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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
2 March 2026

Megado Secures Option to Acquire Very High-Grade Silver-Copper Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Option executed to acquire large 576km² Alpartir Silver-Copper-Antimony Project**
- **Alpartir Project is a very high-grade, structurally controlled Ag-Cu–Sb vein system with historical underground production at multiple locations**
- **Historical mines have been documented over a distance of more than 36 kilometres**
- **Permits cover full extent of historical mines and prospective geology**
- **Historical rock chip sampling by Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) highlighted exceptionally high silver grades of >1,000 g/t Ag *(>32 oz/t)* and very high copper grades >5% Cu[1]**
- **Five-year option enables Megado to complete exploration and development activities before acquisition**
- **Acquisition at full discretion of Megado**
- **Spanish experienced geologist and mining executive Mr Lachlan Rutherford to join Board as Executive Director.**

Megado Minerals Limited (ASX: **MEG**) (**Megado** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce it has secured an option to acquire the exceptionally high-grade Alpartir Silver–Copper-Antimony (Ag–Cu-Sb) Project (**Alpartir** or **the Project**), located in the Province of Zaragoza, Aragón, Spain (Figure 1; Table 1). The option has a maximum five-year period and its exercise is at the full discretion of the Board of Megado.

Table 1 - Assay highlights from Asturiana de Zinc (ASZA) sampling[1].

Sample	Township	Ag (g/t)	*Ag (oz/t)*	Cu %	Sb %
A-29	Alpartir	1,432	***46.0***	3.93	1.89
C-1	Codos	1,320	***42.4***	3.89	1.66
T-1	Tobed	1,250	***40.2***	5.14	—
A-25	Alpartir	990	***31.8***	7.57	—
A-3	Alpartir	781	***25.1***	6.17	—
A-27	Alpartir	646	***20.8***	3.69	—
A-22	Alpartir	250	***8.0***	10.66	—
A-7	Alpartir	406	***13.1***	3.08	—
T-15	Tobed	452	***14.5***	1.97	—
T-13	Tobed	388	***12.5***	1.47	—
A-26	Alpartir	365	***11.7***	1.29	—

[1] *Note Cautionary Statement below on page 2. Full assay results in Appendix A.*

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Cautionary Statement – Historical Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results is based on information compiled from publicly available reports and publications. These historical exploration results were reported prior to the implementation of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work, the confidence in the prior reported historical exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code (2012) Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical exploration results; however, the Company has not independently validated the historical exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

The Company considers the historical exploration results to be relevant to assist in assessing the exploration potential of the project but emphasises that further exploration work, including verification drilling, sampling and data validation, will be required to support the reporting of Exploration Results or to enable any Mineral Resource to be defined in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Investors should not place undue reliance on these historical exploration results.

Project Overview

Alpartir Project covers an area of 576 km^2 and consists of three Investigation Permits (**P.I.**) under application and five granted Exploration Permits (**P.E.**) (Figure 1; Table 2). Ground disturbing exploration activities, including drilling, are planned for the P.I.'s after the permits are granted. Geological mapping, geochemical sampling and airborne geophysics are currently underway within the P.E.'s.

The Project comprises a series of historically worked Ag–Cu vein deposits, centred on the Bilbilitana and Colosal Platífera mines (**Alpartir mine**), situated within the Paleozoic basement rocks of the Iberian Range.

The acquisition of the Alpartir Project is complimentary to the Company's existing Iberian Copper Project. Consistent with the Iberia Copper Project, it represents a strategic entry into a historically productive European Ag-Cu-Sb district with strong geological foundations and significant exploration upside.

Table 2 – Alpartir Permit List*.

Permit Name	Permit type	km^2	Cuadriculars	Status
Alpartir	Investigation	65.54	226	Pending
Grio	Investigation	34.22	118	Pending
Cosuenda	Investigation	6.67	23	Pending
Tobed	Exploration	93.96	324	Granted
Encinacorba	Exploration	93.96	324	Granted
Cerveruela	Exploration	93.96	324	Granted
Villalhuerto	Exploration	93.96	324	Granted
Africana	Exploration	93.96	324	Granted
	Total	**576.23**	**1,987**	

* MEG has the option to earn up to 80% in the Alpartir Project.

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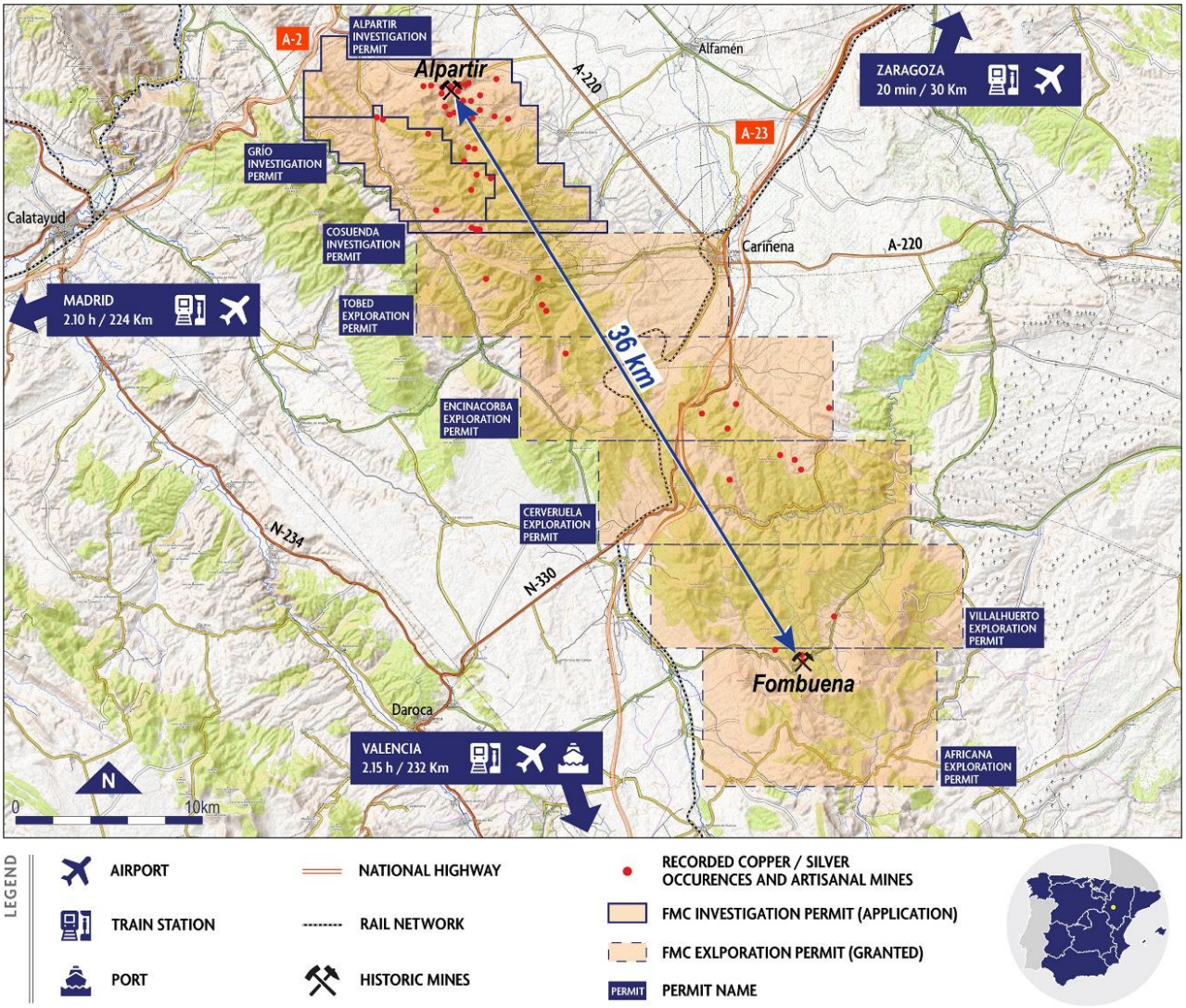

Figure 1 – Map showing location of permits in Alpartir Project.

Historical Mining

Mining at the Project dates to Roman times, with renewed exploitation in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries (Calvo Rebollar & Calvo Sevillano, 2019). Prospective structures and historical mines have been documented over a distance of more than 36 kilometres, from Bilbilitana/Colosal Platífera in the north to Fombuena in the south, with permits covering the full extent of the prospective zones.

Historical records from the most well-known of the historic mines, Bilbilitana, report **copper concentrates grading approximately 20–30% Cu and 64–160 oz/t Ag** (González, 1857; cited in Calvo Rebollar & Calvo Sevillano, 2019)[2]. Mining grades were reported to be improving with depth with no mining occurring below approximately 60 metres (Source: Calvo and Calvo, 2019; González Lasala, 1857).

Records from the Fombuena mine in the south document a vein or layer greatly exceeding 1m thickness, however, mining encountered more water than expected and could not be dewatered at the time. Efforts to construct steam driven dewatering were ineffective and ultimately the mine was abandoned.

[2] The Company notes that historical production figures are non-JORC compliant and have not been independently verified.

Operations ceased in the early 20th century due to limited scale, metallurgical challenges and financial management issues, rather than confirmed depletion of the mineral system (Calvo Rebollar & Calvo Sevillano, 2019).

Historical Exploration Results

Asturiana de Zinc (**AZSA**), now part of Glencore, undertook a regional geochemical sampling program across the Project in 1969. Sampling was primarily focused on the historical workings and vein extensions in the townships of Alpartir, GrÍo and Tobed (Figure 2).

The AZSA sampling program highlights the potential for exceptionally high-grade silver and high-grade copper (Table 1; Figure 3; Appendix A)[3], **with the Alpartir mine showing bonanza-level silver values**. Several high-silver samples show significant antimony (Sb) content, indicating silver-bearing tetrahedrite or complex sulfosalt mineralisation.

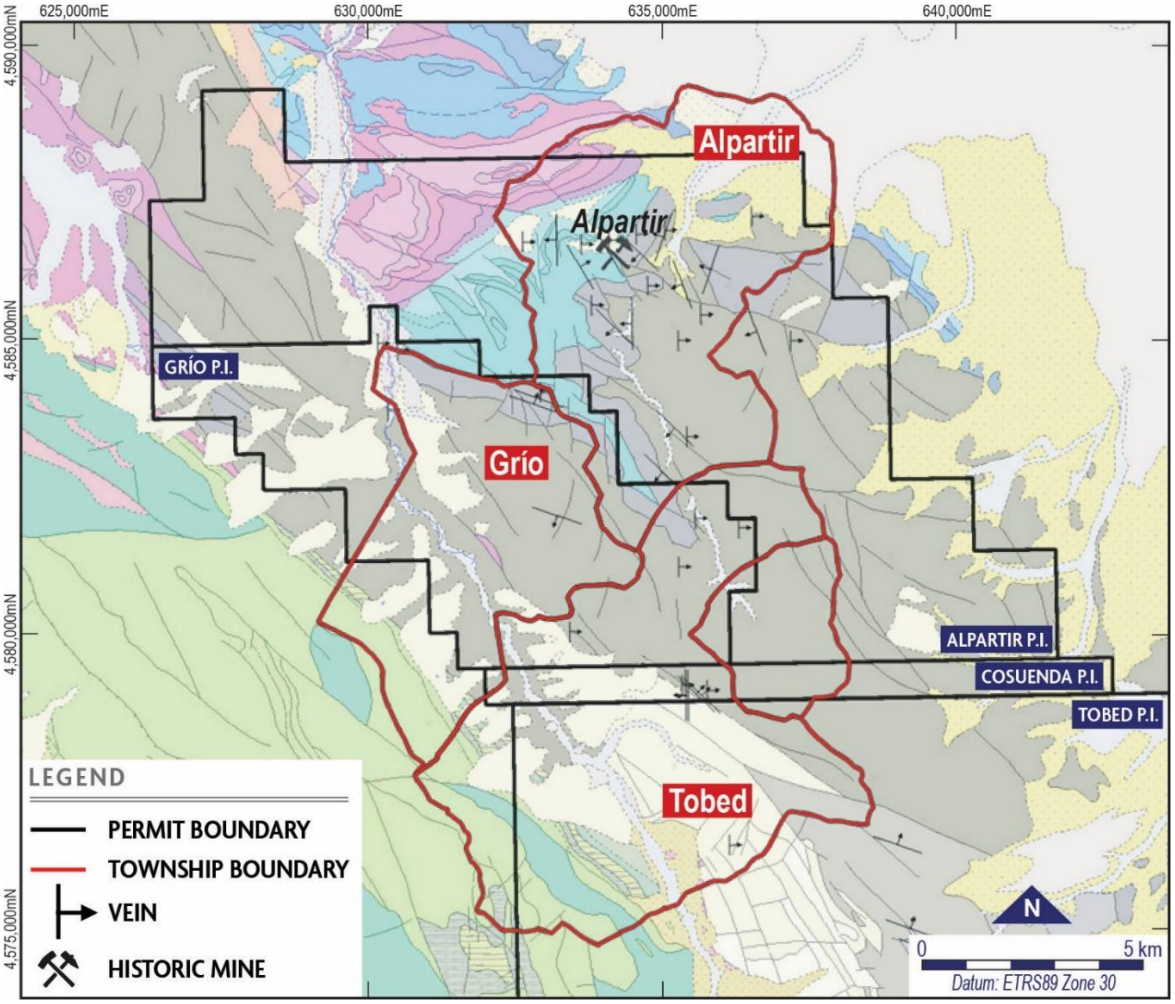

Figure 2 – Map showing region covered by Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) sampling program (1969).

[3] Refer to Cautionary Statement on page 2.

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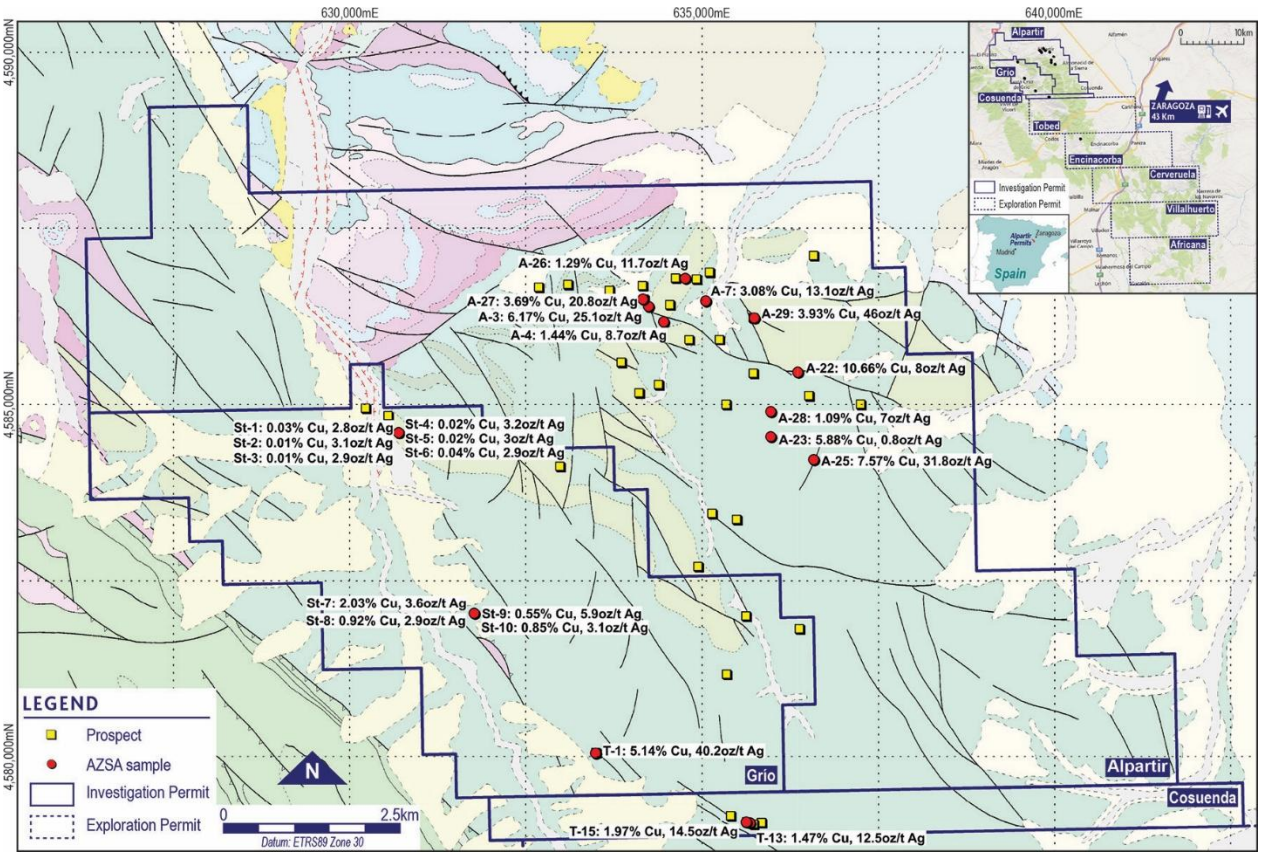

Figure 3 – Map showing historical rock chip assays by Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA)[4].
Refer to Appendix A for full sample details

Geological Setting

The Project is within the Herrera Unit of the Iberian Range with mineralisation hosted by Ordovician–Silurian quartzites and slates, principally within the Armorican Quartzite Formation. The region forms part of the Calatayud–Montalbán Massif and has undergone Hercynian and later Alpine deformation, resulting in structurally controlled vein emplacement.

Mineralisation Style

Historical mining focused on steeply dipping vein–breccia structures, particularly at the Bilbilitana mine, where mineralisation fills a fault breccia between 1 and 3 metres thick. Veins dip steeply (~80°) and trend approximately NW–SE to NNW–SSE, with lateral extensions of >1,000 metres (Figure 4). Vein emplacement is interpreted to be associated with regional Hercynian and Alpine fault systems (Artiaga Torres et al., 2011).

The Alpartir deposit is characterised by a silver-bearing Sb–Cu (Ag) paragenesis, with:

- **Tetrahedrite (Ag-bearing)** – principal ore mineral
- **Chalcostibnite (Cu–Sb sulfosalt)** – abundant
- Accessory sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite
- Gangue minerals dominated by siderite and quartz

[4] Samples with "St-" prefix located within Grío P.I. occur within a Red Natura 2000 protected zone and will not be a priority for the Company.

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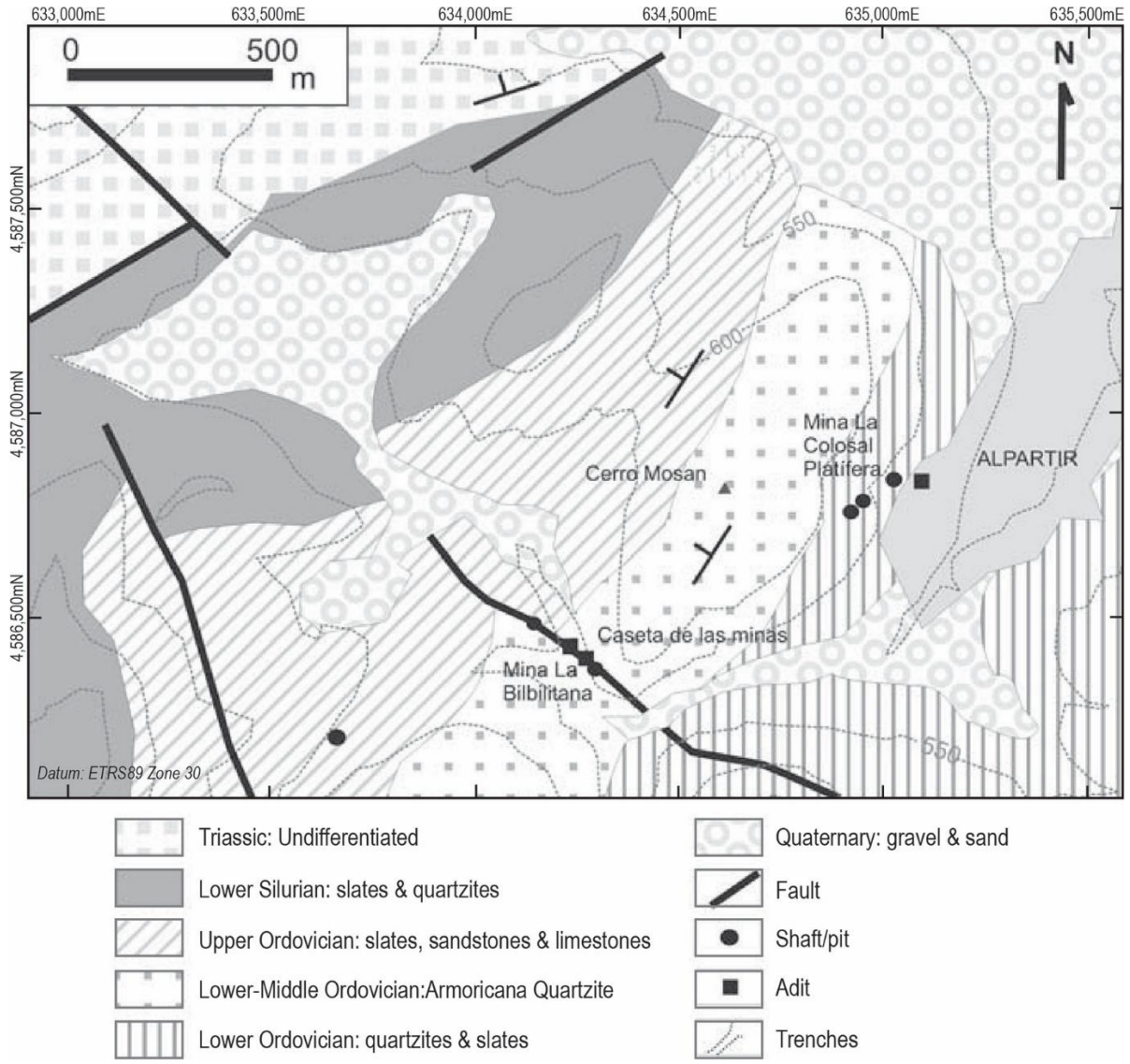

Figure 4 – Geological map of historic Alpartir mine area (modified from Artiaga et al., 2011).

Three principal metallogenic stages have been identified (García Gil et al., 1987):

1. Early As–Fe stage (pyrite–arsenopyrite).
2. Main Cu–Sb–Zn (Ag) stage, hosting silver-bearing tetrahedrite (principal economic phase).
3. Late Pb stage with minor Cu–Sb remobilisation.

Supergene enrichment is developed in the upper portions of the system, with malachite, chalcocite, covellite and goethite replacing primary sulphides. Drusy quartz textures and limited alteration of host rocks indicate shallow-level formation under low-temperature hydrothermal conditions (Artiaga Torres et al., 2011).

Genetic Model

The mineralisation is interpreted as hydrothermal vein-type and potentially related to Permo-Carboniferous magmatism in the Iberian Range (García Gil et al., 1987). Lithogeochemical sampling of quartzites and slates near the Bilbilitana workings identified anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Sb values both proximal and distal to known veins. These data suggest either:

- Remobilisation of pre-enriched stratigraphic levels; or
- The presence of additional mineralised bodies at depth generating dispersion halos (García Gil et al., 1987).

This provides a strong conceptual basis for systematic exploration targeting.

Deposit analogues

The Company considers the mineralisation style and target size at Alpartir to be broadly similar to that of the:

- Historic European high-grade silver-vein deposits within the Hercynian (Variscan) domain focussing on the Frieberg District (Germany) that had an historical output of c.180Moz Ag.
- Coeur d'Alene Mining District (Silver Valley) in Idaho (USA), including the Galena Complex and Crescent Mine), owned by Americas Gold and Silver Corp (*TSX: USA*) with Mineral Resources (Measured & Indicated categories) of **5.5Mt at 414 g/t Ag for 74 Moz Ag**[5].

Exploration Upside

The Company is highly encouraged by the historical rock chip sampling which indicates outstanding potential for high-grade mineralisation to extend at depth and along strike of historical workings. The Company plans to undertake geological mapping and re-sampling the AZSA locations in order to confirm the nature and grade of the mineralisation.

The Company considers Alpartir to represent an underexplored, structurally controlled high-grade vein system with:

- Demonstrated high-grade Ag-bearing sulfosalts mineralisation with strong copper and antimony potential.
- Multiple historical workings across a broader mineralised corridor.
- Evidence of geochemical dispersion beyond mined areas.
- Potential for additional mineralisation at depth and along strike, with grades improving at depth.
- Strong exploration upside.

Next steps

Planned work includes:

1. Compilation and validation of historical data.
2. Detailed structural and lithological mapping.
3. Systematic lithogeochemical sampling.
4. Airborne and ground-based geophysics (magnetic and IP/resistivity).
5. Target generation for maiden drill testing of down-dip and along-strike extensions.

No modern, systematic drilling programs have been completed at the Project. Further updates will be provided as exploration program commence.

[5] https://americas-gold.com/operations/reserves-and-resources/

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Acquisition Terms

Megado has entered into an option agreement (**Option Agreement**), whereby the Company will be granted an exclusive option for a period of 5 years to acquire 80% of the fully paid ordinary shares in Alpartir Pty Ltd. Alpartir Pty Ltd's 100% controlled Spanish subsidiary, Fomento Minero del Cobre SL, owns 100% of the Alpartir Project.

Key terms of the Option agreement are:

1. Within seven days of executing the Option Agreement, Megado will pay an option fee of A$120,000.
2. The five-year option period will commence upon receipt of shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rules 10.1 and 10.4 (**Transaction Approval**).
3. Exercise of the option is at the sole discretion of Megado's Board of Directors.
4. If the option is exercised, Megado will complete a share swap for 80% of Alpartir Pty Ltd by allotting the following consideration securities:
    a. 200m fully paid ordinary shares; and
    b. 200m Performance Rights.

    The issue of the Consideration Securities will be subject to shareholder approval under Listing Rules 7.1 and 10.11. The Company notes that Directors Anthony Hall and Aaron Bertolatti are non-controlling shareholders of Alpartir Pty Ltd, with Mr Hall holding approximately 8.7% and Mr Bertolatti holding approximately 4.35% of the shares on issue in Alpartir Pty Ltd.
5. If, during the five-year period, a JORC Code compliant Mineral Resource Estimate is declared with at least:
    a. 10m tonnes of 1.0% Cu equivalent; or
    b. 5m tonnes of 2.0% Cu equivalent; or
    c. 3m tonnes of 3.33% Cu equivalent.

    Where Cu equivalent is the in-ground metal value, at spot prices, of copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc and antimony, regardless of whether copper is the primary value contributor.

    Then Megado will have 30 days in which to determine whether to exercise the option.
6. At any time between the exercise of the option and five years after this date, the Performance Rights will convert to fully paid ordinary shares if a JORC Code compliant Pre-Feasibility Study is completed on the Project with at least a 20% post tax IRR and an average minimum US$25m annual EBITDA for the life of the mine.

The Company intends to seek Transaction Approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held in May 2026.

Board Changes

Dr Lachlan Rutherford has been appointed to the Board as an Executive Director, effective immediately.

Dr Rutherford is a geologist with over 25 years of commercial and exploration experience in industrial mineral, precious metal, and base metal projects. He has held positions in venture capital, public companies and stockbroking, focusing on business development, corporate strategy, project management and analytical roles. His international experience includes work on critical mineral projects in Spain and Finland. Dr Rutherford currently holds a Board position as Executive Director with ASX-listed Osmond Resources Limited.

Dr Rutherford holds a Doctorate of Philosophy, a Masters of Business Administration, and a Bachelor of Science with Honours. He is also a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Dr Rutherford will receive A$16,500 per month (inc. superannuation) and a long-term incentive of:

a) 7,500,000 performance rights converting to fully paid ordinary shares if still employed on 1 January 2027; and
b) 5,000,000 unlisted options (ASX: MEGAW) with a A$0.05 strike price and an expiry date of 30 June 2030.

These performance rights and options will be issued pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 10.12 (Exception 12) and do not require shareholder approval. Short term incentives will be at the discretion of the Board and within the Company's existing remuneration guidelines. Either party may terminate the engagement by giving three (3) months written notice.

With Dr Rutherford's appointment, Mr Anthony Hall will transition to the role of Non-Executive Chairman. His remuneration will reduce from A$11,000 per month to A$8,000 per month, effective 1 April 2026.

Corporate

The Company's two key Spanish based employees have been granted incentive securities. Mr Javier Pontvianne has been appointed Project Director and will receive 7,500,000 performance rights converting to fully paid ordinary shares if still employed on 1 January 2027 and 5,000,000 unlisted options (ASX: MEGAW) with a A$0.05 strike price and an expiry date of 30 June 2030. Mr Francisco Menendez has been appointed operations manager and will receive 5,000,000 performance rights converting to fully paid ordinary shares if still employed on 1 January 2027.

The employee securities grants to Mr Pontvianne and Mr Menendez will be issued pursuant to the Company's available placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

References

Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) (1969). *Relacion de Muestras Correspondientes al Permiso de Investigacion "Elena". Asturiana de Zinc, S.A. Laboratorio. Report of Samples Corresponding to the Exploration Permit "Elena". Asturiana de Zinc, S.A. Laboratory.*

Artiaga Torres, D., Colomer Lorenzo, J.M., Melgarejo, J.C., Proenza, J.A., Mata & Perelló, J.M. (2011). *Nuevos Datos sobre las Minas de Plata de Alpartir (Zaragoza). Translated title: New Data on the Silver Mines of Alpartir (Zaragoza).*

Calvo Rebollar, M. & Calvo Sevillano, G. (2019). *Las Minas de Cobre y Plata de Alpartir (Zaragoza, España). Historia y Patrimonio Minero. Translated title: The Copper and Silver Mines of Alpartir (Zaragoza, Spain): History and Mining Heritage. De Re Metallica, No. 32, pp. 73–86.*

García Gil, E., Vindel Catena, E., & Lunar Hernández, R. (1987). *Estudio metalogénico de la mineralización de cobres grises de Alpartir (Zaragoza). Translated title: Metallogenic Study of the Fahlore Copper Mineralization of Alpartir (Zaragoza).*

González Lasala (1857). *Sobre el estado y el porvenir de la provincia de Zaragoza*. *On the state and future of the province of Zaragoza.*

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by: The Board of Megado Minerals Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the chief geologist of Fomento Minero del Cobre S.L. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

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About Megado Minerals

Megado Minerals Ltd (ASX: MEG) is an ASX-listed mining exploration company. The Company's assets include the Iberian Copper Project (subject to completion of the Acquisition), North Fork Rare Earth Project in Idaho, USA and the Cyclone Lithium Project in the James Bay region in Quebec, Canada.

Iberian Copper Project

The Project is located in the Northern Spain in the provinces of Navarra and Aragón. The Project includes 12 permits in application covering an area of 956km^2.

The Project is targeting the North Spanish Oligocene region that saw copper oxide mining activity through to the 1970s. The permits cover at least 12 historic copper mines with over 50 copper occurrences established in an exploration program completed in the 1970s. The copper occurrences recorded are mostly copper oxides in sandstones and conglomerates, such as at Los Arcos (including Mina Emilia) in the west, and copper oxide and sulphides, such as at Mina Biel, in the east. The mineralisation style is considered to be an example of Lisbon Valley sediment-hosted copper deposits.

The Project is likely to include multiple targets with the possibility of more than one discrete project. A works program is being developed to establish multiple high priority targets for drilling activities.

Alpartir Silver-Copper Project

The Project is located in the Northern Spain in the province of Aragón. The Project includes 8 permits, with 3 Investigation Permits under application and 5 granted Exploration Permits, covering an area of 576 km^2.

The Project is targeting the Ordovician-Silurian basement rocks prospective for high-grade, structurally controlled Ag-Cu-Sb vein systems with historical underground mining dating back to the 19th Century. Mineralisation is hosted in fault breccia and veins with multiple mineralised structures mapped over the Project. The Company is targeting mineralisation and deposit styles similar to the classical Freiberg District in Germany with historical output of c.180 Moz and the high-grade Galena Complex (Silver Valley, Idaho, USA) which contains Mineral Resources (Measured and Indicated) of 74 Moz Ag @ 414g/t Ag.

The Company considers Alpartir to represent a strategic entry into a historically productive European Ag-Cu district with strong geological foundations and significant exploration upside.

Canadian Lithium and Gold Projects

The Company continues to retain a 100% interest in two highly prospective Canadian lithium / gold projects known as the Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project and the K Lithium Project. Both projects are located in the James Bay District, Quebec, Canada.

The Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project covers an area of 130km^2. It is prospective for lithium, nickel and gold. The Project abuts the Aquilon Gold Project owned by TSX-V listed Sirios Resources (TSX-V:SOI).

The K Lithium Project covers an area of 16km^2 and is considered prospective for lithium, caesium, tantalum and rubidium.

North Fork Rare Earth Project

The North Fork Rare Earth Project was acquired in June 2022 and is located 40 km north-west of Salmon in the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Lemhi County, Idaho. The project includes 526 unpatented mining lode claims covering approximately 45 km^2.

The Company has entered into an Exploration Agreement with Option to Purchase with a subsidiary of Iluka that provides for an exclusive two-year period for the subsidiary to complete exploration activities to determine if it wishes to acquire the Project. The two-year period commenced in October 2024.

Appendix A – Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) sample list and assays.

Sample	Township	Easting	Northing	Comment	Ag (g/t)	*Ag (oz/t)*	Cu %	Co %	Sb %	*Pb %*
A-3	Alpartir	634,250	4,586,381	Samples from waste dump in Villar	781	***25.1***	6.17	—	—	*1.6*
A-4		634,466	4,586,165	Samples from the "La Otra" mine, in Ramón del Frasno	271	***8.7***	1.44	—	—	—
A-7		635,060	4,586,461	Loose stones from blocked gallery at "Las Cruces" (Grío River)	406	***13.1***	3.08	—	—	—
A-22		636,365	4,585,447	Quartz vein samples at Valsordo	250	***8.0***	10.66	—	—	—
A-23		635,984	4,584,534	Samples from "La Ladera" related to Valsordo	25	***0.8***	5.88	—	—	—
A-25		636,592	4,584,208	Samples from "El Collado" related to A-23	990	***31.8***	7.57	—	—	—
A-26		634,773	4,586,777	Waste dump samples from old shafts on Cerro Mosán	365	***11.7***	1.29	—	—	—
A-27		634,172	4,586,484	From Bilbilitana Mine	646	***20.8***	3.69	—	—	—
A-28		635,984	4,584,889	Near the Valsordo gallery (dump material)	219	***7.0***	1.09	—	0.65	—
A-29		635,748	4,586,219	Val del Águila outcrop	1,432	***46.0***	3.93	—	1.89	—
St-1	Grío	630,706	4,584,591	"Peña Corba" (dump material)	88	***2.8***	0.03	*<0.02*	—	—
St-2		630,706	4,584,591	Vein	95	***3.1***	0.01	*<0.02*	—	—
St-3		630,706	4,584,591	Outcrop	90	***2.9***	0.01	*<0.02*	—	—
St-4		630,706	4,584,591	Outcrop	101	***3.2***	0.02	*<0.02*	—	—
St-5		630,706	4,584,591	Outcrop	92	***3.0***	0.02	*<0.02*	—	—
St-6		630,706	4,584,591	Outcrop	91	***2.9***	0.04	*<0.02*	—	—
St-7		631,779	4,582,025	Vicinity of Graman (outcrops in test pits)	112	***3.6***	2.03	—	1.64	—
St-8		631,779	4,582,025	Same area	90	***2.9***	0.92	—	1.72	—
St-9		631,779	4,582,025	Same area	182	***5.9***	0.55	—	0.38	—
St-10		631,779	4,582,025	Same area	95	***3.1***	0.85	—	1.15	—
T-1	Tobed	633,500	4,580,039	Samples from waste dump of gallery on the left bank of Barranco Valrosé	1,250	***40.2***	5.14	—	—	—
T-13		635,689	4,579,051	Samples from waste dump of a gallery and shaft on left bank of Barranco "Aceveda"	388	***12.5***	1.47	—	—	—
T-15		635,636	4,579,061	Samples from waste dump of "Murciélaguera" on same ravine	452	***14.5***	1.97	—	—	—
C-1	Codos	640,584	4,572,523	Codos Mine (dump material	1,320	***42.4***	3.89	—	1.66	—

Note Cautionary Statement on page 2.

Datum: ETRS89 zone 30.

The Grío P.I. area occurs within a Red Natura 2000 protected area and is not the primary focus of the Company.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) (now Glencore) exact sampling techniques unknown but assumed to be grab samples.
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.).*	• Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• AZSA samples are designated as either waste dump, vein or outcrop from within adits/shafts or external to historical workings in outcrops.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• No drilling undertaken. • AZSA sample preparation unknown. • AZSA samples fully assayed for Cu and Ag. Some samples assayed for Sb and Pb. Analysis undertaken at AZSA Analytical Laboratories in Asturias. Exact analytical methods not described but assumed to be Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) which was common for the time. • Grab sampling of historic dumps by nature is biased to some degree as the samples are not randomly acquired.

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	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples are appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying conducted using adequate techniques, which will have modern industry standards. • Assays considered to be total.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling undertaken. • No external verification completed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• AZSA sample site locations described by geographic reference to topographic features or historic workings or mines. • Official grid system used at Spain is European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89, zone 30). • Not applicable to this announcement.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chip sampling conducted at irregular spacing, depending on identification of mineralisation and location of historic workings.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Grab sampling of historical mine dumps does not take into account geological orientations. • No drilling undertaken
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit undertaken.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</td><td>• It is necessary to submit a petition for an Exploration Permit (P.E.) or Investigation Permit (P.I.) for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973 and the Royal Decree 2857/1978 that develops it and the Royal Decree 975/2009 about environmental restoration.
• Permit information:
<table>
<tr><th>Permit Name</th><th>Permit type</th><th>km^2</th><th>Cuadriculars</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>Alpartir</td><td>Investigation</td><td>65.54</td><td>226</td><td>Pending</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grio</td><td>Investigation</td><td>34.22</td><td>118</td><td>Pending</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cosuenda</td><td>Investigation</td><td>6.67</td><td>23</td><td>Pending</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tobed</td><td>Exploration</td><td>93.96</td><td>324</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Encinacorba</td><td>Exploration</td><td>93.96</td><td>324</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cerveruela</td><td>Exploration</td><td>93.96</td><td>324</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Villalhuerto</td><td>Exploration</td><td>93.96</td><td>324</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Africana</td><td>Exploration</td><td>93.96</td><td>324</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>576.23</td><td>1,987</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Megado has the option to earn up to 80%.
• P.I. Grio mostly within of Red Natura 2000 protected area; P.I. Cosuenda partly within Red Natura 2000 protected area. All remaining P.E.s are partly or largely within Red Natura 2000 protected areas.
• P.E. Encinacorba has a single P.I. (17km^2) within its boundaries; Cerveruela has a single Section A for quartzite (91.5km^2) within its boundaries; Villalhuerto has 3 P.I.s (~20km^2) and 3 C.E.s (9.8km^2) for iron, and a Section A (2.8km^2) within its boundaries; Africana has 7 P.I.s covering ~50% within its boundaries.
• There are no JVs, partnerships, royalties or other relating to the permits.
• No other parties have requested a permit for the remaining FMC permits.
• In the case of other interested people requesting a permit for the tenement area, the Mining Act 22/1973 gives preference in the order of petitions received.
• There are no known impediments to obtaining the Investigation Permit and ultimately operating a mine in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Historic small mines from Roman times to 20th Century in permit areas.
• Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) (now Glencore) had a P.I. in the vicinity of Bilbitiana mine. It conducted a sampling program in 1969, focusing on historic workings. It recommended geophysics and drilling near Bilbitana mine.
• Some scientific studies of Oligocene rocks have been conducted by Zaragoza University.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Alpartir is within the Herrera Unit of the Iberian Range with mineralisation hosted by Ordovician–Silurian quartzites and slates, principally within the Armorican Quartzite Formation. The region forms part of the Calatayud–Montalbán Massif and has</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		undergone Hercynian and later Alpine deformation, resulting in structurally controlled vein emplacement.
		• Historical mining focused on steeply dipping vein–breccia structures, particularly at the Bilbilitana mine, where mineralisation fills a fault breccia between 1 and 3 metres thick. Veins dip steeply (~80°) and trend approximately NW–SE to NNW–SSE, with lateral extensions of >1,000 metres. Vein emplacement is interpreted to be associated with regional Hercynian and Alpine fault systems.
		• The Alpartir deposit is characterised by a silver-bearing Sb–Cu (Ag) paragenesis, with:
		  • Tetrahedrite (Ag-bearing) – principal ore mineral
		  • Chalcostibnite (Cu–Sb sulfosalt) – abundant
		  • Accessory sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite
		  • Gangue minerals dominated by siderite and quartz
		• The mineralisation is interpreted as hydrothermal vein-type and potentially related to Permo-Carboniferous magmatism in the Iberian Range. Lithogeochemical sampling of quartzites and slates near the Bilbilitana workings identified anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Sb values both proximal and distal to known veins. These data suggest either:
		  • Remobilisation of pre-enriched stratigraphic levels; or
		  • The presence of additional mineralised bodies at depth generating dispersion halos.

Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level—elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  ○ dip and azimuth of the hole
	  ○ down hole length and interception depth
	  ○ hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		• Not applicable.

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. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Maps and tables included in the body of the announcement and in appendices.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All sample results provided in Appendix A.
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.	• All material aspects included in the body of the announcement. • Additional samples and assays from Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) which could not be georeferenced includes: Sample / Township / Location / Ag (g/t) / Ag (oz/t) / Cu % / Sb % A-17bis / Alpartir / 90 / 2.9 / 2.40 / <0.10 A-30 / San José (dump material) / 112 / 3.6 / 1.20 / <0.10 A-31 / "La Galeriuca" outcrop / 1,808 / 58.1 / 3.80 / 1.59 A-32 / "La Desconocida" (dump material) / 100 / 3.2 / 0.03 / <0.10 St-11 / Grío / "El Escarbadero" (outcrop) / 141 / 4.5 / 1.39 / 1.68 St-12 / "El Escarbadero" (dump material) / 95 / 3.1 / 1.69 / 1.76 T-6 / Tobed / Small working - right bank of Bar. "Valdita Sancho" / <15 / — / 11.32 / — T-10 / Old works right side Grio river / <15 / — / 1.44 / —

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).
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
		• Future work (approx. next 12 months):
		  • Geological mapping and rock chip sampling.
		  • Regional airborne magnetic survey.

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