28 May 2026

Passive seismic survey shows deeper basement

- Passive Seismic survey conducted over 7km at the Formentera Lithium Project shows basement depth of up to **800m in some areas** of the project **doubling our drilling depth of six wells** drilled to date.
- Wells 2, 3 and 6 are each undergoing a **72 hour pump** test with larger hoses that are nearly completed with strong correlation to previous results and near maximum flow rates.

Patagonia Lithium Ltd (**ASX:PL3, Patagonia** or **Company**) is pleased to announce it has received the results from the passive seismic survey. There was an effort to integrate the available geological and drilling information into the interpretation. In particular, our geophysicist relied on the dominate volcanic marker units observed in the boreholes.

Phillip Thomas, Executive Chairman commented "These results are expected to **heavily influence** the Mineral Resource Estimate from the strong correlation between units identified in our drill holes and the passive seismic geophysics. Drilling showed clear volcanic marker horizons and because these units generate strong impedance contrasts it was easier to track in the HVSR passive seismic response. Line 3 shows a basement at 3,200-3,400m absl indicating the basement is about **800-1,000m below the salar and aquifers**. This is a very impressive result and reveals more cubic metres to hold lithium brines."

The survey completed the following rigorous process:

- MASW/ReMi were used to derive the Vs profiles, the main objective of the HVSR survey was to determine and map subsurface reflectors in particular the interface between the sedimentary soil sequence and the underlaying bedrock.
- the MASW Vs results were then used to calibrate the HVSR frequency-to-depth conversion, and
- the interpreted reflectors were manually correlated between stations based on the H/V peak responses.

The important point is that HVSR and MASW identify contrasts in lithological unit rigidity, consolidation and seismic impedance, not necessarily true lithological boundaries.

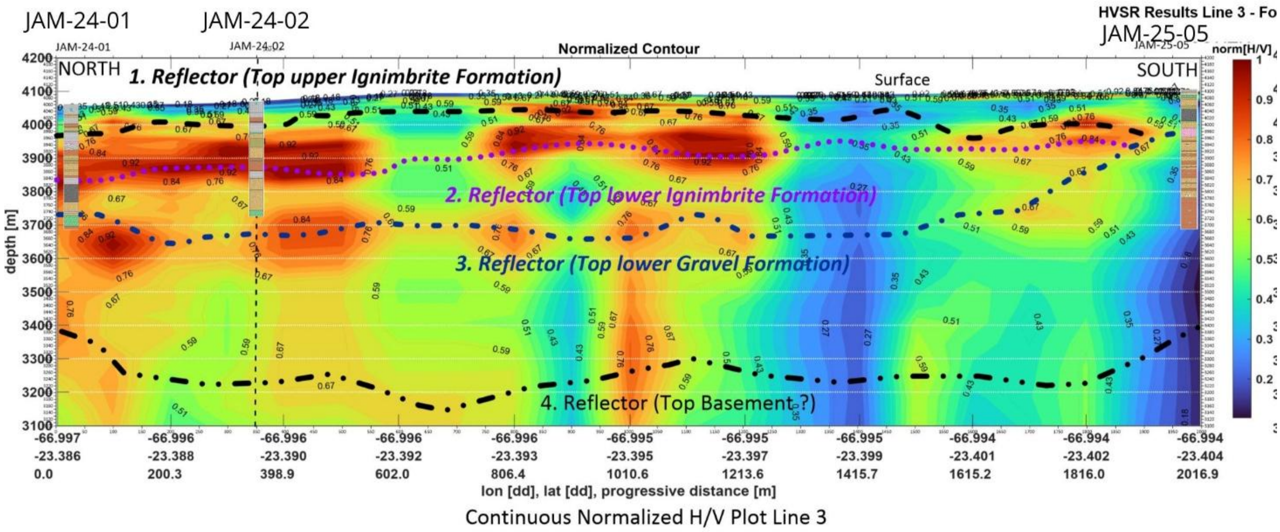


Figure 1. HVSR and drill logs shows inversion of top of main units, basement, lower gravel, lower volcanics ignimbrite units

In the JAM-25-05 sector, the interpreted reflectors begin to pinch out and become less laterally coherent. This is actually consistent with what we observed during drilling, where there appears to be an important transition from unconsolidated/coarse deposits into more consolidated fine-grained sequences at approximately 200–220m depth.

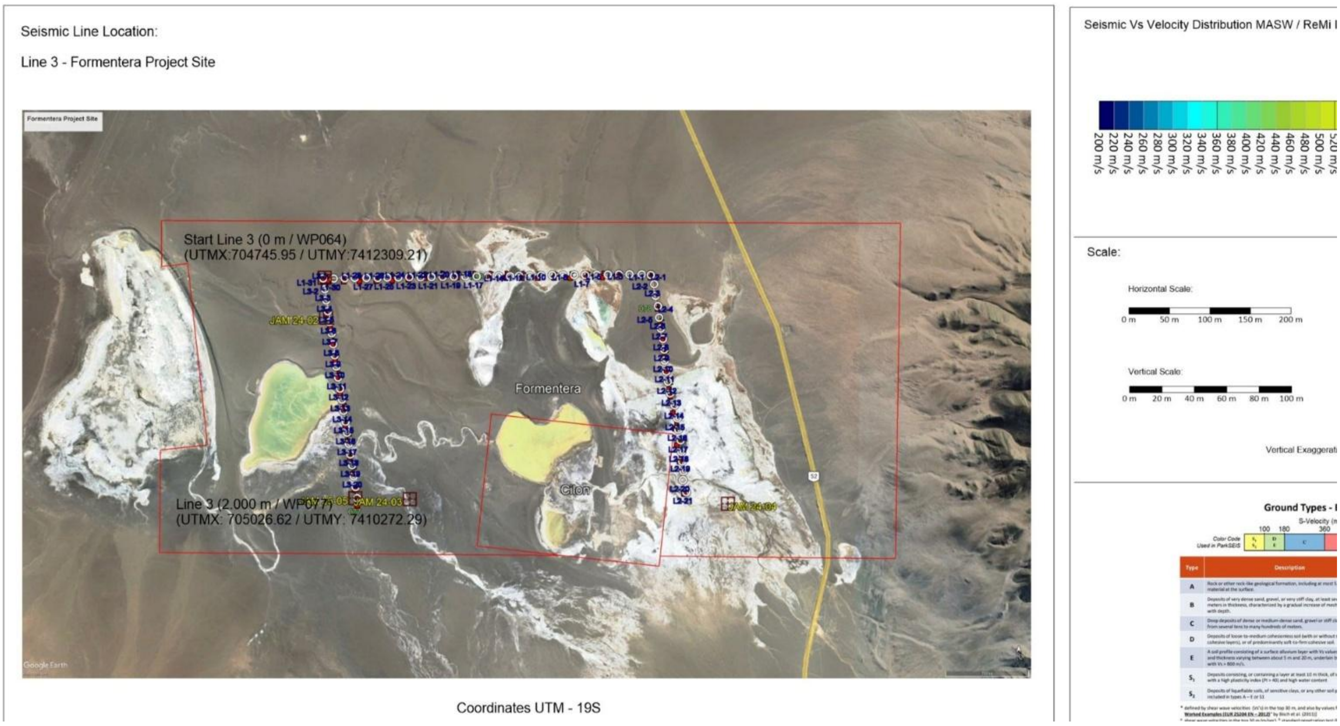


Figure 2. Map shows line 3 North to South RHS and the station locations of the passive seismic survey.

Strong Correlation

JAM-24-01 and JAM-24-02 support the presence of deeper gravel packages around 320–360m depth. These correlate reasonably well with the deeper high-stiffness seismic intervals interpreted. JAM-25-05 introduces a significantly different stratigraphic scenario. However, interpretation needs extreme caution as a seismic signal can be interpreted incorrectly as a benchmark value can be different to what is actually observed.

Below approximately 220m depth, the hole becomes dominated by interbedded consolidated clays and very fine sands rather than thick, clean gravel sequences (potentially equivalent to the Vizcachera Formation or "Technical Basement" as defined by the Company). During drilling we observed:

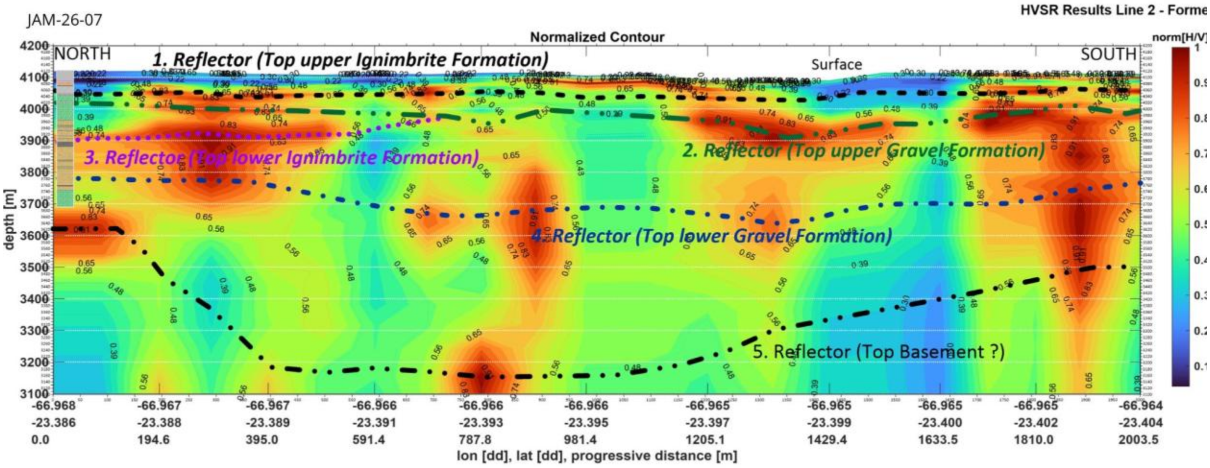
- mud intervals,
- very fine sands,
- alternating compacted fine-grained units, and
- a progressive increase in consolidation, which is to be expected not withstanding the high porosity values.

Some of the seismic interpretation in this area still follows the same gravel unit rather than the clay units. This is a well-known limitation of the method. As reported, MASW/ ReMi/HVSR primarily resolve mechanical compartments and seismic impedance contrasts rather than direct lithological changes. Consolidated clay-rich intervals and compact very fine sands can produce elevated Vs responses similar to coarse gravel packages. Hence the need to correlate with drill logs which we have done.

Additionally, JAM-24-01 and JAM-24-02 wells didn't reach these deeper consolidated fine-grained sequences, so we had insufficient calibration data at the time to confidently distinguish those deeper units from gravel-dominated intervals. Importantly, this does **not** imply that the Vizcachera Formation correlates with the deep regional "basement" reflector as interpreted. In fact, our geophysicist interprets the probable basin basement significantly deeper.

JAM-25-05 sector is where the interpreted reflectors begin to pinch out and become less laterally coherent. This is actually consistent with what we observed during drilling, where there appears to be an important transition from unconsolidated/coarse deposits into more consolidated fine-grained sequences at approximately 200–220 m depth.

Another important calibration point is the ongoing JAM-26-07 drilling north of Line 2.



Continuous Normalized H/V Plot Line 2

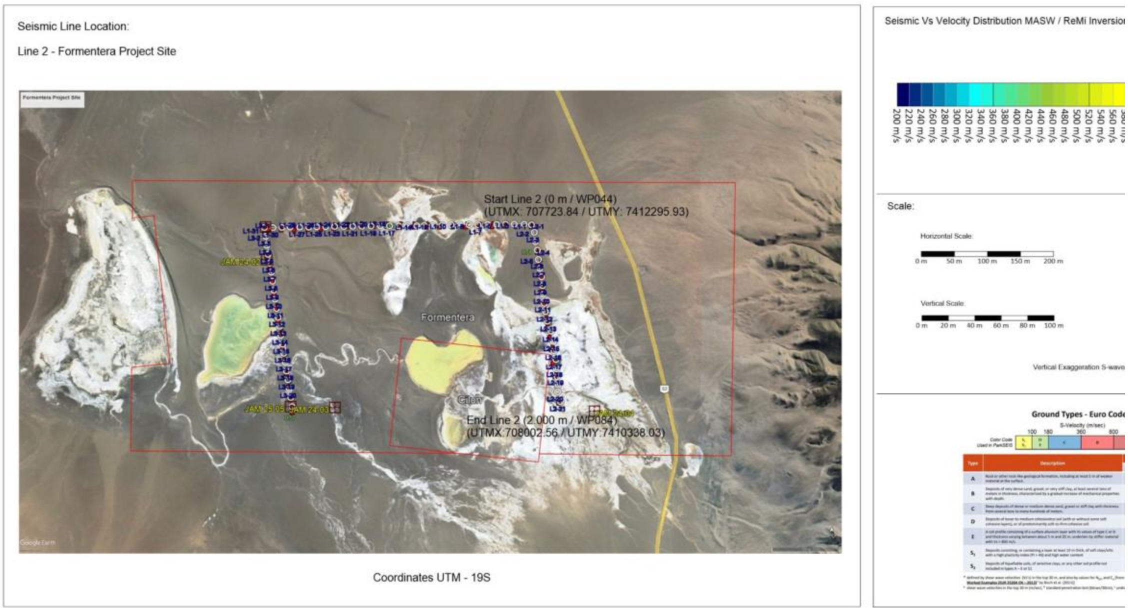


Figure 3. Line 2 is on the right hand side of the map going North to South.

Currently, **JAM-26-07** is at 434m depth and we are still intersecting significant gravel intervals. Based on interpreted geophysics geometry, this would place us potentially approaching the deeper basement regional reflector at approximately 500–550m depth. For this reason, we think it is important to continue drilling toward that interval, if possible, since JAM-26-07 may provide one of the first direct opportunities to evaluate whether the interpreted deep reflector truly corresponds to basin basement or instead represents another consolidated lithological package. The deepest low-frequency peaks (0.2–0.5

Hz), which are used to estimate the deepest reflector, can be strongly contaminated by low-frequency wind noise and produce broad/open peaks (from previous experience).

We conclude:

- the shallow to intermediate reflectors are relatively robust,
- but the deepest interpreted reflector should be considered lower-confidence and qualitative only.

The most valuable aspect of the survey is:

- mapping regional lithological stiffness variations,
- identifying major impedance contrasts,
- constraining basin architecture trends, and
- integrating the available borehole control into the geophysical interpretation.

Significant care was taken with direct lithological assignment of some seismic units.
In several places the report simplifies:
high Vs = gravel,
low Vs = clay/sand, when in reality consolidation, cementation, volcaniclastic alteration and compact fine grained sediments can produce overlapping Vs responses.

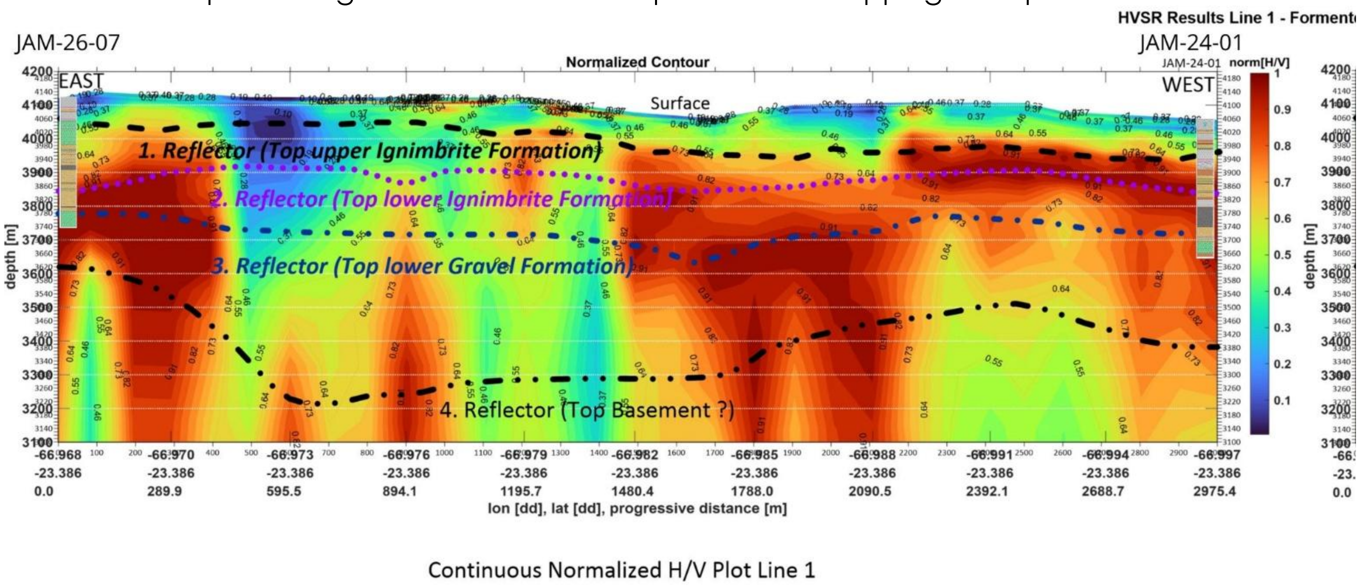


Figure 4. Line 1 going East-West with wells JAM 26-07 and JAM 24-01 in each corner for lithological reference. JAM 24-01 had 590ppm Lithium.

Authorised for release by the Board of the Company. For further information please contact:

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Our socials – www.patagonialithium.com.au: x.com @pataLithium, Instagram, facebook, LinkedIn and Youtube.
Visit Executive chairman blog for more frequent updates and information.
https://www.patagonialithium.com.au/ceo-blog-1
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ABOUT PATAGONIA LITHIUM LTD
Patagonia Lithium has **two major lithium brine projects** – Formentera/Cilon in Salar de Jama, Jujuy province covering 19,500 has and Tomas III at Incahuasi Salar covering 580 Has in Salta Province of northern Argentina in the declared lithium triangle. In Brazil the Company has been granted five exploration concession packages **41,746 ha** of concessions where the company is exploring for **ionic REE clays, Niobium, Antimony and Lithium in pegmatites**. The Company has staked next door to the largest Niobium producer (CMOC) in Brazil in Goiás state with 10,024 tonnes per annum of Niobium production.

Since listing on 31 March 2023, surface sampling and MT geophysics have been completed, drill holes JAM-24-01, JAM-24-02, JAM-24-03, JAM-24-04, JAM 25-05, JAM 26-06 and currently JAM 26-07 is being drilled. Progress to date has been exceptional as measured by lithium assays and pump tests. The MT Geophysics at Tomas III on Incahuasi salar is very prospective. In July 2023, a 10 drill hole drill program was approved for Formentera and a three drill hole program for Cilon. Samples as **high as 1,122 ppm Li** (2 June 2023 announcement) were recorded at Formentera and a Lithium value of **591 ppm in drill hole JAM-24-01** (Outstanding Assay Results from First Drilling in Argentina released on 3 May 2024). Very low resistivities were recorded to more than 1 km depth during the MT Geophysics survey at Formentera. On 14 July 2025 an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate was released with **551,000 tonnes LCE.**

Competent Person Statement
The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Phillip Thomas, BSc Geol, MBM, MAIG FAusIMM, Technical Adviser to Patagonia Lithium Ltd and is Executive Chairman, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomas has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE (lodged on 14 July 2025 as "Lithium Carbonate Mineral Resource increased by 319%") continue to apply and have not materially changed. The LCE MRE of 551,400t LCE @ 294mg/L is comprised of 14,800t LCE @ 393mg/L Indicated MRE and 536,600t LCE @ 292mg/L Inferred MRE. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 7km Passive Seismic Survey – 3 lines

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• A TROMINO® is was used which is a ultra-portable, all-in-one, 3-component digital seismograph developed by MoHo s.r.l. for passive and ac ve seismic surveys, dynamic characterization of subsoils, and structural monitoring. It is designed for high-resolution digital seismic noise measurement, particularly for Horizontal Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) and Mul channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW). • MASW Survey Formentera Project Site and ReMi Survey Formentera Project Site - 2026 θ Geophone spacing : 6 m θ Source spacing : 24 m θ Source Offset : 30 m θ Source Move : 24 m θ Geophone type : 8 Hz Geospace (single vertical geophone) θ Spread layout : 24 active Channels Roll along (4 stations roll distance) θ Seismic source : 12 kg sledgehammer θ Recording length : 2 s θ Sample rate : 1 ms θ Gain factor : Automatic Gain Control • HSVR Survey Formentera Project Site – 2026 θ Geophone spacing : Single Station θ Geophone type θ Station Move θ Spread layout : : : Triaxial 1100 m 3 active Channels θ Seismic source θ Recording length θ Sample rate θ Gain factor : : : : none (passive) 20 min 128 Hz Automatic Gain Control

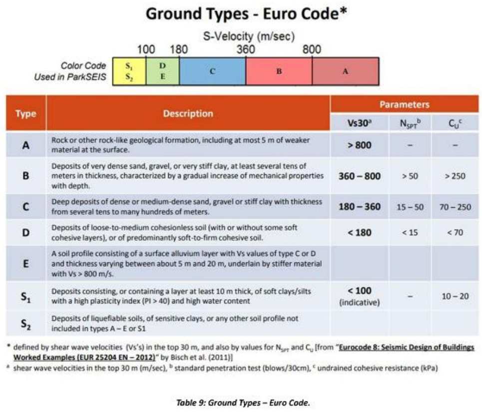
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All geophysical field data were stored on hard disk of the central recording units during the daily production. A daily backup of the geophysical field data in the corresponding recording formats was made on a pen drive. The detailed recording geometries for each line of the MASW, ReMi and HVSR survey are added to Dropbox under the project SA.00226_PL_Formentera in the respective folder - Coordinates & Geometries in Excel-format. These files (spread sheets) contain the applied recording geometries (seismic spreads & channels), the shot positions / sequence (marked with a x and corresponding shot Number ID) as well as the coordinates (Waypoints (WP) – UTM Zone 19K), taken with a Garmin handheld ETREX 25 for the MASW - ReMi seismic lines. The corresponding shot Number ID is equivalent to the recorded seismic raw data file. The coordinates of the HVSR measurements were taken with the internal GPS of the Tromino unit. We also used this GPS measurements (20 minutes at each station) from the Tromino GPS to extract the surface eleva on (Z-coordinates) always then the received satellites were greater than 8.
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	• During the seismic acquisition at Formentera project site data quality control and pre-processing of the seismic s-wave data were carried out with the PC based processing and interpreta on packages called Grilla5 (HVSR) and ParkSeis PS 3.06 (MASW & ReMi Survey). The pre-processing / data quality control sequence was based on the following information shown below:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</td><td>

Field raw data in SEG-2 format
Recording sheets and geometry annotations
Raw Coordinates
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>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.
</td><td>

the HVSR method has been useful in applications that include the following:
Bedrock-surface/sediment-thickness/reconnaissance mapping
Shear-wave velocity structure determination
Microzonation/seismic-response analysis
Geotechnical/seismic engineering projects
Embankment integrity determination
Dynamic infrastructure characterization



<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Description</th><th>Parameters</th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Vs30[a]</th><th>N_{SPT}[b]</th><th>C_U[c]</th></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>Rock or other rock-like geological formation, including at most 5 m of weaker material at the surface.</td><td>> 800</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Deposits of very dense sand, gravel, or very stiff clay, at least several tens of meters in thickness, characterized by a gradual increase of mechanical properties with depth.</td><td>360 – 800</td><td>> 50</td><td>> 250</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>Deep deposits of dense or medium-dense sand, gravel or stiff clay with thickness from several tens to many hundreds of meters.</td><td>180 – 360</td><td>15 – 50</td><td>70 – 250</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>Deposits of loose-to-medium cohesionless soil (with or without some soft cohesive layers), or of predominantly soft-to-firm cohesive soil.</td><td>< 180</td><td>< 15</td><td>< 70</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>A soil profile consisting of a surface alluvium layer with Vs values of type C or D and thickness varying between about 5 m and 20 m, underlain by stiffer material with Vs > 800 m/s.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>S_1</td><td>Deposits consisting, or containing a layer at least 10 m thick, of soft clays/silts with a high plasticity index (PI > 40) and high water content</td><td>< 100 (indicative)</td><td>–</td><td>10 – 20</td></tr>
<tr><td>S_2</td><td>Deposits of liquefiable soils, of sensitive clays, or any other soil profile not included in types A – E or S1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
* defined by shear wave velocities (Vs's) in the top 30 m, and also by values for N_{SPT} and C_U [from "Eurocode 8: Seismic Design of Buildings Worked Examples (EUR 25204 EN – 2012)" by Bisch et al. (2011)]
[a] shear wave velocities in the top 30 m (m/sec), [b] standard penetration test (blows/30cm), [c] undrained cohesive resistance (kPa)
Table 9: Ground Types – Euro Code.
Logging codes A-E</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>

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
</td><td>
The Tromino measuring device was placed in a shallow 0.3m deep hole to protect from the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	wind and get good contact with the soil.
	• 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.	• There was no drilling undertaken and the software and machines used have been described in detail in other sections.
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.	• The data for GPS was correlated but it was not possible to verify signal strength or results as they were recorded by each machine. • The data aligns with the data acquired from the Magnetotelleric survey completed in 2024.
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.	• The survey locations were located using GPS in the Tromino unit with an accuracy of +/- 1m. • The grid System used is POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3. • Most of the topography is flat although we have a surveyed topographic map of the concessions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
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.	• Readings were taken every 100m • The survey covered two north south orientated traverses of approximately 2km in distance and an east west traverse of 3 kilometres.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as horizontal layers and lenses hosted by gravels, sand, halites, silt and/or clay with gypsum and borates present. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal orientated stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers.
Sample security	• The measures are taken to ensure sample security.	• No samples were taken
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit or review was completed. Each machine was calibrated before it was used.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Formentera/Cilon Lithium Project consists of two tenements located in Jujuy Province, Argentina. The tenement is owned by Patagonia Lithium SA. The Company executed a purchase agreement on 18 December 2022 and paid for it on 19 December 2022.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No historical exploration has been undertaken on this licence area. • The Cilon concession area has been operated as a borate mine in the past although details of production records have not been available. • The application for the drilling permit has passed all the necessary environmental stages and has been issued.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Formentera/Cilon licence area covers most of the salar proper with minor alluvial cover to the southwest. The lithium concentrated brine is at depth from MT geophysics sourced data and occurs locally from hot fluids passing through lithium minerals (volcanics) and altered intrusives and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin alluvial sediments and evaporites.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Refer to map for lines and station locations at figure 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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	
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 data was aggregated. Inversion was used to display the results against drill hole data.
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').	• The brine layers are horizontal to sub- horizontal therefore the intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be true thickness.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of	• Refer to release figure 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• No grades or assays were recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• A BMR gamma porosity survey and 72 hour pump test are proposed for Well JAM 26-07 before a Mineral Resource Estimate update is computed in this stage. • 72 hour pump tests are being carried out on wells 2, 3 and 6.