

Small-Scale Drilling Program completed at Tidili Project, Morocco

Battery Age Minerals Ltd (ASX: BM8; “Battery Age” or “the Company”) advises that it has completed a limited drilling program at the Tidili Copper Project in Morocco, as foreshadowed in the Company’s December 2023 Quarterly Report.

Six drill holes have been completed, which were designed to test the sub-surface geometry, grade and scale of mineralisation at two of the three known locations where historic shallow workings were mapped and copper oxide mineralisation was noted at the Tidili Project (Figure 1).

The drilling targeted the down-dip extension of copper oxide mineralisation associated with fault breccias. Copper sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite and bornites) were intercepted in the target intervals in 3 of the 6 holes completed. Visual estimates of copper sulphide minerals can be found in Appendix 1, Table 2.

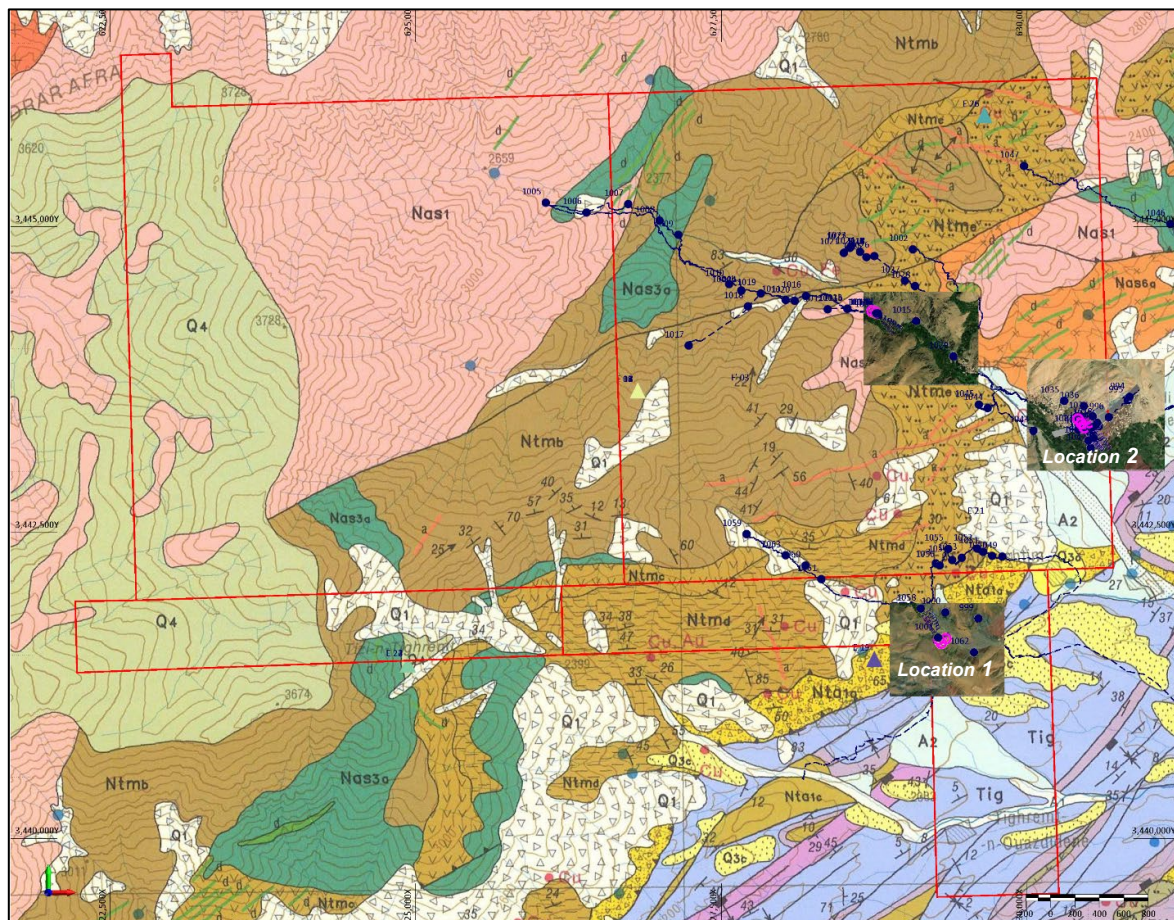


Figure 1 – Geological map and collar positions of the six holes completed at location 1 and 2.

The Company is of the view that the drilling program has proven the Company's geological concept for the Tidili Project, however the visual estimates of the mineralised zones logged are at the lower end of the spectrum and the intercepts are narrow.

In light of this, the Company has concluded the drilling program early as the Tidili Project is deemed to have low prospectivity for an economic deposit and has been downgraded accordingly as a non-core asset within Battery Age's portfolio.

The Board has determined to focus on its primary assets – the Falcon Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada and the Bleiberg Zinc-Lead-Germanium Project in Austria – and does not plan on conducting further drilling activities at Tidili in the near term.

Release authorised by the Board of Battery Age Minerals Ltd.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

Nigel Broomham
Chief Executive Officer
P: +61 (0)8 6109 6689
E: info@batteryage.au

Media

Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
P: +61 (0)8 9388-1474 / (0419) 929 046
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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.

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.

Appendix 1

Hold_ID	East_UTM	North_UTM	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
TD_PDH_001	629278.04	3441625.66	2085.88	50	-60	330
TD_PDH_002	629296.83	3441597.49	2082.62	100	-60	330
TD_PDH_003	629334.15	3441632.43	2065.04	100	-60	330
TD_PDH_004	630467.68	3443358.57	2025.32	50	-65	140
TD_PDH_005	630467.57	3443358.71	2025.05	86	-85	140
TD_PDH_008	630504.79	3443399.45	2036.84	100	-70	140

Table 1 - Drill Collar Details

Hold_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Copper Minerals %
TD_PDH_001	33	42	9	0.1-0.5%
TD_PDH_003	60	63.9	3.9	0.1-0.3%
TD_PDH_005	39.85	41	1.15	0.1-0.3%

Table 2 – Mineralised Intervals. Intervals are down hole length, true width not known. Copper Minerals % are based on visual estimates.¹

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Appendix 2 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes are NQ diamond drill holes. • A Gyro based system has been used for both rig alignment and downhole measurements on all holes.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core is depth marked and oriented to check against drillers measurements (blocks), ensuring that all core loss is considered. Diamond core recovery is recorded into the database.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each hole location was recorded by GPS in UTM Zone 29N • All drill cores have been geologically logged. • Geological logging is completed for all holes, and it is representative. • The lithology, alteration, geotechnical and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. • All drill-holes are logged in full. • All drill core are digitally photographed and stored.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sampling has been undertaken • Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sampling has been undertaken • Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sampling has been undertaken • Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling locations have been located by handheld GPS. • All waypoint locations were recorded in WGS84, UTM Zone 20N grid reference system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a preliminary drilling campaign and therefore the selected distribution of collar positions are of a suitable spacing and distribution as designed to test the scale of mineralisation at the Tidili target areas.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been carried out in order to sample across the strike of the mineralisation, based on surface mapping. However, as this drilling is preliminary, further drilling is required to determine the orientation of mineralisation in this area.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sampling has been undertaken • Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is located over the southern contact zone of the Central High-Atlas mountain domain which separates it from the Precambrian shield of 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

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atlas Mountains evolved from the inversion of a rift 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported in this report for all holes completed to date. • No relevant data has been excluded from this report.



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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All visual mineralised intervals reported. • All drill hole collar details included in Appendix 1 • No low/high cuts
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only downhole lengths are reported. • The exact geometry of the mineralisation is not known as such true width is not known.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate plan views included. • Site location plans are provided in company prospectus.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available results and relevant technical field information is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All previous exploration data completed to date have been reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent Persons will be assessing drilling results to determine sample intervals. • The company has no further exploration programs planned at this time at Tidili.

