THICK SAPROLITE-HOSTED REE INTERCEPTS CONFIRMED AT CHARLEY CREEK, NT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling completed at Cattle Creek within the Charley Creek Rare Earth Project, located 110km NNW of Alice Springs, NT, with seven holes comprising 422m air-core drilling and 27.1m diamond coring.**
- **Assays received from seven air-core holes, including four diamond tail holes, confirm multiple TREO[1] and NdPr[2] intercepts within saprolite, including:**
  - **12m @ 1,400ppm TREO and 22% NdPr from 32m (CCC0007)**
  - **18m @ 1,072ppm TREO and 19.9% NdPr from 42m (CCC0008)**
  - **14m @ 750ppm TREO and 19.4% NdPr from 49 (CCC0001)**
  - **25m @ 661ppm TREO and 21.3% NdPr from 39m (CCC0002)**
  - **12m @ 1,519ppm TREO and 25.2% NdPr from 36m (CCC0011) including 5m @ 2,436ppm TREO and 17.5% NdPr from 43m and 3m @3,013 ppm TREO and 17.5% NdPr from 44m**
  - **25.6m @ 1,583ppm TREO and 17.5% NdPr from 39m (CCC0004) including: 6m @4,684 ppm TREO and 19.8% NdPr from 43m**

  Historic significant grades include:

  11m @ 7,199ppm TREO and 22.3% NdPr from 34m (CCA0121) including 5m @11,350 ppm TREO and 18.8% NdPr from 37m.

  Peak results include:
    - **8,218ppm TREO @ 21% NdPr from 45-46m (CCC004)**
    - **5,562ppm TREO @ 18% NdPr from 46 - 47m (CCC0004)**
    - **5,468 ppm TREO @ 21% NdPr from 44-45m (CCC004)**
    - **3,195 ppm TREO @16% NdPr from 46-47m (CCC0011)**
- **Fresh gneissic rock beneath the saprolite is not interpreted to host REE mineralisation within the current drilled area.**
- **Results validate high-grade REE mineralisation intersected by previous drilling, including 5m @ 1.135% (11,350 ppm)[3] TREO from 37m[1], confirming the saprolite as the principal host of mineralisation.**
- **Mineral characterisation will commence prior to the next phase of metallurgical test work on recovered Charley Creek samples.**

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[1] TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxide plus Y_2O_3 ppm
[2] Neodymium-Praseodymium (NdPr) Oxide and Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) Ratio
[3] ASX announcement 10 March 2011: High value REE stream sediment results at Charley Creek Project, NT

Enova Mining Limited (ASX: ENV) (Enova or the Company) is pleased to announce encouraging assay results from drilling at the Cattle Creek Prospect within its Charley Creek Project in the Northern Territory, Australia.

The drilling program comprised air-core drilling to penetrate the alluvial sands, saprolite and clay horizons overlying the gneissic granite bedrock, with diamond coring completed in selected holes to test the underlying fresh rock.

Assay results confirm multiple zones of rare earth element (REE) mineralisation within the saprolite profile, returning broad TREO intercepts with consistently strong NdPr ratios. The results validate previous drilling at Cattle Creek and further define the continuity and distribution of REE mineralisation within the saprolite.

Drilling also confirmed that the fresh gneissic rock immediately beneath the saprolite is not the host of REE mineralisation within the current drilling area. The results will support mineralogical characterisation and guide the next phase of metallurgical test work and ongoing exploration at the Charley Creek Project.

Enova Mining CEO / Executive Director Eric Vesel commented:

"The results from our latest drilling program confirm saprolite zones within the Cattle Creek paleochannel can contain anomalously high rare earth grades, while the underlying basement rock does not warrant further drilling.

Particularly encouraging were the exceptional results from holes CCC0004 and CCC0011, which returned peak grades of up to 8,218ppm TREO and further demonstrate the continuity of rare earth mineralisation within the saprolite.

The next step is to undertake mineralogical characterisation to determine whether the mineralisation is amenable to concentration by gravity separation or flotation. As the mineralisation occurs within free-dig material beneath the alluvial project, it has the potential to complement future mining extraction.

We are now reviewing the results alongside previous drilling to identify continuous higher-grade zones and guide the next phase of exploration at Charley Creek."

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Previous Exploration

Previous air-core drilling campaigns completed in 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2018 encountered bedrock at depths ranging from 40 to 100 metres. However, the fresh rock beneath the saprolite had not been previously tested, making this the first drilling program to assess the hard rock potential within the Cattle Creek Project.

Drilling Program

Seven drill holes were completed to test fresh rock mineralisation beneath the saprolite. Drilling penetrated the underlying fresh rock, with a geological logging and to assess mineralisation potential in fresh rock during drilling.

Core recovery within the fresh rock was lower than anticipated and the program was concluded earlier than planned. To reduce assay costs, air-core samples with similar lithology were composited into 3m samples. A summary of the drilling is provided in Table 1 below:

HoleID	Target	AC Drill Depth (m)	Diamond Tail Depth (m)	Comment
CCC0007	Cattle Creek	47		
CCC0005	Cattle Creek	70		
CCC0001	Cattle Creek	69		
CCC0002	Cattle Creek	70		
CCC0011	Cattle Creek	53		
CCC0004	Cattle Creek	64.6	1.7	Ended in Fresh Rock
CCC0009	Cattle Creek	47.8	8.4	Ended in Fresh Rock
CCC0004A	Cattle Creek		17.0	Poor recovery, abandoned hole
Total		**422m**	**27.1m**	

Table 1: Total drilling statistics in Cattle Creek (Charley Creek Project)

Air-core and diamond drill core samples returned multiple high-grade rare earth element (REE) intercepts, with several assays exceeding 1,000ppm total rare earth oxides (TREO) (Figure 1).

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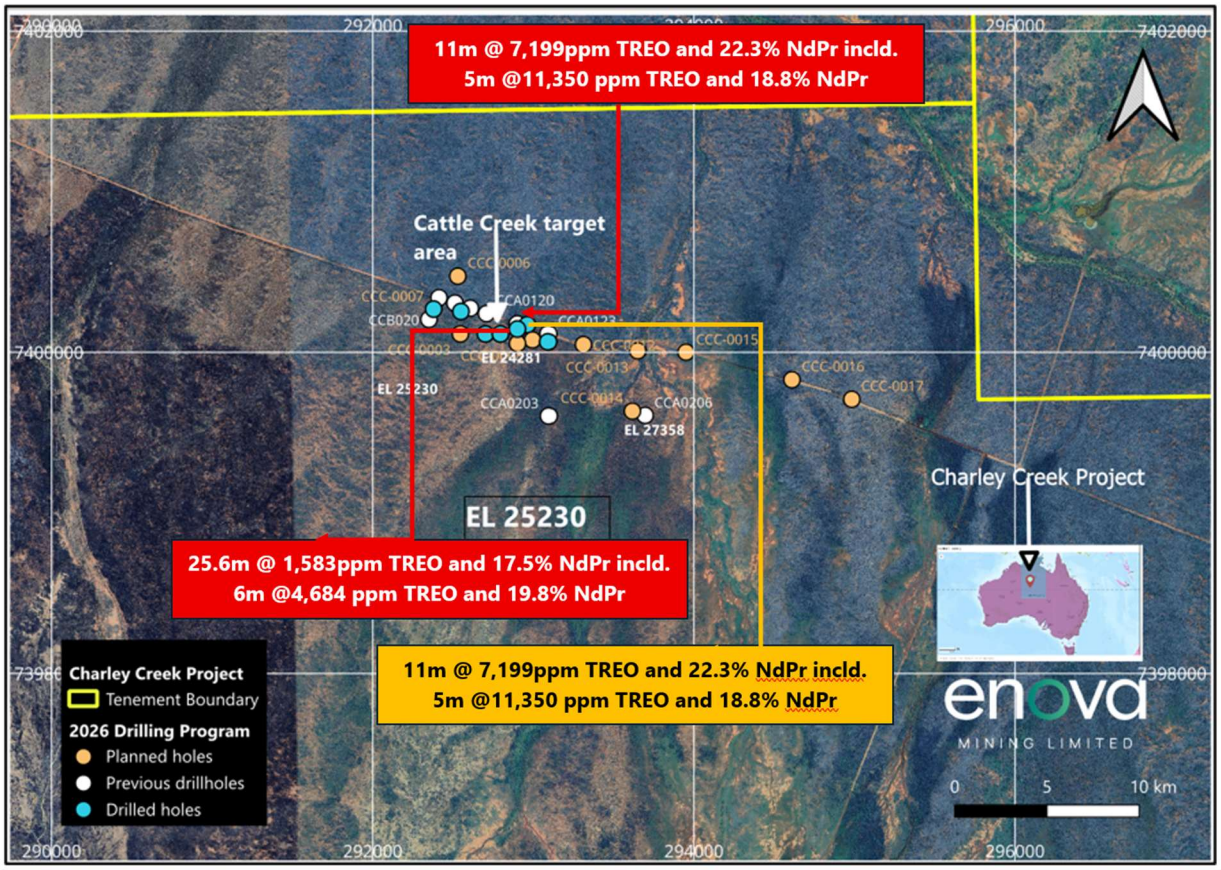


Figure 1: Air-core and diamond tail drill holes locations at the Cattle Creek Central Prospect.

Drilling and Sampling

A multipurpose drill rig was used at hole CCC0007 to drill through the alluvial and saprolite horizons at the Cattle Creek Prospect (Figure 2). Diamond core recovered from the tail holes was quartered for assay, with the remaining core retained for future geological and metallurgical investigations (Figure 3A). Saprolite recovered from hole CCC00011 displayed thick intervals of soft, clay-rich, reddish-brown material consistent with the weathered profile hosting REE mineralisation (Figure 3B).



Figure 2: Multipurpose drill rig at hole CCC0007, Cattle Creek Prospect.

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Figure 3A: Diamond core at CCC0009.
Figure3B: Air-core chip samples from hole CCC0011 prepared using a riffle splitter.



Figure 4: Enova Geologist undertaking lithological logging of recovered samples.

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Figure 5A and 5B Air-core chip sample collected through the cyclone and recorded in chip trays for geological logging.

A schematic interpreted cross section through the Cattle Creek Central area illustrates a laterally extensive weathering profile developed over the underlying fresh bedrock. The section highlights a thick REE enriched saprolite horizon interpreted to host REE enrichment consistent with mineralisation model (Figure 6).

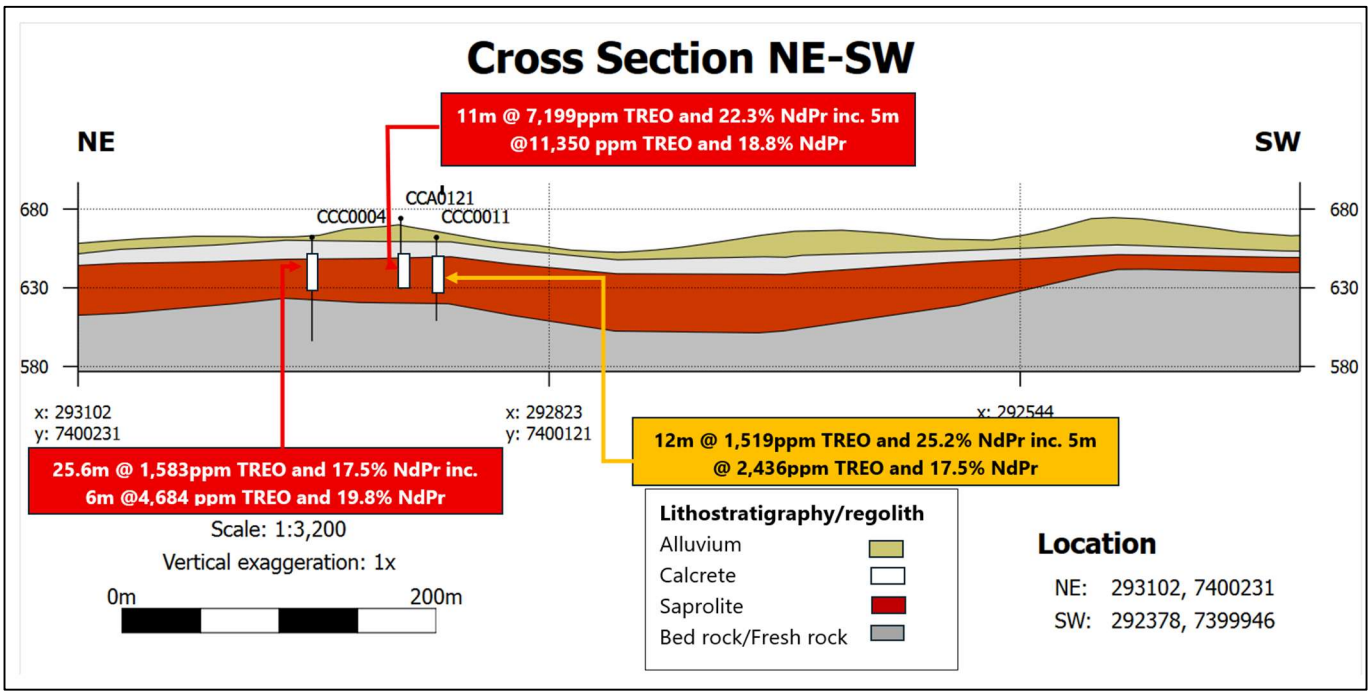


Figure 6: Schematic interpreted cross-section through CCC0004, CCC0011 in Cattle Creek.

Other Activities at Charley Creek

Enova continues to progress Charley Creek, targeting the recovery of monazite and xenotime minerals using wet heavy mineral concentration from alluvial sands deposited in the 250km outwash area 30km south of Milton Park. [3]

In preparation for a planned bulk testing program for proof of concept, mineral characterisation test work identified potential recovery issues associated with variability in the mineralisation[2]. Follow up mineral processing test work was completed by IHC Brisbane in 2025.

The recommended next phase of test work will focus on improving particle size control and the recovery of fine material, including assessment of a high "g" centrifugal concentrator to compliment the existing spiral separation circuit. Testing is planned to commence later this year, subject to sample preparation and laboratory availability.

Enova recently transferred samples from Milton Park to the Company's warehouse in Altona and is preparing representative sub-samples from the bulk material for the recommended test work.

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

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Next Steps

Mineral characterisation will be undertaken on saprolite samples of 1,500 ppm TREO grade. If the analysis indicates minerals where concentration is likely, Enova will consider sighter metallurgical test work on selected Charley Creek samples. The Company will also continue evaluating the geological and mineralisation model, including the potential of the underlying fresh rock source, while planning further exploration activities aimed at defining the scale and continuity of rare earth mineralisation across the project area.

Tenement Schedule

Charley Creek Group of Projects, Northern Territory, Australia

Tenement	Name / Location	Owner	Area(km2)
EL 24281	Charley Creek	CNPL 100%	116.60
EL 25230	Cockroach Dam	CNPL 100%	289.00
EL 27358	Hamilton Downs	CNPL 100%	25.17
EL 31947	Cloughs Dam	CNPL 100%	59.57
		Charley Creek 1	490.34
EL 28434	Hamilton Homestead	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	12.08
EL 29789	Mulga Bore	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	12.61
		Charley Creek 2	24.69
		TOTAL	**515.03**

Table 2: Charley Creek project tenements

Note: Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd (CNPL) and Essential Mining Resources Pty Ltd (EMR) are wholly owned subsidiaries of Enova.

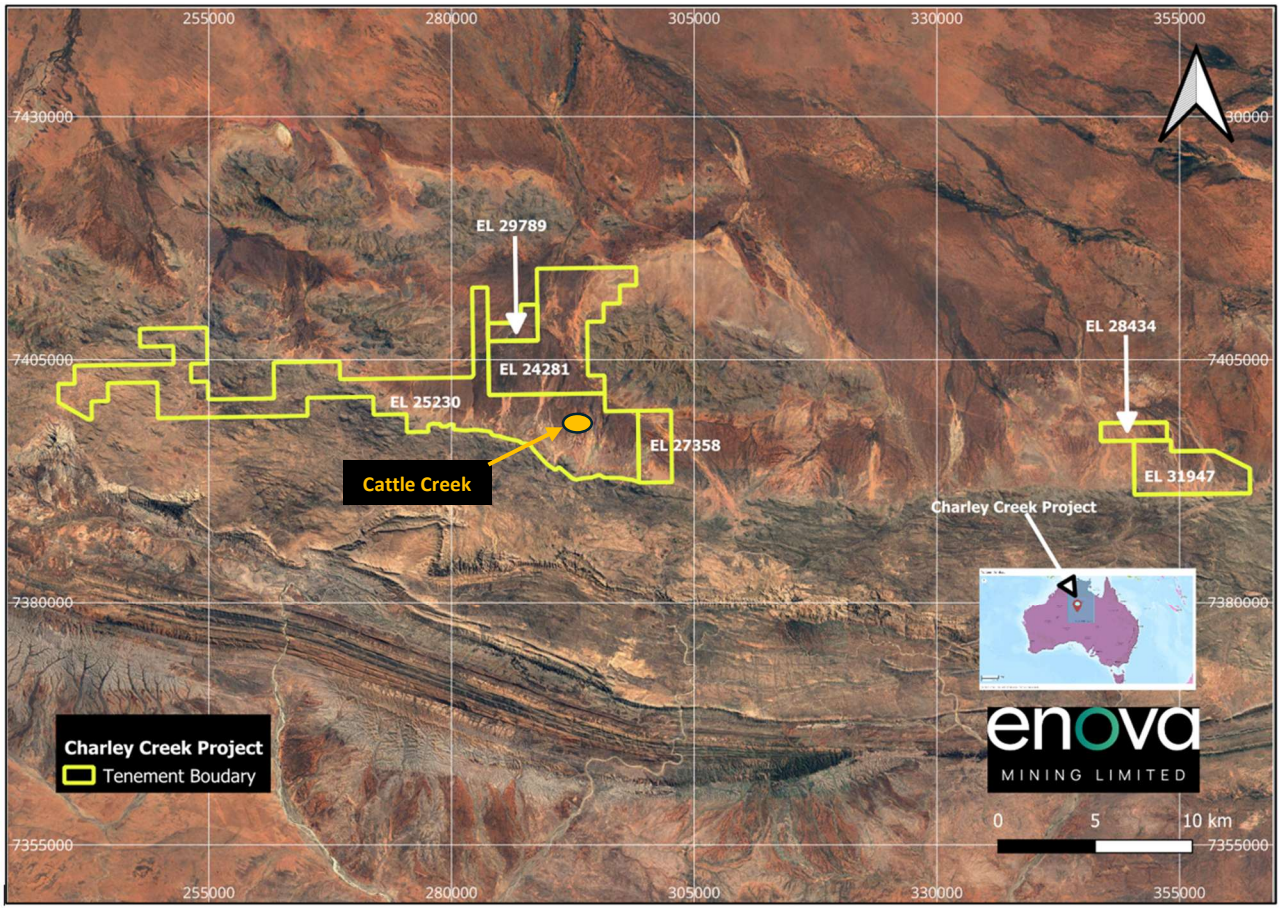


Figure 7: Location of drilling operations at Cattle Creek within EL25230

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ENDS

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited.

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The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About Enova Mining

Enova Mining is a critical minerals exploration and development company with a strategic portfolio of projects across Brazil and Australia, targeting the growing global demand for rare earth elements and battery metals.

The Company's key projects include:

- **The Coda Group of Projects** – prospective for clay-hosted rare earth elements (REE) and titanium.
- **The East Salinas Group of Projects** – prospective for ionic adsorption clay-hosted mineralisation.
- **The Poços de Caldas Project** – a promising ionic adsorption clay REE opportunity.
- **The Charley Creek Project** – prospective for alluvial REE minerals.
- **The Lithium Valley Projects** – including East Salinas, Caraí, Santo Antônio do Jacinto, and Resplendor, all considered prospective for rare earth elements and lithium.

Enova is focused on advancing these high-potential assets through systematic exploration and development to support the global transition to clean energy technologies.

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 is 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.

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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

Enova has recently completed a seven-hole infill drilling program together with deep diamond drilling aimed at improving geological understanding of previously identified high grade zones and assessing basement-hosted rare earth potential. Further drilling, sampling, metallurgical and economic studies may be required before the project's development potential can be fully assessed. All forward-looking statements, including plans for future exploration and drilling, are subject to various risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these early results, as actual outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Resource estimates remain speculative and subject to revision.

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.

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APPENDIX A
JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Cattle Creek Drilling Program:** Cattle Creek Project consists of tenements (Table 2) where the areas were sampled and explored by Air-core with Diamond Tail Drilling returned superior grades. The current exploration is conducted in the tenement EL25230. Holes were drilled on and around the sites of previous high grade drill assays (2011-2022). Samples were recovered by using cyclone attached to the drill rig and collected in plastic sample bags for every meter. In most locations, a thick alluvium layer above the saprolite soil layer occurs, overlying gneissic lithology. Air-core and diamond tail holes were drilled vertically perpendicular to horizontal mineralised zone. **Air-core Drilling** In vertical Air-core holes, sample was collected though cyclone at every 1m in the mineralised litho-stratigraphic unit which is overlying gneissic formation. The sample was homogeneously reduced by using riffle splitter to around 2kg and one part is sent for assaying; other part is stored and retained or returned to Enova's Melbourne warehouse as kept as umpire sample. All samples were bagged, numbers, packed in calico bags and sent for preparation of pulp for assaying to the contracted laboratory, Intertek, Adelaide. The samples representing in-situ rocks are preserved in plastic sample bags with sample numbers according to depth. Sampling intervals have been carefully designed to **align with geological, lithostratigraphic and regolith (weathering) boundaries**, ensuring that individual lithological contacts are not intersected by sample cuts. **Field QA/QC** A comprehensive **QA/QC protocol** has been applied, including the routine collection and submission of field duplicate, certified reference material, blank samples to monitor analytical quality and reliability. A QAQC sample is inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 primary samples (Certified Reference Material or Blank QAQC sample), also field Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 Primary samples. Appropriate certified reference materials (CRM-OREAS 146) were supplied by OREAS Pty Ltd and Blank material was commercially purchased clean builder's sand. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (Intertek) also

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		performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. Duplicate samples for AC drilling were collected at the drill site and inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 20 Primary samples. The Duplicates were sampled directly at the drill rig along with the Primary samples, with the Duplicate samples split via cone splitter. Core sampling is from one side of the core based on an orientation line marked on the core by geologist. **Comments on representivity** The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from drill cuttings recovered from auger holes in alluvium and saprolite overlying the gneissic formation. **Diamond Tail Drilling** The drill cores representing in-situ rocks are preserved in plastic core trays, and depth markers record the depth at the end of each drill run. Diamond core has been sampled on nominal **~1 m intervals**, within underlying gneissic formation. Shorter sample lengths selected where required by geological variations. Sampling intervals have been carefully designed to **align with geological and lithostratigraphic boundaries**, ensuring that individual lithological contacts are not intersected by sample cuts. **quarter-core samples** were taken and packed in sample bags and submitted for laboratory analysis. Remaining part of the core preserved for metallurgical tests. **Field QA/QC** A comprehensive **QA/QC protocol** has been applied, including the routine collection and submission of field duplicate, certified reference material, blank samples to monitor analytical quality and reliability. **Comments on representivity** The systematic approach to sampling, combined with the thorough documentation, ensures that the data collected is robust and reliable. Samples were collected from core recovered from diamond holes in gnessic freshrock. All samples were sent for preparation to the contracted laboratory, Intertek, Adelaide.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	**Air-core Drilling** Air-core drilling was undertaken by an independent contractor, Johannsen Drilling, using a GEMCO H22 drill rig. The drill string comprised 3m rods with a 3.5-inch Air-core bit. Each hole was drilled to blade-refusal, and on rare occasions a hammer and face sampling button bit were used to penetrate more indurated layers (Calcrete) in the transported cover material or penetrate beyond blade refusal into bedrock. Each drillhole was supervised by a Enova geologist. **Diamond Tail Drilling**

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		Diamond drilling was carried out by GEMCO rig, The drilling used a wireline diamond core of HWL size in saprolite veneer lithological unit and PQ/HQ diameter in hard underlying gneissic lithological unit. HWL size diamond core drilling (~76 mm diameter) was used in soft rock saprolite veneer. PQ/HQ size diamond core drilling (~76mm and/or ~63.5 mm diameter) was predominantly used in hard rock, employing standard tubes to depths of approximately 50~100 m. All diamond drill holes were collared and drilled vertically downward from surface. Initial drill rig alignment was completed labelling the platform to drill vertically and no reflex tool was used. No Downhole surveys were conducted for the test drilling No Core orientation was recorded for the test drilling All drill collar locations were picked up using Handheld Garmin GPS to ensure tentative spatial positioning. The collar survey pick up will be undertaken later along with topographic survey.
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 Drillholes** The Air-core sample recoveries for each metre were visually assessed and estimated to be within industry acceptable standards. Moisture content was recorded qualitatively in drill logs as wet (w), moist (m) or dry (d). Minimal water was encountered in Air-core drilling, with >90% of samples have nominal moisture content until the ground water table. The Air-core drill rig utilised an onboard 350psi compressor with 350-400cfm air pack, which provided very dry and representative samples with good recovery. Every 1m sample in the mineralised strata is collected in plastic bags and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 1-15kg, which is considered given the hole diameter, material loss sticky clay content in the lithological units and the specific density of the material. The sample recovery was ranging between 50% to 80% due to high clay content in the strata, loss of cuttings. The recovery has been estimated by visual inspection. No relationship is apparent in the Air-core data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred. Diamond tail drilling core recovery dropped to below 80% due to cavity, water and core loss. Hence the drilling was aborted after 1.4m at CCC0009 and 8.4m at CCC0004. The only the representative assay data will be reviewed and considered for further evaluation. The assay of low recovery zone will be used for diagnostic purpose for future exploration.
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.*	**Air-core Samples** The rock chip samples have been logged, and lithological description is listed in table 4. The air core drilling has been conducted as infill of previous exploration. Logging of Air-core drill samples included lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralisation and structural fabric. Transported cover (Alluvium, Colluvium) and regolith types were

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	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	also defined in logs. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration. The Air-core drillhole samples are logged from surface to the EOH in summary format with EOH chip samples collected in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. The logging is considered appropriate to this phase of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Sample Preparation** The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample collection and preparation techniques are considered adequate for the style of mineralisation being investigated and are consistent with industry standard practice. Air-core drilling samples were collected at 1 m intervals via a cyclone and split at the rig using a cone splitter, yielding representative samples typically weighing 2–4 kg. Residual bulk samples were retained where required. Samples were submitted to accredited laboratory, Intertek, where they were further dried, crushed (where necessary) and pulverised to achieve a grind size of at least 85% passing 75 microns prior to analysis. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, expected grade distribution, and grain size characteristics of the material being sampled. For Air-core drilling, initial 3m composites were collected from transported cover and oxidised basement respectively. Follow-up 1m sampling of anomalous REE zones was subsequently undertaken. Each sample was collected with a PVC spear. These are standard industry practices for this reconnaissance phase of exploration. The samples were sent to independent laboratory, Intertek, where samples were oven dried at 100C, crushed and pulverised to 85% of total sample passing 75µm, using the SP03 or SP05 methods. The nature and quality of the sample preparation are considered appropriate**.** **Field QA/QC** Field Duplicates: Duplicates are inserted approximately every 20 samples using a split from chip sample to be sent to laboratory. Other QA/QC Samples: OREAS 146 Certified Reference Material; Blanks were used for QA/QC purposes are inserted approximately at the interval of every 20 samples. **Sample Preparation in Intertek Laboratory** At the lab, Intertek laboratory, in Adelaide, the samples are dried at 100^0 C, 75% material crushed to a nominal ~2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using Jones riffle splitter for pulverising. The aliquots are pulverised to a nominal >95% of crush ~2mm, split, pulverise up to 3kg for which a 100g sample is then selected for analysis. A spatula is used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. **Sample preparation**

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		Collection and labelling: Samples of drill cuttings are taken at 1.0m intervals from saprolite and regolith zone. The cut chips are split using a riffle splitter The samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and in the process of dispatching them to the Intertek laboratory. **Laboratory QA/QC** 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. At the laboratory stage, internal QAQC pulp duplicates are taken at a rate of 1 in 28 by Intertek. Appropriate CRM material is also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC. Field Duplicate samples were collected during Air-core drilling and inserted into the sample batches to check and ensure representivity of Enova sampling methods. Pulp repeats and element repeats for all sample types are undertaken by Intertek at the laboratory. The QAQC field Duplicate sample data are evaluated by Enova team and these showed satisfactory reproducibility. Sample mass for Air-core drilling of nominally 1.5-3kg for each sample is considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples are analysed at the Intertek laboratory in batches of approximately 50 samples including QA/QC samples (duplicate, blank, and standards). Industry standard protocols are used by Intertek to prepare samples for analysis. Samples are dried, and a sub sample was pulverized. **LITHIUM BORATE FUSION** Lithium borate fusion offers a high temperature aggressive digest suitable for almost all geological samples. The technique is optimised for accuracy at both high and low element concentrations. Major element analysis can be carried out with either ICP or XRF finishes. The whole rock packages are available on page 34 and can be coupled with selected minor and trace elements listed below. Results for Co and Mo are semi quantitative only by this fusion method. Samples containing high sulphides (2%), elevated copper (1%) and other reduced species such as metallics, arsenides, carbides and carbon should be analysed using the sodium peroxide fusion options. Specialised methods on page 30 should be utilised where the REE oxide content exceeds 1%.

LITHIUM BORATE INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS BY OES / MS

ELEMENT	RANGE PPM	FINISH	ELEMENT	RANGE PPM	FINISH	ELEMENT	RANGE PPM	FINISH
CaO	0.01% - 100%	OES	Lu	0.1 - 1%	MS	Tb	0.1 - 2%	MS
Ce	0.5 - 30%	MS	MgO	0.01% - 100%	OES	Th	0.1 - 2%	MS
Dy	0.1 - 5%	MS	Nd	0.1 - 20%	MS	TiO_2	0.01% – 100%	OES
Er	0.1 - 5%	MS	P_2O_5	0.01% - 100%	OES	Tm	0.1 - 1%	MS
Eu	0.1 - 5%	MS	Pr	0.1 - 10%	MS	U	0.1 - 30%	MS
Gd	0.1 - 5%	MS	Rb	0.1 - 5%	MS	Y	0.5 - 50%	MS
Ho	0.1 - 2%	MS	Sc	10 – 5%	OES	Yb	0.1 - 5%	MS
La	0.2 - 20%	MS	Sm	0.1 - 10%	MS	Zr	1 - 50%	MS
DESCRIPTION							CODE	PRICE
Lithium borate fusion / ICP MS., OES							FB6/OM	$77.20

QA/QC samples are included amongst the submitted samples.

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		Both standards, duplicates, and blank QA/QC samples were inserted in the sample stream. OREAS 146 samples were used in 10-12gm package as certified reference material at an interval every 20 samples. (Field QA/QC) The assays were done using ICP MS, ICP OES after Fusion with Lithium Metaborate - ICP MS for major Oxides. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Intertek holds various International Standards Organisation (ISO) certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice. Laboratory assaying for all drill sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory.
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 team, led by Fernando Moya reviewed the data collated and compared it with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Assay data, in electronic form, is checked to verify that the data files are correctly handled in spreadsheets where calculations are needed. Field geological data was recorded in the field notebook and then typed into a spreadsheet for subsequent import to a database. The assay and lithology data of auger hole samples have been added in Appendix C Table 4 and 5 and assay data is received in spreadsheet and certificates form the laboratory. Assay data is received in spreadsheet format from the laboratory. The assay data of Rare Earth Element has been converted into Rare Earth Oxide (Refer to Section 2 of JORC table "Data Aggregation Method).
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 hole collar locations were picked up using a Garmin handheld GPS. Datum for all sitework is considered GDA94/53S or WGS 84 UTM Zone 53S (Appendix B, Table 4). The error in the handheld GPS is around ±3m. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets. The locations of hole collar points are listed in the Appendix -B Table 3. Topographic Control: No topographic survey was conducted in the current exploration. CCB series Air-core holes were picked up by survey in 2022.
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 hole collars are variable, varied according to the location of high-grade surface sample points and/or high-grade holes. The spacing is appropriate to the scale of tenements and variation in geology of zoned complex. In the holes, field compositing was done every 3m (4m in some cases) within alluvium, transported material and calcrete strata overlying saprolite. No compositing was done in saprolite. All samples within saprolite were prepared for ~1m run except near or around lithological and stratigraphical contacts, where sample length was variable. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation were

		undertaken with the current assay data.
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.*	The holes drilled vertically in Charley Creek are holes to investigate the fresh rock and confirmation of REE mineralisation in nearest neighbourhood of previous high-grade holes. Once the continuity of key mineralised zone is identified, further vertical and in fill holes may be drilled based on the trends of rare element enrichment. Given the depth of holes, varying from 40-70m from surface, the sample biases due to orientation of shallow holes are considered negligible and lateral extension of mineralisation is not yet known. No orientation-based sampling bias from various drill types has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples collected by field technicians were meticulously packed in labelled plastic bags, then Bulka bags on the pallet. They were then transported by Alice Hospiss and Northline transport, directly to the Intertek, Adelaide. The samples were secured during transit to prevent tampering, contamination, or loss. A chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the sampling process. Utilising a reputable laboratory further ensures the security and integrity of the assay results. Sample submission documents listing the batch number, sample number and order number accompany the samples at each stage and are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Enova.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The site is attended by Enova's professional geologist and offsider team supervised by Subhajit Deb Roy, qualified geologist to carry out, inspect sampling procedures, verify the sampling protocols, secure the transport and storage of samples, verification of geological records, review QAQC procedures. Enova has not undertaken any external audit.

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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*	The Charley Creek project tenements are held by Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd (CNPL) and Essential Mining Resources Pty Ltd (EMR) as given in Table 2. The companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of Enova Mining. The current exploration is conducted in EL25230 of Charley Creek Project. There is no issue with the tenement holding and it's good standing known to Enova Mining. However, Enova Mining has relevant NT government permits for undertaking exploration. Details of the Charley Creek project tenements are given in Table

	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	2 and Figure 7.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Previous Exploration** Previous exploration was undertaken by Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd (CNPL) which is now wholly owned by Enova Mining. Previous air-core drilling campaigns conducted in 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2018 encountered bedrock at depths ranging from 40 to 100 meters, Presence of REE mineralization in alluvium and saprolite was registered. However, the fresh rock potential at depth has never been explored - making this the first campaign of its kind in the area and representing a significant untested opportunity for the Company.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Charley Creek Rare Earth Project in the Northern Territory is hosted within the **Arunta Block geological province**, where prolonged weathering of Proterozoic gneisses, granites and metasedimentary rocks has generated extensive alluvial, colluvial and saprolite-hosted rare earth mineralisation. The project's flagship Cattle Creek prospect comprises a flat-lying basin of Tertiary sediments overlain by Quaternary sands and gravels, with drilling intersecting up to 80 m of mineralised alluvial and weathered material. Enova has identified rare earth-bearing heavy minerals, principally monazite and xenotime, together with industrial minerals such as ilmenite, rutile and zircon, which are considered amenable to low-cost gravity concentration processing. Subsequent exploration has also highlighted the potential for deeper basement-hosted rare earth mineralisation beneath the alluvial system, supported by historical drilling that intersected rare earth enrichment within saprolite. The company's reporting has focused on advancing both the shallow alluvial resource and the underlying saprolite/clay-hosted rare earth system through drilling, metallurgical testing and grade validation programs aimed at establishing a scalable and economically viable critical minerals project.
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.*	The data and information of about the Air-core and diamond tail drill collar points are given in table 3. Enova has completed 7 drillholes in Charley Creek project with total meterage of 422m of Air-core and 27.1 m of diamond core. Easting Northing, Elevation, Dip, Azimuth, Depth (EOH-End of Holes) of the drillholes are given in the Appendix B Table 3. The assay results are included in Appendix C Table 4. In this release, the assay results of CCC0007, CCC0005, CCC0002, CCC0001, CCC0011, CCC0004, CCC0009, Air-core and diamond tail drillholes are included and assays of CCC0004A diamond tail is pending are No metallurgical test work was undertaken on the present samples.

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	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	The database of collar, geology, assays has been compiled as per industry standard practices and for the use of resource modelling in the next stage. No topographic and drill hole collar survey is undertaken. The data are being compiled in Collar, Survey, Assay and Geology files. The Assay data has been compiled in the Assay table and TREO are given in 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 Rare Earth Element (REE) to Rare Earth Oxides (REO) 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) **Cut-off calculations** For the reporting of significant intersections and assays, 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 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. As an exception, assays within saprolite clay have been aggregated to represent the significant grade. **Nominal Cut-offs** **TREO** Nominal cut-offs of 500 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm have been applied for calculation of significant results of **TREO**. Notable high-grade assays (Peak TREO grades) have been calculated with nominal cut-off 3000 ppm **TREO**.
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.*	As the geometry of the mineralisation is expected to be horizontal or following the topography. The drill holes were drilled with the vertical orientation to explore the continuity of grade and mineralisation and investigate underlying fresh rock gneissic basement. The downhole lengths are likely to validate the previous intersected high-grade zones in alluvium and saprolite and brings out the presence of mineralised zones in the

	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	gneissic fresh rock. Although, there was no downhole survey done, the drill rig was aligned vertically to ensure penetrating downward through the regoliths of transported material and in-situ saprolite strata above the gneissic basement. Hence potential bias of drilling orientation of shallow holes is negligible for resource estimation 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 Figures 1 to 7 and Tables 1 to 4 for drillhole collars, assays, drill plan, rock types and drill targets related data and information.
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. All data have been listed in Tables 1 to 5. 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 collar point 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 regolith horizon overlying granite - granodiorite litho-units to ensure a balanced perspective. This report represents the exploration activities and findings without any known 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.*	The report includes air core including diamond tail hole assay results and regional geology descriptions under geology section. There is no additional substantive, relevant and significant exploration data to report here. Previous and historical reports on Charley Creek Project, which was published earlier in NT government, ASX websites. are cross referred in Appendix D
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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*	Enova will continue to investigate the potential for new mineralisation on the tenements, which is amenable to extraction. Hence, metallurgical test work would be critical for further progress of cattle creek area mineralisation. Enova will continue exploring for new mineralisation within the vast expanse of 289 sq km of EL25230 tenement area. Diagrams and figures in the current document are highlighting the outcomes of drillhole sampling and identify high anomalous

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	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	zones.

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Appendix B: The location of drill hole collars, depth presented in the current release

Hole ID	Type	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	DATUM	DIP	AZIMUTH	Depth (m)
CCC0007	Air-core	Cattle Creek	292380	7400271	659	WGS 84 53S	90	0	47
CCC0005	Air-core	Cattle Creek	292558	7400249	659	WGS 84 53S	90	0	70
CCC0002	Air-core	Cattle Creek	292801	7400110	652	WGS 84 53S	90	0	70
CCC0011	Air-core	Cattle Creek	292890	7400147	662	WGS 84 53S	90	0	53
CCC0009	Air-core+Diamond	Cattle Creek	293089	7400070	661	WGS 84 53S	90	0	56.2
CCC0001	Air-core	Cattle Creek	292704	7400127	660	WGS 84 53S	90	0	69
CCC0004	Air-core+Diamond	Cattle Creek	292965	7400173	662	WGS 84 53S	90	0	66

Table 3: Cattle Creek Drillhole Collar Locations

Appendix C: Lithological Log, TREO Assay of Drillholes are shown below.

HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0007	0.00	3.00	3.00	221	CV	Colluvium
CCC0007	3.00	6.00	3.00	208	CV	Colluvium
CCC0007	6.00	9.00	3.00	249	AV	Alluvium
CCC0007	9.00	13.00	4.00	171	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0007	13.00	14.00	1.00	78	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	14.00	15.00	1.00	59	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	15.00	16.00	1.00	75	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	16.00	17.00	1.00	34	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	17.00	18.00	1.00	24	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	18.00	19.00	1.00	20	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	19.00	20.00	1.00	39	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	20.00	21.00	1.00	34	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	21.00	22.00	1.00	42	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	22.00	23.00	1.00	36	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	23.00	24.00	1.00	340	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	24.00	25.00	1.00	110	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	25.00	26.00	1.00	240	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	26.00	27.00	1.00	167	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	27.00	28.00	1.00	135	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	28.00	29.00	1.00	143	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	29.00	30.00	1.00	37	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	30.00	31.00	1.00	64	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	31.00	32.00	1.00	299	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	32.00	33.00	1.00	1,426	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	33.00	34.00	1.00	1,366	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	34.00	35.00	1.00	3,779	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	35.00	36.00	1.00	820	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	36.00	37.00	1.00	735	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	37.00	38.00	1.00	830	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	38.00	39.00	1.00	616	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	39.00	40.00	1.00	483	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	40.00	41.00	1.00	878	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	41.00	42.00	1.00	1,412	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	42.00	43.00	1.00	2,692	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0007	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,767	QR	Quartz
CCC0007	44.00	45.00	1.00	860	SAR	Saprock
CCC0007	45.00	46.00	1.00	400	SAR	Saprock
CCC0007	46.00	47.00	1.00	243	SAR	Saprock

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0005	0.00	3.00	3.00	274	CV	Colluvium
CCC0005	3.00	6.00	3.00	218	CV	Colluvium
CCC0005	6.00	9.00	3.00	258	AV	Alluvium
CCC0005	9.00	12.00	3.00	194	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0005	12.00	15.00	3.00	202	AV	Alluvium
CCC0005	15.00	16.00	1.00	73	AVSAP	Alluvium+Saprolite
CCC0005	16.00	17.00	1.00	42	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	17.00	18.00	1.00	27	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	18.00	19.00	1.00	45	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	19.00	20.00	1.00	33	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	20.00	21.00	1.00	29	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	21.00	22.00	1.00	84	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	22.00	23.00	1.00	66	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	23.00	24.00	1.00	108	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	24.00	25.00	1.00	96	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	25.00	26.00	1.00	82	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	26.00	27.00	1.00	23	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	27.00	28.00	1.00	54	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	28.00	29.00	1.00	110	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	29.00	30.00	1.00	21	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	30.00	31.00	1.00	22	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	31.00	32.00	1.00	91	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	32.00	33.00	1.00	25	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	33.00	34.00	1.00	22	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	34.00	35.00	1.00	67	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	35.00	36.00	1.00	39	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	36.00	37.00	1.00	37	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	37.00	38.00	1.00	39	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	38.00	39.00	1.00	263	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	39.00	40.00	1.00	300	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	40.00	41.00	1.00	313	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	41.00	42.00	1.00	447	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	42.00	43.00	1.00	626	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	43.00	44.00	1.00	2,296	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	44.00	45.00	1.00	1,357	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	45.00	46.00	1.00	2,634	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	46.00	47.00	1.00	1,512	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	47.00	48.00	1.00	1,817	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	48.00	49.00	1.00	831	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	49.00	50.00	1.00	492	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	50.00	51.00	1.00	801	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	51.00	52.00	1.00	1,036	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	52.00	53.00	1.00	674	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	53.00	54.00	1.00	574	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	54.00	55.00	1.00	1,252	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	55.00	56.00	1.00	996	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	56.00	57.00	1.00	847	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	57.00	58.00	1.00	565	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	58.00	59.00	1.00	369	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	59.00	60.00	1.00	615	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	60.00	61.00	1.00	328	SAR	Saprock
CCC0005	61.00	62.00	1.00	318	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	62.00	63.00	1.00	386	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	63.00	64.00	1.00	296	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	64.00	65.00	1.00	265	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0005	65.00	66.00	1.00	247	SAR	Saprock
CCC0005	66.00	67.00	1.00	248	SAR	Saprock
CCC0005	67.00	68.00	1.00	268	SAR	Saprock
CCC0005	68.00	69.00	1.00	359	SAR	Saprock
CCC0005	69.00	70.00	1.00	325	SAR	Saprock

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0001	0.00	3.00	3.00	230	CV	Colluvium
CCC0001	3.00	6.00	3.00	265	CV	Colluvium
CCC0001	6.00	9.00	3.00	254	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	9.00	12.00	3.00	240	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	12.00	15.00	3.00	213	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0001	15.00	18.00	3.00	206	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0001	18.00	19.00	1.00	76	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	19.00	20.00	1.00	50	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	20.00	21.00	1.00	84	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	21.00	22.00	1.00	118	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	22.00	23.00	1.00	139	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	23.00	24.00	1.00	94	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	24.00	25.00	1.00	114	AV	Alluvium
CCC0001	25.00	26.00	1.00	69	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	26.00	27.00	1.00	77	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	27.00	28.00	1.00	133	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	28.00	29.00	1.00	99	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	29.00	30.00	1.00	166	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	30.00	31.00	1.00	123	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	31.00	32.00	1.00	62	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	32.00	33.00	1.00	25	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	33.00	34.00	1.00	23	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	34.00	35.00	1.00	14	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	35.00	36.00	1.00	19	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	36.00	37.00	1.00	40	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	37.00	38.00	1.00	138	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	38.00	39.00	1.00	35	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	39.00	40.00	1.00	27	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	40.00	41.00	1.00	471	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	41.00	42.00	1.00	171	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	42.00	43.00	1.00	801	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	43.00	44.00	1.00	430	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	44.00	45.00	1.00	299	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	45.00	46.00	1.00	549	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	46.00	47.00	1.00	316	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	47.00	48.00	1.00	260	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0001	48.00	49.00	1.00	389	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	49.00	50.00	1.00	505	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	50.00	51.00	1.00	606	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	51.00	52.00	1.00	1,006	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	52.00	53.00	1.00	854	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	53.00	54.00	1.00	840	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	54.00	55.00	1.00	1,122	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	55.00	56.00	1.00	771	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	56.00	57.00	1.00	541	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	57.00	58.00	1.00	665	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	58.00	59.00	1.00	965	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	59.00	60.00	1.00	774	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	60.00	61.00	1.00	496	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	61.00	62.00	1.00	851	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	62.00	63.00	1.00	506	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	63.00	64.00	1.00	459	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	64.00	65.00	1.00	408	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	65.00	66.00	1.00	364	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	66.00	67.00	1.00	302	SAR	Saprock
CCC0001	67.00	68.00	1.00	475	GNI	Weathered gneiss
CCC0001	68.00	69.00	1.00	317	GNI	Weathered gneiss

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0002	0.00	3.00	3.00	203	CV	Colluvium
CCC0002	3.00	6.00	3.00	209	AV	Alluvium
CCC0002	6.00	9.00	3.00	167	AV	Alluvium
CCC0002	9.00	12.00	3.00	191	AV	Alluvium
CCC0002	12.00	15.00	3.00	124	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0002	15.00	18.00	3.00	82	AV	Alluvium
CCC0002	18.00	21.00	3.00	33	AV	Alluvium
CCC0002	21.00	22.00	1.00	13	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	22.00	23.00	1.00	27	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	23.00	24.00	1.00	42	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	24.00	25.00	1.00	77	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	25.00	26.00	1.00	212	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	26.00	27.00	1.00	43	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	27.00	28.00	1.00	32	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	28.00	29.00	1.00	16	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	29.00	30.00	1.00	59	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	30.00	31.00	1.00	133	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	31.00	32.00	1.00	174	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	32.00	33.00	1.00	232	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	33.00	34.00	1.00	397	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	34.00	35.00	1.00	647	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	35.00	36.00	1.00	801	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	36.00	37.00	1.00	173	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	37.00	38.00	1.00	445	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	38.00	39.00	1.00	177	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	39.00	40.00	1.00	580	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	40.00	41.00	1.00	538	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	41.00	42.00	1.00	217	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	42.00	43.00	1.00	973	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,114	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	44.00	45.00	1.00	936	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	45.00	46.00	1.00	688	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	46.00	47.00	1.00	660	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	47.00	48.00	1.00	489	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	48.00	49.00	1.00	308	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	49.00	50.00	1.00	705	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	50.00	51.00	1.00	400	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	51.00	52.00	1.00	551	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	52.00	53.00	1.00	158	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	53.00	54.00	1.00	653	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0002	54.00	55.00	1.00	1,083	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	55.00	56.00	1.00	1,577	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	56.00	57.00	1.00	917	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	57.00	58.00	1.00	758	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	58.00	59.00	1.00	613	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	59.00	60.00	1.00	516	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	60.00	61.00	1.00	500	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	61.00	62.00	1.00	483	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	62.00	63.00	1.00	581	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	63.00	64.00	1.00	516	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	64.00	65.00	1.00	356	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	65.00	66.00	1.00	338	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	66.00	67.00	1.00	590	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	67.00	68.00	1.00	445	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	68.00	69.00	1.00	355	SAR	Saprock
CCC0002	69.00	70.00	1.00	319	SAR	Saprock

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0011	0.00	3.00	3.00	213	CV	Colluvium
CCC0011	3.00	6.00	3.00	212	CV	Colluvium
CCC0011	6.00	9.00	3.00	237	AV	Alluvium
CCC0011	9.00	12.00	3.00	232	AV	Alluvium
CCC0011	12.00	15.00	3.00	122	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0011	15.00	16.00	1.00	124	AVSAP	Alluvium+Saprolite
CCC0011	16.00	17.00	1.00	96	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	17.00	18.00	1.00	72	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	18.00	19.00	1.00	48	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	19.00	20.00	1.00	24	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	20.00	21.00	1.00	15	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	21.00	22.00	1.00	9	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	22.00	23.00	1.00	6	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	23.00	24.00	1.00	7	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	24.00	25.00	1.00	11	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	25.00	26.00	1.00	15	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	26.00	27.00	1.00	7	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	27.00	28.00	1.00	41	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	28.00	29.00	1.00	19	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	29.00	30.00	1.00	19	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	30.00	31.00	1.00	24	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	31.00	32.00	1.00	21	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	32.00	33.00	1.00	36	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	33.00	34.00	1.00	63	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	34.00	35.00	1.00	28	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	35.00	36.00	1.00	69	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	36.00	37.00	1.00	634	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	37.00	38.00	1.00	1,900	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	38.00	39.00	1.00	1,322	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	39.00	40.00	1.00	81	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	40.00	41.00	1.00	211	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	41.00	42.00	1.00	1,266	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	42.00	43.00	1.00	638	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	43.00	44.00	1.00	1,613	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	44.00	45.00	1.00	3,110	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	45.00	46.00	1.00	2,732	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	46.00	47.00	1.00	3,195	SAR	Saprock
CCC0011	47.00	48.00	1.00	1,531	SAR	Saprock
CCC0011	48.00	49.00	1.00	338	SAR	Saprock
CCC0011	49.00	50.00	1.00	216	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	50.00	51.00	1.00	194	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0011	51.00	52.00	1.00	244	SAR	Saprock
CCC0011	52.00	53.00	1.00	171	SAR	Saprock

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0004	0.00	3.00	3.00	213	CV	Colluvium
CCC0004	3.00	6.00	3.00	229	CV	Colluvium
CCC0004	6.00	9.00	3.00	219	AV	Alluvium
CCC0004	9.00	12.00	3.00	149	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0004	12.00	15.00	3.00	190	CCAV	Calcrete+Alluvium
CCC0004	15.00	18.00	3.00	128	AV	Alluvium
CCC0004	18.00	21.00	3.00	73	AV	Alluvium
CCC0004	21.00	22.00	1.00	48	AV	Alluvium
CCC0004	22.00	23.00	1.00	47	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	23.00	24.00	1.00	49	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	24.00	25.00	1.00	35	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	25.00	26.00	1.00	26	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	26.00	27.00	1.00	42	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	27.00	28.00	1.00	62	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	28.00	29.00	1.00	48	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	29.00	30.00	1.00	36	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	30.00	31.00	1.00	27	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	31.00	32.00	1.00	37	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	32.00	33.00	1.00	16	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	33.00	34.00	1.00	15	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	34.00	35.00	1.00	11	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	35.00	36.00	1.00	22	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	36.00	37.00	1.00	39	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	37.00	38.00	1.00	90	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	38.00	39.00	1.00	118	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	39.00	40.00	1.00	675	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	40.00	41.00	1.00	335	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	41.00	42.00	1.00	257	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	42.00	43.00	1.00	621	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	43.00	44.00	1.00	3,349	PEG	Pegmatite
CCC0004	44.00	45.00	1.00	5,468	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	45.00	46.00	1.00	8,218	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	46.00	47.00	1.00	5,562	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	47.00	48.00	1.00	3,710	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	48.00	49.00	1.00	1,799	SAP	Saprolite
CCC0004	49.00	50.00	1.00	618	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	50.00	51.00	1.00	714	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	51.00	52.00	1.00	779	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	52.00	53.00	1.00	608	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	53.00	54.00	1.00	396	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	54.00	55.00	1.00	1,229	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	55.00	56.00	1.00	812	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	56.00	57.00	1.00	437	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	57.00	58.00	1.00	791	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	58.00	59.00	1.00	640	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	59.00	60.00	1.00	642	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	60.00	61.00	1.00	630	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	61.00	62.00	1.00	426	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	62.00	63.00	1.00	505	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	63.00	64.00	1.00	681	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	64.00	64.60	0.60	1,017	SAR	Saprock
CCC0004	64.60	65.00	0.40	445	GN	Gneiss
CCC0004	65.00	66.00	1.00	498	GN	Gneiss
CCC0004	66.00	66.30	0.30		GN	Gneiss

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HoleID	From	To	Interval	TREO Inc Y2O3ppm	LithoCode	Lithology/Regolith Zone
CCC0009	**0.00**	**3.00**	**3.00**	187	CV	Colluvium
CCC0009	**3.00**	**6.00**	**3.00**	194	CV	Colluvium
CCC0009	**6.00**	**9.00**	**3.00**	195	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**9.00**	**12.00**	**3.00**	166	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**12.00**	**15.00**	**3.00**	146	CC	Calcrete
CCC0009	**15.00**	**18.00**	**3.00**	173	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**18.00**	**21.00**	**3.00**	169	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**21.00**	**24.00**	**3.00**	260	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**24.00**	**27.00**	**3.00**	350	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**27.00**	**30.00**	**3.00**	240	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**30.00**	**33.00**	**3.00**	296	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**33.00**	**36.00**	**3.00**	232	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**36.00**	**39.00**	**3.00**	235	AV	Alluvium
CCC0009	**39.00**	**42.00**	**3.00**	161	SLT	Silt
CCC0009	**42.00**	**45.00**	**3.00**	162	SLT	Silt
CCC0009	**45.00**	**47.80**	**2.80**	91	SCL	Silt+Clay
CCC0009	**47.80**	**48.00**	**0.20**	46	GN	Gneiss
CCC0009	**48.00**	**51.00**	**3.00**	21	GN	Gneiss
CCC0009	**51.00**	**54.00**	**3.00**	98	GN	Gneiss
CCC0009	**54.00**	**56.20**	**2.20**	242	GN	Gneiss

Table 4: Assay (TREO) results (CCC0007, CCC0005, CCC0002, CCC0001, CCC0011, CCC0004, CCC0009) and Preliminary Lithological Logs of Cattle Creek Drilling (Shaded intervals represent field composite sample)
Note: AV: Alluvium, CV Colluvium SAP: Saprolite; GN: Gneiss, SAR: Saprock, CC: Calcrete, PEG: Pegmatite

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Appendix D: References:

1. https://nt.gov.au/industry/mining/guide-to-mining/mineral-exploration
2. https://nt.gov.au/industry/mining/applications-and-processes/mineral-title
3. https://resourcingtheterritory.nt.gov.au
4. https://dme.nt.gov.au/mining/STRIKE
5. https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis
6. ASX announcements
    a. 11 April 2026: Enova Commences Deep Diamond Drilling Campaign at Cattle Creek, Northern Territory
    b. 19 July 2024: Completion of Charley Creek Project Metallurgical Characterisation Test, ASX announcement
    c. 19 October 2023: Bulk Sampling Programme Completed,
    d. 28 March 2011: REE Potential at the Charley Creek Project, Northern Territory, ASX presentation: update
    e. 10 March 2011: High Value REE Stream Sediment Results at Charley Creek Project, NT

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

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Abbreviations & Legend

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide	**NdPr% = Percentage amount of neodymium and praseodymium oxides as a proportion of the total amount of rare earth oxide (TREO)**
HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide Table	
IAC = Ionic Adsorption Clay	
LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide	**wt% = Weight percent**
REE = Rare Earth Element	**CN= Chondrite Normalised**
REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide	**SAP= Saprolite**
TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides including Yttrium Oxide	**SRK/SAR= Saprock**
	FRK= Fresh Rock
AMSUL=Ammonium Sulphate	**TQC= Tertiary Quaternary Cover**
HREE (+Y) = Heavy Rare Earth Elements (+Yttrium)	***AV: Alluvium, CV: Colluvium GN: Gneiss, CC: Calcrete,***
DyTb = Dysprosium-Terbium ppm	***PEG: Pegmatite***

Colour legend

Colour	TREO including Y_2O_3
	≥3,000 ppm
	≥2000 ppm
	≥1000 ppm
	<1000 ppm
0% --- 60%	**Recovery %**
	Graded Colour Scale