3 April 2025

MAJOR HIGH-GRADE TITANIUM FIND AT CODA CENTRAL

CODA Central Project

- **Enova Mining (ASX: ENV) reports outstanding new drilling results at CODA Central, first-time drilling confirms multiple high-grade titanium intercepts exceeding 15% TiO_2 and results enhancing the project's rare earth mineralisation potential,**
- **High-Grade TiO_2 Intercepts Demonstrate Consistent, Large-Scale Mineralisation:** Recent assay results from RC and diamond drilling confirm titanium mineralisation continuity, strengthening the project's strategic value

Significant TiO_2 Intercepts of RC holes in CODA Central

- **38m @ 11.13 % TiO_2 from 7m** (CDC-RC-0001), including
  17m @ 13.5 % TiO_2 from 8m, and 4m @ 17.5 % TiO_2 from 14m
- **26m @ 12.6 % TiO_2 from 24m** (CDC-RC-0002), including
  19m @ 14.02 % TiO_2 from 27m, and 7m @ 15.9 % TiO_2 from 32m
- **29m @ 9.43 % TiO_2 from 20m** (CDC-RC-0003), including
  10m @ 12.92 % TiO_2 from 21m and 3m @ 15.2 % TiO_2 from 25m
- **32m @ 10.93 % TiO_2 from 18m** (CDC-RC-0005), including
  19m @ 12.77 % TiO_2 from 18m

- **All drill holes at CODA Central ended in mineralisation**, indicating significant potential for deeper extensions. The continuity of high-grade titanium and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation throughout the drilled intervals suggests substantial upside beyond the current end-of-hole depths, reinforcing the project's strong growth potential,
- Broad spaced drilling covers an area of almost 4 sq.km (25%) of an approximate 20 sq.km area

CODA North Project

- **CODA North continues to deliver impressive high-grade mineralisation**, with assay results confirming significant enrichment of titanium and rare earth elements (REE). **Broad areas of near surface "free-dig" mineralisation are ideal conditions for low-cost large scale surface mining.**

New Significant TiO_2 Intercepts of Diamond holes in CODA North

- **49m @ 10.11 % TiO_2 from 7.10m** (CDN-DD-0023), including
  18.9m @ 12.55 % TiO_2 from 7.10m
- **52.3m @ 10.00 % TiO_2 from surface** (CDN-DD-0024), including
  31.6m @ 12.82 % TiO_2 from 17.45m, and 6.1m @ 16.9 % TiO_2 from 22m

✓ The TiO_2 assay results[1] confirm titanium enrichment and its close correlation with rare earth and niobium mineralisation within the Patos Formation across the CODA Central and North tenements. Highlights of TiO_2 and REE drill intercept results can be viewed in Appendix C.

[1] All TiO_2 results have been calculated at nominal cut off 5%, 10% and 15% TiO_2. All results are included in Appendix C Table 4

Registered Office
5B/8 Station Street, Moorabbin,
Victoria, 3189, Australia
contact@enovamining.com
+61 3 9867 7199

Enova CEO Eric Vesel comments on Significant Titanium Potential of the CODA projects

"The latest drill results from CODA Central build on our titanium mineralisation discoveries at CODA. All six drill holes intersected significant titanium and REE mineralisation and ended in mineralisation, the scale and continuity of this system continues to expand. These results, alongside our ongoing exploration success at CODA North, highlight Enova's growing portfolio of critical mineral assets. As we advance exploration across our key projects, we are well-positioned to define substantial titanium and rare earth resources, a key foundation for project development."

Assay Results Now Received for CODA Central

Enova Mining (ASX: ENV) has received assay results for CODA Central, marking a key milestone in the project's exploration program. Broad spaced drilling covers an area of almost 4 sq.km (25%) of an approximate 20 sq.km area. The campaign included 297 metres of RC drilling, with 258 samples sent to SGS Geosol Laboratory in Belo Horizonte for analysis. These results provide critical insights into the extent and continuity of mineralisation within the northwestern part of the CODA Central tenement, specifically around and between the blue circles in Figure 12. Preliminary lithology interpretations indicate thick mineralised zones, further reinforcing the project's strong potential for expansion and development. CODA Central continues to emerge as a significant titanium and rare earth mineralisation zone, complementing Enova's growing portfolio of critical mineral assets.

Figure 3 shows cuttings from the CDC-RC-0001 drillhole, revealing reddish-brown kamafugite, with the hole ending in mineralisation, indicating the potential for the mineralisation to extend to depth. Figure 4 presents cuttings from the CDC-RC-0002 drillhole, showing a transition from reddish-brown to off-yellow kamafugite, suggesting that mineralisation may also extend at depth and also laterally across the CODA Central project area.

Completion of Assay Results for CODA North

Enova Mining (ASX: ENV) has received the full set of assay results including the remaining assays of holes CDN-DD-0023 and CDN-DD-0024 from its drilling program at CODA North, confirming high-grade titanium and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation of significant scale. Multiple intercepts exceeding 15% TiO_2 emphasise the project's scale and continuity, further establishing CODA North as a significant resource repository. These results strengthen Enova's confidence in the area's resource potential, with planning already underway for the next phase of exploration to expand and further define the deposit. CODA North remains a key component of Enova's strategy to advance its critical minerals portfolio.

Enova Achieves Key Drilling Milestone at CODA Central

Enova Mining (ASX: ENV) is pleased to announce the successful completion of a scout reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the northwestern sector of its CODA Central project, with assay results now received. This initial campaign, comprising six drill holes (Table 1, Figure 12), represents a significant step in the company's broader exploration strategy for the CODA project group. Utilising a wide-area drilling and sampling approach, the program aimed to rapidly evaluate the mineralisation potential of this promising target.

The primary objective of the drilling was to assess the presence and continuity of titanium and rare earth element (REE) mineralisation within the Patos formation, a key unit of the Cretaceous Mata Do Corda Group. Assay results confirm the presence of thick mineralised zones, reinforcing CODA Central's status as an emerging resource with substantial exploration upside.

Following these positive results, Enova is advancing plans for the next phase of drilling, with additional funding allocated to further exploration and resource development. The company remains committed to unlocking the full potential of CODA Central as part of its broader strategy to expand its critical minerals portfolio, supporting the growing demand for high-tech and green energy applications.

Enova's ongoing efforts at CODA Central seek to expand its resource footprint and unlocking the value of critical minerals essential to high-tech and green energy applications.

Drilling	Project Area	Number of drill holes	Total meterage
Diamond drill holes	CODA North	24	1,310 m
RC drill holes	CODA North	40	1,791 m
RC drill holes	CODA Central	6	297 m
Total		**70**	**3,398 m**

Table 1: Drilling statistics

Figure 1: RC drill rig operating in the CODA Central project near the coffee plantation

Figure 1 illustrates the reverse circulation (RC) drilling conducted in the northwestern corner of the CODA Central Project tenement, focusing on potential zones for resource delineation. This program is designed to assess the extension of mineralised zones and gather critical data to establish the conitinuity of the mineralised zone.

Figure 2: Enova's CODA Central Tenements: Vast pastureland with sub-surface Potential REE and Titanium mineralisation (Photo taken during Enova's Senior team visit)

Figure 3: Cuttings from CDC-RC-0001 drillhole showing redish brown Kamafugite and hole ended in mineralisation

Figure 4: Cuttings from CDC-RC-0002 drillhole showing redish brown to off yellow Kamafugite

CODA Central Geomorphology and Infrastructure

The landscape of CODA Central is defined by elevated plateaus (Figure 2), underlain by prospective kamafugite lithology units, which are associated with rare earth element (REE) and titanium mineralisation. These plateaus provide an ideal setting for strategic drilling and exploration, while natural valley cuts (Figure 6) expose geological outcrops, offering critical insights into subsurface structures. These exposed formations play a key role in mapping and understanding the distribution of mineralised zones across the project area.

Furthermore, the presence of a powerline within the tenement enhances the project's infrastructure potential, providing a strategic advantage for future exploration and resource development.

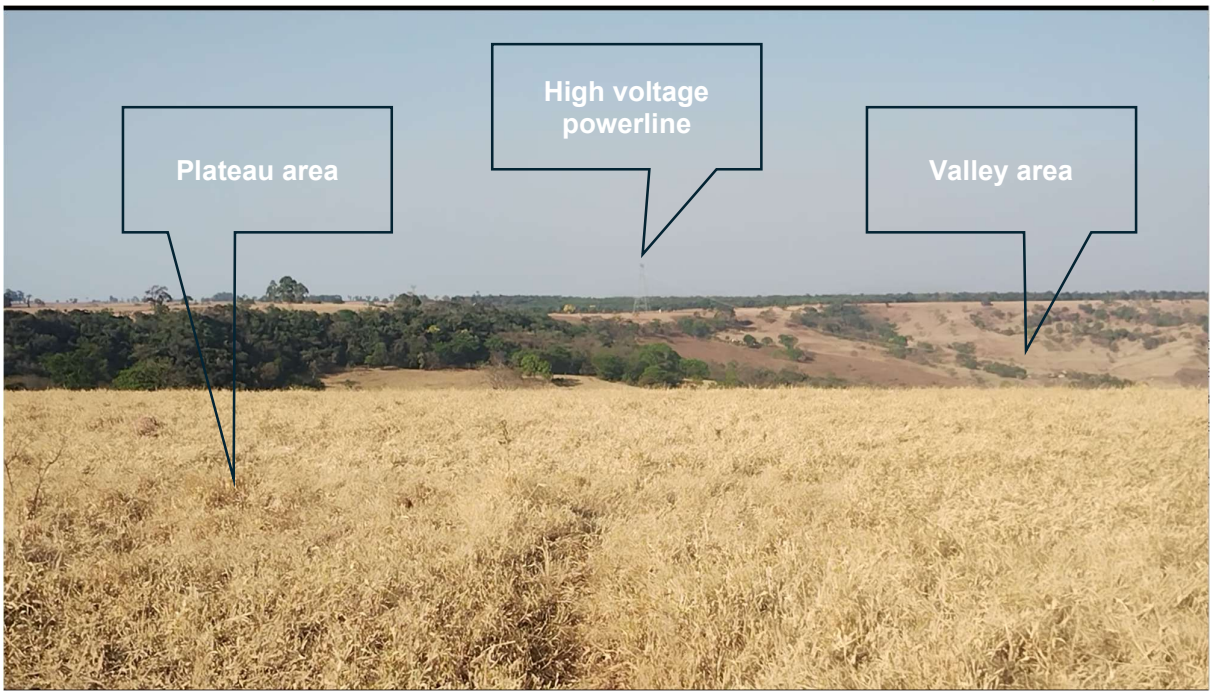

Figure 5: CODA Central Tenement: High voltage powerline on the backdrop

Enova's Expert Team Drives Exploration Success

Enova's exploration achievements are powered by our highly skilled Brazilian technical team (Figure 7) and on-site management, who rigorously prepare samples following industry-standard procedures to ensure precision and data reliability. The collaborative efforts of geologists, technicians, and field specialists play a pivotal role in identifying and advancing mineralisation prospects at CODA Central.

Enova's team continues to be the cornerstone of the company's exploration success. The Board is confident that their expertise will persist in unlocking the full resource potential, generating meaningful results, and driving sustainable growth for the company.

Figure 6: Saprolitised outcrop of kamafugite in CODA Central.

Figure 7: The samples are bagged and tagged during drilling campaign of CODA Central

Figure 8: CDC-RC-0003 drill hole cuttings of variegated colour of saprolite are stored in chip library

Figure 9: Variegated colour of drill cuttings from CDC-RC-0005 hole, implying changes in lithology across undifferentiated sediment, laterite, kamafugite

Figure 6 depicts an outcrop of weathered kamafugite, signalling potential near-surface mineralisation within the project area. Figure 7 illustrates the precise sample collection process, with drilling samples carefully bagged and labelled throughout the campaign. In Figure 8, variegated saprolite drill cuttings from the CDC-RC-0003 hole are organized in the chip library, serving as important references for further geological analysis. Figure 9 shows drill cuttings from the CDC-RC-005 hole, highlighting distinct colour variations that represent lithological changes across undifferentiated sediments, laterite, and kamafugite saprolite. These observations underscore the geological complexity of the area, further supporting CODA Central's potential for hosting valuable critical mineral deposits.

Figure 12 presents a detailed map illustrating the completed drill hole collar locations (blue circles) at CODA Central, marking key milestones in Enova's ongoing exploration efforts. The map also outlines the proposed or planned resource delineation drilling activities (yellow circles) in next few months, strategically designed to target high-potential zones for mineralisation. This planned phase aims to further define resource continuity and unlock the full value of the project area.

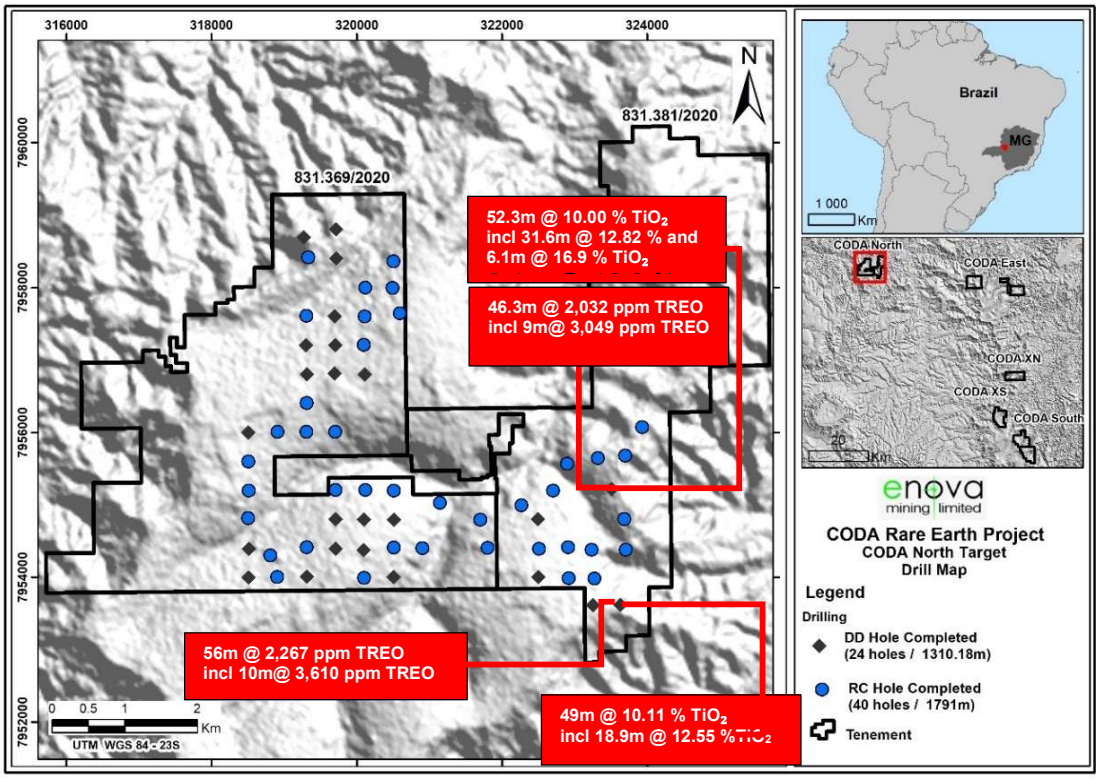

Figure 10: Drillhole map of CODA North (only significant TiO_2 results such as maximum intercepts and high grades occurrences are shown)

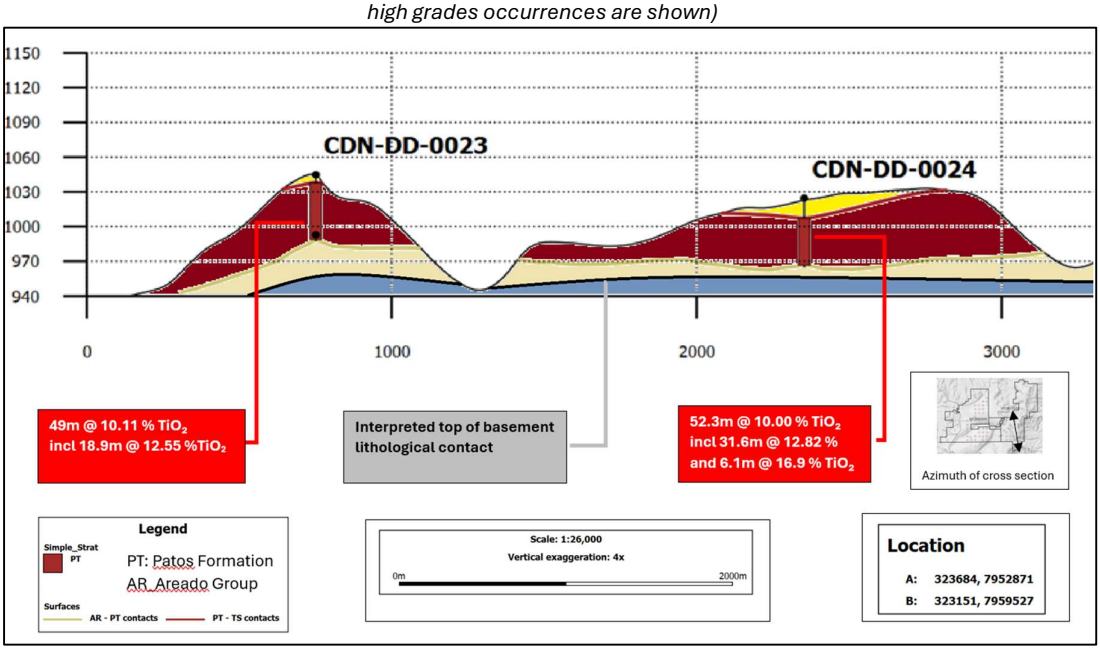

Figure 11: Schematic cross section along N-S (only significant TiO2 values are shown)

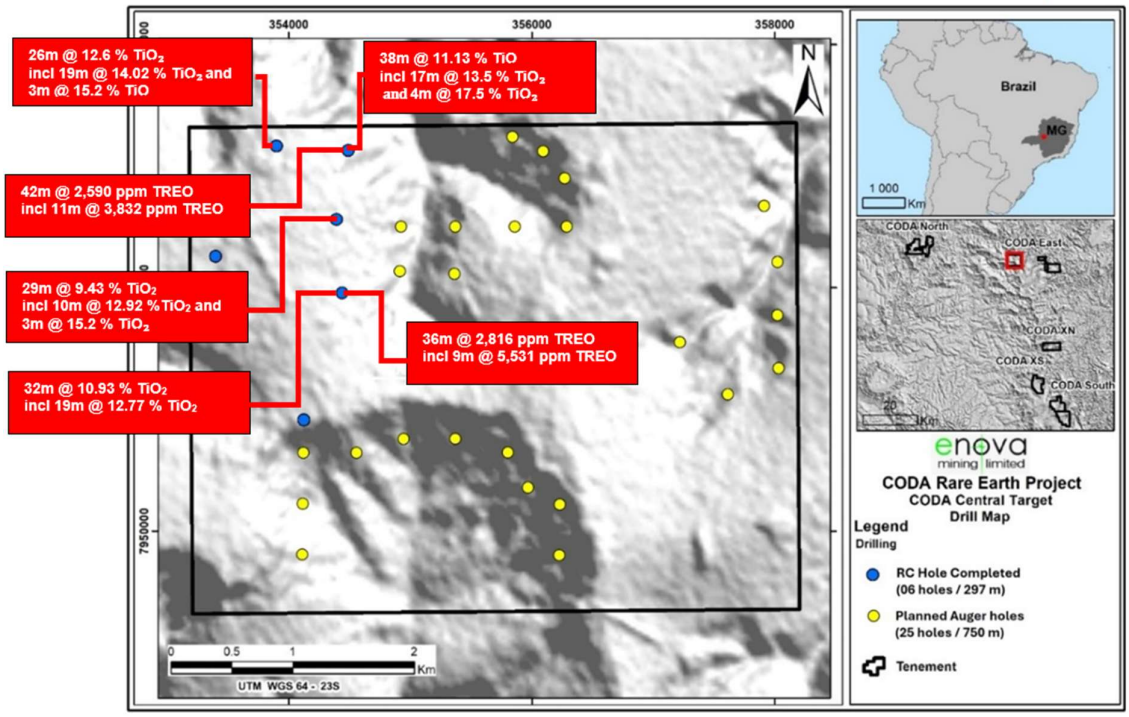

Figure 12: Drillhole map of CODA Central (Only completed drillholes and future planned holes are shown).

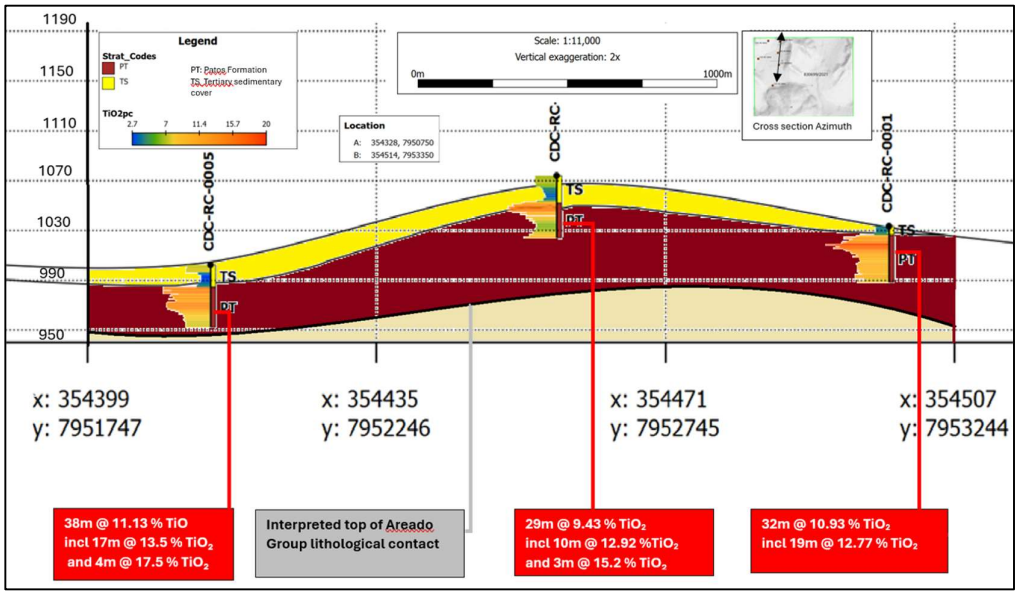

Figure 13: Schematic cross section along N-S (only significant TiO2 values are shown)

Figures 10–13 provide a detailed visual representation of drilling activities and significant titanium dioxide (TiO_2) results across the CODA North and CODA Central projects. **Figure 10** illustrates the drillhole distribution at CODA North, highlighting only the most significant TiO_2 intercepts and high-grade occurrences. **Figure 11** presents a schematic north-south cross-section along drill holes CDN-DD-23 and CDN-DD-24, emphasizing key TiO_2 mineralization. **Figure 12** displays the drillhole map of CODA Central, indicating six completed reverse circulation (RC) drillholes along with future planned drilling locations. Lastly, **Figure 13** provides a schematic cross-section through drill holes

CDC-RC-0005, CDC-RC-0003, and CDC-RC-0001 along a approximately north-south orientation, showcasing only the most substantial TiO_2 values. These figures collectively contribute to understanding the spatial distribution and mineralisation potential of TiO_2 across the CODA project areas.

Next Steps for CODA Central and CODA North

Following Enova's announcement on 6 February 2025 regarding a significant high-grade titanium discovery at CODA North, the company is now focused on advancing to the next critical phase of exploration. This involves prioritising the evaluation of recently received assay data to further understand the mineralisation potential. Additionally, resource delineation drilling will be conducted in previously unexplored areas to establish geological and grade continuity. The goal of this phase is to gain a clearer insight into the distribution and quality of mineralised zones, enhancing resource definition. This drilling program will play a key role in guiding future development strategies for both CODA North and CODA Central, helping to unlock their full potential as promising exploration targets

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TENEMENT OVERVIEW

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

Regionally the prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which can be 40 metres thick on average. Overburden mostly mineralised with lower grade REE, at CODA it varies from 0 to 30 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Clay hosted REE deposits. Refer to Figure 17 below for the locations of the tenements at the CODA Project.

Significant historical exploration drilling results (Reference 1) formed the basis of exploration of the potential clay-hosted REE enriched mineralised zone in Central, Northern, Southern and Eastern CODA tenements where drilling has been completed. Most intersections from CODA South and several intercepts from CODA North, start from surface or near surface and are open in along strike including depth.

Titanium Oxide Grade Distribution and Correlation (CODA Central-6 Drillholes)

Figure 14 represents the histogram of TiO_2% grades from samples from all drillholes of CODA North presents the following insights:

1. **Dominant Peak:** The most frequent (39 samples or 18.3% samples) grade range is around 7–8% TiO_2, indicating a significant portion of the samples falls within this category.
2. **Secondary Spread:** Additional grades about 42 samples or 19.71% samples between 9% and 11% TiO_2 are observed where 40 samples or 18.7% samples are in the range of 13-16% TiO_2.
3. **High-Grade Zones:** About 13 samples or 6.10% samples show grades exceeding 15% TiO_2, possibly highlighting the zones of titanium enrichment.
4. **Data Distribution:** The red marker on the boxplot suggests the average TiO_2 grade of 213 samples is 8.36% at TiO_2% >1(Shown in the Figure 14).
5. **Data Variance:** The standard deviation of 3.71 indicates the continuity of grade within CODA North titanium mineralisation

This histogram reflects a largely continuous and stable grade profile, indicative of promising resource potential with possible high-grade zones for further investigation.

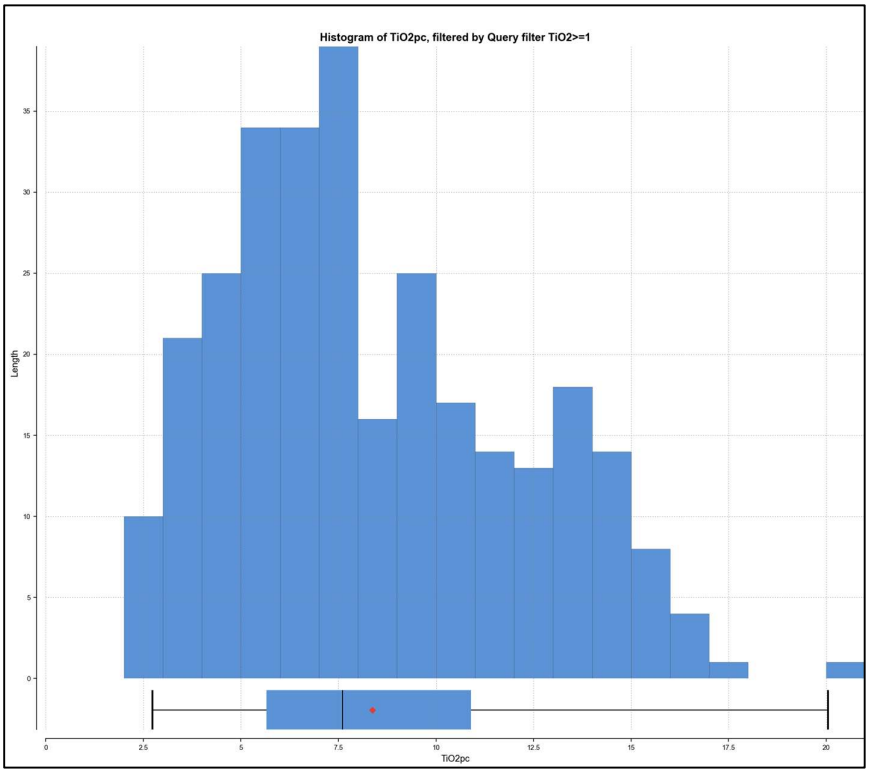

Figure 14: Histogram of TiO2 % of all assays received so far for CODA North

Correlation between TiO_2% and TREO ppm

Consistent Positive Trend: Exploration data highlights a sustained moderate positive correlation (Figure 15) between TiO_2 percentage and TREO (including Y_2O_3) concentrations. As TiO_2 levels rise, rare earth oxide content tends to increase, reinforcing the potential for co-mineralisation. **Focus on Lower Concentrations**: There is moderate positive correlation of TiO_2 grade and REE grades within the grade range of up to 3,000 ppm TREO, which suggests focusing on to the grade range from 1,000-3,000 ppm TREO for the co–potential of TiO_2 related mineralisation.

Correlation Between TiO_2% and TREO (inc. Y_2O_3) ppm

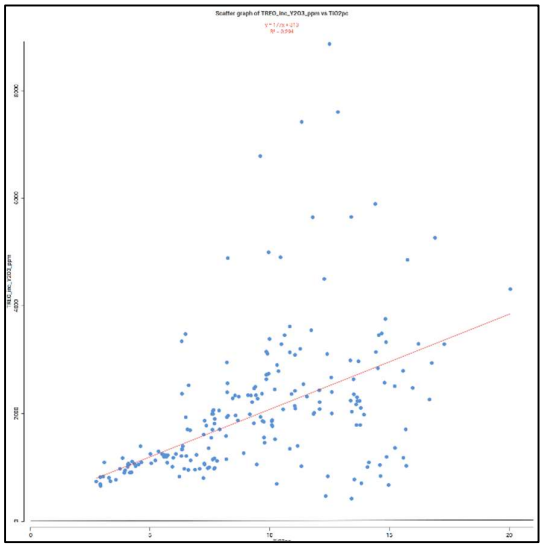

Figure 15: Scatter Plot of TiO_2 % and TREO including Y_2O_3 correlation of all assays received

Correlation Between TiO_2% and Nb2O5 ppm

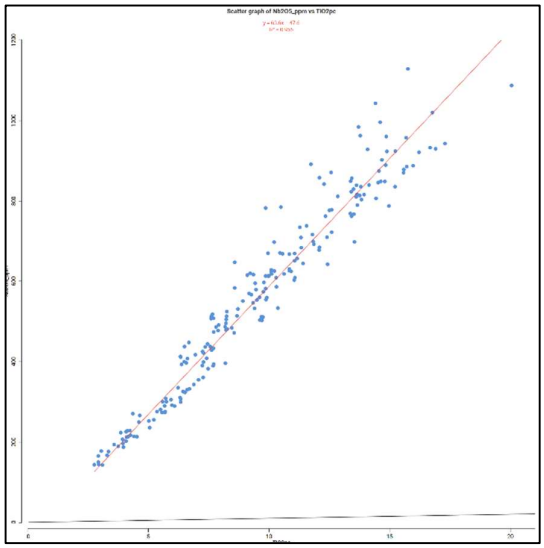

Figure 16: Scatter Plot of TiO2 % and Nb2O5 ppm correlation of all assays received

The strong correlation in Figure 16 suggests a geochemical association between TiO_2 and Nb_2O_5 mineralisation. Indications are that both elements might have been enriched in the same ambient phases or geological environment, making Nb_2O_5 a potential pathfinder for TiO_2-rich zones in exploration. However, mineral characterisation study is required for further insights.

Next Steps for TiO_2 Potential

The CODA tenements underlain by the Patos formation, which holds potential for clay hosted REE-enriched mineralisation along with titanium and niobium. Moving forward, efforts will focus on advancing geological assessments to better understand the relationships between TiO_2, REEs, niobium, and other elements within the mineralised zones. Further exploration will also evaluate TiO_2 potential in additional areas of the other CODA project. Simultaneously, metallurgical test work will be conducted to determine the feasibility of extracting TiO_2 as a valuable byproduct, supporting broader resource development and optimisation strategies.

REGIONAL AND TENEMENT GEOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

Regionally the prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which can be 40 metres thick on average. Overburden mostly mineralised with lower grade varying from 0 to 30 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of clay hosted REE deposits. Refer to Figure 17 below for the locations of the tenements at the CODA Project.

Significant historical exploration drilling results (Reference 1) formed the basis of exploration of the potential clay-hosted REE enriched mineralised zone in Northern, Southern and Eastern CODA tenements where drilling has been completed. Most intersections from CODA South and several intercepts from CODA North, start from surface or near surface and are open in along strike including depth.

TENEMENTS/PERMITS

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

#	License ID	Area (Ha)	Status	In transference to
(CODA South)-1	830691/2021	1,992.75	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA South)-2	830698/2021	1,997.40	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA Central)-3	830699/2021	1,999.80	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA East)-4	830737/2021	1,999.51	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA North)-5	831369/2020	1,997.69	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA North)-6	831381/2020	1,537.62	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA XS)-7	831388/2020	1,999.64	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED/EXTESION REQUESTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
(CODA XN)-8	831598/2020	1,796.84	EXPLORATION LICENSE GRANTED	Rodrigo De Brito Mello
		15,321.25		

Table 2: CODA Project tenements Minas Gerais, Brazil

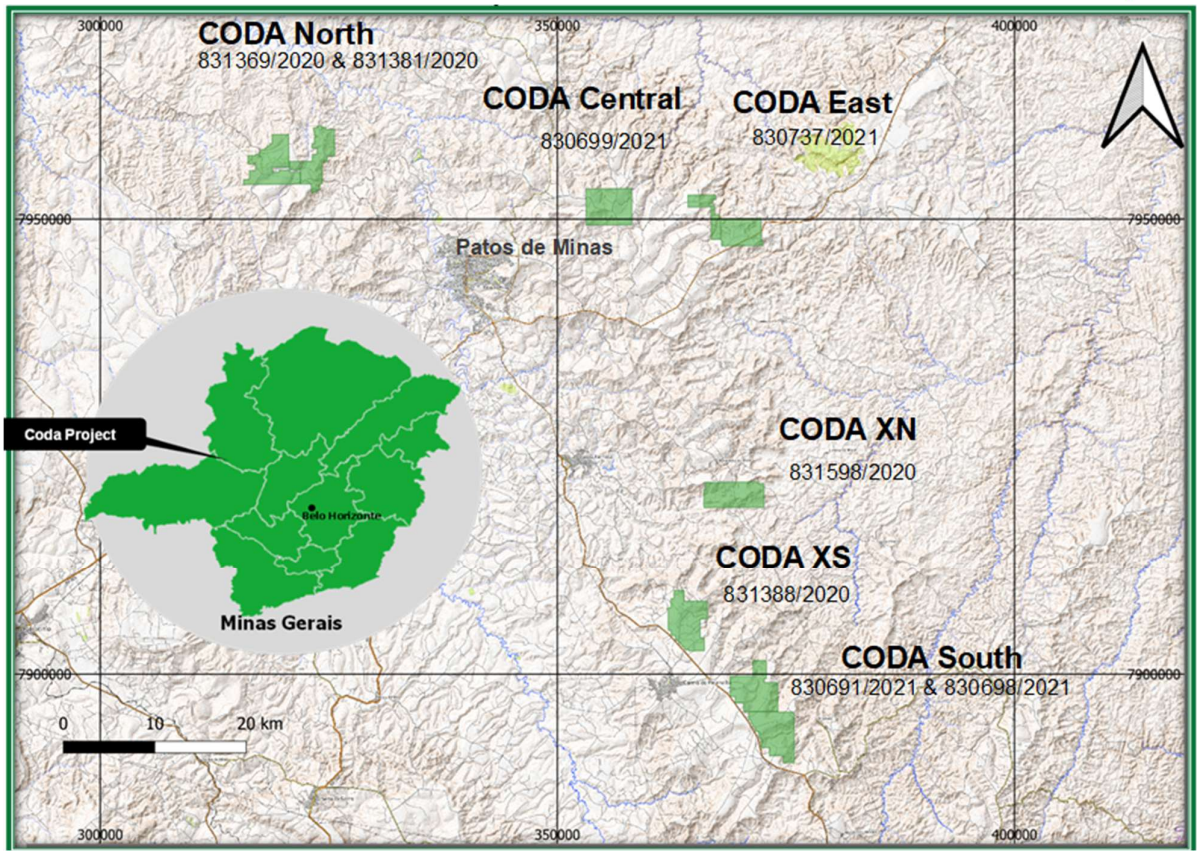

Figure 17: The CODA REE project tenements (100% ENV) Minas Gerais, Brazil

Enova Drives Resource Growth and Strategic Expansion

Enova has advanced resource delineation at CODA North with a focused drilling campaign aimed at extensions to broaden the footprint and identification of high-grade REE zones by interpreting the recent assay data. In the next phase, the Company will undertake further resource definition drilling and aim to upgrade resources into higher-confidence classifications, enhancing project value and advancing development.

Simultaneously, Enova is conducting comprehensive resource modelling and initiated metallurgical test work to optimise the recovery, resource and reserve estimation and refine future drilling strategies. These initiatives will underpin scoping studies and broader resource expansion opportunities, solidifying a foundation for sustained project growth.

In tandem with CODA North, initial drilling at the CODA Central Project has extended our exploration reach and identified new potential REE and other co-mineralisation, while future campaigns across CODA East, XN, XS, and South are still pending and considered to be of significant resource upside for Enova.

Additionally, Enova's exploration efforts in Brazil's Lithium Valley complement its growing portfolio, reflecting a diversified strategy that maximises asset value while appreciating the full potential of its extensive tenement base.

Industrial Applications and Outlook of Titanium

Titanium is a highly versatile metal known for its exceptional strength-to-weight ratio, corrosion resistance, and high-temperature stability, making it essential across a range of industries. It is widely used in aerospace and defence for aircraft components and military equipment, as well as in the automotive sector for lightweight and durable parts. Titanium's biocompatibility makes it ideal for medical implants and devices, while its corrosion resistance supports applications in chemical processing, marine environments, and desalination plants. Additionally, titanium dioxide (TiO_2) is a critical pigment in paints, coatings, plastics, and cosmetics, enhancing whiteness, brightness, and UV resistance. With its diverse industrial applications, titanium continues to be a strategic and high-demand material globally.

The **Titanium Dioxide Market Size**[2] was valued at **USD 20.24 billion** in 2023 and is expected to reach **USD 34.78 billion** by 2032 and grow at a CAGR of **6.2%** over the forecast period 2024-2032.

Strategic Potential of Enova's CODA REE Projects

- **Delineating a significant REE Project:** Large, high-potential REE targets in CODA North and CODA Central are currently under active exploration,
- **Co-Mineralisation Potential**: CODA has potential for co-mineralisation of titanium, niobium and scandium which add significant value to the resource of the projects,
- **Additional High-Grade REE and Lithium Targets:** Four more prospective REE mineralised zones—CODA East, CODA XN, CODA XS, and CODA South await drilling, further expanding the project's resource potential. East Salinas, Carai, Santo Antonio Do Jacinto and Resplendor located in Minas Gerais' Lithium Valley are prospective lithium and REE regions and currently under field review,
- **By-products of Potential Economic Grade:** CODA project contains potential economic grades of TiO_2 by products. Other metals of potential economic interest would be scandium and niobium,
- **Experienced Leadership with Proven Success:** Enova's board and management bring a strong track record in flagship project development and corporate growth,
- **Cost-Efficient Exploration with Significant Upside:** The company is executing cost efficient exploration with substantial upside potential, maximising shareholder value,
- **Strong Rare Earth Business Network:** Enova's directors have interests in rare earth refining, technical separation expertise and rare earth supply chain networks in Malaysia and internationally. This provides opportunities for Enova to supply REE product, form alliances or take advantage of technology outside current supply chains dominated by China,

[2] https://www.snsinsider.com/reports/titanium-dioxide-market-1734

- **Brazilian Exploration Experience:** Enova's local Brazilian team possesses extensive exploration and mining experience. The company benefits from their local insights and understanding to effectively explore and develop REE and Lithium resources.

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

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

MANAGING OUR COMMITMENTS

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

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

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

Approved for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited

Eric Vesel,
Enova Mining Limited
CEO/ Executive Director
Contact: eric@enovamining.com

Competent Person Statement

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

Forward-looking statements

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

Precautionary Statement

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

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**CODA North Project** CODA North consisting of 831369/2020 and 831381/2020 areas were sampled using a Diamond drill rig, and a Reverse Circulation drill rig. **Diamond drillholes** The drill cores representing in-situ rocks are collected in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run. In the initial holes sample was collected for every 2m or every 4m or longer intervals in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation. In the unconsolidated drill samples, the core was halved with a metal spatula and bagged in plastic bags, while a powered saw halved the hard and consolidated rock, bagged, and each sample was tagged with sample number. **Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes** In RC drillholes, sample was collected at 2m or 4m or longer in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The sample was riffle split and one part is sent for assaying, and other part is stored and retained or returned to Patos De Minas as umpire sample. The tertiary undifferentiated detritus cover layer has been visually differentiated from kamafugite of Patos formation by professional geologist and additionally, magnetic susceptibility test carried out by Terraplus KT10-V2 device to differentiate the ferromagnetic iron bearing kamafugite litho-unit within Patos formation from overlying and underlying formations. **CODA Central Project** CODA Central Project site consisting of 830699/2021 tenement was sampled using a Reverse Circulation drilling. **Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes** In RC drillholes, sample was collected at 2m or 4m or longer in the unmineralised or less mineralised overburden litho-stratigraphic unit (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover) which is tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. Samples were collected at every 1m for underlying mineralised zone in Patos formation.

		All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, SGS Geosol in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The sample was homogeneously reduced by using riffle splitter and one part is sent for assaying, other part is stored and retained or returned to Patos De Minas as umpire sample. The tertiary undifferentiated detritus cover layer (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover; Refer Table 4) has been visually differentiated from kamafugite of Patos formation by professional geologist and additionally, magnetic susceptibility test carried out by Terraplus KT10-V2 device to differentiate the ferromagnetic iron bearing kamafugite litho-unit within Patos formation from overlying and underlying formations.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Diamond Drillholes** Diamond drilling was carried out by Maquesonda MACH 1210 rig, drilling vertically and sampled generally at intervals of 1.0m within the mineralised strata. The drilling used a wireline diamond core of HQ diameter of 2.63 inches (core diameter). Drilling of each hole was conducted by the diamond core rig and terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of underlying Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone. Diamond Drill rig was demobilised after completing CODA North Drilling **Reverse Circulation Drillholes** RC drilling was conducted using with a 4.75-inch diameter downhole rigs. The drill site preparation included clearing, levelling the ground, and delineating the drilling area. The RC drilling was terminated upon intercepting between 1 to 10 meters of underlying Areado Group, indicative of penetration into the underlying unmineralised or less mineralised zone. Diamond drilling was predominantly used for establishing the extent of the ore body while RC drilling being used to test the continuity of mineralised zone between diamond drillholes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Recovery in Diamond Drillholes** Estimated after each run, comparing the length of core recovery vs. drill depth by visual inspection. Overall core recoveries are above 90% in diamond drilling. **Recovery in RC drillholes** Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 6-12kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The estimated sample recovery was initially above 50% due to high clay content in the strata, loss of drill cuttings and in the later drillholes the estimated recovery of drill cuttings improved up to 70%. The recovery has been estimated by visual inspection. Any sample bias due to low recovery will be determined after the assay and mineral characterisation are completed.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Diamond Drillholes** Lithological descriptions are carried out at site or in Enova's warehouse facility by professional geologist, describing broadly about the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and underlying Areado group and the lithological contacts. Parameters such as grain size, texture, colour, mineralogy, magnetism, type of alterations (hydrothermal or weathering) will be logged in detail in due course. The type of lithological contact is identified by visual inspections and magnetic susceptibility readings which can help to differentiate the overlying and underlying lithology from mineralised zone. All drill holes are photographed and stored at the core facility in Patos De Minas. **Reverse Circulation Drillholes** A professional geologist logs the material at the drill site or in the Enova's warehouse facility, describing broadly about the pedolith, saprolite, SAP rock and Areado group and the lithological contacts. Other parameters including grain size, texture, and colour, will be logged in detail in due course. Due to the nature of the drilling, sampling is done at 1m intervals within the mineralised zone. 1m samples weighing approximately 6-12kg are collected in a bucket and presented for sampling and logging. The average weight improved up to 15kg with increasing recovery of samples by preventing the loss of drill cuttings. The chip trays of all drilled holes have a digital photographic record and are stored at the Enova's warehouse facility in Patos De Minas. Preliminary lithological logs along with assays are included in Table 4 A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 11 (Coda North) and Figure 13(Coda Central)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being*	**Diamond Drillholes** Collection and labelling: Samples of diamond cores are taken at 1.0m intervals from mineralised kamafugite lithological unit The cores are split longitudinally using a spatula for unconsolidated portions or using riffle splitter and a rock-cutting saw for hard rock. The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching to SGS Geosol laboratory in Vespasiano. Field Duplicates: Duplicates are inserted approximately every 20 samples using quarter core for QA/QC procedures **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drillholes** RC drillholes samples are currently sent to SGS Geosol Laboratory for preparation and subsampling. SGS Geosol laboratory follows industry standard protocols for sub-sampling procedure. The sample assays were conducted in the following method **Sample Preparation in SGS Laboratory** At the lab, SGS-Geosol commercial laboratory, in Vespasiano, the samples are dried at 60^0 or 105^0 C, 75% material crushed to a nominal 3mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for pulverising.

	sampled.	The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of 300g passing 150 micron for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. **Quality Control** The laboratory follows strict quality control procedures, ensuring the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Internally, the laboratory uses duplicate assays, standards, and blanks to maintain quality.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples are analysed at the SGS Geosol laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including control samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). Industry standard protocols are used by SGS-Geosol to prepare samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample of 300g was pulverised. For rare earth element analysis, samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) or for major oxides including TiO_2 samples are prepared with lithium/Metaborate fusion and are analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). SGS Geosol detection limits of major oxides and minor and trace elements are given below **3.1) ICP95A** **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP OES** PM-000003/3 Al2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) Ba 10 - 100000 (ppm) CaO 0,01 - 60 (%) Cr2O3 0,01 - 10 (%) Fe2O3 0,01 - 75 (%) K2O 0,01 - 25 (%) MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO 0,01 - 10 (%) Na2O 0,01 - 30 (%) P2O5 0,01 - 25 (%) SiO2 0,01 - 90 (%) Sr 10 - 100000 (ppm) TiO2 0,01 - 25 (%) V 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zn 5 - 10000 (ppm) Zr 10 - 100000 (ppm) **3.2) IMS95A** **Determinação por Fusão com Metaborato de Lítio - ICP MS** PM-000003/3 Ce 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Co 0,5 - 10000 (ppm) Cs 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Cu 5 - 10000 (ppm) Dy 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Er 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Eu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Ga 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Gd 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Hf 0,05 - 500 (ppm) Ho 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) La 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Lu 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Mo 2 - 10000 (ppm) Nb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Nd 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Ni 5 - 10000 (ppm) Pr 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Rb 0,2 - 10000 (ppm) Sm 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) Sn 0,3 - 1000 (ppm) Ta 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Tb 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) Th 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Tl 0,5 - 1000 (ppm) Tm 0,05 - 1000 (ppm) U 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) W 0,1 - 10000 (ppm) Y 0,05 - 10000 (ppm) Yb 0,1 - 1000 (ppm) QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples. Both standards, duplicates and blank QA/QC samples were inserted in the sample stream. Oreas 460 and Oreas 461 samples sent from Australia which was used in 12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 15-20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Enova's professional geologist from Brazilian team, has reviewed the data collated and compared with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify the data files are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. The process of verifying sampling and assaying is still ongoing as drilling progresses. Competent person also visited the site in September 2024 to verify the sampling process. This was a maiden drilling program by Enova. Hence, twinned holes were not drilled to verify the representation of historical drill data. 2m or 4m or longer interval composite samples of the overburden strata of tertiary undifferentiated detritus and/or lateritised cover. 1m samples

		taken from the mineralised zone of kamafugite within Patos formation Field geological data was recorded on logs (Appendix 2 Table 4. preliminary lithology are shown alongside the assay results) and typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. Assay data is received in spreadsheet form the laboratory Nominal cut-offs of 15%, 10%, and 5% **TiO_2** have been applied for calculation of significant results. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 15% **TiO_2**. Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **TREO**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 3000 ppm **TREO**. Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm, 500 ppm and 300 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **Nb_2O_5**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 300 ppm **Nb_2O_5**. **Please also refer to the Data Aggregation section in regard to calculation of intervals.** A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 11 (Coda North) and Figure 13(Coda Central).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The drill hole collars were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered SIRGAS 2000, Zone 23 South or WGS 84 UTM Zone 23S (Appendix 1, Table 3). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m. A DGPS survey picks up of collar of all drill holes have been planned and will be implemented in next couple of months. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The average spacing between adjacent planned holes is about 400m x 400 m, varied according to the extent, width, and length of the tenements. Diamond drilling is to provide insights into lateral extent of the potential mineralised zones. The exploratory nature of the diamond drilling further supports the overall geological understanding. Hence, they are drilled at larger spacings 400m x 400m. However, the current holes are being drilled at the margin of the grid which put the holes apart by more than 400 m spacings. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling carried out on a structured grid with a 400 x 400 metres spacing. This grid pattern is tailored to enhancing the understanding of the mineral distribution, extent of mineralisation along strike and geological continuity across the target zone. The hole locations have been occasionally adjusted according to the outcome of intersects of mineralised zone in already drilled holes. 2m or 4m or longer interval compositing was used to produce a sample for assay of unmineralised and less mineralised overburden zone (Tertiary Sedimentary Cover). No other compositing of samples done at this stage. The samples in the mineralised zone are done for every meter drill run. No resources are reported.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Mineralisation is moderately flat lying. The drillholes are vertical, which is closely perpendicular to mineralised horizons. Vertical drillholes are considered appropriate due to the characteristics of the deposit. The deposit is saprolitised resulting in supergene enrichment. This kind of deposit is typically extended horizontally with a relatively less variable thickness and stratabound. There is no evidence that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias regarding the critical mineralised structures. The drilling orientation is well-aligned with the known geology of the deposit, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected by qualified and skilled field geologists and meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags. They were then transported directly to the SGS-GEOSOL laboratory, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais in Brazil. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering, contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation in spreadsheet and photos accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The site is attended by Enova's Brazilian Professional Geologists' team to inspect drilling and sampling procedures, verify survey methods, inspect the storage shed, verification geological records, review QAQC procedures and review the geologic model. The competent person had audited and visited CODA project sites on 15-17 September 2024.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The title holder of the tenements is now Rodrigo De Britto Mello (Earlier RBM Consultoria Mineral), who filed transfer requests of the granted exploration permits to its sole owner, Rodrigo de Brito Mello. The application cannot be transferred until the permit is published, however Rodrigo and RBM Consultoria Mineral will undertake contractual obligations to transfer the title to Enova as soon as the permit is published in the official gazette. Details of the CODA tenements are provided in the Table 2 and Figure17. The drilling is completed in CODA North area consisting of tenements 831369/2020 and 831381/2020. Enova has submitted the required fees and annual reports of the above tenements to ANM on and before 2 August 2024 and the renewal of the tenements is under process through to the next year.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The CODA North area was earlier explored by Vicenza and the significant results of historical drilling of CODA North are announced via ASX release[3] dated 18 March 2024. The historical data provides guidance for current exploration drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The prospective geological unit present in the CODA project areas including CODA North and CODA Central, is composed of the Patos formation. It formed during the Upper Cretaceous period, when a massive volcanic event occurred in the western part of Minas Gerais state. The volcanic activity exhibited both effusive (lava flows) and explosive (pyroclastic deposits) eruptions. The predominant rock type in this formation is kamafugite, which is classified as an alkaline-ultramafic rock. High-grade REE are also further enriched in this formation by saprolitisation. The prospective unit consists of a horizontal bed of kamafugite, which is 40 metres thick on an average, overlain by overburden that varies from 0 to 50 metres. Weathering processes with thick clay zones are prevalent throughout this profile, leading to the accumulation of REE closer to the upper part of the formation. The rocks within this formation are predominantly soft and friable, with an extremely fine particle size. These characteristics are considered advantageous for the exploration of Clay hosted REE deposits.

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

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The data and information of about the drillholes are given below, Total number of drill holes completed in CODA North (Table 3) In **CODA North Project**, *Diamond Drill holes 24 numbers* ***RC drillholes 40 numbers*** In CODA Central project *RC drillholes 6 numbers* Collar information of all drillholes completed so far is given in Table 3 The current report documents the significant TiO_2 assays of CDN-DD-0023, CDN-DD-0024 drillholes of CODA North (Refer Table 4 and Figure 10) and CDC-RC-0001 to CDC RC-0006 RC drillholes (6 drillholes) from CODA Central (Table 4 and Figure 12) evaluated by Enova team. The drillholes are in CODA North within eastern tenements 831381/2020 and CODA Central tenement 830699/2021. In the current announcement, the TiO_2%, TREO ppm and Nb_2O_5 ppm assays of samples included. TiO_2% results of remaining drill holes which were received in March 2025, are given in the table 4 alongside TREO, Nb_2O_5.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The data are being compiled in Collar, Survey, Assay and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO and TiO_2% are given in the Appendix C, Table 4. The database has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. The conversion of Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) has been calculated using standard conversion table as mentioned below. The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, uses conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included: TREO= (Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15) +(Ho*1.15) +(La*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) +(Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21) +(Sm*1.16) +(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14) +(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14) TiO_2% is reported as it is reported by Laboratory For the reporting of significant intersections, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 4 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 4 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 4m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off. Nominal cut-offs of 15%, 10% and 5% TiO_2 have been applied for

		calculation of significant results. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 15% TiO_2. For the reporting of significant intersections of TREO, the downhole aggregation for the cut-off calculation is based on the average of 3 consecutive samples that are greater than the nominal cutoff. No more than 3 samples below cut-off are accepted in any 3m consecutive aggregation but the aggregation with the below cut-off sample must remain above the nominal cut-off. Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **TREO**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 3000 ppm **TREO**. Nominal cut-offs of 1000 ppm, 500 ppm and 300 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **Nb_2O_5**. Notable high-grade assays have been calculated with nominal cut-off 300 ppm **Nb_2O_5**. A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 11 (Coda North) and Figure 13(Coda Central).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Due to the geometry of the mineralisation, the vertical orientation of the drill holes, the downhole lengths are likely to be close approximations of the true widths of the mineralised zones. In instances where discrepancies between downhole lengths and true widths may occur, it should be noted as "downhole thickness or length, not the true width". Although, there was no downhole survey done, the drill holes were penetrating vertically through soft clay strata, hence any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context. .
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The data provided in this report aids readers in comprehending the information more effectively. The document includes various diagrams and supplementary details, which enhance the clarity and accessibility of the geological findings and exploration results. Please refer to the Figure 1 to 9 for drilling, sampling related data and information and Figure 14-16 for statistical analysis and Figure 10-11, table 2 and 3 for drillhole locations in **CODA North** and Figure 12-13 for drillholes from **CODA Central.** A schematic cross section is shown in Figure 11 (Coda North) and Figure 13 (Coda Central).
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The data presented in this report aims to offer a transparent and comprehensive overview of the exploration activities and findings. It thoroughly covers information on sampling techniques, geological context, prior exploration work, and assay results. Relevant cross-references to previous announcements are included to ensure continuity and clarity. Diagrams, such as drillhole plan and tenements maps and

		tables, are provided to facilitate a deeper understanding of the data. Additionally, the report distinctly mentions the source of the samples, whether from saprolitic clays, kamafugite lithounits under Patos formation, to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report currently. Further assay data will be disclosed after receiving from laboratory and followed by evaluation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	In the current stage, resource delineation drilling is focused on systematically mapping the extent and continuity of the mineralised zones identified during initial exploration. This involves both infill and step-out drilling to provide detailed information on the grade and distribution of the mineralised zones, reducing geological uncertainty and will improve the confidence and accuracy of the resource model in the next stage. As Enova moves to the next stage, evaluation of all TiO_2, TREO data and multivariate correlation, leading to a compliant mineral resource estimate and additional resource delineation and definition drilling would be priority. Diagrams and figures in the current document entail the future infill drilling requirement in the gaps to enhance the confidence on geological, grade continuity and resource categorisation and scout and step out drilling in Other CODA tenements.

Appendix -B

The drillholes collars presented in the current release

HoleID	Project	East_UTM	North_UTM	Elev	Datum	Zone	DIP	EOH (m)	Drill Type
CDN-DD-0001	CODA North	318514	7954393	1016	WGS84	23S	90	39.36	DD
CDN-DD-0002	CODA North	318509	7954001	1046	WGS84	23S	90	57.1	DD
CDN-DD-0003	CODA North	320507	7954002	1033	WGS84	23S	90	53.42	DD
CDN-DD-0004	CODA North	320514	7954795	1043	WGS84	23S	90	79.9	DD
CDN-DD-0005	CODA North	320093	7954375	1074	WGS84	23S	90	81.21	DD
CDN-DD-0006	CODA North	319310	7954007	1058	WGS84	23S	90	81.11	DD
CDN-DD-0007	CODA North	319710	7954396	1061	WGS84	23S	90	61.81	DD
CDN-DD-0008	CODA North	320096	7954797	1053	WGS84	23S	90	63.09	DD
CDN-DD-0009	CODA North	319707	7954802	1048	WGS84	23S	90	59.45	DD
CDN-DD-0010	CODA North	318502	7955997	1064	WGS84	23S	90	68.65	DD
CDN-DD-0011	CODA North	319310	7956801	1020	WGS84	23S	90	45.89	DD
CDN-DD-0012	CODA North	319697	7956813	1057	WGS84	23S	90	43.31	DD
CDN-DD-0013	CODA North	320110	7956800	1065	WGS84	23S	90	54.27	DD
CDN-DD-0014	CODA North	319706	7957204	1047	WGS84	23S	90	36.24	DD
CDN-DD-0015	CODA North	319298	7957202	957	WGS84	23S	90	27.71	DD
CDN-DD-0016	CODA North	319714	7957607	1021	WGS84	23S	90	25.58	DD
CDN-DD-0017	CODA North	319710	7958398	1011	WGS84	23S	90	27.72	DD
CDN-DD-0018	CODA North	319714	7958809	1029	WGS84	23S	90	30.1	DD
CDN-DD-0019	CODA North	319249	7958670	1023	WGS84	23S	90	50.63	DD
CDN-DD-0020	CODA North	322517	7954400	1050	WGS84	23S	90	40.81	DD
CDN-DD-0021	CODA North	322512	7954008	1067	WGS84	23S	90	80.05	DD
CDN-DD-0022	CODA North	323252	7953613	1011	WGS84	23S	90	85.22	DD
CDN-DD-0023	CODA North	323629	7953620	1045	WGS84	23S	90	57.5	DD
CDN-DD-0024	CODA North	323298	7953599	955	WGS84	23S	90	60.05	DD
CDN-RC-0001	CODA North	320905	7954403	1014	WGS84	23S	90	50	RC

CDN-RC-0002	CODA North	320512	7955196	1012	WGS84	23S	90	42	RC
CDN-RC-0003	CODA North	320101	7953991	1056	WGS84	23S	90	48	RC
CDN-RC-0004	CODA North	321145	7955026	997	WGS84	23S	90	30	RC
CDN-RC-0005	CODA North	320512	7954410	1046	WGS84	23S	90	67	RC
CDN-RC-0006	CODA North	318904	7954006	1055	WGS84	23S	90	62	RC
CDN-RC-0007	CODA North	318812	7954302	1036	WGS84	23S	90	40	RC
CDN-RC-0008	CODA North	319312	7954414	1049	WGS84	23S	90	56	RC
CDN-RC-0009	CODA North	320118	7955206	1026	WGS84	23S	90	51	RC
CDN-RC-0010	CODA North	319710	7955202	1016	WGS84	23S	90	35	RC
CDN-RC-0011	CODA North	318912	7956006	1054	WGS85	23S	90	44	RC
CDN-RC-0012	CODA North	318514	7955195	1043	WGS86	23S	90	58	RC
CDN-RC-0013	CODA North	318509	7955597	1054	WGS87	23S	90	59	RC
CDN-RC-0014	CODA North	318503	7954814	1015	WGS88	23S	90	36	RC
CDN-RC-0015	CODA North	319313	7956404	1062	WGS89	23S	90	58	RC
CDN-RC-0016	CODA North	319702	7956008	979	WGS90	23S	90	27	RC
CDN-RC-0017	CODA North	319308	7956007	1024	WGS91	23S	90	28	RC
CDN-RC-0018	CODA North	320097	7957207	1059	WGS92	23S	90	41	RC
CDN-RC-0019	CODA North	320108	7957600	1048	WGS93	23S	90	40	RC
CDN-RC-0020	CODA North	320495	7957992	1047	WGS94	23S	90	51	RC
CDN-RC-0021	CODA North	320592	7957645	1070	WGS95	23S	90	62	RC
CDN-RC-0022	CODA North	319311	7957605	1000	WGS96	23S	90	21	RC
CDN-RC-0023	CODA North	320108	7957994	1018	WGS97	23S	90	12	RC
CDN-RC-0024	CODA North	320510	7958365	1026	WGS98	23S	90	32	RC
CDN-RC-0025	CODA North	319337	7958404	1024	WGS99	23S	90	50	RC
CDN-RC-0026	CODA North	321794	7954422	1033	WGS100	23S	90	50	RC
CDN-RC-0027	CODA North	321712	7954802	1006	WGS101	23S	90	38	RC
CDN-RC-0028	CODA North	322270	7954994	978	WGS84	23S	90	35	RC
CDN-RC-0029	CODA North	322705	7955200	1003	WGS84	23S	90	29	RC
CDN-RC-0030	CODA North	322501	7954808	1032	WGS84	23S	90	67	RC

CDN-RC-0031	CODA North	322914	7954005	1051	WGS84	23S	90	72	RC
CDN-RC-0032	CODA North	323314	7953608	1057	WGS84	23S	90	54	RC
CDN-RC-0033	CODA North	322912	7954416	1043	WGS84	23S	90	57	RC
CDN-RC-0034	CODA North	323235	7954381	1013	WGS84	23S	90	37	RC
CDN-RC-0035	CODA North	323708	7954381	1007	WGS84	23S	90	33	RC
CDN-RC-0036	CODA North	323684	7954803	1029	WGS84	23S	90	52	RC
CDN-RC-0037	CODA North	323931	7956073	1040	WGS84	23S	90	48	RC
CDN-RC-0038	CODA North	323697	7955677	1050	WGS84	23S	90	60	RC
CDN-RC-0039	CODA North	323323	7955646	1042	WGS84	23S	90	52	RC
CDN-RC-0040	CODA North	322899	7955567	978	WGS84	23S	90	15	RC

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

Appendix -C

Significant TiO_2% intercepts in CODA Central

- 38m @ 11.13 % TiO_2 from 7m (CDC-RC-0001), including 17m @ 13.5 % TiO_2 from 8m, and 4m @ 17.5 % TiO_2 from 14m
- 26m @ 12.6 % TiO_2 from 24m (CDC-RC-0002), including 19m @ 14.02 % TiO_2 from 27m, and 7m @ 15.9 % TiO_2 from 32m.
- 29m @ 9.43 % TiO_2 from 20m (CDC-RC-0003), including 10m @ 12.92 % TiO_2 from 21m and 3m @ 15.2 % TiO_2 from 25m
- 16m @ 7.72% TiO_2 from surface (CDC-RC-0004)
- 32m @ 10.93 % TiO_2 from 18m (CDC-RC-0005), including 19m @ 12.77 % TiO_2 from 18m
- 50m @ 8.67 % TiO_2 from surface (CDC-RC-0006), including 18m @ 12.91 % TiO_2 from 30m

Significant TREO intercepts in CODA Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TREO (ppm)	NdPr (%)
CDC-RC-0001	3	45	42.0	2,590	21.6
Including	7	27	20.0	3,103	22.4
Including	14	25	11.0	3,832	22.8
CDC-RC-0002	6	50	44.0	1,996	22.1
Including	29	46	17.0	2,937	21.6
Including	31	34	3.0	4,693	23.8
CDC-RC-0003	6	50	44.0	1,594	21.3
CDC-RC-0004	6	52	46.0	1,272	21.5
CDC-RC-0005	14	50	36.0	2,816	21.0
Including	21	46	25.0	3,468	22.1
Including	21	30	9.0	5,531	25.2
CDC-RC-0006	6	50	44.0	1,490	20.2
Including	37	50	13.0	2,468	20.7

Significant TiO_2% intercepts in CODA North

- 49m @ 10.11 % TiO_2 from 7.10m (CDN-DD-0023), including 18.9m @ 12.55 % TiO_2 from 7.10m
- 52.3m @ 10.00 % TiO_2 from surface (CDN-DD-0024), including 31.6m @ 12.82 % TiO_2 from 17.45m, and 6.1m @ 16.9 % TiO_2 from 22m

Significant TREO intercepts in CODA North

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TREO (ppm)	NdPr (%)
CDN-DD-0023	0	56.13	56.1	2,267	22.8
Including	4	37	33	2,734	24.0
Including	11	21	10.0	3,610	29.4
CDN-DD-0024	6	52.34	46.3	2,032	22.3
Including	17.45	43	25.6	2,930	22.7
Including	22	31	9.0	3,049	21.9

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0001-0001	0.00	3.00	3.00	903.6	4.1	213.4	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0001-0002	3.00	5.00	2.00	1,054.0	4.1	225.4	Laterite
CDC-RC-0001-0003	5.00	7.00	2.00	1,089.5	4.6	266.6	
CDC-RC-0001-0004	7.00	8.00	1.00	2,212.9	9.3	566.7	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0001-0005	8.00	9.00	1.00	2,076.3	10.6	668.8	
CDC-RC-0001-0006	9.00	10.00	1.00	1,002.5	14.1	928.5	
CDC-RC-0001-0008	10.00	11.00	1.00	2,313.2	11.5	738.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0009	11.00	12.00	1.00	2,670.8	12.6	871.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0010	12.00	13.00	1.00	2,240.5	13.4	849.9	
CDC-RC-0001-0011	13.00	14.00	1.00	2,573.3	14.8	848.8	
CDC-RC-0001-0012	14.00	15.00	1.00	4,313.3	20.1	1,087.7	
CDC-RC-0001-0013	15.00	16.00	1.00	5,267.3	16.9	930.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0014	16.00	17.00	1.00	2,794.7	15.6	870.9	
CDC-RC-0001-0015	17.00	18.00	1.00	3,291.0	17.3	943.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0017	18.00	19.00	1.00	3,145.1	14.4	806.8	
CDC-RC-0001-0018	19.00	20.00	1.00	5,654.0	13.4	823.4	
CDC-RC-0001-0019	20.00	21.00	1.00	4,498.5	12.3	842.4	
CDC-RC-0001-0021	21.00	22.00	1.00	3,549.8	11.7	891.6	
CDC-RC-0001-0022	22.00	23.00	1.00	3,288.5	10.5	785.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0024	23.00	24.00	1.00	3,150.2	9.9	783.0	
CDC-RC-0001-0025	24.00	25.00	1.00	3,204.2	11.3	734.6	
CDC-RC-0001-0026	25.00	26.00	1.00	2,466.0	9.3	617.3	
CDC-RC-0001-0027	26.00	27.00	1.00	2,339.4	9.4	595.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0028	27.00	28.00	1.00	1,984.9	9.2	569.8	
CDC-RC-0001-0029	28.00	29.00	1.00	1,265.0	8.9	551.1	
CDC-RC-0001-0030	29.00	30.00	1.00	1,455.2	9.8	597.7	
CDC-RC-0001-0031	30.00	31.00	1.00	1,519.6	10.2	625.5	
CDC-RC-0001-0032	31.00	32.00	1.00	1,787.6	10.1	624.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0034	32.00	33.00	1.00	1,877.3	10.1	618.9	
CDC-RC-0001-0035	33.00	34.00	1.00	1,856.5	10.1	628.4	
CDC-RC-0001-0036	34.00	35.00	1.00	1,764.3	10.1	627.1	
CDC-RC-0001-0038	35.00	36.00	1.00	2,333.0	9.2	620.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0039	36.00	37.00	1.00	2,739.6	9.9	669.9	
CDC-RC-0001-0040	37.00	38.00	1.00	2,340.0	9.1	616.0	
CDC-RC-0001-0041	38.00	39.00	1.00	4,891.7	8.2	524.6	
CDC-RC-0001-0043	39.00	40.00	1.00	3,458.3	10.6	618.7	
CDC-RC-0001-0044	40.00	41.00	1.00	3,615.1	10.8	626.7	
CDC-RC-0001-0045	41.00	42.00	1.00	3,140.7	10.8	630.6	
CDC-RC-0001-0046	42.00	43.00	1.00	1,118.7	7.8	486.5	
CDC-RC-0001-0048	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,899.6	7.7	474.2	
CDC-RC-0001-0049	44.00	45.00	1.00	3,384.3	10.0	613.8	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0002-0001	0.00	3.00	3.00	950.0	6.6	329.9	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0002-0002	3.00	6.00	3.00	970.3	6.4	326.1	
CDC-RC-0002-0003	6.00	9.00	3.00	1,177.3	6.0	292.0	
CDC-RC-0002-0004	9.00	12.00	3.00	1,195.6	5.7	273.3	
CDC-RC-0002-0005	12.00	14.00	2.00	1,235.0	5.5	273.8	
CDC-RC-0002-0006	14.00	16.00	2.00	919.3	3.9	196.6	Laterite
CDC-RC-0002-0007	16.00	18.00	2.00	948.2	3.9	187.1	
CDC-RC-0002-0009	18.00	20.00	2.00	907.7	4.2	228.3	
CDC-RC-0002-0010	20.00	22.00	2.00	1,069.8	4.1	212.4	
CDC-RC-0002-0011	22.00	24.00	2.00	1,393.2	4.6	249.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0012	24.00	26.00	2.00	2,042.6	7.6	429.0	
CDC-RC-0002-0014	26.00	27.00	1.00	1,959.6	8.3	481.1	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0002-0016	27.00	28.00	1.00	1,992.1	11.8	698.9	
CDC-RC-0002-0017	28.00	29.00	1.00	1,786.1	13.8	963.0	
CDC-RC-0002-0018	29.00	30.00	1.00	2,212.1	12.1	858.5	
CDC-RC-0002-0019	30.00	31.00	1.00	2,971.0	13.7	984.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0020	31.00	32.00	1.00	5,899.1	14.4	1,043.6	
CDC-RC-0002-0021	32.00	33.00	1.00	4,854.7	15.8	1,129.4	
CDC-RC-0002-0022	33.00	34.00	1.00	3,324.9	14.9	960.8	
CDC-RC-0002-0023	34.00	35.00	1.00	2,936.4	16.8	1,020.6	
CDC-RC-0002-0024	35.00	36.00	1.00	2,261.4	16.7	933.4	
CDC-RC-0002-0025	36.00	37.00	1.00	2,477.4	16.0	887.8	
CDC-RC-0002-0026	37.00	38.00	1.00	2,505.3	15.2	835.5	
CDC-RC-0002-0028	38.00	39.00	1.00	3,293.3	16.2	921.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0030	39.00	40.00	1.00	2,840.2	14.5	845.6	
CDC-RC-0002-0031	40.00	41.00	1.00	2,989.1	13.4	768.6	
CDC-RC-0002-0032	41.00	42.00	1.00	2,355.9	13.5	767.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0033	42.00	43.00	1.00	2,080.1	12.1	684.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0034	43.00	44.00	1.00	2,431.1	12.1	678.0	
CDC-RC-0002-0035	44.00	45.00	1.00	2,398.1	12.6	722.7	
CDC-RC-0002-0037	45.00	46.00	1.00	2,090.7	11.1	609.0	
CDC-RC-0002-0038	46.00	47.00	1.00	1,842.9	9.7	511.1	
CDC-RC-0002-0039	47.00	48.00	1.00	1,860.6	9.7	503.3	
CDC-RC-0002-0040	48.00	49.00	1.00	1,935.2	9.6	503.5	
CDC-RC-0002-0042	49.00	50.00	1.00	2,367.0	9.7	511.6	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0003-0001	0.00	3.00	3.00	958.4	6.9	343.5	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0003-0002	3.00	6.00	3.00	973.0	7.1	354.8	
CDC-RC-0003-0003	6.00	9.00	3.00	1,129.8	6.7	332.5	
CDC-RC-0003-0004	9.00	10.00	1.00	1,126.1	5.2	255.5	
CDC-RC-0003-0005	10.00	12.00	2.00	1,018.6	4.4	213.8	Laterite
CDC-RC-0003-0006	12.00	14.00	2.00	1,011.1	4.1	202.5	
CDC-RC-0003-0008	14.00	16.00	2.00	767.8	3.6	193.7	
CDC-RC-0003-0009	16.00	18.00	2.00	739.1	3.3	175.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0010	18.00	20.00	2.00	1,055.0	4.1	227.7	
CDC-RC-0003-0011	20.00	21.00	1.00	1,394.3	6.4	393.1	
CDC-RC-0003-0012	21.00	22.00	1.00	691.2	10.3	608.8	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0003-0014	22.00	23.00	1.00	1,397.6	11.2	657.2	
CDC-RC-0003-0015	23.00	24.00	1.00	704.5	13.8	803.5	
CDC-RC-0003-0017	24.00	25.00	1.00	417.6	13.4	762.2	
CDC-RC-0003-0018	25.00	26.00	1.00	1,359.1	15.2	924.0	
CDC-RC-0003-0019	26.00	27.00	1.00	3,455.7	14.6	875.0	
CDC-RC-0003-0020	27.00	28.00	1.00	1,703.0	15.7	957.4	
CDC-RC-0003-0021	28.00	29.00	1.00	1,091.4	14.1	840.0	
CDC-RC-0003-0022	29.00	30.00	1.00	6,784.1	9.6	560.5	
CDC-RC-0003-0023	30.00	31.00	1.00	1,018.9	11.3	709.0	
CDC-RC-0003-0024	31.00	32.00	1.00	1,819.4	9.3	546.4	
CDC-RC-0003-0027	33.00	34.00	1.00	1,552.3	9.8	574.1	
CDC-RC-0003-0029	34.00	35.00	1.00	1,144.0	7.6	432.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0030	35.00	36.00	1.00	1,874.2	8.7	513.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0031	36.00	37.00	1.00	1,231.2	6.9	417.2	
CDC-RC-0003-0032	37.00	38.00	1.00	1,776.7	7.3	436.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0033	38.00	39.00	1.00	3,477.8	6.5	400.1	
CDC-RC-0003-0034	39.00	40.00	1.00	3,343.8	6.3	412.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0035	40.00	41.00	1.00	2,365.4	6.3	411.2	
CDC-RC-0003-0036	41.00	42.00	1.00	1,933.7	6.5	437.6	
CDC-RC-0003-0038	42.00	43.00	1.00	1,687.0	6.7	447.7	
CDC-RC-0003-0040	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,707.8	6.6	396.7	
CDC-RC-0003-0041	44.00	45.00	1.00	1,608.8	7.2	425.3	
CDC-RC-0003-0042	45.00	46.00	1.00	1,550.0	7.5	437.8	
CDC-RC-0003-0043	46.00	47.00	1.00	1,354.9	7.4	444.1	
CDC-RC-0003-0044	47.00	48.00	1.00	1,964.5	8.6	647.9	
CDC-RC-0003-0045	48.00	49.00	1.00	1,964.8	8.6	583.4	
CDC-RC-0003-0046	49.00	50.00	1.00	2,450.6	10.2	697.4	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0004-0001	0.00	3.00	3.00	801.8	7.2	390.3	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0004-0003	3.00	6.00	3.00	824.7	6.2	334.9	
CDC-RC-0004-0004	6.00	9.00	3.00	1,008.2	5.9	305.3	
CDC-RC-0004-0005	9.00	12.00	3.00	1,224.2	5.7	300.3	
CDC-RC-0004-0006	12.00	15.00	3.00	1,225.8	5.7	290.3	
CDC-RC-0004-0008	15.00	18.00	3.00	1,247.7	5.5	280.9	
CDC-RC-0004-0009	18.00	21.00	3.00	1,293.9	5.3	275.6	
CDC-RC-0004-0010	21.00	23.00	2.00	1,244.7	5.0	252.1	
CDC-RC-0004-0011	23.00	25.00	2.00	1,107.2	4.2	216.7	Laterite
CDC-RC-0004-0012	25.00	27.00	2.00	974.0	3.7	189.6	
CDC-RC-0004-0014	27.00	30.00	3.00	807.2	3.3	166.4	
CDC-RC-0004-0015	30.00	32.00	2.00	689.2	2.9	150.3	
CDC-RC-0004-0016	32.00	34.00	2.00	737.2	2.7	143.5	
CDC-RC-0004-0017	34.00	36.00	2.00	1,126.1		205.0	
CDC-RC-0004-0018	36.00	38.00	2.00	1,193.8	**5.6**	300.1	
CDC-RC-0004-0019	38.00	40.00	2.00	1,082.9	5.7	308.5	
CDC-RC-0004-0020	40.00	42.00	2.00	1,054.2	7.3	399.3	
CDC-RC-0004-0022	42.00	43.00	1.00	1,051.1	9.4	579.1	
CDC-RC-0004-0024	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,346.1	10.8	668.0	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0004-0025	44.00	45.00	1.00	2,724.5	9.9	554.8	
CDC-RC-0004-0026	45.00	46.00	1.00	2,274.7	9.5	554.1	
CDC-RC-0004-0027	46.00	47.00	1.00	2,335.2	8.5	472.1	
CDC-RC-0004-0028	47.00	48.00	1.00	2,281.3	8.4	483.8	
CDC-RC-0004-0029	48.00	49.00	1.00	1,583.0	8.2	487.4	
CDC-RC-0004-0030	49.00	50.00	1.00	1,707.1	7.9	491.7	
CDC-RC-0004-0032	50.00	51.00	1.00	2,526.3	6.6	407.5	
CDC-RC-0004-0033	51.00	52.00	1.00	1,864.7	7.3	421.9	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0005-0001	0	3	3	983.8	7.4	409.0	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0005-0003	3	6	3	1,165.8	7.7	433.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0004	6	8	2	898.8	3.9	206.4	
CDC-RC-0005-0005	8	12	4	816.9	2.9	165.1	Laterite
CDC-RC-0005-0006	12	14	2	828.6	3.0	177.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0007	14	16	2	1,171.2	3.8	223.1	
CDC-RC-0005-0008	16	18	2	1,063.7	4.3	270.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0009	18	19	1	1,043.3	14.6	996.1	
CDC-RC-0005-0011	19	20	1	1,195.9	14.9	923.9	
CDC-RC-0005-0013	20	21	1	467.6	12.3	762.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0014	21	22	1	3,755.2	14.8	889.5	
CDC-RC-0005-0015	22	23	1	3,490.6	14.7	902.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0016	23	24	1	4,998.5	9.9	613.6	
CDC-RC-0005-0017	24	25	1	8,869.5	12.5	776.5	
CDC-RC-0005-0018	25	26	1	5,648.8	11.8	716.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0019	26	27	1	7,419.5	11.3	684.1	
CDC-RC-0005-0020	27	28	1	7,603.4	12.8	811.4	
CDC-RC-0005-0021	28	29	1	4,903.5	10.4	670.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0022	29	30	1	3,092.0	11.0	651.0	
CDC-RC-0005-0024	30	31	1	2,636.8	13.5	829.7	
CDC-RC-0005-0025	31	32	1	2,105.8	13.8	836.0	
CDC-RC-0005-0027	32	33	1	2,303.3	13.6	816.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0028	33	34	1	1,784.5	13.6	839.1	
CDC-RC-0005-0029	34	35	1	2,031.7	13.4	856.9	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0005-0030	35	36	1	2,000.1	12.6	778.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0032	36	37	1	2,423.9	11.0	669.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0033	37	38	1	2,719.7	9.8	582.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0034	38	39	1	2,635.5	9.8	613.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0035	39	40	1	2,313.2	8.7	531.5	
CDC-RC-0005-0036	40	41	1	1,928.9	8.2	479.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0037	41	42	1	2,559.4	8.2	512.9	
CDC-RC-0005-0038	42	43	1	2,055.5	7.9	477.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0039	43	44	1	2,952.2	8.2	495.8	
CDC-RC-0005-0041	44	45	1	2,392.9	8.2	504.9	
CDC-RC-0005-0042	45	46	1	2,064.6	7.6	518.3	
CDC-RC-0005-0043	46	47	1	1,991.0	7.6	507.0	
CDC-RC-0005-0044	47	48	1	1,992.7	7.6	515.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0046	48	49	1	1,699.2	7.6	512.2	
CDC-RC-0005-0047	49	50	1	1,813.5	7.7	508.2	

SampleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDC-RC-0006-0001	0	2	2	973.4	7.7	389.9	
CDC-RC-0006-0002	2	4	2	988.6	7.7	394.2	
CDC-RC-0006-0003	4	6	2	998.3	7.5	382.7	
CDC-RC-0006-0005	6	8	2	1,071.2	7.3	360.3	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDC-RC-0006-0006	8	10	2	1,210.1	6.5	323.7	
CDC-RC-0006-0008	10	12	2	1,210.4	6.3	310.6	
CDC-RC-0006-0009	12	14	2	1,249.6	6.1	289.7	
CDC-RC-0006-0010	14	16	2	1,337.8	6.3	299.6	
CDC-RC-0006-0011	16	18	2	1,329.9	6.3	306.5	
CDC-RC-0006-0012	18	20	2	1,222.1	5.7	276.0	
CDC-RC-0006-0013	20	22	2	1,051.2	4.5	213.2	
CDC-RC-0006-0014	22	24	2	655.6	2.9	144.1	
CDC-RC-0006-0015	24	26	2	1,091.3	3.1	142.7	Laterite
CDC-RC-0006-0016	26	28	2	1,075.3	5.0	235.5	
CDC-RC-0006-0017	28	30	2	1,150.6	8.2	396.4	
CDC-RC-0006-0018	30	31	1	772.3	13.5	698.4	
CDC-RC-0006-0020	31	33	2	834.9	12.4	642.2	
CDC-RC-0006-0021	33	34	1	839.5	14.6	849.1	
CDC-RC-0006-0023	34	35	1	670.3	15.0	788.0	
CDC-RC-0006-0024	35	36	1	1,176.3	15.6	878.3	
CDC-RC-0006-0025	36	37	1	1,025.0	15.7	886.1	
CDC-RC-0006-0027	37	38	1	2,235.4	13.8	813.6	
CDC-RC-0006-0028	38	39	1	3,104.5	12.4	710.3	
CDC-RC-0006-0029	39	40	1	1,979.8	13.9	816.5	
CDC-RC-0006-0030	40	41	1	2,167.8	13.6	810.0	
CDC-RC-0006-0031	41	42	1	2,235.2	13.7	789.8	Kamafugite
CDC-RC-0006-0032	42	43	1	2,012.2	11.8	692.8	
CDC-RC-0006-0033	43	44	1	2,142.8	11.0	603.3	
CDC-RC-0006-0034	44	45	1	2,362.9	10.9	624.7	
CDC-RC-0006-0035	45	46	1	2,544.8	11.4	644.8	
CDC-RC-0006-0037	46	47	1	2,901.3	10.3	586.4	
CDC-RC-0006-0038	47	48	1	2,790.0	10.4	533.3	
CDC-RC-0006-0039	48	49	1	3,109.7	9.9	559.9	
CDC-RC-0006-0041	49	50	1	2,497.7	9.4	532.9	

SampleID	FROM	TO	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDN-DD-0023-0001	0.00	1.74	1.74	1267.9	6.2	333.4	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-DD-0023-0003	1.74	4.00	2.26	716.8	3.5	184.2	Laterite
CDN-DD-0023-0004	4.00	6.00	2.00	2345.3	8.0	466.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0005	6.00	7.10	1.10	1044.3	3.8	220.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0006	7.10	8.00	0.90	2184.1	10.5	635.8	Kamafugite
CDN-DD-0023-0007	8.00	9.00	1.00	2604.2	10.5	671.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0008	9.00	10.00	1.00	2646.8	13.0	774.8	
CDN-DD-0023-0009	10.00	11.00	1.00	2362.9	11.7	701.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0010	11.00	12.00	1.00	5751.7	10.9	660.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0011	12.00	13.00	1.00	4838.9	11.4	696.0	
CDN-DD-0023-0013	13.00	14.00	1.00	2779.0	11.1	636.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0014	14.00	15.00	1.00	4258.5	12.9	782.8	
CDN-DD-0023-0015	15.00	16.00	1.00	2099.3	11.6	714.0	
CDN-DD-0023-0017	16.00	17.00	1.00	3688.9	10.5	646.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0018	17.00	18.00	1.00	3878.9	14.0	866.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0019	18.00	19.00	1.00	2604.1	14.4	879.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0020	19.00	20.00	1.00	2838.4	15.5	958.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0021	20.00	21.00	1.00	3357.6	14.9	956.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0023	21.00	22.00	1.00	2424.6	13.4	810.4	
CDN-DD-0023-0024	22.00	23.00	1.00	2366.2	12.9	793.7	
CDN-DD-0023-0025	23.00	24.00	1.00	2464.8	10.8	626.0	
CDN-DD-0023-0027	24.00	25.00	1.00	3732.2	13.5	791.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0028	25.00	26.00	1.00	2704.4	14.8	859.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0029	26.00	27.00	1.00	2317.3	8.6	523.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0030	27.00	28.00	1.00	1671.6	7.4	461.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0031	28.00	28.71	0.71	2797.6	8.5	513.2	
CDN-DD-0023-0032	28.71	30.00	1.29	3052.4	8.7	565.0	
CDN-DD-0023-0033	30.00	31.00	1.00	2695.6	8.5	530.5	
CDN-DD-0023-0034	31.00	32.00	1.00	1902.7	8.5	474.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0035	32.00	33.00	1.00	1810.0	8.1	442.8	
CDN-DD-0023-0036	33.00	34.00	1.00	2660.1	8.3	474.0	
CDN-DD-0023-0038	34.00	35.00	1.00	1978.3	8.5	508.7	
CDN-DD-0023-0039	35.00	36.00	1.00	2024.9	8.0	496.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0040	36.00	37.00	1.00	2047.7	8.8	544.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0042	37.00	38.00	1.00	1853.4	11.1	701.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0043	38.00	39.00	1.00	1720.7	9.6	584.4	
CDN-DD-0023-0044	39.00	40.00	1.00	1405.0	9.0	535.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0046	40.00	41.00	1.00	1443.6	9.2	576.8	
CDN-DD-0023-0047	41.00	42.00	1.00	1215.7	8.2	493.4	
CDN-DD-0023-0048	42.00	43.00	1.00	1168.5	8.1	492.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0049	43.00	43.90	0.90	1209.7	8.5	512.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0050	43.90	45.68	1.78	1843.5	7.0	412.2	
CDN-DD-0023-0051	45.68	47.00	1.32	1953.5	9.8	534.7	
CDN-DD-0023-0052	47.00	48.00	1.00	2552.8	8.9	525.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0053	48.00	49.00	1.00	2023.6	9.0	530.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0054	49.00	50.00	1.00	2084.7	9.4	595.3	
CDN-DD-0023-0056	50.00	51.00	1.00	2109.9	9.2	621.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0057	51.00	52.00	1.00	2083.8	9.0	573.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0059	52.00	53.00	1.00	1456.6	8.3	569.9	
CDN-DD-0023-0060	53.00	54.00	1.00	1842.4	8.0	550.1	
CDN-DD-0023-0061	54.00	55.00	1.00	1656.4	6.0	378.7	
CDN-DD-0023-0062	55.00	56.13	1.13	1429.8	9.3	536.6	
CDN-DD-0023-0063	56.13	57.50	1.37	227.4	1.1	63.0	Sandstone

SampleID	FROM	TO	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	TiO2%	Nb2O5ppm	Lithology
CDN-DD-0024-0001	0.00	2.00	2.00	849.1	7.0	360.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0002	2.00	4.00	2.00	808.2	7.0	365.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0004	4.00	6.00	2.00	934.3	7.2	363.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0005	6.00	8.00	2.00	1,123.2	7.1	375.5	
CDN-DD-0024-0007	8.00	10.00	2.00	1,222.7	7.5	395.2	Tertiary Sedimentary Cover
CDN-DD-0024-0008	10.00	12.00	2.00	1,274.6	7.4	394.9	
CDN-DD-0024-0009	12.00	14.00	2.00	1,316.2	7.1	388.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0010	14.00	16.00	2.00	1,448.3	7.3	398.6	
CDN-DD-0024-0011	16.00	17.45	1.45	1,839.2	7.0	399.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0012	17.45	19.00	1.55	3,179.7	11.8	713.9	
CDN-DD-0024-0013	19.00	20.00	1.00	2,147.2	13.0	774.9	
CDN-DD-0024-0014	20.00	21.00	1.00	2,541.3	11.8	733.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0016	21.00	22.00	1.00	2,375.0	13.4	805.7	
CDN-DD-0024-0017	22.00	23.00	1.00	3,662.5	15.2	968.2	
CDN-DD-0024-0018	23.00	24.00	1.00	3,151.2	16.6	990.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0019	24.00	25.55	1.55	2,449.7	13.6	801.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0021	25.55	27.00	1.45	3,404.1	20.3	1,209.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0022	27.00	28.05	1.05	3,792.9	17.0	1,008.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0023	28.05	29.00	0.95	2,639.6	13.8	816.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0025	29.00	30.00	1.00	2,326.6	12.7	773.6	
CDN-DD-0024-0026	30.00	31.00	1.00	3,076.5	13.7	812.7	
CDN-DD-0024-0027	31.00	32.00	1.00	2,838.1	12.4	702.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0028	32.00	33.00	1.00	2,858.6	13.6	769.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0029	33.00	34.10	1.10	4,153.2	13.9	878.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0031	34.10	35.10	1.00	3,424.0	14.1	869.6	
CDN-DD-0024-0032	35.10	36.00	0.90	2,231.9	10.1	546.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0033	36.00	37.00	1.00	2,801.4	9.9	541.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0035	37.00	38.00	1.00	3,103.0	10.6	579.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0036	38.00	39.00	1.00	2,998.4	12.2	665.3	Kamafugite
CDN-DD-0024-0037	39.00	40.00	1.00	2,969.2	12.5	674.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0038	40.00	41.00	1.00	2,711.9	12.3	688.5	
CDN-DD-0024-0039	41.00	42.00	1.00	2,535.2	12.9	696.5	
CDN-DD-0024-0040	42.00	43.00	1.00	2,619.1	12.0	666.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0041	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,539.8	10.7	549.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0042	44.00	45.00	1.00	1,404.5	10.2	525.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0044	45.00	46.00	1.00	1,696.4	10.9	575.5	
CDN-DD-0024-0045	46.00	47.00	1.00	1,862.0	10.1	524.4	
CDN-DD-0024-0047	47.00	48.00	1.00	1,949.0	9.6	540.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0048	48.00	49.00	1.00	2,150.0	10.3	593.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0049	49.00	50.00	1.00	2,004.8	10.0	533.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0050	50.00	51.00	1.00	1,777.3	9.2	522.6	
CDN-DD-0024-0051	51.00	52.34	1.34	1,554.2	8.1	438.1	
CDN-DD-0024-0052	52.34	53.00	0.66	341.1	0.9	36.4	
CDN-DD-0024-0053	53.00	54.00	1.00	442.9	0.8	29.0	
CDN-DD-0024-0055	54.00	55.06	1.06	305.9	0.7	31.3	
CDN-DD-0024-0056	55.06	56.00	0.94	1,265.9	5.1	333.5	
CDN-DD-0024-0058	56.00	57.00	1.00	2,092.9	7.0	481.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0059	57.00	58.00	1.00	1,625.2	6.0	418.8	
CDN-DD-0024-0060	58.00	60.05	2.05	499.6	3.1	119.6	Sandstone

Table 4: Significant TiO_2%, TREO ppm and Nb_2O_5 ppm are shown

(The lithology from the log is preliminary will be validated in line with the assay outcome and detail visual inspection)

Appendix -D:

References:

1. ASX announcement, "World Class Clay hosted rare earth grade uncovered at CODA North", 18 March 2024
2. ASX Announcement "Diamond drilling commences at CODA", 16 July 2024
3. ASX Announcement "Significant REE mineralised zones intersected in drilling at CODA", 7 August 2024
4. ASX Announcement "CODA Geochem. sampling reveals high-grade REE mineralisation" 15 Aug 2024
5. ASX Announcement "Drilling broadens potential REE mineralisation footprint at CODA north", 6 September 2024
6. ASX Announcement "CODA north demonstrates significant growth potential", 24 September 2024
7. ASX Announcement "CODA north drilling results continue to impress" 9 October 2024
8. ASX Announcement "CODA north drilling results exceed initial expectations" 9 November 2024
9. ASX Announcement "Drilling results from the northern sector expand the CODA north mineralised domain" 29 Oct 2024
10. ASX Announcement "Further drill intercepts broaden footprint in northern sector and eastern tenement of coda north" 09 Dec 2024
11. ASX Announcement "MAJOR HIGH-GRADE TITANIUM FIND AT CODA NORTH" 07 Feb 2025

Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide

HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide

(Europium Oxide (Eu_2O_3), Gadolinium Oxide (Gd_2O_3), Terbium Oxide (Tb_4O_7), Dysprosium Oxide (Dy_2O_3), Holmium Oxide (Ho_2O_3), Erbium Oxide (Er_2O_3), Thulium Oxide (Tm_2O_3), Ytterbium Oxide (Yb_2O_3), and Lutetium Oxide (Lu_2O_3), Yittrium Oxide (Y_2O_3)

IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay

LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide

(Lanthanum Oxide (La_2O_3), Cerium Oxide (CeO_2), Praseodymium Oxide (Pr_6O_{11}), Neodymium Oxide (Nd_2O_3), and Samarium Oxide (Sm_2O_3)

REE = Rare Earth Element

REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide

TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide

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

wt% = Weight percent

RC =Reverse Circulation

CDN-RC-36 may be read as CDN-RC-0036 and so on for other Hole Identifications and Sample Identifications.

Colour legend

Colour	TREO including Y_2O_3
	≥3000 ppm
	≥2000 ppm
	≥1000 ppm
	<1000 ppm

Colour	Nb_2O_5 ppm
	≥ 1000 ppm
	≥ 500 ppm
	≥300 ppm
	< 300 ppm

Colour	TiO_2
	≥15%
	≥10%
	≥5%
	<5%