Battery Age Unlocks Critical Metals Potential in Historic Bleiberg District

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden drilling has confirmed a mineralised zinc-lead-germanium system at the Rubland and Tschöklnock targets, validating Battery Age's exploration model in one of Europe's most prolific mining districts.
- Higher-grade mineralisation intersected at Rubland, including 2.5m @ 3.96% Zn+Pb, reinforcing the potential for structurally controlled, higher-grade zones within a broader mineralised system.
- The exploration program comprised of a 6-hole, 1,685m diamond drill program tested two greenfield targets (Rubland and Tschöklnock) within the historic Bleiberg mining corridor - one of the most significant zinc-lead–germanium districts globally.
- Future exploration programs to be more focussed on extension of historically productive areas within the Bleiberg complex. Additional drilling permit applications well underway, incorporating Rubland extensions and zones west of the Antoni Shaft.
- Company is also seeking to drill its high priority Windisch Alp target in subsequent exploration program, which is the most proximal westerly target to the historic operating Bleiberg mine. The Company has received its drill approval for this target, but was unable to access it during the Phase 1 drilling campaign.
- CEO site-visit planned for April 2026 to engage with local stakeholders in order to position Bleiberg as part of the European Union's Critical Raw Materials Act framework.
- Bleiberg is a historically significant European mining district with approximately 700 years of production, reported historic average mined grades of ~5% Zn, ~1% Pb and ~200 ppm Ge, and reported historic germanium concentrate grades up to 1,500g/t germanium, ranking it among the world's most significant Zn/Pb/Ge-producing districts at the time of closure.

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: **BM8**; "**Battery Age**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report an exploration update from drilling activities during the 2025 field season at the Bleiberg Zinc–Lead-Germanium Project in Austria.

BLEIBERG ZINC–GERMANIUM PROJECT (AUSTRIA)

2025 Diamond Drilling Program

Battery Age Minerals designed and executed a surface diamond drilling program targeting areas surrounding the historic Bleiberg–Kreuth zinc-lead–germanium mining district, which was mined for over 700 years and is recognised for carbonate-hosted, replacement-style sulphide mineralisation with documented germanium enrichment.

The program comprised six (6) diamond drill holes for a total of 1,685 metres. Drilling was undertaken by GEOPS Bohrgesellschaft GmbH and utilised existing forestry access designed for minimum environmental impact.

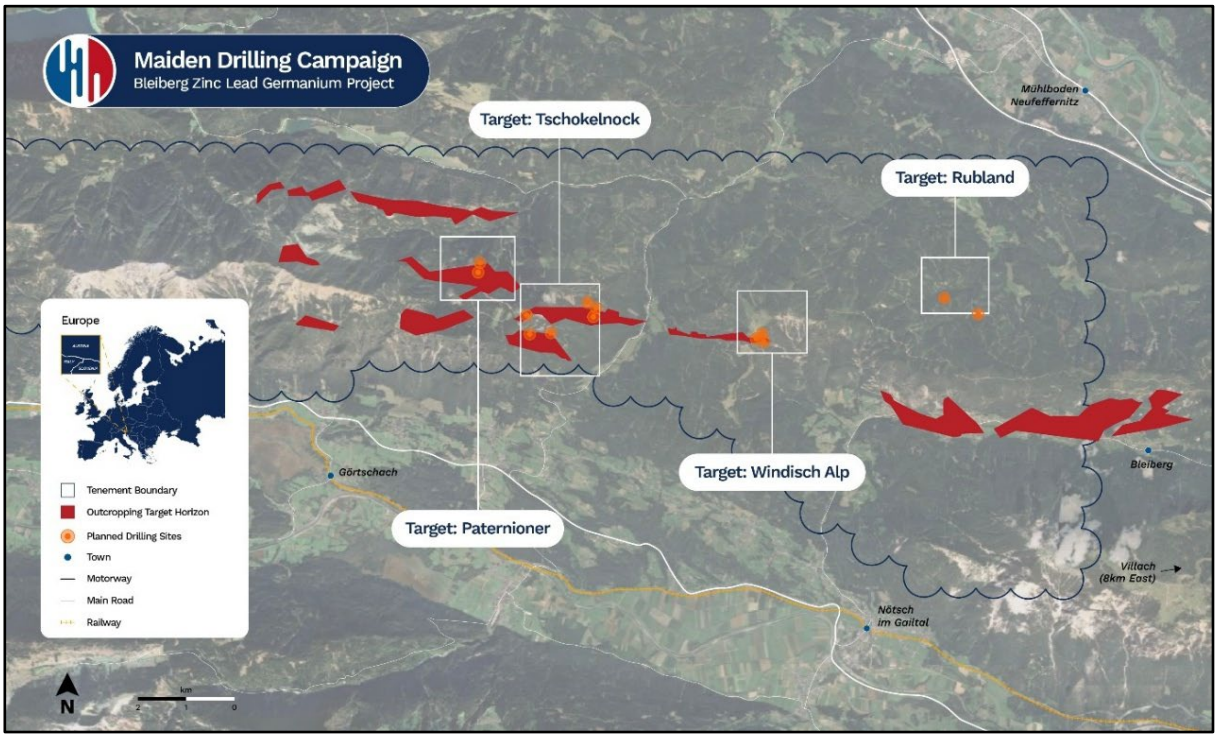

Figure 1: Bleiberg maiden drilling program – planned drilling locations.

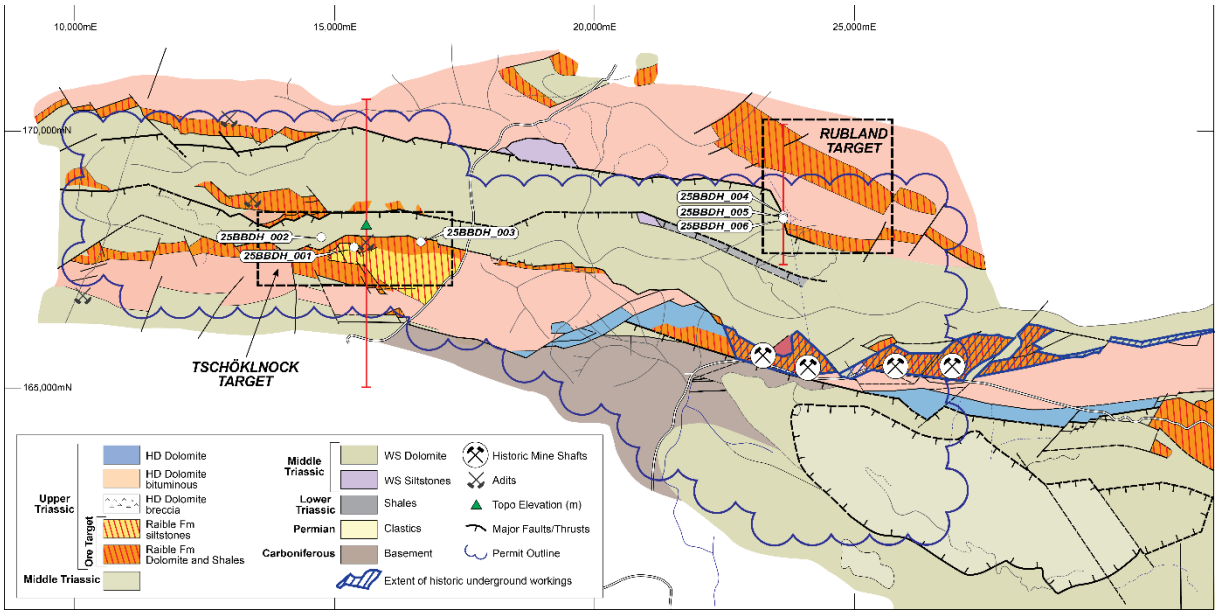

Figure 2: Bleiberg maiden drilling program – drill hole locations.

Target Areas Tested – Tschöklnock

The Tschöklnock target was historically exploited for its zinc-dominant mineralisation associated with the Rauhwacke facies of the 3rd Cardita carbonate horizon within the Raibl Formation (Figure 2). Three diamond drill holes tested the lower limb of a syncline over approximately 2 km of strike (Figure 3). Drilling intersected folded and fault-bounded carbonate stratigraphy consistent with the Company's geological model.

A zinc anomaly was intersected at the Tschöklnock drilling in hole 25BBDH_001, which penetrated a major structure (Schliewa Fault). The observed anomalism is associated with moderately to strongly oxidised gossanous and brecciated carbonate rocks as a result of faulting. At a 0.20% Zn cut off, the anomaly extends over 40m.

The anomalism in 2025BBDH_001 is open at depth. An interval of 6 consecutive meters (292-298m), near the end of the drill hole were selected for germanium analysis by fusion method at ALS laboratory, Ireland. Despite the relative low levels of zinc and the high mobility of germanium in oxidised rocks up to 9 ppm Ge were consistently recorded.

Under Austrian mining regulations, the 2025 work permits only permitted drilling holes to a depth of <300m. The result is seen as a significant Zn-dominated, geochemical anomaly associated with deformation and mineralisation along the northwest-striking Schliewa Fault. The northwest striking fault breccia can be traced for several 100's of meters on the surface. It is interpreted that it warrants further investigation. At this stage the mineralisation has to be considered open at depth and along strike.

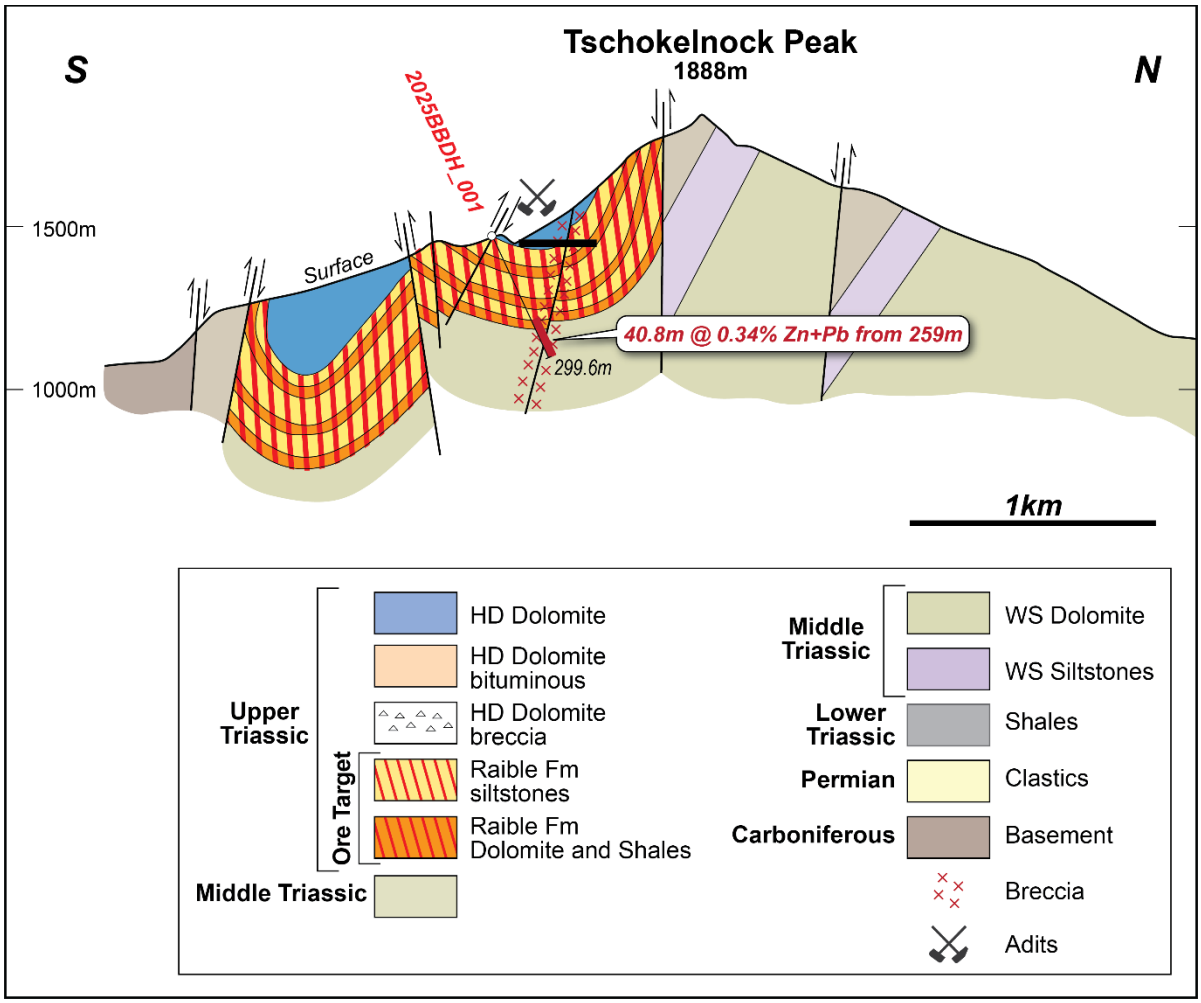

Figure 3: Cross section of the Tschöklnock geology and drill target setting including laboratory results from the first drill hole.

Target Areas Tested – Rubland

The Rubland target forms part of the historic Bleiberg–Kreuth mining district and was subject to underground exploration and development during the historical operation at the historical Bleiberg mine. Mineralisation at Rubland is associated with the Plattenkalk facies of the 3rd Cardita carbonate horizon, developed immediately below the Hauptdolomite and locally influenced by brecciation and structural deformation.

Historical mine records show that Rubland was accessed via underground development during the late 20th century, and connected to the broader Bleiberg underground network. These historic activities identified zinc–lead mineralisation that were undertaken prior to the application of modern geological models and exploration techniques.

The 2025 diamond drilling program targeted the southern limb of a regional synclinal structure beneath and adjacent to areas of historic underground development (Figure 5). Three closely spaced drill holes were collared to test the geometry, continuity and controls on mineralisation interpreted from historical data and modern reinterpretation.

Core logging identified intervals containing sulphide minerals, locally associated with carbonate breccias, fault zones and brittle–ductile deformation (Figure 4).

The best intercepts include:

- 2025BBDH_004: **11.00m @ 0.58 % Zn+Pb from 124.00m**
- 2025BBDH_005: **6.50m @ 1.77% Zn+Pb from 140.00m**
  - incl. **2.50m @ 3.96% Zn+Pb from 141.00m**

The elevated zinc-lead samples indicate a positive correlation with germanium albeit at a level just above detection (6 ppm).

The technical team interprets these results and the geological setting in which they occur as being related to stratabound mineralisation and remobilised and overprinted during Alpine deformation (Figure 5). The historic adit which was developed from the north to the south reported unquantified zinc-lead mineralisation at the same stratigraphic position for both fold limbs. Based on this historic information, the base of the Plattenkalk member and the fault zone are treated as future exploration targets. BM8 is planning to include the north and south limbs into its new drilling application for 2026.

Figure 4: Shows fault and matric-controlled sphalerite and galena in 25BBDH_005 (141-143.5m) at the Rubland target.

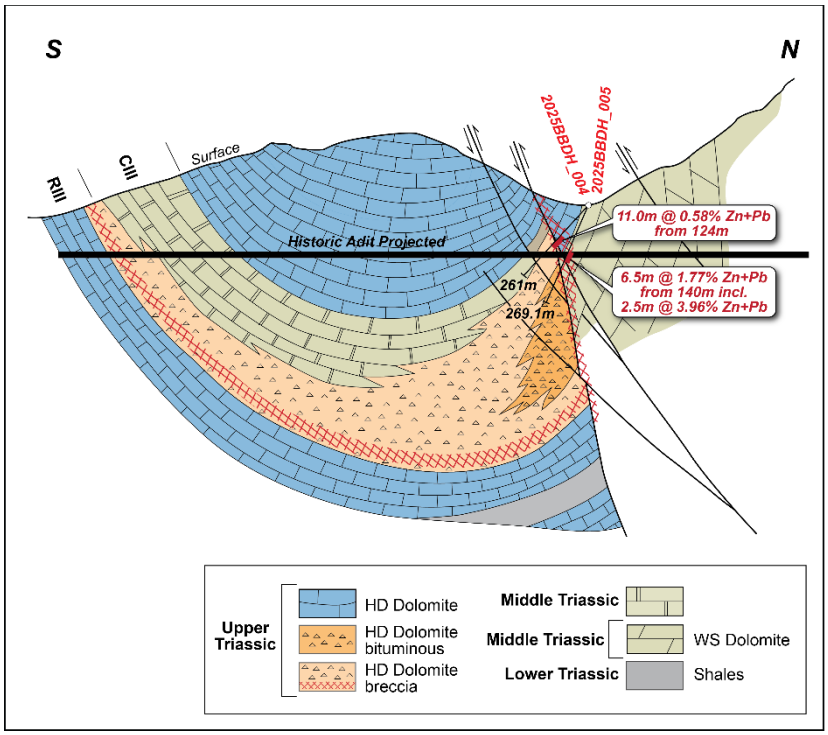

Figure 5: N-S cross section illustrating the geology and structure of the Rubland adit and BM8's target.

A summary of significant and anomalous assay results in Table 1 (intercept reported at a 0.20% Zn+Pb cut off grade with maximum 2 m of internal dilution)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zn+Pb (ppm)	Thickness (m)	Zn+Pb (%)
25BBDH_001	259.00	299.80	1,002.82	2,383.48	3,386.30	40.80	0.34
25BBDH_004	111.50	112.50	11.60	12,950.00	12,961.60	1.00	1.30
25BBDH_004	124.00	135.00	211.76	5,548.00	5,759.76	11.00	0.58
25BBDH_005	133.00	137.50	10.30	3,480.00	3,490.30	4.50	0.35
25BBDH_005	140.00	146.50	11,050.77	6,595.69	17,646.46	6.50	1.77
Incl.	141.00	143.50	26,948.00	12,614.00	39,562.00	2.50	3.96
25BBDH_006	154.30	155.30	3,410.00	7,810.00	11,220.00	1.00	1.12

Battery Age CEO, Sebastian Kneer, commented:

"The results from our 2025 maiden drilling program at Bleiberg mark a major operational milestone for Battery Age. We have successfully tested new targets and confirmed the presence of mineralisation together with our targeting concepts in one of Europe's most historically significant zinc-germanium districts.

Despite a scarcity of detailed historical information and limitations in accessibility to targets during phase-1 drilling, these early results reinforce our belief that Bleiberg is a truly unique project with the potential to play a critical role in strengthening the European Union's critical mineral security and Western supply chains.

We are currently finalising the next drill permit application which will target extensions at Rubland and additional high-priority zones west of the Antoni Shaft. We will also *seek to drill-test the high-priority Windisch Alp target, located north-west of the Bleiberg mine which ceased operating in 1993.* I look forward to *visiting site in April to engage directly with local stakeholders and authorities, ensuring we progress this asset in a methodical and high-impact manner."*

NEXT STEPS

- Preparation of the next 2026 Bleiberg drilling permit application is well underway, incorporating Rubland extensions and additional historically referenced zones west of the Antoni Shaft, including Josefischolle, Riedhartscholle and Kalkscholle.
- Engaging with local mining authorities regarding re-entering of historic adits for underground surveys and sampling.
- CEO site-visit planned for April 2026 to engage with local and EU-based stakeholders

References

1. Refer to Bleiberg earn-in terms and structure set out in the Company's announcement dated 16 May 2024 and Prospectus dated 7 December 2022.
2. Zeeh, S. and Bechstadt,T. (1994). Carbonate-Hosted Pb-Zn Mineralisation at Bleiberg-Kreuth (Austria): Compilation of Data and New Aspects. In: Fontbote,L. and Boni,M. editors, Sediment Hosted Pb-Zn Ores, Special Publication No. 10 of the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits. pp. 271-2962.

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   Mining Insights Pty Ltd, Independent Geologists Report, 1 December 2022.
3. Announcement Battery Age secures highly prospective corridor- Expands Bleiberg Project; 29 January 2025
4. Announcement Battery Age Minerals Triples Austrian Footprint along historic High-Grade Germanium mining corridor; 18 December 2024 & 23 December 2024.

[ENDS]

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

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Competent Person Statement

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

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

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the Bleiberg and Hochobir Projects extracted from an ASX market announcement dated 8 December 2022, 2 February 2023, 13 July 2023, 21 August 2023, 26 February 2024, 26 March 2024, 23 April 2024, 16 May 2024, 29 August 2024, 18 December 2024, 22 January 2025, 29 January 2025 and 17 April 2025 released by the Company and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcement is available to view on www.batteryage.au and www.asx.com.au. Battery Age is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statement

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

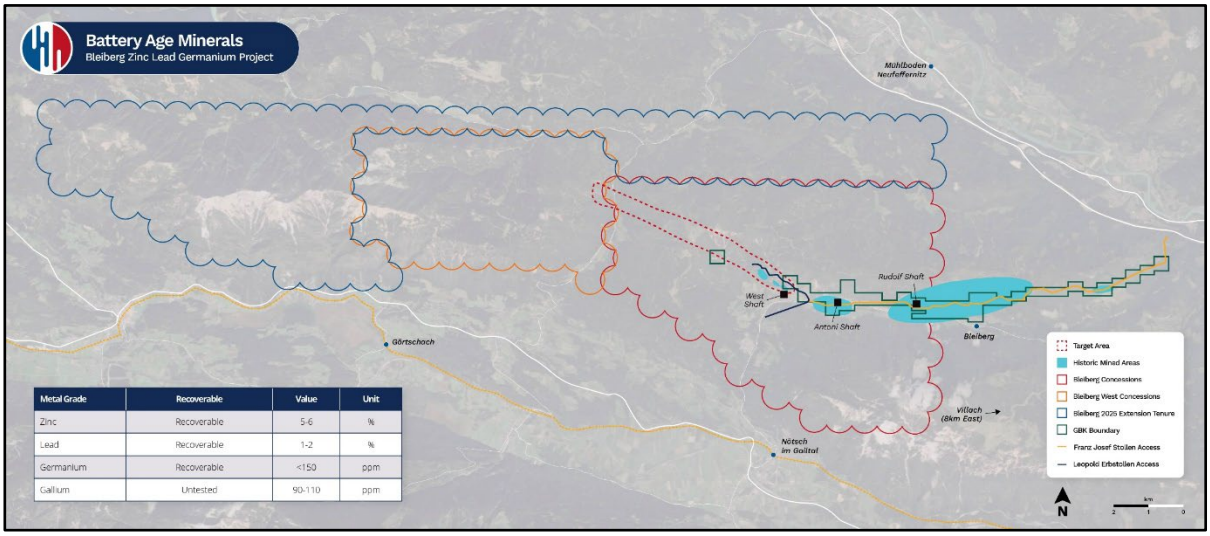

Figure 6: Bleiberg Project – Illustrating exploration tenure, historic mining corridor and shafts. Insert table demonstrates historical ore feed data for the Bleiberg Mine (Green)[1,2]. 100% staked claims identified in blue & orange (Bleiberg West concessions) and existing earn-in claims shown in red (Bleiberg concessions).

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Positions

Hole	Lenght_m	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
25BBDH_001	299.8	15334	167500	1,622	0	-55.00
25BBDH_002	299.6	14762	167734	1,700	0	-55.50
25BBDH_003	299.9	16655	167896	1,395	315	-55.00
25BBDH_004	269.1	23544	168325	1,058	15	-63.50
25BBDH_005	261	23544	168323	1,058	10	-77.00
25BBDH_006	255	23546	168323	1,058	45	-63.00
*31255-EMG/Austria GK Central						

Table 2: Austria Bleiberg 2025 Drill Collar Positions

Appendix 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the*	• *All diamond drill core is PQ and NQ in this drilling program.* • *Diamond core sample intervals are logged for lithology, structural and geotechnical information, measured, photographed, and placed into numbered trays prior to sampling.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Core has been sampled on nominal ~1m intervals (0.80 – 1.20m) where possible unless geological boundaries dictate otherwise.* • *Geological boundaries have not been crossed by sample intervals.* • *½ core samples have been split by core saw, collected, and submitted for analysis to ALS Laboratories along with regular duplicates, standards and blanks in line with QAQC procedures.* • *The same side of the core is always sampled in-line with procedure.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *All holes at the Bleiberg project are drilled as a combination of PQ and NQ diamond drill holes.* • *A sighting compass has been used for rig alignment. downhole measurements on all holes were carried out using Reflex survey tool.*
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.*	• *All core is depth marked and oriented to check against drillers measurements (blocks), ensuring that all core loss is considered. Diamond core recovery is recorded into the database.* • *No significant core loss has been observed to date.* • *In broken ground shorter core runs are drilled to improve recovery* • *A relationship between core recovery and grade has not been identified, bias has not been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*
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.*	• *All drill cores have been geologically logged.* • *Geological logging is completed for all holes, and it is representative.* • *The lithology, alteration, geotechnical and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged following standard procedures and using standardised*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological codes. • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.* • *All drill-holes are logged in full.* • *All drill core are digitally photographed and stored.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *All core has been cut and sampled at the core processing facility in Bleiberg, Austria.* • *PQ and NQ core was split by saw in half, always using the same half for sampling purposes.* • *Duplicate sampling is carried out routinely throughout the drilling campaign in line with QAQC procedure. The laboratory will carry out routine internal repeat assays on crushed samples.* • *Considering the grain size, half core samples are believed to be a representative of the sample.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples have been submitted to ALS laboratories.* • *ALS is an internationally certified independent service provider. Industry standard assay quality control techniques will be used for lithium related elements.* • *Samples are submitted for multi-element ICP analysis* • *Aqua regia digest followed by ICP-MS+ICP-AES and overrange samples by 4 acid digest and ICP-AES analyses (48 elements).* • *A small range of selected samples were subjected to method ME-MS89, sodium peroxide fusion for accurate determination of germanium.*
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*	• *No verification of sampling and assaying have been completed by BM8 to date.* • *Selected sample results which are considered to be*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*significant will be subjected to resampling by the company in the future.*
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.*	• *The drill hole collar positions in Appendix. 1 have been located by handheld GPS.* • *On completion of drilling program, collar positions will be located by differential GPS and reports updated accordingly.* • *The grid datum is 31255-EMG/Austria GK Central* • *Downhole surveys have been collected approx. every 30m utilizing reflex tool.*
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.*	• *This is a preliminary drilling campaign and therefore suitable spacing and distribution to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation is yet to be determined.*
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.*	• *Drilling has been carried out in order to sample across the strike of the mineralisation, based on surface mapping and limited historical drilling. However, as this drilling is preliminary, further drilling is required to determine the orientation of mineralisation in this area.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *At all times samples were in the custody and control of the Company's representatives until delivery to the laboratory where samples are held in a secure enclosure pending processing.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No external audit has been undertaken at this stage.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,*	• *The Bleiberg project is located approx. 190km south of the city of Salzburg in southern Austrian within*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	*the eastern Alps region of Europe.* • *The Bleiberg Earn-in JV project consists of 116 claims (EL 476/22 (BB1) – 591/22 (BB116)) held in the name of the Company, portion overlays with GKB tenure and second ranking. The Company currently has a 51% interest in the JV. The Company may acquire a further 14% interest (total 65%) within 36 months of acquiring the abovementioned 51% interest by incurring an additional C$3,500,000 in expenditure on the project (ie before May 2027). The Company may acquire the final 15% interest (total 80%) in the above Bleiberg JV within 6.5 years upon completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study that is compliance to JORC and indicates the project will have a production rate of at least 100,000 tonnes per year (ie before Nov 2030). JV Partner retains clawback earn-back rights for 36% should the company not complete the 65% earn in rights. A portion of the claims have third-party mining claims (figure 2). The details of the joint venture were reported to the ASX on 8 December 2022 and 16 May 2024.* • *The Bleiberg West project consists of 60 claims which the Company has 100% interest (1524/23 (BW1)– 1583/23 (BW60)) held by the Company.* • *The Bleiberg 2025 Extension project consists of 130 claims which the Company has 100% interest (1413/24 (BE1)– 1542/24 (BE130)) held by the Company.* • *No known impediments.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *A small number of Annual exploration documents and district geological review documents were available for project evaluation and strategy development. Over the second half of last century only a handful of exploration drill holes have been drilled around Bleiberg. Most efforts have gone into mapping and rock chip sampling. The surrounding area of Bleiberg is considered as under-explored.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bleiberg deposit is classified as a stratabound carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn deposit, with enrichment in specialty metals including germanium, gallium, and cadmium. Mineralisation occurs within Triassic carbonate units in the Northern Karawanken Alps, Austria.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported in this report for all holes completed to date.* • *No relevant data has been excluded from this report.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in*	• *All reported significant intersections have been length weighted averages. High grades have not been cut.* • *Significant intercepts reported at a 0.20% Zn+Pb cut off grade with maximum 2 m of internal dilution.* • *No metal equivalent values are reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Only downhole lengths are reported.* • *The exact geometry of the mineralisation is not known as such true width is not known.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Appropriate plan views and x-sections are included.*
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 collar and mineralisation information have been included for drill holes completed to date.* • *A set of 21 samples were specifically selected from zinc-lead anomalous intervals to test these for their germanium content. These samples were subjected to method ME-MS89 which determines accurate germanium levels. Not all samples were analysed by this method and as a result only qualitative reporting is possible.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *No other relevant exploration data requires to be reported.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further exploration work is planned at Bleiberg which includes exploration drilling, field mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and prospecting works.*