Globally Significant Colossus Rare Earth Ionic Adsorption Clay Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

201Mt @ 2,590ppm TREO achieved exploring only ~7% of Colossus Project Area

ASX Release: 04 June 2024

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Highlights

- **JORC-Compliant Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') at Colossus returns an outstanding 201Mt @ 2,590ppm total rare earth oxide ('TREO') at a 1,000ppm TREO cut-off and positions Colossus as the premier development Ionic Adsorption Clay ('IAC') Rare Earth Element ('REE') Project.**

- **Magnet REO ('MREO - Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb') content of 668ppm across the Colossus resource ranks as one of the highest globally, resulting in 26% MREO. Furthermore, the initial indicated category resources at Colossus are 62Mt @ 2,590ppm TREO with majority of resource open at depth into transitional horizon which can be included into future upgrades.**

- **Entire resource sits within a highly favourable location with access to local established brownfield infrastructure, a supportive town with ample mining professionals, environmentally and socially derisked with dual MOUs signed with local and state governments, which will allow Colossus to be fast-tracked through permitting towards production, with minimised bureaucratic roadblocks.**

- **Cupim South returned remarkable results and ranks as one of the highest-grade individual deposits on the globe with an initial resource of 28Mt @ 3,061ppm, composed from only ~15% of the Cupim South Area with the potential to multi-fold the resource at this deposit in future resource upgrades.**

- **Only 7% of the Colossus Project Area has been included within the Maiden MRE, with further resource upgrades to include Centro Sul, Tamoyo, Cupim South extensions, Fazenda Cocal and higher indicated portions from Northern Concessions.**

- **At a higher cut-off at 3,000ppm TREO, the MRE is 50Mt @ 3,917ppm TREO with an incredible 1,144ppm MREO content. Furthermore, RC drilling is ongoing at Northern Concessions (infill) and Cupim South (step-out), with results expected soon.**

- **Phenomenal results achieved within Maiden Resource are expected to grow substantially by including exploration results from additional highly prospective tenements. The Colossus Project places itself as the premier IAC project in the globe in multiple aspects:**
  - High-Grade IAC REE Project – 2,590ppm TREO.
  - Globally significant MREO content – 668ppm (26% MREO/TREO).
  - High Dy & Tb content within the Project – 32ppm Dy & Tb.
  - Enormous potential at Cupim South, having a remarkable grade of 3,061ppm TREO.
  - Industry-leading Bulk-Sample MREO Metallurgical Recoveries[1].

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Chief Executive Officer, Rafael Moreno commented:

"The maiden JORC-Compliant MRE represents an outstanding outcome for the Company, having been defined within only 10 months of the Project acquisition. Albeit this maiden resource estimate only covers a small portion of our land holdings, having over 200Mt at 2,590ppm TREO within our first estimate highlights our enormous potential at the Colossus Project.

The key highlight and what differentiates our Ionic Adsorption Clay project from our peers is the high levels of Magnet Rare Earth content. The grades themselves are incredible, but more importantly, we have some of the highest contents of the four critical and valuable Rare Earths – Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb and the catalyst for Colossus having one of the highest IAC basket values in the world.

Furthermore, Cupim South, has shown to be one of the highest-grade IAC deposits globally and has a spectacular 857ppm MREO. The Cupim South deposit was delineated by exploring a 1.69km^2 area, a mere 15% of the overall Cupim South landholding. We've received one batch of results back from the Cupim South extension within granted mining licenses, which confirmed incredibly high grades of mineralisation with elevated levels of Dy & Tb near surface, so we're confident in the immense scalability potential here and for this resource to continue getting better into future upgrades.

As we continue aggressively with our development timeline, infill drilling is critical for mine planning as we look to maximise revenue in the early years of operations. Having already identified 47Mt above 4,000ppm TREO and 1,180ppm MREO, and having extensive untested tenements around the highest-grade global deposit at Cupim South bodes extremely well for project economics."

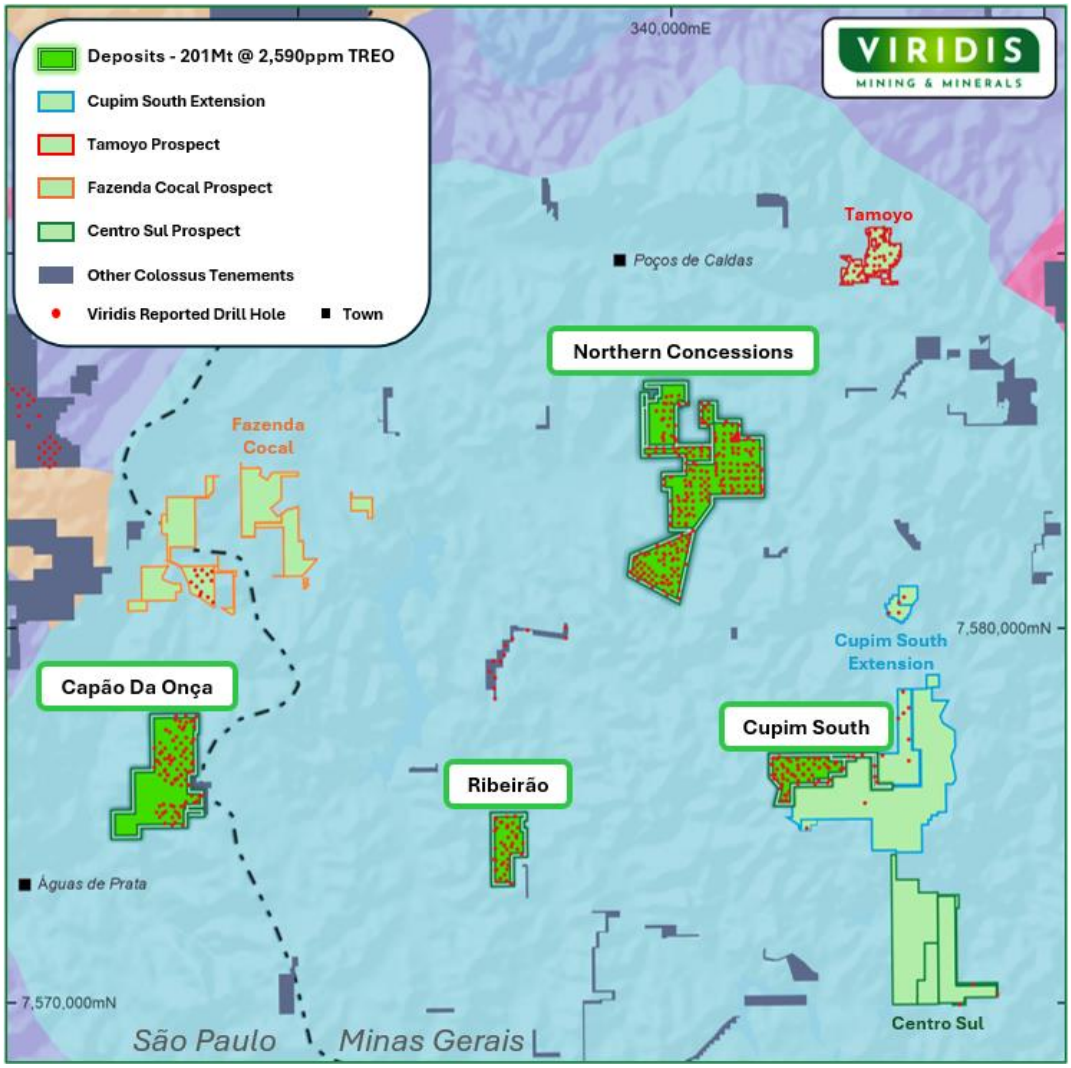

Figure 1: *Colossus REE Project concessions, with all drill holes overlain and Maiden Resource Concessions highlighted.*

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Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited ('Viridis' or 'Company') is pleased to report its Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at the Colossus IAC REE Project, which sits amongst the highest grades in the world and places it as the premier IAC Rare Earth development asset.

Key Resource Parameters

BNA Mining Solutions ('BNA') has modelled the maiden resource utilising the results of 435 holes across Northern Concessions, Cupim South, Ribeirão, and Capão Da Onça. BNA and Viridis took a conservative approach in modelling the resource by focusing on providing a tonnage expected to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extractions; hence, on top of the 1,000ppm TREO cut-off, the following restrictions were applied to the resource model:

- Oxidised and leached clays were not considered as part of the resources. Recent metallurgical studies have shown low recoveries from these horizons.
- Transitional material has been excluded until further metallurgical work on this horizon is completed.
- Blocks with less than **300ppm of MREO* (sum of Dy_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7)** were not included in the resource model to ensure all blocks used within the resource have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
- **The sum of Dy_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, and Tb_4O_7 were considered for the MREO** (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) to compare the projects and disclose in this announcement.

These restrictions provide the Company with high confidence that it has modelled the portion of the mineral body with a reasonable prospect for economic extraction rather than unrecoverable material, environmentally encumbered material or Cerium anomalies that have returned high grades of TREO.

Applying these stringent restrictions as part of the economic assumptions provides Colossus at 1,000ppm TREO cut-off an **MRE of 201Mt @ 2,590ppm TREO, which comprises an outstanding 668ppm MREO (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb).** By applying these economic parameters and restrictions, BNA and Viridis have taken a methodological, cautious, and conservative approach to modelling this resource. These parameters have kept transparent commercial viability as the forefront of the resource model within an opaque and complex commodity sector. **All tables and figures below also include these economic parameters, and these conservative restrictions remain constant through multiple TREO cut-off models.**

The resource expansion potential at Colossus remains tremendous, with the maiden resource only formed from 7% of the total Colossus Project area. **Cupim South has shown to be the IAC highest-grade individual deposit in the world, sitting at 28Mt @ 3,081ppm TREO (857ppm MREO), formed by modelling only ~15% of the overall deposit concession with exceptional expansion potential into the Mining Licenses**. Viridis has made substantial discoveries outside the current resource, which gives the Company confidence to aggressively expand its resource base in future resource estimates**, with results sitting outside the modelled maiden resource, including**[2,3,4]:

- CS-AG-302: **12m @ 8,221ppm TREO** from 6m, ending in mineralisation of **9,643ppm TREO.**
  Ending last 4m @ 10,111ppm TREO and 157ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-157: **8m @ 5,510ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,359ppm TREO.**
- CS-AG-303: **7m @ 5,192ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **4,781ppm TREO.**
  Ending last 4m @ 5,268ppm TREO and 111ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- CS-AG-268: **19m @ 3,156ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **2,857ppm TREO.**
- CS-AG-206: **12m @ 3,784ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,407ppm TREO.**
- TM-DDH-005: **15m @ 6,153ppm TREO** from surface, including **8m @ 9,765ppm TREO.**
  Including peak grades reaching 1m at 27,087ppm TREO and 423ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- TM-RC-077: **20m @ 4,052ppm TREO** from 4m, including **7m @ 8,355ppm TREO.**
- TM-AG-013: **5m @ 6,110ppm TREO, ending in mineralisation**, from 9m, ending in **3,450ppm TREO.**
  Including last 3m @ 7,624ppm TREO
- TM-AG-031: **6m @ 3,404ppm TREO, ending in mineralisation**, from 8m, ending in **6,158ppm TREO.**
  Including last 3m @ 5,330ppm TREO

- CNT-DDH-003: **22m @ 2,848ppm TREO** from 5m, including **10.5m @ 3,929ppm TREO.**
- CNT-DDH-005: **27m @ 2,273ppm TREO** from 6m.
- FC-AG-002: **13m @ 7,632ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **7,906ppm TREO.**
  Ending last 5m @ 10,689ppm TREO and 82ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- FC-AG-010: **7m @ 4,905ppm TREO** from 1m, ending in mineralisation of **4,666ppm TREO.**
- MO-AG-008: **6m @ 4,852ppm TREO** from 2m, ending in mineralisation of **6,419ppm TREO.**
  Ending last 3m @ 5,553ppm TREO and 131ppm Dy-Tb Oxide
- MO-AG-016: **5m @ 3,496ppm TREO** from 6m, ending in mineralisation of **5,042ppm TREO**
- MO-AG-015: **11m @ 3,738ppm TREO** from surface, ending in mineralisation of **4,827ppm TREO**

A further resource upgrade is expected this year. It will focus on increasing the indicated portion of the current MRE and, equally important, expanding the Cupim South resource into its Mining License extensions to be included in the next upgrade. The results highlighted above show that auger drilling has already proven high-grade mineralisation. Furthermore, Viridis will look to include Centro Sul, Tamoyo, Fazenda Cocal, and other discoveries in its next resource models through aggressive exploration while executing its scoping study in parallel.

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Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

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

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

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

Colossus Project Maiden Resource Estimate at Different Cut-Off Grades

Category	Cut-Off (TREO ppm)	Million Tonnes (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	Pr6O11 (ppm)	Nd2O3 (ppm)	Tb4O7 (ppm)	Dy2O3 (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	MREO/TREO
Indicated & Inferred	**0**	201	2,590	157	480	5	27	668	26%
	500	201	2,590	157	480	5	27	668	26%
	1000	**201**	**2,590**	**157**	**480**	**5**	**27**	**668**	**26%**
	1500	191	2,651	161	494	5	27	687	26%
	2000	140	2,969	187	574	6	31	797	27%
	2500	87	3,411	225	690	7	35	956	28%
	3000	50	3,917	271	825	8	40	1,144	29%
	3500	28	4,450	319	966	9	45	1,339	30%

Table 2: *Colossus REE Project tonnage versus Cut-off Grades. Resource excludes leached/soil clays, transitional horizon, and material under 300ppm MREO*.*

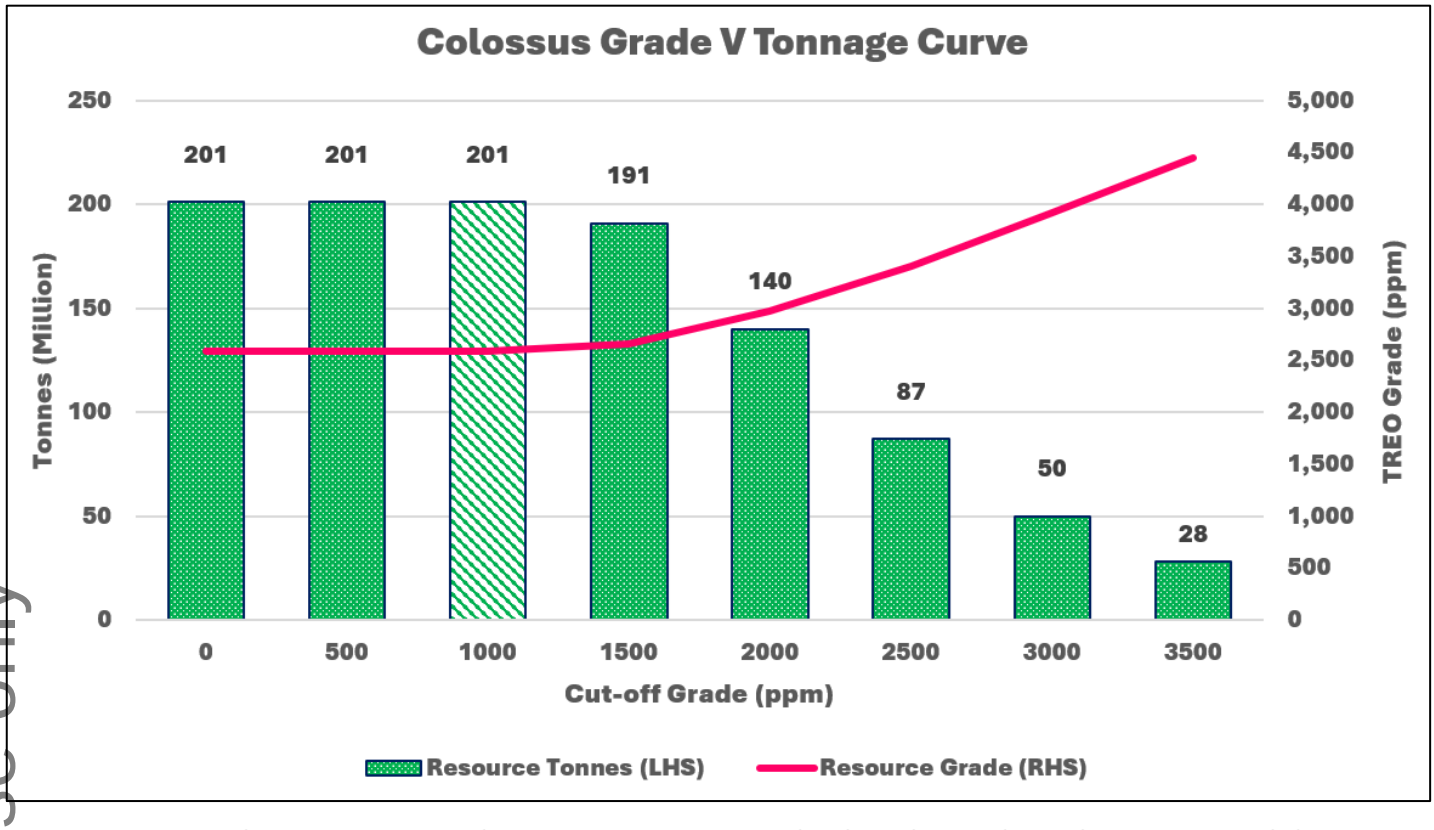

Figure 2: *Colossus REE Project Grade Vs Tonnage Curve presented within Column and Line Chart. Resource excludes leached/soil clays, transitional horizon, and material under 300ppm MREO*.*

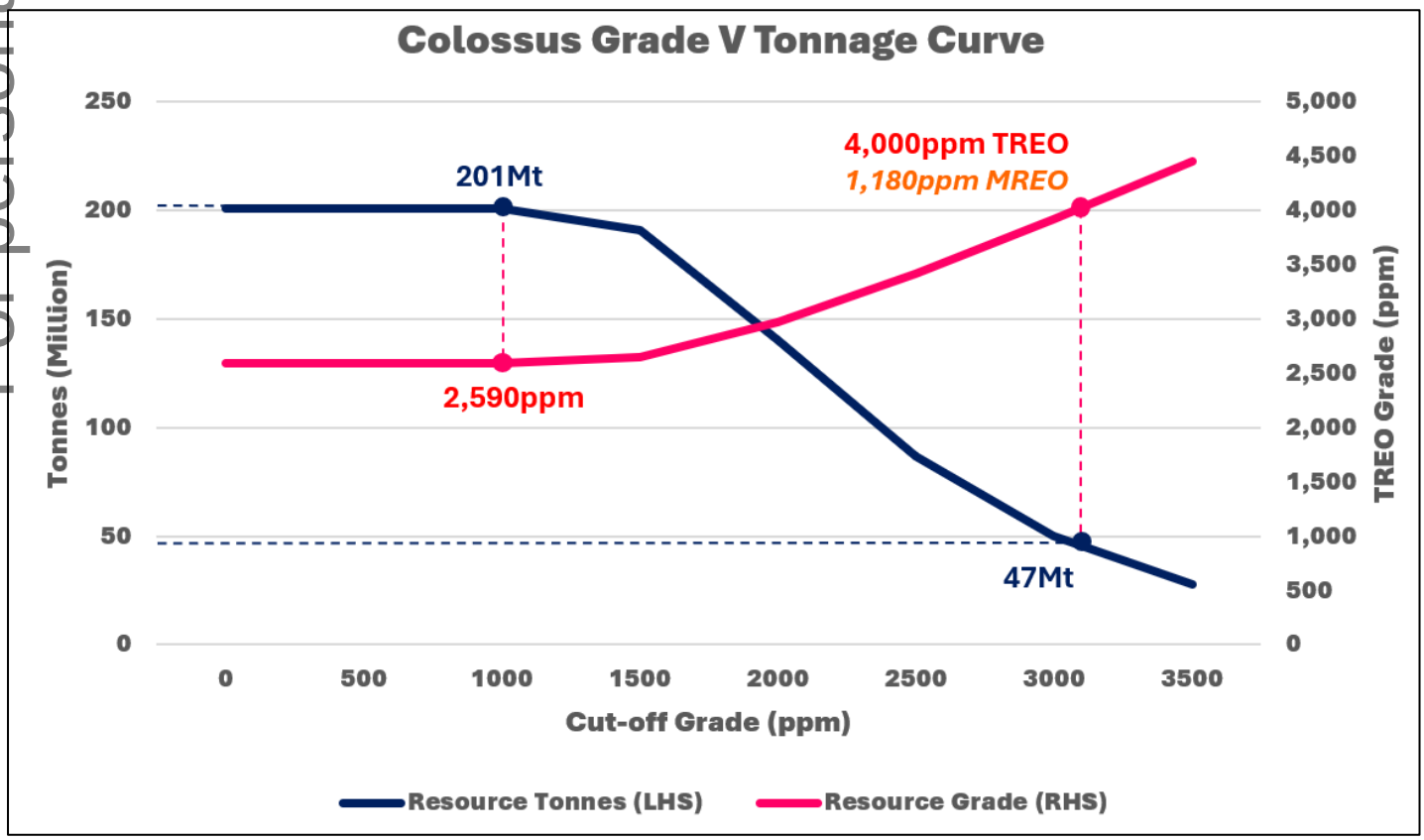

Figure 3: *Colossus REE Project Grade Vs Tonnage Curve at different Cut-Offs, Dual Line Chart with Tonnage interpolated at 47Mt for grades at 4,000ppm Grade.*

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The current initial resource at Colossus within a 1,000pm cut-off presents 201Mt @ 2,590ppm TREO with 668ppm MREO (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb) – which is the four critical and high-value rare earth elements sought after within the supply chain. Furthermore, the resource at this cut-off hosts a robust 668ppm MREO, developed from a stringent criterion considering economic viability and metallurgical feasibility – hence forming a conservative estimate and excluding material below 300ppm MREO*, transitional horizons and REE mineralisation at depths that may not be amendable to ion-exchange mechanisms.

The maiden MRE places Colossus as the premier Ionic Adsorption Clay development asset, exceptionally rich in magnet rare earths. **At 3,000ppm cut-off, Colossus presents 50Mt @ 1,144ppm MREO**. Although the TREO grades are outstanding, Viridis believes the key economic consideration will be the MREO content within these deposits, where Colossus holds a uniquely advantageous position.

More importantly, looking at Figure 3, Colossus has delineated and interpolated an ultra-high-grade feed rich in MREO of **47Mt at 4,000ppm TREO with 1,180ppm MREO**, which will play a pivotal role in bolstering our project economics within our scoping study.

Furthermore, Cupim South currently represents less than 14% of the overall Colossus MRE tonnage; however, it has placed itself amongst the highest-grade individual deposit in the world along with the highest MREO contents sitting at an incredible **3,061ppm TREO with 28% MREO of 857ppm MREO** at a 1,000ppm cut-off. As Viridis continues priority exploration at Cupim South extension licenses, which are multi-fold the size of the current Cupim South deposit – in particular, the mining licenses to the East and North, which have shown to host some of the highest grades, it is expected to accentuate the overall deposit tonnage and grade further and add onto the ultra-high-grade feed.

Alongside the development strategy at Colossus and progressing the work packages as part of the Scoping Study, Viridis will run in parallel with the next part of its exploration strategy, which will consist of:

- Step-out drilling at Cupim South to expand the tonnage of the 3,061ppm (28% MREO) deposit into the next resource upgrade.
- Infill drilling at Northern Concessions to further define high-grade zones, which can be moved into indicated and measured categories.
- Systematic drilling at Fazenda Cocal, Tamoyo, and Centro Sul will define resources to be included in the next resource upgrade.
- Further metallurgical drill holes and studies to test recoveries within transitional zones and at depth within the four key deposits to consider these horizons in the next resource upgrade.
- Further infill drilling at Capão Da Onça and Cupim South in areas where erosion has occurred will provide sufficient data on lithological contact points to model and include these remaining areas of the concessions in the next resource upgrade.
- Scout auger drilling to develop new targets and evaluate further discovery potential across untested Colossus concessions.

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Peer Group Comparison

The Colossus Maiden MRE places the project in a tier-1 league of IAC Rare Earth projects. Its advantageous location, high content of valuable MREOs, exceptional recoveries, and access to proximal brownfield infrastructure positions Colossus as the premier development IAC REE asset.

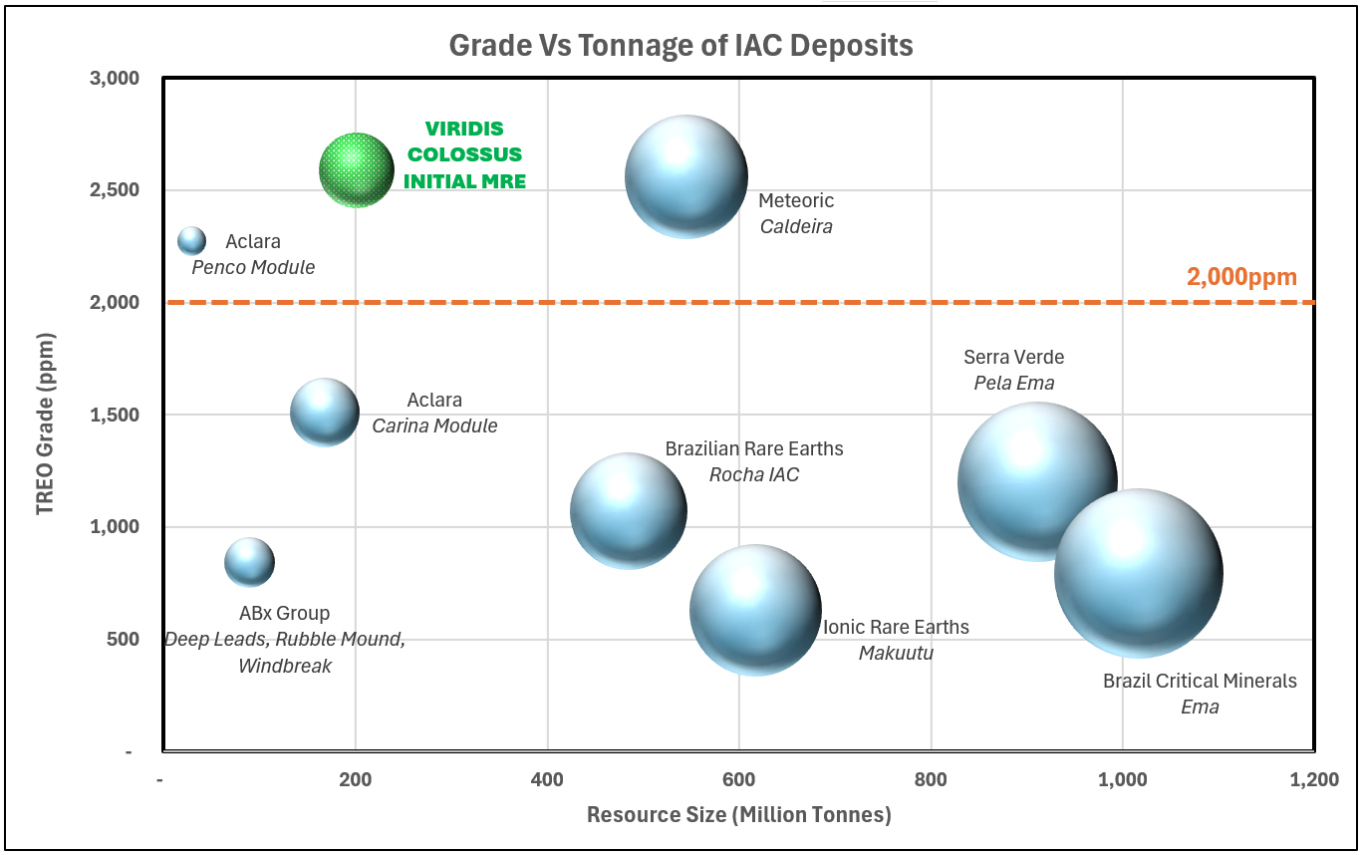

***Figure 4:** Comparison of TREO grade of leading Ionic Adsorption Clay peers with established MRE resources. Full table of data available in references.*

More importantly than just TREO grade, the content of high-value and critical Rare Earth Oxides – namely, Neodymium (Nd), Praseodymium (Pr), Dysprosium (Dy) and Terbium (Tb) at **Colossus places its overall MREO content exceptionally high within its maiden MRE as seen in Figure 5 below.**

The content of these MREOs (Nd, Pr, Dy and Tb oxides) exemplifies the economic potential and robustness of the Colossus Project, currently standing at 668ppm. In combination, the resource was built through stringent conditions (such as excluding all material below 300ppm MREO*), which increases the confidence in the eventual commercial viability of the Colossus asset. These incredible results were achieved through exploring only a portion of the Colossus project areas. Furthermore, Cupim South, currently the highest graded TREO and MREO individual deposit, is yet to be fully systematically explored, which outlines the potential for Colossus to continue improving grades, tonnage and MREO content within its global resource.

Within any Rare Earth Project, the TREO grade includes low-value elements (Ce, La, Y) and high-value critical elements (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb), with the latter critical elements being the key drivers in obtaining higher basket values. Within the Colossus maiden MRE, the high TREO grade, in combination with 26% MREO content, presents a unique value proposition and strategic importance for the development of the asset.

At a higher cut-off of 3,500ppm, the MREO grade reached an outstanding 1,339ppm (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb Oxide).

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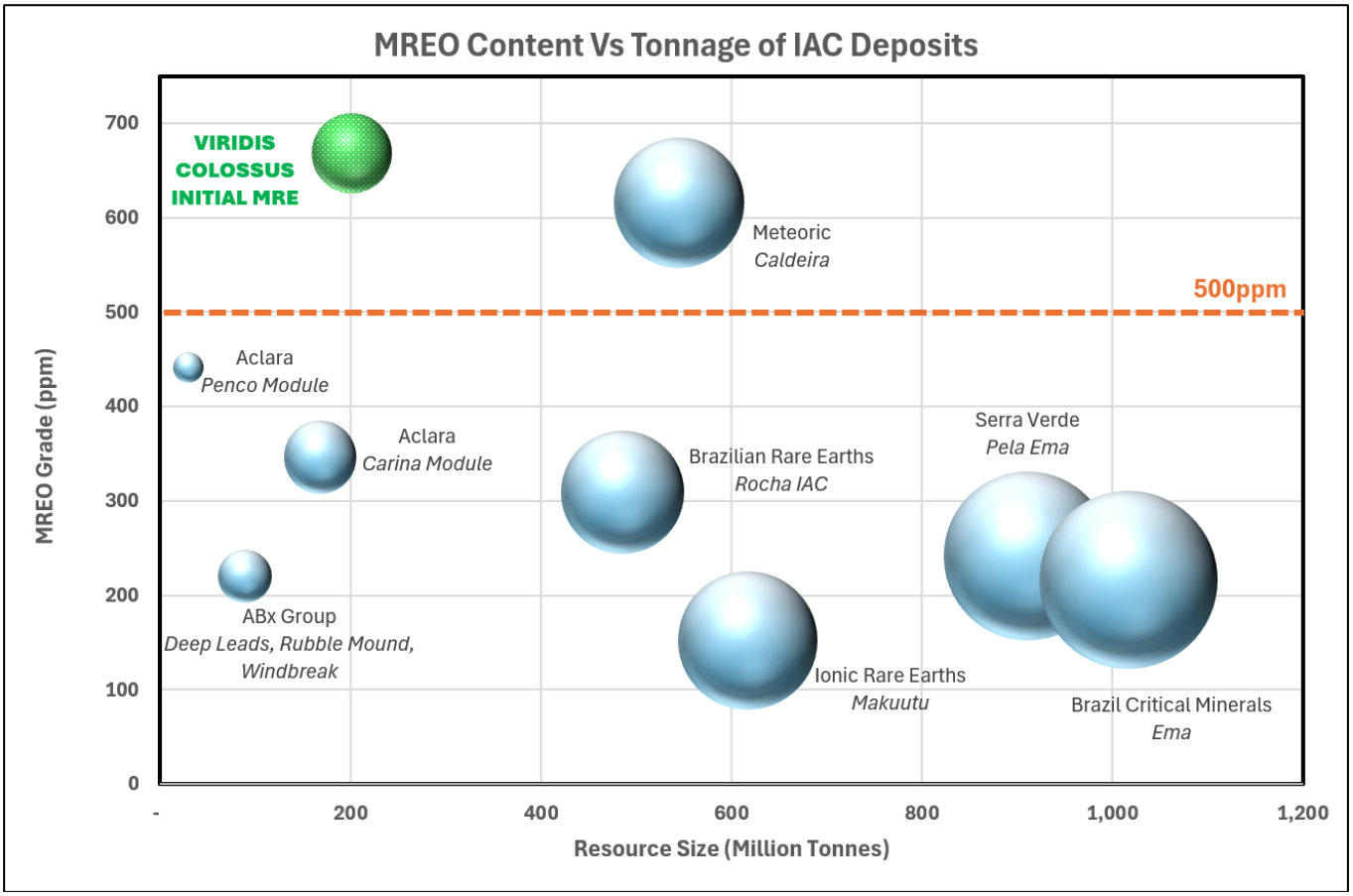

Figure 5: *Comparison of MREO grade of leading Ionic Adsorption Clay peers with established MRE resources. Full table of data available in references. The MREO content for the Brazilian Rare Earths Rocha IAC portion also includes Gd, Ho, and Y Oxides.*

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Block Model

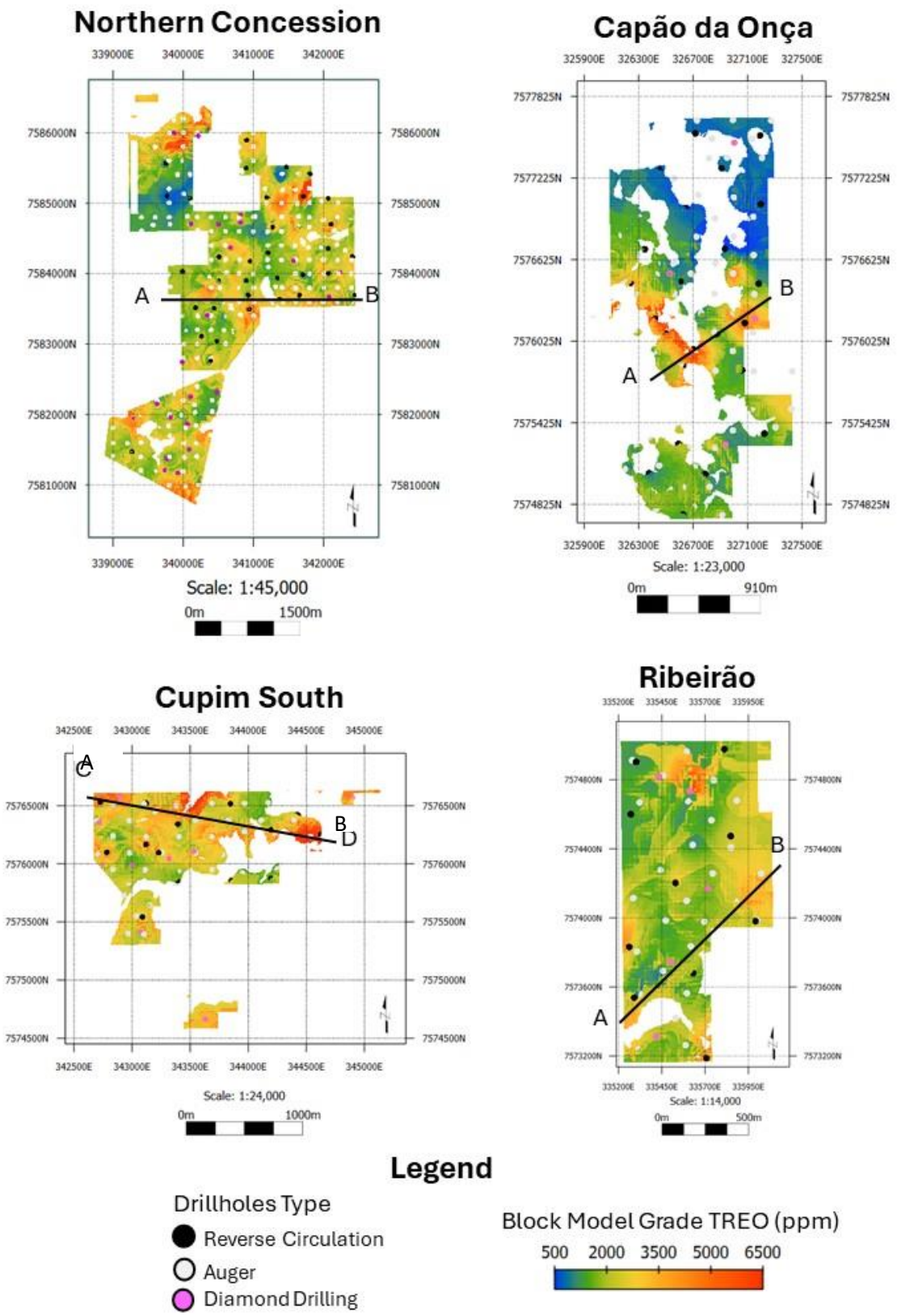

Figure 6: *Block model of each of the four key deposits which have been used to form the Colossus MRE.*

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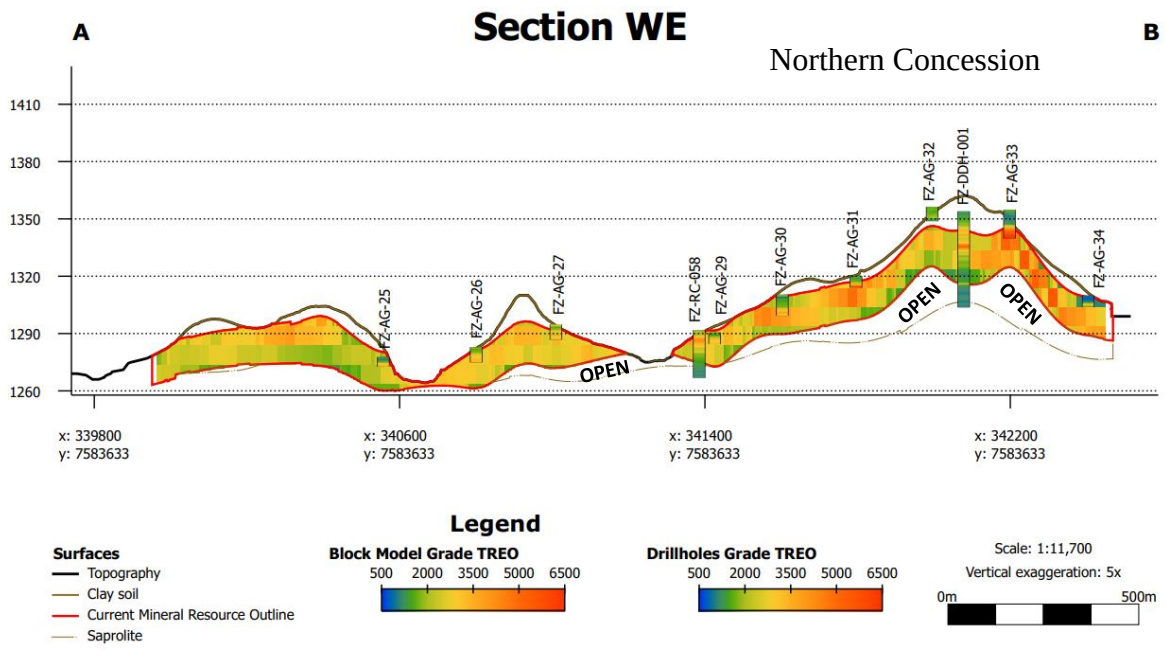

Figure 7: *Grade distribution model of Northern Concessions – Cross Section A-B. "Open" labels shown indicate resource has potential to expand into saprolite/transitional horizon below.*

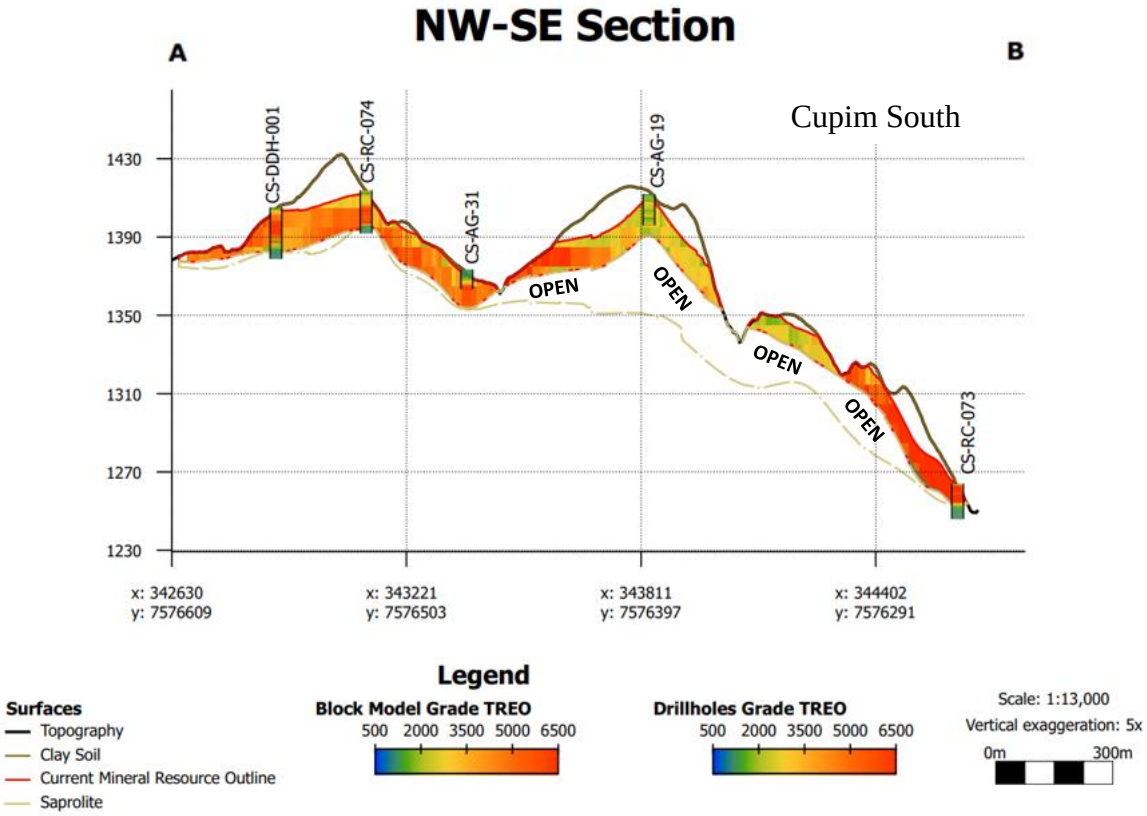

Figure 8: *Grade distribution model of Cupim South – Cross Section A-B. "Open" labels shown indicate resource has potential to expand into saprolite/transitional horizon below.*

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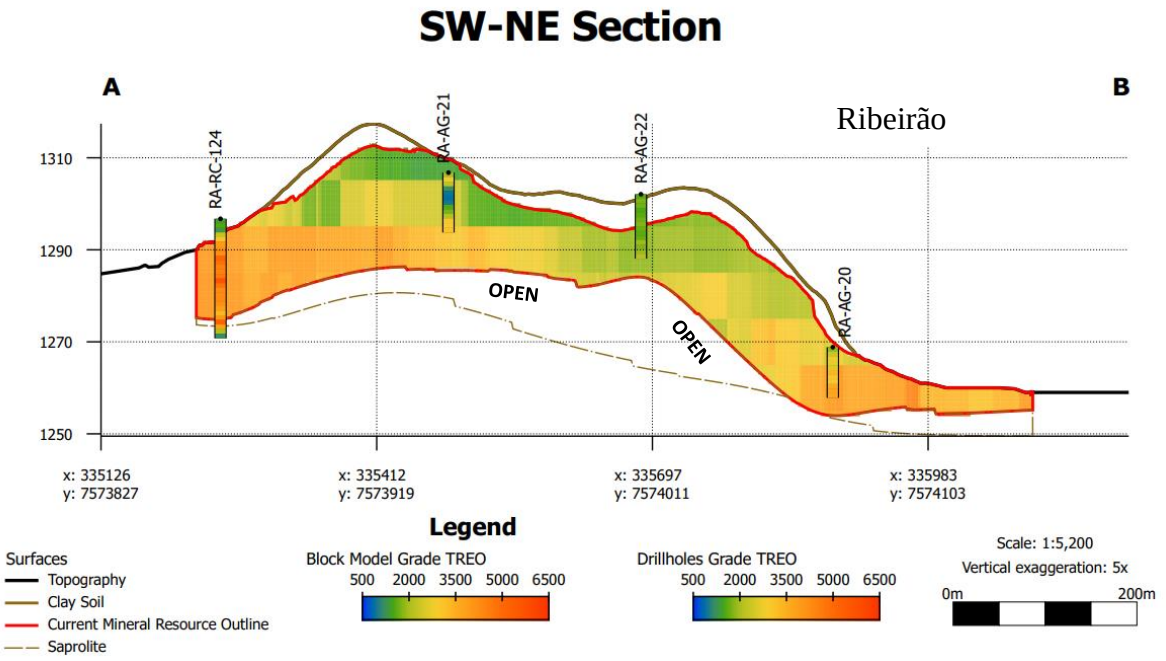

Figure 9: *Grade distribution model of Ribeirão – Cross Section A-B. "Open" labels shown indicate resource has potential to expand into saprolite/transitional horizon below.*

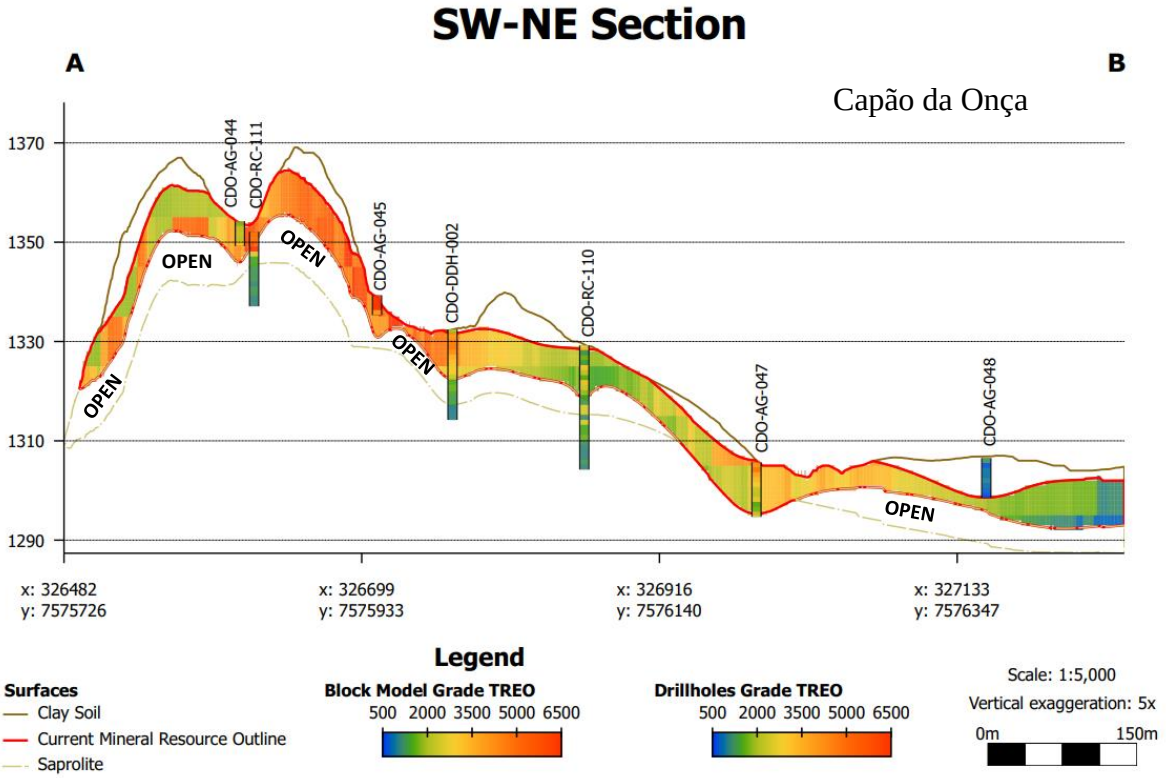

Figure 10: *Grade distribution model of Capão Da Onça – Cross Section A-B. "Open" labels shown indicate resource has potential to expand into saprolite/transitional horizon below.*

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Geology and Interpretation

The Nepheline Syenites of this complex have a significant presence of Alkali Feldspars, which are vulnerable to alteration and chemical weathering. This has caused widespread IAC mineralisation in the Poços De Caldas Complex. Chemical weathering and hydrothermal alteration in the Poços De Caldas Complex have formed clays whereby REE ions have migrated downward and ionically bonded predominantly into the highly weathered regolith horizon.[5,6,7]

The upper layer in this region consists of clayey soil (sedimentary) and bauxite. Some of the upper layers' rare earths are mobilised through lateralisation to the regolith and saprolite horizons, where kaolinite is the main clay mineral. Kaolinite retains the REEs in ionic form and is adsorbed onto its structure[5].

This complex's key REE host rock is Bastnaesite, REE fluorocarbonate. It breaks down easily under intense weathering and liberates REE minerals into free-form ions.

Drilling Technique

Three main drilling techniques were used: powdered auger ('AG') drilling, adapted reverse circulation ('RC') drilling, and diamond core ('DD') drilling.

Powdered Auger Drilling:

Drilling was conducted vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m. Auger drilling was conducted with a motorised hole digger with a 3.0-inch diameter. The drill site for each hole was cleaned until the surface soil was visible, and tarps were placed on each side of the machine. Drilling within each hole was conducted by the auger drill machine and terminated upon intercepting the water table, impenetrable material (hard clay, transitional or hard-rock material) in the rare occurrence of a hole collapse or reaching the maximum depth of 20m. Auger drilling was predominantly used systematically, forming a grid with a spacing of 200m. In some parts of the concessions, auger drilling was also used with 25m spacing to confirm areas of high mineralisation.

Drill sites were subsequently labelled on-site and restored once the hole was completed.

Reverse Circulation:

Drilling was conducted vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m. RC drilling was conducted using an Atlas Copco EXPLORAC R50 RC Machine configured with a 4.75-inch diameter. The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC rig conducted drilling within each hole and terminated upon intercepting transitional material or fresh rock. RC drilling was used predominantly in a systematic manner, forming a grid with 400m spacing.

After each drill hole was completed, it was properly sealed and marked with an identification plaque containing the hole's name and depth. The drilling area was cleaned, and all debris and equipment removed. The ground was levelled and restored, minimising any visual or environmental impact.

Diamond Core Drilling:

Drilling was conducted vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m. Diamond drilling was conducted using a Maquesonda MACH 1210 Machine using an HWL diamond core of 3.06-inch diameter in the unconsolidated portion, switching to an HQ diamond core of 2.63 diameters from the transitional zone at depth. Drilling within each hole was conducted by the Diamond Core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 2 to 5m of hard-rock material, indicative of penetration into the fresh rock. Diamond drilling was predominantly used in a non-systematic manner, essentially to gain further lithological understanding and test high-priority auger targets.

After each drill hole was completed, it was properly sealed and marked with an identification plaque containing the hole's name and depth. The drilling area was cleaned, and all debris and equipment removed. The ground was levelled and restored, minimising any visual or environmental impact.

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Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Sampling techniques varied depending on the drilling technique undertaken.

Powdered Auger Drilling:

Samples of clayey soil, regolith and saprolite were collected at 1m intervals and placed into a clear plastic bag, which was sealed and labelled. The samples were then weighed and sent in their entirety to SGS Geosol for analysis.

Upon arrival at the lab, the sample preparation method employed was PRP102_E: the samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3mm, homogenised and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill to the point where over 95% had a size of 150 microns. Analysis was followed by IMS95A to determine the rare earth elements assays. With this method, samples were fused with lithium metaborate and read using the ICP-MS method, the limits of which are shown below.

Reverse Circulation:

Every 1-metre sample of clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, and transitional material was collected and placed in transparent plastic bags that were properly sealed and labelled. The samples were then weighed and sent in their entirety for analysis.

Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Vespasiano (MG). Upon arriving at ALS, samples received the following additional preparation:

- dried at 60°C
- the fresh rock was crushed to sub 2mm
- the saprolite was disaggregated with hammers
- Riffle split 800g sub-sample
- 800g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving
- Aliquot selection from pulp packet

The aliquot obtained from the physical preparation process at Vespasiano was sent to ALS Lima for analysis by ME-MS81 – which consisted of analysis of Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 32 elements by fusion with lithium borate as shown below (with detection limits).

Diamond Core Drilling:

Samples of diamond cores were taken from 0.5 to 1m of clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, transitional, and hard-rock material. The cores were longitudinally split in half using a spatula for unconsolidated portions and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock. The samples were placed in properly labelled plastic bags and sent to the ALS Laboratory in Vespasiano (MG).

Duplicates were taken approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures and sent to ALS Laboratories in Vespasiano (MG).

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Estimation Methodology and Cut-off Grade Selection

Due to regular and close-spaced drilling, confidence in the geological interpretation of the rare earth mineralisation in regolith rocks is very high. Resource estimation is based on the Company's exploration data. Where mineralisation was present at the end of the drill hole, it was assumed to extend to medium body thickness, calculated individually for each target. Factors affecting the deposit include the degree of weathering and mineralisation variations, requiring further exploration.

The Mineral Resource spans four prospects over approximately 14km N-S and 19km E-W. The dimensions are Ribeirão (1,800m x 900m), Northern Concession (5,800m x 3,600m), Cupim Sul (2,050m x 2,450m), and Capão da Onça (3,000m x 1,550m). The mineralisation's top is at the topographic surface or soil layer base, extending to the saprolite rock.

Results are based on a block model interpolated using Ordinary Kriging ('OK') in Micromine software, which is suitable for the log-normal distribution of sampling data. Elements were interpolated using OK and IDW3 methods for comparison. Grade estimation involved four steps with varying search radius sizes, composite sample criteria, and drill hole numbers. The block model was created using a sub-blocking process with 25x25x10 metre blocks subdivided by 10x10x10 units. Variograms determined the search ellipse parameters, with a maximum of 12 samples involved in the interpolation. The model was validated by comparing Inverse Distance Weighted interpolation block grades with composite data set means and standard deviations.

Estimations are reported as dry tonnage. The exclusion and a preliminary cut-off grade of 300 ppm for MREO* were chosen based on the Competent Person's experience and peer-reviewed information from similar projects. Furthermore, the 1,000ppm TREO cut-off grade was chosen based on the Competent Person's experience and peer-reviewed information from similar projects was used to prepare the resource estimates and the key input for mine planning when developing the production profile for the Colossus Project.

Proposed Future Works

The maiden resource is an important milestone for the project. Still, it is only the initial step to defining a Measured Resource and an important input for the engineering work that is being run in parallel. Other key scopes that will be executed in the near term include:

- Infill drilling (200m x 200m) at Northern Concessions and Cupim South Extension to define an Indicated Resource at both concessions.
- Step-out drilling at Cupim South Extensions and Fazenda Cocal Prospect and further resource development drilling at Capão Da Onça.
- Metallurgical test work program with the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation ('ANSTO') to optimise leaching conditions and kick off Impurity Removal and Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate ('MREC') precipitation testing.
- Look to complete the Scoping Study with Hatch Engineering in Q3 2024 and move straight into the Prefeasibility Study.
- Complete Environmental Baseline survey and studies.
- Downstream study and product testing with Ionic Rare Earths Ltd (ASX:IXR) for selective separation to produce Rare Earth Oxides.

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

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About Viridis Mining and Minerals

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

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

Competent Person Statement

Dr. José Marques

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

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

Dr. Beck Nader

The information in this report related to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Beck Nader, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists #4472. Dr. Beck Nader is a consultant for BNA Mining Solutions. He 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 him 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 Beck Nader consents to include this information in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr. Volodymyr Myadzel

The information in this report related to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Volodymyr Myadzel, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists #3974. Dr. Volodymyr Myadzel is a consultant for BNA Mining Solutions. He 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. Volodymyr Myadzel consents to include this information in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Forward-Looking Statements

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

References

Company	Project	Million Tonne (Mt)	Grade (ppm)	Cut-Off (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	Reference	
Serra Verde	Pela Ema	911	1,200	NSR	161	49	28	4	242	Pela Ema Link	Slide 10, 11. Measured + Indicated + Inferred
Ionic Rare Earths	Makuutu	617	630	200	110	30	10	2	152	Makuutu Link	Page 16, Table 7. Indicated + Inferred
Meteoric Resources	Caldeira	545	2,561	1,000	437	150	24	5	616	Caldeira Link	Page 1, Table 1. Indicated + Inferred. Includes Transitional Material as part of latest resource upgrade reported.
ABx Group	Deep Leads et al.	89	844	350	147	37	31	5	220	Deep Leads et al. Link	Page 1, Table 1. Measured + Indicated + Inferred.
Aclara	Penco Module	29	2,275	NSR	375		66		442	Penco Module Link	Table 1 & 2. Measured + Indicated + Inferred
Aclara	Carina Module	168	1,510	NSR	297		42	7	346	Carina Module Link	Page 2, Table 1. Inferred
Brazil Critical Minerals	Ema	1,017	793	500	154	45	13	4	216	Ema Link	Page 2, Table 1. Inferred
Brazilian Rare Earths	Rocha Da Rocha	485	1,071	200	187		N/A		309	Rocha Da Rocha Link	Page 71, Table 8. Note MREO includes Gd, Ho, Y Oxides

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Company	Project	Million Tonne (Mt)	Grade (ppm)	Cut-Off (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	MREO (ppm)	Reference	
Appia Rare Earths & U Corp.	PCH	53	2,841	NSR	378	121	28	5	532	PCH Link	Table 1. Indicated + Inferred
Viridis Mining and Minerals	**Colossus**	**201**	**2,590**	**1,000**	**480**	**157**	**27**	**5**	**668**	***This Announcement***	***Indicated + Inferred. Excludes Transitional Material, Leached Clays and Material <300ppm MREO****

Table 3: *Figure for ASX: MEI has been provided per the latest resource upgrade reported 14th May 2024, which includes transitional material. The figure for ASX: BRE has only been formed from the Company's claimed "IAC" portion of their overall REE resource. The Cut-Off numbers provided are in TREO ppm form. When a company has used an NSR cut-off rather than a TREO cut-off, then "NSR" has been put down due to varying assumptions within that calculation. All Nd, Pr, Dy, and Tb grades are provided in their oxide form. MREO = Sum of Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb Oxide Grades. The figures provided are at the desired reported cut-off provided by each company's headline numbers. Please note that each resource model for deposits mentioned above contains its own economic and geological assumptions not represented in this table. Resource sizes and grades vary depending on the cut-off used by the specific company.*

1. *VMM ASX announcement dated 18 April 2024, 'Colossus Achieves Highest Overall Bulk Ionic Recoveries'*
2. *VMM ASX announcement dated 08 May 2024, 'Multiple New Discoveries at Colossus'*
3. *VMM ASX announcement dated 10 April 2024, 'Step-Out Drilling Continues Making High-Grade Discoveries'*
4. *VMM ASX announcement dated 03 January 2024, 'World-Class Rare Earth Discoveries Continue at Colossus'*
5. *Polygenetic processes in the genesis of clay deposit of Poços de Caldas alkaline massif in southeastern Brazil, C. Montes, A. Melfi, A. Carvalho, A. Viera-Coelho, Journal of Applied Clay Science, 2016*
6. *Review on the Development and Utilization of Ionic Rare Earth Ore, X. Luo, Y. Zhang, H. Zhou et al., 2022*
7. *Adsorption of rare earth elements in regolith-hosted clay deposits, A. Borst, M. Smith et al., 2020*

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APPENDIX 1: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	The resource was sampled using a powered auger drill machine (open hole), a diamond drill machine, and a Reverse Circulation drill machine. **Auger drill holes:** • Each drill site was cleaned, removing leaves and roots from the surface. Tarps were placed on either side of the hole, and samples of soil and saprolite were collected every 1m in advance. They were logged, photographed, and subsequently bagged in plastic bags, and each sample was identified. **Diamond drill holes:** • The intact drill cores are collected in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run (blocks). • Samples were collected at 1m intervals. In the unconsolidated zone, the core was halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags, while the fresh rock was halved by a powered SA, bagged, and each sample was identified. **Reverse Circulation drill holes:** • Samples were collected and identified from every meter of the RC rig. • All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, ALS and SGS.
Drilling techniques	**Powered Auger:** • Powered auger drilling employed a motorised post-hole digger with a 2 to 4-inch diameter. All holes were drilled vertically. The maximum depth achieved was 23 meters, the minimum was 2 meters, and the average was 9 meters, providing the hole did not encounter fragments of rocks/boulders within the weathered profile and/or excessive water. Final depths were recorded according to the length of rods in the hole. **Diamond Core:** • Diamond drilling was conducted vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m using a Maquesonda MACH 1210 Machine. The drilling used an HWL diamond core of 3.06-inch diameter in the unconsolidated portion, switching to an HQ diamond core 2.63 inches from the depth transitional zone. Drilling within each hole was conducted by the diamond core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 2 to 5 meters of hard-rock material, indicative of penetration into the fresh rock. Diamond drilling was predominantly used non-systematic to gain further lithological understanding and test high-priority auger targets. **Reverse Circulation:** • RC drilling was conducted using an Atlas Copco EXPLORAC R50 RC Machine configured with a 4.75-inch diameter. The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC rig conducted drilling within each hole and terminated upon intercepting transitional material or fresh rock. RC drilling was used predominantly in a systematic manner, forming a grid with 400m spacing. Samples were collected from every meter of the RC rig and sent for preparation to the contracted laboratories, ALS and SGS.
Drill sample recovery	**Auger sample recovery:** • Estimated visually based on the sample recovered per 1m interval drilled. Recoveries generally ranged from 75% to 110%. If estimates dropped below 75% recovery in a 1m interval, the field crew aborted the drill hole and redrilled the hole. **Diamond drill hole recovery:** • Calculated after each run, comparing the length of core recovery vs. drill depth. Overall core recoveries are 97.4%, achieving 96.5% in the regolith target horizon, 98.1% in the transition zone (saprolite), and 99.4% in fresh rock. **Reverse Circulation recovery:** • Every 1m sample is collected in plastic buckets and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 19kg. This is considered acceptable, given the hole diameter and the specific density of the material.

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Logging	Geological descriptions are made using a tablet with the MX Deposit system, which directly connects the geological descriptions to the database in the MX Deposit system managed by the Viridis geologist team. **Auger drilling:** • Material is described in a drilling bulletin every 1m and photographed. The description is made according to tactile-visual characteristics, such as material (soil, colluvium, saprolite, rock fragments), material colour, predominant particle size, presence of moisture, indicator minerals, and extra observations. • The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are retained at the core facility in Pocos de Caldas. **Diamond drilling:** • Geological descriptions are made in a core facility, focused on the soil (humic) horizon, saprolite, transition zone, and fresh rock boundaries. The geological depth is honoured and described with downhole depth (not meter by meter). Parameters logged include grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations (hydrothermal or weathering) and type of lithologic contact, which can help to identify the parent rock before weathering. • All drill holes are photographed and stored at the core facility in Pocos de Caldas. **Reverse Circulation drilling:** • A geologist logs the material at the drill rig. Logging focuses on the soil (humic) horizon, saprolite/clay zones, and transition boundaries. Other parameters recorded include grain size, texture, and colour, which can help identify the parent rock before weathering. • Due to the nature of the drilling, logging is done at 1 m intervals. 1m samples weighing approximately 19kg are collected in a bucket and presented for sampling and logging. • The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are retained at the core facility in Pocos de Caldas.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Powdered Auger Drilling:** • Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, and saprolite were collected at 1m intervals, placed into clear plastic bags, sealed, and labelled. • Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent to SGS Geosol for analysis. • Sample Preparation (PRP102_E): Upon arrival at the lab, samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenised, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns. • Analysis (IMS95A): Samples were fused with lithium metaborate and read using the ICP-MS method to determine the rare earth elements assays. **Reverse Circulation:** • Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, and transitional material were collected at 1m intervals, placed in transparent plastic bags, sealed, and labelled. • Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent for analysis. • Sample Preparation at ALS Laboratories (Vespasiano, MG): - Dried at 60°C. - Fresh rock was crushed to sub 2mm. - Saprolite was disaggregated with hammers. - Riffle split to obtain an 800g sub-sample. - The sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75um, monitored by sieving. - Aliquot selection from the pulp packet. • Analysis (ME-MS81): The aliquot was sent to ALS Lima to analyse Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements using fusion with lithium borate. **Diamond Core Drilling:** • Collection and Labeling: Samples of diamond cores were taken at 0.5 to 1m intervals from clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, transitional, and hard-rock material. The cores were split longitudinally using a spatula for unconsolidated portions, and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock. The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and sent to ALS Laboratory in Vespasiano (MG).

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- Field Duplicates: Duplicates were taken approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures and sent to ALS Laboratories in Vespasiano (MG).
- Sample Preparation at ALS Laboratories (Vespasiano, MG):

- Dried at 60°C.
- Fresh rock was crushed to sub 2mm.
- Saprolite was disaggregated with hammers.
- Riffle split to obtain an 800g sub-sample.
- The sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.
- Aliquot selection from the pulp packet.

- Analysis (ME-MS81): The aliquot was sent to ALS Lima to analyse Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements using fusion with lithium borate.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

Auger samples were analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 40 samples containing control samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). The sample preparation method employed was PRP102_E: the samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenised, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverised in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns.

- *ICP95A - Determination by Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for Major Oxides. Some elements and their detection limits include:*

Al_2O_3	*0,01 - 75 (%)*	*Ba*	*10 – 100,000 (ppm)*
Fe_2O_3	*0,01 - 75 (%)*	*K_2O*	*0,01 - 25 (%)*
Na_2O	*0,01 - 30 (%)*	*P_2O_5*	*0,01 - 25 (%)*
TiO_2	*0,01 - 25 (%)*	*V*	*5 – 10,000 (ppm)*
CaO	*0,01 - 60 (%)*	*Cr_2O_3*	*0,01 - 10 (%)*
MgO	*0,01 - 30 (%)*	*MnO*	*0,01 - 10 (%)*
SiO_2	*0,01 - 90 (%)*	*Sr*	*10 – 100,000 (ppm)*
Zn	*5 – 10,000 (ppm)*	*Zr*	*10 – 100,000 (ppm)*

- *PHY01E: Loss on Ignition (LOI) was determined by calcining the sample at 1,000°C.*
- *IMS95R: Lithium Metaborate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP MS) was employed to determine concentrations of Rare Earth elements. Detection limits for some elements include:*

Ce	0.1 – 10,000 (ppm)	Dy	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Gd	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)	Ho	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Nd	0.1 – 10,000 (ppm)	Pr	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Th	0.1 – 10,000 (ppm)	Tm	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Yb	0.1 – 1,000 (ppm)	Eu	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Er	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)	Lu	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
La	0.1 – 10,000 (ppm)	Tb	0.05 – 1,000 (ppm)
Sm	0.1 – 1,000 (ppm)	Y	0.05 – 1,0000 (ppm)
U	0.05 – 10,000 (ppm)		

Quality Control: The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.

Diamond and RC samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories (accredited) in batches of up to 72 samples. Upon arriving at the ALS preparation lab, samples receive additional preparation (drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising):

The aliquot obtained from the physical preparation process at Vespasiano were sent to ALS Lima and analysed by ME-MS81 – which consists of analysis of Rare Earths and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements by fusion with lithium borate as seen below (with detection limits):

Analytes G range (ppm)

Ba	0.5 – 10,000	La	0.1 – 10,000	Tb	0.01 – 1,000
Ce	0.1 – 10,000	Lu	0.01 – 1,000	Th	0.05 – 1,000
Cr	5 – 10,000	Nb	0.05 – 2,500	Ti	0.01 – 10%
Cs	0.01 – 10,000	Nd	0.1 – 10,000	Tm	0.01 – 1,000
Dy	0.05 – 1,000	Pr	0.02 – 1,000	U	0.05 – 1,000
Er	0.03 – 1,000	Rb	0.2 – 10,000	V	5 – 10,000

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Eu	0.02 – 1,000	Sc	0.5 – 500	W	0.5 – 10,000
Ga	0.1 – 1,000	Sm	0.03 – 1,000	Y	0.1 – 10,000
Gd	0.05 – 1,000	Sn	1 – 10,000	Yb	0.03 – 1,000
Hf	0.05 – 10,000	Sr	0.1 – 10,000	Zr	1 – 10,000
Ho	0.01 – 1,000	Ta	0.1–2,500		

- Standard Samples: ORE RESEARCH & EXPLORATION P/L supplies standard samples. These samples vary in concentration from low to high grades, and the supplier specifies the sample weight.
- Duplicate Samples: These are field duplicates (sampling duplicates) collected during Reverse Circulation (RC), Auger (AG) and Diamond Drilling (DD) procedures. The sample weight is consistent with the original sample collected.
- Blank Samples: Blank samples are characterised by their material origin and weight. They are used to check for contamination and ensure the accuracy of the analytical process.
- The project encompasses four targets, two laboratories, three types of drilling, and related procedures for each type of drilling. Each cluster was analysed separately.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- BNA Mining Solutions, an independent company, verified and approved the data during the audit and execution of resource estimation and classification services.
- Primary data collection follows a structured protocol with standardised data entry procedures. Data verification procedures ensure that any anomalies or discrepancies are identified and rectified. All data is stored in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.
- Given the nature of the ionic clay mineralisation, visual checks are not appropriate for verifying mineralised intercepts. The lithological classification was also based on analytical results, which better highlight the different weathering horizons through elements such as K, Mg, Si, Al, Na, Fe, and TREO.
- The data were adjusted, transforming the elemental and oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below.

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

- *The TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) was determined by the sum of the following oxides: CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Y_2O_3, Yb_2O_3. For the MREO* cut-off grade (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides), the following oxides were considered: Dy_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7. For the MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) to compare and disclose in this announcement, Dy_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, and Tb_4O_7 were considered.*
- *Grades (ppm) were rounded to the nearest whole figure, and lengths (m) were rounded to the nearest 0.5m.*
- *For samples with Pr concentrations exceeding 1,000 ppm, it was necessary to conduct* an over-limit head analysis.
  - Five twin holes were drilled between the auger and RC to validate the auger drilling. The results showed average differences of -10.74% considering the TREO grades (ppm).

	• The drilling conducted by Viridis is recorded into MX Deposit tables (collar, survey, geology, sample) using tablets/laptops in the Core Shed. Geologists use the MX deposit system to describe samples and upload them directly into the database. The data is stored in the MX Deposit database (Sequent). Data validation is turned ON during the import of data to avoid errors.
Location of data points	**Diamond, auger and RC collars** • The positioning of the drill has been achieved with high precision using a GPS RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) system CHC i73. This sophisticated GPS provides real-time corrections. The horizontal accuracy in RTK is 8 mm + 1 ppm RMS, and the Vertical accuracy is 15 mm + 1 ppm RMS, with a startup time of under 10 seconds and a Startup Reliability greater than 99.9%. The project's grid system is based on the SIRGAS 2000 UTM coordinate system. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. • Benchmark and control points were established within the project area to ensure the quality and reliability of the topographic location data. **Topography imaging survey** • A contractor conducted a detailed imaging and topographic survey. The survey was done using a DJI Matrice 300 RTK drone with vertical accuracy of 0.1 metres and horizontal accuracy of 0.3 metres using a visual system. Using the GPS system, the vertical accuracy is 0.5 metres, and the horizontal accuracy is 1.5 metres. Using the RTK system, the vertical accuracy is 0.1 metres, and the horizontal accuracy is 0.1 metres. • An Onboard LiDAR Velodyne Ultra Puck (VLP-32) sensor was used, which has a range of 200 meters, accuracy of 3 to 5 cm, and an acquisition tax of 600,000 points per second (first pass) and 1,200,000 points per second (second pass). It has a DJI camera with 960 Pixels and an integrated GNSS receptor (L1L2). The base points were used for a GPS CHCNAV i73 RTK GNSS, which could conduct real-time data surveys and kinematic locations (RTK-Real Time Kinematic). It consists of two GNSS receivers, a BASE and a ROVER. The horizontal accuracy in RTK is 8mm + 1 ppm, and the vertical accuracy is 15mm + 1 ppm.

Data spacing and distribution	• The auger drilling was conducted on a regular grid with 200 x 200 metres spacing. This grid spacing provides a detailed exploration framework suitable for the area of interest. It aims to assist in defining our initial resource and offer a foundational understanding of the geological and grade continuity in the targeted zone.
	• Diamond drilling, on the other hand, is not being conducted on a predefined exploration grid. Instead, exploratory boreholes are being drilled to provide insights into specific areas of interest and potential mineralisation zones. The exploratory nature of the diamond drilling further supports the overall geological understanding, although its data spacing is not predefined.
	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out on a structured grid with a 400 x 400 metres spacing. This grid pattern is tailored to facilitate a comprehensive exploration strategy suitable for the designated area, with the primary goal of enhancing our understanding of the mineral distribution and geological consistency across the target zone. The broader spacing of 400 x 400 meters for the RC drilling is strategically chosen to cover a larger area efficiently while still providing valuable insights into the potential mineralisation patterns and geological features.
	• No sample compositing has been applied to report the exploration results. Each sample is treated and reported individually to maintain the highest level of detail and accuracy.
	  • Auger samples were collected at 1.0m intervals.
	  • Diamond samples were collected at 1.00m intervals, respecting the geological contacts.
	  • RC samples were collected at 1.00m composites.

Orientation of data about geological structure	• All drill holes were vertically oriented, which is deemed appropriate given the nature of the deposit. The deposit in question is a supergene deposit with a much larger areal extent than the thickness of the mineralised body. This type of deposit tends to be horizontally extensive with relatively consistent thickness. • Given the vast area extent of the deposit and its relatively consistent thickness, vertical drilling is best suited to achieve unbiased sampling. This orientation allows for consistent intersecting of the horizontal mineralised zones and provides a representative view of the overall geology and mineralisation. • There is no indication that drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias about the crucial mineralised structures. The drilling orientation aligns well with the deposit's known geology, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context.

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

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Listed in Appendix 3.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historical exploration in the area comprises notable endeavours by various entities: • The Colossus project is geologically intertwined with the Caldeira Project, sharing the same geological context. • Varginha Mineração previously undertook regional drilling exercises, utilising a powered auger drill rig to produce open holes. • This historical data provides essential context and complements current exploration efforts in understanding the region's geological potential.
Geology	The geology of the region where the deposit is located can be summarised as follows: • Deposit Nature: The deposit is recognised as an Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earth Element (REE) deposit. Its spatial positioning is within and adjacent to the renowned Poços De Caldas Alkaline Complex. • Poços de Caldas Complex: This geological entity stands as one of the most extensive alkaline massif intrusions globally, enveloping an area of roughly 800 km². It stretches across the Brazilian states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. From a macro perspective, it portrays a near-circular structure with an approximate diameter of 30 km. This formation resembles a collapsed caldera. Delving deeper, the dominant rocks within the alkaline complex encompass phonolite, nepheline syenites, sodalite syenites, and many volcanic rocks. This diverse geological setting has played a crucial role in dictating mineral occurrences and potential mining prospects. • REE Mineralisation: The specific REE mineralisation highlighted in this disclosure leans towards the Ionic Clay type. Evidence pointing to this is mainly derived from its occurrence within the saprolite/clay zone of the weathering profile of the Alkaline granite basement. The enriched MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides) composition also attests to this classification. Additionally, previously announced metallurgical recovery data using ammonium sulfate at ambient temperature and pH 4 by Viridis demonstrated recoveries exceeding 60% for the MREO.[1] • Relevant Additional Information: The Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earth Element deposits, particularly in regions like Poços de Caldas, have recently gained significant attention due to the global demand surge for rare earth elements. These elements, especially the magnetic rare earth, have vital applications in modern technologies such as renewable energy systems, electronics, and defence apparatus. The ability of these deposits to offer relatively environmentally friendly mining prospects compared to traditional hard rock REE mines further enhances their appeal.
Drill hole Information	• All drill holes used for the MRE are contained within the appendices of this announcement as previously reported by Viridis Mining and Minerals.
Data aggregation methods	• Data collected for this project includes surface geochemical analyses, geological mapping, and auger and diamond drilling results. All analytical methods and aggregation were done according to industry best practices, as detailed in previous discussions. • A lower cut-off of 1,000 ppm TREO and a maximum of 2m internal dilution. • Extreme High-Grade Intercepts reported as “with” are reported with a minimum of 2m width, a lower cut-off of 10,000 ppm TREO, and a maximum of 1m internal dilution.
Mineralisation widths vs intercept lengths	• All holes are vertical, and mineralisation is developed in a flat-lying clay and transition zone within the regolith. As such, reported widths are considered to equal true widths.
Diagrams	• The data presented in this report helps readers better understand the information. Various diagrams and supplementary information are included in the document, enhancing the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results.
Balanced reporting	• The data presented in this report strives to provide a transparent and holistic view of the exploration activities and findings. All the information, ranging from sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results, has been reported comprehensively. Cross-references to previous announcements have been provided where relevant to ensure continuity and clarity. Including diagrams, such as geological maps and tables, supports a more in-depth understanding of the data. It's noteworthy to mention that while positive results have been highlighted, the nature of the samples, particularly their origin from either saprolitic clays or bauxite, has been distinctly reported to ensure a balanced view. This report faithfully represents the exploration activities and findings

	without undue bias or omission.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no additional substantive exploration data to report currently. .
Further work	The maiden resource is an essential milestone for the project. Still, it is only the initial step to defining a Measured Resource and an important input for the engineering work that is being run in parallel. Other key scopes that will be executed in the near term include: • Infill drilling (200m x 200m) at Northern Concessions and Cupim South Extension to define an Indicated Resource at both concessions. • Step-out drilling at Cupim South Extensions and Fazenda Cocal Prospect and further resource development drilling at Capão Da Onca. • Metallurgical test work program with ANSTO to optimise leaching conditions and kick off Impurity Removal and MREC precipitation testing. • Look to complete the Scoping Study with Hatch Engineering in Q3 2024 and move straight into the Prefeasibility Study. • Complete Environmental Baseline survey and studies. • Downstream study and product testing with Ionic Rare Earths for selective separation to produce Rare Earth Oxides.

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Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	All data was imported into Micromine Software. The database was validated using specific processes to verify the existence of the errors listed below: • The name of the drill hole is present in the collar file but is missing from the analytical database; • The name of the drill hole is present in the analytical database but is absent in the collar file; • The name of the drill hole appears repeated in the analytical database and the collar file; • The name of the drill hole does not appear in the collar file and the analytical database; • One or more coordinate notes are absent from the collar file; • FROM or TO are not present in the analytical database; • FROM > TO in the analytical database; • Sampling intervals are not continuous in the analytical database (there are gaps between the logs); • Sampling intervals overlap in the analytical database; • The first sample does not correspond to 0 m in the analytical database; • The total depth of the hole is shallower than the depth of the last sample. • Random checks of the original data received from SGS-Geosol and ALS laboratories were compared with the provided database, and no errors were found.
Site visits	• A site visit was carried out by Volodymyr Myadzel from BNA Mining Solutions on 18-19 March 2024. The objectives of the site visit were an overview of the site situation, an inspection of the storage shed, verification of geological documentation and a general geological introduction.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in the geological interpretation of the rare earth mineralisation in regolith rocks is very high, as exploration activities were conducted using regular and relatively close-spaced drill spacing. • The resource estimation is based on the company's geological exploration data. • Where mineralisation was present at the end of the drill hole (in areas of known deep weathering), the mineralisation was assumed to extend up to medium body thickness. The mean body thicknesses were calculated for each Target individually. • Factors affecting the rare earth deposit in regolith rocks are the degree of weathering of the primary rocks and variations in mineralisation, which can be investigated in detail by further exploration drilling or other surface exploration methods.
Dimensions	• The Mineral Resource is spread across four prospects over a ~14 km strike in the N-S direction and ~19 km in the E-W direction. Individual dimensions are: • Ribeirão das Antas: 1,800m x 900m • Northern Concession: 5,800m x 3,600m • Cupim Sul: 2,050m x 2,450m • Capão da Onça: 3,000m x 1,550m • The top of the rare earth mineralisation seam is the topographic surface or base of the soil layer. Its base of the mineralisation is saprolite rock.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The results are based on the block model interpolated by the Ordinary Kriging (OK) method using the Micromine software. Ordinary Kriging was selected as the method for grade interpolation as the sampling data has a log-normal distribution represented by a single generation. • All analysed elements were interpolated to the empty block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and IDW3 (Inverse Distance Weighting with inverse power 3) methods. The IDW3 method was used for control and comparison. • The grade estimation was performed in four consecutive steps (rounds) using different sizes of search radius, criteria of number of composite samples and number of holes.

Search Ellipse parameters by Pass.

Pass	Search Ellipse (size factor)	Min. No. Composites	Max. No. Composites	Min. No. Drill Holes
01	0.667	3	3	2
02	1	2	3	2
03	2	2	3	1
04	100	1	3	1

- Column Min No. Composites is the minimum number of composites required for each of the estimation passes. Column Max No. Composites is the maximum number of samples allowed for each of the four sectors of the ellipsoid used for the elements' estimation process.
- The Block Model was created in the process of discretisation of the wireframes using the sub-blocking process. Initially, the model was filled with blocks measuring 25 (X) by 25 (Y) by 10 (Z) meters, which were divided into subunits of smaller size, with a factor for size subdivision of 10 by 10 by 10 in contact with the surrounding three-dimensional wireframes.
- The variograms determined the radii and the orientation of the search ellipse. The limitations presented by each sector of a search ellipse were the maximum number of points in the industry and the minimum number of points in the interpolation that varies depending on the size of the ellipse, from 3 to 1. Thus, the maximum number of samples involved in the interpolation was 12.

Radii of Search Ellipsoid by element for all Deposits.

Element	Ribeirão das Antas			Northern Concession			Cupim Sul			Capão da Onça		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
La (ppm)	450	250	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Ce (ppm)	375	375	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	280	200	10
Pr (ppm)	450	300	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Nd (ppm)	450	375	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Sm (ppm)	450	300	20	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Eu (ppm)	400	300	20	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Gd (ppm)	450	300	20	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Tb (ppm)	450	300	20	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Dy (ppm)	450	300	15	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Ho (ppm)	400	300	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Er (ppm)	400	300	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Tm (ppm)	450	300	10	360	250	10	450	300	10	280	280	10
Yb (ppm)	450	300	10	360	250	10	450	300	10	280	280	10
Lu (ppm)	400	300	15	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Y (ppm)	450	300	10	360	250	10	360	200	10	270	260	10
Th (ppm)	300	300	10	320	250	10	300	300	10	300	200	10
U (ppm)	300	300	10	320	250	10	300	300	10	300	200	10

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Orientation of Azimuth of the search ellipsoid for every element by Deposit (Dip = 0, Plunge = 0 for all elements in all Deposits).

Element (ppm)	Ribeirão das Antas	Northern Concession	Cupim Sul	Capão da Onça
La	018	024	108	102
Ce	018	024	108	0
Pr	018	024	108	102
Nd	018	024	108	102
Sm	018	024	108	102
Eu	018	024	108	102
Gd	018	024	108	102
Tb	018	024	108	102
Dy	018	024	108	102
Ho	018	024	108	102
Er	018	024	108	102
Tm	102	024	018	108
Yb	102	024	018	108
Lu	102	024	108	102
Y	018	024	108	102
Th	012	030	036	012
U	012	030	036	012

- The block model was validated by running Inverse Distance Weighted interpolation and comparing the block grades' results and the means and standard deviations to the composite data set.

Moisture

- All estimations are reported as a dry tonnage.

Cut-off parameters

- Cut-off grades for TREO were used to prepare the reported resource estimates. The selection of the cut-off was based on the experience of the Competent Person, plus a peer review of publicly available information from more advanced projects with comparable mineralisation styles (i.e. clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation) and comparable conceptual processing methods.
- The chosen cut-off grade of 1,000ppm TREO is consistent with this.
- It was not considered the Transitional Material, Leached Clays and blocks with less than 300ppm MREO*.

Mining factors or assumptions

- The use of open pit mining with ore transportation by trucks has been considered. However, the possibility of pumping the ore from the mining area to the industrial site is being evaluated, which could reduce transportation costs and environmental impact.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions

- SGS-GEOSOL conducted a metallurgic testing program in their laboratory in Vespasiano, Brazil. The program involved bulk composites weighing approximately 100kg and 91 samples obtained from 37 different drill holes across the Colossus IAC Project. More than twenty-two samples were collected from the four key concessions that form the Colossus maiden mineral resource estimate: Northern Concessions, Cupim South, Capão Da Onça, and Ribeirão.[1]
- Upon arrival at SGS Geosol, each batch of around 30 samples was kept separate. The batches were then dried and crushed to 2mm before homogenising in a cement mixer, forming four bulk composites, each representing one of the key prospects. Four random sub-samples were taken from each bulk composite and assayed using the standard IMS95A test to determine the average head grade for each concession's bulk sample. Additionally, another four random sub-samples from each bulk composite were tested using the standard AMSUL wash procedure (ICM694 test) to determine the recoveries of each prospect under the following conditions:
- The results have shown that the overall average ionic recoveries at Colossus are the highest worldwide for this type of test work (see Table 3):

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	Northern Concessions: • Average Recovery of Nd+Pr was 63% • Average Recovery of Dy+Tb was 65% **Cupim South:** • Average Recovery of Nd+Pr was 67% • Average Recovery of Dy+Tb was 53% **Capão Da Onça:** • Average Recovery of Nd+Pr was 59% • Average Recovery of Dy+Tb was 59% **Ribeirão:** • Average Recovery of Nd+Pr was 59% • Average Recovery of Dy+Tb was 49% These positive results demonstrate the significant potential of the Colossus IAC Project in terms of rare earth element recoveries.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The Colossus Project, situated in Poços de Caldas, proudly showcases an unparalleled wealth of mineral resources across four exceptional prospects: - Northern Concessions - Cupim South - Ribeirão - Capão da Onça • While a singular environmental area intersects with our current resources—the buffer zone of Águas da Prata State Park within the Capão da Onça prospect area—it's crucial to note that mining activities remain permissible pending authorisation from the appropriate regulatory body. The remaining prospects do not interfere with environmental regions. Two private natural heritage reserves (RPPN) are near the Northern Concessions. • In RPPNs, certain activities are restricted, and according to Article 25 of the SNUC Law, all categories of conservation units must have buffer zones, except Permanent Protection Areas (APPs) and Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs). Even though these prospects are outside these reserves and their buffer zones, what sets us apart is our meticulous attention to environmental considerations. • Our comprehensive analysis further underscores our commitment to excellence, which accounts for administrative restrictions like high-voltage transmission lines and legal reserve areas. While not impediments, these considerations are integral to our holistic approach to evaluating the Colossus Project's auspiciousness. • Our exhaustive study explored multiple scenarios, affirming the project's robustness and resilience. Even under the most conservative projections, where resource volumes were marginally impacted, with a decrease of 10.33%, ranging from 151.1 million tons to 135.5 million tons, considering a Revenue Adjustment Factor (RAF) of 1 for the final pit selection, the Colossus Project retained its exceptional standing, showcasing the unparalleled preeminence of the Rare Earths deposit in Ionic Clay from VIRIDIS.
Bulk density	• Two sample collection methodologies were used to determine the specific weight of the saprolitic ore. • a) samples from diamond drilling holes Caliper Method This technique consists of driving a template of 20 cm in length (internal measurement of the template) and a width encompassing the entire diameter of the core sample in the box. The core sample removed from the template is placed in a plastic bag and weighed on a digital scale, with its weight recorded on the density test sheet, as well as the sample's length and the core's diameter, which should be checked using a calliper. The sample volume is obtained through the template's dimensions and the core's diameter. The wet density, in turn, is calculated by the ratio between the mass and the volume of the material.

	• b) samples collected in outcrops Sand Cone Method The sand cone method is conducted in situ on friable materials, following the ABNT NBR 7185 standard, and was carried out by the contracted company Torres Geotecnia Ltda. This method consists of digging a hole with a known depth (15 cm) and diameter, guided by a square metal tray that must be levelled, for sampling the friable material. The friable material is removed from the hole and weighed. Subsequently, this hole is filled with sand of known density that is stored in a jar and funnel set. A portion of the material removed from the hole is inserted into a "Speedy" device to obtain the moisture content. Thus, the moisture content is calculated through the pressure values obtained from the manometer reading and the weight of the sample. • An average was used in the estimation. Ribeirão das Antas Target average dry density of 1.17 g/cm³ (18 samples) Northern Concession Target average dry density of 1.24 g/cm³ (42 samples) Cupim Sul Target average dry density of 1.26 g/cm³ (27 samples) Capão da Onça Target average dry density of 1.22 g/cm³ (19 samples)
Classification	• All Mineral Resources for the project have been classified as Inferred and Indicated. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the classification is appropriate based on the current drill hole spacing, geological continuity, variography, and bulk density data available for the project.
Audits or reviews	• Yet, there have been no third-party audits or reviews of the mineral resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The block model with interpolated grades was subject to visual and statistical verification. Histograms and probability graphs of the interpolated grades were built. Then, the interpolated grades of the block model were compared with the same histograms and probability graphs of the composite samples. The histograms and charts of the interpolated grades and composite samples were similar, and the block model histograms were smoother than the composite histograms. The comparisons confirmed the validity and consistency of the built block model. • The mineral resource is a global resource estimate, and local resource estimates may vary negatively or positively.

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Appendix 2: MRE Drill Hole Coordinates

Capão da Onça Prospect

Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CDO-RC-0114	RC	327222,94	7575345,61	1310,62	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0119	RC	326500,98	7576081,04	1342,75	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0115	RC	326375,63	7575054,35	1213,43	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0113	RC	326592,67	7575268,84	1213,12	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0116	RC	326786,87	7575047,59	1214,21	26,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0120	RC	326701,79	7575963,46	1335,88	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0106	RC	326240,34	7576453,49	1348,43	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0112	RC	327059,75	7575811,32	1325,76	46,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0117	RC	326624,61	7574751,07	1243,94	20,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0118	RC	327079,07	7576158,62	1313,40	17,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0104	RC	326344,19	7576701,12	1312,00	16,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0109	RC	326421,64	7576190,58	1342,47	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0100	RC	326458,00	7577285,99	1242,69	47,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0111	RC	326628,43	7575850,32	1352,06	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0110	RC	326872,34	7576076,00	1329,21	25,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0108	RC	327179,92	7576448,45	1306,43	27,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0107	RC	326608,72	7576465,18	1297,50	23,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0105	RC	326934,16	7576704,36	1284,19	20,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0103	RC	327196,94	7577032,96	1309,91	30,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0102	RC	326648,85	7577004,57	1274,85	29,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0101	RC	326908,91	7577296,63	1263,15	69,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0099	RC	327191,57	7577538,50	1322,96	16,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-RC-0098	RC	326716,01	7577553,20	1278,53	30,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-019	AG	326665,79	7575242,69	1207,28	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-118	AG	326912,06	7574745,70	1242,15	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-117	AG	326391,23	7575302,06	1168,51	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-081	AG	326145,57	7576282,25	1326,58	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-093	AG	326291,99	7576658,01	1349,05	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-101	AG	326151,00	7576800,00	1379,38	3,50	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-092	AG	326188,00	7576472,29	1373,46	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-84	AG	326558,21	7576597,83	1298,75	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-27B	AG	326207,17	7575084,39	1156,23	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-11B	AG	326991,40	7575368,48	1250,04	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-16	AG	326292,09	7574961,98	1202,83	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-28B	AG	326289,05	7575251,27	1168,32	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-08-B	AG	326625,22	7574951,70	1242,71	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-09	AG	326712,94	7575101,59	1216,89	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-04-B	AG	326820,15	7574955,58	1216,26	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-17-B	AG	326449,37	7575110,58	1244,67	12,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-07B	AG	326429,88	7574791,38	1247,65	12,50	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-03	AG	326702,96	7574807,24	1233,87	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-61	AG	326856,77	7576374,60	1291,68	8,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CDO-AG-74	AG	326863,81	7576597,28	1272,63	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-47	AG	326977,92	7576216,20	1305,69	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-32-B	AG	326864,15	7575808,11	1346,84	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-45-B	AG	326712,39	7575941,52	1339,30	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-104B	AG	326559,81	7577222,86	1231,04	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-94	AG	326435,70	7576797,35	1282,91	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-105	AG	326817,51	7577370,35	1258,42	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-58-B	AG	326439,22	7575945,75	1323,59	3,30	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-112-B	AG	326727,63	7577649,99	1290,32	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-70	AG	326293,22	7576093,65	1301,65	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-102B	AG	326300,21	7576939,36	1301,20	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-106	AG	326837,39	7577515,32	1282,48	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-89B	AG	327205,60	7577372,64	1309,79	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-100	AG	327272,74	7577645,13	1289,53	13,50	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-83	AG	326432,19	7576514,51	1314,27	10,70	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-60B	AG	326757,20	7576234,35	1307,59	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-96	AG	326736,66	7577100,26	1248,00	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-88	AG	326999,00	7577083,00	1265,68	12,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-98B	AG	326949,81	7577374,86	1283,03	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-86	AG	326859,61	7576927,89	1254,67	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-85	AG	326723,10	7576792,41	1297,66	16,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-10	AG	326861,53	7575240,72	1228,68	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-12B	AG	327147,98	7575527,41	1283,24	4,50	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-107	AG	326992,88	7577651,68	1330,71	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-99B	AG	327131,03	7577514,06	1314,04	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-73	AG	326682,87	7576521,63	1302,23	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-72	AG	326564,04	7576371,93	1306,28	11,30	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-82	AG	326300,25	7576376,96	1334,20	6,30	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-71	AG	326435,80	7576226,61	1333,74	7,30	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-76B	AG	327141,45	7576940,25	1292,48	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-44	AG	326605,94	7575853,16	1354,19	5,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-75	AG	326997,88	7576793,52	1283,85	12,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-62	AG	326993,36	7576521,85	1302,13	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-59	AG	326503,82	7576090,85	1341,32	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-46	AG	326855,86	7576092,75	1329,41	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-05B	AG	327303,61	7575391,67	1317,55	5,50	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-06	AG	327423,04	7575527,09	1320,62	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-14	AG	327427,26	7575804,71	1326,51	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-34	AG	327138,85	7576087,88	1320,71	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-22	AG	327143,33	7575802,19	1320,24	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-33	AG	326991,35	7575953,09	1333,68	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-48	AG	327149,73	7576371,12	1306,52	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-AG-63	AG	327144,09	7576657,67	1312,67	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDO-DDH-004	DDH	327155,75	7576189,36	1314,10	25,68	90,00	360,00
CDO-DDH-003	DDH	326528,85	7576523,48	1311,78	27,10	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CDO-DDH-002	DDH	326767,60	7575993,65	1332,40	18,20	90,00	360,00
CDO-DDH-001	DDH	327002,62	7577485,45	1301,63	23,47	90,00	360,00

Northern Concessions

Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CDP-AG-01	AG	340202,80	7580797,80	1305,84	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-02	AG	339796,34	7580997,35	1354,22	3,50	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-03	AG	340026,04	7580982,10	1317,47	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-04	AG	340206,22	7581005,60	1303,14	2,50	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-05	AG	339397,91	7581205,26	1341,58	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-06	AG	339603,81	7581189,67	1309,11	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-07B	AG	339801,11	7581200,75	1345,48	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-08	AG	339999,52	7581196,19	1348,37	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-09B	AG	340207,30	7581227,67	1316,55	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-10	AG	338999,42	7581409,36	1304,10	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-11B	AG	339189,84	7581397,27	1333,85	2,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-12	AG	339394,73	7581398,77	1318,50	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-13	AG	339594,52	7581405,97	1302,06	4,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-14	AG	339805,72	7581400,16	1313,89	5,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-15	AG	340013,93	7581393,47	1345,52	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-16	AG	340190,95	7581403,08	1346,83	16,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-17	AG	339003,00	7581597,39	1302,87	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-18	AG	339203,12	7581594,36	1315,19	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-19	AG	339402,96	7581601,94	1296,01	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-21	AG	339808,91	7581699,90	1335,89	15,50	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-22	AG	340009,63	7581595,40	1345,81	12,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-23	AG	340180,42	7581592,98	1335,31	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-24	AG	338998,73	7581808,62	1285,65	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-25B	AG	339176,30	7581764,17	1284,24	8,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-27	AG	339675,21	7581807,55	1315,17	2,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-28	AG	339793,00	7581838,54	1358,09	7,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-29	AG	340029,91	7581810,78	1356,30	12,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-30	AG	340178,95	7581844,41	1345,50	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-31	AG	340391,97	7581706,98	1313,48	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-32B	AG	339175,68	7581989,84	1279,40	5,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-33	AG	339397,04	7581993,83	1308,64	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-34B	AG	339599,82	7582005,04	1358,01	13,50	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-35	AG	339800,26	7581997,15	1389,11	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-36	AG	339975,86	7581991,48	1382,35	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-37	AG	340167,55	7582028,60	1361,25	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-38	AG	340415,66	7582040,11	1332,03	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-39	AG	339631,53	7582198,98	1373,33	9,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-40B	AG	339802,97	7582213,68	1347,79	4,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CDP-AG-41	AG	339999,00	7582203,11	1356,85	13,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-42	AG	340159,75	7582131,97	1355,79	14,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-43	AG	340414,39	7582201,27	1344,16	11,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-44	AG	340198,47	7582396,65	1320,80	10,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-45B	AG	340422,20	7582413,04	1314,18	6,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-AG-46	AG	340580,35	7582604,08	1296,16	15,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-001	DDH	339624,71	7582152,89	1380,55	32,60	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-002	DDH	340062,93	7581867,78	1356,52	70,67	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-003	DDH	340476,78	7582309,62	1326,50	38,78	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-004	DDH	340104,02	7582251,82	1337,29	85,83	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-005	DDH	340087,07	7581501,87	1356,18	50,23	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-006	DDH	339769,04	7581370,05	1310,92	28,67	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-007	DDH	339923,48	7581168,89	1353,77	23,94	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-008	DDH	339738,62	7581211,03	1330,88	35,24	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-009	DDH	339822,96	7581955,09	1390,56	45,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-DDH-010	DDH	339296,27	7581953,48	1290,74	29,05	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-01	AG	339996,90	7582801,81	1331,57	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-02	AG	340198,86	7582800,62	1312,71	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-03	AG	340399,19	7582797,36	1287,24	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-05	AG	340004,41	7582996,23	1296,61	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-06	AG	340197,88	7583001,71	1315,82	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-07B	AG	340402,26	7583005,13	1308,43	13,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-08	AG	340605,77	7583003,82	1282,67	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-10	AG	340051,63	7583189,01	1283,70	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-100	AG	341401,20	7585000,95	1272,89	6,80	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-101	AG	341620,95	7584996,12	1287,03	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-102	AG	341797,33	7585003,90	1305,28	8,80	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-103	AG	341974,02	7585029,00	1310,57	10,90	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-104	AG	342203,41	7585005,52	1297,32	8,70	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-106	AG	341165,01	7585202,98	1271,05	14,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-107	AG	341419,24	7585189,47	1290,46	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-108	AG	341602,07	7585188,86	1284,91	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-109	AG	341795,69	7585207,28	1292,61	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-11	AG	340202,86	7583204,33	1301,37	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-110	AG	340817,64	7585478,02	1260,48	1,90	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-111	AG	341000,01	7585399,99	1266,12	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-113	AG	341410,78	7585417,11	1271,05	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-114	AG	341641,76	7585416,18	1283,70	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-115	AG	341801,51	7585413,51	1289,99	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-116	AG	340800,00	7585600,01	1268,78	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-117	AG	341000,00	7585599,96	1297,71	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-118	AG	340800,00	7585800,00	1272,07	2,60	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-119	AG	340999,99	7585800,02	1300,43	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-12	AG	340397,81	7583199,95	1294,16	3,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-120	AG	340800,01	7586000,00	1285,17	5,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
FZ-AG-121	AG	341000,00	7586000,00	1304,96	11,80	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-13	AG	340577,52	7583197,33	1278,63	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-16	AG	340001,74	7583398,08	1282,16	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-17	AG	340206,25	7583397,69	1310,64	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-18	AG	340396,95	7583401,42	1313,39	9,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-19	AG	340585,22	7583390,90	1275,59	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-20	AG	340813,16	7583416,24	1278,71	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-21	AG	341002,48	7583401,39	1298,15	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-24B	AG	340397,32	7583603,53	1308,19	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-25	AG	340557,00	7583593,93	1277,70	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-26	AG	340800,18	7583602,58	1282,90	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-27	AG	341008,87	7583600,20	1294,72	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-29	AG	341424,68	7583603,34	1290,50	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-30	AG	341601,92	7583604,60	1310,30	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-31	AG	341794,94	7583601,51	1319,93	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-32	AG	341994,26	7583600,52	1356,17	7,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-33	AG	342196,87	7583603,63	1354,61	15,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-34	AG	342402,91	7583600,74	1309,83	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-35	AG	339816,02	7583814,18	1267,55	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-38	AG	340397,84	7583802,83	1282,47	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-39	AG	340523,07	7583799,29	1272,75	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-40	AG	340801,53	7583802,79	1283,46	9,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-41	AG	341005,11	7583798,01	1287,33	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-42	AG	341315,88	7583816,76	1316,71	9,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-43	AG	341409,01	7583804,36	1332,76	9,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-44	AG	341602,44	7583794,96	1327,90	14,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-45	AG	341800,73	7583797,09	1314,70	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-46	AG	342001,86	7583801,41	1335,75	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-47	AG	342199,07	7583801,13	1328,49	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-48	AG	342400,59	7583796,40	1303,07	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-49	AG	339790,50	7583985,67	1266,69	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-52	AG	340372,57	7583945,51	1265,98	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-53	AG	340613,54	7584013,12	1271,99	9,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-54	AG	340799,03	7584003,04	1286,50	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-55	AG	340995,86	7583994,09	1280,40	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-56	AG	341211,39	7584091,96	1298,46	16,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-57B	AG	341401,43	7583996,57	1321,32	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-58	AG	341600,54	7584002,58	1308,53	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-59	AG	341801,24	7583997,42	1299,96	9,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-60	AG	342005,96	7583997,36	1313,88	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-61	AG	342211,39	7584002,12	1318,70	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-62	AG	342391,40	7583999,23	1297,92	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-63	AG	340400,06	7584197,25	1279,68	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-64	AG	340601,60	7584203,37	1299,84	16,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-65	AG	340802,72	7584201,59	1286,96	5,50	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
FZ-AG-67	AG	341198,87	7584200,15	1294,01	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-68	AG	341398,87	7584196,30	1296,13	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-69	AG	341600,00	7584199,47	1286,65	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-70	AG	341800,90	7584197,49	1283,46	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-71	AG	341995,70	7584199,88	1291,73	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-72	AG	342197,78	7584197,24	1301,63	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-73	AG	342399,43	7584193,46	1287,15	8,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-74	AG	340399,20	7584400,16	1278,01	10,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-75	AG	340599,95	7584403,55	1286,48	9,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-78	AG	341205,94	7584400,43	1283,00	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-79	AG	341400,00	7584399,86	1277,68	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-80	AG	341592,56	7584396,67	1273,33	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-81	AG	341784,73	7584369,22	1273,97	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-82	AG	341968,10	7584370,90	1279,62	5,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-83	AG	342190,81	7584411,67	1279,80	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-84	AG	342305,27	7584330,67	1281,27	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-85	AG	341198,17	7584595,72	1266,49	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-86	AG	341400,00	7584598,05	1269,67	4,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-87	AG	341655,48	7584691,47	1284,92	13,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-88	AG	341795,88	7584662,34	1301,01	16,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-90	AG	342148,55	7584611,74	1298,40	3,50	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-92	AG	341026,56	7584809,10	1266,75	5,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-93	AG	341403,04	7584806,98	1265,53	2,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-94	AG	341643,22	7584812,08	1287,42	7,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-95	AG	341799,17	7584802,16	1317,99	12,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-96	AG	341998,26	7584763,31	1330,03	15,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-97	AG	342196,57	7584801,49	1308,35	11,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-98	AG	342391,24	7584791,00	1281,69	3,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-AG-99	AG	341186,06	7585002,43	1264,20	6,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-001	DDH	342076,94	7583670,55	1353,81	50,20	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-002	DDH	342229,86	7584021,73	1316,99	34,85	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-003	DDH	340342,24	7583408,03	1320,22	18,10	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-004	DDH	339984,47	7582744,81	1340,22	66,05	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-005	DDH	341570,36	7584178,88	1291,05	39,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-DDH-006	DDH	340673,14	7584366,98	1289,12	65,58	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-01	AG	340399,99	7584600,02	1270,66	9,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-02	AG	340600,26	7584602,18	1276,82	10,50	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-03	AG	340799,99	7584599,99	1273,48	8,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-04	AG	340998,52	7584598,15	1269,02	4,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-05	AG	339403,74	7584798,25	1282,90	13,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-06	AG	339600,00	7584799,99	1286,22	12,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-07	AG	339799,98	7584799,98	1260,23	7,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-08	AG	340059,79	7584813,66	1256,68	4,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-09	AG	340200,01	7584800,00	1259,93	8,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-10	AG	340400,01	7584800,02	1265,94	10,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CT-AG-11	AG	340599,99	7584800,02	1270,54	10,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-12	AG	340790,44	7584796,00	1268,23	6,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-13	AG	340999,99	7584800,00	1267,13	6,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-14	AG	340205,85	7584614,10	1259,71	6,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-15	AG	340099,96	7584699,55	1256,53	6,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-16	AG	339809,16	7584701,66	1253,93	5,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-17	AG	339571,76	7584691,13	1284,86	5,00	90,00	360,00
CT-AG-18	AG	339405,79	7584609,21	1286,40	10,00	90,00	360,00
CT-DDH-001	DDH	340819,19	7584833,49	1268,00	57,50	90,00	360,00
CT-DDH-002	DDH	340814,57	7584724,43	1269,95	46,54	90,00	360,00
CT-DDH-003	DDH	340503,20	7584702,66	1271,84	87,85	90,00	360,00
CT-DDH-004	DDH	340110,89	7584707,50	1258,01	46,88	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-03	AG	339798,01	7585007,22	1261,19	8,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-04	AG	340123,06	7585008,48	1256,47	4,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-07	AG	339799,60	7585205,39	1264,41	4,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-08	AG	340008,62	7585132,71	1257,02	7,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-11	AG	339921,35	7585405,58	1272,73	9,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-12	AG	340098,06	7585408,03	1261,70	5,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-15	AG	339797,18	7585603,23	1296,16	7,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-16	AG	339975,79	7585605,47	1273,18	4,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-18	AG	339599,98	7585800,00	1335,79	11,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-19B	AG	339796,81	7585804,19	1304,18	11,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-20	AG	339998,91	7585801,94	1287,95	7,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-23	AG	339801,15	7586001,01	1323,03	16,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-24	AG	340001,25	7586003,39	1320,72	13,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-25	AG	340200,00	7586000,01	1321,65	10,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-26	AG	340399,99	7586000,01	1317,04	13,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-27	AG	339869,19	7586176,27	1298,88	12,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-28	AG	340001,91	7586200,26	1303,43	17,50	90,00	360,00
CJ-AG-29	AG	340202,10	7586210,90	1287,49	2,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-DDH-001	DDH	340213,19	7585954,33	1326,90	56,86	90,00	360,00
CJ-DDH-002	DDH	339870,92	7585996,46	1331,93	35,44	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-002	RC	340392,43	7582762,57	1287,85	49,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-003	RC	340260,25	7583111,82	1312,45	55,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-004	RC	340483,04	7583040,86	1302,51	90,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-006	RC	340175,11	7583514,64	1305,00	45,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-007	RC	340439,33	7583504,88	1311,33	16,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-008	RC	340941,31	7583492,50	1298,81	55,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-009	RC	339990,07	7584032,32	1272,85	49,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-010	RC	340506,61	7583896,67	1264,46	37,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-011	RC	340895,35	7583899,68	1300,23	64,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-012	RC	341343,33	7583934,87	1320,92	25,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-013	RC	341704,45	7583982,82	1297,87	62,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-014	RC	342067,99	7584004,49	1313,12	49,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-016	RC	340511,73	7584237,98	1296,14	46,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
FZ-RC-017	RC	340952,67	7584175,97	1276,15	42,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-018	RC	341208,84	7584297,33	1290,52	63,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-020	RC	342064,47	7584356,06	1281,44	30,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-022	RC	341274,66	7584658,93	1266,53	70,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-023	RC	341660,71	7584682,84	1283,77	34,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-024	RC	342106,42	7584703,20	1319,86	40,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-RC-26	RC	339770,26	7585102,80	1259,97	43,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-RC-27	RC	340092,76	7585069,80	1254,56	63,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-028	RC	341192,52	7585085,30	1265,43	40,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-029	RC	341712,02	7585096,82	1291,28	52,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-030	RC	342067,28	7585067,43	1305,56	30,00	90,00	360,00
CJ-RC-32	RC	339752,01	7585566,92	1295,88	80,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-034	RC	340899,52	7585497,23	1278,83	30,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-035	RC	341469,59	7585512,00	1274,44	22,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-036	RC	341807,06	7585415,71	1290,58	79,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-039	RC	340904,07	7585892,41	1285,43	60,00	90,00	360,00
CDP-RC-43	RC	339270,68	7581471,91	1322,89	28,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-056	RC	340926,83	7583693,81	1309,47	43,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-057	RC	341653,89	7583695,32	1321,91	43,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-058	RC	341384,16	7583656,56	1291,76	25,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-059	RC	342411,59	7584240,01	1283,74	40,00	90,00	360,00
FZ-RC-060	RC	342437,69	7583691,88	1302,50	34,00	90,00	360,00

Ribeirão

Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
RA-RC-0124	RC	335261,28	7573831,81	1296,74	26,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0138	RC	335811,54	7574977,07	1260,60	23,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0128	RC	335707,21	7573188,02	1325,81	16,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0127	RC	335290,28	7573538,67	1308,27	15,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0125	RC	335990,47	7573980,64	1264,15	20,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0126	RC	335631,21	7573680,15	1290,01	16,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0121	RC	335271,14	7574600,48	1307,55	64,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0137	RC	335301,46	7574903,37	1281,26	46,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0122	RC	335848,17	7574473,93	1259,16	25,00	90,00	360,00
RA-RC-0123	RC	335528,94	7574203,36	1279,23	30,00	90,00	360,00
RA-DDH-0001	DDH	335715,57	7574169,12	1293,40	34,57	90,00	360,00
RA-DDH-0002	DDH	335430,27	7574816,90	1281,66	18,96	90,00	360,00
RA-DDH-0003	DDH	335501,89	7573743,25	1331,91	31,56	90,00	360,00
RA-DDH-0005	DDH	335419,48	7573313,66	1313,80	31,59	90,00	360,00
RA-DDH-0004	DDH	335610,59	7574734,80	1273,21	25,62	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0023	AG	336001,91	7573988,58	1262,78	4,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0007	AG	335601,05	7574677,06	1267,77	7,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0005	AG	335750,55	7574797,23	1263,81	6,00	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
RA-AG-0008	AG	335884,01	7574678,91	1258,05	5,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0010	AG	335736,36	7574566,07	1259,10	4,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0004	AG	335457,40	7574824,63	1279,34	9,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0001	AG	335279,20	7574912,24	1281,20	6,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0016	AG	335743,64	7574257,48	1291,93	15,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0025	AG	335617,72	7573835,28	1320,37	23,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0015	AG	335442,81	7574275,94	1269,33	8,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0022	AG	335694,87	7573978,04	1302,08	14,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0020	AG	335875,55	7574097,95	1268,83	11,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0021	AG	335472,57	7573985,00	1306,77	13,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0024	AG	335304,94	7573804,39	1301,70	9,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0018	AG	335285,21	7574114,98	1286,49	7,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0014	AG	335849,04	7574407,49	1258,40	5,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0013	AG	335628,29	7574421,87	1272,82	5,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0006	AG	335322,66	7574668,39	1303,27	13,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0019	AG	335593,57	7574098,47	1289,81	6,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0026	AG	335457,44	7573692,92	1326,93	20,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0031	AG	335587,23	7573263,27	1301,52	12,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0029	AG	335530,16	7573420,77	1286,60	7,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0028	AG	335595,20	7573563,53	1280,73	9,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0030	AG	335316,00	7573238,44	1308,35	11,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0017	AG	336023,92	7574256,71	1258,52	3,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0027	AG	335320,80	7573562,06	1306,19	16,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0002	AG	335596,22	7574966,33	1276,95	6,00	90,00	360,00
RA-AG-0003	AG	335811,87	7574976,30	1260,39	6,00	90,00	360,00

Cupim South

Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CS-RC-062	RC	342931,67	7575727,64	1418,86	62,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-064	RC	342726,06	7576531,73	1396,76	30,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-066	RC	343393,03	7575854,75	1365,00	30,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-067	RC	343394,23	7576340,47	1376,82	36,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-070	RC	343847,33	7576515,10	1392,11	30,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-071	RC	344193,04	7576294,89	1344,48	37,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-072	RC	344426,28	7576421,78	1313,44	45,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-073	RC	344608,01	7576260,00	1264,04	18,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-074	RC	343120,76	7576522,04	1413,65	22,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-092	RC	343119,26	7576166,73	1420,11	26,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-093	RC	344195,64	7575873,86	1288,55	20,00	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-0009	DDH	343532,00	7576107,47	1421,94	50,97	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-001	DDH	342895,39	7576568,47	1404,92	26,25	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-0010	DDH	344897,66	7576567,79	1255,51	20,67	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-002	DDH	343319,26	7576044,08	1404,29	21,25	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CS-DDH-003	DDH	343073,91	7575412,58	1464,50	90,85	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-004	DDH	343008,26	7576293,06	1406,50	46,12	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-005	DDH	343632,49	7574664,30	1477,01	71,93	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-006	DDH	342759,31	7575988,31	1426,53	20,05	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-007	DDH	342997,17	7575989,41	1470,76	107,88	90,00	360,00
CS-DDH-008	DDH	342716,78	7576356,09	1401,79	26,87	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-0069	RC	343852,96	7575853,25	1310,81	70,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-0095	RC	343089,11	7575542,56	1453,40	82,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-0096	RC	342784,76	7576097,31	1423,24	27,00	90,00	360,00
CS-RC-0097	RC	343229,89	7576095,96	1407,80	35,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-01	AG	344248,97	7575954,98	1278,03	7,40	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-02	AG	344536,11	7576234,17	1279,54	13,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-03	AG	343950,74	7575920,85	1299,03	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-05B	AG	344222,70	7576260,03	1334,56	5,30	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-06	AG	344393,55	7576375,47	1334,29	19,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-07	AG	343103,04	7575391,91	1466,64	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-08	AG	343686,92	7575951,00	1339,83	19,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-09	AG	343779,02	7576078,09	1353,96	16,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-10	AG	343968,92	7576276,66	1377,10	13,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-11	AG	344111,03	7576375,14	1361,04	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-12	AG	344172,70	7576526,13	1368,22	8,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-13	AG	342967,38	7575401,69	1450,04	12,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-14	AG	343038,94	7575551,77	1446,30	14,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-15	AG	343152,73	7575645,25	1444,85	16,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-16B	AG	343400,12	7575937,98	1374,07	4,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-17	AG	343546,11	7576093,09	1416,96	20,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-18	AG	343687,33	7576233,94	1407,14	16,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-19	AG	343827,93	7576375,09	1411,74	16,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-20	AG	343969,79	7576517,08	1406,44	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-21	AG	342970,18	7575834,91	1428,44	8,40	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-22	AG	343112,78	7575949,43	1439,25	20,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-23	AG	343258,57	7576096,99	1403,42	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-24	AG	343403,88	7576233,99	1389,42	10,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-25	AG	343545,88	7576375,13	1393,24	8,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-26	AG	343686,97	7576517,20	1389,45	14,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-27B	AG	342834,93	7575952,05	1446,74	5,50	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-28	AG	342980,00	7576093,00	1449,21	7,60	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-29	AG	343119,65	7576231,28	1410,55	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-30	AG	343193,17	7576447,04	1385,72	10,50	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-31	AG	343378,15	7576500,14	1373,22	10,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-32	AG	342706,20	7576082,11	1409,48	11,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-33	AG	342835,51	7576237,15	1426,38	8,30	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-34	AG	342974,50	7576371,43	1410,21	9,70	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-35	AG	343104,13	7576514,79	1415,46	16,00	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-36	AG	342697,38	7576371,31	1397,73	9,50	90,00	360,00

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Hole ID	Drill Type	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
CS-AG-37	AG	342840,29	7576508,07	1400,91	9,70	90,00	360,00
CS-AG-38	AG	342928,94	7575727,78	1419,12	8,50	90,00	360,00

Appendix 3 Colossus REE Project – MRE Licence details

Prospect	License	Status	License Holder	Area (ha)
Northern Concession	007737/1959	Mining Permit	Varginha Mineração Ltda.	182.71
	009031/1966	Mining Permit	Varginha Mineração Ltda.	446.66
	830113/2006	Mining Requirement	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	137.36
	830927/2016	Research License	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	70.37
Cupim South	830518/2023	Research License	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	16.87
	832759/2023	Research License	Irmãos Martins Eireli	4.34
	831129/2023	Research License	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	10.42
	833560/1996	Mining Requirement	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	154.20
Capão da Onça	830419/2019	Research License	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	445.98
Ribeirão	833619/1996	Mining Requirement	Viridis Mineração Ltda.	131.15

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