ASX Announcement

Released 24 July 2023

High grade surface copper mineralisation confirmed at Tidili Project, Morocco

Encouraging surface sample assays of up to 2.11% Cu returned as part of maiden fieldwork programme.

Highlights

- **High-grade copper assay results received from maiden fieldwork programme carried out at Tidili in April.**
- **Significant surface sample assays include:**
  - **Sample TDRC_016 returned values of 2.11% Cu**
  - **Sample TDRC_019 returned 1.75% Cu**
- **Anomalous lead results also returned as part of field work programme:**
  - **Sample TDRC_021 returned 0.87% Pb**
- **These results pave the way for future fieldwork to be carried out later in the year to further define the extent of the mineralisation.**

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: BM8; "Battery Age" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has received encouraging assay results from surface samples collected at its 85% Tidili Copper Project in Morocco.

Six samples have demonstrated the presence of high-grade copper mineralisation of up to 2.11% Cu at surface. The copper mineralisation is associated with anomalous silver, lead and cadmium. A full table of results can be found in Appendix 1.

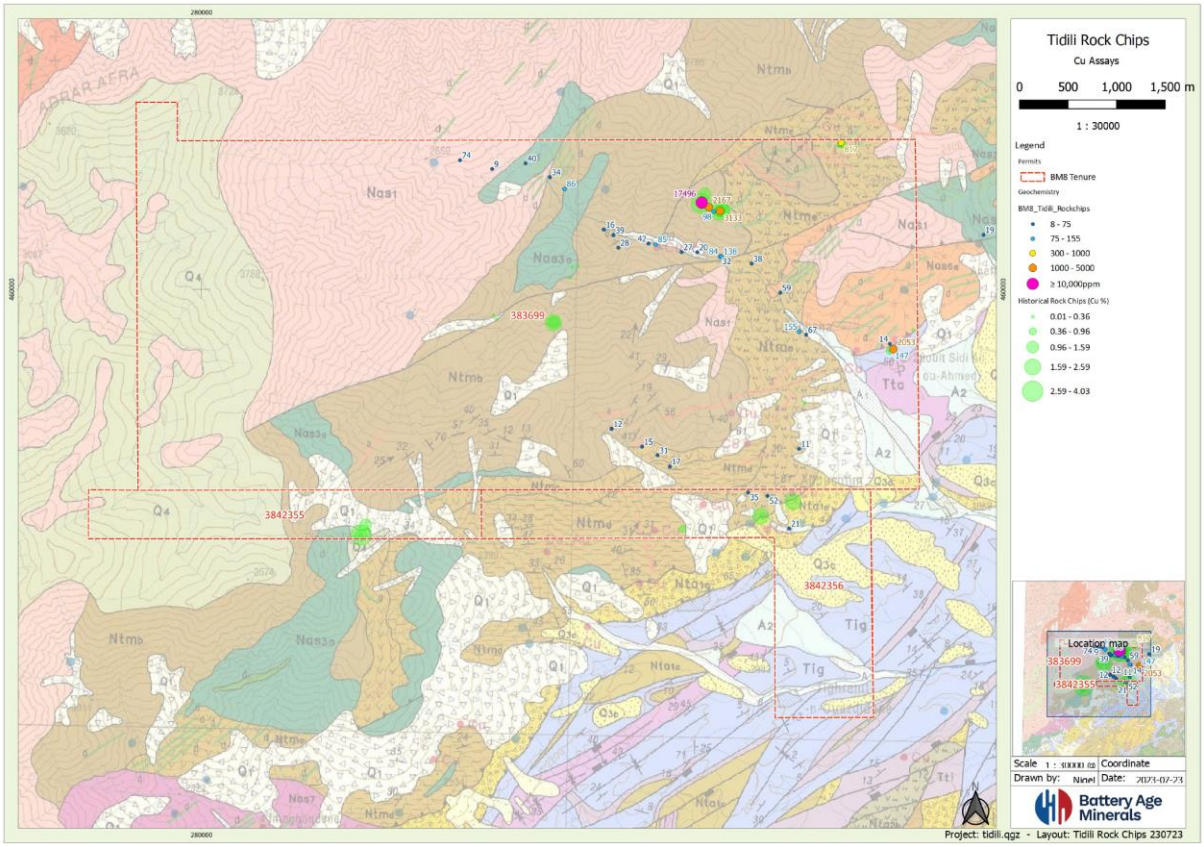

Figure 1 – Geological map indicating the locations of the rock chip results received.

The surface sampling program was conducted as part of Battery Age's strategy to systematically explore the Tidili Copper Project in parallel with its Falcon Lake Lithium Project in Canada and Bleiberg Zinc-Lead-Germanium Project in Austria.

The Company is encouraged by these promising findings and will be taking proactive steps to further investigate and delineate the mineralisation at the Tidili Project.

To advance our understanding of the area's potential, the Company is planning a more extensive field campaign, scheduled to be carried out later this year or early next year.

Figure 2 –Geologist Dr Simon Dorling carrying out fieldworks in Tidili.

This future work campaign will include systematic rock chip sampling and mapping of the mineralised corridors for a better appreciation of lateral continuity, strike variation and geometry of mineralised faults. Beyond that a shallow depth, hand-held diamond core drilling campaign is being considered for the testing of mineralisation below surface, grade and geometry.

Figure 3 - Abandoned artisanal workings along the regional fault structure.

Battery Age CEO Gerard O'Donovan commented:

"We are pleased with the positive assay results returned from the surface sampling program at the Tidili Copper Project. The high-grade copper assays, coupled with the identification of anomalous lead samples, highlights the potential of this project.

"We are excited to continue exploration activity with a follow-up field campaign, which will allow us to gain further insights into the extent of the mineralisation."

[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.

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 1 – Assay Results

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Ag (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppm)
TDRC_001	626064	3445196	0.24	0.66	74.2	609	-
TDRC_002	626397	3445116	0.08	0.19	8.9	67	-
TDRC_003	626738	3445185	0.11	0.16	39.9	71.8	-
TDRC_004	626994	3445050	<0.05	0.22	33.5	45.5	-
TDRC_005	627148	3444934	0.11	0.08	86.3	26.9	-
TDRC_006	627563	3444531	0.11	0.18	15.9	54.2	-
TDRC_007	627662	3444477	0.1	0.14	38.5	24.7	-
TDRC_008	628025	3444401	0.26	0.22	41.5	51.1	-
TDRC_009	628369	3444325	0.07	0.16	26.7	33.7	-
TDRC_010	628530	3444329	<0.05	0.08	19.5	8.8	-
TDRC_011	628765	3444292	0.33	0.22	84	15	0.01
TDRC_012	628770	3444292	0.14	0.08	31.6	15.6	<0.01
TDRC_013	628775	3444292	0.75	0.09	128	9.9	0.01
TDRC_014	628780	3444292	0.12	0.06	138	7.8	<0.01
TDRC_015	629092	3444229	0.42	0.08	37.9	10.6	<0.01
TDRC_016	627232	3444029	2.77	0.44	21068	2602	0.42
TDRC_017	627717	3444349	0.74	0.17	28.3	187	<0.01
TDRC_018	628099	3444394	0.3	0.08	85.4	27.2	<0.01
TDRC_019	628560	3444839	0.51	0.23	17496	49.6	0.01
TDRC_020	628560	3444839	0.73	0.09	2911	34.7	<0.01
TDRC_021	628633	3444795	4.64	0.82	2167	8685	0.07
TDRC_022	628686	3444751	0.07	0.19	98.4	67.2	<0.01
TDRC_023	628750	3444760	4.22	0.34	3133	188	-
TDRC_024	629396	3443940	3.84	0.1	59	17.7	<0.01
TDRC_025	630463	3443534	1.02	0.04	7.6	7.2	-
TDRC_026	630535	3443451	0.34	0.09	14	9.9	-
TDRC_027	630572	3443397	0.47	0.23	2053	19.1	-
TDRC_028	630569	3443383	0.11	0.06	147	7.2	-
TDRC_029	629605	3443546	0.44	0.93	155	53.3	-
TDRC_030	629677	3443518	0.14	0.19	67	15	-
TDRC_031	629974	3445496	1.16	0.17	817	11.9	-
TDRC_032	629974	3445496	0.28	0.14	879	25.5	-
TDRC_033	631462	3444601	<0.05	0.06	18.8	24.6	-
TDRC_034	629640	3442343	0.1	0.04	10.9	15.7	-
TDRC_035	629130	3441879	0.07	0.11	34.7	11.6	-
TDRC_036	627706	3442488	<0.05	0.05	11.6	10	-
TDRC_037	627706	3442488	0.07	0.11	11.9	29.1	-
TDRC_038	628187	3442231	0.23	0.13	30.7	22.4	-
TDRC_039	628317	3442120	0.15	0.16	16.5	17	-
TDRC_040	629331	3441849	0.99	0.1	52	11.4	-
TDRC_041	629565	3441521	0.06	0.06	20.6	21.1	-
TDRC_042	628025	3442315	0.32	0.11	15.4	18.2	-

Appendix 2 About the Tidili Copper Project (85% Interest)

The Tidili Project comprises of one mining Lease (383699) and 2 exploration licences (3842355 and 3842356) which cover an area of approximately 35km^2 located in the Municipality of Tidili, Province of Ouarzazate, Region of Draa-Tafilalet of Morocco.

The Tidili Project is located about 80km southeast of Marrakesh and approximately 60km northwest of Ouarzazate in Morocco.

Access to the project area is via the national road RN9 joining the city of Marrakech to the city of Ouarzazate to the village of Aguim. Access from Aguim to the project site is via a track over a length of 15km passing through the villages of Tawalte and Anzale j'usqu'aTidili.

Morocco represents an important geological and mineralogical region because it is located at a junction between the African continent, the Atlantic Ocean and a current zone of plate collision (Alpine Chain). This position gives it a contrasting relief and geological diversity with formations and structures ranging from the oldest to the most recent, affected by several orogenies (pan-African chain, Hercynian, etc.). This makes it possible to define four major structural domains: the Anti-Atlas domain and its Saharan extension, the Mesetian domain, the Atlas domain and the Rifain domain.

The project is located in the Ouzellarh Massif which is located in the northern part of the central Anti-Atlas in contact with the High Atlas of Tichka where Neoproterozoic age rocks outcrop. It is formed by numerous hills, oriented ENE-WSW whose altitude varies between 1100 and 3750m

Figure 4 - Project Location

Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The project area is located over the High-Atlas Mountain domain which separates the Precambrian shields of the Moroccan Meseta to the northwest and the Anti-Atlas to the southeast (Figure 4).

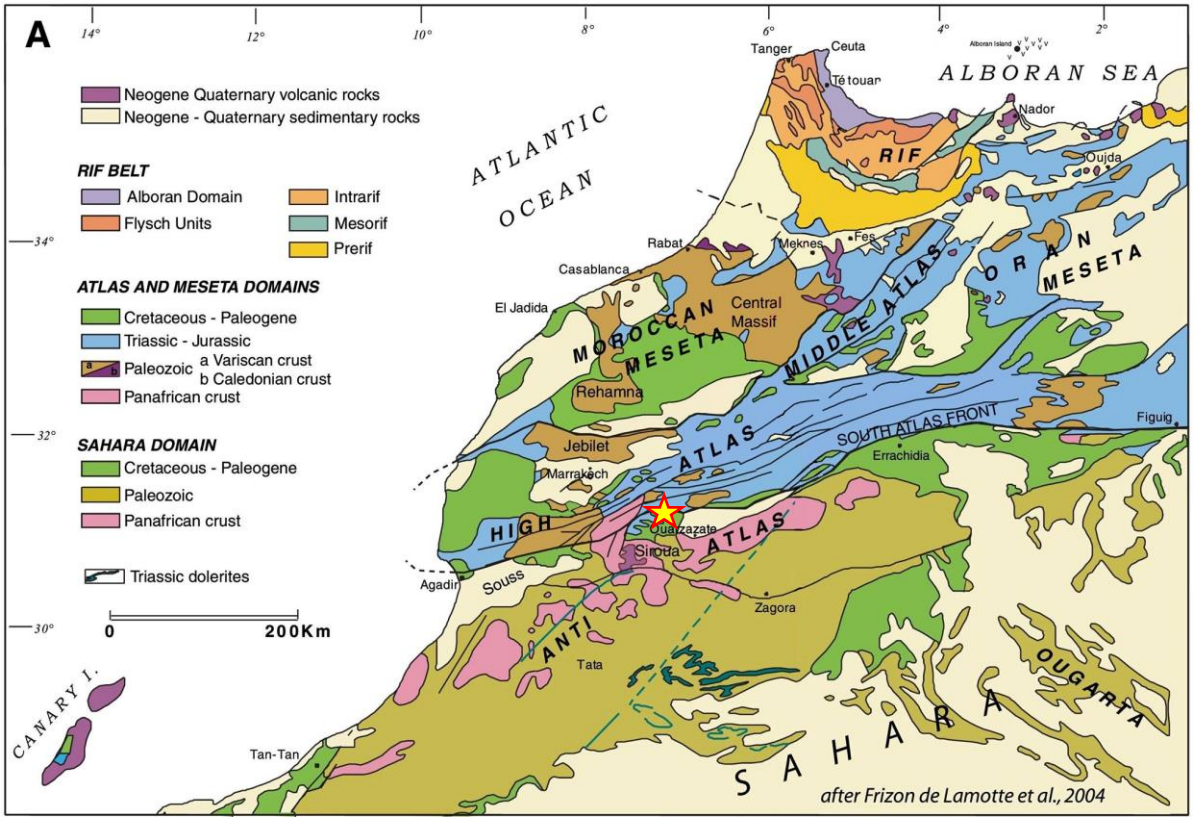


Figure 5: Geological Map of Morocco and location of the project area.

Adjacent to the project area, the High-Atlas domain is composed of a gneissic basement overlain by meta-sedimentary rock of meta-pelites, arkoses, andesitic tuffs and epiclastic rocks of Precambrian age. The permits overly predominantly Precambrian and Cambrian meta-sedimentary and intrusive rocks of the Central High-Atlas to the north northwest of the major contact zone with the Mesozoic sedimentary strata to the south. These rocks cover about 90% of the project area and are intruded by younger granitic and granodioritic magmas.

The Atlas Mountains evolved from the inversion of a rift basin during the collision of the African and European continents. The central portion of the project area is transected by a major brittle-ductile structure which is interpreted to be splays of the south-Atlas margin Tizi'n Test Shear Zone.

Supergene copper mineralisation is associated with structural settings.

Appendix 3 – 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.*	• All samples reported here were collected in such a way that they are representative of geological formation ore structural setting which they represent. Generally a sample weighs about 2-3 kg. Each sample location was captures by GPS and a detailed geological description or measurement of the controlling structure • Sample representivity was ensured in the case of sampling of the geological structure by collecting rock chips across the face or along a channel across the structure. • The presence of or indications of mineralization was determined based of the texture and nature of the outcrop, the presence of gossanous fabric or oxide minerals after sulphides.
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*	• No drilling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken
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.*	• Each sample location was recorded by GPS in UTM Zone 29N coordinates followed by a geological description. Most sample sites were photographed and a detailed notebook entry made for reference. • Where possible a planar or linear geo-tectonic fabrics were measures and documented.
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*	• No drilling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All rock chip samples were packed in bags with 6-7 samples and closed using cable tiers. The sample bags were delivered after completion of the field work to the SGS sample preparation laboratory in Casablanca. • The Samples were crushed an pulverized to minus 70 micron • The pulverized samples were analysied by a 4-acid digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. This method is designed to analyse for geochemical anomalies in exploration grade rock/soil samples. The technique is a multi-acid digest and is considered as near total. • A 0.2 g sample is digested with a mixture of nitric, hydrochloric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is made up to volume with hydrochloric acid and DI water and analysed by selected instrumental techniques. • The solution from 4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), is analysed by ICP-OES, 0.2g-20ml • Solution from 4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), analysed by ICP-MS, 0.2g-20ml

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Each samples was analysed for 60 elements with a select range of samples also analysed for gold . The gold is determined by fire assay by using lead collection technique with a 30g sample charge weight and MP-AES instrument finish.
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.*	• Apart from the laboratory internal QAQC protocol the only QAQC protocol applied was the collection of a twin sample at specific sample locations.
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.*	• All samples locations, outcrop locations, historic workings and locations of geographical significance were recorded using a Garmin GPS CS60. • All waypoint locations were recorded in WGS84, UTM Zone 20N grid reference system.
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 spacing of locations of geological data points including sampling locations was determined by the nature and distribution of outcrop. Inference of geological continuity and spatial significance of sample results was concluded from the interpretation of aerial and satellite photography, geological mapping and structural measurements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Care was taken in collecting rock chip samples orthogonal to the strike of the controlling structures and as channel samples.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were personally delivered by a company representative in sealed bags at the SGS preparation laboratory in Casablanca. a. From Casablanca, SGS is responsible for clearance and air freight of samples to SAG in Perth, Australia. Sample bags are sealed with security tags for transportation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The QP verified the analytical results qualitatively against field notebook entries and conducted a review and interpretation of the data using IOGAS software.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

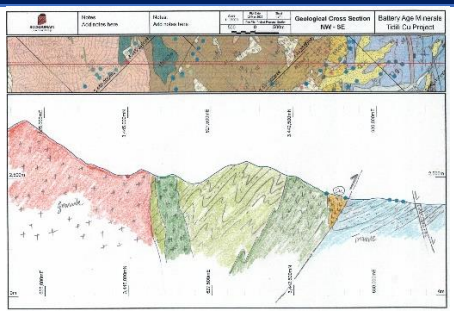
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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,*	• *All claims relating to the Tidili Project minerals claims are in good standing the company holds an 85% interest* • *Please refer to the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 December 2022) Annexure A Section 5.4 Table 5:1 for full table of Tidili mineral claims.* • *No known impediments.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area is covered by regional map sheet 1:50,000 Douar Cor. The only previous exploration activity was carried out by the previous permit holder and included stream sediment and rock chip sampling. These results have been published in the company prospectus.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is located over the High-Atlas mountain domain which separated the Precambrian shield of the Moroccan Meseta to the northwest and the Anti-Atlas to the southeast (see above). Adjacent to the project area, the High-Atlas domain is composed of a gneissic basement overlain by meta-sedimentary rock of meta-pelites, arkoses, andesitic tuffs and epiclastic rocks. The permits overly predominantly Precambrian and Cambrian meta-sedimentary and intrusive rocks of the Central High-Atlas to the north northwest of the major contact zone with the Mesozoic sedimentary strata preserved over a basement graben structure. These rocks cover about 90% of the project area and are intruded by younger granitic and granodioritic magmas. • The Atlas Mountains evolved from the inversion of a rift during the collision of the African and European continents. The central portion of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		project area is transected by a major brittle-ductile structure which is interpreted to be a branch of the south-Atlas margin Tizi'n Test Shear Zone. • The project area is targeted from structurally controlled base metal mineralization.
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 undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken
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').*	• Secondary copper minerals (malachite) were observed in several fault breccia zone that measured between 0.5 and about 2m in width. Sampling of such geological structures was undertaken in such a way that the true width of the structure in outcrop was sampled in the most representative way.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	 • Site location plans are provided in company prospectus.
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 available results and relevant technical field information is provided.
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 drilling has been undertaken

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.*	• The Company geologist are currently processing and interpreting the geochemical data in the context of geological settings observed and recorded. One option discussed is the implementation of narrow diameter, hand-held diamond drill holes targeting the targets at shallow depth.