PIVOTAL METALS

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 June, 2026

HIGH GRADE Cu, Ni and PGM INTERSECTED IN ALOTTA DRILLING

Initial drilling returns exceptional Cu-Ni-Pd assays from regional scale Belleterre target corridor.

Highlights

- **Bonanza mineralisation in first results from maiden drill program** at Pivotal's 100% owned Belleterre Projects
  - Five drill holes at two target areas, Alotta and Midrim East - total of 905 metres to test EM anomalies
- **Exceptionally high grades intersected at Alotta in shallow drilling**
  - 21.8m @ 1.3% Ni, 1.0% Cu & 1.3 g/t 3PGE[1] from 73m
    - Incl. 4.7m @ 2.7% Ni, 1.7% Cu & 2.4 g/t 3PGE from 85.3m
  - Mineralisation consistent with previously drilling, which included samples up to 22% Cu and 33.8g/t Pd
  - Sulphide mineralisation characteristics support a remobilised emplacement at Alotta, with source yet to be identified.
- **The Belleterre project remains highly prospective and under explored.** Nine high grade magmatic sulphide deposits within the project area define a regional mineralised corridor.
- **Exploration active across Belleterre at multiple locations. Drilling in progress, and geophysical surveys scheduled for development of additional drill targets.**
- **Simultaneous development at Horden Lake Cu deposit. Updated MRE due shortly, with scoping study progressing for Q3 2026 release.**

***Ivan Fairhall, Pivotal Managing Director, commented**: "These results underscore our excitement for the Belleterre project area. The exceptional tenor of mineralisation defined over a wide area, is evidence of a significant mineralising system targeted by our ongoing exploration programs. These results have advanced our understanding of the mineralisation and contribute our expanded targeting across the broader Midrim-Alotta-LacCroche trend at Belleterre.*

"We are currently drilling Shanty Lake, having recently completed the platform hole at LacCroche – drilled to enable the first ever DHEM below this deposit.

"In addition our Horden Lake MRE update is in final stages of review, and we are excited to use that as the basis for our Scoping Study production target due in the 3rd quarter 2026."

[1] 3PGE = Au + Pd + Pt. Refer Table 1 for full breakdown

Pivotal Metals Limited
ABN: 49 623 130 987

ASX: PVT

Projects
CANADA
- **Belleterre Projects:** ***Midrim, Lorraine, Laforce*** Cu-Ni-PGM and Au exploration
- **Horden Lake** Cu-Ni-PGM development

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Pivotal Metals Limited (ASX:PVT) ('Pivotal' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce completion of its maiden drill program at the Midrim Project, part of the Company's district-scale Belleterre Projects located in Québec, Canada.

The Belleterre Projects comprise Midrim, Lorraine and LaForce, each of which hosts known high-grade copper-nickel-platinum group element ("PGE") mineralisation associated with gabbroic intrusions and magmatic sulphide systems. Québec is recognised globally as a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction with established infrastructure, low-cost renewable hydroelectric power and a stable permitting framework supportive of long-term critical minerals development.

This drilling forms part of a broader systematic exploration strategy designed to identify the source of multiple known high-grade sulphide occurrences using modern geophysical techniques integrated with historical drilling and surface geochemistry datasets.

Alotta

Four drill holes totalling 671m metres were completed at the Alotta target, an established deposit forming part of a highly prospective mineralised trend that hosts multiple high-grade occurrences at the Midrim project (Figure 1).

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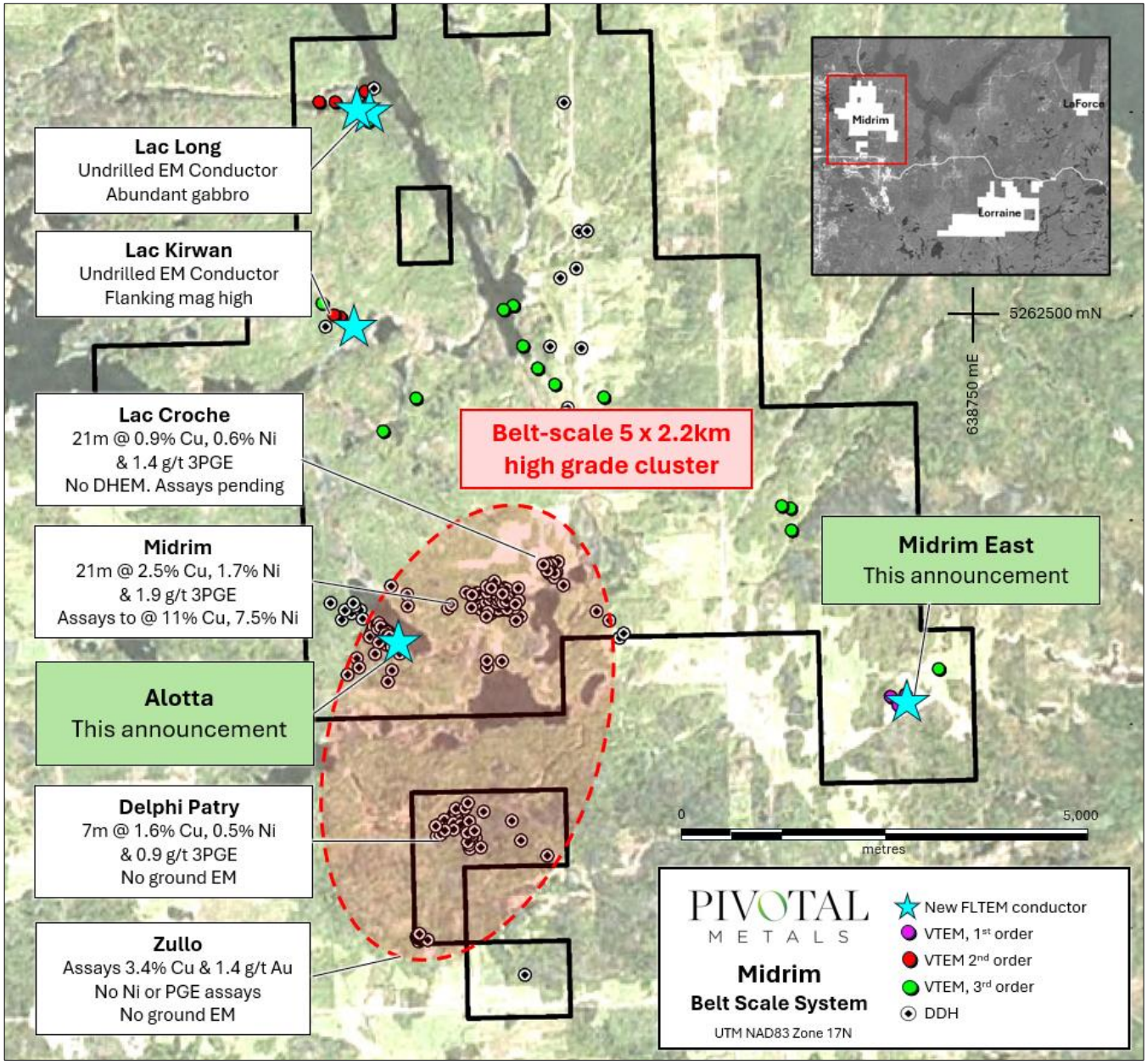


Figure 1: Midrim project showing multiple high-grade occurrences and targets across a regional scale horizon. Drilling completed at Alotta, Midrim East (and Lac Croche, assays pending)

Drilling was designed to test the orientation of the known occurrence and the potential for extension evidenced in a FLTEM conductor identified in 2025 interpreted to emerge from the known sulphide body with a northerly plunge. The orientation of this conductor is perpendicular to previous drilling, thus not tested, and provided a possible extension or satellite body of the Alotta high-grade mineralisation.

26-PVT-02 returned outstanding Cu, Ni, Au and PGE results in multiple zones of sulphide. Highlights included:

- 21.8m @ 1.27% Ni, 1.03% Cu & 1.29 g/t 3PGE from 73m
    - Incl. 3.2m @ 2.91% Ni, 1.14% Cu & 2.09 g/t 3PGE from 77.2
    - and 4.7m @ 2.63% Ni, 1.67% Cu & 2.35 g/t 3PGE from 85.3m
- 5.2m @ 0.57% Ni, 0.93% Cu & 1.0 g/t 3PGE from 104m

The sulphide mineralisation intersected included a broad spectrum of concentrations and textures including massive and semi-massive, net-textured, disseminated and vein pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. This combination is characteristic of the Alotta-Midrim-LacCroche mineralisation and suggestive of a multiple injection model consistent with the remobilised interpretation. It demonstrates the complexity of these bodies and provides insight into their geophysical interpretation variability.

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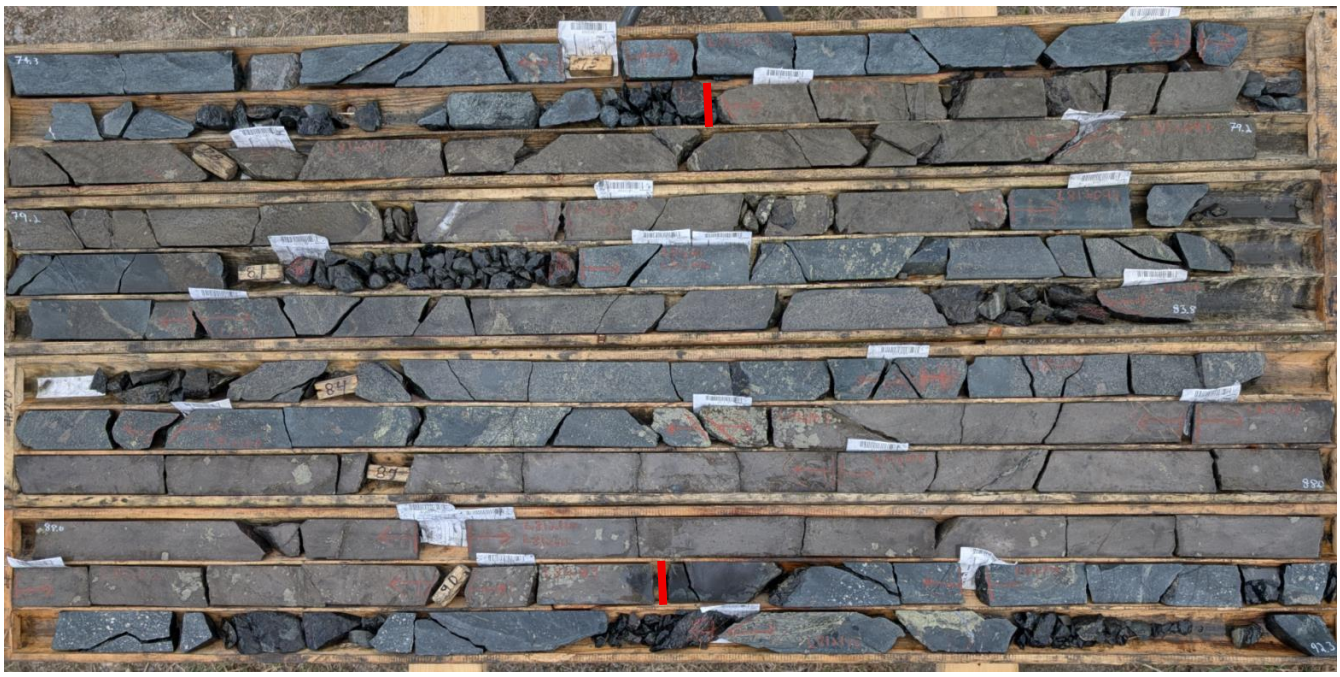


*Figure 2: Core photo of 26-PIV-02, 74.3-92.3m, including marked interval **15.6m @ 1.34% Cu, 1.73% Ni and 1.7 g/t 3PGE**. Note wide intervals of intense Cu-Ni-PGM mineralisation, rich in chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.*

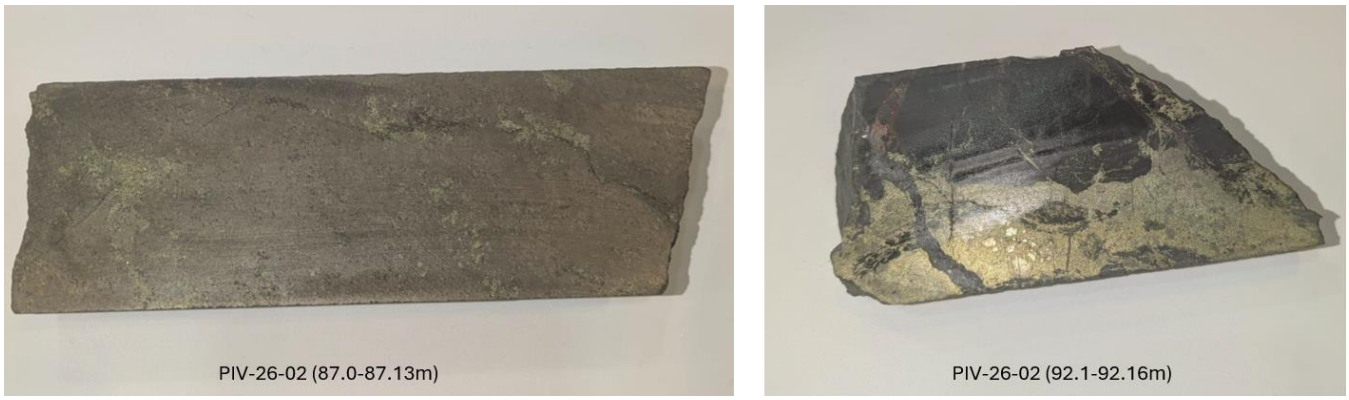


Figure 3: Close up of intense Cu-Ni-PGM mineralisation, rich in chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite

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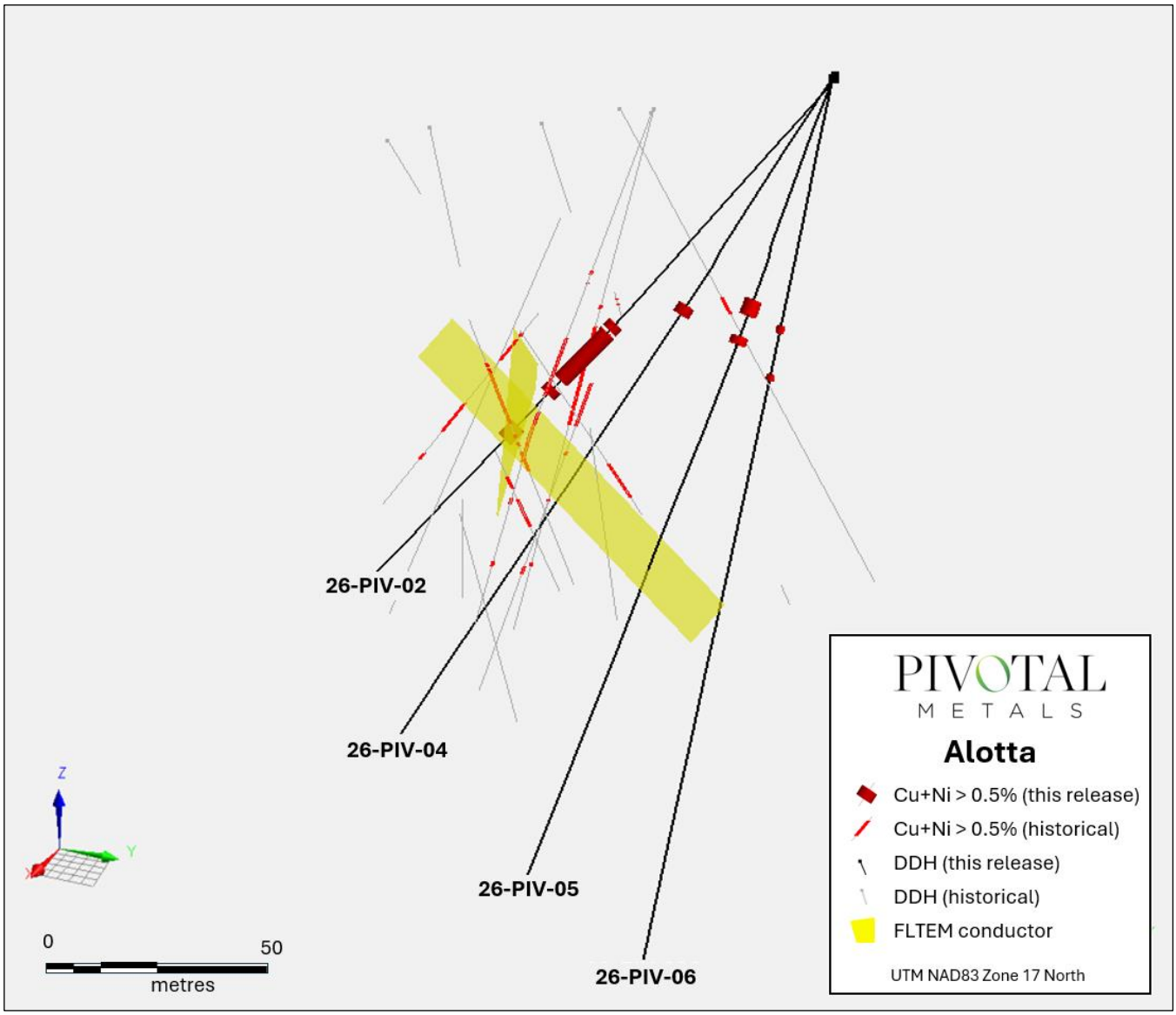


Figure 4: Section through target horizon as delineated in FLTEM survey, section cut aligned to drill hole plane

Holes 26-PIV-04, 26-PIV-05 and 26-PIV-06 are step out holes drilled progressively to test the newly defined northerly plunging FLTEM conductor. This conductor's orientation is orthogonal to previous interpretations and provided an untested target for the extension of the known Alotta high-grade mineralisation or associated satellite body.

These holes intersected a combination of quartz feldspar porphyry, mafic volcanic and mineralised gabbro hosting disseminated sulphide returning highly anomalous corresponding Cu, Ni, Ag and Pd concentrations. These results affirm the high tenor of the mineralisation at Alotta, and extend the previously interpreted Alotta mineralised halo northward above the main semi massive and massive sulphide hosting body.

Drilling did not intersect sulphide mineralisation that could have explained the 2025 modelled conductor, and the follow up DHEM did not return any corresponding anomalism. A revised interpretation suggests that the complexity of the main Alotta sulphide accumulation impacted the modelled conductor orientation. The surface FLTEM surveys applied at Alotta targeted semi massive and massive mineralisation and were not optimised for the associated lower levels of sulphide concentrations.

26-PIV-03 was abandoned at 62.8m due to excessive deviation.

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Midrim East

Hole 26-PIV-01 tested a discrete FLTEM conductor with no outcrop expression at the Midrim East target. Drilling intersected interfingering of mafic volcanic and gabbro with a local concentration of sulphides in the volcanics coinciding with the targeted conductor.

Whilst sulphides were not materially mineralised in this instance, it was a successfully validation the Company's integrated geophysical targeting approach as a means to detect sulphide accumulations under cover – directly applicable to our strategy of delineating new orebodies anchored in a well established regional mineralised setting.

This targeting and testing approach is being deployed across the regional package, with the company expecting to drill test 8-12 geophysical anomalies during the course of 2026.

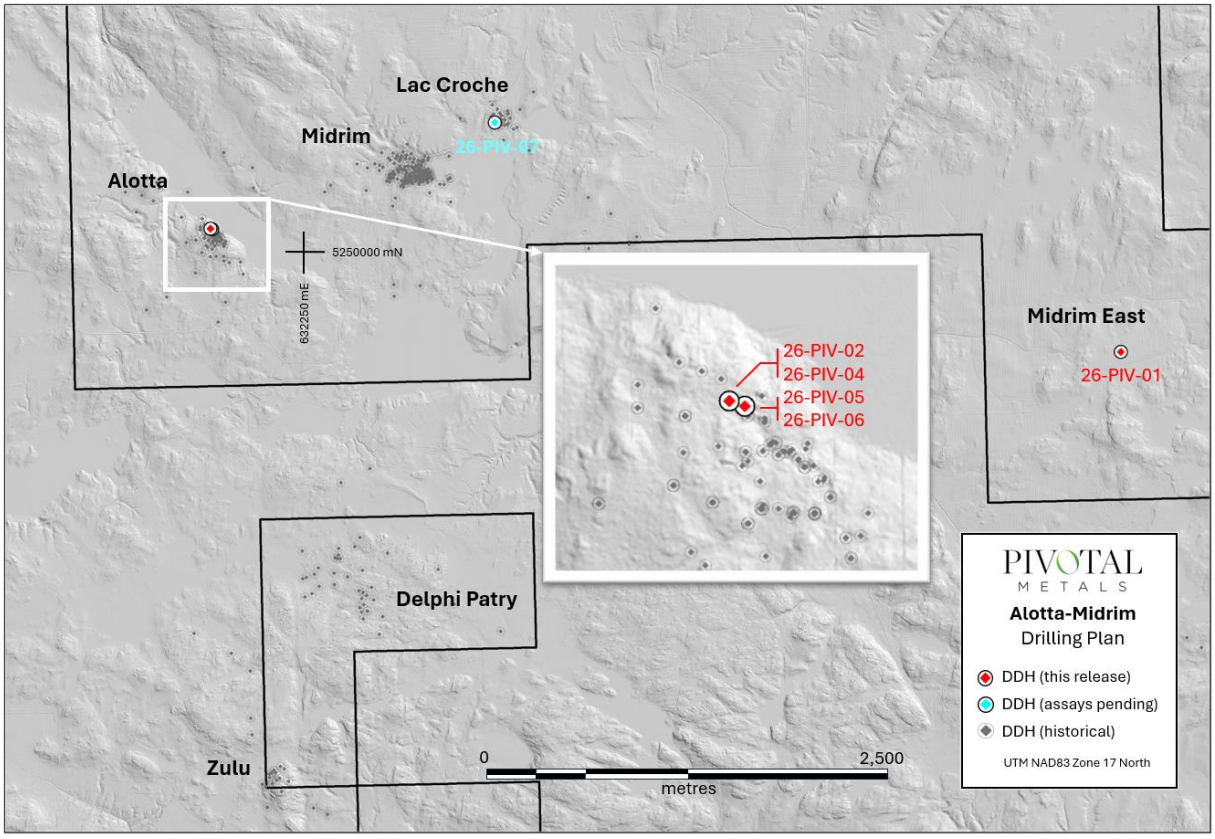


Figure 5: Drill hole locations

Belleterre Ongoing Exploration

- Interpretation of the geophysical and geological dataset across the Alotta-Midrim-LacCroche trend
- New DHEM at LacCroche (drilling recently completed)
- Drilling is ongoing at Shanty Lake, targeting an undrilled 200 x 400m conductor
- Target and access prioritisation for anticipated expanded and funded drill program
- Geophysical surveys at LaForce, ahead of possible drilling in Q3 subject to results

Horden Lake Development Strategy and Work Program

Upcoming milestones include:

- MRE update June 26
- Metallurgical testwork Q3 26
- Maiden scoping study Q3 26
- Environmental baseline initiation, spring-summer 2026
- Infill and extension drilling, planned Q1 2027

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Belleterre Overview

The Belleterre project area is located 85 km south of Rouyn-Noranda; the heart of the Abitibi greenstone belt, and one of the worlds most productive geological areas estimated to have produced 7 Mt of copper and 200 Moz of gold since 1901.

The project area is extremely well serviced by infrastructure, being nearby a major mining services center, hosting an extensive electrical grid, road and rail network, and skilled labour force.

There have been over 100 mining operations in the region with multiple mills in operation. Given the high-grade nature of the exploration targets, there is the potential to delineate deposits with potential for direct shipping to existing milling facilities. The Company notes Agnico Eagle's nearby Canadian Malartic Mine has a well publicised 14 Mt/annum of spare milling capacity forecast from 2028[2].

The exceptionally low hydropower costs (estimated 5.5c/kWh) and close proximity to Glencore's 'Horne' copper and 'Sudbury' nickel smelters, further underscore the structural cost advantages for new discoveries made in this region.

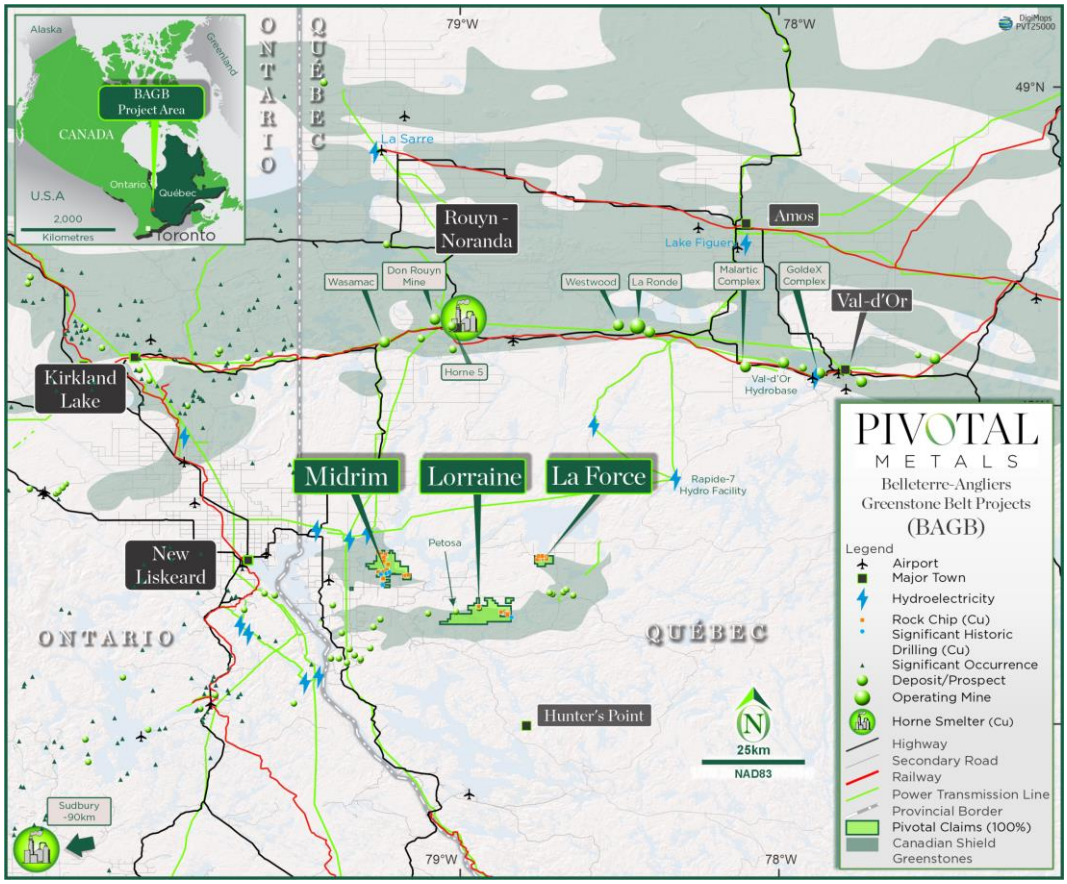


Figure 6: Belleterre Projects location map in relation to nearby current and historic mining and milling operations and population centres.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For further information, please contact:

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[2] AEM news release 20 June 2023 "Agnico Eagle provides update on Canadian Malartic Complex

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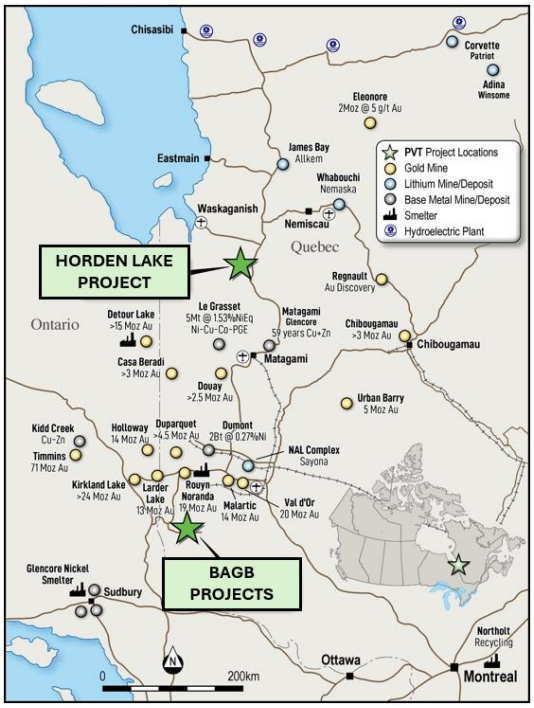
About Pivotal Metals

Pivotal Metals Limited (ASX:PVT) is an explorer and developer of world-class critical mineral projects.

Pivotal holds the 100% of the flagship Horden Lake property, which contains a JORC compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 37mt @ 1.1% CuEq, (refer Table 3). Pivotal intends to grow the mineral endowment of Horden Lake, in parallel with de-risking the Project from an engineering, environmental and economic perspective.

Horden Lake is complemented by a battery metals exploration portfolio in Canada located within the prolific Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt comprised of the Midrim, Alotta, Laforce and Lorraine high-grade nickel copper PGM sulphide projects in Quebec. Pivotal intends to build on historic exploration work to make discoveries of scale which can be practically bought into production given their proximity to the world famous Abitibi mining district.

To learn more please visit: www.pivotalmetals.com



Additional Exploration Data

Table 1: Significant intercepts - greater than 2m intersected width mineralisation, >0.3% Cu+Ni

Hole-ID	From_m	To_m	Len	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Au (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Ag (ppm)
26-PIV-02	73.0	94.8	21.8	1.03	1.27	0.07	1.01	0.21	5.8
Including	77.2	92.8	15.6	1.34	1.73	0.09	1.34	0.27	7.8
Incl	85.3	90.0	4.7	1.67	2.63	0.08	2.00	0.26	6.5
And	104.0	109.2	5.2	0.93	0.57	0.05	0.67	0.28	3.1
26-PIV-04	60.4	62.8	2.4	0.18	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.01	79.9
26-PIV-05	53.3	57.0	3.7	0.46	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.3
And	61.1	64.5	3.4	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.1
26-PIV-06	55.9	59.0	3.1	0.20	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.1

Table 2: Drill hole details (UTM NAD83 Zone 17 North)

Hole_ID	UTM_X	UTM_Y	UTM_Z	Az	Dip	Len
26-PIV-01	637863	5257814	274	160	-45	170.5
26-PIV-02	631578	5258664	274	135	-45	147.1
26-PIV-03	631578	5258664	274	135	-45	62.8 (abandoned)
26-PIV-04	631590	5258660	274	127	-50	173.7
26-PIV-05	631578	5258664	274	112	-51	149.9
26-PIV-06	631590	5258660	274	88	-66	201

Competent Person Statement

The information in this news release and report that relates to Exploration Results and references to Previous Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Paul Nagerl. Mr. Nagerl is a Professional Geologist Ordre des géologues du Québec OGQ PGeo and consultant of Pivotal Metals. Mr Nagerl has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Nagerl consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

In the case of Previous Exploration Results, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the results included in the original market announcements referred to in this announcement, and that no material change in the results has occurred. 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 market announcement. Details of the Previous Exploration Results are available for download from the Company's website www.pivotalmetals.com

Mineral Resources

On 29 April 2025 the Company released an updated mineral resource estimate for Horden Lake. The summary mineral resource estimate is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Horden Lake 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

	Tonnes Mt	Grade						Contained Metal					
		CuEq %	Cu %	Ni %	3E g/t	Ag g/t	Co ppm	CuEq kt	Cu kt	Ni kt	3E g/t	Ag koz	Co t
MRE by cut-off category[1]													
In-pit	31.2	1.10	0.63	0.18	0.37	10.6	140	341	196	58	375	10,598	4,353
Out-of-pit	5.8	1.13	0.65	0.24	0.32	9.0	151	66	38	14	60	1,672	878
Total	**37.0**	**1.10**	**0.63**	**0.19**	**0.37**	**10.3**	**141**	**407**	**234**	**72**	**435**	**12,270**	**5,231**
MRE by classification													
Indicated	19.5	1.17	0.72	0.19	0.35	9.6	144	229	141	37	220	6,049	2,808
Inferred	17.4	1.02	0.53	0.20	0.38	11.1	139	178	92	35	214	6,220	2,423
Total	**37.0**	**1.10**	**0.63**	**0.19**	**0.37**	**10.3**	**141**	**407**	**234**	**72**	**435**	**12,269**	**5,231**

2025 MRE cut-off: In-pit = USD 25/t NSR, Out-of-pit = USD 65/t NSR. SG = 3.12
3E = Pd + Pt + Au at average ratio of 3.6 : 3.4 : 1; Refer to the original market announcement for a complete metal breakdown.

Competent Person Statement – JORC MRE

The information in this announcement that relates to the estimate of Mineral Resources for the Horden Lake Project is extracted from ASX announcement 29 April 2025 "Large Increase in HL Project - Shallow High Grade Cu Deposit".

The Mineral Resource estimate has not been updated since it was last reported on 29 April 2025, and is available for download on the Company's website www.pivotalmetals.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Metal Equivalents

Horden Lake metal equivalents have been calculated using the following recovery and metals prices assumptions (Table 4). The metallurgical assumptions are informed by recent metallurgical testwork. Refer to ASX announcement 12 March 2025 "Testwork Confirms Excellent Metallurgy at Horden Lake" for more detailed information.

Table 4: Metal equivalent parameters

Metal	Unit	Price	Recovery	Sales Cost	ME Factor
Copper (Cu)	USD/t	9,918	90%	992	1.00
Nickel (Ni)	USD/t	19,836	50%	1,984	1.11
Gold (Au)	USD/oz	2,600	60%	260	0.56
Palladium (Pd)	USD/oz	1,200	55%	120	0.24
Platinum (Pt)	USD/oz	1,200	40%	120	0.17
Silver (Ag)	USD/oz	30	65%	3	0.009
Cobalt (Co)	USD/t	35,264	25%	3,526	0.0001

Copper equivalent is calculated based on the formula:

CuEq% = Cu% + Ni% * 1.11 + Au ppm * 0.56 + Pd ppm * 0.24 + Pt ppm * 0.17 + Ag ppm * 0.001 + Co ppm * 0.0001

In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered, based on current market conditions, metallurgical testwork, and the Company's metallurgical consultant's experience. Copper is chosen as the equivalent

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Forward Looking Statements Disclaimer

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

JORC Code criteria and 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.*	• 2026 drill holes were completed by Forage Multi Drilling of Rouyn-Noranda QC. Drill core samples ranging from 0.5m to 1.5m in length were cut using a diamond blade core saw and half core submitted for analysis. Drill core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory located in Val d'Or QC for sample preparation and forwarded to ALS Laboratory in Vancouver BC for assay. Trace element concentrations were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-MS method. Ore grade elements and precious metals were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-AES method. Total sulphur was determined using the LECO method. Certified standard material and blank materials was inserted by Pivotal Metals. ALS Laboratory also inserted standards.
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).*	• 2026 diamond drill holes reported here were completed using NQ size. Location and directional information was obtained from hand held GPS downhole direction gyro.
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*	• Drill core sample location and length was determined by a geologist. Sample lengths ranged from 0.5m to 1.5m and were selected to not cross any major lithological boundaries. Samples were cut in half using a core saw by a trained technical support staff. Half core was sent to a laboratory for analysis and the remaining half kept for verification. Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory, a fully accredited laboratory.

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JORC Code criteria and explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All 2026 diamond drill core was logged by a geologist. Major lithologies and mineralisation was recorded into a digital database to support future studies and mineral resource estimations. Systematic photographs of the drill core were taken.
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.*	• Drill core was sawn using a diamond blade core saw. Where sampling was required, half core was removed and submitted for analysis. The sample range was 0.5m to 1.5m.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Selected drill core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory for analysis. Trace element concentrations were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-MS method. Ore grade elements and precious metals were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-AES method. Total sulphur was determined using the LECO method. Certified standard material and blank materials was inserted by Pivotal Metals. ALS Laboratory also inserted standards. The chain of custody for the samples was maintained using sealed bags and contracted delivery services.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sample intervals and assay results are recorded into a digital database and compared to the drill logs. The

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JORC Code criteria and explanation	Commentary
• *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.*	results are verified by a geologist and company executive. Original assay certificates and original protected digital assay spreadsheets are stored on a secured cloud-based data space.
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.*	• Drill hole collar location was obtained using handheld GPS and presented in the UTM coordinate system NAD 83 Zone 17 north. Drill hole directional data was obtained using a gyro instrument.
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.*	• A composite of individual drill core assay results is included in this news release guided by the limit of significant mineralisation.
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 bias in sampling is detected. Sampling of the mineralised intervals was extended to incorporate un-mineralised “book ends” for certainty of the extend of these zones.
Sample security • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained using sealed bags and contracted delivery services.
Audits or reviews • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Results of the certified standards and blank material were examined for quality control of the analyses carried out by ALS Laboratory. No additional audits were carried out.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>JORC Code criteria and explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>• The Belleterre Project is located approximately 100 km south of Rouyn-Noranda, in the Laverlochere area of Western Quebec, within the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt.
• The package totals 302 claims, all 100% owned by Pivotal Metals.
<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>Claims</th><th>Ha</th></tr>
<tr><td>Midrim</td><td>118</td><td>6422</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alotta-Delphi</td><td>15</td><td>679</td></tr>
<tr><td>Midrim</td><td>92</td><td>5195</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lac Katutu</td><td>5</td><td>273</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zullo</td><td>3</td><td>175</td></tr>
<tr><td>Laverlochere</td><td>3</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lorraine</td><td>160</td><td>8786</td></tr>
<tr><td>LaForce</td><td>24</td><td>1396</td></tr>
</table>
• All claims are in good standing, and many have excessive work credits.
• Various claims are subject to one or more net smelter return royalties, up to 2.5%. Any royalties on the projects are payable only upon commercial production.
• There are no known protection areas or native title interests overlapping the claims. Typically exploration on the properties would not be prioritised during hunting season (mid-Sept to mid-October)
• There are no known impediments to completing proposed exploration work, though additional permits are required for drilling noting the company has been successful in obtaining similar permits in nearby areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties
• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Multiple rounds of exploration to date have been completed by other parties, which includes surface sampling, geophysics and drilling.
• A significant amount of exploration data is available publicly on the Quebec ministry database SIGÉOM.
• A reasonable level of effort has been made to include the context of relevant historical exploration in this report.
• The CP cannot confirm the completeness of this data, nor validity of the work completed by previous explorers. Where results are presented, reasonable effort has been made to verify the work in the context in which the results are being presented.</td></tr>
</table>

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Geology • ***Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.***	• The Belleterre projects are located in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt (BAGB) of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. Greenstone belts are characterised by an abundance of volcanic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by felsic, mafic, and ultramafic bodies. These lithologies are known to host magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE, shear zone and quartz vein hosted Au, and volcanogenic massive sulphide Cu-Zn deposits. • The magmatic PGM-Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation within the southern Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt is reportedly typically of the tholeiite-hosted variety, thus they are characterised by associations with gabbro dykes and sills that crosscut the previous volcanic stratigraphy. Mineralisation is generally found as disseminations, coarse blebs, veins and stringers within the lower portions of the intrusion, becoming more massive towards the basal contact and into the footwall country rock. • Belleterre is already host to a number of magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE and Au deposits, occurrences, and past producers. The Cu-Ni-PGE are largely held within the BAGB project envelopes covering large portions of the Baby and Lac des Bois segments of the greenstone belt. • Quartz vein Cu-Au and VMS style mineralisation has also been identified within the project areas.

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.***
	• Mineralisation is described in the body of the announcement.
	• Drilling collar details are presented in Table 2
	• The year of drilling completed is denoted in the first 2 numerical prefix to the drill hole number.

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***	• 2026 diamond drilling results reported here were composited using the extent of the logged mineralization, min 2m, >0.3% Cu+Ni

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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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are 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.*	• Maps and sections are included in the body of this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
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.*	• Surface sample thematic maps and legends include all results • The drill hole compilation Table 1 is the significant intercepts of all holes where assays are available.
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.*	• Exploration data relevant to the targets discussed here have been incorporated in the body of the announcement. • Additional information can be found on the Pivotal Metals website and within the relevant historic assessment reports available on the Government database.
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.*	• Continued mapping, sampling and surface geophysical surveys to delineate structure and geological controls of Ni-Cu mineralisation to support future drill targeting extending from the present area of drilling • Drilling of clearly defined anomalies.