Breakthrough Germanium Grades up to 1,500 g/t Identified in Bleiberg Concentrates

Battery Age To Unlock Bleiberg's Strategic Potential Amid Tightening Chinese Export Restrictions of Critical Minerals

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exceptional Germanium Grades Identified:** Historical sampling records from the Bleiberg mine returning germanium grades of up to **1,500 g/t,** significantly exceeding typical global production thresholds (100–300 g/t).
- **Direct-to-Refinery Potential:** Concentrate grades are high enough to potentially enable chemical refining without prior zinc smelting, offering substantial ESG and cost advantages for European Refiners.
- **Widespread High-Grade Mineralisation:** Multiple zones, including *Erlach 14. Lauf, Germaniumgugel* and *Carditascholle*, delivered consistent zinc concentrate grades **>58% Zn** with associated germanium from **500 to 1,500 g/t**.
- **Strategic Relevance Amid Chinese Export Sanctions:** With China sanctioning germanium exports in 2024 to the USA, Bleiberg presents a truly unique EU-based opportunity to secure long-term supply of this critical semiconductor material.
- **Pathway to Near-Term Development:** Battery Age will now commence tailings sampling and metallurgical testwork, alongside drill planning, with a continued focus on engaging with potential strategic European downstream partners to accelerate Bleiberg's development as a secure source of critical minerals.

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: BM8; "Battery Age" or the "Company") is pleased to report the findings from an historic, government initiated study at the Bleiberg Zinc-Lead-Germanium Mine in Carinthia, Austria, following the review of the previously unpublished government-commissioned report. The report includes detailed sampling and laboratory analysis of historical concentrates and ore material from the Bleiberg mine complex and surrounding deposits.

Critically, it confirms the presence of **exceptionally high germanium (Ge) grades of up to 1,500 g/t**, representing material that is considered **direct refinery-grade** in today's market. This breakthrough enhances the strategic potential of the Company's Bleiberg project at a time when supply chain pressures around this critical mineral are intensifying globally.

This technical study, commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research in 1991, focused on identifying high-tech metals across the state of Carinthia. The study concentrated on the Bleiberg-Kreuth mining district and involved multi-element analysis of different ore types, samples from mining zones including *Erlach 14. Lauf*, *Germaniumgugel*, *Carditascholle*, *Torkergugel*, and *Kalkscholle (Table 1)*.

Standout concentrate assay results include the below;

Samples Mr.:	Designation	Zn %	Ge g/t
	ERLACH 14. LAUF		
B/5	Breccienscholle	57.69	1500
B/34	Breccienscholle	60.90	1300
B/36	Breccienscholle	56.84	930
B/37	Breccienscholle	58.61	1500
	CARDITASCHOLLE		
B/14	Baierstollen West	61.80	850
B/15	Johanni 1.Maxlf. 11m-Sch	62.44	450
B/16	86 m uber 6. Lauf	58.23	480
B/17	44 m uber 6. Lauf	62.62	500
B/59	11. Lauf Auffahrung	59.70	500
	GERMANIUMGUGEL		
B/10	2. Maxlauf	57.50	900
B/6	5. Lauf	59.30	900
B/9	Zwischen 5. u. 6. Lauf	61.40	1200

Table 1: Assay highlight table

Across multiple zones, these values represent grades well in excess of modern economic thresholds, where most zinc operations recover germanium up to 100–300 g/t levels in their concentrates. Notably, the stratabound zinc-lead mineralisation is consistently enriched in germanium, particularly within the brecciated carbonate horizons and associated vein networks that were incompletely exploited during the mine's final years of operation.

Many of these zones—particularly *Erlach* and *Germaniumgugel*—were producing high-grade zinc concentrates in the 1980s and early 1990s, as demonstrated by the presence of 57–63% Zn in many samples. However, germanium was not the primary economic driver at the time, and processing routes were not optimised for its recovery. The Cerny report reveals that the germanium concentrations were not only significant, but in multiple cases, could be high enough to bypass conventional zinc smelting entirely.

Battery Age CEO, Nigel Broomham, commented:

"This is a genuinely exciting technical breakthrough. Concentrate samples grading 1,200 to 1,500 g/t germanium are exceptionally rare. These grades are potentially sufficient for direct chemical refining by European refiners, which could allow the material to bypass conventional zinc smelting. If confirmed, this would represent a meaningful advantage in terms of ESG performance and project economics—particularly given current market conditions and geopolitical dynamics."

"We now have independent, historic lab data indicating that Bleiberg produced some of the highest-grade germanium concentrates recorded during its final phase of operation—grades that were not the focus at the time and which remain largely untapped today."

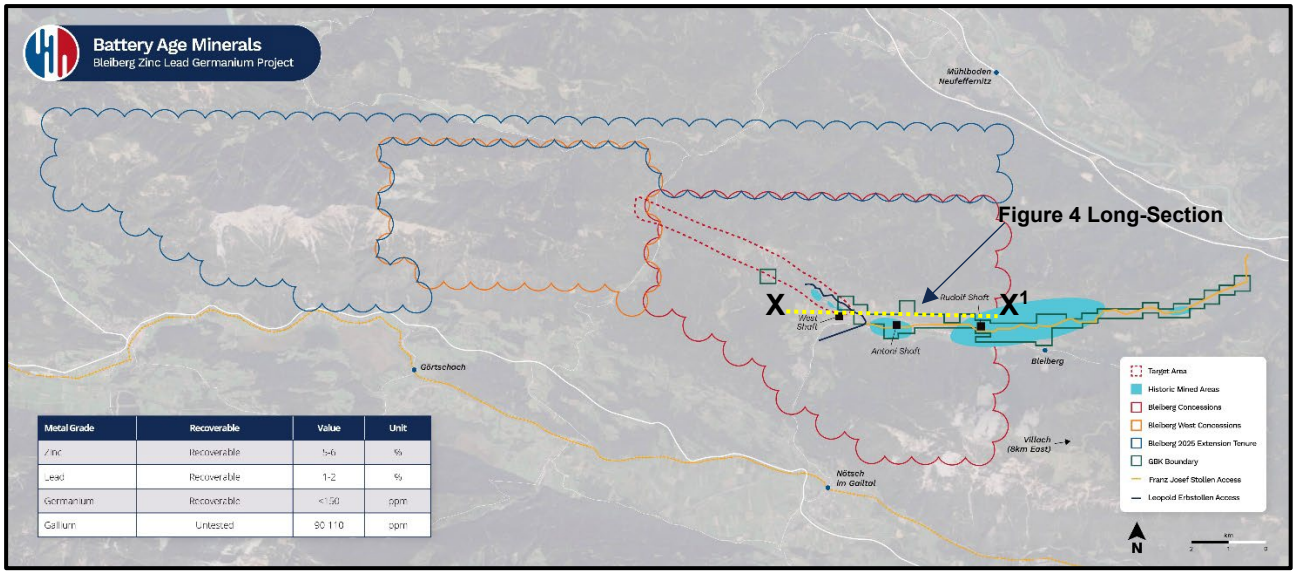

Figure 1: Bleiberg Project – Illustrating exploration tenure, historic mining corridor and shafts. ***Antoni Shaft X474158.8; Y 5165543.6****. Insert table demonstrates historical data for the Bleiberg Mine from previous workings.*

Germanium occurs within the zinc mineral sphalerite (ZnS) and is a critical component of modern technology, enabling semiconductors, optical fibres, infrared sensors, solar cells, and military-grade photonics. In 2024, China formally sanctioned the export controls on germanium and gallium, triggering a global supply shock and prompting strategic policy responses from the European Union, United States, Japan, and Australia. In response, the EU added germanium to its Critical Raw Materials Act, making domestic and allied supply of the element a matter of urgent strategic priority.

Bleiberg's location within the EU internal market—combined with existing rail and processing infrastructure—makes it one of the most compelling undeveloped germanium opportunities globally. Battery Age now controls over 140 km² of contiguous tenure across Bleiberg and 290 km^2 at the recently staked Hochobir Project, positioning it as one of Europe's largest holders of germanium-prospective ground.

In addition to the pending maiden drilling permit at Bleiberg, Battery Age will now advance a focused program of sampling and reanalysis of historic tailings, supported by modern metallurgical test work. Early engagement with downstream European partners—including specialty chemical refiners and technology materials groups— remains a key focus, with a view to fast-tracking scoping-level assessments in collaboration with EU-aligned buyers.

"We believe Bleiberg is ideally placed to become a cornerstone asset for Europe's critical minerals future—particularly germanium. We are building the pathway for secure, ESG-aligned, and scalable production from an asset with a proven track record, high grades, and substantial growth potential." **Battery Age CEO, Nigel Broomham**

Figure 2: Bleiberg Zinc Lead Germanium Project located in the state of Carinthia, Austria.

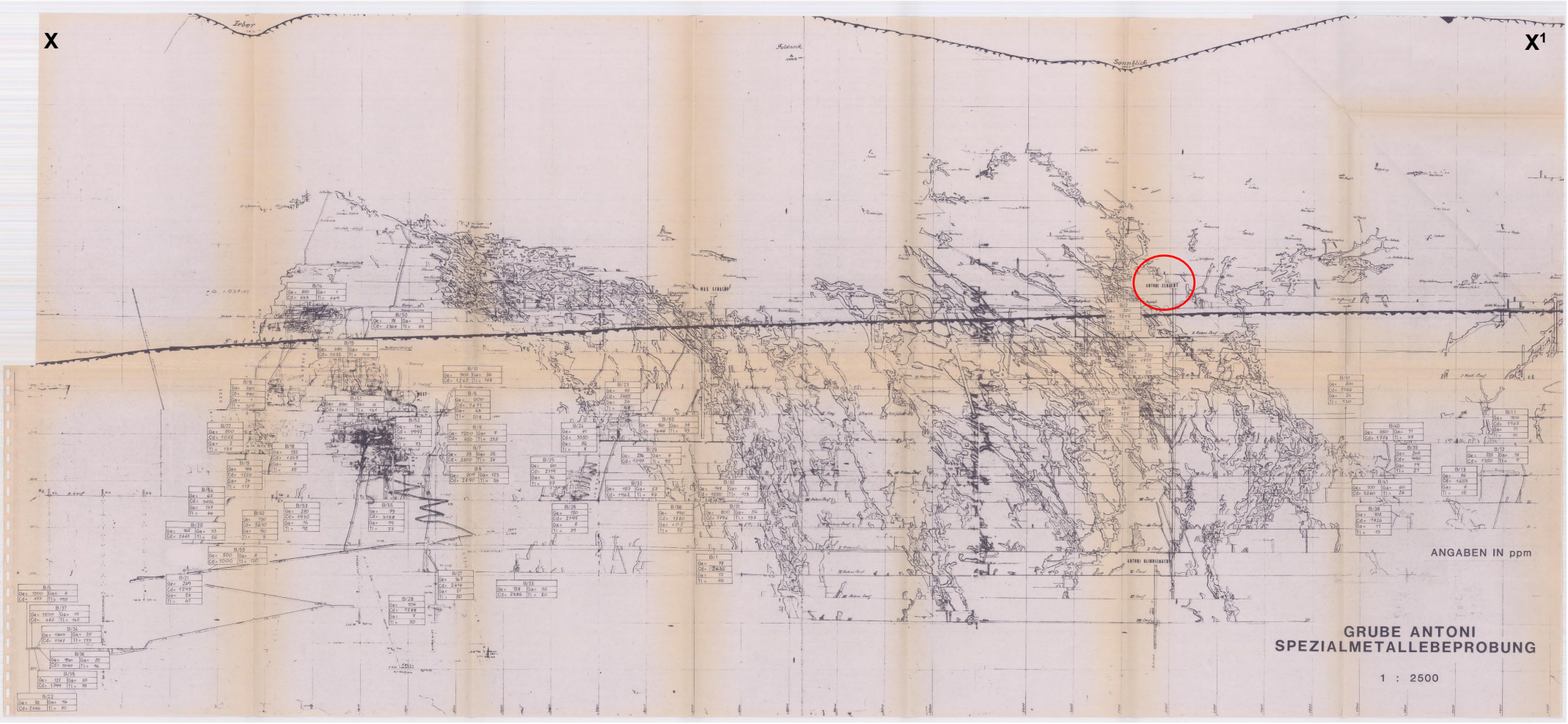

Figure 3: Long section of Bleiberg mine developments and underground sample source locations. Antoni Shaft circled for reference X474158.8; Y 5165543.6. Sample references are listed in tables with corresponding Ge, Ga, Cd and In grades.

	Designation	Zn [%]	Ge g/t	Ga g/t	Cd g/t	In g/t
	ERLACH 14. LAUF					
B/5	Breccienscholle	57.69	1500	6.2	477	<0.1
B/22	Cardita	59.84	92	94	2446	<0.1
B/34	Breccienscholle	60.90	1300	25	1187	<0.1
B/35	Breccienscholle	57.20	127	35	1799	<0.1
B/36	Breccienscholle	56.84	930	25	1040	<0.1
B/37	Breccienscholle	58.61	1500	15	487	<0.1
	CARDITASCHOLLE					
B/14	Baierstollen West	61.80	850	1.1	669	<0.1
B/15	Johanni 1.Maxlf. 11m-Sch	62.44	450	1.2	1052	<0.1
B/16	86 m uber 6. Lauf	58.23	480	1.3	990	<0.1
B/17	44 m uber 6. Lauf	62.62	500	2.3	1052	<0.1
B/18	6. Lauf	57.72	137	4.5	1507	<0.1
B/19	7. Lauf	59.71	188	24	1250	<0.1
B/54	8. Lauf	60.50	67	137	3416	<0.1
B/20	10. Lauf	60.95	165	33	2443	<0.1
B/21	11. Lauf	56.59	249	24	1295	<0.1
B/59	11. Lauf Auffahrung	59.70	500	7.9	1001	<0.03
	GERMANIUMGUGEL					
B/10	2. Maxlauf	57.50	900	36	1267	<0.1
B/6	5. Lauf	59.30	900	68	1471	<0.1
B/9	Zwischen 5. u. 6. Lauf	61.40	1200	7	450	<0.1
B/7	6. Lauf	62.60	53	52	3300	<0.1
B/8	7. Lauf	59.33	209	123	2890	<0.1
	TORKERGUGEL					
B/53	8. Lauf West	63.70	270	16	1930	<0.1
	KALKSCHOLLE					
B/50	Bellegarde	63.00	78	3	2764	<0.1
B/51	82 m uber 6. Lauf	62.70	690	6.4	1156	<0.1
B/52	50 m uber 6. Lauf	62.30	140	1.5	1992	<0.1
B/55	6. Lauf	60.50	79	19	3158	<0.1
B/62	10. Lauf Forderstr. W	59.50	130	90	2610	<0.03
	RIEDHARTSCHOLLE					
B/23	5. Lauf	59.30	40	24	2455	<0.1
B/24	6. Lauf	61.30	41	56	3350	<0.1
B/25	7. Lauf	61.80	60	36	2119	<0.1
B/32	7 m uber 8. Lauf	58.98	157	57	1962	<0.1
B/26	15 m uber 8. Lauf	59.05	120	7.9	2195	<0.1
B/33	11. Lauf	60.72	128	35	2386	<0.1
B/27	Aufbruch uber Mitellauf	61.22	167	21	2414	<0.1
B/28	Mittellauf	61.83	104	6.7	1588	<0.1
	JOSEFISCHOLLE					

B/60	5. Lauf	60.70	160	34	1644	< 0.03
B/29	6. Lauf	58.30	236	4.4	1097	<0.1
B/30	12 m uber 8. Lauf	57.66	147	17	1550	<0.1
B/31	8. Lauf Ost	60.35	800	56	1796	<0.1
B/56B	92 m uber 10. Lauf	62.60	190	<0.5	1780	<0.1
B/1	10. Lauf	61.24	78	17	2635	<0.1
	TIEFBAUSCHOLLE					
B/61	Tiefbauscholle	55.50	700	20	1155	<0.03
	ALLERHEILIGEN					
B/2	5. scheibe uber 2. Lauf	61.34	320	12	1242	<0.1
B/3	4. Lauf	61.36	220	16	1711	<0.1
B/4	5. Lauf	59.27	880	21	727	<0.1
	KALKGRUBE					
B/41	7. Lauf (Carditadolomit)	63.10	100	60	3260	<0.1
B/40	6. Lauf	629.00	350	11	1778	<0.1
B/39	7. Lauf	64.50	205	19	990	<0.1
B/38	8. Lauf	60.00	102	11	1826	<0.1
	VORSICHT					
B/11	5. Lauf	59.60	100	11	1967	<0.1
B/12	6. Lauf	53.74	225	18	1350	<0.1
B/13	7. Lauf	61.81	86	4.2	1653	<0.1
	SONSTIGE BLEIBERG					
B/57	Schneidergr.Christofiverh	58.90	530	70	1340	<0.3
B/58	Bleiberg E. Sonns. Halde	61.70	350	9	1611	<0.3
	STEFANIE Wettersteinkalk					
B/42	13. Lauf WI	61.10	300	23	1530	<0.1
B/43	13. Lauf WII	62.7	115	14	1122	<0.1
B/44	13. Lauf Osten	61.30	30	11	3392	<0.1
B/45	13. Lauf Konradi	62.70	75	4.6	3254	<0.1
B/46	13. Lauf 100m Vererzung	62.60	180	7.1	2230	<0.1
B/47	13. Lauf Eismanner	64.1	160	6.4	2408	<0.1
B/48	13. Lauf Rismannerk luft	63.50	120	11	2616	<0.1
B/49	13. Run Johanni	62.70	56	14	3160	<0.1

Table 2: Tabulation of all reported samples and sample locations from Bleiberg with assay values for Zn/Ge/Ga/Cd/In

References:

1. Zeeh,S. and Bechstadt,T. (1994). Carbonate-Hosted Pb-Zn Mineralisation at Bleiberg-Kreuth (Austria): Compilation of Data and New Aspects. In: Fontbote,L. and Boni,M. editors, Sediment Hosted Pb-Zn Ores, Special Publication No. 10 of the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits. pp. 271-2962.

   Cerny,I. (1991). Lagerstättenforschung in Kärnten Neuergebnisse und Aspekte für die Zukunft. Carinthiall 181./101. Jahrgang S. 119-129 Klagenfurt 1991.

   Cerny,I. and Schroll,E. (1995). Spezialmetallgehalte in ZnS-Konzentraten der Lagerstätte Bleiberg-Kreuth. Arch. f. Lagerst.forsch. Geol. B.-A. ISSN 0253-097X Band 18 S. 5–33 Wien, Juni 1995.

   Schroll,e. (2006). Neues zur Genese der Blei-Zink Lagerstätte Bleiberg. Carinthia II 196./116. Jahrgang Seiten 483-500 Klagenfurt 2006.

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Schor, D. (2021) TSMC details 5 nm, WikiChip Fuse. Available at: https://fuse.wikichip.org/news/3398/tsmc-details-5-nm/ (Accessed: 25 February 2024).

Leach. D, Taylor. R, Fey. D et al.(2010), , A deposit model for Mississippi Valley-Type lead-zinc ores, USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5070-A.

Mining Insights Pty Ltd, Independent Geologists Report, 1 December 2022.

2. Refer to Bleiberg earn-in terms and structure set out in the Company's announcement dated 16 May 2024 and Prospectus dated 7 December 2022.

[ENDS]

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

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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 Bleiberg Project extracted from an ASX market announcement dated 8 December 2022, 2 February 2023, 13 July 2023, 26 February 2024, 26 March 2024, 16 May 2024 and 22 January 2025 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 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The assay results referenced in this release are based on 62 samples collected from the Bleiberg underground mine area as part of a government-commissioned geochemical investigation (Cerny, 1991). • Samples were described as representative face samples and were taken from exposed ore and stockpiles from historic underground workings. • Each sample weighed between 10 and 30 kg and was processed into concentrate prior to analysis. • Sample concentrates were produced by crushing and grinding the sample and lab-scale floatation. • The sampling aimed to characterise the specialty metal content (e.g. Ge, Ga, Cd)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	in residual and mined ore zones across the Bleiberg-Kreuth system. • No industry specific tools have been recorded to have been used
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
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.*	• No drilling has been referenced or 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.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported • The material sampled consisted of ore samples from exposed underground workings and stockpiles. • Sampling locations included active mining faces, drives and stopes where mineralisation is typically breccia-hosted or stratabound mineralisation in carbonate rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• The assay results referenced in this release are based on 62 samples collected from the Bleiberg mine area as part of a government-commissioned geochemical investigation (Cerny, 1991). • Samples were described as representative and were taken from exposed ore outcrops and stockpiles from historic underground workings. • Each sample weighed between 10 and 30 kg and was processed into concentrate prior to analysis. • The sampling aimed to characterise the specialty metal content (e.g. Ge, Ga, Cd) in residual and mined ore zones across the Bleiberg-Kreuth system. • Sample concentrates were produced by crushing and grinding the sample and lab-scale floatation.
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.*	• Samples were analysed for Zn, Pb, Ge, Ga, Cd, In, Tl, Se, Te, Fe, Sb, Mn, Sn, V, Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Ni, Ca, Mg and S (Cerny and Schroll, 1995). • Laboratory techniques included AAS, ICP-OES, WD-XRF and ED-XRF, considered appropriate for the time. • No QC/QA protocols are documented in the historical reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• No formal verification or independent duplicate analysis is recorded. Assay values are reported as laboratory-certified results in academic studies.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The sample locations are reported to have been taken from known underground workings and mineralised headings within named zones of the Bleiberg and Kreuth mines.
• Precise coordinates were not published. Austrian national grid and mine-level plans were used.
• The central shaft of the operation, “Antoni Shaft” is located as below
<table><tr><td colspan="2">MGI / Austria M31 EPSG: 31285</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>474158.8</td><td>5165543.6</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The data spacing reflects selective sampling of ore blocks and mineralised zones, not systematic grid spacing.
• Data is not sufficient for resource estimation but indicates grade trends and enrichment.
• No compositing was applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• No drilling has been referenced or reported
• Orientation relative to structure is unknown; however, samples were collected from underground development levels, assumed to follow mineralised strata.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample security</td><td>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</td><td>• No information on sample custody or chain of custody procedures has been documented.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</td><td>• No external audit has been undertaken. Data is derived from published scientific literature and Austrian geoscientific sources.</td></tr>
</table>

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 Bleiberg project is located appro. 130km south of the city of Saizburg in southern Austrian within the eastern Alps region of Europe. • The Bleiberg Earn-in JV project consists of 116 claims (EL 476/22 (BB1) – 591/22 (BB116)) held in the name of the Company. The Company currently has a 51% interest in the JV. The Company may acquire a further 14% interest (total 65%) within 36 months of acquiring the abovementioned 51% interest by incurring an additional C$3,500,000 in expenditure on the project (ie before May 2027). The Company may acquire the final 15% interest (total 80%) in the above Bleiberg JV within 6.5 years upon completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study that is compliance to JORC and indicates the project will have a production rate of at least 100,000 tonnes per year (ie before Nov 2030). JV Partner retains clawback earn-back rights for 36% should the company not complete the 65% earn in rights. A portion of the claims have third-party mining claims (figure 2). The details of the joint venture were reported to the ASX on 8 December 2022 and 16 May 2024. • The Bleiberg West project consists of 60 claims which the Company has 100% interest (1524/23 (BW1)– 1583/23 (BW60)) held by the Company. • The Bleiberg 2025 Extension project consists of 130 claims which the Company has 100% interest (1413/24 (BE1)– 1542/24 (BE130)) held by the Company. • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The data presented is derived from the work of Dr. I. Cerny and Prof. E. Schroll, commissioned by the Austrian government. Additional references include peer-reviewed publications and archived technical reports related to the Bleiberg and Kreuth mining operations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bleiberg deposit is classified as a stratabound carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn deposit, with enrichment in specialty metals including germanium, gallium, and cadmium. Mineralisation occurs within Triassic carbonate units in the Northern Karawanken Alps, Austria.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
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.*	• No aggregation or metal equivalents have been applied. All germanium grades are reported as individual sample assays.

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').*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported in the historical sampling program.
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.*	• Regional and project plan view maps of the Bleiberg project can be found in the body of this release. • X-Section of the Bleiberg mine and sample locations can be found in the body of this release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant Bleiberg sample data cited from the Cerny report has been disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The 1991 report includes multi-element geochemical assays for over 250 samples but does not include density or environmental assessments. Historical production records and metallurgical studies from Bleiberg are available in the broader scientific literature
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Battery Age intends to undertake tailings and concentrate sampling,

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	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.*	followed by metallurgical test work to confirm historical grades and assess potential direct-refining pathways for germanium recovery. Permitting for a maiden drilling program are currently pending.