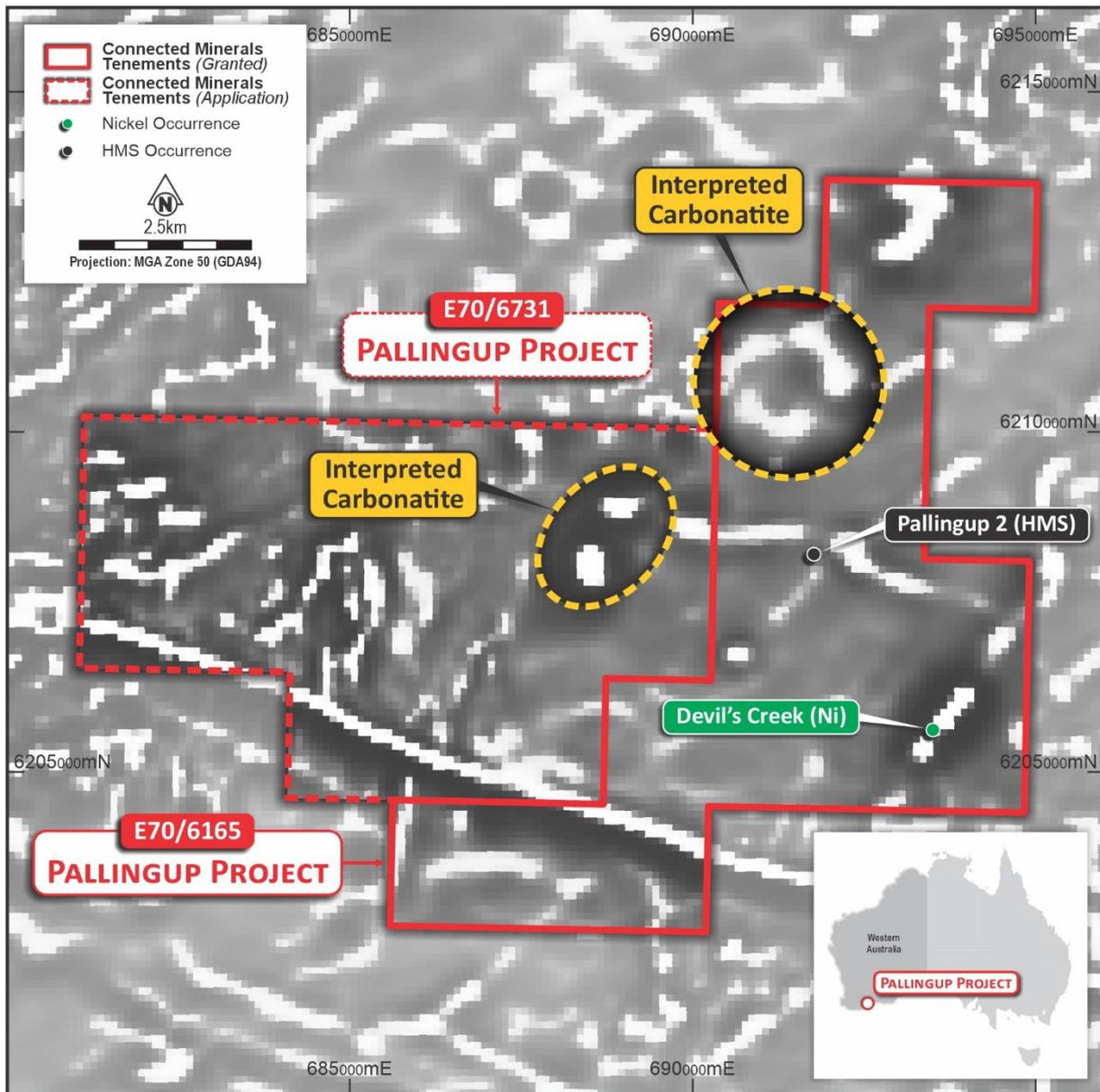


Figure 2. Pallingup Project Location Map – interpreted carbonatites instances over TMI 1VD Aeromagnetics

Pilbara Assets

During February and May this year, CML carried out a multi element and gold analysis programme at its Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Projects in the Pilbara¹. A rock chip sampling programme comprising ~160 samples (85 at Civilisation Bore and 77 at Mt Genoa) was conducted. All results have now been returned and interpreted, and no significant anomalous results were obtained.

As such, and in the interest of preserving Company funds, the CML Board is carrying out a complete review of its Pilbara assets and reevaluating any future budgets associated these projects.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

¹ CML ASX Announcement 20 February 2025, "[Maiden Pilbara Exploration Programme Commences](#)"



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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 (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance style rock chip sampling taken opportunistically from outcrop within the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Project areas. Samples were dispatched to Jinning Testing and Inspection Pty Ltd in Maddington, WA for gold (FA50A Fire Assay) and multi-element assay (MADIM60 - Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES/MS 60 Element Scan) analysis.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to this announcement no drilling has been conducted as yet and no assays are being reported
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to this announcement no drilling has been conducted as yet and no drill assays are being reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging of the rock chip samples taken from the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Project areas is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples from the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Project areas were dispatched to Jinning Testing and Inspection Pty Ltd in Maddington, WA for gold (FA50A Fire Assay) and multi-element assay (MADIM60 - Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES/MS 60 Element Scan) analysis.. The laboratory reported the use of standards and blanks as part of the analyses for QA/QC. The samples were opportunistic in nature and taken from insitu outcrop. Samples were approximately 0.8kg to 2.4kg in weight. The samples were considered generally representative of the outcrop being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were dispatched to Jinning Testing and Inspection Pty Ltd in Maddington, WA for gold (FA50A Fire Assay) and multi-element assay (MADIM60 - Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES/MS 60 Element Scan) analysis.. The laboratory reported the use of standards and blanks as part of the analyses for QA/QC. No standards or blanks were submitted by the company



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	<p>factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assay results have been verified against the results reported by Jinning Testing and Inspection Pty Ltd by two experienced contract exploration personnel and verified by an experienced company representative. All primary data has been uploaded into the company's data storage with standard data entry protocols checked and verified by an experienced company representative.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample points were determined by hand held GPS which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. Co-ordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94) Zone 50.
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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling at the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Project areas. No attempt has been made to demonstrate geological or grade continuity between sample points.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable



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	<i>material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the current sampling programme, the sample chain of custody is managed by Connected Minerals contract exploration field personnel using the procedures developed by Connected Minerals staff. All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded small calico bags by Connected Minerals' contract geological and field personnel. Samples were then transported to directly to Jinning Testing and Inspection Pty Ltd in Maddington, WA.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken.

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. 	<p>Civilisation Bore Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Minerals Ltd granted Exploration Licence E08/3304 is located approximately 70km south of Paraburdoo in Western Australia The Project is within the Ashburton mining and exploration district within the northwest Western Australia. Connected Minerals is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities on E08/3304. <p>Mt Genoa Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Minerals Ltd granted Exploration Licence E09/2465 is located approximately 10km southeast of Mt Augustus and 150km south-south-west of Paraburdoo in Western Australia. The Project is within the Ashburton mining and exploration district within the northwest Western Australia. Connected Minerals is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities on E09/2465 <p>Pallingup Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Minerals Ltd Pallingup Project comprises one granted Exploration Licence E70/6165, and one application Exploration Licence E70/6731 and are located approximately 100km northeast of Albany The Project is within the Great Southern Region of Western Australia. Connected Minerals is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities on E70/6165 or E70/6731.



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Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Civilisation Bore Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for base metals and gold over a recorded period of approximately 30 years including: Newcrest, Peak and Cosmopolitan. <p>Mt Genoa Bore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for over a century including Ino, Westfield, Western Mining Corporation, Aloca, BHP, Sandfire and Cosmopolitan. <p>Pallingup Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for Heavy Mineral Sands (HMS) and nickel over a recorded period of approximately 40 years including: Eucla Mining NL and BHP
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Civilisation Bore Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for sediment hosted base metals and intrusion related gold <p>Mt Genoa Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for Proterozoic stratabound base metals deposits such as Abra and Mount Isa. <p>Pallingup Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for Rare Earth Elements (REE) and Heavy Mineral Sands
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling reported
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling reported, and no aggregation undertaken



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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting of the results and findings are considered as no anomalous results have been recorded from the exploration activities, during the latest field work programme at the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Projects, which forms part of this update.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying aeromagnetic data that forms the basis for interpretation of the carbonatite rocks, as described in the body of the announcement, was sourced from a proprietary TMI_1VD aeromagnetic data set which contains both confidential aeromagnetic survey data, as well as open file GSWA data available through the MAGIX system.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered in the main body of this report



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	