

8 July 2026

Positive Drilling Progress at Cilon Lithium Well 8

- 116 metres of drilling and our first packer test has been completed as at Tuesday 7 July 2026
- First packer test encountered high specific gravity brines – strong indicator of lithium and dissolved solids
- Driller achieved an excellent drill rate of 36m per 24 hours
- Next packer test will be at 120-125m depth

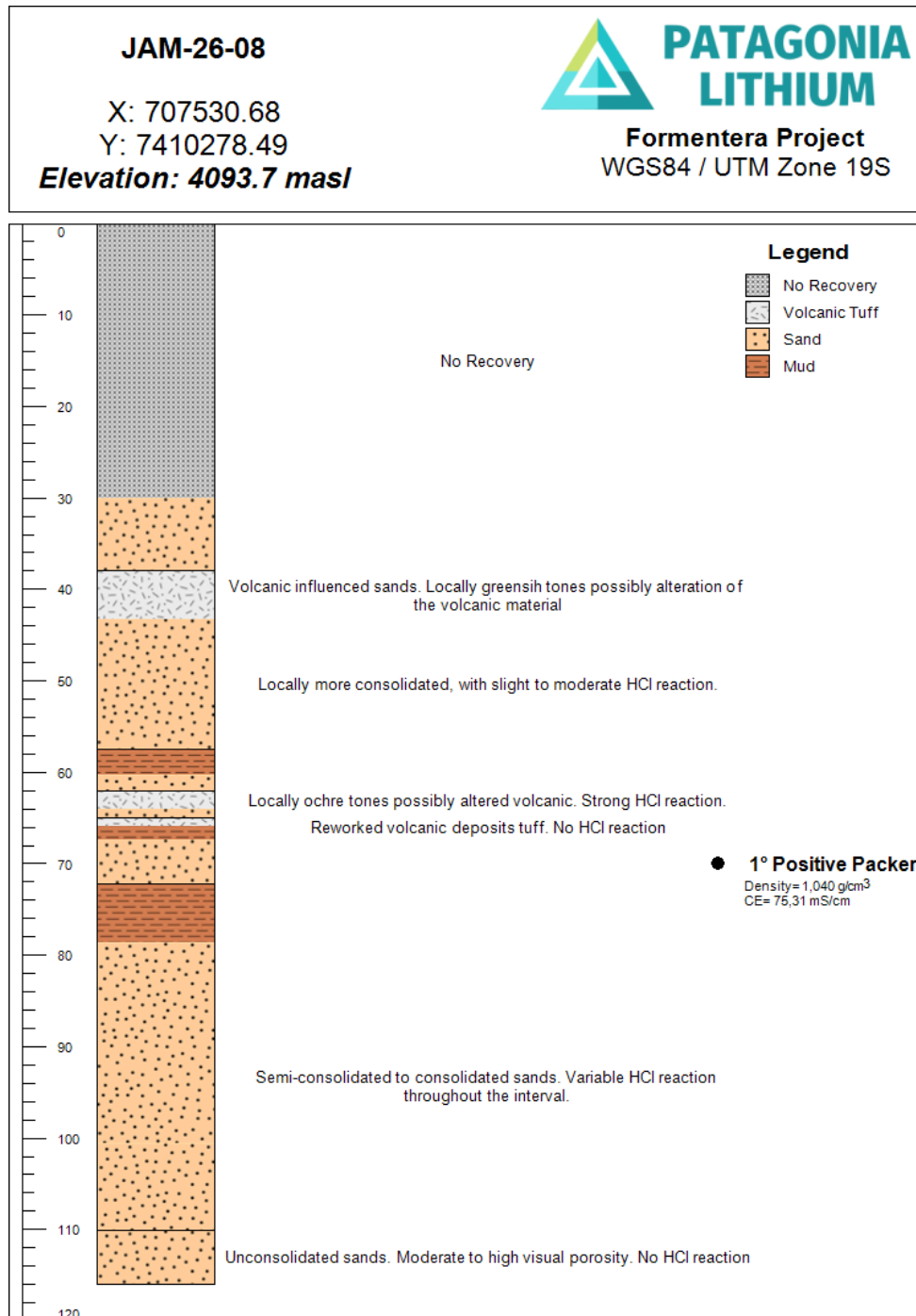


Figure 1. JAM 26-08 Cilon lithology column showing brine assay with 1.04gm/cm³ with porous sands, but void of carbonates

Capital structure

241.1 - PL3 shares
29.4m - unquoted options
25.0m - unquoted performance rights

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Board

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Patagonia Lithium Ltd (ASX:PL3, Patagonia or Company) is pleased to announce well JAM 26-08 (Well 8) is currently at 116m depth. The first packer assay test was successful at 70m depth.

Phillip Thomas, Executive Chairman commented "We are achieving a very good rate of drilling, better than 30m a day, which is great. The first packer test result is extremely positive and a specific gravity of 1.04 gm/cm³ is unusual at that shallow depth and is possibly the volcanics breaking down due to the highly alkaline solutions at that depth and creating higher dissolved solids – which is positive for lithium. When our first 10 packer tests are completed for the 600m well, we will have them assayed for lithium and other elements. At a 20m packer interval, this should be in a week or so."



Figure 2. Black sands encountered at 98-101m depth.

Interval 78,62 – 110,06 m: Semi-consolidated to consolidated fine dark brown sands with a slight HCl reaction (presence of carbonates). The intensity of the reaction increases in the more consolidated portions of the interval, likely reflecting a higher degree of cementation. Despite being sandy, the interval exhibits low visual porosity due to its consolidated nature although porosity can be misleading as transmissivity can be high.

Between 83.85 and 84.25 m, a consolidated ochre-coloured layer, possibly representing altered volcanic ash, exhibits a strong HCl reaction.

Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The visual core tray images are displayed to demonstrate porosity and not an indicator of mineral abundance. Field packer tests will be undertaken as drilling progresses and assay results are expected in 3 to 4 weeks after submission.



Figure 3. Core sections and core taken for porosity testing at 113.83m.

110,06–116,00 m: Unconsolidated fine to very fine brown sands, locally slightly more consolidated. Composed predominantly of subrounded quartz (~85%) with minor mafic minerals (~10%). No HCl reaction. Moderate to high visual porosity.

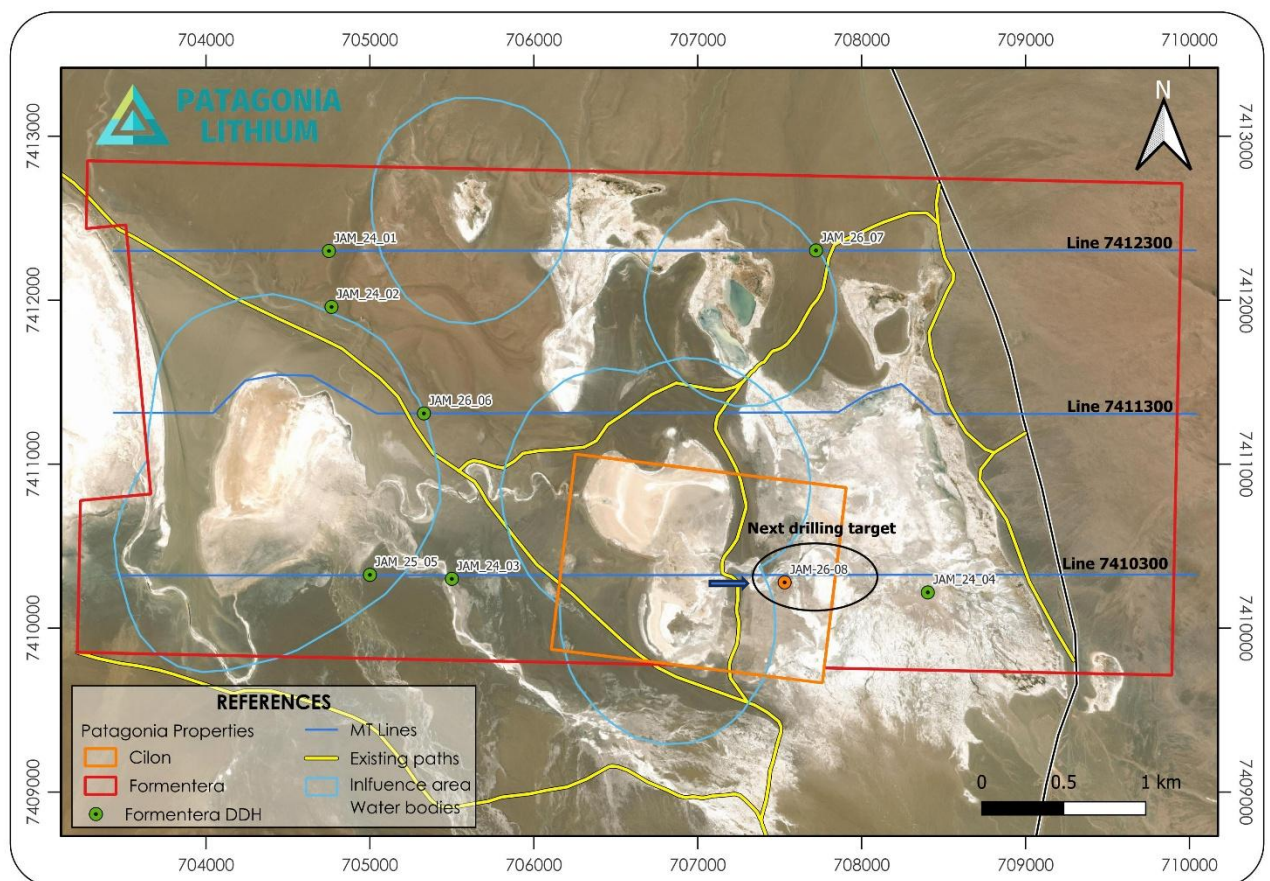


Figure 4. Map of location of well JAM 26-08 bis. The blue lines are the MT geophysics which is our placement guide.

Field Packer Test Results

The results obtained from the brine sample were:

- **SG:** 1.040 g/cm³ - much higher than expected
- **EC:** 75.31 mS/cm – conductivity is good
- **pH:** 12.13 – pH is alkaline higher than expected
- **TDS:** 37.61 ppt – total dissolved solids high explains above readings
- **Temperature:** 7.35 °C



Figure 5. Brine samples from 1st packer test ready for assay



Figure 6. Brine being pumped from 110m using airlift on rig for packer test of sample from that 5m interval.

Well Location – JAM 26-08

Coordinates (WGS84 / UTM 19S)

- East: 707530.68
- North: 7410278.49
- Collar Elevation: 4093.7 mas
- Depth Target: 600 m
- Azimuth – 0 degrees
- Dip – 90 degrees
- PVC casing: 4"

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

For further information please contact:

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ABOUT PATAGONIA LITHIUM LTD

Patagonia Lithium has **two major lithium brine projects** – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province covering 19,500 has and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar covering 580 Has in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. In Brazil the Company has been granted five exploration concession packages **41,746 ha** of concessions where the company is exploring for **ionic REE clays, Niobium, Antimony and Lithium in pegmatites**. The Company has staked next door to the largest Niobium producer (CMOC) in Brazil in Goiás state with 10,024 tonnes per annum of Niobium production.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM-24-01, JAM-24-02, JAM-24-03, JAM-24-04, JAM 25-05, JAM 26-06, JAM 26-07 and currently JAM 26-08 is being drilled on Cilon. Progress to date has been exceptional as measured by lithium assays and pump tests. The MT Geophysics at Tomas III on Incahuasi salar is very prospective. In July 2023, a 10 drill hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a three drill hole program for Cilon. Samples as **high as 1,122 ppm Li** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591 ppm in drill hole JAM-24-01** (Outstanding Assay Results from First Drilling in Argentina released on 3 May 2024). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than 1 km depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera. On 14 July 2025 an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate was released with **551,000 tonnes LCE**. A passive seismic survey was completed to determine basement and an upgraded MRE is being estimated.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, BSc Geol, MBM, MAIG FAusIMM, Technical Adviser to Patagonia Lithium Ltd and is Executive Chairman, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomas has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE (lodged on 14 July 2025 as "Lithium Carbonate Mineral Resource increased by 319%") continue to apply and have not materially changed. The LCE MRE of 551,400t LCE @ 294mg/L is comprised of 14,800t LCE @ 393mg/L Indicated MRE and 536,600t LCE @ 292mg/L Inferred MRE. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - 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	- A Boart Longyear LT190 drilling machine drilling using HQ3 diameter is being used to drill to 600m. The core recovery is greater than 95%. A tri-cone head drilling 8 inch diameter was used from collar to 30m and lined with steel. - a single packer air lift system from every 20 or 30m will be used to extract brines. - The samples from well JAM 26-08 will be tested for resistivity (microsiemens per cm) and specific gravity. Three brine assay bottles will be collected and sent to Alex Stewart Laboratories and Analytics NOA in Salta. - A distilled water sample and a lithium standard sample C 3001 (400ppm) was supplied to Alex Stewart labs. The benchmark sample is 400ppm. - Samples are tested on-site for conductance in micro siemens with a Hanna multi meter. The meter was calibrated prior to use with fresh standards. It has a maximum value of 200 ms. - Sediments were logged for porosity (Visual), fineness and clay content. No target minerals were encountered such as lithium carbonate or lithium chloride crystals. See fig.1 - Well JAM 26-08 is drilled vertically and has an azimuth of zero. - A Hanna Multi tester is used to measure pH, conductivity, SG and temperature for comparison purposes. 72 hour pumping tests will be conducted– this will commence when well is lined with slotted PVC.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast,	An 83mm bit (HQ3) is used with triple tube to drill the well and 3 metre long rods. A packer tool is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	lowered and samples taken at the nominated intervals every 25 metres. The well will be lined with slotted PVC pipe and a gravel outer area between the pipe and well side walls.
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.	- Brine samples are collected at each point relative to the porosity of the lithological unit intercepted and flow of brines when core was extracted. One company A brine sample was taken and stored, and two B samples stored securely prior to sending to the laboratory under chain of custody control. - Brine lithium assay values are not related to the quality of core samples. The porosity, transmissivity and permeability of the lithologies where samples are taken influences the rate of brine inflow and brine characteristics. - Drilling is required to determine the flow characteristics of the intersected aquifers, whereas interpolated ICP-OES lithium analysis tests are required for lithium concentrations to be assayed from the brine samples.
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 core is logged by two geologists. - The sediments will be analysed for grain size where there were sands, consolidated and unconsolidated clays, gravel and conglomerate units and the lower conglomerate/gravel units. (refer core photos fig. 2, 3). - Only minor amounts of core are expected to be lost to brine flow in unconsolidated sediments in some upper intervals.
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	Brine samples are collected by sampling the packer airlift of brine which was approximately 200 litres per lift and bottles A and B were filled from each lift with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	the objective of getting the brine sample (a 10L bottle decanted into one litre bottles) from the same aquifer interval in the well to avoid sampling systemic error. - The bottles were rinsed with brine before they were filled. - Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes and a blank (distilled water and or one or two standards are inserted with the samples making 5 in total). The lithium standard was A3003 – 400ppm lithium in solution. - Brine samples from the flow test are sent for assay in sealed bottles. They are an average of packer aquifer flow.
	- 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.	- The Analytics NOA laboratory will be used for analyses for QA/QC purposes and has applied for certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. Alex Stewart is certified for ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017. - Security control was kept with each bottle being taped closed and contained in a locked chest which will be opened by Analytics NOA staff/Alex Stewart staff on delivery as part of the chain of custody protocol.
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	- Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses. - It must be noted that each sample is a function of being averaged as approximately 200L

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	of brine is extracted from the 5metre interval and then sampled in a 10L lot to get an average of the 200L extracted in the packer test.
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 survey locations were located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. - Other well locations have been surveyed using satellite with ground check points as reference. - The grid System used is POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3. - Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS. - Most of the topography is flat although we have a surveyed topographic map of the concessions. - The drill hole will be surveyed by a registered surveyor.
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.	- Brine samples are collected within the hole based upon the depth required to access brines. - This well is within 600m of JAM 24-04. Block modelling will be used to estimate a resource estimate given the basin contains flat lying sediments and can be consistent up to 2km apart. The domains have been segregated into three types in previous resource estimate work (WSP Jan 2025, July 2025 announcement). - Refer fig. 4 map
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.	The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as horizontal layers and lenses hosted by gravels, sand, halites, silt and/or clay with gypsum and borates present. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal orientated stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers.

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		The orientation was vertical for the drill hole, but brine was sampled not sediments.
Sample security	The measures are taken to ensure sample security.	- Data was recorded and processed by employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management on-site. - Samples were transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. - Samples were then couriered by the senior Geologist to the laboratory on her shift rotation. - Samples are secured and videoed onsite being bottled and then tape and the tape marked to prevent tampering prior to being analysed at the laboratory. See fig 5.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Samples from JAM 26-08 will be sent to two laboratories and the comparison of the results with each other and with the standard completed. The sampling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and Competent Person has approved the procedures to date. The CP inspected the Analytica NOA on 19 June 2026 and Alex Stewart laboratories on 6 May 2024 to ensure the laboratory contamination is non-existent and discuss and audit handling procedures with the staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Formentera/Cilon Lithium Project consists of two tenements located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The tenement is owned by Patagonia Lithium SA. The Company executed a purchase agreement on 18 December 2022 and paid for it on 19 December 2022. The company listed on ASX on 31 March 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area. - The Cilon concession area has been operated as a borate mine in the past although details of production records have not been available. - The application for the drilling permit has passed all the necessary environmental stages and has been issued.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Formentera/Cilon licence area covers most of the salar proper with minor alluvial cover to the southwest. The lithium concentrated brine is at depth from MT geophysics sourced data and occurs locally from hot fluids passing through lithium minerals (volcanics) and altered intrusives and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin alluvial sediments and evaporites.
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	Well Identification details – JAM 26-08 (POSGAR 94 system / Strip 3): zone 19S East: UTM 707530.68 North: 7410278.49 Dip: -90 degrees Azimuth: 0 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	◦ 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	Depth at date of report: 116m from collar Final Depth target: – 600m Collar Height: 4093.7m ABSL Date: 7 July 2026
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Assay results will be analysed by Analytica NOA /Alex Stewart method using ICP-OES and interpolation to correct for errors. Measurements will be taken from each brine sample and averaged. Lithium values will be reported in ppm or mg/L. • Porosity values will be reported by Zelandez with a 15-20ms filter.
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').	• The brine layers are horizontal to sub- horizontal therefore the intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be true thickness as the sample hole is vertical. • The brine flowed from the walls of the hole in a section accessed by the packer tube over 5m so the intercept width is variable depending on the porosity and transmissivity of the surrounding sands and clays and where it is located in the lithological unit.

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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.	- Refer to section in figure 1. This was not a significant discovery. - Map of the drill location is at figure 4.
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 assay results will be reported as received from the laboratory. - The laboratory will provide a single value for each one litre bottle of brine.
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 meaningful and material information is reported. The field analysis showed for the brine from the packer test: SG: 1,040 g/cm³ - much higher than expected EC: 75,31 mS/cm – conductivity is good pH: 12,13 – pH is alkaline higher than expected TDS: 37,61 ppt – total dissolved solids high explains above readings Temperature: 7.35 °C
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.	A 72 hour pump test are proposed before a Mineral Resource Estimate update is computed in this stage.