

23 October 2026

MULTIPLE DRILL-READY COPPER-GOLD TARGETS DEFINED ACROSS THE EXPANDED BOI NOVO PROJECT, BRAZIL

Outstanding pipeline of over 20 new targets delineated, reinforcing the project's discovery potential

- ▶ Exploration across the expanded 75km² Boi Novo Copper-Gold Project (Boi Novo and Rio Novo tenure combined) has delivered a strong pipeline of drill-ready copper-gold targets.
- ▶ Eight new high-priority prospects have been defined at Rio Novo, with key results including:
 - Solimões Prospect: a 2.5km copper-in-soil trend with extensive historic workings, rock chips up to 17.2% Cu and 14.3g/t Au and historical intercepts of 4.1m at 0.87% Cu and 2.29g/t Au from 36.9m¹.
 - Amazonas Prospect: a 1.7km copper-in-soil anomaly measuring above 750ppm Cu, with surface chalcopryite and bornite identified in rock chips.
 - Juruá Prospect: a 1km continuous gold-in-soil anomaly above 100ppb within a coincident Cu-Au-Bi anomaly and discrete FLEM conductor plate. Rock chips up to 45g/t Au.
 - Trombetas Prospect: a 700m x 500m copper-in-soil anomaly (up to 2,000ppm Cu) with magnetite-rich quartz veining and rock chips up to 0.2% Cu.
 - Xingú Prospect: Up to 2,200ppm copper-in-soils anomaly over a NNW-SSE magnetic gossan.
- ▶ A drone magnetics (DMAG) survey completed over the Rio Novo tenure has successfully mapped the structures controlling the copper anomalies and has extended the Juruá-Trombetas structure by about 2.5km to the south-east. In-house FLEM surveys have identified multiple conductors that coincide with copper-in-soil anomalies and, locally, the magnetic anomalies.
- ▶ At Boi Novo, 13 new targets have been generated outside the Nelore Prospects, which to date have been the main focus of Centaurus' drilling.
- ▶ Priority targets also include extensions to the high-grade Nelore mineralisation below the granite sill, where previous results include 5.5m at 8.38% Cu² and 36.7m at 1.58% Cu.
- ▶ Drill planning to test all the priority targets at Rio Novo and Boi Novo is underway.
- ▶ Boi Novo is located close to major infrastructure, just 35km from Vale's copper-gold load-out facility and less than 20km from CoreX's Antas Norte flotation plant.

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: CTM, OTCQX: CTTZF) is pleased to advise that it has generated a substantial pipeline of new drill-ready copper-gold targets across its expanded 100%-owned Boi Novo Copper-Gold Project ("Boi Novo" or "the Project") in the world-class Carajás Mineral Province of northern Brazil.

Since Centaurus' last drilling campaign was completed in H1 2026, the Company's exploration team has completed systematic soil sampling, geological mapping, drone magnetics and Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys across the combined 75km² landholding. This work has effectively converted a largely untested land package into a pipeline of large-scale, drill-ready copper-gold targets in a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction.

Centaurus' Managing Director, Mr Darren Gordon, said the addition of the Rio Novo tenure at the end of last year had effectively doubled the Company's exploration search space at Boi Novo, in one of the world's premier copper-gold districts.

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“Twelve months ago, more than half of the Rio Novo ground had never been sampled or surveyed with modern geophysics. Today we have identified two potential continuous copper corridors – each around five kilometres long – and eight prospects displaying highly encouraging copper-gold geochemistry, favourable structures and alteration associated with mineralisation found in the Carajás Province” he said.

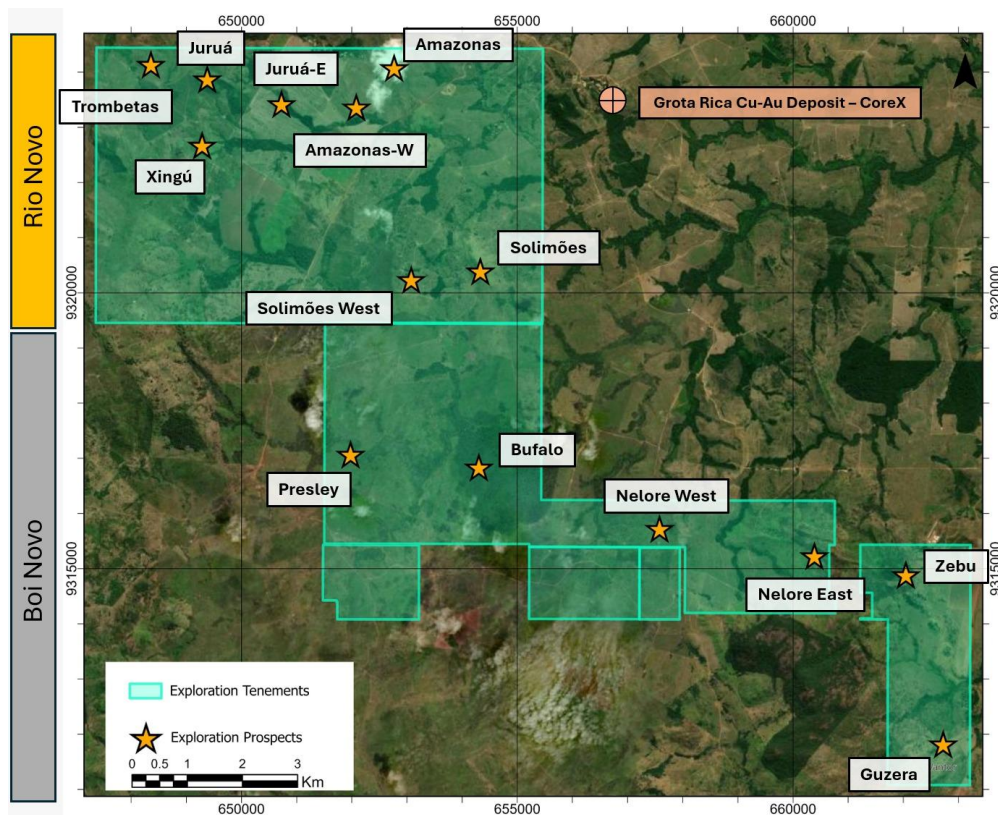
“The surface results speak for themselves. Across the prospects we have copper-in-soils at up to 3,500ppm Cu, rock chip samples up to 17% copper, chalcopyrite and bornite in outcrop and artisanal workings, and a kilometre-long gold anomaly at Juruá with rock chips up to 45g/t gold. The drone magnetics have tied all this together, showing us the structures that control the mineralisation.

“At the same time, the team has generated 13 new targets at Boi Novo, where we have already shown the system can deliver high-grade copper, with intersections from the Nelore Prospects including 5.5m at 8.38% Cu and 11.5m at 2.84% Cu and 0.90g/t Au³.

“While our corporate focus remains on advancing Jaguar towards a Final Investment Decision, our exploration team has been doing some outstanding work at Boi Novo. The application of modern, systematic exploration methodologies has unearthed an impressive pipeline of targets – arguably the strongest set of copper-gold targets we have generated at the project to date.

“The same discovery process that delivered Jaguar is being applied at Boi Novo, and we are confident that it has the potential to create significant value for Centaurus shareholders. Copper-gold assets of this scale and location in the Carajás are rare, and we are currently developing drilling plans and evaluating strategic pathways to unlock this value for our shareholders.”

Figure 1 – Boi Novo and Rio Novo tenement areas showing the prospect locations



Rio Novo Exploration

The Rio Novo tenure (covering an area of ~40km²) lies directly north of the original Boi Novo tenements. It shares the same geology: BIF sequences, mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, and a well-developed contact with the Estrela Granite Complex. Before being acquired by Centaurus, more than half the tenement had never been systematically sampled or surveyed with modern geophysics.

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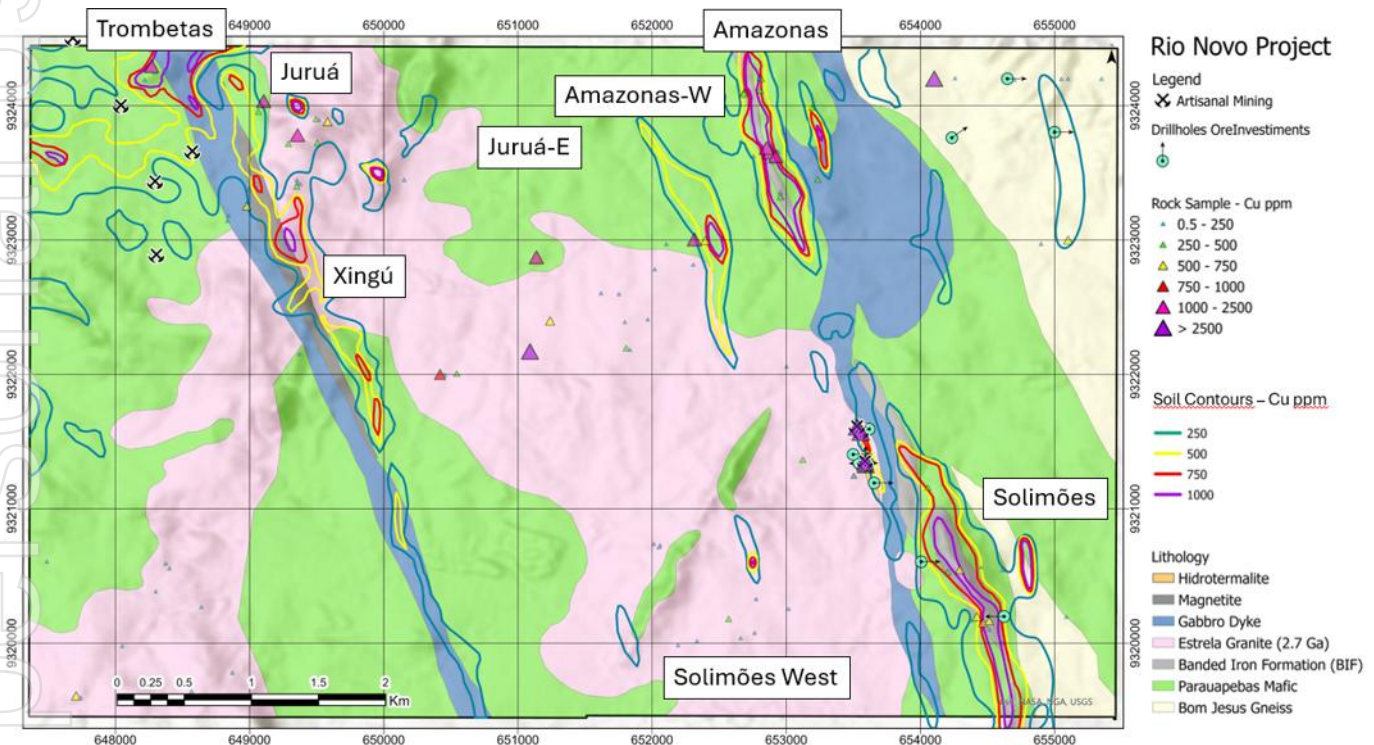
The first-phase soil program at Rio Novo is almost complete. Over 4,500 samples have been collected and 4,000 assays received. The soil grid covers the entire tenement at 200m x 50m spacing, tightened to 100m x 50m over the most prospective structural corridors and emerging anomalies (Figure 2).

The results have defined two sub-parallel, NNW–SSE-trending copper-in-soil corridors. The eastern corridor is around 5km long, with up to 3,500ppm copper-in-soils. It follows a sequence of banded iron formation (BIF) and mafic intrusive rocks and hosts the Amazonas and Solimões Prospects.

The western corridor is about 5km long, returning up to 2,000ppm copper-in-soils, mainly in mafic intrusive rocks. The Juruá and Trombetas Prospects sit on secondary structures to the east and west. These structures may have acted as pathways for copper and gold remobilisation and local enrichment.

Geological mapping and rock-chip sampling have followed up the anomalies. The alteration styles mapped include amphibole-sericite-silica, hematite overprinting and strong potassic alteration (K-feldspar-epidote). These are comparable to the alteration around the Nelore West breccias and typical of Carajás IOCG systems.

Figure 2 - Rio Novo geology with soil results shown as Cu-in-soils contours, showing the two corridors and prospects



A drone magnetics survey covering the entire Rio Novo tenement was completed in July 2026. The survey has outlined the main structures that may control the copper anomalies, including NE–SW and NW–SE splays off the main NNW–SSE trends (Figure 3).

The structure along the Juruá-Trombetas trend continues about 2.5km further south-east (the Juruá East Prospect). This extension coincides with weakly anomalous copper-in-soils. Mapping has identified hematite overprinting and strong potassic alteration comparable to the outer zone of the Nelore West breccia.

The Company's in-house team has completed twelve FLEM loops for 89.7 line-km at Rio Novo. The surveys have identified broad NNW-trending conductors that coincide with copper-in-soil anomalies along the BIF sequence.

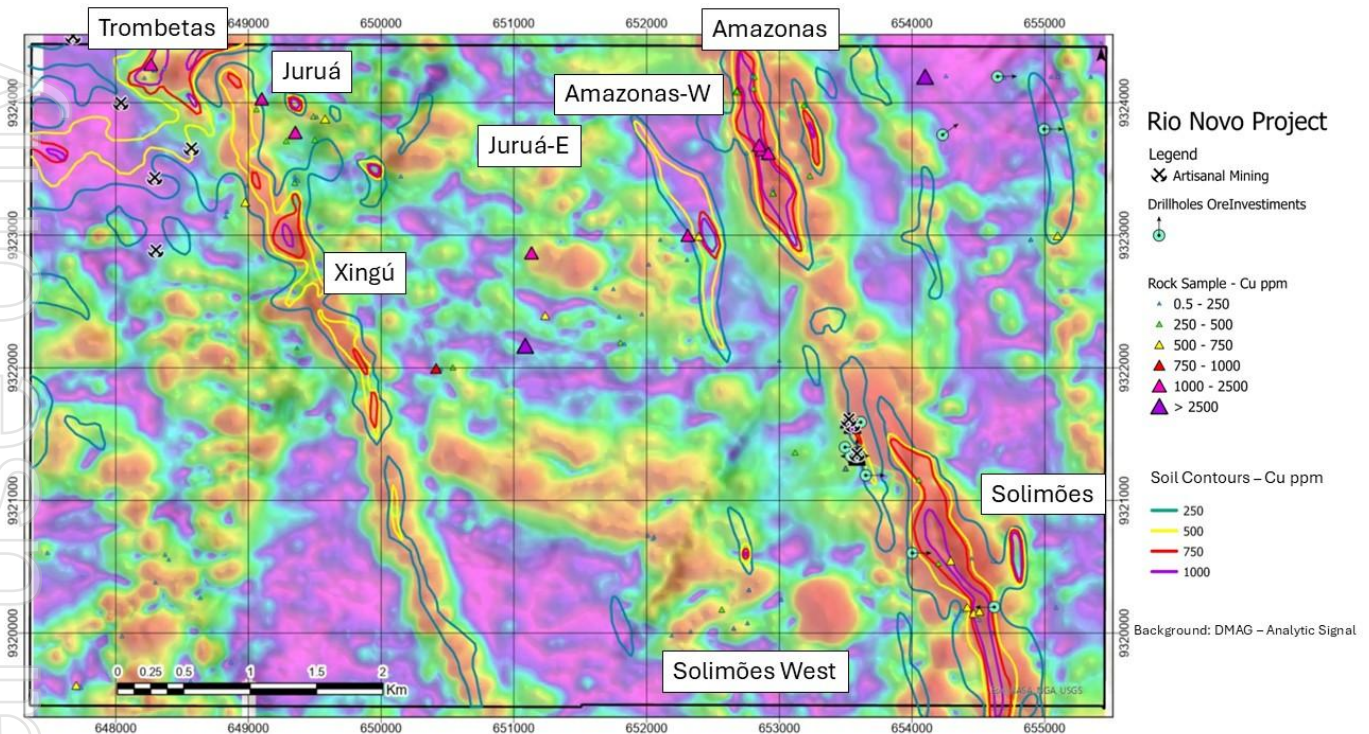
At Amazonas, the FLEM has mapped strong basement responses along the main NNW structure and a secondary conductor in the eastern part of the survey area, which has been prioritised for follow-up.

At Juruá, two FLEM loops were completed over a mapped breccia and an area of rock-chip sampling with anomalous gold-copper grades (45 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu). The surveys identified a discrete moderate conductor associated with the mapped breccia.

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Figure 3 – Rio Novo DMAG interpretation with prospects, Cu-in-soil contours, rock chips by Cu



Rio Novo Prospects

With the completion of the soil geochemistry, geological mapping, drone magnetics and FLEM surveys referred to above, eight key prospects across the Rio Novo tenure have been defined (Figures 1 to 5). Each prospect combines coherent copper and/or gold in soil anomalies with favourable host rocks, alteration typical of Carajás IOCG systems, and structures mapped in the drone magnetics.

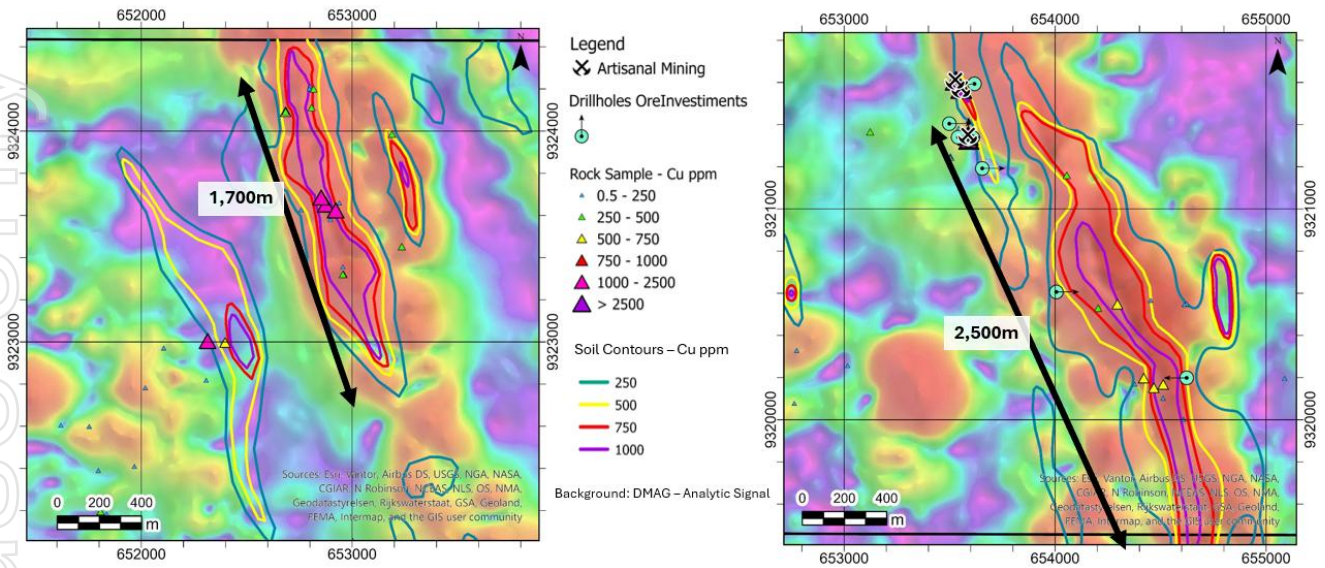
The prospects are described below:

- **Solimões Prospect:** the southern continuation of the Amazonas BIF trend. Artisanal pits and a shaft, worked mainly for gold, extend over about 700m of strike. Malachite in quartz veins and the host mafic volcanics shows weathering of primary copper sulphides. Amphibole-dominant alteration, comparable to Nelore West, hosts mineralised quartz veins with iron oxides and boxwork textures. Rock chips collected by the previous owner over the Solimões trend returned up to 17.2% Cu and 14.3g/t Au with 2.46% Cu (Table 1). Previous drilling by Ore Investments returned 4.1m at 0.87% Cu and 2.29g/t Au from 36.9m (RN-DD-005). Further mapping will test the potential for wider, higher-grade zones.
- **Solimões West Prospect:** strong pyrite dissemination in granite along a NE–SW splay off a larger NW–SE magnetic structure. In-fill soils have been completed, with assays pending. One rock chip returned 1.2g/t Au.
- **Amazonas Prospect:** a 1.7km copper-in-soil anomaly above 750ppm Cu on a BIF trend along a NNW–SSE structure. The structure continues north toward the privately owned, Celesta open-pit copper-gold mine. Field inspection found strong amphibole-sericite-silica alteration in mafic volcanics and gabbro, and narrow quartz veins with disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite. FLEM has identified a secondary conductor for follow-up.
- **Amazonas West Prospect:** a 1.4km copper-in-soil trend (up to 1,000ppm Cu) parallel to the Amazonas Prospect. It is located in a non-magnetic zone where an intensely deformed shear zone overprints mafic volcanics at the granite contact.

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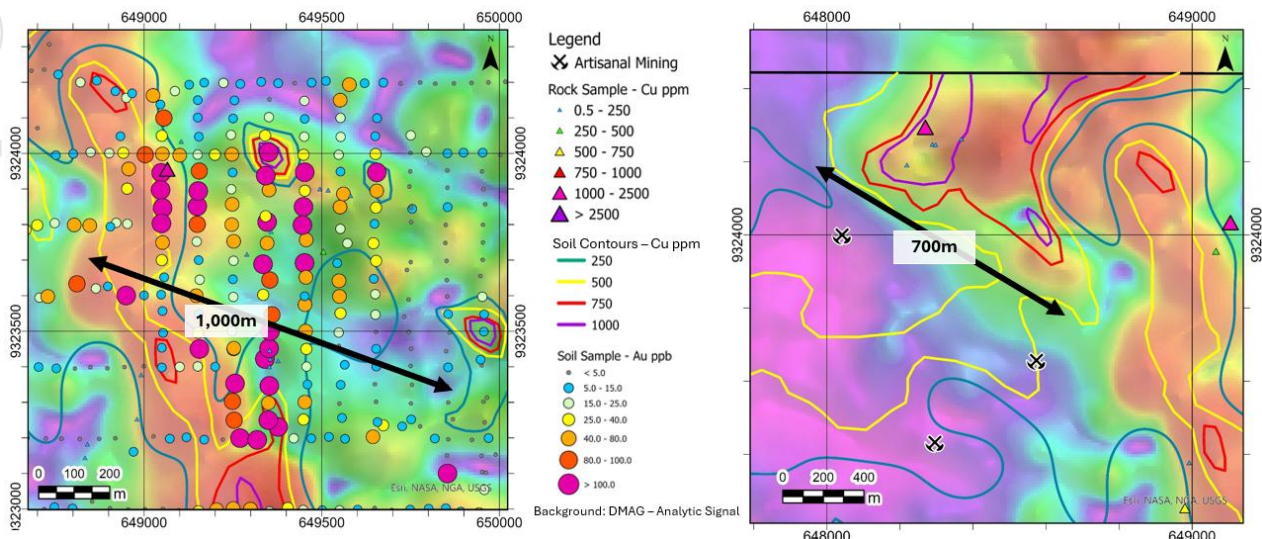


Figure 4 – Amazonas (left) and Solimões Prospects (right) with Cu-in-soil contours over the DroneMag (Analytical Signal) image



- **Juruá Prospect:** the Prospect is located in the north-west of the tenement, next to a NNW–SSE gabbro dyke. It is geochemically similar to the Presley Prospect at Boi Novo. Soils define a north–south, coincident Cu-Au-Bi anomaly, with continuous gold above 100ppb over about 1km along the eastern margin of the dyke. Mapping has identified a hematite-rich breccia in granite along a NW–SE structure that cuts the dyke, and DMAG supports this structure. Rock chips of brecciated quartz veining returned up to 45g/t Au and 0.1% Cu (Table 1). Alluvial workings occur across the area.
- **Juruá East Prospect:** the 2.5km south-eastern extension of the Juruá structure defined by DMAG. A separate elongated NNW–SSE anomaly above 500ppm Cu west of the Amazonas trend will be followed up with mapping and FLEM.
- **Trombetas Prospect:** west of the gabbro-dyke structure. It is a 700m x 500m copper-in-soil anomaly (up to 2,000ppm Cu). Mapping found a broad zone of magnetite-rich quartz veining in mafic volcanics, with rock chips up to 0.2% Cu. DMAG shows a magnetic high offset from the main gabbro-dyke response. FLEM is planned.
- **Xingú Prospect:** soils returned 500–2,200ppm Cu over a magnetic NNW–SSE structure next to a gabbro dyke. Mapping found accumulations of magnetic gossan blocks along the trend, which returned up to 2,000ppm Cu.

Figure 5 – Juruá (left) with Au-in-Soils and Cu-contours and Trombetas Prospects (right) with Cu-in-soil contours over the DroneMag (Analytical Signal) image



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Boi Novo Exploration

Since drilling was paused in H1 2026, the team has continued advancing targets on the original Boi Novo tenements. This work has generated 13 new targets outside the Nelore Prospects. At Nelore West, drilling has defined copper mineralisation along a 500m structural corridor below the BIF-mafic contact. It includes two high-grade breccia pipes and broad zones of disseminated chalcopyrite. Previously reported results included:

- **36.7m at 1.58% Cu** from 219.5m (BON-DD-25-028) ⁴
- **5.5m at 8.38% Cu and 0.18g/t Au** from 147.0m (BON-DD-24-026)
- **43.4m at 0.32% Cu and 0.07g/t Au** from 77.6m (BON-DD-25-036)

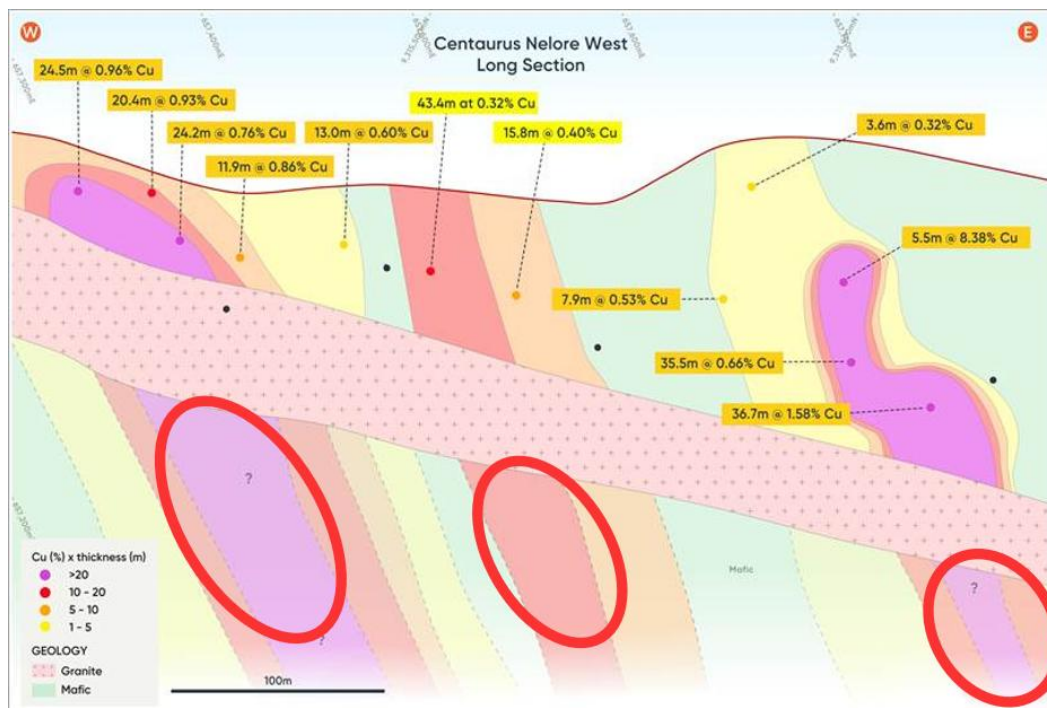
At Nelore East, drilling of FLEM conductors found chalcopyrite-dominant copper-gold mineralisation in a strongly deformed structural corridor:

- **11.5m at 2.84% Cu and 0.90g/t Au** from 91.9m (BON-DD-25-040)
- **6.8m at 1.89% Cu and 1.08g/t Au** from 107.6m (BON-DD-25-040)

Since the last drill program at Boi Novo, the team has completed additional mapping, in-fill soil sampling, rock-chip sampling and new FLEM loops. In-fill soils were collected at the Bufalo, Nelore East and Nelore West Prospects. Priority targets for the next round of drilling at Boi Novo include:

- **Nelore West Prospect:** The high-grade mineralisation plunges to the east-south-east where it is cut off by a late granitic sill (Figure 6). The sill may have remobilised the copper sulphides, and the mineralised structure is expected to continue beneath it. The breccia-hosted system therefore remains open at depth and has never been drill-tested below the sill. Any future drilling will include deeper holes beneath the sill to test for the down-plunge continuation of the high-grade breccia, and for structurally offset or new high-grade shoots. Down-hole EM (DHEM) on these holes will help vector toward sulphide accumulations off-hole.
- **Bufalo Prospect:** multiple copper-in-soil anomalies over 2.8km of prospective strike, where the BIF refolds from the NNW–SSE Solimões trend into the E–W Nelore trend. It is largely untested because vegetation has limited mapping and FLEM. New loop BON_FLEM_32 has identified an early-time, NNE–SSW conductor on the mafic–granite contact, associated with copper-in-soil anomalies.

Figure 6 – Nelore West – drilling down plunge remains untested beneath the granitic sill.



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- **Zebu Prospect:** a 1,500m x 700m copper-in-soil anomaly above 2,500ppm Cu on the north-east margin of the Estrela Granite, with rock chips grading up to 0.40% Cu. The four holes drilled at Zebu historically do not explain the extent of the soil anomaly and more drilling is warranted.
- **Guzera Prospect:** an 1,800m long copper-in-soil anomaly along the BIF–mafic contact on the south-east margin of the Estrela Granite, associated with a mapped gossan. Rock chips returned assays up to 0.67% Cu and 0.89g/t Au. A single previous hole intersected only minor BIF-hosted mineralisation.

Next Steps

Surface mapping and sampling at Rio Novo will continue through the remainder of 2026, including final soil assays, FLEM surveys over the drone magnetic structures, detailed mapping and finalising land access over the remaining properties, to rank the priority targets.

Concurrently, the Company is planning a drill program to test the key priority targets across the Rio Novo and Boi Novo tenure.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director, Mr Darren Gordon.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Fitzhardinge who is a Member of the Australasia Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fitzhardinge is a permanent employee and shareholder of Centaurus Metals Limited. Mr Fitzhardinge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Fitzhardinge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Relevant Market Announcements

This report contains information relating to exploration results detailed in ASX market announcements made by the Company and noted below. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person's findings were presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

1 ASX Announcement 29 October 2025

2 ASX Announcement 28 January 2025

3 ASX Announcement 24 July 2025

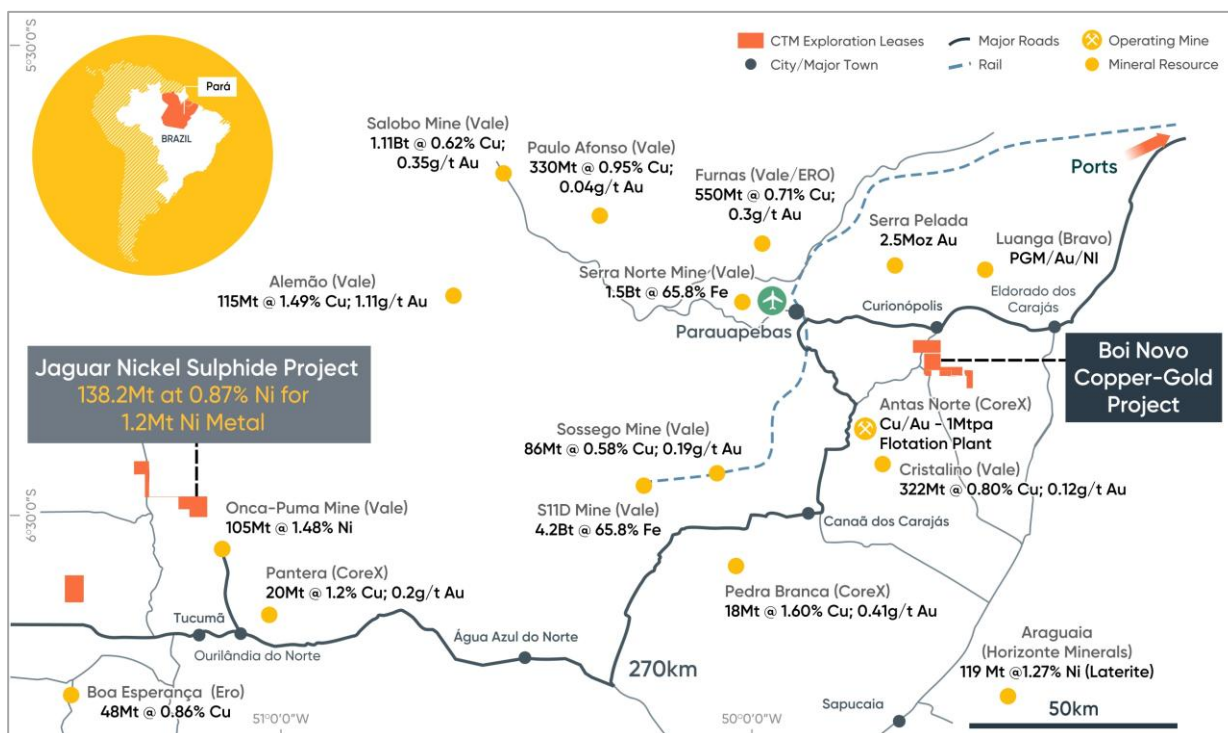
4 ASX Announcement 5 June 2025

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Project Location

The Boi Novo Project is located 30km from Parauapebas (population 270k), the regional centre of the Carajás, and less than 20km from CoreX's Antas Norte copper flotation plant, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – The Boi Novo Copper-Gold Project Location Map – 20km from Antas Norte Cu-Au Mine and Flotation Plant



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Table 1 – Rock chip sample locations and assay results from the Rio Novo tenement; NA – No Assay.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Company	Sample Type	Lithology	Cu %	Au ppm	Fe %
3304502	649504	9323724	340	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.03	0.83	11.41
3304503	649289	9323716	297	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.05	0.19	11.23
3304504	652874	9323651	225	CTM	Block	BIF	0.16	0.00	28.68
3304505	652853	9323685	225	CTM	Outcrop	BIF	0.16	0.00	35.15
3304506	652685	9324092	206	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.04	0.00	38.62
3304507	652685	9324092	206	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.04	0.00	32.01
3304508	652685	9324092	206	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.05	0.01	30.18
3304509	652685	9324092	206	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.07	0.01	34.94
3304510	652685	9324092	206	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.04	0.00	35.98
3304511	652959	9323320	204	CTM	Block	Amphibolite BIF	0.04	0.00	21.70
3304512	652956	9323320	204	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.04	0.00	6.89
3304513	652897	9323580	219	CTM	Block	Haematite	0.01	0.00	48.54
3304514	652916	9323616	215	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.04	0.01	8.28
3304515	652939	9323659	214	CTM	Outcrop	Hydrothermalite	0.01	0.00	10.54
3304516	652921	9323624	215	CTM	Block	Amphibolite	0.14	0.02	11.57
3304517	649065	9323955	278	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.03	45.20	19.26
3304518	649357	9323780	325	CTM	Block	Granite	0.14	0.06	30.49
3304521	648641	9320270	244	CTM	Block	Magnetite	0.01	0.00	48.70
3304522	647706	9319608	302	CTM	Block	Granite	0.06	0.01	4.96
3304523	647742	9319594	294	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.02	0.00	5.08
3304526	647489	9320608	260	CTM	Outcrop	Granite	0.02	0.00	2.54
3304532	652807	9324112	249	CTM	Block	Felsic volcanic	0.04	0.01	7.58
3304533	652817	9324200	239	CTM	Block	Felsic volcanic	0.04	0.01	8.29
3304535	652797	9324201	230	CTM	Block	Haematite	0.02	0.00	48.80
3304536	652314	9323004	193	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.11	0.00	39.80
3304537	652106	9322971	192	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.01	0.00	18.30
3304540	651619	9322605	205	CTM	Block	Magnetite	0.01	0.00	40.74
3304542	649104	9324034	315	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.10	0.01	20.74
3304543	649104	9324034	315	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.11	0.02	33.57
3304544	649495	9323900	362	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.04	0.30	18.53
3304545	649518	9323897	362	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.01	0.05	21.41
3304546	649518	9323897	362	CTM	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	0.02	0.05	9.34
3304547	649581	9323881	352	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.06	0.07	3.40
3304548	651796	9322390	214	CTM	Block	Magnetite	0.01	0.01	54.30
3304551	651089	9322170	220	CTM	Block	BIF	0.28	0.25	55.66
3304552	651089	9322170	220	CTM	Block	BIF	0.27	0.32	56.30
3304553	651240	9322398	207	CTM	Block	Magnetite	0.06	0.01	55.20
3304554	650152	9323449	240	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.00	1.14
3304555	653235	9323452	215	CTM	Block	BIF	0.05	0.01	54.30
3304556	652956	9323356	219	CTM	Block	Gabbro	0.01	0.00	17.70
3304557	652758	9323626	207	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.01	0.00	8.32
3304559	649369	9322154	296	CTM	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	0.02	0.01	3.20
3304560	651807	9322195	214	CTM	Block	Granite	0.04	0.00	47.53
3304562	654623	9320548	223	CTM	Block	Rhyolite	0.01	0.01	14.57
3304564	654623	9320550	223	CTM	Block	BIF	0.01	0.00	27.50
3304565	654612	9320547	225	CTM	Block	BIF	0.01	0.00	38.40
3304566	654453	9320566	263	CTM	Block	BIF	0.02	0.00	29.30
3304567	648992	9323377	285	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.01	1.98
3304568	648980	9323253	282	CTM	Block	Haematite	0.06	0.01	37.30
3304569	648840	9323182	274	CTM	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.00	1.69
3304570	648840	9323182	274	CTM	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.00	1.96
3304573	648219	9324191	269	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.00	15.52
3304574	648289	9324248	287	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.01	0.24

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Table 1 (continued) – Rock chip sample locations and assay results from the Rio Novo tenement; NA – No Assay; IOCG – previous owner.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Company	Sample Type	Lithology	Cu %	Au ppm	Fe %
3304575	648368	9324262	279	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.00	0.33
3304576	648298	9324247	297	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.02	46.49
3304577	648269	9324294	294	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.22	0.00	25.22
3304578	654055	9321159	219	CTM	Outcrop	Amphibolite BIF	0.04	0.00	27.89
3304579	652398	9322997	194	CTM	Block	Magnetite Gossan	0.06	1.70	43.66
3304580	649353	9323446	288	CTM	Block	Granite	0.02	0.01	3.75
3304581	649355	9323422	289	CTM	Block	Granite	0.02	0.01	4.47
3304582	649352	9323400	288	CTM	Block	Granite	0.03	0.01	9.28
3304583	649377	9323417	287	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.12	2.61
3304584	653504	9321246	206	CTM	Block	Granite	0.03	0.00	3.40
3304586	653542	9321384	190	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.74	2.40
3304589	652775	9320329	199	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.02	5.65
3304591	653017	9320257	198	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.00	3.88
3304599	652660	9320038	214	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.00	5.93
3304600	652660	9320038	214	CTM	Block	Granite	0.01	0.00	6.14
3304601	653189	9323986	218	CTM	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	0.03	0.00	0.60
3304602	652059	9320729	210	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.01	0.04	0.33
3304605	652570	9320180	210	CTM	Block	Granite	0.03	1.22	3.59
3304607	652193	9319986	203	CTM	Outcrop	Granite	0.02	0.00	7.15
3304608	654512	9320102	234	CTM	Block	Amphibolite BIF	0.02	0.00	26.50
3304609	654468	9320152	244	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.06	0.00	44.30
3304610	654420	9320197	253	CTM	Block	Magnetite	0.07	0.00	48.10
3304611	654609	9320002	203	CTM	Block	Amphibolite BIF	0.02	0.00	24.80
3304612	650544	9322007	205	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.04	0.02	12.60
3304613	650419	9322000	186	CTM	Block	Quartz Vein	0.08	0.06	42.50
3304614	651137	9322871	205	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.21	0.21	40.20
3304615	651137	9322871	205	CTM	Block	Gossan	0.18	0.22	0.58
3024	653591	9321326	192	IOCG	Block	Quartz Vein	2.46	14.34	NA
3025	653590	9321326	195	IOCG	Block	Quartz Vein	0.12	1.26	NA
3026	653582	9321349	196	IOCG	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	0.08	0.95	NA
3027	653557	9321567	190	IOCG	Outcrop	ANF	7.29	0.06	NA
3028	653557	9321567	190	IOCG	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	3.53	0.03	NA
3029	653530	9321608	192	IOCG	Outcrop	ANF	0.02	0.00	NA
3030	653530	9321608	192	IOCG	Outcrop	ANF	0.09	0.00	NA
3031	653530	9321608	192	IOCG	Outcrop	BIF	11.16	0.07	NA
10001	654101	9324200	188	IOCG	Block	ANF	0.03	0.00	NA
10003	654102	9324200	188	IOCG	Block	ANF	0.75	0.05	NA
10004	654258	9324205	178	IOCG	Block	ANF	0.01	0.00	NA
10006	655350	9324200	211	IOCG	Block	BIF	0.02	0.02	NA
10007	655100	9324200	217	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	0.03	0.01	NA
10009	655100	9323001	178	IOCG	Block	Dolerite	0.05	0.01	NA
10011	654898	9322971	170	IOCG	Block	Mullock	0.01	0.01	NA
10012	654898	9322972	170	IOCG	Block	Mullock	0.01	0.00	NA
10013	654899	9322972	170	IOCG	Block	Mullock	0.01	0.58	NA
20840	654378	9320169	215	IOCG	Block	BIF	0.02	0.00	NA
20841	654512	9320167	218	IOCG	Block	BIF	0.06	0.00	NA
20842	654204	9320529	251	IOCG	Block	BIF	0.03	0.00	NA
20843	654295	9320548	283	IOCG	Outcrop	BIF	0.06	0.00	NA
20844	653527	9321607	164	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	1.91	0.07	NA
20846	653587	9321346	170	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	1.01	3.35	NA
20847	653527	9321607	164	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	17.20	0.15	NA
20848	653554	9321567	162	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	3.22	0.02	NA
20849	653123	9321365	178	IOCG	Block	Laterite	0.03	0.00	NA
20850	653587	9321346	170	IOCG	Outcrop	Felsic volcanic	2.04	5.92	NA

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APPENDIX A – Compliance Statements for the Boi Novo Project

The following Tables are provided for compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Boi Novo Project.

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>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. - 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.	- Soil samples were collected at 50m intervals along 100 or 200m spaced grid lines along the strike of the project. Surface and/or colluvial material was first removed, and sample holes were dug to between 50-150cm depth depending on the regolith profile. A 5kg sample was taken from the subsoil. The sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the lab. - Surface rock chip/soil samples were collected from in situ outcrops and rolled boulders and submitted for chemical analysis. Rock-chip samples are selective grab samples and may not be representative of the mineralisation as a whole. - At the laboratories, rock chip samples were dried (up to 105°C), crushed to 70% less than 2mm, homogenized, split and pulverized to 85% less than 0.075mm. A pulverized aliquot was separated for analytical procedure. - At the laboratories, soil samples were dried (up to 105°C), crushed to 0.18 mm for analytical procedure.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	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).	No new drilling results are reported in this release.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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.	No new drilling results are reported in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- All outcrop and soil sample points were registered and logged in the Centaurus geological mapping points database. - No new drilling results are reported in this release.
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 insitu 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.	- Geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol Laboratories in Parauapebas (Centaurus) and ALS Laboratories (IOCG). Rock chip samples were dried (up to 105°C), crushed to 70% less than 2mm, homogenized, split and pulverized to 85% less than 0.075mm. A pulverized aliquot was separated for analytical procedure. - At the laboratories, soil samples were dried (up to 105°C), crushed to 0.18 mm for analytical procedure. - QAQC: Blanks have been inserted every 30 samples. - Additionally, there are laboratory standards and duplicates that have been inserted. - Centaurus and IOCG adopted the same sampling QAQC procedures which are in line with industry standards and Centaurus's current operating procedures. - Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- New samples are being analysed for 48 elements by multi element analysis using ICM40B (multi-acid digestion) and Au and PGEs completed via Fire Assay (FAI515) at SGS Geosol Laboratories. - Metal oxides are determined using Lithium borate fusion and XRF analysis for 13 elements. FeO is determined using Titration and LOI using Loss Determination by Thermogravimetric analysis. - SGS Laboratories insert their own standards at set frequencies and monitor the precision of the analysis. The results reported are well within the specified standard deviations of the mean grades for the main elements. Additionally, SGS perform repeat analyses of sample pulps at a rate of 1:20 (5% of all samples). These compare very closely with the original analysis for all elements. - All laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Centaurus' Exploration Manager and Senior Geologist verify all new results against field observations. - All primary data is stored in the Centaurus Exploration office in Brazil. All new data is collected using LogChief, validated and then sent to an independent database administrator (MRG) for storage (DataShed). - No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The survey grid system used is SIRGAS2000 22S. This is in line with Brazilian Mines Department requirements. All sample and mapping points were collected using a Garmin handheld GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Soil samples were collected on 50m spacing on section with distance between sections of 100m and 200m depending on location. - Sample spacing was deemed appropriate for geochemical studies. - No sample compositing has been applied. - A Drone Magnetism survey was completed by Avant Geotecnologias; line spacing was 100m (N-S), total line survey was approximately 500km; QAQC and processing of the magnetism data was completed by ExploreGeo Pty Ltd - FLEM surveys are completed by CTM in-house geophysics team; QAQC and processing of the FLEM data was completed by ExploreGeo Pty Ltd
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The extent and orientation of the mineralisation was interpreted based on field mapping. Sample orientation is perpendicular to the main geological features sequence along which mineralisation exists
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are placed in pre-numbered plastic sample bags and then a sample ticket was placed within the bag as a check. Bags are sealed and then transported to SGS laboratories in Parauapebas, PA.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company is not aware of any audit or review that has been conducted on the project to date.

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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	- 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 Boi Novo project includes four exploration licences (850.071/2014, 851.767/2021, 851.768/2021, 851.769/2021) for a total of circa 36.3km². Granted Exploration Licences have three years of exploration rights that may be extended for a further three years. - The tenements were part of an earn-in agreement with Terrativa Minerais SA. All earn in terms have been met. Terrativa retain a production royalty of 2% over any minerals extracted from the tenement. The royalty may be converted to a 25% project interest should it be sold to a third party. - The Rio Novo tenure includes one exploration licence (850.326/2019) for a total of circa 40km². Granted Exploration Licences with application for an extension for a further three years submitted. - The tenement is part of an acquisition agreement with Ore Investments Ltda. Details of the agreement are outlined in ASX Announcement dated 29 October 2025. - Mining projects in Brazil are subject to a CFEM royalty, a government royalty of 2% on base metal revenue. - Landowner royalty is 50% of the CFEM royalty. - The project is covered by a mix of predominantly cleared farmland and localised natural vegetation. - The project is not located within any environmental protection zones and exploration and mining is permitted with appropriate environmental licences.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Centaurus has identified five historical drill hole collars on the tenement in the Nelore and Zebu Prospects. The Company has no information on these holes. The Rio Novo tenure was explored for copper-gold by IOCG / Ore Investments Ltda from 2020 to 2023.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Boi Novo Project is located in the Carajás Mineral Province (CMP), in the south-eastern part of the Amazon craton in northern Brazil. The CMP represents an Archean block divided into two tectonic domains. Boi Novo is located in the northern Carajás domain. - Boi Novo covers a portion of the eastern margin of the Estrela Granite Complex that has intruded the Neoarquean Grão Pará Group, part of the highly prospective Itacaiúnas Supergroup which hosts all known Iron-Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposits within the CMP. - The Company is targeting IOCG deposits. These deposits are generally structurally controlled, brittle-ductile shear zones hosted within the highly prospective volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Itacaiúnas Supergroup. - IOCG deposits in the Carajás are generally massive replacement bodies, associated with the magnetite-rich rocks that are the product of intense Fe-K hydrothermal alteration at high temperatures. This style of mineralisation is highly amenable to modern geophysical exploration techniques, especially EM, radiometric and gravity surveys. - The Itabirite mineralisation comprises concentrations of fine - medium grained semi-compact and compact material. The mineralisation is composed of quartz, hematite, magnetite, martite with minor goethite, limonite, amphibole (Grunerite), Mica (muscovite) and clay minerals.
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.	No new drilling results are reported in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No aggregate intercepts have been applied in reporting of the exploration results. - There are no metal equivalents 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No new drilling results are reported in this release.
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.	Refer to Figures 1 to 7 of this announcement.
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 material exploration results received by the Company to date are included in this release to the ASX.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Company is continuously conducting DHEM and FLEM surveys that are being processed by an independent consultant ExploreGeo Pty Ltd
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Mapping and soils sampling is on-going on the Rio Novo tenement. In house FLEM surveys are ongoing on the Rio Novo tenement. - The Company is planning the next phase of work, including drill testing of priority targets.