4 August 2025

REPROCESSED GEOPHYSICS SHOWS DEEP BASEMENT

Patagonia Lithium Ltd (**ASX:PL3**, **Patagonia** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received reprocessed Magnetotelleric data from Southernrock Geophysics from surveys undertaken in 2023. The Company requested this reprocessing of the data to try to better determine the basement depth to assist with the estimate of the size of our lithium resource.

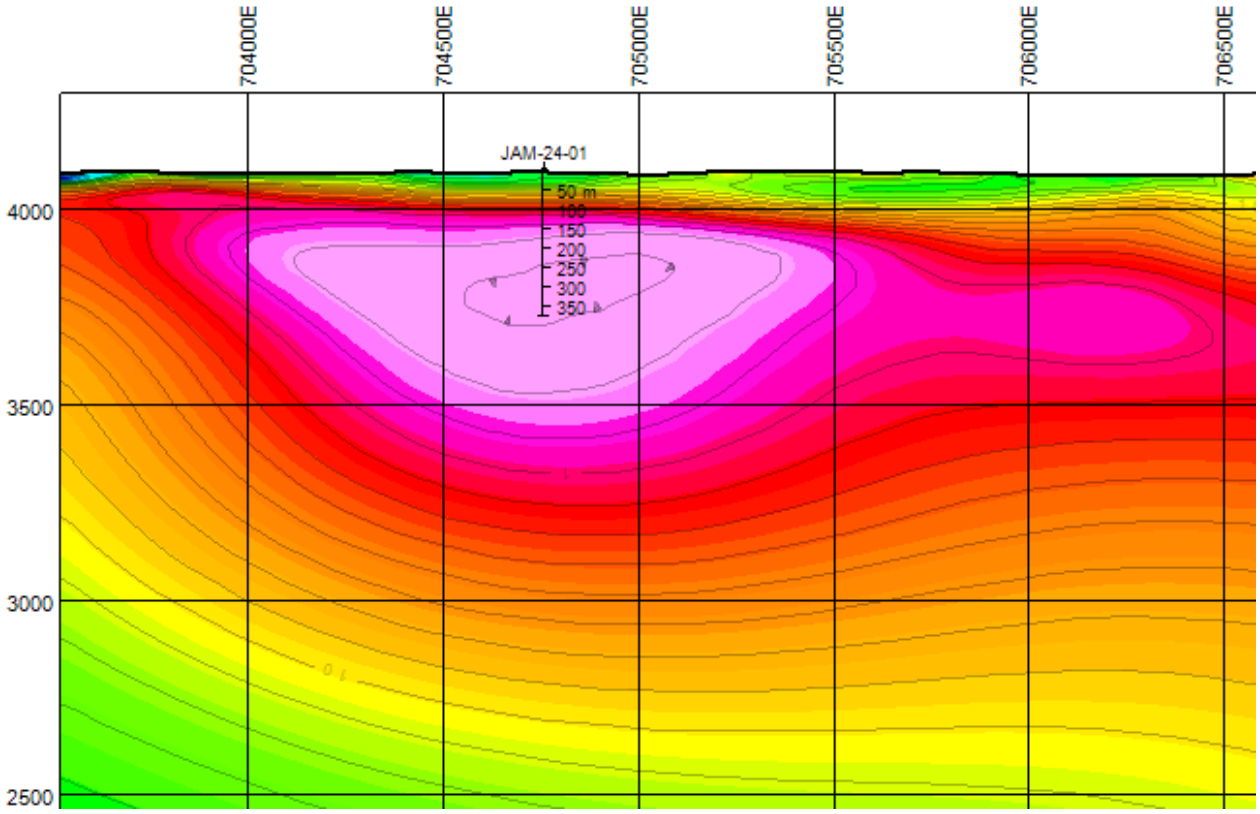

Figure 1. Original 2D inversion model section for L7412300mN with drill hole Jam 24-01 shown.

The MT survey section in figure one is the original 2D inversion model section for L7412300mN where the pink section has a resistivity below 0.5 ohm.m. This correlates well with the brine assays at 580ppm in well one. Jeremy Barrett, Senior Geophysicist and General manager of Southernrock Geophysics SA commented:

"There's a fair correlation between the conductive MT target at the western end of L7412300 and low gamma and increasing conductivity logs in DH-JAM-24-01 from about 100m depth, where the "upper aquifer" is encountered, to the EOH@360m, generally getting more conductive as the Li content (and presumably salinity) increases. Drill hole JAM-24-02 is 300m to the south of JAM 24-01 and is within the same general setting.

Jam-24-03 and Jam 24-04 drill holes

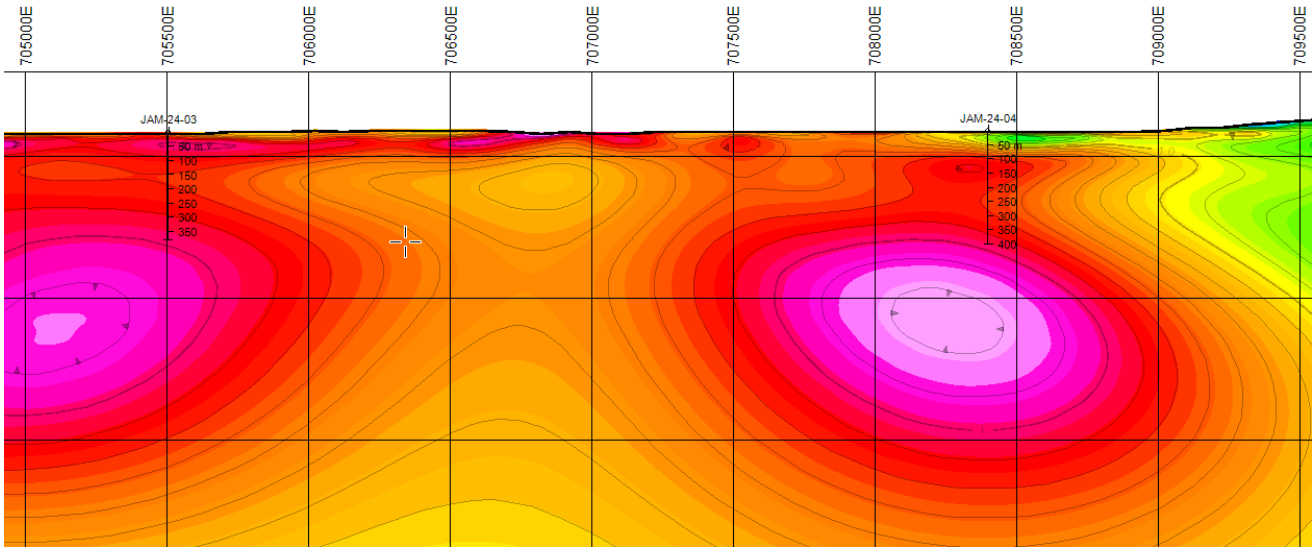

Figure 2. Section of the original 2D inversion model section for L7410300mN with drill holes Jam24-03 and -04 shown.

The section in figure 2 is the original 2D inversion model section for L7410300mN. The drilling doesn't reach the lowest resistivities at depth on L7410300. For JAM-24-03, a thin upper layer of low resistivity around 50m depth correlates to the "brown reddish mud" logged by Patagonia lithium geologists, while the main aquifer relates to the relatively moderate resistivities that then start to fall again at greater depth (perhaps related to the deeper interval of "brown reddish mud"), although the **possibility** that the increasing Lithium numbers (and salinity) may be related to the very deep **conductor is enticing model theory**.

For JAM-24-04, the predominantly dry upper 70m or so is reflected by the relatively high resistivities in the near surface and it is enticing to think that the Lithium may have increased more significantly just beyond the end of the hole where the **best conductor** starts to come in.

The absence of a drilled "basement" leaves the interpretation of precisely where to interpret of the basement on the geophysical sections to be determined. At least, the absence of a drilled basement confirms where it isn't, so estimating it somewhere close to the where the resistivity begins to increase with depth beneath the conductors remains a reasonable proposition until disproved. Likewise, the **best conductors continue to present themselves as being the best targets**."

Phil Thomas, Executive Director stated: "Our 600m well planned for Cilon as Jam 25-05 will assist in the determination of the depth of basement that will permit us to **recalculate the volume of brine and hence lithium contained in the project**. The Company is contemplating a 2km seismic survey to determine if the basement is volcanics (hard basement) or a transition from porous sandstones, clays and gravels to a more consolidated set of lithologies. We may complete this prior to drilling to complement our drilling data at 600m depth. The issue is the absence of a well-

defined contact that is due to the underlying physics of electromagnetic propagation which incorporates a large degree of non-uniqueness in real-world datasets for this scenario of a resistive basement beneath a (highly) conductive overlying lithium filled layer."

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

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Our socials - Linkedin, twitter X @patalithium, Instagram, facebook, and youtube also www.patagonialithium.com.au, https://mining.com.au/patagonia-lithiums-vision-for-20000-tonnes-of-lithium-carbonate-per-year/

About Patagonia Lithium Ltd

Patagonia Lithium has **two major lithium brine projects** – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. It has also been granted **41,746 Has** of concessions of which all twenty five have been granted where we are exploring for **ionic REE clays, Niobium, Antimony and lithium in pegmatites**. The Company has five exploration concession packages.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM 24-01,24-02, 24-03 and 24-04 completed. 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 hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a three well program for Cilon has been approved. Samples as **high as 1,100ppm lithium** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591ppm in well JAM 24-01** (Outstanding Assay Results from First Drilling in Argentina released on 3 May 2024). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than a kilometre depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera.

Our drainable [Sy] inferred and indicated mineral resource estimate released in July 2025 was 103,000 tonnes of lithium metal equivalent which equates to **551,400 tonnes of lithium Carbonate equivalent** with no provision for losses in manufacturing processes.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Formentera Mine Expe 518-P-2016 Cilon Mine 121-L-1993 Jujuy

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*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Geophysics only is being reported. • The magnetotelleric geophysical survey defined the distribution of the resistivity parameter with respect to depth in the proposed area (as per figure 1 map on press release) in order to characterize the conductivity-thickness of the sedimentary sequence in the corresponding salar environment and in particular to use the parameter as a proxy to define potential hyper conductive brine layers within the subsurface sequence. The surveying used is broadband remote referenced EMAP style Magnetotellurics with data acquisition overnight for the bandwidth of interest (0.01 – 10,000 Hz), to ensure an adequate depth of investigation given the likely highly conductive saline ground water (brines). • Survey specifications are: **Array configuration**: Contiguous Ex-field (200m length) with sparse (every 600m) Ey-field dipoles and sparse local Hx- and Hy-field induction coils. A remote reference site comprised of Hx- and Hy-field coils will be maintained throughout the survey. **R-X Contacts**: Porous-pot electrodes (Cu-CuSO4) or stainless-steel electrodes in small hand dug pits. **Data Acquisition**: Predominantly nocturnal Time series data acquired. gDAS32 sampling rates (Fs) of 128Hz, 2kHz, 32kHz with time series records of 2 22 samples for each repeated at least twice in the acquisition schedule except for Fs=32Hz. Timing provided by internal GPS.
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).*	• **Geophysical Receivers** - AGT / gDAS32 with 2 channels each, see http://www.zonge.us/www.adgeotec.com for technical specifications. • **Induction Coils** - Zonge / ANT-4/6, see www.zonge.us for technical specifications.

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.*	• 4 wells have been drilled and have been surveyed using gamma logs, and reported as part of a Mineral Resource estimated in July 2025. • **Geophysics Output -** EDI standard data files 1D, 2D (optional 2.5D) Inversion models of resistivity presented as line points, sections, plan maps and/or 3D visualizations as appropriate. Software: GeoTools, Geosoft. • A 1D and 2D inversion has been produced to date for lines 1300 and 2300.
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.*	• See 1D, 2D inversion results in announcement.
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.*	• The raw data has been processed using 1D and 2D inversions and then reprocessed using a lower frequency to see what lithologies were present where the resistivity started to increase. The outcome was not a clear delineation but a gradual delineation. The outcome was not clear of where the actual lithium basement is and will need to be determined by seismic and possibly drilling.
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*	• No assays and laboratory tests have been undertaken in relation to the geophysics.

	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.*	• Data is stored on the Virtual Cloud and at various locations including locally, Chile, & Melbourne, VIC. It is regularly backed-up
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.*	• Navigation was controlled by an integrated GPS Measurement System with Magnetic Heading Sensors. Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS. • The topography survey has a rise of 10m. • Grid system used is the 19S UTM Argentine datum WGS84.
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.*	• 96 geophone (MT) stations conducted on three lines as shown on the map – co-ordinates • DATUM: WWGS84, UTM 19S
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 sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, sand, halites, silt and/or clay. Magnetotelleric geophysics shows low resistivity horizontal stratigraphy and the lithological nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers. • While the 2300 survey line had to go around a water feature it was software corrected and there is no effect to results due to the signals vertical orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sampling was undertaken
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No sampling was undertaken.

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 Cilon Mina and Formentera Mina mine concessions were acquired on 8 December 2022. The Formentera area covers 1,752 Has and the Cilon mina covers 199Has. Permits have been issued for 8 wells on Cilon and ten wells on Formentera concessions. $ wells have been drilled to date and all have been surveyed using BMR gamma geophysics.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area. • Some boron mining has taken place on the Cilon mina but results were not recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Evaporitic Lacustrine Deposits** It is an ignimbrite of rhyodacitic composition. It has quartz and plagioclase as Upper Miocene to Lower Pliocene. Andesitic lavas are composed of essential minerals and biotite, zircon and hornblende as accessory components. These types of deposits are located in tectonic depressions such as Jama and Lina Lari and Formentera Cilon, among other. They are chemical sedimentary deposits that give rise to the formation of It is also made up of opaque and lithic fragments of vulcanites. has matrix oligoclase and glass as main components; and hypersthene, opaque and fragments. UPPER MIOCENE – LOWER PLIOCENE SALT FLATS The salt flats are formed by a combination of climatic, tectonic and chemicals. They are mainly composed of carbonates, sulfates, borates and lithics as accessories. The deposits of the Jama Volcanic Complex forming continuous mantles to the north of the Salar de Jama, in the surroundings of the hill It is made up of andesitic and dacitic lavas and ignimbrites. There are no specific records on the volcanism associated with Cerro Jama, it is numerous evaporitic bodies throughout the depression. In most cases, apart from halite, borate mineralization is observed. on both sides of their circulation. They are found widely. **Alluvial Fan Deposits** - The thermal activity would have contributed the boron and Lithium to the Salar de

		Jama/Salar Formentera and Cilon either by the action distributed with powerful thicknesses. Fluvial deposits are made up of clastic materials with sizes of sand and gravel. They are also part of the accumulations of pyroclastic components of various sizes. directly from endogenous fluids rich in B - Li or else because hot solutions They are foothill deposits represented on the lower slopes of the fronts incorporated this element during their ascent to the surface, leaching rocks borate-bearing tertiaries and boron-enriched volcanic rocks.
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*	• Four drill holes have been drilled but they have not penetrated the basement. Refer figures 1 and 2 in this release.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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').*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

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.*	• Geophysical figures are provided in the ASX release at an appropriate scale and depict the key results to date from the detailed magnetotelluric survey.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being 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.*	• All meaningful and material information is 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.*	• A well 5 will be drilled to 600m in Cilon and possibly a seismic survey undertaken between well 2 and well3 to determine the basement structures and depth.