ASX Announcement

Released 04 November 2026

Exploration Recommences at the High-Grade Suri Gold-Cobalt-Copper Project, Argentina

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration recommences at Suri:** Battery Age Minerals Ltd (**ASX: BM8**) has completed its first initial field program since 2021 at its 100%-owned **Suri Gold-Cobalt-Copper Project** (previously King Tut Project) in La Rioja Province, Argentina. The Project hosts a historic gold-cobalt mine, which occupies just 6 ha of the approximately 2,950 ha across three tenements.
- **Mine concession confirmed in good standing:** in September 2026 the La Rioja General Mining Directorate confirmed the mine concession containing the historic gold-cobalt mine in the name of the Company's 100%-owned Argentine subsidiary.
- **A high-grade gold-cobalt system that remains untested by drilling:** Previous exploration identified numerous quartz-sulphide veins and reported exceptional gold and cobalt grades from rock chip sampling, including[1]:
    - **37.0 g/t Au, 1.40% Co and 1.22% Cu** (sample 113).
    - **27.8 g/t Au, 0.89% Co and 0.42% Cu** (sample 161).
    - **23.4 g/t Au, 0.57% Co and 0.24% Cu** (sample 036)
    - **9.5 g/t Au, 2.57% Co and 0.05% Cu** (sample 043)
    - **9.0 g/t Au, 2.41% Co and 0.06% Cu** (sample 042)
- **Initial fieldwork completed:** The field team have examined the strike extensions and widths of the high grade gold-cobalt mineralisation with 25 samples (rock chip, float, stockpile and stream sediment) submitted for analysis.
- **Provincial and municipal support:** Company representatives met the La Rioja Provincial Secretary of Mines and the Mayor of Vinchina. Both expressed support for the Company's exploration, and asked to be kept informed of planned work.
- **A changed operating environment:** La Rioja has brought mining under a dedicated ministry, released a five-year Mining Development Plan (2026–2030) and reports seven projects at the exploration stage.
- **Next steps:** Planned exploration includes detailed mapping and channel sampling of the mine zone, along with stream sediment and satellite alteration mapping across the approximately 2,950 ha project area. In parallel, environmental impact reports and baseline studies will be progressed to support a future drilling application.

[1] ASX announcement dated 25 January 2021, "High-Grade Gold & Cobalt Mineralisation Extended at King Tut". [2] Prospectus dated 31 August 2020, including the Independent Geologist's Report. [3] Prospectus dated 7 December 2022. All available at www.asx.com.au; see Previously Reported Information.

Battery Age Minerals Limited (ASX: BM8) (**BM8** or **the Company**) is pleased to report that it has recommenced field activities at its 100%-owned gold-cobalt-copper project in La Rioja Province, Argentina, which the Company has renamed the Suri Gold-Cobalt-Copper Project (**Suri** or **the Project**), formerly the King Tut Project.

An initial field visit has been completed whilst attending to site remediation activities as requested by the department. The visit is the first step in a planned staged program to rebuild the geological understanding of the Project, to put in place the environmental approvals and build local relationships.

What Has Changed Since 2021

In early 2021 the Company (then called Pathfinder Resources Ltd) designed a diamond drilling program at the Suri Project. The program did not proceed because the required drilling permit approval was not obtained from the La Rioja provincial authorities. Movement restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic slowed provincial administrative processes, and the environmental approval attached to the mine concession was subsequently annulled, an appeal rejected, as disclosed in the Company's Prospectus dated 7 December 2022. Given the delays in obtaining approvals and the lack of clarity on timing, the Board decided to prioritise the new projects acquired under that prospectus.

Four things have changed.

- **Tenure confirmed.** In September 2026 the La Rioja General Mining Directorate confirmed the mine concession in good standing. The Company has since lodged the environmental impact report for the concession, closed off and signposted the old workings as required, and is preparing to lodge a exploration activation project within the six-month period required under the Mining Code.
- **Provincial policy.** The La Rioja Provincial Government has reorganised its mining administration under a ministry with responsibility for industry and mining and, in May 2026, released a five-year Mining Development Plan for 2026–2030. The Province reports 18 projects at the prospecting stage and seven at the exploration stage, with more than 35,000 m of drilling and over US$40 million of direct investment projected for 2026, principally in copper and gold. The provincial state company, Energía y Minerales Sociedad del Estado (EMSE), has entered partnerships with private explorers.
- **Direct engagement.** In October 2026 Company representatives met the Provincial Secretary of Mines in La Rioja city and the Mayor of Vinchina, the municipality in which the Project is located. Both expressed support for the Company's exploration goals, and asked to be kept informed of planned work.
- **A permits-first approach.** The Company will lodge exploration-stage environmental impact reports for all three properties and complete the environmental baseline studies required to support a potential drilling application before drilling is proposed. Mapping and channel sampling will proceed in parallel, so that the first drill holes are designed on current structural data.

Regional Geology

Suri lies on the western flank of the Sierra de Famatina, part of the Famatinian belt of Ordovician marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks that runs along the Argentine Andes. Mineralisation at the mine consists of quartz-sulphide veins carrying gold with cobalt-bearing arsenopyrite, cobaltite and native bismuth, hosted in Suri Formation turbidites close to mafic and felsic intrusive rocks. The Argentine Geological Survey (SEGEMAR) classifies the

historical mine as a turbidite-hosted gold vein system. The Famatina Range has a mining history dating from the 1890s, including the La Mejicana gold-copper district approximately 65 km south-east of the Project.

La Rioja adjoins San Juan Province, host to several of Argentina's largest copper-gold development projects. The Vicuña district in San Juan, which includes the Filo del Sol and Josemaria copper-gold deposits, lies approximately 160 km west of Suri at a similar latitude, and the Veladero gold mine approximately 225 km to the south-west.

The Suri Project - A High-Grade, Undrilled Gold-Cobalt Opportunity

Suri is located in the northern Famatina Range, in the Vinchina Department of La Rioja Province, approximately 50 km north of the town of Vinchina (Figure 1). The Project comprises the mine concession (File 168-L-1939, ~6 ha), which contains the historic gold-cobalt mine, and the surrounding Diana II (~1,360 ha) and Guille (~1,587 ha) properties, together covering approximately 2,950 ha (Figure 2)[2,3].

The Project is 100% owned by BM8 through its wholly owned Argentine subsidiary. Despite a history of small-scale mining dating back more than a century, the Project has never been tested by drilling, leaving the extent and continuity of gold-cobalt mineralisation below surface largely unknown.

The historic mine is hosted within Ordovician metasediments of the Suri Formation (phyllites, fine sandstones and siltstones), intruded by granitic dykes of the Ñuñorco Formation.

Previous exploration identified numerous quartz-sulphide veins associated with gold, cobalt and copper mineralisation. Subsequent surface sampling returned exceptionally high grades in selected rock-chip samples, including 37.0 g/t gold with 1.40% cobalt and 1.22% copper, and 27.8 g/t gold with 0.89% cobalt and 0.42% copper[1].

Exploration has been concentrated around the historic mine, with much of the surrounding project area yet to undergo systematic modern exploration.

BM8 sees an opportunity to build on this historical foundation by combining detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and modern exploration techniques to investigate the controls on mineralisation, assess the broader landholding and identify targets for future drilling.

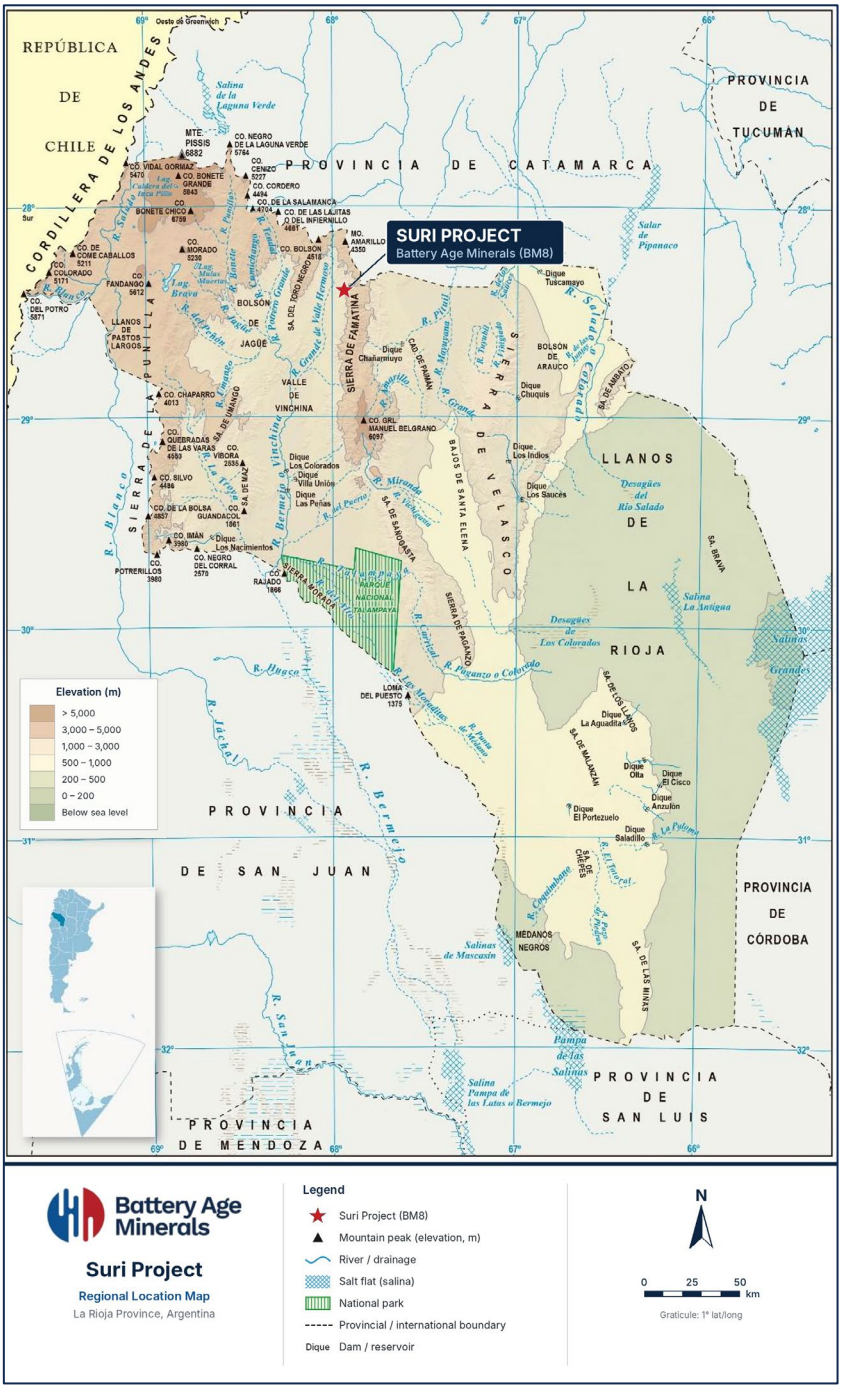


Figure 1: Regional location of the Suri Project in La Rioja Province, Argentina.

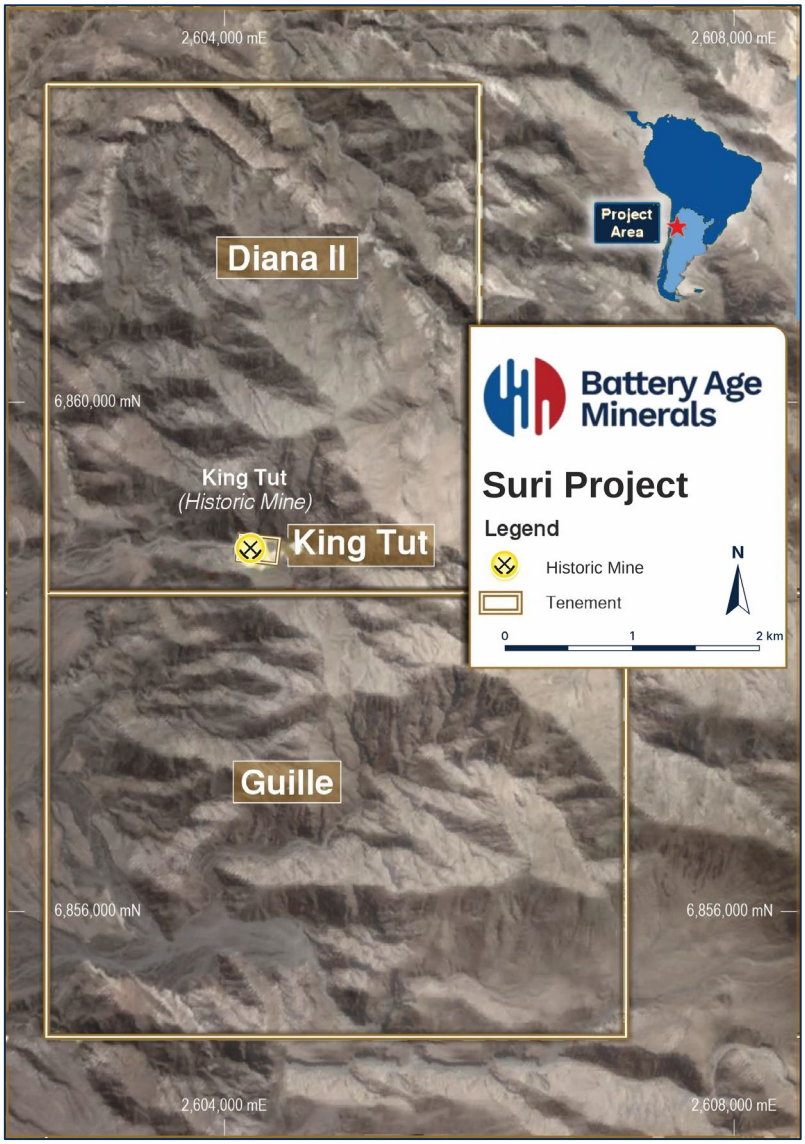


Figure 2: Suri Project tenements (mine concession, Diana II and Guille) and location of the historic gold-cobalt mine, La Rioja Province, Argentina (Gauss-Krüger POSGAR 94, Zone 2).

History and Previous Work

The historic gold-cobalt mine was worked briefly in 1901–1902 as a cobalt and copper mine, examined by the national mining authority in 1951–1952 and 1972, and explored underground in 1979–1980, when a crosscut and drive were completed on the lowest level under a national mining promotion program. Mining was confined to small underground levels accessed by adits, and no reliable production records survive.

Surface sampling in 2018 and a mapping and rock chip sampling program in late 2020 mapped 51 veins and reported 106 rock chip samples. Of these, 19 returned more than 1 g/t Au and nine returned more than 5 g/t Au (Table 1)[1]. The program defined vein-hosted mineralisation in a stack of veins up to approximately 120 m wide over a strike length of approximately 200 m, open along strike[1] and at depth.

Table 1: Previously highlight reported rock chip results above 5 g/t Au, Suri Project (ASX announcement dated 25 January 2021)

Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)
113	2604238	6858812	37.03	25.40	1.40	1.22
161	2604235	6858820	27.77	8.70	0.89	0.42
036	2604239	6858814	23.39	13.97	0.57	0.24
114	2604277	6858823	11.68	4.00	0.36	0.08
043	2604308	6858811	9.53	15.69	2.57	0.05
042	2604306	6858809	9.00	13.57	2.41	0.06
162	2604282	6858825	6.49	8.20	0.14	0.03
188	2604300	6858738	6.28	1.00	0.21	0.01
166	2604279	6858812	5.47	2.60	0.08	0.07

Notes: Coordinates are Gauss-Krüger POSGAR 94, Zone 2. Rock chip samples are selective by nature and are not necessarily representative of the mineralisation as a whole. The full set of 106 results, including low values, is reported in the original announcement, 25 January 2021.

The Company is not aware of any drilling been completed at the Project to date.

2026 Field Visit

The Company's Argentina-based geology team mapped and sampled the area around the historic mine workings to preliminary assess the strike extent and width of the known mineralisation (Figure 3). A total of 25 samples were collected: 14 rock chip, 6 float, 2 stockpile and 3 stream sediment samples (Appendix 1). Key observations include:

- **Level 2 workings:** a shear zone approximately 3.5 m wide is exposed at the upper workings, hosting quartz veins with sulphide minerals and iron oxides.
- **Western structure:** approximately 60 m to the west of the main workings, a quartz vein with sulphides was mapped at the location of the previously reported 37.0 g/t Au and 1.40% Co result (rock chip sample 113)[1].
- **Possible eastern extension:** approximately 120 m east of the workings, loose blocks of silicified and veined rock were sampled. The source is unknown however interpreted to likely be in the upper portion of a tight drainage above the sample locations.
- **Stream sediments:** three orientation samples were collected in the El Salto Creek to test the method ahead of a wider program across the Project.

Cautionary statement: the observations above are qualitative field descriptions. Visual observations of sulphides are not a substitute for laboratory analysis, do not indicate grade, and should not be relied upon. Assay results are pending and will be reported when received.

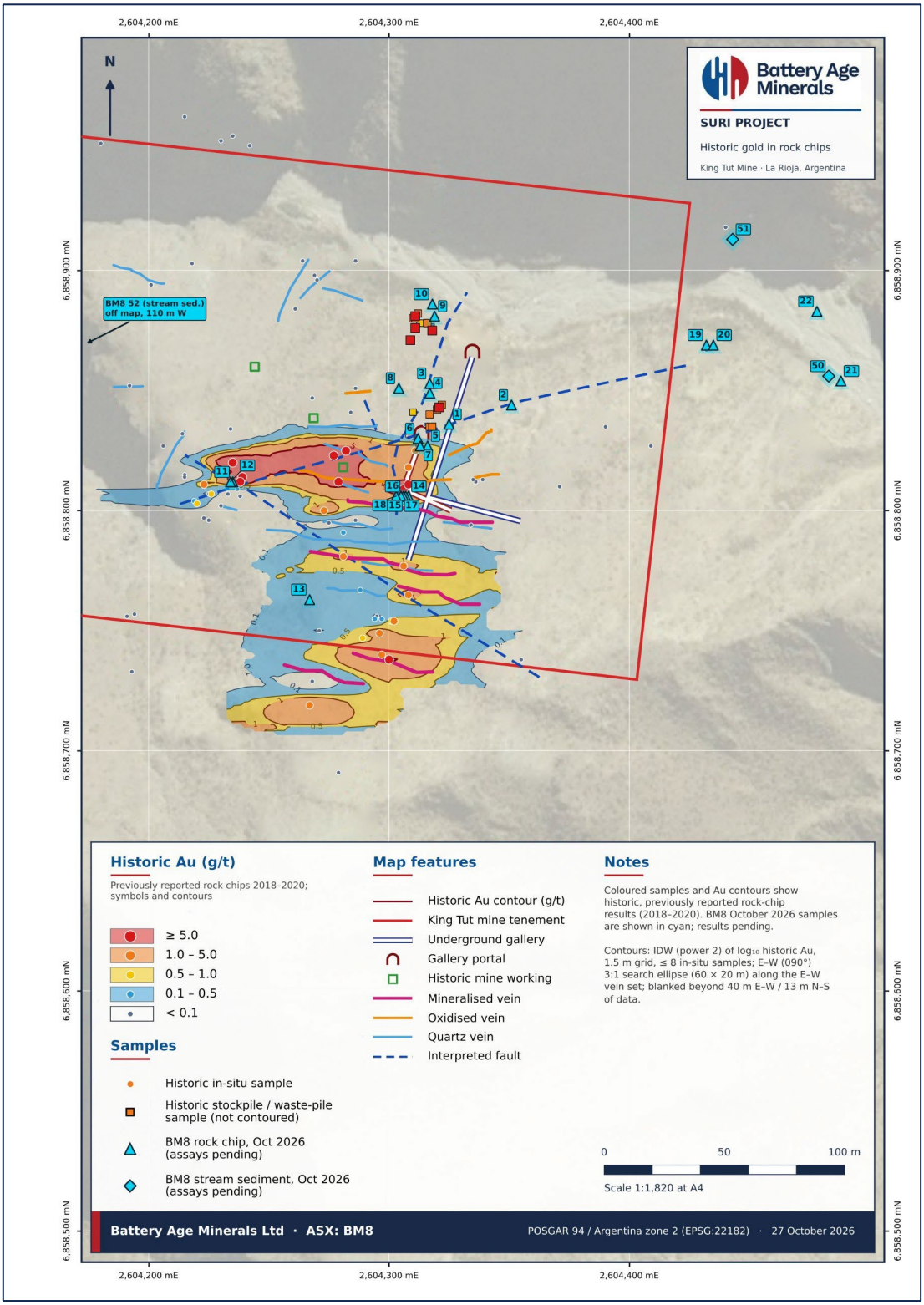


Figure 3: Historic mine area, showing previously reported gold results in rock chip samples from 2018–2020[1,2], October 2026 sample locations (assays pending), mapped veins, interpreted faults and historic workings (POSGAR 94, Zone 2). Gold contours are interpolated from selective rock chip samples and show the distribution of anomalous gold only; they do not indicate continuity of mineralisation.

Stakeholder Engagement

Company representatives met with the La Rioja Provincial Secretary of Mines in La Rioja city and with the Mayor of Vinchina. Both expressed support for the Company's exploration goals and asked to be kept informed of planned work. The Company intends to maintain open communication with the authorities and the local community, and to use local services and labour wherever possible.

Planned Work Program

Further fieldwork is planned to commence shortly. The program is designed to include:

- Lodgement of exploration-stage environmental impact reports for the three properties, and the environmental baseline studies required to support a potential drilling application.
- Detailed geological and structural mapping of faults and veins across the approximately 12 ha mine zone, building on the 2020 mapping.
- Systematic channel sampling across mineralised structures and further rock chip sampling of outcrops.
- Stream sediment sampling covering all drainage basins across the approximately 2,950 ha project area.
- Satellite image processing to identify alteration targets, with field follow-up.

Assay results from the 2026 samples are expected in late November to early December 2026.

Battery Age Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Sebastian Kneer, said:

"The Management is excited to be in a position to reignite exploration work at this prospective area. Suri is a high-grade gold-cobalt system that was mined intermittently on a small scale underground mine from the early 20th century and has yet to be tested by drilling. Surface samples have run up to 37.0 g/t gold and 2.57% cobalt, the mineralisation is exposed in the old workings and has been mapped along strike.

What makes Suri particularly interesting is the potential for a much larger mineralised system beyond the historic mine, which occupies just 6 ha of a 2,950 ha project. With most of this ground yet to be systematically explored, we see considerable scope to extend the known mineralisation around the historic workings and identify additional mineralised structures across the broader project area.

The timing is also favourable. La Rioja is taking a more active approach to encouraging responsible mineral exploration, and our recent discussions with provincial and local authorities have been positive.

We are planning to progress the Project with systematic sampling, detailed mapping and modern geophysics to identify and prioritise targets, while advancing the environmental baseline studies and approvals in parallel, keeping the Province and the local community informed as we go.

Our initial fieldwork has provided valuable new information and samples for analysis. The prior results have given us a compelling starting point. Our focus now is on establishing the potential scale of the opportunity."

ENDS

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Battery Age Minerals Limited.

For further information:

Sebastian Kneer, Chief Executive Officer,

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About Battery Age Minerals Limited

Battery Age Minerals Limited (ASX: BM8) is a Perth-based exploration company with a portfolio spanning gold and critical minerals across three continents: The Bleiberg zinc-lead-germanium project in Austria, the Apex germanium-gallium project in Utah, the Falcon Lake lithium project in Canada, and the El Aguila gold-silver and Suri gold-cobalt-copper projects in Argentina.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Dr Simon Dorling, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member Number: 3101). Dr Dorling is a consultant to the Company. Dr Dorling has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Simon Dorling consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

This report contains information on the Suri Project (previously called King Tut) extracted from an ASX market announcement dated 30 October 2020, 25 January 2021 and 8 December 2022, released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcement is available to view on www.batteryage.au and www.asx.com.au. Battery Age is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation. Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control. Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

APPENDIX 1 – 2026 SAMPLE LOCATIONS

All samples collected during the October 2026 field visit by the Company's Argentina-based geology team (October 2026). Coordinates are Gauss-Krüger POSGAR 94, Zone 2, from hand-held GPS (approximately ±5 m). Selective samples are not representative of the full width of the structure sampled. Assay results are pending.

Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Type
1	2604325	6858836	Rock chip
2	2604351	6858844	Rock chip
3	2604317	6858853	Float
4	2604317	6858849	Float
5	2604316	6858827	Rock chip
6	2604312	6858830	Rock chip
7	2604313	6858827	Rock chip
8	2604304	6858851	Rock chip
9	2604319	6858881	Stockpile grab
10	2604318	6858886	Stockpile grab
11	2604235	6858812	Rock chip
12	2604234	6858812	Rock chip
13	2604267	6858763	Rock chip
14	2604308	6858806	Rock chip
15	2604307	6858806	Rock chip
16	2604306	6858806	Rock chip
17	2604305	6858806	Rock chip
18	2604303	6858806	Rock chip
19	2604432	6858869	Float
20	2604435	6858869	Float
21	2604488	6858854	Float
22	2604478	6858883	Float
50	2604483	6858856	Stream sediment
51	2604443	6858913	Stream sediment
52	2604062	6858869	Stream sediment

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

This table is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7.1 and addresses each criterion in Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 of the JORC Code (2012) in relation to the Exploration Results referred to in this announcement. No new assay results are reported. Previously reported results are supported by the JORC Table 1 in the ASX announcement dated 25 January 2021 and Prospectus dated 7 December 2022.

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.*	• Reconnaissance samples were collected by hand by the Company's Argentina-based geology team in October 2026: 14 rock chip, 6 float, 2 stockpile grab and 3 stream sediment samples (Appendix 1). • Rock chip samples were taken from outcrop across mineralised structures and host rocks. Samples 12, 14, 16 and 17 are selective and are not representative of the full width of the structure sampled. • Float samples are loose blocks of unknown source. Stockpile grab samples were taken from historic mined material for comparison with historic results. • Stream sediment samples are composites of active sediment from El Salto Creek, sieved in the field to below about 3 mm, collected as orientation samples.
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).*	• No drilling has been completed at the Project.
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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
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 described in the field (lithology, veining, alteration, sulphide and oxide minerals, structure and sample width) and photographed. • Structural measurements (azimuth/dip) were recorded where possible, supported by field sketches and photos. Logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Stream sediment samples were sieved in the field to retain the fraction below about 3 mm. No other sub-sampling was undertaken in the field. • Sample weights are reported by the assay lab. • There is no preparation required for chip, grab and select grab rock samples. • Given the exploratory nature ther are no additional QAQC added to the rock and sediment samples. ALS Chemex will add there standard QAQC procedures to check for quality assurance and quality control. • The sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the host rock and mineralization type.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No assay results are reported in this announcement. • The rock and sediment samples will be analysed using ALS Chemex, an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 certified laboratory. QA/QC internal checks will be completed by the lab. • PREP-31 for rocks, and PREP-41 for soils. • Assay for the samples is rocks is via Me-MS61. A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The resulting solution is analysed by a combination of inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry with results corrected for spectral or isotopic interferences. • For sediments ME-MS41, a multi-element geochemical analytical method involving aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS/ICP-AES analysis. The method measures a broad suite of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		elements, including cobalt, arsenic, copper, nickel, silver and other pathfinder elements. Aqua regia digestion is a partial digestion and may not completely dissolve all minerals. •
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.*	• Field data were recorded by the Company's Argentina-based geology team. Data are preliminary and have not yet been validated. • No assay data are reported.
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded by hand-held GPS (accuracy approximately ±5 m) in Gauss-Krüger POSGAR 94, Zone 2 (EPSG:22182). • Topographic control is not required at this reconnaissance stage.
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.*	• Sampling is reconnaissance in nature, with irregular spacing targeted at specific outcrops and structures. • The data are not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. No compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were taken across structures where access allowed. Sample widths are not true widths. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and bagged by Company personnel. • Sealed bags of the samples were driven to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Mendoza by the company staff. • The samples were received by ALS staff and placed in the secure storage awaiting analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Project comprises the King Tut mine concession (File 168-L-1939, ~6 ha) and the Diana II (~1,360 ha) and Guille (~1,587 ha) properties in the Vinchina Department, La Rioja Province, Argentina. • The Project is 100% owned by the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary King Tut S.A. A 2% royalty on minerals sold from the King Tut and Guille properties is payable to the original vendors. • In September 2026 the La Rioja General Mining Directorate confirmed the King Tut mine concession in good standing in the name of King Tut S.A., resolving an administrative process relating to the concession's environmental filings. An environmental impact report for the concession has since been lodged with the Environment Secretariat. A mine activation project must be lodged within six months of service of the decision, failing which the concession would lapse under the Mining Code. The Diana II and Guille properties have remained in good standing throughout. The Company intends to lodge exploration-stage environmental impact reports for all three properties.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historic gold-cobalt mine was worked briefly in 1901–1902, examined by the national mining authority in 1951–1952 and 1972, and explored underground in 1979–1980. • Historic sampling was reported in 1952 (Sister), 1982 (Lapidus and Padula) and 1984 (Guerrero). An electromagnetic survey was completed in 1983 (Chipulina and González). Government studies include Cravero (1988) and Sangster (2002, SEGEMAR). • Surface sampling in 2018 (Condor Prospecting) and mapping and rock chip sampling in late 2020 by the Company (then Pathfinder Resources Ltd), reported on 25 January 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold-cobalt mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulphide veins in Ordovician metasediments of the Suri Formation (phyllite, fine sandstone, siltstone), intruded by granitic dykes (Ñuñorco Formation) and a mafic body mapped as La Ojota Formation immediately west of the mine. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling has been completed.
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.*	• Not applicable. No new assay results are reported. No metal equivalents are used.
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').*	• Not applicable. No drilling has been completed.
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 3 in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 25 samples collected are listed in Appendix 1. Assay results will be reported in full when received. • Previously reported results above 5 g/t Au are summarised in Table 1. The full dataset of 106 results, including low values, is in the original announcement.
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.*	• Qualitative field observations are reported in the body of this announcement, subject to the cautionary statement on visual observations. •
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Detailed geological and structural mapping and channel sampling of the mine zone. • Stream sediment sampling and satellite image processing across the approximately 2,950 ha project area. • Exploration-stage environmental impact reports for the three properties and environmental baseline studies to support a future application for drilling approval.