ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 March 2025

Updated Scoping Study demonstrates vastly improved economics for the Salave Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Salave Study reports total (M + I + I) Mineral Resource expansion of more than 50% to 17.1Mt at 2.85 g/t Au for a total of 1.56 Moz contained Au**
- **Salave to generate after tax NPV of US$506 million and 34% IRR at a conservative assumed gold price of US$2106/oz**
- **Average forecast Annual Production (LOM) boosted to 99,462oz Au in concentrate at an average grade of 59.7 g/t Au and gold recovery to concentrate rate of 97%**
- **Almost all other financial and production metrics improved through new Scoping Study**
- **BDG expects at least half of estimated capital expenditure for Salave Project development, construction and operation will be invested in Asturias region of northern Spain**
- **Strengthens case for favourable assessment of Salave as a "Strategic Investment" Project by the Asturias Government in tandem with delivering economic and social benefits to region**
- **Clear pathway exists to pre-feasibility and feasibility level studies over the next 12-24 months**

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

- *The Study is a preliminary technical and economic assessment of the potential viability of the Salave Gold Project. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments (+/-30% accuracy) insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or an investment decision. Further evaluation work and studies are required before Black Dragon will be in a position to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Study will be realised.*
- *Mineral Resources considered in the Study include both Measured, Indicated and Inferred category resources as described under the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Investors are cautioned that there is a low level of geological confidence in Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources, or that the production targets themselves will be realised. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Black Dragon will be in a position to estimate any Ore Reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.*

- *The production targets and resulting forecast project economics referred to in the Study are based on Mineral Resources comprising 9% Measured, 66% Indicated, and 25% Inferred Mineral Resources, as converted by the use of the Modifying Factors as reported. The proportion of Inferred Mineral Resources considered here is not determinative of the project viability and does not feature as a significant proportion early in the mine plan.*
- *Metallurgical recoveries have been based on test work data considered sufficient for Scoping Study purposes, and costs have been estimated generally from budget quotations, factored estimates or cost data from previous similar operations/projects by Bara. Cost estimate accuracy for the Study is in the order of ±30%.*
- *The Scoping Study is based on the material assumptions outlined herein and in the attached Technical Summary. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While BDG considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the study will be achieved. To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the Scoping Study, among other things, funding of in the order of US$250 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Black Dragon will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed.*
- *It is also likely that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of BDG's existing shares.*
- *This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition (JORC 2012), and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions on which the production targets and forecast financial information is based have been provided in this announcement (including in the attached Technical Summary).*
- *Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of this Scoping Study.*

Black Dragon Gold Corp. (ASX: BDG) ("Black Dragon", the "Company" or "BDG") is pleased to announce the results of an updated Scoping Study ("Study") completed by Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd ("Bara") on its 100%-owned Salave Gold Project ("Salave" or "the Project") located in Asturias, northern Spain.

Completed last month, this updated study is based on the same geology/grade block model used during the Mineral Resource evaluation in 2018 (refer ASX announcement, 25 October 2018), as no further exploration results are currently available.

The 2018 Mineral Resource model was reviewed and re-reported by Bara under current assumptions and parameters underpinning reasonable chances of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), taking into account the significant impact of both inflation and gold prices since 2018.

The Study demonstrates robust economics for an underground mining operation with a 14-year mine life plus two years of pre-production development and concurrent closure.

This includes considerable improvements in nearly all financial and production metrics with minimal impact on Project development and sustaining costs.

A substantial portion of the presently estimated resource is in either the Measured (9%) or Indicated (66%) category, sufficient to support further studies at pre-feasibility study (PFS) levels of detail.

Potential for resource extension both at depth as well as along strike through further exploration drilling has been identified. An updated assessment of mining, processing and infrastructure aspects of the Project, including costs and economic analysis, has been undertaken.

Environmental baselining work continues, and an initial Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") to meet Spanish requirements has been submitted for consideration by relevant authorities.

Additionally, BDG recently submitted an application to the Government of Asturias for Salave to be approved as a Strategic Project through the newly promulgated Asturian law on Strategic Investments. The Project has been independently assessed to meet all key criteria of the new law.

Remnant community-level opposition to the project arising is noted but is planned to be addressed going forward both through enhanced stakeholder engagement, as well as reaching 'Strategic Investment' status as applied for in December 2024.

Executive Chairman Dominic Roberts commented:

"This well-prepared Scoping Study, delivered by Bara Consulting, serves to reinforce our confidence that the Salave Gold Project is an exceptional opportunity for our host community and investors alike. Since the last study in 2019, we have been able to accurately capture the impact of both inflation and gold sentiment, and in so doing determine an achievable, financeable and socially impactful project.

"By paying particular focus to the engineering aspects of the Study, a more efficient and effective mining solution is considered. One that extends the life of mine, before any potential resource expansion is realised, to over 14 years. This represents an important generational opportunity for our community; a Project that will enable the young men and women of Asturias to train and qualify in the wide variety of disciplines required to operate a mine, with surety of long-term employment. Further, it supports the creation of ancillary businesses who by partnering with the Project will enable wider, long term and sustainable economic growth.

"The updated capital costs are wholly realistic having been benchmarked against recent contemporary European operations. It is also wholly realistic to expect a considerable percentage of the development spend to be made in Asturias, increasing the positive economic benefits of the project regionally.

"Moreover, the tenor of this Scoping Study is such that it will provide reassurance to potential financiers that the management team are thinking beyond headline economic metrics and have engineered a conceptual project fit for funding. With an estimated AISC of US$790 per ounce, this robust and credible 14-year life mine can expect to maintain continuous operations in almost any imaginable gold pricing scenario.

"At this stage of the Project's development, it is important to highlight the experience and track record of both our senior management team and our board. Between them they have designed, financed and operated a number of large mines both in Spain and wider Europe. Their track record of success will be invaluable for the Salave Gold Project to progress to detailed engineering and subsequent construction funding.

"The Salave Gold Project has robust economic metrics, a long life of mine, low operating costs, a discrete project footprint, very well-conceived environmental management outcomes and is financeable. The social, economic and demographic impact of this Project will change the future of not only Tapia de Casariego, but the whole region of Asturias. The potential impact of support for the Project by the Principality of Asturias cannot be understated and will can enable the hugely positive impact of this project to be realised."

KEY SCOPING STUDY OUTCOMES[1]

The key outcomes of the scoping study are the following estimates:

[1] All figures are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated.

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate per JORC (2012) comprising a total resource of 17.1Mt (M+I+I) at a grade of 2.85 g/t Au for a total of 1.56 Moz contained Au (as at 1 February, 2025)
- Planned expansion in ROM mining and processing to 1.2Mtpa
- Pre-Tax NPV5 estimated: US$ 631 million.
- After-Tax NPV5 estimated: US$ 506 million
- Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR"): 34%
- After-Tax Payback: 3 years
- Pre-Production Capital Cost, including contingency: US$207 million
- Life of Mine ("LOM") Sustaining Capital Cost: US$145 million
- Estimated Average LOM Total Cash Cost: $632/ounce (oz) Au
- Estimated Average LOM All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC"): $790/oz Au

NEXT STEPS AND INDICATIVE TIMING

Concurrent with the Study work reported, local EIA and land re-zoning applications, while not strictly required for scoping stages of study, remain in progress.

Environmental baselining work is also in progress. A renewed stakeholder engagement programme incorporating plans for addressing historic grievances of the local community towards past Project owners will be implemented.

A substantial inventory of predominantly Indicated category resources has already been estimated. In the context of this it is considered the project is ready for commencement of pre-feasibility level studies as part of an indicative milestone schedule outlined below:

- April 2025 — Implement updated stakeholder management plan
- May 2025 — Commence PFS field work, sampling and test programmes
- December 2025 — JORC-compliant Pre-Feasibility Study
- December 2026 — JORC-compliant Feasibility Study

STUDY ASSUMPTIONS AND INPUTS

- Assumed gold price: US$2106/oz
- Exchange Rate: US$1.06/€1.00
- Life of Mine: 14-years
- Main Underground Mining Method: Sub-Level Open Stoping, with Cut & Fill
- Average Diluted Head Grade: 3.3 g/t Au
- Planned Dilution: 5%
- Planned Recovery: 85%
- Access Ramp Gradient of 15% at a 5.0m x 5.5m profile
- Mineralised Zone Development at a 4.0m x 4.5m profile
- LOM Plant Throughput 12.6 Mt
- Flotation Plant Recoveries: 97%
- Average Annual Production (LOM): 99,462 oz Au in concentrate at an average grade of 59.7 g/t Au
- LOM recovered gold in concentrate production: 1,293,420 oz;
- Au Payability 80% (incl. TC & RC)

Table 1 - Summary Study parameters

Input	Unit	Value
Physical Parameters		
Total Mineralised Material Tonnes Mined (LOM)	Mt	12.6
Average Annual Throughput (LOM)	ktpa	1,200
Head Grade	Au g/t	3.3
Gold Recovery to Concentrate	%	97%
Mine Life	years	14
Gold Grade of Concentrate	Au g/t	59.7
Total Concentrate Produced	kt	643.2
Total Ounces in Concentrate	koz	1,306
Average Annual Production (LOM)	koz	79.2
Cost Parameters		
Mining Costs	US$/t	43.00
Processing Costs	US$/t	26.00
General & Administrative	US$/t	4.00
Total Costs	US$/t	73.00
Project Capital Costs		
Mine Development & Infrastructure	US$m	116.9
Mining Equipment	US$m	33.8
Tailings	US$m	12.5
Process Plant	US$m	53.0
Owners Costs & EPCM	US$m	15.3
Contingency (15%)	US$m	16.5
Total Project Capital	US$m	206.0
Sustaining Capital	US$m	145.0
LOM Cash Costs	US$/oz	632.0
LOM AISC	US$/oz	790.0

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Updated Mineral Resources have been reported from the 2018 block model following current consideration of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) via an updated assessment of mining methods, costs, commodity pricing and resulting cut-off grades which have informed the generation of conceptual designs used to constrain blocks in the model for reporting.

MRE classification has been informed by the consideration of the geological understanding of the deposit, geological and grade continuity, data quality, sample spacing, search and interpolation parameters, and analysis of available density information (refer to Appendix 2 JORC table).

The MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, as set out in Table 2.

Table 2 - Salave MRE statement, JORC 2012 (as of 1 February 2025)

Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Au contained metal (Moz)
Measured	1.6	3.82	0.20
Indicated	11.3	2.90	1.06
Measured + Indicated	**13.0**	**3.01**	**1.25**
Inferred	4.1	2.34	0.31

Notes:

- *Classification of the MRE has been set out in accordance with the requirements set out in the JORC Code (2012 Edition); for more details refer to Appendix 2, Technical Summary.*
- *The MRE tonnes and grade stated is that material that is constrained by conceptual Mine Shape Optimiser (MSO) shapes produced by incorporation of the following parameters; gold price of US$2,405/oz[2], mining recovery of 100%, mining dilution of 0%, processing recovery of 97%, mining cost of US$55/t, processing cost of US$25/t, general and administration (G&A) costs of US$5/t, and a royalty of US$2.5/t, reflecting RPEEE, and a cut-off grade of 1.45 g/t Au (at 80% payability).*
- *All density values were interpolated into the block model from density sampling data using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW), raised to the second power, except for the CHL and SER domains where a single density value of 2.67 t/m^3 was used. The average interpolated density is 2.67 t/m^3.*
- *Tonnes are quoted as rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes and contained metal to the nearest 10,000 ounces to reflect these as estimates.*
- *Rows and columns may not add up exactly due to rounding.*
- *Mineral Resources that are not Ore Reserves do not have proven economic viability.*
- *The quantity and grade of Inferred Resources are based on data that are insufficient to allow geological and grade continuity to be confidently interpreted such that they may be classified as Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources. Whilst it is the opinion of the Competent Person that it would be reasonable to expect that Inferred Mineral Resources might be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources following additional exploration, it should not be assumed that such upgrading would occur.*
- *The Competent Person responsible for the preparation of the MRE is Mr. Galen White, BSc. (Hons), FAusIMM, FGS.*

In accordance with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, Black Dragon provides the following summary of its updated Mineral Resource estimate (Bara Consulting's Technical Summary can be found in Appendix 1):

[2] Price for RPEEE based on 1-year trailing average Au price per www.indexmundi.com/commodities/metals/gold

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The Salave gold deposit is located within the West Asturian–Leonese Zone (WALZ) of the northwestern portion of the Iberian Massif. The Salave concessions are situated at the eastern border of the Mondoñedo nappe within the WALZ, which is separated from a less deformed area to the east by the basal thrust of the nappe – the Mondoñedo thrust.

West of the Mondoñedo thrust, and within the Salave property, the area is underlain by quartzite, sandstone, argillite, shale, and greywacke of the Cambro-Ordovician Los Cabos Series that have been metamorphosed to slate, arenite, quartzite, and graphitic slates (Figure **Error! Reference source not found.**1). The Mondoñedo t hrust places the Upper Cambrian Los Cabos Series over the Upper Ordovician Agüeira Formation.

The Salave deposit is underlain by granodiorite, which is a small part of the Porcia Intrusive Complex that extends approximately 4km, from Rio Porcia to Represas Playa just east of Tapia (Figure). The granodiorite crops out in the western part of the complex. To the south, the Complex is covered by thin Quaternary alluvium. Igneous rocks in the Salave area are directly related to the mineralisation and comprise several stocks and dykes whose ages range from 330Ma to 287Ma (Carboniferous). Oxidation is not intensive and extends for a few metres below the surface except along larger faults and structural zones where it can locally exceed 200m vertically.

Figure 1 - Local geology of the Salave Gold Project with cross section of approximately 2km (MDA, 2017)

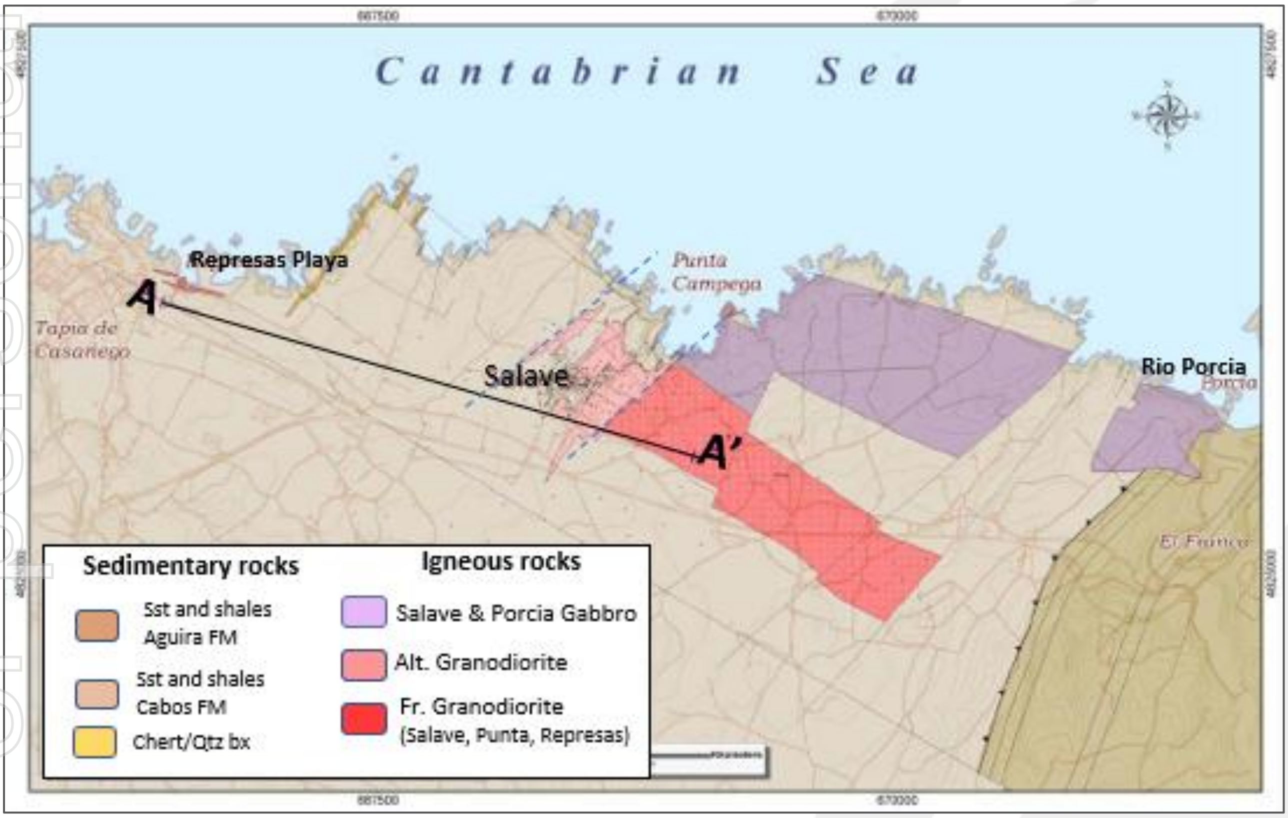
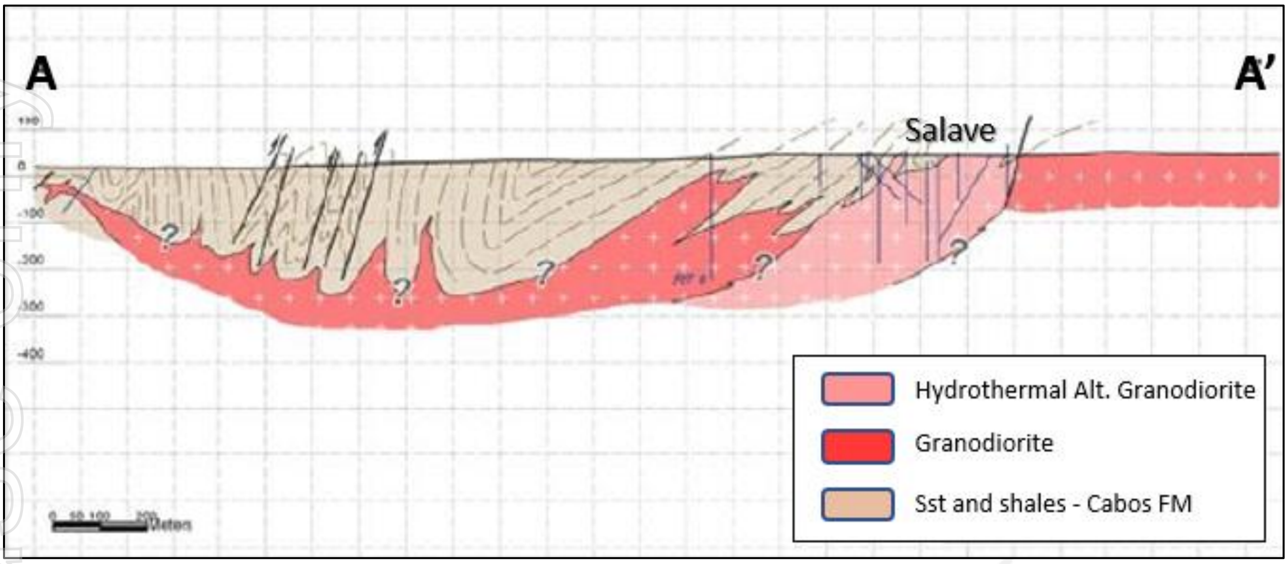


Figure 2 - Cross section through the Salave Gold Project (MDA, 2017)

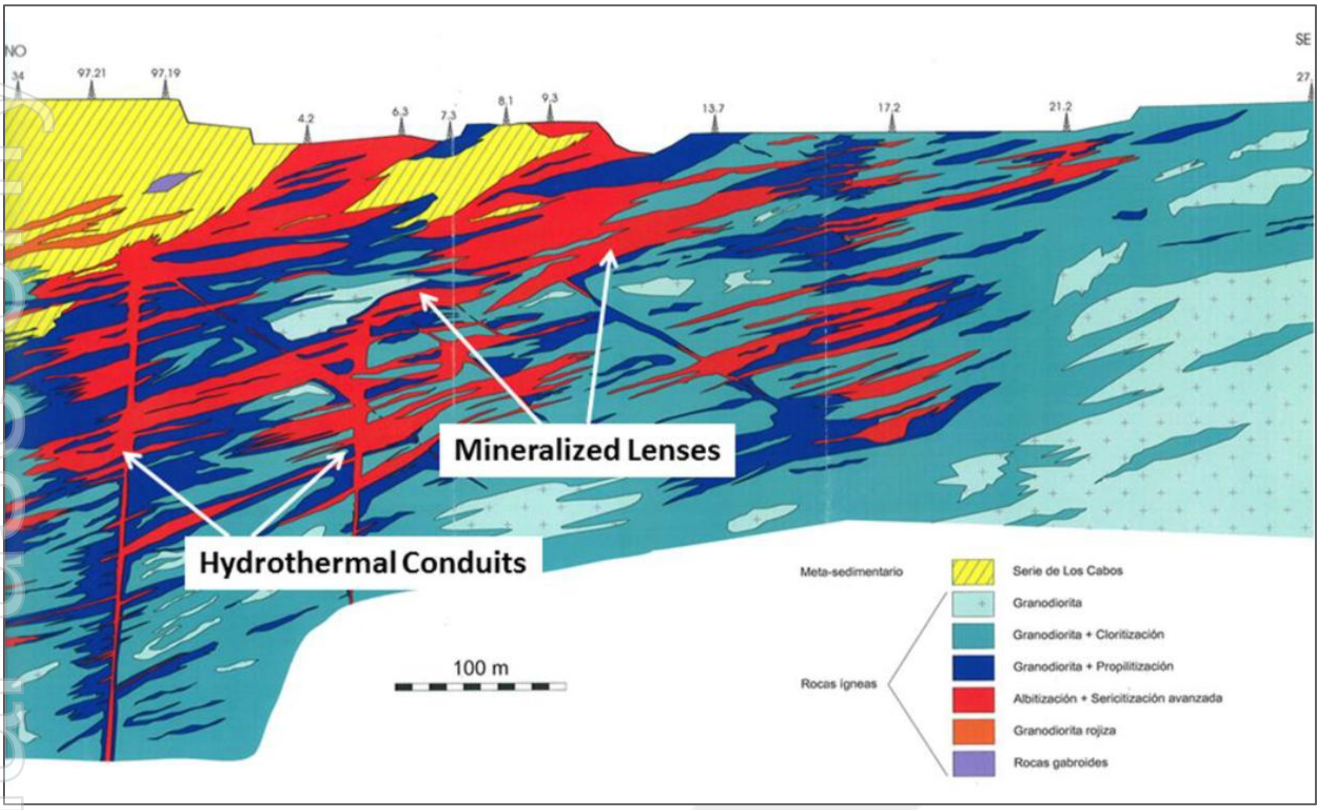


The deposit is hosted mainly by the strongly altered Salave granodiorite at its western boundary, close to the contact with the Los Cabos sedimentary sequence.

Gold mineralisation occurs in a series of stacked, north- to northwest trending, shallowly southwest dipping irregular lenses related to faults and fracture zones that are parallel to the contact of the intrusive and metasedimentary rocks. The faults and fracture zones appear to be related to one or more vertical structures some of which contain high-grade gold mineralisation.

These structures may play an important role as conduits and opening shallow dipping structures with subsequent deposition of hydrothermal solutions, particularly at the contact with the metasediments.

Figure 3 - Geometry of the mineralisation and alteration at Salave, dipping to the southwest (MDA, 2017)



DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Drilling by all operators was diamond drilling of cores. Holes drilled were variously of BQ, NQ and HQ diameter. All drill holes were logged, where attention was paid to petrography, structure, alteration, and mineralisation.

Core boxes were marked with hole depth, and core recovery was calculated. Mineralised zones were prepared by core splitting and sent to the laboratory for analysis. Collar location dip and azimuth were recorded, with holes generally downhole surveyed. Several oriented holes for geotechnical evaluation were also drilled.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The Salave Project has had 10 operators since modern exploration commenced in 1967, including Astur Gold (now Black Dragon Gold) since 2011.

Exploration activities completed over the Project have included airborne geophysics, mapping, drilling and structural geology reviews. Sampling of mineralised intercepts returned by drilling was exclusively of drill core material, with early operators (Rio Tinto and Goldfields, 1971-1976) sampling BQ and NQ sized core, submitting half-core for analysis, on 2m intervals.

Anglo, Oromet and Newmont (1981-1991) sampled HQ diameter core, submitting half-core for analysis, on 2m intervals. Lyndex (1996-7) sampled HQ, NQ and BQ diameter core, submitting half-core for analysis, on 1m intervals. Astur Gold (2011-13) sampled HQ diameter core, submitting half-core for analysis, on average to 1m intervals. BDG (2018) sampled HQ diameter core, submitting quarter-core for analysis, on 1.5m intervals.

Where practicable, core was cut with a diamond saw prior to preparation, with non-submitted samples retained. In sections where the rock was extensively broken, the core was jaw then roller crushed prior to splitting into halves where half or quarter cores were crushed to typically 10 mesh then split with a riffle splitter, with samples of typically 300g bagged, marked, and sent to the laboratory for assay analysis.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

BDG's analytical work was generally performed by ALS laboratories in Spain and Ireland. ALS is an ISO 17025-2005 accredited and internationally recognised analytical services provider. Drill core was logged and sampled at the core storage facility in Tapia de Casariego.

Sample intervals varied from 0.9m to 2.0m and all core was split and one half quartered by saw and quarter-core samples were shipped to ALS in Seville. Samples were crushed and pulverised at ALS and a 50g sample was analysed for gold by fire assay method and atomic absorption finish. Samples were also analysed by four-acid ICP-AES for arsenic, antimony and sulphur.

Industry-standard procedures were followed for the work carried out, including a QAQC programme, which incorporated blank, field duplicate and standard reference samples inserted into the sample sequence sent to laboratory for analysis, augmented by internal laboratory QAQC to access overall levels of accuracy and precision of sampling data which was found to be acceptable. Techniques are considered total assay techniques.

Historical operators utilised several analysis methods with sample preparation following the procedure of jaw crushing, pulverising and sub-samples sent for analysis via AAS, Fire Assay and, in the case of Goldfields, neutron activation. Samples were submitted to internal, local and international laboratories as part of the QA/QC process of duplicate, check and umpire analysis.

No historical pre-BDG data with results of repeat sampling, umpire laboratories results, blanks or standards were made available to the Competent Person, such that an independent analysis of QA/QC data could be completed.

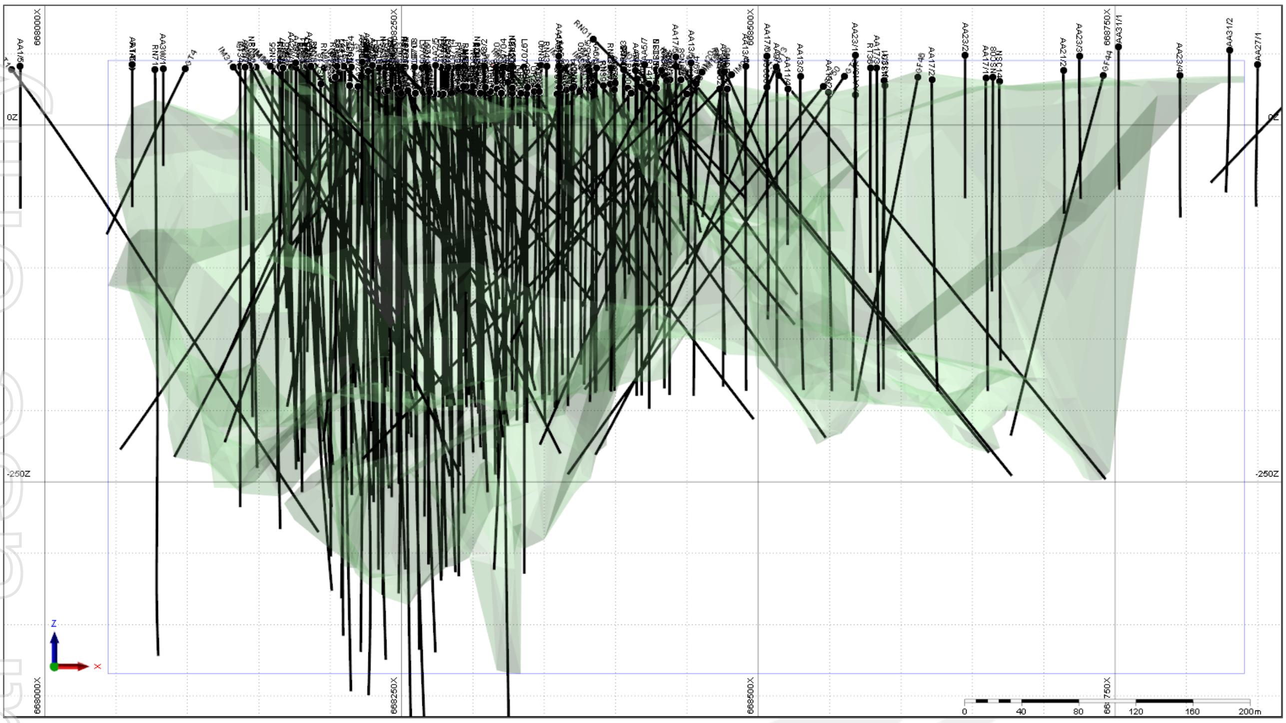
However, the Competent Person has reviewed the described QA procedures in historical reports and is of the opinion the QA procedures as generally applied could be considered acceptable for ensuring accuracy and precision of sampling data, though this cannot presently be verified. It is also noted that the literature sets out that previous operators set out work programs to check previous exploration stages, including the completion of verification drilling, redrilling and resampling the deposit, and comparing their own results with historical data, which provides some level of comfort.

BDG's 2018 drilling campaign included some verification drilling within higher grade areas of the deposit and was successful in replicating, to an acceptable level, historical drill intercepts.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Most holes at Salave were drilled at an average of 20m x 20m nominal spacings between the collars and with nominal orientation of exploration lines from southwest to northeast. Central parts of the deposit have drill densities up to 10m x 10m, and flanks were explored with an approximate grid density of 40m x 40m.

Figure 4 - Vertical section showing hole traces and mineralised body (green solid), looking north



Geological and mineralisation modelling was completed using Micromine software.

Before undertaking the MRE, statistical assessment of the data was completed to define an appropriate workflow and to define domains for estimation. Exploration sample data were statistically reviewed and variograms were calculated to determine spatial continuity of gold grade.

Classical statistical and geostatistical analyses were completed for raw and composited gold grades within estimation domains defined based on a nominal 0.47g/t Au grade shell (derived from a review of the unrestricted grade histogram) within which logging suggested strong correlation exists between the types of alteration and gold grades.

The mineralised wireframe was interpreted through cross-sectional analysis, snapping to drill holes and lateral and depth constraints at half section spacing.

Data was coded as either being within or outside the mineralised envelope. Sample intervals were further coded using logged alteration codes, as statistical analysis suggests a relationship between alteration style and grade, signifying some alteration styles are associated with elevated gold grade. The interval file with logged alteration codes was merged with the analytical data table.

Visual validation of the flagged samples was carried out to make sure the correct samples were selected by the wireframe.

Classical statistical analysis was then repeated for all grades within the mineralised envelope and separately for each alteration rock type. Top-cut grades were estimated for each alteration type and applied to all sample intervals before the interval compositing process.

Basic statistical parameters were obtained for the raw and composited data to make sure that compositing has not distorted the statistics.

Based on the drillhole coding, samples from within the resource wireframes were used to conduct a sample length analysis. The dominant interval length is 1.5m and a composite length of 1.5m was selected. The selected samples within the modelled mineralised zone were composited over 1.5m intervals, starting at the drillhole collar and progressing downhole.

Compositing was stopped and restarted at all boundaries between geological domains. If a gap between samples of less than 15 cm occurred, it was included in the sample composite. If the gap was longer than 15cm, the composite was stopped, and another composite was started from the next sample.

Once the mineralised zone for the deposit was interpreted and wireframed, and all samples were coded by the alteration domains, classical statistical analysis was repeated for the sample composites within the interpreted envelope, and within each alteration domain to assess the mixing effect of grade populations for gold grades and to assess the necessity of separation of grade populations if more than one population was observed. Histograms and probability plots were generated for gold grades separately for each alteration domain. Histograms demonstrated that the domaining resulted in successful separation of gold domains.

A review of grade outliers was undertaken to ensure that extreme grades are treated appropriately during grade interpolation. Classical statistical analysis was carried out for each geological domain and appropriate top-cuts applied.

Geostatistical analysis was performed to generate a series of semi-variograms that can be used as the input weighting mechanism for kriging algorithms. The semi-variogram ranges determined from this analysis contribute heavily to the determination of the search neighbourhood dimensions.

All variograms (semi-variograms) were calculated and modelled for the composited sample file constrained by the mineralised zone for gold with all alteration domains combined.

Downhole experimental variograms were modelled to estimate the expected nugget effect. The modelled nugget effect was then used when directional semi-variograms were modelled.

The main axes for semi-variogram modelling were selected using the overall geological dimensions of the deposit. The azimuth of the main direction was 350° with no plunge. The azimuth of the second direction was 80° with a -15° dip, and the third axis perpendicular to the first two axes – an azimuth of 80° with a -75° dip.

All modelled experimental semi-variograms were exponential and spherical and had two nested structures.

The semi-variogram ranges were used to determine the search radii for gold (81.7 m for the main direction, 79.9 m for the second direction, and 56.1 m for the third direction). The semi-variogram ranges were used in the search ellipse and grade interpolation process. Generally, most of the semi-variogram ranges were greater than sample spacing.

Density measurements, taken on drill core using the water immersion method, were taken from 73 historical holes and 2 BDG holes at various depths, and from what were considered to be representative rock types and alteration styles at Salave, as well as broadly covering the spatial extent of the mineralised envelope. The total number of supplied density measurements was 396 for the historical holes and 78 for the BDG holes, for a total of 474 density measurements.

All density values were interpolated into the block model separately into each alteration domain using the same interpolation parameters as for the gold grades. Two domains on insufficient samples were assigned an average density value of 2.67t/m^3, the average density value for all geological domains combined.

A block model was created to encompass the full extent of the Salave deposit. The block model used a parent cell size of 4.0m (E) x 4.0m (N) x 4.5m (RL) with sub-celling to 1.0m(E) x 1.0m (N) x 0.9m (RL) to maintain the resolution of the mineralised zone.

The parent cell size was selected based on approximately quarter of the average drill section spacing at the deposit and considering underground methods for its development. The model cell dimensions were also selected to provide sufficient resolution to the block model in all directions.

An empty block model was created within the closed wireframe model for the mineralised zone. The block model was then restricted below the topography surface (i.e. all the model cells above the surface were deleted from the model file). The initial filling with a corresponding parent cell size was followed by sub-celling where necessary. The sub-celling occurred near the boundaries of the mineralised zone or where model was truncated with the topographic surface. The sub-cells were optimised in the models where possible to form larger cells.

Gold grades were interpolated into the empty block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK). The block model was initially domained using alteration codes using an Indicator approach.

Gold grades were then interpolated into the block model with the corresponding top-cut grades applied. Gold grades for each alteration domain were interpolated separately to the corresponding domain in the block model, thus no grade mixing between the alteration domains took place.

A "parent block estimation" technique was applied (i.e. all sub-cells within the limits of a parent cell were informed with the same gold grade).

The OK process was performed at different search radii until all cells were interpolated. The search radii were incremented from one-tenth of the semi-variogram long ranges in all directions to the full semi-variogram ranges in all directions, and all subsequent runs were incremented by full semi-variogram ranges in all direction until all model cells were informed with gold grades.

The orientation of the search ellipse was determined from the geology of the deposit and semi-variogram directions: azimuth = 350°, plunge = 0°, dip = –15°.

The blocks were interpolated using only assay composites restricted by the wireframe model for the mineralised zone of the deposit, and separately to each alteration domain. When model cells were estimated using radii not exceeding the full semi-variogram ranges, a restriction of at least three samples from at least two drillholes or trenches was applied to increase the reliability of the estimates. The interpolation strategy is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Interpolation parameters

Interpolation method	OK			
Search radii	Less or equal to one-third of semi-variogram ranges	Less or equal to two-thirds of semi-variogram ranges	Less of equal to semi-variogram ranges	Greater than semi-variogram ranges
Minimum no. of samples	3	3	3	1
Maximum no. of samples	12	12	12	12
Minimum no. of drillholes or trenches	2	2	2	1

De-clustering was performed during the interpolation process by using four sectors within the search neighbourhood. Each sector was restricted to a maximum of three points, and the search neighbourhood was restricted to an overall minimum of three points for the interpolation runs using radii within the semi-variogram long ranges.

The maximum combined number of samples allowable for the interpolation was therefore 12. Change of support was honoured by discretising to 5-point x 5-point x 5-point kriged estimates. These point estimates are simple averages of the block estimates.

A number of validations of the resulting block model estimate were completed, including; visual checks on screen in cross-section and plan view to ensure that block model grades honour the grade of sample composites, statistical comparison of sample and block grades, alternative interpolation method via Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW), and the generation of swath plots to compare input and output grades in a semi-local sense both by easting, northing, and elevation.

CUT-OFF GRADES

All reports of Mineral Resources disclosed in accordance with the JORC Code must satisfy the requirement that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") i.e. more likely than not, regardless of the classification of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person deems that RPEEE exist at Salave on the following basis:

- Preliminary metallurgical testwork conducted to date indicates that Salave gold mineralisation is amenable to successful extraction and recovery of gold to a refractory concentrate.
- Conceptual mining shapes using Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO) software, assuming underground mining methods (sublevel open stoping and cut-and-fill (C&F)) generated using mining cost, processing cost, recovery, and gold pricing assumptions that are considered reasonable have been applied to constrain block model tonnages used for reporting.
- Exploitation of the Mineral Resource via underground mining methods, with concentration by sulphide flotation, and final gold concentrate recovery for off-site processing appears feasible.

A resource cut-off grade (COG) of 1.45 g/t was calculated at 80% payability using the cost and price inputs as set out in Table 4.

Table 4 - Input parameters and assumptions used in the generation of conceptual MSO shapes to constrain the Mineral Resource for reporting

Item	Value	Unit
Gold price	2,405[3]	US$/t
Processing recovery	97	%
Royalty	2.5	%
Average ore density	2.67	t/m^3
Average waste density	2.65	t/m^3
Mining recovery	100	%
Mining dilution	0	%
Mining cost	55	US$/t
Process cost (including concentrate transport and tails disposal/rehabilitation)	25	US$/t
General and administration (G&A)	5	US$/t
Cut-off grade at 80% payability	1.45	g/t

[3] Gold price used for RPEEE is the 1-year trailing LBMA price as at January 2025

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Most holes at Salave were drilled at an average of 20m x 20m nominal spacings between the collars, and with nominal orientation of exploration lines from southwest to northeast. The central parts of the deposit have drill densities of up to 10m x 10m, where flanks were explored with an approximate grid density of 40m x 40m.

The classification approach adopted first takes account of an assessment of geological understanding of the deposit, geological and mineralisation continuity and confidence in the deposit geology, sampling, data quality and an analysis of available density information. Then, parameters such as drillhole spacing search, and drillhole interpolation are considered.

The following approach was adopted when classifying the Mineral Resources that sit within the conceptual MSO shapes:

- Measured Mineral Resources were defined where block grades were interpolated from a minimum of three composites derived from a minimum of two holes, where the average distance to the block centroid did not exceed 10m;
- Indicated Mineral Resources were defined in areas where the drill density did not exceed approximately 20m x 20m with at least two mineralisation intersections and where geological structures are relatively well understood and interpreted;
- Inferred Mineral Resources were defined in areas lying outside the Indicated wireframes, but which still displayed reasonable strike continuity and down dip extension, based on the current drillhole intersections.

Figure 5 - Isometric view of MSO stope shapes, with stopes coloured on gold grade. Block centroid points coloured on Mineral Resource classification (R – Measured, G – Indicated, B – Inferred).

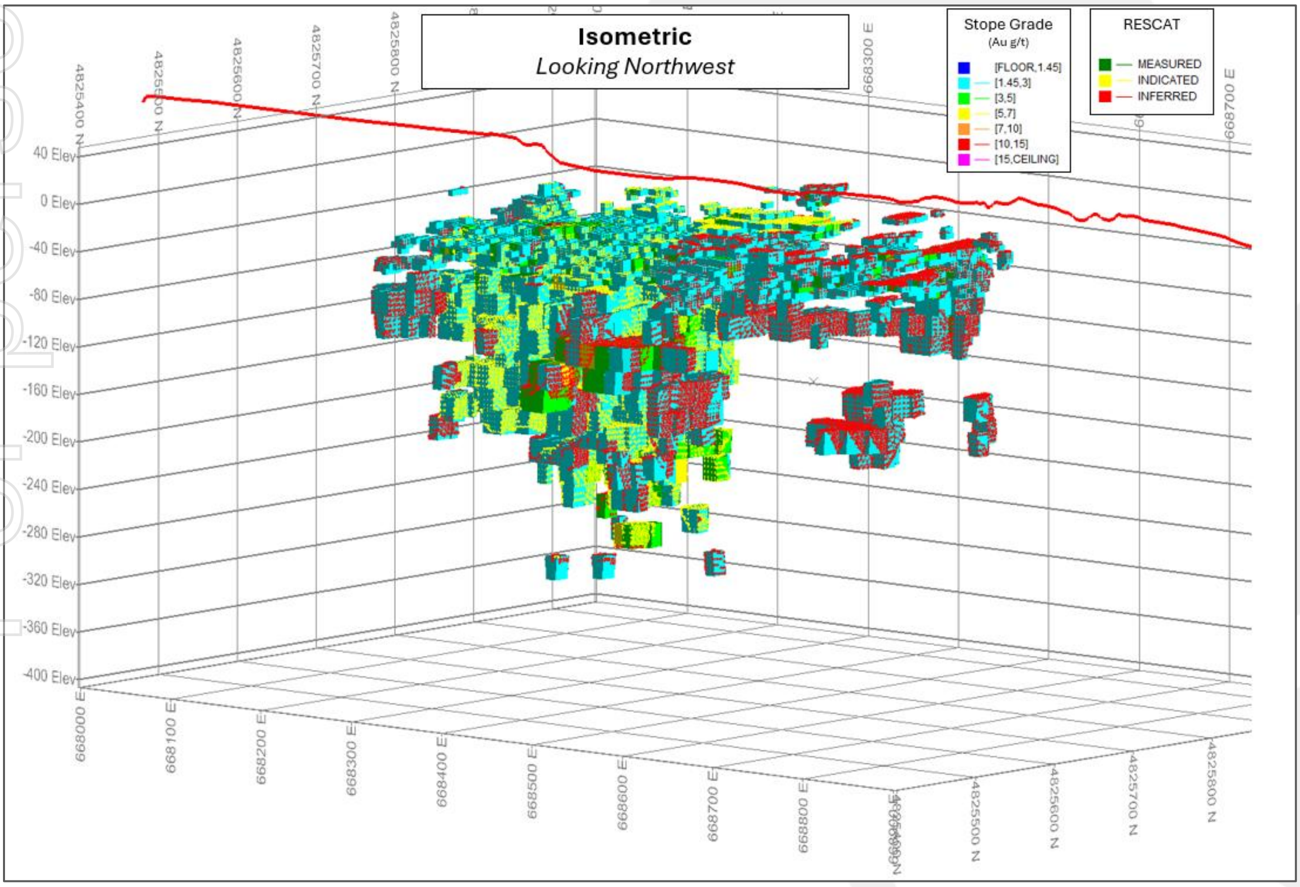


Figure 6 - Isometric view of MSO stope shapes, with stopes and blocks coloured by gold grade

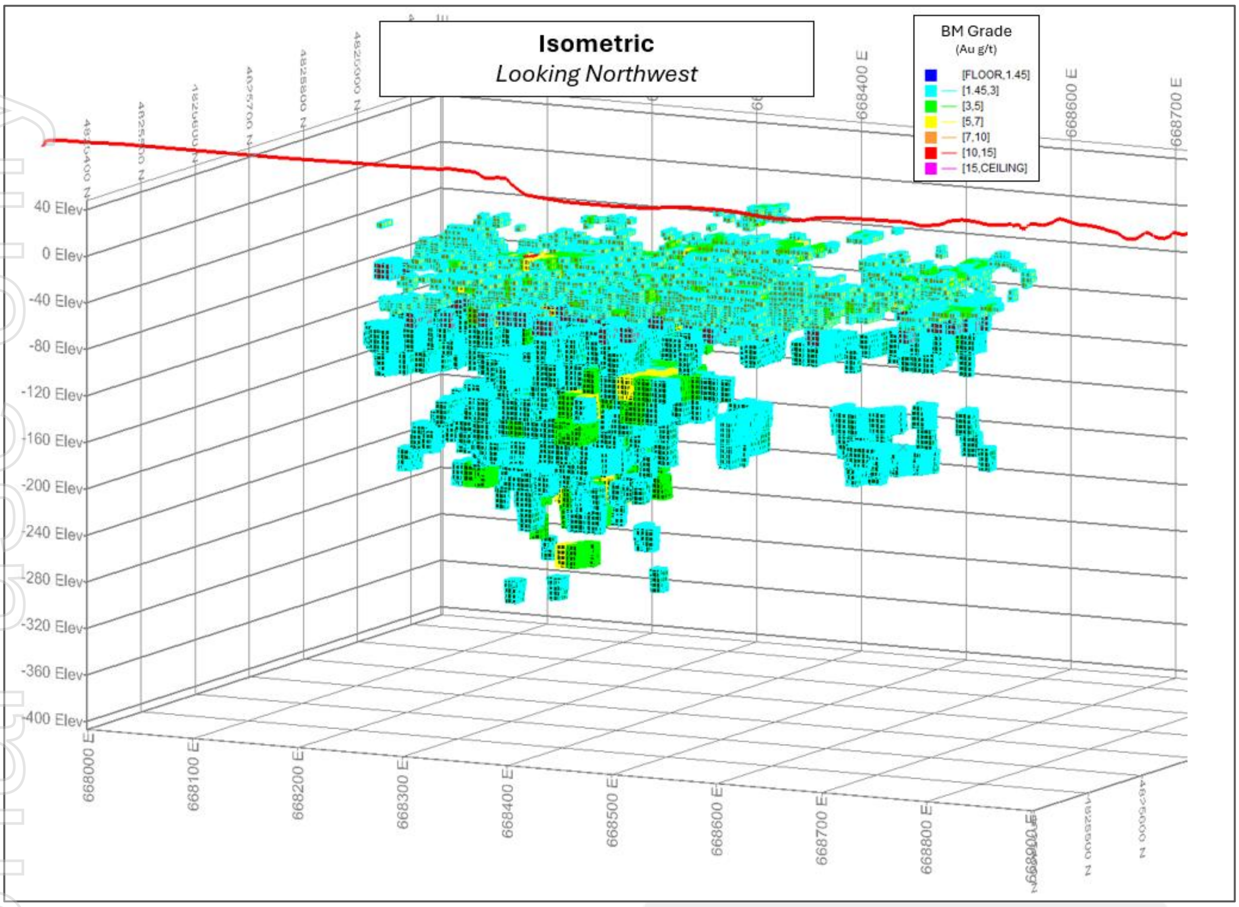


Figure 7 - Long Section (4825714N) looking north showing stope grade (Au) with blocks coloured by Mineral Resource class

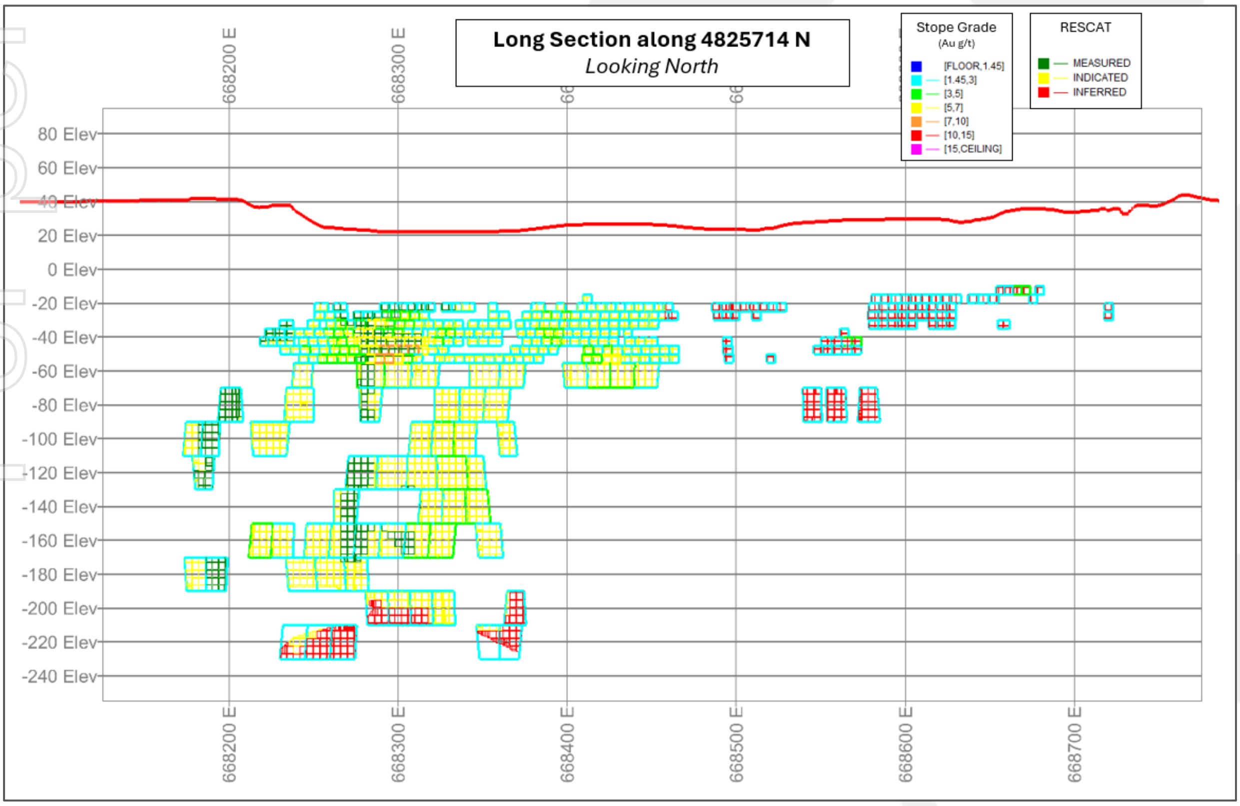
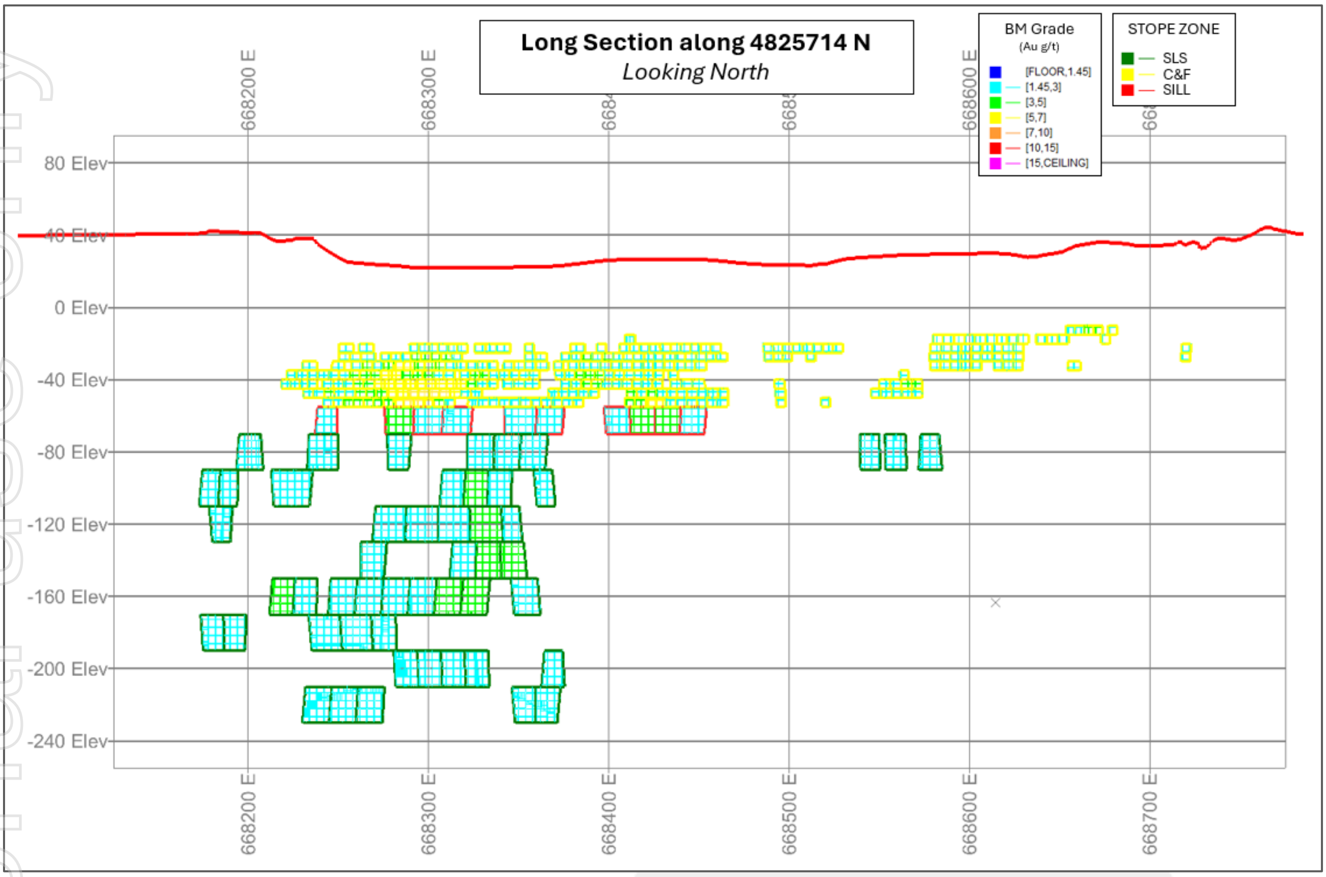


Figure 8 - Long Section (4825714N) looking north showing stope zone with blocks coloured by block model grade



This 2025 MRE disclosed, as derived from the 2018 block model, has been prepared using an evaluation workflow that reflects the current understanding of deposit characteristics, trends, and underlying geological, structural and alteration controls on mineralisation.

The deposit is well-drilled, with the core of the deposit drilled to between ~10m x 10m to ~20m x 40m drill spacing.

In the eastern and southern areas of the block model, informed by wider-spaced drilling, some significant volumes of internal waste are contained within the nominal 0.47g/t Au grade envelope. Whilst efforts have been made to control the influence of lower grade zones during the estimation process, some dilution of the block model is therefore evident.

The block model grades are smoothed and, particularly in areas classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, are understated relative to the input composite grade dataset, such that block grades above any given cutoff carry a degree of uncertainty.

As further techno-economic evaluations are completed for the Project, additional refinements can and should be made, including further 'domaining out' of internal waste zones within the model, improvements to the geology, alteration and structural models, core-resampling, as well as additional physical property testwork.

Refer to the attached Technical Summary (Appendix 1) for additional information regarding the modifying factors considered to date.

2025 SALAVE MINE PLAN

The mine plan supported by the Study demonstrates that approximately 74% of the total 2025 updated Mineral Resource tonnage is amenable to extraction by underground methods.

For purposes of mine planning, the potentially extractable portion of the Mineral Resources is comprised of 12.6 million tonnes at a diluted grade of 3.3 g/t Au, containing just over 1.2 million ounces of gold.

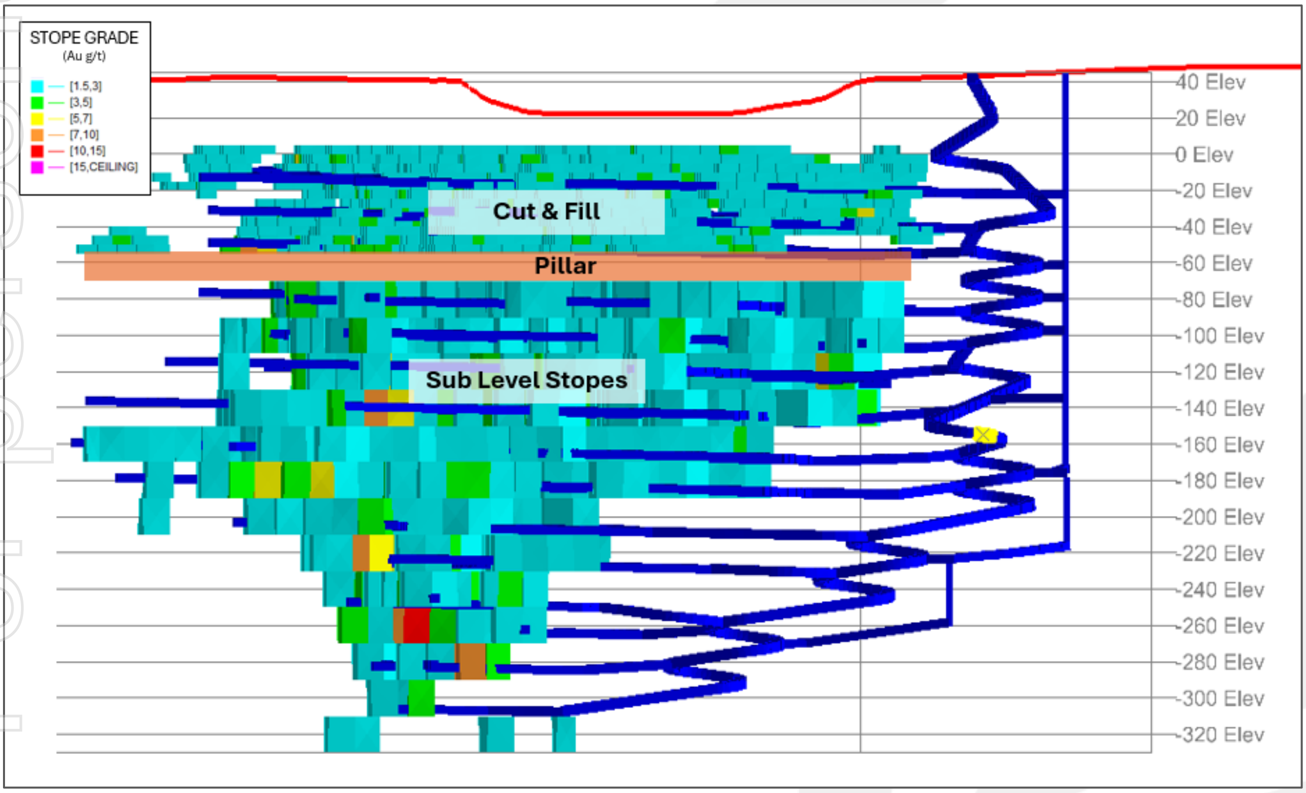
Given the known environmental and community considerations of the Project, the Scoping Study only evaluated underground mining methods of extraction. The primary mining method selected for detailed analysis in this study was sub-level open stoping. Cut-and-fill (C&F) methods were considered as a secondary method applicable to specific vertical thin geometries (<15m length) in upper areas. Rock and pastefill will be used as backfill to maximise mining recovery.

The mine design was based on basic economic assumptions to create mineable stope outlines. A value of 1.75g/t was assumed as the mine cut-off grade. Mining dilution and mineralised material loss factors were also applied to each mining shape to reflect the selected mining method.

The mine plan targets nominal production of 1.20Mtpa RoM. A conceptual mine layout was designed including stopes and development as illustrated in Figure 9, with 60m levels and 3 x 20m sub-levels considered.

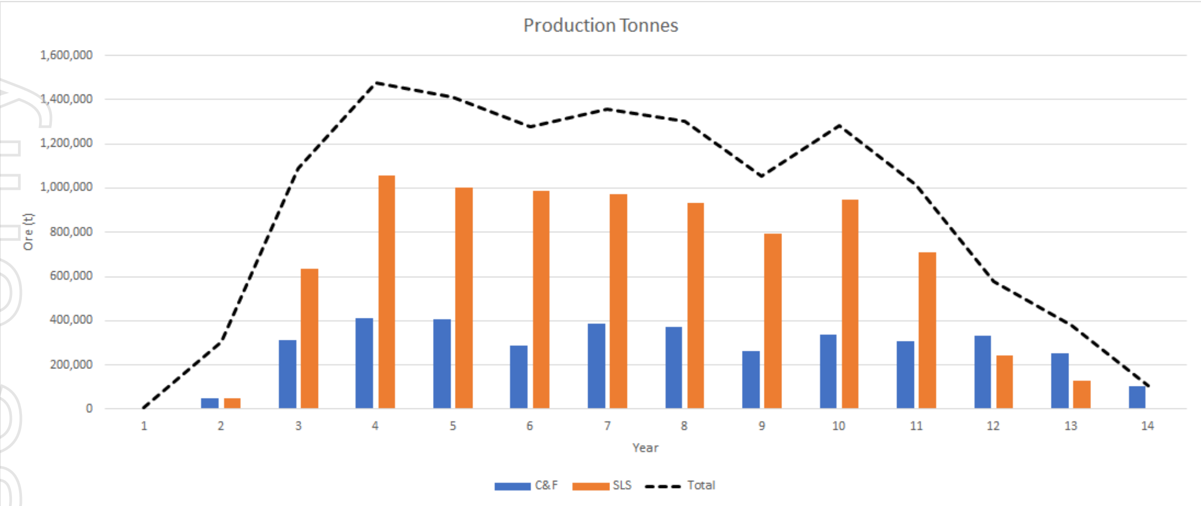
The total mineralised material derived from stopes and drives totals 12.6Mt at 3.3 g/t Au.

Figure 9 - Lateral view of the underground layout looking East



Extraction of economic mineralisation was generally sequenced overhand from depth in order to minimise geohydrological inflows and maximise geotechnical stability, while targeting production from shallower cut-and-fill zones above the sill pillar to generate early cashflow until production from deeper SLOS sections is established. The resulting LoM plan is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 - Mining schedule



MINERAL PROCESSING

In order to minimise potential social and environmental issues, processing of Salave mineralised material has been limited to crushing, grinding and flotation to a bulk gold concentrate, with the concentrates exported via the nearby port of Aviles.

ROM from underground is to be crushed via primary jaw crusher with a capacity of 500t/h and with physical availability of 70% and a design surge factor of 20% for the overall production of 1.2Mtpa.

Crushed ore is delivered to the crushed ore stockpile, from where the coarse crushed material feeds the milling circuit consisting of a conventional SAG and ball mill in closed circuit with classifying cyclones.

Flotation feed will be at a nominal grind of 80% - 75µm. Flotation is planned using banks of 40m^3 cells preceded by 40m^3 conditioning tanks for pH stabilisation and reagent addition.

The final stage consists of tailings filtration to maximise fresh water recovery, as well as to assist in preparing materials required for paste backfill.

Based on overall flotation test work conducted to date, it is projected that 97% of the gold will be recovered in a flotation concentrate averaging 59 g/t Au that will be thickened, filtered, and bagged for shipping to customers.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TAILINGS

Power to the project is available from Tapia, which is linked via an existing network of power lines across the property connected to the Spanish national HT transmission grid.

Water for both domestic and plant usage can be sourced from wells, via the Porcia River (2.5km east of the property) or the reticulated water supply that is currently in place near the plant location.

A Tailings Management Facility (“TMF”) is planned for the storage of the flotation tailings. Tailings will be thickened and filtered with a significant proportion of tailings used as paste backfill in the mine, with the balance of tailings passivated with lime and cement for storage in a staged impoundment on suitably prepared land.

Best-practice water management and control will be adhered to throughout this process. Planned use of pastefill in the mine will enhance geotechnical stability as well as reduce groundwater impacts underground, as well as minimising the volume of tailings storage required on surface.

Surface facilities to support the Salave Project will include access control/security, administration buildings, workshops, and a stores warehouse, plus fuel and explosives storage, with a site design accommodating for 50 full-time staff per shift.

CAPITAL COSTS AND PROJECT ECONOMICS

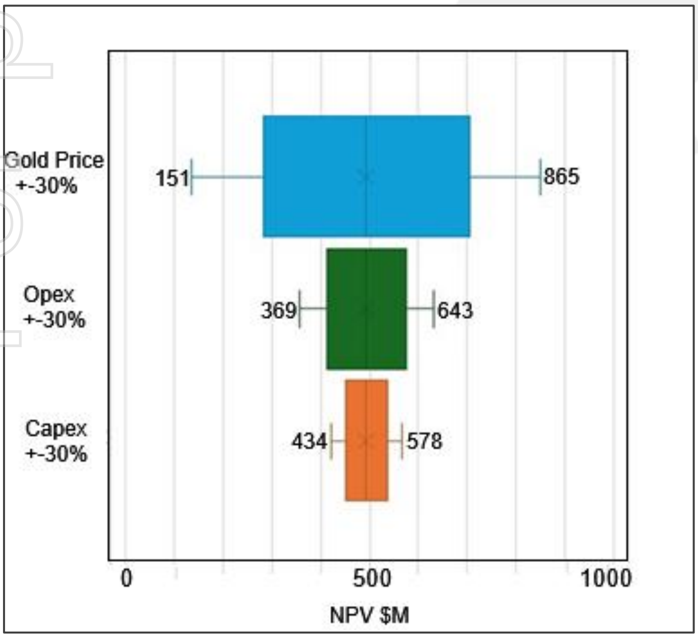
A summary of Project Capital costs as estimated in the 2025 Scoping study is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 - Capital costs

Capital Costs	Unit	Value
Mine Development & Infrastructure	US$m	116.9
Mining Equipment	US$m	33.8
Tailings	US$m	12.5
Process Plant	US$m	53.0
Owners Costs & EPCM	US$m	15.3
Contingency (15%)	US$m	16.5
Total Project Capital	US$m	206.0
Sustaining Capital	US$m	145.0
Total LoM Capital	US$m	351.0

Estimated post-tax NPV of $506M and IRR of 34% for the project, at a discount rate of 8%, based on gold prices as stated and the production schedule described, are considered robust. Project sensitivities to changes in costs and gold prices are shown in Figure 11. The project demonstrates robustness with respect to changes in capital and operating costs. The project is primarily sensitive to changes in gold price.

Figure 11 - Salave Project financial sensitivity chart



PROJECT FUNDING

The Board of BDG believes there is a reasonable basis to assume necessary funding for the Salave Gold Project will be obtained for the following reasons:

- The Company has been able to raise funding form a range of strategic and sophisticated investors over the past years in order to progress its project. BDG has raised over AUD$30 million via equity placements.
- These raises indicate a clear base of support from new and existing shareholders and third-party investors with a growing proportion of investment coming from Spain.
- The Company considers it will be able to raise funding for the next stage of the Project, which will advance the Project towards completion of a detailed Feasibility Study.
- Positive outcomes delivered by the Scoping Study give the BDG Board confidence in the ability of the Company to fund project development through conventional debt and equity financing. A mix of debt and equity is the most likely funding model so 100% of the capital expenditure will not need to be borrowed.
- The Board has a strong track record in financing project development and mining operations and, in its view, it is reasonably expected that should the project parameters indicated by this Study be met, funding will be able to be arranged.
- Notwithstanding this, the normal risks for the raising of capital will apply to the Company, such as the state of equity capital and debt markets, the results of the Feasibility Study in terms of capital required, NPV, IRR and payback, and the price of gold at the time.

The Company believes its funding opportunities will be improved at the completion of a Feasibility Study as a result of:

(i) Confidence in the possibility to increase the Mineral Resource Estimate that would serve to improve the mine life of the Project;

(ii) Validation to PFS and ultimately FS levels of confidence of earlier metallurgical test work to support, optimise and potentially improve concentrate grades and support process plant design;

(iii) Finalisation of further engineering studies to improve the accuracy of the assessed capital and operating costs; and

(iv) Secure offtake contracts for concentrates to improve revenue and treatment charge assumptions.

Funding models being considered will depend on outcomes of Pre-feasibility and Feasibility studies, and as set out above will likely comprise a conventional mix of debt and equity financing, but may include convertible notes, gold streaming, prepayment of royalties, or other reasonable options for projects of similar nature.

Raising equity may be dilutive to existing Company shareholders but will depend on the price at which the then funding is completed.

Where the market capitalisation of the Company is low compared to the required amount, there is a high likelihood shareholders will be substantially diluted. This is to be balanced against the reasonable expectation of the Company that as the Project becomes more advanced, the value of the Company is more likely to increase, resulting in actual dilution to existing shareholders being less.

The reality is that in this case, although the percentage holding of each shareholder will be reduced, the value of that holding will be assessed against a Company that is anticipated to have a higher market capitalisation at the time of the raising.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Scoping Study and associated MRE were prepared by Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd, which has made the following recommendations for further stages of study on the project and potential optimisation of outcomes:

- Further refinement can be made to the Mineral Resource evaluation with the use of grade-constraining wireframes such that presently identified zones of internal waste can then be excluded. This would result in an improvement in the grade estimate by means of a reduction in the degree of grade 'smoothing' and associated uncertainty in the grade above cut-off, particularly in areas with Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Refinements should be made to 3D geological and alteration interpretations via enhanced sub-domaining of the alteration zones, thus producing a more robust block model. Vertical structures identified in drilling should now be reviewed to determine if they are potentially feeder zones which could then be modelled accordingly. Given most of the historical drilling is close to vertical, the potential for high-grade vertical structures needs to be explored in areas not adequately covered by angled drillholes.
- A limited programme of historic core re-sampling should be completed, focussed on the centroid of the deposit, with this dataset compared to historical data to assess any bias and to test current assumptions as to the quality of historical data.
- Further physical property testwork and litho-geochemical analysis should be completed to fully understand the properties of the mineralisation. This would provide valuable insights into future geological, alteration and geometallurgical domaining of the deposit. Future geometallurgical modelling should include arsenic domaining.
- Geotechnical drilling and analyses including sampling, testwork and geotechnical modelling in the context of the proposed mine design should be completed to support geotechnical assessment and support requirements to PFS level.
- Geohydrological drilling and analyses, including ongoing level monitoring and lift tests to determine hydraulic conductivity at a range of depths selected in the context of the proposed mine design, will inform dewatering requirements, and support further appraisal of mining parameters and costs to PFS levels of accuracy.
- Sampling and metallurgical testing of composites from the Upper and Lower mineralised zones as well as testing of an overall LOM composite will be required. LOM variability testing may also be undertaken, although this is strictly speaking only required for feasibility levels of study.
- Development and implementation of targeted stakeholder engagement, as appropriate with identified stakeholders, is highly recommended ahead of further capital development on the project.

Based on implementation of the above, project progress through Pre-feasibility to Feasibility level study is recommended.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The Mineral Resource estimates disclosed in this announcement are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared by Galen White and Andrew Bamber. Mr. White and Dr. Bamber are consultants working for Bara Consulting (UK) Limited. Mr. White is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Bamber is a Registered Professional Engineer with the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Petroleum Engineers (CIM). Mr. White and Dr. Bamber have each provided their prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Mineral Resource estimates and supporting information are presented in this announcement.

The Mineral Resource estimates underpinning the production targets in this announcement have been prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code.

-ENDS-

Approved for release by the Black Dragon Gold Board of Directors

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ABOUT BLACK DRAGON GOLD

Black Dragon Gold Corp. (ASX:BDG) is an exploration company with a global portfolio of exploration assets. The Company's flagship project is Salave, one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in Europe. Salave is 100 per cent owned by the Company and located in the north of Spain in the Principality of Asturias.

The Company acquired Australian mineral explorer Marlee Gold Pty Ltd. The Company retains one exploration permit in Western Australia, Ivan Well, presenting an opportunity to explore for surface and sub-surface gold in the future. For more information visit www.blackdragongold.com.

ABOUT SALAVE GOLD PROJECT

The project has a Measured Mineral Resource of 1.03 million tonnes grading 5.59 g/t Au, containing 0.19 million ounces of gold; an Indicated Mineral Resource of 7.18 million tonnes grading 4.43 g/t Au, containing 1.02 million ounces of gold, plus Inferred Resources totalling 3.12 million tonnes grading 3.47 g/t Au, containing 0.35 million ounces of gold.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Salave project was first released by the Company in its news release entitled 'New NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate Increases Resources at Salave' dated 25 October 2018.

Black Dragon confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

A full technical report summarising the Mineral Resource estimate completed by Bara Consulting is available on the Company's web site (www.blackdragongold.com) and posted on SEDAR. In addition to the current Mineral Resource, historical exploration work suggests there is the potential for additional mineralisation within Black Dragon's landholdings.

Appendix 1: Technical Summary - Salave Gold Project

Prepared by Bara Consulting (UK) Ltd.

Black Dragon Gold Corp. (BDG) commissioned Bara Consulting Ltd (Bara) to prepare a Scoping Study (the Study) for the Salave Gold Project, located on the Iberian Peninsula in northern Spain. The study was conducted in accordance with the standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting as set out in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code), 2012 Edition.

Geology and Mineral Resources

BDG owns 100% of the Salave gold deposit through its wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary, Exploraciones Mineras del Cantábrico SL (EMC). The property includes five Mining Concessions covering a total area of 662 ha with centre coordinates at 668,500 E and 4,825,900 N (UTM-29, ERTS 89) and an Investigation Permit covering 2,655 ha for a total project area of 3,317 ha.

No mining currently occurs at the Salave deposit. The only known production of gold from the Project dates back to Roman times.

The Salave gold deposit is primarily hosted by the Salave granodiorite intrusion. Mapping and drilling indicate an elongate shape, interpreted as a large dyke (Hutchison, 1983; Nieto, 2004). The granodiorite has a west-northwest trend and is interpreted to cover an area of approximately 2 km x 500 m.

Gold mineralisation has been delineated within an area 400 m wide, 500 m long and 350 m deep. Gold mineralisation occurs in a series of stacked, north- to northwest trending, shallowly southwest dipping irregular lenses related to faults and fracture zones that are parallel to the contact of the intrusive and metasedimentary rocks.

The Mineral Resource evaluation workflow commenced with consideration of the geological and structural controls on mineralisation, as these are currently understood, then incorporating these into domaining and sub-domaining of the Mineral Resource block model. Directions of geological and grade continuity, the latter informed by statistical and geostatistical evaluation, form inputs into the interpolation of gold grade into the model, whose results were reviewed then validation steps performed.

A previous Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) was prepared in 2018 (CSA Global, 2018) and publicly disclosed in a press release of 25 October 2018. No additional resource data has been collected over the Salave Project since 2018 and, as such, the 2018 block model remains current and Mineral Resources set out in this report are those reported from the block model following current consideration of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) via the assessment of mining methods, updated costs, commodity pricing and appropriate cut-off grades which have informed the generation of conceptual designs used to constrain blocks in the model for reporting. In the Competent Person's opinion, the MRE satisfies the requirements of RPEEE via underground mining methods.

MRE classification has been informed by the consideration of the geological understanding of the deposit, geological and grade continuity, data quality, sample spacing, search and interpolation parameters, and analysis of available density information. The MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources, as set out in Table 1.

Table 1 Salave MRE statement, JORC 2012 (as of 1 February 2025)

Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Au contained metal (Moz)
Measured	1.6	3.82	0.20
Indicated	11.3	2.90	1.06
Measured + Indicated	**13.0**	**3.01**	**1.25**
Inferred	4.1	2.34	0.31

Notes:

- *Classification of the MRE has been set out in accordance with the requirements set out in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
- *The MRE tonnes and grade stated is that material that is constrained by conceptual Mine Shape Optimiser (MSO) shapes produced by incorporation of the following parameters; gold price of US$2,405/oz[4], mining recovery of 100%, mining dilution of 0%, processing recovery of 97%, mining cost of US$55/t, processing cost of US$25/t, general and administration (G&A) costs of US$5/t, and a royalty of US$2.5/t, reflecting RPEEE, with a cut-off grade of 1.45 g/t Au (at 80% payability).*
- *All density values were interpolated into the block model from density sampling data using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW), raised to the second power, except for the CHL and SER domains where a single density value of 2.67t/m^3 was used. The average interpolated density is 2.67 t/m^3.*
- *Tonnes are quoted as rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes and contained metal to the nearest 10,000 ounces to reflect these as estimates.*
- *Rows and columns may not add up exactly due to rounding.*
- *Mineral Resources that are not Ore Reserves do not have proven economic viability.*
- *The quantity and grade of Inferred Resources are based on data that are insufficient to allow geological and grade continuity to be confidently interpreted such that they may be classified as Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources. Whilst it is the opinion of the Competent Person that it would be reasonable to expect that Inferred Mineral Resources might be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources following additional exploration, it should not be assumed that such upgrading would occur.*

The MRE tonnes and grade stated is for material that has been constrained by conceptual Mine Shape Optimiser (MSO) shapes produced by incorporation of parameters as set out in the following table:

Table 2 Input Parameters to Conceptual MSO Reporting Constraint

Item	Value	Unit
Gold Price	2,405	US$
Mining Recovery	100	%
Mining Dilution	0	%
Processing Recovery	97	%
Mining Cost	55	US$/t
Processing Cost	25	US$/t
General and Administration (G&A)	5	US$/t
Royalty	2.5	US$/t
Cut-off Grade (80% payability)	1.45	g/t Au

The input parameters and assumptions are considered reasonable for the purposes of underpinning RPEEE, using a cut-off grade of 1.45 g/t Au (at 80% Au payability).

Mineral Resources estimated exclude mineralised material that lies between surface and a depth of 40 m. This is due to the necessity to maintain a surficial crown pillar for a potential underground operation. Note material contained in the sill pillar area, as described in Section 13, does remain included in the volume of Mineral

[4] Price for RPEEE based on 1-year trailing average Au price per www.indexmundi.com/commodities/metals/gold

Resources estimated, as this material retains reasonable prospects of eventual extraction in cases where pillars are removed prior to final closure of the mine.

The reported Mineral Resource as classified comprises 9% Measured Mineral Resources, 66% Indicated Mineral Resources, and 25% Inferred Mineral Resources.

Mining

Several mining methods including vertical crater retreat, longhole open stoping, and cut-and-fill (C&F) were considered for Salave. Open pit methods were not considered due to the culturally valuable aspect of the land around Salave including the historic Roman gold pits at Lagunas de Salave and the proximity of the Camino de Santiago pilgrimage route passing across the property.

Access to the underground workings is to be by decline developed from a portal located some distance away from the deposit to allow surface development as appropriate without disturbing features local to the Lagunas. The mine will reach a depth of approximately 350m and will utilise 5 m wide x 5 m high sublevels developed laterally at 20 m intervals to access stopes for mining.

Following re-interpretation of geotechnical and geohydrological parameters arising from the 2021 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study, sublevel open stoping (SLOS) methods previously selected have been adapted to include C&F approaches in upper zones where geotechnical conditions are poor. Cemented paste will be used as backfill, which utilises the tailings from the processing stream; the mining sequence will follow a generally overhand approach in order to target higher grades at depth and manage water ingress as mining progresses.

Higher productivity and lower cost stoping methods are retained for the majority of the mining inventory; however, the inclusion of C&F options allows for flexibility in the face of variable geotechnical and geohydrological conditions. Based on these adaptations, stope optimisation using DataMine's 'Mineable Shape Optimiser' (MSO) was undertaken, using parameters as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Selected MSO Parameters, 2025 Salave Scoping Study

Item	Value	Unit
Gold price	2,060	US$/oz
Mining recovery	85	%
Mining dilution	5	%
Average ore density	2.67	t/m^3
Average waste density	2.65	t/m^3
Mining cost	55	US$/t
Processing recovery	97	%
Process cost (including concentrate transport and tails disposal/rehabilitation)	25	US$/t
G&A	5	US$/t
Royalty	2.5	%
Cut-off grade at 80% payability	1.78	%

Inside the optimised stope envelope, it was decided to leave a 15 m sill pillar located approximately 100 m below surface in order to separate the C&F and SLOS mining zones and provide enhanced geotechnical stability and geohydrological isolation. While the sill pillar contains estimated resources of 1.3 Mt at 2.29 g/t, this material is not incorporated in the life of mine (LOM) plan presented.

The resulting LOM mine design and mining physicals are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 LOM stope design looking east

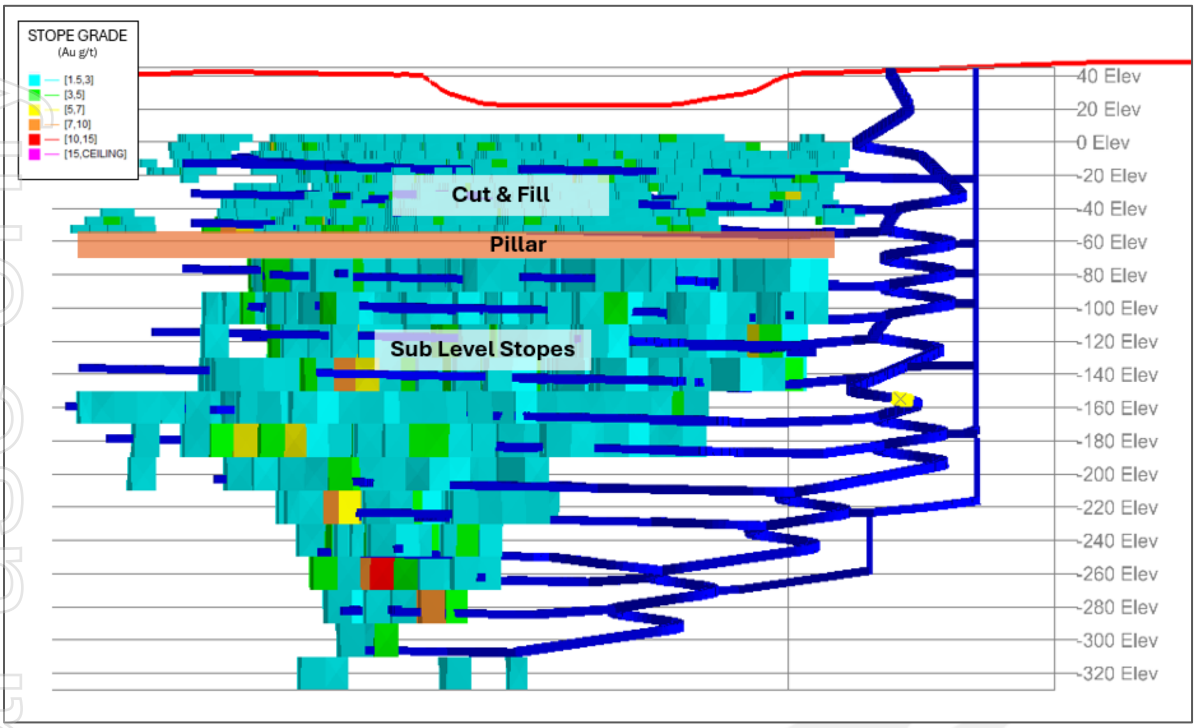

Table 4 LOM mining physicals

Type	Measure
Lateral development (m)	24,319
Vertical development (m)	12,116
Production drilling (m)	1,111,353
Contained Au (oz)	1,346,884
Average grade (g/t)	3.41
Development ore (t)	364,189
Stope ore (t)	8,446,411
C&F ore (t)	3,819,832
Total ore (t)	12,640,616
Total waste (t)	1,750,364
Total haulage (t)	14,390,800
Paste (m^3)	4,878,184

A summary LoM schedule, including the relative contribution of resource categories underpinning the mining schedule, is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 LOM Schedule by Resource Category

Resource Category	Year											
	0 & 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ROM (t)	292,603	1,018,535	1,340,207	1,279,264	1,175,807	1,235,066	1,202,444	951,854	1,200,059	902,714	531,440	339,487	98,468
Measured	6%	16%	13%	10%	10%	11%	10%	12%	8%	6%	7%	3%	8%
Indicated	56%	56%	63%	68%	76%	79%	76%	59%	63%	63%	82%	73%	51%
Inferred	38%	28%	24%	22%	14%	10%	14%	29%	29%	31%	11%	24%	41%

Metallurgy and Process Design

Extensive prior sampling and testwork of both the Upper and Lower zones has been undertaken over the history of the project. Initial sampling and metallurgical testing for Salave was undertaken by IMEBESA in 1971. Subsequent programs were carried out by Consolidated Gold Fields in 1975 and 1976, by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa between 1980 and 1988, by the Oromet Joint Venture in 1988 and 1989, by Empresa Minera Newmont Inc. y Compañía, S.C. in 1990 and 1991, EMC in 1992, and Rio Narcea in 2004 and 2005.

Testwork was carried out principally at SGS Lakefield in Canada, Oretest and at AMMTEC (now ALS) in Perth. Processing routes including conventional cyanidation, bio-oxidation, bio-leaching and froth flotation have been investigated. Programs conducted in 2005 by AMMTEC for Rio Narcea are considered by far the most comprehensive and have been used largely - as and where supported by other results - as the basis for metallurgical interpretation for this study. Ultimately, a processing route including crushing, grinding, rougher and cleaner froth flotation to produce a gold concentrate ±65 g/t for sale to off-takers has been adopted. Gold recovery by flotation was consistently >95% with overall recoveries of 96% adopted for the evaluation. Gold concentrate will be thickened, filtered, and transported by truck to the nearby Aviles port for bulk shipment to off-takers in Asia.

Infrastructure

The city of Oviedo, the capital of the province, can be reached by air from Barcelona and Madrid, and by car from Madrid in around 4 hours. The distance from Oviedo to Salave is around 90 km west via motorway (A-8). The Salave project licence area is well serviced by sealed roads A-13-3, and high-tension (HT) powerlines along the road alignment as well as across the licence area. Underground mine infrastructure will include ventilation, dewatering, power and communications infrastructure. The port of Aviles, capable of handling bulk shipments (e.g. coal and concentrate as well as containers) lies 80 km to the east via the A-8.

Power will be provided from a main substation located at the portal, and reticulated underground via the service raises at 6,000 V with section transformers 6,000 V/400 V for use on ventilation and pumping equipment in the main and sublevels. Communications and control will be by pervasive underground WLAN backbone with Wi-Fi in operating sections. A mine control room is planned at the portal, connected to the main control room via WLAN.

Main structures include the portal office/workshop, and plant building/workshop. Tailings will be filtered, then cemented for passivation and used for backfill or stacked in a custom-built storage facility on the property.

Environmental

Desktop environmental and social studies, as well as detailed biodiversity surveys and initial geochemical tests have been initiated. Land-use designation modification, and acquisition to suit project development parameters, has been considered. Investigation of further environmental and social aspects, including permitting and rezoning requirements and initial identification of potential surface and groundwater impacts, as well as social and archaeological aspects, has been initiated.

Capital Costs

Scoping-level estimates (+-30%) of capital and operating costs relating to the project have been made during the Study. Estimates are from bills of quantity derived from scoping-level design (in the case of mining capital), or from quotes or estimates from recent similar projects, including for small-scale underground sublevel longhole open stoping projects.

Capital cost estimates for mine development, mine infrastructure, process plant, and surface infrastructure including mine offices, control, plant building, common workshop and stores, change-house, water, powerline and substation, and earthworks including tailings, roads and platforms have been made based on current designs and quotes from recent similar projects by Bara.

Capital development includes the development and equipping of a 2,900 m main decline and services and associated lateral development. Mining capital includes pumping, ventilation, and electrical infrastructure to support a 1,200,000 tpa ROM underground gold mine.

Flotation plant includes for the design and construction of a 1,200,000 tpa froth flotation plant plus concentrate and tailings thickening and filtration facilities.

Infrastructure includes for mine support infrastructure, plant infrastructure, the backfill preparation and delivery plant, HT power, water and roads, and includes a provision of $3,3M for site preparation plus $12,5M for initial construction of the cemented dry stack tailings facility and $8,7M for closure at the end of mine life. A summary of project capital costs is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Capital cost estimate, 1,200,000 tpa Salave Gold Project

Item	Description	Amount (US$)
1	Mine development	71,332,276
2	Mine infrastructure	37,961,056
3	Process plant	53,015,000
4	Surface infrastructure	12,500,000
5	Engineering studies, permitting	15,362,817
6	Contingency	16,515,028
7	**Total**	206,686,176

Operating Costs

A high-level breakdown of operating costs is provided. All-in stoping costs were calculated to be US$43/t with total processing costs at US$26/t, and G&A costs at US$4/t. The breakdown of operating costs is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Operating Costs

Type	Rate (US$/unit)
Total mining	
Total mining (incl. development cost and backfill, US$/t)	43
Processing	
Process cost (including transport and tails disposal/rehabilitation) (US$/t)	26
G&A	
G&A (US$/t)	4

Economic Analysis

Scoping-level economic analysis of the project is presented in Section 19 of the main report. Economics are based on the mining schedule as presented in Section 15 (Mining Methods) of the main report. An all-in mining cost of $43.00/t was applied, with processing costs of $20/t, tailings disposal costs of $3.00/t and concentrate transport costs of $3.24/t. G&A costs were applied at $4.00/t. All costs are presented in $/run-of-mine (ROM) tonne.

Initial mining capex is estimated at $112,532,112 including capital development and fleet, with surface capital including process plant and tailings at $104,477,500, plus closure cost at $8,705,000 per the breakdown in capital costs in Section 18. A gold price of $2,106/oz, in good agreement with both two- and three-year trailing price averages at the time of reporting, and inside the range of broker consensus pricing for 2025, was used in the economic analysis for the study.

Summary economics are presented in

Table 7, with full details presented in Appendix D (Financial Model).

Table 7 Salave Project key financial metrics

Item	Value	Unit
Revenue	2178	US$ million
Operating cost	794	US$ million
Project capital cost	207	US$ million
Sustaining capital cost	145	US$ million
Free cashflow	824	US$ million
LOM C1 Cash cost	614	US$/oz
LOM C3 Cash cost	632	US$/oz
LOM AISC	790	US$/oz
Pre-tax project NPV5	631	US$ million
Post-tax project NPV5	506	US$ million
Pre-tax project IRR	34	%
Post-tax project IRR	31	%
Operating margin	64	%
Peak funding requirement	287	US$ million

Net present value (NPV) of the project, at a discount rate of 5%, is $635 million with an internal rate of return (IRR) of 34%. Operating margin, describing a very robust project, is 64%. Upfront capital is $207 million with LOM capex of $351 million. The peak funding requirement for the project is $287 million, with payback estimated over three years.

'The Scoping Study referred to in this report is based on low-level technical and economic assessments and is insufficient to support the estimation or reporting of Ore Reserves, or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised.'

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Conclusions

The Salave Project has been extensively explored, sampled and tested over its history, and is very well characterised for a scoping-level study. The deposit is well-drilled, with the core of the deposit drilled to between ~10 m x 10 m to ~20 m x 40 m drill spacing.

Analytical and geological results obtained during multiple exploration programs completed from 1970 through 2018, geological understanding of the deposit, and the topographic surface were utilised to estimate the Mineral Resource for the Project. Drilling programs completed by various companies including Black Dragon between 1970 and 2018 have provided a database from which the current Mineral Resource has been estimated. A Mineral Resource comprising Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources has been estimated.

The updated 2025 MRE disclosed, as derived from the 2018 block model, has been completed using an evaluation workflow that well reflects current understanding of deposit characteristics, trends and underlying geological, structural, and alteration controls on mineralisation.

In the eastern and southern areas of the block model, informed by wider spaced drilling, significant volumes of internal waste appear contained within the nominal >0.47g/t Au grade envelope. Whilst efforts have been made to control the influence of lower grade zones during the estimation process, some dilution within the model therefore remains evident.

Block model grades are smoothed and are considered - particularly in areas classified as Inferred Mineral Resources - understated relative to the input composite grade dataset, such that block grades estimated above any given cut-off presently carry a degree of uncertainty. This smoothing can and should be improved to reduce uncertainty as part of any MRE updating ahead of any planned PFS-level work.

Updated Mineral Resources have now been reported above a cut-off grade of 1.45 g/t Au within the constraint of a conceptual stope design, constraints considered reasonable under the assumption that the Mineral Resource is likely to be exploited by underground mining methods. The Salave Mineral Resource is considered to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

The Scoping study describes a robust project with potential for extension both at depth as well as along strike. A substantial portion of the presently estimated resource is in either the Measured or Indicated category, sufficient to support study at pre-feasibility study (PFS) levels of detail. Preliminary assessment of mining, processing and infrastructure aspects of the project, including costs and economic analysis, has been undertaken. Environmental baselining and an initial environmental impact assessment to Spanish requirements have been initiated, with a preliminary EIA application already submitted. Community opposition to the project arising from the deportment of prior owners of EMC has been noted, which is planned to be addressed through enhanced stakeholder engagement going forward, as well as putative achievement of 'Strategic' status for the project in terms of the recently promulgated Spanish 'Strategic Investment Project' Law.

Bara recommends the following actions to support ongoing development of the Salave Project:

- Further refinement can be made to the Mineral Resource evaluation with the use of grade-constraining wireframes such that presently identified zones of internal waste can then be excluded. This would result in an improvement in the grade estimate by means of a reduction in the degree of grade 'smoothing', and associated uncertainty in the grade above cut-off.
- Refinements should be made to 3D geological and alteration interpretations via enhanced sub-domaining of the alteration zones, thus producing a more robust block model. Vertical structures identified in drilling should now be reviewed to determine if they are potentially feeder zones which could then be modelled accordingly. Given most of the historical drilling is close to vertical, the potential for high-grade vertical structures needs to be explored in areas not adequately covered by angled drillholes.
- A limited program of historic core re-sampling should be completed, focussed on the core of the deposit and this dataset compared to historic data to assess any bias and to test current assumptions as to the quality of historic data.
- Further physical property testwork and litho-geochemical analysis should be completed to fully understand the properties of the mineralisation. This would provide valuable insights into future geological, alteration and geometallurgical domaining of the deposit. Future geometallurgical modelling should include arsenic domaining.
- Geotechnical drilling and analyses including sampling, testwork and geotechnical modelling in the context of the proposed mine design should be completed to support geotechnical assessment and support requirements to PFS level.

- Geohydrological drilling and analyses, including ongoing level monitoring and lift tests to determine hydraulic conductivity at a range of depths selected in the context of the proposed mine design, will inform dewatering requirements, and support further appraisal of mining parameters and costs to PFS levels of accuracy.
- Sampling and metallurgical testing of composites from the Upper and Lower mineralised zones as well as testing of an overall LOM composite will be required. LOM variability testing may also be undertaken, although this is strictly speaking only required for feasibility levels of study.
- Development of a suitable stakeholder engagement plan, and initiation of engagement as appropriate with identified stakeholders is highly recommended ahead of any further capital development on the project.

Appendix 2 – JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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.*	The 2018 drilling completed by Black Dragon Gold Corp. (BDG) consisted of seven holes for 2,217 m. Sampling was of HQ drillcore. All core was cut with a diamond saw and sampled at 1.5 m intervals (quarter core samples) for assaying. The historical drilling database contains 342 diamond (DD) holes and 29 reverse circulation shallow (RC) holes. Various sampling intervals were adopted, including 3.0 m, 1.0 m and 1.5 m (half core) samples. Core sizes included HQ, NQ and BQ.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The 2018 drilling was initiated with PQ size core to variable depths to approximately 60 m of the fresh rock interface (16–61 m) and then HQ size core in fresh rock. Samples consisted of quarter core over predominantly 1.0–2.0 m lengths (average sample length of 1.33 m). All core was cut along oriented core markings (producing one half and two quarter-core lengths) with a diamond saw into various lengths depending on lithology and alteration contacts determined by the drill site geologist. All drill core was sampled. 2018 drill core sampling was completed under an SOP considered adequate to ensure sampling consistency and representivity. Historical sampling used split core (using either hammer and chisel or diamond saw), including BQ (36.5 mm), NQ (47.5 mm), HQ (63.5 mm) and PQ (85 mm) diameter core, sampling ½ core. Core sampling during the various drilling campaigns are documented in historical reports, with some detail relating to the SOP's adopted for most previous operators. This information provides some level of comfort that reasonable measures were taken to ensure sample representivity.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Rio Tinto (1972) crushed split core to 6–8 mm in size with a jaw crusher. The whole sample was then reduced to less than 10 mesh in size with a roll crusher. A riffle splitter was used to obtain a sample of approximately 300 g, which was sent to the Rio Tinto's laboratory at Huelva (Harris, 1979) for analysis. The sample was pulverised to -270 mesh and quartered. A 100 g sample was sent for fire assay (Au) and silver, molybdenum, arsenic and sulphur by atomic absorption. Check assaying was performed by Anglo's laboratory in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Gold Fields (1976) split core with a diamond saw then crushed it to less than 5 mm with a jaw crusher, followed by crushing with a roll crusher to -30 mesh. Splitting produced a 300 g sample for analysis. The 300 g sample was pulverised with a disc pulveriser to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		-100 mesh. A 50 g split was sent to Gold Fields' Little Daugh laboratory for gold analysis by atomic absorption. Anglo's core drilling (1981-88), with the exception of their 1984 holes, the core was split and half was sent for analysis by fire assay to Anglo American Research Laboratory in South Africa (Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited and Charter Consolidated PLC. Samples from Anglo's 1984 holes, including the FM-series, were split and sent to the Charter Laboratory in England for fire assay. Oromet (1988) drilled 503m of shallow drilling. Core samples were analysed for gold but there are no details on the procedures used. Newmont (1990-91), all core was sawn in half, and one-half of the core was subject to a primary crush in Tapia. After drying at 100°C for 24 hours and depending on Newmont's sample preparation capacity relative to drill productivity, crushed material was either roll-crushed to 95% -10 mesh on site or sent directly to the assay laboratory for sample preparation. The laboratories pulverised the -10 mesh material to at least -100 mesh before taking a representative split for fire assay. Samples were sent for analysis of gold by fire assay to Caleb Brett (now called Intertek Group Plc) in St Helens, England; XRAL in Toronto, Canada; or Rocky Mountain Geochemical (RMGC) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Samples from the first phase of drilling were sent to either Caleb Brett or XRAL, and samples from the second phase (holes NSC5A, 5B, 5C, 24, 28–31) were sent to RMGC. All samples were analysed by fire assay. Lyndex (1996-7) sent their core samples to XRAL in Quebec, Canada, for sample preparation and analysis, using the following procedures; coarse grinding to 90% passing -10 mesh, quartering for pulverising, pulverising to 90% passing -200 mesh, quartering for analysis and analysis for gold by fire assay. Rio Narcea (2004-05) split samples to produce a 5 kg subsample. Samples weighing 5–7 kg were dried, crushed through a jaw crusher (95% <6 mm), and further reduced (95% passing <4 mm) using an LM5 ring mill. An Essa splitter was used to take a 450–550 g subsample of each split for pulverising. After reducing the subsample to a nominal –200 mesh with an LM2 pulveriser, the samples were thoroughly blended and a 50 g portion or two 30 g (60 g) portions were used for analysis by fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Astur (2011-13) used ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) as their principal laboratory for the analysis of Salave samples. Sample preparation was completed by a preparation facility in Seville, Spain, and then the pulps for analysis were shipped to ALS laboratory facilities in Loughrea, Ireland operating under OMAC. OMAC with registration number 173T is accredited by the Irish National Accreditation Board to undertake testing as detailed in the Schedule bearing the Registration Number detailed above, in compliance with the International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005. ALS was requested to do their 31B preparation method on the sample, which pulverised approximately 1 kg of material to 85% <75 µm. A 29.167 g assay charge was then weighed out for analysis. The prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents as required, impregnated with 6 mg of gold-free silver, and then cupelled to yield a precious-metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. Hydrochloric acid of 0.5 ml concentration was then added, and the bead was further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 ml with de-mineralised water, and analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) against matrix matched standards. Detection limits were 0.01 g/t Au at the lower end and 100 g/t Au at the upper end. If a gold sample assayed over 10 g/t Au, the sample was re-analysed with a gravimetric finish. A prepared sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals was cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead was parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed, and weighed as gold. The lower detection limit was 0.05 g/t Au, while the upper limit was 1,000 g/t Au. A 33-element ICP analysis was undertaken on all samples using a four-acid digestion. The sample is digested in a mixture of nitric, perchloric, and hydrofluoric acids. Perchloric acid was added to assist oxidation of the sample and to reduce the possibility of mechanical loss of sample as the solution was evaporated to moist salts. Elements were determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). BDG (2018) samples from the 2018 drill program were analysed by ALS in Spain and Ireland (ALS is ISO 17025-2005 accredited). Samples were crushed and pulverised at ALS and a 50 g sample was analysed for gold by fire assay method and atomic absorption finish. Samples were also analysed by four-acid ICP-AES for arsenic, antimony and sulphur.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	2018 drilling commenced with PQ reducing to HQ standard tube and core is orientated using a standard spear method. Historically, drill core diameter typically commenced with either HQ or NQ and all holes reduced core size at varying downhole depths. The smallest diameter at the end of hole was BQ. Rio (NQ), Goldfields (NQ-BQ), Anglo (HQ), Newmont (HQ), Lyndex (HQ-NQ-BQ), Rio A (HQ), Astur (HQ) Limited records of shallow RC drilling indicate that they mainly failed due to the high water table. These are not included in the MRE.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery from 2018 drilling was estimated using the driller's recorded depth marks against the length of the core recovered. Average core recovery >90%. Historical drill core recovery data for 70% of the intervals has been sighted with an average recovery of 95% within a range of 80% to 100%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The ground conditions are considered reasonable and standard single tube coring techniques historically resulted in good sample recovery. Some historic operators completed sludge sampling during the cutting process. Analyses are unknown but such measures are sighted in the literature.
	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.	There appears to be no potential sample bias, given high core recoveries.
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.*	The 2018 logging program included fracture orientation, recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), geology and mineralogy. Drill core is stored at BDG's warehouse. The data is considered to be of an appropriate level of detail to support resource estimation. Historical logging practises captured geological and structural information. Historically, specific geotechnical and hydrogeological holes were drilled as well as metallurgical drilling which supported several phases of various levels of in-house techno-economic analysis over the history of the project. 335 historical holes were logged for lithology, and alteration, 81 holes have geotechnical/RQD data, and 135 holes have structural logging.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	BDG 2018 logging was both qualitative as well as quantitative (vein and sulphide %). Geotechnical data is quantitative. Historical DD logging core geological logging is qualitative in nature. Historical geotechnical data is quantitative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging information exists for 335 holes for #60,000 m of drilling.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all care taken.*	BDG 2018 sampling of HQ quarter core. Historically, all operators, with the exception of Rio A (whole core) sampled half core. Not all core was assayed particularly at the collar and intervals interpreted to be barren. All unsampled barren intervals were populated with zero gold grades.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	There is no record of the historical sampling of RC drilling. With the exception of two RC and 13 combination RC/core holes, the remaining RC drilling was not used in Mineral Resource evaluation.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The 2018 sampling of consistent quarter core is considered appropriate. Historical sampling was completed using several methods; either mechanical splitter, diamond saw cut or chisel cut half core predominantly, carried out under reasonable procedures to ensure appropriate and representative sampling. The CP notes that the sample dataset comprises HQ, NQ and BQ drill core and recommends a statistical review of the various sample supports to assess any bias. Historical literature does not suggest bias.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	2018 Quality control procedures are considered to be of an acceptable standard. Internal laboratory QAQC procedures in place. Historical quality control procedures are documented and considered reasonable, though cannot be verified.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including far instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Current drilling: A second quarter-core sample has been collected as field duplicates and inserted into the sample stream at a rate of one in every 30 samples. Quality assurance and quality control (QAQ)C sampling of the quarter core is representative of the in-situ material. All duplicate analyses were reviewed and show acceptable precision and variability. Historical drilling: Considerable procedural information is contained in the literature, relating to field duplicate sampling, and measures employed appear reasonable. Phases of metallurgical testwork completed by previous operators, using retained drill core samples forming composites, returned analytical head grade results which are documented and appear to align in tenor with primary assay data, at times returning higher grades.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes area considered appropriate in relation to the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	BDG 2018 drilling used ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) in Spain and Ireland. ALS is an ISO 17025-2005 accredited and internationally recognised analytical services provider. ALS utilised the following methods: • Au-AA26 Au by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (5O g pulp sample) for gold • PREP-31CY for sample preparation fine crushing - 70%. • <2 mm, split sample – Boyd rotary splitter, pulverise 1,000 g to 85% <75 µm. • Ore Grade Au_AA26 by fire assay and AAS (50 g pulp sample) for gold. • ICP 61 – near total four-acid digest for (sulphur, arsenic, antimony). The techniques are considered total. Historical assays for drill core were assayed by the following companies and techniques, • 1970–1971 Northgate/IMEBESA (34 holes): Method unknown. • 1971–1972 Rio Tinto (10 holes): Fusion Cupellation/AAS (partial). • 1976 Gold Fields (8 holes): Fire assay. Total • 1981–1989 Anglo (121 holes): Fire assay. Total • 1988 Oromet (20 holes): Unknown method. • 1990–1991 Newmont (32 holes): Fire assay. Total • 1996–1997 Lyndex (23 holes): Fire assay. Total • 2004–2005 Rio Narcea (77 holes): Fire assay. Total • 2011–2013 Astur (20 holes): Fire assay. Total Various comparative analysis of results from Northgate/IMEBESA, Rio Tinto and Gold Fields show discrepancies in assay results. Out of 2,816 intervals, 32 discrepancies were reported. CSA Global estimated that IMEBESA holes have an impact over the MRE not exceeding 3%, thus it was decided to use those holes in the MRE. Goldfields (8 holes) was the first company to implement QAQC and showed results lower than control samples. Lyndex and Rio Narcea had QAQC processes in place, but no comments are recorded on the performance. Notably coarse gold is mentioned by Gold Fields and they completed screen fire assays. Significant metallurgical testwork was completed using drill core from Rio Narcea, Anglo, Newmont and Lyndex, testwork indicated the calculated (metallurgical) head grade is slightly higher than the drillhole assay average grade, possibly due to coarse gold. Samples are considered a partial digestion when using an aqua regia digest and total when using fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Geophysical tools for analysis have not been used in recent or historical drilling campaigns.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BDG 2018 drilling: QAQC procedures included the insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs) and blank material for each sample batch at 5% of samples sent. An umpire laboratory, AGQ, located in Seville, Spain was used as an umpire laboratory for approximately 100 samples. All QAQC data was reviewed and yielded acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. No batches failed QAQC analyses. Historical drilling: Quality control procedural information is referenced in the literature and from 1976 (Goldfields) onwards there is reference to duplicate sampling and check assaying. Several historic operators refer to umpire analysis in the literature. Available procedural information provides some comfort that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were achieved, but this cannot be verified and as such, there is some uncertainty.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The BDG drill campaign was supervised by Santiago Gonzales Nistal, EurGeol., a Competent Person as defined by JORC and a consultant to BDG. A CSA Global representative visited the property in February 2018 and inspected the drilling being completed at that time, including observing sampling practises and inspecting drill hole intersections. MDA and RPA/Golder personnel completed site visits in 2016 and completed verification activities. The Bara CP visited site on 20 February 2025 and inspected a selection of significant intersections in holes BD05 and BD07 alongside logging information and verified the presence of mineralisation and association with sulphide, veining and alteration. No independent sampling was undertaken. The CP is of the opinion that metallurgical testwork results returned by independent third parties completing testwork serve as a verification of drill core intersections which made up the metallurgical samples, which provides confidence.
	The use of twinned holes.	The 2018 drill campaign had, as one of its objectives, the verification of mineralised zones within a zone of tightly spaced historical drilling, with the returning of higher grades, and was successful in that objective.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	BDG: The data gathering process is manual log (including typically geology, lithology, geotechnical, etc.), followed by input in electronic Microsoft Excel format and finally direct transfer to the drillhole database. Data verification was performed off site and backup is kept off site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historically data was captured manually and successive operators, particularly from Rio Narcea onwards, collated data and information into a central database and took steps to verify the data of previous operators, which is documented in the literature. All available historical data is captured in the current BDG and a significant amount of hardcopy data is preserved.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data, based on current BDG procedures, spot checks of assay certificate data and the historical literature.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	BDG 2018 drillhole collars were surveyed by trained surveyors using Total Station and Differential global positioning system (GPS). The same certified topographic surveyor (TOPCAD) that was used in the past was contracted to survey the 2018 drilling. Downhole survey is completed by using a Maxibor device which takes readings every 5 m downhole. Historical drill collars have been recorded for all drillholes, except for Northgate and these holes are not included in the MRE database. Commercial or professional surveys are only recorded for Rio Narcea and Astur. Prior to Rio Narcea the survey method has not been recorded. Most holes are vertical and downhole survey was completed by various downhole surveying techniques. Four drillhole collars were located by CSA Global during a site visit in February 2018.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is UTM-29, European datum 1950 or more recently the ETRS89 datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface of the deposit was generated by TOPCAD surveyors and is based on surveyed drill collars and 1:50,000 topographic mapping. The CP considers this to be adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Drillhole density across the project (including all drilling) is approximately 20–40 m x 20–40 m closing in to better than 10 m x 10 m in places. The data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classifications applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample length compositing to 1.5 m was applied to both historical and 2018 drilling.
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.*	The 2018 BDG drilling program was located on historical drillhole locations with angled drillholes between -65' and -75'. The generally flat to shallow dipping nature of the mineralisation with occasional vertical structures is evident and the drill orientation is considered suitable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical drilling was generally vertical and suitable given the geometry of the mineralisation, though may have underestimated or missed vertical structures.
	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.	2018 diamond drilling at various orientations did not reveal any bias regarding the orientation of the mineralised horizons. Historical drilling may have missed vertical structures
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The 2018 samples were transported by courier packed and palletised. Historical core is palletised and locked in a warehouse.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	BDG owns 100% of the Salave gold deposit through its wholly owned Spanish subsidiary Exploraciones Mineras del Cantabrico SL (EMC). The BDG tenure includes five Mining Concessions and associated extensions covering 662 ha and an Investigation Permit covering another 2,765 ha. A Mining Concession entitles the holder to develop resources located within the concession area, except those already reserved by the State. An Investigation Permit gives the holder the right to carry out, within the indicated perimeter and for a specific term (a maximum of three years), studies and work aimed at demonstrating and defining resources and the right, once defined, to be granted for mining those resources. The term of an Investigation Permit may be renewed by the Regional Ministry of Economy and Employment for three years and, exceptionally, for successive periods. The BDG Investigation Permit has been extended to April 2022, with an extension application pending a response from the respective authority. The Salave gold deposit and mineral resources as currently defined is situated completely within the confines of the Company's Mining Concessions and is therefore not impacted by a renewal of the Investigation Permit. The Mining Concessions and Investigation Permit are subject to restrictions defined by the Plan de Ordenacion del Literal de Asturias (POLA) which does not allow any surface activity within 500 m of the coast line of the Bay of Biscay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Salave Project is subject to a royalty agreement with SPG Royalties Inc. described in the January 2017 Amended Technical Report on the Salave Gold Project by MDA on the Company's website.
	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.	No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration activities commenced in 1967 with several periods of exploration and mining studies prior to BDG (originally named Dagilev Capital Corp., renamed Astur Gold Corporation in 2010, renamed Black Dragon Gold Corp. in 2016) taking ownership of the project in 2010. A significant amount of drilling has been undertaken on or immediately adjacent to the current property boundary during this period totalling 484 drillholes for 69,585 m completed. The first drilling commenced with Northgate/IMBESA in 1970 and continued with various owners until 2005. BDG commenced the 2018 drill program in January 2018, the first to be undertaken since 2013.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Salava gold deposit is hosted mainly by the strongly altered Salave Granodiorite at its western boundary, close to the contact with the Los Cabos Sedimentary Sequence. Most of the gold mineralisation has been delineated within an area of approximately 500 m wide, 780 m long, and tested to 420 m deep. Gold mineralisation occurs in a series of stacked, north-to-northwest trending, shallowly southwest dipping irregular lenses related to faults and fracture zones that are parallel to the contact of the intrusive and metasedimentary rocks. The faults and fracture zones appear to be related to one or more vertical structures some of which contain high-grade gold mineralisation. These structures may play an important role as conduits and opening shallow dipping structures with subsequent deposition of hydrothermal solutions. Gold mineralisation at Salave is related to hydrothermal alteration of the host granodiorite. The highest gold grades are associated with intense albite-sericite alteration with fine-grained arsenopyrite, commonly disseminated as fine needles, pyrite and stibnite. Destruction of the original texture is a major feature of the most intensively altered and mineralised granodiorite. Quartz veins, and quartz-carbonate molybdenite-bearing veins present in the deposit do not contain gold and represent a separate mineralising event.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	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.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	if the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Exploration Results are not being reported.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").	Exploration Results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of the 2025 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.*	Exploration Results are not being reported.
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.*	Several programs of geophysics, metallurgical testwork, geotechnical studies and resource evaluations have been completed by previous explorers. In 2013, Astur engaged a structural geological consultant to complete a structural analysis based on observations and measurement of oriented core data from six historical drillholes. In 2019 BDG engaged a structural consultant to complete further structural analysis based on drill core analysis and limited surface mapping.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	BDG is considering further surface exploration work which may include mapping, soil geochemical surveys and airborne geophysical surveys. The CP has recommended further works in relation to the refinement of the current MRE including improvements to 3D geological and structural models for the deposit, the refining of grade and alteration domains, as well as geometallurgical domaining.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	No future exploration plans have been developed by BDG at this time.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.*	One combined database was provided, containing data for 378drillholes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Over the history of the project all drillholes were logged on hardcopy sheets and data copied to a digital database by more recent operators. Historical literature describes measures taken to validate previous operator data. All drillhole collar, downhole survey, alteration and geological data are stored in common databases in Microsoft Access and Micromine software. The 2018 database was updated at the project site during 2018 drilling. A database copy was stored at BDG main office. All the database changes are strictly regulated by in-house procedures.
	Data validation procedures used.	The following error checks were carried out during the final database creation in 2018: • Missing collar coordinates. • Missing values in fields FROM and TO. • Cases when FROM values equal or exceed TO ones (FROM; TO). • Data availability. The data availability was checked for each drillhole in the tables: o Collar coordinates o Sampling data o Downhole survey data o Lithological and alteration characteristics. • Duplicate drillhole numbers in the table of the drillhole collar coordinates. • Duplicate sampling intervals. • Duplicate downhole measurement data. • Duplicate intervals of the lithological column. • Sample "overlapping" (when the sample TO value exceeds FROM value of the next sample). • Negative-grade samples.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Dr Belinda van Lente, an employee of CSA Global, visited the Salave Gold Project, located in Spain, over three days from 19 to 21 February 2018. The site visit was required for the purposes of inspection, ground truthing, review of activities, and collection of information and data. Dr. Andrew Bamber, Mr Galen White and Mr Andrew Nicholson visited the project site on 20 February 2025 for the purposes of reviewing drill core geology and mineralisation (BD05 and BD07), completion of a project tour to review surface access, infrastructure, locations of current conceptual mine elements and to hold discussions with the BDG Country Manager in relation to environmental permitting and ESG.
	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	The most recent site visit took place on 20 February 2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Geological data has been collected in a consistent manner that has allowed the development of geological models to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Gold mineralisation is strongly controlled by alteration types, which were logged for all holes. A model of alteration was developed, and the block model was domained accordingly. Interpretation of the deposit mineralisation was based on the current understanding of the deposit geology. Each cross section generally spaced 20 m apart was displayed in Micromine software together with drillhole traces colour-coded according to gold values. A nominal cut-off grade of 0.47 g/t Au was selected for interpretation based on the results of classical statistical analysis.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Interpretation was based on sampling results of drillholes, which were sampled at 1.5 m intervals (average). Drillhole grade composites were generated to assist with interpretation. All composites were based on 0.47 g/t Au cut-off grade.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The geological and structural characteristics of the deposit are reasonably well understood based on significant interpretative work over the history of the project, including structural interpretation in 2013 and 2019, and characteristics and trends, as they are currently understood, are reflected in the MRE model with confidence, informed by a significant amount of drilling data, in places closely spaced. In future MRE evaluation refinement of the nominal grade envelope to exclude internal waste is recommended, which would lessen the degree of smoothing and may result in lower tonnes at elevated grade. Further drilling may enable refinement of alteration domains and assessment of sub-domaining vertical structural zones from shallow dipping structural zones. These refinements may reduce uncertainty and improve selectivity in mine planning.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Nominal gold grade cut-off producing a constraining envelope, within which geological and structural trends identified as a result of interpretative work over the history of the project, are honoured and guide the directions of geological and grade continuity. Alteration type and intensity is associated with gold grade with grade continuity interpreted as relating to structural trends (vertical and shallowly dipping.
Dimensions	*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.*	The strike length of the mineralised zone is about 780 m. Width is up to 500 m, plunging about 15° to the northwest, traced down dip to 420 m. A core zone exists in the west, of closer spaced drilling, with two higher grade zones delineated.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">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 method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used</td><td>The MRE is based on surface drilling results using ordinary kriging (OK) to inform 4.0 m x 4.0 m x 4.5 m blocks. The block model was constrained by one wireframe modelled for the mineralised zone of the deposit. Sectional interpretation was carried out for all sections of the deposit. The OK interpolation was carried out separately for each alteration domain of the deposit. The alteration domains were interpolated into the model using indicator approach and OK interpolation method, using all available alteration logging

Hard boundaries were used between the interpreted mineralisation and host rocks, as well as between alteration domains. The drillhole data were composited to a target length of 1.5 m based on the length analysis of raw intercepts.

Interpolation parameters were as follows:
<table><tr><th>Interpolation method</th><th colspan="4">OK</th></tr><tr><td>Search radii</td><td>Less or equal to 1/3 of semi-variogram ranges</td><td>Less or equal to 2/3 of semi-variogram ranges</td><td>Less of equal to semi-variogram ranges</td><td>Greater than semi-variogram ranges</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum no. of samples</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum no. of samples</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum number of drillholes or trenches</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</td><td>Previous JORC-compliant Mineral Resources were estimated by MDA, and the estimate was available for review.

No current mining is occurring at the Salave deposit.

The only known past production of gold from the Salave project dates from Roman times, however data on mined volumes and grades are not available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</td><td>No by-products are assumed at this stage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</td><td>No deleterious elements, affecting metallurgical processing, have been identified at the deposit at this study phase, based on available metallurgical testwork. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite and efforts should be made to complete geometallurgical interpretation of arsenic domains.</td></tr>
<tr><td>In the case of block made/interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>The optimal parent cell size was selected in the course of block modelling. The linear parent cell dimensions along X-axis and Y-axis were 4 m x 4 m. The vertical parent cell dimension was 4.5 m. Block grades were interpolated using parent cell estimation. Nominal drill spacing was about 20 m x 20 m, but a denser exploration grid exists with 10 m x 10 m grid.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>4.0 m x 4.0 m x 4.5 m parent cells were used, approximately reflecting selective mining units for underground mining. MSO parameters including 5-10m stope widths, 20m stope lengths and 20m sublevel spacing - considered compatible with block model dimensions - were used in optimisation.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions about correlation between variables</td><td>No assumptions about correlation between variables were made.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</td><td>Geological and structural trends, as they are currently interpreted were honoured in the directions of geological/grade continuity during Mineral Resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</td><td>Top-cutting was applied separately for each alteration domain based on the results of the classical statistical analysis:
<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Au (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>OX</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>AS</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL</td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>MT</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>SE</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>TH</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>AB</td><td>19</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>Grade estimation was validated using visual inspection of interpolated block grades vs sample data, alternative interpolation methods and swath plots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Moisture was not considered in the density assignment, and all tonnage estimates are based on dry tonnes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>A cut-off grade of 1.45g/t was used to report the Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade was generated through the generation of conceptual MSO shapes used to constrain the Mineral Resource and support RPEEE. The selected cut-off assumes an underground mining method with mining costs, processing costs and metal pricing as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>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.</td><td>The evaluation of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction included the generation of conceptual underground mining shapes using MSA. Mining methods are assumed to be via sub-level stoping methods with a minority of cut & fill stopes in upper weak zones. Modifying factor used include a Mining Recovery of 95% with 10% dilution in addition to internal dilution incorporated into stoping blocks as modelled.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*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.*	Considerable metallurgical testing of drill core has been completed on core intervals by Rio Narcea, Anglo, Newmont and Lyndex. All the tests reported have drillhole sample weights so that the drillhole assays can be compared to metallurgical test head assays and calculated heads. Metallurgical testwork to date has indicated high recoveries are possible and that the processing flowsheet for Salave material is relatively simple with single stage crushing, milling and flotation by rougher and cleaner stages only considered.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*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.*	The project is considered as an underground project as part of the consideration of reducing the environmental footprint. Waste dumps and tailings facility options have been considered in relation to protected areas.
Bulk density	*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.*	The available database for bulk density includes 396 measurements from historical drilling and 68 measurements from the 2018 exploration program. Bulk density was systematically measured by Gold Fields, Anglo American, Newmont, Rio Narcea and BDG. Density measurements were completed using the conventional water immersion method.
	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.	Samples were weighted both in air and in water. Bulk density was calculated using standard method – from sample weight, its weight in water and volume.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The average measured density was 2.67 t/m^3, which was directly assigned to two alteration domains ("chloritization" and "sericitization"). All other alteration domains had bulk density values directly interpolated via IDW, raised to the second power, from available density measurements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	Definitions for Mineral Resource classification categories are consistent with those defined in the JORC Code. Following the review of all the factors, the following approach was adopted: • Measured Resources: Block grade interpolated from a minimum of three composites derived from a minimum of two holes, whose average distance to the block does not exceed 10 m. • Indicated Resources: It was decided that Indicated Mineral Resources be assigned to blocks which were explored with the drill density not exceeding approximately 20 m x 20 m with at least two mineralisation intersections. Geological structures are relatively well understood and interpreted. • Inferred Resources: Inferred Mineral Resources are model blocks lying outside the Indicated wireframes, which still display reasonable strike continuity and down dip extension, based on the current drillhole intersections.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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).	Data quality, grade continuity, structural continuity and drill spacing were assessed to consider confidence and underpin the classification scheme adopted.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource block model was peer reviewed internally by CSA Global in 2018 and signed off under Company procedure at that time. The 2018 block model remains current for 2025 disclosure, where MRE reporting is via updated and current RPEEE considerations and a revised reporting cut-off grade (1.45g/t Au). No external, third party audits or reviews have been completed.
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.*	Industry standard modelling techniques were used, including but not limited to: • Classical statistical analysis, cut-off selection • Interpretation of mineralised zone and wireframing • Top cutting and interval compositing • Domaining of the model using alteration logging • Geostatistical analysis {which resulted in semi-variograms with about 80 m ranges along strike and 56 m down dip) • Block modelling and grade interpolation techniques • Model classification, validation and reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical data QAQC is documented in the literature provided by previous operators, however no data is available for review and as such cannot be verified. o Some uncertainty therefore remains in the accuracy and precision of this historical data. However, the historic literature does set out programs of validation and verification of previous data collected by successive operators, which indicates that validation and verification was in fact incorporated into successive phases of data collection. BDG completed 7 drillholes in 2018 which had several objectives including the verification of historical drilling intercepts in the core of the deposit, and was successful in achieving its aims. The block model is smoothed, particularly towards the east where the drilling is wider spaced relative to close-spaced drilling around the core of the deposit. Zones of internal waste captured in the nominal grade envelope are contributors to this. At a global scale the block model grades appear understated relative to input composite grades, an aspect more pronounced in volumes classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. At the semi-local alteration sub-domain scale this understating is less pronounced. The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the classification of the deposit.
	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.	The estimate is related to the global estimate of the deposit. The western and central zones of the deposit are sufficiently well drilled to support the application of Scoping Study level techno-economic evaluation.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No historical production data is available for comparison with the MRE. There has been no historic mining at Salave except for excavations of oxide material during Roman times.