

RARE EARTHS COINCIDENT WITH MINERAL SANDS AT MPOSA

KEY POINTS

- First 50 sonic drillholes at Mposa, which returned significant mineral sands assays, have now returned anomalous rare earths results from preliminary composite sampling of the heavy mineral concentrates (HMC).
 - The first batch of Rare Earth Element (REE) analysis were undertaken as a pathfinder process to assess the potential coexistence of REEs in the HMC.
 - This initial work did not assess the REE potential in the coarse or fines fractions, nor was a complete suite of rare earth elements analysed for, heavy rare earths are not included in this first round.
 - Subsequent follow up analysis is currently underway to assess the presence of the REEs that were not analysed for, as well as to understand the mineralogy and distribution of the REEs in the Mposa HMS deposit.
 - Noteworthy REE results in the first batch include the following:
 - **9.55m @ 7,902ppm REO (30% REO)** from surface* (MPO-SD-785), incl.
3.55m @ 15,590ppm REO from 6m*
 - **9m @ 7,358ppm REO (29% REO)** from surface* (MPO-SD-730), incl.
4.3m @ 9,750ppm REO from 4.7m*
 - **15m @ 6,261ppm REO (29% REO)** from surface* (MPO-SD-737), incl.
2m @ 12,890ppm REO from 4m
 - **8m @ 5,953ppm REO (30% REO)** from surface* (MPO-SD-784), incl.
2m @ 15,470ppm REO from 6m*
- (Results denoted with * ended in mineralisation)*
- All drillholes were anomalous for Niobium (Nb_2O_5), with whole of hole composite results ranging between 2,100 – 3,700ppm Nb_2O_5 .
 - All drillholes were terminated at the base of the sands layer, on the basal clay (“footwall”) unit.



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Chilwa's Managing Director, Cadell Buss, commented:

"Whilst we are focused on the mineral sands potential at Lake Chilwa, these are rare earths results that cannot be ignored. The results confirm that there are rare earths in the system, with more work required to understand their significance."

"We will continue to assay for rare earths in the mineral sands focused program, and will commence with a targeted, program to determine the REE potential; if any, of the underlying clay horizons, once the results of the recent aeromagnetic and radiometric survey are interpreted."

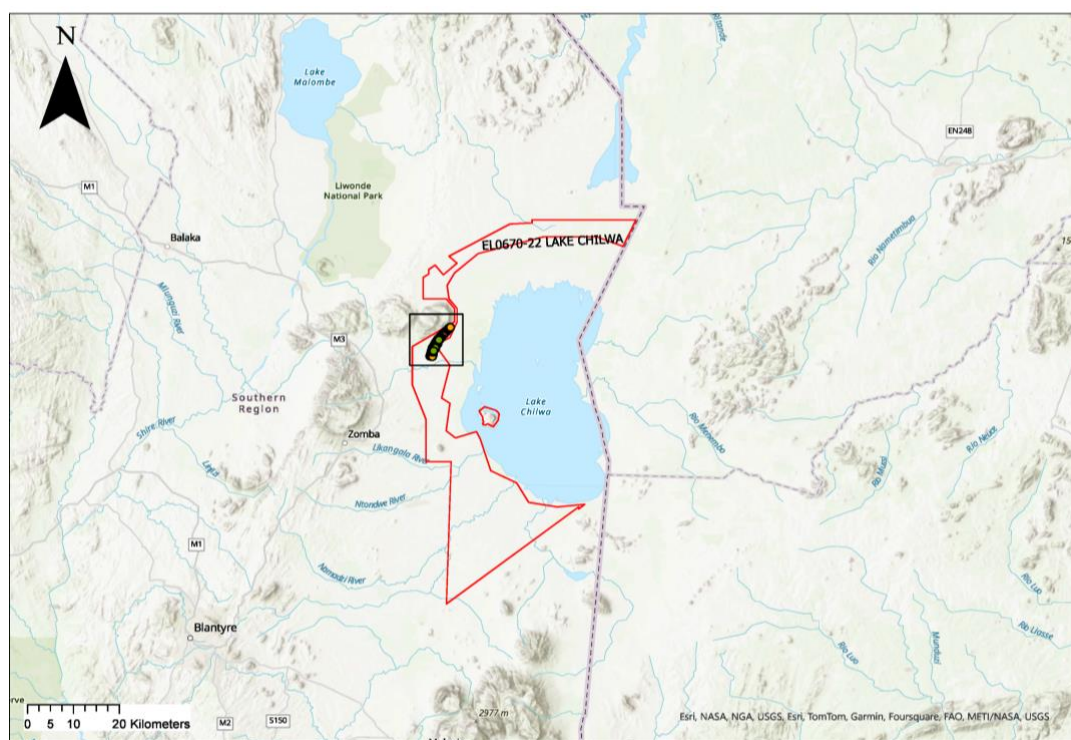


Figure 1 - Chilwa Minerals Project - Area of current drilling.

OVERVIEW

Chilwa Minerals Limited (ASX: CHW) ("**Chilwa**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has received the initial rare earth element assay results from the ongoing sonic drill program at the Mposa deposit, part of the Chilwa Project in southeast Malawi.

The sonic drill program is predominantly planned for the assessment of the heavy mineral sands potential of the project. During early tests to determine the depth to basement, up to 40m of clays were identified below the mineral sands horizon.

There are approximately 12 known carbonatites within and surrounding the Lake Chilwa Project, with the area on the western side of Lake Chilwa (interpreted to be an endorheic basin, that is, a basin that does not drain

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into the ocean). It is postulated that minerals containing rare earth mineralisation may have eroded from the carbonatites and accumulated and concentrated in the basin.

The results in this announcement relate to composite samples of heavy mineral concentrates taken from the shallow holes that were drilled for mineral sands. These results clearly show anomalous concentrations of rare earth elements in the heavy mineral concentrates.

The REE assay results appear to demonstrate the presence of REE in all of the sand horizons. The initial results suggest that REEs may be concentrated at the base of the HMS bearing sequence.

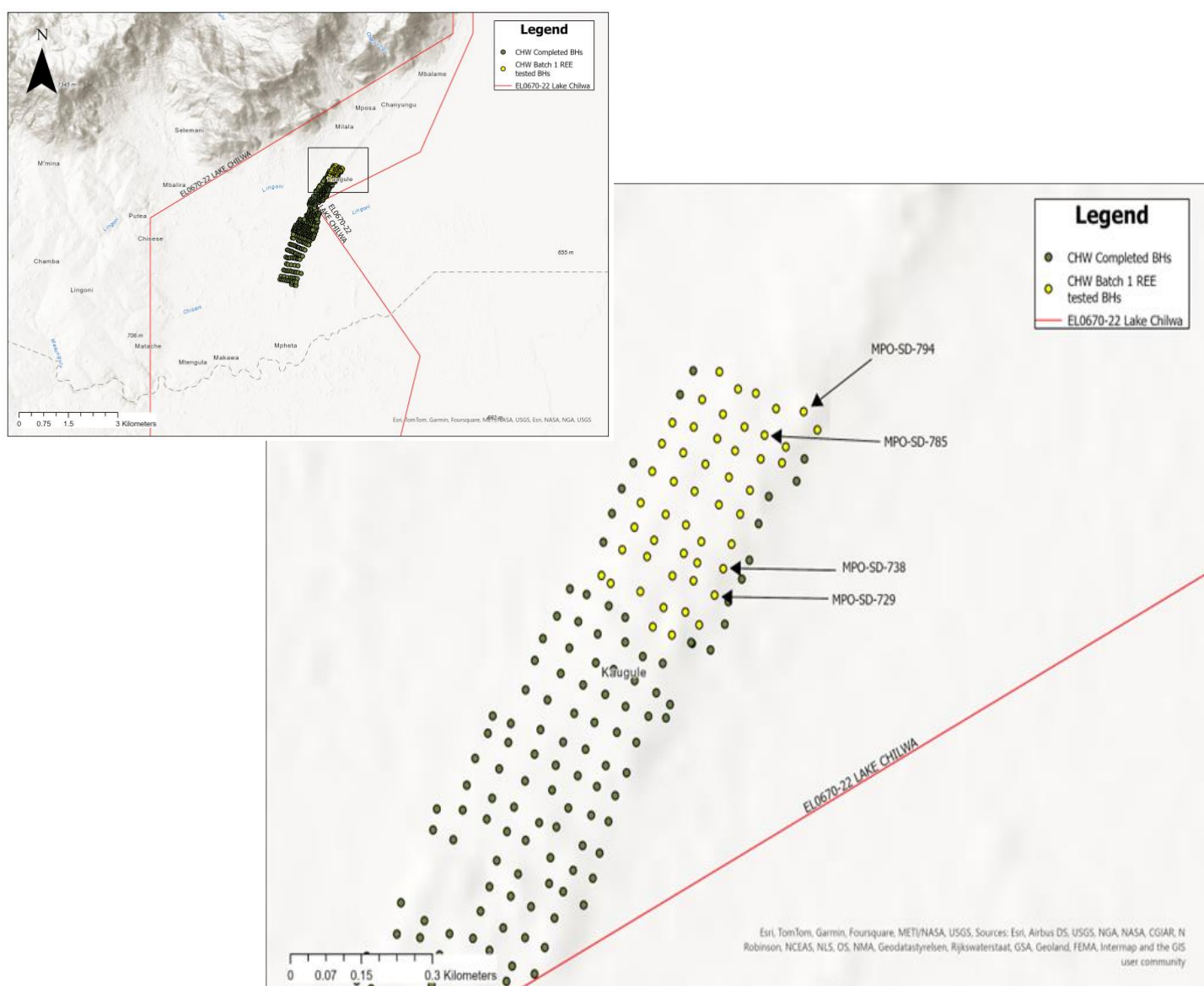


Figure 2 – Mposa Drilling Program Showing Received REE Assay Results indicated in yellow.

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Assay Results

Following are noteworthy REE intercepts from the current program. The results are based on composite samples that were taken from the heavy mineral concentrates. The fines material (<0.045mm) and coarse (>1mm) fractions were not analysed as these analysis were undertaken to determine if REEs were present in the HMC.

Table 1: Significant HM results from Mposa Sonic Drilling (>1,000ppm REO)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	"AREO"* (ppm)	NdPr (ppm)	Scandium (g/t)	Niobium (ppm)
MPO - SD - 716	0.00	3.85	3.85	5,270	1,300	60	2,792
MPO - SD - 717	0.00	15.00	15.00	5,741	1,419	46	2,827
Incl	4.00	15.00	11.00	6,280	1,571	44	2,764
MPO - SD - 718	0.00	15.00	15.00	4,875	1,193	45	3,013
MPO - SD - 719	0.00	12.00	12.00	4,990	1,233	57	3,017
MPO - SD - 720	0.00	12.00	12.00	4,983	1,200	43	3,367
MPO - SD - 721	0.00	4.10	4.10	2,430	600	40	2,988
MPO - SD - 721	6.00	8.70	2.70	5,840	1,400	50	2,705
MPO - SD - 726	0.00	16.00	16.00	4,861	1,215	40	3,354
MPO - SD - 727	0.00	16.00	16.00	4,629	1,188	51	3,075
Incl	4.00	6.00	2.00	7,530	1,800	40	3,400
MPO - SD - 728	0.00	15.00	15.00	3,618	873	60	2,647
MPO - SD - 729	0.00	15.00	15.00	7,138	1,669	47	2,834
Incl	4.00	15.00	11.00	8,737	2,058	50	2,882
MPO - SD - 730	0.00	9.00	9.00	7,358	1,873	50	2,813
Incl	4.70	9.00	4.30	9,750	2,500	40	2,500
MPO - SD - 737	0.00	15.00	15.00	6,261	1,573	40	2,707
Incl	4.00	6.00	2.00	12,890	3,300	40	3,000
MPO - SD - 738	0.00	15.00	15.00	6,319	1,537	49	2,957
Incl	5.80	15.00	9.20	8,070	1,900	40	3,100
MPO - SD - 739	0.00	16.44	16.44	4,157	966	45	2,830
MPO - SD - 740	0.00	12.00	12.00	3,638	883	53	2,883
MPO - SD - 741	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,558	840	46	3,020
MPO - SD - 746	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,664	920	46	3,700
MPO - SD - 747	0.00	12.00	12.00	4,505	1,067	47	2,950
Incl	4.00	6.00	2.00	8,760	2,200	60	3,000
MPO - SD - 748	0.00	15.00	15.00	3,514	833	49	2,833
MPO - SD - 749	0.00	15.00	15.00	5,016	1,263	58	2,635
MPO - SD - 750	0.00	15.00	15.00	4,503	1,087	45	3,047
MPO - SD - 756	0.00	9.00	9.00	3,581	833	30	3,411
MPO - SD - 757	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,832	940	58	3,180
MPO - SD - 758	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,110	740	44	2,700
MPO - SD - 759	0.00	10.00	10.00	4,478	1,110	52	2,660

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	"AREO"* (ppm)	NdPr (ppm)	Scandium (g/t)	Niobium (ppm)
Incl	6.00	10.00	4.00	7,880	2,000	40	2,800
MPO - SD - 760	0.00	15.00	15.00	5,170	1,253	38	3,093
MPO - SD - 764	0.00	4.00	4.00	2,430	600	50	3,456
MPO - SD - 764	6.00	9.00	3.00	1,940	350	<20	2,167
MPO - SD - 765	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,658	740	44	2,700
Incl	4.00	6.00	2.00	7,930	2,000	40	3,100
MPO - SD - 767	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,498	828	59	2,718
Incl	4.20	6.00	1.80	7,650	1,900	50	3,300
MPO - SD - 768	0.00	15.00	15.00	4,232	1,033	42	2,640
MPO - SD - 769	0.00	15.00	15.00	6,279	1,487	47	3,053
Incl	6.00	15.00	9.00	7,160	1,700	40	3,200
MPO - SD - 773	0.00	9.00	9.00	2,498	556	36	3,378
MPO - SD - 774	0.00	10.00	10.00	1,936	270	28	2,260
MPO - SD - 775	0.00	10.00	10.00	2,534	600	68	2,760
MPO - SD - 776	0.00	10.00	10.00	4,402	1,080	54	2,540
Incl	6.00	10.00	4.00	7,750	1,900	30	2,600
MPO - SD - 777	0.00	9.70	9.70	4,147	988	52	2,776
MPO - SD - 778	0.00	8.00	8.00	5,313	1,225	58	3,050
Incl	4.00	8.00	4.00	7,115	1,650	45	3,200
MPO - SD - 782	0.00	10.00	10.00	3,342	754	55	3,541
MPO - SD - 783	0.00	9.70	9.70	3,038	641	54	2,686
MPO - SD - 784	0.00	8.00	8.00	5,953	1,500	55	2,825
Incl	6.00	8.00	2.00	15,470	3,900	80	3,200
MPO - SD - 785	0.00	9.55	9.55	7,902	1,994	63	2,816
Incl	6.00	9.55	3.55	15,590	3,900	50	2,900
MPO - SD - 786	0.00	9.00	9.00	4,739	1,167	59	2,944
MPO - SD - 790	0.00	8.00	8.00	4,047	963	57	3,328
Incl	4.25	6.00	1.75	8,910	2,300	70	3,300
MPO - SD - 791	0.00	10.00	10.00	2,029	425	45	2,602
MPO - SD - 792	0.00	10.50	10.50	3,693	800	58	2,943
Incl	4.00	6.00	2.00	8,100	1,900	70	3,200
MPO - SD - 793	0.00	10.00	10.00	4,578	1,120	52	2,860
Incl	6.00	10.00	4.00	7,980	2,000	50	3,200
MPO - SD - 794	0.00	8.50	8.50	6,048	1,482	59	2,759
Incl	4.00	8.50	4.50	8,020	2,000	50	2,900
MPO - SD - 795	0.00	6.00	6.00	5,527	1,267	33	2,967

*"AREO" Assayed Rare Earth Oxide Elements.

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The rare earth elements that were included in the analysis, i.e. the AREO, were Cerium (Ce_2O_3), Europium (Eu_2O_3), Gadolinium (Gd_2O_3), Lanthanum (La_2O_3), Neodymium (Nd_2O_3), Praseodymium (Pr_6O_{11}), Samarium (Sm_2O_3) and Ytterbium (Yb_2O_3).

Next Steps

This initial batch of samples covered the first 50 holes drilled at Mposa. As this first assay run was a pathfinder program to establish whether rare earths were present in the system, analysis was only undertaken on the heavy mineral concentrate and did not include the full suite of rare earth elements.

Future assay runs will comprise a full suite of REE analysis including the heavy rare earths (HREEs). Additionally, mineralogy studies will be undertaken to determine which minerals REEs are associated with at the Mposa HMS deposit.

A second batch of samples is currently at the ALS laboratory in Perth, with HMS and REE results expected in the next few weeks. A third batch of samples is undergoing sample preparation in South Africa, at ALS's Johannesburg facility, ahead of transport to Australia.

The Company has recently completed an aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over the entire project area (EL 0671-21 and EL 0671-22) to better understand the subsurface geology, particularly as it relates to rare earth mineralisation. These results will be available before the end of July and will be used to plan an exploration program focused on those geophysical anomalies that may be associated with primary REE mineralisation.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Mposa drilling exploration results estimate is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Jason Burnett, who is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and a Chartered Geologist. Mr Burnett is an employee of AMC Consultants (UK) Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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'. Mr Burnett confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as a Competent Person and has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Figure 5 – Chilwa Minerals Project

AUTHORISATION STATEMENT

This update has been authorised to be given to ASX by the Board of Chilwa Minerals Limited.

For further information contact:

Cadell Buss

Managing Director

cbuss@chilwaminerals.com.au

For media and broker queries:

Andrew Rowell

White Noise Communications

andrew@whitenoisecomms.com

T: +61 400 466 226

-ENDS-

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JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

A Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Project has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC code (2012). The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified as Inferred and at a 1.0 % THM cut-off contains 2.4 Mt of THM. The MRE is allocated across the Project deposits in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 Inferred Mineral Resources at 1.0% THM as at 31 July 2022 (Refer IPO Prospectus 5th April 2023)

Deposit	Volume (million m ³)	Tonnes (million t)	Dry Density (t/m ³)	Gangue (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Slimes (%)	THM (%)	Zircon (%)
Bimbi	1.5	2.6	1.7	0.7	4.3	15.3	5.3	0.3
Northeast Bimbi	3.6	6.1	1.7	0.3	2.2	15.9	2.7	0.1
Mposa (Main)	11.7	19.4	1.7	0.7	3.2	11.7	4.3	0.4
Mposa (North)	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.4	8.3	1.9	0.2
Mpyupyu (dune)	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.2	5.7	15.3	7.1	0.2
Mpyupyu (flat)	9.5	16.4	1.7	0.5	2.9	15.4	3.6	0.2
Nkotamo	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.1	3.0	28.3	4.2	0.2
Halala	6.0	8.9	1.5	0.9	2.6	9.8	3.7	0.2
Beacon	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.8	17.7	2.5	0.1
Namanja West	2.0	2.9	1.5	0.8	2.3	14.7	3.3	0.2
Total	37.5	61.6	1.6	0.7	3.0	13.3	3.9	0.3

- Estimates of the Mineral Resource were prepared by AMC Consultants (UK) Limited (AMC).
- In situ, dry metric tonnes have been reported using varying densities and slime cut-off per deposit.
- Material below 30% slimes for Halala, 20% slimes for Bimbi, Northeast Bimbi and Mpyupyu (dune and flat) and 25% slimes for Mposa Main and Mposa North. All other deposits are a stated using 30% slimes cut-off.
- Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates and resultant confidence levels used to classify the estimates. As such, columns may not total.
- Estimates of the Mineral Resource have been constrained by ultimate pit shells to demonstrate Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction
- Estimates are classified as Inferred according to JORC Code.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although Chilwa believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved where matter lay beyond the control of Chilwa and its Officers. Forward looking statements may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein.

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APPENDIX A – DRILLHOLE COLLAR INFORMATION

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Depth
MPO-SD-708	769089.7	8320537	637.57	-90	15
MPO-SD-709	769130.2	8320523	637.04	-90	12
MPO-SD-716	769187.9	8320541	635.89	-90	10
MPO-SD-717	769158.6	8320562	637.15	-90	15
MPO-SD-718	769112.9	8320570	637.63	-90	15
MPO-SD-719	769063.4	8320599	638.27	-90	12
MPO-SD-720	769000.9	8320613	638.27	-90	12
MPO-SD-721	768981.3	8320627	637.7	-90	8.7
MPO-SD-726	769025.7	8320671	637.92	-90	16
MPO-SD-727	769078.1	8320660	638.18	-90	16
MPO-SD-728	769131.7	8320626	637.95	-90	15
MPO-SD-729	769176.2	8320617	637.24	-90	15
MPO-SD-730	769220.3	8320592	635.77	-90	9
MPO-SD-737	769238.7	8320638	636.22	-90	15
MPO-SD-738	769183.8	8320649	637.6	-90	15
MPO-SD-739	769155.1	8320665	638.18	-90	16.44
MPO-SD-740	769092.6	8320688	638.21	-90	12
MPO-SD-741	769051.2	8320711	638.08	-90	10
MPO-SD-746	769064.2	8320753	637.71	-90	10
MPO-SD-747	769117.3	8320733	638.21	-90	12
MPO-SD-748	769159.8	8320715	638.03	-90	15
MPO-SD-749	769192.6	8320686	637.8	-90	15
MPO-SD-750	769256.5	8320681	633.58	-90	15
MPO-SD-756	769088.6	8320808	634.42	-90	9
MPO-SD-757	769134.4	8320791	635.04	-90	10
MPO-SD-758	769178	8320774	634.88	-90	10
MPO-SD-759	769229.3	8320750	634.78	-90	10
MPO-SD-760	769274.3	8320734	634.2	-90	15
MPO-SD-764	769109.1	8320857	634.09	-90	9
MPO-SD-765	769154.5	8320841	635.29	-90	10

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Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Depth
MPO-SD-767	769201.2	8320821	634.87	-90	10
MPO-SD-768	769250.6	8320798	635.02	-90	15
MPO-SD-769	769294.8	8320775	634.22	-90	15
MPO-SD-773	769131.7	8320893	633.99	-90	9
MPO-SD-774	769176.4	8320886	635.2	-90	10
MPO-SD-775	769225.9	8320865	635.36	-90	10
MPO-SD-776	769263.7	8320844	635.05	-90	10
MPO-SD-777	769318.1	8320830	634.56	-90	9.7
MPO-SD-778	769363.1	8320823	632.8	-90	8
MPO-SD-782	769194.4	8320934	634.63	-90	10
MPO-SD-783	769238.1	8320908	635.14	-90	9.7
MPO-SD-784	769283.9	8320886	635.08	-90	8
MPO-SD-785	769325.7	8320872	634.87	-90	9.55
MPO-SD-786	769371.2	8320851	633.83	-90	9
MPO-SD-790	769230.5	8320982	634.48	-90	8
MPO-SD-791	769269.7	8320952	635.32	-90	10
MPO-SD-792	769307.7	8320945	635.05	-90	10.5
MPO-SD-793	769350.5	8320918	634.86	-90	10
MPO-SD-794	769408.7	8320913	634.03	-90	8.5
MPO-SD-795	769437.9	8320881	631.57	-90	6

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APPENDIX B – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	Prior to the commencement of drilling, logging, and sampling, the geological team developed a standardized set of protocols and procedures. Sonic core drilling, using a CRS-V CompactRotoSonic Crawler 2011 was undertaken. The core was logged, as a first pass, at the rig, then was relogged and sampled at the Chilwa base camp, located in Zomba. Sampling was based on geological changes observed in the core, with a minimum sample length of 20cm, in batch 1, being taken. The maximum sample length is 1.30m in granular material. A single 3m sample was taken within a poorly recovered clay unit. The ordinary sample length is 1.0m Samples were dispatched in a single batch of 796 samples to the preparation laboratory in Johannesburg (ALS, Johannesburg), where they are dried and split. The sub sample (approximately 500g) is sent as air freight to ALS (Perth) where it was initially analysed for slimes %, Oversize % and THM%. The magnetic fraction of the heavy mineral concentrate was analysed by X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy for a suite of major and minor elements including Ce, Eu, Gd, Hf, La, Nd, Pr, Sc, Y and Yb. The Competent Person notes that a full suite of REE elements was not assayed for and that reliance was placed on ALS’ internal quality controls. As these results will not be used in a mineral resource estimate and given that Chilwa will be undertaking additional test work and analysis, the Competent Person is of the opinion that the procedures followed are acceptable for this press release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	Drilling was undertaken using a single barrel (CB3 SW CoreBarrel 2m), which produced core of Inner Diameter (ID) = 76mm and Outer Diameter (OD) = 102mm). Where waterlogged sediment or loose sediment was encountered, an Aqualock (AL70) Sampler 2m barrel was used, which produced core of Inner Diameter (ID) = 70mm and Outer Diameter (OD) = 92mm. Drill rods are 1m in length. Drilling was conducted on a regular grid.
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.	Linear core recovery was determined on a run by run basis, ranging from 40% to 100% (Average: 95%). All core samples were immediately bagged in polyethene sausage bags to reduce slimes loss. Where a lot of water, or loose material was encountered, an Aqualock (AL70) Sampler 2m barrel was used. No currently known relationship appears to exist between the sample length (or weight) and the assayed Rare Earth Elements. Additional work is required to determine if any relationships are present. There does appear to be a relationship between depth and mineralisation, however additional work is required to determine if this relationship holds true over the entire Mposa deposit.
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.	Each sample was logged in the field as well as at Chilwa's base camp in Zomba for: dominant sediment type, colour (using a Munsell colour chart), hardness, coarseness, sorting, and roundness. An estimation of heavy mineral content was made using a calibrated, handheld XRF, potential REE mineralisation was not tested for. Logging was qualitative (descriptive) and quantitative in nature. All intervals were logged according to the established protocols. All core was photographed using a Canon, model LC-E10E. The resolution is 6000 x 4000 (high) (average

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		size 8.1MB, 74 dpi, 24 bit). All photographs have a colour calibration card and scale bar in the photograph. It is the Competent Persons opinion that the core logging was done to the level of detail that will allow it to be used to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The composites were prepared from the raw HMC generated by the heavy liquid separations, per borehole, into lengths of 0 m to 4 m, 4 m to 6 m and 6m to the end of the drill hole. This division was based on the current, conceptual, geological model for Mposa. The purpose of the analysis was to determine the Ti/Zr/REE content of the HMC. The Competent Person notes that the compositing applied may not be appropriate and that samples should be assayed on a sample by sample basis. The mass of HMC from each sample required for the composites was calculated based on the mass of HMC available, the % -1/+0.045 μ m material in the original sample, % HMC in the -1 mm/+0.045 mm fraction, and the length of the drill interval represented by the sample. The calculated mass was weighed and added to the appropriate composite. The composites were submitted to the ALS in-house assay laboratory for preparation and analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i>	Rare Earth Element Analysis: Each composite sample was pulverised in a tungsten carbide pulveriser bowl. Note that tungsten carbide contains both tungsten and cobalt. Due to the highly abrasive nature of mineral sand concentrates, it is likely that tungsten and cobalt contamination has occurred. A 0.7 g sub-sample of the pulverised composite was weighed, mixed with a lithium metaborate flux, and

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	<i>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.</i>	fused in a platinum crucible. The melt was cast in a platinum mould. The resulting glass bead was analysed by X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy using a calibration suitable for determining major and minor (including some of the Rare Earth) elements expected in a mineral sand concentrate. The Competent Person notes that no specific procedures were in place to confirm sample representivity for REE analysis and/ or the presence of tungsten and cobalt contamination. This must be rectified if it is determined that there is potential for reasonable prospects of economic extraction of REEs at Mposa. Full reliance was placed on ALS' internal QAQC controls and procedures. The Competent Person notes this weakness, however as these assays will not be used in a mineral resource estimate and that the purpose of this exercise was to determine if REE mineralisation was present at Mposa, the Competent Person is satisfied that these assay results can be reported in their current form. The analysis of the samples for REE was conducted using industry standard techniques, however a complete REE analysis was not performed, and these results can only be viewed as indicative. It is the Competent Persons opinion that the assay results noted in this press release are indicative only and can not be used for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Two or more Chilwa geologists have inspected the core. All core has been photographed. Significant intersections were checked by Senior Management. The Competent Person reviewed the sampling techniques and data during a site visit in November 2023 to verify the drilling, logging and sampling techniques. That review was specifically related to HMS processes and procedures. Three percent (3%) of the historical holes were "twinned" in Batch I. The Competent Person notes

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		that the distance between the historical collar position and the sonic hole is too far to be considered as a true “twin”. • MPOSD795 Twinning CWACMPA – 36005 (~9m difference between collar positions) • MPOSD794 Twinning CWACMPA-36004-50 (~6m difference between collar positions) • MPOSD741 Twinning CWACMPA- 40004-75 (~10m difference between collar positions) Primary data was collected using a standard set of paper templates in the field. The data was then entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files and are merged in the database with sample information. Data is backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. The database is stored at Chilwa’s head office in Perth and is regularly backed up. Logging entries are reviewed by the Project geologist for accuracy. The remaining half core is stored at Chilwa’s base camp in Malawi. No adjustment to the assay values has been made. Logging entries are reviewed by the Project geologist for accuracy.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All drilling has been surveyed by qualified surveyors, using a GNSS Leica GSI 6 GNSS with base station and rover. All survey work references UTM zone 36S, using the WGS 84 datum. No downhole surveys were required as all holes were vertical and relatively shallow. A LIDAR, drone survey has been completed for the entire licence area. Seven ground control points were used to calibrate the LIDAR survey. The vertical horizontal variances were all within acceptable tolerance levels.

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		The Competent Person is of the opinion that the quality and adequacy of the survey work undertaken to locate drill hole collars is acceptable. The quality and adequacy of topographic control is also considered to be acceptable. And the topography can be used for Mineral Resource Estimation and mine planning purposes.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The drill spacing is on a nominal 50 m, across strike and 50m along strike grid. The magnetic portion of the Heavy Mineral Concentrate was composited, per borehole, into lengths of 0 m to 4 m, 4 m to 6 m and 6m to the end of the drill hole. This division was based on the current, conceptual, geological model for Mposa. The Competent Person notes that the compositing applied may not be appropriate and that samples should be assayed on a sample-by-sample basis. The results of this study may not be used to support the estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	All holes were drilled vertically, which is near normal to the low angle bedding and is therefore considered to be unbiased. The sonic drill grid orientation covers the known extent of mineralisation along and across strike. All holes were drilled vertically, which is near normal to the low angle bedding and is therefore considered to be unbiased. The Competent Person considers there is no sample bias of the mineralisation due to hole orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The core is stored and sampled in Chilwa's secured base camp facility in Zomba. Following sampling the total number of samples was cross checked to confirm that all of the samples were taken. A hand over sheet was signed off prior to the sample being dispatched to Johannesburg for preparation and sub sampling.

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		All samples are packaged individually and placed in a larger calico bag (runs of 12 samples); these are then placed into a large bulk bag (a total of 150 to 200 samples). This bag is then sealed and dispatched. The sample inventory for each batch was signed off by the transport company and again by ALS Johannesburg on receipt. All hard-copy documents relating to sample transport are filed in hard copy. This includes inventory verifications at the different collection and dispatch points, export permits, and inspection certificates. Sample preparation was completed in ALS Johannesburg then the samples were transported to ALS Perth for analysis using the laboratories standard chain of custody procedure. The database is stored in the cloud. The remaining core is stored at the Chilwa's base camp in Zomba. The remaining material from Batch 1 and 2 sample preparation, is currently in storage at ALS Johannesburg, however, is scheduled to be returned to Malawi when a new, ALS run and managed, preparation laboratory is established in Zalewa.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken to date. It is the Competent Person's opinion that the results presented in this press release are indicative only and that additional assay work, with an independent QAQC program as well as mineralogical test work must be completed.

1.1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	On 27 September 2022, Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited (Chilwa) was granted Exploration Licence EL 0670/2 allowing them to explore for HMS deposits over an area of 865.896km². The licence is valid for three years, with an option to extend the term in accordance with Section 119 of the (Malawian) Mines and Minerals Act (Act number 8 of 2019).

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	<i>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.</i>	Chilwa engaged Savjani and Company (Savjani), a Malawian legal firm, who have their chambers in Blantyre, Malawi, to review the tenement status. AMC has had sight of the legal opinion as provided by Savjani, who notes that the ELs are in good standing and that there are no known impediments to operate in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Academic research into the deposition of the HMS deposits around Lake Chilwa have been undertaken since the 1980's. Limited work has been undertaken to determine the presence of REE bearing minerals in the HMS mineralisation known to occur in and around Lake Chilwa, only summary results are available for review. Exploration of the HMS mineralisation in the lake Chilwa area has been undertaken by various government concerns and companies, commencing with Claus Brinkmann between 1991 and 1993 as part of an initiative by the German Government to aid mineral development in Malawi. Millennium Mining Limited (MML) concluded exploration work in the area, focusing on the northern deposits of Halala and Namanja during the early 2000s. In 2014, Tate Minerals (Tate) undertook a desktop review of the work undertaken by Claus Brinkmann and entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Mota-Engil Investments (Malawi) Limited (MEIML) to explore EL 0572/20, an EL that contains the current target area. In August 2015, MEIML commenced a drilling programme on the Mpyupyu, Halala, Mposa, and Bimbi targets. This work was completed in November 2015.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Lake Chilwa is a closed, saline lake, which formed as a result of tectonic activities along the East African Rift. The lake previously drained to the north, but the mouth eventually silted up and the lake was subsequently completely closed off. A 25 km long

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		sand bar formed along the north shore of the lake, closing off the drainage to the north. The Lake Chilwa (Project) HMS targets consists of beach and dune deposits located on palaeostrandline deposits that were deposited and preserved through several cycles of lake level fluctuations and stable periods. The main HM deposits are located on a very distinct strandline where the conditions of sediment supply, lake level, and hydrological were favourable for the formation and preservation of the sand deposits. Sediment, including HMs, were eroded and supplied by several streams and rivers flowing into the lake from surrounding basement gneiss and alkaline intrusion complexes. The HM characteristics of each deposit are determined by the provenance rock types of rocks. Some deposits have local point sources contributing to the HM assemblage. Given the presence of carbonatites and nepheline syenite's in the region, there is potential for REE containing minerals to occur in the HMS deposits.
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 ○ downhole 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.	All holes were drilled vertically with the drilling trend orientated to the nominal strike/trend of the Mposa, based on historical drilling. A total of 342 sonic drillholes, amounting to 3,059 m have been drilled on the Mposa deposit to date. This press announcement details the assay results of 50 of those holes. The minimum hole depth, to date, is 5m and the maximum depth is 17 m. All drill hole collar coordinates, hole lengths and final hole depths are listed in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	The total of the following rare earth elements are reported: Cerium (Ce ₂ O ₃), Europium (Eu ₂ O ₃), Gadolinium (Gd ₂ O ₃), Lanthanum (La ₂ O ₃),

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	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.	Neodymium (Nd_2O_3), Praseodymium (Pr_6O_{11}), Samarium (Sm_2O_3) and Ytterbium (Yb_2O_3). Additionally, Scandium (Sc) and Niobium (Nb) are reported. No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').	The drillholes are vertical and the mineralisation is generally horizontal to sub-horizontal, all intercepts represent true widths. The values presented in this press release are composite values derived from HMS sampling of defined geological units. The relationship between REE mineralisation and geological controls or horizons needs to be demonstrated.
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.	Maps and a plan view of the drill hole collar locations are provided in the accompanying press 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.	All relevant information has been included in this press release and is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.	Chilwa Minerals are currently updating all of the historical work undertaken to date on the Project. The results of these studies will be reported as and when they are available.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Planned further work recommendations include: completion of and airborne geophysical survey, hand augering and termite mound sampling as well as

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	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	trenching and pitting for bulk samples to be used for process test work. Chilwa will be analysing individual sample runs for REE mineralisation (all REO's as well as Th, U and Y). Mineralogical studies are planned to determine which minerals contain REEs.