

Rock Chip Assays Highlight Sedimentary-Hosted Copper-Silver Potential at Iberian Copper Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from rock chip sampling at Iberian Copper Project
- High-grade copper and silver results returned from historic mines and workings and along strike in the host sedimentary sequence
- Multiple results over 5% Copper and 100 g/t Silver (refer Tables below)
- Mineralisation recorded over a strike extent of 7 kilometres within vicinity of Mina Emilia
- Results pending from high-resolution aeromagnetic survey completed to identify structures controlling the mineralisation
- Maiden drilling campaign targeted to commence in Q2, CY26

Megado Minerals Limited (ASX: **MEG**) (**Megado** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce rock chip sample assay results from the Iberian Copper Project (**IBC** or the **Project**) located in the provinces of Navarra and Aragón, northern Spain (Figure 1).

Highlights include:

- **16.41% Cu and 147g/t Ag (4.7oz/t)** (Sample 172-05-01)
- **10.59% Cu and 124g/t Ag (4.0oz/t) from Mina El Monte** (Sample 171-12-01; Figure 3)
- **9.66% Cu and 141g/t Ag (4.5oz/t)** (Sample Emilia escombrera-2)¹ and **5.26% Cu and 94g/t Ag (3.0oz/t)** (Sample 171-01-01; Figure 4) **from Mina Emilia.**
- **9.49% Cu and 150g/t Ag (4.8oz/t)** (Sample 172-04-01)
- **6.22% Cu and 99g/t Ag (3.2oz/t)** (Sample 171-13-01_2)
- **6.08% Cu and 74g/t Ag (2.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-08-01)
- **5.75% Cu and 138g/t Ag (4.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-05-01)
- **5.41% Cu and 72g/t Ag (2.3oz/t) from Mina Sendero El Pinete** (Sample 171-06-01)
- **4.91% Cu and 111g/t Ag (3.6 oz/t)** (Sample 171-04-02)
- **3.68% Cu and 138g/t Ag (4.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-11-01)

¹ Previously reported. Refer to Megado Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 5 November 2024.

Iberian Copper Project Overview

The Project consists of five Investigation Permits ("P.I.") and seven Exploration Permits ("P.E."), covering 956 km² (Figure 1; Appendix 1). The region is known predominantly for copper oxide mining activity during the 19th and 20th Centuries, with at least 12 historic copper mines and over 50 copper occurrences recorded in a 1970's study by the Spanish Government and Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA), now Glencore. Copper sulphide mineralisation has also been exploited at the Biel mine in the east of the project area.

The Project is targeting "red beds" or "Lisbon Valley" type sedimentary-hosted copper deposits in Oligocene-aged sandstone and micro-conglomerate layers that were deposited in a fluvial environment. The prospective stratigraphic sequence has a total thickness of more than 1,000 m with the individual sandstone and micro-conglomerate layers ranging in thickness from 1–10 m. Mineralisation in this style of deposit is commonly associated with prominent structures that the mineralised fluids are focused along. Copper oxides and sulphides formed when the fluids interacted with organic matter in the host units (e.g. Mina Emilia); or with precursor pyrite and carbonate cement in permeable coarse-grained beds (e.g. Biel Mine).

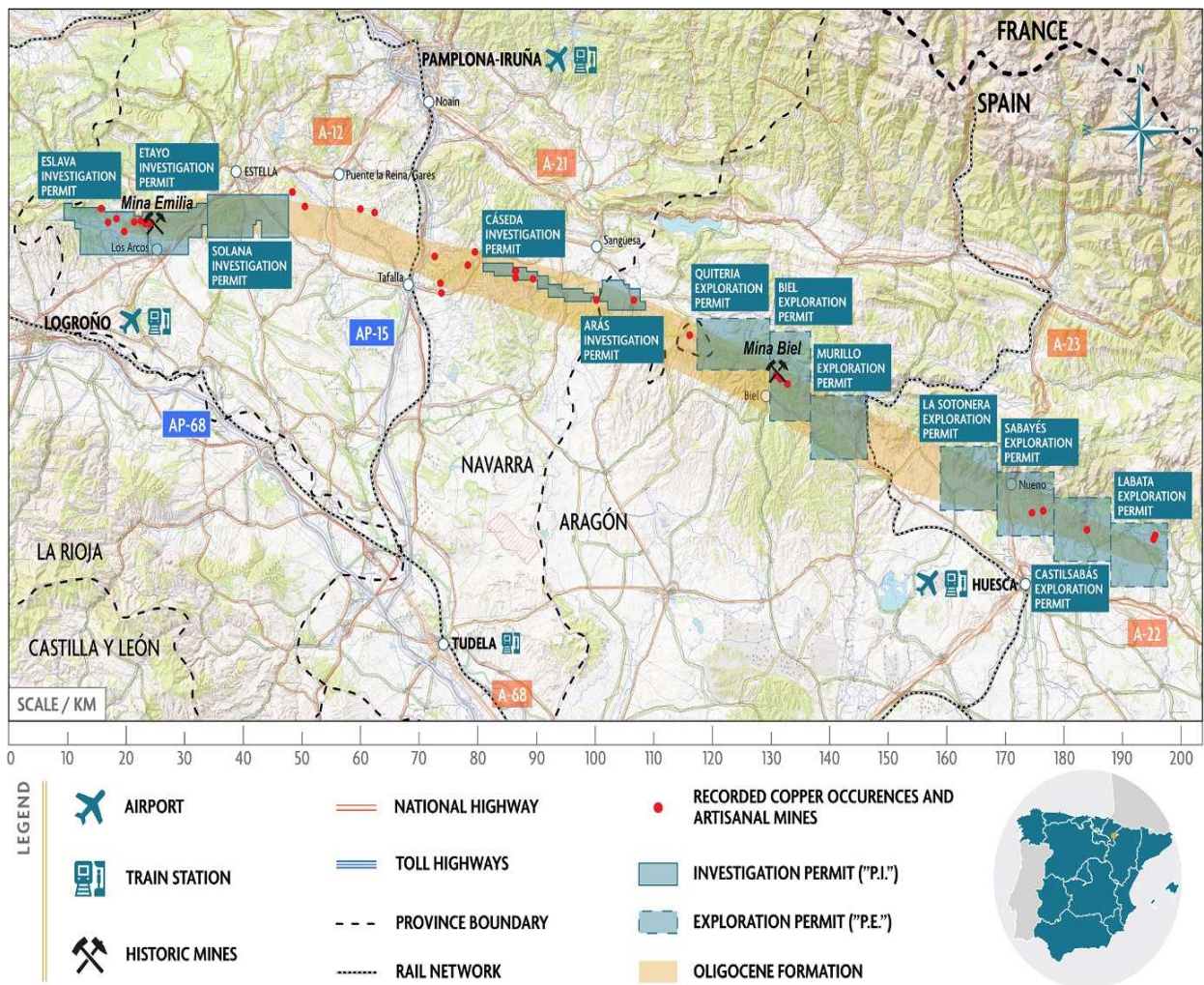


Figure 1 – Map showing location of permits and prospective Oligocene sedimentary Formation

Exploration Results

Geological mapping and selective rock chip sampling at historic mines and workings, and along strike in the prospective rock formations, has shown the potential for high-grade, copper-silver (Cu-Ag) mineralisation (full assay results in Appendix 2). Assay highlights from the western permits, which includes the historic Mina Emilia mine (Figure 2), include:

- **16.41% Cu and 147g/t Ag (4.7oz/t)** (Sample 172-05-01)
- **10.59% Cu and 124g/t Ag (4.0oz/t) from Mina El Monte** (Sample 171-12-01; Figure 3)
- **9.66% Cu and 141g/t Ag (4.5oz/t)** (Sample Emilia escombrera-2)² and **5.26% Cu and 94g/t Ag (3.0oz/t)** (Sample 171-01-01; Figure 4) **from Mina Emilia.**
- **9.49% Cu and 150g/t Ag (4.8oz/t)** (Sample 172-04-01)
- **6.22% Cu and 99g/t Ag (3.2oz/t)** (Sample 171-13-01_2)
- **6.08% Cu and 74g/t Ag (2.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-08-01)
- **5.75% Cu and 138g/t Ag (4.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-05-01)
- **5.41% Cu and 72g/t Ag (2.3oz/t) from Mina Sendero El Pinete** (Sample 171-06-01)
- **4.91% Cu and 111g/t Ag (3.6 oz/t)** (Sample 171-04-02)
- **3.68% Cu and 138g/t Ag (4.4oz/t)** (Sample 171-11-01)

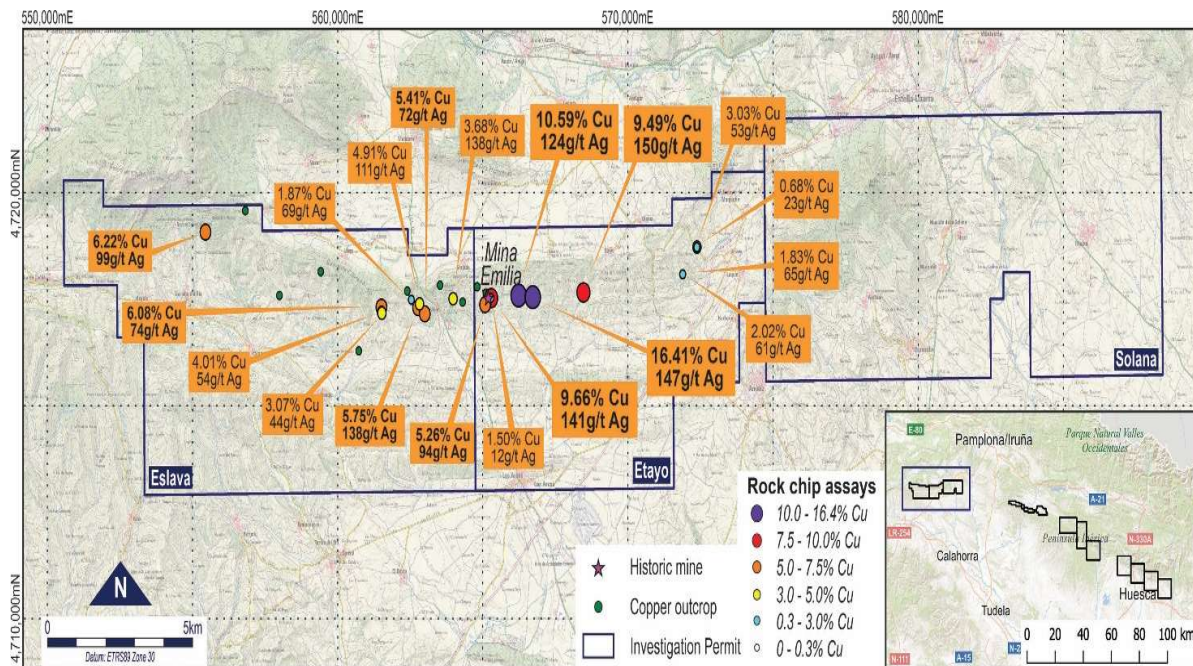


Figure 2 – Rock chip assay highlights, Western permits.

² Previously reported. Refer to Megado Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 5 November 2024.

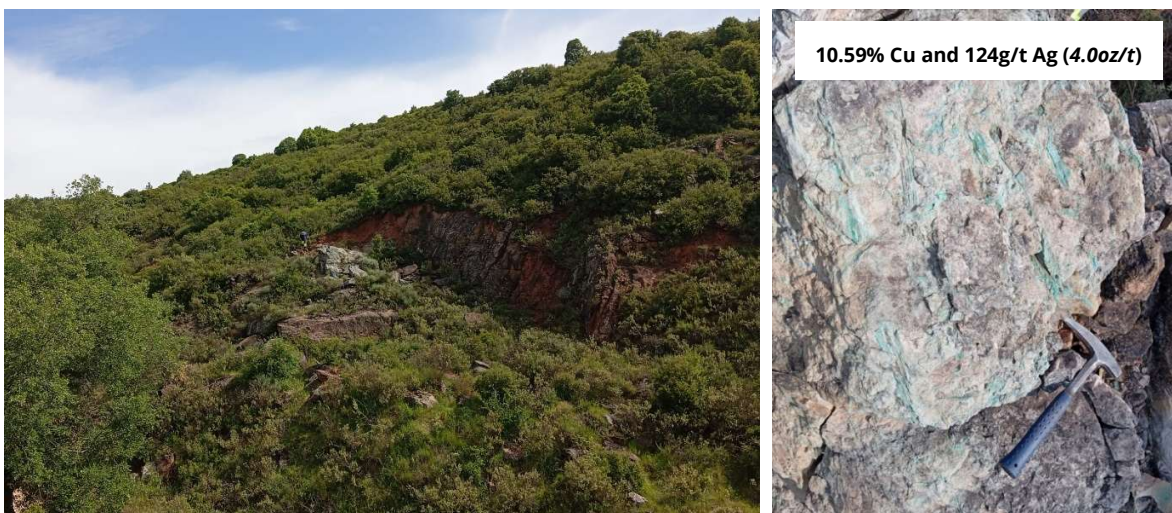


Figure 3 – Mina El Monte (left) and outcrop (right) where sample 171-12-01 was collected. Outcrop shows copper oxide mineralisation (green mineral).



Figure 4 – Mina Emilia waste dump (left) and outcrop (right) where sample 171-01-01 was collected. Outcrop shows copper oxide mineralisation (green and blue minerals).

Within the central and eastern permits, highly anomalous copper oxide and silver mineralisation has also been recorded at multiple locations (Figure 5, Appendix 2). Assay highlights include:

- **3.78% Cu and 96g/t Ag (3.1oz/t) from Mina Calixto** (Sample 208-03-03)
- **6.69% Cu and 67g/t Ag (2.2oz/t) from Mina Sagarillo** (Sample MS_01; Figure 6)

Mineralisation associated at Mina Biel and adjacent prospect occurs in both oxide and sulphide forms, highlighting the potential for disseminated copper-silver deposits. The completed airborne magnetic survey over these workings will assist in identifying similar structural settings elsewhere in the Project.

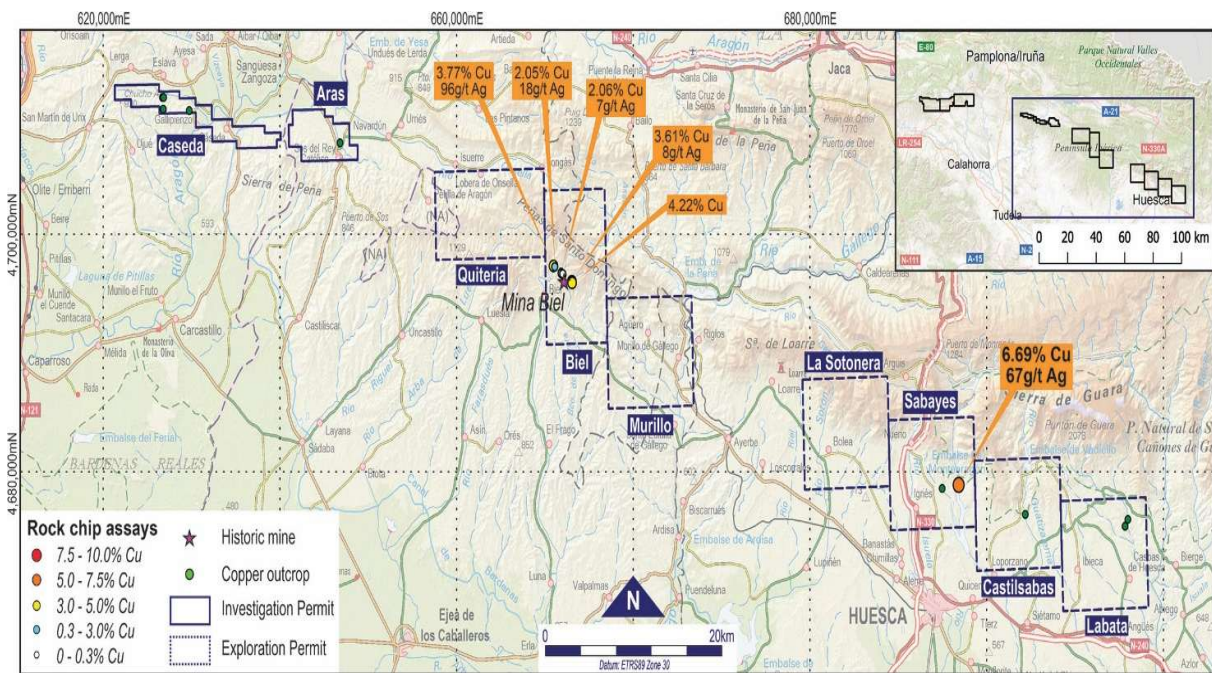


Figure 5 – Rock chip assay highlights, Central and Eastern permits.



Figure 6 – Mina Sagarillo where sample MS_01 was collected.
Green and blue minerals are copper oxides.

Proposed Exploration Program

A regional, high-resolution airborne magnetic survey across the entire project area has been completed and is currently being analysed. The results of this survey will assist the Company in better defining the geological structures in the region that control the migration of the copper-silver rich mineralised fluids. Megado also plans on undertaking an Induced Polarisation (IP) / Resistivity survey over the historic Mina Emilia workings to test for potential disseminated copper sulphides at depth. The Company hypothesises that copper sulphides may have accumulated at depth below the water table in anoxic environments and the sulphides may be reflected by zones of increased chargeability in the IP/resistivity survey.

Following data processing and interpretation, the Company plans to commence its maiden drilling program on the project in Q2, CY26.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by: The Board of Megado Minerals Limited.

For more information:

Lachlan Rutherford

Executive Director

+61 487 681 860

lrutherford@megadominerals.com

Elvis Jurcevic

Investor Relations

+61 408 268 271

ej@irxadvisors.com

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the chief geologist of Iberian Copper Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero 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 CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

About Megado Minerals

Megado Minerals Ltd (ASX: MEG) is an ASX-listed mining exploration company. The Company's assets include the Iberian Copper / Silver Project, the Alpartir Silver / Copper Project (subject to completion of the Acquisition), North Fork Rare Earth Project in Idaho, USA and the Cyclone Lithium Project in the James Bay region in Quebec, Canada.

Iberian Copper / Silver Project

The Project is located in the Northern Spain in the provinces of Navarra and Aragón. The Project includes 12 permits in application covering an area of 956km².

The Project is targeting the North Spanish Oligocene region that saw copper oxide mining activity through to the 1970s. The permits cover at least 12 historic copper mines with over 50 copper occurrences established in an exploration program completed in the 1970s. The copper occurrences recorded are mostly copper oxides in sandstones and conglomerates, such as at Los Arcos (including Mina Emilia) in the west, and copper oxide and sulphides, such as at Mina Biel, in the east. The mineralisation style is considered to be an example of Lisbon Valley sediment-hosted copper deposits.

The Project is likely to include multiple targets with the possibility of more than one discrete project. A works program is being developed to establish multiple high priority targets for drilling activities.

Alpartir Silver-Copper Project

The Project is located in the Northern Spain in the province of Aragón. The Project includes 8 permits, with 3 Investigation Permits under application and 5 granted Exploration Permits, covering an area of 576 km².

The Project is targeting the Ordovician-Silurian basement rocks prospective for high-grade, structurally controlled Ag-Cu-Sb vein systems with historical underground mining dating back to the 19th Century. Mineralisation is hosted in fault breccia and veins with multiple mineralised structures mapped over the Project. The Company is targeting mineralisation and deposit styles similar to the classical Freiberg District in Germany with historical output of c.180 Moz and the high-grade Galena Complex (Silver Valley, Idaho, USA) which contains Mineral Resources (Measured and Indicated) of 74 Moz Ag @ 414g/t Ag.

The Company considers Alpartir to represent a strategic entry into a historically productive European Ag-Cu district with strong geological foundations and significant exploration upside.

Canadian Lithium and Gold Projects

The Company continues to retain a 100% interest in two highly prospective Canadian lithium / gold projects known as the Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project and the K Lithium Project. Both projects are located in the James Bay District, Quebec, Canada.

The Cyclone Lithium and Gold Project covers an area of 130km². It is prospective for lithium, nickel and gold. The Project abuts the Aquilon Gold Project owned by TSX-V listed Sirios Resources (TSX-V:SOI).

The K Lithium Project covers an area of 16km² and is considered prospective for lithium, caesium, tantalum and rubidium.

North Fork Rare Earth Project

The North Fork Rare Earth Project was acquired in June 2022 and is located 40 km north-west of Salmon in the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Lemhi County, Idaho. The project includes 526 unpatented mining lode claims covering approximately 45 km².

The Company has entered into an Exploration Agreement with Option to Purchase with a subsidiary of Iluka that provides for an exclusive two-year period for the subsidiary to complete exploration activities to determine if it wishes to acquire the Project. The two-year period commenced in October 2024.

Appendix 1 – Iberian Copper Project permit list.

Permit Name	Region	Permit Type	Km ²	Interest*	Status
Eslava	Navarra	Investigation	84.3	80%	Granted
Etayo	Navarra	Investigation	59.1	80%	Granted
Solana	Navarra	Investigation	86.7	80%	Granted
Cáseda	Navarra	Investigation	34.5	80%	Granted
Arás	Aragón	Investigation	27.3	80%	Application
Quiteria	Aragón	Exploration	97.2	80%	Granted
Biel	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Murillo	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
La Sotonera	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Sabayés	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Castilsabás	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Labata	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
		Total	956.1		

* Megado Minerals Limited has entered into an agreement to acquire an 80% interest in Iberian Copper Pty Ltd which in turn owns a 100% interest in Iberian Copper SL that owns the Iberian Copper Project.

Appendix 2 – Rock chip sample assay data.

Sample name	Permit	Sample type	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Escombrera ZGZ	PE Biel	Fragments	672,040	4,696,679	0.09	-	-	420	1,569
BL_M1	PE Biel	Chips	671,825	4,696,807	0.29	57	1.8	171	63
BL_M2	PE Biel	Chips	671,835	4,696,815	2.06	7	0.2	23,250	936
208-01-03	PE Biel	Channel	672,018	4,696,773	0.17	-	-	907	4,653
208-02-01	PE Biel	Fragments	673,043	4,696,135	3.61	8	0.3	1,425	44
208-02-03	PE Biel	Chips	672,955	4,696,191	0.28	-	-	17	38
208-02-03	PE Biel	Fragments	673,058	4,696,012	4.22	-	-	18	38
208-03-01	PE Biel	Fragments	670,971	4,697,443	0.81	10	0.3	24	47
208-03-02	PE Biel	Fragments	670,970	4,697,452	2.05	18	0.6	39	38
208-03-03	PE Biel	Fragments	670,964	4,697,428	3.78	96	3.1	148	33
208-03-04	PE Biel	Fragments	671,110	4,697,363	1.05	17	0.5	82	81
MS_01	PE Sabayés	Fragments	716,833	4,678,992	6.69	67	2.2	354	52
171-03-01	PI Eslava	Fragments	562,539	4,717,515	1.87	69	2.2	62	58
171-05-01	PI Eslava	Fragments	562,771	4,717,326	5.75	138	4.4	85	45
171-06-01	PI Eslava	Fragments	563,003	4,717,179	5.41	72	2.3	207	2,101
171-08-01	PI Eslava	Fragments	561,506	4,717,342	6.08	74	2.4	64	36
171-09-01	PI Eslava	Fragments	561,507	4,717,218	4.01	54	1.7	49	22
171-09-02	PI Eslava	Fragments	561,521	4,717,203	3.07	44	1.4	53	22
171-11-01	PI Eslava	Chips	563,977	4,717,534	3.68	138	4.4	104	61
171-04-02	PI Eslava	Fragments	562,817	4,717,419	4.91	111	3.6	90	44
171-13-01_2	PI Eslava	Fragments	555,448	4,719,102	6.22	99	3.2	63	24
Emilia escombrera-2	PI Etayo	Fragments	565,288	4,717,548	9.66	141	4.5	113	35
Emilia escombrera-3	PI Etayo	Fragments	565,285	4,717,564	1.51	12	0.4	36	52
172-02-01	PI Etayo	Fragments	571,885	4,718,117	1.83	65	2.1	56	19
172-02-02	PI Etayo	Fragments	571,885	4,718,117	2.02	61	2.0	41	21
172-03-01	PI Etayo	Chips	572,377	4,718,748	3.03	53	1.7	54	59
172-03-02	PI Etayo	Chips	572,377	4,718,748	0.68	23	0.7	38	31
171-01-01	PI Etayo	Fragments	565,078	4,717,395	5.26	94	3.0	101	106
172-04-01	PI Etayo	Fragments	568,471	4,717,686	9.49	150	4.8	113	25
171-12-01	PI Etayo	Fragments	566,231	4,717,610	10.59	124	4.0	50	48
172-05-01	PI Etayo	Fragments	566,722	4,717,567	16.41	147	4.7	139	25

Escombrera-2 and Escombrera-3 were previously reported. Refer to Megado Minerals Ltd ASX announcement on 5 November 2024.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Rock chip sampling: Samples of among 100g – 3.7kg were collected from historic mine ore/waste piles or along strike in the prospective stratigraphic host unit. When needed, samples were collected with a geological hammer. - Grab samples only. - Samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Not applicable.
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.	Not applicable.
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.	- Rock chip samples were logged at time of sampling by geologists for lithology, structure, texture and colour. - Logging is both qualitative and quantitative.
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	- No drilling undertaken. - Sample preparation: carried via industry standard procedures at SGS (Huelva, Spain). Samples were crushed to 90% passing 2mm, 250-500g representative split taken with rifle splitter and pulverised to 85-90% passing 75um. - Sample analysis: undertaken by SGS Lakefield, Canada. Analytical methods used include GE_ICP90A50 (Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPAES), GE_IMS90A50 (Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPMS), GO_ICP90Q100 (ore grade Na₂O₂ fusion, HNO₃, ICPAES).

	<i>for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Grab sampling of historic dumps by nature is biased to some degree as the samples are not randomly acquired. - Samples are appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Assaying conducted using adequate techniques to modern industry standards. - Assays considered to be total. - Duplicate samples periodically inserted by Iberian Copper S.L. for assaying. - SGS reports results for internal standards, duplicates, duplicates and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>	- No drilling undertaken. - No external verification completed. - Data received from lab by Iberian Copper S.L. and Megado Minerals Ltd in electronic format (csv) and incorporated into master database.
Location of data points	<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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Sample site locations collected by handheld GPS. - Official grid system used at Spain is European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89, zone 30). - Not applicable to this announcement.
Data spacing and distribution	<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>	Rock chip sampling conducted at irregular spacing, depending on identification of mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	- Grab sampling of historical mine dumps does not take into account geological orientations. - No drilling undertaken
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody managed by Iberian Copper S.L. using industry standard practices.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audit undertaken.

Section 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 license to operate in the area.	- It is necessary to submit a petition for an Exploration Permit (P.E.) or Investigation Permit (P.I.) for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973 and the Royal Decree 2857/1978 that develops it and the Royal Decree 975/2009 about environmental restoration. - Permit information:<table><tr><th>Permit Name</th><th>Region</th><th>Permit Type</th><th>Km²</th><th>Interest</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>Eslava</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>84.3</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Etayo</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>59.1</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Solana</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>86.7</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Cáseda</td><td>Navarra</td><td>Investigation</td><td>34.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Arás</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Investigation</td><td>27.3</td><td>80%</td><td>Application</td></tr><tr><td>Quiteria</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>97.2</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Biel</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Murillo</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>La Sotonera</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Sabayés</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Castilsabás</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr><tr><td>Labata</td><td>Aragón</td><td>Exploration</td><td>94.5</td><td>80%</td><td>Granted</td></tr></table> - P.I.s Eslava and Arás intercept small areas of Red Natura 2000 protected areas. P.E. intercepts several Red Natura 2000 areas and protected zones, by the imperative of the mandatory rectangular form for this type of permits. - There are no JVs, partnerships, royalties or other relating to the Investigation Permit. - No other parties have requested a permit for the area of the permit. - In the case of other interested people requesting a permit for the tenement area, the Mining Act 22/1973 gives preference in the order of petitions received. - There are no known impediments to obtaining the Investigation Permit and ultimately operating a mine in the area.	Permit Name	Region	Permit Type	Km ²	Interest	Status	Eslava	Navarra	Investigation	84.3	80%	Granted	Etayo	Navarra	Investigation	59.1	80%	Granted	Solana	Navarra	Investigation	86.7	80%	Granted	Cáseda	Navarra	Investigation	34.5	80%	Granted	Arás	Aragón	Investigation	27.3	80%	Application	Quiteria	Aragón	Exploration	97.2	80%	Granted	Biel	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Murillo	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	La Sotonera	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Sabayés	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Castilsabás	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted	Labata	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted
Permit Name	Region	Permit Type	Km ²	Interest	Status																																																																											
Eslava	Navarra	Investigation	84.3	80%	Granted																																																																											
Etayo	Navarra	Investigation	59.1	80%	Granted																																																																											
Solana	Navarra	Investigation	86.7	80%	Granted																																																																											
Cáseda	Navarra	Investigation	34.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Arás	Aragón	Investigation	27.3	80%	Application																																																																											
Quiteria	Aragón	Exploration	97.2	80%	Granted																																																																											
Biel	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Murillo	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
La Sotonera	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Sabayés	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Castilsabás	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Labata	Aragón	Exploration	94.5	80%	Granted																																																																											
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historic small mines in 19th Century in Eastern and Western extremes of the formation (Eslava - Etayo and Labata permits). - Minor studies undertaken in the 19th and 20th Century. - Systematic exploration at big scale by IGME between 1960 and 1986 inside the “Plan Nacional de Investigaciones Mineras” (1960) and the “Proyecto Ebro” (1970). River geochemistry, outcrop sampling, geophysics in some points. - Biel mine operative between 1957 until mid-1960's by Explotaciones Mineras Aragonesas S.A. - Asturiana de Zinc (today Glencore) did some studies in Biel area in the 1970. After that, some companies claimed the area for exploration with no development activities.																																																																														

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Some scientific studies of Oligocene rocks has been conducted by Zaragoza University.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The exploration area is located in the South Pyrenees Zone, in the South Pyrenees frontal thrust, whose most characteristic feature is the formation of anticlines in an E-W to NE-SW direction synchronous with the sedimentation of materials of middle Eocene - Oligocene age. They have a clear vergence towards the south, with the southern flanks vertical or inverted, while the northern ones appear to be lying with a gentle dip towards the north. - The Tertiary sedimentary sequence is very thick due to the strong basin subsidence. Within this sedimentological evolution, the Oligocene represents the beginning of continental sedimentation, which evolves from fluvial to lacustrine environments. - The basal part of the Oligocene is essentially detrital, being formed by layers of arkosic sandstones, more or less thick, alternating with layers of shale of decimetric to metric thicknesses. The age of this sandy unit has been assigned various names based on different geological time scales, and it is considered to be Rupelian in age. - Metallogenesis: detrital basal unit is of great importance, as it is where the manifestations of copper ore are found. It runs between Los Arcos (Navarra) and Santa Eulalia and Labata in Huesca, with copper traces along its outcrops that have been exploited since ancient times. The best-known mines being those in the area of Los Arcos (Navarra) and those of Biel (Zaragoza). - The original mineralisation is essentially made up of sulphides, with chalcocite being the most abundant. Weathering produces secondary minerals, with malachite being the most frequent. In 1989, Subías identified two paragenetic sets of copper minerals in the Biel deposit: - Bornite + chalcopryrite + neodigenite + chalcocite + covellite + malachite + tenorite. - Native copper + cuprite + malachite + azurite + tenorite. - The general appearance of all mineralisation is similar: the sulphides are found scattered throughout the rock matrix or forming small accumulations, which tend to concentrate at the base of paleochannels or following certain beds in the sandstones. In other cases, as in Los Arcos, the mineralisation are concentrated around the carbonaceous matter incorporated into the sandy sediment.
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	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Maps and tables included in the body of the announcement and in appendices.
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 sample results provided in Appendix 1.
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.	• Regional airborne magnetic survey. Flight lines N-S, spacing 200 m, length covering the operative area inside the tenements.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future work (approx. next 12 months): • Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. • Ground based geophysical survey(s). • Diamond drilling.