Ionic Adsorption REE Clay Confirmed at Campo Grande Project

REE recoveries up to 80% TREO (91% TREO-CeO_2). High-value magnet elements Nd, Pr, and Dy achieved 88% recovery, while Tb reached an impressive 91%.

Highlights

- **Confirmation of Ionic Adsorption Clays**: A first-pass, single-step ammonium sulphate (AMSUL) wash at pH 4, conducted on the scout drilling assays from the Rio Negro prospect within the Campo Grande Project, confirms the presence of rare earth ionic adsorption clays (IAC). Carried out at ambient conditions for 30 minutes, these AMSUL leach tests yielded impressive recovery results, with Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO[1]) concentrations reaching up to **80%**.
- **Exceptional Magnet Rare Earth Oxide Recoveries**: Recoveries of valuable magnetic rare earth oxides (MREO[2]) have been achieved, with recovery rates of up to **88% for Neodymium (Nd), 88% for Praseodymium (Pr), 88% for Dysprosium (Dy), and an impressive 91% for Terbium (Tb)**. These results include:
  - 4m @ 1595 ppm TREO, 35% MREO with 71% recovery of TREO, 75% NdPr recovery, 81% Dy and 87% Tb recovery (CG_AD24_020A).
  - 3.5m @ 1164 ppm TREO, 26% MREO with 65% recovery of TREO, 85% NdPr recovery, 88% Dy, and 90% Tb recovery (CG_AD24_033).
  - 2m @ 1278 ppm TREO, 29% MREO with 76% recovery of TREO, 83% NdPr recovery, 83% Dy and 85% Tb recovery (CG_AD24_016A).
  - 1m @ 1057 ppm TREO, 30% MREO with 78% recovery of TREO, 85% NdPr recovery, 88% Dy, and 90% Tb recovery (CG_AD24_033).
- **Comparable Recoveries to Nearby Brazilian Rare Earths**: The high TREO recoveries and exceptional magnetic rare earth element content at Campo Grande are comparable to Brazilian Rare Earths' (ASX: BRE), which has a JORC Resource of **510.3 Mt @ 1,513 ppm TREO.** BRE's ionic clay recoveries reach up to 75% TREO - CeO_2[3], while Equinox Resources' ionic recoveries at the Rio Negro prospect are as high as **91% TREO-CeO_2**, underscoring the region's significant potential for large-scale ionic adsorption clay mineralisation.
- **Ongoing Drilling in the Unique Geological Setting:** Drilling activities using **RC and auger rigs are currently underway across 277 high-priority targets**. This region features unique geology where the TREO concentration in clays results from the weathering of REE rich monazite sands and hard rock. Over time, REEs leach from the parent rock and adsorb onto clay particles, leading to enriched mineralisation. The drilling aims to uncover monazite sand, high-grade hard rock, and additional ionic rare earth clays by targeting the underlying sources that contribute to this significant ionic clay mineralisation.

Equinox Resources Limited (ASX: EQN) ("Equinox Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to provide preliminary metallurgical test work conducted on 20 scout drill holes at the "**Rio Negro**" ("**Prospect**") at the "**Campo Grande**" Rare Earth Project ("**Project**"), a 100% owned and staked project located in Bahia, Brazil. Spanning approximately 1,800 km², the Rio Negro prospect makes up only 1% of the project claim area, highlighting the significant scale and potential of this venture.

Equinox Resources Managing Director, Zac Komur, commented:

"Our recent AMSUL test results confirms the presence of rare earth ionic adsorption clays at our Campo Grande project, with TREO recoveries reaching up to 80%. Impressively, recoveries for high-value magnet elements like Neodymium, Praseodymium, and Dysprosium hit 88%, and Terbium achieved an exceptional 91%.

Looking back on our journey in Brazil, it's noteworthy that our Campo Grande and Mata da Corda projects were not acquisitions burdened with payments and royalties. Instead, we did our homework, followed the geology, and pegged the ground ourselves. We're continuing to follow the geology and drilling across high-priority areas at both projects, ensuring we maximise the potential we've discovered.

There's much more to come. Equinox Resources remains fully committed to developing all of our projects—from the Hamersley Iron Ore Project in the Pilbara to our antimony opportunity in Canada, and our rare earth projects in Brazil. Equinox Resources is emerging as a new force in the resources industry, with a diverse portfolio and a relentless pursuit of the basic in operational excellence. By focusing on the fundamentals and aligning our efforts with global trends, we're building resilience and positioning ourselves for sustainable success in a complex market landscape."

Leaching Testwork

The results of the first pass AMSUL recovery tests show that recoverable ionic rare earths occur in the clay profile at Rio Negro in multiple drillholes, which are open in multiple directions (*figure 1*). Additionally, samples that returned positive recovery results have valuable magnet rare earth elements used in magnet manufacturing (Nd, Pr, Dy and Tb) returned results as high as 41% of the total TREO.

Most importantly, where rare earth mineralisation was found to be ionic the recovery of the valuable magnet rare earth oxide component exceeds expectation. The recoveries of the two most valuable rare earths being Dy and Tb report recoveries of up to 88% for Dy, and 91% for Tb. Recovery results are shown in Annex 1 for TREO, and MREO. Nd and Pr are grouped as both elements have the relatively same market value.

The AMSUL leach results show a wide range of TREO recoveries ranging from as high as 80%. This extreme variation across such a large area with varying geochemical characteristics is expected from the first pass recovery testing and represents recovery testing of both primary and ionic rare earth occurrences of mineralisation.

The confirmation of ionic mineralisation with significant MREO % and recovery rates at Campo Grande provides Equinox Resources with the confidence to undertake more comprehensive exploration and detailed recovery test work on intercepts from future drilling that return TREO grades thought to be of economic grade.

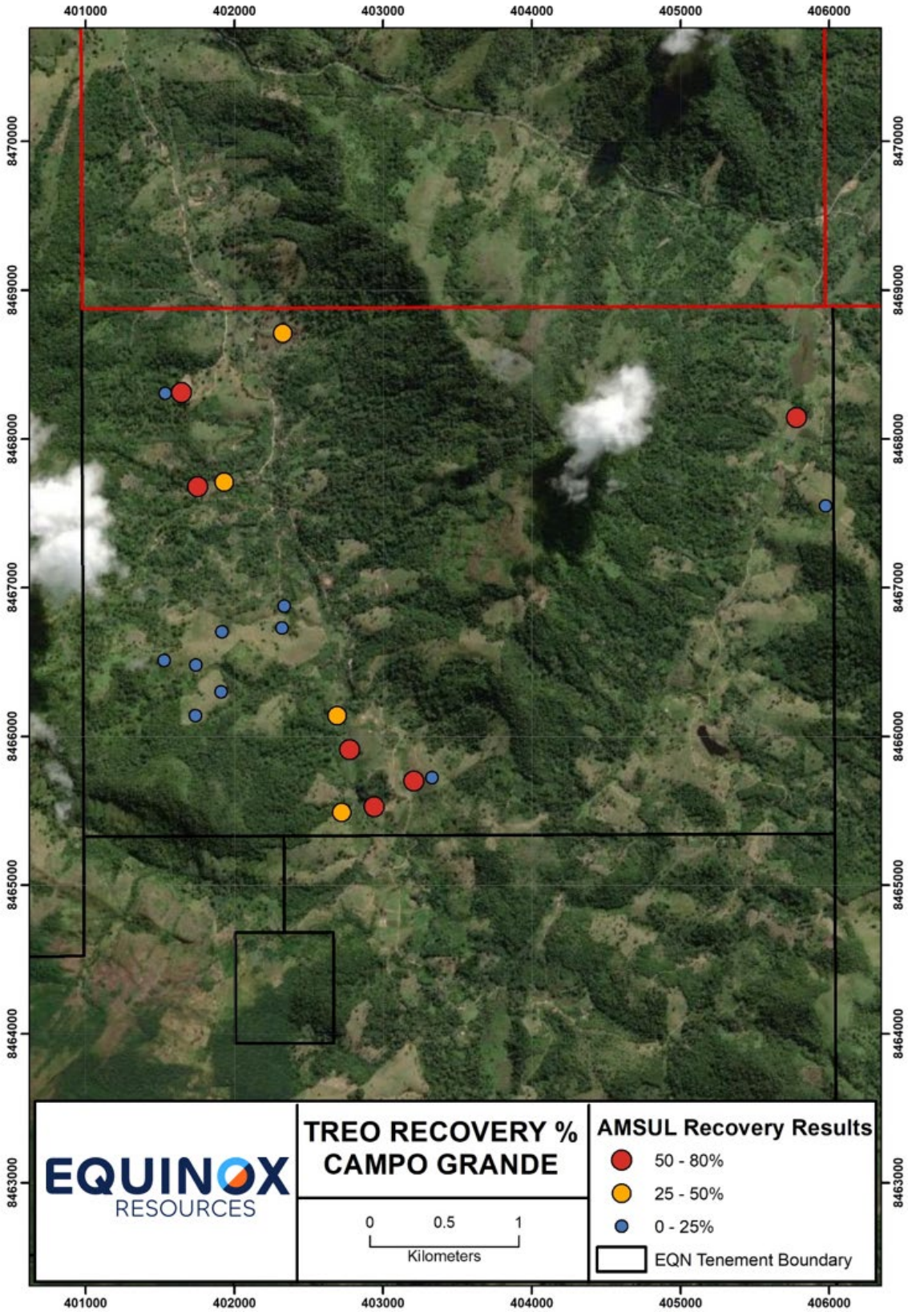

Figure 1: Sample location and TREO recovery % of drill sample utilising AMSUL at Ph4: Campo Grande.

Recovery Method and Sample Selection

From the 92 Auger drill holes and 3 RC drill holes previously completed at the Rio Negro prospect, a total of 58 samples were sent to ALS laboratories for AMSUL recovery tests in order to determine if Ionic Clay Rare Earths were present.

The 58 samples were selected from various drill holes across the tenement area which represented a wide range of variables that would enable the Company to better understand and develop its exploration model.

Samples that underwent testing are from various depths and locations within the regolith profile and represent both high- and low-grade TREO, with values ranging from 485 to 6085 ppm. The samples represent a wide variation in geochemical characteristics including both positive and negative cerium anomalies which can be used indicator of ionic and primary rare earth mineralisation.

Regional Comparison of Ionic Adsorption Clays

The confirmation of ionic adsorption rare earth element clays at our Campo Grande Project aligns with the significant REE potential demonstrated in the region, notably by Brazilian Rare Earths (ASX: BRE) at the Monte Alto Project. BRE's Monte Alto boasts a substantial JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate of 510 million tonnes at 1513 ppm TREO, highlighting the region's capacity to host large-scale REE deposits[3].

Technical data from BRE's Monte Alto Project indicates[3]:

- IAC Mineralization: Hosted in saprolite formations with thicknesses of 5–60 meters over approximately 20 km².
- TREO Grades: Average between 850 ppm and 1,200 ppm in portions hosting IAC mineralization.
- Preliminary Leaching Tests: Unoptimized recoveries ranged of up to 75% TREO-CeO_2, depending on mineral deportment.

Our recent metallurgical tests at Campo Grande indicates:

- Higher TREO Recoveries: Up to 91% TREO-CeO_2 from a first-pass AMSUL leach at pH 4.
- Exceptional Magnet REE Recoveries: Up to 88% Nd, 88% Pr, 88% Dy, and 91% Tb.
- Significant Intercepts: Including 4m @ 1595 ppm TREO, 35% MREO with 71% recovery of TREO, 75% NdPr recovery, 81% Dy and 87% Tb recovery

These results suggest that Campo Grande not only shares geological similarities with Monte Alto but may also potentially exhibit superior recovery rates and magnet REE content. This positions our project favourably within a proven REE province.

Next Steps

RC and Auger drilling is currently ongoing at the Campo Grande project with more assays to expected. The results from the first pass recovery testing for ionic clays will enable the Company to more accurately identify and targeted potential high grade zones of recoverable ionic mineralisation in the pending drill results.

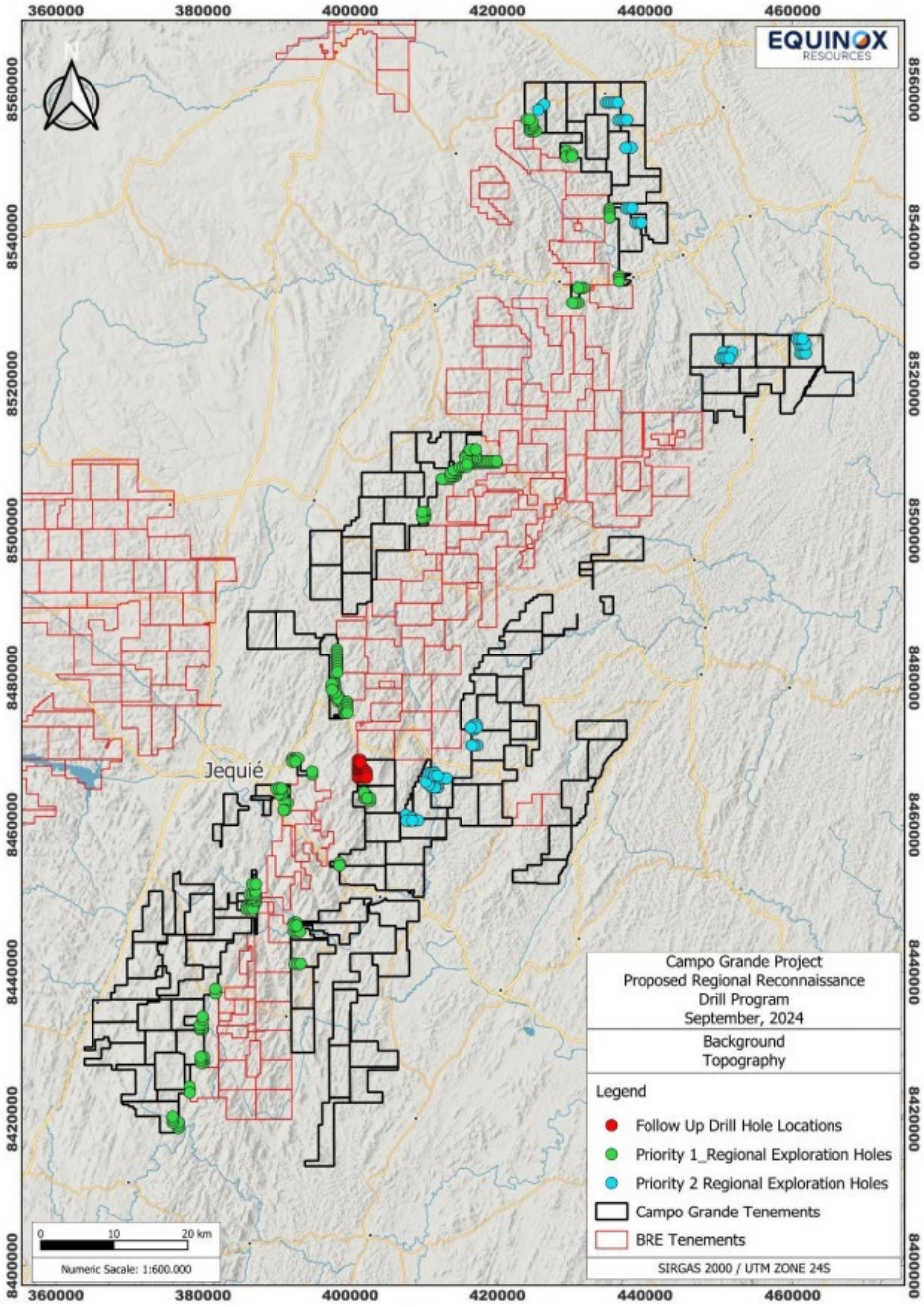

Figure 2: Proposed drillhole locations at Campo Grande (ASX release: 12/09/2024)

Annex 1: TREO and MREO recovery results on Campo Grande drill samples.

HOLE ID	DEPTH FROM (m)	DEPTH TOO (m)	TREO ppm	TREO Recovery %	TREO - CeO2 Recovery %	MREO %	NdPr ppm	NdPr Recovery %	Dy ppm	Dy Recovery %	Tb ppm	Tb Recovery %
CG_AD24_002	17	18	1595	36%	46%	5	65	49	8.7	38	1.5	35
CG_AD24_008	7	8	435	10%	11%	16	64	15	4.4	10	0.8	12
CG_AD24_008	9	10	3508	1%	1%	27	837	1	73.9	1	15.1	1
CG_AD24_010	13	14	2247	7%	5%	30	624	4	31.1	6	5.5	6
CG_AD24_010	14	15	932	31%	26%	22	194	24	11.4	35	1.9	34
CG_AD24_010	15	16	1163	31%	28%	24	257	25	17.3	38	3.1	32
CG_AD24_010	16	17	1883	30%	26%	25	428	22	36.1	36	6.4	29
CG_AD24_010	17	18	2121	32%	28%	25	472	22	42.5	39	7.0	35
CG_AD24_013	18	19	485	80%	91%	31	138	88	11.1	85	1.6	89
CG_AD24_014	12	13	882	0%	0%	26	220	0	8.5	0	1.6	0
CG_AD24_016A	9	9.5	743	37%	39%	23	158	46	7.6	36	1.2	40
CG_AD24_016A	9.5	10	974	65%	73%	27	246	76	14.2	70	2.3	71
CG_AD24_016A	10	11	1278	76%	83%	29	328	83	28.9	83	4.5	85
CG_AD24_016A	11	12	1242	72%	77%	27	281	74	38.4	79	5.6	84
CG_AD24_016A	12	13	1160	49%	50%	23	226	36	32.2	58	5.0	56
CG_AD24_016A	13	14	951	23%	19%	24	201	10	20.3	27	3.2	24
CG_AD24_017A	9	10	750	59%	75%	18	125	73	9.7	59	1.6	64
CG_AD24_017A	10	10.75	1362	45%	57%	29	359	58	31.3	50	5.4	49
CG_AD24_020A	6	7	1121	68%	72%	36	371	75	24.0	74	3.7	79
CG_AD24_020A	7	8	1569	76%	78%	36	518	79	35.6	85	5.5	91
CG_AD24_020A	8	9	1318	69%	70%	34	402	74	29.7	79	4.5	88
CG_AD24_020A	9	10	937	70%	70%	33	277	74	21.2	87	3.3	90
CG_AD24_021C	1	2	1936	6%	5%	21	377	4	25.3	6	4.4	5

CG_AD24_021C	2	3	2404	6%	5%	22	476	4	31.7	6	5.3	5
CG_AD24_021C	3	4	2108	20%	20%	22	399	11	46.7	24	6.9	20
CG_AD24_021C	4	5	1560	36%	39%	20	265	14	37.1	47	5.1	40
CG_AD24_021C	5	6	1194	38%	43%	19	195	15	28.0	54	4.0	44
CG_AD24_033	7	8	1057	78%	82%	30	297	85	13.1	88	2.3	90
CG_AD24_036C	8	9	607	24%	24%	23	124	28	11.5	24	1.8	26
CG_AD24_036C	9	10	1591	18%	14%	23	320	14	32.9	21	4.5	22
CG_AD24_036C	10	11	3306	11%	7%	29	824	4	99.3	9	17.9	7
CG_AD24_036C	11	12	3227	14%	8%	21	590	3	53.5	15	9.5	11
CG_AD24_036C	12	13	3755	7%	3%	28	931	1	82.0	6	14.9	4
CG_AD24_038A	5.5	6	2012	4%	4%	19	328	5	33.0	3	5.0	3
CG_AD24_038A	6	7	2098	12%	15%	16	294	17	26.9	11	4.1	13
CG_AD24_038A	7	7.5	1280	22%	28%	24	274	30	21.9	24	3.3	28
CG_AD24_038A	7.5	8	1904	11%	13%	28	489	14	34.7	13	6.1	13
CG_AD24_040	7.5	8	6085	0%	0%	22	1274	0	47.1	0	8.2	0
CG_AD24_041A	7	8	2909	6%	5%	12	310	6	21.2	4	4.0	5
CG_AD24_041A	8	9	2034	12%	11%	14	255	14	16.9	11	2.7	14
CG_AD24_041A	9	10	1900	20%	19%	16	286	24	17.2	22	3.0	24
CG_AD24_042	12.5	13	1646	7%	5%	20	317	5	13.8	8	2.7	7
CG_AD24_042	13	13.5	1530	15%	9%	19	274	9	13.5	17	2.4	15
CG_AD24_043A	5	6	2231	4%	3%	11	230	5	11.2	4	2.3	4
CG_AD24_045	6	7	3933	0%	0%	28	1074	0	25.0	0	5.1	0
CG_AD24_049	18.35	19.3	813	0%	0%	41	321	0	9.2	0	2.0	0
CG_AD24_086A	4	4.5	2339	47%	52%	33	718	57	42.6	53	7.8	46
CG_RC24_001	26	27	2219	19%	18%	22	441	20	30.8	19	5.9	17
CG_RC24_001	27	28	2816	37%	38%	22	565	41	46.0	39	8.0	36
CG_RC24_001	28	29	2210	45%	46%	28	548	47	48.1	52	8.1	48

CG_RC24_001	29	30	2381	49%	50%	28	595	48	58.0	57	9.5	54
CG_RC24_001	30	31	2468	53%	56%	28	589	53	69.8	63	11.9	57
CG_RC24_001	31	32	2172	45%	44%	24	445	37	57.6	56	9.3	52
CG_RC24_001	32	33	1987	32%	30%	22	368	19	50.9	43	8.4	37
CG_RC24_001	33	34	1991	22%	16%	21	373	7	39.3	30	6.5	25
CG_RC24_001	34	35	1526	26%	23%	21	266	11	36.4	36	5.5	32
CG_RC24_001	35	36	1573	16%	12%	21	284	5	31.0	22	4.9	17
CG_RC24_001	36	37	1669	18%	12%	22	325	5	26.2	25	4.7	18

References

1. TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3.
2. MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3
3. ASX:BRE announcement dated 19 December 2023 "Prospectus" Part 1 page 71. Part 2 page 58.
4. ASX:EQN announcement dated 26 August 2024 "*High Grade REE at Rio Negro and RC Drilling to Reach Depths*"
5. ASX:EQN announcement dated 12 September 2024 "*Drilling Targeting High Grade Hard Rock Rare Earths Underway"*

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Authorised for release by the Board of Equinox Resources Limited.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira, the in-country Exploration Manager for Equinox Resources Limited, compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, 2019, #7341), accepted to report in accordance with ASX listing rules. Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Regulation, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Sergio Luiz Martins Pereira consents to including matters in the report based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to in this release and that all material assumptions and technical information referenced in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. All announcements referred to throughout can be found on the Company's website – eqnx.com.au.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Mata da Corda Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 13 December 2023, 1 May 2024, 11 June 2024, 25 June 2024 and 11 July 2024, 17 July 2024 and 26 August 2024 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.eqnx.com.au or www.asx.com.au. Equinox Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Equinox Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Equinox Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees, or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The samples used for AMSUL washing were taken from both reverse circulation (RC) drilling and auger drilling methods were used for sampling. Auger drilling was performed using a 3" diameter bit, to a maximum depth of 20 meters. In contrast, reverse circulation drilling was executed using a 4 ¾" diameter bit, continuing until contact with fresh rock was achieved. These techniques were implemented to secure accurate and representative sampling while preserving the integrity of the collected cores and samples. Reverse circulation drill hole samples were collected every 1 meter from the RC rig, from which 2 to 4 kg sub-samples are riffle split. Representative RC drill chips for each 1 meter are collected and placed in plastic chip trays. A certified reference sample (CRM) is inserted every 10th sample. Auger samples were recovered directly from the auger bucket, placed onto a polypropylene tarp, photographed, geologically logged in the field, and transferred to plastic sample trays and covered. The sample was homogenized and then split into two portions: one for assay and another for archive. The split for assay was placed in pre-numbered sample bags for shipment to the laboratory for ICP-MS analysis. The other portion was bagged and stored onsite in a secure warehouse as archive material. The collected sample interval lengths are 1 meter, with some variation depending on sample recovery and geological unit boundaries.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The exploration program employed two primary drilling techniques: auger drilling and reverse circulation drilling. Auger drilling, using a diameter of 3", targeted surface and near-surface samples down to 20 meters. Reverse circulation drilling, with a 4.75'' diameter bit size, was used for continuous core samples down to the fresh rock. Drill Method: Auger drilling utilized a bucket drill bit, ideal for shallow depths and quick surface geological investigations. Reverse circulation drilling was implemented to obtain continuous rock core and providing an uninterrupted record of rock formations. Drill Rig: Lightweight, mechanized rigs were used for auger drilling, ensuring efficient penetration to the desired depths. More robust rigs capable of reaching fresh rock were used for Reverse circulation drilling, ensuring high-quality core recovery. Drill Parameters: Auger drilling was conducted to a maximum depth of 20 meters. Reverse circulation continued until fresh rock was encountered to ensure core integrity. Drill Orientation: Drilling was exclusively vertical, with no orientation monitoring due to the straightforward nature of the approach, deemed most suitable for the geological targets.
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.*	Samples collected from auger drilling were checked by a geologist at the rig to ensure they represented of the interval drilled. When fallback was noted, fallen material was removed before sample collection. If poor recovery is encountered drill speed was decreased. If poor recovery at the beginning of a hole was persistent, the hole was redrilled at a nearby location.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	Estimated visually based on the sample recovered per 1m interval drilled. Recoveries generally ranged from 85% to 100%. For reverse circulation drilling every 1m sample is collected in plastic buckets and weighed. Each sample averages approximately 30kg, which is considered acceptable given the hole diameter and the specific density of the material. Sample recovery was estimated from visual inspection of sample bags with a target of > 90% 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.*	Geological and Geotechnical Detail: Both core and auger samples from the boreholes were geologically and geotechnically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Nature of Logging: Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Descriptive attributes such as colour and consistency provide qualitative insights, while parameters like weight, diameter, and net advance offer quantitative data. Logging included qualitive determinations of primary and secondary lithology units, weathering profile unit (mottled zone, lateritic zone, saprock, saprolite, etc.) as well as colour and textural characteristics of the rock. Quantitative measurement of structural and geophysical features were also measured. GPS coordinates as well as geological logging data for all drillholes were captured in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and uploaded to the project database in MXDeposit. All drill holes reported in this announcement were logged entirely.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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 Facility: Both Reverse Circulation and Auger samples were processed at the ALS – Labs located in Vespasiano-MG, Brazil. ME-MS81: Processed at ALS Belo Horizonte located at Rua S Paulo, 685, CEP:33.200-000 Vespasiano, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil. ME_ICP06: Processed at ALS Lima located at Calle 1 LT-1A Mz-D, esq. Calle A, Urb. Industrial Bocanegra Callao 01, Lima, Peru. Powdered Auger Drilling: • Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, and saprolite were collected at 2m intervals, placed into clear plastic bags, sealed, and labelled. • Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent to ALS-Labs for analysis. • Sample Preparation (ME-MS81): Upon arrival at the lab, samples were dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than 3 mm, homogenized, and passed through a Jones riffle splitter (250g to 300g). This aliquot was then pulverized in a steel mill until over 95% had a size of 150 microns. • Analysis (ME_ICP06): The aliquot was sent to ALS Lima to analyse Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements using fusion with lithium borate. Reverse Circulation: • Collection and Labeling: Samples of clayey soil, regolith, saprolite, and transitional material were collected at 1m intervals, placed in transparent plastic bags, sealed, and labelled. • Weighing and Lab Analysis: The samples were weighed and sent for analysis. • Sample Preparation at ALS Laboratories (Vespasiano, MG): - Dried at 60°C. - Fresh rock was crushed to sub 2mm.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>- Saprolite was disaggregated with hammers.
- Riffle split to obtain an 800g sub-sample.
• The sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75um, monitored by sieving. - Aliquot selection from the pulp packet. Analysis (ME-MS81): The aliquot was sent to ALS Lima to analyse Rare Earth Elements and Trace Elements by ICP-MS for 38 elements using fusion with lithium borate.

Leaching Test Preparation:
Initial State: The samples for the leaching test were neither dried, crushed, nor pulverised.

Disaggregation and Sieving: The sample underwent disaggregation and sieving processes if clumps were present. Post these processes, the aliquot with particle sizes <4mm was selected for analysis.

Comments on Sub-sampling and Preparation: The sub-sampling techniques and preparation methodologies adhere to industry best practices, aiming to ensure the samples are representative and results from subsequent analyses are reliable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>Laboratory: All AMSUL leach tests and assay tests for the auger and reverse circulation drill samples were conducted by the ALS laboratory in Lima - Peru. Assay Techniques:

a) ME-MS81 - Lithium Borate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP MS) was employed to determine concentrations of Rare Earth elements. Detection limits for some elements include:

Ba 0.5 - 10000 (ppm) Ce 0.1 - 10000 (ppm)
Rb 0.2 - 10000 (ppm) Cr 5 - 10000 (ppm)
Sc 0.5 - 1000 (ppm) Cs 0.01 - 1000 (ppm)
Sm 0.03 - 1000 (ppm) Dy 0.05 – 1000 (ppm)
Sn 0.5 - 1000 (ppm) Er 0.03 - 1000 (ppm)
Sr 0.1 - 1000 (ppm) Eu 0.02 - 1000 (ppm)
Ta 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Ga 0.1 - 10000 (ppm)
Tb 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) Gd 0.05 - 1000 (ppm)
Th 0.05 - 10000 (ppm) Hf 0.05 - 500 (ppm)
Ti 0.01 - 10 (%) Ho 0.01 - 1000 (ppm)
Tm 0.01 - 1000 (ppm) La 0.1 - 10000 (ppm)
U 0.05 - 10000 (ppm) Lu 0.01 - 1000 (ppm)
V 5 - 10000 (ppm) Nb 0.05 - 1000 (ppm)
W 0.5 - 10000 (ppm) Nd 0.1 - 10000 (ppm)
Y 0.1 - 10000 (ppm) Pr 0.02 - 1000 (ppm)
Yb 0.03 - 1000 (ppm) Zr 1 - 10000 (ppm)

b) ME-ICP06 - Lithium Borate Fusion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP AES) was employed to determine concentrations of Major Oxides. Detection limits for some elements include:

Al2O3 0.01 - 75 (%) Na2O 0.01 - 30 (%)
P2O5 0.01 - 25 (%) CaO 0,01 - 60 (%)
SiO2 0,01 - 90 (%) Cr2O3 0,002 - 10 (%)
SrO 0,01 – 10% Fe2O3 0.01 - 75 (%)
TiO2 0,01 - 25 (%) K2O 0.01 - 25 (%)
MgO 0,01 - 30 (%) MnO
0.01 - 10 (%)
BaO 0,01 - 10%

Accuracy was monitored by duplicates and through submission of certified reference materials (CRMs) supplied by OREAS Australia. CRM materials (45f, 460, 461 and 463) cover a range of REE grades encountered on the project. CRM were inserted within batches of RC and auger drill samples, and grab samples.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		b) ME-MS19a Rare Earth Element Analysis by Ammonium Sulphate Leach Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) The sample was subjected to leaching at room temperature with 160 ml of a 0.5 mol/L ammonium sulfate solution for 30 minutes. Post-leaching, the pulp was filtered using a vacuum pump, and the residue was rinsed with 80 ml of a 0.1% ammonium sulfate solution. An aliquot of the solution was then taken and diluted 25 times with 2% HNO3.

Analyte	Range (ppm)	Analyte	Range (ppm)
Al	5-250000	Be	0.01-1000
Er	0.004-1000	Gd	0.005-1000
Mg	1-250000	Na	50-100000
Rb	0.05-10000	Sm	0.004-1000
Tm	0.002-1000	W	0.01-10000
B	10-10000	Ca	20-250000
Eu	0.004-1000	Hf	0.005-500
Mn	0.2-50000	Nb	0.005-500
Sc	0.005-10000	Sn	0.05-500
U	0.005-10000	Y	0.005-500
Ba	0.5-10000	Ce	0.005-500
Fe	5-500000	Ho	0.002-1000
Mo	0.01-10000	Nd	0.05-10000
Si	10-10000	Sr	0.03-10000
V	0.4-10000	Yb	0.004-1000
Co	0.005-10000	Pb	0.05-10000
K	20-100000	Th	0.005-10000
Ni	0.1-10000	Dy	0.005-1000
Ta	0.005-500	Lu	0.002-1000
Zr	0.01-500	Pr	0.004-1000
Cs	0.005-500	Ti	5-100000
La	0.002-10000	Tb	0.002-1000
P	5-10000	Cu	0.04-10000
Li	0.2-10000		

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

Comments on Assay Data and Tests: The assay techniques employed are well-suited for the elements and minerals of interest. The methods utilised, combined with the reputable quality control practices of the ALS laboratory, ensure the reliability of the assay data.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Significant intersections have not been independently verified by alternative company personnel yet.

Auger Twinned holes were used to Quality Control.

Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures in place. Data verification procedures ensure that any anomalies or discrepancies are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups and MX deposit.
•
The only adjustments to the data were made- transforming the elemental values into the oxide values. Conversion of elemental analysis (REE) to stoichiometric oxide (REO) was undertaken by spreadsheet using defined conversion factors.

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

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = 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 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3.

MREO (Magnet Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3.

%MREO = MREO/TREO x 100.</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 UTM SIRGAS2000 zone 23S grid datum is used for current reporting. The samples collected are currently controlled by hand-held GPS with 4 m precision.

The grid system employed for the project is based on the SIRGAS 2000 UTM coordinate system. This universal grid system facilitates consistent data interpretation and integration with other geospatial datasets.

To ensure the quality and reliability of the topographic location data, benchmark and control points were established within the project area.</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>The auger drilling is conducted on a regular grid with a spacing of 200 x 200 meters. This grid spacing is designed to provide a detailed exploration framework suitable for the area of interest, and aims to define our initial inferred resource, offering a foundational understanding of the geological and grade continuity in the targeted zone. The data spacing and distribution for the auger drilling are considered appropriate for the intended purpose of establishing an inferred mineral resource.

Three exploratory reverse circulation drill holes were executed across the prospect. The exploratory nature of the RC drilling further supports the overall geological understanding, although its data spacing is not predefined.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Composite sample grades are calculated by generating length weighted averages of assay values.
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.*	All drill holes were vertically oriented, the distribution of REE in the regolith horizons is largely controlled by vertical changes within the profile. Vertical drill holes intersect these horizons perpendicularly and obtain representative samples that reflect the true width of horizontal mineralization. In regolith, auger and reverse circulation drill hole orientations do not result in geometrically biased interval thickness. Given the vast area extent and its relatively consistent thickness, vertical drilling is best suited to achieve unbiased sampling. This orientation allows for consistent intersecting of the horizontal mineralized zones and provides a representative view of the overall geology and mineralization. There is no indication that the orientation of the drilling has introduced any sampling bias about the crucial mineralized structures. The drilling orientation aligns well with the known geology of the deposit, ensuring accurate representation and unbiased sampling of the mineralized zones. Any potential bias due to drilling orientation is considered negligible in this context.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	After collection in the field, the auger and reverse circulation drill samples were placed in sealed plastic bags that were then placed into larger polyweave bags labelled with the sample IDs inside and transported to the Company's secure warehouse. Drill core samples were transported in their core boxes. The samples were transported directly to the ALS laboratories in Brazil. The samples were secured during transportation to ensure no tampering, contamination, or loss. Chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch of samples to ensure transparency and traceability of the entire sampling process. Using a reputable laboratory further reinforces the sample security and integrity of the assay results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As of the current reporting date, no external audits or reviews have been conducted on the sampling techniques, assay data, or results obtained from this work. However, internal processes and checks were carried out consistently to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Campo Grande Project is 100% owned by, Equinox Resources Limited (EQN), an Australian registered company. Located in the State of Bahia, Northeastern Brazil, the EQN Tenements consists of 99 granted exploration permits covering a land area of approximately 1,801 km^2. Permits are registered at Brazil's Agencia Nacional de Mineracao (ANM). The Rio Negro Prospect: • ANM 872042/2023 • Area:1.793,35 hectares • Status: Exploration Permit • Location: Jequié
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other exploration is known apart from the government agency's field mapping and geophysical data work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation in the region consists of Ionic Adsorption Clay ("IAC") deposits, and regolith hosted deposits of monazite mineral grains, and primary in-situ REEE-Nb-Sc mineralisation. The Project is hosted by the Jequié Complex, a terrain of the north-eastern São Francisco Craton, that includes the Volta do Rio Plutonic Suite of high-K ferroan ("A-type") granitoids, subordinate mafic to intermediate rocks; and thorium rich monazitic leucogranites with associated REE. The region is affected by intense NE-SW regional shearing which may be associated with a REE enriched hydrothermal system. The regolith mineralization is characterised by a REE enriched lateritic zone at surface underlain by a depleted mottled zone grading into a zone of REE-accumulation in the saprolite part of the profile.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		The details related to all the auger and RC drill holes presented in this Report and locations shown in Figure 1.

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.*	Data collected for this project includes surface geochemical analyses, geological mapping, and auger and RC drilling results. Data were compiled without selective exclusion. All analytical methods and aggregation were done according to industry best practices, as detailed in previous discussions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Given the nature of the deposit, which is a supergene deposit with a much larger areal extent than its thickness, the vertical drilling orientation is suitable for accurately representing the mineralized zones. All drill holes are vertical and are appropriate for the deposit type, ensuring unbiased sampling of the mineralization. Due to the geometry of the mineralization and the vertical orientation of the drill holes, the down hole lengths can be considered close representations of the true widths of the mineralized zones. However, for absolute precision, further studies would be required. In cases where there might be a discrepancy between downhole lengths and true widths, it should be noted that "down hole length, true width not known".
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams, tables, and any graphic visualization are presented in the body of the report.
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 report presents all drilling results that are material to the project and are consistent with the JORC guidelines. This report is a faithful representation of the exploration activities and findings without any undue bias or omission. Assay results reported do not include the company's internal QA/QC samples taken as per industry standard practices.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no additional substantive exploration data to report currently.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future works include further RC drilling campaign on the Rio Negro tenement including, geological mapping, geochemical and metallurgical tests, and mineralogical characterisation.