ASX Announcement

Released 16 August 2023



New spodumene find extends mineralised corridor at Falcon Lake to 5km

Nine additional pegmatite outcrops identified by the Summer Exploration Programme over previously unexplored 2.5km eastern section of the Falcon Lake project.

Highlights

- Discovery of pegmatite outcrop hosting 15-20% visible spodumene¹ at the eastern extent of the Falcon Lake Project has extended the prospective mineralised corridor at the project to 5km.
- Nine new pegmatites have been discovered including five containing visible spodumene ranging from 5 to 20% content.
- The Summer Fieldwork Programme only commenced 11 days ago with the BM8 exploration team continuing to deploy systematic techniques to uncover additional high-priority drilling targets over the coming weeks.

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: BM8; "Battery Age" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has made an excellent start to its maiden Summer Fieldwork Programme at the Falcon Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada with a significant early discovery made by the fieldwork team.

Surface mineralisation has now been confirmed across the entire 5km length of the property following the discovery of outcrop R23FL-PS06, which contains 15-20% visible spodumene¹ and is located on the eastern extent of the previously unexplored 2.5km prospective corridor.

See Figure 1 below.

¹ In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Refer to Cautionary Note - Visual Estimates



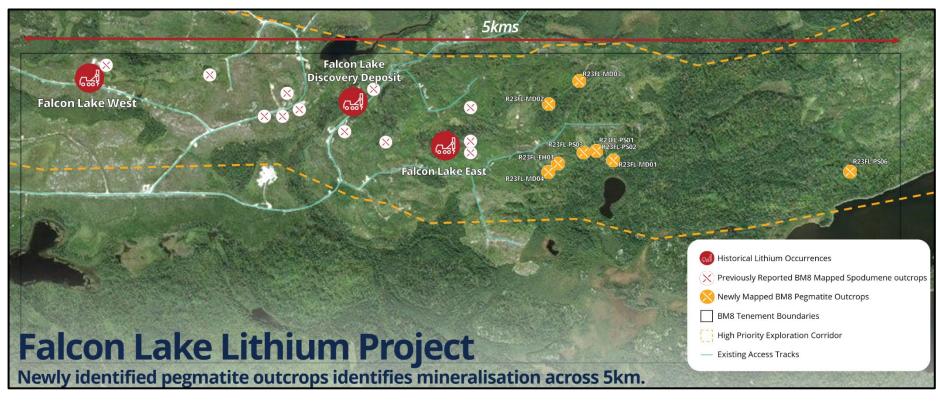


Figure 1 – Newly uncovered pegmatite outcrops highlighted in yellow¹.



This find confirms the presence of mineralisation across the property and extends the known mineralised corridor from 2.5km to ~5km. These additional finds will continue to be explored with additional permitting to be submitted in the coming weeks to enable the continuation of drilling across the entire property.

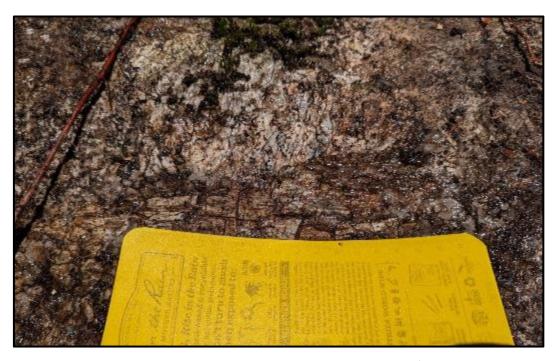


Figure 2 – Spodumene crystals in outcrop in the eastern section of Falcon Lake¹(Table1; StationID: R23FL-PS06).

Battery Age geologists, who only commenced the Summer Fieldwork Programme in the last 11 days, have already mapped nine additional pegmatites outcrops across the previously unexplored eastern half of the property (Table 1, Figure 1) with another 50% of this section of property yet to be explored.

The Company intends to continue exploring during this summer window and, as previously guided, we will focus heavily on the 2.5km eastern half of the property which has already revealed significant exploration potential.





Figure 3 – Battery Age & Coast Mountain Geological teams in the field.



Figure 4 – Field Exploration Team member at an uncovered Pegmatite at Falcon Lake¹ (Table1; StationID: R23FL-PS06).



Battery Age Managing Director Gerard O'Donovan commented:

"This is an exciting development, particularly coming so early in the Summer Fieldwork Programme. Summer is the time when we are able to conduct extensive fieldwork to expand the scale of the Project by unearthing highly prospective new pegmatite targets for follow-up drilling.

"This significant discovery on the eastern flank of the project has confirmed that the prospective mineralised corridor extends for at least another 2.5km, giving us confidence in the scale of the system we may have at Falcon Lake.

"We will continue to explore and define additional high-priority targets to strengthen our drilling pipeline into the future."

The data collected from these additional summer fieldwork activities will play a pivotal role in identifying other potential exploration targets and will assist in prioritising them for upcoming drilling campaigns.

[ENDS]

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

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Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of pegmatite rock does not necessarily indicate the presence of lithium, caesium, tantalum (LCT) mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Geological Data for the Falcon Lake Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Nigel Broomham (BSc (Hons) Geology & Resource Economics) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and holds a Professional Certificate in JORC Code Reporting. Mr Broomham is the General Manager – Exploration of Battery Age Minerals. Mr Broomham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Broomham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Broomham holds securities in the Company.

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.



Table 1 – Mapped Pegmatites

Station_id	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Source	Lithology	Metallics	Spd_pct
R23FL-EH01	F009304	5591378	421111.8	Outcrop	LCT PEGMATITE	Spodumene	5%
NZSI E EIIOI	1003304	3331370	421111.0	Outcrop	TEOWATTE	Spodamene	370
					LCT		
R23FL-MD01	F009301	5591384	421502.8	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Spodumene	<5%
R23FL-MD02	F009302	5591645	421071.4	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Not Observed	0%
R23FL-MD03	F009303	5591795	421247.1	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Not Observed	0%
DOOL MDO4	E000306	FF01266	421077.7	Outeren	DECNANTITE	Not Observed	0%
R23FL-MD04	F009306	5591366	421077.7	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Not Observed	0%
					LCT		
R23FL-PS01	F069851	5591426	421381.2	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Spodumene	<5%
					LCT		
R23FL-PS02	F069852	5591421	421375.5	Outcrop	LCT PEGMATITE	Spodumene	<5%
123121302	1003032	3331421	421373.3	Outerop	TEGWINTITE	Spodamene	1370
R23FL-PS03	F069853	5591424	421337.9	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Not Observed	0%
					LCT	-	
R23FL-PS06	F069854	5591427	422943	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Spodumene	15%
D2251 DC05	F069855	EE04427	422042	0	LCT	Consideration	200/
R23FL-PS06	. 303033	5591427	422942	Outcrop	PEGMATITE LCT	Spodumene	20%
R23FL-PS06	F069856	5591427	422941.5	Outcrop	PEGMATITE	Spodumene	15%



Appendix 1 – 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. 	 Rock Chip sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1,2 &4 and table 1. The company will submit these samples imminently to AGAT laboratories and report the results once received. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole 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).	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no drilling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26 th July 2023), no



	 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. 	 drilling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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. 	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no drilling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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. 	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no drilling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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. 	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical



Verification	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. The verification of significant intersections by	exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A. Outside of the Company's
of sampling and assaying	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.	release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26 th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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 spodumene bearing outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6 have been located by handheld GPS. These data points are listed in table 1. The grid datum is NAD83 Zone 16N.
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. 	This is a preliminary prospecting campaign.
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. 	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022)



		Annexure A.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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. 	 All claims relating to the Falcon Lake Lithium Project minerals claims are in good standing and are 90% owned by the company. Please refer to the company prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A, Table 3:1 for full table of Falcon Lake mineral claims. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd ("BCLM") completed diamond drill (DD) holes in 1956. No core or collars have been located. Canadian Ore Bodies completed 3 DD holes in 2010. Argonaut Resources NL drilled six holes in 2016. Core and collars have been located. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.



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Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The Falcon Lake Project is underlain by Archean supracrustal and plutonic rocks of the Eastern Wabigoon Sub-province of the Superior Province along the northern edge of Lake Nipigon The Falcon Lake Pegmatite Group consists of several pegmatite dykes that intrude amphibolitised mafic metavolcanic rocks. These pegmatites are spodumene-subtype and are tantalum-rich.
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. 	 All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported previously by the company. No relevant data has been excluded from this report.
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 assay values are reported in this announcement. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisatio n 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. 	Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26 th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6.
	If it is not known and only the down hole	The company intends to drill



Diagrams	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales)	these targets in the near future. • A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A. • Appropriate plan views are
·	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.	included.
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.	 Outside of the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023), no sampling has occurred on the outcrops referenced in Figure 1-6. The company intends to drill these targets in the near future. A summary of historical exploration activities is included in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) Annexure A.
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 previous exploration data completed to date have been reported within the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus (dated 7 Dec 2022) and the Company's release "Maiden Assays" (dated 26th July 2023). No other substantive exploration data is available at this time.
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. 	Further work planned at Falcon Lake Lithium Project includes exploration drilling, field mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and prospecting works.