ASX: AR3 | MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Release: 15 September 2026

AR3 expands Overland carbonatite discovery

130m carbonatite intersection open at depth expands Overland discovery

Highlights

- Follow-up drilling has extended the Overland **carbonatite discovery ~5km south, materially** increasing the potential scale of the emerging system
- Hole OV176 intersected **130 metres (downhole) of carbonatite from 68 m depth and terminated within carbonatite.** True thickness is not yet known, with the system remaining open at depth.
- Drilling now supports interpretation of a **large-scale carbonatite complex extending along a ~10km magnetic corridor**.
- Results from additional step-out drilling strengthen confidence in the geological model and validate magnetic anomalies as an effective targeting tool.
- Assays are pending and will help determine the fertility and economic significance of the system.
- Engagement with leading academic and government geological researchers is underway, reflecting growing scientific interest in this discovery.
- **Engage and Contribute at the AR3 investor hub** here.

AR3 Managing Director and CEO, Travis Beinke said:

"The results so far from this drilling program have significantly increased our confidence that Overland hosts a carbonatite system of considerable scale. The 130 metre carbonatite intersection in OV176, located approximately 5 kilometres south of our original discovery hole, significantly extends the known footprint of the system, which remains open at depth.

Importantly, drilling continues to correlate strongly with 10 kilometre magnetic corridor that we are systematically targeting. ***This is increasing our confidence that magnetics can provide*** *a highly effective exploration tool for potentially identifying further carbonatite intrusions* ***across the broader Overland Project****.*

With additional drilling underway and samples for assays now being dispatched, ***our focus is now on determining the fertility and potential economic significance of what is emerging as a large-scale carbonatite system****.*

We are also encouraged by the interest from leading researchers and government geologists, which reflects the rarity of this rock type and its potential importance as a source of critical minerals."

Cautionary note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company is sampling zones of interpreted carbonatitie lithology and expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of those samples in approximately 6 weeks. Addtionally, petrographic and isotopic studies currently underway will provide further input to the Company's geological and mineralogical interpretation.

Overview

Australian Rare Earths Limited (ASX: AR3) is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing follow-up drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Overland Project in South Australia.

The drilling program, announced on 1 September 2026, is testing the continuity and scale potential of the recently discovered niobium-rare earth carbonatite system identified in drill hole OV167 and associated geophysical targets along a 10km magnetic corridor.

Results received to date identify a potential carbonatite complex of substantial scale.

Most notably, recent drilling has intersected material interpreted to be carbonatitic approximately 5 km south of the original OV167 discovery, demonstrating that the interpreted system extends well beyond the initial discovery area.

Significant Carbonatite Intersection in OV176

The southern-most drill traverse completed during the current campaign has delivered the most significant geological result obtained since the original discovery.

Hole OV176 intersected **130 metres (downhole) of carbonatite from 68 m depth**, with the hole terminating at 201 m while still within carbonatite. True thickness is not yet known.

The drill core displays characteristic carbonatite mineralogy and texture, with significant sulphide mineralisation and a pronounced gamma signature. Remaining open at 201m, the 130m intercept is a major step forward in understanding the scale and nature of the Overland carbonatite system.

Southern Traverse Delineates Carbonatite Footprint

Two additional holes were completed at ~100-metre spacings west of OV176 to test the extent of the interpreted intrusive body.

OV177

Hole OV177 recorded an even stronger gamma response than OV176 but with fewer obvious carbonatite mineralogical and textural characteristics.

This suggests the hole may have intersected alteration associated at the margins of the carbonatite intrusion, with nearby basement rocks showing evidence of carbonatite-related mineralogical modification.

OV178

A further 100m step-out hole, OV178, returned significantly lower gamma responses and defined the western margin of the carbonatite at this location and is consistent with moving away from the magnetic high.

These results reinforce magnetic anomalism as an effective tool for targeting the carbonatite system along strike, sharpening the Company's ability to prioritise future drilling across the corridor.

A cross-section through OV176, OV177 and OV178 is included Figure 1 below.

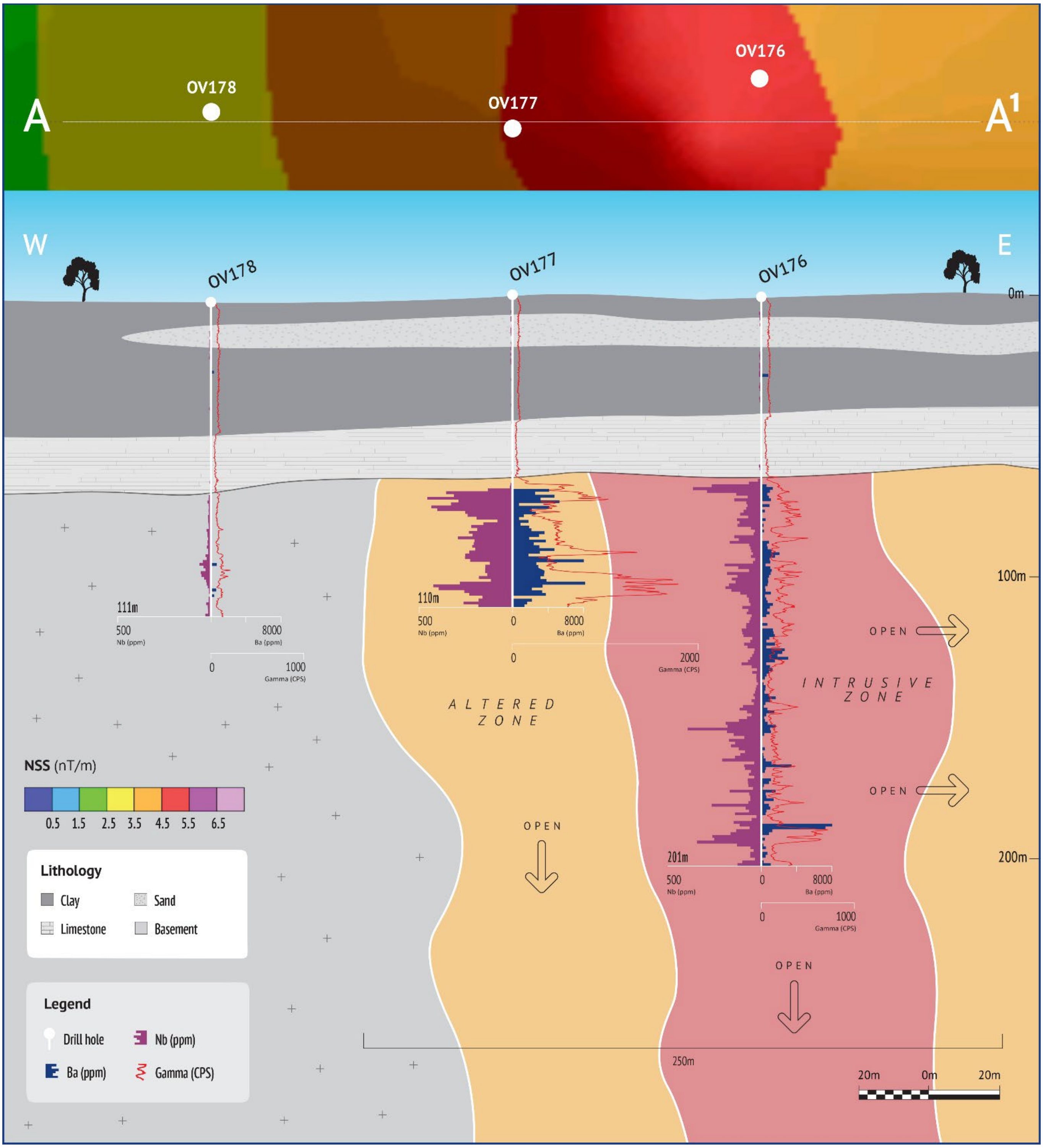

Figure 1: *Cross-section through drill holes OV176, OV177 and OV178 showing the interpreted carbonatite geometry and associated alteration zones, together with downhole natural gamma and pXRF Nb and Ba responses. The upper panel shows the corresponding plan-view magnetic response and drill-hole locations along section A–A'. Refer to Figure 2 for the regional magnetic setting.* [1]

[1] In relation to the disclosure of pXRF results, the Company cautions that estimates of niobium and barium elemental abundance from pXRF results should not be considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. Assay results are required to determine the actual widths and grade of the mineralisation. The company uses an Olympus Vanta M Series portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF). While pXRF confirms the presence of mineralisation, it does not accurately determine elemental concentrations due to limitations such as a small analysis window, uneven distribution, shallow penetration depth, and irregular surfaces. The pXRF results are indicative and the pXRF readings are subject to confirmation by chemical analysis from an independent laboratory.

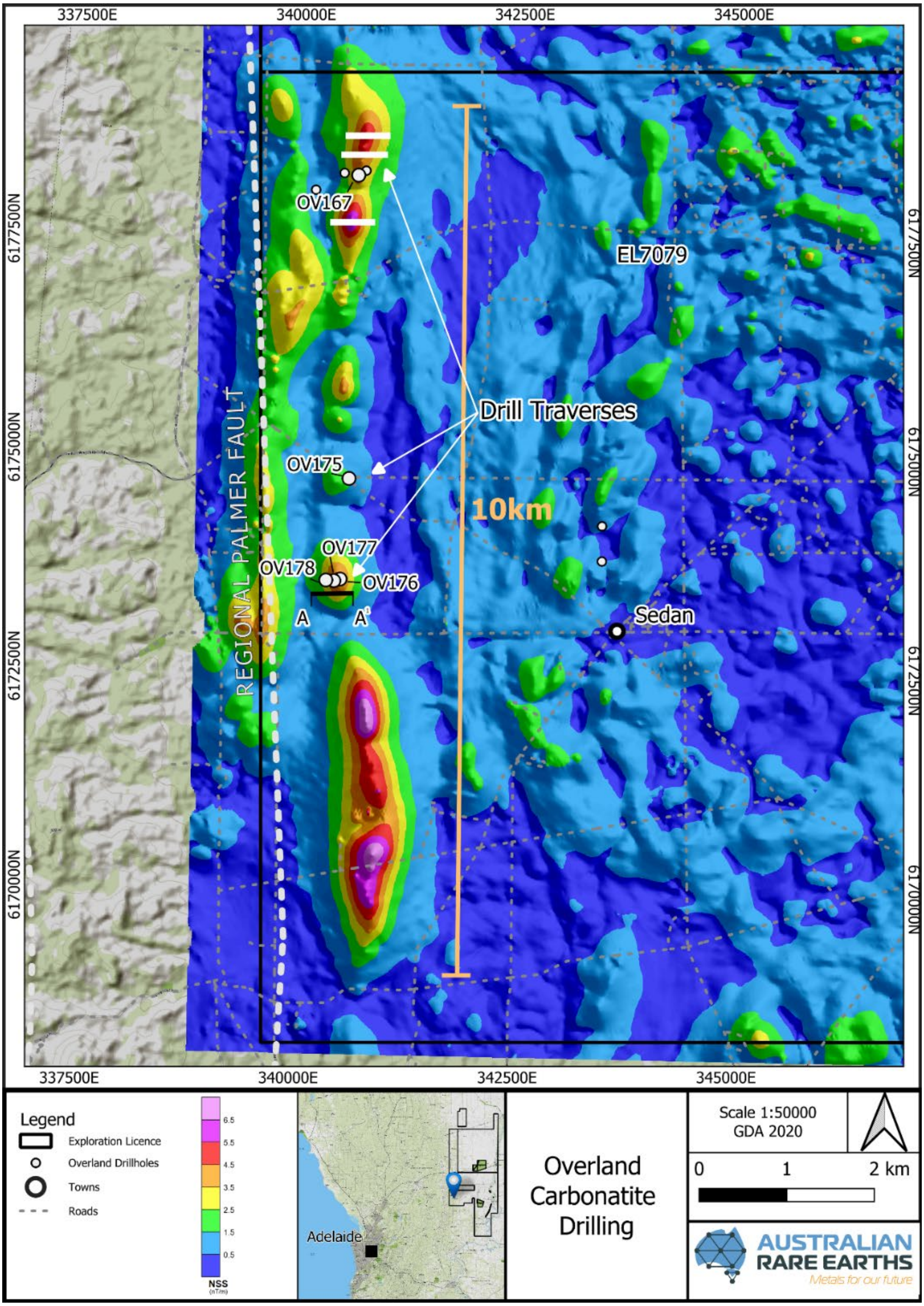

Figure 2: *Overland magnetic imagery showing completed drill holes and the interpreted 10km carbonatite corridor.*

Historic Target (R64) Validation at OV175

This hole, from approximately 58m depth encounted elevated gamma responses and alteration features consistent with a carbonatite source.

Importantly, the position of OV175 relative to the north-south trending magnetic feature at this location provides further support for using magnetic anomalies as an effective targeting mechanism across the broader corridor.

Emerging Evidence of a Large Carbonatite Complex

The proposed carbonatite intercept 5km south of the original discovery, combined with the strong correlation between drilling results and magnetic anomalies, gives increasing confidence that the 10km magnetic corridor reflects a substantial carbonatite intrusive system.

Drilling of the remaining traverses in the current program is still to be completed, with approximately one week of drilling remaining.

The Company considers that the Overland Project hosts a large carbonatite complex capable of extending over several kilometres.

Samples from completed drilling have been dispatched for analysis (the next key catalyst) and will define the distribution of rare earth elements, niobium and other critical minerals within the system.

Figure 3: *OV176 core (185m to 190m) showing pervasive carbonate veining, typical of carbonatites.*

Figure 4: *OV176 core (centred on 146.4m) showing strong foliation, brecciation, and metasomatic alteration*

Scientific Interest and Collaboration

The significance of AR3's carbonatite discovery at Overland continues to attract interest from the geological and academic community.

Representatives from the ARC Training Centre for Future Critical Resources, Geological Survey of South Australia and Adelaide University recently visited the drill site to inspect core recovered from OV176.

AR3 is continuing to work closely with:

- Professor Carl Spandler, Deputy Director and Chief Investigator, ARC Training Centre for Future Critical Resources;
- Holly Cooke, PhD Researcher in Earth Sciences, Adelaide University; and
- Dr Adam Abersteiner, Researcher in the Australian Critical Minerals Research Centre at Adelaide University
- Representatives of the Geological Survey of South Australia.

Figure 5: *Professor Carl Spandler, Dr. Adam Abersteiner, Holly Cooke and Geological Survey of South Australia representative Mitchell Bockmann examining OV176 core.*

Carbonatites are a globally rare rock type but host many of the world's most significant rare earth and niobium deposits; context for the level of scientific interest in the discovery. Models that underpin critical minerals exploration strategies need to focus on new understanding of geological processes that control critical metal transport and concentration. Scientific research into these systems will assist in developing innovative models for formation of deposits as part of a continuum of magmatic and hydrothermal evolution from mantle to upper crust. Appropriately applied research will develop quantitative tools to enhance exploration programs.

The Company intends to continue these collaborations as geological, mineralogical and geochemical studies progress, with the objective of rapidly assessing the broader significance and economic implications of the emerging carbonatite system.

Based on the lithologies intersected to date and preliminary petrological observations, the Company's current interpretation is that the mineralised system is carbonatite-related. This interpretation is supported by anomalous niobium and barium, characteristic lithological textures, and the system's proximity to the Palmer Fault. The Company is also considering alternative models and additional studies will be able to advance our current understanding.

The announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Australian Rare Earths Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Australian Rare Earths Limited and reviewed The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Chris Cockburn, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Cockburn is an employee of Australian Rare Earths Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Cockburn consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the Company's current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Reference to the Simandl & Paradis (2018) paper is for contextual exploration modelling purposes only.

About Australian Rare Earths Limited

Australian Rare Earths (AR3) is a diversified critical minerals company, strategically positioned to meet the growing global demand for uranium and rare earth elements:

- *AR3's Koppamurra Rare Earths Project in South Australia and Victoria is a significant deposit of light and heavy rare earths, which has secured important Australian government support through a $5 million grant to accelerate development. With support from global advanced industrial materials manufacturer, Neo Performance Materials, AR3 is progressing towards commercialisation with a Pre-Feasibility Study, Maiden Ore Reserves and a pilot scale facility, solidifying its role as a potential source of new supply to diversify global rare earth feedstocks for the clean energy transition.*
- *AR3's large ~8,000 km^2 Overland Uranium Project in South Australia shows strong uranium discovery potential, with initial drilling identifying opportunities for substantial near-surface and deeper deposits.*

With strategic projects and strong government support, AR3 is well placed to capitalise on significant growth in the critical minerals market.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
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.*	*Aircore drilling methods were used to obtain samples from the April/May 2026 drilling program and during the August/September 2026 drilling program centered on the town of Sedan.* *The following information covers the sampling process:* *All air core samples were collected from the rotary splitter mounted at the bottom of the cyclone using a pre-numbered calico bag. The samples were geologically logged at 1 m intervals using the marked calico sample which averaged ~1.5 kg in mass.* *A handheld Olympus Vanta pXRF Analyser (Model Vanta M Series S/N 842924) was used to assess the geochemistry of the Air Core samples in the field. The pXRF analysis provided screening analysis to characterize the sample lithology and full suite of elements.* *The pXRF sampling was analysed through the calico bag with a beam count time of 20-30 sec beam 1 and 10 sec beam 2. One pXRF analysis per sample was performed.* *Samples are placed on a workbench and flattened to provide a stable, representative surface for analysis. The pXRF is positioned directly against the sample surface with the beam oriented downward during measurement.* *All readings were taken at ambient temperatures between 10 and 45 degrees Celsius. The Olympus Vanta is rated for continuous operation within these temperatures.* *Samples range from dry to wet, this is dependent on which formation is being intercepted and whether drilling water has been injected.* *XRF readings were downloaded from the XRF Analyser at the end of each day and uploaded to the Australian Rare Earths Azure Data Studio database.* *A Uranium standard Oreas 121 (215 ppm U, sourced from Mantra Resources Nyota Prospect, Tanzania, which is a Tabular Sandstone hosted deposit) was used to verify the accuracy of the pXRF before and after each analysis session.* *The OREAS 121 standard was prepared using an industry standard pXRF sample cup and analysed for 20-30 sec on beam 1 and 10 Sec on beam 2.* *A silica blank is used to monitor the accumulation of contamination on the lens of the pXRF. Analysis of the blank is undertaken before and after each analysis session.* *Review of pXRF standard and blank data is checked to ensure the pXRF is operating correctly before and after each session.* *Samples were selected for assay at the end of the hole based on geology, pXRF, and natural downhole gamma response.* *Field duplicates were taken at a rate of ~1:40 and inserted blindly into the sample batches.*

		Field Standards were taken at a rate of ~1:40 and inserted blindly into the samples batches. *Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide, where wet and dry sample weights were recorded before oven drying at 105 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 24 hours. Samples were then secondary crushed to 3 mm and pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm, with excess residue retained for storage and selected material submitted for analysis using the XRF-ICP-MS method.* *The samples were submitted for analysis using Mixed Acid Digest – Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS method (BV Code SC302) with detection limits for each element shown in ppm Ag (0.2 ppm), Al (50.0 ppm), As (1.0 ppm), Au (0.01 ppm), Ba (2.0 ppm), Be (0.5 ppm), Bi (0.1 ppm), Ca (100.0 ppm), Cd (0.5 ppm), Ce (0.1 ppm), Co (1.0 ppm), Cr (20.0 ppm), Cs (0.1 ppm), Cu (1.0 ppm), Dy (0.05 ppm), Er (0.05 ppm), Eu (0.05 ppm), Fe (100.0 ppm), Ga (0.2 ppm), Gd (0.2 ppm), Hf (1.0 ppm), Ho (0.02 ppm), In (0.05 ppm), K (100.0 ppm), La (0.1 ppm), Li (10.0 ppm), Lu (0.02 ppm), Mg (50.0 ppm), Mn (50.0 ppm), Mo (0.5 ppm), Na (100.0 ppm), Nb (0.5 ppm), Nd (0.05 ppm), Ni (2.0 ppm), P (50.0 ppm), Pb (1.0 ppm), Pr (0.05 ppm), Rb (0.2 ppm), Re (0.1 ppm), S (50.0 ppm), Sb (0.1 ppm), Sc (1.0 ppm), Se (5.0 ppm), Si (50.0 ppm), Sm (0.05 ppm), Sn (0.1 ppm), Sr (0.5 ppm), Ta (0.1 ppm), Tb (0.02 ppm), Te (0.2 ppm), Th (0.1 ppm), Ti (50.0 ppm), Tl (0.1 ppm), Tm (0.05 ppm), U (0.1 ppm), V (20.0 ppm), W (0.5 ppm), Y (1.0 ppm), Yb (0.05 ppm), Zn (2.0 ppm), Zr (10.0 ppm)* *Select samples, often at the bottom of the holes thought to be weathered basement/saprolite material were also analyzed for gold using Lead collection Fire Assay AAS (BV Code FA001) where a detection limit for Au (0.01 ppm)* *Laboratory repeat analyses were completed at an approximate frequency of 1 in 16 samples.* *Commercially sourced certified reference materials were inserted by the laboratory into the sample sequence at an approximate frequency of 1 in 5 samples.* *Laboratory blanks were inserted into the sample sequence at an approximate frequency of 1 in 50 samples.* *After the hole was drilled to completion a Reflex EZ Gamma logging tool was used to survey the hole.* *For the April/May program reflex Ez-Gamma (serial number GAM-105) rented from Imdex and operated by the drilling crew was run down the hole, inside the rods/innertube to log the natural gamma response of the sediments. The gamma tool was last calibrated by Imdex on February 19th, 2026, as noted in the provided Certificate of Conformance. Confidence check jig serial number 030.* *For the August/Sept program reflex Ez-Gamma (serial number GAM-005) rented from Imdex, and operated by the drilling crew was run down the hole, inside the rods/innertube to log the natural gamma response of the sediments. The gamma tool was last calibrated by Imdex on April 8th, 2026, as noted in the provided Certificate of Conformance. Confidence check jig serial number 001.* *The survey was run in and out of the hole at a speed of no*

		more than 10m/min and the downhole speed was reviewed after the survey. *The up (out) survey was then used to plot sections, after reviewing both in and out surveys.* *In previous drilling at Overland, the Reflex EZ-Gamma logging tool was checked with an EZ-Gamma Confidence Checker by AR3 staff before each downhole gamma survey to verify instrument performance. Based on the demonstrated reliability and consistency of the EZ-Gamma tool during previous programs, it was determined that routine confidence checks were not necessary for this drilling campaign. Instead, the repeatability of the gamma data was assessed by comparing the downhole (in-run) and uphole (out-run) surveys.* *After completion of each gamma survey, the in-run and out-run datasets were reviewed and compared to confirm data repeatability and identify any significant discrepancies that could indicate instrument drift or logging issues. Any inconsistencies would have triggered further investigation and, if required, a repeat survey.* *After the gamma survey is completed, the data is uploaded to the Imdex hub IQ portal (https://iq.imdexhub.com) from the rig via satellite internet and available for review.* ***Aircore drilling with Polycrystalline diamond (PCD) bit*** *A polycrystalline diamond (PCD) drill bit was used to penetrate competent rock beneath the unconsolidated sedimentary cover. During PCD drilling, discontinuous core pieces of variable length, commonly approximately 5–20 cm and approximately 34–35 mm in diameter, were recovered through the inner tube and placed into core trays for geological logging and subsequent sampling. The PCD drilling process also generated drill cuttings, which were collected separately over 1 m intervals.* *Drill cuttings generated during PCD drilling were returned via the cyclone and collected in a bucket over each 1 m drilled interval. At the completion of each metre, the bucket was removed and excess water decanted before the remaining cuttings were transferred to a labelled calico bag. This process was intended to provide a composite sample representative of the material returned from each 1 m drilled interval.* *Discontinuous PCD core pieces were also recovered through the inner tube and retained in core trays, providing complementary geological material from the corresponding drilled intervals.* *Due to the wet drilling and sample-return process, some mixing and/or contamination between intervals may occur. Groundwater and loose sediment or drill material from higher in the hole may migrate downhole as drilling progresses and subsequently be incorporated into the returned cuttings. Accordingly, the 1 m cuttings samples may contain a degree of up-hole contamination and should not be considered equivalent to intact, continuously recovered drill core.* *The following holes and intervals are where core was retrieved OV175 62.5m – 75m, OV176 72m-201m, OV177 75m-110m, OV178 74m-111m.*

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).*	*Drilling was completed using a Wallis "Mantis 100/200" air core drill rig for the drilling.* *Aircore drilling is a form of reverse circulation drilling where the sample is collected at the face and returned inside the inner tube. The drill cuttings are removed by injection of compressed air into the hole via the annular area between the inner tube and the drill rod.* *Aircore drill rods used were 3 m long.* *NQ diameter (76 mm) drill bits and rods were used.* *The intervals of cored material provided a core diameter between ~34-35mm diameter.* *All aircore drill holes were vertical with depths varying between 27- 201m depth.*
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.*	*Drill sample recovery for aircore is monitored by recording sample condition descriptions where 'Poor' to 'Very Poor' were used to identify any samples recovered which were potentially not representative of the interval drilled.* *A comment was included where water injection was required to recover the sample from a particular interval. The use of water injection can potentially bias a sample and very little water injection was required during this drilling program.* *No significant loses of samples were observed due to the shallow drilling depths.* *Drilling commonly advanced from unconsolidated Murray Basin sediments into saprolitic bedrock, with sample quality varying in basement zones where interpreted faults were intersected. These zones were logged at one-metre intervals and assigned a sample quality attribute.* *The rotary splitter was set to an approximate 20% split, which produced approximately 1.5 kg sample for each meter interval.* *The 1.5 kg sample was collected in a pre- numbered calico bags and the remaining 80% (5 kg to 8 kg) was disposed of in a sump below the cyclone/rotary splitter.* *At the end of each drill rod, the drill string is cleaned by blowing down with air to remove any clay and silt potentially built up in the sample pipes and cyclone.* *No relationship has been identified between sample recovery and grade at this early stage of exploration.* ***Aircore with Polycrystalline diamond (PCD) bit*** *Due to the wet drilling and sample-return process, some mixing and/or contamination between intervals may occur. Groundwater and loose sediment or drill material from higher in the hole may migrate downhole during drilling and subsequently be incorporated into the returned cuttings. The 1 m cuttings samples may therefore contain a degree of up-hole contamination. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established. The potential for preferential loss or gain of*

		fine or coarse material has not been quantified and, consequently, some sampling bias cannot be excluded. *In addition to cuttings the PCD bit produced discontinuous PCD core pieces recovered through the inner tube and retained in core trays, providing complementary geological material from the corresponding drilled intervals.* *PCD core recovery was visually assessed as generally good; however, systematic core recovery or RQD measurements were not undertaken. Photographs included in the body of the release are considered representative of typical PCD core recovery.*
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.*	*All aircore samples collected in calico bags were logged for lithology, colour, cement type, hardness, percentage rock estimate, sorting, and any relevant comments such as moisture, sample condition, or vegetation.* *Geological logging data for all drill holes was qualitatively logged onto Microsoft Excel spreadsheet using a Panasonic Toughbook with validation rules built into the spreadsheet including specific drop- down menus for each variable. The data was uploaded to the Australian Rare Earths Azure Data Studio database.* *Every drill hole was logged in full and logging was undertaken with reference to a drilling template with codes prescribed and guidance to ensure consistent and systematic data collection.* *The density drilling is not sufficient to support consideration of resource estimation, or mining and no geotechnical logging was completed.* ***Aircore with Polycrystalline diamond (PCD) bit*** *Drill cuttings from each 1 m PCD interval were retained in chip trays and geologically logged by company geologists. Discontinuous PCD core recovered from the corresponding intervals was placed in core trays and used in conjunction with the chip trays to assist geological logging and interpretation over the 1 m intervals. Logging included lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering and other relevant geological characteristics. The level of logging completed is considered appropriate for the current stage of exploration and geological interpretation and is not currently being used to support a Mineral Resource estimate, mining study or metallurgical study.* *Geological logging was predominantly qualitative in nature, with quantitative observations recorded where appropriate. The retained PCD core provides additional geological information to support interpretation of the 1 m intervals and has been photographed and preliminarily logged. More detailed geological logging, review and systematic sampling of the retained PCD core is planned in the coming weeks.* *Geological logging was completed over the full length of the relevant PCD-drilled intervals using the 1 m chip-tray samples together with the available recovered core. Accordingly, 100% of the relevant drilled intervals were geologically logged, subject to the availability and recovery of drill material.*

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.*	*1 m aircore sample interval were homogenised within the cyclone and the rotary splitter was set to an approximate 20% split producing around 1.5 kg sample for each metre interval.* *The 1.5 kg sample was collected in a pre- numbered calico bags and the remaining 80% (5 kg to 8 kg) was disposed of in a sump below the cyclone/rotary splitter.* *Duplicates were generally taken within intervals which indicated potential for anomalous U mineralization based on geology, pXRF, and gamma signature. These duplicate samples were collected by splitting the 1m interval by emptying the sample on to a table, mixing and splitting into 1/8th subsamples and randomly assigning 4 of the splits into the duplicate and 4 remaining as the primary.* *The 1.5-2.5 kg sample collected in the calico bag was logged by the geologist onsite.* *Approximately 10-20g of sample material from each for each 1m calico sample placed in a chip tray.* *The logged calico samples were scanned with a pXRF onsite through the calico bag.* *At the end of the drillhole samples were selected for analysis.* *Samples selected for analysis were placed in polyweave bags labelled with the sample number, From-To interval, and Hole ID, then lab for analysis.* *No correction factors were applied to pXRF results.* *Field duplicates of all the samples were completed at a frequency of ~1 in 40 samples. Field standards were inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of ~1:40. Standard reference Material (SRM) samples were inserted into the sample batches at a frequency rate of 1 per 10 samples by the laboratory and a repeat sample was taken at a rate of 1 per 21 samples.* *An on-site geologist oversaw the sampling and logging process and selected samples for analysis based on the logging descriptions pXRF analysis, and downhole gamma response.* ***Aircore with Polycrystalline diamond (PCD) bit*** *The analytical results reported in this release are from non-core PCD drill cuttings collected over nominal 1 m intervals. Discontinuous PCD core was also recovered through the inner tube and retained in core trays; this core has not been used for the analytical results reported in this release. Detailed logging and systematic sampling of the retained PCD core is planned, with the appropriate core sampling methodology to be determined as part of that program.* *The collection of all recovered cuttings over each nominal 1 m interval was intended to maximise the amount of material retained and provide a sample representative of the material returned from that interval. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for preparation and analysis.* *The sample size obtained from each 1 m interval is considered appropriate for the grain size and nature of the material*

		sampled and for the current stage of exploration. No assessment of potential sampling bias associated with preferential loss or retention of fine or coarse material has been completed.
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.*	*The detailed geological logging of samples provides lithology (sand/clay component) The 1.5 kg Air Core samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas laboratory in Wingfield, Adelaide, South Australia, which is considered the Primary laboratory.* *The samples will be initially oven dried at 105 degrees Celsius for 24 hours. Samples will be secondary crushed to 3 mm fraction and the weight recorded. The sample will then be pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm. Excess residue will be maintained for storage while the rest of the sample is placed in 8x4 packets and sent to the central weighing laboratory.* *All weighed samples will then be analysed using the Multiple Elements Fusion/Mixed Acid Digest analytical method.* *The samples were submitted for analysis using Mixed Acid Digest – Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS method (BV Code SC302) with detection limits for each element shown in ppm Ag (0.2 ppm), Al (50.0 ppm), As (1.0 ppm), Au (0.01 ppm), Ba (2.0 ppm), Be (0.5 ppm), Bi (0.1 ppm), Ca (100.0 ppm), Cd (0.5 ppm), Ce (0.1 ppm), Co (1.0 ppm), Cr (20.0 ppm), Cs (0.1 ppm), Cu (1.0 ppm), Dy (0.05 ppm), Er (0.05 ppm), Eu (0.05 ppm), Fe (100.0 ppm), Ga (0.2 ppm), Gd (0.2 ppm), Hf (1.0 ppm), Ho (0.02 ppm), In (0.05 ppm), K (100.0 ppm), La (0.1 ppm), Li (10.0 ppm), Lu (0.02 ppm), Mg (50.0 ppm), Mn (50.0 ppm), Mo (0.5 ppm), Na (100.0 ppm), Nb (0.5 ppm), Nd (0.05 ppm), Ni (2.0 ppm), P (50.0 ppm), Pb (1.0 ppm), Pr (0.05 ppm), Rb (0.2 ppm), Re (0.1 ppm), S (50.0 ppm), Sb (0.1 ppm), Sc (1.0 ppm), Se (5.0 ppm), Si (50.0 ppm), Sm (0.05 ppm), Sn (0.1 ppm), Sr (0.5 ppm), Ta (0.1 ppm), Tb (0.02 ppm), Te (0.2 ppm), Th (0.1 ppm), Ti (50.0 ppm), Tl (0.1 ppm), Tm (0.05 ppm), U (0.1 ppm), V (20.0 ppm), W (0.5 ppm), Y (1.0 ppm), Yb (0.05 ppm), Zn (2.0 ppm), Zr (10.0 ppm)* *Select samples, often at the bottom of the holes thought to be weathered basement/saprolite material were also analyzed for gold using Lead collection Fire Assay AAS (BV Code FA001) where a detection limit for Au (0.01 ppm)* *Field duplicates were collected and submitted at a frequency of ~1 per 40 samples.* *Bureau Veritas completed internal QA/QC checks prior to release of results, including laboratory repeats and certified reference materials inserted into the sample sequence. Laboratory repeat analyses were completed at an approximate frequency of 1 in 16 samples, commercially sourced certified reference materials were inserted at an approximate frequency of 1 in 5*

		samples, and laboratory blanks were inserted at an approximate frequency of 1 in 50 samples. *Australian Rare Earths submitted field standards at a frequency of ~1:40 samples.* *Australian Rare Earths inserted field blanks at a frequency of ~1:40 samples.* *The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this stage of test work. The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide a total analysis*
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.*	*All results are checked by the company's Chief Technical Officer.* *Field based geological logging for drill holes was entered directly into an Excel spreadsheet format with validation rules built into the spreadsheet including specific drop-down menus for each variable. This digital data was then uploaded to the Australian Rare Earths Azure Data Studio database.* *Assay data was received in digital format from the laboratory and was uploaded Australian Rare Earths Azure Data Studio database.* *Field and laboratory duplicate data pairs of each batch are plotted to identify potential quality control issues.* *Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<3SD) and that there is no bias.* *Assay data yielding elemental concentrations for rare earths (REE) within the sample are converted to their stoichiometric oxides (REO) in a calculation performed within the database using the conversion factors in the below table.* *Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations have been used for reporting throughout this report:* *Note that Y_2O_3 is included in the TREO, HREO and CREO calculation.* ***TREO** = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$* ***LREO** = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3$* ***HREO** = $Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$* ***TREO-Ce** = TREO - CeO_2* ***NdPr** = $Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$* *Element Oxide* | *Oxide Factor* *CeO_2* | *1.2284* *Dy_2O_3* | *1.1477* *Er_2O_3* | *1.1435*

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td><table>
<tr><td>Eu_2O_3</td><td>1.1579</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd_2O_3</td><td>1.1526</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho_2O_3</td><td>1.1455</td></tr>
<tr><td>La_2O_3</td><td>1.1728</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu_2O_3</td><td>1.1371</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd_2O_3</td><td>1.1664</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td><td>1.2082</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sc_2O_3</td><td>1.5338</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm_2O_3</td><td>1.1596</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb_4O_7</td><td>1.1762</td></tr>
<tr><td>ThO_2</td><td>1.1379</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm_2O_3</td><td>1.1421</td></tr>
<tr><td>U_3O_8</td><td>1.1793</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y_2O_3</td><td>1.2699</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb_2O_3</td><td>1.1387</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nb_2O_5</td><td>1.4305</td></tr>
<tr><td>TiO_2</td><td>1.6681</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fe_2O_3</td><td>1.4297</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>The drill hole collars were located using a GPS unit to identify the positions of the drill holes in the field. The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/-5m in the horizontal.

The datum used is GDA2020/MGA Zone 54.

Drillhole RL has been corrected using An Australian wide SRTM. The 1 second SRTM Level 2 Derived Smoothed Digital Elevation Model (DEM-S) is derived from the 2000 SRTM. The DEM-S has a ~30m grid which has been adaptively smoothed to improve the representation of the surface shape and is the preferred method for shape and vertical accuracy from STRM products. The smoothing process estimated typical improvements in the order of 2-3 m. This would make the DEM-S accuracy to be of approximately 5 m.

The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>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.</td><td>Locations of Overland drill holes are provided in the appendices of this release or have been previously reported in the companies ASX releases.

No geological or grade continuity estimations are being determined from the Overland drilling data.

No sample compositing has been applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>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</td><td>All drillholes completed by AR3 at the Overland Project were drilled vertically, as previously disclosed in the company's ASX announcements.

No evidence of sampling bias has been identified.</td></tr>
</table>

	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	*Vertical drilling is considered appropriate for the unconsolidated Murray Basin sediments, as the geology is interpreted to be relatively flat lying. However, the underlying basement lithologies may range from flat lying to steeply dipping, and drillholes that extend into basement may therefore not intersect lithologies or associated mineralisation at right angles.* *Further exploration is required to determine the orientation of the underlying basement lithologies. As a result, there is no certainty that vertical drillholes represent true widths until additional work is completed.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*After logging, the samples in calico bags were tied and placed into polyweave bags, labelled with the drill hole and sample numbers contained within the polyweave and transported to the site laydown area, at the end of each day.* *Sample selections were determined at the drill site and at the end of the day the polyweave bags were placed into bulk bags for either sending to the lab or storage facility.* *Samples were shipped at a frequency of once every ~10 days during drilling.* *Samples were transported to the lab by AR3 personnel or by courier.* *The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples and provided a sample reconciliation report for each sample dispatch.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Internal reviews were undertaken by AR3's Exploration Manager and Chief Technical Officer during the drilling, sampling, and geological logging process and throughout the sample collection and dispatch process to ensure AR3's protocols were followed.* *A review of the database was also undertaken by Wallbridge Gilbert Aztec (WGA) – Consulting Engineers.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
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.*	*Australian Rare Earths Overland project is comprised of EL7001, EL7003, EL7005, 7055, 7079, 7080, 7081 held by Valrico Resources Ltd Pty and WRDBD PTY LTD, wholly owned subsidiaries of Australian Rare Earths.* *Valrico Resources Ltd Pty completed an earn-in agreement with the license holders of EL6678 (Sheer Gold Pty Ltd) on April 24th, 2025 (see ASX announcement) covering an area of 990km2.* *Recently AR3 acquired EL6895 from private minerals explorer David Clarke. Under the agreement AR3 will acquire EL6895 for a payment of $10,000 (see ASX announcement July 10, 2025).* *The total Overland project area covers 8005km2 which includes EL7001, 7003, 7005, 7055, 6678, 6895, 7079, 7080, 7081.* *There are no Conservation Parks or Regional Reserves in the EL areas.* *The White Dam CP has been excised from the SW corner of EL7003*

		and southern portion of EL6678. *The Morgan CP are located outside the SW corner of EL7003 and excised from EL6895.* *Brookfield CP has been excised from the South of EL7080.* *Swan Reach and Ridley CP have been excised from EL7079.* *Registered Native Title Determination Application SC2019/001 overlaps with the central portion of EL7003, southern portion of EL6678 and all of EL7079, EL7080, EL7081.* *Registered Native Title Determination Application SC2011/002 overlaps with the NW corner of EL7005.* *A registered and Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)- The River Murray and Crown Lands SI2011/025 overlaps with the southern portion of EL7003 and northern portion of 6895.* *Details regarding royalties are discussed in chapter 3.4 of Australian Rare Earths Prospectus dated 7 May 2021.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Exploration activities by other exploration companies in the area have not previously targeted or identified REE mineralisation.* *Exploration activities by other exploration companies extends back to the 1970's.* *Historically the area has been explored for Base Metals, Coal, Gold, Copper, Heavy Mineral Sands, and Water.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The Overland project is targeting Paleochannel Uranium within the Murray and Renmark Group sediments of the Murray Basin.* *Sedimentary hosted uranium deposits occur in medium to coarse-grained sedimentary sequences deposited in a continental fluvial or marginal marine sedimentary environment. Impermeable shale/mudstone units are interbedded in the sedimentary sequence and often occur immediately above and below the mineralised sediments. Uranium is precipitated under reducing conditions caused by a variety of reducing agents within the permeable sediments including carbonaceous material (detrital plant debris, amorphous humate, marine algae), sulphides (pyrite, H2S), and hydrocarbons.* *Anomalous uranium within the Murray Basin occurs in carbonaceous clay and lignite of the Winnambool Formation and Geera Clay (Murray Group) of the Murray Basin, however the Renmark Group sediments have never been effectively targeted for uranium in the South Australian portion of the Murray Basin and therefore represent a highly promising new frontier for uranium exploration.* *Shallow sedimentary uranium mineralisation in secondary carbonate cementation is another style of U mineralization being targeted, similar to Namibia's surficial uranium deposits. Similar calcrete-hosted deposits are also found in Western Australia*

		In addition to paleochannel uranium, AR3 is also exploring basement geology for a diverse range of mineralization styles including; *Porphyry Cu–Au–Mo* *Skarn* *Orogenic gold* *Volcanic-hosted massive sulphides (VHMS)* *Sediment-hosted systems* *Ionic REE in weathered basement/saprolite* *AR3's exploration approach integrates historical drilling data with new basement assay results collected during ongoing paleochannel uranium drilling programs. Targeting basement-hosted Cu-Au mineralisation has been a strategic consideration from the outset.* *In 2024, GA completed a comprehensive metallogenic review of the Delamerian margin, identifying four major metallogenic events between 590 Ma and 399 Ma, associated with multiple tectonic settings (passive margin, convergent margin, intraplate, back-arc).* *AR3's project area is underlain by convergent margin rocks and is associated with two key metallogenic phases:* *505–494 Ma: Porphyry, epithermal, skarn, and VHMS mineralisation.* *495–460 Ma: Granite-related magmatism linked to porphyry Cu–Mo systems (e.g. Anabama Hill, Netley Hill, Bendigo Prospects.* *Recent drilling during April and May 2026 intersected a weathered intrusive system interpreted to represent ferro-carbonatite, containing anomalous niobium (Nb) and rare earth element (REE) mineralisationwithin both saprolite and underlying basement. Carbonatites are rare carbonate-rich igneous rocks and are globally recognised as the principal host for REE and niobium mineralisation* *The weathered profile developed above the intrusion may provide additional supergene enrichment of Nb and REE within the saprolite. The exploration model targets both primary carbonatite-hosted Nb-REE mineralisation within fresh basement and secondary enrichment developed within the overlying weathered profile.* *The Company's current interpretation, based on geological observations, whole-rock geochemistry and mineralogical data available to date, is that the intrusive system represents a ferro-carbonatite. Petrographic, mineralogical and other geological studies are ongoing and will assist in refining the geological interpretation, mineral assemblages and nature of the Nb-REE mineralisation. While the available evidence is considered consistent with a carbonatite interpretation, additional analytical and petrological work is required to further substantiate and confirm this interpretation.*
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*	*The material information for drill holes relating to this report are contained within Appendices of this release.* *All material information related to AR3's drilling at the Overland Project has been previously disclosed in the company's ASX*

	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.*	*announcements.*
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.*	*Exploration results from the drilling are reported as individual 1 m sample intervals. No length-weighted averaging, grade truncation or top-cutting of assay results has been applied. No minimum or maximum grade cut-offs have been applied to the reported individual assay/pXRF results.* *No aggregated or composited mineralised intercepts incorporating shorter higher-grade and longer lower-grade intervals are reported. Accordingly, no internal dilution or aggregation methodology has been applied.* *No metal equivalents have been used.*
Relationship between mineralization 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').*	*The geometry and orientation of the basement lithologies and associated mineralisation are not yet sufficiently understood to determine true widths. Basement foliation observed in recovered PCD core is commonly oriented at a low angle to the core axis, which may indicate a relatively steep to subvertical orientation of the basement geological fabric. However, the orientation of the observed fabric varies between and within drill holes, and its relationship to the orientation and geometry of the interpreted carbonatite and associated mineralisation remains uncertain.* *Exploration Results are reported as downhole lengths. True widths are not currently known and no correction for the orientation of the drill holes relative to the mineralisation has been applied.*
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.*	*Diagrams are included in the body of this release.*

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 Company considers the Exploration Results presented in this release to provide balanced reporting of the drilling completed to date. No material Exploration Results relevant to the interpretations presented have been omitted.*
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.*	*Geophysical Data* *1999 SHELL airborne magnetic survey grid data, reported in open file envelope ENV9588, was reviewed and interpreted by John Donohue, Principal Geophysicist from GeoDiscovery Group, Brisbane* *Airborne Magnetics* *Grid filtering and enhancements were undertaken on the 1999 SHELL airborne magnetic survey grid data (80m line spacing). 3D smooth modelling of the magnetic data was completed using Geosoft's Voxi mag modelling program using the Magnetic Vector Inversion (MVI) mode. MVI mode accommodates potential remanence effects in the magnetic data. Selected 2.5D modelling (NSSF) profile grid data was also undertaken using ModelVision program.* *Magnetic susceptibility* *Field magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter (instrument serial number 3395), operating in susceptibility/conductivity mode. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded in SI units (×10^{-3} SI). The instrument software version at the time of the program was V2.96.* *Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded to a minimum of three significant figures to retain sensitivity across both weakly and strongly magnetic materials. The measurement procedure allows up to two measurements per metre, including measurements of calico-bag cuttings and/or recovered core where available.* *QA/QC procedures included routine duplicate, blank and reference-standard (thin-film) measurements, with at least one QA/QC measurement per 20 samples. Thin-film reference and blank measurements were undertaken at the start and end of each day to monitor instrument response and measurement consistency.* *Measurements were undertaken in a controlled field work area away from potential sources of magnetic or electrical interference. Ferrous objects and electronic equipment were removed from the immediate measurement area, with separation maintained from vehicles, drill rods and the operating drill rig. The measurement area was routinely checked to ensure a near-zero magnetic background response prior to sample measurement.* *Magnetic susceptibility measurements were undertaken on the calico-bagged drill cuttings representing each 1 m sample interval.* *No additional meaningful and material data has been excluded from this release*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*Additional work will consist of (but not limited to) continued desktop review and reprocessing of historical geophysical and geological data to assist with target generation.*

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*Air Core drilling, downhole gamma logging, and sampling.* *Additional EPEPR applications to expand exploration across the broader tenure.* *Further work will include reprocessing of AEM data, infill sampling during uranium drilling, and potential RC or diamond drilling of priority basement targets identified in this review.*

Appendix 2 - List of Collars

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m ASL)	Drill Method	Down hole Width (mm)	Total Depth EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip Direction
OV175	340578	6174703	141	Aircore	76	75	0	-90
OV176	340496	6173552	145	Aircore	76	201	0	-90
OV177	340425	6173532	147	Aircore	76	110	0	-90
OV178	340334	6173538	149	Aircore	76	111	0	-90