5 June 2025

THICK, HIGH-GRADE COPPER AND IRON ORE INTERSECTIONS ENHANCE POTENTIAL OF BOI NOVO PROJECT

Drilling continuing to test a new zone of high-grade copper mineralisation which remains open at depth and along strike, plus large-scale iron ore opportunity identified

- **Drilling at Boi Novo continues to intersect chalcopyrite-rich semi-massive sulphide zones, confirming both the down-plunge and along strike continuity of the shallow high-grade breccia zones identified previously at the Nelore Prospect. Significant new results received from the drilling include:**
  - **36.7m at 1.58% Cu from 219.5m in BON-DD-25-028; including:**
    - **9.2m at 2.73% Cu from 247.0m**
  - **24.5m at 0.96% Cu from surface in BON-DD-25-033 (oxide)**
- **The breccia zone at the Nelore Prospect has so far been defined over a 300m strike length, with the mineralisation remaining open along strike and down-dip and multiple Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM), Fixed Loop Electro-Magnetic (FLEM) and structurally controlled targets still to be tested.**
- **In addition to the copper intersections at Boi Novo, multiple broad zones of itabirite iron ore have been identified over a combined strike extent of more than 6km, with metallurgical testwork underway to assess the potential to produce a high-grade iron concentrate.**
- **Significant iron ore intersections include:**
  - **49.4m at 33.1% Fe from surface in BON-DD-24-003**
  - **77.1m at 33.8% Fe from 18.1m in BON-DD-24-004**
  - **58.0m at 28.8% Fe from 143.0m in BON-DD-24-011**
  - **45.8m at 35.0% Fe from 103.2m in BON-DD-24-015**
  - **48.6m at 34.5% Fe from 119.2m in BON-DD-24-021**
  - **82.8m at 29.7% Fe from 268.5m in BON-DD-24-021**
  - **41.2m at 39.4% Fe from surface in BON-DD-24-023**
  - **43.0m at 27.4% Fe from 197.0m in BON-DD-24-023**
  - **43.2m at 34.3% Fe from 133.2m in BON-DD-25-031**
- **The Boi Novo Copper-Gold Project is located 35km from Vale's copper-gold concentrate load-out facility at Parauapebas and less than 20km from BHP's Antas Norte copper flotation plant.**

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: CTM, OTCQX: CTTZF) is pleased to report further positive results from its ongoing drill program at the Company's 100%-owned **Boi Novo Copper-Gold Project** ("Boi Novo" or "the Project") in the Carajás Mineral Province of northern Brazil.

Centaurus' Managing Director, Mr Darren Gordon, said the new results confirmed the significant copper prospectivity of the Boi Novo Project while also revealing an exciting new dimension with the identification of significant iron ore mineralisation.

*"Drilling at Boi Novo has identified two breccia pipes with the results from the deepest drill hole to-date, stepping out 100m down-dip, returning one of the best results seen at the project – **36.7m at 1.58% Cu** from 219.5m including 9.2m at 2.73% Cu from 247.0m.*

Australian Office
Centaurus Metals Limited
Level 2, 23 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
AUSTRALIA

Brazilian Office
Centaurus Niquel Ltda
Centaurus Brasil Mineração Ltda
Rua Maria Luiza Santiago, 200
Santa Lúcia, 17º Andar - Sala 1703
Belo Horizonte – MG – BRAZIL
CEP: 30360-740

ASX: CTM / OTCQX: CTTZF
ACN 009 468 099
office@centaurus.com.au
+61 8 6424 8420
www.centaurus.com.au

"In addition to the highly encouraging copper results, we are also seeing broad intersections of itabirite iron ore from the copper drilling. Although the iron ore hasn't been the focus of the drilling to date, there is clearly a large itabirite sequence across the tenement package and we are now undertaking metallurgical testing of the iron ore mineralisation to assess the opportunity to produce a high grade (+65% Fe) iron concentrate.

"The Boi Novo Project is located in a very favourable location in terms of logistics, with rail and a copper flotation plant within 20km of the Project."

Copper-Gold Mineralisation

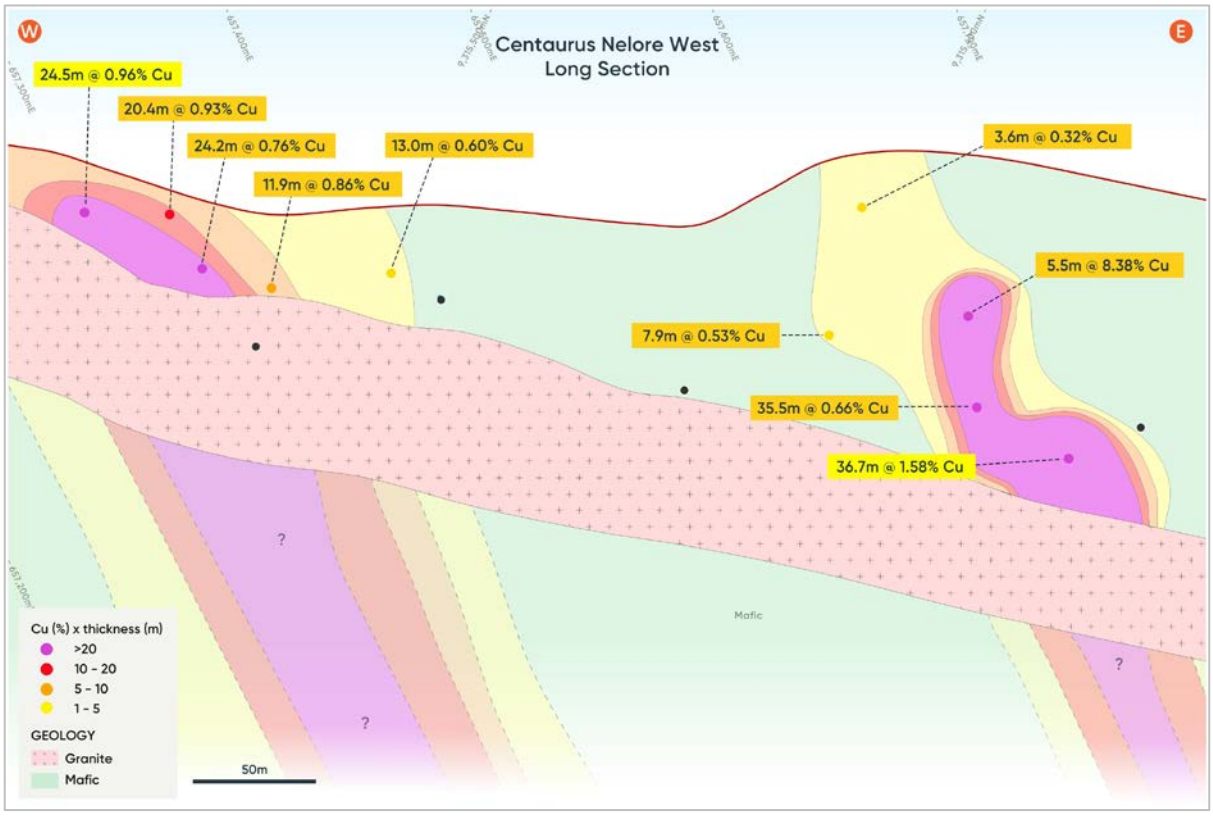
Drilling at the Nelore Prospect has focused on a 600m long structure that sits immediately south of the mafic volcanic and Banded Iron Formation (BIF) sequence (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Although mapping and geochemistry indicated that the northwest-southeast striking structure is continuous, it appears that the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite breccia zones being targeted by exploration drilling occur as discrete breccia pipes along the structure (Figure 1).

Two primary breccia pipes have been identified in the drilling to date. Centred around section 657440mE, drilling around the western pipe has intersected a shallow pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation that previously returned **24.2m at 0.76% Cu**[1] and 0.05ppm Au from 42.3m including a zone of stringer and semi-massive mineralisation that returned **9.1m at 1.55% Cu** and 0.08ppm Au from 57.4m. Recent results include an oxide interval of **24.5m at 0.96% Cu** and 0.11ppm Au from surface.

The eastern pipe is blind and was identified through testing of FLEM conductor plates that were coincident with weak soil geochemistry anomalies. Drill-hole BON-DD-24-026 successfully intersected a breccia zone with semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite which previously returned **5.5m at 8.38% Cu**[2] and 0.18ppm Au from 147.0m including **2.0m @ 22.03% Cu** and 0.50ppm Au from 150.5m.

Recent drilling down-dip from BON-DD-24-026 has returned significant results. Drill hole BON-DD-24-028, drilled 100m down-dip from BON-DD-24-026, returned **36.7m at 1.58% Cu** and 0.05ppm Au from 219.5m including **9.2m at 2.73% Cu** and 0.09ppm Au from 247.0m. (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1 – Nelore West Prospect – Long Section.

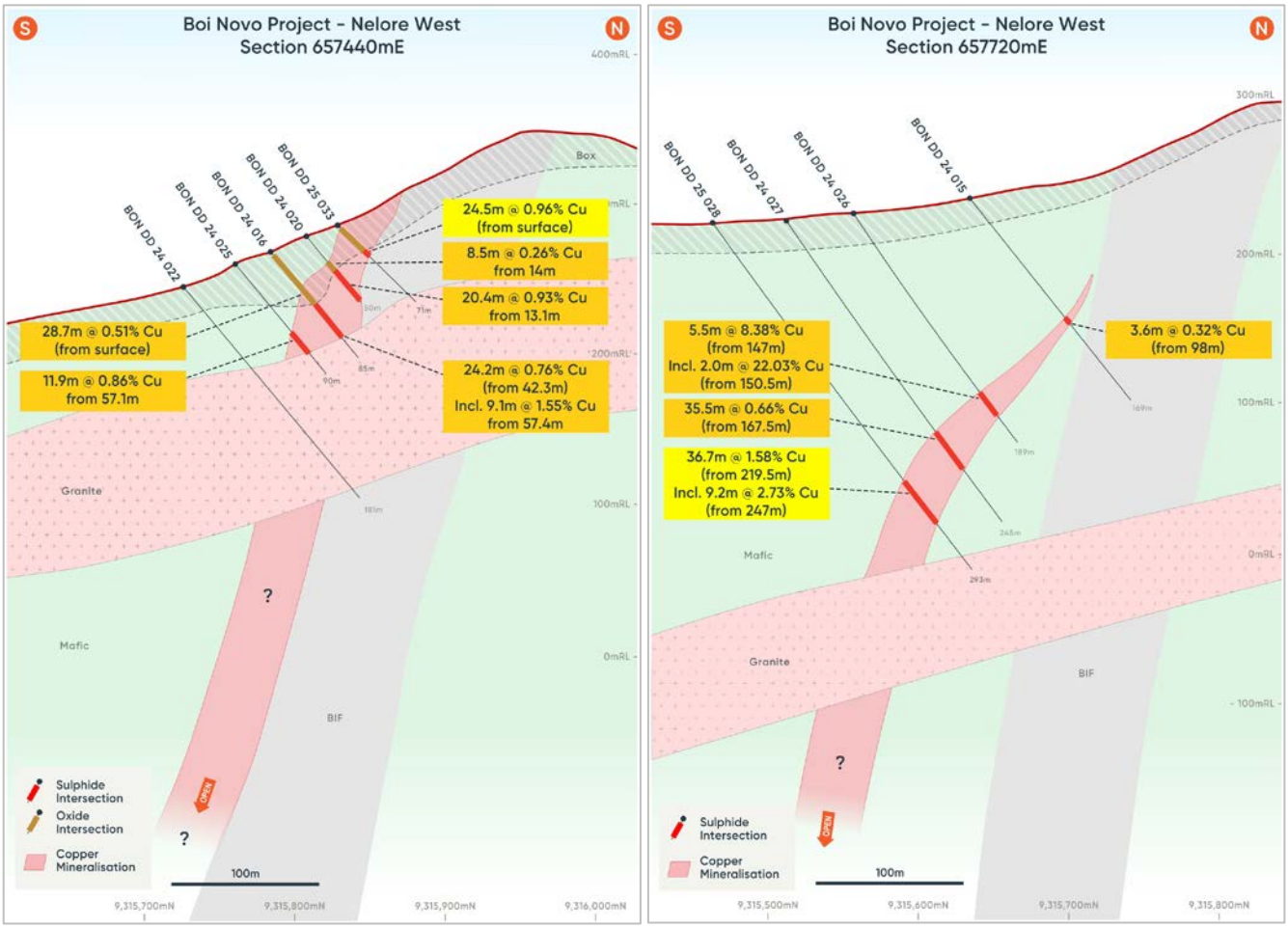


[1] ASX Announcement 22 November 2024.

[2] ASX Announcement 28 January 2025.

The pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite breccia zones identified at Nelore are proximal to an outcropping late-stage medium-coarse grained granitic dyke which is around 100m thick and occurs perpendicular to the dominantly east-west mafic volcanic and BIF sequence that host the broad disseminated sulphide zones (Figure 1). Drilling has yet to test for the continuity of the mineralisation below the cross-cutting granitic dyke.

Figure 2 – Nelore West Prospect – Sections 657440mE (left) and 657720mE (right)



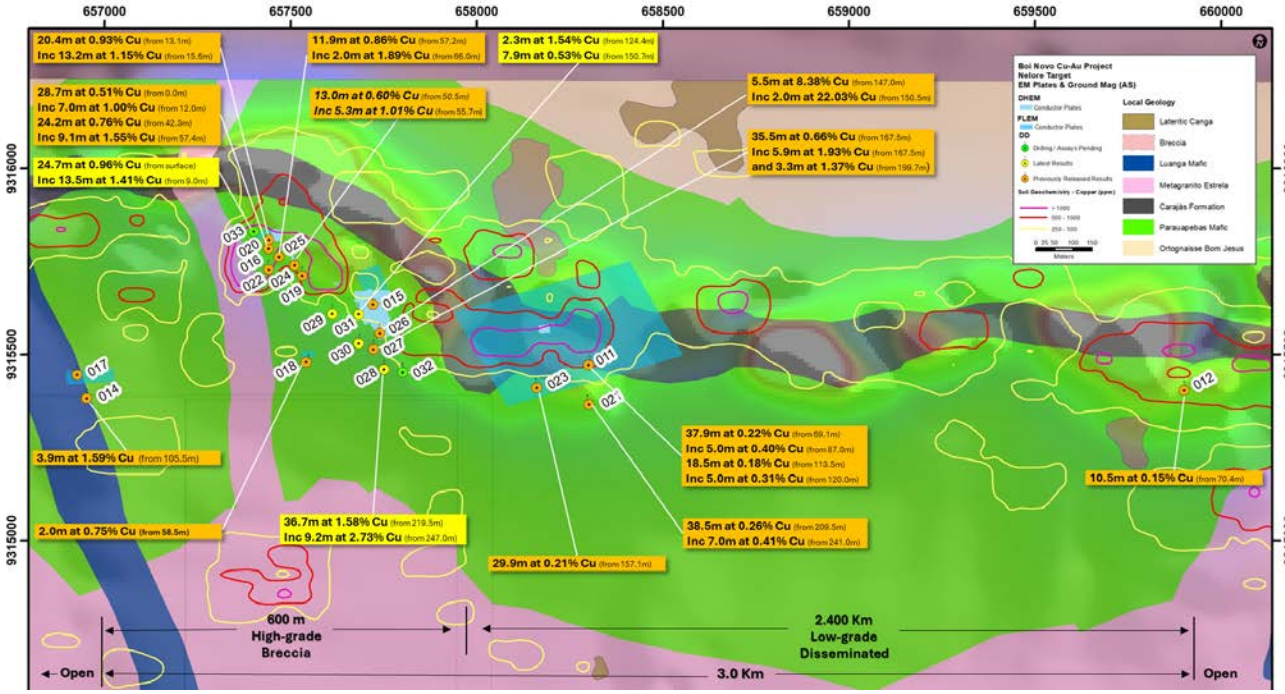
The granite and sulphide breccia mineralisation plunges to the east-south-east and the breccia mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled remobilisation of iron (pyrrhotite) and copper (chalcopyrite) sulphides along secondary structure intersections as a result of structural reactivation, perhaps via the granitic dyke emplacement.

Assays from drilling at the Nelore Prospect include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 1 for complete results and plan map in Figure 3):

- **BON-DD-25-028:**
  - **36.7m at 1.58% Cu and 0.05ppm Au from 219.5m, including:**
    - **9.2m at 2.73% Cu and 0.09ppm Au from 247.0m**
- **BON-DD-25-031:**
  - **2.3m at 1.54% Cu and 0.05ppm Au from 124.4m**
  - **7.9m at 0.53% Cu and 0.27ppm Au from 150.7m**
- **BON-DD-25-033:**
  - **24.5m at 0.96% Cu and 0.11ppm Au from surface (oxide Intersection), including:**
    - **13.5m at 1.41% Cu and 0.12ppm Au from 9.0m**

Drilling is continuing targeting the conductive zones identified by recent EM surveys, integrated with structural analysis focused on sulphide lineations from oriented drill-core and interpreted structural intersections.

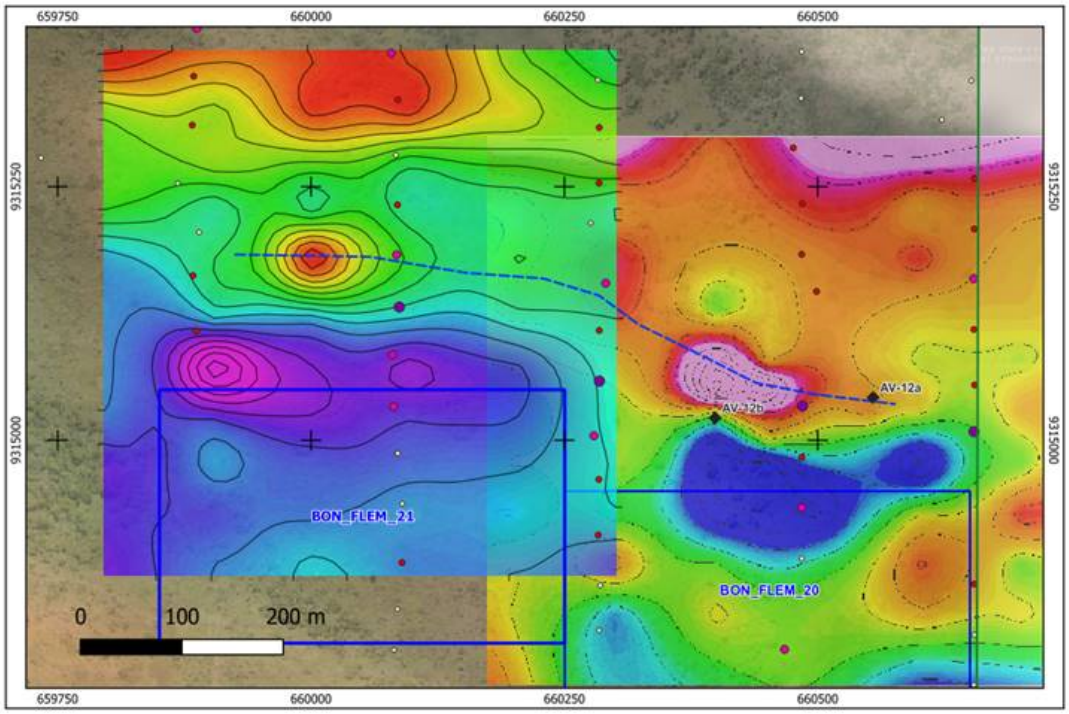
Figure 3 – Nelore Prospect Plan Map[3]



Results from new FLEM surveys at the eastern end of the Nelore Prospect have also revealed two new discrete semi-continuous conductive plates (Figure 4). The two plates are located approximately 300 metres south of the BIF-mafic hanging wall contact. Another survey immediately to the west, along the same copper-in-soil anomalous trend, has also shown a discrete conductive zone indicating the continuity of relevant geological features to be further tested by drilling.

Importantly, these subtle conductors would likely have gone undetected with the previous generation of sensor coils, underscoring the effectiveness of the upgraded system being employed by the Company.

Figure 4 – Nelore East Prospect – New FLEM surveys BON_FLEM_20 and BON_FLEM_21 showing conductor trend with copper-in-soil anomaly hosted in the mafic rock



[3] ASX Announcements 22 November 2024 and 28 January 2025 for drill results up to BON-DD-24-027.

Other copper-in-soil anomalies are being covered by FLEM surveys over the Zebu, Nelore and Presley Prospect areas and results are expected to be received throughout June. The geophysical results are being followed up with geological mapping to identify relevant features, such as structural indicators of mineralisation controls, to support drill planning.

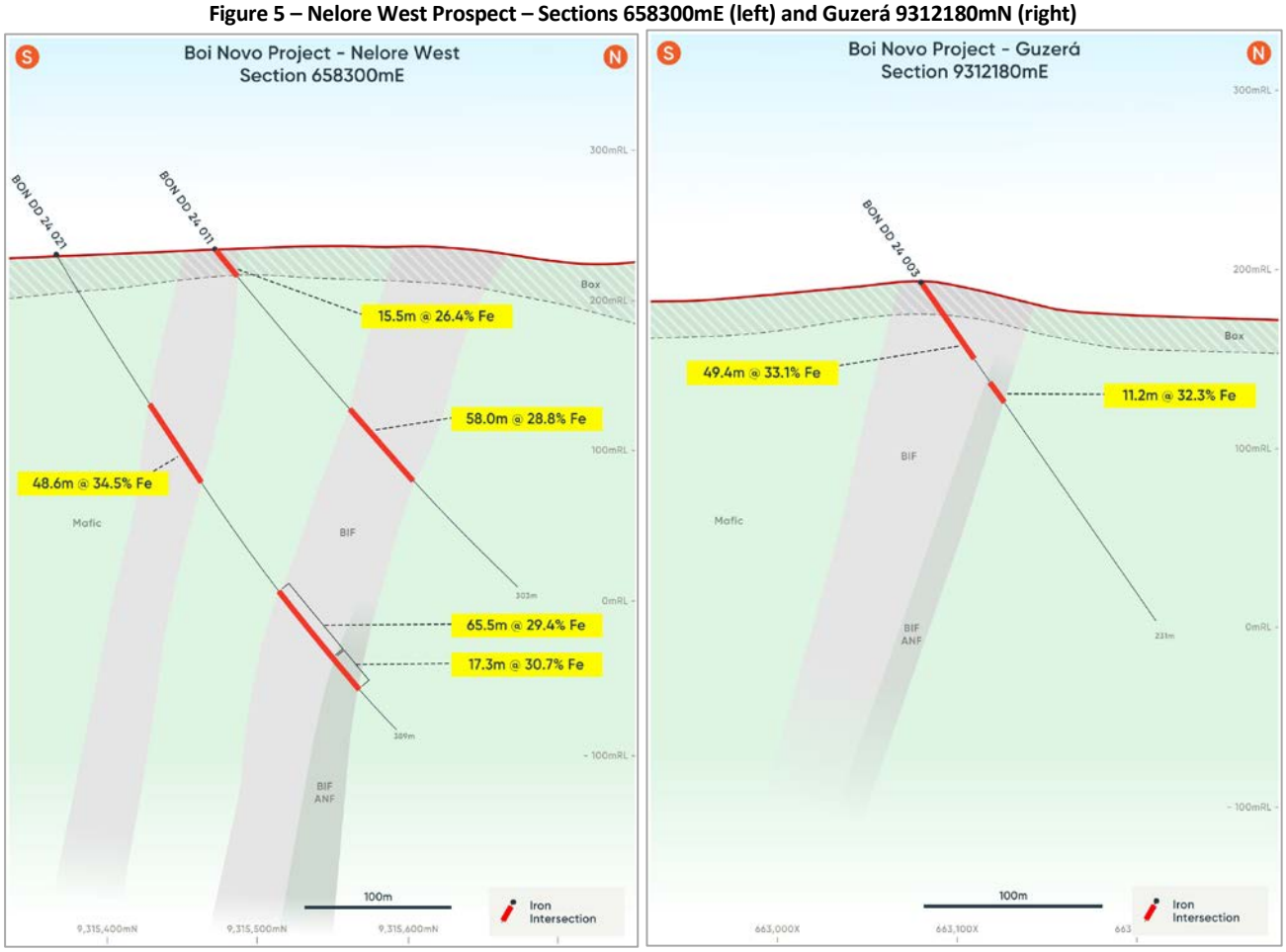
Iron Ore Mineralisation

The Boi Novo Project tenure covers a portion of the eastern margin of the Estrela Granite Complex that has intruded the Neoarchean Grão Pará Group. The tenure covers roughly 15km of discontinuous strike where the sequence of Banded Iron Formation (BIF or locally know as itabirite) are interbedded with mafic volcanics.

The copper mineralisation that the Company is targeting at the Boi Novo Project generally occurs near the hanging wall contact of the BIF and mafic rocks. During the copper exploration drilling, multiple drill holes intersected broad zones of oxide and fresh itabirite iron ore, with drilling sometimes ending in iron ore mineralisation. With this iron ore opportunity identified, the Company promptly sent the itabirite intersections for re-assay.

Although the drilling of the itabirites was not designed or optimised to test the iron mineralisation at Boi Novo, multiple broad intersections were encountered, including **41.2m at 39.4% Fe** from surface in hole BON-DD-24-023 and **45.8m at 35.0% Fe** from 103.2m in hole BON-DD-24-015 at the Nelore Prospect, **77.1m at 33.8% Fe** from 18.1m in hole BON-DD-24-004 at the Zebu Prospect and **49.4m at 33.1% Fe from surface** in hole BON-DD-24-003 at the Guzerá Prospect (Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Nelore West Prospect – Sections 658300mE (left) and Guzerá 9312180mN (right)



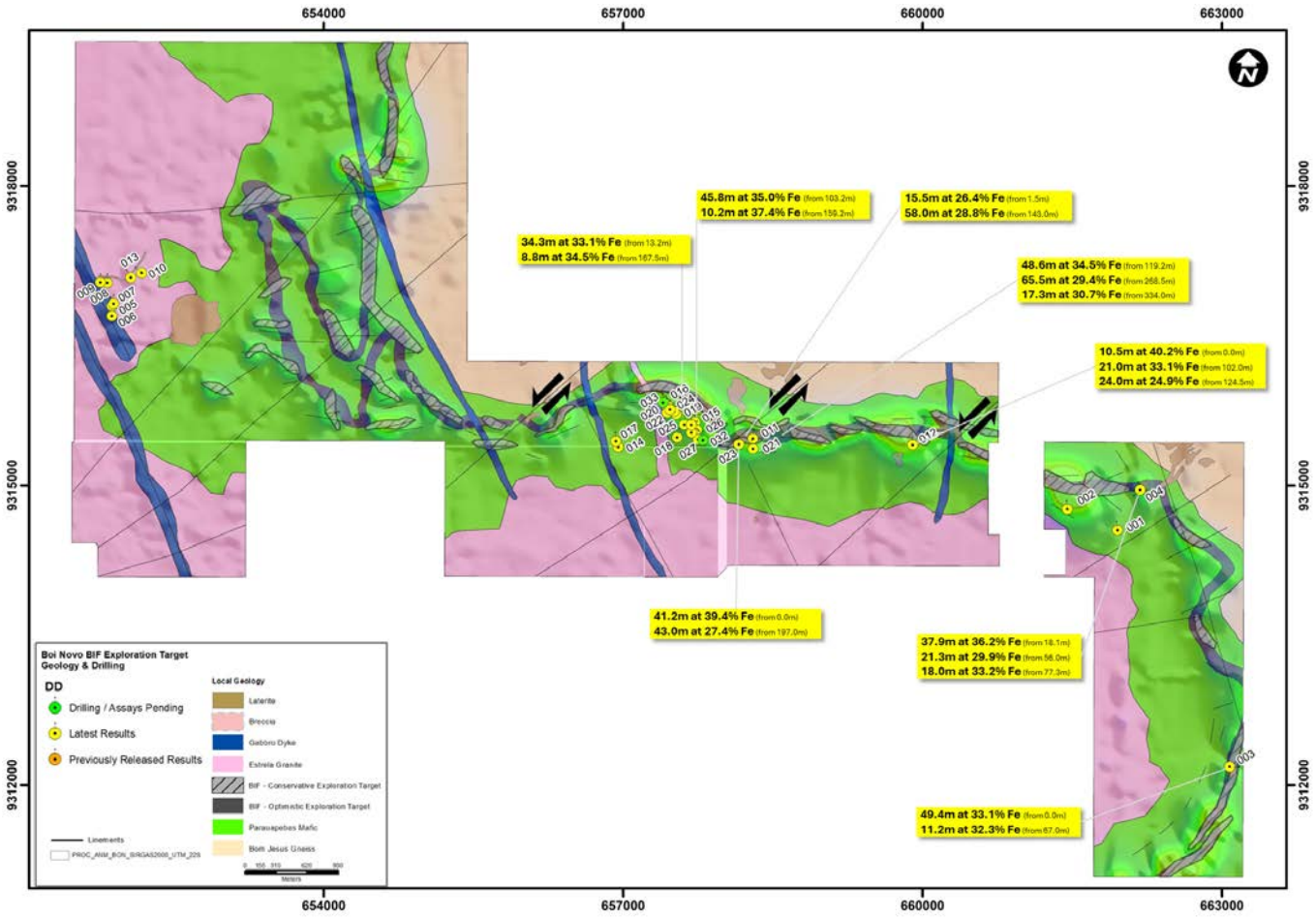
Encouraged by these results, the Company has sent multiple samples to the metallurgical laboratory in Brazil, Fundação Gorceix, to commence initial bench-scale test work to establish the broad metallurgical characteristics of the mineralisation and assess the potential for producing a high-grade (+65% Fe) iron concentrate.

Once the Company has received preliminary metallurgical results, it will estimate an Exploration Target for Boi Novo and assess next steps in relation to the iron ore mineralisation.

Assays from BIF intersections at the Boi Novo Project include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 2 for complete results and plan map in Figure 6):

- **BON-DD-24-003:**
  - **49.4m at 33.1% Fe from surface**
  - **11.2m at 32.3% Fe from 67.0m**
- **BON-DD-24-004:**
  - **77.1m at 33.8% Fe from 18.1m**
- **BON-DD-24-011:**
  - **15.5m at 26.4% Fe from 1.5m**
  - **58.0m at 28.8% Fe from 143.0m**
- **BON-DD-24-012:**
  - **10.5m at 40.2% Fe from surface**
  - **21.0m at 33.1% Fe from 102.0m**
  - **24.0m at 24.9% Fe from 124.5m**
- **BON-DD-24-015:**
  - **45.8m at 35.0% Fe from 103.2m**
  - **10.2m at 37.4% Fe from 159.2m**
- **BON-DD-24-021:**
  - **48.6m at 34.5% Fe from 119.2m**
  - **82.8m at 29.7% Fe from 268.5m**
- **BON-DD-24-023:**
  - **41.2m at 39.4% Fe from surface**
  - **43.0m at 27.4% Fe from 197.0m**
- **BON-DD-25-031:**
  - **43.2m at 34.3% Fe from 133.2m**

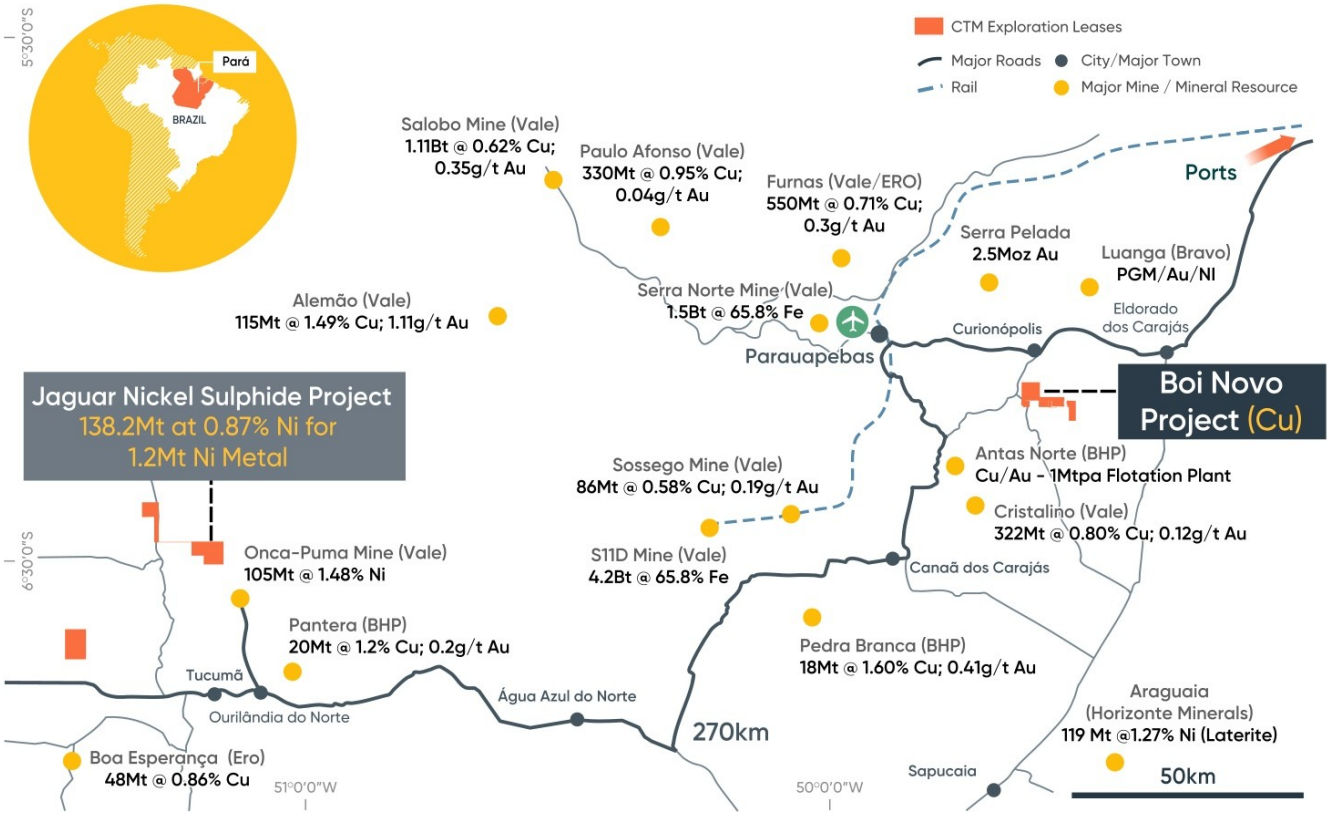
Figure 6 – Boi Novo Prospect - geology map showing mapped and interpreted BIF (grey) units hosted within the mafic rocks (green), iron ore significant intersection show.



Project Location

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

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



-ENDS-

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

For further enquiries please contact:

Investors
Brooke Edwards
Centaurus Metals Limited
T: +61 8 6424 8420
E: brooke.edwards@centaurus.com.au

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
M: +61 419 929 046
T: +61 8 9388 1474

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 on 22 November 2024 and 28 January 2025. 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.

Table 1 – Boi Novo Copper-Gold Results – Recent Results and Collar Locations * Oxide intersection

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au ppm
BON-DD-25-028	Nelore	657750	9315460	224	1.2	-55.7	293.0	219.5	256.2	36.7	1.58	0.05
							Inc	*247.0*	*256.2*	*9.2*	*2.73*	*0.09*
BON-DD-25-029	Nelore	657610	9315610	223	1.3	-53.9	161.1	No Significant Intersection				
BON-DD-25-030	Nelore	657682	9315529	219	2.3	-54.9	197.1	No Significant Intersection				
BON-DD-25-031	Nelore	657682	9315608	229	1.5	-54.5	176.4	75.8	77.9	2.1	0.37	0.01
								124.4	126.7	2.3	1.54	0.05
								143.6	145.7	2.1	0.23	0.04
								150.7	158.6	7.9	0.53	0.27
								165.0	167.5	2.5	0.20	0.06
BON-DD-25-032	Nelore	657800	9315452	231	0.1	-54.9	312.7	285.5	288.5	3.0	0.24	0.03
								291.5	296.1	4.6	0.18	0.01
BON-DD-25-033	Nelore	657400	9315830	285	359.8	-44.9	70.6	0.0	24.5	24.5*	0.96	0.11
							Inc	*9.0*	*22.5*	*13.5**	*1.41*	*0.12*
BON-DD-25-034	Nelore	660418	9314996	296	0.0	-55.0	123.3	Assays Pending				
BON-DD-25-035	Nelore	660515	9314992	314	0.0	-55.0	125.7	Assays Pending				
BON-DD-25-036	Nelore	657560	9315705	245	0.0	-45.0	144.5	Assays Pending				
BON-DD-25-037	Nelore	660050	9315140	242	0.0	-45.0	120	Drilling				

Table 2 – Boi Novo Iron Ore Results Project – Recent Results and Collar Locations

(Lithology codes: BIF – Banded Iron Formation; BIFANF - Amphibolitic Banded Iron Formation)

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3 %	P%	LOI %	Lithology
BON-DD-24-001	Zebu	661953	9314546	250	355.7	-56.3	223.3	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-002	Zebu	661450	9314763	334	355.4	-61.5	302.5	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-003	Guzera	663077	9312180	192	91.1	-54.6	230.6	0.0	49.4	49.4	33.1	42.8	4.6	0.01	1.89	BIF
								67.0	78.2	11.2	32.3	46.3	0.2	0.00	-0.51	BIFANF
BON-DD-24-004	Zebu	662187	9314961	254	228.9	-49.7	200.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	45.8	29.3	2.9	0.01	2.08	BIF
								18.1	95.2	77.1	33.8	40.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	
							inc	*18.1*	*56.0*	*37.9*	*36.2*	*37.8*	*1.5*	*0.01*	*2.95*	*BIF*
							and	*56.0*	*77.3*	*21.3*	*29.9*	*40.4*	*0.2*	*0.00*	*-0.24*	*BIFANF*
							and	*77.3*	*95.2*	*18.0*	*33.2*	*47.7*	*0.6*	*0.00*	*-0.80*	*BIF*
BON-DD-24-005	Presley	651875	9316800	176	354.5	-59.9	150.4	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-006	Presley	651875	9316699	184	356.0	-60.5	202.8	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-007	Presley	651895	9316823	174	0.1	-60.2	125.8	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-008	Presley	651830	9317031	184	1.7	-49.8	101.5	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-009	Presley	651761	9317032	185	356.0	-49.8	71.7	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-010	Presley	652174	9317130	174	310.2	-50.3	77.6	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-011	Nelore	658301	9315473	233	6.4	-50.8	302.6	1.5	17.0	15.5	26.4	44.2	8.9	0.04	6.56	BIF
								45.5	49.0	3.5	25.8	47.0	4.5	0.02	2.93	BIF
								143.0	201.0	58.0	28.8	49.3	1.7	0.01	-0.69	BIF
BON-DD-24-012	Nelore	659900	9315405	262	359.0	-50.9	269.7	0.0	10.5	10.5	40.2	29.2	6.1	0.09	5.95	BIF
								51.7	64.5	12.9	22.8	46.1	3.2	0.02	-0.14	BIFANF
								102.0	123.0	21.0	33.1	47.4	0.8	0.01	-0.95	BIF
								124.5	148.5	24.0	24.9	48.0	4.5	0.01	-0.50	BIFANF
								148.5	157.5	9.0	33.6	39.0	1.6	0.01	-1.62	BIF
BON-DD-24-013	Nelore	652065	9317082	168	330.8	-45.7	50.6	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-014	Nelore	656950	9315383	196	359.2	-50.5	128.4	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-015	Nelore	657720	9315635	237	1.3	-50.6	169.3	103.2	148.9	45.8	35.0	42.2	0.7	0.01	-1.36	BIF
								159.2	169.3	10.2	37.4	41.1	0.6	0.00	-0.95	BIF
BON-DD-24-016	Nelore	657440	9315785	270	360.0	-50.0	85.5	71.5	75.7	4.2	32.9	45.1	0.6	0.00	-1.27	BIF
BON-DD-24-017	Nelore	656925	9315445	200	358.0	-55.2	101.5	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-018	Nelore	657540	9315479	205	15.5	-64.3	80.5	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-019	Nelore	657530	9315712	246	359.8	-50.4	167.4	122.0	126.0	4.0	33.5	44.4	0.6	0.00	-0.20	BIF
BON-DD-24-020	Nelore	657440	9315810	279	352.8	-49.4	50.4	40.8	50.4	9.6	35.3	42.3	0.2	0.00	-1.56	BIF
BON-DD-24-021	Nelore	658300	9315367	228	352.3	-57.2	388.9	119.2	167.8	48.6	34.5	45.2	0.6	0.01	-1.12	BIF
								189.5	193.0	3.5	21.9	47.7	4.8	0.04	-0.05	BIFANF
								198.8	203.5	4.8	24.5	48.6	4.4	0.02	0.12	BIF
								268.5	351.3	82.8	29.7	47.3	1.8	0.0	-0.4	
							inc	*268.5*	*334.0*	*65.5*	*29.4*	*49.3*	*2.1*	*0.01*	*-0.38*	*BIF*
							and	*334.0*	*351.3*	*17.3*	*30.7*	*39.5*	*0.5*	*0.01*	*-0.34*	*BIFANF*
BON-DD-24-022	Nelore	657440	9315729	246	359.7	-49.8	181.1	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-24-023	Nelore	658160	9315411	239	355.4	-55.3	240.0	0.0	41.2	41.2	39.4	41.9	0.2	0.01	-0.01	BIF
								51.2	55.3	4.1	22.3	49.5	1.4	0.00	-0.28	BIFANF
								65.2	69.4	4.2	24.1	45.3	2.3	0.03	-0.61	BIFANF
								113.6	125.2	11.7	21.5	49.3	2.7	0.03	-0.32	BIFANF
								139.8	142.7	2.9	30.4	49.9	1.0	0.01	-1.09	BIF
								197.0	240.0	43.0	27.4	51.3	2.4	0.01	-0.53	BIF
BON-DD-24-024	Nelore	657510	9315732	255	359.9	-50.7	120.4	64.5	78.0	13.5	29.9	35.1	0.8	0.04	-1.36	BIFANF
BON-DD-24-025	Nelore	657467	9315762	262	358.0	-50.5	89.7	86.7	89.7	3.0	33.2	45.9	0.5	0.00	-1.13	BIF
BON-DD-24-026	Nelore	657738	9315558	230	1.5	-55.4	189.4	163.0	169.2	6.2	32.2	24.5	0.6	0.02	-0.95	BIFANF
BON-DD-24-027	Nelore	657719	9315513	220	1.3	-55.6	245.3	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-25-028	Nelore	657750	9315460	224	1.2	-55.7	293.0	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-25-029	Nelore	657610	9315610	223	1.3	-53.9	161.1	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-25-030	Nelore	657682	9315529	219	2.3	-54.9	197.1	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-25-031	Nelore	657682	9315608	229	1.5	-54.5	176.4	133.2	176.4	43.2	34.3	35.1	0.6	0.0	-1.4	
							inc	*133.2*	*167.5*	*34.3*	*34.3*	*33.1*	*0.7*	*0.04*	*-1.37*	*BIFANF*
							and	*167.5*	*176.4*	*8.8*	*34.5*	*42.9*	*0.3*	*0.00*	*-1.41*	*BIF*
BON-DD-25-032	Nelore	657800	9315452	231	0.1	-54.9	312.7	*No Significant Intersection*								
BON-DD-25-033	Nelore	657400	9315830	285	359.8	-44.9	70.6	37.3	40.7	3.4	32.3	45.7	0.4	0.00	-1.57	BIFANF
BON-DD-25-034	Nelore	660418	9314996	296	0.0	-55.0	123.3	Assays Pending								
BON-DD-25-035	Nelore	660515	9314992	314	0.0	-55.0	125.7	Assays Pending								
BON-DD-25-036	Nelore	657560	9315705	245	0.0	-45.0	144.5	Assays Pending								
BON-DD-25-037	Nelore	660050	9315140	242	0.0	-45.0	120	Drilling								

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
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond drilling is being completed on a priority target basis. No standard drill pattern has been determined. Sample length along core varies between 0.5 to 1.5m with most intervals being 1.0m • Core is cut and ½ core sampled and sent to accredited independent laboratory (SGS). • All survey data was sent to Southern Geoscience (SGC) in XLS format then modified and imported in IPProc processing software for QAQC and interpretation.
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).	• Current diamond drilling is a combination of HQ and NQ core (Servdrill). • All core is orientated using the Reflex ACT core orientation system. • Down holes surveys are completed on all drill holes using a north facing gyro -Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ,
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.	• Diamond drilling recovery rates are calculated at each drilling run. • For all diamond drilling, core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. To date overall recoveries are >98% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. • To ensure adequate sample recovery and representativity a Centaurus geologist or field technician is present during drilling and monitors the sampling process. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been demonstrated. No bias to material size has been demonstrated. • No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken at the project to date.

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 drill holes have been logged geologically and geotechnically by Centaurus geologists. • Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralisation and alteration among other features. Logging is carried out to industry standard and is audited by Centaurus CP. • Logging for drilling is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All diamond core has been photographed.
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.	• Diamond Core (HQ/NQ) is cut using a core saw, ½ core was sampled. Sample length along core varies between 0.3 to 1.5m; sampling was done according to lithological contacts and generally by 1m intervals. • QAQC: Standards (multiple standards are used on a rotating basis) are inserted every 20 samples. Blanks have been inserted every 20 samples. Field duplicates are completed every 30 samples. Additionally, there are laboratory standards and duplicates that have been inserted. • The QAQC procedures are in line with industry standards and Centaurus's current operating procedures. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. • All geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol as 0.5-5.0kg samples. They were dried at 105°C until the sample was completely dry (6-12hrs), crushed to 90% passing 4mm and reduced to 400g. The samples were pulverised to 95% passing 150µm and split further to 50g aliquots for chemical analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 using ME-MS61 (multi-acid digestion) at SGS Geosol Laboratories; ore grade analysis was completed with ICP-AES (multi-acid digestion); sulphur analysis was completed with Leco, and Au and PGEs completed via Fire Assay. • 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. Analysis of field duplicates and lab pulp duplicates have returned an average correlation coefficient of over 0.95 confirming that the precision of the samples is within acceptable limits.
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 and visually confirm significant intersections. • All primary data is stored in the Centaurus Exploration office in Brazil. All new data is collected using LogChief, validated and then sent to 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. • New drill holes are sighted with handheld GPS and after completion picked-up by an independent survey consultant periodically. All drill holes are being downhole surveyed using Reflex digital down-hole tool, with readings every metre.
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.	• Seventeen lines of Pole-Dipole IP surveys covering a total of 23 line kilometres was completed. • Soil samples were collected on 40m spacing on section with distance between sections of 200m and 400m depending on location. • Sample spacing was deemed appropriate for geochemical studies. • Drilling is currently on a target basis with no drill pattern defined. • No sample compositing was applied to the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. IP survey line orientations are perpendicular to the main geological features sequence along which mineralisation exists. • Mineralisation is sub-vertical; the majority of the drilling is at low angle (55-60^{o}) in order to achieve intersections at the most optimal angle.
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 SGS laboratories in Belo Horizonte, MG.
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.

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 previously 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Boi Novo tenements are 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 tenure 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 shears 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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Refer Table 1 and 2 as well as Figures 1-6

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.	• Continuous Cu sample intervals are calculated via weighted average using a 0.1 % Cu cut-off grade with 3m minimum intercept width. • Multiple repeat gold assays were made of gold-rich samples in BON-DD-24-027 minimise the "nugget effect" caused by free gold. • Continuous Fe sample intervals are calculated via weighted average using a 20% Fe cut-off grade with 3m minimum intercept width. Intercepts are also separated by lithology where appropriate. • 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').	• Mineralisation is sub-vertical; the majority of the drilling is at low angle (55-60^{o}) in order to achieve intersections at the most optimal angle.
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 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.	• A Drone Magnetics (DMAG) survey was completed in 2023. • An IP Survey was completed in April 2024. • The Company is continuously conducting DHEM and FLEM surveys that are being processed by an independent consultant Southern Geoscience.
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.	• The Company is continuing with the diamond drill program. • In house FLEM surveys are ongoing. DHEM surveys will be carried out on selected drill holes.