ASX Announcement

ASX:ENV

24 September 2024

CODA NORTH DEMONSTRATES SIGNIFICANT GROWTH POTENTIAL
MAJOR PROGRESS AT CODA NORTH WITH 2,550m DRILLING
THICKER MINERALISED ZONE UP TO 58m @ 2,003 PPM TREO
HIGH-GRADE ASSAYS UP TO 20m @ 3,476 PPM TREO

Enova Mining Ltd (ASX: ENV) announces further drilling progress with high-grade drilling intercepts at CODA North, reinforcing the project's strong potential

- **Since commencement of the drilling campaign, Enova has successfully completed 21 diamond drill (DD) holes @ 1,107m of drilling and 32 reverse circulation (RC) holes @ 1,445m of drilling. Over 1,500 samples are currently undergoing assay analysis at the SGS Geosol laboratory located at Vespasiano in the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais (MG)**
- **Significant TREO (maximum intersection and high grades) results are,**

  20.4 m @ 1,648 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 19.6% in drill hole CDN-DD-0001[1]

  42 m @ 2,407 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 22.4% in drill hole CDN-DD-0003

  including 20 m @ 3,476 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 23.2%

  58 m @ 2,003 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.3% in drill hole CDN-DD-0004

  including 21 m @ 2,601 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.9%

  and 11m @ 2,302 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.7%

  43 m @ 2,051 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 22.6% in drill hole CDN-RC-0003

  including 28 m @ 2,426 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 23.2%

  7 m @ 2,665 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.5% in drill hole CDN-RC-0004

  including 5 m @ 3,135 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.6%

  52 m @ 2,286 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 21.8% in drill hole CDN-RC-0005

  including 19 m @ 3,281 ppm TREO and NdPr Ratio 22.1%
- **The highest REE assay intervals to date include 20 m @ 3,476 ppm TREO in drill hole CDN-DD-0003 and 19 m @ 3,281 ppm TREO in drill hole CDN-RC-0005 demonstrating that high-grade mineralisation spans the tenement area,**
- **The wide distribution of high-grade intercepts suggests mineralisation extends across a larger area, boosting project scalability,**

[1] Correction: CDN-DD-002 results written as CDN-DD-001 in the last ASX announcement "CODA NORTH DRILLING ASSAYS RETURNED UP TO 18m @ 4,447 PPM TREO AND UP TO 57.6m @ 10% TiO2, 13 Sep 2024. The correct data for CDN-DD-001 is included in the current announcement

- **Current announcement covers data for six (6) additional drill holes, with ongoing evaluations of further holes expected to reveal additional resource potential,**
- **Positive assay results strengthen confidence in the geological continuity, supporting future exploration, resource classification and development plans,**
- **High TREO grades position the project to meet rising global demand for rare earth elements.**

Enova CEO Eric Vesel commented,

"Our recent drilling results at CODA North again reinforce our belief in the project's exceptional potential. The mineralised zone thickness and high-grade REE intercepts we've encountered not only validate our exploration strategy but also highlight the significant resource potential across the tenement area. After my recent visit to our project sites, it is apparent the CODA tenements are uniquely situated on sparsely populated and low yield agricultural areas, ideal for rapid project development. These conditions underscore the strategic value of CODA North and our commitment to continuing exploration on the project. With ongoing work we are confident that additional results will continue to strengthen the resource potential. Our team's dedication and the high-quality of their work are pivotal to the campaign, as we further work to unlock the full potential of CODA North and deliver substantial value to our shareholders."

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE REE DISCOVERIES AT CODA NORTH:

Drilling Results Confirm Continuous Mineralisation

Enova Mining Limited is excited to announce the results from six additional high-grade drillhole assays at CODA North, which further underscore the project's impressive resource potential in the vast expanse of CODA North (Figure 1 and 2). These assay results highlight significant thickness of mineralisation and confirm the presence of extensive high-grade zones in the tenement. The new data enhances our insight into the scale, continuity of mineralisation and grade of the resource, supporting our strategy for further exploration and reinforcing our optimistic outlook for CODA North's future developments.

Recent drilling at the CODA North tenements has delivered outstanding results, confirming widespread high-grade rare earth element (REE) mineralisation. The drilling campaign, incorporating both diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) methods, has completed 21 diamond drill (DD) holes (Figure 3, Table 1) comprising 1,107m of drilling and 32 reverse circulation (RC) holes (Figure 4, Table 1) comprising 1,445m of drilling. Over 1,500 samples from these holes have been sent to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano, MG, for assay

analysis. Preliminary data indicates the presence of substantial mineralized zones, potentially significantly expanding the project's resource base.

Drilling	Number of drill holes	Total meterage
Diamond drill holes	21	1,107 m
Reverse Circulation drill holes	32	1,445 m
Total drilling	**53**	**2,552 m**

Table 1: Drilling statistics until 18 Sep 2024

Ongoing drilling at CODA North has intersected substantial mineralized zones within the Patos Formation of the Cretaceous Mata da Corda Group, confirming a robust and continuous REE-rich system. These high-grade intersections not only validate the geological model but also indicate a far larger mineralised footprint than previously expected. This discovery significantly enhances Enova's exploration strategy, paving the way for a potential increase in resource estimates and expanding the project's growth potential.

Figure 1: Broad accessible open-area at the CODA North Exploration Field (Drone Footage-Enova's drill rig in black circle)

Figure 2: Enova's CODA North: A Vast, High-Potential REE Exploration Frontier (Drone Footage)

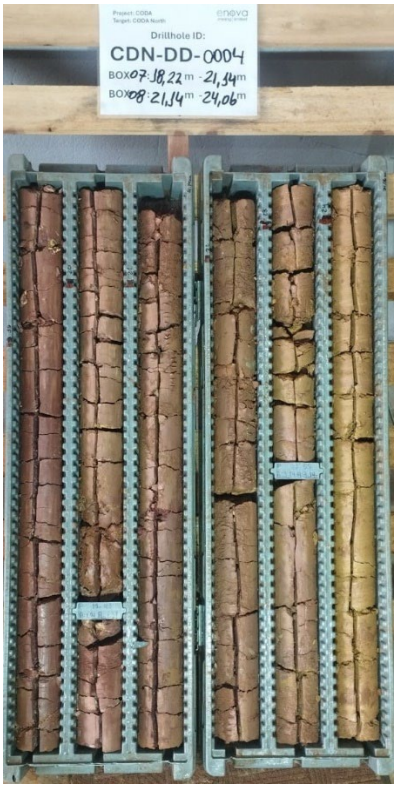

Figure 1: Brown saprolite core from diamond drilling within Patos formation

Figure 4: RC drilling chip for CDN RC 0003

As Enova continues its exploration program, the high-grade discoveries at CODA North are set to be a cornerstone in shaping the company's future growth. The consistent REE mineralisation confirms the project's strong potential and positions it as a flagship asset within Enova's portfolio. With additional assay results pending from the ongoing drilling, Enova remains focused on unlocking the full value of CODA North, paving the way for significant resource expansion and long-term economic extraction opportunities.

Enova plans to continue its exploration efforts at the CODA North project, leveraging the successful high-grade drilling intercepts to guide further investigations. The company aims to expand its understanding of the mineralised zones and identify additional high-value targets within the Patos formation.

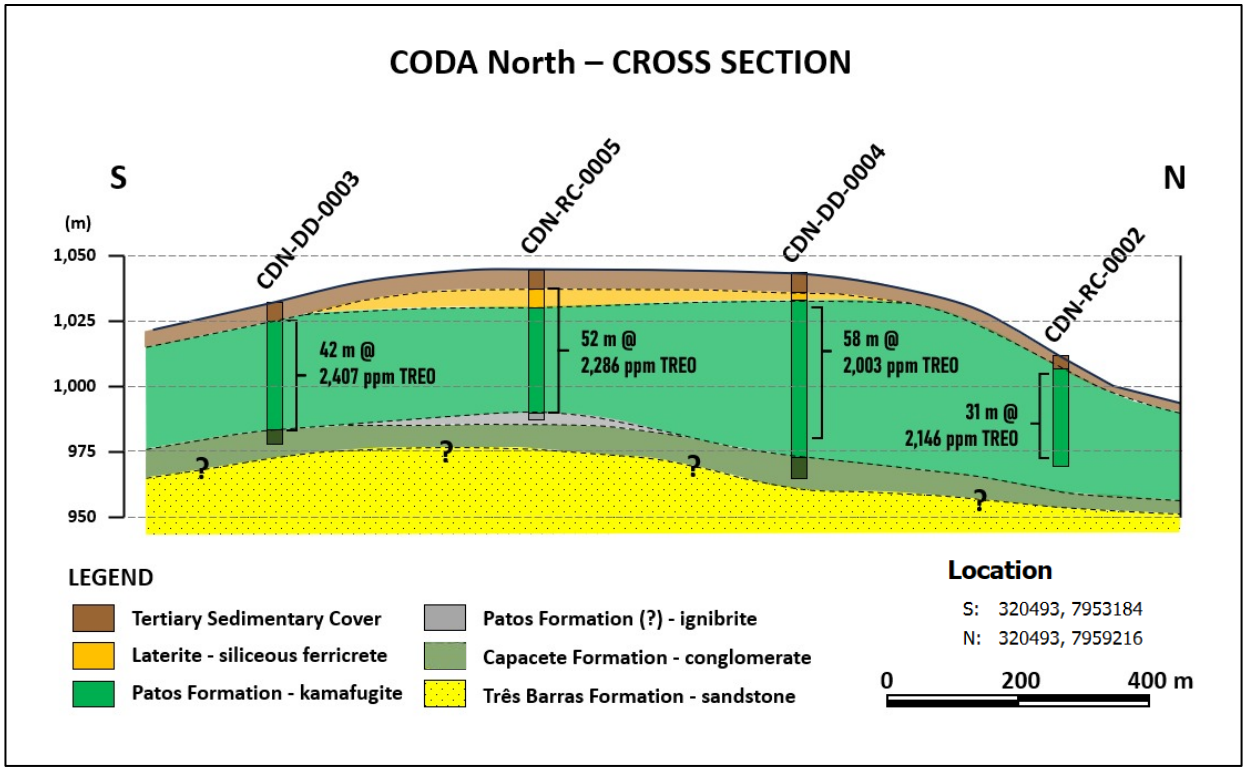

Figure 5: Cross section (North-South direction)

Enova's team is ensuring meticulous sample preparation, employing industry standard techniques and protocols to maintain the integrity of the samples and maximise the accuracy of their results. The collaborative effort of Enova's geologists, technicians, and field staff is pivotal in this process, with each member playing a key role in the thorough analysis and interpretation of data. Their combined expertise and commitment to precision drive the exploration efforts forward, supporting the company's goal of uncovering significant mineral resources at the CODA North project.

Figure 6: RC and Diamond drill sample batches are stored in the sample store

Figure 7: Enova professional geologist sub-sampling by using riffle splitter

Figure 8: Competent person is auditing the drill site

Figure 9: Competent person is observing the volcanics on the outcrop

Figure 10: Competent person is assessing the magnetic susceptibility of volcanics on the outcrop

A map showing the completed drill hole collar locations (to date) and the 6 holes, as described in this announcement at CODA North is given in Figure 8, below.

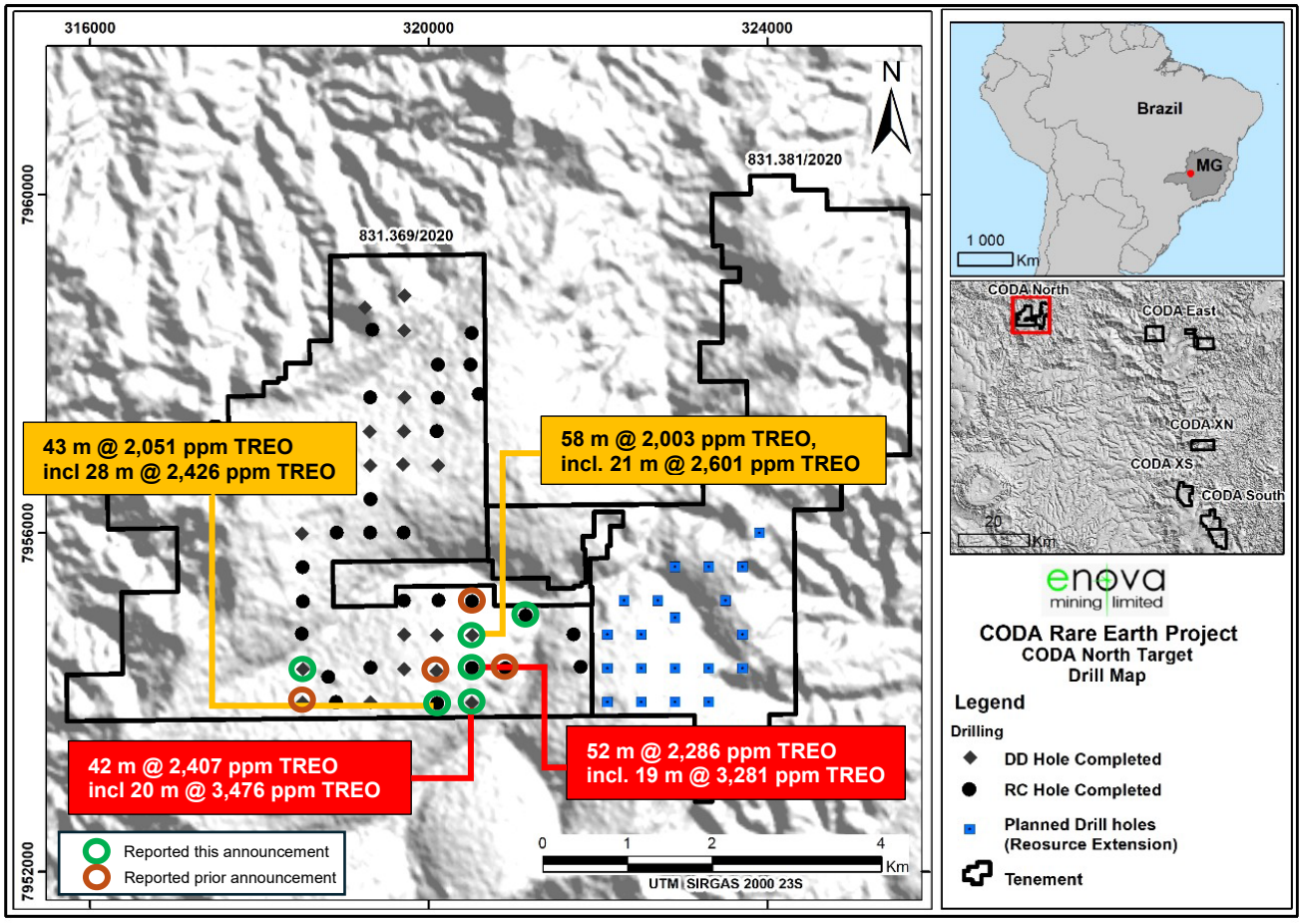

Figure 11: Drillhole map of CODA North (only significant values shown for maximum intercepts and high grades)

NEXT STEPS

The next phase of resource definition drilling at CODA North will aim to expand and refine the high-grade REE mineralised zones identified from recent assays. This phase will include strategically positioned infill and step-out drilling to define the mineralization's extent and continuity. By increasing drill density in key areas, Enova seeks to upgrade more of the identified resources to higher-confidence categories such as Inferred, Indicated, and Measured Resources. Concurrently, resource modelling and metallurgical testing will be carried out to ensure the resource estimate accurately reflects the deposit's potential. These efforts will establish a strong foundation for subsequent project development stages, including scoping studies and potential resource expansion.

Enova is committed to exploration in other tenements in the CODA package during this campaign. The most immediate targets will be CODA Central and CODA East. Depending on progress and the timing of local landholder crop planting season, we will also consider exploring the southern tenements.

MINERAL POTENTIAL OF CODA

The CODA tenements overlay the Patos geologic formation, with potential REE enriched Ionic Absorption Clays (IAC). Significant historical exploration drilling results from the CODA project (Reference 1) confirm the potential for REE enriched IAC in the Northern and Southern CODA tenements where drilling has been completed. The extent of the mineralised area at CODA North prospect is yet to be determined. All intersections from CODA South start from surface and are open in all directions including depth.

Enova is in discussions with metallurgical laboratories within Brazil and abroad to investigate the metallurgical character of the CODA mineralisation. Metallurgical samples have been provided to a local laboratory for processing. CODA is well placed with mineralised zones of potential IAC with exceptionally high REE grade. This is underpinned by CODA's potential for broad areas of mineralised zones of exceptional thickness which translate to a significant resource base giving longevity to future extractive operations.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TENEMENT OVERVIEW

Enova is encouraged by the location and size of the tenements in relation to prospective geological features. The prospective geological unit present in the CODA project is composed of the Patos Formation. It formed during the Upper Cretaceous period, when a massive volcanic event occurred in the western part of Minas Gerais state. The volcanic activity exhibited both effusive (lava flows) and explosive (pyroclastic deposits) eruptions. The predominant rock type in this formation is kamafugite, which is classified as an alkaline-ultramafic rock. High-grade REE are also enriched in this formation.

Regionally the prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which can be up to 40 metres thick. Overburden at CODA varies from 0 to 30 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Ionic Clay REE deposits. (Refer to Figure 12 below for the locations of the tenements at the CODA Project.)

TENEMENTS/PERMITS

The title holder of the tenements is RBM Consultoria Mineral, who filed transfer requests of the granted exploration permits to its sole owner, Rodrigo de Brito Mello. The application cannot be transferred until the permit is published, however Rodrigo and RBM Consultoria Mineral will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the CODA tenements are provided in the following table.

License ID	Area (Ha)	Ownership	In transference to	Status
831381-2020	1,537.60	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
831369-2020	1,997.80	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
830699-2021	1,999.80	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
830737-2021	1,999.60	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
831598-2020	1,807.80	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
831388-2020	1,999.60	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
830691-2021	1,992.80	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
830698-2021	1,997.40	RBM CONSULTORIA MINERAL LTDA	Rodrigo De Brito Mello	Granted
	15,332.40			

Table 2: CODA Project tenements Minas Gerais, Brazil

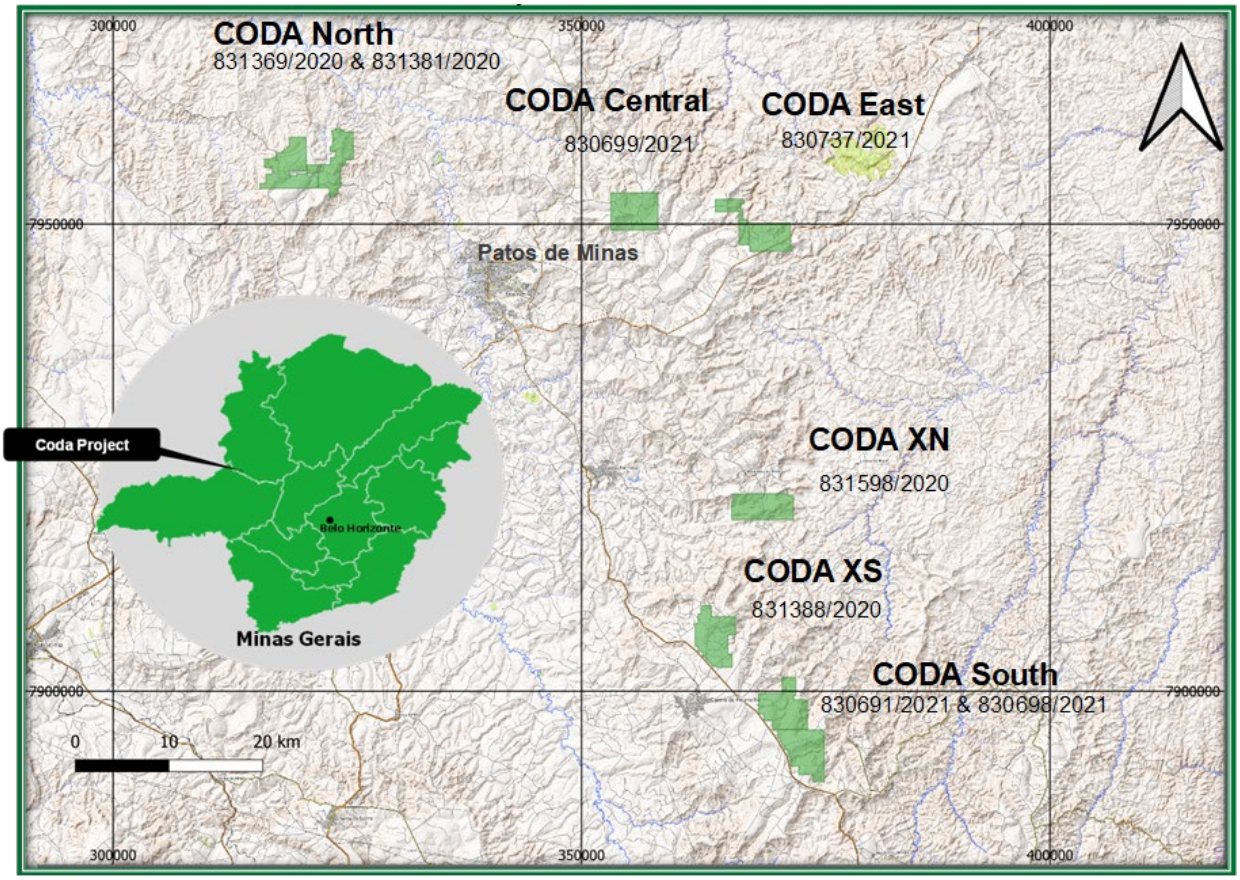

Figure 12: The CODA REE project tenements (100% ENV) Minas Gerais, Brazil

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Brazil has a developed and sophisticated mining industry, and is amongst the leading exporters of iron ore, tin, bauxite, manganese, copper, gold, rare earth and lithium. The country investment risk is low and business environment as secure, based on:

- Mining is recognised as a key economic industry in Brazil and the State of Minas Gerais.
- Progressive mining policies, seeking investment, encouraging explorers and new developments,
- Mining investment free of government mandated ownership,
- Low sovereign risk and government interference,
- Attractive cost base and sophisticated support network for the mining industry
- High level of exploration/mining technical skills and expertise in country

MANAGING OUR COMMITMENTS

Enova is currently focussed on the exploration drilling program at the CODA project. Enova also remains committed to the development of Charley Creek rare earth project with metallurgical process improvement test work in progress in Brisbane.

The Company will also continue to review projects and business opportunities as they arise.

The market will be kept appraised of developments, as required under ASX Listing Rules and in accord with continuous disclosure requirements.

Approved for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited

Eric Vesel,
Enova Mining Limited
CEO/ Executive Director
Contact:
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References:

1. ASX announcement, "World Class Clay hosted rare earth grade uncovered at Coda North", 18 March 2024
2. ASX Announcement "DIAMOND DRILLING COMMENCES AT CODA", 16 July 2024
3. ASX Announcement "SIGNIFICANT REE MINERALISED ZONES INTERSECTED IN DRILLING AT CODA", 7 August 2024
4. ASX Announcement "DRILLING BROADENS POTENTIAL REE MINERALISATION FOOTPRINT AT CODA NORTH", 6 September 2024

Competent Person Statement

The information related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Subhajit Deb Roy, a Competent Person and Chartered Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Deb Roy is currently working as Exploration Manager with Enova Mining. Subhajit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Subhajit consents to the inclusion in presenting the matters based on his information in the form.

Forward-looking statements

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

Precautionary Statement

The information contained in this announcement regarding the exploration results at CODA North is based on data collected from diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs. While the identification of significant mineralised zones within the Patos formation of the Mata Do Corda Group suggests the potential for Rare Earth Element (REE) mineral resources, it is important to note the following cautionary considerations. The project is currently at an exploration stage, and while initial drilling results are promising, further exploration and evaluation are necessary to ascertain the extent, quality, and economic viability of the mineral resources. Potential mineralisation identified by sampling in drill holes is currently undergoing comprehensive assaying, mineralogical evaluation, structural analysis and metallurgical test work. Until these analyses are completed, surety of resource estimates in the future remains speculative.

Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Enova Mining Limited ("Enova" or "the Company"). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

This Announcement contains summary information about Enova, its subsidiaries, and their activities, which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Enova.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Enova's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are many risks, both specific to Enova and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Enova and the value of an investment in Enova including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Enova and its projects, are forward-looking statements that: may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions; are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Enova, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Enova disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein. No verification: although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified

APPENDIX A

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Coda North consisting of 831369/2020 and 831381/2020 areas were sampled using a diamond drill rig, and a Reverse Circulation drill rig. **Diamond drillholes** The drill cores representing in-situ rocks are collected in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run. In the initial holes sample was collected for every 2m or every 4m or longer intervals in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation. In the unconsolidated drill samples, the core was halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags, while a powered saw halved the hard and consolidated rock, bagged, and each sample was tagged with sample number. **Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes** Sample was collected at 2m or 4m or longer in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The sample was riffle split and one part is sent to laboratory and other part is stored at Patos De Minas as umpire sample. The undifferentiated detritus cover layer has been visually differentiated from kamafugite of Patos formation by professional geologist and additionally, magnetic susceptibility test carried out to differentiate the iron bearing kamafugite litho-unit within Patos formation from overlying and underlying formations.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	**Diamond Drillholes** Diamond drilling was carried out by Maquesonda MACH 1210 rig, drilling vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m within the mineralised strata. The drilling used a wireline diamond core of HQ diameter of 2.63 inches (core diameter). Drilling of each hole was conducted by the diamond core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone. **Reverse Circulation Drillholes**

		RC drilling was conducted using with a 4.75-inch diameter downhole rigs. The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC drilling was terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone. Diamond drilling was predominantly used for establishing the extent of the ore body while RC drilling being used to test the continuity of mineralised zone between diamond drillholes.
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.*	**Recovery in Diamond Drillholes** Calculated after each run, comparing the length of core recovery vs. drill depth. Overall core recoveries are above 90% in diamond drilling. **Recovery in RC drillholes** Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed (Figure 5 and 6). Each sample averages approximately 6-12kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The estimated sample recovery was initially above 50% due to high clay content in the strata and in the later drillholes the estimated recovery of drill cuttings improved up to 70%. Any sample bias due to low recovery will be determined after the assay and mineral characterisation completed.
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.*	**Diamond Drillholes** Lithological descriptions are carried out at site or in Enova's warehouse facility by professional geologist, covering the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and underlying Areado group and the contacts. Parameters such as grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations (hydrothermal or weathering) have not been logged yet. The type of lithological contact is identified by visual inspections and magnetic susceptibility readings which can help to differentiate the overlying and underlying lithology from mineralised zone. All drill holes are photographed and stored at the core facility in Patos De Minas. **Reverse Circulation Drillholes** A professional geologist logs the material at the drill site or in the Enova's warehouse facility, covering the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and Areado group and the contacts. Other parameters include grain size, texture, and colour, will be logged in detail in due course which can help identify the parent rock before weathering. Due to the nature of the drilling, sampling is done at 1m intervals within the mineralised zone. 1m samples weighing approximately 6-12kg are collected in a bucket and presented for sampling and logging. The average weight improved up to 15kg with increasing recovery of samples. The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record

		and are stored at the Enova's warehouse facility in Patos De Minas. A schematic north-south cross section is shown in Figure 5
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Diamond Drillholes** Collection and labelling: Samples of diamond cores are taken at 1.0m intervals from mineralised kamafugite lithological unit The cores are split longitudinally using a spatula for unconsolidated portions or using riffle splitter (Figure 7) and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock. The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano. Field Duplicates: Duplicates are taken approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drillholes** RC drillholes samples are currently sent to SGS Geosol Laboratory for preparation and subsampling. SGS Geosol laboratory follows industry standard protocols for sub-sampling procedure. The sample assays will be conducted in the following method **SGS Laboratory** At the lab, SGS-Geosol commercial laboratory, in Vespasiano, the samples are dried at 60^0 or 105^0 C, 75% material crushed to a nominal 3mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for pulverising. The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of 300g passing 150 micron for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. **Quality Control:** The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias)*	Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 100 samples including control samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). Industry standard protocols are used by SGS-Geosol to prepare the samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample of 300g was pulverised. For rare earth element analysis, samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

	and precision have been established.	3.1) ICP95A **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES** PM-000003/3 Al2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) Ba 10 - 100000 (ppm) CaO 0,01 - 60 (%) Cr2O3 0,01 - 10 (%) Fe2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) K2O 0,01 - 25 (%) MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO 0,01 - 10 (%) Na2O 0,01 - 30 (%) P2O5 0,01 - 25 (%) SiO2 0,01 - 90 (%) Sr 10 - 100000 (ppm) TiO2 0,01 - 25 (%) V 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zn 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zr 10 - 100000 (ppm) 3.2) IMS95A **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS** PM-000003/3 Ce 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Co 0,5 - 10000 (ppm) Cs 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Cu 5 - 10000 (ppm) Dy 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Er 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Eu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Ga 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Gd 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Hf 0,05 - 500 (ppm) Ho 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) La 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Lu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Mo 2 - 10000 (ppm) Nb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Nd 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Ni 5 - 10000 (ppm) Pr 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Rb 0,2 - 10000 (ppm) Sm 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) Sn 0,3 - 1000 (ppm) Ta 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Tb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Th 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Tl 0,5 - 1000 (ppm) Tm 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) U 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) W 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Y 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Yb 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples. Both standards, duplicates and blank QA/QC samples were included in the sample submission. Oreas 460 and Oreas 461 samples sent from Australia were used in 12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples. The assays were done using ICP MS, ICP AES after Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for major Oxides.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Enova's Brazilian team of professional geologist has reviewed the data collated and compared with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify to ensure the datafiles are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. The process of verifying sampling and assaying is still ongoing as drilling progresses. Competent person also visited the site to verify the sampling process. This was a maiden drilling program by Enova. Hence, twinned holes were not drilled to verify the representation of historical drill data. 2m or 4m or longer interval composite samples of the overburden strata of undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. 1m samples taken from the mineralised zone of kamafugite within Patos formation Field geological data was recorded on logs (Appendix 2 Table 3) and typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. Assay data is received in spreadsheet form from the laboratory
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The drill hole collars were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 2000, Zone 23 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 23S (Appendix 1, Table 2). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets.
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*	The average spacing between adjacent planned holes is about 400m x 400 m, varied according to the extent, width, and length of the tenements. Diamond drilling is to provide insights into extent of the potential mineralised zones. The exploratory nature of the diamond drilling further supports the overall geological understanding. Hence, they are drilled at larger spacings 400m x 400m. However, the current holes are being drilled at the margin of the grid which put the holes

	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	apart by more than 400 m spacings. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out on a structured grid with a 400 x 400 metres spacing. This grid pattern is tailored to enhancing our understanding of the mineral distribution and geological continuity across the target zone. The grid spacing may be adjusted according to the outcome of intersects of mineralised zone in each hole. 2m or 4m or longer interval sample compositing was used to produce a sample for assay unmineralised and less mineralised overburden zone. No other compositing of samples done at this stage. No resources are reported.
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.*	Mineralisation is moderately flat lying. The drillholes are vertical, which is closely perpendicular to mineralised horizons. Vertical drillholes are considered appropriate due to the characteristics of the deposit. The deposit is a supergene enrichment type with a greater horizontal extent compared to the thickness of the mineralised body. This kind of deposit is typically expansive horizontally with a relatively uniform thickness. There is no evidence that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias regarding the critical mineralised structures. The drilling orientation is well-aligned 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.*	All samples were collected by field personnel and meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags. They were then transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL in Brazil. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering, contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The site is attended by Enova's Brazilian Professional Geology Team to inspect drilling and sampling procedures, verify survey methods, inspect the storage shed, verification geological records, review QAQC procedures and review the geologic model. Currently the competent person is auditing the project sites and visited CODA project site on 17 September 2024 (Figure 8,9,10)

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,*	The title holder of the tenements is RBM Consultoria Mineral, who filed transfer requests of the granted exploration permits to its sole owner, Rodrigo de Brito Mello. The application cannot be transferred until the permit is published, however Rodrigo and RBM Consultoria

	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.*	Mineral will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the CODA tenements are provided in the following table (Table 2 and Figure 12). The current exploration is taking place in Coda North area consisting of tenements 831369/2020 and 831381/2020. Enova has submitted the required fees and annual reports of the above tenements to ANM on and before 2 August 2024 and the renewal of the tenements is under process through to the next year.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area was earlier explored by Vicenza and the significant results of historical drilling of Coda North is announced via ASX release[2] dated 18 March 2024. The historical data provide the guidance for current exploration drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospective geological unit present in the CODA project is composed of the Patos formation. It formed during the Upper Cretaceous period, when a massive volcanic event occurred in the western part of Minas Gerais state. The volcanic activity exhibited both effusive (lava flows) and explosive (pyroclastic deposits) eruptions. The predominant rock type in this formation is kamafugite, which is classified as an alkaline-ultramafic rock. High-grade REE are also enriched in this formation. The prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which can be up to 40 metres thick, overlain by overburden that varies from 0 to 50 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Clay hosted REE deposits.
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*	The data and information of about the drillholes are given below, Total number of holes completed (Table 1) Diamond Drill holes 21 RC drillholes 32 Collar information of all drillholes completed so far is given in Table 3 The current report documents the significant assays of 6 drillholes (Refer table 4 and Figure 11) evaluated by Enova team. The other assays are being received and evaluated under work in progress.

[2] ASX announcement "World class clay hosted rare earth grades uncovered at CODA North" dated 18 March 2024

	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *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 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.*	The data will be compiled in Collar, Survey and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO and NdPr% are given in the Appendix C, table 4. The database has been compiled as per industry best practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. The conversion of Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) will be calculated using standard conversion table as mentioned below. The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, uses conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included: TREO= (Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15) +(Ho*1.15) +(La*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) +(Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21) +(Sm*1.16) +(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14) +(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14) For the reporting of significant intersections, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 3 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 1 sample below cutoff is accepted in any 3m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cutoff sample must remain above the nominal cut-off. Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm and 2000 ppm have been applied for calculation of the significant results A schematic cross section in North South direction is shown in Figure 5.
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*	Due to the geometry of the mineralisation, the vertical orientation of the drill holes, the downhole lengths are likely to be close approximations of the true widths of the mineralised zones. In instances where discrepancies between downhole lengths and true widths may occur, it should be noted as "downhole thickness or length, not the true width". All drill holes are vertical and suitable for the deposit type, ensuring unbiased sampling of the mineralisation

	to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 11 for drilling, sampling related data and information and Figure 12 for Coda North tenement and Figure 11 for drillhole locations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The data presented in this report aims to offer a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as drillhole plan and tenements maps and tables, are provided to facilitate a deeper understanding of the data. Additionally, the report distinctly mentions the source of the samples, whether from saprolitic clays, kamafugite lithounits under Patos formation, to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report currently.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	In the current stage, resource delineation drilling is focused on systematically mapping the extent and continuity of the mineralised zones identified during initial exploration. This involves both infill and step-out drilling to provide detailed information on the grade and distribution of the mineralised zones, reducing geological uncertainty and will improve the confidence and accuracy of the resource model in the next stage. As we move to the next stage, resource definition will take precedence, leading to a compliant mineral resource estimate. Diagrams and figures in the current document entail the future infill

		drilling requirement in the gaps to enhance the confidence on geological, grade continuity and resource categorisation.

Appendix -B

The drillholes collars presented in the current release

HoleID	Project	East_UTM	North_UTM	Elev	Datum	Zone	DIP	EOH (m)	Drill Type
CDN-DD-0001	CODA North	318514	7954393	1016	WGS84	23S	90	39.36	DD
CDN-DD-0002	CODA North	318509	7954001	1046	WGS84	23S	90	57.1	DD
CDN-DD-0003	CODA North	320507	7954002	1033	WGS84	23S	90	53.42	DD
CDN-DD-0004	CODA North	320514	7954795	1043	WGS84	23S	90	79.9	DD
CDN-DD-0005	CODA North	320093	7954375	1074	WGS84	23S	90	81.21	DD
CDN-DD-0006	CODA North	319310	7954007	1058	WGS84	23S	90	81.11	DD
CDN-DD-0007	CODA North	319710	7954396	1061	WGS84	23S	90	61.81	DD
CDN-DD-0008	CODA North	320096	7954797	1053	WGS84	23S	90	63.09	DD
CDN-DD-0009	CODA North	319707	7954802	1048	WGS84	23S	90	59.45	DD
CDN-DD-0010	CODA North	318502	7955997	1064	WGS84	23S	90	68.65	DD
CDN-DD-0011	CODA North	319310	7956801	1020	WGS84	23S	90	45.89	DD
CDN-DD-0012	CODA North	319697	7956813	1057	WGS84	23S	90	43.31	DD
CDN-DD-0013	CODA North	320110	7956800	1065	WGS84	23S	90	54.27	DD
CDN-DD-0014	CODA North	319706	7957204	1047	WGS84	23S	90	36.24	DD
CDN-DD-0015	CODA North	319298	7957202	957	WGS84	23S	90	27.71	DD
CDN-DD-0016	CODA North	319714	7957607	1021	WGS84	23S	90	25.58	DD
CDN-DD-0017	CODA North	319710	7958398	1011	WGS84	23S	90	27.72	DD
CDN-DD-0018	CODA North	319714	7958809	1029	WGS84	23S	90	30.1	DD
CDN-DD-0019	CODA North	319249	7958670	1023	WGS84	23S	90	50.63	DD
CDN-DD-0020	CODA North	322517	7954400	1050	WGS84	23S	90	40.81	DD
CDN-DD-0021	CODA North	322512	7954008	1067	WGS84	23S	90	80.05	DD
CDN-RC-0001	CODA North	320905	7954403	1014	WGS84	23S	90	50	RC
CDN-RC-0002	CODA North	320512	7955196	1012	WGS84	23S	90	42	RC
CDN-RC-0003	CODA North	320101	7953991	1056	WGS84	23S	90	48	RC
CDN-RC-0004	CODA North	321145	7955026	997	WGS84	23S	90	30	RC
CDN-RC-0005	CODA North	320512	7954410	1046	WGS84	23S	90	67	RC

CDN-RC-0006	CODA North	318904	7954006	1055	WGS84	23S	90	62	RC
CDN-RC-0007	CODA North	318812	7954302	1036	WGS84	23S	90	40	RC
CDN-RC-0008	CODA North	319312	7954414	1049	WGS84	23S	90	56	RC
CDN-RC-0009	CODA North	320118	7955206	1026	WGS84	23S	90	51	RC
CDN-RC-0010	CODA North	319710	7955202	1016	WGS84	23S	90	35	RC
CDN-RC-0011	CODA North	318912	7956006	1054	WGS85	23S	90	44	RC
CDN-RC-0012	CODA North	318514	7955195	1043	WGS86	23S	90	58	RC
CDN-RC-0013	CODA North	318509	7955597	1054	WGS87	23S	90	59	RC
CDN-RC-0014	CODA North	318503	7954814	1015	WGS88	23S	90	36	RC
CDN-RC-0015	CODA North	319313	7956404	1062	WGS89	23S	90	58	RC
CDN-RC-0016	CODA North	319702	7956008	979	WGS90	23S	90	27	RC
CDN-RC-0017	CODA North	319308	7956007	1024	WGS91	23S	90	28	RC
CDN-RC-0018	CODA North	320097	7957207	1059	WGS92	23S	90	41	RC
CDN-RC-0019	CODA North	320108	7957600	1048	WGS93	23S	90	40	RC
CDN-RC-0020	CODA North	320495	7957992	1047	WGS94	23S	90	51	RC
CDN-RC-0021	CODA North	320592	7957645	1070	WGS95	23S	90	62	RC
CDN-RC-0022	CODA North	319311	7957605	1000	WGS96	23S	90	21	RC
CDN-RC-0023	CODA North	320108	7957994	1018	WGS97	23S	90	12	RC
CDN-RC-0024	CODA North	320510	7958365	1026	WGS98	23S	90	32	RC
CDN-RC-0025	CODA North	319337	7958404	1024	WGS99	23S	90	50	RC
CDN-RC-0026	CODA North	321794	7954422	1033	WGS100	23S	90	50	RC
CDN-RC-0027	CODA North	321712	7954802	1006	WGS101	23S	90	38	RC
CDN-RC-0028	CODA North	322270	7954994	978	WGS84	23S	90	35	RC
CDN-RC-0029	CODA North	322705	7955200	1003	WGS85	23S	91	29	RC
CDN-RC-0030	CODA North	322501	7954808	1032	WGS86	23S	92	67	RC
CDN-RC-0031	CODA North	322914	7954005	1051	WGS87	23S	93	72	RC
CDN-RC-0032	CODA North	323314	7953608	1057	WGS88	23S	94	54	RC

Table 3: The coordinates of Diamond and RC drillholes for which assays received in Coda North area

Appendix -C

SampleID	FROM	TO	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-DD-0003-0001	0	2	2	949.8	15%	
CDN-DD-0003-0002	2	4	2	893.5	19%	
CDN-DD-0003-0003	4	6	2	1,189.6	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0004	6	7	1	1,627.7	21%	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-DD-0003-0006	7	8	1	3,630.6	25%	
CDN-DD-0003-0007	8	9	1	3,021.4	25%	
CDN-DD-0003-0008	9	10	1	3,795.9	25%	
CDN-DD-0003-0009	10	11	1	3,374.6	24%	
CDN-DD-0003-0010	11	12	1	4,246.5	25%	
CDN-DD-0003-0011	12	13	1	2,327.2	24%	
CDN-DD-0003-0012	13	14	1	3,804.9	26%	
CDN-DD-0003-0013	14	15	1	5,710.2	25%	
CDN-DD-0003-0014	15	16	1	6,389.9	26%	
CDN-DD-0003-0016	16	17	1	2,641.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0017	17	18	1	3,578.3	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0018	18	19	1	5,036.7	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0019	19	20	1	3,207.7	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0021	20	21	1	2,330.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0022	21	22	1	2,803.2	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0023	22	23	1	1,934.5	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0024	23	24	1	2,697.8	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0025	24	25	1	2,941.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0026	25	26	1	3,003.6	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0027	26	27	1	3,043.6	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0029	27	28	1	1,925.6	21%	Kamafugite
CDN-DD-0003-0030	28	29	1	1,417.1	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0031	29	30	1	1,492.4	20%	
CDN-DD-0003-0032	30	31	1	1,527.5	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0034	31	32	1	1,450.8	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0035	32	33	1	1,183.0	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0036	33	34	1	1,510.4	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0037	34	35	1	1,348.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0038	35	36	1	1,937.5	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0039	36	37	1	1,488.9	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0040	37	38	1	1,434.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0041	38	39	1	1,191.5	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0042	39	40	1	1,405.5	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0044	40	41	1	1,405.5	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0045	41	42	1	1,352.9	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0046	42	43	1	1,120.7	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0047	43	44	1	1,432.6	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0048	44	45	1	1,778.4	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0049	45	46	1	1,157.7	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0051	46	47	1	473.7	21%	
CDN-DD-0003-0053	47	48	1	627.6	19%	
CDN-DD-0003-0054	48	49	1	1,179.9	23%	
CDN-DD-0003-0055	49	50	1	632.6	20%	
CDN-DD-0003-0056	50	51	1	599.6	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0057	51	52	1	166.1	22%	Conglomerate
CDN-DD-0003-0058	52	53	1	276.0	22%	
CDN-DD-0003-0059	53	53.42	0.42	56.9	**19%**	

SampleID	FROM	TO	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-DD-0004-0001	**0**	**2**	**2**	**979.9**	14%	
CDN-DD-0004-0002	2	4	2	1,015.4	14%	Tertiary Sedimentry Cover
CDN-DD-0004-0003	4	6.64	2.64	1,120.9	14%	
CDN-DD-0004-0004	6.64	8	1.36	690.0	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0005	8	9	1	830.7	22%	Laterite
CDN-DD-0004-0006	9	10	1	1,541.9	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0007	10	11	1	2,669.0	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0008	11	12	1	2,721.4	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0009	12	13	1	3,402.5	23%	
CDN-DD-0004-0011	13	14	1	4,430.6	26%	
CDN-DD-0004-0013	14	15	1	4,721.8	26%	
CDN-DD-0004-0014	15	16	1	3,704.4	24%	
CDN-DD-0004-0015	16	17	1	3,162.7	24%	
CDN-DD-0004-0016	17	18	1	2,236.2	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0017	18	19	1	1,526.2	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0018	19	20	1	1,752.6	23%	
CDN-DD-0004-0020	20	21	1	2,123.7	23%	
CDN-DD-0004-0021	21	22	1	2,916.0	24%	
CDN-DD-0004-0022	22	23	1	1,651.3	19%	
CDN-DD-0004-0023	23	24	1	1,617.0	19%	
CDN-DD-0004-0024	24	25	1	3,133.2	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0025	25	26	1	2,025.0	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0026	26	27	1	1,455.7	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0027	27	28	1	1,530.7	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0028	28	29	1	2,933.2	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0030	29	30	1	2,065.4	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0031	30	31	1	2,837.1	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0032	31	32	1	1,929.9	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0033	32	33	1	1,193.0	18%	
CDN-DD-0004-0035	33	34	1	1,078.7	18%	
CDN-DD-0004-0036	34	35	1	1,196.5	18%	
CDN-DD-0004-0037	35	36	1	1,174.7	19%	
CDN-DD-0004-0038	36	37	1	1,192.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0039	37	38	1	2,039.6	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0040	38	39	1	2,221.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0041	39	40	1	2,025.9	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0043	40	41	1	2,037.4	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0044	41	42	1	2,082.8	22%	Kamfugite
CDN-DD-0004-0045	42	43	1	3,444.3	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0046	43	44	1	2,143.9	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0048	44	45	1	2,717.8	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0049	45	46	1	2,231.0	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0050	46	47	1	2,210.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0051	47	48	1	2,165.9	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0052	48	49	1	1,604.2	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0053	49	50	1	1,462.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0054	50	51	1	1,596.1	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0055	51	52	1	1,395.1	23%	
CDN-DD-0004-0056	52	53	1	1,706.5	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0058	53	54	1	1,630.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0059	54	55	1	1,581.4	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0060	55	56	1	1,570.8	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0061	56	57	1	1,268.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0062	57	58	1	1,669.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0063	58	59	1	1,401.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0065	59	60	1	1,379.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0067	60	61	1	1,254.7	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0068	61	62	1	1,297.8	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0069	62	63	1	1,392.9	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0070	63	64	1	1,381.3	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0071	64	65	1	1,127.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0072	65	66	1	1,101.6	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0073	66	67	1	1,126.8	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0074	67	68	1	700.6	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0075	68	69	1	561.1	22%	
CDN-DD-0004-0076	69	70	1	1,005.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0077	70	71.61	1.61	896.1	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0078	71.61	73	1.39	180.7	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0079	73	75	2	183.8	20%	
CDN-DD-0004-0081	75	77	2	271.5	21%	Conglomerate
CDN-DD-0004-0083	77	79	2	336.4	21%	
CDN-DD-0004-0084	79	79.9	0.9	348.9	**21%**	

SampleID	FROM	TO	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-DD-0001-0002	**0**	**4**	**4**	**960.2**	16%	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-DD-0001-0003	4	8	4	1,342.4	19%	
CDN-DD-0001-0004	8	12	4	1,357.7	19%	
CDN-DD-0001-0005	12	16	4	1,685.0	19%	
CDN-DD-0001-0006	16	20	4	1,528.7	19%	
CDN-DD-0001-0007	20	22.4	2.4	2,746.5	21%	
CDN-DD-0001-0009	22.4	23	0.6	3,044.5	22%	Kamafugite
CDN-DD-0001-0010	23	24.35	1.35	1,085.4	23%	
CDN-DD-0001-0011	24.35	26	1.65	331.9	21%	Ignimbrite
CDN-DD-0001-0012	26	28	2	180.4	20%	
CDN-DD-0001-0013	28	30	2	104.5	16%	
CDN-DD-0001-0014	30	31	1	89.5	14%	
CDN-DD-0001-0015	31	34.35	3.35	99.5	20%	
CDN-DD-0001-0016	34.35	39.36	5.01	79.0	19%	Sandstone

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-RC-0003-0001	**0**	**3**	**3**	**969.1**	16%	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-RC-0003-0002	5	6	1	1,026.9	19%	
CDN-RC-0003-0003	6	8	2	1,259.0	18%	
CDN-RC-0003-0004	8	10	2	1,406.6	19%	
CDN-RC-0003-0006	10	12	2	1,375.5	21%	
CDN-RC-0003-0007	12	14	2	1,455.3	22%	
CDN-RC-0003-0008	14	16	2	1,086.4	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0009	16	18	2	1,352.3	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0011	18	20	2	1,682.3	25%	
CDN-RC-0003-0012	20	21	1	2,818.5	27%	
CDN-RC-0003-0014	21	22	1	2,240.2	24%	Kamafugite
CDN-RC-0003-0015	22	23	1	2,602.9	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0016	23	24	1	2,483.7	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0017	24	25	1	2,477.0	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0018	25	26	1	3,106.9	25%	
CDN-RC-0003-0019	26	27	1	1,987.5	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0021	27	28	1	1,218.9	22%	
CDN-RC-0003-0022	28	29	1	2,727.2	25%	
CDN-RC-0003-0023	29	30	1	2,608.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0003-0024	30	31	1	2,287.6	21%	
CDN-RC-0003-0026	31	32	1	3,750.6	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0027	32	33	1	2,359.4	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0028	33	34	1	2,548.1	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0029	34	35	1	2,718.9	25%	
CDN-RC-0003-0030	35	36	1	3,522.0	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0031	36	37	1	3,169.8	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0032	37	38	1	2,673.5	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0033	38	39	1	2,695.5	24%	
CDN-RC-0003-0034	39	40	1	1,884.8	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0035	40	41	1	1,434.9	21%	
CDN-RC-0003-0037	41	42	1	2,084.3	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0038	42	43	1	2,048.2	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0039	43	44	1	1,950.8	21%	
CDN-RC-0003-0040	44	45	1	1,844.3	23%	
CDN-RC-0003-0041	45	46	1	2,109.6	22%	
CDN-RC-0003-0042	46	47	1	2,088.4	22%	
CDN-RC-0003-0044	47	48	1	2,474.3	**22%**	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-RC-0004-0001	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1,618.8**	23%	
CDN-RC-0004-0002	1	2	1	2,256.1	22%	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-RC-0004-0003	2	3	1	3,254.2	22%	
CDN-RC-0004-0005	3	4	1	3,515.9	21%	
CDN-RC-0004-0006	4	5	1	3,019.7	21%	
CDN-RC-0004-0007	5	6	1	3,630.9	22%	
CDN-RC-0004-0008	6	7	1	1,362.0	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0009	7	8	1	386.7	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0010	8	9	1	573.6	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0011	9	10	1	316.6	17%	
CDN-RC-0004-0012	10	11	1	325.9	16%	
CDN-RC-0004-0013	11	12	1	293.5	18%	
CDN-RC-0004-0014	12	13	1	266.9	19%	
CDN-RC-0004-0016	13	14	1	158.1	19%	Kamafugite
CDN-RC-0004-0017	14	15	1	215.6	19%	
CDN-RC-0004-0018	15	16	1	261.3	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0019	16	17	1	264.9	19%	
CDN-RC-0004-0020	17	18	1	303.7	21%	
CDN-RC-0004-0021	18	19	1	118.1	19%	
CDN-RC-0004-0023	19	20	1	178.7	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0024	20	21	1	238.4	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0025	21	22	1	188.7	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0026	22	23	1	97.7	18%	
CDN-RC-0004-0028	23	24	1	96.8	19%	
CDN-RC-0004-0029	24	25	1	164.4	20%	
CDN-RC-0004-0030	25	26	1	143.6	19%	ignimbrite
CDN-RC-0004-0031	26	27	1	88.1	17%	
CDN-RC-0004-0032	27	28	1	108.1	16%	
CDN-RC-0004-0033	28	29	1	114.9	16%	Sandstone
CDN-RC-0004-0034	29	30	1	95.7	17%	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	NdPr%	Lithology
CDN-RC-0005-0001	**0**	**1**	**1**	**950.9**	**15%**	
CDN-RC-0005-0002	1	2	1	767.0	15%	
CDN-RC-0005-0003	2	3	1	871.5	14%	
CDN-RC-0005-0005	3	4	1	985.4	14%	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-RC-0005-0006	4	5	1	990.1	15%	
CDN-RC-0005-0007	5	6	1	1,198.3	15%	
CDN-RC-0005-0008	6	7	1	1,327.0	16%	
CDN-RC-0005-0009	7	8	1	1,393.9	18%	
CDN-RC-0005-0010	8	9	1	1,035.7	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0012	9	10	1	765.2	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0013	10	11	1	856.0	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0014	11	12	1	920.7	23%	
CDN-RC-0005-0015	12	13	1	763.4	23%	
CDN-RC-0005-0017	13	14	1	1,111.2	25%	
CDN-RC-0005-0018	14	15	1	1,508.3	24%	
CDN-RC-0005-0019	15	16	1	3,491.3	25%	
CDN-RC-0005-0020	16	17	1	3,480.7	25%	
CDN-RC-0005-0021	17	18	1	4,077.1	24%	
CDN-RC-0005-0022	18	19	1	2,858.5	23%	
CDN-RC-0005-0023	19	20	1	4,792.6	28%	
CDN-RC-0005-0024	20	21	1	4,649.8	26%	
CDN-RC-0005-0025	21	22	1	3,802.7	26%	
CDN-RC-0005-0026	22	23	1	3,929.8	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0028	23	24	1	2,803.9	22%	Kamafugite
CDN-RC-0005-0029	24	25	1	4,166.6	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0030	25	26	1	2,359.4	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0031	26	27	1	2,748.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0033	27	28	1	2,541.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0034	28	29	1	2,281.4	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0035	29	30	1	2,157.9	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0036	30	31	1	3,340.4	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0037	31	32	1	2,327.6	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0038	32	33	1	2,192.2	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0040	33	34	1	4,335.2	10%	
CDN-RC-0005-0041	34	35	1	1,843.2	16%	
CDN-RC-0005-0042	35	36	1	1,660.4	20%	
CDN-RC-0005-0043	36	37	1	1,846.2	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0044	37	38	1	1,883.3	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0045	38	39	1	1,740.9	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0046	39	40	1	2,063.6	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0047	40	41	1	1,965.1	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0048	41	42	1	1,516.1	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0049	42	43	1	1,593.7	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0050	43	44	1	1,849.8	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0052	44	45	1	1,614.4	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0053	45	46	1	1,948.1	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0054	46	47	1	1,761.1	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0056	47	48	1	2,061.6	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0057	48	49	1	1,846.8	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0058	49	50	1	1,854.1	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0059	50	51	1	1,863.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0060	51	52	1	1,777.1	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0062	52	53	1	1,975.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0063	53	54	1	2,020.3	22%	Ignimbrite
CDN-RC-0005-0064	54	55	1	2,048.2	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0065	55	56	1	2,023.1	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0066	56	57	1	1,748.2	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0067	57	58	1	1,464.8	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0068	58	59	1	1,604.5	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0069	59	60	1	1,877.0	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0070	60	61	1	1,769.7	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0071	61	62	1	1,440.6	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0072	62	63	1	1,096.5	22%	
CDN-RC-0005-0074	63	64	1	1,094.3	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0075	64	65	1	1,078.5	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0076	65	66	1	946.6	21%	
CDN-RC-0005-0077	66	67	1	896.7	22%	

Table 4: Significant results of assays from drillholes of CODA North area

Appendix -D: Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide

HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide

IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay

LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide

REE = Rare Earth Element

REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide

TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide

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

wt% = Weight percent

Colour legend