Austral Gold Limited
ABN 30 075 860 472
Level 5, 137-139 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX: AGD | TSXV: AGLD
OTCQB: AGLDF
info@australgold.com
https://australgold.com

MEDIA RELEASE

14 October 2025

Austral Gold Announces Updated Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimate for Casposo Mine

---

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Updated Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimate reinforces the Company's strategy to advance the Casposo Mine towards renewed production, complemented by the previously announced Toll Milling Agreement with ASX-listed Challenger Gold Limited**

- **Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves for the Casposo Mine is estimated to be 2.149 Mt grading 1.31 g/t Au and 58.52 g/t Ag and containing ounces recoverable of 80 thousand ounces (Koz) Au and 3.276 M oz Ag**
    - Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for the Casposo Mine are estimated to be 2.258 million tonnes (Mt) grading 1.48 g/t Au and 59.91 g/t Ag
    - Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to be approximately 0.173 Mt grading 7.52 g/t Au and 68.54 g/t Ag

- **After-Tax Net Present Value (NPV) at 11.8% discount rate is US$72.7 million (US$2,855/oz gold price)**
    - Undiscounted pre-tax free cash flows of US$137.9 million (post tax US$92.7 million).
    - All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC): US$1,695/oz Au.
    - The mine life is 74 months, based on Mineral Reserves.
    - Estimated annual average production of 11,495 ounces recovered for gold and 468,434 ounces recovered for silver.
    - Life of mine capital totals US$10.8 million, relate to sustaining capital for reprocessing mineralized material from the development and construction of the stockpile (DCS), reclamation, and closure costs (offset by salvage value). No capital costs for open pit operations as the Company has elected to utilize contract mining services.
    - Average operating cost over the life of mine is US$85 per tonne milled or US$1,517 per gold equivalent ounce.
    - Metallurgical recovery averages 88.0% for gold and 81.0% for silver over the LOM.
    - Metal prices: Life of mine average of US$2,855/oz gold and US$35/oz silver, based on consensus of independent forecasts for annual prices.

- *See tables below for assumptions used in the estimates

- **Only Measured and Indicated mineral resources are used in calculating the NPV

Austral Gold Limited ("Austral" or the "Company") (ASX: AGD; TSX-V: AGLD; OTCQB: AGLDF), an established gold producer, is pleased to announce the positive results of a Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate prepared internally in accordance with CIM Definitions 2014, National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code, 2012 (JORC 2012) with respect to the Company's 100% owned Casposo Operation in Argentina (the "Casposo Operation").

To support the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate, the Company is filing a technical report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 on the ASX (www.asx.com) and SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) today (the "Technical Report").

Executive Officer of Austral, Stabro Kasaneva commented, "*This mineral reserve estimate for the Casposo Operation marks a significant step forward in our strategy to advance the project towards production that has previously demonstrated its production capabilities. Since being placed on care and maintenance in 2019, our team has worked diligently to reassess and strengthen the technical and economic foundation of the project. The results of this reserve update reinforce our confidence in the long-term potential of the asset.*

We are especially encouraged by the timing of this announcement, as gold and silver prices remain robust amid strong market fundamentals. This favorable pricing environment enhances the economics of the project and positions us to deliver meaningful value to our shareholders."

The updated Mineral Reserve estimates are based on Company infill drilling and exploration activities since the June 30, 2016 Technical Report filed on SEDAR+ and the Mineral Resource estimates are based on the July 19, 2024 Technical Report filed on SEDAR+.

Total Mineral Resources Estimation Statement – as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade			Ounces Contained			Ounces Recovered		
	(000' t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz AuEq)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
M&I	**2,258**	**1.48**	**59.91**	**2.13**	**107**	**4,349**	**155**	**98**	**3,688**	**138**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42

Notes:

1) The Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Mineral Reserves.
2) Stationary domains were modelled according to the lithological and structural continuity.
3) Mineral Resources were classified and reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and NI 43-101 requirements.
4) Indicated Resources were defined using a 25 m x 25 m drill grid in both strike and dip directions for ore mineralization. Stockpile and DCS resources were defined based on operational history and sampling data.
5) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
   Manantiales & Julieta: 1.24 g/t AuEq.
   Mercado & B-Vein: 1.15 g/t AuEq.
   Stockpile: 1.01 g/t AuEq.
   DCS: 0.85 g/t AuEq.
6) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
   2.5 t/m^3 for open pit and underground domains
   1.8 t/m^3 for stockpiles
   1.4 t/m^3 for DCS material.
7) Mineral Resources were constrained by open -pit optimization, using metal prices of US$2,500 /oz for gold and US$27.5 /oz for silver.
8) AuEq = (g/t) Au + (g/t) Ag / 90.91 [factor 90.91 = US$2,500 /oz for gold / US$27.5 /oz for silver.
9) Ounces Contained were not applied to metallurgical recoveries.
10) Ounces Recovered were applied to metallurgical recoveries by deposits.
11) Metallurgical recovery rates were applied by deposit, based on historical and test data.
    Ore Mineral: 91.1% gold and 84.8% silver
    Stockpiles: 89.0% gold and 85.8% silver
    DCS: 86.9% gold and 78.5% silver
12) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Mineral Reserve Statement by deposit – as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade		Metallurgical Recovery		Ounces Recovered	
	(000 t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(% Au)	(%Ag)	(000 oz Au)	(000 oz Ag)
Julieta							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	161	5.01	24.10	91.1	84.8	24	106
Prov + Prob	**161**	**5.01**	**24.10**	**91.1**	**84.8**	**24**	**106**
Mercado		-	-			-	-
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	92	1.73	150.60	91.1	84.8	5	378
Prov + Prob	**92**	**1.73**	**150.60**	**91.1**	**84.8**	**5**	**378**
Total Open Pit		-	-			-	-
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	253	3.81	70.15	91.1	84.8	28	484
Prov + Prob	**253**	**3.81**	**70.15**	**91.1**	**84.8**	**28**	**484**
Stockpile		-	-			-	-
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	1,507	0.88	52.95	86.9	78.5	37	2,013
Prov + Prob	**1,507**	**0.88**	**52.95**	**86.9**	**78.5**	**37**	**2,013**
All		-	-			-	-
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	2,149	1.31	58.52	88.7	81.0	80	3,276
Prov + Prob	**2,149**	**1.31**	**58.52**	**88.7**	**81.0**	**80**	**3,276**

Notes:

1) Mineral Reserves were estimated using a gold price of US$2,200/oz and a silver price of US$25/oz.
2) Dilution was considered as 10% and Mining Recovery as 95%.
3) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    Julieta: 1.303 g/t AuEq,
    Mercado: 1.217 g/t AuEq,
    Stockpile: 1.152 g/t AuEq,
    DCS: 1.047 g/t AuEq
4) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    In-situ mine material: 2.5 t/m^3
    Stockpile material: 1.8 t/m^3
    DCS material:1.5 t/m^3
5) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

There are no known legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of mineral resources or mineral reserves.

TECHNICAL CONTENT AND QUALIFIED PERSONS

The Technical Report referenced in this news release was prepared under the supervision of the following persons, each a non-Independent "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101:

- Marcos Valencia, FAusIMM and Registered Member of the ChMC, Principal Geoscientist of the Company;
- Guillermo Valdés, Registered Member of the Ch.M.C, Mining Engineer and Technical Services Manager of the Company; and
- Francisco Pavez, Registered Member of the Ch.M.C, Metallurgical Civil Engineer and Manager of Metallurgical Processes of the Company,
- (collectively, the "**Qualified Persons**").

The scientific and technical information contained in this announcement has been extracted from the Technical Report and has been reviewed and approved by the above Qualified Persons.

The Technical Report to support the updated Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates for the Casposo Operation, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, will be filed with the ASX and on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) within 45 days of this news release.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

For the purposes of Listing Rule 5.22, the Company confirms that the updated Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates for the Casposo Operation were based on work reviewed or compiled by the Marcos Valencia, Guillermo Valdés and Francisco Pavez, each a non-independent "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101 and a "Competent Person" as defined in the JORC (2012) Code, either as a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, or members in good standing of Recognised Professional Organisations in Canada and the United States.

Each Competent Person is an employee of the Company.

Each Competent Person consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Each Competent Person has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC (2012) Code.

DATA VERIFICATION

All information contained in this news release was generated by Austral and was previously verified in the technical report prepared by Marcos Valencia in 2024 and RPA in 2016. The scientific and technical information included in the Technical Report, which forms the basis of this news release disclosure, was reviewed by the Qualified Persons who determined that the disclosure is in accordance with the guidelines established by the CIM and falls under the requirements of NI 43-101 for publication to the market.

The data verification was carried out by taking the original information, comparing it with what was reported in the 2016 technical report, and also reviewing the procedures that Austral applied during its drilling and quality assurance activities.

All information captured and processing procedures and protocols have been developed to detect deviations in the early stages of the process and to apply corrective measures for mitigation and to minimize the source of risk of failures in the information generated and declared as public.

A site visit was undertaken by each of the Qualified Persons. However, it was not possible to oversee the drilling procedures and processes for data collection. Each of the Qualified Persons reviewed the protocols and procedures and determined that are in line with industry standards.

Analytical laboratories for the project have not been inspected at this stage. A thorough Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QA/QC") program adhering to internationally accepted standards were completed for Austral drilling over the past phases. Each of the Qualified Persons is satisfied with the methods employed for internal data validation and for the purpose of the mineral resource estimate.

The Qualified Person, Marcos Valencia considers that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures adopted for the resource drilling provide an adequate basis for the current mineral resource estimate and that the QAQC program and procedures developed by the Austral geology team and reviewed by each of the Qualified Persons are adequate. The data contained in the drill hole database were generated and collected according to the industrial standards and Austral applied proper programs to keep the security of the data developed by the Austral geology team and reviewed by each of the Qualified Persons.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For the purposes of listing Rule 5.9.1, the Company wishes to provide a summary of the material assumptions and outcomes of the Technical Report that was used to upgrade the mineral resources to ore reserves. This information is to be read together with the JORC (2012) Code Table 1 Report.

1. The mineralised domains evaluated for the mineral resource estimation were interpreted by the Casposo geology team using a lithological model in Leapfrog and a set of cross-vertical sections were used to guide the 3D modelling for veins, breccias, stockwork or veinlets mineralization domains developed in Vulcan software.

2. Drill hole spacing at the mine generally ranges from 12.5 m x 12.5 m to 60 m x 60 m. Given the density of drilling at the Casposo Mine, a 25 m by 25 m grid pattern has been established to classify resources as Indicated. This pattern, aligned with the vein main vein plane, allows for the definition of geological continuity with an acceptable level of risk for resource estimation.

3. Benchmarking was conducted using comparable deposits in Argentina, Peru and Chile, where a broader grid pattern, typically 30 m x 30 m is commonly used to classify Indicated resources. Formal studies to determine the optimal grid spacing are recommended, and the Qualified Person suggests initiating such studies. Resources can only be classified as Measured when the vein is exposed; however no Measured resources were defined in this estimation process.

4. All the resources located outside the established grid pattern have been classified as Inferred.

5. Based on the available data, benchmarking results, and the expert judgment of the Qualified Person (QP), a 25-meter x 25-meter drill grid pattern was adopted to define Indicated Resources for the Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein deposits.

6. Metal prices used for the estimation are US$2,500 per ounce of gold and US$27.50 per ounce of silver.

Mineral Resource Statement by deposit – Inclusive Reserves – as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade			Ounces Contained			Ounces Recovered		
	(000' t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)
Manantiales										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	22	4.31	24.28	4.58	3.0	17	3.2	3	15	2.9
M + I	22	4.31	24.28	4.58	3.0	17	3.2	3	15	2.9
Inferred	9	9.04	34.51	9.42	2.5	10	2.7	2	8	2.4
Julieta										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	166	5.46	25,99	5.75	29,2	139	30.7	27	118	27.9
M + I	166	5.46	25,99	5.75	29,2	139	30.7	27	118	27.9
Inferred	98	10.48	18.59	10.68	32.9	58	33.6	30	50	30.6
Mercado										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	103	2.50	134.91	3.98	8.3	447	13.2	8	379	11.7
M + I	103	2.50	134.91	3.98	8.3	447	13.2	8	379	11.7
Inferred	36	2.89	30.53	3.23	3.3	35	3.7	3	30	3.4
B-Vein										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	56	3.63	137.05	5.14	6.6	249	9.3	6	211	8.3
M + I	56	3.63	137.05	5.14	6.6	249	9.3	6	211	8.3
Inferred	30	3.05	283.33	6.17	3.0	277	6.0	3	235	5.3
Total Open Pit										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	348	4.21	76.21	5.05	47	852	56	43	723	51
M + I	348	4.21	76.21	5.05	47	852	56	43	723	51
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42
Stockpile										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	389	1.36	72.54	2.16	17.0	907	27.0	16	769	24.0
M + I	389	1.36	72.54	2.16	17.0	907	27.0	16	769	24.0
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCS										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,521	0.88	52.95	1.50	43.0	2,589	71.4	39	2,196	63.3
M + I	1,521	0.88	52.95	1.50	43.0	2,589	71.4	39	2,196	63.3
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
M + I	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42

Notes:

1) The Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Mineral Reserves.
2) Stationary domains were modelled according to the lithological and structural continuity.
3) Mineral Resources were classified and reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and JORC (2012) requirements.
4) Indicated Resources were defined using a 25 m x 25 m drill grid in both strike and dip directions for ore mineralization. Stockpile and DCS resources were defined based on operational history and sampling data.
5) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    - Manantiales & Julieta: 1.24 g/t AuEq.
    - Mercado & B-Vein: 1.15 g/t AuEq.
    - Stockpile: 1.01 g/t AuEq.
    - DCS: 0.85 g/t AuEq.
6) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    - 2.5 t/m3 for open pit and underground domains
    - 1.8 t/m3 for stockpiles
    - 1.4 t/m3 for DCS material.
7) Mineral Resources were constrained by open -pit optimization, using metal prices of US$2,500 /oz for gold and US$27.5 /oz for silver.
8) AuEq = (g/t) Au + (g/t) Ag / 90.91 [factor 90.91 = US$2,500 /oz for gold / US$27.5 /oz for silver]
9) Ounces Contained were not applied to metallurgical recoveries.
10) Ounces Recovered were applied to metallurgical recoveries by deposits.
11) Metallurgical recovery rates were applied by deposit, based on historical and test dat.
    - Ore Mineral: 91.1% gold and 84.8% silver
    - Stockpiles: 89.0% gold and 85.8% silver
    - DCS: 86.9% gold and 78.5% silver
12) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Metallurgical Operating Recoveries used in the Resource and Reserve Mineral Estimate - June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Deposit	Metallurgical Recovery	
	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Manantiales	91.1	84.8
Julieta	91.1	84.8
Mercado	91.1	84.8
B-Vien	91.1	84.8
Stockpile	89.0	85.8
DCS	86.9	78.5

About Austral Gold

Austral Gold is a gold and silver mining producer building a portfolio of quality assets in the Americas based on three strategic pillars: production, exploration and equity investments. Austral continues to lay the foundation for its growth strategy by advancing its attractive portfolio of producing and exploration assets.

For more information, please visit the Company’s website at www.australgold.com.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Release approved by the Company's Chief Executive Officer of Austral Gold, Stabro Kasaneva.

For additional information please contact:

David Hwang	**Jose Bordogna**
Joint Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer and Joint Company Secretary
Austral Gold Limited	Austral Gold Limited
david@confidantpartners.com	jose.bordogna@australgold.com
+61 433 292 290	+61 466 892 307

Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this news release that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical, and consist primarily of projections and statements regarding future plans, expectations and developments. Words such as "expects", "intends", "plans", "may", "could", "potential", "should", "anticipates", "likely", "believes" and words of similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statement in this news release include, but are not limited to, all projections with respect to the Casposo Operation including Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, all projected and future economic statements with respect to the Casposo Operation, all projections related to future project advancement, including to production, and expected production levels, operational performance, financial outcomes and strategic growth.

All of these forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied, including, without limitation, uncertainty of exploration programs, development plans and cost estimates, commodity price fluctuations; political or economic instability and regulatory changes; currency fluctuations, the state of the capital markets, uncertainty in the measurement of mineral resources and reserves; and other risks and hazards related to the exploitation and development of mineral properties, as well as the availability of capital. You are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Austral cannot assure you that actual events, performance or results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements, and management's assumptions may prove to be incorrect. Austral's forward-looking statements reflect current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date hereof and Austral does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change other than as required by applicable law. For the reasons set forth above, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling techniques</td>
<td>

Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 representativeness 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 pulverized 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.

</td>
<td>
Casposo sampling was completed in four main phases:

Battle Mountain Gold (BMG) surface sampling, trenching, rock chip channel sampling and diamond drilling (DDH) – 1998 to 2002.
Intrepid Mines Limited (Intrepid) trenching, reverse circulation (RC) and DDH drilling – 2003 to 2008.
Troy Resources Argentina (Troy) RC and DDH drilling – 2009 to 2015.
AGA: DDH, and channel sampling – 2016 to 2025.

<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Type</th><th>(n) Hole</th><th>(m) Hole</th></tr>
<tr><td>1998 to 2002</td><td>BMG</td><td>DDH</td><td>46</td><td>8,626.14</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003 to 2008</td><td>Intrepid</td><td>DDH</td><td>242</td><td>38,459.13</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>RC</td><td>12</td><td>2,185.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009 to 2015</td><td>Troy</td><td>DDH</td><td>588</td><td>148,188.20</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>RC</td><td>57</td><td>7,364.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>2016 to 2025</td><td>AGA</td><td>DDH</td><td>96</td><td>18,051.60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td></td><td>1,041</td><td>222,874.57</td></tr>
</table>
<p>Core logging and sampling were carried out according to BMG, Intrepid, Troy, or AGA protocols. Core was split in half (mechanical splitter or diamond saw). One half of the core was sent for analysis and the remaining half returned to the core box in its original orientation as a permanent record. Normally, the entire hole was sampled. The sample interval was between 0.5 to 1 m in ore zone and 2 m on average in waste rocks. Highly fragmented core was bound with adhesive tape before splitting. Sample intervals were determined by both lithology and a visual estimate of quartz veining and quartz stockworks/breccia. Sampling mineralized zones was generally on one metre intervals however mineralized contacts were also considered.</p>
<p>RC samples were collected from the cyclone every one metre, then homogenized and split twice, to obtain a three kilogram to five-kilogram</p>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample. Another split of the sample was stored as backup. The remaining reject was discarded. Continuous channel sampling was conducted in the trenches with chisel and hammer, usually at the bottom of the excavations. Sample weight was between three to five kilograms. Sample collection is described in Section 10 of the Technical Report.
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).*	BMG used two contractors, Major and Connors Drilling (Connors), which completed 11 holes (1,732 m) and 35 holes (6,894 m), respectively. The drill hole diameter was primarily NQ (47.6 mm nominal core diameter), although some holes were collared with HQ (63.5 mm nominal core diameter), and reduced to NQ for the deeper sections. Intrepid completed 38,549 m of core drilling in 242 drill holes. Drill contractors included Connors, Bolland, and Major Drilling. The diamond drill hole diameter was primarily HQ drilled with a HQ-3 triple tube method to ensure minimum-core rotation and maximum sample recovery. Troy completed both RC 57 holes totalling 7,364.5 m and 588 holes completing 148,188.2 m of diamond drilling. Drill Contractors included Boart Longyear Argentina, Energold Argentina SA, and Eco-Minera Mining Services Argentina. The core was not oriented. Casposo Mine (AGA) completed 18,052 m and 96 holes of core drilling. Drill contractor was Conosur Drilling S.A., and to develop the infill drill program an own equipment was used. The core was not oriented. Drilling techniques are described in Section 10 of the Technical Report.
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.*	Core recovery is generally very good and would not impact sample integrity. Core recoveries were calculated prior to logging. RPA in 2016 and the current correspond author examined mineralized core from nine Casposo drill holes. In correspondent QP opinion, the sawing of the core and its replacement in the core boxes have been done to industry standards. No significant correlation of grade bias attributed to lower sample recovery.

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.*	Diamond drill core was geologically logged using predefined logging codes for lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristics. Logging was generally quantitative in nature except for structural, geotechnical, and recoveries measurements. Drill core was photographed and digitally stored for visual reference. Drilling has been supervised by experienced geologists. In the QP opinion the core handling, logging, splitting, and sampling procedures are of sufficient quality to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates.
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.*	Sub-Sampling Technic: Drilling included assaying of half core for surface holes and whole core for underground holes: Sample intervals were marked considering geological boundaries first and then a minimum length of 0.3 m and a maximum length of 1 m was allowed in the ore zone, then the core was either split with a mechanical splitter or diamond saw. One half of the core was placed in plastic bags and tagged with a unique sample number. The other half of the core was returned to the core box and securely stored. During this process, as per the QAQC protocols, blanks, standards, and field duplicates were submitted into the sample stream at regular intervals. Sample Preparation Technic: The technique was appropriate for the sample type which includes and usually comprises oven drying, crushing, and pulverizing samples to established parameters: Drying, crushing to 85% passing 10 mesh, Splitting and pulverization of 1 Kg to 85% passing #200 Mesh, and splitting in two pulps with approximately 200 g each BMG: Primary lab was ALS Geolab in Mendoza. Intrepid: Primary lab was ALS Chemex (ISO 9001 accreditation) in La Serena, Chile and Mendoza, Argentina, and Alex Stewart (in Mendoza, Argentina) (ISO 9001) as the secondary, however, since February 2005, Intrepid switched to Alex Stewart (Mendoza) as the primary laboratory. Both labs have equivalent preparation protocols. Troy and AGA used as primary laboratory Alex Steward kept all protocols. Casposo Mine laboratory was ISO 9001-2008 certified in 2015. The mine laboratory protocol also consisted of drying, crushing and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pulverization according to standardized written procedures and were equivalent with the commercial labs. Troy and AGA send to the internal lab all samples generated in the infill drilling and production sampling programs. The assay sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization. Sampling techniques are described in Section 10 of the Technical Report. Sample preparation techniques are described in Section 11 of the Technical Report
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.*	The BMG samples submitted to ALS Geolab in Mendoza were assayed by fire assay (FA) for Gold using method PM209. Silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, copper, arsenic, antimony by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using method G105 and occasionally for mercury using method G008. The Intrepid samples submitted to ALS Chemex were assayed as follows: Gold by FA with either a gravimetric or AAS finish, using method AA AuAA24 or method Au-GRA22 for samples with Au > 10 g/t. Silver in samples expected to have high values by either four acid digestion and AAS, or FA and gravimetric finish, using method Ag-AA63 or method AgGRA22 for samples with Ag > 100 g/t. Silver, aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, calcium, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, potassium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, sodium, nickel, phosphorus, lead, sulphur, antimony, strontium, titanium, vanadium, tungsten, zinc by four acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma with atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES), using method ME-ICP61 QCQC Programs There have been several QAQC programs to verify analytical results. These include sets of CRMs and pulp duplicates submitted as part of the original sampling and a series of pulps submitted for re-assaying. QAQC results indicate: BMG had a very limited QA/QC program in place during their drill program, consisting of the insertion of 16 standards over the duration of the sampling campaign. Intrepid the QAQC program implemented for the Casposo Mine from 2003 to 2008 included the insertion of control samples to monitor assay accuracy with standards and contamination width coarse blanks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Troy, the QA/QC program implemented was on samples sent to Alex Stewart Laboratories included the insertion of standards at intervals of approximately every 37 samples to monitor assay accuracy and coarse blank samples within or after mineralized intervals to check for prep contamination between samples. Assay precision was checked by pulp duplicates of approximately five percent of the total samples which were sent to an independent commercial laboratory. AGA implemented standard program using standards and blanks pulps in the ore zone and coarse blanks to check contamination and pulp duplicates for precision. Five percent was sent to a secondary laboratory in Chile mainly ALS. The QA/QC program implemented by Alex Stewart Laboratories involves the insertion in each batch of 50 samples, one internal standard and one blank, and the repeat assay of three samples. The Casposo Mine Laboratory used Alex Stewart to perform secondary assay checks. The correspondent QP considers the QAQC programs to meet industry standard practice at the time of completion and the results to be acceptable.
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.*	Over the life of the Mine, database and QA/QC reviews have been carried out by Intrepid (March 2007, September 2007, June 2008, February 2009) and Maxwell Geoservices (2012) under Troy. This information was verified by RPA in 2016. Data generated on the Casposo Mine is currently stored on company servers within a SQL database that contains data for drill holes, trenches, and pits, and covers all exploration targets and gold, silver and geochemical elements. The correspondent QP opinion is that the methods and practices used by AGA to generate the resource database (including drilling, sampling, analysis, and data entry) and found the work to be appropriate for the geology and style of mineralization. In April 2024 Mr. Marcos Valencia checked a select number of drill holes to verify the methods and application of practices described. The checks included review of the drill hole traces in 3D, level plans, and vertical sections. Develop query of the database for missing or repeated data, unique header, duplicate holes, and gaps or overlapping intervals. Comparison the gold and silver samples of assay certificates to the Vulcan database used to generate the Mineral Resource estimate. The corresponding author's opinion is that the practices and procedures used to generate the Casposo database comply with industry standards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and are acceptable to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.
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.*	Three dimensional spatial locations were calculated using collar locations and downhole survey measurements with curved path geometries. Since the Troy administration was in place, all the drill holes were re-surveyed using total station instrument, and during the AGA administration same situation total station or Differential-GPS were used to survey every single collar (Gauss Kruger, Datum Campo Inchauspe 1969 Zona 2 grid). The downhole survey has been an evolution from the BMG times that they used Acid test, Tropari or Sperry Sun Systems until the implementation of Reflex by Troy, where down hole surveys are conducted every 30 m down the length of the hole and at the end of the hole. The surface topography is represented by a three-dimensional digital terrain model (DTM). Open pit contours are generated using differential GPS or total station.
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.*	Drill hole spacing on the mine generally ranges from 12.5 m by 12.5 m to 60 m by 60 m. Due to the density of drill holes developed in Casposo Mine we can establish a pattern of 25 m by 25 m to classify resources as Indicated, this pattern which is the vein main plane permit to define reasonable geological continuity which incorporate a reasonable risk to the resources in this arrangement. A bench marking was done taking similar deposits in Argentina, Peru and Chile where the most use a bigger pattern to indicate resource at 30 m by 30 m. Formal studies of optimal grid pattern needs to be done and the corresponding author suggest the develop of such studies. Only using when the vein was exposed, we can declare resources as Measured but in this process of mineral resource estimation they were not defined. All the resources outside this pattern were classified as Inferred resources. The current drill and sampling data is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity of the different structures. The classifications were used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The dominant sampling length for diamond drill and channel samples at Casposo is 1 m.
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.*	Drill sections are normal the strike of mineralization. The dip of the mineralization is approximately 45˚ to 70˚ to the southwest. In general, the holes were drilled to cut the mineralization at as near a perpendicular orientation as possible. Overall, there is no sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security relied upon the fact that the samples were always attended or stored in designated sampling areas. Regarding the Chain custody sample collection, preparation, and transportation have always been undertaken by BMG, Intrepid, Troy, and AGA personnel. Laboratory personnel always use corporate vehicles to transport samples between the mine site to the external laboratory facility and to transport the samples to the internal laboratory the personnel of Casposo Mine geology time was in charge. Chain of custody procedures consisted of filling out sample submittal forms that are sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to make certain that all samples were received by the laboratory. Assay receipt was electronic and restricted to authorized personnel. In the corresponding QP, the chain of custody and sample security measures are adequate and completed to industry standard.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Over the life of Mine, database and QAQC reviews have been carried out by Intrepid (March 2007, September 2007, June 2008, February 2009) and Maxwell Geoservices (2012) under Troy. In 2016, RPA reviewed the methods and practices used by Austral to generate the resource database (including drilling, sampling, analysis, and data entry) and found the work to be appropriate for the geology and style of mineralization. RPA checked a select number of drill holes to verify the described methods and application of practices. Other checks included review of the drill hole traces in 3D, level plans, and vertical sections, query of the database for missing or repeated data, unique header, duplicate holes, and gaps or overlapping intervals, and comparison of the gold and silver samples of assay certificates to the Vulcan database used to generate the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		In 2024, Mr. Marcos Valencia held a random verification of tens of drill holes to corroborate 3D position, deviation and grades in the database versus certificates of the information considered in the MRE in April 2024. The corresponding QP opinion, the practices and procedures used to generate the Casposo database comply with industry standards and are acceptable to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

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 Casposo Property area is situated within mining claims held by Casposo Argentina Mining Ltd. The Casposo and Manantiales claim blocks consists of 25 mining claims covering a total area of 52,055 hectares. The mining claims are in good standing, and the applicable annual fees were paid in January 2025. The mining claims that make up the Casposo Mine site include the Kamila Mine Leases, various exploration concessions, and an agreement related to the Manantiales Mine between Casposo and the Argentine Provincial Institute of Mining Exploration and Exploitation (IPEEM), which is the provincial institute responsible for mining. Under this agreement, Casposo will act as the operator, while IPEEM will receive a 1% royalty on sales during the five-year period, which includes five exploration phases. On 8 May 2025, IPEEM granted Casposo a two-year extension, through 19 December 2026, to continue exploration activities on the Manantiales project. In exchange, Casposo committed to incur exploration expenditures totaling US$1.5 million on the property.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Item	File Number	Property	Type	Name	Date	Area (hectares)	Notes
1	520-0438-M-1998	Mining Leases	Owner	Kamila	19-Dec-05	3,487	Granted
2	4141348-I-2005			Julieta	26-Apr-07	2,625	Survey pend.
3	11240189-I-2007			Alicia 1	8-Apr-09	15.9	Survey pend.
4	11240190-I-2007	Discovery Concessions	Owner	Maria Jose	3-Mar-09	3,985	Application
5	11240191-I-2007			Vallecito	11-Mar-15	789	Recorded
6	1124-59-T-2011			Maria Paz	23-Feb-11	400	Application
7	1124-62-T-2011			Carolina	23-Feb-11	2,251	Application
8	1124-64-T-2011			Maria Luz	23-Feb-11	2,000	Application
9	1124-225-T-2013			Paloma	10-Jun-13	2,167	Application
10	1124-226-T-2013			Julia	10-Jun-13	2,326	Application
11	1124-220-T-2014			Alina	24-Jun-14	2,501	Recorded
12	1124-628-C-2017			Isaura	21-Dec-17	4,826	Recorded
13	1124-284 – 2021			Carmen	20-Jul-21	2,000	Application
14	1124-325 – 2022			Chicha I	6-Sep-22	1,277	Application
15	1124-326 – 2022			Chicha II	6-Sep-22	3,307	Application
16	425120-C-2003	Exploration Concessions	Owner	Casposo Este	2-Aug-03	2,148	Charted
17	414375-I-2004			Timbirimbas	10-Nov-08	3,950	Charted
18	1124-350-I-2007			Rosalia	6-Oct-14	1,724	Charted
19	1124-231 – 2020			Rosalia II	11-Jul-20	1,010	Charted
20	1124-346-I-2009	Quarry Permits	Owner	Retamas 1	12-Apr-12	0.7	Charted
21	1124-393-T-2010			Guadalupe	4-Aug-10	0.9	Charted
22	1124-284-T-2013			Beatriz 1	21-Mar-14	4.2	Charted
23	5200120-M-1997	Mining Leases	Agreement	Manantial 3	1997	3,126	Survey pend.
24	5200121-M-1997			Manantial 4	1997	3,073	Survey pend.
25	5200122-M-1997			Manantial 5	1997	3,061	Survey pend.
Total						**52,055**	

Surface rights in Argentina are not connected to ownership of a mining lease or claim and must be negotiated directly with the landowner(s).
In 2004, Intrepid negotiated with a group of property owners holding non-subdivided (condominium) interests for the surface rights over the Mine area. As of December 31, 2004, Casposo had secured 92% of the condominium rights to the property. Casposo continues to hold the condominium rights, which provide sufficient surface rights to operate the Mine safely and effectively.

In 2000, a request was submitted to the San Juan government to establish a camp easement, an essential step in the title process to define the location of future operations. At that time, the designated area was preliminary, as economic deposits and infrastructure sites had not yet been delineated.

In late 2004, an amended Mining Camp easement plan was submitted to more accurately define the area of potential operations at Kamila (Table 4-2). Additional easements granted to Troy Resources included those for the Kamila access road, the Julieta mining camp, and the Julieta access road.

File Number	Type	Name	Granted	Area (Hectares)	Length (km)	Notes
520.0538-M-1998	Easement	Road to Kamila	November 25, 2002		22	Charted and Recorded
414.1349.v.2005	Easement	Road to Julieta	November 29, 2010		21	Charted and Recorded
425.214-B-2000	Easement	Kamila Facilities	September 12, 2008	814.9		Charted and Recorded
1124-362-T-10	Easement	Julieta Facilities	August 10, 2010	601.8		Charted
Total				**1416.7**	**43**	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There is no recorded exploration on the Casposo Mine area prior to 1998. From 1993 to 1999 BMG conducted regional exploration programs in the San Juan Province, driven by Landsat interpretation and selected ground follow-up. In 1998, this regional program resulted in the discovery of gold and silver mineralization at Casposo. From 1998 to 2000, BMG undertook a program of surface sampling, geological mapping, trenching, geophysics and diamond drilling, and rock chip channel sampling. Exploration by Intrepid commenced in July 2002, with regional reconnaissance studies, detailed trench sampling of the vein systems, re-logging of core, and bulk sampling for metallurgical studies. Extensive diamond drilling was completed between 2003 and 2008. Various Mineral Resource estimates, a preliminary economic evaluation, and feasibility study were also completed between 2003 and 2008. No commercial production occurred prior to Troy's purchase of the Mine in May 2009. Troy commenced development in August 2009, and first gold pour took place in November 2010 until middle 2016. In middle 2016 to 2019, AGA took control of the operation and develop continuous exploration programs to increase the resource inventory in Casposo Mine. Since 2019 the operation was declared in care and maintenance most of the corporate exploration works were developed in Casposo Mine to consolidate current MRE.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralization identified within the Casposo Property is a typical example of an epithermal low sulfidation gold and silver deposit. The gold and silver mineralization at Casposo is structurally controlled and occurs in several quartz textures in veins and stockworks mineralization styles. Native metal alloys of gold and silver are present as minute zoned grains that vary up to 100 µm in the longest dimension. These grains are enclosed by gange minerals, along with sulphosalts and as inclusions in sulphosalts. The alloys are typically zoned with gold-rich cores and mantled by more silver-rich margins.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Additional geology and mineralogy information is presented in Sections 7 and 8 of the Technical Report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

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.

</td><td>
<p>Detailed information in relation to the drill holes forming the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate and is not included in this report on the basis that the dataset, consisting of some 1041 holes totaling 222,874.57 m, is too large and most of the information has been previously released to the market.</p>
<p>A summary is presented in the table below:</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Type</th><th>(n) Hole</th><th>(m) Hole</th></tr>
<tr><td>1998 to 2002</td><td>BMG</td><td>DDH</td><td>46</td><td>8,626.14</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003 to 2008</td><td>Intrepid</td><td>DDH</td><td>242</td><td>38,459.13</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>RC</td><td>12</td><td>2,185.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009 to 2015</td><td>Troy</td><td>DDH</td><td>588</td><td>148,188.20</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>RC</td><td>57</td><td>7,364.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>2016 to 2025</td><td>AGA</td><td>DDH</td><td>96</td><td>18,051.60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td></td><td>1,041</td><td>222,874.57</td></tr>
</table>
<p>But in general terms the property is enclosed in:</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Coordinate</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th></tr>
<tr><td>East</td><td>2,430,000</td><td>2,450,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>North</td><td>6,540,000</td><td>6,580,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>RL</td><td>2,000</td><td>3,600</td></tr>
</table>
<p>(Gauss Kruger, Datum Campo Inchauspe 1969 Zona 2 grid)</p>
<p>Additional drill hole information is presented in Section 10 of the Technical Report</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

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.

</td><td>Not applicable – reporting Mineral Resource Estimate and Mineral Reserve Estimate</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* - *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* - *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation of the veins is generally northwest, and the dip of the mineralization is approximately 45˚ to 70˚ to the southwest. However, most of the drilling was oriented approximately perpendicular to the known orientation of mineralization to ensure an appropriate cross cutting of the structures. The intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width.
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.*	Appropriate maps and sections have been generated that show significant features of the deposit. See Sections 7 to 12 and 14 of the Technical Report.
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.*	Not applicable – reporting Mineral Resource Estimate and Mineral Reserve Estimate
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.*	No other substantial exploration data has been reviewed by the corresponding QP that would be considered meaningful or material.
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.*	The Manantiales deposit remains open and a Infill program is needed to calculate Mineral Reserves. In the brownfield point of view, sever ore bodies need to be drilled as part of a recategorization program in Casposo Norte, Lucia, Aurora among others. Cerro Amarillo is one of the most prominent structures in the district which will suggest several exploration studies to the goal of understanding the geology and the continuity of mineralization.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Initial data collection was completed in MS Excel, visual review and inspections using formulas for errors were completed before import into Vulcan. For drill hole validation to check for issues such as overlapping intervals, missing intervals and intervals beyond hole depth. The validated data was protected and passed to a server workspace to preserve the integrity of the information in charge of the TI department and controlled by the corporate database administrator. All lab assay data were imported into the database and paired with sample data by sample ID. The final database was again validated in Vulcan for overlapping intervals, intervals beyond hole depth, non-consecutive intervals, missing intervals etc. A visual inspection of drill hole locations was completed.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit was undertaken by the author of this Technical Report between March 12th to 14th, 2024. I have been on site, and I can review drill holes from each deposit, and I can develop a field visit to the location of each deposit, which ones were subject and matter of study in this report also.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Reasonable and well developed understanding of geology and morphology of the mineralization was stablished and it was done using geological constrain to identify the geological ore bodies using textures and metal contents, further works were developed to a better understanding of the mineralization based on the hangingwall and footwall geological features that commonly presents brecciation and low grade mineralization in the Casposo Dacite unit also, felsic and andesitic dikes cut the mineralisation which is possible to follow at different levels and sections. Outcrops of the main veins and subordinated structures are well exposed in surface and in oldest open pits and underground works. Faulting is well identified and well understood of its actions in the main ore bodies at this time. Some faults may constrain the bounds of mineralization and offset it vertically and horizontally in some places.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>Resource block models range from surface to approximately 600 m below surface over a strike length ranging of approximately 700 m to 1000 m and from width length from 400 to 550 m. Thickness of the structures are typically between 0.5 and 5 m.
Block Size: Parent: 2.5mx2.5mx2.5m and sub-block 0.5mx0.5mx0.5m
Following tables indicate the Origin, Rotation and offset:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Origin</th></tr>
<tr><th>X coord</th><th>Y coord</th><th>Z coord</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>2,431,900</td><td>6,552,300</td><td>2,900</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>2,434,050</td><td>6,551,300</td><td>3,050</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>2,438,825</td><td>6,548,275</td><td>2,150</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>2,439,430</td><td>6,547,440</td><td>1,900</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>2,440,270</td><td>6,547,690</td><td>2,320</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Rotation</th></tr>
<tr><th>Bearing</th><th>Plunge</th><th>Dip</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>90</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>45</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Offset</th></tr>
<tr><th>X length</th><th>Y length</th><th>Z length</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>400</td><td>700</td><td>700</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>400</td><td>850</td><td>450</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>500</td><td>900</td><td>450</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>550</td><td>1,000</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>330</td><td>710</td><td>75</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation</td><td>A detailed explanation of the estimation and modelling techniques is given in Section 14 of the technical report relating to this resource estimate. It is not practical to describe all aspects of the estimation in JORC Table 1.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Estimation was completed using block modelling and ordinary kriging, these methods are considered appropriate and are of an industrial standard. Top cutting and high-grade restrictions were applied by domains, hard boundaries to constrain the main geology feature were applied to prevent smearing the high grades into the low-grade area. Vulcan software was used to 3D estimation and geological modelling. A Block model with the parent cell size 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m and sub-cell size 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m was generated over the deposit area and restricted to wireframe models. Cell size is based on the approximate 25 to 30 m drill spacing of mineralization. Sub blocking was applied to better fit wireframe models. A variable search geometry was used to follow the strike and dip variations of the deposit where it follows the geometry of the vein structures. A semi-parametric variography model was applied to the deposits. A univariate estimate was completed for gold and silver. Geology was used to separate the different geological and stationary domains named Massive Quartz Vein (MQV), Hydrothermal breccia (BX), and Veinlet (VLT). Additional Kriging Parameters are as follows defining 5 passes. Interpolation was conducted at the parent and sub-block scale, discretization 4x4x4, Negative weights were not set to zero, maximum of 1 composite and minimum of 2 or 1 composites per drill hole to estimate, maximum of 6, 4, 2 or 1 composite per search, and search radii was set as Pass 1: 16 x 0.5 x 16 m, Pass 2: 32 x 0.5 x 32 m, Pass 3: 64 x 1.0 x 64 m, Pass 4: 80 x 1.0 x 80 m, Pass 5: 120 x 2.0 x 120 m. The model was validated by visual inspection of input and output data as well as statistical validation using boundary analysis and declustered mean comparison.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Moisture was not considered in the density assignment, and all tonnage estimates are based on dry tons.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Mineral Resource Estimates at Casposo Mine are reported considering open pit mining methods. Prices were defined as $2,500 USD per oz for Gold and $27.5 USD per oz for Silver. Gold equivalents are calculated

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>using a factor of 1 g Au = 90.91 g Ag, based on metal prices and metallurgical recoveries are defined by ore type.

A variable Cut-Off Grade was defined by ore, based on the results of the optimization conducted on the concept of RPEE:
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Cut-Off Grade (g/t) AuEq</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>1.24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>1.24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>1.15</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>1.15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>1.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>0.93</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Mining factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i></td><td>No minimum wireframe width was used, and no dilution was added to the wireframes. All continuity is given by geological features. The optimization process defines a minimum width and 10% dilution was applied.

As a result, Open Pits calculated may include narrow mineralization and the bearing fines of gold and silver must pay all the operating costs.

Following tables describe the mining parameters and costs used in the estimation process:
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Dilution (%)</th><th>Mining Recovery (%)</th><th>Slope (°)</th><th>Density (t/m³)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Manantiales</td><td>10%</td><td>95</td><td>46</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Julieta</td><td>10%</td><td>95</td><td>46</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Mercado</td><td>10%</td><td>95</td><td>46</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit B-Vein</td><td>10%</td><td>95</td><td>46</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>36</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th colspan="6">Costs</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Mining (USD/t)</th><th>Transport (USD/t Ore)</th><th>Procesing (USD/t Ore)</th><th>G&A (USD/t Ore)</th><th>Operating (USD/t Ore)</th><th>Cash (USD/t Ore)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Manantiales</td><td>5.48</td><td>8.54</td><td>47.4</td><td>25.45</td><td>53</td><td>87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Julieta</td><td>5.48</td><td>8.54</td><td>47.4</td><td>25.45</td><td>53</td><td>87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit Mercado</td><td>5.48</td><td>3.01</td><td>47.4</td><td>25.45</td><td>53</td><td>81</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Pit B-Vein</td><td>5.48</td><td>3.01</td><td>47.4</td><td>25.45</td><td>53</td><td>81</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>47.4</td><td>25.45</td><td>50</td><td>76</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>2.9</td><td>-</td><td>40.1</td><td>25.45</td><td>43</td><td>68</td></tr>
</table>
The QP opinion is that geological continuity should not be conditionate to any mining constraint however, the optimization is enough to discriminate and define the viability of every single block.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></td><td>Since CASPOSO MINE's operated the plant between 2016 and 2019, metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were stabilized, allowing these recovery values to be used as benchmarks for the new phase of project operations.

Given the mineral sources to be processed are the same as those used during the previous processing period, recovery rates are expected to be maintained. Following table indicate main stats of the Casposo Mine plant recoveries for gold and silver.
<table>
<tr><th>Statistic</th><th colspan="2">Head Grade</th><th colspan="2">Recovery</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>(g/t) Au</th><th>(g/t) Ag</th><th>(%) Au</th><th>(%) Ag</th></tr>
<tr><td>n</td><td>35</td><td>35</td><td>35</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mean</td><td>2.48</td><td>228</td><td>90%</td><td>85%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Median</td><td>2.32</td><td>216</td><td>90%</td><td>86%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Std-Dev</td><td>0.62</td><td>78</td><td>1.8%</td><td>4.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Min</td><td>1.62</td><td>29</td><td>83.8%</td><td>66.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max</td><td>4.45</td><td>425</td><td>93.7%</td><td>91.6%</td></tr>
</table>
Once the restarting process was decided several metallurgical test works were developed in the Casposo Mine site internal metallurgical laboratory. Following table shows main results by type of mineralization:</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="2">Metallurgical Recovery</th></tr>
<tr><th>(%) Au</th><th>(%) Ag</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>89.0%</td><td>85.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>86.9%</td><td>78.5%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></td><td>All necessary statutory permits have been granted, and the requirements have been met. Casposo follows all environmental and operating permits.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Bulk density</i></td><td><i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i>
<i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i>
<i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></td><td>Previous studies produced an average bulk density of 2.5 t/m^3 to convert volume to tons for mineralization. 310 samples were taken to define bulk density value by lithology:
Following table shows all the measurements done in Casposo Mine during AGA administration:
<table>
<tr><th>Rock Type</th><th>n</th><th>Density (t/m^3)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Felsic Dyke</td><td>12</td><td>2.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andesitic Dyke</td><td>3</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vein</td><td>7</td><td>2.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Polimictic Breccia</td><td>27</td><td>2.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monomictic Breccia</td><td>28</td><td>2.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dacitic Tuff</td><td>82</td><td>2.57</td></tr>
<tr><td>Welded Rhyolictic Tuff</td><td>102</td><td>2.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales Dacite</td><td>34</td><td>2.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Epiclastic Andesite</td><td>1</td><td>2.33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andesitic Tuff</td><td>14</td><td>2.62</td></tr>
</table>
<i>Diamond drill core samples, 10 to 20 cm in length, were collected.</i>
Currently, the amount of information that was collected in waste units is sufficient. However, the QP recommends continuing with this program and focusing on intensifying the measurements in mineralized units rather than waste rocks. Only seven measurements were taken in veins</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		or any other type of mineralized rock, and it is necessary to improve the measurement in mineralized rocks rather than the waste rock type.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Classification of Mineral Resources at Casposo uses a criterion based on the risk associated with the distribution of the information as follows, confidence in the Au and Ag estimate and Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE). Assessment of confidence in the estimate of grades included guidelines as outlined in JORC (2012) which include drill data quality and quantity, geological interpretation and mineralised domaining and spatial continuity of mineralisation. The more quantitative criteria relating to these guidelines include data density or grid pattern and the kriging search distances used. The overall confidence in the geological and mineralised interpretation and domaining is considered high, due in part to the existing mine opening and surface mapping undertaken by Austral Gold staff. The spatial continuity of mineralisation has shown itself to be consistent in all the geological and stationary domains and the data into those, are geostatistical coherent and valid. The risk assessment was properly addressed using several sources of information to configurate a drill grid pattern that can assure a risk level according with AGL expectations and a benchmarking study was carried out to compare similar Epithermal Low Sulfidation deposits in well-known mines like El Penon, Cerro Bayo and Amancaya in Chile, Cerro Vanguardia, some structures in Cerro Moro and Cerro Negro in Argentina, and Mercedes in Mexico. Most cases are between 20 m to 35 m arrangement, and the variability of the gold and silver distributions are key to defining a minor or major drill pattern. Key information was the pattern that was used in the past by AGA and previous owner of Casposo Mine. As was stated by the AGL geology team, reliable reconciliations were obtained when a 25 m drill hole pattern was used to declare and define a resource as indicated. Finally, this information, the benchmarking inputs and the expert criteria of the Competent Person were relevant to define the same drill grid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pattern 25 m x 25 m to define indicated resources for Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado and B-Vein deposits. Formal study of optimal grid assessment is fully recommended to develop in all these new deposits in the Casposo Mine. The main goal is determining the optimal distance between drill holes to ensure the desired level of confidence and error for a year of ore production which is around 400Kton/year according to the AGA expectations.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	In 2016 RPA develop a comprehensive review of mineral resource estimate covering all the areas of the mine developing a deep analysis of the entire business of the Casposo mine which in the opinion of the author is coherent and appropriate
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	A statistical measure of uncertainty is appropriate to the Casposo Mine. The highest risk factor related to the accuracy of the mineral resource estimation, is the interpretation and construction of the mineralized volume and therefore the tonnage of the estimate. The accuracy of the drill hole collars, and digital terrain model are well known. A qualitative study of the uncertainty must be implemented. Accepted error of ±15%, 90% of the time in a volume of one year of ore production is an industrial standard to define Indicated Resources. Less errors imply a denser grid pattern to be developed and due to the nature of high variability of grades of the deposit, to ensure good operational results several controls must be defined and applied. To define measured resources only can be done once the mineralization is exposed via mining works and physically is exposed. Currently operational sampling can be used to declare measured resources. High-grade values are also a factor that can be mitigated, although it should be noted that in relative terms the uncertainty about these values above a threshold, are mitigated based on the use of top-cuts and the spatial influence of them avoiding smearing extreme values. A local estimate has been completed and based on the RPEE concept optimizations of open pit were developed and have been reported as Resources as stipulated by the JORC 2012 code.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	The Mineral Resource estimate is based on diamond, reverse circulation, underground and surface channels and trenches, using geological and assay data. Block models for each vein use Ordinary Kriging (OK) methodologies to inform block grades constrained by wireframes modelled using sectional interpretation as geological domains. The grade estimation was validated using cross-validation, visual inspection of interpolated block grades versus underlying data, and swath plots. All previous mining including development was depleted from the block models. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Regularly the corresponding CP visited the site in a weekly basis from January to September 2025.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	The studies carried out in Casposo Mine involve re-interpretation of current deposits based on the scientific, geological and production evidence to be transformed into a Mineral Resource Estimation based on industrial standards. Once the mineral resource estimation was finished the process of mineral reserves estimate was implemented and main inputs for them are based on past operating data, forecasts, and detailed mine plans developed by the company. The process plant has a well-known historical performance and has undergone an overhaul for reopening, ensuring its operational efficiency. Regarding the pits, these include detailed information for a reserve optimization exercise considering only measured and indicated resources, the operational mine designs allowed the development of a detailed monthly plan.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut-off parameters</td>
<td>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td>
<td>
<p>Sector-specific cut-off grades were determined by evaluating estimated operating costs per zone and material type, in conjunction with their spatial distribution.</p>
<p>Mineral Reserve Estimates at Casposo Mine are reported considering open pit mining methods. Prices were defined as $2,200 USD per oz for Gold and $25.0 USD per oz for Silver. Gold equivalents are calculated using a factor of 1 g Au = 88 g Ag, based on metal prices and metallurgical recoveries are defined by ore type</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Cut-Off Grade (g/t) AuEq</th></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>1.303</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>1.217</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>1.152</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>1.047</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining factors or assumptions</td>
<td>
The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
The mining dilution factors used.
The mining recovery factors used.
Any minimum mining widths used.
The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.
</td>
<td>
<p>The mining method was defined as open-pit method focused on minimizing the ore dilution. Benches height of 5 m was set, and pre-cut drilling is used for final slopes and to control the waste-ore contact.</p>
<p>Extraction will be carried out using hydraulic excavators and front-end loaders, paired with small trucks of 30 (t).</p>
<p>An important part of the plan to feed the metallurgical plant is based on both stockpile and DCS (Dry Tailing Dam).</p>
<p>These materials have historical data supporting their origin and grades and they were validated with additional sampling.</p>
<p>The materials from the open pits Julieta and Mercado, have an operational mining design that guarantees proper extraction and movement of the mining equipment.</p>
<p>Design parameters have been adopted and geotechnically validated by external local support specializing in geomechanics.</p>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

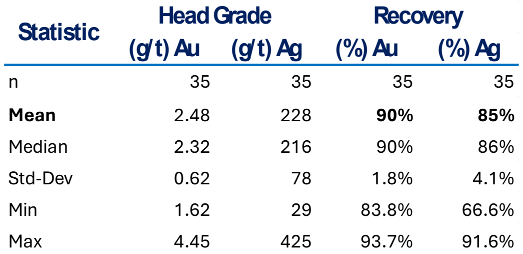
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bench angles of 85°, inter-bank angle of 56°, and 8 m wide of the transport ramps are considered. Therefore, the final geometries do not exceed 46° as end wall angle.
Only were considered the resources that were categorized as measured or indicated to optimize, the dilution was defined at 10%, and the overall mining recovery was set out to 90%. Inferred resources have been considered as Waste.

Operating pits were designed with two-way truck traffic at least 30 m wide. Latest two benches require 4 m ramps (one-way traffic) to maximize the extraction of ore mineral, and the pit bottoms must be finished with 4 m widths because of the excavator's bucket width, which mines these materials in reverse. All these considerations (smaller pit bottom widths) must impact on the lower extraction rates.

For both Julieta and Mercado open pits, waste dumps are required. The dumps have been designed to meet the required capacity, physical and chemical stability, and environmental conditions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Metallurgical factors or assumptions*</td><td>- *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*
- *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*
- *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*
- *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*
- *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*
- *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*</td><td>Since CASPOSO MINE's operated the plant between 2016 and 2019, metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were stabilized, allowing these recovery values to be used as benchmarks for the new phase of project operations.

Given the mineral sources to be processed are the same as those used during the previous processing period, recovery rates are expected to be maintained.

Following table indicate main stats of the Casposo Mine plant recoveries for gold and silver.


<table>
<tr><th>Statistic</th><th>Head Grade</th><th></th><th>Recovery</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>(g/t) Au</th><th>(g/t) Ag</th><th>(%) Au</th><th>(%) Ag</th></tr>
<tr><td>n</td><td>35</td><td>35</td><td>35</td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Mean**</td><td>2.48</td><td>228</td><td>**90%**</td><td>**85%**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Median</td><td>2.32</td><td>216</td><td>90%</td><td>86%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Std-Dev</td><td>0.62</td><td>78</td><td>1.8%</td><td>4.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Min</td><td>1.62</td><td>29</td><td>83.8%</td><td>66.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max</td><td>4.45</td><td>425</td><td>93.7%</td><td>91.6%</td></tr>
</table>
Ore is processed by a whole-ore cyanide leaching, counter-current decantation and filtration processes, followed by Merrill-Crowe metal recovery.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<p>The process is appropriate for this type of mineralization and has been demonstrated to be effective for almost ten years of operation.</p>
<p>This deposit has been exploited for almost 10 years, and the metallurgical behavior of the ore mineral is well-known. No significant changes in quality of the ore are expected.</p>
<p>No deleterious elements are contained in the ore.</p>
<p>Following table summarizes main results by type of mineralization:</p>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="2">Metallurgical Recovery</th></tr>
<tr><th>(%) Au</th><th>(%) Ag</th></tr>
<tr><td>Manantiales</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julieta</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercado</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>B-Vein</td><td>91.1%</td><td>84.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stockpile</td><td>89.0%</td><td>85.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>DCS</td><td>86.9%</td><td>78.5%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental</i></td><td><i>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i></td><td>
<p>All necessary statutory permits have been granted, and the requirements have been met. Casposo follows all environmental and operating permits.</p>
<p>Tailings and mine waste rock are co-disposed in a Tailings Management Facility, and there are no direct water discharges from the site.</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Infrastructure</i></td><td><i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i></td><td>
<p>Casposo Mine has all the necessary infrastructure for the project's operation, the main areas are mine, plant and support areas. The electricity supply is guaranteed, with additional capacity beyond what is required and the water use granted. There are no outstanding issues regarding surface land rights or mining easements.</p>
<p>Casposo Mine is an established operation with all required infrastructure in place, including site access road, power transmission line, crushing plant and 1,100 tpd mill, dry-stack tailings waste management facility, administrative building, maintenance facilities, laboratory, core processing and sample preparation facility, fenced property perimeter and gated security entrance and open pit and underground workings providing access to ore.</p>
<p>Mine will be operated by contractor, which employs local labour from Calingasta, and plant and administrative support will be part of the company and most of those people will be employees from Calingasta or San Juan.</p>
<p>Casposo has an authorized camp and the necessary services to cover personnel needs like catering services.</p>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Access to the mine and facilities is fully operational and properly maintained.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	Capital costs include ongoing mine development, process sustaining capital, an allowance for working capital, and reclamation and closure costs. Quotes from local suppliers and bidding for operating contracts (mining cost). In the case of the plant, the historical performance of these minerals is known. The quality of the product (doré bars) is such that penalty charges do not apply. Ore Reserves were estimated using metal prices of gold $2,200 USD per oz and silver $25 USD per oz, based on consensus long-term forecast prices from financial institutions. Ore Reserves demonstrate economic viability at those prices. The exchange rate used is AR$1,262 = US$1, source Bloomberg. Terms for transport and refining of doré bars are based on contracts currently in place. Royalties applicable to the mine revenue include Provincial Royalty of 3% of gross revenue, Municipal (Fideicommissa) of 1.5% of gross revenue and to the past owner's Royalty of US$5 to US$6 per ounce AuEq.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	Ore Reserves are estimated using metal prices of gold $2,200 USD per oz and silver $25 USD per oz, based on consensus long-term forecast prices from independent banks and financial institutions. Ore Reserves demonstrate economic viability at those prices. The exchange rate used is AR$1,262 = US$1, source Bloomberg. Terms for transport and refining of doré bars are based on contracts currently in place.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.*	Gold and silver are freely traded at prices and terms that are widely known, such that prospects for sale of any production are virtually assured.

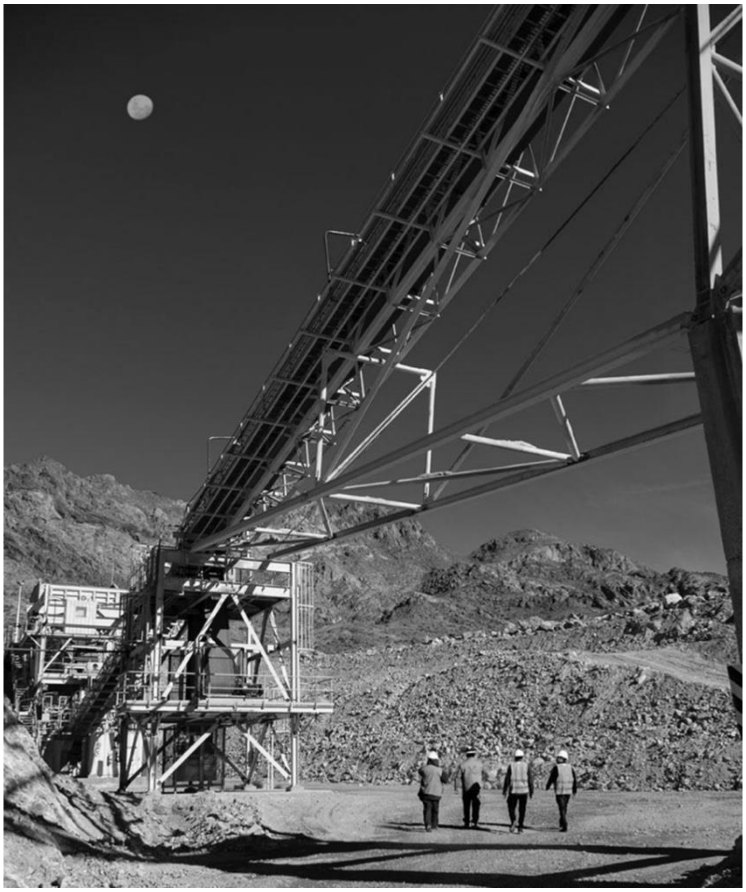
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* - *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	- *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* - *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	Economic analysis is based on the Life of Mine Plan, revenue terms, cost estimates, and applicable taxes and royalties. No allowance for inflation is included. After-tax NPV ranges from $68 M to $75 M for discount rates ranging from 10% to 15%. The discount rate reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for Casposo. NPV sensitivity was examined for key inputs including metal prices, head grades, recoveries, operating costs, and capital costs. The cash flow is most sensitive to metal prices and head grades.
Social	- *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	All necessary agreements are in place.
Other	- *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* - *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* - *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* - *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	All necessary approvals and permits are in place for operations.
Classification	- *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* - *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* - *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	No Measured Mineral Resources were classified so No Prove Mineral Reserves were transformed. Indicated Mineral Resources within the shell pit design were classified as Probable Mineral Reserves for Julieta and Mercado pits, and DCS. Stockpiles were not optimized but based on operational procedures to build these stocks and further sampling and analysis Indicated Mineral Resources were converted into Probable Mineral Reserves. In the opinion of the corresponding Competent Person, the Ore Reserve estimate reflects a reasonable view of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	RPA 2016, review the reserve estimate methodology of AGA and the results reflect they are in accordance with the industrial standards.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* - *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* - *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* - *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	Mineral resources estimate defines a reasonable accuracy regarding the Indicated category based on a 25 m by 25 m grid drill pattern and it can warrant an error of ±15%. 90% most of the time, in a production volume of ore of one year. The mineral reserves estimate incorporates reasonable dilution assumptions of 10%, relative to historical results. Several operational adjustments need to be made to reduce the dilutions that have been applied. As mining starts, dilution measurements should confirm updated assumptions. Reconciliation of production must provide the best measurement of estimation accuracy calculating the appropriate F1.

Austral Gold Limited
ABN 30 075 860 472
Level 5, 137-139 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX: AGD | TSXV: AGLD
OTCQB: AGLDF
info@australgold.com
https://australgold.com

Technical Report on the Casposo Mine Calingasta Department, San Juan Province, Argentina Report for NI 43-101



Dates:
Effective: June 30, 2025
Signature: October 14, 2025

Prepared by: Austral Gold Limited

Qualified Persons:
Marcos Valencia FAusIMM – Reg. Memb. Ch.C.M.
Guillermo Valdés - Reg. Memb. Ch.C.M.
Francisco Pavez - Reg. Memb. Ch.C.M.

Technical Report on the Casposo Mine, Calingasta Department, San Juan Province Argentina

Prepared by

Austral Gold Limited

Level 5, 137-139 Bathurst Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Australia

Effective Date-30 June 2025

Signature Date-14 October 2025

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Abbreviations

All currency in this report is expressed in United States of America Dollars unless otherwise noted. Measurement conforms the metric system.

#	Number	m	meter(s)
%	Percentage	M.Sc.	Master of Science
±	error simbol	m^2	square meters
000'	thousands symbol	m^3	cubic meters
Ag	Silver	Ma	Million annum
AGA	Austral Gold Argentina	MASL	meters above sea level
AGL	Austral Gold Limited	MBA	Master of Bussines and Administration
AISC	All-In Sustaining Cost	mm	milimeters
aq	aqueous	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
AR$	Argentinian Peso currency symbol	Mt	Million tonnes
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage	MW	Mega watts
ARP	Argentinina Peso	N	North
Au	Gold	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects
AuEq	Gold Equivalent	NPV	Net Present Value
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	NSR	Net Smelting Return
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science	ºC	Celsius degree
C1	Cash Cost symbol	OPEX	Operating Expenditures
CAPEX	Capital Expenditures	oz	ounces Troy 1 oz = 31.10348 g
CCD	Counter Current Decantation	pH	Acidic-Basic Index
ChMC	Chilean Mining Comission	ppb	parts per billion
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	ppm	parts per million
CN	Cyanade Reagent or Ion	Q1	Quarter One
cut-off	cut of grade	Q2	Quarter Two
d	day	Q3	Quarter Three
DDH	Diamond Drillhole	Q4	Quarter Four
D by L	Diameter by Length	QAQC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
DCS	Dique de Cola Seco (Dry Tailing Dam)	QP	Qualified Person
dt/h	dry tonnes per hour	QPs	Qualified Persons
E	East	RC	Reverse Circulation Drilling
EBIT	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Reg. Memb.	Registered Member
EBITDA	Earning Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization	ROM	Run of Mine
EBT	Earning Before Taxes	RPA	Roscoe Posttle Associate Incorporate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	RPEE	Reasonable Prospect Economically Extraction
ESE	East South East direction	rpm	revolutions per minute
FAusIMM	Fellow of the AusIMM (QP)	s	solid
g	gaseous	SAG	Semi-Autogenous Grinding
G&A	General & Administrative Cost	SEGEMAR	Argentinian Geological and Mining Bereau
g/t	grams per ton	SMBS	Sodium metabisulfite
h	hour	SPA	Society per Accions (Chile)
ICMC	International Cyanide Management Code	t	tonn or tonnes
ICMM	International Council of Mining and Metals	t/m^3	ton per cubic meters
IFC	International Finance Corporation	TMF	Tailings Management Facility
ILR	Intensive Leach Reactor	tpd	tonnes per day
IPEEM	Argentine Provincial Institute of Mining Exploration and Exploitation	tph	tonnes per hour
K/Ar	Potasium Argon radiometric dating procedure	US$	US dollar currency
km	Kilometers	US$/t	USD per tonn
kPa	Kilo Pascal	USD	Dollar of United States of America
Kt	Kilo tonnes	VSD	Variable Speed Drive
kW	Kilowatts	W	West
L	Liter(s)	w/w	weight to weigth concentration mass ratio
L/s	Liters per second	WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
LOM	Life Of Mine	WAD	weak acid dissociable
LRVP	Liquid Ring Vacuum Pumps	WNW	West Nosth West direction
LS	Low Sulfidation	WRD	Waste Rock Dump
Ltd.	Limited	Zn	Zinc

1. Summary

This non-independent Technical Report (*the Report*) addresses the economic viability of restarting operations at the Casposo mine (Casposo)[1], located in the Department of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina. The mining method has been defined as open-pit extraction for gold-silver mineralization.

Austral Gold Limited (AGL) holds a 100% beneficial interest in Casposo through a combination of direct and indirect holdings[1]. AGL is a gold and silver producer with operations and exploration projects in the Americas. The Company's strategy is based on three core pillars: production, exploration and equity investments.

This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). It documents the current mining operations, as well as the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates for Casposo as of June 30, 2025.

1.1 Terms of Reference

The Report presents updated Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, along with revisions to the mine plan, commodities pricing, and capital and operating cost assumptions.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are reported in accordance with the confidence categories defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).

The assumptions used in the Mineral Reserve estimates are summarized in the footnotes of the Mineral Reserve table and detailed in Chapters 15 and 16 of this report. Unless otherwise stated, all currency values are expressed in Dollars of United States of America (USD).

---

[1] Casposo is held by AGL through its subsidiary Austral Gold Argentina SA (AGA) which holds a 99.08 percent interest, while AGL holds the remaining 0.92% interest. AGA is, in turn, held by Guanaco Cia Minera SPA, which owns 99.238%, AGL which holds a 0.76% and by Consultores Asset Management SA, which holds 0.002%.

1.2 Property Description

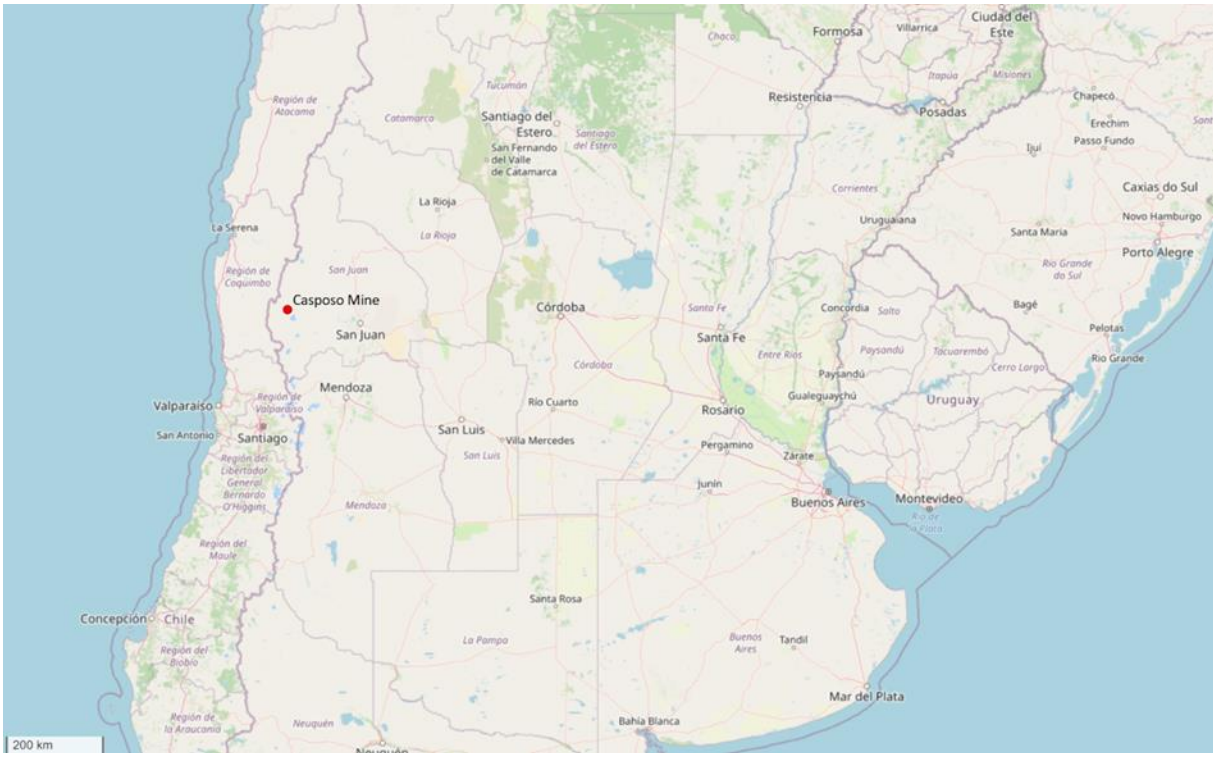
The Casposo property is in the Calingasta Department, San Juan Province, Argentina. Its coordinates are approximately centered at coordinate 6,548,000 N and 2,438,000 E. The Casposo property is situated approximately 150 km northwest of San Juan City, the capital of the San Juan Province.

The average elevation throughout the Casposo mining property ranges from 2,200 to 3,400 meters above sea level (MASL).

The site is approximately 150 km west of the city of San Juan and accessible via Route 40 in a northern direction until the intersection with Route 149 in the Talacasto village. This connects to the Calingasta town and Route 412, which leads north Villa Corral, the mine camp. The mine facilities are located 21 km to the west of the mine camp.

The city of San Juan, with a population approximately 470,000 people, serves as the main urban centre close to the mine it provides essential services and support for the mining activities.

Figure 1.1: Casposo Location Map



1.2.1 History

Between 1998 and 2000, gold and silver mineralization was discovered in the Casposo District. Battle Mountain and Newmont Mining Limited discovered gold and silver mineralization through regional exploration activities, including surface sampling, geological mapping, trenching, rock sampling, geophysics, and drilling holes.

Subsequently, Intrepid Minerals Corporation (Intrepid) invested in various initiatives from 2002 to 2009 to advance the project. These efforts include regional reconnaissance, detailed trench sampling, core re-logging, bulk sampling for metallurgical studies, and the development of diamond drill holes.

In 2009, Troy Resources Argentina assumed control and continued development studies. Commercial production started in November 2010 and concluded in 2015, resulting in a total production of 283,000 ounces of gold (Au) and 9.5 million ounces of silver (Ag).

In 2016, AGL acquired a 51% interest in Troy Resources Argentina (later renamed Casposo Argentina Mining Ltd.) and became the mine operator for the Casposo property. AGL subsequently acquired an additional 19% in 2017 and the remaining 30% in 2019. As the mine operator, CASPOSO MINE restarted operations in 2016 and, following improvements to metallurgical and mining processes, produced approximately 98,000 gold equivalent ounces, comprising 44,000 gold ounces and 4.1 million silver ounces, until the mine was placed on care and maintenance in 2019.

The Casposo Property comprises mining claims held by Casposo Argentina Limitada - Sucursal Argentina. The Casposo claims consist of 25 mining claims covering a total area of 52,055 hectares. Manantiales claim block is the northern area, and it involves three mining claims in an agreement with the IPEEM.

The mining claims that make up the Casposo Mine site include the Kamila Mine Leases, various exploration concessions, and an agreement related to the Manantiales Mine between Casposo and the Argentine Provincial Institute of Mining Exploration and Exploitation (IPEEM), which is the provincial institute responsible for mining. Under this agreement, Casposo will act as the operator, while IPEEM will receive a 1% royalty on sales during the five-year period, which includes five exploration phases. On 8 May 2025, IPEEM granted Casposo a two-year extension, through 19 December 2026, to continue exploration activities on the Manantiales project. In exchange, Casposo committed to incur exploration expenditures totaling US$1.5 million on the property.

Casposo holds most of the surface rights in the area. A significant portion of the workforce is employed from the town of Calingasta (Villa Calingasta), located approximately 45–50 km southeast of the Casposo Mine, contributing positively to the local economy and fostering a collaborative and mutually beneficial relationship with the community.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Casposo District is situated within the Cordillera Principal which runs along the border between Argentina and Chile approximately 1,500 km in a volcanic and seismic active zone. Basement is formed by Permian-Triassic rocks characterized by calk-alkaline affinity intrusive and volcanic rocks of andesitic to rhyolitic composition regionally known as the Choiyoi Group. These and younger Jurassic Cretaceous sediments were thickened by compression and trusting since the Late Cretaceous in a thin-skinned fold trust belt.

Within the mining area, the Cordillera Frontal is underlain by marine metasediments (shales, sandstones, and conglomerates) of La Puerta Formation (Carboniferous-Lower Permian). This formation correlates with the Agua Negra Formation to the north.

The Casposo gold–silver mineralization occurs in both the rhyolite and underlying andesite, where it is associated with banded quartz–chalcedony veins, typical of Low Sulfidation Epithermal environments. Adularia in the main veins gives an age date of 280 ± 0.8 Ma (K/Ar), very close to the published age dates for the andesite unit. Post-mineralization dykes, of rhyolitic, aphanitic-felsic and trachytic compositions which affects all the deposits Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado and B-Vein often cut the vein systems. These dykes, sometimes reaching up to 30 m thickness, are usually steeply dipping and north–south oriented. The mineralization at Casposo is typical of a low sulfidation type and is interpreted to be of a multi-stage, open space filling epithermal origin resulting in mineralized veins, hydrothermal breccias, stockworks or veinlets.

1.4 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

1.4.1 Mineral Resource Estimates

In accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), mineral resources have been estimated following recognized industry standards. A reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction (RPEE) has been established for each of the modelled sectors.

CASPOSO MINE has applied industry standard methodologies to ensure sufficient and reasonable confidence in the resource estimates. These estimates are based on appropriate geological interpretations that support the continuity of the unexploited mineral bodies, including Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein.

Further drilling programs are proposed to upgrade resources currently classified as inferred, and additional exploration drilling may extend the Life of Mine (LOM) for the Casposo Operation under a refined RPEE framework.

Additionally, all technical precautions have been taken to define the confidence levels of mineral resources derived from past mining operations, including stockpiles and DCS materials.

A summary of the mineral resources estimates is presented in the following table:

TABLE 1.1: Casposo Deposits Mineral Resources Statement Measured + Indicated and Inferred (as of June 30, 2025)

Mineral Resources Statement - Measured + Indicated and Inferred - as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade			Ounces Contained			Ounces Recovered		
	(000's t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)
Manantiales										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	22	4.31	24.28	4.58	3.0	17	3.2	3	15	2.9
M + I	**22**	**4.31**	**24.28**	**4.58**	**3.0**	**17**	**3.2**	**3**	**15**	**2.9**
Inferred	9	9.04	34.51	9.42	2.5	10	2.7	2	8	2.4
Julieta										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	166	5.46	25.99	5.75	29.2	139	30.7	27	118	27.9
M + I	**166**	**5.46**	**25.99**	**5.75**	**29.2**	**139**	**30.7**	**27**	**118**	**27.9**
Inferred	98	10.48	18.59	10.68	32.9	58	33.6	30	50	30.6
Mercado										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	103	2.50	134.91	3.98	8.3	447	13.2	8	379	11.7
M + I	**103**	**2.50**	**134.91**	**3.98**	**8.3**	**447**	**13.2**	**8**	**379**	**11.7**
Inferred	36	2.89	30.53	3.23	3.3	35	3.7	3	30	3.4
B-Vein										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	56	3.63	137.05	5.14	6.6	249	9.3	6	211	8.3
M + I	**56**	**3.63**	**137.05**	**5.14**	**6.6**	**249**	**9.3**	**6**	**211**	**8.3**
Inferred	30	3.05	283.33	6.17	3.0	277	6.0	3	235	5.3
Total Open Pit										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	348	4.21	76.21	5.05	47	852	56	43	723	51
M + I	**348**	**4.21**	**76.21**	**5.05**	**47**	**852**	**56**	**43**	**723**	**51**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42
Stockpile										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	389	1.36	72.54	2.16	17.0	907	27.0	16	769	24.0
M + I	**389**	**1.36**	**72.54**	**2.16**	**17.0**	**907**	**27.0**	**16**	**769**	**24.0**
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCS										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,521	0.88	52.95	1.50	43.0	2,589	71.4	39	2,196	63.3
M + I	**1,521**	**0.88**	**52.95**	**1.50**	**43.0**	**2,589**	**71.4**	**39**	**2,196**	**63.3**
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
M + I	**2,258**	**1.48**	**59.91**	**2.13**	**107**	**4,349**	**155**	**98**	**3,688**	**138**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42

Notes:

Effective date June 30, 2025

1) The Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Mineral Reserves.
2) Stationary domains were modelled according to the lithological and structural continuity.
3) Mineral Resources were classified and reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and NI 43-101 requirements.
4) Indicated Resources were defined using a 25 m x 25 m drill grid in both strike and dip directions for ore mineralization. Stockpile and DCS resources defined based on operational history and sampling data.
5) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    Manantiales & Julieta: 1.24 g/t AuEq.
    Mercado & B-Vein: 1.15 g/t AuEq.
    Stockpile: 1.01 g/t AuEq.
    DCS: 0.85 g/t AuEq.
6) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    2.5 t/m^3 for open pit and underground domains
    1.8 t/m^3 for stockpiles
    1.4 t/m^3 for DCS material.
7) Mineral Resources were constrained by open -pit optimization, using metal prices of US$2,500 /oz for gold and US$27.5 /oz for silver.
8) AuEq = (g/t) Au + (g/t) Ag / 90.91 [factor 90.91 = US$2,500 /oz for gold / US$27.5 /oz for silver.
9) Ounces Contained was not applied metallurgical recoveries
10) Ounces Recovered was applied metallurgical recoveries by deposits.
11) Metallurgical recovery rates were applied by deposit, based on historical and test dat.
    Ore Mineral: 91.1% gold and 84.8% silver
    Stockpiles: 89.0% gold and 85.8% silver
    DCS: 86.9% gold and 78.5% silver
12) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

1.4.1 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The mineral reserve estimates have been prepared in accordance with the standards established by the CIM and NI 43-101. The conversion from Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves has been conducted through a direct upgrade of Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves.

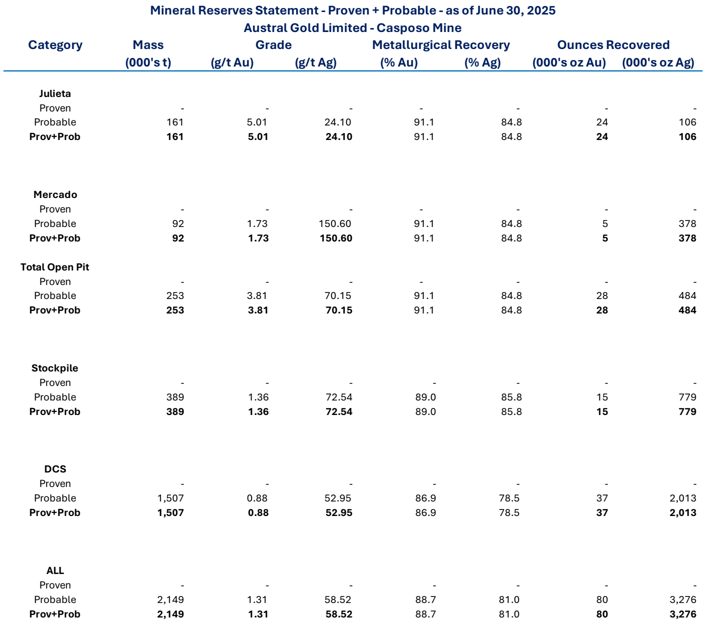
The current mine plan is entirely based on Probable Reserves, providing a sufficient level of confidence for extraction via open-pit methods. At this stage, mineral resources not captured by open-pit optimization have been excluded from the reserve analysis. Further technical and economic evaluations are required to assess the potential for converting these resources into reserves suitable for underground mining methods.

All modifying factors have been thoroughly evaluated. The technical factors are satisfied and supported by the mine's operational history. Socio-economic factors have been positively assessed, reflecting the Casposo mine's significant contribution to the local town of Calingasta, particularly as a major source of employment. The mine's impact on both the local and provincial economies has been favourable.

From an environmental perspective, the Casposo Mine has maintained a record of compliance with applicable Argentine national regulations and industry standards. The operation implements established environmental management practices in line with national requirements for mining activities.

A summary of the mineral reserve estimates is presented in the following table:

TABLE 1.2: Casposo Deposits Mineral Reserves Statement Proven and Probable (as of June 30, 2025)



Mineral Reserves Statement - Proven + Probable - as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade		Metallurgical Recovery		Ounces Recovered	
	(000's t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(% Au)	(% Ag)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)
Julieta							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	161	5.01	24.10	91.1	84.8	24	106
Prov+Prob	**161**	**5.01**	**24.10**	91.1	84.8	**24**	**106**
Mercado							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	92	1.73	150.60	91.1	84.8	5	378
Prov+Prob	**92**	**1.73**	**150.60**	91.1	84.8	**5**	**378**
Total Open Pit							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	253	3.81	70.15	91.1	84.8	28	484
Prov+Prob	**253**	**3.81**	**70.15**	91.1	84.8	**28**	**484**
Stockpile							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	389	1.36	72.54	89.0	85.8	15	779
Prov+Prob	**389**	**1.36**	**72.54**	89.0	85.8	**15**	**779**
DCS							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	1,507	0.88	52.95	86.9	78.5	37	2,013
Prov+Prob	**1,507**	**0.88**	**52.95**	86.9	78.5	**37**	**2,013**
ALL							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	2,149	1.31	58.52	88.7	81.0	80	3,276
Prov+Prob	**2,149**	**1.31**	**58.52**	88.7	81.0	**80**	**3,276**

Notes:

1) Mineral Reserves were estimated using a gold price of US$2,200/oz and a silver price of US$25/oz.
2) Dilution was considered as 10% and Mining Recovery as 95%.
3) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    - Julieta: 1.303 g/t AuEq,
    - Mercado: 1.217 g/t AuEq,
    - Stockpile: 1.152 g/t AuEq,
    - DCS: 1.047 g/t AuEq
4) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    - In-situ mine material: 2.5 t/m^3
    - Stockpile material: 1.8 t/m^3
    - DCS material:1.5 t/m^3
5) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

1.5 Mining and Processing Methods

Appropriate long-term commodity prices have been defined as follows: gold at $2,200 USD/oz and silver at $25 USD/oz. Mining operation costs have been established using quotations from provincial service providers, ensuring operational continuity in accordance with industry standards. Additionally, metallurgical processing plant costs and general and administrative (G&A) expenses have been updated to reflect current economic conditions in Argentina.

Following mine optimization, variable cut-off grades have been determined for each sector scheduled for extraction. A comprehensive metallurgical recovery program has been conducted to support expected recovery rates for various feed sources, including in-situ mineralization from Mercado and Julieta, as well as low-grade stockpiles and DCS material.

All feed sources have been sequenced within the mine plan, and geomechanical parameters have been applied to ensure stope stability. Pit designs have been finalized to enable safe and economically viable extraction. Waste dump designs have been optimized to minimize haul distances and provide secure, stable storage, incorporating all relevant geotechnical considerations. As a result, a robust mine plan has developed, and an optimal fleet has been defined to support safe, efficient, and effective mineral extraction.

The process facilities were initially designed and constructed to process 1,200 (t/d) of ore. The current plant is expected to operate for approximately 7 years.

The processing plant includes the following units:

- Ore Handling and Crushing
- Grinding and Gravity Separation
- Leaching
- Counter Current Decantation (CCD) And Filtration
- Clarification And Merrill-Crowe Process
- Refinery
- Cyanide Destruction
- Reagents Handling
- Utilities (Water and Air)
- Metallurgical Accounting & Sampling
- Circuit Volume Control

All facilities at the Casposo plant have been reviewed and properly commissioned for the metallurgical processing of the defined feed sources. All necessary investments to restart the plant have been completed, and the commissioning process is currently underway, with operations expected to commence before the end of Q4 2025.

Given the plant's operational history, all necessary implementations for restart have been executed, and preventative maintenance programs have been developed to ensure operational continuity. These measures support the projected performance of the metallurgical process as outlined in this Technical Report.

1.6 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

Environmental Studies were required and completed, with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Casposo Mine submitted in 2007. The sixth update to the EIA was submitted on November 29, 2023, reviewed by a multidisciplinary commission, and approved in 2025. The seventh revision is scheduled for submission in November 2025. The renewal process requires the proponent to notify the authorities of any changes; however, a complete reiteration of the project description is not required.

Regulatory approvals for site discharges, including water and air quality, noise, vibration, and gas emissions, have been granted by the provincial and federal regulators.

An Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan has been established, and rigorous protocols are followed by Casposo mine personnel to ensure protection of water sources and prevent contamination. Environmental data is securely stored and is readily available to review.

Tailings and waste storage are managed in accordance with best practices, and a secure cyanide destruction process has been implemented to ensure the chemical and physical stability of these materials.

All the necessary project permits have been submitted to the appropriate authorities. The licenses, and authorizations comply with all legal requirements and are in good standing.

Social and Community relations are well established. The town of Calingasta, a mining community with a Mining Technology school, provides strong local support for the Casposo Mine. Community engagement is reported to be excellent.

Regarding Mine Rehabilitation and Closure, the closure plan complies with the provincial requirements and aligns with the commitments outlined in the project’s EIA. The objective of Casposo’ s Final Reclamation Plan is to support post-mining land uses such as mineral exploration, livestock grazing, public recreation, and public safety.

Although there are no provincial or national guidelines for closure plan preparation, the Casposo plan follows internationally recognized standards, including those from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Mining and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). The plan reflects the same objectives as the EIA for closure and post-closure activities.

The closure plan outlines the activities required to restore currently disturbed areas and includes a three-year post-closure care and monitoring program. Concurrent reclamation is ongoing alongside mining operations and remains a key component of Casposo’ s environmental strategy. The plan is considered a dynamic document, subject to regular updates to reflect operational changes and revised mine life forecasts.

Ongoing closure activities also include the establishment of a greenhouse to cultivate native species for re-vegetation efforts, supporting long-term ecological restoration.

1.7 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Qualified Persons (QPs) provide the following interpretations and conclusions based on a comprehensive review of the data and information available for this Report.

1.7.1 Geology, Sampling, QAQC and Exploration

Subsequent geological interpretations, derived from the analysis of drill hole data and the application of current models for low-sulfidation epithermal deposits, have enabled the development of robust geological models. These models reflect a high level of conceptual understanding and are strongly supported by field observations, including both outcrop exposures and drill core data.

In alignment with these models, the mineral resource estimate has followed the guidelines established during the geological modeling. Appropriate geological units were defined to represent the styles of mineralization and the distribution of economically significant elements. This approach allows for the estimation of resources based on industry-accepted criteria for geological continuity and confidence levels. A 25 x 25 metre drill hole grid has been deemed sufficient for categorizing Indicated Resources, consistent with expectations for this deposit type.

Accordingly, the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves May 10, 2014., states:

“Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.”

In the opinion of the corresponding QP, Indicated Mineral Resources are aligned with the CIM Definition (2014) and with the NI 43-101 requirement, and accomplish reasonable geological continuity and confidence relying on the information.

Significant improvements have been made in information management. All geological and analytical data is now fully digitized and securely backed up on both in-house servers and cloud-based platforms, ensuring that all inputs used in geological modeling and the estimation of mineral resources and reserves are auditable, traceable, and secure.

Sampling and chemical analyses are conducted in accordance with international industry standards, supported by a comprehensive quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) program. This program ensures sample integrity through a robust chain of custody with controls, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates, providing high confidence in analytical results. Verification is also performed through external secondary laboratories, ensuring the reliability of data used in resource estimation.

Routine operational and infill drilling analyses are conducted at the internal laboratory, applying QAQC protocols equivalent to those of the primary external laboratory. All procedures conform to the standards set by the CIM and NI 43-101.

The Casposo mine and its surrounding areas continue to present opportunities to increase resources, particularly in mineralized structures located north of the main Casposo facilities. The Manantiales structure requires further exploration investment to reach a level where cash flow projections can be developed, based on a geological resource model with sufficient certainty to support the conversion of inferred to indicated Resources and the extension of adjacent mineral bodies.

Additional exploration targets include Casposo Norte, Aurora, Lucia, and Cerro Amarillo, all of which remain open. Preliminary work in these areas suggests a reasonable expectation of geological continuity, with potential to extend the Life of Mine (LOM).

1.7.2 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been estimated for open pit mining, based on the favourable spatial positioning of the mineralized zones for this method. The assessment does not include resources or reserves that may be recoverable via underground mining methods.

Future work is expected to focus on evaluating underground resources and reserves to enhance the overall value of the Casposo Mine. Although underground mining has been previously developed, the current assessment prioritizes the more economically attractive open-pit scenario and therefore excludes the potential value of underground resources.

Stockpile resources, accumulated during prior operational periods, consist of material below historical cut-off grades. These stockpiles were sampled correctly and deposited using dumping charts, which serve as records for their classification as mineral resources and reserves. Follow-up sampling has confirmed the grades originally determined during the initial exploitation, and these materials are now integrated into the mine plan.

The Development and Construction of the Stockpile (DCS) comprise tailings from previous years of processing. Grades are determined through systematic shift-by-shift sampling, which feeds into a mass balance model for the entire system. Subsequent sampling has validated the presence of economically significant elements suitable for reprocessing at the Casposo plant. A portion of the DCS remains to be sampled, particularly in the central and thickest sections, presenting an opportunity for resource upside. This material may be included in future resource and reserve estimates once sufficient data is available.

From a reserve's standpoint, all modifying factors have been met, allowing for the declaration of reserves in accordance with the standards of the CIM and the requirements of NI 43-101.

Resources converted to reserves originate from three primary sources:

- Remaining in-situ ore from the Mercado and Julieta areas
- Stockpiles accumulated during operations from 2011 to 2019
- The DCS, a tailings dam containing material from previous processing activities

The in-situ ore has sufficient drill hole coverage to allow for the direct conversion of Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves. Stockpiles were appropriately measured and sampled during past operations, with material traceability maintained. The DCS is supported by daily sampling and belt scale measurements to determine processed mass and grade.

Since May 2025, the Casposo geology team has been preparing materials for the recommencement of commercial operations in Q4. Extensive sampling of low-grade ore from various stockpiles has enabled the designation of material for plant commissioning, and available resources for processing are actively being accumulated.

Key challenges include:

- Converting resources in the Manantiales and B-Vein sectors into reserves
- Exploring new open-pit sectors
- Conducting studies to evaluate underground mining potential

Additional exploration targets such as Cerro Amarillo, Casposo Norte, Lucia, and Aurora present opportunities to increase the Casposo Mine's mineral resources.

The mineral reserve estimation process was designed exclusively for open-pit extraction. Reserves recoverable from underground mining methods were not included and require further analysis to determine their economic viability.

All geotechnical parameters have been validated by external consultants and confirmed through field observations from previous open-pit mining operations at the Casposo mine.

Cost estimates were developed using quotations from local service providers, with an emphasis on minimizing capital expenditures and shifting costs to operational expenditures (OPEX). The availability of qualified operators in San Juan Province supports mining operations in accordance with defined operational standards.

Mine planning will be executed by Casposo Mine's Engineering team, who will oversee the implementation of operational plans. The current mine plan is based entirely on Indicated Resources, supporting future cash flow generation at a risk level consistent with Probable Reserves.

Given the low sinking rate of the pits, evaluation underground reserves are imperative to ensure operational continuity and extend the LOM. The current upward trend in gold and silver prices, combined with favorable national and global conditions, supports the short-term viability of the project.

Infill drilling programs are recommended to reclassify Inferred Resources and convert resources in Manantiales and Julieta into reserves. Additional drilling is also advised to incorporate new sectors such as Casposo Norte and Cerro Amarillo.

The total Mineral Reserves are 117 thousand ounces of gold equivalent, supporting a projected LOM until mid-2031.

1.7.3 Metallurgical Recovery and Process

The Casposo Mine metallurgical processing plant has undergone a comprehensive refurbishment, supported by a bank loan of US$7 million. The commissioning process is expected to be completed in Q3 2025, with full-scale operations commencing shortly thereafter.

During this new operational phase, the plant will process ore sourced from the Mercado and Julieta open pits, as well as low-grade stockpiles. Material from the DCS is scheduled to be reprocessed toward the latter stages of the mine plan.

Metallurgical testing has been conducted across all sectors for processing, and projected recovery rates have been established for each fee source. In the final stage of the previous operational period, targeted investments were made to enhance gold and silver recovery. These included improvements to air injection systems in agitation tanks and filtration processes, resulting in operational recoveries exceeding projections.

One of the key strengths of the Casposo Mine plant is its metal accounting system. Investments have been made to improve the determination of head grade for incoming ore and to implement robust controls for a reliable metallurgical balance. This system tracks the metal entering the plant, the metal recovered as doré, and the metal retained within the process circuits as inventory, in accordance with international standards for metal accounting.

The plant has a nominal treatment capacity of approximately 1,000 tonnes per day (t/d), which supports the production of doré and the generation of expected cash flows for the Casposo operation. The plant will be operated by in-house personnel, and given the mine's prior operational history, a stable and continuous operation is projected.

1.7.4 Costs and Economic Model

The estimated capital costs over the projected Life of Mine (LOM) relate exclusively to sustaining capital for the reprocessing of mineralized material from the DCS. For open-pit operations at the Julieta and Mercado areas, the Company has chosen to contract mining services, classifying all related expenditures as operating costs.

All capital costs associated with the refurbishment of the Casposo processing facility have already been paid.

The LOM of the Casposo Mine is projected to span seventy-four months (2025 to 2031) with a total mill feed of 2.2 million tonnes of Proven and Probable reserves, grading 1.3 (g/t) Au and 58.5 (g/t) Ag, sourced from the Julieta and Mercado open pits, stockpiles, and DCS material.

Metallurgical recovery, based on operating data, averages 88% for gold and 81% for silver. Refinery payability is 99.9% for both metals, and estimated annual average production of 11,495 ounces recovered for gold and 468,434 ounces recovered for silver. After smelter recovery, payable Gold is estimated at 80,388 ounces, and payable Silver at 3,275,761 ounces,

Economical parameters

- **Exchange rate**: US$1.00 = ARw$1,262.
- **Gold price:** Average of **US$2,855** per ounce (oz) over LOM
    - Ranges from **US$2,850-US$3,065/oz** (2025-2028)
    - Fixed at **US$2,609/o**z (2029-2031).

- **Silver price:** Average of **US$35/oz** over LOM
    - Ranges from **US$34-$35/oz** (2025-2028)
    - Fixed at **US$34/oz** (2029-2031)
- **Net Smelter Return (NSR)** includes doré refining, transportation, and insurance expenses.
- **Revenue recognition** occurs upon production

Operating and Capital Costs

- **Average operating cost (C1 or Cash Cost):**
    - **$85 USD per tonne milled, or $1,517 USD** per gold-equivalent ounce, including mining, processing, mine site G&A, refining, transportation, and royalties
- **Total LOM capital costs: USD $10.8 million**, including reclamation and closure.
- **Average All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC):**
    - **USD$95/tonne milled or $1,695 USD** per gold-equivalent ounce, including sustaining capital, project office G&A, and closure/reclamation

Taxation

- **Corporate Income Tax**:
    - averaging **35% of earnings before tax (EBT)**, inclusive of depreciation, amortization, and tax loss carry-forwards (up to June 30, 2025), in accordance with Argentine tax regulations.
- **Bank transaction tax**:
    - **0.6% tax on deposits** and a **0.6% on withdrawals**, totaling **1.2%**
    - **33.3% of this tax** can be credited against corporate income tax.

Royalties

- **Production Royalty:**
    - **3% on gross revenues** from recovered gold and silver payable to the **Province of San Juan**
    - Estimated total **US$10.3 million** over LOM

- **Municipal Royalty**:
    - **1.5% royalty on gross revenues** payable to a trust supporting capital projects in the Province of San Juan and the Calingasta Department
    - Estimated total **US$5.1 million** over LOM

- **Former Owner's Royalty**
  - **US$5 to US$6/oz** of recovered gold and silver from the Kamila property, within a 5 km radius
  - Estimated total: **US$0.6** million over LOM

Economic Analysis

- **Undiscounted free cash flows (pre-tax): US$137.9 million**
- **Undiscounted free cash flows (after-tax): US$92.7 million**
- **After-tax net present value (NPV): US$72.7 million**, discounted at **11.8 %** reflecting the **Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)** for Casposo

1.7.5 Country Advances and Synergies

Argentina's current political and economic landscape is increasingly favorable for mining investment. Recent national policies aimed at improving economic stability and promoting foreign direct investment have positioned the country as an attractive jurisdiction for the development of mining projects. These reforms provide investors with reasonable confidence to engage in primary economic activities, including mineral exploration and development.

In addition to national-level advances, the Casposo Mine benefits from potential regional synergies within the Province of San Juan. Notably, the Casposo processing plant is the only facility in the region capable of performing agitated leaching and recovery of gold and silver, making it a strategic asset. This capability opens opportunities to process surrounding ore bodies from nearby projects under collaborative business models, enhancing regional development and operational efficiency.

1.8 Interpretations

Based on the information presented in this Technical Report, the Qualified Persons recommend the following action items:

Casposo Mine has demonstrated a track record of precious metals production over the past ten years. However, operations were placed on care and maintenance in 2019.

To support long-term viability and extend the LOM, it is needed that the Company maintain a rolling pipeline of mineral resources and exploration targets, always ensuring visibility of at least 3 years of Life of Mine.

To achieve this, the following drilling programs should be prioritized:

- Infill drilling to replace depleted reserves by upgrading and extending known mineral resources.
- Expansion drilling to convert Inferred Resources to Indicated, and to delineate zones of geological potential.
- District-scale exploration to test extensions of known mineralized zones and identify new primary structures by testing targets based on existing geological data.

Continued exploration success may also enable the optimization of processing capacity, potentially increasing annual gold and silver production and reducing unit operating costs.

Reinstate the Company's its Operational Excellence Program, previously used to improve productivity and control costs, especially during this restart phase of mine and plant operations.

Continue to evaluate and prioritize processing plant optimization opportunities and develop a clear investment and implementation plan for these initiatives.

The evaluation of underground Mineral Reserves is strongly recommended. Advancing the assessment of underground resources that cannot be converted to reserves via open pit optimization is essential, as Casposo retains significant value in its underground mineral potential.

Mining initiatives should include a technological scouting to assess and implement appropriate mining methods for Casposo's geological conditions.

Initiate quality certification of its operational processes, including alignment with relevant ISO standards for Quality Management and Environmental Management. Additionally, it is recommended that a Sustainable Mining framework is implemented, incorporating World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles, as outlined by recognized industry associations in Canada and Australia.

2. Introduction

2.1 Source of Information

The Qualified Persons (QPs) responsible for this Technical Report are:

- Marcos Valencia (Lead Qualified Person), Fellow of the AusIMM #323676 and Registered Member #432 of the Chilean Mining Commission and acting as the lead *Qualified Person* of this report.
- Guillermo Valdes (Qualified Person responsible for Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 and shared responsibility for Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27), Registered Member #475 of the Chilean Mining Commission.
- Francisco Pavez (non-independent Qualified Person responsible for Sections 13 and 17, 21 and shares responsibility for Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27), Registered Member #522 of the Chilean Mining Commission

All three individuals are full-time employees of Austral Gold Limited and have conducted multiple site visits to the Casposo Mine since 2022 as part of their routine technical support activities.

Mr. Valencia serves as Corporate Principal Geoscientist and is responsible for Sections 4 to 12 and 14 and shares responsibility for disclosure in Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27.

Mr. Valdes serves as Corporate Technical Services Manager and is responsible for Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 and shares responsibility for Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27.

Mr. Pavez serves as Corporate Metallurgical Manager is responsible for Sections 13 and 17, 21 and shares responsibility for Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27.

In preparing this technical report, the QPs reviewed technical documents and reports provided by on-site personnel at Casposo Mine. A complete list of documentation reviewed, and other sources of information is provided in Section 27 - References.

Prior technical reports on the Casposo Mine include:

- RPA Inc. (RPA, 2016): Effective date: August 30, 2016; Signature date: September 7, 2016
- Marcos Valencia (Wampeso Mining Consulting, Canada): Effective date of June 30, 2024; Signature date: July 19, 2024.

These reports served as foundational references for the current Technical Report, which updates the information as of the effective date of June 30, 2025, and signature date of October 14, 2025.

2.2 Material Change Statement

As of the publication date of this document, the Qualified Persons are not aware of any likely or pending adverse effects that may impact the business, operations, properties, assets, financial condition, or any other material aspect of the Casposo Mine within six months following the publication of this report and its inclusion in the Technical Report.

2.3 Limitations

In preparing this technical report, the Qualified Persons relied on information provided by Austral Gold Limited. Every reasonable effort has been made to verify the accuracy and reliability of the data and to identify potential sources of error or uncertainty. To the best of the Qualified Persons knowledge, the information presented is factually accurate and contains no omissions likely to materially affect the success of the project.

The Qualified Persons, as employees of AGL, accept no liability for the omission of information or data which not brought to their attention, or for errors in data that could be reasonably identified. The business of mining, mineral exploration, development, and production inherently involves significant risks.

The success of the Casposo project depends on many factors, including, but not limited to: resource size and grade, mining and metallurgical performance, geotechnical conditions, operational efficiency, legal and environmental compliance, market dynamics, metal pricing, and transportation logistics. Many of these factors are subject to change over relatively short timeframes, and actual outcomes may differ significantly, either positively or negatively from projections.

Except as specifically required by law, the Qualified Persons accept no liability for any losses arising from reliance upon the information presented in this technical report.

2.4 Acknowledgement

The QPs Qualified Persons of this Technical Report would like to acknowledge the general support provided by the following Austral Gold Limited employees during this assignment:

- Stabro Kasaneva – Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
- Jose Bordogna – Chief Financial Officer
- Ruben Femenia – General Manager Casposo Mine
- Emiliano Gil – Production Manager Casposo Mine
- Gustavo Sotarello – Geology Manager Casposo Mine
- Matias Groszmann – Finance Coordinator Austral Gold Limited
- Luciano Poggi – Junior Geologist Casposo Mine
- Javier Varela – Database Administrator Austral Gold Limited

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates presented in this technical report are based on the following parameters:

- Information available to Austral Gold Limited at the time of preparation of this technical report
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications outlined in this technical report

The Qualified Persons have not independently verified the land title and tenure information summarized in Section 4, nor have they assessed the legality of any underlying agreements related to permits or other agreements between third parties, also described in Section 4. For these matters, the Qualified Persons of this report have relied on information provided by the external consultants and the Casposo management.

4. Property Description and Location

Most of the historical information in this section is taken from a NI 43-101 Technical Report completed by Mr. Marcos Valencia in April 2024.

The Casposo property is in the Calingasta Department, San Juan Province, Argentina. Its coordinates are approximately centered at coordinate 6,548,000 N and 2,438,000 E. The Casposo property is situated approximately 150 km northwest of San Juan, the capital of the San Juan Province

The average elevation throughout the Casposo mining property ranges from 2,200 to 3,400 (MASL) where most of the economic mineralization was exploited.

The site is approximately 150 km West of the city of San Juan and accessible via Route 40 in a northern direction until the intersection with Route 149 in the Talapacasto. This connects to the Calingasta town and Route 412, which leads north Villa Corral, the mine camp. The mine facilities are located 21 km to the west of the mine camp.

The city of San Juan, with a population of approximately 470,000 people, serves as the main urban centre near the mine. It provides essential services and support for the mining activities.

The Casposo property area is located within mining claims held by Casposo Argentina Mining Ltd., which is 100% owned by the Austral Gold Limited group of companies. The Casposo-Manantiales claim block is comprised of 25 mining claims which cover an area of 52,055 hectares.

Figure 4.1: Casposo Project Location Map

4.1 Land Tenure

The Casposo Property area is situated within mining claims held by Casposo Argentina Mining Ltd. The Casposo-Manantiales claim block consists of 25 mining claims covering a total area of 52,055 hectares.

The Casposo Mine includes six Mining Leases (red), eight Discovery Concessions, eight Exploration Concessions (both in blue), and three Quarry Permits (dark green) (see Figure 4.1).

Owners of all mining tenements must meet three requirements.

1. Pay a yearly fee.

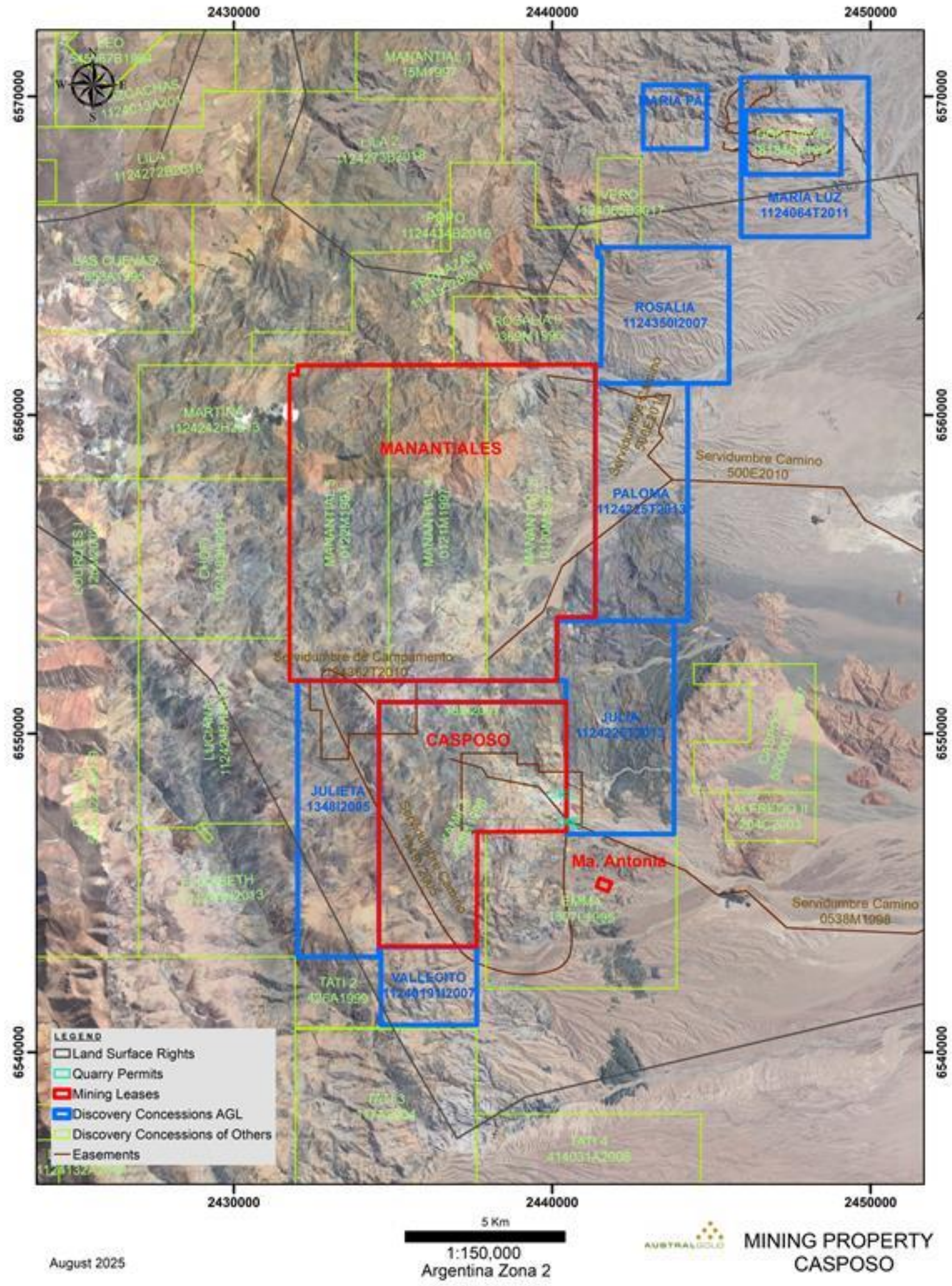
2. Invest a minimum amount of capital.

3. Perform a responsible level of exploitation.

Failure to comply with any of these conditions may result in the property being forfeited to the State.

The list of properties is provided in Table 4.1, and the concession map is presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Casposo Mining Property & Location



The mining claims are in good standing, and the applicable annual fees were paid in January 2025.

TABLE 4.1: Claims – Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Item	File Number	Property	Type	Name	Date	Area (hectares)	Notes
1	520-0438-M-1998	Mining Leases	Owner	Kamila	19-Dec-05	3,487	Granted
2	4141348-I-2005			Julieta	26-Apr-07	2,625	Survey pend.
3	11240189-I-2007			Alicia 1	8-Apr-09	15.9	Survey pend.
4	11240190-I-2007	Discovery Concessions	Owner	Maria Jose	3-Mar-09	3,985	Application
5	11240191-I-2007			Vallecito	11-Mar-15	789	Recorded
6	1124-59-T-2011			Maria Paz	23-Feb-11	400	Application
7	1124-62-T-2011			Carolina	23-Feb-11	2,251	Application
8	1124-64-T-2011			Maria Luz	23-Feb-11	2,000	Application
9	1124-225-T-2013			Paloma	10-Jun-13	2,167	Application
10	1124-226-T-2013			Julia	10-Jun-13	2,326	Application
11	1124-220-T-2014			Alina	24-Jun-14	2,501	Recorded
12	1124-628-C-2017			Isaura	21-Dec-17	4,826	Recorded
13	1124-284 – 2021			Carmen	20-Jul-21	2,000	Application
14	1124-325 – 2022			Chicha I	6-Sep-22	1,277	Application
15	1124-326 – 2022			Chicha II	6-Sep-22	3,307	Application
16	425120-C-2003	Exploration Concessions	Owner	Casposo Este	2-Aug-03	2,148	Charted
17	414375-I-2004			Timbirimbas	10-Nov-08	3,950	Charted
18	1124-350-I-2007			Rosalia	6-Oct-14	1,724	Charted
19	1124-231 – 2020			Rosalia II	11-Jul-20	1,010	Charted
20	1124-346-I-2009	Quarry Permits	Owner	Retamas 1	12-Apr-12	0.7	Charted
21	1124-393-T-2010			Guadalupe	4-Aug-10	0.9	Charted
22	1124-284-T-2013			Beatriz 1	21-Mar-14	4.2	Charted
23	5200120-M-1997	Mining Leases	Agreement	Manantial 3	1997	3,126	Survey pend.
24	5200121-M-1997			Manantial 4	1997	3,073	Survey pend.
25	5200122-M-1997			Manantial 5	1997	3,061	Survey pend.
Total						**52,055**	

4.2 Surface Rights

Surface rights in Argentina are not connected to ownership of a mining lease or claim and must be negotiated directly with the landowner(s). In 2004, Intrepid negotiated with a group of property owners holding non-subdivided (condominium) interests for the surface rights over the Mine area. As of December 31, 2004, Casposo had secured 92% of the condominium rights to the property. Casposo continues to hold the condominium rights, which provide sufficient surface rights to operate the Mine safely and effectively.

In 2000, a request was submitted to the San Juan government to establish a camp easement, an essential step in the title process to define the location of future operations. At that time, the designated area was preliminary, as economic deposits and infrastructure sites had not yet been delineated.

In late 2004, an amended Mining Camp easement plan was submitted to more accurately define the area of potential operations at Kamila (Table 4-2). Additional easements granted to Troy Resources included those for the Kamila access road, the Julieta mining camp, and the Julieta access road (Figure 4-2).

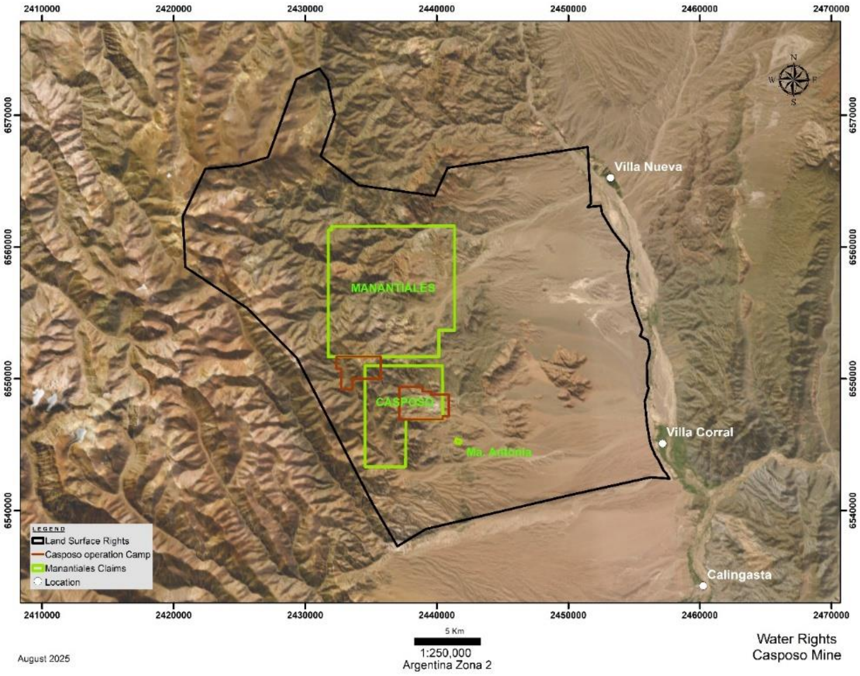
TABLE 4.2: Surface Rights – Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

File Number	Type	Name	Granted	Area (Hectares)	Length (km)	Notes
520.0538-M-1998	Easement	Road to Kamila	November 25, 2002		22	Charted and Recorded
414.1349.v.2005	Easement	Road to Julieta	November 29, 2010		21	Charted and Recorded
425.214-B-2000	Easement	Kamila Facilities	September 12, 2008	814.9		Charted and Recorded
1124-362-T-10	Easement	Julieta Facilities	August 10, 2010	601.8		Charted
Total				**1416.7**	**43**	

4.3 Water Rights

The right to access sufficient water for mining and processing activities at Kamila has been granted under Water Concession 520-0430-B-99. Additionally, water access for potential future mining operations at Julieta is secured under Water Concession 506-0069-T-10-Folio 108.

Figure 4.3: Casposo Mine Area: Land Surface Rights (black), Manantiales Claims (green), Casposo Claims (green), Casposo operation Camp (red).



4.4 Royalties

Current structuration of the royalties that affect the Operative Cost are designed to accomplish the following scheme:

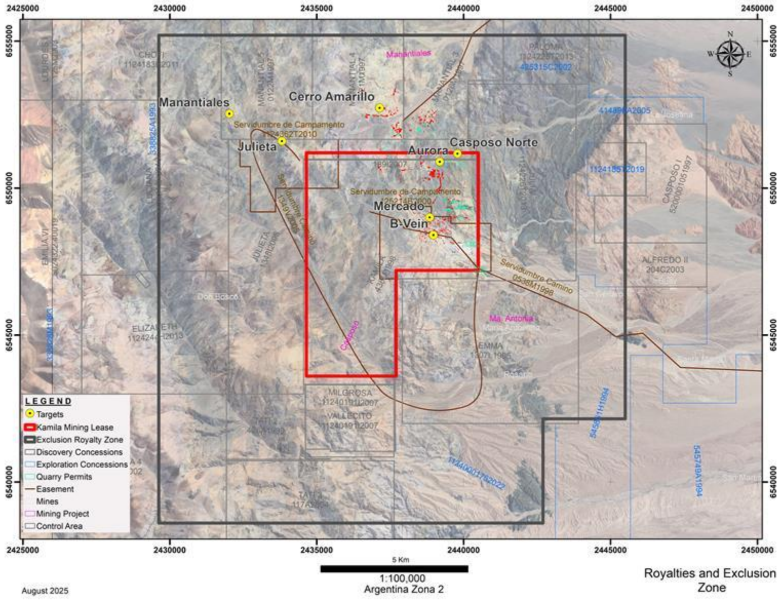
First a Provincial royalty that is applied to the production is defined as3.0% on recovered gold and silver is payable to the Province of San Juan.

Second a Municipal royalty (fideicommissa)of 1.5% on recovered gold and silver is paid to a trust managed by a four-member committee. The committee includes one representative appointed by the Governor of San Juan Province, one by the Ministry of Mining of San Juan Province, one by the San Juan Mining Chamber, and one by Casposo. The trust funds capital projects that benefit both the Province of San Juan and the local community of the Calingasta Department.

Third to the former owner’s a royalty of $5 per ounce of recovered gold and silver is payable to a former owner of the Kamila property. This royalty applies to production within a 5 km radius of the property, and $6per ounce of recovered gold and silver is payable to a former owner outside of the Kamila property in a bounding polygon of 5 km.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances affecting the Casposo property.

Figure 4.4: Royalties and Exclusion Zone - Casposo & Manantiales Area: Targets (yellow dots) Exclusion Zone (black), Kamila Mining Lease (red).



4.5 Environmental and Permits

All required statutory permits for the Casposo property have been obtained, and all associated conditions have been satisfied. The operation is in full compliance with applicable environmental and operational permits.

For all exploration drilling activities, Casposo must obtain the necessary water use permits in accordance with local regulations. This is a standard ongoing protocol and form part of the planning process for any drilling program.

The Qualified Persons of this report are not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the property.

Casposo has obtained all necessary permits to carry out the proposed work.

Furthermore, the Qualified Persons are not aware of any other significant factors or risks that could affect access, ownership, or the ability to carry out the proposed work on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Much of the information in this section is based on the *NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resources Estimate on the Casposo Mine, Department of Calingasta, San Juan* Province, Argentina, prepared for Austral Gold Limited by the Qualified Person, with an effective date of 30 April 2024. This report references earlier technical reports including the *Troy Resources Technical Report (2012)* and the *RPA Technical Report on the Casposo Gold-Silver Mine, Department of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina that was completed in September 2016*.

5.1 Accessibility

The property is in the Department of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina, approximately 150 km from the city of San Juan, a two-hour drive west along paved roads. The mine is also accessible directly from the city of Mendoza via an alternate southern route.

From San Juan, access to the site is via National Route 40 to the town of Talacasto, then along Provincial Route 436 to Cerro Puntudo, followed south along Provincial Routes 425 and 412 to the main site access road.

From the city of Mendoza, there are two options.

1. *Via San Juan*: Depart from Mendoza's international airport, follow National Route 40 through the city of San Juan, and continue along the same route described above.
2. *Direct Route via Uspallata:* Follow National Route 40 to National Route 7, heading northwest to the town of Uspallata. From there, take Provincial Routes 39 and 412 through Calingasta to reach the main site access road (see Figure 4.1).

5.2 Climate

The climate is classified as "desert dry," with a median annual rainfall of 75 mm and a temperature range affected by altitude, both seasonally and daily. The median temperature is 14.5ºC. Summers are generally warm (highs of 30ºC), while winters are dry and cold (lows of -2ºC).

It is important to note that during the winter of 2011, the region experienced some of the harshest conditions and coldest temperatures in 50 years.

The area is generally dry, with a brief summer rainy season from January to March. Rains can be very heavy, and the lack of plant cover leads to localized flash floods. Net evaporation rates are high and surpass the amount of rainfall received annually. About 80% of the total yearly rainfall happens between October and March. Rain in the high mountains is also common during other months of the year.

During the winter months (June to September), snow falls at the site, sometimes accumulating several centimeters. However, snowfall melts almost immediately if exposed to a full day of sun.

The area can be very windy throughout the year. It experiences strong, short-lived westerly winds that are locally called "zonda" winds. This phenomenon brings dry winds exceeding 100 mph and can cause significant drops in humidity.

The climate is permissive of year-round mining and processing operations.

5.3 Local Resources

Sufficient water for operations is available from water bores in the Mine area.

Labour for the operation has been sourced from nearby local communities, with most of the current employees residing in Calingasta and commuting daily to the site. Specialist personnel and some professional staff work a rotational roster and commute via San Juan City. Many are residents of San Juan, and a few are sourced from other parts of Argentina. The workforce is predominantly comprised of National staff.

Adequate sources of grid electricity are available within a practical distance from the operation. There are sufficient areas within the tenement holding for the operation of waste dumps, processing facilities, and tailing storage facilities.

Casposo has been an operating mine, and the surface rights are sufficient for mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, and a processing plant.

5.4 Infrastructure

The surface and underground infrastructure at the mine included the following:

- A crushing plant and a 1,100 tpd mill
- A dry-stack tailings management facility and waste rock dumps
- Low-grade ore and run-of-mine stockpiles
- An administrative building and cafeteria

- An analytical laboratory
- Maintenance facilities
- A core processing and sample preparation facility
- A fenced property perimeter and gated security entrance
- Declines and a series of ramp-connected levels.

The power line has the capacity to transmit 18 MW of power, which is well more than the requirements of the operation.

5.5 Physiography

The Casposo Property lies on the western side of the Calingasta Valley near the western edge of San Juan Province at the base of the Frontal Range. The average elevation is approximately 2,400 MASL. The Mine site is located at the base of rugged terrain, characterized by low mountains with steep slopes, and ravines associated with dry drainage systems.

The dominant plant formation is shrub steppe (>1 m tall) and sub-shrub (<1 m tall) with a dominance of perennial grasses in the herbaceous stratum. There are no Vegas or endemic plant species in the Mine Area.

Two faunal surveys were conducted in the Mine Area in 2006 by Knight Piesold; additional details can be found in the RPA Technical Report (2016).

6 History

The Casposo mine has successively changed ownership among different mining companies that have developed the project from exploration to mineral processing in a beneficiation plant capable of processing 1,100 tonnes per day, where the potential for growth through exploration still exists by making the necessary investments to ensure its operational continuity.

Gold and silver mineralization were discovered in the Casposo District, between 1998 – 2002. Battle Mountain and Newmont Mining Company discovered gold and silver mineralization through regional exploration that included surface sampling, geological mapping, trenching, rock sampling, geophysics and drill holes.

From 2002 – 2009 Intrepid Minerals Corp. invested in various activities to advance the project, including regional reconnaissance, detailed trench sampling, core re-logging, bulk sampling for metallurgical studies, and diamond drill holes.

In 2009, Troy Resources Argentina took control of the project and continued development studies. Commercial production began in November 2010 and continued until 2015, resulting in total production of 283K Au Oz and 9.5M Ag oz.

In 2016 Austral Gold Limited acquired a 51% interest in Troy Resources Argentina, (later renamed Casposo Argentina Mining Ltd.) and became the mine operator for the Casposo property. AGL subsequently acquired an additional 19% in 2017 and the remaining 30% in 2019. As the mine operator, AGL restarted operations in 2016 and after improvements were made in metallurgical and mining processes, produced approximately 98,000 gold equivalent ounces including 44,000 gold ounces and 4.1 million silver ounces until the mine was placed on care and maintenance in 2019.

Further details regarding the Project History can be assessed in the 2016 RPA Technical Report on the Casposo Gold-Silver Mine, Department of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina.

TABLE 6.1: Property Ownership History - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine

Date	Company	Disposition
1998 - 2000	Battle Mountain Gold (BMG)	Battle Mountain and Newmont merged in 2000
2000 - 2002	Newmont Mining Company	Newmont disposed the property to a private consortium
2002 - 2003	Private Consortium	The Consortium transferred the property to Intrepid Minerals Corporation (IMC)
2003 - 2009	Intrepid Minerals Corporation	IMC sold the company to Troy Resources Argentina (TRA)
2009 - 2016	Troy Resources Argentina	Build the mine, explore and operate the complex mine and plant
2016 - 2019	Austral Gold Limited (AGL)	Purchase 51% interest in TRA - Operator
2019 to date	Austral Gold Limited (AGL)	AGL completes full acquisition of the Casposo Mine until april 2019 the complex was declared under care and maintenance

6.3 Recent Resource Estimates

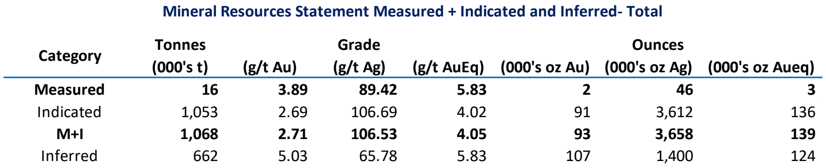
Troy previously published Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates as of June 30, 2015, and later RPA on September 7, 2016, release a MRE that was the base for the Reserves and subsequent exploitation between 2016 and 2019 that was depleted.

CASPOSO MINE does not consider these historical estimates to represent current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

In 2024, as part of asset valuation for the Casposo mine, Mr. Marcos Valencia conducted a review and re-estimation of the resources, which was completed in April 2024, and was the base for the current Mineral Reserve Estimation and Economic Development.

A new Mineral Resource estimate was prepared and is presented in Tables 6.2.

TABLE 6.2: Summary of Mineral Resources Statement All Deposits - April 30, 2024 - Measured + Indicated and Inferred



Mineral Resources Statement Measured + Indicated and Inferred- Total

Category	Tonnes (000's t)		Grade (g/t Ag)			Ounces (000's oz Ag)	
		(g/t Au)		(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)		(000's oz Aueq)
Measured	**16**	**3.89**	**89.42**	**5.83**	**2**	**46**	**3**
Indicated	1,053	2.69	106.69	4.02	91	3,612	136
M+I	**1,068**	**2.71**	**106.53**	**4.05**	**93**	**3,658**	**139**
Inferred	662	5.03	65.78	5.83	107	1,400	124

6.4 Past Production

The Casposo mine was operated under Troy Resources' control from 2011 until early 2016, when AGL assumed control of the operation. Production continued until early 2019, at which point the mine was placed on a care-and-maintenance basis (see Table 6.3).

TABLE 6.3: Past Production - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine

Company	**Year**	**Mass**	**Head Grade**		**Metallurgical Recovery**		**Ounces Produces**	
		(000's t)	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(%) Au**	**(%) Ag**	**(000's oz) Au**	**(000's oz) Ag**
Troy Resources	2011	213	8.30	122	85%	78%	47	623
	2012	372	7.10	118	90%	79%	74	1,126
	2013	498	4.30	137	91%	80%	62	1,693
	2014	517	4.10	233	91%	79%	63	3,023
	2015	469	2.70	254	91%	82%	37	3,110
AUSTRAL GOLD LIMITED	2016	196	2.50	209	89%	83%	16	1,275
	2017	239	2.60	263	90%	86%	18	1,691
	2018	181	2.20	238	90%	87%	12	1,231
	2019	40	2.30	147	91%	77%	3	144
TOTAL	**9Y**	**2,723**	**4.24**	**194**	**90%**	**81%**	**331**	**13,916**

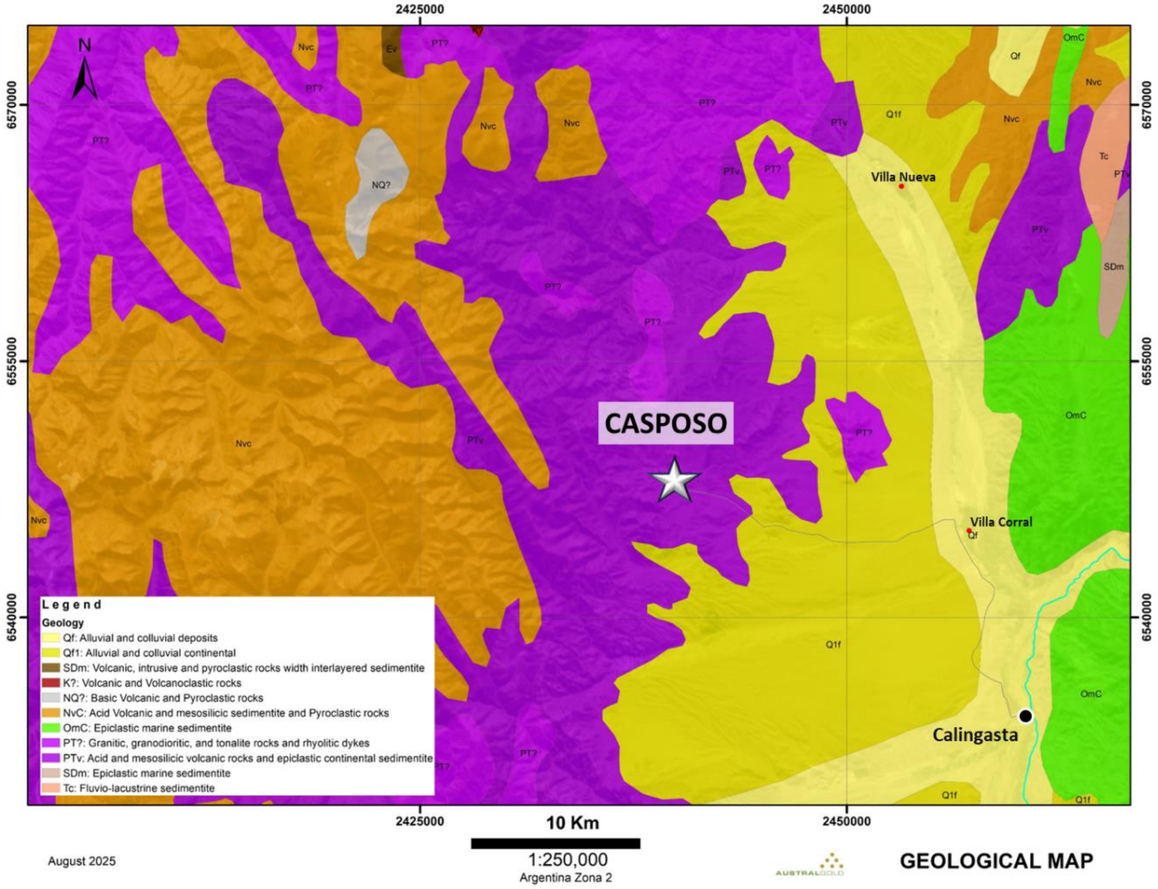
Company	**Year**	**Mass**	**Head Grade**		**Metallurgical Recovery**		**Ounces Produces**	
		(000's t)	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(%) Au**	**(%) Ag**	**(000's oz) Au**	**(000's oz) Ag**
Troy Resources	2011 - 2016	2,118	4.76	182	90%	80%	287	9,816
AUSTRAL GOLD LIMITED	2016 - 2019	606	2.42	237	90%	84%	44	4,100
TOTAL	**9Y**	**2,723**	**4.24**	**194**	**90%**	**81%**	**331**	**13,916**

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geological Setting

The Casposo District is situated within the Cordillera Principal which runs along the border between Argentina and Chile for approximately 1,500 km (See Figure 7.1) in a volcanic and seismic active zone. Basement is formed by Permian-Triassic rocks characterized by calk-alkaline affinity intrusive and volcanic rocks of andesitic to rhyolitic composition regionally known as the Choiyoi Group. These and younger Jurassic-Cretaceous sediments were thickened by compression and trusting since the Late Cretaceous in a thin-skinned fold trust belt.

Figure 7.1 Casposo-Regional Geological Setting (open source: SEGEMAR)



The Casposo deposits are on the eastern border of the Cordillera Frontal. In the mine area, Cordillera Frontal is exposed and underlain by marine metasediments of Carboniferous-lower Permian of the La Puerta Formation, which include shales, sandstones, and conglomerates. Overlain is a thick intrusive and volcanic sequence assigned to the Permian-Triassic Choiyoi Group, which bears the main Low Sulfidation deposits in the Casposo property.

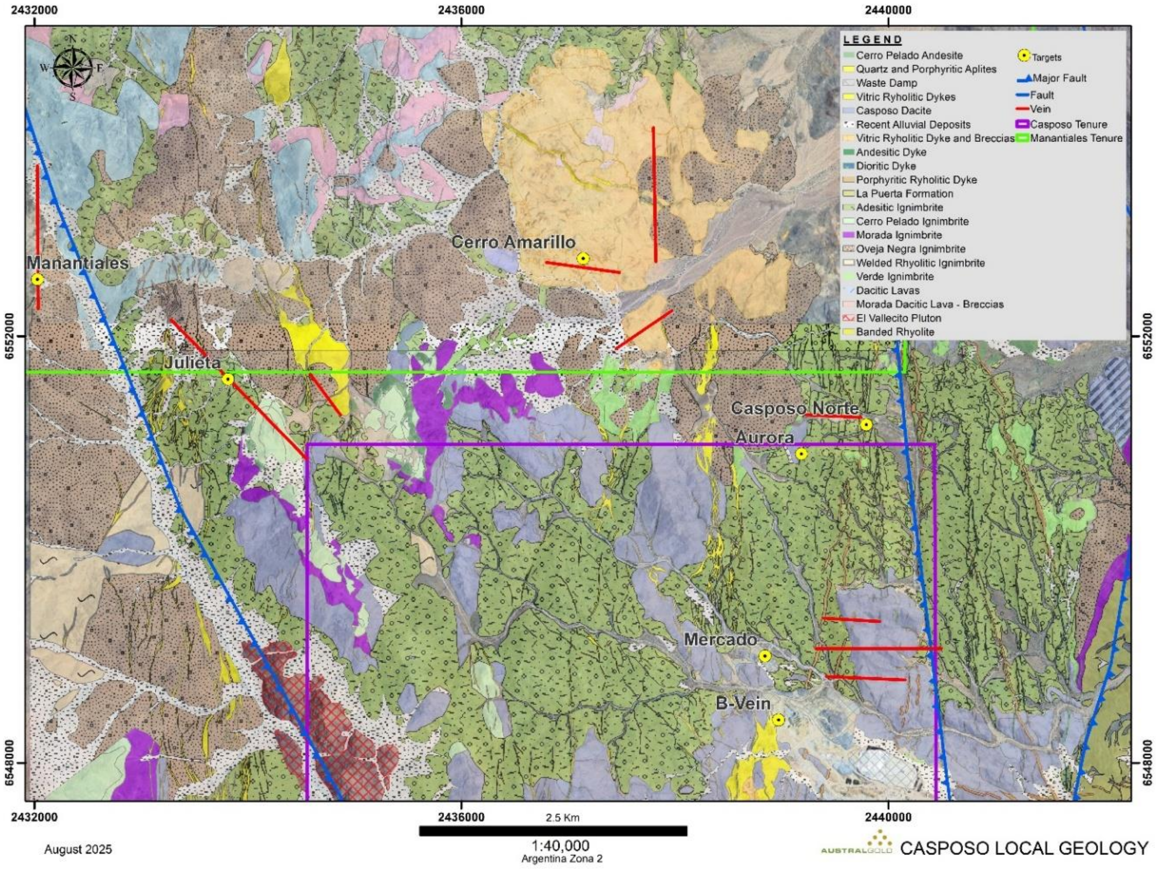
7.2 Local Geology

In the Mine area, the Cordillera Frontal is underlain by marine metasediments (shales, sandstones, and conglomerates) of the La Puerta Formation (Carboniferous-Lower Permian), and this correlates northward with the Agua Negra Formation.

Due to tectonics, it is impossible to establish a complete section; however, these sedimentary sequences are overlain by a thick intrusive and volcanic sequence assigned to the Permian-Triassic Choiyoi Group. The basal andesitic unit includes volcanic flows, tuffs, and breccias that are the main subsurface units in the Casposo Property and are overlain by rhyolite lava, rhyolite-dacite flows, and dacitic ignimbrite flows. The volcanic units dip gently to the east at 15ºC to 20ºC and are cross-cut by north–south, east–west, and northwest–southeast-trending fragile faults, with rhyolite and andesite dykes trending north–south to transect older rock units.

The Casposo gold–silver mineralization occurs in both the rhyolite and underlying andesite, where it is associated with banded quartz–chalcedony veins, typical of Low Sulfidation Epithermal environments. Adularia in the main veins gives an age date of 280 ± 0.8 Ma (K/Ar), very close to the published age dates for the andesite unit. Post-mineralization dykes, of rhyolitic, aphanitic-felsic, and trachytic compositions, affect all the deposits. These dykes, sometimes reaching up to 30 m thickness, are usually steeply dipping and north–south oriented.

Figure 7.2: Casposo Mine – Local Geological Setting and deposit location



7.3 Mineralisation

Epithermal Low Sulfidation deposits typically host gold and silver minerals, and other minerals. They are characterized by structurally controlled mineralization styles such as veins, breccias, stockworks, and veinlets.

Structurally, the Casposo deposit exhibits well-developed structural systems featured by primary and secondary faults occurring in jogs or bends, settings that serve as the main controls for mineral deposition. Figure 7.2 illustrates the spatial distribution of the deposits and their relationship to previously exploited zones. Main faults have played a long-term, secular role in the formation of these deposits.

The Manantiales Vein represents the northwestern extension of mineralization within the Manantiales Property, located approximately 5 km northwest of the main facilities.

The Julieta Vein situated south-east of Manantiales, is expressed as a quartz-carbonate vein breccia with several tensional structures along the main ore body.

The Mercado Vein is the northern extension of the Kamila system, (the main system), and was partially exploited via open pit mining in the past.

The B-Vein, a sub-parallel mineralized structure to the Inca vein system, has been evaluated, and its resources estimated. It was previously mined to a limited extent using underground mining methods.

Accordingly, geological modeling of the ore shoots reveals discontinuities primarily caused by successive deformation events dating from the Paleozoic era to the present. These events are physically manifested through strike-slip displacements, undulations, and the development of parallel ore shoots.

Figures 7.3. to 7.6 illustrate the geometry of the main ore shoots included in the current mineral resource estimation.

Figure 7.3: Ore shoots contouring - Longitudinal Section – Manantiales Structure

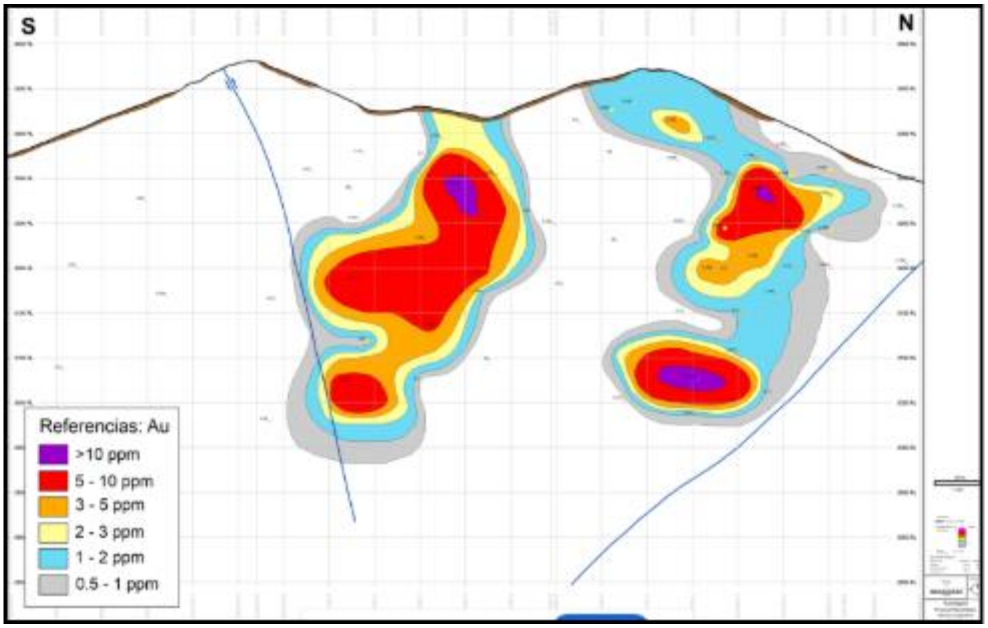


Figure 7.4: Ore shoots contouring - Longitudinal Section – Julieta Structure

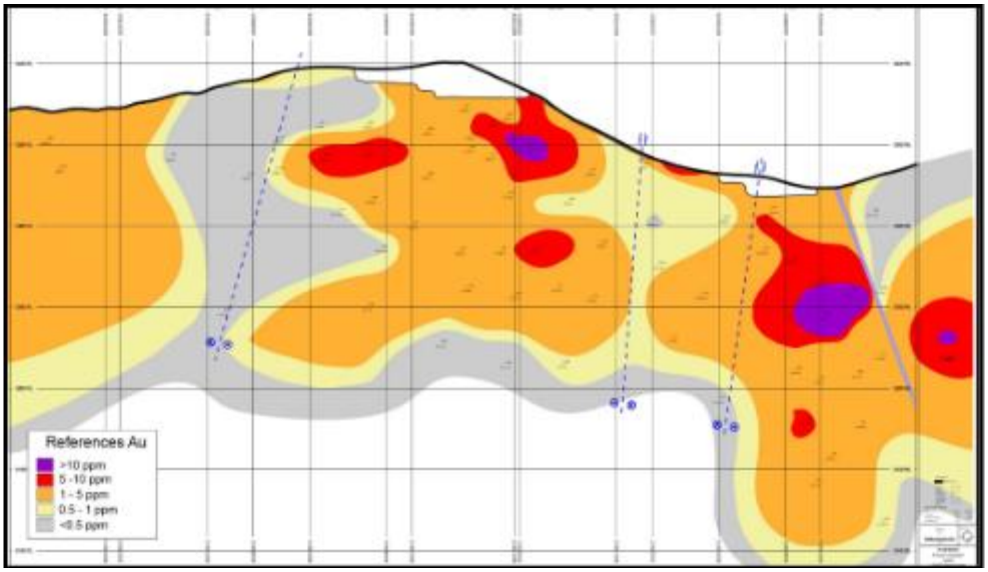


Figure 7.5: Ore shoots contouring - Longitudinal Section – Mercado Structure

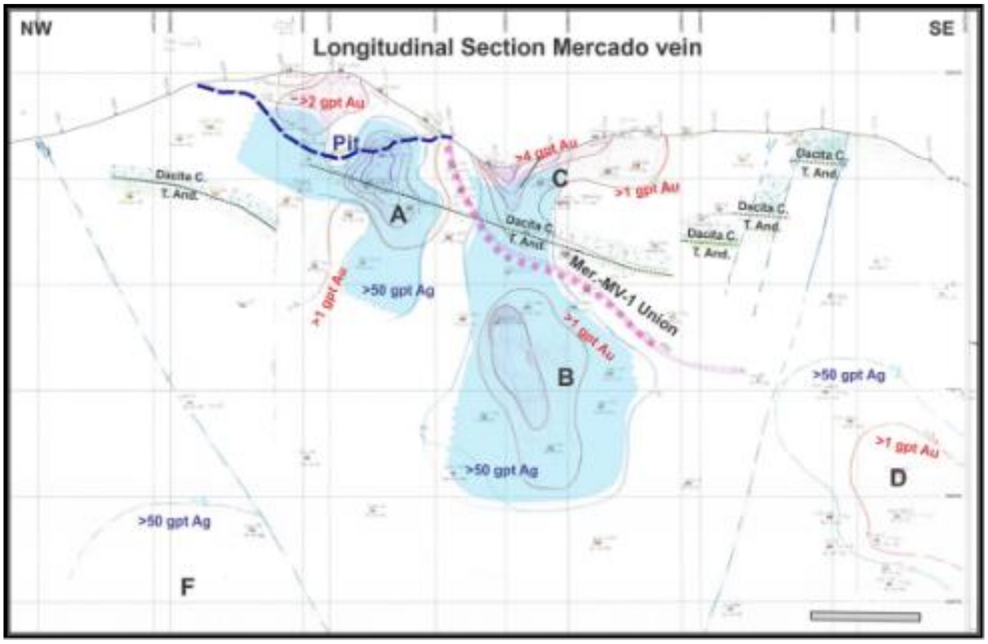
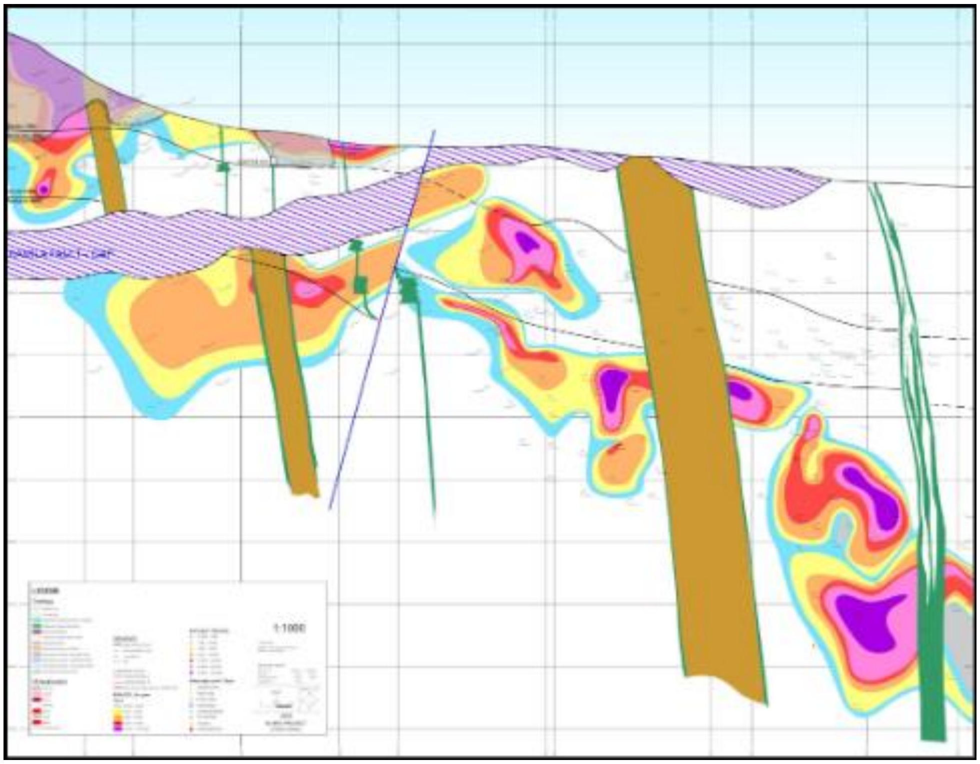


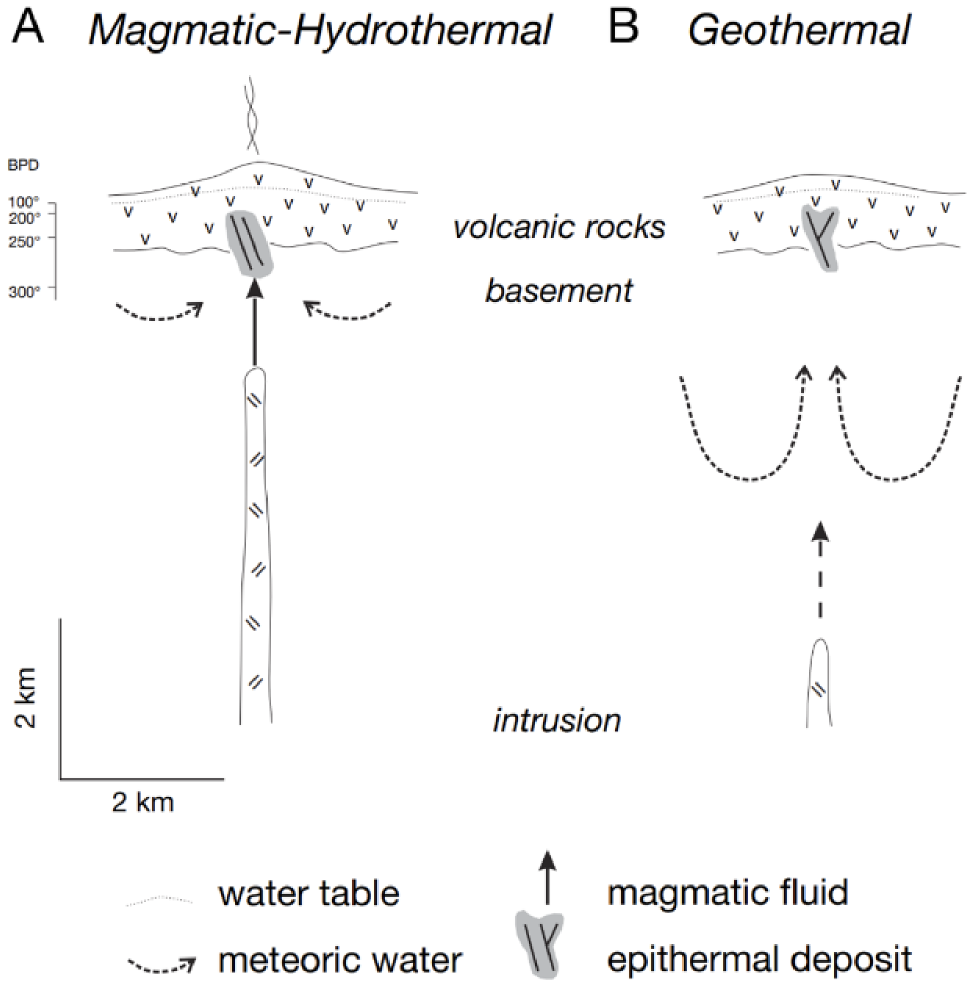
Figure 7.6: Ore shoots contouring - Longitudinal Section – B-Vein Structure



8 Deposit Types

The deposits identified within the Casposo Property are characteristic of Epithermal Low Sulfidation (LS) systems. These deposits are formed through multi-stage, open space filling events, resulting in the development of mineralized veins, breccias, stockworks, and or veinlets (Simmons et. Al., 2005). This style of mineralization is typical of low-sulfidation epithermal environments, where precious metals are deposited from hydrothermal fluids in structurally controlled zones.

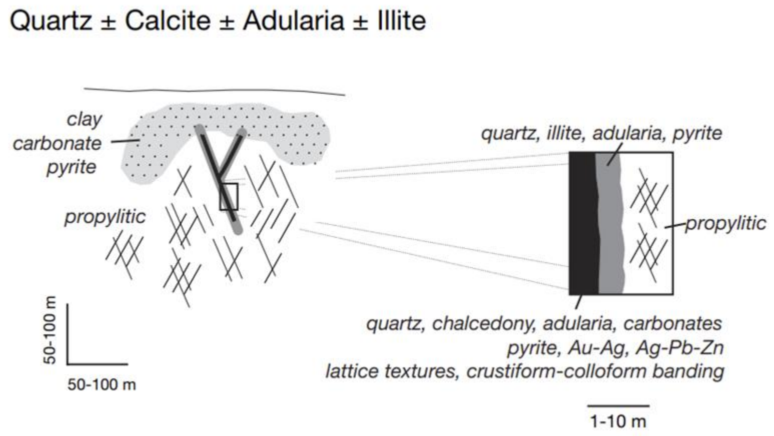
Figure 8.1: Conceptual Model of Low Sulfidation Epithermal Deposits. (Simmons et. Al., 2005)



This deposit type is characterized by quartz veins, hydrothermal breccia, stockworks, and veinlets that host gold, silver, electrum, and variable amounts of silver and iron sulfides.

The typical alteration assemblage associated with low-sulfidation epithermal deposits consists of quartz, illite, adularia, and pyrite. This alteration assemblage reflects the lower salinity and neutral pH of the hydrothermal fluids, which become neutralized as they migrate through crustal rocks (see Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Alteration Assemblage of Low Sulfidation Epithermal Deposits. (Simmons et. Al., 2005)



Alteration at the Casposo deposits has been identified using Terraspec aerial spectrometry and it is consistent with the low-sulfidation (LS) model. Broad haloes of white mica and, less common kaolinite alteration have been observed surrounding the mineralized veins. These halos are elongated along the mineralized structures (see Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 illustrates the typical arrangement of the wall rock alteration. Silicification is the most common alteration type, featuring multiple generations of quartz with varied textures, including chalcedony quartz, which are typically accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in the vein envelope is flanked by Illite–smectite assemblages. Smectite-Illite ± montmorillonite ± kaolinite (intermediate argillic alteration) can form adjacent to veins.

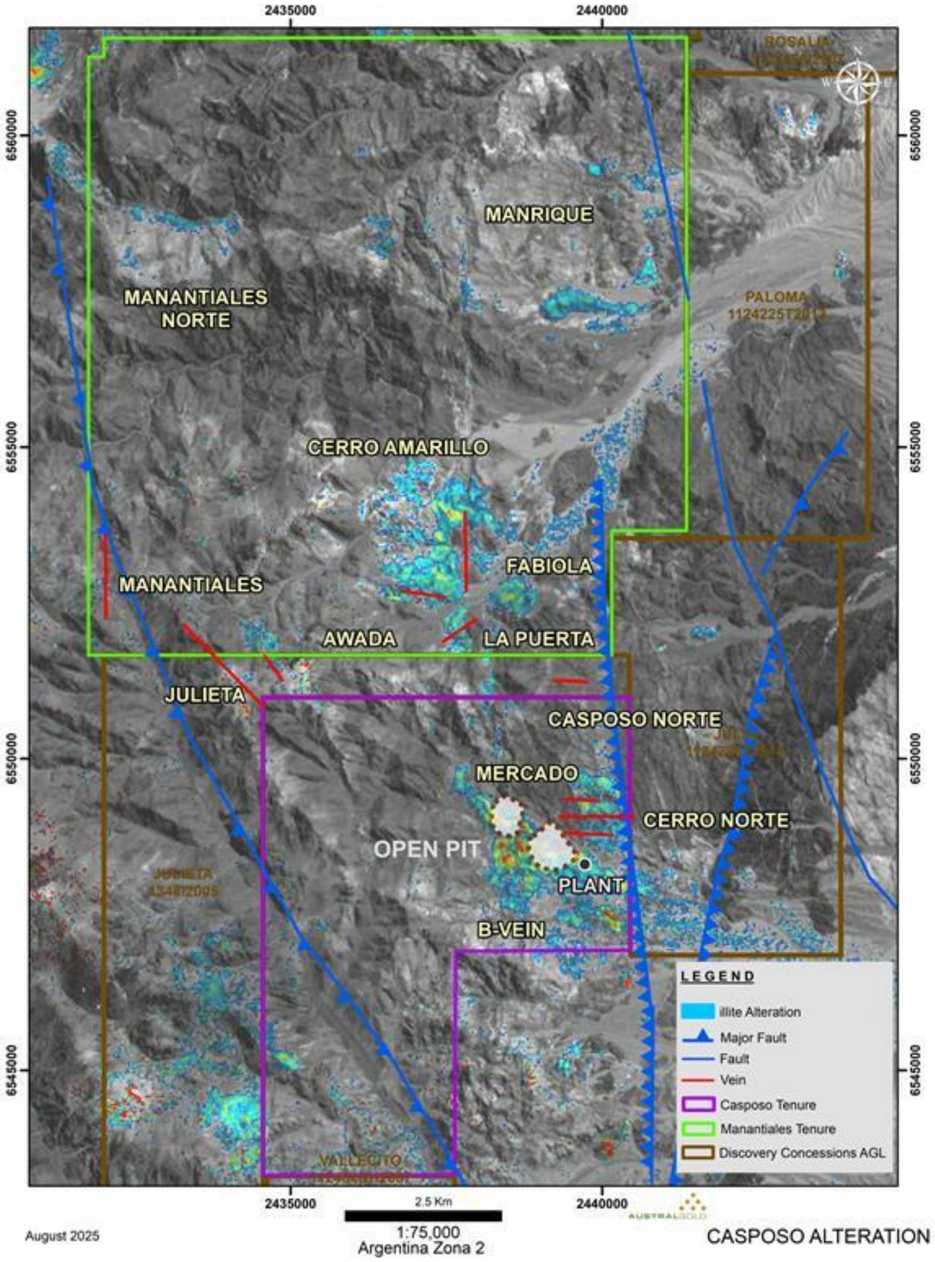
Kaolinite–alunite (advanced argillic alteration) may form along the tops of mineralised zones.

At the Casposo Mine, four main deposits have been geologically modelled by the geology team of the mine site. These structures are Manantiales, Mercado, Julieta, and B-Vein, and geostatistical modelling was subsequently carried out to determine the metal content in each of them.

The mineralization frame occurs along a 10 km long WNW-ESE structural corridor. All the structures are the continuity of the main and previously exploited deposits called Kamila, and from south to north are B-Vein, Mercado, Julieta, and Manantiales (see Figure 8.3).

The Casposo Mine is a prolific district with mineralized bodies that remain open. Additional exploration campaigns are recommended to identify new structures and expand increase the mineral resource base of CASPOSO MINE in greenfield and brownfield prospects, subject to future estimation in accordance with NI 43-101.

Figure 8.3: Plan View of Casposo property showing the structural setting and alteration



9 Exploration

Several exploration activities are currently being developed around the main targets of the Casposo Mine, in preparation for the potential restart of operations.

The exploration team applied a wide range of exploration techniques, including geological mapping, soil sampling, whole rock sampling, spectrometry on rock and soil samples, rock-chip sampling, core drilling, interpretation of satellite imagery, and various remote sensing methods.

Additionally, geological surveys have been conducted, including Induced Polarization (IP)and both ground and airborne magnetic surveys.

All exploration works have been carried out by trained geologists and technicians following established standard operating procedures.

Recent exploration efforts have delineated multiple district-scale structures on the property that exhibit significant potential. These structures share similar in spatial orientations and geological characteristics with known high-grade mineralized zones at Casposo and they are expected to be the primary focus of current exploration activities.

10 Drilling

Several mining companies have conducted exploration and development activities at the Casposo mine, ensuring compliance with the regulations of major capital markets, including the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV), and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

All drilling activities have adhered to current industry standards for acceptable drilling practices and sampling protocols, aimed at accurately determining the concentration of economically valuable elements. These procedures have been implemented under stringent quality control measures, reflecting a commitment to safeguarding shareholder interests in a mining asset designed to generate long-term value.

Companies involved in the development of the Casposo Mine have consistently followed the CIM Definition Standards (2014), as well as the requirements of National Instrument 43-101(NI 43-101 (2011)) and the JORC (2012).

Drilling activities, from early-stage exploration to full-scale mining operations, have been carried out by companies recognized for their technical expertise and independence from the property owner. Importantly, sampling practices have followed the principle of equiprobability, ensuring unbiased representation of mineral content and supporting the integrity of resource estimation.

10.1 Summary

The current mineral resource estimate is based on extensive historical drilling data collected by previous operators, including Battle Mountain Gold, Newmont, Intrepid, Troy Resources, as well as drilling campaigns conducted by CASPOSO MINE.

10.2 Historical Sampling

Casposo sampling was completed in four main phases (see Table 10.1):

- Battle Mountain Gold (BMG) surface sampling, trenching, rock chip channel sampling and diamond drilling (DDH) – 1998 to 2002.
- Intrepid Mines Limited (Intrepid) trenching, reverse circulation (RC) and DDH drilling – 2003 to 2008.

- Troy Resources Argentina (Troy) RC and DDH drilling – 2009 to 2015.
- AGA: DDH, and channel sampling – 2016 to 2025.

TABLE 10.1: Historical drill hole sampling - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine

Year	Company	Type	(n) Hole	(m) Hole
1998 to 2002	BMG	DDH	46	8,626.14
2003 to 2008	Intrepid	DDH	242	38,459.13
		RC	12	2,185.00
2009 to 2015	Troy	DDH	588	148,188.20
		RC	57	7,364.50
2016 to 2025	AGA	DDH	96	18,051.60
	Total		1,041	222,874.57

Core logging and sampling were carried out according to BMG, Intrepid, Troy, or AGA protocols. Core was split in half (mechanical splitter or diamond saw). One half of the core was sent for analysis and the remaining half returned to the core box in its original orientation as a permanent record. Normally, the entire hole was sampled. The sample interval was between 0.5 to 1 m in ore zone and 2 m on average in waste rocks. Highly fragmented core was bound with adhesive tape before splitting. Sample intervals were determined by both lithology and a visual estimate of quartz veining and quartz stockworks/breccia. Sampling mineralized zones was generally on one metre intervals however mineralized contacts were also considered.

RC samples were collected from the cyclone every one metre, then homogenized and split twice, to obtain a three kilogram to five-kilogram sample. Another split of the sample was stored as backup. The remaining reject was discarded.

Continuous channel sampling was conducted in the trenches with chisel and hammer, usually at the bottom of the excavations. Sample weight was between three to five kilograms.

BMG used two contractors, Major and Connors Drilling (Connors), which completed 11 holes (1,732 m) and 35 holes (6,894 m), respectively. The drill hole diameter was primarily NQ (47.6 mm nominal core diameter), although some holes were collared with HQ (63.5 mm nominal core diameter), and reduced to NQ for the deeper sections.

Intrepid completed 38,549 m of core drilling in 242 drill holes. Drill contractors included Connors, Bolland, and Major Drilling. The diamond drill hole diameter was primarily HQ drilled with a HQ-3 triple tube method to ensure minimum-core rotation and maximum sample recovery.

Troy completed both RC 57 holes totalling 7,364.5 m and 588 holes completing 148,188.2 m of diamond drilling. Drill Contractors included Boart Longyear Argentina, Energold Argentina SA, and Eco-Minera Mining Services Argentina. The core was not oriented.

Casposo Mine (AGA) completed 18,052 m and 96 holes of core drilling. Drill contractor was Conosur Drilling S.A., and to develop the infill drill program an own equipment was used. The core was not oriented.

10.3 Available Sampling

Sampling was comprised of Diamond Drilling (DDH), Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC), and Surface and Underground channels, which included (see Table 10.2):

TABLE 10.2: Available Sampling using in the Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	**DDH**		**RC**		**Surface CHN**		**Underground CHN**		**Total**	
	n	**m**	**n**	**m**	**n**	**m**	**n**	**m**	**n**	**m**
Manatiales	67	12,652	-	-	62	540	-	-	129	13,192
Julieta	96	12,805	10	1,043	83	376	-	-	189	14,224
Mercado	100	15,232	-	-	-	-	98	1,817	198	17,049
B-Vein	211	58,451	2	389	17	245	80	377	310	59,462
Total	474	99,140	12	1,432	162	1,161	178	2,194	826	103,927

DDH: Diamond Drillhole RC: Reverse Circulation Drillhole CHN: Channel Sampling

It should be noted that samples from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling represent only 2% of the data used in this resource estimate. The remaining 98% comprises channel samples and diamond drilling, both of which are considered appropriate and reliable methods for accurately defining geological contacts.

Core drilling samples were collected based on geological criteria. Geological and geotechnical logging was performed on the core: geologists, recorded lithological, structural, and mineralogical information, while trained personnel conducted geological logging to obtain recovery and RQD data.

Core recoveries were consistently high, averaging over 90%. Mineralized intervals were selected for assaying for gold and silver content. In cases where the holes targeted specific geological features, sampling was restricted to intervals of geological interest, such as veins, breccias, veinlets, or stockworks, as well as adjacent footwall and hanging-wall host rocks.

Sampling intervals ranged from a minimum of 0.3 meters to a maximum of 1.0 meter. HQ and NQ core holes were split using a diamond saw, and half-core samples were retained. Digital photographs were taken of the core to maintain a permanent visual record. Un-assayed intervals are securely stored at the mine site.

Historic drill hole collars were surveyed using industry-standard equipment, including total station, or Differential GPS survey instruments, either by internal staff or third-party contractors.

CASPOSO MINE conducted numerous random field checks on historic collar locations, which were generally found to be within ±0.5 meters of their expected positions based on the chosen survey datum.

The historical data were compiled and validated by the CASPOSO MINE geology department. A database administrator reviewed and reconciled a representative portion of hardcopy drill logs and assay certificates against the digital drill hole database.

The Qualified Person of this report confirms that all data used in the mineral resource estimation process were validated by the CASPOSO MINE geology team. However, the Qualified person takes no responsibility for the original generation of the sampling data.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Internal Laboratory

All drill and channel samples used in the mineral resource estimate were analyzed at the Casposo Mine assay laboratory, located on-site. The laboratory is fully equipped for sample preparation and analysis, including facilities for wet chemistry, fire assay, atomic absorption spectroscopy, and general support infrastructure such as offices, washrooms, reagent storage, and sample storage.

Sample Preparation and Assay Procedures

Historic sample preparation followed a standardized data protocol:

- **Sample identification:** Each drill and/or channel sample was assigned a unique identification number, tracked throughout the process.

○ **Weighing:** Samples ranged from 0.5 and 5.0 kg.

  - **Primary Crushing:** Samples were jaw crushed to produce a 9.5 mm product.
  - **Secondary Crushing:** Further jaw crushing was performed to achieve 90% passing 2.00 mm (10 mesh ASTM).
  - **Splitting:** a 1-in rifle splitter was used to obtain approximately 0.50 kg of sample.
  - **Drying:** The split sample was dried for 2 hours at 102° C.
  - **Pulverizing:** Samples were pulverized to100% passing 0.15 mm (100 mesh ASTM). After pulverization, the bowl, ring, and puck assembly were disassembled, and the sample was placed on a rolling cloth. Two pulveriser assemblies were used alternately. The pulverized sample was rolled and transferred to a numbered envelope. Silica sand was pulverized at the end of each batch to minimize cross contamination.
- Assaying was conducted using fire assaying methods with a 30 g charge and a gravimetric finish.
  - Each sample was fire-assayed using a traditional lead oxide flux as well as a known addition of silver, called inquart.
  - The samples were placed in gas-fired assay furnaces.
  - The fusion of the flux and inquarted sample produced a molten mixture that was poured into conical molds and cooled.
  - The lead button formed during the fusion process was separated from the cooled slag and pounded to remove any adhering slag.
  - The lead button was then cupelled using a magnesium oxide cupel.
  - The remaining doré bead was flattened and weighed.
  - The weighed doré was then placed in a test tube, and concentrated nitric acid was added.
  - The button was then rinsed, ammonia added and rinsed again.
  - The button was dried and then roasted for 5 minutes.
  - After cooling, the gold was weighed.
  - Gold to silver ratios were checked. If greater than 0.40 additional silver and lead are added, and the sample is re-analyzed.

- The gold and silver present in the sample were expressed according to the following formula:
  - Au (g/t) = Au (mg) / sample weight (g); and
  - Ag (g/t) = (Au + Ag) (mg) – Au (mg) / sample weight (g)

11.2 External Laboratory

The drill core generated by CASPOSO MINE was collected and analyzed by ALEX STEWART International, an independent and certified laboratory located in Mendoza, Argentina. The sample preparation and assay procedures were as follows:

Sample Collection and Transport

- Senior CASPOSO MINE field technicians regularly monitored the drilling process and supervised the transport of core samples from the hole collar to the Casposo mine logging and sampling facility.
- All cores and samples were securely stored in a locked logging facility where batches of bagged half-core samples were subsequently driven to San Juan and then to the ALEX STEWART Laboratory in Mendoza.
- Each drill sample was assigned a unique sample number for tracking throughout the assay process.

Gold analysis:

- **Method:** Fire Assay Fusion with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish
- **Procedure:**
- a 30g sample was fused with lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, and inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver
- The resulting lead button was cupelled to yield a precious metal bead

- The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven, followed by 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid reduced power
- The solution was cooled, diluted to 4 mL with demineralized water, and analyzed by AAS against matrix-matched standards
- **Detection limits**: 0.01 g/t Au (lower) to 10 g/t Au (upper)

- **For samples > 10 g/t Au and < 1000 g/t Au:**
- Fire Assay Fusion sample with decomposition and gravimetric analysis was used, where a prepared 30 g sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents to produce a lead button
- The lead button containing the precious metals was cupelled to remove the lead and the remaining gold and silver bead was parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed, and weighed for gold content

- **Silver analysis:**
- **Method:** Multi-acid digestion (HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl digestion followed by AAS

- **Procedure:**
- A 0.4 g sample was digested using nitric, perchloric, and hydrofluoric acids, evaporated to dryness, and redigested with hydrochloric acid, and the sample is dried again.
- The residue is dissolved in nitric and hydrochloric acids, transferred to a volumetric flask (100 or 250 ml), diluted to volume with de-mineralized water, mixed, and analyzed by AAS
- **Detection limits** 2 g/t Ag (lower) to 200 g/t Ag (upper)
- **For samples between >200 g/t Ag and < 10,000 g/t Ag**
- **Method**: Fire Assay Fusion
- **Procedure:**
- sample decomposition with gravimetric analysis, whereby a prepared 30g sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents to produce a lead button
- The lead button was cupelled to remove the lead, and the bead was parted in nitric acid, annealed, and weighed as gold. Silver content was determined by subtracting the gold weight from the total bead weight.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A comprehensive program was implemented by CASPOSO MINE in accordance with industry standards defined by the CIM.

11.3.1 Internal Laboratory

Several certified reference materials (CRMs) were implemented, including standards, blanks, and duplicates, to ensure the accuracy and reliability of assay results (see Table 11.1).

The internal QA/AC protocol for the drill hole data included:

- **Duplicate assay pulps** for 5% of the total sample volume.
- **Duplicate assay splits** on 5% of the total sample volume
- **Insertion of standards** at every 20th sample.

CASPOSO MINE utilized two mineral standards for the drilling program. These standards were selected to match the expected grade ranges and mineralogical characteristics of the Casposo deposit.

TABLE 11.1: Internal Laboratory CRMs - Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Type	Company	Name	Gold (Fire Assay)		Silver (Acid Digestion)	
			(g/t)	Std. Dev.	(g/t)	Std. Dev.
Std	Internal	STD BT	2.48	± 0.10	51.9	± 3.61
Std	Internal	STD AT	68.20	± 4.15	943.0	± 20.98

For both diamond drill holes (DDH) and channel sampling, quality control procedures were implemented using CRMs, including standards and blanks.

Accuracy was monitored though the use of certified standards, which have accepted values within plus 2 standard deviations.

Precision was assessed by evaluating the relative variation of results, also within a range of 2 standard deviations.

11.3.2 External Laboratory

Several CRMs were implemented, including standards, blanks, and duplicates.

For the CASPOSO MINE diamond drill core, the quality control procedures included the insertion of a range of certified geochemical standards and blanks that were inserted at a rate of one in every 20-samples (5%) (see Table 11.2).

CASPOSO MINE utilized ten mineral standards for the drilling:

TABLE 11.2: External Laboratory CRMs - Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Type	Company	Name	Gold (Fire Assay)		Silver (Acid Digestion)	
			(g/t)	Std. Dev.	(g/t)	Std. Dev.
Blank	Internal	Blank	0.00	± 0.100	0.0	± 0.100
Std	Oreas	Oreas 251b	0.51	± 0.017	0.1	± 0.017
Std	Oreas	Oreas 607	0.69	± 0.024	5.9	± 0.189
Std	Oreas	Oreas 601c	1.00	± 0.048	50.3	± 2.310
Std	Oreas	Oreas 624	1.16	± 0.053	45.3	± 1.260
Std	Oreas	Oreas 603c	4.96	± 0.186	294.0	± 13.000
Std	Oreas	Oreas 609b	4.97	± 0.260	24.6	± 1.030
Std	Oreas	Oreas 610	9.83	± 0.254	49.4	± 1.790
Std	RockLabs	RockLabs SP49	18.34	± 0.340	60.2	± 2.500
Std	RockLabs	RockLabs SQ47	39.88	± 0.850	122.3	± 5.700
Std	RockLabs	RockLabs OxQ75	50.03	± 1.100	153.9	± 7.300

For the CASPOSO MINE diamond drill core, reverse circulation (RC) drilling and channel sampling analyses were conducted to evaluate the performance of standards and blanks. Accuracy was monitored using certified standards, with accepted values within 2 standard deviations.

The corresponding Qualified Person considers the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used for the resource drilling to be an adequate basis for supporting the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). The Qualified Person confirms that the QAQC program and methods were developed by the CASPOSO MINE geology team and reviewed by the Qualified Person.

12 Data Verification

All information contained in this technical report was generated by CASPOSO MINE; most of which was validated and reported in the technical report developed by RPA, except for the drilling program at the Manantiales vein, which was performed after 2016, and it has been reviewed and validated by the corresponding QP.

The information has been reviewed by the Qualified Person and is declared to be following the guidelines established by the CIM and is under the requirements of NI 43-101 for publication to the market.

The following sections of this chapter outline and describe how these procedures were developed.

Verification was carried out by taking the original information, comparing it with what was reported in the 2016 report, and reviewing the procedures that CASPOSO MINE applied during its drilling and quality assurance activities.

All information captured and operational procedures and protocols have been developed to detect and prevent deviations in the early stages of the process and to apply corrective measures for mitigation, minimize the sources of risk of failures in the information generated and declared as public.

12.1 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by the Qualified Person of this chapter between March 12 and 14, 2024. During the visit, I reviewed drill holes and conducted field inspections at the locations of each deposit studied in this report. I also evaluated the procedures and processes used for data collection, which were found to be consistent with industry standards.

I am acting as a Qualified Person as described under NI 43-101and confirm that the observations and assessments made during the site visit support the conclusions presented in this report.

12.2 Laboratory Inspection

Analytical laboratories for the project have not been inspected at this stage.

12.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented by CASPOSO MINE in accordance with industry standards defined by the CIM.

12.3.1 Internal Laboratory

Several CRMs were implemented, including standards, blanks, and duplicates to ensure the accuracy and reliability of assay results.

For drill hole data, an internal quality control program was implemented by CASPOSO MINE, which comprised:

- Duplicate assay pulps for 5% of the total sample volume.
- Duplicate assay splits for 5% of the total sample volume.
- Insertion of standards at every 20th sample.

CRMs used by the internal laboratory was described in chapter 11 and refers to table 11.1

12.3.2 External Laboratory

Several CRMs were implemented, including standards, blanks, and duplicates.

For the CASPOSO MINE diamond drill core, the quality control procedures included the insertion of a range of certified geochemical standards and blanks that were inserted at a rate of one in every 20-sample basis (5%).

RC drilling and Channel Sampling analysis were also conducted to verify the results of the standards and blanks. Accuracy was monitored using certified standards, with accepted values within 2 standard deviations, and precision was also monitored within a percentile relative variation range of 2 standard deviations.

CRM used by the internal laboratory was described in chapter 11 and refers to table 11.2

The Qualified Person of this chapter confirms that all the QAQC programs and procedures were developed by the CASPOSO MINE geology team and reviewed by the Qualified Person.

12.4 Database Validation

The database, which contains information collected from diamond drill holes (DDH), reverse circulation (RC) drilling, and channel samples was validated and compiled by the CASPOSO MINE geology team. It is managed by the Corporate Data Base Administrator, who is responsible for maintaining data security and implementing regular back up routines to ensure the integrity of the information.

In parallel, the Database Administrator reconciled the historical data by comparing approximately 10% of available hardcopy drill logs and assay results against the digital drill hole database. The results of this reconciliation were satisfactory, indicating that the data meets a high standard and complies with the guidelines established by the CIM as described under NI 43-101.

12.5 Data Verification

All data generated by CASPOSO MINE, as well as data inherited from Casposo's previous owners, has been properly collected, maintained, and safeguarded. Over the years, this information has been securely stored in database storage systems with corresponding backup protocols to ensure its preservation and integrity. In addition to digital backups, physical copies are also maintained, and routine reviews have confirmed the validity of the data stored in their database.

Two main types of sampling, drill hole and channel samples, are stored and managed identically within the database. These samples form the basis for modeling the various deposits at the Casposo mine and support the conclusions presented in this report.

12.5.1 Collar Survey

Drill hole collars were surveyed using an industry-standard total station or differential GPS survey instruments by both in-house and third-party personnel.

12.5.2 Downhole Survey

Drill hole trajectories were surveyed using appropriate instruments for each drill campaign. All CASPOSO MINE drill holes were surveyed in a continuous downhole trace format using single-shot methods and, more recently, Reflex EZ-Track or Gyroscope tools. This procedure aligns with industry best practices to accurately measure drill hole deviation and ensure precise 3D positioning.

12.5.3 Assay Data

Geochemical measurements were conducted as part of the drill hole analysis. In exploration drilling, entire drill holes were analyzed for multi-element data and elements of interest. For resource focused drilling aimed at measuring ore concentrations, only the intervals of interest were assayed. These results are stored in dedicated tables within the database, and CASPOSO MINE has implemented these procedures appropriately.

The corresponding Qualified Person has not undertaken independent assaying of material from the projects and has based the mineral resource estimation on the data provided by CASPOSO MINE.

12.5.4 Geological Logging

CASPOSO MINE has implemented standard procedures for capturing and storing geological information from drill holes. Lithological characteristics, alterations, ore minerals, mineralization styles, and their respective intensities are systematically recorded and stored in dedicated tables within the database designed for geological data.

The Qualified Person has not conducted independent geological logging of material from the project and has based the MRE entirely on the geological information provided by CASPOSO MINE.

The corresponding Qualified Person considers that the data contained in the drill hole database were generated and collected in accordance with industry standards. CASPOSO MINE implemented appropriate programs to ensure data security, which were developed by the corporate geology team, and reviewed by the Qualified Person, who considers that the data is adequate for the purposes of estimating resources.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1.1 HISTORICAL TESTING

Metallurgical test work using samples from Casposo has been conducted by several laboratories since 2002.

Initial testing was carried out under the direction of Intrepid. Following Troy Resources' acquisition of Casposo in 2009, additional metallurgical tests were performed to support their Feasibility Study. A similar approach was taken when CASPOSO MINE acquired the mine in October 2016, leading to further metallurgical tests.

Most of the test work was conducted at the Mining Research Institute (IIM), which is part of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of San Juan.

The results from IIM were verified by internationally recognized commercial laboratories, including:

- Kappes, Cassiday & Associates
- Resource Development, Inc., in Ontario, Canada
- SGS Mineral Services in Santiago, Chile

Further details regarding historical testing have been reported previously by Doyle and Whitehouse (2012) and AMEC (2009).

An extensive suite of processes was tested, including:

- Gravity concentration
- Cyanide leaching
- Whole ore cyanide leaching
- Heap leaching
- Flotation

Process Optimization and Detailed Design:

A process scouting program generated a significant amount of data, enabling informed decision-making for selecting the optimal process and supporting its detailed design. The testing included:

- Comminution
- Gravity concentration
- Cyanide leaching
- Settling tests
- Filtration tests
- Zinc precipitation tests
- Cyanide destruction tests
- Mineralogical studies

AMEC International (Chile) supervised a portion of the metallurgical testing used to evaluate four process flowsheet options and three tailings storage alternatives. Based on the results of these trade-off studies, the selected process flowsheet included:

- Whole ore cyanide leaching

- Merrill-Crowe precious metal recovery using a hybrid counter-current decantation (CCD) plus filtration liquid-solid separation circuit
- Filtered dry stack tailings storage

In 2009, Mineral Engineering Technical Services (METS) in Perth, Western Australia, was selected by Troy Resources to complete the plant design for Casposo. SGS Mineral Services, Chile, was chosen to conduct the final round of metallurgical testing to support the METS detailed plant design.

Using historical metallurgical test data, estimates of metallurgical recoveries were determined for both gold and silver (see Table 13.1)

TABLE 13.1: Metallurgical Test work Recovery Estimates

Metal	**Head Grade (g/t)**	**Tail Grade (g/t)**	**Extraction (%)**	**Solution Loss (%)**	**Miscellaneous Loss (%)**	**Overall Recovery (%)**
Gold	**4.68**	0.27	94.4	0.5	0.2	**93.7**
Silver	**114**	21	82.1	0.5	1.0	**80.6**

During CASPOSO MINE's operational period (2016-2019), average metallurgical recoveries were 90% for gold and 84.1% for silver. The combined metal recovery, based on gold equivalent, was 87.6%.

These recovery values provide a reliable basis for the estimation of Mineral Reserves, economic modeling, budgeting, and financial planning and analysis.

13.2 CASPOSO PLANT OPERATING DATA

Following construction, the Casposo processing plant began commissioning with the first gold/silver bars produced in November 2010. Based on operating results from the 2016-2019 period, during which process optimization was achieved, metal recoveries are projected to remain consistent with those historically recorded during that time.

Since CASPOSO MINE's operated the plant between 2016 and 2019, metallurgical recoveries for both gold and silver were stabilized, allowing these recovery values to be used as benchmarks for the new phase of project operations. Given that the mineral sources to be processed are the same as those used during the previous processing period, recovery rates are expected to be maintained.

Figure 13.1 and Figure 13.2 show a plot of recovery versus head grade for gold and silver, respectively.

Figure 13.1: Gold Recovery as function of Gold Head Grade

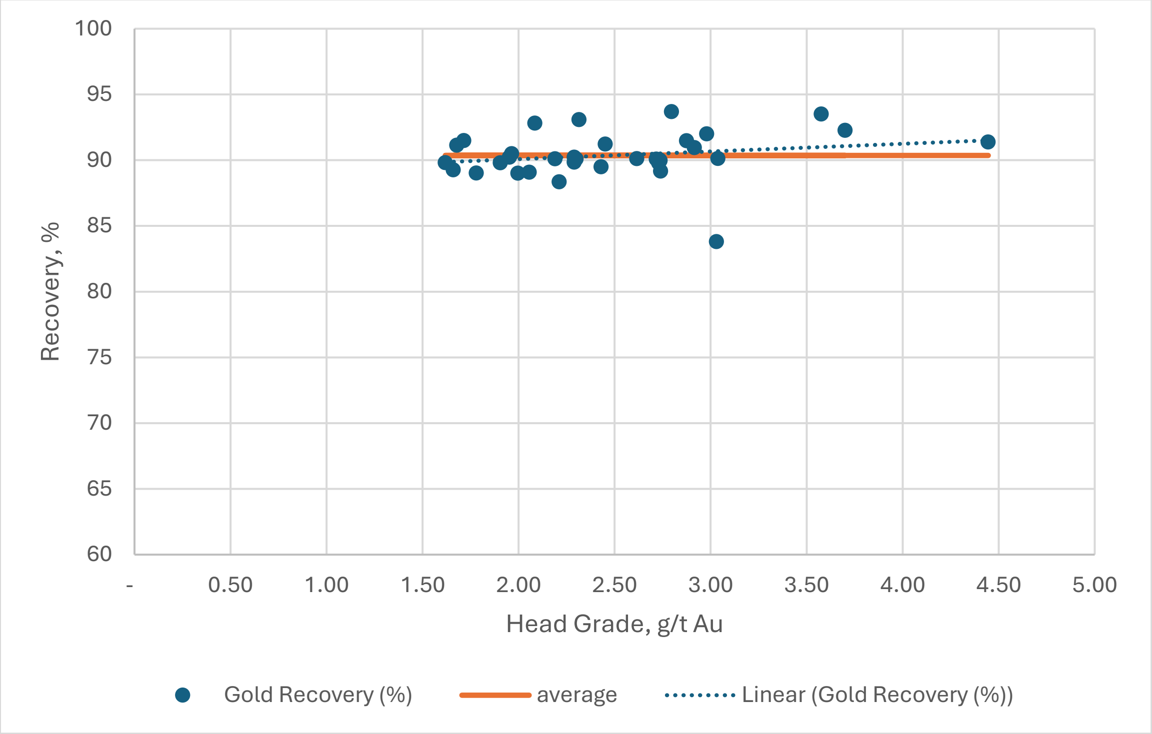
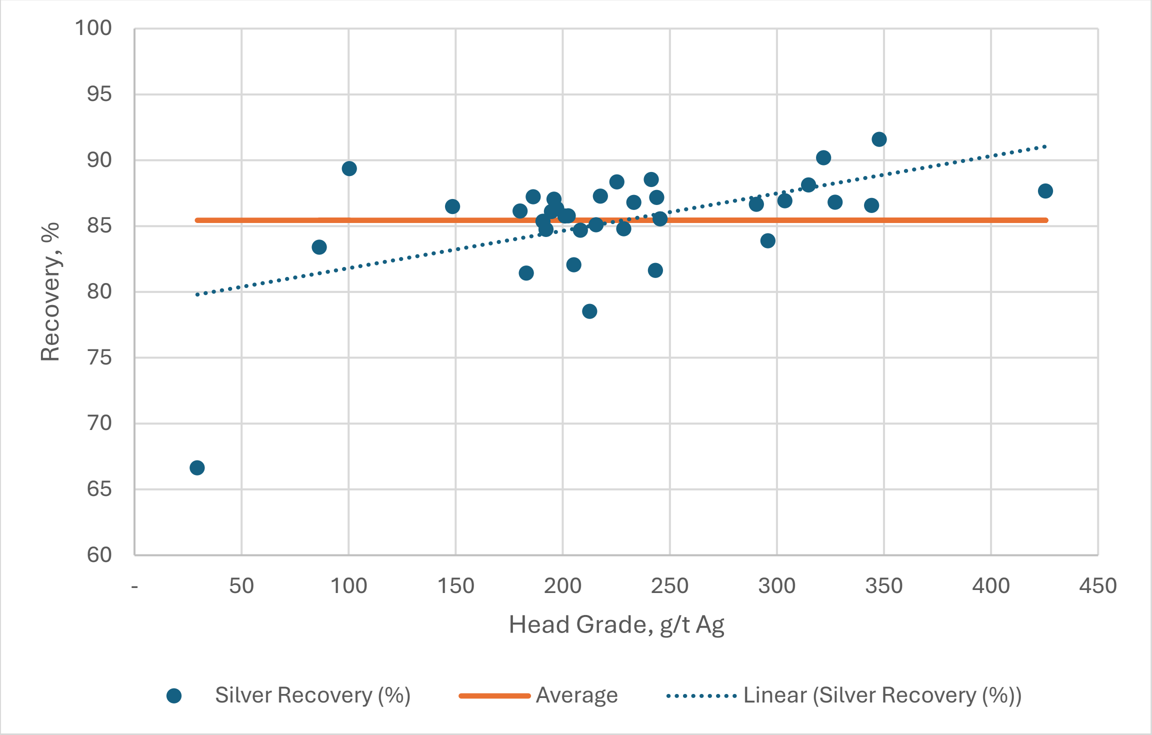


Figure 13.2: Silver Recovery as function of Silver Head Grade



Figures 13.1 and 13.2 indicate there is no clear or direct correlation between gold or silver head grade and recovery. Additionally, recovery estimates have generally been higher than the actual gold recoveries observed.

Table 13.2 presents the relevant statistical data for gold and silver over 35 months of operations, from June 2016 to April 2019.

TABLE 13.2 Summary of Metallurgical Operating Data - June 2016 to April 2019 –*Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Statistic	**Head Grade**		**Recovery**	
	(g/t) Au	**(g/t) Ag**	**(%) Au**	**(%) Ag**
n	35	35	35	35
Mean	2.48	228	**90%**	**85%**
Median	2.32	216	90%	86%
Std-Dev	0.62	78	1.8%	4.1%
Min	1.62	29	83.8%	66.6%
Max	4.45	425	93.7%	91.6%

The data suggests that a reasonable estimate for recoveries is 90% for gold and 85% for silver, based upon production reconciliation. These recovery rates were used in the economic analysis presented in this report.

Following the reconciliation of CASPOSO MINE's production data from 2016 and 2019, the differences between estimated and measured values at the plant were minimal:

Gold: 2.42 g/t Au (estimated) vs. 2.49 g/t Au (measured)

Silver: 237 g/t Ag (estimated) vs. 250 g/t Ag (measured)

These numbers indicate a high level of confidence in the accuracy of metal accounting.

Metallurgical tests have been conducted to define the metallurgical recovery of the various materials that will be fed to the Casposo Mine plant from different sources: Ore Mineral, Stockpiles, and DCS. These tests were developed in the metallurgical laboratories of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of San Juan, Argentina. The results are presented in Table 13.3.

TABLE 13.3: Metallurgical Operating Recoveries used in the Resource and Reserve Mineral Estimate - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Deposit	**Metallurgical Recovery**	
	(%) Au	**(%) Ag**
Manantiales	91.1%	84.8%
Julieta	91.1%	84.8%
Mercado	91.1%	84.8%
B-Vein	91.1%	84.8%
Stockpile	89.0%	85.8%
DCS	86.9%	78.5%

Standard industry practices are applied in metal accounting at the Casposo plant. Monthly reconciliations were performed using a metallurgical balance, which includes measurements of head-grade, tailing-grade, and the quantity of gold and silver poured. Circuit inventories are also considered, and adjustments are made to mill feed grades and the metal recoveries based on refinery output and inventory changes.

Improvements in sampling methodology were implemented in 2017 and in 2025, CASPOSO MINE invested in automatic samplers at key points in the processing circuit to enhance data accuracy and representativeness:

- Automatic sampler at the exit of the primary crushing (head grade)
- Hydro-cyclone overflow
- Underflow of countercurrent settling tank No. 2, for tailings grade determination
- Cake filtered is sampling using appropriated increments for tailing determination

The installation of this equipment was aimed at improving the precision and reliability of data sampling, increasing confidence in operational results, and metallurgical balances.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Drilling Database

Drillhole data base is the compilation of all drilling developed in Casposo Mine Site and it was conducted by the Casposo geology team, it was imported into the Vulcan software. Those tables containing the relevant information were imported and their descriptions are found in Table 14.1.

The grid datum used for collar and survey files is Gauss Kruger, Datum Campo Inchauspe 1969, Zone 2.

The assay table contained single fields for Au and Ag. No validation or check of re-assay data was available in the data supplied. However, in the central database managed by the CASPOSO MINE corporate database administrator, it was possible to review the information of the QAQC, and all the controls applied to the drilling process

An additional database was provided by the geology team that contains the interpreted intercepts in every single drillhole, and given the nature of these types of deposits, which are Epithermal Low Sulfidation veins, it was the basis to develop the 3D model in Vulcan. The geological interpretations provide the basis for the interpreted domains that were used as a guide to build the model in 3D.

The database structure is a typical relational database that compiles information about the collar, including coordinates, project and drilling type descriptors, drill hole survey deviation, assay table records related to grades and geological units, and the lithology table records geological information. Table 14.1 describes the tables and fields in the database. The holeid field is the key field to relate the tables.

TABLE 14.1: Database structure for all projects - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Table			
Collar	**Survey**	**Assay**	**Lito**
holeid	holeid	holeid	holeid
east	az	sample	from
north	dip	from	to
elev	sdepth	to	lito01
depth		auppm	minsty
projec		agppm	
type		aueq	
		ug	
		flag	

14.2 Geological Modelling, Stationary Domains and Composites

14.2.1 Weathering Surfaces

No oxidation/weathering surfaces have been provided for the MRE.

14.2.2 Geological Interpretation

The mineralised domains evaluated for the mineral resource estimation were interpreted by the Casposo geology team using a lithological model in Leapfrog and a set of cross-vertical sections were used to guide the 3D modelling for veins, breccias, stockwork or veinlets mineralization domains developed in Vulcan software.

For the Manantiales deposit, a 3D model was developed by three main geological features: mineralized Veins or hydrothermal breccias, for both the hanging wall and the footwall, a body of tectonic breccia was modeled, and in some cases, this can bear low-grade mineralization. Additionally, a final envelope that includes veinlets or waste rock was modeled to constrain the external waste rock and was used to build the internal waste features adjacent to the main mineralized domains (see Table 14.2).

For the remaining ore bodies, a single domain was modelled, consisting of veins or hydrothermal breccias that contain the gold and silver mineralization. This domain was defined as the main domain, and an external envelope identified as a veinlet envelope was defined to constrain the main ore body.

TABLE 14.2: Geological Domain codes - JUNE 30, 2025 *– Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine.*

Geological Domain	Code
Vein and Hydrothermal Breccia	MQV
Hangingwall and Footwall Tectonic Breccia*	BX
Veinlet developed on the wall rock	VLT

** applied only at the Manantiales Deposit*

Once the modeling was finished, all the drill holes considered in the estimation were flagged in the fields called *flag* and *ug* into the Assay table to mark every single sample with the corresponding stationary domain. This method is developed to ensure the real length of the samples when compositing is created and does not depend on the wireframes.

When the regularized composites are built, they are broken down using the physical limits of every stationary domain defined in the flag field. The regularized length chosen is 0.5 m due to the high variability of the grades in the width direction, and the selected block size was 0.5 mx 0.5 m x0.5 m, for the main stationary domains.

When the composites are created, a regular length is selected which is related to the sampling and to the block size that is appropriate to adjust the shape of the stationary domains and model the anisotropy.

The routine starts from the collar of every drillhole or channel, and it uses geological limits to constrain the creation of composites to the length that was defined until the end of the geological limit in every stationary domain. It is important to note that when the routine is building the last composite, each stationary domain can create the previous using a length minor or equal to the regular length defined. No compensation in length is described in this routine (see Table 14.4).

Figure 14.1 illustrates the Stationary Domains in the Casposo Low Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralization System. Grey dot lines represent the VLT domain, and the magenta line defines the MQV domain. Figures 14.2, 14.3, and 14.4 show the 3D stationary domains modeled for Manantiales y Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein.

Figure 14.1: Stationary Domains (Cross Section view) AuEq in ppm

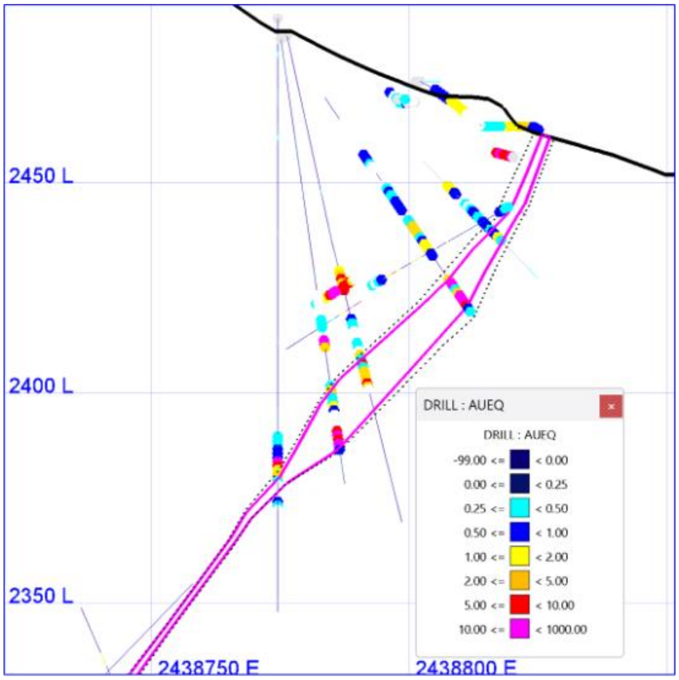


Figure 14.2: Manantiales (left) and Julieta (right) mineralisation domains (plan view)

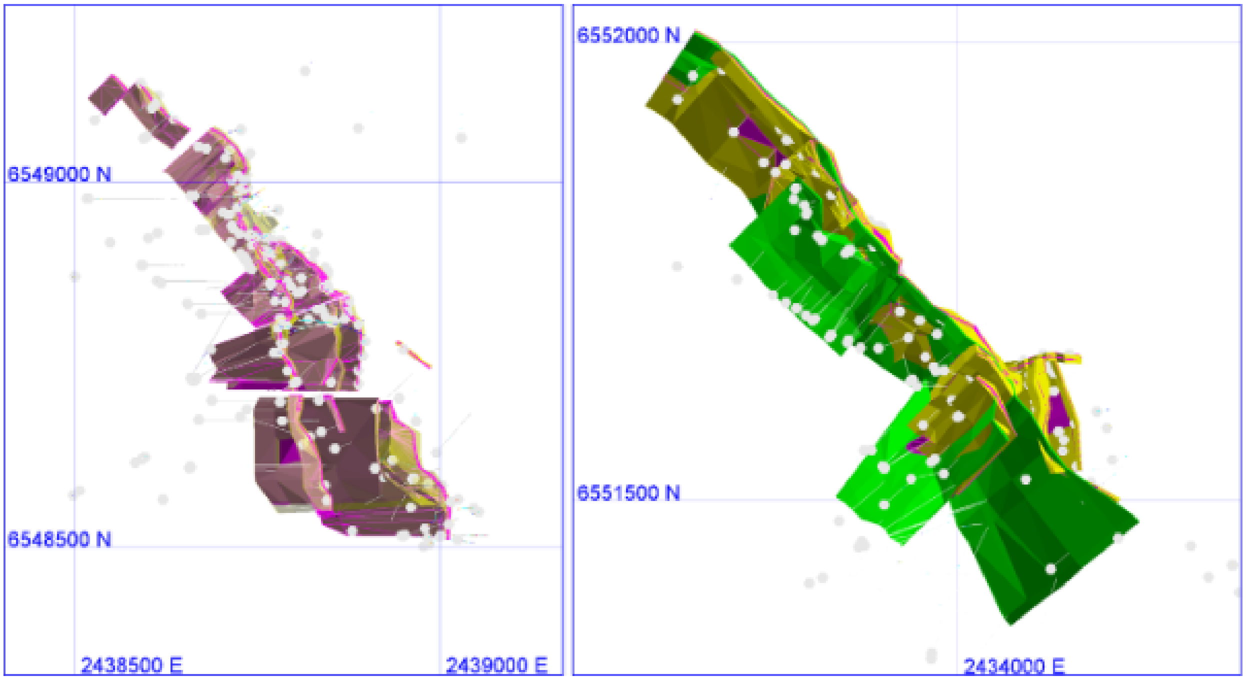


Figure 14.3: Mercado mineralization domains (plan view)

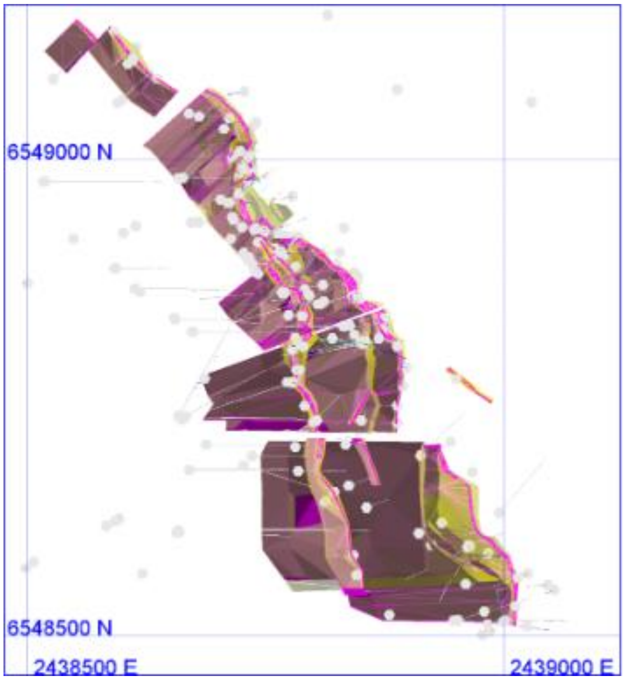
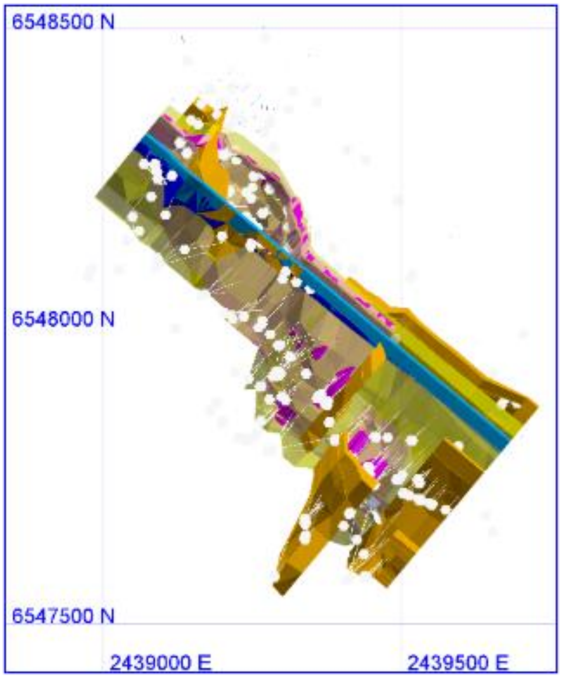


Figure 14.4: B-Vein domain (Plan View)



Composites represent the primary dataset used in the resource estimation process, and statistics are performed for all the units considered. Table 14.4 presents the codes defined for the Stationary Domains; Table 14.5 shows the statistics performed.

14.2.3 Geological and Estimation Domains

The geological domains were developed based on the interpretation of the Casposo geology team for each deposit. Detailed logging was performed and compiled to define the main geological units, which are the main mineralized structure composed of veins or hydrothermal breccias that were coded and interpreted in every cross-section. An envelope of waste rock or, in some cases, low-grade mineralization was interpreted to constrain the main geological unit that hosts gold and silver mineralization.

To define the Estimation Domains, we relied on the geological domains if the structural continuity was present. Parallel, secondary, or tensional structures define different geological domains and consequently different estimation domains.

In these types of deposits, it is typical to find parallel or tensional structures in an arrangement that is known as extensional jogs or bends.

Explicit domains were defined and the main mineralized estimation domain that was called Massive Quartz Vein [MQV], outer domains were identified as Veinlet [VLT] alluding to waste. In some cases, low grade estimation domain and geologically present veinlets described in the log and in some cases when the mineralization style was not described the gold and silver grade can be used to define the outer domain. Only in the case of the Manantiales deposit was another domain defined as breccia [BX], whereby the estimation domains formed by the tectonic breccia in both hangingwall and footwall rocks.

14.2.4 3D Estimation

A standard process of 3D estimation was performed in every project. Volume is defined based on the drill hole intersections for both mineralized and waste geological domains, which will be used as the Estimation Domain if the structural 3D continuity is verified. Sampling was transformed into regular composite and used to develop the geostatistical estimation.

14.3 Domain Coding

Compositing of the drill hole assay data was carried out using the run length method in Vulcan Software, which is defined according to the features of the population analyzed. The process is explained in more detail in section 14.7. The method is controlled by the unique numeric coding within the drillhole database.

14.4 Bulk Density

A comprehensive program of systematic bulk density measurement was implemented and developed by Casposo Mine geology time. Bulk density, a compilation of 310 samples was provided by rock type and the value assigned was the average for each one. The results calculated show coherent values.

A final bulk density value of 2.5 t/m^3 was used to calculate the mass and fines bearing in every single estimation domain and subsequently used by the mine planning process. As the mineralization styles are mainly found in veins, hydrothermal breccias, stockworks, and veinlets, it is recommended to perform intensified measurements in these mineralized units.

Currently, the amount of information that was collected in waste units is sufficient. However, the QP recommends continuing with this program and focusing on intensifying the measurements in mineralized units rather than waste rocks. Only seven measurements were taken in veins or any other type of mineralized rock, and it is necessary to improve the measurement in mineralized rocks rather than the waste rock type (see Table 14.3).

TABLE 14.3: Bulk density Average Values - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Rock Type	n	Density (t/m^3)
Felsic Dyke	12	2.4
Andesitic Dyke	3	2.6
Vein	7	2.52
Polimictic Breccia	27	2.52
Monomictic Breccia	28	2.51
Dacitic Tuff	82	2.57
Welded Rhyolictic Tuff	102	2.53
Manantiales Dacite	34	2.47
Epiclastic Andesite	1	2.33
Andesitic Tuff	14	2.62

Diamond drill core samples, 10 to 20 cm in length, were collected.

14.5 Mining Depletion

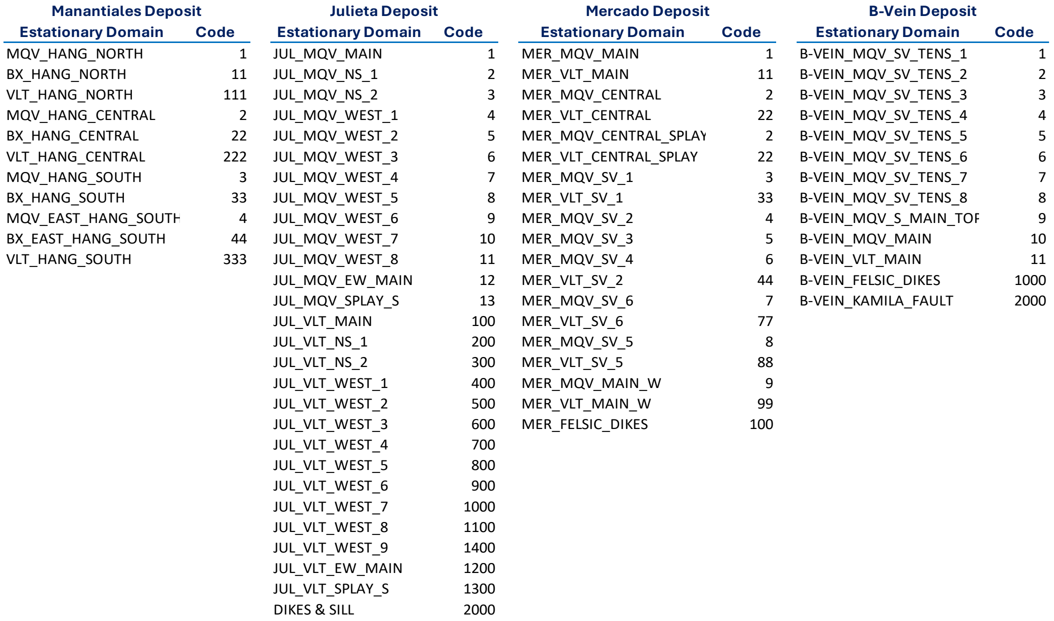
The project has been subject to both open-pit and underground mining. Historic mining voids have been precisely quantified. Recent surface surveys undertaken by the Casposo Mine Engineering department have provided for all the deposits. The resulting wireframe of open-pit voids is considered a reasonable representation of the base of surface mined volumes. The block models were properly built, blocks that were created above the surface are declared as air, blocks below the surface were defined as rock, and the voids due to the underground exploitation were discounted proportionally and have been declared as mined-out material. For these voids, underground sampling and 3D tunnel wireframes were used to define the area exploited in every vein.

14.6 Exploratory Data Analysis and Outliers

Complete global statistics of composite tabulations of Au and Ag on the MQV, BX, and VLT Stationary Domains are presented. Tables within this section present the relevant statistics for each deposit and its respective domains (see Table 14.4).

Raw statistics for the calculated regularized 0.5 m composite are presented in Table 14.5.

TABLE 14.4: Stationary Domains and Codes - JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*



Manantiales Deposit		Julieta Deposit		Mercado Deposit		B-Vein Deposit	
Estationary Domain	**Code**	**Estationary Domain**	**Code**	**Estationary Domain**	**Code**	**Estationary Domain**	**Code**
MQV_HANG_NORTH	1	JUL_MQV_MAIN	1	MER_MQV_MAIN	1	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_1	1
BX_HANG_NORTH	11	JUL_MQV_NS_1	2	MER_VLT_MAIN	11	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_2	2
VLT_HANG_NORTH	111	JUL_MQV_NS_2	3	MER_MQV_CENTRAL	2	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_3	3
MQV_HANG_CENTRAL	2	JUL_MQV_WEST_1	4	MER_VLT_CENTRAL	22	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_4	4
BX_HANG_CENTRAL	22	JUL_MQV_WEST_2	5	MER_MQV_CENTRAL_SPLAY	2	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_5	5
VLT_HANG_CENTRAL	222	JUL_MQV_WEST_3	6	MER_VLT_CENTRAL_SPLAY	22	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_6	6
MQV_HANG_SOUTH	3	JUL_MQV_WEST_4	7	MER_MQV_SV_1	3	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_7	7
BX_HANG_SOUTH	33	JUL_MQV_WEST_5	8	MER_VLT_SV_1	33	B-VEIN_MQV_SV_TENS_8	8
MQV_EAST_HANG_SOUTH	4	JUL_MQV_WEST_6	9	MER_MQV_SV_2	4	B-VEIN_MQV_S_MAIN_TOP	9
BX_EAST_HANG_SOUTH	44	JUL_MQV_WEST_7	10	MER_MQV_SV_3	5	B-VEIN_MQV_MAIN	10
VLT_HANG_SOUTH	333	JUL_MQV_WEST_8	11	MER_MQV_SV_4	6	B-VEIN_VLT_MAIN	11
		JUL_MQV_EW_MAIN	12	MER_VLT_SV_2	44	B-VEIN_FELSIC_DIKES	1000
		JUL_MQV_SPLAY_S	13	MER_MQV_SV_6	7	B-VEIN_KAMILA_FAULT	2000
		JUL_VLT_MAIN	100	MER_VLT_SV_6	77		
		JUL_VLT_NS_1	200	MER_MQV_SV_5	8		
		JUL_VLT_NS_2	300	MER_VLT_SV_5	88		
		JUL_VLT_WEST_1	400	MER_MQV_MAIN_W	9		
		JUL_VLT_WEST_2	500	MER_VLT_MAIN_W	99		
		JUL_VLT_WEST_3	600	MER_FELSIC_DIKES	100		
		JUL_VLT_WEST_4	700				
		JUL_VLT_WEST_5	800				
		JUL_VLT_WEST_6	900				
		JUL_VLT_WEST_7	1000				
		JUL_VLT_WEST_8	1100				
		JUL_VLT_WEST_9	1400				
		JUL_VLT_EW_MAIN	1200				
		JUL_VLT_SPLAY_S	1300				
		DIKES & SILL	2000				

TABLE 14.5: Regularized composite at 0.5 m statistics - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Deposit	**Manantiales**																					
Stationary Domain	**MQV=1**		**BX=11**		**VLT=111**		**MQV=2**		**BX=22**		**VLT=222**		**MQV=3**		**BX=33**		**MQV=4**		**BX=44**		**VLT=333**	
Variable	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**
Number of samples:	112	112	426	426	429	429	15	15	32	32	105	105	4	4	38	38	3	3	2	2	146	146
Minimum:	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	3.4	8	0.1	2	0.0	0	2.7	9	0.0	1	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.0	0
Maximum:	77.3	350	8.5	134	9.9	63	22.8	129	3.5	9	2.0	11	48.2	192	6.1	282	54.0	21	0.5	7	6.5	23
Range:	77.2	349	8.4	134	9.9	63	19.3	120	3.4	7	2.0	11	45.5	183	6.1	281	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.5	23
Average:	6.1	28	0.7	8	0.4	4	12.5	43	0.9	4	0.2	2	15.2	70	1.2	23	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.3	4
Standard deviation:	10.4	43	1.2	16	0.8	4	6.7	43	1.1	2	0.3	2	19.1	75	2.0	58	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.9	5
Variance:	107.6	1857	1.3	242	0.7	17	44.9	1831	1.1	3	0.1	3	365.5	5570	3.9	3338	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.8	20
Geometric mean:	2.7	14	0.4	4	0.2	3	10.7	27	0.5	4	0.1	2	7.1	32	0.3	5	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.1	2
Geometric variance:	5.9	4	3.5	3	2.2	2	1.4	3	3.9	1	3.3	2	6.5	11	18.3	11	1.0	1	1.0	1	4.5	3
Harmonic mean:	1.0	8	0.2	3	0.1	2	9.0	18	0.3	4	0.1	1	4.4	17	0.1	2	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.1	1
Skewness:	4.5	4	3.4	5	8.1	8	0.4	1	1.5	1	3.9	3	1.1	1	1.6	3	-	1	-	-	6.0	2
Fisher Kurtosis:	24.0	27	13.2	25	75.0	104	-1.2	0	0.7	1	17.1	10	-0.7	-1	0.9	11	-	-2	-	-	37.0	4
Nat. log mean:	1.0	3	-1.0	1	-1.6	1	2.4	3	-0.8	1	-2.5	0	2.0	3	-1.3	2	4.0	3	-0.6	2	-2.0	1
Nat. log variance:	1.8	1	1.3	1	0.8	0	0.4	1	1.4	0	1.2	1	1.9	2	2.9	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.5	1
Coef. of variance:	1.7	2	1.6	2	2.3	1	0.5	1	1.2	0	1.8	1	1.3	1	1.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.7	1
Sichel t:	6.7	27	0.7	7	0.3	4	12.8	43	0.9	4	0.2	2	18.0	105	1.1	15	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.3	4
Q1:	1.4	7	0.2	3	0.1	2	6.2	11	0.2	3	0.0	1	2.7	9	0.1	2	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.1	1
Median:	2.7	14	0.3	4	0.2	3	12.9	22	0.6	4	0.1	2	5.0	40	0.1	2	54.0	21	0.5	7	0.1	2
Q3:	6.4	28	0.7	6	0.3	4	19.9	77	0.8	4	0.1	2	27.7	131	0.9	6	54.0	21	-	-	0.3	5

Deposit	**Julieta**													
Stationary Domain	**MQV=1**		**VLT=100**		**MQV=2 to 3**		**VLT=200 to 300**		**MQV=4 to 11**		**MQV=12 to 13**		**VLT=400 to 1400**	
Variable	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**	**(g/t) Au**	**(g/t) Ag**
Number of samples:	254	254	436	436	19	19	74	74	297	297	53	53	599	599
Minimum:	0.03	1	0.003	0.3	0.04	0.3	0.02	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3
Maximum:	81.9	605	26.1	204	19.3	119	68.4	246	32.2	470	14.6	82	16.6	67
Range:	81.9	604	26.1	204	19.3	119	68.3	246	32.2	469	14.6	82	16.5	67
Average:	5.3	29	1.0	6	3.4	22	3.0	16	5.0	35	3.0	23	0.8	5
Standard deviation:	7.4	49	2.5	18	6.4	39	10.9	41	5.7	59	4.0	23	1.7	8
Variance:	55.5	2446	6.1	320	40.5	1493	119.7	1682	32.5	3529	16.0	543	2.9	65
Geometric mean:	2.4	13	0.3	3	0.4	4	0.3	3	1.8	14	0.9	12	0.2	2
Geometric variance:	9.9	6	10.6	5	67.0	63	56.9	34	43.6	13	39.6	8	17.5	4
Harmonic mean:	0.6	5	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	1
Skewness:	5.4	7	6.7	8	1.7	2	4.9	4	2.2	5	1.7	1	4.6	4
Fisher Kurtosis:	45.1	73	55.6	79	1.4	1	22.9	17	6.3	30	2.1	0	26.5	19
Nat. log mean:	0.9	3	-1.2	1	-0.9	1	-1.2	1	0.6	3	-0.1	2	-1.5	1
Nat. log variance:	2.3	2	2.4	2	4.2	4	4.0	4	3.8	3	3.7	2	2.9	1
Coef. of variance:	1.4	2	2.5	3	1.9	2	3.6	3	1.1	2	1.3	1	2.2	2
Sichel t:	7.5	33	1.0	6	3.3	28	2.2	15	11.9	49	5.8	34	0.9	4
Q1:	0.9	6	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.7	5	0.3	7	0.1	1
Median:	3.5	17	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.3	2	3.5	22	1.5	15	0.3	2
Q3:	7.6	37	0.9	6	0.7	6	0.9	11	7.4	43	4.2	30	0.6	5

Deposit	**Mercado**							
Stationary Domain	**MQV=1**		**VLT=11**		**MQV=2 to 9**		**VLT=22 to 99**	
Variable	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**
Number of samples:	516	516	969	969	276	276	625	625
Minimum:	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Maximum:	66.4	2787	6.9	398	21.3	1068	3.2	74
Range:	66.4	2787	6.9	398	21.3	1068	3.2	74
Average:	1.9	97	0.4	8	1.2	89	0.3	7
Standard deviation:	4.8	245	0.6	19	2.6	188	0.4	9
Variance:	23.0	60134	0.4	359	6.8	35433	0.2	75
Geometric mean:	0.6	17	0.2	4	0.4	19	0.2	4
Geometric variance:	9.0	42	3.2	4	6.8	30	2.9	3
Harmonic mean:	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.1	2
Skewness:	8.1	6	5.4	11	5.7	3	3.9	3
Fisher Kurtosis:	85.8	42	39.9	196	37.8	12	19.3	15
Nat. log mean:	-0.5	3	-1.6	1	-0.9	3	-1.9	1
Nat. log variance:	2.2	4	1.2	1	1.9	3	1.1	7
Coef. of variance:	2.5	3	1.6	2	2.3	2	1.5	1
Sichel t:	1.9	108	0.4	8	1.1	101	0.3	-
Q1:	0.3	4	0.1	2	0.2	6	0.1	2
Median:	0.6	14	0.2	4	0.4	16	0.1	4
Q3:	1.9	73	0.4	7	0.9	71	0.3	8

Deposit	**B-Vein**							
Stationary Domain	**MQV=10**		**BX=11**		**MQV=1 to 8**		**MQV=9**	
Variable	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**	**Auppm**	**Agppm**
Number of samples:	1161	1161	3958	3958	106	106	22	22
Minimum:	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	1
Maximum:	57.4	6183	33.9	1175	43.9	4621	3.1	1281
Range:	57.4	6182	33.9	1175	43.8	4618	3.1	1280
Average:	3.5	221	0.3	13	2.6	369	0.2	98
Standard deviation:	6.4	537	2.0	42	6.7	773	0.7	304
Variance:	40.6	288518	3.9	1792	45.3	596826	0.5	92254
Geometric mean:	1.0	55	0.1	5	0.5	96	0.0	6
Geometric variance:	40.5	28	7.4	5	27.6	22	10.4	30
Harmonic mean:	0.1	9	0.0	2	0.1	26	0.0	3
Skewness:	4.1	6	16.1	14	4.8	4	3.2	3
Fisher Kurtosis:	22.2	42	269.0	268	24.8	17	8.6	9
Nat. log mean:	0.0	4	-2.8	2	-0.7	5	-3.5	2
Nat. log variance:	3.7	3	2.0	2	3.3	3	2.3	3
Coef. of variance:	1.8	2	6.9	3	2.6	2	3.0	3
Sichel t:	6.2	289	0.2	11	2.7	454	0.1	32
Q1:	0.4	18	0.0	2	0.1	21	0.0	2
Median:	1.5	64	0.1	4	0.4	106	0.0	5
Q3:	3.6	180	0.2	10	2.0	338	0.0	7

The generally high variance characteristics and material outliers within the composite's distribution indicates the need to limit high-grade values.

Outliers can be addressed using the following actions to limit their influence:

- Thresholds are detected and defined using a lognormal probability plot, and then the consistency of the definition is checked in the table by calculating the relative differences between composites. When the relative difference is greater than 5%, it may be considered an outlier. Both definitions must be geologically consistent and coherent, and relevant experience in this matter is needed to define the threshold in stationary domains.
- Grade capping involves replacing composite values that exceed or equal a defined threshold value itself. This action is not performed for the Casposo deposits because the metal content involved can be seriously affected due to the nature of these types of deposits, their high-grade variability, and less geological continuity.
- Rather than capping, a high-yield restriction is performed and is defined in the kriging plans. This means the treatment of the grades above the threshold will be restricted to an inner and smaller ellipsoid, which represents a very restricted and small influence on the main search that was defined in every estimation pass, and only when the samples above the top-cut or threshold are in this smaller search, they will be used to estimate a block. If the outliers are out of the small and inner search, it should not be used to estimate a block.

Table14.6 exhibits the threshold defined in the Stationary Domains. All distributions were analyzed, and the defined thresholds were applied in the estimation plans.

TABLE 14.6: Outliers Definition for deposits and Stationary Domains - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

		Outliers Definition				
Stationary Domain	**Deposit**	**Code**	**(g/t) Au**	**%**	**(g/t) Ag**	**%**
MQV_HANG_NORTH_NOV2023	Manantiales	1	35	97.3%	101	95.1%
BX_HANG_NORTH_NOV2023	Manantiales	11	9	99.9%	85	98.8%
VLT_HANG_NORTH_NOV2023	Manantiales	111	9	99.8%	25	99.8%
JUL_MQV_MAIN	Julieta	1	20.2	97.5%	86	96.7%
JUL_MQV_WEST_2	Julieta	5	17.2	94.3%	73	94.3%
JUL_MQV_WEST_3	Julieta	6	19.7	98.3%	114	96.0%
JUL_MQV_WEST_4	Julieta	7	32.2	93.8%	349	97.0%
JUL_VLT_MAIN	Julieta	100	-	-	106	98.0%
JUL_VLT_NS_2	Julieta	300	-	-	79	96.0%
MER_MQV_MAIN	Mercado	1	31.6	99.3%	1039	98.5%
MER_VLT_MAIN	Mercado	11	-	-	116	99.5%
MER_MQV_CENTRAL	Mercado	2	21.3	97.0%	540	97.0%
MER_MQV_CENTRAL_SPLAY	Mercado	2	21.3	97.0%	540	97.0%
MER_MQV_SV_1	Mercado	3	-	-	840	95.0%
MER_MQV_SV_2	Mercado	4	-	-	349	96.4%
MER_MQV_SV_4	Mercado	6	-	-	333	92.0%
B-VEIN_MQV_MAIN	B-Vein	10	34.6	99.5%	2584	98.9%
B-VEIN_VLT_MAIN	B-Vein	11	2.64	99.4%	157.4	99.0%

The main Massive Quartz Vein (MQV) domains exhibit grade ranges and variabilities considered significant for robust linear interpolation. Visual inspection clearly shows that the domains consist of mineralized and non-mineralized regions. Minor structures were estimated using linear interpolation; although the amount of information can be small, it is enough to develop the process.

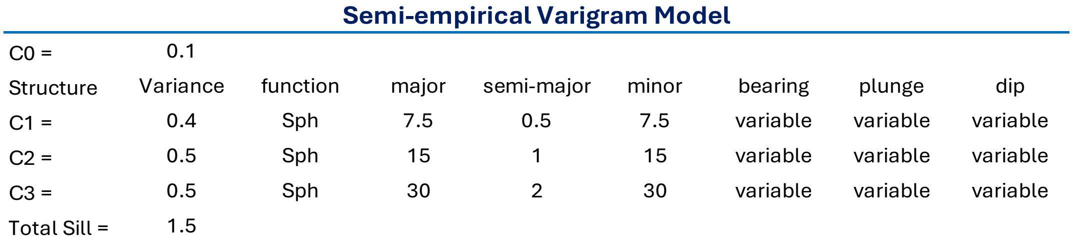
14.7 Spatial Variability

One of the main parameters to define in a resource estimation is the spatial variability and the definition of a valid function to solve the Kriging equations. Variograms provide the information to solve an equation system with a unique and valid solution.

On the other hand, for this type of deposit, a proper definition of anisotropy or the way that grades are distributed in space is key to ensuring an accurate process of estimation. In the early days, due to the limitations of the estimation software, it was usual to use fixed directions of the search ellipsoid. Now, it is still possible to use some routines to mimic the spatial distribution of geological variables like grades, called local variable anisotropy, which are fully conditioned by geological constraints. In all the Casposo Deposits, a routine of variable ellipsoids was used to mimic the 3D distribution of grades and avoid some artifacts.

3D Variograms were performed using operational sampling to define a function to be applied in the deposits. Production channels aimed to obtain information about the shortest distances rather than the most extended distances. A semi-empirical model (see Table 14.7) is provided to use in the estimation process and offer a coherent solution related to the optimal grid drilling.

TABLE 14.7: Semi-variogram defined as a semi-empirical model - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*



Semi-empirical Varigram Model

C0 =	0.1							
Structure	Variance	function	major	semi-major	minor	bearing	plunge	dip
C1 =	0.4	Sph	7.5	0.5	7.5	variable	variable	variable
C2 =	0.5	Sph	15	1	15	variable	variable	variable
C3 =	0.5	Sph	30	2	30	variable	variable	variable
Total Sill =	1.5							

Local Variable Anisotropy is an essential feature of a geological domain, and therefore, for the stationary domain, it is important to know which are the directions of best continuity of mineralization, called anisotropy. It is usual to define the local variable anisotropy to mimic the continuity of relevant geological features. In that way, an Anisotropy field was built based on the geological and stationary domains characteristics, specifically the 3D orientation. Vulcan can build an Anisotropy Field based on surfaces, and the surface information was recorded in the variables defined as bearing, plunge, and dip.

Geological information is the basis in the case of Epithermal Low Sulfidation deposits because they are structurally controlled, and it is normal to follow a tabular shape of the ore bodies.

14.8 Block Model Definition

The final grade estimates were populated into a conventional 3D block model constructed in Vulcan Software, with the block model definition presented in Table 14.8. The parent block size was chosen to be compatible with existing deposit dimension, mainly in the width direction, expected mining selectivity, and is also suitable given the geometry of the mineralization.

TABLE 14.8: 3D Block model definition - June 30, 2025 – Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Deposit	Origin			Rotation			Offset			Block Size			Subblock		
	X coord	Y coord	Z coord	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	X length	Y length	Z length	X m	Y m	Z m	X m	Y m	Z m
Manantiales	2,431,900	6,552,300	2,900	90	0	0	400	700	700	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Julieta	2,434,050	6,551,300	3,050	45	0	0	400	850	450	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mercado	2,438,825	6,548,275	2,150	50	0	0	500	900	450	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
B-Vein	2,439,430	6,547,440	1,900	50	0	0	550	1,000	600	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
DCS	2,440,270	6,547,690	2,320	18	0	0	330	710	75	1	1	1	-	-	-

Rotation was applied most of the deposits due to the 3D disposition and the exception was Manantiales where main orientation is NS.

Sub-blocking routines were developed to define an accurate volume inside the stationary domains, which is one of the most critical features of this type of deposit.

DCS was defined as a regular block model without sub-blocks construction.

The variables, attributes, descriptions, and default values defined in all models are tabulated in the following table (table 14.9):

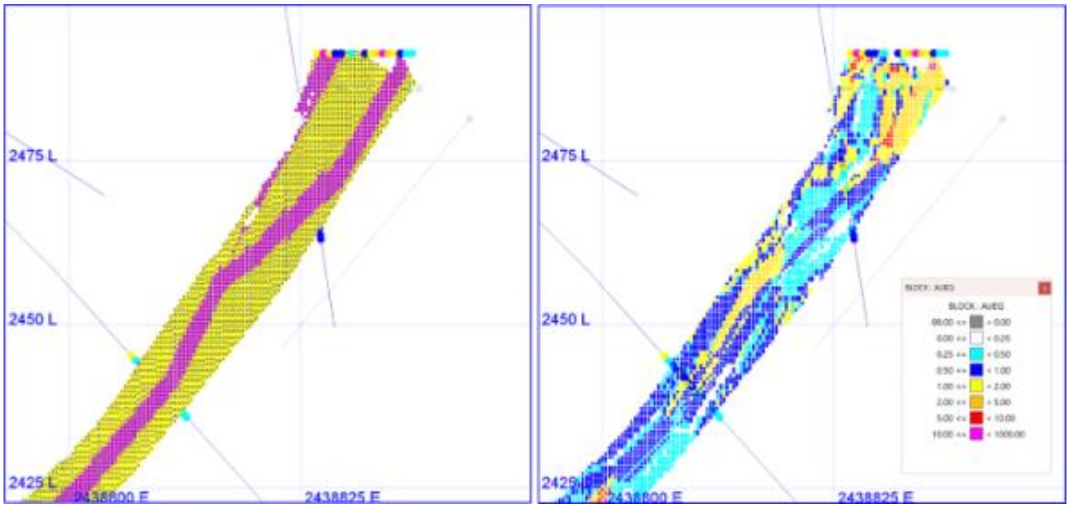
TABLE 14.9: 3D Block model attributes - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Variable	Description	Type	Default
rock	Above the current topographical surface is air	translation table	air
shell	Stationary Domain Code	integer	0
au_ok	Estimated gold by Ordinary Kriging in ppm	double	-9
ag_ok	Estimated gold by Ordinary Kriging in ppm	double	-9
aueq_ok	Calculated gold equivalente aueq_ok=au_ok+ag_ok/80	double	-9
nsamp1	Number of composites used to estimate	double	0
avdist1	Average distance to estimate	double	0
resource	Resoure categorization 1: measured, 2: indicated & 3: inferred	integer	0
krigpass	Estimation pass recorded 1 to 5	integer	0
density	bluk density in ton/m3 generally assigned to 2.5	double	0
bearing	Measure of the strike direction of the Linear Variable Anisotropy (around z-axis)	double	0
plunge	Measure of the rake direction of the Linear Variable Anisotropy (around x-axis)	double	0
dip	Measure of the dip direction of the Linear Variable Anisotropy (around y-axis)	double	0

Additional variables can be added to manage information necessary for completing the estimation process or to develop discounts, such as the depletion or fillings. Additionally, the density is a value assigned based on past operational experience and new information obtained from Manantiales.

Finally, the combination of a semi-empirical variogram model and an anisotropic field containing local variable anisotropy can better mimic the continuity of the mineralization. The inputs to develop the estimation included gold and silver grades, the anisotropy field, and a semi-empirical variogram model. The output provides estimates for gold and silver (see Figure 8-5).

Figure 14.5: Geological and Anisotropy Fields; Left, illustrates the Anisotropy Field where every single block was recorded with the bearing, plunge, and dip from the reference surface. Right, blocks estimated following the grade anisotropy (cross-section view).



14.9 Mineral Resources Estimation

14.9.1 3D Estimation

A standard procedure was implemented to develop the global and local estimation. The input information is based on the sampling collected through DDH, RC drill holes, and Channels, both underground and surface. The data was previously validated by the Casposo geology team to support the Mineral Resource Estimation process for Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein deposits. Geological and sampling databases were utilized correctly, and geological interpretation was provided. The QAQC program is currently implemented and follows CIM standard definitions. They generate and control the whole process of obtaining the gold and silver results of the chemical analysis according to standard industry procedures.

14.9.2 Stationary Domains

Three different domains were defined: MQV, BX (only in the Manantiales deposit), and VLT to develop a reasonable geological representation of the continuity of the mineralization. The MQV domain is composed of Veins and or Hydrothermal Breccias, structurally controlled, which must present spatial continuity; however, parallel or secondary structures are not considered as part of the domain because they represent other geological units. Mineralization styles common in Epithermal Low Sulfidation deposits are configured similarly to a structural arrangement formed in a trans-tensional tectonic building known as jogs or bends. Only in the case of Manantiales deposit was a geological envelope developed, composed of breccias of different compositions and or genesis, but for the estimation purposes, they were grouped as Breccia domain [BX], mainly sterile, but in some parts of this unit, could present low-grade mineralization with restricted continuity. Outside of the MQV and in the case of Manantiales - MQV and BX - an external domain was created to constrain the internal ones and geologically is characterized by the presence of visible veinlets or directly low grades without any evident geological description, or in most cases includes waste rock to create a geological continuity.

14.9.3 Search and Parameters

The estimation of grades in each domain has been designed to develop local estimation and follow the geological characteristics of the deposits. The spatial configuration considers the general strike and dip; dikes and faults cut and move the mineralization, providing a complex scenario for the 3D process.

The search neighbourhood was defined to minimize uncertainty over the estimation and the experience to guide the definition of the search ellipsoids and the influence of the variograms. Five passes of estimation were designed, and it was expected that the composites would be gradually incorporated at a greater distance from the block being estimated.

Similarly, and thinking about the anisotropy representation in the DCS, a sub-horizontal search was defined, and the method to estimate the gold and silver values to every single block was the nearest neighborhood due to the nature of the deposit, which is an artificial accumulation of low-grade mineralization, and due to the current prices scenario, it is possible their treatment and beneficiation. Table 14.10 shows the search and sample requirements to estimate.

TABLE 14.10: Estimation Plans used in all the deposits - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Vein Block Model Estimation Plans

Pass	Search Distances			Samples			
	major	semi-major	minor	min	max	max/hole	min/estimate
1	16	0.5	16	2	6	1	2
2	32	0.5	32	2	4	1	1
3	64	1	64	1	4	1	1
4	80	1	80	1	3	-	1
5	120	2	120	1	2	-	1

DCS Block Model Estimation Plans

Pass	Search Distances			Samples			
	major	semi-major	minor	min	max	max/hole	min/estimate
1	100	50	2	1	1	-	-

Discretization 4x4x4

Orientation of the search ellipsoids was recorded in the block model

After the samples are selected to estimate a block, the information available is used to perform ordinary kriging. The covariance is then obtained from the samples and the variogram model to calculate the unbiased linear interpolation.

Several pieces of information are generated during the estimation process, and these are recorded in each block listed below:

Krigpass: these variables record an integer from 1 to 5 to identify the plan used for estimation.

Avdist: is the average distance from the centroid of the block to the selected samples.

Nsamp: is the number of samples selected for estimation.

14.9.4 Calculated Variables

To complete the process, variables are calculated to represent the local metal contents. Gold Equivalent [AuEq] is calculated based on the estimated values for both gold and silver, and it represents the combined value of gold and silver.

Gold Equivalent then is calculated: $AuEq = Au\_ok + Ag\_ok/fEq$

fEq was defined as 90.91, based on prices assumed gold 2,500 USD/oz and silver 27.5 USD/oz.

14.10 Validation

Model validation was completed to verify the grade estimates within the model were an appropriate reflection of the underlying composite data, and to confirm that the interpolation parameters were applied as intended. Checks of the estimated block grade with the corresponding dataset were completed using both numerical and spatial aspects as follows:

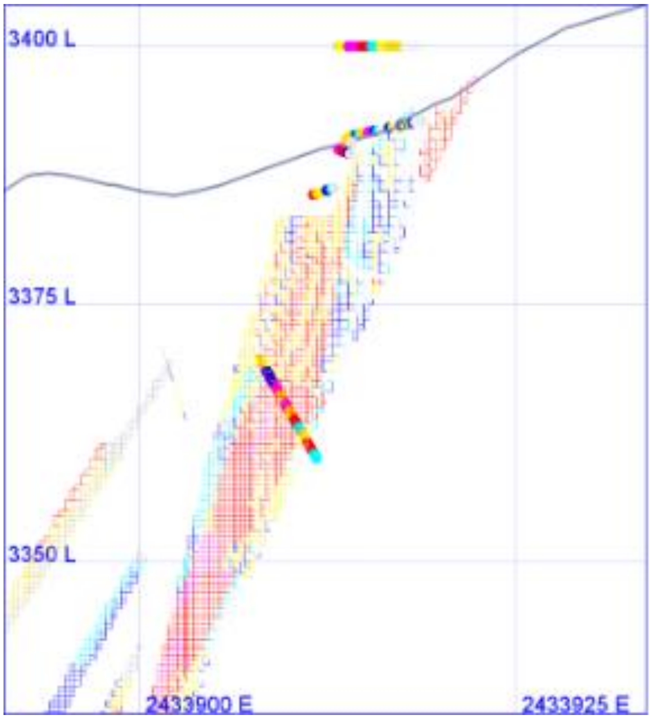
- Locally: Visual inspection of the estimated block grades viewed in conjunction with the composite data and local grades estimation.
- Globally: global mean and variance for gold and silver grades on a domain basis.
- Semi-Locally: Using swath plots in strike and RL, comparing the estimates to the sample data.

14.10.1 Visual Validation

The estimated grades variables were examined in 3D, longitudinal, and cross sections viewed on screen, comparing them to the input composite data, and were found to be satisfactory.

An example of a cross-section in Julieta Deposit - Stationary Domain equal 1 - for AuEq, showing the model and composite grades, is presented in Figure 14.6. Anisotropy follows the basic geological information of the composites. Local variability is obtained and represented in the width direction of the ore body.

Figure 14.6: Julieta Deposit, Stationary Domain MQV-Main code equal 1. Cross-section view, showing model and intercept AuEq composites.



Visual inspection of the models showed acceptable representation of the input data, where data density was sufficient. Some areas with poor sampling displayed reasonable smoothing of grades.

14.10.2 Statistical Comparison

Further statistical analysis was developed to compare the consistency of the estimation and the composite information. The mean values were compared to check their global consistency. Table 810 shows the principal structures for Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein deposits.

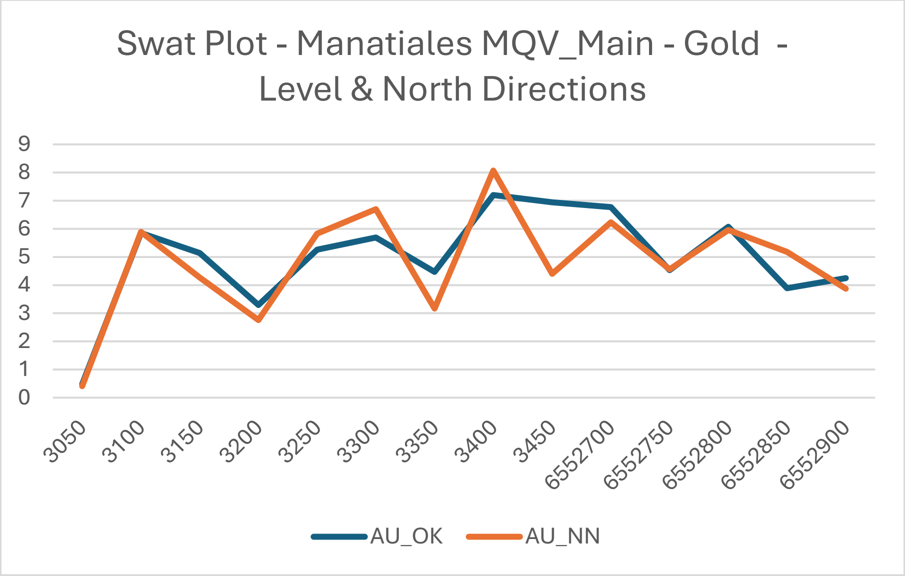
Table 14.11: Statistical comparison in the main stationary domains - June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

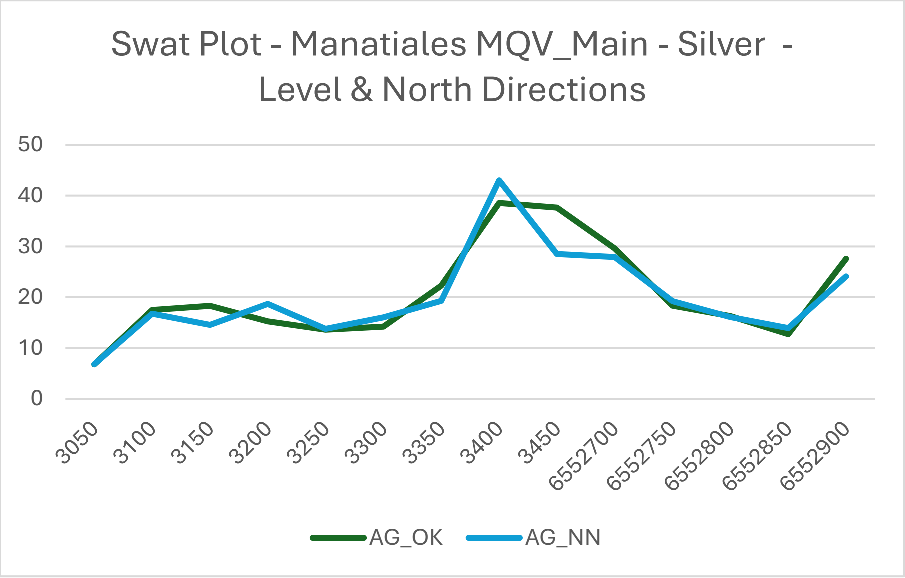
Deposit	Geological Unit	Code	Composites Clustered		Composites Declustered		Block Model	
			(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag
Manantiales	MQV_Main	1	6.1	28	5.3	20	5.4	20
Julieta	MQV_Main	1	5.3	29	3.5	18	3.8	18
Mercado	MQV_Main	1	1.9	97	1.0	58	1.1	61
B-Vein	MQV_Main	10	3.5	221	1.7	137	2.0	159

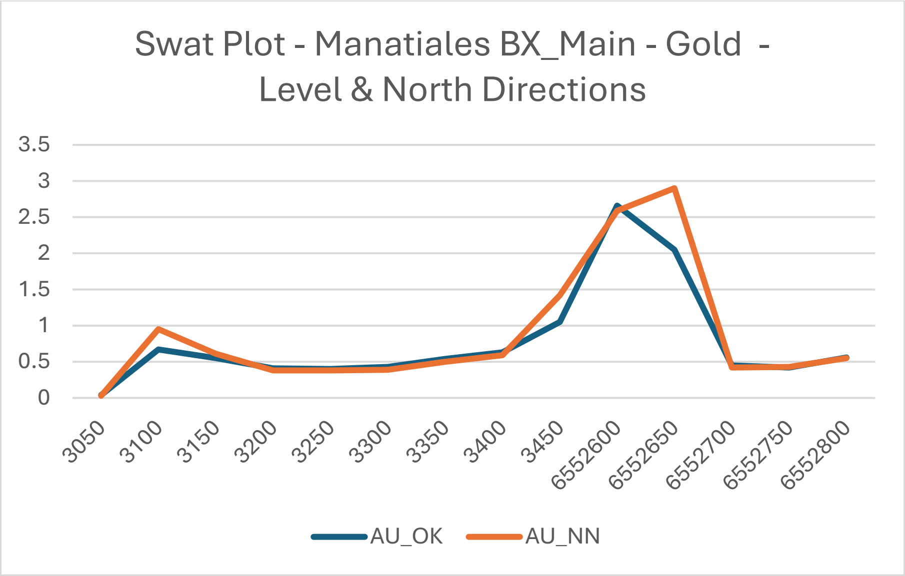
14.10.3 Swath Plots

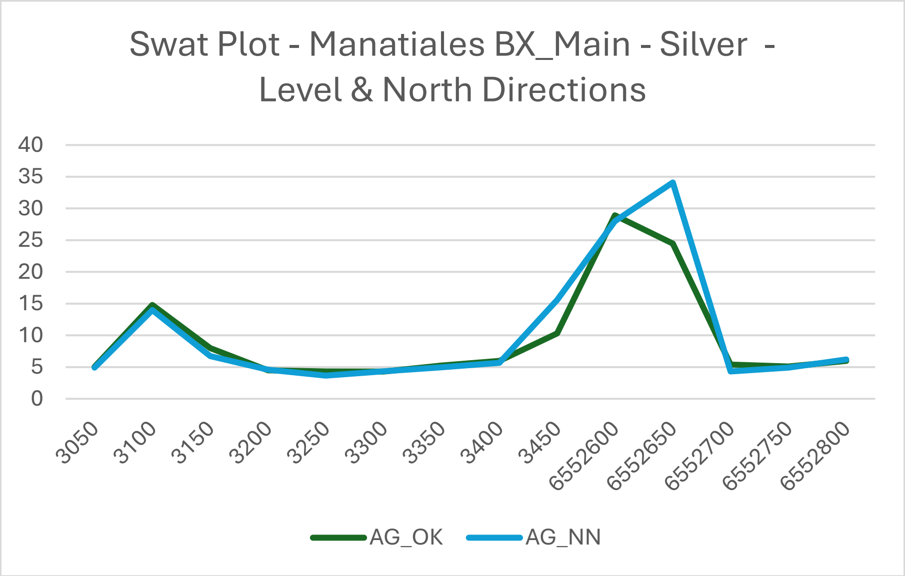
Semi-stationarity was evaluated at a global scale to assess the distribution of estimated grades across different orientations and sections of the deposits. The analysis was conducted along the strike and dip directions, which represent the principal geological axes of mineralization. Swath plots were generated to visually examine grade continuity and variability, supporting the validation of the resource model and the reliability of grade estimation in these directions (see Figure 14.7).

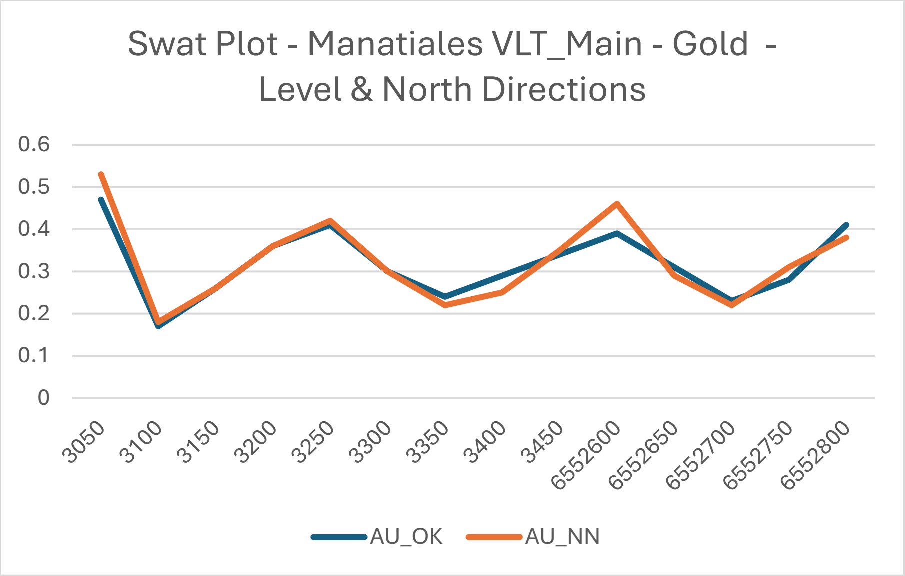
Figure 14.7: Swath Plots – Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado and B-Vein - Stationary Domains MQV, BX and VLT - Main Structure - JUNE 30, 2025 - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine

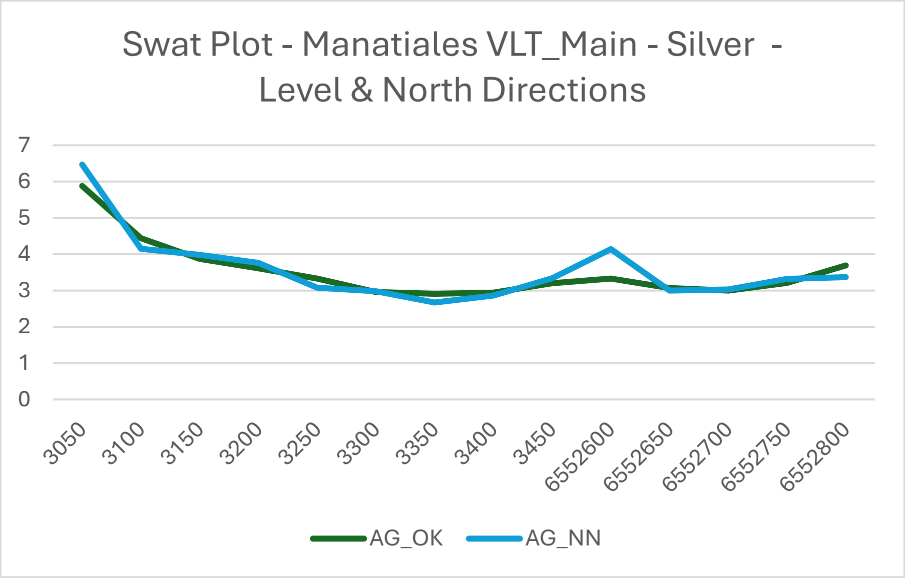


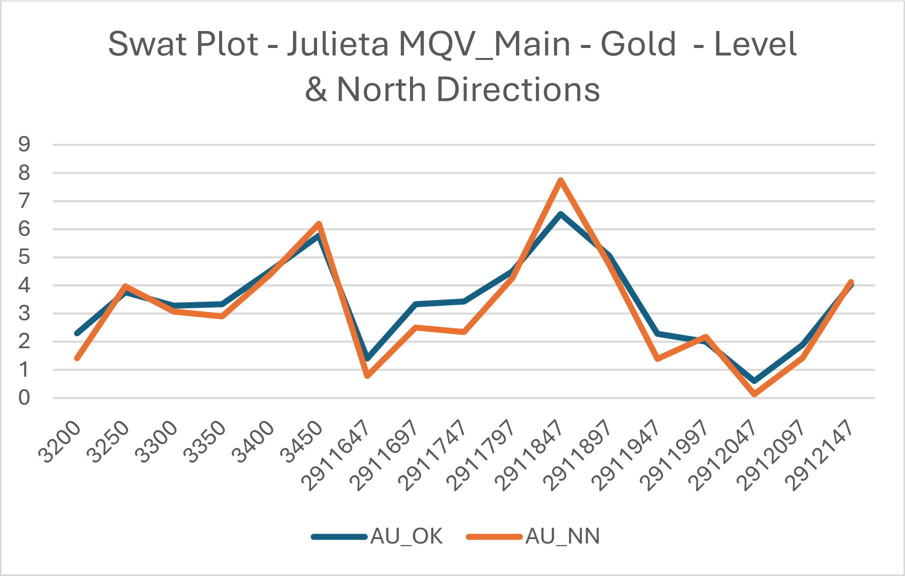


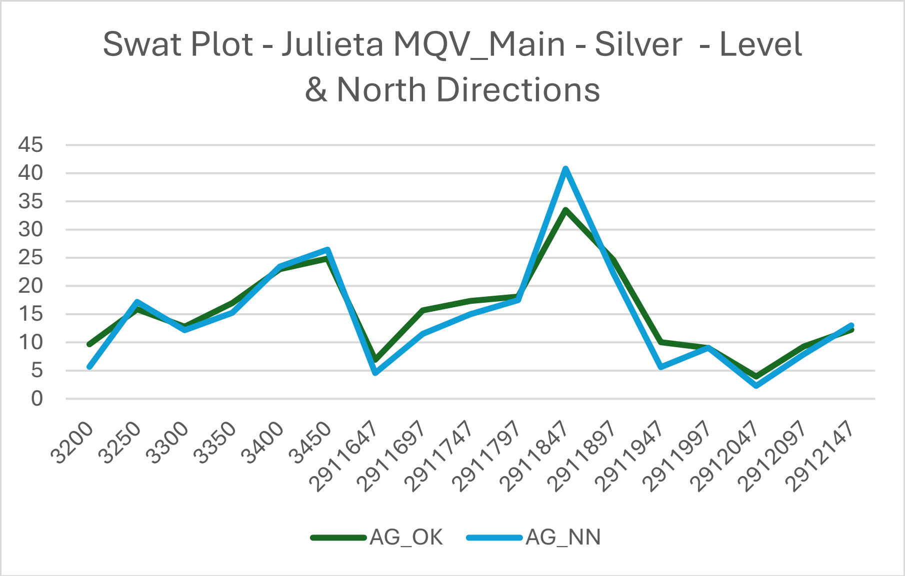

Swat Plot - Manatiales BX_Main - Gold -
Level & North Directions
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
3050
3100
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
6552600
6552650
6552700
6552750
6552800
AU_OK
AU_NN

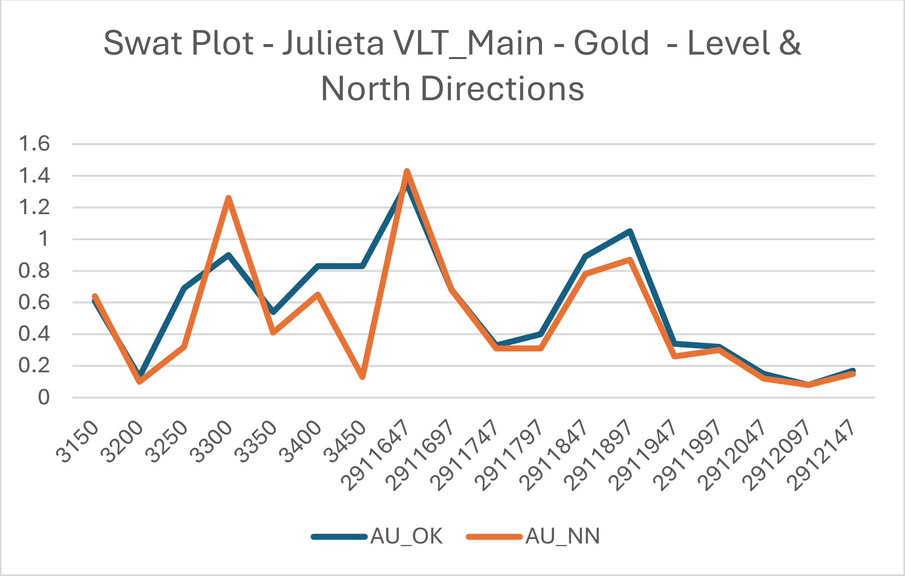

Swat Plot - Manatiales BX_Main - Silver -
Level & North Directions
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
3050
3100
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
6552600
6552650
6552700
6552750
6552800
AG_OK
AG_NN

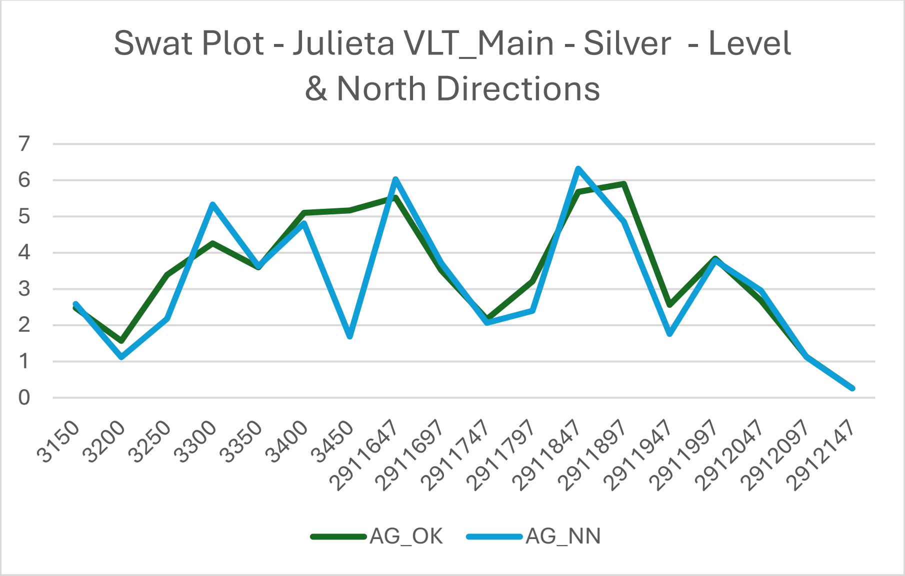

Swat Plot - Manatiales VLT_Main - Gold - Level & North Directions
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
3050
3100
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
6552600
6552650
6552700
6552750
6552800
AU_OK
AU_NN

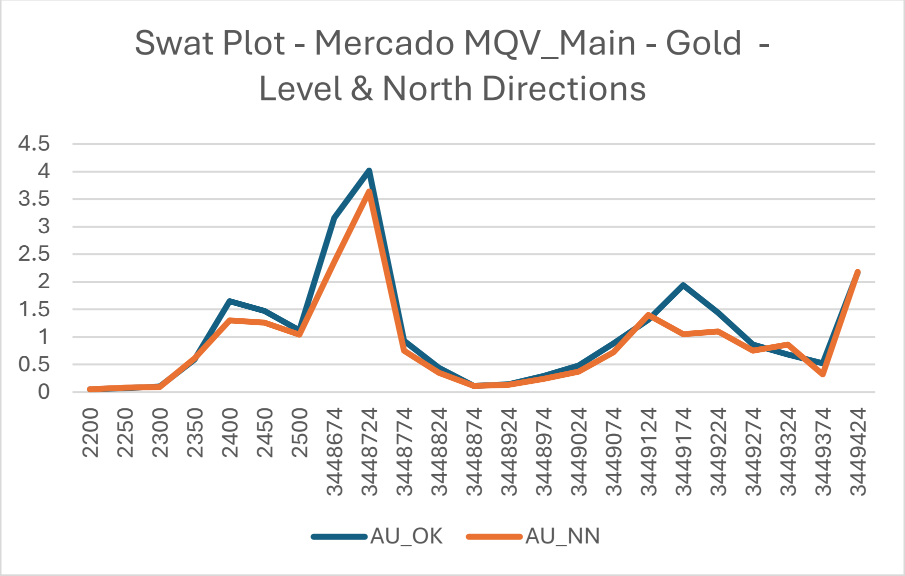

Swat Plot - Manatiales VLT_Main - Silver - Level & North Directions
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
3050
3100
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
6552600
6552650
6552700
6552750
6552800
AG_OK
AG_NN

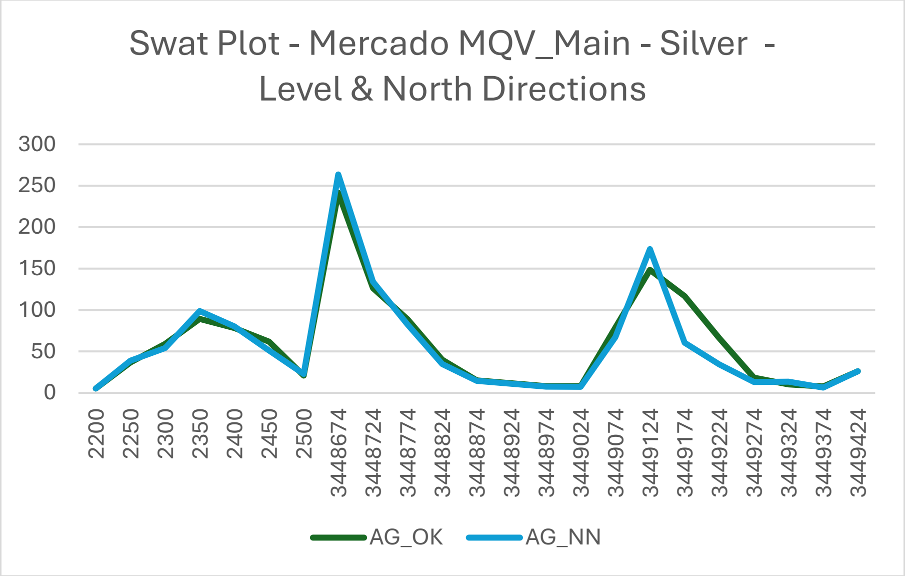

Swat Plot - Julieta MQV_Main - Gold - Level & North Directions
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
2911647
2911697
2911747
2911797
2911847
2911897
2911947
2911997
2912047
2912097
2912147
AU_OK
AU_NN

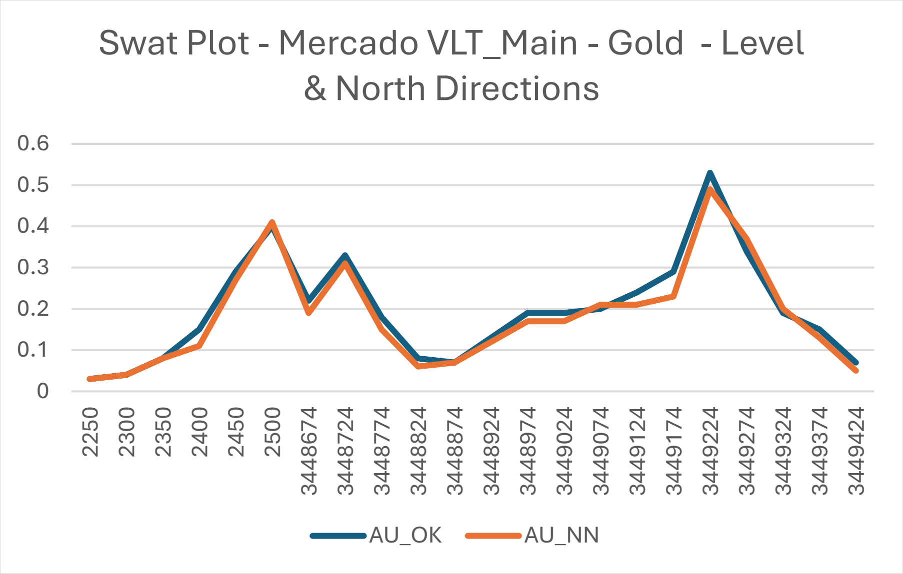

Swat Plot - Julieta MQV_Main - Silver - Level & North Directions
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
2911647
2911697
2911747
2911797
2911847
2911897
2911947
2911997
2912047
2912097
2912147
AG_OK
AG_NN

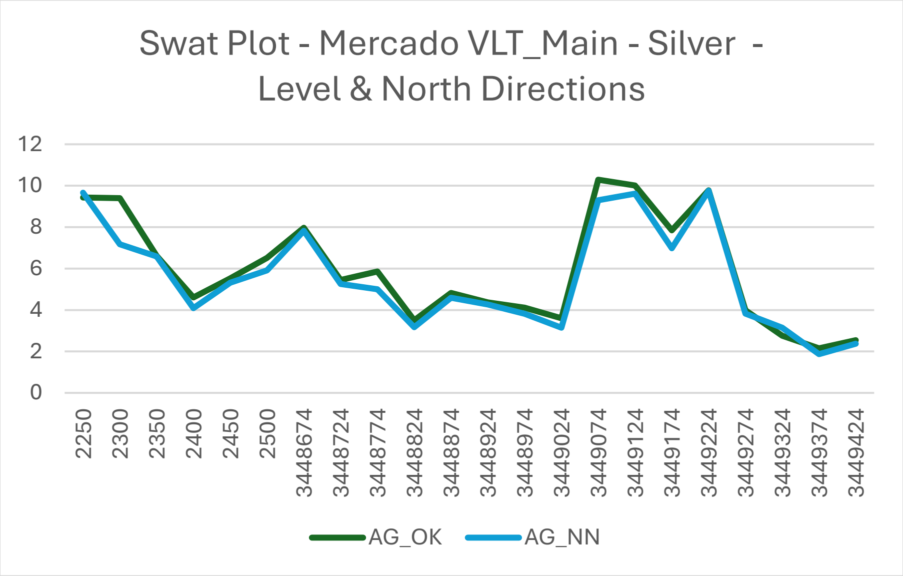

Swat Plot - Julieta VLT_Main - Gold - Level & North Directions
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
2911647
2911697
2911747
2911797
2911847
2911897
2911947
2911997
2912047
2912097
2912147
AU_OK
AU_NN

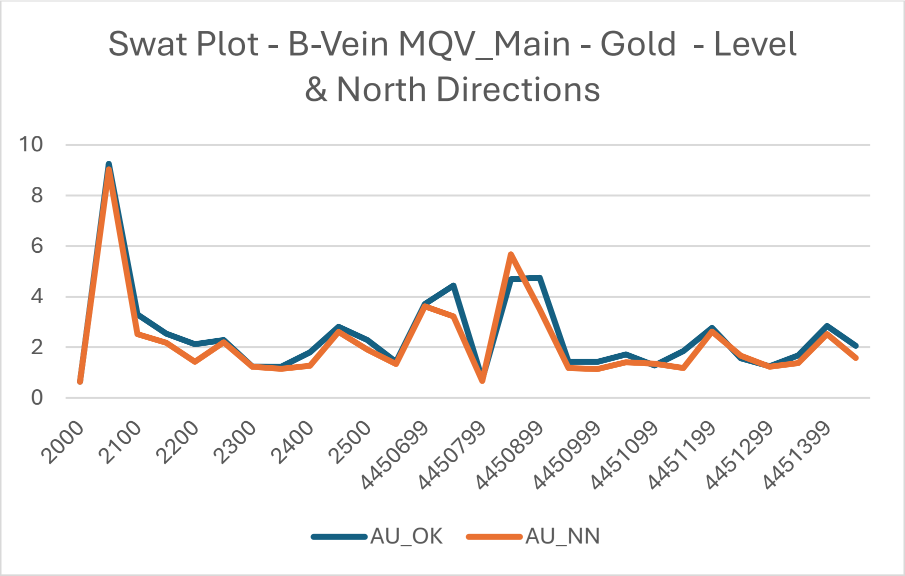

Swat Plot - Julieta VLT_Main - Silver - Level & North Directions
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
3150
3200
3250
3300
3350
3400
3450
2911647
2911697
2911747
2911797
2911847
2911897
2911947
2911997
2912047
2912097
2912147
AG_OK
AG_NN

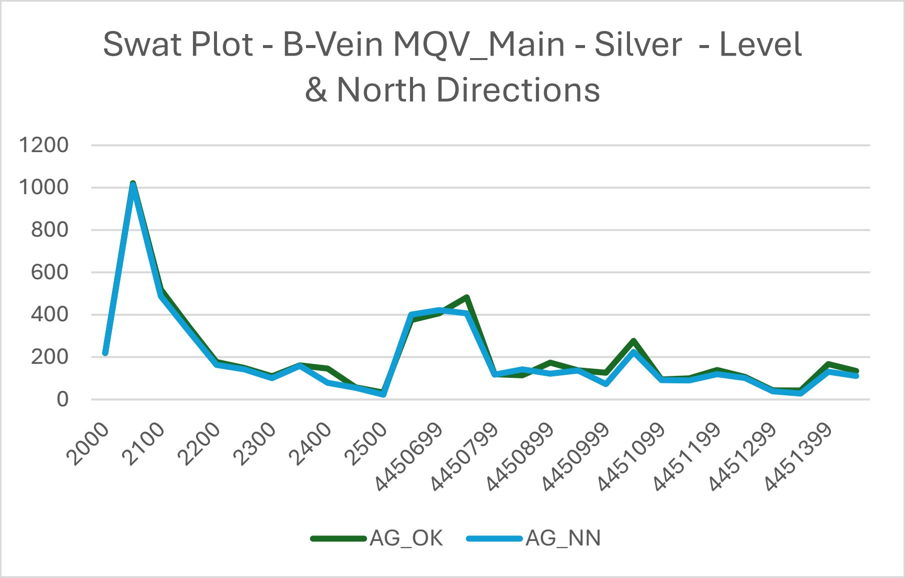

Swat Plot - Mercado MQV_Main - Gold -
Level & North Directions
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
3448674
3448724
3448774
3448824
3448874
3448924
3448974
3449024
3449074
3449124
3449174
3449224
3449274
3449324
3449374
3449424
AU_OK
AU_NN

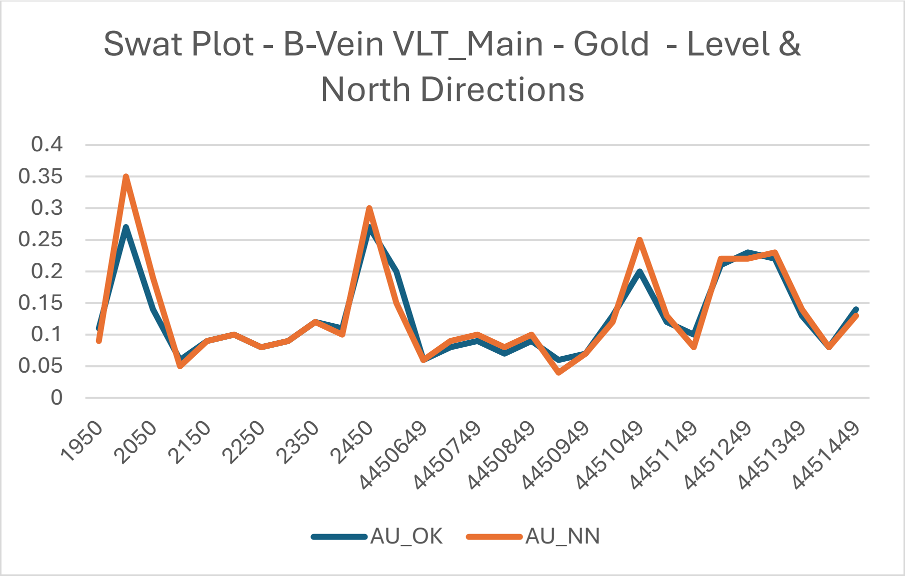

Swat Plot - Mercado MQV_Main - Silver -
Level & North Directions
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
3448674
3448724
3448774
3448824
3448874
3448924
3448974
3449024
3449074
3449124
3449174
3449224
3449274
3449324
3449374
3449424
AG_OK
AG_NN

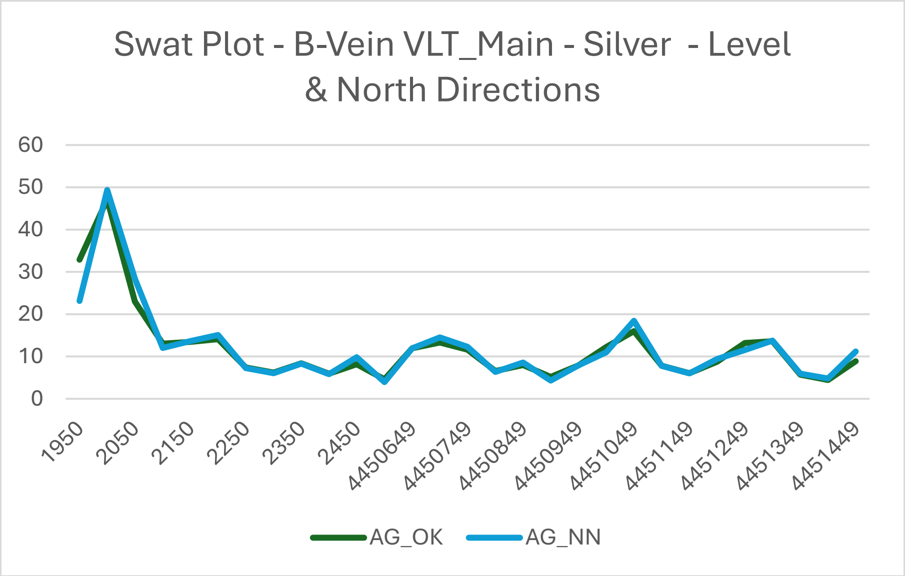

Swat Plot - Mercado VLT_Main - Gold - Level & North Directions
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
3448674
3448724
3448774
3448824
3448874
3448924
3448974
3449024
3449074
3449124
3449174
3449224
3449274
3449324
3449374
3449424
AU_OK
AU_NN


Swat Plot - Mercado VLT_Main - Silver - Level & North Directions
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
3448674
3448724
3448774
3448824
3448874
3448924
3448974
3449024
3449074
3449124
3449174
3449224
3449274
3449324
3449374
3449424
AG_OK
AG_NN


Swat Plot - B-Vein MQV_Main - Gold - Level & North Directions
10
8
6
4
2
0
2000
2100
2200
2300
2400
2500
4450699
4450799
4450899
4450999
4451099
4451199
4451299
4451399
AU_OK
AU_NN


Swat Plot - B-Vein MQV_Main - Silver - Level & North Directions
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2000
2100
2200
2300
2400
2500
4450699
4450799
4450899
4450999
4451099
4451199
4451299
4451399
AG_OK
AG_NN





Swat plot or drift analysis, also referred to as drift analysis, is a graphical method used to evaluate semi-stationarity in grade estimation. For all deposits assessed, the estimated grade distributions show a strong correlation with the declustered composite data for both gold and silver.

The estimated curves, blue for gold and grey for silver, closely follow the shape and trend of the composite data curves. This alignment indicates that the parameters defined in the estimation plans are performing as expected and that the estimation results are consistent with the underlying sample data.

14.10.4 Low Grade Stockpiles

Low grade Mineral Resources were stockpiled during previous operations, sourced from both open pit and underground mining activities. Reliable ore processing and grade control procedures were developed by Troy Resources and CASPOSO MINE. As a result, there is a high degree of confidence in the integrity of these low-grade resources, which are stored in accumulations of ore broken material (OBM).

Due to operational protocols and controls established during past mining activities and based on the expert judgement of the Qualified Person, it is reasonable to include these stockpiles in the Mineral Resource inventory.

The geology team at the Casposo Mine provided detailed explanations of the procedures carried out by both companies. The Qualified Person has reviewed and agrees with the operational protocols used.

Volumes of the stockpiles were accurately determined using drone surveys, and grades were confirmed through new sampling programs, which were cross-referenced with historical movement records to validate the global grade estimates.

Four stockpiles were considered in the Low-Grade Mineral Resource inventory. These stockpiles were constructed under proper operational conditions and include material from the following sources:

- Kamila Open Pit
- Inca Underground
- Inca Recon
- Mercado

The accumulation of low-grade material was guided by historical cut-off grades and marginality criteria, ensuring that only material with potential economic value was retained.

TABLE 14.12: Low-Grade Mineral Resources Inventory – as of June 30, 2025 *– Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Stockpile Inventory

n	name	(000's t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(000's oz) Au	(000's oz) Ag	(000's oz) AuEq
1	Kamila OP (Oxides)	92	2.01	48.48	2.49	6	144	7
2	Mercado	21	2.70	91.90	3.62	2	61	2
3	LG + SM UG (Inca)	260	0.88	81.64	1.69	7	682	14
4	Recon-Site UG (Inca)	1	1.60	143.72	3.04	0	4	0
	Total	**374**	**1.26**	**74.18**	**2.00**	**15**	**892**	**24**

Figure 14.8: Low-Grade Stockpiles location - JUNE 30, 2025 - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine

14.10.5 DCS – Dique de Cola Seco

The DCS (Dry-Stack Tailings Dam, formally known by its Spanish name, *Dique de Cola Seco,* is a tailings storage facility that contains all processed tailings material from mining operations conducted between 2016 and 2019 (see Figure 14.9).

During the deposition process, coarse-grained sterile material (boulder sized) was operationally integrated to enhance the physical stability of the tailings deposit.

A comprehensive sampling campaign was conducted through between 2019 to 2023, involving:

- Excavating of deep test holes within the interior of the deposit

- Stope sampling to increase vertical coverage and ensure spatial consistency.

A total of 100 sampling holes, each reaching a depth of 10 meters, were drilled following a relatively evenly spaced grid. Samples were collected at 1-meter intervals, and each increment was homogenized using a rolling method. Final samples were prepared by dividing the homogenized cone into four quadrants, selecting one increment, and collecting a duplicate from the opposing face.

Sampling preparation included:

- Screening to separate than #10 mesh, which exceeds the maximum feed size for the mill.
- Crushing and pulverizing the entire sample to achieve 100% passing at #150 mesh, suitable for laboratory analysis.

This rigorous sampling and preparation protocol ensures that the grade and volume of the DCS material are well-characterized and suitable for inclusion in the Mineral Resource inventory.

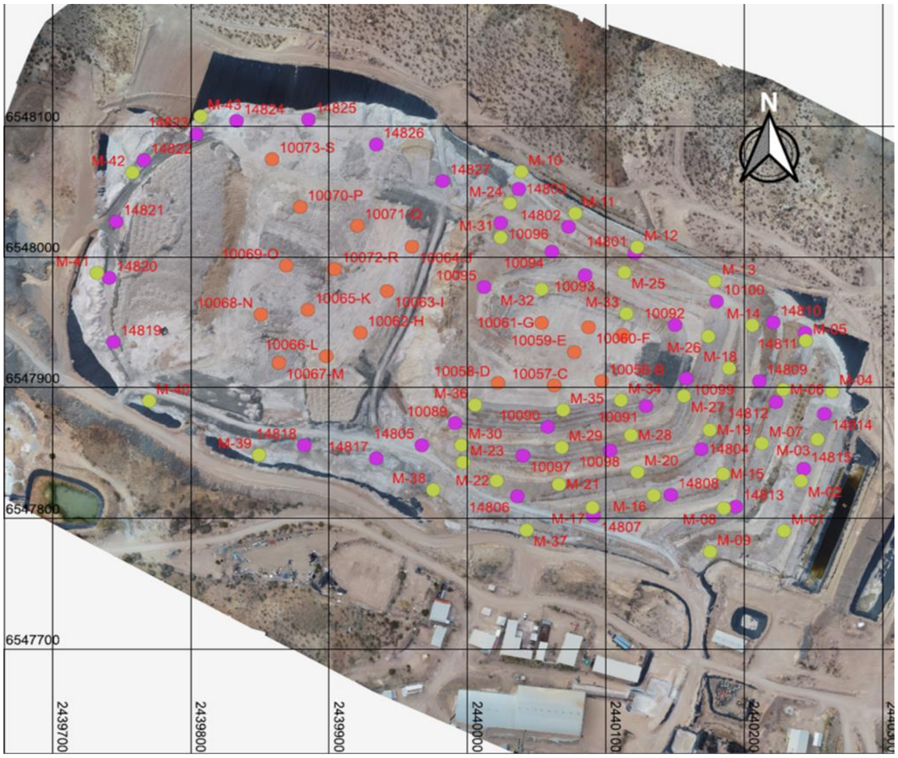
- Procedure consisted of collecting increments every one meter. Later each increment was homogenized via a simple rolling, final cone of each sample was divided in 4 sides selecting 1 increment and then from the opposing faces of collect a duplicate.

Subsequently, the final samples were prepared:

Screening: to separate particles larger than #10 Mesh, this being the maximum feed size for the mill.

Successively Crushing to get 100% of the sample and then pulverized at #150 Mesh

Figure 14.9: DCS (Dique de Cola Seco) location - JUNE 30, 2025 - Austral Gold Limited – Casposo Mine



14.11 Mineral Resource Classification

As part of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves May 10, 2014, it is state the following:

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated based on limited geological evidence and sampling, gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. These resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. As such, Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed pre-feasibility or feasibility studies, or in the life-of-mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. However, Inferred Mineral Resources may be used in a ***Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)****, provided the limitations and risks associated with their use are clearly disclosed, in accordance with NI 43-101.*

There may be circumstances, where sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity consistent with a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource. However, if quality assurance and quality control, or other supporting information does not meet all industry norms required for disclosure of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources, the Qualified Person may reasonably classify the material as an Inferred Mineral Resource. In such cases, the Qualified Person must ensure the data meets the requirements for reporting an Inferred Mineral Resource under NI 43-101, and must clearly disclose the limitations and risks associated with this classification.

Indicated Mineral Resource

Indicated Mineral Resource refers to that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the deposit's economic viability.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated

Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

Measured Mineral Resource refers to that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the deposit's economic viability.

Geological evidence is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or, where appropriate to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

Only Indicated and Inferred resources were declared for CASPOSO MINE, based on the geoscientific evidence and the guidelines described above regarding their geological continuity and integrity and the confidence on the information.

Mineral Resource classification at the Casposo Mine is based on criteria that evaluate the risk associated with the distribution and quality of geological information. The classification process considers the following key factors:

1. Confidence in the gold (Au) and silver (Ag) grade estimates
2. Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The assessment of confidence in grade estimation follows guidelines outlined in NI 43-101, which include:

- Quality and quantity of drill data
- Geological interpretation and definition of mineralized domains
- Spatial continuity of mineralization.

Quantitative criteria supporting these guidelines include data density and kriging search distances applied during resource estimation. These parameters ensure that the classification of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources reflects the appropriate level of geological confidence and complies with industry standards.

Additional interpretative criteria used in the classification of Mineral Resources include the extent of mine depletion, and to a lesser degree, the rock weathering condition and in situ bulk density of both mineralised and waste material.

While AGA has conducted recent industry-standard quality-controlled diamond drilling, the majority of this Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is based on historical drilling data. This data follows industry-standard documentation of QAQC protocols, drilling and sampling methodologies, and assay determination procedures.

The overall confidence in the geological interpretation and mineralised domain modeling is considered high. This is supported by existing mine openings and detailed surface mapping undertaken by Casposo Mine geology personnel.

The spatial continuity of mineralisation has consistently demonstrated geostatistical coherence across all geological and stationary domains. A comprehensive risk assessment was conducted using multiple data sources to configure a drill grid pattern that aligns with CASPOSO MINE's confidence expectations.

Key inputs to this assessment include:

- A benchmarking study comparing similar Epithermal Low Sulfidation deposits in well-known mines like El Peñón, Cerro Bayo, and Amancaya in Chile, Cerro Vanguardia, Cerro Moro, Cerro Negro in Argentina, and Mercedes in Mexico. These deposits typically use drill spacing between 20-meters and 35-meters, with gold and silver grade variability being critical in defining appropriate drill patterns.
- Historical drilling patterns used in the past by CASPOSO MINE and previous operators at the Casposo Mine. According to the CASPOSO MINE geology team, reliable reconciliations were obtained when a 25-meter drill hole spacing was used to define Indicated Resources.

Based on the available data, benchmarking results, and the expert judgment of the Qualified Person (QP), a 25-meter x 25-meter drill grid pattern was adopted to define Indicated Resources for the Manantiales, Julieta, Mercado, and B-Vein deposits.

Formal studies to determine the optimal drill spacing are strongly recommended for future developments of these deposits. The objective is to ensure the desired level of confidence and minimize estimation error for an expected annual ore production of approximately 450,000 tonnes.

All the resources located outside the established grid pattern have been classified as Inferred.

Additionally, low-grade stockpiles have been classified as Indicated Resources based on their origin, operational control procedures, mass determination, and sampling protocols.

14.12 Reasonable Prospect Economic Extraction (RPEE)

The project is situated on granted Mining Leases and has a history of production. The mineralization grades and geometry are suitable for open-pit mining. As of August 2025, the gold price is approximately US$3,250 per ounce. Considering additional credits from silver (Ag), a positive average revenue per tonne, after accounting for recoveries is achievable. Therefore, there is no apparent reason the Casposo Au-Ag deposits could not be mined economically as presented in Table 14.13.

The reported open pit Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) is constrained within an optimisation shell. No underground optimization has been conducted to date. Further work is required to evaluate and define the portion of the mineral resource that may be economically mineable using underground methods.

The optimization shell used as the basis for reporting the MRE assumes a gold price of $2,500 USD per ounce a silver price of $27.50 USD per ounce, reflecting reasonable expectations for future economic conditions (see Tables 14.12, 14.13, and 14.14).

TABLE 14.13: Parameters Used in the Optimization Process – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

	Mining				Costs			
Type	**Dilution (%)**	**Recovery (%)**	**Slope (°)**	**Density (t/m^3)**	**Mining (USD/t)**	**Transport (USD/t) Ore**	**Procesing (USD/t) Milled**	**G&A (USD/t) Milled**
Open Pit Manantiales	10%	95	46	2.5	5.48	8.54	47.4	25.45
Open Pit Julieta	10%	95	46	2.5	5.48	8.54	47.4	25.45
Open Pit Mercado	10%	95	46	2.5	5.48	3.01	47.4	25.45
Open Pit B-Vein	10%	95	46	2.5	5.48	3.01	47.4	25.45
Stockpile	-	-	-	1.8	3	-	47.4	25.45
DCS	-	-	36	1.5	2.9	-	40.1	25.45

Metallurgical recoveries were applied based on deposit specific data to optimize the open-pit mining method. Table 13.3 presents the recovery rates for each deposit.

The optimization parameters used in the DCS consider global angles of 36º and a washing and classification process that allows the tailings to be fed directly into the grinding thickener.

TABLE 14.14: Cut-Off Grade and Metallurgical Recoveries Definition based on the Optimization Process – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Deposit	**Cut-Off Grade**	**Metallurgical Recovery**	
	(g/t) AuEq	**(%) Au**	**(%) Ag**
Manantiales	1.24	91.1%	84.8%
Julieta	1.24	91.1%	84.8%
Mercado	1.15	91.1%	84.8%
B-Vein	1.15	91.1%	84.8%
Stockpile	1.01	89.0%	85.8%
DCS	0.93	86.9%	78.5%

14.13 Mineral Resource Statement

The April 2024 MRE for the Casposo gold-silver (Au-Ag) deposits is presented in Tables 14.15 and 14.16. The MRE has been reported using a gold equivalent (AuEq) optimization approach to account for the economic contribution of silver within the mineralised structures. This method allows for a more comprehensive evaluation of the deposit's potential value by incorporating both gold and silver content into the resource estimation

TABLE 14.15: Total Mineral Resources Estimation Statement – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Resources Statement - Measured + Indicated and Inferred - as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade			Ounces Contained			Ounces Recovered		
	(000's t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
M + I	**2,258**	**1.48**	**59.91**	**2.13**	**107**	**4,349**	**155**	**98**	**3,688**	**138**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42

Mineral Resources were classified using a categorization routine based on an optimal drilling grid definition procedure. This approach incorporated benchmarking studies, reconciliation data, historical grid patterns from previous operational periods, and the expert judgement of the Qualified Person. The objective was to minimize estimation error to within 15%, at a 90% confidence interval, over one year of ore mass production (Parker, H. 2012) and (CIM, 2019), the criteria to define Indicated Resources. The drilling grid pattern established for these purposes was 25 meters along both the strike and dip directions, consistent with the pattern employed during active mining operations.

Low Grade Stockpile Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated due to their systematic construction and documentation through daily mining operational procedures. These included the application of cut-off grades to distinguish mining operational procedures to distinguish mineral, marginal, and waste materials, as well as ore and grade control processes used to sample benches or underground faces. The stockpile was accurately surveyed using a drone technology, and grade verification was conducted through trenching and muck sampling.

DCS Mineral Resources were also classified as Indicated, reflecting their nature and the comprehensive sampling conducted. As a tailing facility, the DCS was sampled in accordance with CIM standards (2019) using a grid pattern of approximately 10 meters by 10 meters. The mass was monitored daily via the weightometer at the processing plant and validated through drone surveys.

TABLE 14.16: Casposo Mine - Mineral Resource Statement by deposit – Inclusive Reserves – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

Mineral Resources Statement - Measured + Indicated and Inferred - as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade			Ounces Contained			Ounces Recovered		
	(000's t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(g/t AuEq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)	(000's oz Aueq)
Manantiales										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	22	4.31	24.28	4.58	3.0	17	3.2	3	15	2.9
M + I	**22**	**4.31**	**24.28**	**4.58**	**3.0**	**17**	**3.2**	**3**	**15**	**2.9**
Inferred	9	9.04	34.51	9.42	2.5	10	2.7	2	8	2.4
Julieta										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	166	5.46	25.99	5.75	29.2	139	30.7	27	118	27.9
M + I	**166**	**5.46**	**25.99**	**5.75**	**29.2**	**139**	**30.7**	**27**	**118**	**27.9**
Inferred	98	10.48	18.59	10.68	32.9	58	33.6	30	50	30.6
Mercado										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	103	2.50	134.91	3.98	8.3	447	13.2	8	379	11.7
M + I	**103**	**2.50**	**134.91**	**3.98**	**8.3**	**447**	**13.2**	**8**	**379**	**11.7**
Inferred	36	2.89	30.53	3.23	3.3	35	3.7	3	30	3.4
B-Vein										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	56	3.63	137.05	5.14	6.6	249	9.3	6	211	8.3
M + I	**56**	**3.63**	**137.05**	**5.14**	**6.6**	**249**	**9.3**	**6**	**211**	**8.3**
Inferred	30	3.05	283.33	6.17	3.0	277	6.0	3	235	5.3
Total Open Pit										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	348	4.21	76.21	5.05	47	852	56	43	723	51
M + I	**348**	**4.21**	**76.21**	**5.05**	**47**	**852**	**56**	**43**	**723**	**51**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42
Stockpile										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	389	1.36	72.54	2.16	17.0	907	27.0	16	769	24.0
M + I	**389**	**1.36**	**72.54**	**2.16**	**17.0**	**907**	**27.0**	**16**	**769**	**24.0**
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCS										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	1,521	0.88	52.95	1.50	43.0	2,589	71.4	39	2,196	63.3
M + I	**1,521**	**0.88**	**52.95**	**1.50**	**43.0**	**2,589**	**71.4**	**39**	**2,196**	**63.3**
Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL										
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2,258	1.48	59.91	2.13	107	4,349	155	98	3,688	138
M + I	**2,258**	**1.48**	**59.91**	**2.13**	**107**	**4,349**	**155**	**98**	**3,688**	**138**
Inferred	173	7.52	68.54	8.28	42	381	46	38	323	42

Notes:
Effective date June 30, 2025

1) The Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Mineral Reserves.
2) Stationary domains were modelled according to the lithological and structural continuity.
3) Mineral Resources were classified and reported in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and NI 43-101 requirements.
4) Indicated Resources were defined using a 25 m x 25 m drill grid in both strike and dip directions for ore mineralization. Stockpile and DCS resources were defined based on operational history and sampling data.
5) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    Manantiales & Julieta: 1.24 g/t AuEq.
    Mercado & B-Vein: 1.15 g/t AuEq.
    Stockpile: 1.01 g/t AuEq.
    DCS: 0.85 g/t AuEq.
6) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    2.5 t/m^3 for open pit and underground domains
    1.8 t/m^3 for stockpiles
    1.4 t/m^3 for DCS material.
7) Mineral Resources were constrained by open -pit optimization, using metal prices of US$2,500 /oz for gold and US$27.5 /oz for silver.
8) AuEq = (g/t) Au + (g/t) Ag / 90.91 [factor 90.91 = US$2,500 /oz for gold / US$27.5 /oz for silver]
9) Ounces Contained were not applied to metallurgical recoveries.
10) Ounces Recovered were applied to metallurgical recoveries by deposits.
11) Metallurgical recovery rates were applied by deposit, based on historical and test data.
    Ore Mineral: 91.1% gold and 84.8% silver
    Stockpiles: 89.0% gold and 85.8% silver
    DCS: 86.9% gold and 78.5% silver
12) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

15.1 Mineral Reserve Summary

As of June 30, 2025, the Mineral Reserves of the Casposo Mine, are presented in Table 15.1. These reserves are based on a comprehensive mining plan that incorporates the following components:

- Targeting Ore of open-pit mining are four phases in Julieta and one Mercado sectors
- Existing stockpiles, accumulated during previous operational periods and verified through grade control and survey data
- DCS consisting of solid residues from historical processing activities, evaluated and classified based on sampling and mass measurement protocols.

TABLE 15.1: Casposo Mine - Mineral Reserve Statement by deposit – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves Statement - Proven + Probable - as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade		Metallurgical Recovery		Ounces Recovered	
	(000's t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(% Au)	(% Ag)	(000's oz Au)	(000's oz Ag)
Julieta							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	161	5.01	24.10	91.1	84.8	24	106
Prov+Prob	**161**	**5.01**	**24.10**	91.1	84.8	**24**	**106**
Mercado							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	92	1.73	150.60	91.1	84.8	5	378
Prov+Prob	**92**	**1.73**	**150.60**	91.1	84.8	**5**	**378**
Total Open Pit							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	253	3.81	70.15	91.1	84.8	28	484
Prov+Prob	**253**	**3.81**	**70.15**	91.1	84.8	**28**	**484**
Stockpile							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	389	1.36	72.54	89.0	85.8	15	779
Prov+Prob	**389**	**1.36**	**72.54**	89.0	85.8	**15**	**779**
DCS							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	1,507	0.88	52.95	86.9	78.5	37	2,013
Prov+Prob	**1,507**	**0.88**	**52.95**	86.9	78.5	**37**	**2,013**
ALL							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	2,149	1.31	58.52	88.7	81.0	80	3,276
Prov+Prob	**2,149**	**1.31**	**58.52**	88.7	81.0	**80**	**3,276**

Notes:

1) Mineral Reserves were estimated using a gold price of US$2,200/oz and a silver price of US$25/oz.
2) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
    - Julieta: 1.303 g/t AuEq,
    - Mercado: 1.217 g/t AuEq,
    - Stockpile: 1.152 g/t AuEq,
    - DCS: 1.047 g/t AuEq
3) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
    - In-situ mine material: 2.5 t/m^3
    - Stockpile material: 1.8 t/m^3
    - DCS material:1.5 t/m^3
4) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

15.2 Conversion Methodology

The conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves follows the CIM Definition Standards (2014), which stipulate that only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources may be considered for reserve classification. A direct conversion approach is applied:

- Measured Mineral Resources are converted to Proven Mineral Reserves
- Indicated Mineral Resources are converted to Probable Mineral Reserves.

The technical parameters supporting this evaluation, including mining, metallurgical, refining, and sales conditions are detailed in Table 15.1. All relevant socio-economic factors have been addressed, and no stakeholders have been that could pose a risk to the viability of the investment.

15.3 Cut-Off Value

Sector-specific cut-off grades were determined by evaluating estimated operating costs per zone and material type, in conjunction with their spatial distribution. Detailed valued are provided in Table 15.2.

TABLE 15.2: Cost Breakdown and Cut-Off Grade Calculation – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves Cost Breakdown, as of June 30, 2025

Item	Unit	Julieta	Mercado	Stockpile	DCS
Mine Cost Waste	USD/t Waste	5.48	5.48	-	-
Mine Cost Ore	USD/t Ore	14.05	8.53	3.00	2.90
Stripping Ratio	(t) Waste / (t) Ore	15.42	14.27	-	-
Mine Cost Average	USD/t	6.00	5.68	3.00	2.90
Plant Cost	USD/t Ore	47.4	47.4	47.4	40.13
G&A Cost	USD/t Ore	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.45
Gold Price	USD/Oz	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Silver Price	USD/Oz	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.00
Gold Recovery	%	90.4	90.4	90.4	78.00
Silver Recovery	%	85.5	85.5	85.5	75.00
Cut-Off Grade	(g/t) AuEq	1.303	1.217	1.152	1.047

15.4 Mining Reserve Optimization

15.4.1 Open Pit

The reserve optimization process is designed to define the geometric boundaries for pit design, enabling the identification and operationalization of the Mineral Reserves reported in this document. To support this, the contained reserves were subjected to a comprehensive sensitivity analysis across a range of gold and silver prices, varying from 1% to 150% of the based price in 1% increments.

In parallel, an incremental pit-by-pit Net Present Value (NPV) analysis was conducted applying an annual discount rate of 10%. This analysis helps determine the economic viability of each pit shell and supports the selection of the optimal pit configuration.

- Figure 15.1 illustrates the incremental NPV analysis for the Julieta sector.
- Figure 15.2 illustrates the corresponding analysis for the Mercado sector.

These figures provide a visual representation of how NPV responds to metal price fluctuations, guiding strategic decisions in pit design and reserve declaration.

Figure 15.1: Julieta Pit-by-Pit NPV

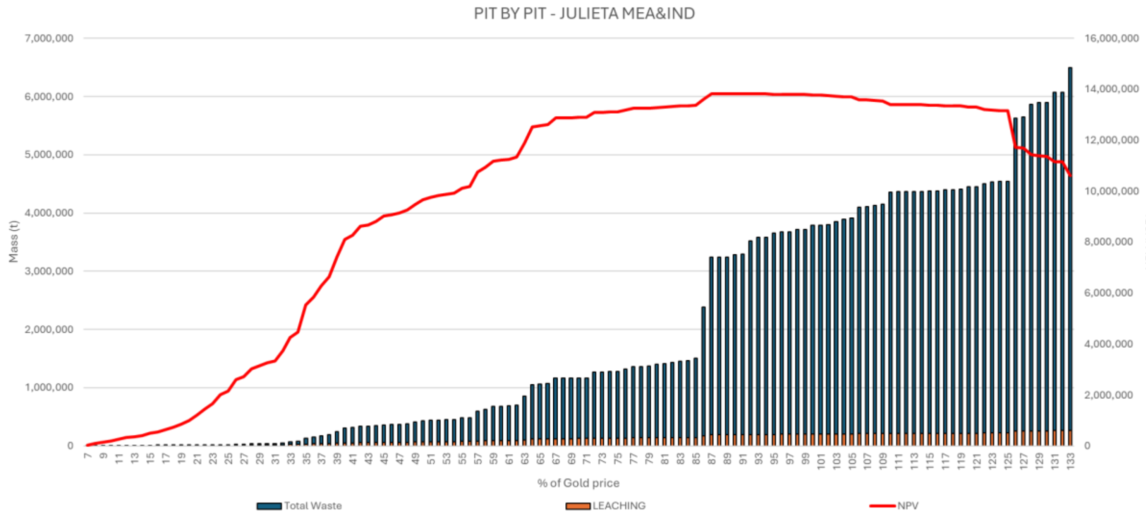
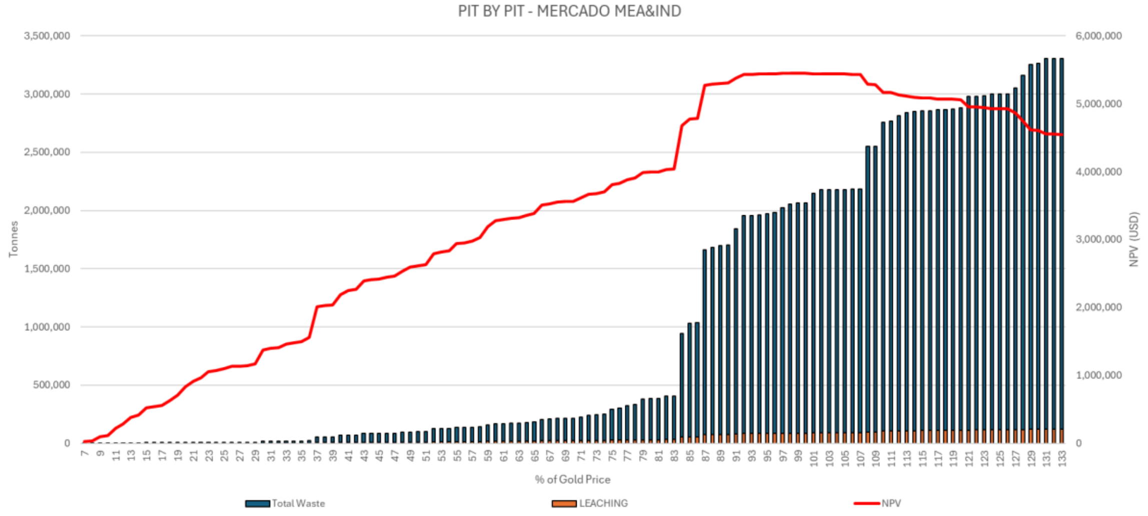


Figure 15.2: Mercado Pit-by-Pit NPV



The graph in Figure 15.1 and Figure 15.2 demonstrates that the highest Net Present Value (NPV) is achieved at 100% of the analyzed price ($2,200 USD/oz). This result supports the selection of the ultimate pit, which maximizes project value under current economic assumptions.

However, pit selection is not solely based on maximizing NPV. Other strategic objectives, such as extending mine life, increasing reserve inventory, or optimizing operational sequencing may justify choosing a different pit shell.

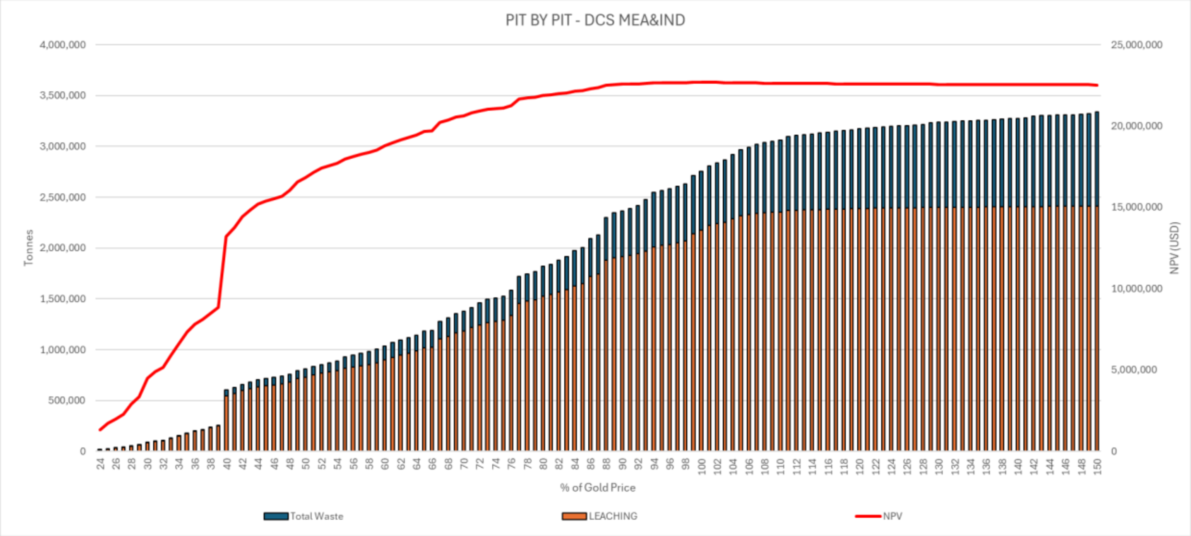
Additionally, the graph in Figure 15.2 reveals a notable increase between the in NPV between the pit shells corresponding to 83% ($1,826 USD/oz) and 84% ($1,848 USD/oz) of the base price. This sharp change suggests the potential for an intermediate phase. In this specific case, however, the operational widths between these pit shells do not permit the development of a separate initial phase. As a result, the decision is to exploit this pit in a single phase.

15.4.2 Tailing Dam Optimization (DCS)

This optimization evaluates price sensitivity from 0% to 150% of the base gold and silver prices, in 1% increments, resulting in 150 pit envelopes. For each envelope, revenues and costs are calculated, and a pseudo mine plan is applied to derive the Net Present Value (NPV), using a 10% discount rate.

The graph shows how NPV evolves with increasing metal prices, supporting strategic decisions in pit selection and reserve declaration.

Figure 15.3: DCS - Pit-by-Pit NPV



Independent of the pit optimization exercises discussed earlier, Figure 15.3 indicates that the project will not generate additional value using higher price assumptions, as evidenced by the plateau observed in the NPV curve. This suggests that selecting higher envelopes would extend the operating period, yielding only marginal incremental profits. This outcome reflects the use of variable price profiles in the economic evaluation, which incorporate future price escalations beyond those considered in the current analysis.

15.5 Design, Dilution and Mining Recovery Parameters

To determine the reserve inventory used to build the mining plan, operational designs must be developed to allow for the exploitation of the minerals to be processed. To achieve this, the same geometric considerations used in reserve optimization are used (Figure 15.4).

The operationalization of the phases generates:

- Three phases in the Julieta sector

- One phase in the Mercado sector

- A single major phase for the Dry Tailings Dam (DTS). It is important to note that there is an opportunity to optimally sequence the DTS exploitation, but this must include adequate sampling and modeling of the central area of the deposit, which will be developed and modeled in subsequent stages.

The dilution and mining recovery parameters were incorporated during the reserve optimization process. Specifically:

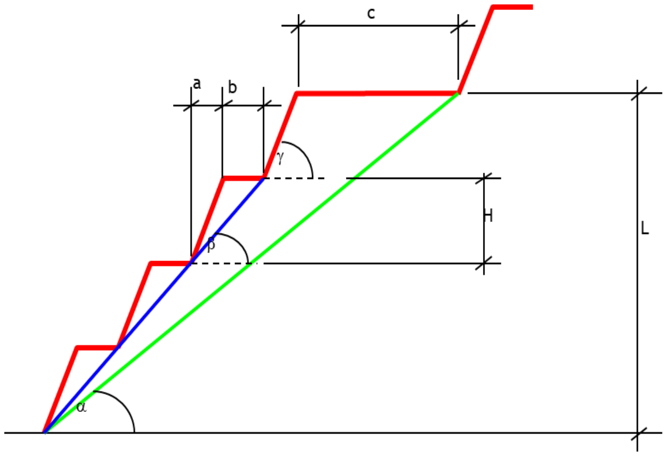
- Ore dilution was set at 5%
- Mineral recovery was set at 95%

However, during the detailed pit planning phase, an increase in dilution to 10% was anticipated. This adjustment takes into account the observed geometry between the mineralized zones and residual waste within each bench, which could lead to increased mixing and losses during mining. During the planning phase, a 10% dilution was considered in the pit phases.

Figure 15.4: Geometries for Operational Mine Design

Geometries for Operational Mine Design

Selected Haul Truck Width	m	2.7
Ramp Width (c)	m	8.0
Bench Height (H)	m	5.0
Berm Width (b)	m	3.0
Bench Face Angle (Υ)	°	85.0
Inter-ramp Angle (β)	°	55.5
Backbreak (a)	m	0.4
Backbreak (c)	m	28.1
Total Height (L)	m	100.0
Global Angle	°	45.9



15.6 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Mineral Reserve Statement for Casposo Mine, as of June 30, 2025, is presented at the beginning of Section 15 in Table 15.1. A summary of the Mineral Reserves by mining sector is presented in Table 15.3.

The Qualified Person responsible for this section of the technical report confirms that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, permitting, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimate.

TABLE 15.3: Mineral Reserves Breakdown – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Summary of Mineral Reserves – as of June 30, 2025
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Category	Mass	Grade		Metallurgical recovery		Ounces	
	(000 t)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Ag)	(%Au)	(%Ag)	(000 oz Au)	(000 oz Ag)
JULIETA - FASE 1							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	56	4.87	24.48	91.1	84.8	8	37
Subtotal	**56**	**4.87**	**24.48**	91.1	84.8	**8**	**37**
JULIETA - FASE 2							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	49	4.55	23.45	91.1	84.8	7	31
Subtotal	**49**	**4.55**	**23.45**	91.1	84.8	**7**	**31**
JULIETA - FASE 3							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	56	5.54	24.28	91.1	84.8	9	37
Subtotal	**56**	**5.54**	**24.28**	91.1	84.8	**9**	**37**
MERCADO - FASE 1							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	92	1.73	150.60	91.1	84.8	5	378
Subtotal	**92**	**1.73**	**150.60**	91.1	84.8	**5**	**378**
TOTAL OPEN PIT							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	253	3.81	70.15	91.1	84.8	28	484
Subtotal	**253**	**3.81**	**70.15**	91.1	84.8	**28**	**484**
STOCKPILES							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	389	1.36	72.54	89.0	85.8	15	779
Subtotal	**389**	**1.36**	**72.54**	89.0	85.8	**15**	**779**
DCS							
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	1,507	0.88	52.95	86.9	78.5	37	2,013
Subtotal	**1,507**	**0.88**	**52.95**	86.9	78.5	**37**	**2,013**
ALL RESERVES							
Proven	-	-	-			-	-
Probable	2,149	1.31	58.52	88.7	81.0	80	3,276
TOTAL RESERVES	**2,149**	**1.31**	**58.52**	**88.7**	**81.0**	**80**	**3,276**

Notes:

1) Mineral Reserves were estimated using a gold price of US$2,200/oz and a silver price of US$25/oz.
2) Variable cut-off grades were applied by sector, based on spatial location and physical characteristics of the mineralized material:
   - Julieta: 1.303 g/t AuEq,
   - Mercado: 1.217 g/t AuEq,
   - Stockpile: 1.152 g/t AuEq,
   - DCS: 1.047 g/t AuEq
3) The following bulk densities were applied for tonnage calculations:
   - In-situ mine material: 2.5 t/m^3
   - Stockpile material: 1.8 t/m^3
   - DCS material:1.5 t/m^3
4) Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

16 MINING METHODS

The Casposo Mine commenced operations in 2009 and operated for approximately 10 years, utilizing a combination of open-pit and underground mining methods.

Open-pit operations were conducted using hydraulic excavators and articulated haul trucks. The pit design incorporated bench heights of 5 meters, consistent with industry standards for safe and efficient material handling.

16.1 Open Pit Mine Design

Commodity Pricing for Reserve Estimation:

A critical step in this stage is establishing the long-term sales prices for gold and silver, which form the basis for reserve calculations. Table 16.1 present the prices used in this analysis.

TABLE 16.1: Long Term Prices – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves - Long Term Prices, as of June 30, 2025

Item	Unit	Julieta	Mercado	Stockpile	DCS
Gold Price	USD/oz	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Silver Price	USD/oz	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

For reserve optimization and mine design, mining costs are determined based on initial quotations provided by a mining contractor. These costs account for transportation profiles and the use of equipment such as hydraulic excavators and haul trucks. Table 16.2 summarizes the cost inputs used in this analysis.

TABLE 16.2: Mining Cost Prices – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves - Mining Cost, as of June 30, 2025

Item	Unit	Julieta	Mercado	Stockpile	DCS
Waste	USD/t	5.48	5.48	-	-
Ore	USD/t	14.05	8.53	3.00	2.90
Stripping Ratio	Waste /Ore	15.42	14.27	-	-
Mine Cost Average	USD/t	6.00	5.68	3.00	2.90

The values presented in Table 16.2 reflect specific transportation distances for both ore and waste materials. For the Julieta deposit, the ore haulage distance is 24 km, while for the Mercado deposit, it is 3 km. Waste materials are assumed to be transported to designated dumps located approximately 500 meters away.

Plant costs have been established based on a series of metallurgical tests, and are summarized in Table 16.3, based. The process cost includes all expenses associated with unit processes such as crushing, grinding, and related activities.

Materials sourced from the DCS exhibit a particle size suitable for direct feed into the grinding thickener. However, processing these materials requires an additional stage for waste separation and washing, which incurs an estimated cost of $1 USD per ton. This cost is included in the total presented in Table 16.3.

TABLE 16.3: Plant and G&A Costs – as of June 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves - Plant and G&A, as of June 30, 2025

Item	Unit	Julieta	Mercado	Stockpile	DCS
Plant	USD/t Ore	47.36	47.36	47.36	40.13
G&A	USD/t Ore	25.45	25.45	25.45	25.45

The primary metallurgical parameter used in reserve optimization is metallurgical recovery. For this analysis, recoveries are based on metallurgical test results. The corresponding values are presented in Table 16.4.

TABLE 16.4: Metallurgical Recoveries – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves - Metallurgical Recoveries, as of June 30, 2025

Item	Unit	Julieta	Mercado	Stockpile	DCS
Gold	%	90.1%	90.1%	89.0%	87.0%
Silver	%	84.8%	84.8%	86.0%	79.0%

Gold equivalent (AuEq) (see Table 16.5) cut-off grades for the various sectors are determined based on metallurgical recovery and economic parameters. The open pit designs are primarily constrained by the volume of waste material to be moved during each phase, as well as the ore haulage distances to the processing plant. Reserves from the Stockpile and DCS are not subject to waste stripping due to their inherent characteristics.

TABLE 16.5: Cut-Off Grade by Sector – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

Mineral Reserves - Cut-Off Grade by Sector, as of June 30, 2025					
Item	**Unit**	**Julieta**	**Mercado**	**Stockpile**	**DCS**
Cut-Off Grade	(g/t) AuEq	1.303	1.217	1.152	1.047

16.2 Mining Sequence

16.2.1 Julieta Mine

The results of reserve optimization for the Julieta sector support the planning of intermediate development phases. To achieve this, pit shell envelopes have been defined based on specific gold and silver prices assumptions. These envelopes are presented in Table 16.6.

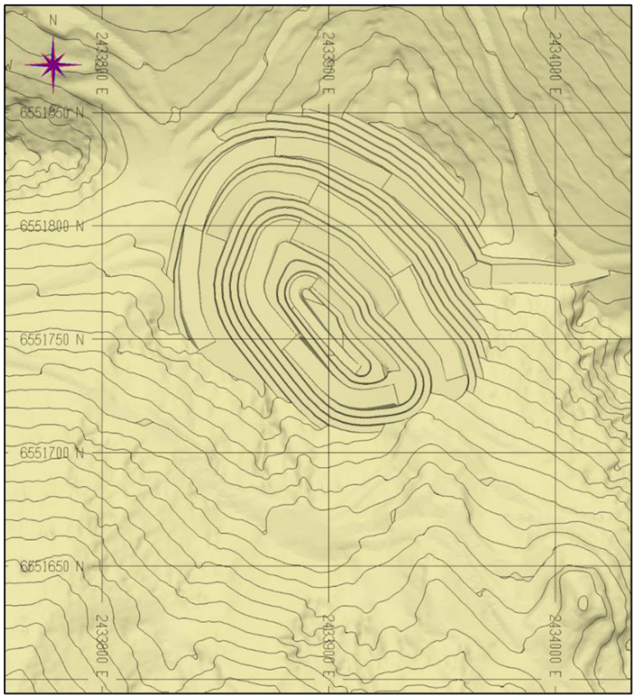
TABLE 16.6: Economic Envelopes for Intermediate Phase Design Gold $2,200 AND Silver $25 USD per ounce – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

		JULIETA		
		PRICE (USD/oz)		
# Pushback	**% of the reference price**	**Au**	**Ag**	**PUCHBACK**
58	70	1,540	18	F2
80	94	2,068	24	F2
85	99	2,178	25	F1 -F3

Julieta Phase 1:

The design for Phase 1 is situated in the area defined by the initial economic, which correspond to lower metal price assumptions. The strategic objective for this phase is to maximize early cash flows in the project lifecycle, thereby enhancing overall project value. The operational layout for this phase is presented in Figure 16.1.

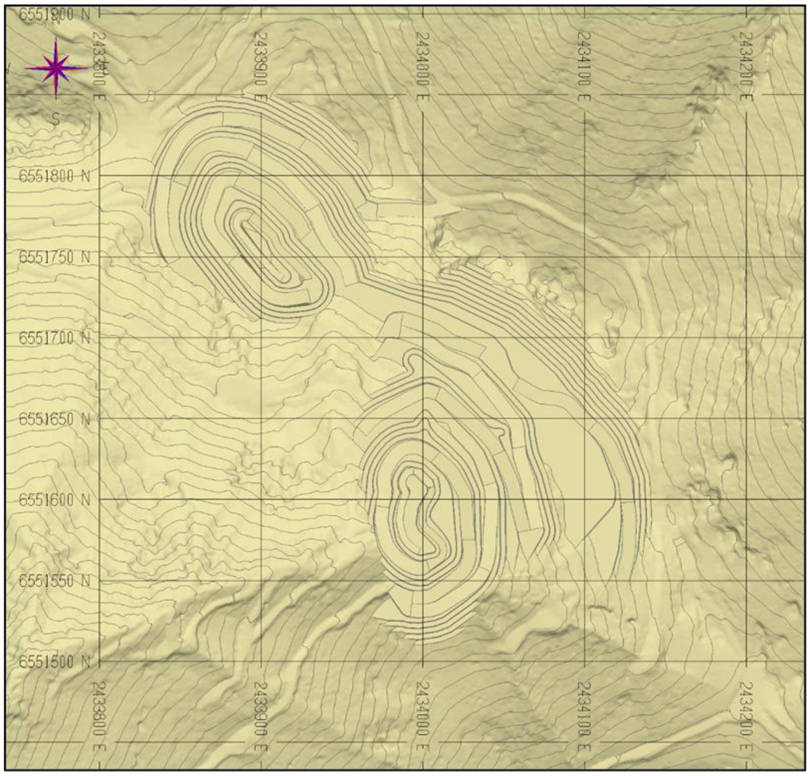
Figure 16.1: Topography - Surface Julieta Phase 1



Julieta Phase 2

The design of Phase 2 focuses on developing the upper portion of the northeast wall, extending to its final pit limit. The ramp system in Phase 2 is integrated with Phase 1, providing access to exit to the north and then east. This connection helps reduce the volume of waste material required for operational purposes. A plan view of the operational design for Julieta's Phase 2 is presented in Figure 16.2.

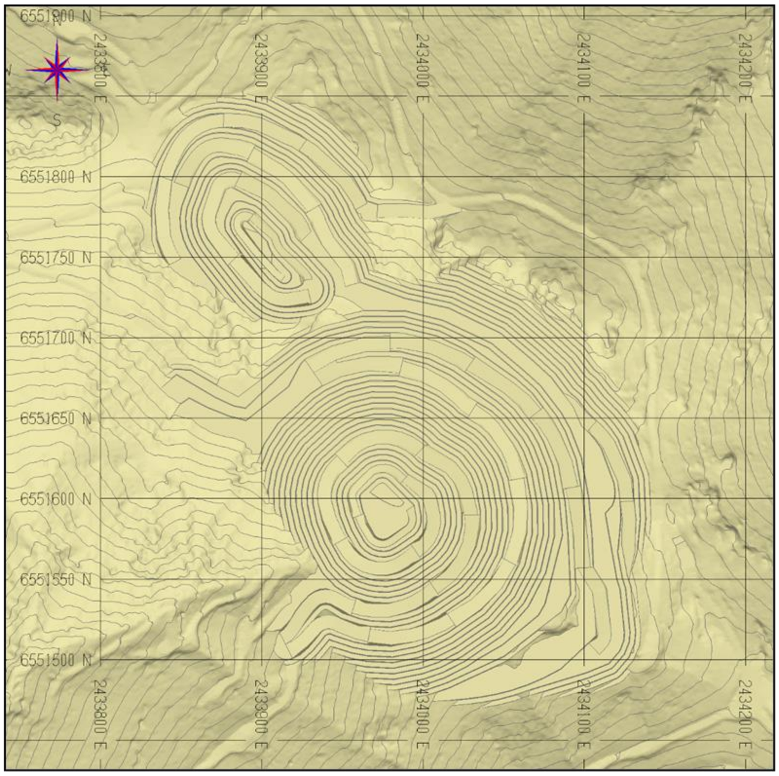
Figure 16.2: Topography - Surface Julieta Phase 2



Julieta Phase 3

The design for Phase 3 corresponds to the final pit configuration selected during the optimization stage. The ramp system connects to the Phase 1 exit infrastructure, ensuring continuity in access. Two platforms are to be constructed to link with the waste dump, utilizing switchbacks like those located at elevations 3295 and 3330 meters. A plan view of the operational layout for Julieta Phase 3 is shown Figure 16.3.

Figure 16.3: Topography - Surface Julieta Phase 3



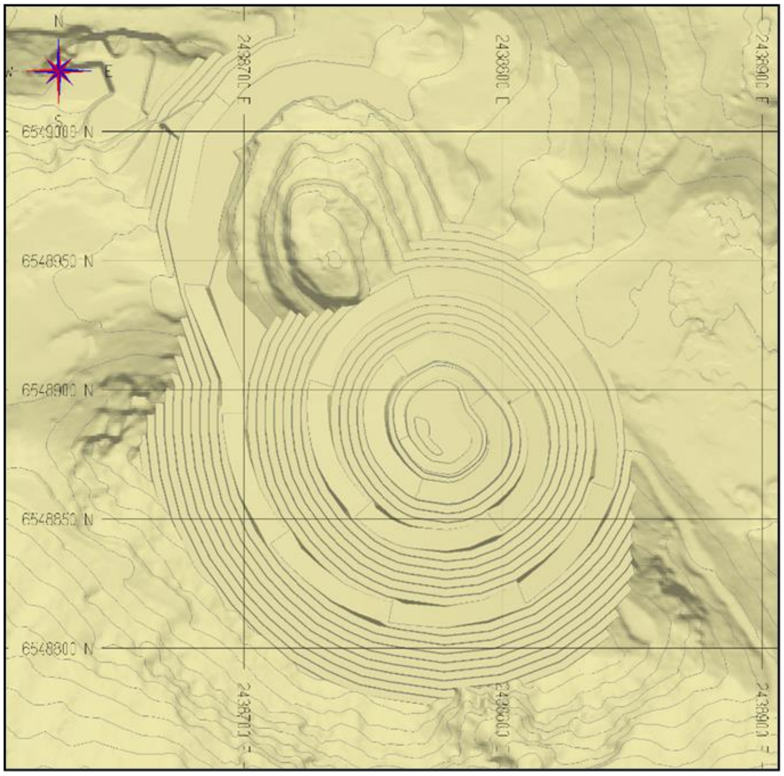
16.2.2 Mercado Mine

Following the recommendations from the reserve optimization stage, a single operational phase has been designed for the Mercado sector, reaching an approximate total depth of 110 meters.

Strategically, the final two mining benches will be completed with a 4-meter-wide ramp. This is a limited and specific activity with minimal vehicle traffic. Therefore, two-way access lanes are not required on the final bench.

Figure 16.4 presents the operational design for Mercado Phase 1.

Figure 16.4: Topography - Surface Mercado Phase 1



16.2.3 DCS - Tailing Dam

Reserve optimization results for the DCS mine support the entire economic envelope, based on metal price assumptions of $2,200 USD per ounce for gold and $25 USD per ounce for silver.

A block model was created using the samples collected at the DCS. This model was then discretized according to the range of the samples.

An optimization was developed; however, the strategic decision was made to consider the average grade of the economic envelope. This will be followed by drilling to assess variability within the envelope.

Throughout the operation, short-term sampling will be performed to optimize material dispatch.

Notably, this deposit will include both material extraction in the southeastern zone and the deposition of new tailings in the northwestern zone (see Figure 16.5).

Figure 16.5: Extraction and Deposition zones - DCS

16.2.4 Mine Mineral Reserve Statement

To determine the reserve inventory, cut-off grades were calculated based on the initial cost scenario, metallurgical recoveries, and analyzed prices. This definition is presented in Table 15.2.

As a result, the updated reserve inventory is summarized in Table 16.7. Inferred resources were not considered as mineral resources in the optimization and was defined as metallurgical recovery equal 0% for both gold and silver.

TABLE 16.7: Mine Mineral Reserves Breakdown – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

Sector	Ore					Waste	SR	% Mass		% (oz) AuEq	
	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(oz) AuEq*	(t) Mass					
Julieta - FASE 1	55,680	4.87	24.48	5.18	9,218	803,083	14.42	2.6%	11.8%	6.8%	27.5%
Julieta - FASE 2	48,996	4.55	23.45	4.84	7,583	765,795	15.63	2.3%		5.6%	
Julieta - FASE 3	56,221	5.54	24.28	5.84	10,509	2,158,379	38.39	2.6%		7.7%	
Mercado - FASE 1	92,108	1.73	150.60	3.61	10,196	2,136,997	23.20	4.3%		7.5%	
Stockpile	388,984	1.36	72.54	2.30	27,317	-	-	18.1%	18.1%	20.0%	20.0%
DCS	1,507,144	0.88	52.95	1.54	71,720	1,046,145	0.69	70.1%	70.1%	52.5%	52.5%
Total	2,149,134	1.31	58.52	2.05	136,544	6,910,399	3.22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Analysis of Reserve Contributions: As shown in the previous table, mine materials represent a significant portion of the gold ounces in the mine plan. In contrast, the total tonnage is mainly supported by broken materials, notably those sourced from the stockpile and the DCS. This distribution highlights the importance of previously fragmented material in sustaining throughput and overall production targets.

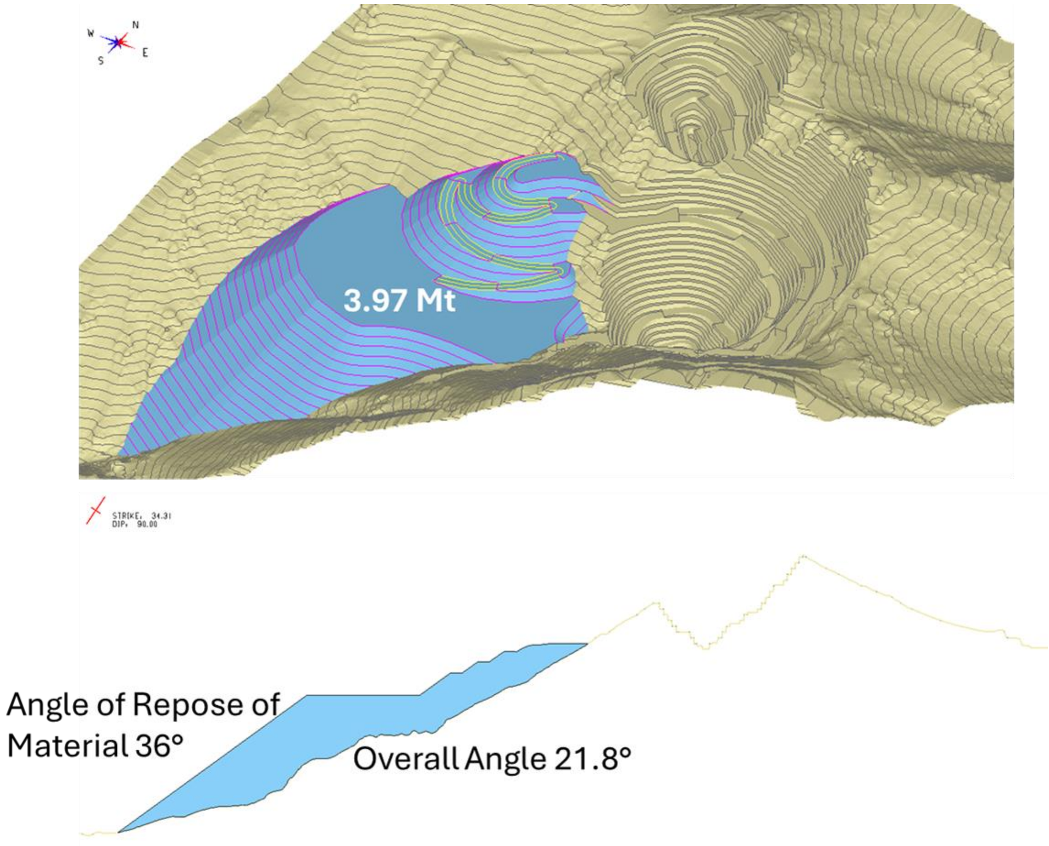
16.2.4 Waste Dump Design

Julieta Mine: The design of this waste dump includes geometries that guarantee the physical stability of the deposited materials. Specifically, the deposition slopes are set at 37° (the material's angle of repose), and 8-meter-wide ramps are incorporated for internal road construction.

Additionally, the dump's construction involves building a large intermediate platform at elevation 3295. This creates a final dump geometry with an overall angle of 22°.

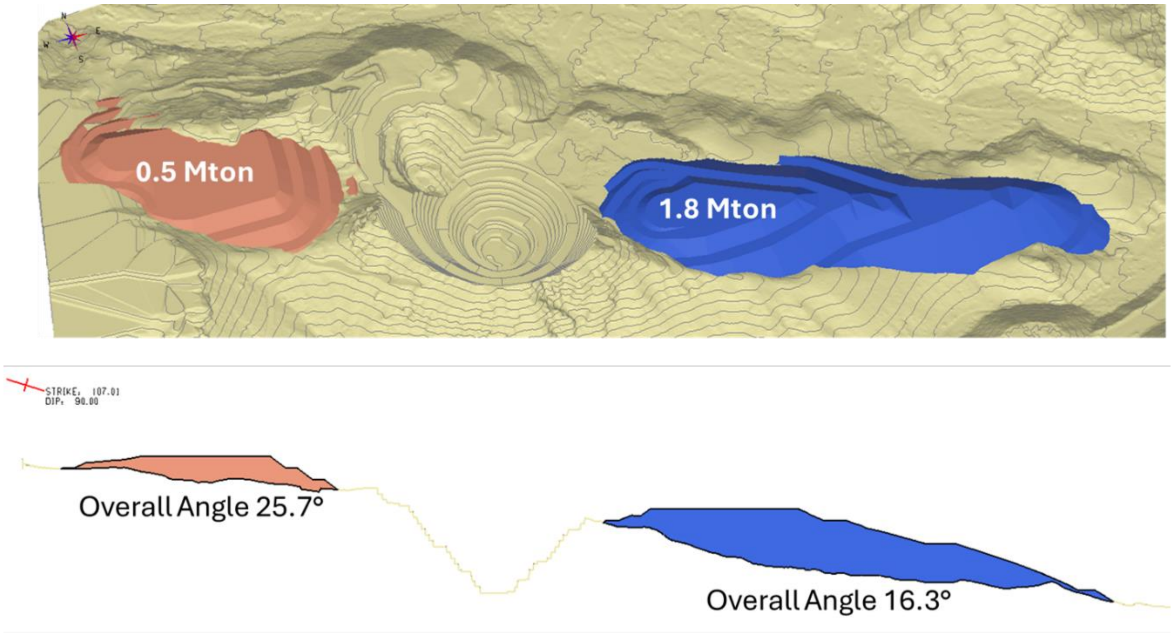
Furthermore, the dump is in an area that allows for material confinement between two rock slopes, ensuring its physical stability from both the north and the south. Lastly, the creek bed that will contain these materials has a favorable topography for containment, as presented in Figure 16.10.

Figure 16.10: Topography – Waste Dump Julieta



Mercado Mine: For the Mercado waste dump, we have used two topographically lower areas adjacent to the pit, one on the east side and one on the west side. Both zones effectively and physically contain the material to the north and south, ensuring that the deposited materials do not impact the main creeks in the area (see Figure 16.11).

Figure 16.11: Topography – Waste Dump Mercado



16.3 Hydrology, Geomechanics and Ground Support

16.3.1 Geomechanics and Ground Support

In July 2025, the local company Co.Ter.Ra., which specializes in geomechanics and has previously served as the geotechnical consulting firm for Casposo, conducted a review of previous work and developed recommendations for the Julieta and Mercado sectors, as well as the waste rock dumps.

Several recommendations were established that should be considered when progressing through the various excavation phases of the Mercado and Julieta pits. This also includes the necessary controls and suggestions for future studies that could be conducted to gather more structural information about the rock mass, thereby enabling a broader understanding of potentially unstable or unsafe conditions in upcoming excavations.

- Based on the kinematic analysis, it is possible to place the main access ramp in the east sector (Footwall) of both pits. This placement inherently assumes greater stability, and indeed, the analysis results indicate stable conditions in many cases.
- The west sector (Hanging Wall) will be the most affected regarding stability, and wedge-type failures may occur in both pits, requiring design adjustments during excavation to manage these unstable conditions. It is crucial to establish a systematic scaling program, avoiding excessive over-excavation that could impact the berm configuration.
- For the Mercado pit, the risk of planar and toppling failures is low, but in the Julieta pit, unstable conditions may arise, mainly on the west and north slopes. For a more detailed assessment, a specific study on the durability of the main structural systems is recommended. This study aims to evaluate multi-bench stability, particularly in the area designated for construction of the main access ramp.
- In the upper 30 meters of both pits, areas with poor rock mass quality are expected, featuring zones of severe fracturing and weathering. It is therefore advised to consider more conservative geometric design standards to manage stability locally. Regarding rotational failure or sliding behavior, the risk is low, mainly due to the dry conditions throughout the project and the rock strength parameters obtained from testing in this sector.
- It is recommended that a geotechnical monitoring system be implemented in both existing pits and future production areas to enable early detection of potential instabilities early that may arise from changes in mining conditions.
- The bench and berm geometry used for the Mercado and Julieta pit designs are within stable limits. Similarly, the waste dump designs are considered stable for the planned volumes to be deposited within the designated areas.

16.3.2 Hydrology

Previous technical reports indicate that the hydrogeological conditions at the site are favorable. The analysis conducted by Knight Piésold (2006) concluded that water inflows to the mine are expected to be minimal, and dewatering requirements will not be significant. Most of the required pumping will be for managing process water used in drilling operations, washing headings for geological mapping, and controlling dust through spraying muck piles and roadways. It is recommended that the mine be equipped with a semi-permanent collection sump and pump station at the lowest point, along with a pair of submersible pumps, one operational and one as a standby unit.

16.4 Mine Equipment

The selected mining equipment includes machinery that facilitates the movement of broken materials and meets all operational needs. This equipment is available on the local market and is used in both civil engineering projects and low-tonnage mining. The list of requirements is presented in Table 16.8.

TABLE 16.8: Open Pit Mining Equipment – as of June 30, 2025 – Casposo Mine

Open Pit Equipment	Model	Units
Drills	FURUKAWA HCR 1200 EDII	3
Excavators	KOMATSU PC 240	3
Pay loaders	KOMATSU WA 320	2
Trucks	IVECO TRAKKER 440	10
Dozer	KOMATSU D 155	2
Grader	JD 670 G	1
Water Truck	IVECO TRAKKER 440	1

16.5 Life of Mine Plan (LOM)

To develop the mine plan, two key constraints have been established that shape the extraction strategy.

First, the sinking rate is limited to one bench per month. Second, due to the height of the model blocks and the selectivity required for this deposit, hydraulic excavators equipped with 2.9 m^3 buckets will be utilized. These excavators, when optimally matched with haul trucks, can achieve a maximum extraction rate of 147 kilotons per month (ktpm) per mine sector. Refer to Table 16.9 for detailed operational parameters.

TABLE 16.09: Detailed Monthly Production Mine Plan – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – Austral Gol Limited – Casposo Mine

Equipment	Item	Value	Unit
Hydraulic Excavator	Bucket Size	3.8	yd3
		2.9	m3
	Bulking	15	%
	Filling Factor	85	%
	Bulk Density	2.7	t/m3
	Shovel Mass	5.8	t
Truck	Hopper size	26.2	yd3
		20	m3
	Bulking	15	%
	Filling Factor	95	%
	Bulk Density	2.7	t/m3
	Hopper Mass	44.6	t
Match Shovel - Truck	N° Passes	8	#
	Preparation + Spotting	3	min
	1 Haulage Passe	1	min
	Haulage Time	11	min
Excavator Productivity		**252.5**	tph
		4,909	tpd
		147,282	tpm

The primary goal of the mine plan is to establish a plant feed rate of 1,000 tons per day (tpd), incorporating a 10% dilution factor. A detailed breakdown of the extracted rock under this plan is presented in Figure 16.12.

Mine Material Extraction: As presented in Figure 16.12, all mine material is scheduled for extraction between July 2025 and July 2028. This graph clearly illustrates the high stripping ratio (SR) for these deposits.

Total Rock Movement: additionally, the total rock moved, which includes extractions from the mine combined with the movement of broken materials from the plan, such as stockpiles and material from the dry tailings dam is presented in Figure 16.13.

Material Supply Analysis: from Figure 16.14, it can be concluded that mine materials alone are insufficient to meet the plant's processing capacity of 1,000 tons per day (tpd). Consequently, broken materials become especially important for maintaining operations.

Plant Feed Analysis: Concerning the plant feed plan (see Figure 16.15), we can identify both the tonnages fed and the corresponding gold equivalent grades. The graph profile shows one period of high gold equivalent grade feed between January 2026 to April 2027.

Gold Grade Variations in the Production Plan: The observed gold grade fluctuations in the production plan are linked to the source of the materials feeding the plant. During the initial phase, from July 2025 to May 2027, gold grades exceed 2.5 g/t Au. This is because of a mix of mine ore from the Julieta 1, Mercado, and Julieta 2 phases, along with grades from the stockpile. Later, the gold grade drops below 2.5 g/t Au because the stockpile is used up, and these higher-grade materials are replaced by materials from the dry tailings dam, which initially have lower grades.

Mine and Production Plan Details: The comprehensive monthly breakdown of the mine and production plan is presented in Table 16.10.

TABLE 16.10: Detailed Monthly Production Mine Plan – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Month	Rock Moved																												Production Plan				SR	SR Plan	Waste
	Ore Mined												Broken Materials Moved																						
	Mine to Crusher				Mine to Stock				Mine to Waste Dump				Planed Stock to Crusher				Initial Stock to Crusher				DCS to Mill Thickener				DCS to Waste Dump										
	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq	(t) Mass	(g/t) Au	(g/t) Ag	(g/t) AuEq			
Jul-25	-	-	-	-	156	1.53	28.86	1.89	94,558	0.01	0.10	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									-	0	0	-	607.5	607.5	94,558
Aug-25	816.90	1.83	27.36	2.17	-	-	-	-	109,583	0.02	0.23	0.02	156	1.53	28.86	1.89	29,300	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,273	1.37	71.10	2.29	134.1	134.1	109,583
Sep-25	1,092.54	3.09	33.28	3.51	-	-	-	-	145,307	0.03	0.31	0.03	-	-	-	-	28,100	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,193	1.42	71.07	2.35	133.0	133.0	145,307
Oct-25	1,884.19	4.57	26.95	4.91	-	-	-	-	180,616	0.03	0.32	0.03	-	-	-	-	28,297	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,181	1.56	69.69	2.46	95.9	95.9	180,616
Nov-25	3,193.15	4.07	25.49	4.39	-	-	-	-	225,307	0.03	0.31	0.04	-	-	-	-	26,000	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,193	1.66	67.39	2.53	70.6	70.6	225,307
Dec-25	5,394.85	3.41	37.99	3.89	-	-	-	-	252,404	0.04	0.35	0.04	-	-	-	-	24,896	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,290	1.73	66.39	2.58	46.8	46.8	252,404
Jan-26	8,572.45	4.04	38.00	4.51	-	-	-	-	261,428	0.04	0.38	0.04	-	-	-	-	21,700	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,272	2.12	62.76	2.93	30.5	30.5	261,428
Feb-26	8,362.57	4.34	31.03	4.73	-	-	-	-	186,637	0.04	0.37	0.05	-	-	-	-	18,900	1.36	72.54	2.30									27,263	2.28	59.81	3.05	22.3	22.3	186,637
Mar-26	8,350.05	4.42	34.08	4.84	-	-	-	-	186,650	0.03	0.36	0.04	-	-	-	-	21,800	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,150	2.21	61.89	3.00	22.4	22.4	186,650
Apr-26	9,275.83	4.26	46.40	4.84	-	-	-	-	260,724	0.04	0.46	0.04	-	-	-	-	20,100	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,376	2.28	64.28	3.10	28.1	28.1	260,724
May-26	11,228.58	4.20	44.89	4.76	-	-	-	-	258,771	0.05	0.68	0.06	-	-	-	-	19,200	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,429	2.41	62.34	3.21	23.0	23.0	258,771
Jun-26	11,752.08	3.80	45.80	4.37	-	-	-	-	243,548	0.06	0.85	0.07	-	-	-	-	17,800	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,552	2.33	61.91	3.12	20.7	20.7	243,548
Jul-26	13,818.29	3.85	44.62	4.41	-	-	-	-	246,982	0.09	1.19	0.10	-	-	-	-	16,800	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,618	2.48	59.94	3.25	17.9	17.9	246,982
Aug-26	12,620.60	3.44	56.06	4.14	-	-	-	-	238,279	0.10	1.31	0.12	-	-	-	-	18,000	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,621	2.22	65.75	3.06	18.9	18.9	238,279
Sep-26	12,521.05	2.83	80.49	3.84	-	-	-	-	236,479	0.11	1.29	0.12	-	-	-	-	17,200	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,721	1.98	75.89	2.95	18.9	18.9	236,479
Oct-26	12,795.73	2.75	106.82	4.09	-	-	-	-	242,230	0.11	1.28	0.13	-	-	-	-	18,000	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,796	1.94	86.78	3.04	18.9	18.9	242,230
Nov-26	11,683.51	2.42	119.39	3.91	-	-	-	-	231,216	0.10	1.27	0.12	-	-	-	-	18,199	1.36	72.54	2.30									29,882	1.77	90.86	2.93	19.8	19.8	231,216
Dec-26	11,333.43	2.22	126.92	3.80	-	-	-	-	211,167	0.10	1.33	0.11	-	-	-	-	19,400	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,733	1.68	92.59	2.85	18.6	18.6	211,167
Jan-27	8,477.61	2.09	174.56	4.27	-	-	-	-	183,320	0.18	1.37	0.20	-	-	-	-	22,293	1.36	72.54	2.30									30,771	1.56	100.65	2.84	21.6	21.6	183,320
Feb-27	10,701.25	2.72	140.42	4.47	-	-	-	-	175,399	0.14	1.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	3,000	1.36	72.54	2.30	13,515	0.88	52.95	1.54	9,381	0.2	22.6	0.5	27,216	1.66	89.50	2.78	16.4	7.6	184,780
Mar-27	10,919.13	3.00	134.39	4.68	-	-	-	-	159,680	0.10	0.97	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,213	0.88	52.95	1.54	13,336	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.65	82.46	2.68	14.6	5.7	173,017
Apr-27	10,176.22	3.17	117.05	4.64	-	-	-	-	149,524	0.08	0.73	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,984	0.88	52.95	1.54	13,177	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.68	75.32	2.62	14.7	5.6	162,701
May-27	6,721.68	2.28	117.19	3.74	-	-	-	-	145,078	0.03	0.44	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,410	0.88	52.95	1.54	16,250	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.19	67.28	2.03	21.6	5.4	161,328
Jun-27	6,059.64	2.59	84.36	3.64	-	-	-	-	139,540	0.04	0.45	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,100	0.88	52.95	1.54	16,035	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.23	59.48	1.98	23.0	5.3	155,575
Jul-27	5,153.15	3.42	47.83	4.02	-	-	-	-	133,055	0.04	0.37	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,979	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,338	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.31	52.08	1.96	25.8	5.0	150,393
Aug-27	4,543.32	4.24	20.37	4.50	-	-	-	-	130,456	0.04	0.29	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,589	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,762	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.39	48.04	1.99	28.7	4.9	148,218
Sep-27	4,471.73	4.76	22.11	5.04	-	-	-	-	130,528	0.03	0.26	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,688	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,137	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.47	48.22	2.08	29.2	5.1	147,665
Oct-27	4,784.00	4.31	20.68	4.57	-	-	-	-	130,216	0.03	0.26	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,348	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,595	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.42	47.83	2.02	27.2	4.9	147,811
Nov-27	5,038.13	5.01	23.70	5.30	-	-	-	-	129,954	0.04	0.31	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,122	0.88	52.95	1.54	16,744	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.59	47.90	2.19	25.8	5.0	146,697
Dec-27	4,160.35	5.68	23.87	5.98	-	-	-	-	113,340	0.05	0.35	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,972	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,028	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.54	48.93	2.15	27.2	4.4	131,367
Jan-28	3,513.13	5.78	23.58	6.08	-	-	-	-	92,887	0.08	0.47	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,619	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,477	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.45	49.53	2.07	26.4	3.7	111,364
Feb-28	3,647.52	6.07	24.38	6.37	-	-	-	-	81,252	0.12	0.54	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,540	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,034	0.1	10.5	0.3	28,188	1.55	49.25	2.17	22.3	3.5	98,287
Mar-28	4,655.18	5.33	24.79	5.64	-	-	-	-	61,345	0.09	0.48	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,477	0.88	52.95	1.54	17,684	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.57	48.60	2.17	13.2	2.6	79,029
Apr-28	5,452.82	6.52	29.26	6.88	-	-	-	-	43,147	0.05	0.43	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,707	0.88	52.95	1.54	16,456	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.93	48.52	2.54	7.9	2.0	59,603
May-28	3,862.51	8.19	26.93	8.53	-	-	-	-	29,037	0.05	0.48	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,269	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,234	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.82	49.62	2.44	7.5	1.6	47,272
Jun-28	2,939.32	9.33	30.56	9.71	-	-	-	-	17,761	0.04	0.39	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,221	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,200	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	1.73	50.69	2.36	6.0	1.2	35,961
Jul-28	2,877.51	9.59	47.77	10.18	-	-	-	-	9,723	0.04	0.39	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,254	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,918	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	1.71	52.46	2.37	3.4	1.0	28,641
Aug-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Sep-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Oct-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Nov-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Dec-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jan-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Feb-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,891	0.1	10.5	0.3	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	18,891
Mar-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Apr-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
May-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jun-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Jul-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Aug-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Sep-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Oct-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Nov-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Dec-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jan-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Feb-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,891	0.1	10.5	0.3	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	18,891
Mar-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Apr-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
May-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jun-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Jul-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Aug-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Sep-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Oct-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Nov-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Dec-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jan-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Feb-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	18,891	0.1	10.5	0.3	27,216	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	18,891
Mar-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Apr-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
May-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Jun-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,241	0.1	10.5	0.3	29,160	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,241
Jul-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	20,915	0.1	10.5	0.3	30,132	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	20,915
Aug-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,796	0.88	52.95	1.54	9,576	0.1	10.5	0.3	13,796	0.88	52.95	1.54	-	0.7	9,576
TOTAL	252,850.00	3.82	70.18	4.69	**156**	**1.53**	**28.86**	**1.89**	**5,867,130**	**0.07**	**0.69**	**0.07**	**156**	**1.53**	**28.86**	**1.89**	**388,984**	**1.36**	**72.54**	**2.30**	**1,507,144**	**0.88**	**52.95**	**1.54**	**1,046,145**	**0.12**	**10.60**	**0.25**	**2,149,134**	**1.31**	**58.52**	**2.05**	**23.2**	**3.9**	**6,913,275**

Figure 16.12: Extracted rock profile - Casposo Mine Plan

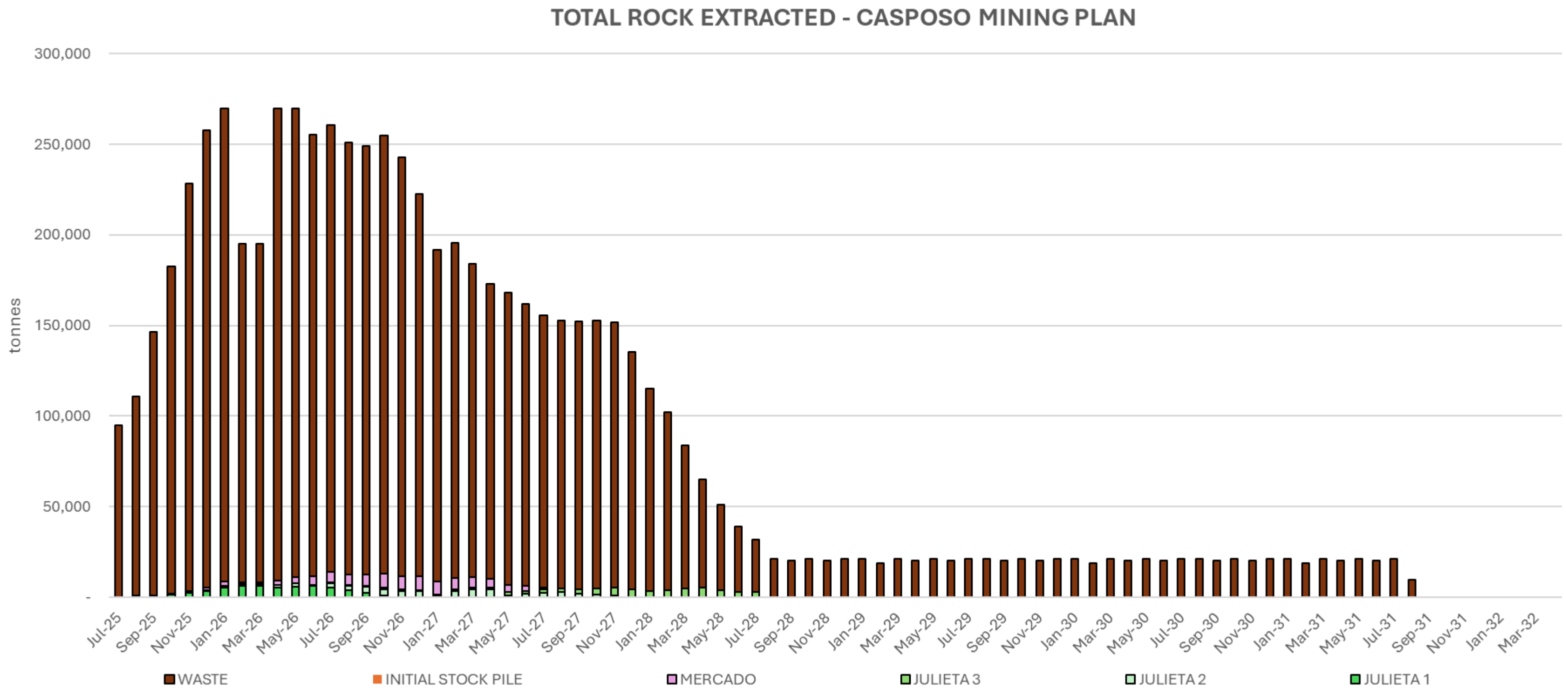


Figure 16.13: Total rock moved profile - Casposo Mine Plan

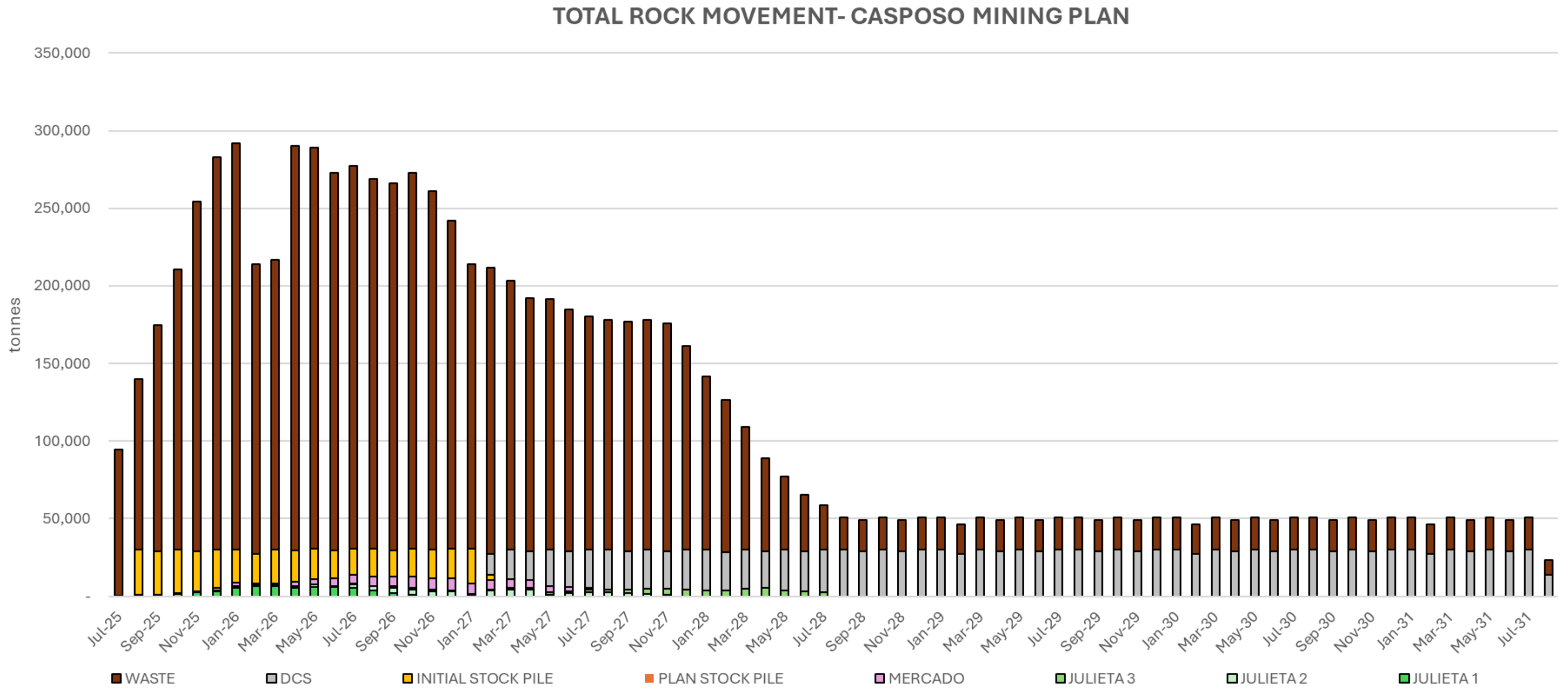


Figure 16.14: Total plant feed plan profile - Casposo Mine Plan

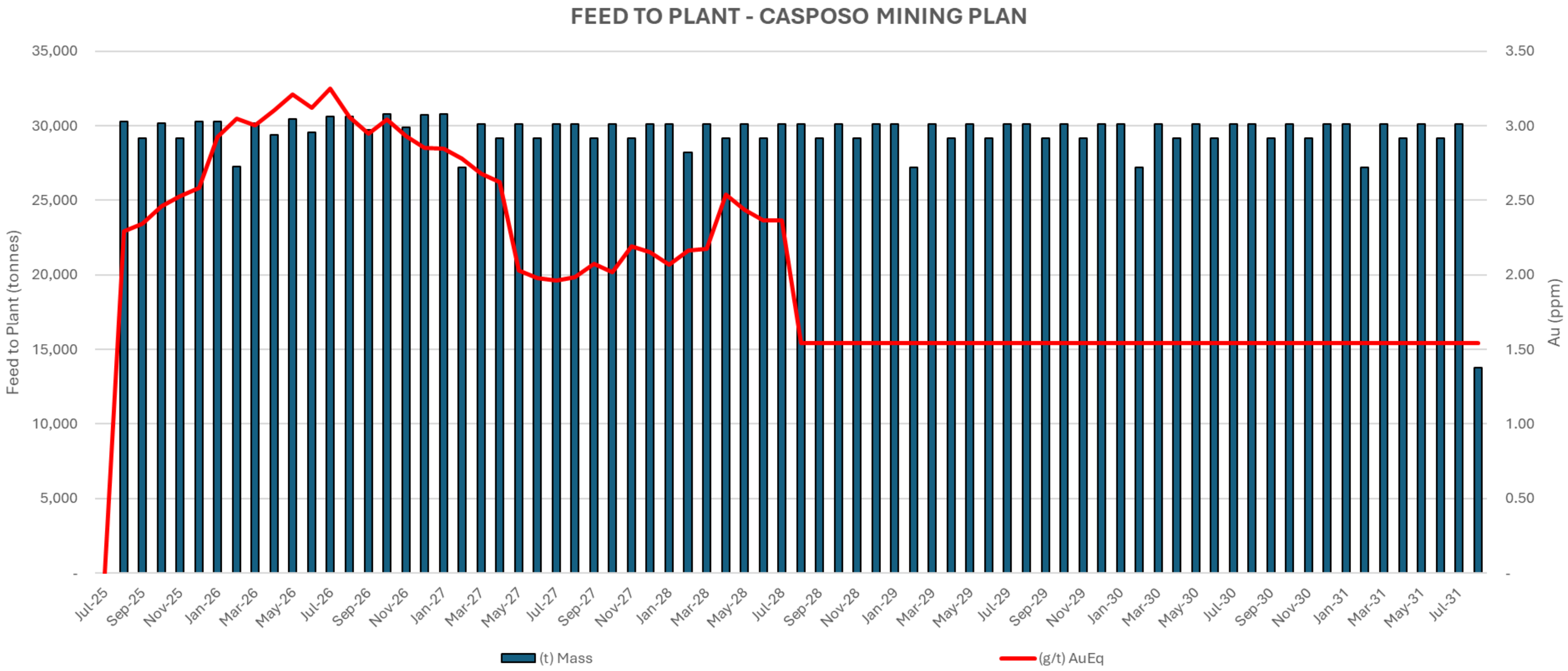
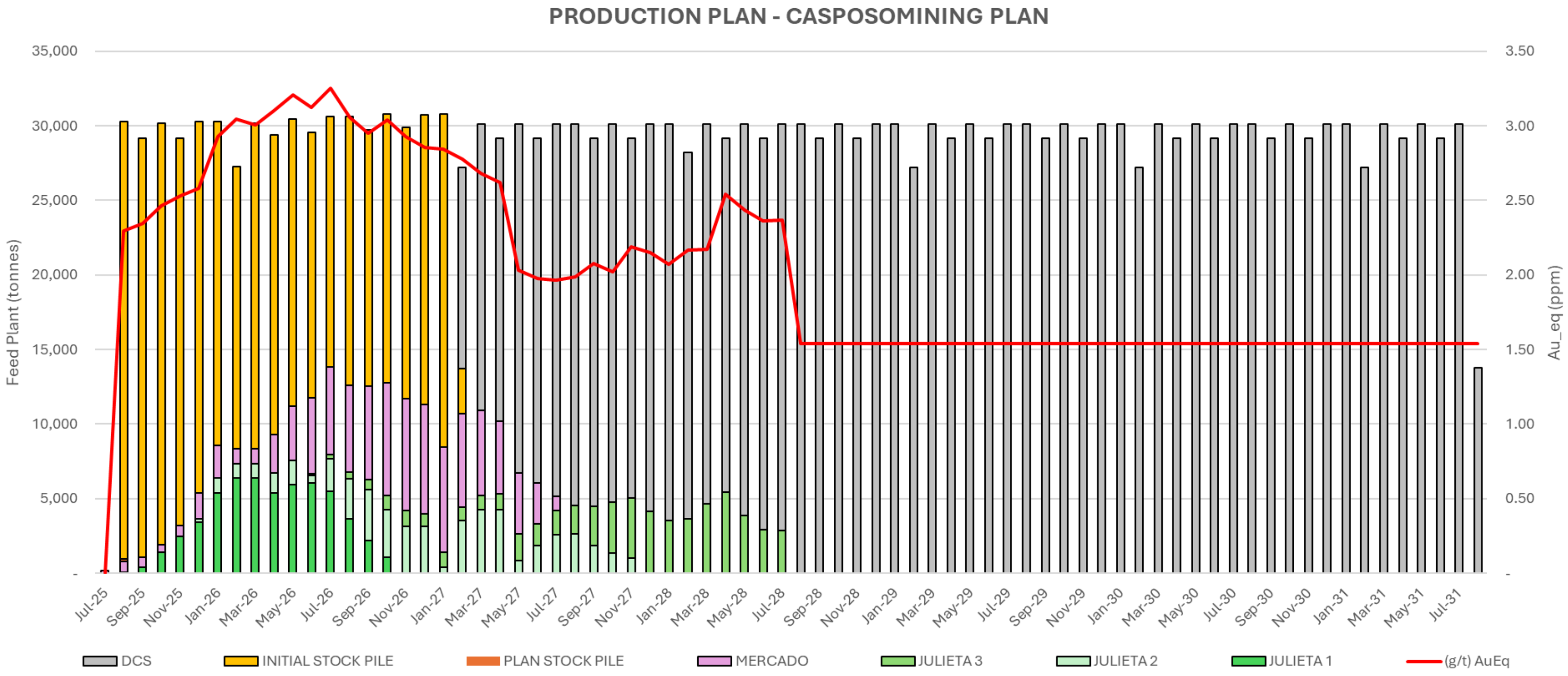


Figure 16.15: Plan feed plan profile by origin - Casposo Mine Plan



17 RECOVERY METHODS

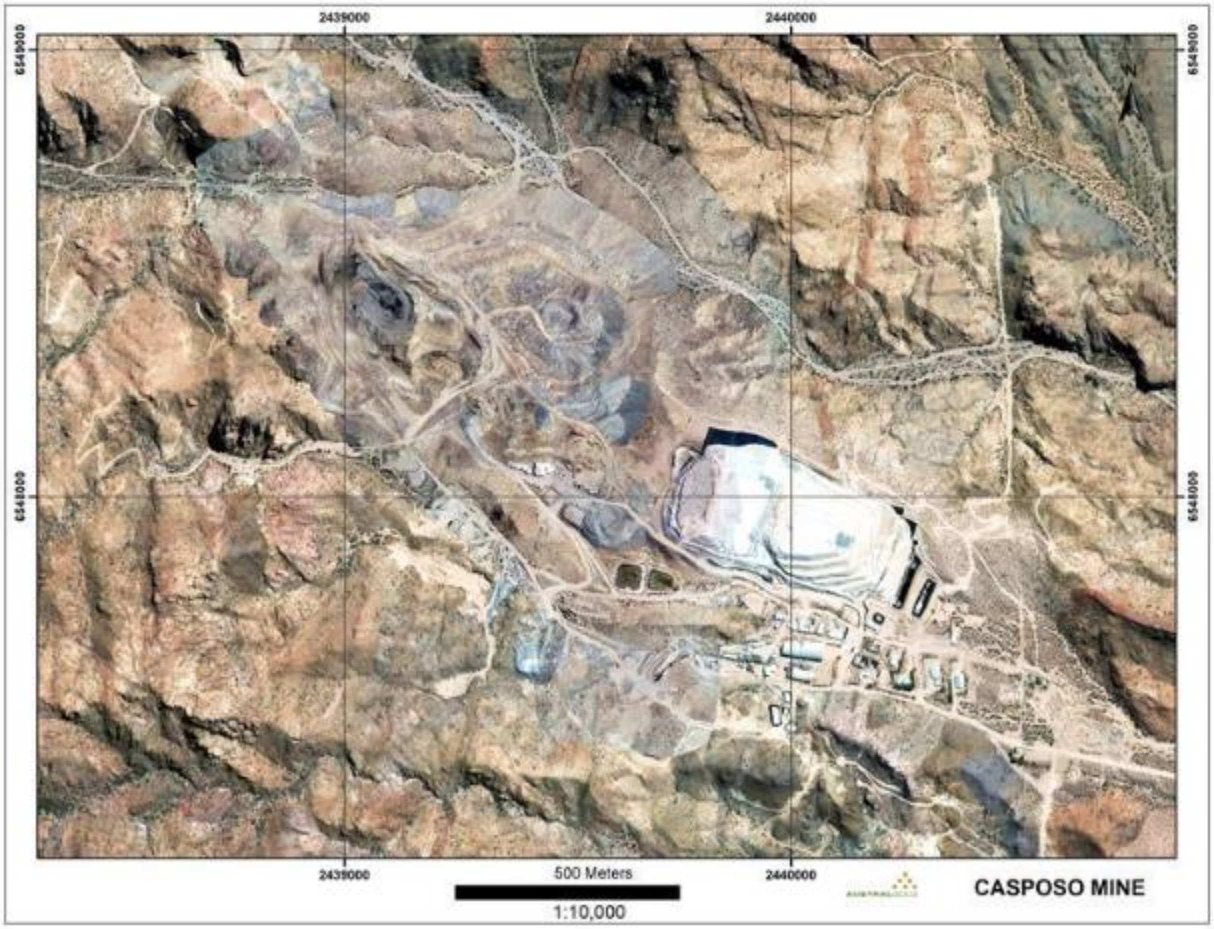
The process facilities were designed and built to process 1,200 (t/d) of ore. The current processing plant is expected to operate for 7 years.

The different facilities of the process plant unit include:

- Ore Handling and Crushing
- Grinding and Gravity
- Leaching
- Counter Current Decantation (CCD) And Filtration
- Clarification And Merrill-Crowe
- Refinery
- Cyanide Destruction
- Reagents
- Utilities (Water and Air)
- Metallurgical Accounting & Samplers
- Circuit Volume Control

The plant layout is presented in Figure 17.1, shows where the plant is located.

Figure 17.1: Casposo Metallurgical Plant Location



17.1 ORE HANDLING AND CRUSHING

The purpose of this section of the plant is to crush the ore to a manageable size suitable for milling.

The Casposo processing plant is designed to handle up to 438,000 tpa of ore. With an estimated 8,000 working hours per year, representing 93% of physical availability, this corresponds to a nominal throughput of approximately 55 tonnes per hour (tph).

The crushing section is designed to operate at a higher throughput than the rest of the plant to accommodate reduced operating hours and maintenance. Accordingly, the crushing plant is engineered to handle a feed rate of up to 110 tph.

Mine trucks deliver Run-of-Mine (ROM) ore to the ROM pad, where it is subsequently loaded into the ROM bin using a front-end loader. A static grizzly screen positioned above the ROM bin separates oversize material greater than 400 mm, which are then broken down by a rock breaker.

The ore is extracted from the ROM bin using a 1.2 m wide, variable-speed Apron Feeder and fed into a 1.22 m x 0.91 m single-toggle jaw crusher at a rate of up to 110 tph. Crushed ore and any fines passing through the Apron Feeder fall onto the crusher discharge conveyor. This conveyor is 900 mm wide and 20 m long. The material is then transferred to the stockpile conveyor and stacked in an open stockpile with a live capacity of approximately 3,300 tonnes and a total capacity of up to 8,500 tonnes.

The dust emissions from the jaw crusher are captured by a dust collector, and the collected fines are returned to the crusher discharge conveyor. Additional dust suppression is achieved through process water sprays at the static grizzly over the ROM bin and at the discharge point of the stockpile conveyor.

To prevent damage to downstream equipment from tramp metal, the Crusher Discharge Conveyor has a tramp magnet to remove tramp metal from the Primary Crushing Circuit.

The Casposo crushed ore is pulled from the stockpile using the stockpile reclaim feeder conveyor and then transported by the mill feed conveyors to the SAG mill for processing in the grinding circuit.

Quicklime is drawn from a 75-tonne capacity Lime Silo by a variable-speed Lime Screw Feeder and discharged onto the Mill Feed Conveyor. The lime dosage rate is determined by the operator after taking slurry pH readings at the head of the leach circuit.

A weightometer is installed on the Mill Feed Conveyor to measure the instantaneous and cumulative new ore feed rate to the SAG Mill.

In the event of operational issues in the Crushing or Stockpile areas, an Emergency Feed Hopper can be utilized to maintain continuous ore supply to the Grinding Circuit. This system includes an Apron Feeder that delivers material directly to the Mill Feed Conveyor. The Emergency Hopper will be replenished as needed using Front-End Loaders. Additionally, slag generated from the final refining process can be recycled through the Emergency Hopper to recover any residual gold and silver.

Water sprays are applied to areas where dust can be produced to reduce emissions. Process water, which has had most of the cyanide removed, is used to lessen the environmental impact.

Run-off and hose-down water from the stockpile area drains into a sump, which is serviced by the Stockpile Sump Pump. This pump directs slurry to the SAG Mill Impingement Box when needed.

A safety shower and eyewash station are located in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.2 GRINDING AND GRAVITY

Grinding and Gravity steps are thoughts to expose fine precious metals for leaching and recover as many of the coarser, denser, and more valuable particles as possible.

Crushed ore entering the grinding circuit is fed into the SAG Mill Feed Chute along with recycled grinding circuit water. It is added at a rate to maintain a mill discharge density of up to 65% solids by weight.

The SAG mill is a 4.9 m by 7.0 m (D by L) Allis grate-discharge mill, powered by a 1,870-kW motor. The mill operates at a speed range of approximately 12.8 to 15.47 rpm via a Variable Speed Drive (VSD). Typically, the mill runs at about 76% of its critical speed. Its nominal throughput is 46 dt/h, with a maximum design capacity of 55 dt/h.

The SAG mill has a ball charge of up to 5% by volume. The balls are replenished with a Ball Charging Kibble that feeds them into the SAG mill through the Impingement Box and SAG Mill Feed Chutes.

Mill scats are carried through the SAG Mill Discharge Trommel Screen into the Scats Discharge Chute. The size range of the mill scats is between minus 50mm and 12mm. The Scats Conveyor is used to transfer scats to the Scats Diverter Chute. Tramp metal is collected by the Scats Tramp Magnet. There is also a Scats Metal Detector on the Scats Conveyor as a backup. The Scats Diverter Chute directs mill scats through the Scats Crusher or bypasses it if the Scats Crusher is down for maintenance or if the Scats Metal Detector is activated.

The feed to the Scats Crusher is regulated by the Feed Isolation Gate. The crushed scats are collected in a Discharge Hopper and then sent back to the SAG mill via the Scats Discharge Feeder, followed by the Mill Feed Conveyor.

Slurry discharges from the SAG mill through a 12mm aperture Trommel Screen, with the minus 12mm undersize flowing to the SAG Mill Discharge Hopper for pumping by one of two Warman 6/4 slurry pumps to a cluster of six 250mm Warman Hydro-cyclones. Hydro cyclone pressure is maintained at 120-130 kPa, typically by operating four hydro cyclones.

The design pulp density for the cyclone overflow is 43% solids by weight, and the design sizing is a P80 of 106 µm. Much of the mill cyclone underflow is returned to the SAG mill feed via the Impingement Box for further grinding. A split stream from the cyclone underflow is directed to the Gravity Circuit Screen. Grinding circuit water is added to this stream to maintain a target slurry density.

The Gravity Circuit Screen oversize is combined with the gravity concentrator tailings and returned to the SAG Mill Discharge Hopper.

The Gravity Concentrator processes the undersize material from the screen. This concentrator retains a gravity concentrate and produces a gravity tail. The gravity tail is returned to the comminution circuit via the SAG Mill Discharge Hopper for further liberation. When the gravity concentrate becomes sufficiently enriched, it is transferred to the Intensive Leach Reactor, or ILR, for leaching under intensive conditions.

The ILR is a specialized precious metals leach unit that uses an alkaline cyanide solution to extract gold and metallic silver from high-grade gravity concentrates in batches. The concentrates are gathered in the Concentrate Feed Tank. Once enough concentrate has accumulated, the batch is transferred to a horizontal rotating drum along with barren solution and hydrogen peroxide. Cyanide solution, caustic solution, and lead nitrate solution are added to the reactor from a solution tank and recirculated with the Discharge Hopper pump until the leaching reactions are complete. The pregnant solution is then pumped to the Clarification area to remove any solids and recover the gold and silver. The tailings are pumped to the SAG Mill Discharge Hopper for further liberation.

The cyclone overflow is thickened to about 55% solids by weight in the Grinding Thickener. The thickening process is aided by the addition of a premixed flocculant solution (Hychem AF302), which is added to the thickener feed well. The flocculant is prepared using an auto jet-wet type unit located in the bunded area next to the thickener. The thickener overflow is collected in a dam for reuse in the grinding circuit. Barren solution is also added to this dam when needed to maintain the supply.

The thickened underflow is removed by the leach feed pumps and sent to the leach tanks. A recirculation line is used to allow the underflow slurry to recirculate back through the thickener when there is no feed to the thickener.

Any slurry spillage in this area drains to dedicated sumps. The Mill Sump Pumps 1 and 2, located in the grinding circuit area, return slurry spillage to the SAG Mill Discharge Hopper. The Grinding Thickener Sump Pump directs spillage back to the Grinding Thickener Feed Box. The ILR sump pump returns spillage directly into the ILR discharge hopper, as it may contain significant levels of gold and silver.

Safety shower and eyewash stations are in this area as part of the general safety requirements for personnel.

17.3 LEACHING

Leaching main goal is to dissolve the fine gold and silver in the grinding thickener underflow slurry using a cyanide solution at an elevated pH. Sodium cyanide is received as solid pellets, packaged in sealed plastic bags, and contained in approximately 1,000 kg plywood boxes. The cyanide solution is prepared in a mixing tank and then stored in a distribution tank. A monorail and hoist are used to transfer the large cyanide bags to the mixing tank. The bags are opened with a bag breaker, and the contents are emptied into the tank.

Cyanide pellets are dissolved in alkaline process water to create a 20% (w/w) solution for storage and distribution. The pH is monitored; if it drops too low, a caustic solution is added to maintain a protective alkalinity. The cyanide solution is then pumped to the main leach area and the ILR as needed.

The leaching reactions involved are summarized below:

$$4Au_{(s)} + 8NaCN_{(aq)} + O_{2(g)} + 2H_2O \rightarrow 4NaAu(CN)_{2(aq)} + 4NaOH_{(aq)}$$

$$4Ag_{(s)} + 8NaCN_{(aq)} + O_{2(g)} + 2H_2O \rightarrow 4NaAg(CN)_{2(aq)} + 4NaOH_{(aq)}$$

The area has nine agitated leach tanks. The first tank has a capacity of 600 m^3. The following six tanks each have a capacity of 300 m^3. The last two tanks each have a capacity of 1000 m^3. The total tank volume is designed to allow up to 80 hours of leach residence time, depending on the leach throughput.

Grinding thickener underflow slurry flows into Leach Tank 1 with a nominal throughput of 46 tph, adjustable up to a maximum of 55 tph. The designed pulp density is 55% w/w solids. The Leach Tank 1 Feed Sampler collects slurry samples at scheduled intervals for metallurgical accounting.

Milk of lime slurry is added to Leach Tank 1 if needed to raise the pH to 10. Lead nitrate solution is also added to improve leach kinetics.

Because silver leaches slowly, each leach tank requires a high cyanide concentration. Cyanide solution is added to Leach Tank 1 to reach a target of 2,200 ppm of CN and to maintain adequate cyanide levels throughout the leach train. Additional cyanide can also be added to tanks 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 if necessary. To lower the risk of exposure to cyanide vapors, a floating media bed is placed on the surface of the slurry in the tanks.

The Leach Free Cyanide Analyzer will be used to monitor the free cyanide levels in Leach Tank 1 and Leach Tank 9. The concentration readings will be displayed on the field-mounted display panel.

The amount of dissolved oxygen is crucial for optimal leaching conditions. Low-pressure compressed air is sparged into all tanks to keep the desired dissolved oxygen level.

The slurry flows through the tank train by gravity, passing over a series of overflow launders and pipes until it reaches the counter-current decantation thickeners in Area 400. The slurry can bypass any tank if needed by being directed into the adjacent tank. However, this means it cannot bypass two tanks in a row, so neighboring tanks must not be offline at the same time.

Two Leach Sump Pumps are in this area, and they direct any spillage to either Leach Tank 1 or Leach Tank 2.

Safety showers and eyewash stations are available in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.4 COUNTER CURRENT DECANTATION (CCD) AND FILTRATION

The Counter Current Decantation (CCD) and Filtration Section involve a series of stage washing steps using thickeners and filters to separate the pregnant solution from the tailings. CCD thickeners and horizontal belt filters help maximize the separation of the pregnant solution from the leached tailings. This process reduces the content of precious metals and cyanide in the tailings.

The leach slurry feeds into the first CCD thickener, where the solids settle to the underflow, which is then pumped to the second CCD thickener. The final underflow from the second CCD thickener is filtered using belt filters. The initial filtrate from these filters is added back to the second CCD thickener to wash the solids. The overflow from this thickener is returned to the first CCD thickener, which then overflows to feed the Clarification and Merrill Crowe Section. This process, in which streams flow in opposite directions, is called counter-current decantation washing.

The leach slurry flows into the CCD Thickener 1 Feed Box to ensure proper mixing and dilution with the flocculant and recycle streams before entering CCD Thickener 1. The typical feed into the CCD circuit is 46 dtph at a design pulp density of 55% w/w solids; the maximum feed rate is 55 dt/h.

The solids content in the overflow solution is less than 250 ppm. It is collected in the CCD Thickener Overflow Tank. From there, it is pumped by the overflow pumps to the Clarification and Merrill-Crowe Section for recovery of the precious metal values.

Underflow from CCD Thickener 1 is pumped at 68% w/w solids by the underflow pumps to the CCD Thickener 2 Feed Box. The thickener slurry is mixed with flocculant and wash water in the feed box before entering CCD Thickener 2.

Overflow from Thickener 2 flows by gravity into the CCD Thickener 1 Feed Box. The underflow from Thickener 2 is pumped by the underflow pumps to the CCD Thickener Underflow Tank. This flow is sampled as the plant tailings sample by the CCD Thickener Underflow Sampler.

The CCD Thickener Underflow Tank also collects waste slurry from the Clarification Section. The slurry is then pumped by the Tailings Belt Filter Feed Pumps to both Tailings Belt Filters through the Feed Boxes, which evenly distribute it across the width of the belt filter cloth.

To enhance the settling rate of solids, a pre-mixed flocculant solution is added to the thickeners. This solution is blended with the final belt filter filtrate using in-line mixers to dilute the flocculant concentration, which improves its effectiveness.

Thickener Flocculant and Guar Gum solutions are also added to the Tailings Belt Filter Feed Boxes to enhance the filtration of the tailings.

The Tailings Belt Filters operate in parallel to produce a filter cake with less than 14% moisture for tailings disposal at a nominal rate of 46 dtph and a maximum rate of 55 dt/h.

A vacuum is created by Liquid Ring Vacuum Pumps (LRVP) beneath the cloth to remove most of the solution from the slurry and form a cake.

The residual solution is gradually replaced through four washing stages with increasingly cleaner solutions. Process water is used to wash the filter cake during the final washes. Filtrates are collected in the filtrate receivers and recycled back through the respective filters for pre-washing by the filtrate pumps.

The initial belt filter filtrate from both filters collects in the CCD Wash Water Tank and is pumped to the CCD Thickener 2 Feed Box as wash water.

The final section of the belt filters does not have washing water added, allowing the cake to dry to a moisture level suitable for transportation using dry handling equipment. The washed filter cake drops onto the Tailings Belt Filter Discharge Conveyor 1, which then transfers it to the Tailings Belt Filter Discharge Conveyor 2, ultimately discharging onto the open tailings stockpile. The tailings are stored temporarily before being trucked to the waste dump.

Fresh water is used as seal water for the LRV pumps. The water is recirculated through the LRVP Seal Water Trough and supplied to vacuum pumps by the LRVP Seal Water Pumps. A bleed line from this system supplies seal water to the belt filter transporter belts.

There are four designated sump pumps in this area. The CCD Thickener Sump Pump returns spillage to the CCD Thickener 2 Feed Box. The Tailings Belt Filter 1 & 2 Sump Pumps and the Tailings Stockpile Sump Pump all return spillage to the CCD Thickener 1 Feed Box.

Safety showers and eyewash stations are available in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.5 CLARIFICATION AND MERRILL-CROWE

The purpose of this area is to extract the gold and silver from the pregnant solution using the Merrill Crowe process (zinc cementation). The Merrill Crowe process requires low levels of solids, less than 1 ppm, to be effective. The solution from the CCD and filtration area is clarified to reach the target solids content.

The overflow from CCD Thickener 1 is pumped from the CCD Thickener Overflow Tank into the Pre-Clarification Hopper. Flocculant is added to the overflow solution just before entering the hopper to help settle any residual solids. The flocculant is prepared by diluting the received emulsion from an IBC using the Pre-Clarification Hopper Flocculant Mixing Plant. The Pre-Clarification Hopper Flocculant Storage Tank holds the diluted flocculant before it is dosed into the hopper feed line with the Pre-Clarification Hopper Flocculant Metering Pump through the Pre-Clarification Hopper In-Line Mixer.

The Pre-Clarification Hopper removes fine solids carried over from the thickeners by forming a bed of flocs through which the dirty solution is passed upward. Slurry containing solids from the floc bed is recycled to the feed line via a recirculation system to assist floc formation. To control the buildup of solids in the floc bed, a bleed stream is pumped directly from the base of the hopper using the Pre-Clarification Hopper Underflow Pump to the belt filters via the CCD Underflow Tank.

Overflow from the Pre-Clarification Hopper flows by gravity into the Clarifier Filter Feed Tank. This tank acts as a surge capacity for the Clarifier Filters. It also receives pregnant solution from the ILR, Clarifier Filter body feed (if needed), Pregnant Solution Sumps, and seal water from the Deaeration Tower Vacuum Pump. The tank is agitated to keep the body feed for the clarifier filters in suspension. During their operation's conditioning phase, the filtrate from the Clarifier Filters is returned to this tank.

The filters are pre-coated with diatomaceous earth before filtration. The diatomaceous earth is mixed with process water in the Pre-Coat Mixing Tank before being pumped through a ring main using the filter's Pre-Coat Feed Pump. The mixing tank is agitated to prevent solids from settling out. The ring main supplies all filter presses in areas 500, 600, and 700. Diatomaceous earth can also be used as a body feed during filtration if needed.

After the filters are conditioned, the solution from the clarifier filter feed tank is pumped through the Clarifier Filter by the Clarifier Filter Feed Pump to remove any remaining solids. The filtrate is then discharged into the Pregnant Solution Transfer Hopper and can be recycled back through the Clarifier Filters via the Clarifier Filter Feed Tank if needed. The feed pump will stop when the feed line reaches the back pressure limit. The cake is washed with process water to recover as much of the pregnant solution as possible. Once the cake has been washed sufficiently, the filter is opened, and the solids are discharged into a sump, where they are repulped with process water. The Clarifier Filter solids, along with spillage from the clarification area, are pumped to the CCD Thickener Underflow Tank by the Clarifier Filter Solids Sump Pump.

Clean pregnant solution is pumped to the Pregnant Solution Storage Tank for surge capacity using the Pregnant Solution Pump. Barren solution from the Barren Solution Transfer Hopper can be recycled back to this tank for further treatment if needed. The Deaeration Tower removes dissolved oxygen from the solution by applying a vacuum with the Deaeration Tower Vacuum Pump, which is crucial for the efficiency of the zinc cementation process. The pregnant solution is pumped into the top of the tower using the Deaeration Tower Feed Pump, where it cascades over a series of plates to maximize the surface area exposed to the vacuum. After deaeration, the oxygen-free pregnant solution is mixed with zinc dust in the form of a slurry to recover the gold and silver through cementation.

The zinc dust slurry is made by mixing zinc dust, supplied by the Zinc Dust Feeder, with lead nitrate solution and process water in the Zinc Feed Cone Hopper. The hopper is stirred to ensure thorough mixing and to prevent blockages caused by solids settling. When the zinc dust slurry is added to the pregnant solution, gold and silver precipitate out through the following electrochemical reactions:

$$2Au(CN)_{2(aq)} + Zn_{(s)} \rightarrow 2Au_{(s)} + Zn(CN)_{4(aq)}$$

$$2Ag(CN)_{2(aq)} + Zn_{(s)} \rightarrow 2Ag_{(s)} + Zn(CN)_{4(aq)}$$

Lead nitrate is added to prevent passivation of the zinc powder surface to promote dendritic growth. This is important for proper recovery of silver. Low concentrations should be used to avoid blinding the zinc surface. Blinding prevents effective precipitation of precious metals and leads to the formation of lead hydroxide gel, which in turn clogs the filter.

The gold and silver precipitate is collected by pumping the slurry through the Precipitate Filter Press with the Precipitate Filter Press Feed Pump. The filter press is pre-coated and conditioned similarly to the clarifier filters. Body feed and sump solutions are also added to the filter feed line to maximize precipitate recovery. The filtrate flows into the Barren Solution Transfer Hopper and is then pumped to the Barren Solution Tank using the Barren Solution Transfer Pump. The filter cake is gathered in the chambers between the filter plates, rinsed with process water, and dried with compressed air before being emptied into the Precipitate Bin for further processing in the refinery area.

A safety shower and eyewash station are available in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.6 REFINERY

Removal of impurities from the precipitate from the precipitate, separate the silver from the gold is the main purpose of the refinery area, and then smelt the materials to produce both Dore gold and silver ingots. The refinery operates as a batch process.

The precipitate from the Merrill Crowe process contains a mixture of gold, silver, unreacted zinc, and small amounts of mercury. It is transferred from the Merrill Crowe precipitate bin to the refinery in trays using the Tray Stacker. The trays are placed into the Mercury Removal Retort to extract the mercury. The retort is refractory-lined and heated with electrical resistance elements. Initially, the retort removes excess water and eventually heats the charge to the target temperature of 750°C. At this temperature, any mercury in the precipitate vaporizes. For safety reasons and to prevent mercury emissions, the retort is maintained under vacuum using a Vacuum Pump. The mercury is recovered by pulling the mercury vapor-laden exhaust through the Mercury Condenser. This condenser is cooled via a shell and tube heat exchanger with recirculated fresh water. The cooling water passes through a chiller to maintain a specific temperature. Most of the mercury is collected as liquid and periodically drained into a liquid mercury flask. The remaining gas may contain trace amounts of mercury. The vapor is then passed through the Carbon Adsorption Column, which removes residual mercury by precipitating it as mercuric sulfide. The cleaned gas stream is released to the atmosphere from the vacuum pump exhaust. The column is expected to last up to ten years.

After the mercury has been captured and the retort has cooled to around 200°C, the trays are removed from the retort using the tray stacker and placed on cooling racks until they are below 100°C. Once they have cooled sufficiently, the precipitate is emptied into the MC Precipitate Feeder, which then transfers the material into the Precipitate Leach Tank. Dilute nitric acid is pumped into the leach tank using the Nitric Acid Transfer Pump to dissolve the silver and zinc. The gold remains as a solid residue. The following chemical reactions represent this process:

$$Ag_{(s)} + 2HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow \ AgNO_{3(aq)} + NO_{2(g)} + H_2O$$

$$3Zn_{(s)} + 8HNO_{3(aq)} \rightarrow \ 3Zn(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + NO_{2(g)} + 4H_2O$$

The tank is stirred to keep the solids suspended and heated to reach a target temperature of 70°C. The leaching reaction continues for up to 12 hours.

Nitrogen oxide fumes are produced as a by-product of the leaching process. The tank is sealed and equipped with an exhaust outlet connected to the ventilation system. The fumes are captured by the ventilation system for treatment in the Refinery Scrubber. The contaminated air is pushed into the scrubber with a fan. Inside the scrubber, the contaminated air passes upward through a packed bed of media as scrubbing solution is pumped from the top and allowed to trickle down. The fumes are absorbed into the scrubbing solution before the cleaned air is released into the atmosphere.

The following reactions occur in the scrubber:

$$NO_{2(g)} + NO_{(g)} + O_{2(g,aq)} + H_2O \rightarrow \ 2HNO_{3(aq)}$$

$$HNO_{3(aq)} + NaOH_{(aq)} \rightarrow \ Na(NO)_{3(aq)} + H_2O$$

When the leaching reaction has ended, the solution from the Precipitate Leach Tank is pumped through the Gold Residue Filter Press Package using the Gold Residue Filter Feed Pump. The filter is pre-coated with diatomaceous earth and conditioned before the filtration cycle. Diatomaceous earth can also be added to the Precipitate Leach Tank as body feed to enhance the filter press performance if needed. After the filtration cycle is complete, the filter cake is discharged into the Gold Residue Bin below the filter. It is then transferred in trays to a Drying Oven using the Tray Stacker to remove residual moisture. The Drying Oven features an exhaust canopy that captures fumes from the oven and directs them to the refinery scrubber.

Once the gold residue has dried sufficiently, it is removed from the oven and transferred to the Gold Furnace. The furnaces run on LPG as their fuel source, stored in LPG Storage Vessels outside the refinery. Fluxes, including soda ash and borax, are added to the furnace and smelted to produce molten gold and slag. These fluxes are kept in Flux Storage Bins. Any fumes generated are captured by an exhaust canopy and directed to the Refinery Scrubber.

The gold is poured into ingots in graphite molds before being cooled, weighed, and stored in the Refinery Vault. The slag is poured into the Slag Tray. Once cooled, the slag is broken up, and any large prill is separated for recycling back to the Gold Furnace. The leftover slag is stored and fed to the mill when appropriate to recover any fine gold.

The filtrate from the Gold Residue Filter Press is directed into the Silver Nitrate Transfer Hopper. From there, it is then pumped into the Silver Chloride Precipitation Tank. The tank is agitated and fed with sodium chloride using a feeder. The tank is enclosed with a vent to allow safe release of any fumes. Silver chloride is precipitated, and zinc chloride remains in solution according to the following reactions:

$$AgNO_{3(aq)} + NaCl_{(s)} \rightarrow AgCl_{(s)} + \ NaNO_{3(aq)}$$

$$Zn(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + 2NaCl_{(s)} \rightarrow ZnCl_{2(aq)} + \ 2NaNO_{3(aq)}$$

The slurry is then passed through the Silver Chloride Filter Press using the Silver Chloride Filter Feed Pump to recover the silver chloride precipitate as a filter cake. Diatomaceous earth is used to pre-coat the filter and can also be added to the silver chloride precipitation tank as body feed to improve the filter press's performance if needed. When the filtration cycle is complete, the filter cake is discharged into the Silver Residue Bin beneath the filter. It is then transferred to the Drying Oven in trays using the Tray Stacker to remove remaining moisture. Any chlorine fumes generated during drying are captured by the ventilation system and directed to the Refinery Scrubber. The chlorine gas is absorbed into the scrubbing solution according to the following reactions.

$$AgCl_{2(s)} \rightarrow Ag_{(s)} + \ Cl_{2(g)}$$

$$3Cl_{2(s)} + 6NaOH \ \rightarrow 5NaCl_{(aq)} + NaClO_{3(aq)} + \ 3H_2O$$

Once the silver chloride precipitate has dried enough, it is removed from the oven and transferred to the Silver Furnace. Fluxes, including soda ash, borax, and silica, are added to the furnace and smelted to produce molten silver and slag. Any fumes from the furnace are captured by an exhaust hood, scrubbed, and the clean air is released into the atmosphere.

The silver is cast into ingots using graphite molds, then cooled, weighed, and stored in the vault. The slag is cast into the Slag Tray. Once it has cooled down, the slag is broken apart, and any large prills are separated for recycling back to the silver furnace. The barren slag is stored and fed to the SAG mill when appropriate to recover any fine silver.

The filtrate from the Silver Chloride Filter Press is sent to the Zinc Nitrate Transfer Hopper. From there, it is pumped into the neutralization tank. The tank is agitated and receives bagged hydrated lime through the Hydrated Lime Feeder. The tank is sealed with a vent to safely release any fumes.

Note: Only powdered hydrated lime is added here because of the risk of hydrogen cyanide formation.

The lime causes most of the zinc to precipitate as a hydroxide, according to the following reaction:

$$ZnCl_{2(aq)} + Ca(OH)_{2(s)} \rightarrow Zn(OH)_{2(s,aq)} + CaCl_{2(aq)}$$

Bleed solution from the wet scrubber is also pumped to the neutralization tank.

This slurry is then pumped to the Zinc Sulfide Precipitation Tank using the Refinery Effluent Pump to precipitate more zinc. This enables the water to be reused in the circuit as process water. The zinc precipitate reports to the tailings through the Zinc Hydroxide Filter Press.

The Refinery Area Sump Pump directs any spillage from the wet areas to the Precipitate Leach Tank.

Two safety showers and eyewash stations are available in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.7 CYANIDE DESTRUCTION

Barren solution from the Merrill Crowe process is stored in the Barren Solution Tank. It is primarily used to top up the water dam of the grinding circuit. A portion of the barren solution is routed through the cyanide destruction area, where the levels of free and weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide ions are reduced using the Inco air/SO_2 process. This cyanide destruction process also removes some of the soluble zinc, with the remaining zinc eliminated through a sulfide precipitation process. This step is crucial for silver recovery. The resulting process water is reused in parts of the plant where barren solution cannot be used.

The specific uses of these water types include:

17.7.1 Barren Solution

Barren solution contains relatively low levels of gold and silver but high levels of cyanide. It can be reused for:

- Grinding circuit water top-up
- SAG Mill Trommel sprays
- ILR make-up water
- Gravity Concentrator fluidisation water
- Hosing down water – area 200

17.7.2 Process Water

This is water that has been detoxified from a barren solution using the cyanide destruction process. Process water is reused for:

- Belt filters cake washes
- Clarifier filter cake washes
- Precipitate filter cake washes

- Sodium Cyanide mixing
- Zinc Dust slurry mixing
- Flocculant mixing
- Guar gum mixing
- Sodium sulphide mixing
- Gland seal water
- Dust suppression
- Copper sulphate mixing
- SMBS mixing
- Lead nitrate mixing
- Milk of Lime mixing
- Diatomaceous Earth mixing
- CCD underflow dilution
- Deaeration Tower Vacuum Pump seal water
- Hosing down water – areas 100, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 & 800

The Barren Solution Pumps are used to distribute the barren solution to specific areas of the plant for re-use, as previously described.

Barren solution is also continuously pumped through the cyanide destruction process. It passes through the Copper Sulphate Mixing Box, where it mixes with copper sulphate solution (catalyst), before gravity feeding into the Primary Cyanide Destruction Tank. It then overflows via a launder into the secondary Cyanide Destruction Tank. The free and WAD cyanide levels decrease from about 700 ppm to less than 5 ppm. Milk of lime, SMBS solution, and compressed air are added to both tanks to convert cyanide to cyanate ions and precipitate the base metals, especially zinc. The tanks are agitated to keep the precipitate suspended and to disperse air bubbles. A small amount of antiscalant is added from drums using the antiscalant Metering Pump to minimize the buildup of gypsum inside the tanks.

The following chemical equations represent the chemistry of this process:

$$Na_2S_2O_{5(s)} + H_2O \rightarrow 2SO_{2(aq)} + 2NaOH_{(aq)}$$

SMBS preparation:

$$CN_{Free(aq)} + SO_{2(aq)} + O_{2(g)} + H_2O \rightarrow OCN_{(aq)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)}$$

Oxidation:

$$Zn(CN)_4{}^{2-}{}_{(aq)} + 4SO_{2(aq)} + 4O_{2(g)} + 4H_2O \rightarrow 4OCN_{(aq)} + 4H_2SO_{4(aq)} + Zn^{2+}{}_{(aq)}$$

Neutralisation:

$$H_2SO_{4(aq)} + Ca(OH)_{2(s)} \rightarrow CaSO_4.2H_2O$$

$$3Zn^{2+}{}_{(aq)} + 2Ca(OH)_{2(s)} \rightarrow Zn(OH)_{2(s)} + 2Zn(OH)^{+}{}_{(aq)} + 2Ca^{2+}{}_{(aq)}$$

Precipitation:

$$2Zn^{2+}{}_{(aq)} + Fe(CN)_6{}^{4-}{}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Zn_2Fe(CN)_{6(s)}$$

The solution stays in these tanks for about four hours. The detoxified solution flows by gravity through a launder to the Zinc Sulphide Precipitation Tank. Sodium sulphide is added as a solution to the tank to react with the remaining zinc and form zinc sulphide precipitate.

$$Zn^{2+}{}_{(aq)} + Na_2S_{(s)} \rightarrow ZnS_{(s)} + 2Na^{+}{}_{(aq)}$$

Note: Hydrogen sulfide gas generation is expected to be minimal due to the reaction occurring at high pH.

The tank is agitated to ensure the solids remain in suspension and allow proper mixing. The solution is then pumped to the Zinc Hydroxide Filter Press using the Zinc Hydroxide Filter Feed Pump. Diatomaceous earth is used to pre-coat the filter and can also be added to the precipitation tank as body feed to improve the performance of the filter press if required. When the filtration cycle is complete, the filter cake is then air-dried before being discharged via a chute into a bunker beneath the filter press. A front-end loader periodically transfers the zinc hydroxide to the tailings stockpile for disposal.

The filtrate from the filter press is collected in the Process Water Transfer Hopper and pumped to the Process Water Tank using the Process Water Transfer Pump. The Process

Water Pump supplies process water for reuse in various areas of the plant. The Gland Seal Water Pump Package delivers process water to different slurry pumps that require gland seal water.

The Barren Solution Sump Pump redirects any spills from the immediate area into the Barren Solution Tank. Two sumps collect spills or discharges around the cyanide destruction area and direct them into the Cyanide Destruction Tanks using the Cyanide Destruction Sump Pumps.

Safety showers and eyewash stations are available in this area to meet general safety requirements for personnel.

17.8 REAGENTS

The reagents used at the Casposo plant are listed below (TABLE 17.1). It excludes reagents used in the local areas.

TABLE 17.1: Reagents Available in Metallurgical Plant – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – Casposo Mine

Reagent	Use	Dosing point(s)
Caustic Soda	pH control	Intensive leach reactor, reagent mixing and refinery
Sodium metabisulphite (SMBS)	Oxidant	Cyanide destruction
Copper Sulphate	Catalyst	Cyanide destruction
Hydrated Lime (Milk of Lime)	pH control	Leach and cyanide destruction
Lead Nitrate	Zn precipitation	Cyanide destruction
Guar gum	Filter aid	Tailing filtration

The reagent area design follows accepted methods for mixing, holding, solution distribution, and ventilation based on Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) documents for each chemical and industry practices. Containment bunds and sump pumps are included to manage any spillages.

Procedures are in place for storing and handling reagents to safeguard personnel safety and minimize environmental impacts. These measures include:

- Safe packaging and labelling of materials.
- Label tanks with the chemical name and relevant safety precautions.
- Ensure storage areas for solid reagents are well lit, dry, and ventilated.

- Ensure reagent containers stay sealed until use to prevent accidental leaks or spills.
- Designate reagent storage areas as non-smoking and position them away from food zones.
- Providing fire-fighting equipment for flammable liquid storage sites and using non-igniting electrical and ventilation systems.
- Ensure that reagents and fuels are stored in separate areas, incorporating all necessary safety measures, such as secondary containment, into the design.
- Safely disposing of shipping containers.
- Returning containers to suppliers for reuse whenever possible.
- Initial and ongoing safety awareness training for all personnel involved in handling reagents.
- Providing appropriate construction materials for all reagent handling and storage equipment.
- Suitable vent and scrubber systems, along with safety showers, are provided in the reagent mix area.

Reagent storage and handling methods are outlined below.

Caustic Soda

Liquid caustic soda is used to control pH in the ILR, Cyanide Mix Tank, and Refinery Scrubber. It is delivered in 1 m^3 IBC containers and transferred by gravity to the Caustic Soda Storage Tank. The caustic soda is distributed with metering pumps.

Sodium Metabisulphite (SMBS)

SMBS is received in 25 kg bags. The SMBS is mixed with process water and hydrated lime in the Sodium Metabisulphite Mixing Tank to produce a 20% solution. The SMBS solution is then transferred by gravity to the Sodium Metabisulphite Distribution Tank before being pumped to the cyanide destruction area by one of two metering pumps.

Copper Sulphate

Copper sulfate is received in 25 kg polyethylene-lined bags. The copper sulfate is mixed with process water in the Copper Sulfate Mixing Tank to produce batches of 10% solution strength. The copper sulfate solution is transferred by gravity to the Copper Sulfate

Distribution Tank before being pumped to the cyanide destruction area by one of two metering pumps.

Hydrated Lime (Milk of Lime)

Lime milk is used for pH control and metal hydroxide precipitation. Hydrated lime arrives in 25 kg bags. It is mixed with process water in the Lime Milk Mixing Tank to produce 20% lime milk batches. The lime milk is transferred by gravity to the Lime Milk Distribution Tank. It is then distributed around the plant using two separate ring-main systems. These ring-mains are supplied by two of the three recirculation pumps.

Lead Nitrate

Lead nitrate arrives in 25 kg bags. It is mixed with process water in the Lead Nitrate Mixing Tank to create batches of a 15% solution. The lead nitrate solution is then gravity-fed to the Lead Nitrate Distribution Tank before being distributed with three metering pumps.

Sodium Sulphide

Sodium sulfide is used to precipitate residual soluble zinc from process water as zinc sulfide. This helps maintain a zinc bleed from the circuit. Sodium sulfide is received in 25 kg bags. It is mixed with process water in the Sodium Sulfide Mixing Tank to create batches of 10% solution. The sodium sulfide solution is then transferred by gravity to the Sodium Sulfide Storage Tank before being pumped to the Zinc Sulfide Precipitate Tank by one of two metering pumps.

Guar Gum

Guar gum is used as a natural filter aid in the tailing’s filtration area. It is received in 25 kg bags. The Guar Gum Mixing Plant Package combines the guar gum with process water to create a 0.25% solution. This solution is then transferred to the Guar Gum Storage Tank and pumped to the tailing’s filtration area by one of two metering pumps.

17.9 UTILITIES (WATER AND AIR)

Air and water are provided to fulfill the service needs of the main processing circuits and auxiliary operations.

Water

Fresh water is the primary source of water for the circuit and is supplied from a borehole field approximately 13 km from the plant site.

Fresh water well pumps draw water to the Fresh Water Dam through a pipeline. The water is then moved from the dam to the Fresh Water Tank using the Fresh Water Transfer Pumps. The Fresh Water Distribution Pump Package then distributes the fresh water where needed.

Fresh water is used for applications that need clean water, like vacuum pump seal water, belt filter seal water, and fire protection.

The Fresh Water Transfer Pumps also supply water to the Mine Fresh Water Tank to meet the mine's water needs.

The fire water distribution system is supplied from the freshwater tank. This is a specially designed system that must adhere to strict design standards; therefore, it is a vendor-supplied package.

Air

The air supply for the Casposo plant includes high-pressure, low-pressure, and instrument air.

Compressed air is supplied by three High Pressure Air Compressors, with two operating simultaneously. High-pressure air is delivered at 750 kPa into the High-Pressure Air Receiver, which has a capacity of 4000 Liters to ensure a constant supply of high-pressure air to the plant.

Before being distributed through the plant and other air systems, the high-pressure air is filtered to remove oil and particulate matter. The Air System Filter reduces oil to less than 0.1 ppm and particulates to 1 micron, with a nominal flow of 1400 L/s.

High-pressure air is used in the Crushing, Grinding, CCD/Filtration, Merrill-Crowe, and Refinery areas. This air also powers pneumatic tools and equipment.

Low-pressure air is supplied from the high-pressure line. The pressure drops from 750 kPa to 300 kPa and is delivered to the Low-Pressure Air Receiver. The receiver has a capacity of 565 L and provides a steady supply of low-pressure air to the leaching and cyanide destruction areas.

Instrument air is supplied for plant instrumentation; this air must be dried and further filtered to prevent condensed water and particulate matter from entering the delicate instrumentation.

The Instrument Air Dryer receives high-pressure air and cools it to a pressure dew point of +3°C to prevent water from condensing. The air is stored in the Instrument Air Receiver, which has a capacity of 565 L.

A high-efficiency in-line filter then filters the instrument air before it is distributed through the plant. The Instrument Air Filter reduces oil to less than 0.01 ppm and particulates down to 0.01 microns.

17.10 METALLURGICAL ACCOUNTING & SAMPLERS

To ensure proper metallurgical control of the plant, the following shift and metallurgical metal balance sample points are established:

- Primary Crusher
- Mill feed
- ILR pregnant solution
- Leach tank feed
- CCD underflow slurry
- Tailings filter cake (manual grab sample)
- MC barren solution

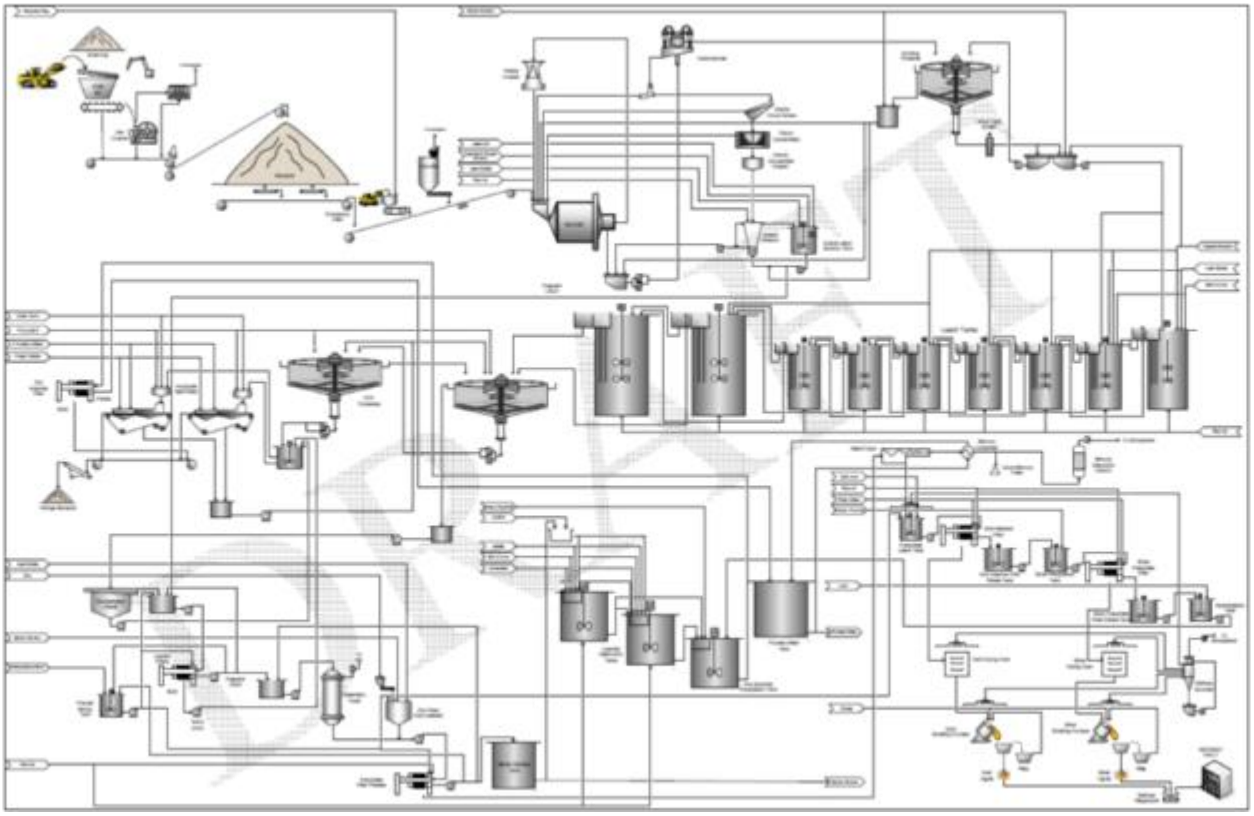
Slurry samples are collected from critical streams on a semi-continuous basis using both automated and manual samplers.

Daily mill feed tonnage is measured using a weightometer installed on the mill feed belt, and this is reconciled each day with the tailings weight. This is determined by weighbridge data adjusted for moisture content. Solution flows are measured by flowmeters. Scales are used in the refinery for weighing bullion.

17.11 CIRCUIT VOLUME CONTROL

Keeping a consistent water balance in the circuit is crucial because the only outlets for water are through tailings cake moisture and evaporation. Strict controls on freshwater use are necessary to keep the water volume in the circuit within acceptable limits. The primary freshwater inputs are tailings belt filter wash, ore moisture, and reagents. Uncontrolled water inputs can occasionally occur and include potable water from safety showers and rainfall. It is important to have enough capacity in the circuit to handle these uncontrolled water inputs.

Figure 13.2: CASPOSO PLANT PROCESS FLOWSHEET



18 Project Infrastructure

18.1 Mine Services

The maintenance and infrastructure needs for mining are minimal due to the mine's simple and compact design. There is one permanent maintenance facility to service surface open-pit mining equipment and another for underground operations.

The power requirements for the underground mine, when in care and maintenance, consist only of dewatering and lighting. The total power demand for surface facilities is approximately 4.0 MW, and the underground demand is about 0,45 MW. Until December 2011, the project power was self-generated using 10 x 900 kW diesel generators, which at the time provided approximately 120% system redundancy. With the completion of the power line connecting the site to the National Grid, four generator sets were retained on site as backup power for the processing plant. Currently, a contract for the supply of electric energy is in place, covering up to 5 MW of supply.

The power line to site has the capacity to transmit 18 MW of power so has adequate reserve capacity.

18.2 Waste Rock Dump

The Waste Rock Dump (WRD) was designed to hold 8 Mt of waste; however, it has been expanded. Each bench of the waste dump is 20 m high, with a face angle of 33.5º and a berm width of 15 m. The final slope angle is 25º. Most of the waste was generated from open pits, with a small portion coming from underground development. The remaining 4.4 Mt capacity is enough for the waste expected in the LOM plan.

18.3 Tailings Management

The Tailings Management Facility (TMF) was designed to contain combined filtered tailings and waste rock. Its available capacity is enough to hold all filtered tailings expected to be produced according to the Life of Mine (LOM) plan. The TMF's capacity can be increased if necessary. It is adjacent to the southeast end of the Waste Rock Dump (WRD) and extends to the southeast. The TMF is planned to be gradually closed as it operates, using non-reactive, suitable waste rock to build a cover that resists erosion from wind, rain, and water runoff.

A geomembrane liner was installed over the prepared foundation surface of the TMF. The liner extended on the eastern side of the WRD to ensure that a barrier against any downward seepage infiltration to the native foundation soils is maintained beneath the entire tailings deposit.

The filtered tailings are transported by haul truck to the dry-stack TMF where they are spread and compacted by dozers. Additional compaction, if needed, is provided by a compactor to minimize wind erosion and improve the ability of trucks and machinery to move on areas not covered with waste rock sheeting.

Early test work indicated that sulfur concentrations in waste rock exceeding 0.5% by mass could signal potential for acid rock drainage (ARD). This potential was found in approximately 12% of the rhyolite and about 8% of the andesite in the Kamila Zone. To date, no ARD has been observed, so the waste rock does not need to be contained within the TMF facility.

18.4 Material Handling

Good all-weather road access enables secure road transport of doré using local contract armored vehicles to the Mendoza airport, where the doré is then be shipped by air freight to Buenos Aires or Santiago, subject to the lifting of current restrictions on gold transport. The cargo will then be transferred to an onward flight to Toronto International Airport in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. The refinery operators will then collect the cargo and transport it by secure road (armored vehicle) to their refinery in Brampton, Ontario, for processing.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Markets

Gold and silver are the primary precious metals planned for production at the Casposo Mine. Both metals are actively traded on global markets with transparent published pricing, providing a high degree of certainty regarding potential revenue streams. For the purposes of Mineral Reserve estimation, metal prices of $2,200 per ounce for gold and $25 per ounce for silver were applied.

Once operational, precious metals produced as doré bars at Casposo are expected to be shipped to Asahi Refining Ltd.'s refinery in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, for refining to London Good Delivery (LGD) standards. The refined metals will then be sold on the global market at prevailing prices.

This marketing and sales process is consistent with industry practice for LGD gold and silver and is considered commercially reasonable for the purposes of cash flow modelling and economic assessment.

19.2 Contracts

Casposo has engaged an international refiner (the "Refiner"), which operates facilities in Canada, to refine the gold and silver doré bars produced at the Casposo Mine.

The Refiner is also responsible for:

- Delivering the material to the refinery, including selecting the carrier, arranging transportation, and other border-related requirements.
- Maintaining, during the term of the agreement, all-risk insurance covering damage to or loss of material delivered by Casposo.

Risk of loss and damage passes from Casposo to the Refiner upon:

- Stowage of the material in the vehicle of the Refiner's carrier; and
- Signature for the material by the Refiner's carrier at the Mine.

Main contract terms, consistent with the assumptions used in the economic analysis, include:

- Recoverable metals factors for gold and silver
- Treatment charges per troy ounce

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental Studies

All required studies were completed, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Casposo was submitted in 2007. The sixth update of the EIA was submitted on November 29, 2023, reviewed by a multidisciplinary commission, and approved in 2025. The seventh revision is expected to be submitted in November 2025. The renewal process requires the proponent to notify the government of any changes; however, a full project description reiteration is not required.

Casposo earned the ISO 14001 certification for their Environmental Management Plan in 2012.

20.2 Regulatory Requirements

The regulatory requirements for discharge from the site (water quality, air quality, noise, etc.) are as follows:

- The only discharge from the site is water from cleaning, sanitation, and catering services. This water is treated in the biodigester, filtered through a bed of rocks, and released into the environment. The Regulatory Decree 2107/06 issued by the Ministry of Water in San Juan Province sets the parameters for the water being released into the environment.

- The noise and vibration impacts are governed by the regulations IRAM 4602.
- The air quality is assessed according to Table 8 of "Guide to Air Quality Levels – Appendix VI Law 24585."
- For gaseous emissions, the regulation of the Province of Buenos Aires, Decree N° 3395/96 Law N° 5965 Gaseous Emissions, serves as a reference.

20.3 Environmental Management and Monitoring

CASPOSO MINE maintains a general water balance by measuring water usage daily during operations. There are no direct discharges of water from the site. Any leaks or water percolation would be identified through water's hydrochemistry.

There are no geomembranes installed beneath the WRD. Only acid-generating waste material will be placed on top of a geomembrane. Monitoring of groundwater quality beneath the WRD has shown that the pH has remained consistent with baseline measurements.

The studies on acid mine drainage (AMD) conducted so far have shown a low to nonexistent potential for AMD formation.

The project has not been certified by the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC).

Water quality exceedances for the critical parameters have not occurred during the monitoring process that has been ongoing. Software is being implemented for processing, monitoring, and controlling environmental data, which is expected to enable precise regulation of each variable at every site.

20.4 Tailings and Waste Storage

Tailings and mine waste rock generated prior to the site visit were co-deposited in the Tailings Management Facility (TMF).

In parallel, the Company is collaborating with the Universidad Católica del Norte (Antofagasta, Chile) on a research project aimed at eliminating cyanide waste through the use of bacteria. The project is scheduled to commence in Q1 2026.

20.5 Project Permitting

All the necessary permits are granted. The permits cover all legal requirements for the Project.

20.6 Social or Community Requirements

Calingasta is a mining town with a Mining Technology school. As a result, the mine receives better-than-average local support. The social and community relations are reported to be excellent.

20.7 Mine Rehabilitation and Closure

Rehabilitation and closure costs were estimated internally with the assistance of an independent consultant, resulting in a total estimated cost of approximately US$4.8 million.

As there are currently no provincial or national regulations in Argentina governing the preparation of mine closure plans, the Casposo Mine closure plan has been developed following internationally recognized standards and best practices, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Mining and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) guidelines. The plan has been prepared to achieve the same closure and post-closure objectives outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The objective of Casposo' s preliminary reclamation plan is to enable post-mining land uses such as mineral exploration, livestock grazing, public recreation, and ensuring public safety.

For this preliminary cost estimate, an uncertainty range of ±15% has been applied, as most cost components are well defined. The closure cost estimate assumes that Casposo personnel and equipment will be used to execute the rehabilitation activities.

21 Capital and Operating Cost

21.1 Capital Cost

The estimated capital costs over the projected Life of Mine (LOM) plan relate solely to sustaining capital for reprocessing mineralized material from the DCS. For open-pit operations at the Julieta and Mercado areas, the Company has elected to utilize contract mining services. Accordingly, all related costs are classified as operating costs.

All capital costs related to refurbishing the Casposo processing facility have already been paid.

The estimated capital costs, expressed in U.S. dollars, from Month 1 onward are summarized in Table 21.1.

TABLE 21.1: Summary of Capital Cost – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS

Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Item	Units	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Sustaining Capital	US$ '000	(5,437)	-	(5,437)	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	US$ '000	(595)	(595)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclamation & Closure	US$ '000	(4,764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,764)
Total	**US$ '000**	**(10,796)**	**(595)**	**(5,437)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,764)**

Sustaining capital includes the expansion of the dry tailings pad and the construction of the tailings classification plant, which consists of the following main components: R4500 Feeder and Scalper, Feed Belt Conveyor, AggMax 81SR with Pre-Screen and Light Material Screen, Coarse Belt Conveyor, Fine Screen Belt Conveyor, and Control Cabin and Panel.

These capital expenditures are scheduled for the third quarter of 2026 to support production from this area, which is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2027.

Working capital primarily covers payroll for the mining team managing the Julieta and Mercado open pit operations, along with catering and accommodation expenses for both Company and mining contractor personnel.

Reclamation and closure costs were estimated internally with assistance from an independent consultant. Because there are no provincial or national guidelines in Argentina for creating a mine closure plan, this plan has been developed following international mine closure standards and practices.

21.2 Operating Cost

The estimated operating costs over the projected Life of Mine (LOM) plan include mining, processing, mine-site general and administrative expenses, refining, transportation, and royalties.

The estimated operating costs, expressed in U.S. dollars and U.S. dollars per milled tonne, are summarized in Table 21.2 below. Costs for 2025 represent a half-year period, starting on July 1.

Operating costs were estimated using recent contractor quotations for mining costs and recent purchase orders for most processing costs and mine-site general and administrative (G&A) expenses.

Notably, payroll costs are a key part of processing costs, comprising approximately 30% of the total operating cost during the projected LOM. This estimate is based on recent hires and the current salary structure of the Casposo payroll.

Refining and transportation costs are based on a recent refining agreement executed with Asahi Canada, which covers both domestic and international transportation from the Casposo mine site to the refinery.

Royalties consist of three types:

(i) Provincial royalty: A production royalty of 3.0% on recovered gold and silver is payable to the Province of San Juan.

(ii) Municipal royalty (fideicommissa): A 1.5% on recovered gold and silver is paid to a trust managed by a four-member committee. The committee includes one representative appointed by the Governor of San Juan Province, one by the Ministry of Mining of San Juan Province, one by the San Juan Mining Chamber, and one by Casposo. The trust funds capital projects that benefit both the Province of San Juan and the local community of the Calingasta Department.

(iii) Former owner’s royalty of $5 to $6 per ounce of recovered gold and silver is payable to a former owner of the Kamila property. This royalty applies to production within a 5 km radius of the property.

21.3 General & Administrative Expenses (G&A)

Besides mine-site G&A, Casposo has estimated other project office G&A expenses over the Life of Mine (LOM). These costs cover general project expenses not included in the cost of sales, such as legal, accounting, tax advisory, audit, consulting, insurance fees, and taxes on bank account credits and debits.

TABLE 21.2: Summary of Operating and G&A Costs – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine*

SUMMARY OF OPERATING COST and G&A

Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Unit Costs	Unit	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining	US$/t milled	21	48	53	34	10	3	3	3
Processing	US$/t milled	48	51	54	50	46	44	44	47
Mine-site G&A	US$/t milled	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	9
Subtotal	**US$/t milled**	**75**	**106**	**113**	**90**	**62**	**54**	**54**	**59**
Refining & Transportation	US$/t milled	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Royalties	US$/t milled	7	9	12	9	7	5	5	5
Total Unit Operating Cost	**US$/t milled**	**85**	**119**	**128**	**102**	**72**	**62**	**62**	**67**
Project office G&A	US$/t milled	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	5
Total	**US$/t milled**	**90**	**125**	**134**	**107**	**77**	**66**	**66**	**72**

Total Costs	Unit	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Mining	US$ '000	(44,135)	(6,614)	(18,786)	(12,183)	(3,381)	(1,202)	(1,202)	(768)
Processing	US$ '000	(102,462)	(6,921)	(19,171)	(17,689)	(16,458)	(15,643)	(15,643)	(10,938)
Mine-site G&A	US$ '000	(14,157)	(915)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,091)
Subtotal	**US$ '000**	**(160,755)**	**(14,450)**	**(40,187)**	**(32,102)**	**(22,069)**	**(19,075)**	**(19,075)**	**(13,796)**
Refining & Transportation	US$ '000	(6,401)	(469)	(1,191)	(1,111)	(985)	(993)	(993)	(658)
Royalties	US$ '000	(16,041)	(1,285)	(4,264)	(3,035)	(2,581)	(1,835)	(1,835)	(1,206)
Total Operating Cost	**US$ '000**	**(183,196)**	**(16,203)**	**(45,642)**	**(36,248)**	**(25,634)**	**(21,904)**	**(21,904)**	**(15,661)**
Project office G&A	US$ '000	(10,651)	(823)	(2,159)	(1,941)	(1,820)	(1,414)	(1,414)	(1,080)
Total	**US$ '000**	**(193,848)**	**(17,026)**	**(47,801)**	**(38,189)**	**(27,454)**	**(23,318)**	**(23,318)**	**(16,741)**

22 Economic Analysis

An after-tax cash flow projection has been prepared based on the life-of-mine (LOM) production schedule, along with capital and operating cost estimates. All costs are expressed in real US dollars (as of July 4, 2025), with amounts initially estimated in Argentine pesos converted at the exchange rate of $1,262 ARP per $1 USD prevailing on that date and kept constant in real terms throughout the LOM projection. Unless specified otherwise, all costs in this section are presented without adjustments for escalation or foreign exchange fluctuations.

A summary of the key criteria is provided below.

22.1 Economic Criteria

22.1.1 Revenue

- LOM: 74 months (from July 2025 to August 2031)
- LOM Mill Feed: 2.2 Mt of proven and probable Mineral Reserves grading 1.3 g/t Au and 58.5 g/t Ag, sourced from Julieta and Mercado open pits, stockpiles, and mineralized material from the DCS (dry tailings dam).
- Metallurgical recovery, based on operating data, averages 88% for gold and 81% for silver.
- Estimated annual average production of 11,495 ounces recovered for gold and 468,434 ounces recovered for silver.
- Gold and silver at refinery, 99.9% payable.
- Payable Gold (after smelter recovery): 80,388 oz.
- Payable Silver (after smelter recovery): 3,275,761 oz.
- Exchange rate: US$1.00 = AR$1,262.
- Gold prices: Average of US$2,855 per ounce over the life of mine (LOM). From 2025 and 2028, prices range between US$2,850 and US$3,065 per ounce. From 2029 to 2031, the price is fixed at US$2,609 per ounce.

- Silver prices: Average of US$35/oz over the life of mine (LOM). From 2025 and 2028, prices range from US$34/oz to US$35/oz. From 2029 to 2031, the price is fixed at US$34/oz.
- Net Smelter Return covers doré refining, transportation, and insurance expenses.
- Revenue is recognized at the point of production, consistent with standard industry practices and applicable accounting principles.

22.1.2 Cost

- Average operating cost (C1) over the mine's life is US$85 per tonne milled (Table 21.1), or US$1,517 per gold-equivalent ounce, including mining, processing, mine site G&A, refining & transportation, and royalties.
- Mine life capital costs total US$10.8 million, including reclamation and closure.
- The average all-in sustaining cost (AISC) over the mine's life is US$95 per tonne milled or US$1,695 per gold-equivalent ounce, including capital expenditures, project office G&A, and closure/reclamation costs.

TABLE 22.1: Production Schedule Summary – as of June 30, 2025 – *Casposo Mine*

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COST
Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine

Production Schedule	UNIT	TOTAL	Life of Mine	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
JULIETA (Open Pit)										
Tonnes	Tonnes	Kt	160,897	7,978	76,453	49,518	26,948	-	-	-
Au grade	Au grade	g/t	5.01	4	4.70	4.47	7.03	-	-	-
Ag grade	Ag grade	g/t	24	18	24.65	21.55	28.87	-	-	-
MERCADO (Open Pit)										
Tonnes	Tonnes	Kt	92,108	4,559	55,861	31,688	-	-	-	-
Au grade	Au grade	g/t	1.73	2	1.79	1.55	-	-	-	-
Ag grade	Ag grade	g/t	151	55	125.13	209.18	-	-	-	-
STOCKPILE										
Tonnes	Tonnes	Kt	388,984	124,047	223,438	41,500	-	-	-	-
Au grade	Au grade	g/t	1.36	1	1.36	1.36	-	-	-	-
Ag grade	Ag grade	g/t	73	73	72.54	72.54	-	-	-	-
DCS										
Tonnes	Tonnes	Kt	1,507,144	-	-	233,046	328,804	355,752	355,752	233,790
Au grade	Au grade	g/t	0.88	0	-	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Ag grade	Ag grade	g/t	53	0	-	52.95	52.95	52.95	52.95	52.95

22.1.3 Taxation and Royalties

Taxation:

- Corporate Income Tax: Average of 35% of earnings before tax (EBT), which includes, among other eligible deductions, depreciation and amortization charges, as well as tax loss carry-forwards accumulated up to June 30, 2025, in accordance with Argentine tax regulations.
- Bank transaction tax: A 0.6% tax on deposits and a 0.6% tax on withdrawals, totaling 1.2%. One-third (33.3%) of this tax can be credited against corporate income tax.

Royalties:

- Production Royalty: A 3% royalty on gross revenues from recovered gold and silver, payable to the Province of San Juan, totaling approximately $10.3 USD million over the life of mine.
- Municipal royalty (fideicommissa): A 1.5% royalty on gross revenues from recovered gold and silver, payable to a trust dedicated to funding capital expenditures that benefit the Province of San Juan and the Calingasta Department community, amounting to approximately $5.1 USD million over the life of the mine.
- Former owner's royalty: A fee ranging from $5 to $6 USD per ounce of recovered gold and silver from the Kamila property, applicable within a 5 km radius surrounding it, resulting in approximately $0.6 USD million over the life of mine.

22.2 Cash Flow Analysis

Table 22.2 provides a summary of project economics, while Table 22.3 shows the annual financial model for the Casposo Operation.

The undiscounted free cash flows over the life of mine (LOM) total $137.9 million on a pre-tax basis and $92.7 million after tax. The after-tax net present value (NPV), discounted at 11.8%, is $72.7 million. The discount rate reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for Casposo.

After-tax net present value (NPV) at various discount rates is:

- 10% discount rate: US$75.2 million
- 11.8% discount rate (base case): US$72.7 million
- 15% discount rate: US$68.7 million

TABLE 22.2: Project Economics Summary, as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited Casposo Mine*

Metric	Unit	LOM Value
Project life	**months**	**74**
Operation Maturity	Year	2,031
Total Milled Ore	t	2,149,134
Sources of Production		Julieta Open Pit (2025-2028) Mercado Open Pit (2025-2027) Stockpile (2025-2027) DCS (2027-2031)
Gold Recovered	oz	80,468
Silver Recovered	oz	3,279,040
Recoverable Metal	**GEO**	**120,751**
Gold Price LOM	US$/oz	2,855
Revenue	US$ 000	342,516
Refining & Transportation	US$ 000	6,401
Royalties	US$ 000	16,041
Net Revenue	**US$ 000**	**320,075**
Cash Cost (C1)	US$/oz	1,517
Cash Cost (C1)	US$ 000	183,196
G&A	US$ 000	10,651
EBITDA	**US$ 000**	**148,669**
EBITDA Margin	**%**	**43%**
Sustaining Capex	US$ 000	5,437
Closure/Reclamation Cost	US$ 000	4,764
Working Capital	US$ 000	595
AISC	**US$/oz**	**1,695**
AISC	**US$ 000**	**204,644**
Discount Rate	%	11.8%
NPV Pre Tax (discounted)	US$ 000	107,467
NPV After Tax (discounted)	**US$ 000**	**72,700**

TABLE 22.3: After-Cash Flow Summary – as of JUNE 30, 2025 – *Austral Gold Limited - Casposo Mine.*

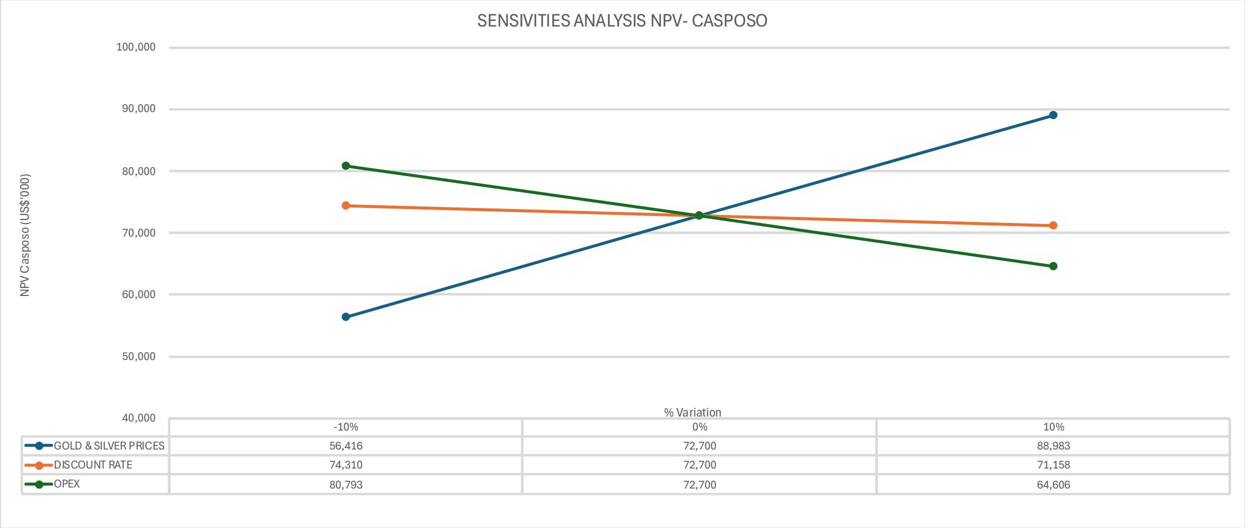
	UNIT	TOTAL	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
PROCESSING									
Mill Feed	**Kt**	**2,149,134**	**136,584**	**355,752**	**355,752**	**355,752**	**355,752**	**355,752**	**233,790**
Au grade	g/t	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ag grade	g/t	58.5	68.8	70.5	64.8	51.1	53.0	53.0	53.0
Contaied Au	oz	90,594	6,875	24,550	17,096	15,377	10,047	10,047	6,603
Contained Ag	oz	4,043,572	302,174	806,431	740,939	584,767	605,630	605,630	398,002
Recovery Au	%	88%	89%	90%	88%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Recovery Ag	%	81%	86%	86%	81%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Au Recovered	oz	80,468	6,154	22,180	15,276	13,639	8,738	8,738	5,743
Ag Recovered	oz	3,279,040	259,512	690,138	605,109	460,541	475,592	475,592	312,555
AuEq Recovered	**oz**	**120,751**	**8,990**	**30,165**	**22,371**	**19,344**	**15,009**	**15,009**	**9,864**
REVENUE									
Au Payable	oz	80,388	6,148	22,158	15,261	13,626	8,730	8,730	5,737
Ag Payable	oz	3,275,761	259,253	689,447	604,504	460,081	475,117	475,117	312,242
AuEq Payable	**oz**	**120,630**	**8,981**	**30,135**	**22,348**	**19,324**	**14,994**	**14,994**	**9,854**
Gold Price	US$/oz	2,855	3,065	3,025	2,900	2,850	2,609	2,609	2,609
Silver Price	US$/oz	35	34	35	34	35	34	34	34
Au Revenue	US$000	229,478	18,843	67,027	44,257	38,834	22,775	22,775	14,967
Ag Revenue	US$000	113,039	8,685	24,131	20,553	16,241	16,344	16,344	10,741
Total Revenue	**US$000**	**342,516**	**27,528**	**91,157**	**64,810**	**55,074**	**39,119**	**39,119**	**25,708**
OPERATING COSTS									
Mining	US$/t milled	21	48	53	34	10	3	3	3
Processing	US$/t milled	48	51	54	50	46	44	44	47
Mine-site G&A	US$/t milled	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	9
Subtotal	**US$/t milled**	**75**	**106**	**113**	**90**	**62**	**54**	**54**	**59**
Refining and Transportation	US$/t milled	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Provincial Royalties	US$/t milled	5	6	8	5	5	3	3	3
Municipal Royalties	US$/t milled	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	2
Founders Royalties	US$/t milled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	**US$/t milled**	**85**	**119**	**128**	**102**	**72**	**62**	**62**	**67**
Mining	US$000	(44,135)	(6,614)	(18,786)	(12,183)	(3,381)	(1,202)	(1,202)	(768)
Processing	US$000	(102,462)	(6,921)	(19,171)	(17,689)	(16,458)	(15,643)	(15,643)	(10,938)
On site G&A	US$000	(14,157)	(915)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,230)	(2,091)
Subtotal	**US$000**	**(160,755)**	**(14,450)**	**(40,187)**	**(32,102)**	**(22,069)**	**(19,075)**	**(19,075)**	**(13,796)**
Refining and Transportation	US$000	(6,401)	(469)	(1,191)	(1,111)	(985)	(993)	(993)	(658)
Provincial Royalties	US$000	(10,275)	(826)	(2,735)	(1,944)	(1,652)	(1,174)	(1,174)	(771)
Municipal Royalties	US$000	(5,138)	(413)	(1,367)	(972)	(826)	(587)	(587)	(386)
Founders Royalties	US$000	(628)	(46)	(162)	(119)	(102)	(75)	(75)	(49)
Total Operating Costs	**US$000**	**(183,196)**	**(16,203)**	**(45,642)**	**(36,248)**	**(25,634)**	**(21,904)**	**(21,904)**	**(15,661)**
CAPITAL COSTS									
Sustaining	US$000	(5,437)	-	(5,437)	-	-	-	-	-
Closure/Reclamation	US$000	(4,764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,764)
Working Capital	US$000	(595)	(595)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Cost	**US$000**	**(10,796)**	**(595)**	**(5,437)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,764)**
CASH FLOW									
Gross Revenues	US$000	342,516	27,528	91,157	64,810	55,074	39,119	39,119	25,708
Operating Costs	US$000	(183,196)	(16,203)	(45,642)	(36,248)	(25,634)	(21,904)	(21,904)	(15,661)
Operating Margin	%	53%	59%	50%	56%	47%	56%	56%	61%
G&A	US$000	(10,651)	(823)	(2,159)	(1,941)	(1,820)	(1,414)	(1,414)	(1,080)
EBITDA	US$000	**148,669**	**10,501**	**43,356**	**26,620**	**27,620**	**15,802**	**15,802**	**8,967**
EBITDA Margin	%	43%	38%	48%	41%	50%	40%	40%	35%
Income Tax	US$000	(45,127)	(1,141)	(13,905)	(8,331)	(9,139)	(5,560)	(5,560)	(1,492)
Working Capital	US$000		(595)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining Capex	US$000		-	(5,437)	-	-	-	-	-
Closure/Reclamation Capital	US$000		-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,764)
Pre-Tax Cash Flow	**US$000**	**137,873**	**9,906**	**37,920**	**26,620**	**27,620**	**15,802**	**15,802**	**4,203**
Cumulative Pre Tax Cash Flow	US$000		9,906	47,826	74,446	102,067	117,868	133,670	137,873
After-Tax Cash Flow	**US$000**	**92,746**	**8,765**	**24,015**	**18,289**	**18,481**	**10,242**	**10,242**	**2,711**
Cumulative After-Tax Cash Flow	US$000		8,765	32,780	51,070	69,551	79,793	90,035	92,746
PROJECT ECONOMICS									
Pre-Tax NPV at 10% discount	US$000	111,230							
Pre-Tax NPV at 12% discount	US$000	107,467							
Pre-Tax NPV at 15% discount	US$000	101,356							
After-Tax NPV at 10% discount	US$000	75,183							
After-Tax NPV at 12% discount	US$000	72,700							
After-Tax NPV at 15% discount	US$000	68,666							

22.3 Sensitivity Analysis

Risks can be identified in both economic and non-economic terms. Key economic risks were analyzed by running cash flow sensitivities.

- Metal prices
- Discount rate (WACC)
- Operating costs

Figure 22.1: Sensitivity Analysis Net Present Value



	-10%	0%	10%
GOLD & SILVER PRICES	56,416	72,700	88,983
DISCOUNT RATE	74,310	72,700	71,158
OPEX	80,793	72,700	64,606

23 Adjacent Properties

There are no other relevant adjacent properties near the Casposo Mine. However, the San Juan Province and Argentina as a whole is currently experiencing a significant surge in mining investment and exploration activity, driven by favorable geological conditions and an increasingly attractive investment climate.

According to the Fraser Institute's Annual Survey of Mining Companies (2024), San Juan Province ranks as the second most attractive jurisdiction in South America and has climbed to 14th place globally out of 82 jurisdictions evaluated. This marks a notable improvement from its 21st position in the 2023 survey.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information regarding Casposo Mine.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Interpretation

Over the past 10 years, Casposo has established a track record of precious metals production but in 2019 the mine was declared in care and maintenance status. One of the strategies to continually replace depletion of Mineral Reserves and extend its mine life, which involves maintaining a pipeline of mineral resources and exploration potential to keep a rolling mine life visibility of at least 3 years.

To continue this trend, drilling programs should continue to be carried out with the following objectives:

Infill drilling to replace production by upgrading and extending known mineral resources. Expansion exploration drilling to upgrade inferred mineral resources to indicated category, or to transform zones of geological potential into inferred mineral resources.

District exploration must be initiated to test the extension of known areas of mineralization or to discover new primary structures by testing targets identified due to the value of their geological information available.

Ongoing exploration success could also unlock the opportunity to leverage the available processing capacity which could increase annual gold and silver production and reduce unit costs.

CASPOSO MINE had an Operational Excellence program to improve productivity and control costs which is recommended to reinstall since the mine and plant is in the period of re-starting.

Casposo Mine should continue to evaluate and prioritize processing plant optimization opportunities and develop an action plan for their investment and implementation.

Underground Mineral Reserves must be outlined and advance in the process of the determination of the full potential of the remaining resources that can not be converted in reserves via the open pit optimization. Casposo still have an interesting value in underground mineral resources.

Mining initiatives must include a technological scouting to be applied in the Casposo Mine and the valuation of the potential mining methods must be developed.

Casposo should initiate the quality certification of their processes, certificating along the respective ISOs of Quality or Environmental Management also is recommended to add the implementation of Sustainable Mining framework as well as the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles outlined by the correspond associations in Canada and Australia.

25.2 Conclusions

The QPs note the following interpretations and conclusions, based on the review of data and information available for this Report.

Subsequent interpretations, based on the review of drill holes and the application of current concepts related to low-sulfidation epithermal deposits, have allowed for the development of reasonable geological models. These models demonstrate a high level of conceptual understanding and are well-supported by observations from outcrops and drill holes.

Along the same lines, the mineral resource estimation has followed the guidelines set out in the geological modeling. Appropriate geological units were defined that summarize and incorporate the styles of mineralization and concentrations of economically significant elements. This approach allows for estimations with a reasonable degree of certainty, which in turn enables the proper definition of indicated and inferred resources. This is based on industry-accepted criteria for geological continuity and certainty. Consequently, a 25x25m drill hole grid is sufficient for categorizing indicated resources, which is consistent with expectations for this type of deposit.

Significant improvements have been made to information management. All data is now fully digitized and properly backed up on both in-house server systems and in the cloud. This ensures that all information used for the geological models, and the estimation of mineral resources and reserves is in a digital format and is auditable.

Sampling and chemical analyses are performed in accordance with international industry standards, with an appropriate quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) program in place. This program ensures sample integrity through a robust chain of custody and includes controls with various reference materials, providing confidence in the results of chemical analyses. These analyses determine the concentrations of economically significant elements and verify the physical and digital integrity of drill holes and databases. This process also incorporates verification by external secondary laboratories.

Operational and infill drill hole chemical analyses were routinely conducted at the internal laboratory, applying a rigorous QAQC program equivalent to that of the primary external laboratory. This is all performed in line with the guidelines set by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

In terms of geological exploration, the Casposo mine and its surrounding area still have the potential to increase resources through the exploration of various mineralized structures located north of the main Casposo facilities. The Manantiales structure specifically requires further exploration investment to reach a level where cash flow can be projected. This would be based on a geological resource model with an expected level of certainty, allowing for the conversion of inferred to indicated resources and the extension of adjacent mineral bodies. Other areas such as Casposo Norte, Aurora, Lucia, and Cerro Amarillo are also open for exploration. Preliminary work in these areas suggests a reasonable expectation of demonstrating geological continuities and increasing the Casposo Mine of Life.

Mineral resources and reserves have been determined for open pit mining due to their favourable spatial position for this mining method. However, this assessment did not consider resources or reserves that are minable by underground methods.

Future work will focus on evaluating these underground resources and reserves, with the objective of enhancing the overall value of the Casposo Mine. Although underground mining has been implemented in the past, the current assessment prioritized the more attractive business case presented by open-pit mining operations and therefore excluded the value-generating potential of the underground zones.

The mineral resources defined in the stockpiles were accumulated during previous operational periods. Material below the cut-off grades at the time were stored and systematically sampled. These stockpiles were constructed using dumping charts, that serve as a record for their classification as mineral resources and reserves. These will be integrated into the current mine plan.

Exhaustive follow-up sampling of the various stockpiles has confirmed the grades initially determined during the initial exploitation of these low-grade minerals, supporting their inclusion in the resource model.

The DCS is the accumulation of tailings from all previous years of processing. The grades of these tailings are determined by systematic shift-by-shift sampling, which serves as an input for determining the grades of the entire system through mass balance.

Subsequent sampling of the tailings confirmed the content of elements suitable for reprocessing at the Casposo plant. However, a portion of the DCS still needs to be sampled to confirm grades, primarily in the thickest and central sections. This presents potential for an upside, allowing for the inclusion of an additional proportion of mineral for which there is currently insufficient information to be declared as a resource and subsequently converted into a reserve.

From a reserve standpoint, all modifying factors have been met, which allows us to declare reserves in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) and the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The resources converted to reserves originate from three primary sources: remaining in-situ ore from the Mercado and Julieta areas, stockpiles (accumulated during previous operations from 2011 to 2019), and the DCS (a tailings dam that collected waste from the mining period).

The in-situ ore had enough drill holes to allow for the direct conversion of indicated resources to probable reserves. The stockpiles were appropriately measured with exhaustive sampling during past operations, and material traceability was maintained. The DCS has daily sampling support to determine concentrations, and the processed mass was measured with a belt scale.

Since May 2025, the Casposo mine geology team has been preparing materials for the recommencement of commercial operations, scheduled for Q4 2025. To support this effort, extensive sampling has been conducted on low-grade ore from various stockpiles. The results have confirmed the suitability of these materials for processing, enabling their designation for plant commissioning. As a result, the available resources for initial processing of ore are being systematically accumulated and expanded.

The final mineral resource inventory, defined under the concept of a Reasonable Prospect for Economic Extraction (RPEE), totals approximately 180,000 ounces of gold equivalent, of which 117,000 ounces have been classified as Mineral Reserves.

Key challenges to further reserve conversion include:

- Advancing resource classification in the Manantiales and B-Vein sectors
- Evaluating new open-pit targets
- Conducting technical and economic studies to assess underground mining potential.

From a growth perspective, the Cerro Amarillo, Casposo Norte, Lucia, and Aurora sectors represent promising opportunities to expand the Casposo Mine's resource base. .

The mineral reserve estimation process was specifically designed to define reserves extractible via open-pit methods. Reserves associated with underground mining were not included in this evaluation, and will require additional technical and economic analyses to determine their viability.

All geotechnical parameters have been validated by independent consultants and confirmed through field observations from previous open-pit mining operations at the Casposo mine.

Cost estimates were developed using quotations from external local companies, with a strategic focus on minimizing capital expenditures and shifting costs to operational expenditures (OPEX). The San Juan Province offers a broad pool of qualified operators, enabling mining activities to be conducted in accordance with established operational standards and supporting cost-effective execution.

Mine planning during operation will be conducted by Casposo Mine's Engineering team, who will oversee the execution of the mine plan.

The mine plan has been developed using 100% of the declared Indicated Resources, supporting the generation of future cash flows at a risk level consistent with Probable reserves.

Given the low sinking rate, it is imperative to initiate technical and economic evaluations to identify underground mineable reserves which are essential for ensuring operational continuity and extending the mine's life. The current high-price cycle for gold and silver, combined with favorable national and global market conditions, supports the short-term viability of this strategy and enhances the potential value of the Casposo Mine.

Infill drilling programs are recommended to upgrade Inferred Resources to support their conversion to Mineral Reserves, particularly in the Manantiales and Julieta sectors. Additionally, targeted drilling is proposed to incorporate new mineralized zones in the Casposo Norte and Cerro Amarillo areas into the resource model.

The total Mineral Reserves at the Casposo Mine are estimated at 117,000 ounces of gold equivalent, supporting a projected LOM through mid-2031.

Casposo Mine's metallurgical processing plant has undergone a comprehensive reconditioning program, with a significant investment of US$7 million. Commissioning is expected to be completed in Q3 2025, with full-scale operations commencing shortly after.

During the upcoming operational phase, the plant will process ore from the Mercado and Julieta open pits, as well as low-grade stockpiles. Toward the end of the mine plan, Dry Cyanide Slurry (DCS) material will be reprocessed.

Metallurgical tests have been conducted across all sectors scheduled for processing, and projected recovery rates have been established to support production forecasts and economic modeling.

During the final stage of the previous operational period, targeted investments were made to enhance gold and silver recovery. These included improvements to the air injection systems in agitation tanks and improvements in filtration, resulting in operational recoveries that exceeded initial projections.

One of the key strengths of the Casposo Mine processing plant is its metal accounting system. Investments have been made to improve the accuracy of head grade determination and to implement proper controls for a reliable metallurgical balance. This system tracks metal entering the plant, doré production, and process inventory in accordance with international standards for metal accounting.

The plant has a nominal treatment capacity of approximately 1,000 tonnes per day (tpd), which supports the production of doré and the expected cash flows. Operations will be managed by in-house personnel, and based on the mine's historical performance, a stable and continuous operation is anticipated.

The estimated capital costs over the projected Life of Mine (LOM) plan relate exclusively to sustaining capital for the reprocessing of mineralized material from the DCS. For open-pit operations at the Julieta and Mercado areas, the Company has opted to engage contract mining services, resulting in all associated costs being classified as operating expenditures.

All capital costs related to the refurbishment of the Casposo processing facility have already been incurred.

The LOM of the Casposo Mine has been defined as 74 months (from 2025 to 2031). The projected mill Feed over this period is approximately 2.2Mt of Proven and Probable Reserves, with an average grade of 1.3 (g/t) Au and 58.5 (g/t) Ag. This fees will be sourced from the Julieta and Mercado open pits, stockpiles, and mineralized material from the DCS.

Metallurgical recovery, based on operating data, averages 88% for gold and 81% for silver. Gold and silver at refinery, 99.9% payable. Payable Gold (after smelter recovery): 80,388 oz. Payable Silver (after smelter recovery): 3,275,761 oz.

The Economical parameters were defined as:

The exchange rate used was US$1.00 = AR$1,262.

Gold prices: Average of US$2,855 per ounce over the life of mine (LOM). From 2025 and 2028, prices range between US$2,850 and US$3,065 per ounce. From 2029 to 2031, the price is fixed at US$2,609 per ounce.

Silver prices: Average of US$35/oz over the life of mine (LOM). From 2025 and 2028, prices range from US$34/oz to US$35/oz. From 2029 to 2031, the price is fixed at US$34/oz.

Net Smelter Return covers doré refining, transportation, and insurance expenses. Revenue is recognized when production occurs.

Financial indicators:

Operating Costs (C1 or Cash Cost):

The average operating cost over the Life of Mine (LOM) is estimated at US$85 per tonne milled, or US$1,517 per gold-equivalent ounce. This includes costs associated with mining, processing, mine site general and administrative (G&A) expenses, refining and transportation, and applicable royalties.

Capital Costs:

Total capital expenditures over the mine life are estimated at US$10.8 million, inclusive of reclamation and closure activities.

All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC):

The average AISC over the LOM is projected at US$95 per tonne milled, or US$1,695 per gold-equivalent ounce. This figure includes sustaining capital expenditures, project office G&A, and closure/reclamation costs.

Tax Considerations

Corporate Income Tax:

Averaging 35% of Earnings Before Tax (EBT), this includes allowable deductions such as depreciation, amortization, and tax loss carry-forwards accumulated up to June 30, 2025, in accordance with applicable Argentine tax laws.

Bank Transaction Tax:

A total of 1.2% is applied to financial transactions, comprising 0.6% on deposits and 0.6% on withdrawals. Notably, one-third (33.3%) of this tax is creditable against corporate income tax, reducing the overall tax burden.

Royalties applicable to the project include the following:

Production Royalty: A 3% royalty on gross revenues from recovered gold and silver, payable to the Province of San Juan, estimated at approximately US$10.3 million over the life of mine.

Municipal Royalty (fideicommissa): a 1.5% royalty on gross revenues from recovered gold and silver, payable to a trust dedicated to funding capital expenditures that benefit the Province of San Juan and the Calingasta Department community, estimated at approximately US$5.1 million over the life of the mine.

Former Owner's Royalty: a fee ranging from US$5 to US$6 per ounce of recovered gold and silver from the Kamila property, applicable within a 5 km radius surrounding it, resulting in approximately US$0.6 million over the life of mine.

Economic Analysis: indicates the undiscounted free cash flows over the LOM total is estimated at US$137.9 million on a pre-tax basis, and US$92.7 million after tax. The after-tax net present value (NPV), discounted at 11.8%, is $72.7 million. The discount rate reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for Casposo.

Several factors contribute to the overall potential of the project:

1. **Favorable Political and Economic Climate:** Argentina is currently experiencing a period of political stability and economic improvement, with government initiatives actively promoting investment in the mining sector. These developments enhance the country's attractiveness for mining activities and provide investors with increased confidence in pursuing primary economic ventures.
2. **Strategic Synergies within San Juan Province:** The Casposo Mine has the potential to generate synergies with other mining projects in the region. Notably, the Casposo processing plant is the only facility in the province capable of performing agitation leaching and recovery of gold and silver, positioning it as a strategic asset. This capability enables the processing of nearby ore mineralization under commercially attractive business models, further enhancing the project's value proposition.

26 Recommendations

No recommendations have arisen in this report.

27 References

AMEC, 2006: Casposo Feasibility Study – Phase 1 Progress Report: unpublished internal report to Intrepid Minerals Corp. May 2006.

CIM, 2014: CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. CIM Council November 29, 2019.

CIM, 2019: CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Best Practices Guidelines. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. CIM Council November 29, 2019.

CSA, 2011: Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), 2011: National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Canadian Securities Administrators.

AUSIMM, 2012: Reconciliation principles for the mining industry. Parker, H. M., 2012.

Troy Resources Limited, 2012: NI-43101 Technical Report, Casposo Project, San Juan, Argentina, Doyle, P., and Whitehouse, K., May 31, 2012.

RPA, 2016: Technical Report on the Casposo Gold-Silver Mine, Department of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina to Austral Gold Limited. Altman, K., Cox, J., and Moore, Ch., June 30, 2016.

SEG, 2005: Geological Characteristics of Epithermal Precious and Base Metal Deposits. Simmons, S., White, N., and John, D., pp. 485-522.

Wampeso, 2024: Mineral Resources Estimate on the Casposo Mine, San Juan, Argentina to Austral Gold Limited. Valencia, M., April 30, 2024.

28 Date and Signature Page

Dates:

Effective: June 30, 2025
Signature: October 14, 2025

Signed by:
BA436EAE76084BD...

Marcos Valencia (Geoscientist of the Company)
FAusIMM #323676
Registered Member #432 ChMC

Firmado por:
3D407E2843EF4E8...

Guillermo Valdes (Mining Engineer and Technical Services Manager of the Company)
Registered Member # 475 ChMC

Firmado por:
60C584718A4249C...

Francisco Pavez (Metallurgical Civil Engineer and Manager of Metallurgical Processes of the Company)
Registered Member # 522 ChMC

29 Certificate of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
Marcos Valencia
B.Sc. Geology – M.Sc. Geostatistic – MBA and Master Finance
FAusIMM #323676 - Registered Member #432 Ch.C.M.

This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Casposo Mine, Calingasta Department, San Juan Province Argentina" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Austral Gold Limited effective dated on June 30, 2025, and signature date of October 14, 2025.

- I, Marcos Valencia, *FAusIMM* and Registered Member of the ChMC, B.Sc. Geology, MBA, M.Sc. Finance and M.Sc. in Geostatistic, do hereby certify that:
- I am a Geologist and the Corporate Principal Geoscientist of Austral Gold Limited located at Lo Fontecilla 201, Of. 333, 7550000, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
- I am a graduate of Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile in Geology in 1998. I also graduated as MBA obtained from Universidad Adolfo Ibanez, Chile in 2010, Master Finance obtained from Universidad de Chile, Chile in 2012, and M.Sc. in Geostatistic from Universidad Adolfo Ibanez, Chile in 2018.
- I am a Fellow of the AusIMM #323676 and Registered Member of the Chilean Mining Commission #432.
- I have worked in the mining industry for more than 27 years in several jurisdictions including Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Canada in several type of deposits and metals. I am an experienced professional in exploration and production geology, mineral resource estimation and in economic valuation of mineral projects. I served as Qualified Person for numerous public companies through my career as an employee or consultant. My mining expertise was acquired in both precious and base metals industries. I managed numerous technical reports, mineral resource estimates and audits as an employee or consultant.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am not independent of AUSTRAL GOLD LIMITED as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43– 101.
- I am the lead Qualified Person of this report and responsible for the preparation of Sections 4 to 12 and 14 and he also shares responsibility for related disclosure in Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27 of the technical report.
- I visited the Casposo Mine that is the subject of this Technical Report, on March 12 to 14, 2024 as part of this current mandate.
- I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared following NI 43-101 rules and guidelines.

As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report for which I am responsible are not misleading.

Signed this 14th day of October 2025.

Signed by:

BA436EAF76084BD...

"Signed original on file"

Marcos Valencia B.Sc. Geology – MBA – M.Sc. Finance - M.Sc. Geostatistic
FAusIMM (#323676)- Registered Member #432 ChMC

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
Guillermo Valdés
Bachelor of Applied Engineer and Mining Engineer
Registered Member #475 Ch.C.M.

This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Casposo Mine, Calingasta Department, San Juan Province Argentina” (the “Technical Report”), prepared for Austral Gold Limited effective dated on June 30, 2025, and signature date of October 14, 2025.

- I, Guillermo Valdés, Registered Member of the Ch.M.C., Mining Engineer and Bachelor of Applied Engineer, do hereby certify that:
- I am Mining Engineer and Corporate Technical Services Manager of Austral Gold Limited located at Lo Fontecilla 201, Of. 333, 7550000, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
- I am a graduate of Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile in Mining Engineering in 2006. I also graduated as Bachelor of Applied Engineer obtained from Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile in 2006.
- I am a Registered Member of the Chilean Mining Commission #475.
- I have worked in the mining industry more than 20 years in Chile. Experienced professional in the mining industry has focused on the planning (LTP, MTP and STP) and development of both open pit and underground mining projects for Gold and Silver, Copper, Iron, and even non-metallic deposits.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am not independent of AUSTRAL GOLD LIMITED as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43– 101.
- I am the Qualified Person and responsible for the preparation of the Chapters 15 and 16 and shares responsibility for related disclosure in Sections 1 to 3 and 23 to 27 of the Technical Report.
- I visited the Casposo Mine, the subject of this Technical Report, regularly throughout 2025 and my latest visit was on June 17 to June 20, 2025, as part of this current mandate.
- I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared following NI 43-101 rules and guidelines.

As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report for which I am responsible are not misleading.

Signed this 14th day of October 2025.

Firmado por:

3D407E2843EF4E8...

“Signed original on file”

Guillermo Valdés B. Applied Engineering – Mining Engineer.

Registered Member #475 ChMC

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
Francisco Pavez
Metallurgical Civil Engineer
Registered Member #522 Ch.C.M.

This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Casposo Mine, Calingasta Department, San Juan Province Argentina" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Austral Gold Limited effective dated on June 30, 2025, and signature date of October 14, 2025.

- I, Francisco Pavez, Registered Member of the Ch.M.C., B.Sc. Metallurgical Engineering, M.Sc. in Engineering, specialization in Extractive Metallurgy, do hereby certify that:
- I am Metallurgical Civil Engineer and Corporate Technical Manager of Metallurgical Processes of Austral Gold Limited located at Lo Fontecilla 201, Of. 333, 7550000, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
- I am a graduate of Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile in Metallurgical Civil Engineering in 2005. I also graduated as M.Sc. in Engineering, specialization in Extractive Metallurgy obtained from Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile in 2005.
- I am a Registered Member of the Chilean Mining Commission #522.
- I have worked in the mining industry for more than 20 years in Chile. My experience in mining has focused on leading gold mineral production processes, including the design of short-, medium-, and long-term production plans, as well as the design, construction, commissioning, and optimization of processing plants
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am not independent of AUSTRAL GOLD LIMITED as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43– 101.
- I am the Qualified Person and responsible for the preparation of all Chapters of the Technical Report.
- I visited the Casposo Mine that is the subject of this Technical Report, on June 17 to June 24, 2025, as part of this current mandate.
- I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared following NI 43-101 rules and guidelines.

As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report for which I am responsible are not misleading.

Signed this 14th day of October 2025.

Firmado por:

60C584718A4249C...

"Signed original on file"

Francisco Pavez B.Sc. Metallurgical Engineering – M.Sc. in Engineering, specialization in Extractive Metallurgy
Registered Member #522 ChMC