Battery Age Minerals Triples Austrian Footprint along historic High-Grade Germanium mining corridor

290km2 of Highly Prospective Lead-Zinc-Germanium district staked across 30km trend of Carbonate-hosted mineralisation within the Drauzug-Gurktal nappe system

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Expanding Mineral Exploration:** Battery Age Minerals has staked over 600 exploration claims covering 290 km² in Austria, targeting lead, zinc, and germanium mineralisation.
- **Highly Prospective Project Area:** The newly staked area spans a 30 km corridor, showing evidence of significant historical mineral occurrences, including lead, zinc, and germanium within adits and workings.
- **Historic Workings:** The project covers historical mine workings and mineral occurrences, including Hochobir, Remshenig, Topitza, Petzen, and the Fladung Germanium showing.
- **Exceptional Germanium Prospects:** The Fladung showing has historically recorded germanium grades as high as **900 g/t**, marking an exceptionally high-grade germanium prospect.
- **Bleiberg Geological Setting:** The geological environment in the new project area mirrors that of the Bad Bleiberg region, known for its rich Mississippi-Valley-Type mineralisation in Middle Triassic sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic era.

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: **BM8; "Battery Age"** or **"the Company)** is pleased to announce it has staked approximately 600 exploration claims that cover 290km^2 of tenure prospective for Lead-Zinc-Germanium mineralisation. The new project area is a part of a reginal geological domain that contains evidence of lead and zinc mineral occurrences, adits and historical workings which extend over 30km corridor from west to east. The project area covers historic workings and mineral occurrences; Hochobir, Remshenig, Topitza and Petzen as well as the Fladung Germanium showing which has recorded historic grades of up to 900 g/t Ge (Cerny and Schroll, 1985, Scroll 1996, Höll et al., 2007).

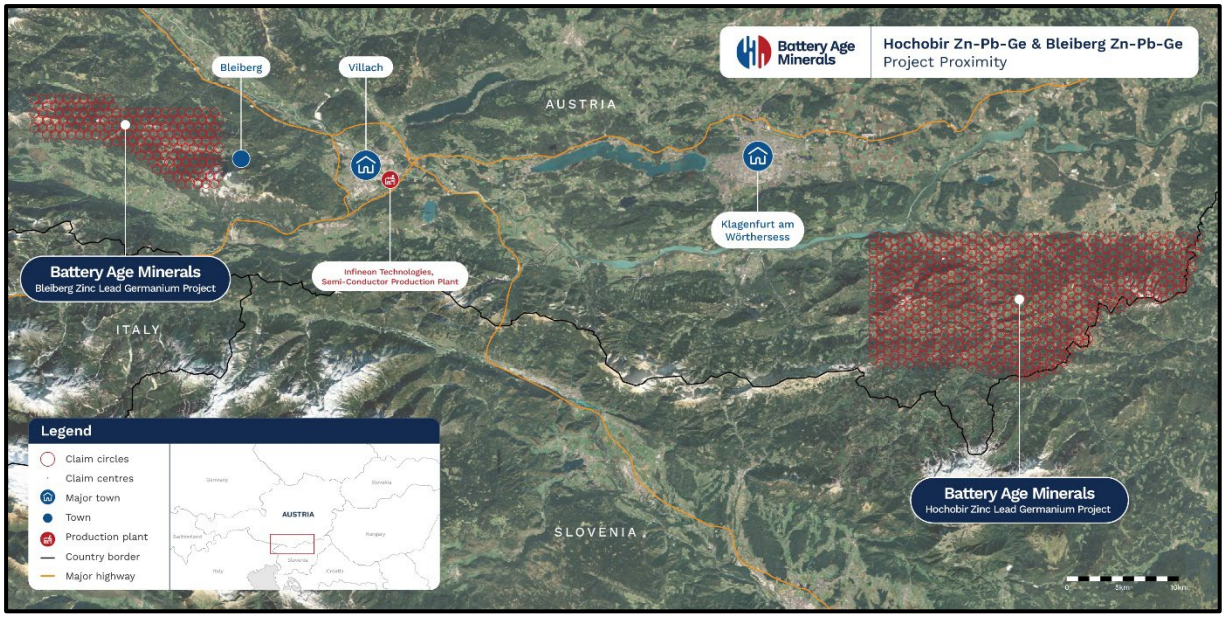

Figure 1: The Hochobir Zinc Lead Germanium Project is located approximately 60km east of The Company's historic Bleiberg project in Austria.

Published studies indicate that the geological environment and mineralisation of the new project, including the historical Hochobir workings, closely resemble those at Bad Bleiberg. The mineralisation is found in shallow marine sedimentary rocks the Middle Triassic era, across the Gailtal Alps and the northern Karawanken Mountains, which lie to the north of the Periadriatic Lineament. This mineralisation spans approximately 180 km, from the Mezica area in the east to the Oberdrauburg area in the west, encompassing the Hochobir, Windisch Bleiberg, and Bleiberg deposits.

It is estimated that this historical MVT district initially contained around 100 million tonnes of Lead-Zinc ore, with the Bleiberg deposit, holding about 50 million tonnes, being the largest concentration (Cerny, 1991). The Bleiberg mine, which operated for 700 years, was a significant global producer of various critical minerals, including germanium, and was the sixth largest producer of germanium in the world at the time of its closure.

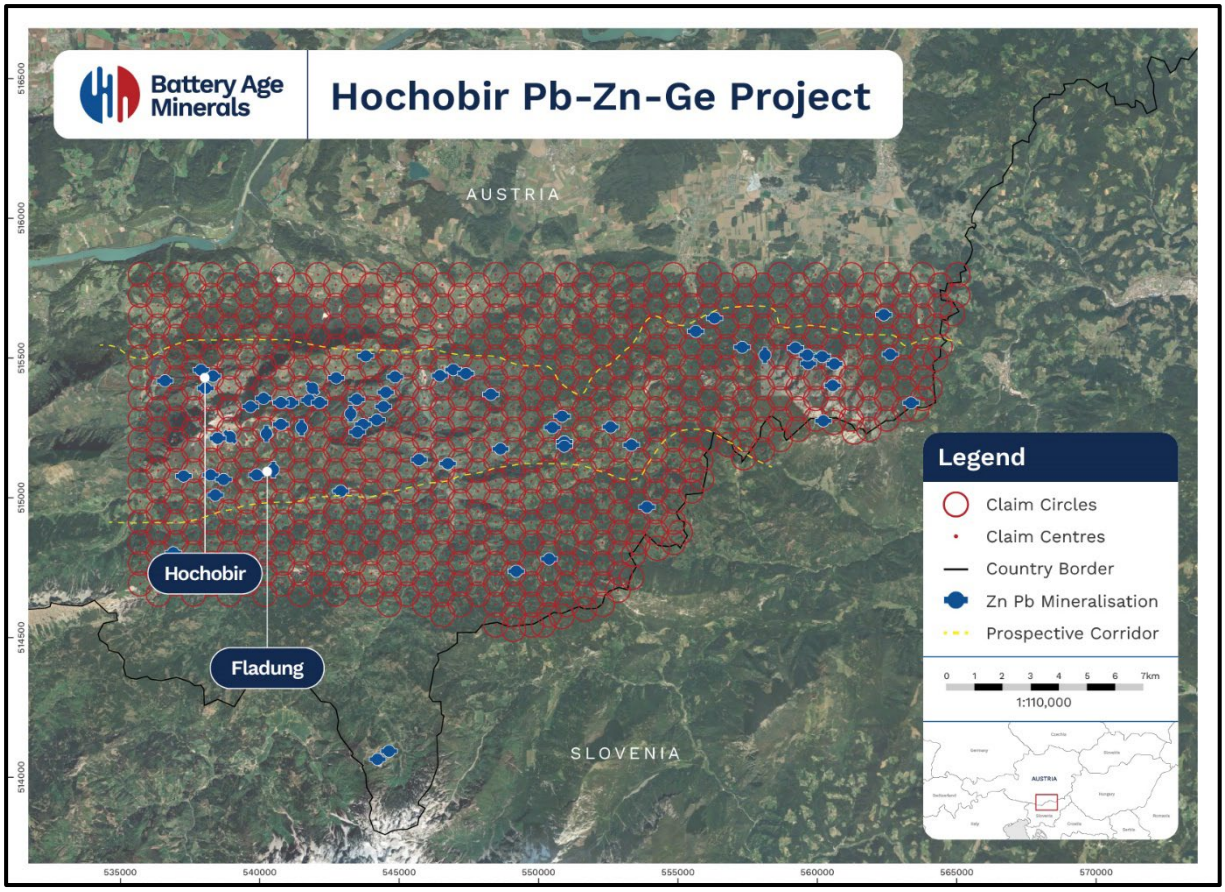

Figure 2: The Hochobir Project consists of approximately 600 claims totalling 290km^2 of prospective Lead-Zinc-Germanium tenure, which includes a 30km corridor of Zn Pb mineral occurrences within the Drauzug-Gurktal nappe system.

Battery Age CEO, Nigel Broomham, commented:

" We are thrilled to announce the expansion of Battery Age Minerals' Austrian footprint with the staking of approximately 600 exploration claims across 290 km² in a highly prospective district for lead, zinc, and germanium mineralisation. This new project area, which includes historical workings and mineralisation trends, shows strong potential, particularly with the discovery of high-grade germanium at the Fladung showing, having historic grades reported up to 900 g/t. The geological setting closely mirrors that of the renowned Bad Bleiberg region, known for its rich deposits, including significant germanium production.

This newly staked ground marks an exciting step forward in our strategy to advance critical mineral projects. With the promising historic results from this region, we are confident in the potential to unlock significant value for our shareholders. We look forward to further advancing exploration efforts and continuing to build on this high-potential opportunity."

References:

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

[ENDS]

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

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Competent Person Statement

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

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Dr Simon Dorling. Dr Dorling is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (Member Number: 3101). 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 announcement contains information on the Bleiberg Project extracted from an ASX market announcements dated 8 December 2022, 2 February 2023, 13 July 2023, 26 February 2024, 26 March 2024, 23 April 2024 and 16 May 2024 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 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources (as that term is defined in the JORC Code) that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statement

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

Appendix 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 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.*	• The assay results referenced in this release were derived for several publication (Cerny and Schroll, 1985, Scroll 1996, Höll et al., 2007) which state that the assay results were based on ROM grab samples from various mining operation. • The samples selected are reported to be representative of the specific mines. Collectively the scientific public domain reports refer to more than 250 samples across the Austrian Pb-Zn mining district. • The samples are considered to be representative of the mineralised sources from which they were derived.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
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.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
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,*	• Samples were analysed for the following elements: Zn, Pb, Ca, Mg, S; Ge, Ga, Cd, In, Tl, Se, Te; Fe, Sb, Mn, Sn, V, Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Ni (Cerny and Schroll, 1995). • The analytical methods applied included: AAS, OES, ICP-OES, WD-XRF and ED-XRF (Cerny and Schroll, 1995).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 has been referenced or reported
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 scientific documents indicate that samples represent ore samples from various mines within the Austrian Pb-Zn district
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.*	• The sample spacing is determined by the location of the mineral occurrences.
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.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
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 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.*	• No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The new project area has been subject to historic exploration by the para-statal mining company BBU (Bleiberger Bergbau Union) over several decades. The results reported here were generated as a result of cooperation between the mining company and various academic institutions.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lead and zinc deposits hosted in Triassic carbonate rocks of the Alps are stratabound. Two mineralised horizons are distinguished a: the Ansinian "Alpine Muschelkalk" and b) the Carnian stage of the Alpine Triassic (Wetterstein Kalk and Raibler beds). The Anisian deposits are generally smaller and occur in the Lower Triassic sequences of the Alps and in the paleogeographic adjacent epicontinental facies North of the Alps. In spite of their affinity they reveal a marked diversity of mineralogical, geochemical and isotopic features. The metal potential of the Carnian deposits is considerably higher. The type deposit, Bleiberg and the two major

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposits, Mezica and Raibl, are situated north and south of the Periadriatic lineament separating the Eastern and Western from the Southern Alps. The Carnian ore deposits are characterized by relatively homogeneous mineralogy, minor and trace element and isotopic composition.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling has been referenced or reported

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in 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').*	• The results reported here are described as representative of the sphalerite (ZnS) ore mineral samples of the various mineral occurrences.
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.*	• A map of the location of the new project in relation to the main Bleiberg historic mining district can be found in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No drilling has been referenced or reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No results have been referenced or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Battery Age has acquired the new project area in order to explore an historic mining district with modern exploration methods and intends to use historic information to direct and advance exploration.