ASX Announcement

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Extensive Rare Earth System Emerging at Lort River

Multiple shallow intersections including a high-grade interval of
8m @ 3,349ppm TREO from 27m, at a 33% heavy rare earth proportion

Terrain Minerals Limited ("Terrain" or the "Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the completed 35-hole air core drilling program at its 100%-owned Lort River Project, located approximately 50 kilometres northwest of Esperance within the Albany-Fraser Belt of Western Australia.

Assays from composite samples, primarily 3 metre intervals, have been received for all 35 holes (LTAC017–LTAC051). Total rare earth oxide (TREO) values above 200ppm were returned in 25 of the 35 holes, identifying a broad clay-hosted rare earth system across the project.

Key Points

- **Rare earths confirmed in 25 of 35 holes** – identifying a broad clay-hosted system from surface to 87 metres downhole.
- **Strong heavy rare earth proportion High-grade zone in LTAC028** – 8m @ 3,349ppm TREO from 27m (33% HREO), **including** 6m @ 4,230ppm TREO and a peak of 3m @ 5,568ppm TREO (37% HREO), including 227ppm dysprosium (Dy_2O_3) and 39ppm terbium (Tb_4O_7) - results represent a strong heavy rare earth proportion relative to other Australian clay-hosted deposits[1].
    - Dysprosium/terbium: critical rare earth elements essential for future facing technologies, also experiencing supply constrains outside of China.
- **Wide, shallow intervals** – LTAC023 returned 60m @ 530ppm TREO from 27m and LTAC024 returned 45m @ 455ppm TREO from 12m.
- **Mineralisation open at depth** – ten holes ended in mineralisation, including LTAC023 (60m to 87m end-of-hole), LTAC028, LTAC026, LTAC042, LTAC047 and LTAC048, indicating the system may extend below the depths tested by air core and that reported widths may understate the project's REE potential.
- **Balanced light-and-heavy basket** – Neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr) together represent approximately 23% of the basket (24.6% MREO overall); the heavy fraction averages 12–15% of TREO and reaches 28–33% in discrete zones, led by yttrium (Y) and dysprosium (Dy).

[1] Heavy rare earth oxide (HREO) proportions for Australian clay-hosted REE deposits average 21% (interquartile range 7–32%), with the highest documented proportions at Lort River (35%), Cowalinya (30%) and Koppamurra (30%). Source: Knorsch, M., Gazley, M., Ince, M., et al. (2025), "Characterisation of clay-hosted rare-earth element deposits in Australia: mineralogy, geochemistry and metallurgy," *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, published online 30 October 2025.

- **Low uranium and thorium** – averaging 12ppm uranium (U) and 29ppm thorium (Th) across mineralised samples, comparable to the uranium in a typical granite kitchen benchtop, indicating low anticipated radioactivity.
- **Processing route actively being de-risked –** advancing an environmentally focused beneficiation and processing pathway with direct financial support from the Western Australian Government through MRIWA Research Project M10528.
- **Single-metre assays underway** – single-metre samples from priority holes and all composites above 200ppm TREO have been submitted. Results pending.
- **Resource definition drilling to follow –** the breadth and grade of the system, together with mineralisation remaining open at depth in multiple holes, justify progression to a reverse circulation program designed to achieve greater depth penetration across the project area.

The system is light-rare-earth-dominant, carrying a well-developed neodymium-praseodymium (Nd-Pr) magnet component together with discrete zones of strong heavy rare earth (HREO) enrichment. The standout result is a high-grade interval within hole LTAC028: 8 metres @ 3,349ppm TREO from 27 metres (33% HREO), including 6 metres @ 4,230ppm TREO and a peak 3 metres @ 5,568ppm TREO (37% HREO) (see Table 1). Results justify progressing to reverse circulation resource definition drilling.

For context, the peak grade of 5,568ppm TREO (0.56% TREO) compares favourably with grades reported at advanced Australian clay-hosted rare earth projects, which typically range from 400-1,500ppm TREO at resource stage. The 8m @ 3,349ppm composite from 27m in LTAC028 represents an exceptionally strong interval by any comparison in this deposit style[1].

Executive Commentary

Commenting on the results, Mr Justin Virgin, Executive Director of Terrain Minerals, said:

"This program does two things for Lort River. First, it confirms the presence of a genuinely broad system, with rare earths in 25 of 35 holes, and secondly it has found a high-grade interval in LTAC028 that we intend to chase."

"The basket is a sensible mix of a solid neodymium-praseodymium magnet component that underpins value, together with heavy rare earth zones that add a good component of high-value heavy rare earths and lift the value of the system in places. The single-metre assays now underway will help us define where the best of both sit."

"We have also been deliberate about processing. As such, we are advancing a beneficiation and acid-leach route for this project with direct financial assistance from the Western Australian Government. Whilst the broad direction of this Lort River processing route is similar to that used by larger Australian clay-hosted developers, we have deliberately chosen a path that utilises off-the-shelf organic reagents that are readily biodegradable and more environmentally friendly than the industry's standard acids[2]."

Technical Commentary

The 35-hole, 897-metre air core program (LTAC017–LTAC051) was completed in March 2026, testing airborne electromagnetic (or AEM)-defined conductance anomalies across the project[3].

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[2] https://www.mriwa.wa.gov.au/research-projects/project-portfolio/extraction-of-clay-hosted-rare-earth-element-deposits-in-australia/

[3] Previously reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 28 October 2025

All holes were drilled vertically with samples collected as 3-metre composites and submitted to SGS (Perth) for preparation and multi-element rare earth analysis. Total rare earth oxide (TREO), light rare earth oxide (LREO), heavy rare earth oxide (HREO) and magnet rare earth oxide (MREO) were calculated from the sum of individual rare earth element assays using standard oxide conversion factors (see Appendix 1 — JORC Table 1).

Significant intersections are summarised in Table 1. Ten of the thirty-five holes terminated in mineralisation at blade refusal in saprock (including LTAC023, LTAC026, LTAC028, LTAC042, LTAC047 and LTAC048; see Table 1), indicating that mineralisation remains open at depth and that the reported downhole widths are minimum widths. This is a principal reason the next phase of drilling is planned as reverse circulation, which is able to achieve greater depth penetration across the project area than air core.

Single-metre samples from the priority holes, and all composite intervals above 200ppm TREO, have been submitted for assay, with the results currently pending.

LTAC028 — high-grade zone

LTAC028 is the standout result of the program. An 8-metre composite from 27 metres returned 3,349ppm TREO with 1,110ppm HREO (33% HREO), including a higher-grade 6 metres from 27 metres at 4,230ppm TREO. Within this, the 3-metre composite at 30–33 metres returned 5,568ppm TREO with 2,066ppm HREO (37% HREO) (see Table 1). The zone carries both a meaningful magnet component (Nd-Pr oxides of approximately 1,340ppm in the peak sample) and strong heavy content led by yttrium and dysprosium (227ppm Dy_2O_3 and 39ppm Tb_4O_7 in the peak 3-metre composite). Single-metre assays are pending.

LTAC023 and LTAC024 — widest mineralised zones

LTAC023 returned 60 metres @ 530ppm TREO from 27 metres, the best continuous interval by width, including a higher-grade zone toward its base. LTAC024 returned 45 metres @ 455ppm TREO from 12 metres (see Table 1). Together, these suggest the presence of a substantial, shallow REE-mineralised corridor that will be a priority for resource definition drilling.

Heavy-enriched zones

Several composites carry heavy rare earth proportions well above the system average, including LTAC028 (33% HREO), LTAC022 (30%), LTAC042 (29%) and LTAC026 (23%) (see Table 1). These zones are enriched in yttrium and dysprosium and will be assessed for spatial coherence and selective targeting in future programs.

LTAC051 — near-surface composite and sample-custody note

LTAC051 returned 3 metres @ 5,725ppm TREO from surface (0–3 metres) (see Table 1). While this is the highest single composite TREO value returned, composite samples 414841 to 414845, covering the 3–18 metre interval immediately below it in the same hole**, were not received by the laboratory and are treated as lost.** Because continuity immediately beneath the near-surface composite cannot presently be verified, this hole is not relied upon as the headline result**. Single-metre re-sampling of available LTAC051 material has been submitted,** and the Company intends to twin the hole with slim line RC to confirm the result.

Table 1: Select significant composite intersections

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	TREO (ppm)	HREO ppm (%)	Notes
LTAC028	27	35 (EOH)	8	**3,349**	1,110 (33%)	High-grade zone; includes 6m @ 4,230ppm and 3m @ 5,568ppm peak; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC046	12	15	3	854	65 (8%)	Discrete high-grade zone
LTAC048	9	30 (EOH)	21	681	63 (9%)	Broad zone; includes 3m @ 2,812ppm; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC043	18	27 (EOH)	9	519	92 (18%)	HREO-enriched; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC035	9	13 (EOH)	4	476	61 (13%)	Discrete higher-grade zone; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC024	12	57	45	455	40 (9%)	One of the thickest composite zones in program
LTAC026	18	47 (EOH)	29	444	101 (23%)	Strong heavy proportion; includes 3m @ 1,230ppm; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC045	15	33	18	426	61 (14%)	Broad mineralised zone
LTAC023	27	87 (EOH)	60	530	50 (10%)	Strongest continuous interval by width; includes 9m @ 1,262ppm; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC037	12	36	24	328	60 (18%)	Broad HREO-bearing zone
LTAC047	0	39 (EOH)	39	312	26 (8%)	Broad near-surface zone; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC044	0	38	38	295	32 (11%)	Broad near-surface zone
LTAC042	24	39 (EOH)	15	287	82 (29%)	High HREO proportion; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC022	12	27 (EOH)	15	286	84 (30%)	High HREO proportion; open at depth (ended in mineralisation)
LTAC019	12	30 (EOH)	18	279	24 (9%)	Broad mineralised zone
LTAC051	0	3	3	5,725	281 (5%)	Near-surface; see custody note — not relied on as headline

All widths are downhole composite widths; true widths are not known at this stage.

Holes are vertical.

Reported intersections are composited at a 200ppm TREO lower cut-off and permit no internal composite intervals below that cut-off (that is, zero metres of internal dilution).

No top cuts or metal-equivalent values have been applied.

EOH = end of hole

Holes annotated "open at depth (ended in mineralisation)" terminated in mineralised saprock at blade refusal, so reported widths for those holes are minimum widths and mineralisation may continue below the depth tested by air core.

HREO = 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.

For reference, 1,000ppm = 0.1%.

Table 2: Drill hole collar details (LTAC017–LTAC051)

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	EOH (m)
LTAC017	355990	6289145	—	−90°	N/A	4
LTAC018	355988	6289362	—	−90°	N/A	15
LTAC019	355983	6289606	—	−90°	N/A	30
LTAC020	355982	6289856	—	−90°	N/A	20
LTAC021	355981	6290095	—	−90°	N/A	24
LTAC022	355978	6290362	—	−90°	N/A	27
LTAC023	355832	6290377	—	−90°	N/A	87
LTAC024	355736	6290375	—	−90°	N/A	58
LTAC025	355537	6290412	—	−90°	N/A	12
LTAC026	355395	6290565	—	−90°	N/A	47
LTAC027	355401	6290701	—	−90°	N/A	30
LTAC028	355538	6290726	—	−90°	N/A	35
LTAC029	355690	6290821	—	−90°	N/A	42
LTAC030	355916	6288990	—	−90°	N/A	12
LTAC031	355608	6288983	—	−90°	N/A	16
LTAC032	355471	6288985	—	−90°	N/A	10
LTAC033	355264	6288983	—	−90°	N/A	5
LTAC034	355085	6288983	—	−90°	N/A	7
LTAC035	354794	6288980	—	−90°	N/A	13
LTAC036	356748	6287419	—	−90°	N/A	4
LTAC037	356758	6287514	—	−90°	N/A	39
LTAC038	356768	6287614	—	−90°	N/A	3
LTAC039	356780	6287715	—	−90°	N/A	4
LTAC040	356793	6287814	—	−90°	N/A	25
LTAC041	356805	6287912	—	−90°	N/A	5
LTAC042	356818	6288011	—	−90°	N/A	39
LTAC043	356832	6288111	—	−90°	N/A	27
LTAC044	356842	6288211	—	−90°	N/A	39
LTAC045	356878	6288508	—	−90°	N/A	42
LTAC046	356853	6288305	—	−90°	N/A	31
LTAC047	356866	6288410	—	−90°	N/A	39
LTAC048	356893	6288609	—	−90°	N/A	30
LTAC049	356916	6288731	—	−90°	N/A	8
LTAC050	356921	6288806	—	−90°	N/A	46
LTAC051	356919	6288908	—	−90°	N/A	22

Coordinates are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51, located by handheld GPS (±5m).

All holes were drilled vertically (−90°); azimuth is therefore not applicable.

EOH = end of hole.

Collar reduced levels (RL) were not captured by handheld GPS at the reconnaissance stage and are pending differential GPS pick-up.

The absence of RL is not considered material to understanding these Exploration Results given the sub-horizontal, regolith-hosted style and shallow depths.

Understanding the Lort River Rare Earth Basket

The value of a rare earth project is driven by which elements it contains, not by total rare earth content alone. Measured across all mineralised air core samples, the Lort River basket is light-rare-earth-dominant, consistent with derivation from a felsic granitic source rock. The two largest contributors are cerium (approximately 38% of the basket) and lanthanum (approximately 18%), the lower-value light elements common to most clay-hosted systems (see diagram 1).

Critically, the project also carries a well-developed magnet component with neodymium contributing 17% and praseodymium 5%, giving a magnet rare earth oxide (Pr+Nd+Tb+Dy oxide) proportion of 24.6% (see diagram 1). This magnet oxide proportion sits within the range reported for Australian clay-hosted rare earth deposits[4].

The heavy rare earth fraction averages 12–15% of the basket and is led by yttrium (approximately 10%) and dysprosium. HREO increases to 28–33% in discrete zones such as those in LTAC028, LTAC022 and LTAC042. Lort River is, therefore, a mixed light-and-heavy system, with the Nd-Pr magnet pair as its principal value driver, supplemented by locally enriched heavy zones in which yttrium and dysprosium dominate (see diagram 1).

Dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb) are among the most commercially valuable rare earth elements, used in high-performance permanent magnets for electric vehicle motors, wind turbine generators and defence systems. They are subject to tight supply constraints outside China, and their presence in meaningful concentrations, as at Lort River may have the potential to add material value to the basket.

[4] Magnet rare earth oxide proportions for Australian clay-hosted REE deposits are summarised in Knorsch et al. (2025), Characterisation of clay-hosted rare-earth element deposits in Australia: mineralogy, geochemistry and metallurgy, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, and Knorsch et al. (2025), An introduction to clay-hosted REE deposits in Australia, Geoscience Frontiers 16(2), 101977.

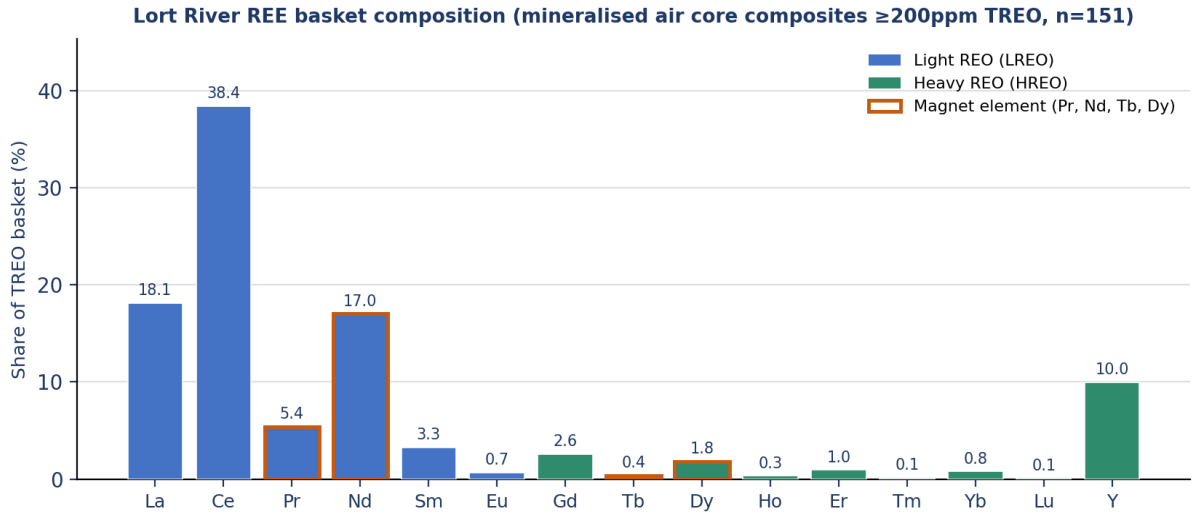

Diagram 1: REE basket composition for Lort River, expressed as each element's share of TREO, across all mineralised air core composites (≥200ppm TREO). Light rare earth oxides are shown in blue, heavy rare earth oxides in green. The magnet elements (Pr, Nd, Tb, Dy) are outlined.

Project Context

Rare earth elements are the critical ingredients of the permanent magnets used in electric vehicles, wind turbines, robotics and defence systems, and demand for the magnet rare earths in particular is forecast to grow strongly as these technologies scale.

Global supply remains heavily concentrated in China. Thus, Western economies, including Australia and its trading partners, are actively seeking secure, non-Chinese sources.

The strategic importance of securing non-Chinese supply was underscored in June 2026, when the leaders of the Group of Seven (G7), meeting at Evian, France, agreed to reduce their reliance on any single supplier outside the G7 and partner countries for rare earths and permanent magnets to below 60% by 2030, with an ambition to reach 50% as soon as possible[5].

With China controlling an estimated 90% of global rare earth processing, the G7 communiqué cited "grave concerns regarding… economic coercion" and pledged to build independent supply chains — a structural, policy-backed shift in demand toward the kind of secure, non-Chinese supply that projects such as Lort River are positioned to help meet.[6]

Critics of the sector often observe that "rare earths aren't rare", and as a matter of geology that is correct: rare earth elements occur widely around the world. What is genuinely rare is an

[5] The Group of Seven leaders met at Evian, France on 17 June 2026 and agreed to reduce reliance on any single supplier outside the G7 and partner countries for rare earths and permanent magnets to below 60% by 2030, with an ambition to reach 50% as soon as possible; China currently controls approximately 90% of global rare earth processing. Sources: G7 Leaders' Declaration (Evian, 17 June 2026); Reuters, "G7 sets up critical minerals alliance, platform to cut reliance on China" (17 June 2026); Bloomberg / MINING.COM, "G7 aims to see China supply no more than 60% of rare earths" (17 June 2026); and The Australian Financial Review, "Rare earths miners brace for demand spike after G7 vows to ditch China" (18 June 2026).

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economically viable rare earth project – one whose grade, basket, location and, critically, processing route combine to allow profitable production.

Terrain has deliberately prioritised rare earth projects with the potential to be both extracted and processed profitably and has invested in researching processing routes with the explicit goal of competing with Chinese-produced rare earth concentrates on both quality and cost-to-customer.

The Lort River Project is well placed against these tests. The Project is a larger, shallow, clay-hosted system in a Tier-1 Western Australian jurisdiction, carrying a well-developed magnet rare earth component, and benefiting from established infrastructure – sealed road access, regional power, and proximity to the Port of Esperance for export – that supports a low-cost development pathway.

Geological Interpretation

The 2026 air core results identify a clay-hosted rare earth system with broad lateral and vertical continuity. Mineralisation occurs within clay-dominated regolith profiles developed in situ over Albany-Fraser Belt basement. The Geological Survey of Western Australia's interpreted bedrock geology maps the underlying basement in this part of the Albany-Fraser Orogen as granitic to granitic-gneissic, consistent with the felsic source-rock signature indicated by the drill-hole logging and geochemistry described below.

Geological logging of the lower, less-weathered saprock intervals, supported by bottom-of-hole multi-element geochemistry (notably elevated potassium, rubidium, thorium and zirconium with low chromium, nickel, vanadium and magnesium), indicates the rare earths are derived from weathering of a felsic, granitic source rock. This is consistent with the light-rare-earth-dominant basket described above, as granitic source rocks are characteristically enriched in the light rare earths.

The mineralisation is residual (non-ionic) in character with the rare earths hosted predominantly in clay-bound mineral phases such as monazite and rhabdophane rather than ionically adsorbed onto clay surfaces. This interpretation is supported by metallurgical test work under MRIWA Project M10528[7], in which ammonium sulphate leaching of Lort River samples returned negligible recovery, and is consistent with published characterisation of Australian clay-hosted REE deposits, including Lort River, as non-ionic residual deposits (Knorsch et al., 2025, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences)[8]. The system is therefore distinct from the ion-adsorption clay deposits of southern China, notwithstanding the broadly comparable clay-hosted setting.

The spatial distribution of elevated TREO is broadly coincident with AEM conductance anomalies, supporting the geophysical model and the use of airborne electromagnetics as a targeting tool in this setting.

Processing Route — Actively Being De-Risked

Terrain recognises that the processing route is the central value question for any clay-hosted rare earth project. A dedicated metallurgical program assessing acid-based leaching of the Company's clay-hosted regolith, conducted with Curtin University under MRIWA program M10528 (partly funded by the WA Government), is well advanced, with results expected in the coming months. This work is at an early, exploratory stage, is being conducted on the Company's clay-hosted material

[7] https://www.mriwa.wa.gov.au/research-projects/project-portfolio/extraction-of-clay-hosted-rare-earth-element-deposits-in-australia/

[8] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/397093301_Characterisation_of_clay-hosted_rare-earth_element_deposits_in_Australia_mineralogy_geochemistry_and_metallurgy

generally, and no metallurgical recovery is assumed for the Lort River Project specifically. Lort River-specific test work will commence during the latter part of 2026, continuing into 2027.

Forward Program

Following receipt of single-metre assay results from the priority holes and the 200ppm TREO threshold re-sampling program, the Company will:

i. review the complete dataset, including single-metre grade profiles, to identify the highest-priority areas for resource definition drilling (indicatively, August–September 2026);

ii. assess the spatial coherence of the high-grade zone at LTAC028 and the heavy-enriched zones, and their relationship to AEM conductance, to refine the targeting model (indicatively, October–November 2026);

iii. progress confirmation (RC) drilling at LTAC051 to verify the near-surface result and the unsampled interval below it (indicatively, January–February 2027);

iv. commence resource definition (RC) drilling across the shallow REE-mineralised corridor (indicatively, January–February 2027); and

v. integrate the results of the Company's acid-leach metallurgical program into the Lort River processing assessment, and progress Lort River-specific test work (ongoing).

Results from the single-metre re-sampling program will be reported as they become available.

The exciting results reported today continue to support the exploration potential of Lort River as a potentially large scale and significant clay-hosted rare earth project, with indications of a higher-grade core and a rare earth basket composition that could be well suited to future permanent magnet supply chain demand. The Company's immediate focus is on the pending single-metre assay results, which are expected to define the extent of the higher-grade mineralisation and optimise the design of the next phase of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. That program is planned to support the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate and represents a key milestone in the project's advancement.

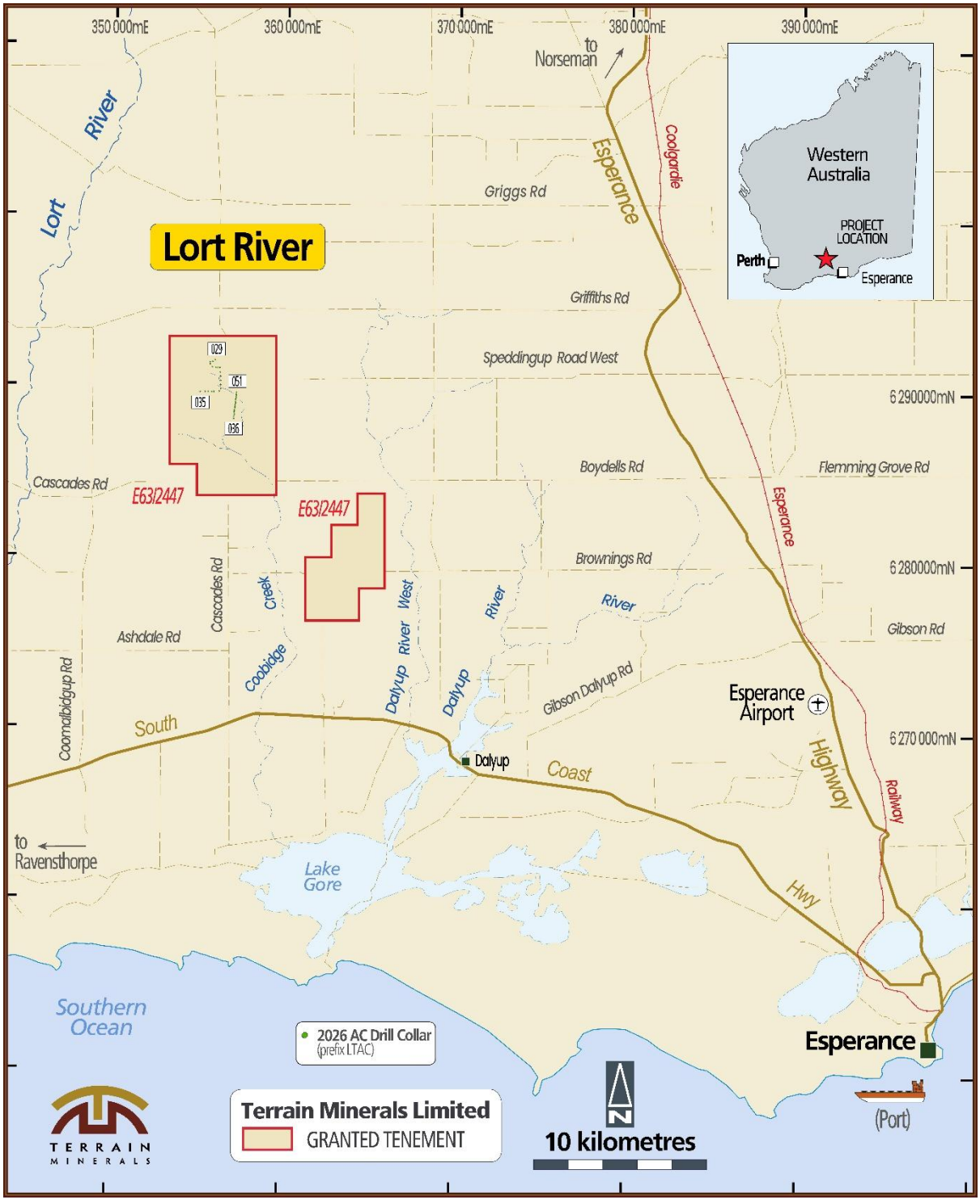

Diagram 2: The Lort River Project is located approximately 50 kilometres northwest of Esperance within the Albany-Fraser Belt of Western Australia. The region is well serviced by existing infrastructure including exporting port facilities.

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Diagram 3: Air core drill collar location map showing TREO results (LTAC017–LTAC051), Lort River Rare Earths Project.

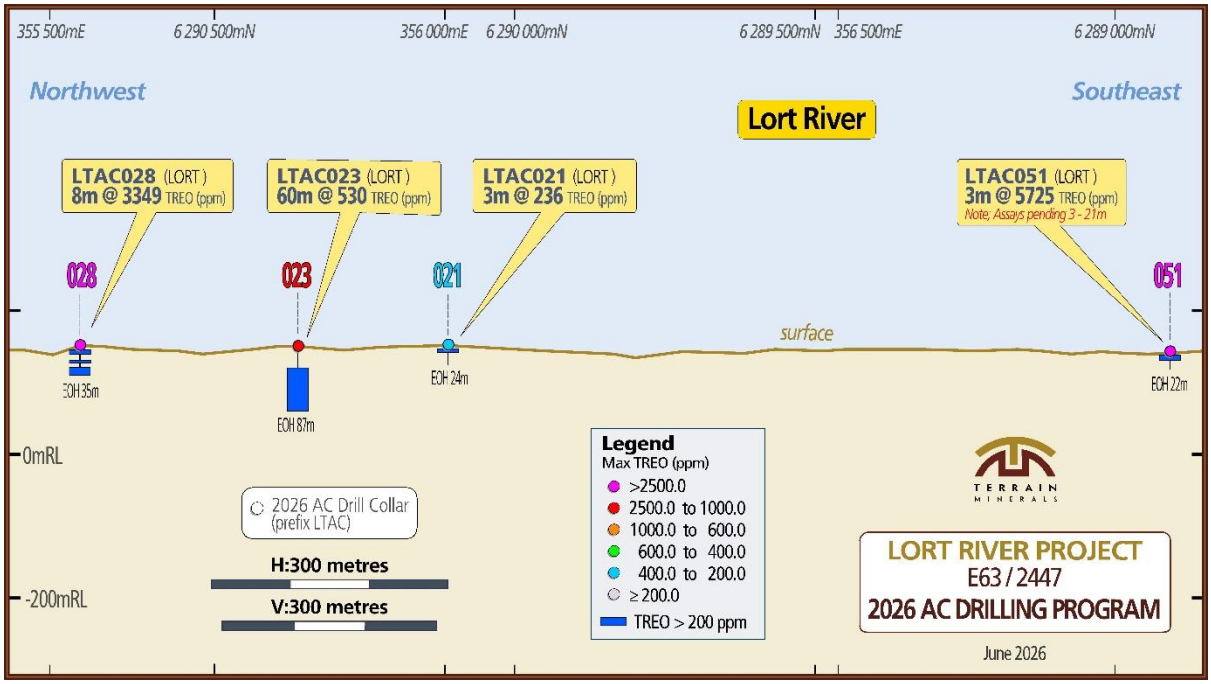

Diagram 4: Cross section of drill holes LTAC028, LTAC023, LTAC021 and LTAC051. See Diagram 3 for location of this cross section within the Lort River Project.

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Authority

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Justin Virgin, Executive Director, Terrain Minerals.

About Terrain Minerals

Terrain Minerals (ASX: TMX | FSE: T4Y) is an exploration company with a portfolio of projects across Western Australia and Queensland. The company's primary focus is advancing the flagship Smokebush Gold & Silver Project toward resource definition, where the Lightning prospect is expected to deliver a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in July 2026 and Wildflower represents the next phase of district-scale discovery. The company's portfolio approach provides upside optionality in copper, gallium, rare earths, and lithium while maintaining disciplined capital allocation to the gold-focused core.

While the Company's primary focus remains the advancement of its flagship Smokebush Gold-Silver Project, it will continue to progress its broader project portfolio. As non-core assets mature and key milestones are achieved, the Company will assess strategic options, including divestment, joint ventures or other transactions, to unlock value and maximise shareholder returns.

Key Projects

⚒ Smokebush Gold & Gallium Project - (Flagship Project)

- Located in the Yalgoo Mineral Field, neighbouring Warriedar Resources' Golden Range Project (now Capricorn Metals) and 50 kilometres south of 29Metals' Golden Grove mine. Vault Mining's Rothsay Gold Mine lies only 10 km's away.
- Lightning Gold Prospect – RC drilling continues to deliver exceptional gold and silver grades with assays confirming significant mineralisation potential. Mining Lease now granted, first Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) targeted for July 2026 (refer ASX release 15 and 20 April 2026).
- Wildflower Gold Prospect – New IP survey identifies 3 exciting targets, all with larger gold-in-soil anomaly above them. The first pass RC drilling was highly successful (refer to ASX release 4 March 2026, 10 November 2025 and 9 June 2026).
- Larin's Lane Gallium & REE Prospect – Broad gallium intersections from 102 air-core holes across a 9 km x 3 km area. JORC Exploration Target defined over 5% of the 27 km² footprint. Metallurgical studies with MRIWA and WA Government support are due for release during the third quarter 2026.

⚒ Biloela Gold and Copper Project

- Covers 2,500 km² near Aeris Resources, Cracow Gold Mine and hosts multiple gold and copper targets, first identified by Newcrest.

⚒ Lort River Rare Earths Project - (Drill Results confirm potential larger REE system)

- Located 50 km's northwest of Esperance in the Albany-Fraser Belt where early drilling confirmed high-grade clay-hosted rare earths (Nd, Pr) with results comparable to leading Australian and Brazilian projects. Air-core drilling result can be seen in the above release (refer to ASX release 13 March 2026).

⚒ Carlindie Lithium & Gold Project - (Exciting Gold Target Emerging)

- Located 90 km's southwest of Port Hedland, strategically situated between Wildcat Resources and SQM.
- Large 15 km long soils program and Machine Learning study has been highly successful, identifying gold pathfinder anomaly over a large area within one of the three machine learning targets (refer to ASX release on the 04 June 2026).

Project Pipeline & Growth Strategy

Terrain continues to actively review additional opportunities across gold, copper, industrial minerals, and battery/critical metals. While the Companies 100% owned flagship Smokebush gold and silver project is the company's main focus its other WA and Queensland will be advanced forward on the side lines (see diagram 5). The Company is open to also assess opportunities in base and specially metals other economic commodities in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas, but is currently not actively pursuing such opportunities.

Diagram 5 - Project location map.

Previously Reported Results

Previous Exploration Results referenced in this report are extracted from announcements released by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform, available at https://terrainminerals.com.au/investor-relations/announcements:

- 26 March 2025 – High-grade rare-earth mineralisation approaching 1% TREO intersected at Lort River Project. Competent Person: Ben Jupp.
- 28 October 2025 – Airborne electromagnetic survey identifies extensive rare earth target zone at Lort River Project. Competent Person: Karen Gilgallon

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Benjamin Bell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG #3820). Mr Bell is engaged by Terrain Minerals Limited through Custom Rock Pty Ltd and is a shareholder and option holder in Terrain Minerals Limited. The full nature of that relationship has been disclosed. Mr Bell has sufficient experience 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 (the JORC Code). Mr Bell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate" and "continue". Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied. Relevant factors include changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits, and political, social and regulatory risks. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions made in good faith and are current only at the date of issue. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on them, and the Company does not undertake to update them except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 1 — JORC Table 1

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used at the Lort River Project for the reporting of Exploration Results in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Air core drilling samples were collected over 1-metre intervals for the full length of each vertical hole, then composited via scooped samples over consecutive 3-metre intervals, with a split of approximately 2–3kg collected per composite. Field rejects from 1-m intervals were retained. Composite samples were submitted to SGS (Perth) for preparation and multi-element rare earth analysis. Single-metre re-sampling of priority intervals and of all composites above 200ppm TREO is being undertaken from retained material to characterise grade distribution.
Drilling techniques	Drilling was completed by air core methods using a blade bit. All holes were drilled vertically (−90°). No core was taken. Air core is appropriate for early-stage exploration sampling of the shallow clay-hosted regolith profiles targeted at Lort River.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery was monitored visually for each interval and was generally satisfactory for early-stage exploration air core drilling in regolith. Recovery in moist or clay-rich intervals was sporadically reduced. There is insufficient information to determine a relationship between recovery and grade, and none is assumed.

Criteria	Commentary
	The Competent Person considers the nature of the composite samples recovered appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Logging	All holes were geologically logged at the metre and composite scale by qualified personnel, recording regolith, lithology, clay content, colour, weathering and moisture. The lower, less weathered saprock intervals were logged as granitoid (felsic) in character. Logging is qualitative and appropriate to support early-stage clay-hosted REE exploration. Sample data and logging were captured digitally and stored in the Company database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Drill spoils from 1-metre intervals were scooped and composited into 3-m intervals from which a 2–3kg subsample was sent to SGS for sample preparation. At SGS, the sub-samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns prior to analysis. The methodology is considered appropriate for clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation and consistent with industry practice for air core programs of this type.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Rare earth and multi-element analysis was undertaken by SGS by four-acid digest with an ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish, which the Competent Person considers appropriate for the rare earth suite in early-stage clay-hosted REE exploration. The laboratory operates its own internal QAQC including blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials. Company-inserted quality control comprised certified reference materials (OREAS C26e, OREAS 460b and OREAS 462). All analysed batches performed within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation, and no material contamination was noted. The Competent Person considers the composite results adequate for first-pass reporting and the laboratory performance acceptable for the style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant results were verified by an independent third-party contracting firm by comparison of the original laboratory certificates against the Company database. No independent umpire laboratory checks have been completed for this program. No twinned holes have been drilled to date. However, the Company intends to confirm selected results, including LTAC051, through twinning as part of the next round of drilling, which is anticipated to be via slim line RC. Assay data were provided by the laboratory in elemental form and converted to oxides using standard factors (see below). No other adjustments were made. **Element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors and REO group definitions** Element / Conversion factor / Oxide form Ce / 1.2284 / CeO_2 Dy / 1.1477 / Dy_2O_3 Er / 1.1435 / Er_2O_3 Eu / 1.1579 / Eu_2O_3

Criteria	Commentary
	<table><tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1371</td><td>Lu_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Pr</td><td>1.2082</td><td>Pr_6O_{11}</td></tr><tr><td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Tb</td><td>1.1762</td><td>Tb_4O_7</td></tr><tr><td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y_2O_3</td></tr><tr><td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb_2O_3</td></tr></table> Conversion factors are in line with those reported by James Cook University (Advanced Analytical Centre) among others. Rare Earth Oxide (REO) is the industry-accepted form for reporting rare earth metals. The following group definitions are used: 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 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3. HREO = 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. MREO = Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3.
Location of data points	Drill collar positions were located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of approximately ±5 metres, considered adequate for this stage of exploration. Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. Collar reduced levels (RL) were not captured at this reconnaissance stage and are pending differential GPS pick-up. Given the sub-horizontal, regolith-hosted style and shallow depths, the absence of RL is not considered material to understanding these Exploration Results. Topography across the surveyed area is relatively subdued.
Data spacing and distribution	Holes were positioned to test AEM conductance anomalies and are irregularly spaced. Sampling was composited over 3-metre intervals. The drill spacing and the reconnaissance, composite nature of the sampling are considered insufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required to support a Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation of the style targeted is hosted within sub-horizontal regolith profiles. Vertical holes are an appropriate orientation to sample these flat-lying profiles, and no orientation-based sampling bias is expected. Reported widths are downhole composite widths. Given the sub-horizontal geometry, downhole width is interpreted to approximate true thickness, though this is not yet confirmed.
Sample security	Samples were labelled at the drill site with unique identifiers, bagged and held in a secure area before commercial freight to the laboratory in Perth.

Criteria	Commentary
	Sample submission counts were checked by laboratory staff on receipt. The Company notes that composite samples 414841–414845 from hole LTAC051 (3–18m) were not received by the laboratory and are treated as lost. This is disclosed in the body of this announcement and is a factor in the Company's decision not to rely on LTAC051 as a headline result and to confirm the hole by twinning as part of the next round of drilling, which is anticipated to be via slim line RC.
Audits or reviews	No independent external audit of the sampling and assaying procedures for this specific program has been completed. Results have been reviewed internally by the Competent Person.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Lort River Project is located approximately 50km northwest of Esperance, within the Albany-Fraser Belt of Western Australia, on tenure 100%-owned by Terrain Minerals Limited within Exploration Licence E63/2447. The tenement is in good standing with all statutory obligations, and there are no known impediments to further exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	The Lort River Project area was identified by Terrain Minerals using open-file geological and geophysical datasets. Historic exploration was acknowledged and reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 30 May 2022 (Competent Person: Steven Nicholls). Terrain is not aware of material rare earth exploration across the relevant ground by other parties prior to the Company's programs.
Geology	The Project lies within the Albany-Fraser Orogen, a Proterozoic belt reworking the southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. Target mineralisation is clay-hosted (regolith-hosted) rare earth mineralisation developed in situ within weathered profiles over basement. Geological logging of the lower, less-weathered saprock intervals, supported by bottom-of-hole multi-element geochemistry (elevated K, Rb, Th and Zr with low Cr, Ni, V and Mg), indicates a felsic, granitic source rock; no mafic protolith is indicated. The deposit is residual (non-ionic) in character where rare earths are hosted predominantly in clay-bound mineral phases such as monazite and rhabdophane rather than ionically adsorbed onto clay surfaces. This interpretation is supported by company metallurgical test work under MRIWA Project M10528, in which ammonium sulphate leaching returned negligible recovery, and is consistent with published characterisation of Australian clay-hosted REE deposits, including Lort River, as non-ionic residual deposits over granitic gneiss (Knorsch et al., 2025, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences). The system is distinct from the ion-adsorption clay deposits of southern China, notwithstanding the broadly comparable clay-hosted setting. The mineralisation is light-rare-earth-dominant, consistent with a granitic source, with a well-developed Nd-Pr magnet component and discrete zones of elevated heavy rare earth proportion.

Criteria	Commentary
	As air core drilling terminates at blade refusal in saprock and did not reach fresh rock, the source-rock interpretation is based on weathered-rock logging and geochemistry rather than fresh-rock identification.
Drill hole information	A total of 35 air core holes (LTAC017–LTAC051) were drilled for 897 metres. All holes were vertical. TREO above 200ppm was returned in 25 of the 35 holes. A complete table of collar coordinates, dip, azimuth and depth is provided as Table 2. Only composite intervals at or above the 200ppm TREO lower cut-off are reported as significant.
Data aggregation methods	Reported intersections are aggregated composite intervals calculated by weighted averaging and reported at a 200ppm TREO lower cut-off, with HREO reported as both absolute concentration and as a percentage of TREO. No internal dilution is permitted within reported composites. No top cuts were applied. Where higher-grade composites occur within broader intervals, these are reported as included intervals. The REE basket-composition diagram and chondrite-normalised profile (Diagrams 1 and 2) are derived from the same flux-fusion/multi-acid assay dataset reported herein, summed across all mineralised composites (≥200ppm TREO); chondrite normalisation follows McDonough & Sun (1995). No metal-equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All holes were drilled vertically into interpreted sub-horizontal clay-hosted regolith profiles. Reported widths are downhole composite widths. True widths are not confirmed at this stage. Given the interpreted sub-horizontal geometry, downhole width is considered a reasonable approximation of true thickness, subject to confirmation by further drilling.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of the report. Diagram 1 – REE basket composition (element shares of TREO). Diagram 2 – project location and infrastructure. Diagram 3 – air core collar location map with TREO results. Diagram 4 – cross section of holes LTAC028, LTAC023, LTAC021 and LTAC051. Table 1 – select significant composite intersections. Table 2 – drill hole collar details.
Balanced reporting	TREO above 200ppm was returned in 25 of 35 holes; the remaining 10 holes returned values below the 200ppm cut-off or did not return significant mineralisation. Both the highest-grade and the highest-HREO% composites are reported, alongside the widest intervals and the near-surface LTAC051 composite, the last of which is reported together with the sample-custody qualification described above. In the Competent Person's opinion, the Exploration Results have been reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	Prior RC drilling results and the AEM survey and reinterpretation have been previously reported on 26 March 2025 and 28 October 2025 respectively.

Criteria	Commentary
	Metallurgical leach test work on the Company's clay-hosted material under MRIWA Project M10528, conducted with Curtin University, is at an early, exploratory stage. No metallurgical recovery is assumed for the Lort River Project, and Lort River-specific test work will follow. In the Competent Person's opinion, all meaningful and material exploration data relating to the program have been included.
Further work	Single-metre re-sampling of rejects from priority holes and of composite intervals above 200ppm TREO is underway. Subject to those results, the Company will refine the AEM-grade correlation, prioritise HREO-enriched and high-grade zones (including LTAC028) for possible resource definition drilling, and undertake confirmation drilling at LTAC051. Any future program will be reported in due course.