ASX Announcement

Released 22 June 2026

Battery Age Defines Multiple Priority Targets Surrounding Historic High-Grade Apex Ge-Ga Mine, Utah

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-resolution satellite remote sensing and structural interpretation completed** across Battery Age's Apex Project area, covering the North, East and South tenements in Washington County, Utah, USA, the study integrated high-resolution WorldView-3 satellite imagery with publicly available ASTER and Sentinel-2A multispectral data, and a LiDAR-derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM).
- **Multiple priority targets defined across all three project areas:** integration of mineral alteration, structural and geological datasets have generated 14 first-priority and 7 second-priority targets across the North, East and South Apex tenements, where favourable alteration responses coincide with interpreted structural corridors and prospective carbonate host rocks.
- **Targets in settings analogous to the historic Apex Mine:** several priority areas occur in geological and structural settings considered analogous to the Apex Mine environment, including interpreted fault intersections and favourable carbonate units such as the Pakoon Dolomite / Redwall Limestone. The Apex Project is adjacent to the historic Apex Mine, a past-producing carbonate-hosted system known for exceptionally high-grade germanium-gallium-copper mineralisation[1].
- **District attracting renewed major interest:** the historic Apex Mine was recently acquired by NASDAQ-listed Blue Moon Metals, underscoring renewed market interest in one of the United States' notable germanium-gallium-bearing polymetallic systems[2].
- **Aligned to secure critical mineral supply:** the Company is progressing a strategy that integrates high-impact critical mineral exploration with germanium enrichment technologies and downstream application development, supporting secure US and EU supply chains for metals of growing strategic importance.
- **Built on high-resolution, multi-source data:** high-resolution WorldView-3 satellite imagery (0.31 m panchromatic; 1.24 m VNIR) was combined with available ASTER and Sentinel-2A multispectral data, published geological mapping and a LiDAR-derived Digital Elevation Model, across ~65 km² of detailed coverage within a ~1,500 km² regional study area.
- **Clear signatures:** target generation focused on discrete iron oxide anomalies and strong goethite signatures, characterizing the Apex mining area, clay-carbonate-silica alteration responses, and NW- and NE-trending fault corridors and their intersections interpreted as potential primary structural controls for carbonate-hosted polymetallic mineralisation in the district.
- **Additional targeting:** WorldView-3 short-wave infrared (SWIR) multispectral data has been separately ordered and is expected to further refine the clay-carbonate-silica alteration interpretation and target ranking ahead of field work.
- **Further exploration:** results will directly guide the Company's upcoming field program, including ground-truthing, mapping and sampling of priority targets

To learn more about this announcement, click here

Battery Age Minerals Limited (ASX: BM8) ("Battery Age" or "the Company") is pleased to report the interpretation results of a high-resolution satellite-based remote sensing study completed over its Apex Germanium-Gallium Project ("Apex" or "the Project"), located approximately 20 km southwest of St George, Utah, USA. The survey was interpreted by Brisbane-based remote sensing consultancy Geo Spectra Pty Ltd and covers the Company's Apex North, East and South tenements. Refer to Figure 1 for the project location.

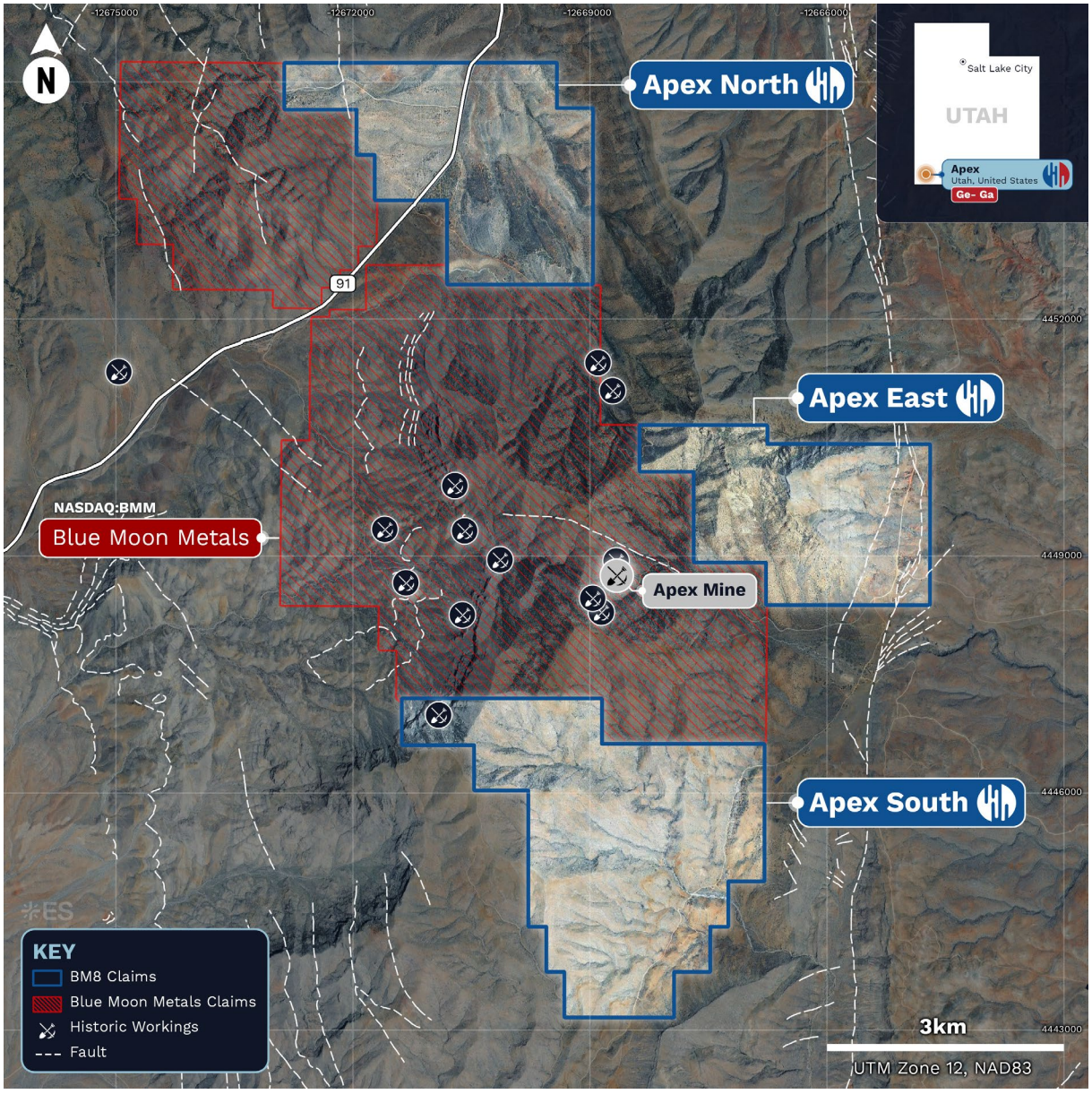

Figure 1: Location of the Apex claim blocks

The passage of potentially mineralising fluids is indicated by the alteration of the host rocks and the formation of new mineral assemblages along the path of migration. From the study of these, alteration mineral maps (iron oxide/goethite and clay-carbonate-silica), structural interpretation and geological maps were integrated to identify areas where favourable alteration assemblages coincide with favourable structures (in particular northwest-trending strike-slip faults of the type

interpreted to control the known Apex mineralisation) and favourable host lithologies, principally the Permian Pakoon Dolomite and, to a lesser extent, the Lower Mississippian Redwall Limestone.

On the basis of this integration, Battery Age has identified multiple first and second-priority targets across the Apex tenements for follow-up field exploration. These targets represent areas identified from the integration of remote sensing datasets as having characteristics analogous to the historic Apex mine. There is no certainty that further exploration will result in the identification of mineralisation, and the targets should not be interpreted as an indication that economic mineralisation has been discovered. Refer to Figures 2 to 5 for the identified target areas and supporting interpretation detail.

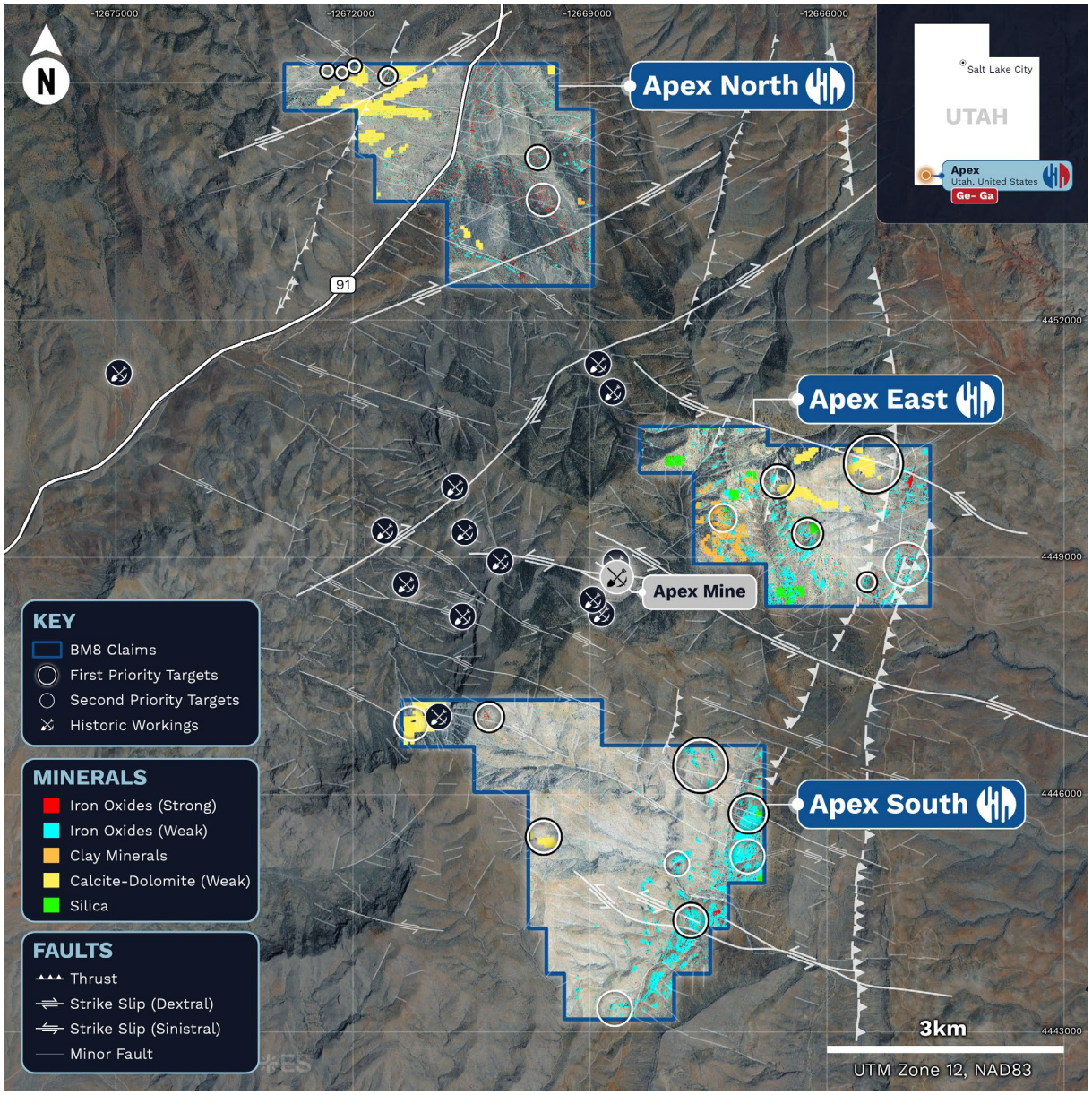

Figure 2: BM8 Apex project claim blocks, structural interpretation and multispectral mineral alteration map. First and second order targets.

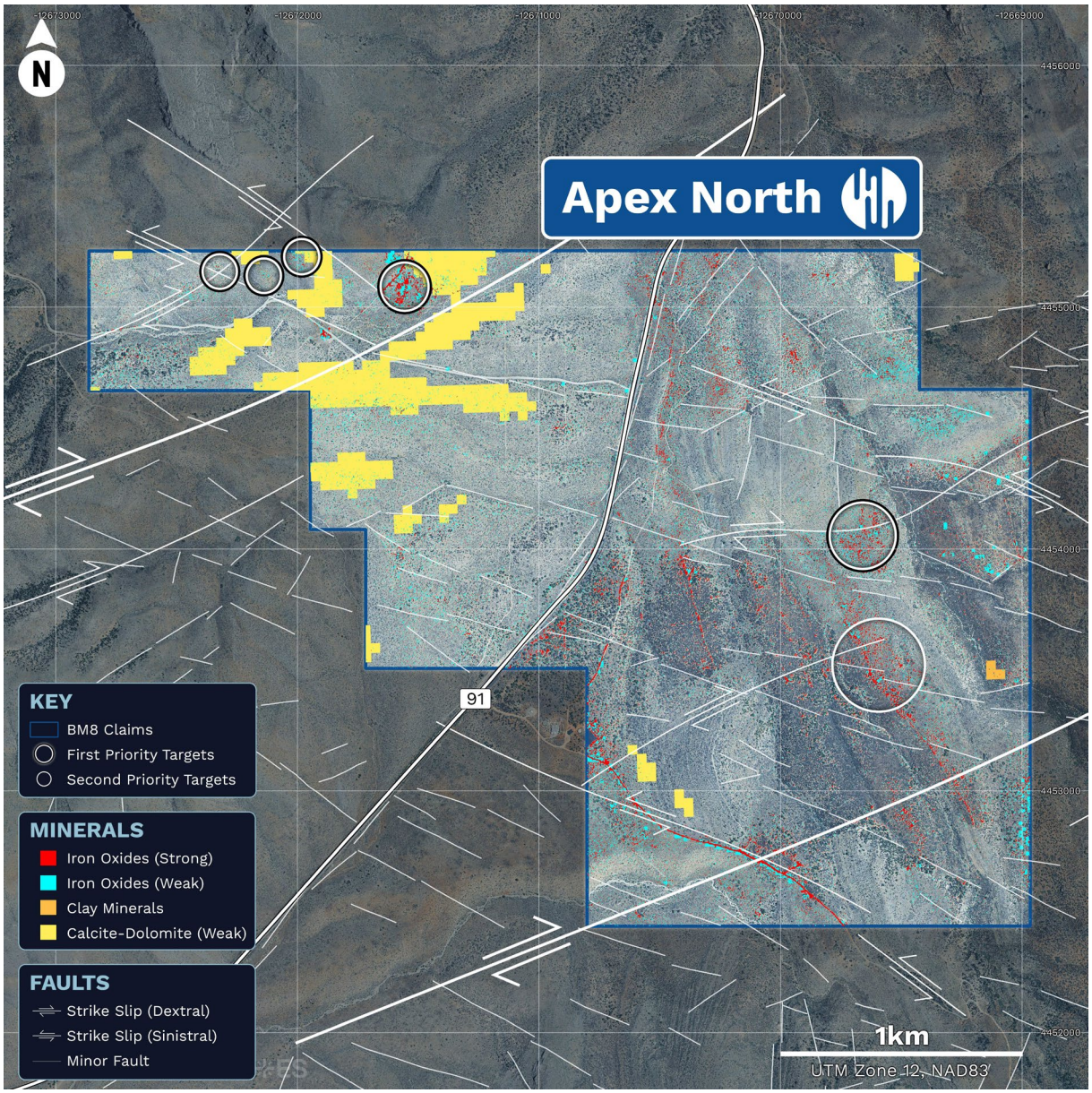

Figure 3: BM8 Apex north claim block, structural interpretation and multispectral mineral alteration map. First and second order targets.

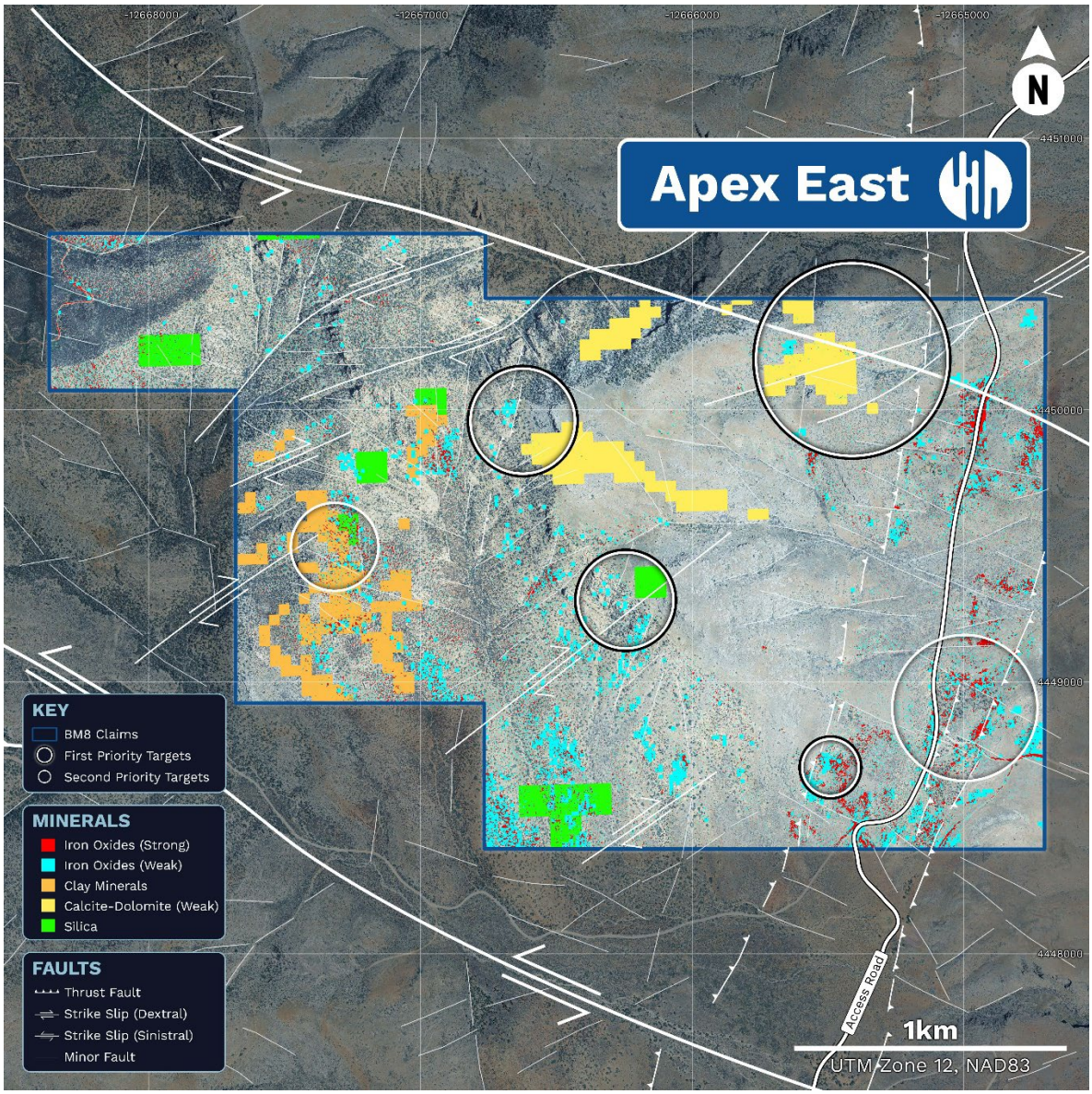

Figure 4 BM8 Apex east claim block, structural interpretation and multispectral mineral alteration map. First and second order targets.

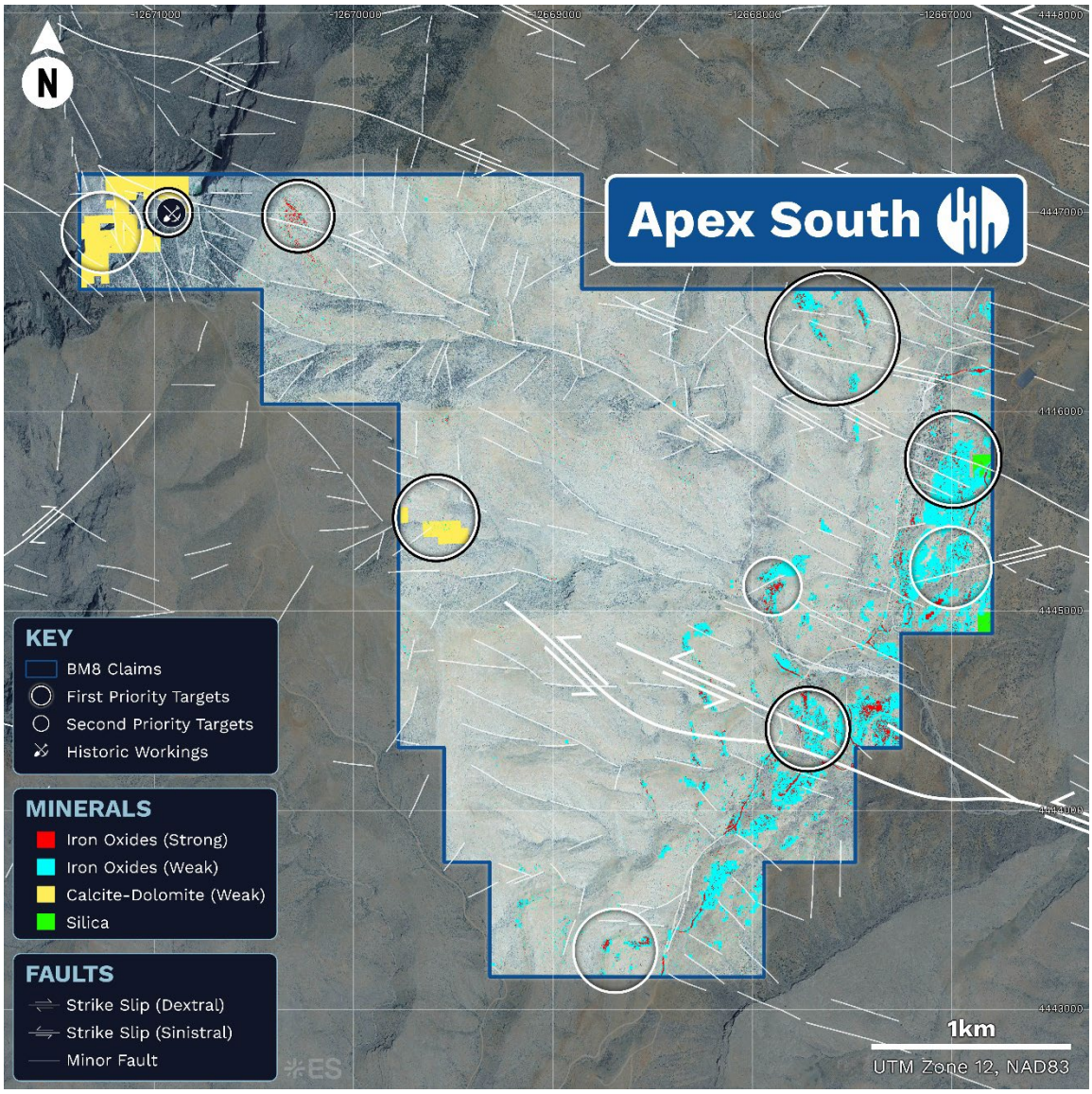

Figure 5 BM8 Apex south claim block, structural interpretation and multispectral mineral alteration map. First and second order targets.

Battery Age CEO, Sebastian Kneer, commented:

"These results mark an important step forward for the Apex Project. By integrating high-resolution satellite data with our structural and geological interpretation, we've defined 14 high-priority targets across all three tenements — several in settings we consider analogous to the historic Apex Mine, one of the highest-grade germanium-gallium systems documented in the United States.

NASDAQ-listed Blue Moon Metals recent acquisition of the Apex Mine reflects renewed interest in this district, and we believe Battery Age is exceptionally well positioned, surrounding and adjacent to that system, at a time when secure germanium and gallium supply has become a strategic priority for both the US and EU.

Importantly, we now have a clear, sequenced path forward. Incoming WorldView-3 SWIR data will sharpen our target ranking, followed by ground-truthing, mapping and sampling, building toward testing of the most prospective areas. We look forward to a steady flow of news as the field program advances."

About the Project

Located on the eastern flank of the Beaver Dam Mountains, approximately 22 km west of St George and 9 km north of the Arizona border, the Apex Project comprises claim blocks located adjacent to the historic Apex mine. The project benefits from exceptional infrastructure including highway access, proximity to power and rail, and year-round field access.

The Apex Project is centred around the historic Apex mine, a carbonate-hosted polymetallic copper-lead-zinc-germanium-gallium occurrence. Mineralisation in the district is interpreted to be a structurally controlled, breccia- and carbonate-hosted base metal system, with germanium and gallium occurring as by-product metals associated with iron-rich dolomite and sulphide assemblages. The remote sensing survey was designed to map alteration mineralogy and structural controls associated with this style of mineralisation across the Company's Apex tenements, and to generate targets ahead of planned field program.

Survey Methodology

The survey was based on newly purchased WorldView-3 satellite imagery (operated by Maxar), comprising 0.31 m resolution panchromatic data and 1.24 m resolution multispectral VNIR data across 8 bands (0.4–1.04 µm). This purchased Pan and VNIR dataset was combined with publicly available ASTER and Sentinel-2A multispectral satellite imagery, a 30 m regional Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and a higher-resolution LiDAR-derived DEM covering the district surrounding the WorldView-3 coverage area. WorldView-3 SWIR data (8 bands, 1.19–2.37 µm) has been separately ordered and will be used to refine the clay-carbonate-silica alteration mapping once received.

Processing and interpretation were undertaken in ENVI 6.1, QGIS and ArcGIS Pro, and comprised the following principal steps:

- Radiometric and geometric correction of the satellite imagery and construction of a vegetation mask;
- Generation of RGB band composites and band ratios to characterise the mineral systems of the area;
- Mapping of ferric iron oxide minerals (hematite and goethite), including a goethite intensity map of stronger signatures;
- Mapping of silica intensity using ASTER thermal infrared (TIR) data, and clay and carbonate (calcite-dolomite) minerals using Sentinel-2A and ASTER data;
- Full structural analysis of the Apex area using high-resolution WorldView-3 panchromatic and VNIR imagery together with the regional and LiDAR-derived DEMs;
- Compilation of a geological map of the Apex area derived from WorldView-3 imagery and the published 1:100,000 geological map of the St George, Utah area; and
- Integration of the mineral alteration maps, structural interpretation and geological map for camp-scale target generation.

Alteration Mineral Mapping Results

Ferric iron oxide assemblages (hematite and goethite) are an important feature of carbonate-hosted polymetallic and related metallic mineralisation in the district. While regional iron oxide trends, mostly oriented north-south, are largely associated with iron-bearing red sandstone units, the survey also identified a number of subtle, small, discrete iron oxide and goethite anomalies. Several of these are spatially coincident with known historic polymetallic occurrences, including the Apex mine itself, and are considered important indicators for target generation.

Clay minerals, carbonates (calcite and dolomite) and silica were mapped using ASTER and Sentinel-2A data. The presence of silicification and minor clays in association with iron oxides is considered a favourable indicator for the presence of mineralisation within this carbonate-hosted polymetallic system. This mapping is intended to be refined using WorldView-3 SWIR data as it becomes available.

Structural Analysis

Structural corridors are interpreted to be a key control on the migration of hydrothermal fluids and the formation of carbonate-hosted polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ga-Ge) mineralisation in the Apex region. Structural interpretation was carried out over the 65 km² WorldView-3 coverage area using the regional and LiDAR-derived DEMs, which allow fault zones to be mapped from their geomorphic expression (typically linear depressions formed by enhanced erosion along more permeable fault-zone rocks).

The Apex area lies within the Basin and Range Province, which has a structural history of east-west oriented compression followed by east-west oriented extension. Two principal fault sets were identified: dominantly north-south striking faults with vertical (thrust/normal) movement, related to large-scale rotation of fault-bounded blocks during extension; and northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest striking fault sets that accommodated lateral movement during the earlier compressional phase (sinistral on NW-SE faults and dextral on NE-SW faults). These oblique fault sets, and their intersections with the north-south fault set, are interpreted as favourable structural settings for carbonate-hosted polymetallic mineralisation, consistent with the structural setting of the historic Apex mine.

Next Steps

The remote sensing results will be used to directly inform the design of Battery Age's upcoming field exploration program at Apex. Planned follow-up work is expected to include:

- Ground-truthing and geological mapping of the first- and second-priority targets identified from the remote sensing study;
- Surface rock chip and/or soil geochemical sampling over priority target areas to test for anomalous Ga-Ge-Pb-Zn geochemistry; and
- Prioritisation of targets for more detailed follow-up exploration, including potential geophysical surveys and drill testing, subject to the results of the field program.

The Company will provide further updates as the field program is planned and results become available.

Chief Financial Officer Transition

Further, the Company advises that current Chief Financial Officer, Mr Paul Hughes, will transition from his role with the Company, effective 15 August 2026, and that Mr Jay Stephenson has been appointed Chief Financial Officer effective 1 August 2026. Mr Stephenson will work alongside Mr Hughes during a transition period to support an orderly handover of responsibilities.

Mr Stephenson is an experienced finance executive with more than 35 years' experience in business development and corporate advisory roles, including approximately 29 years as a Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary for various listed and unlisted entities in the resources sector and other industries in Australia and overseas. He holds a Master of Business Administration and is a Chartered Accountant and Fellow of CPA Australia, a Chartered Professional Accountant (Canada), a Certified Management Accountant (Canada), and a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia.

The Company would like to sincerely thank Paul for his contribution since joining the Company in July 2023, during a period of significant exploration and corporate activity. We appreciate Paul's support in assisting with an orderly transition process over the coming months and wish him all the best in his future endeavours. We also welcome Jay and look forward to working with him as the Company continues to advance its growth strategies.

References

1. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1577, Bernstein, L.R. (1986). Geology and Mineralogy of the Apex Germanium-Gallium Mine, Washington County, Utah. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1577, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

2. Blue Moon Mining (NASDAQ;BMM; TSXV: MOON) market release March 16, 2026: Blue Moon Closes the Purchase of the Apex Germanium and Gallium Mine from Teck

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

Sebastian Kneer

Chief Executive Officer

P: +61 (0)8 9465 1041

E: info@batteryage.au

Cautionary Statement

This announcement reports the results of remote sensing analysis and target generation only. No new sampling, drilling or assay results are reported. The geological, alteration and structural interpretations described in this announcement are derived from satellite imagery and digital elevation model datasets and represent geological interpretations only. The identified targets require validation through field mapping, sampling and, where appropriate, drilling. There is no certainty that further exploration will result in the discovery of mineralisation. The Company notes that mineralisation at the historic Apex Mine is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the Company's surrounding tenements. The remote sensing study has identified target areas for follow-up exploration only and no mineralisation has been discovered or confirmed by the Company.

Competent Person Statement

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Dr Simon Dorling. Dr Dorling is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (Member Number: 3101) and a consultant of Battery Age. Dr Dorling has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code (Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). Dr Dorling consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the Apex Project extracted from an ASX market announcement dated 31 October 2025 and 31 March 2026 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcement is available to view on www.batteryage.au and www.asx.com.au. Battery Age is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statement

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Battery Age Minerals Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Battery Age Minerals Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012) Table 1

The criteria below are addressed on an 'if not, why not' basis in relation to the remote sensing survey results reported in this announcement. Criteria not considered material to an understanding of the survey results have been omitted in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Not applicable. No sampling reported
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,	• Not applicable. No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	• Not applicable. No sampling reported
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.	• Not applicable. No logging reported
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	• Not applicable. No sampling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Satellite imagery processing was undertaken using ENVI 6.1, QGIS and ArcGIS Pro software, applying standard radiometric and geometric correction routines to the purchased WorldView-3 imagery and publicly available ASTER and Sentinel-2A data prior to spectral and structural interpretation. The multispectral VNIR data is across 8 bands (0.4-1.04 µm) • The detailed remote sensing analysis covers approximately 65 km² of WorldView-3 imagery centred on the Apex tenements, within a broader ~1,500 km² regional remote sensing study area. The spatial resolution of the datasets used (0.31–3.7 m for WorldView-3; 15–30 m for ASTER/Sentinel-2A)
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.	• Not applicable. No sampling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• All imagery and derived products are georeferenced to UTM Zone 12, NAD83. Tenement boundaries, the location of the historic Apex mine and historic polymetallic occurrences are shown on the maps accompanying this release with reference to this coordinate system. Topographic control was provided by a 30 m regional Digital Elevation Model (DEM) supplemented by a higher-resolution LiDAR-derived DEM over the Apex tenements, considered appropriate for prospect-scale structural and geomorphological interpretation.
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.	• The detailed remote sensing analysis covers approximately 65 km² of WorldView-3 imagery centred on the Apex tenements, within a broader ~1,500 km² regional remote sensing study area. The spatial resolution of the datasets used (0.31–3.7 m for WorldView-3; 15–30 m for ASTER/Sentinel-2A) is considered appropriate for prospect-scale alteration and structural mapping and camp-scale target generation but is not a substitute for ground-based verification. • Sample compositing is not applicable to this remote sensing dataset.
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.	• Not applicable. No sampling reported
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable. No sampling reported
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No formal external audit of the remote sensing methodology or results has been conducted. The interpretation was carried out and reviewed internally by GeoSpectra prior to provision to the Company, and the Competent Person has reviewed the dataset and methodology as set out in the Competent Person Statement accompanying this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 results reported in this announcement relate to the Apex North, East and South tenements, located in Washington County, Utah, USA, and held by the Company. A total of 186 claims have been staked and are recorded with the BLM in UTAH. This announcement does not report any change in tenure status. The Company is not aware of any material native title, heritage or environmental issues affecting the tenements that would preclude the proposed field exploration program referred to in this announcement.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical geological and mining information relating to the Apex Mine district, including USGS Bulletin 1577 (Bernstein, 1986), was reviewed as part of the regional geological assessment and target generation process. No historical exploration results are being reported in this announcement.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Apex area hosts carbonate-hosted polymetallic mineralisation with copper, lead, zinc, germanium and gallium, interpreted as a structurally controlled, breccia- and carbonate-hosted base metal system. Host rocks are dominated by the Permian Pakoon Dolomite, with minor limestone and gypsum, and the Lower Mississippian Redwall Limestone.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract	• Not applicable. No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable. No aggregation reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable. No drilling widths reported
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.	• Diagrams are included at relevant sections in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• This release reports the overall results of the remote sensing study, including areas of weaker as well as stronger alteration response, and the identified targets are reported as first- and second-priority in order to convey their relative ranking. The results are remote-sensing-derived interpretations only and have not yet been validated by field mapping, sampling or drilling.
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.	• Remote sensing mapping identified iron oxide (hematite-goethite) and clay-carbonate-silica-sulphate alteration assemblages, several of which are spatially associated with the historic Apex polymetallic occurrences. Structural interpretation, using WorldView-3 imagery and regional/LiDAR-derived DEMs, identified north-south trending faults with dominantly vertical movement and northwest- and northeast-trending fault sets with lateral movement, the intersections of which are interpreted as favourable settings for carbonate-hosted polymetallic mineralisation. These datasets were integrated with a geological map to generate targets. No geochemical survey results, bulk samples, metallurgical test results, geotechnical data or deleterious/contaminating substances are reported in this announcement.
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 targets generated from this study will be used to guide the Company's upcoming field exploration program, expected to include ground-truthing and geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling, and prioritisation of targets for further follow-up work including possible geophysical surveys and drill testing. • Refer to Figures 2 to 5 for the identified target areas and supporting interpretation detail.