ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 October 2026

PIVOTAL METALS

BELLETERRE EXPLORATION ADVANCES ACROSS MULTIPLE Cu-Ni-Au TARGETS IN QUEBEC

New 1.4km IP trend defined at LaForce, IP survey underway at Bambino and first assays received from Lorraine Mine East drilling.

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Highlights

- Pivotal is advancing a pipeline of copper-nickel targets across its Belleterre Project, with geophysics, drilling and target generation progressing on several fronts.
- **LaForce:** reinterpretation of three historic IP surveys has identified a 1.4km untested IP trend extending from the known LaForce Cu-Ni occurrence, where historic drilling returned
  - 102.7m @ 0.39% Cu & 0.76% Ni from 1.3m, including 9.5m @ 1.0% Cu, 1.59% Ni from 8.7m.
- **Lorraine Mine East**: assays received for the first three of five holes (612m) testing new IP targets east of the past-producing Lorraine Mine.
  - Results confirm existence of magmatic mineralising system additional 1km from the past producing Lorraine Mine.
  - Assays up to 0.33% Cu, 0.14% Ni and 2.5 g/t Ag.
  - Assays from remaining 2 holes, a further 800m along strike, expected by early-Dec.
- **Bambino:** a 60 line-km IP survey commencing shortly over 7km of combined strike around the historic high-grade Delphi, Patry and Zullo Cu-Ni occurrences, to generate new drill targets.

Ivan Fairhall, Pivotal's Managing Director, commented:

"Belleterre is a large, under-explored land package with multiple targets, and we are working through them systematically. The first Lorraine Mine East holes intersected sulphides consistent with our interpretation that the mineralising system extends well beyond any areas of historical drilling adjacent to the Lorraine Mine, helping us prioritise the multiple remaining untested anomalies. At the same time, the LaForce IP reinterpretation has given us a 1.4km untested trend extending from known high-grade mineralisation. At the newly optioned Bambino property, an IP survey is commencing across the now-consolidated historic high-grade trend.

"These programs reinforce the scale and breadth of the exploration opportunity across the large consolidated Belleterre project. We will continue to develop and test targets with a clear new discovery objective."

Pivotal Metals Limited (ASX:PVT) ('Pivotal' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an exploration update on its Belleterre Project in Québec, Canada, where the Company is advancing several target areas in parallel across the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt.

LaForce – 1.4km IP Trend Identified

The LaForce project hosts a known copper-nickel sulphide occurrence within a gabbro host rock. Historic drilling (1958–2007) was concentrated around this surface showing and intersected multiple zones of sulphide mineralisation, including[1]:

- 102.7m @ 0.39% Cu, 0.76% Ni from 1.3m
  - Incl. 9.5m @ 1.0% Cu, 1.59% Ni from 8.7m
- And 21.3m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.90% Ni from 52.9m
- Sample grades up to 3.00% Cu and 4.48%

Very little exploration has been completed beyond the immediate area of the showing.

Pivotal has digitised, merged and reinterpreted three historic induced polarisation (IP) surveys over LaForce. The combined dataset reveals a coherent south-southwest trending IP anomaly extending approximately 1.4km from the known occurrence, substantially enlarging the prospective horizon. The anomaly sits within a broader magnetic feature interpreted as the gabbro host and remains untested by drilling.

Pivotal is planning additional FLTEM surveys to investigate the depth extent of mineralisation below the high chargeability anomaly associated with the LaForce occurrence, ahead of drilling to test the footwall position along the IP anomaly for concentrations of magmatic sulphide.

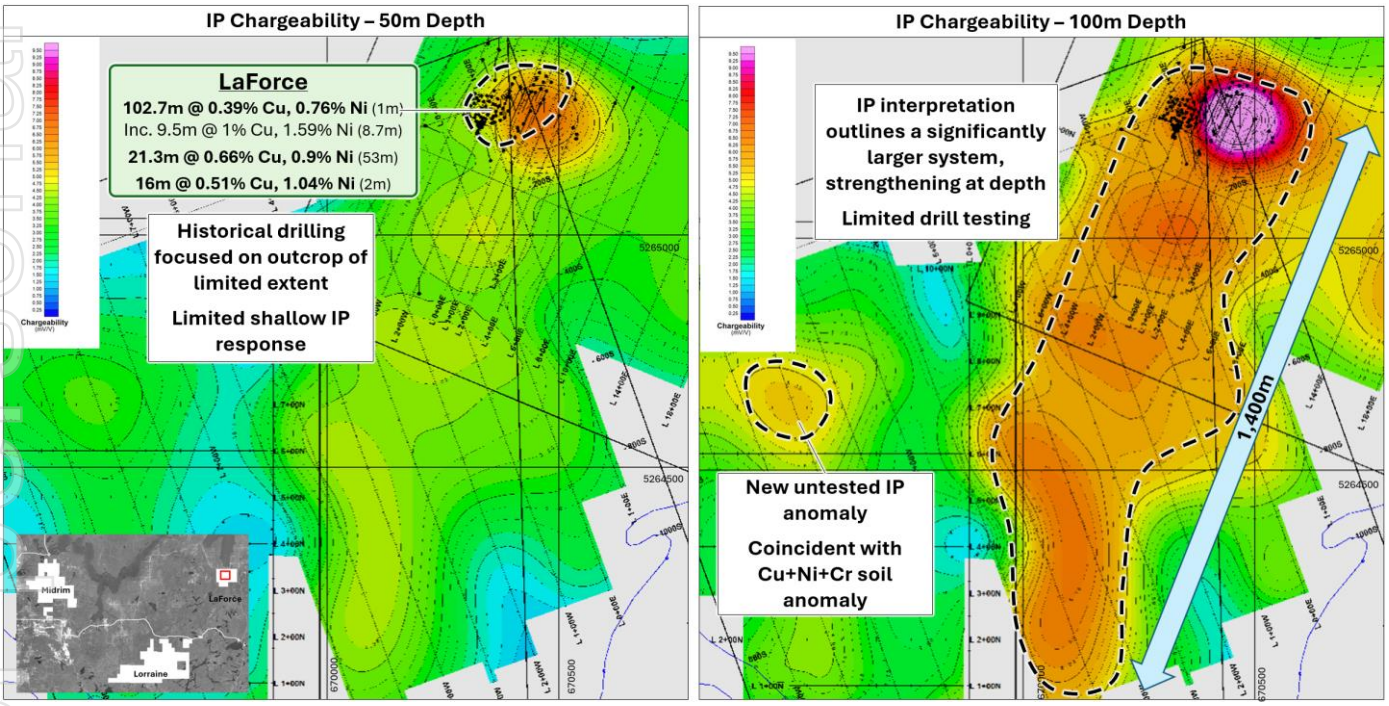


Figure 1: LaForce merged historic IP interpretation at 50m and 100m, showing the 1.4km newly defined depth trend extending from the known Cu-Ni occurrence

Lorraine Mine East – First Drilling Results

The 2026 drilling program at Lorraine Mine East was designed to test IP anomalies east of the past-producing Lorraine Mine, which produced 600kt @ 1.37% Cu and 0.62% Ni during the 1960s. Despite the proximity to a past producing mine, almost no step out drilling has occurred. The broader area is underlain by the same gabbro that hosts the Lorraine deposit and has returned significant copper, nickel and precious metal results from historic surface sampling and trenching.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 14 May 2026 "Exploration of New Cu-Ni Targets Commences at LaForce"

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Five holes for 988m were completed, testing five of the 11 IP targets identified. Assays have now been received for the first three holes (26-PIV-09 to 26-PIV-11, 612m). Each hole intersected sulphide-bearing rocks consistent with the targeted IP response. Host gabbro was intersected and assays returning copper and nickel mineralisation confirms 1,000m potential strike length east of the Lorraine deposit and provides encouragement for the continuation of activities, including drill testing of additional IP anomalies in this area. The best result was 2.4m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.06% Ni and 0.11 g/t Au from 154m in 26-PIV-09.

- 26-PIV-09: Individual assays up to 0.332% Cu, 0.140% Ni. 2.51 g/t Ag and 0.29g/t Au.
- 26-PIV-10: Individual assays up to 0.151% Cu and 0.42 g/t Ag.
- 26-PIV-11: Disseminated pyrite intersected, with nickel assays up to 0.053% Ni.

These holes expand the known mineralised horizon and provide direct geological information to refine targeting of the remaining anomalies which include both magmatic sulphide Cu-Ni and shear zone Au mineralisation potential.

26-PIV-12 and 26-PIV-13 were drilled a further 800m east. Both holes were targeted and sampled for their magmatic sulphide and shear zone Au potential. Assays are currently being processed by the laboratory.

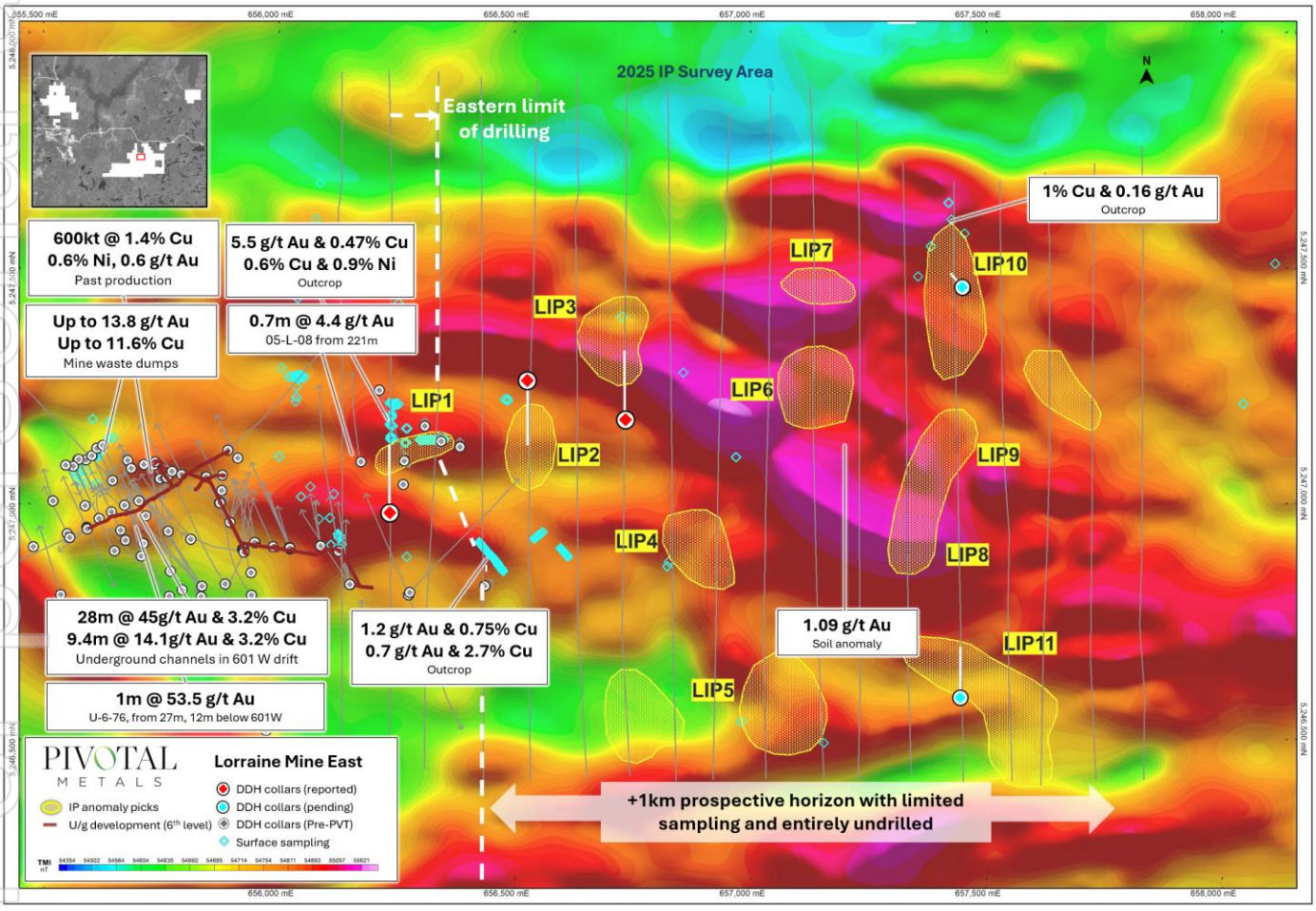


Figure 2: Lorraine Mine East IP targets and 2026 drill collar locations

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Bambino – IP Survey Underway

Since announcing its deal to secure 100% of the 3,320 Ha Bambino project[2], Pivotal's geological team has been active consolidating historical datasets, and has commenced field work including securing access and commencing prospecting and mapping.

The geophysical crew will mobilise shortly to commence a 60 line-km IP survey covering the majority of the newly consolidated prospective horizon. Bambino hosts the historic high-grade Delphi, Patry and Zullo copper-nickel occurrences, as well as an extensive untested copper soil anomalies across the project area. The historic occurrences confirm the presence of a large-scale mineralising system. The soil anomalies provide potential for new discovery associated with the same mineralising event but hidden under shallow cover.

The IP survey extends over a combined 7km of strike and is designed to test anomalous soil geochemistry related to these occurrences and generate new drill targets.

Historic exploration at Bambino focused narrowly on the known occurrences, with very little drilling beyond them. Bambino lies immediately south of the Midrim project, host to the high-grade Alotta, Midrim and LacCroche Cu-Ni-PGE occurrences.

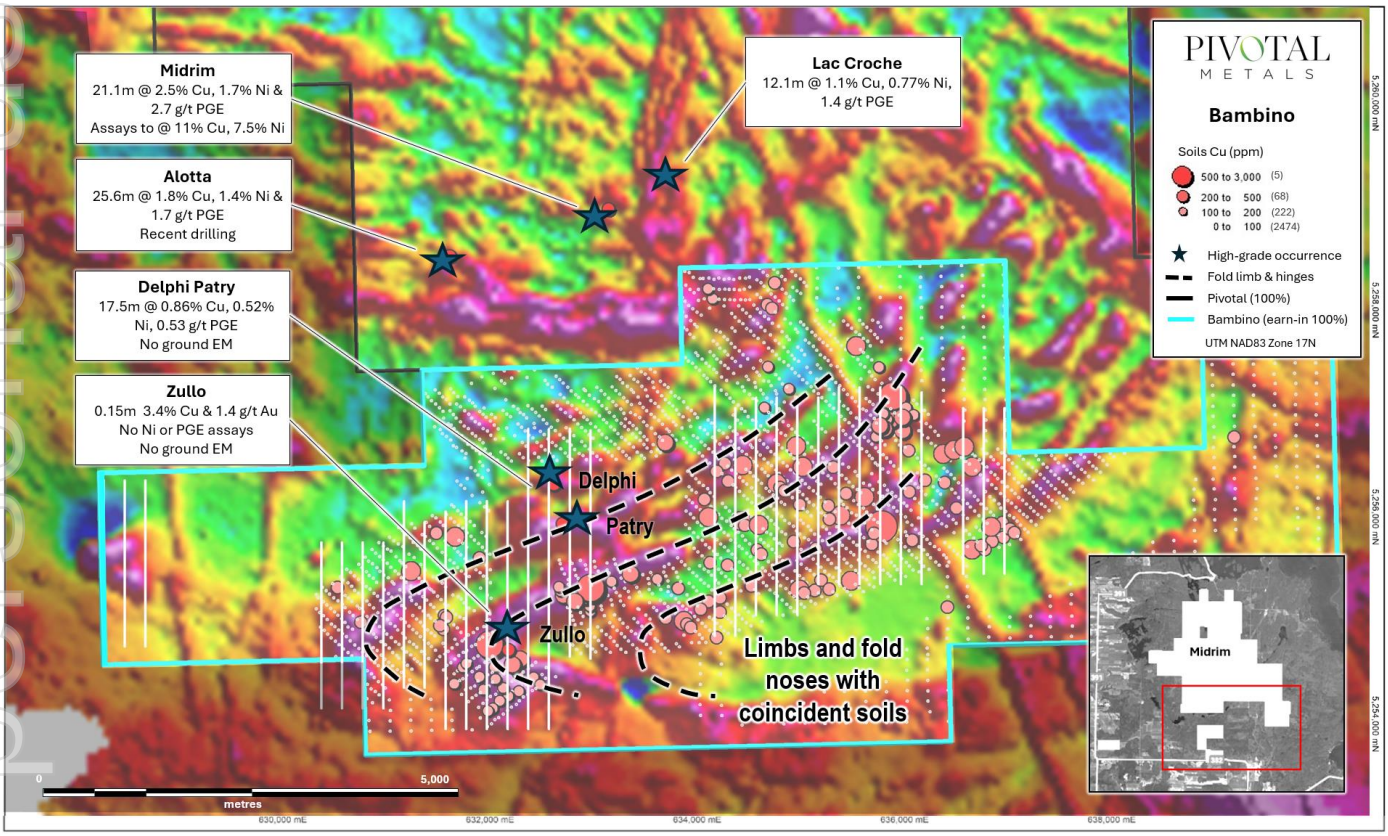


Figure 3: Bambino prospective horizon, and planned IP survey lines in white

Belleterre Overview

The Belleterre project area is located 85 km south of Rouyn-Noranda; the heart of the Abitibi greenstone belt, and one of the world's most productive geological areas estimated to have produced 7 Mt of copper and 200 Moz of gold since 1901.

Pivotal has consolidated a 199km2 greenstone belt package that already hosts a number of magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE and Au deposits, occurrences, and a past producing mine. Notable discoveries include the Midrim, Alotta, LacCroche, Delphi-Patry, Zullo, Lorraine Mine, Blondeau, and LaForce occurrences where wide zones of spectacular Cu-Ni-PGM mineralisation have been defined.

The project area is extremely well serviced by infrastructure, being nearby a major mining services centre, hosting an extensive electrical grid, road and rail network, and skilled labour force.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 20 August 2026 "Bambino Deal Expands High-Grade Cu-Ni-PGM at Belleterre"

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There have been over 100 mining operations in the region with multiple mills in operation. Given the high-grade nature of the exploration targets, there is the potential to delineate deposits with potential for direct shipping to existing milling facilities. The Company notes Agnico Eagle's nearby Canadian Malartic Mine has a well publicised 14 Mt/annum of spare milling capacity forecast from 2028[3].

The exceptionally low hydropower costs (estimated 5.5c/kWh) and close proximity to Glencore's 'Horne' copper and 'Sudbury' nickel smelters, further underscore the structural cost advantages for new discoveries made in this region.

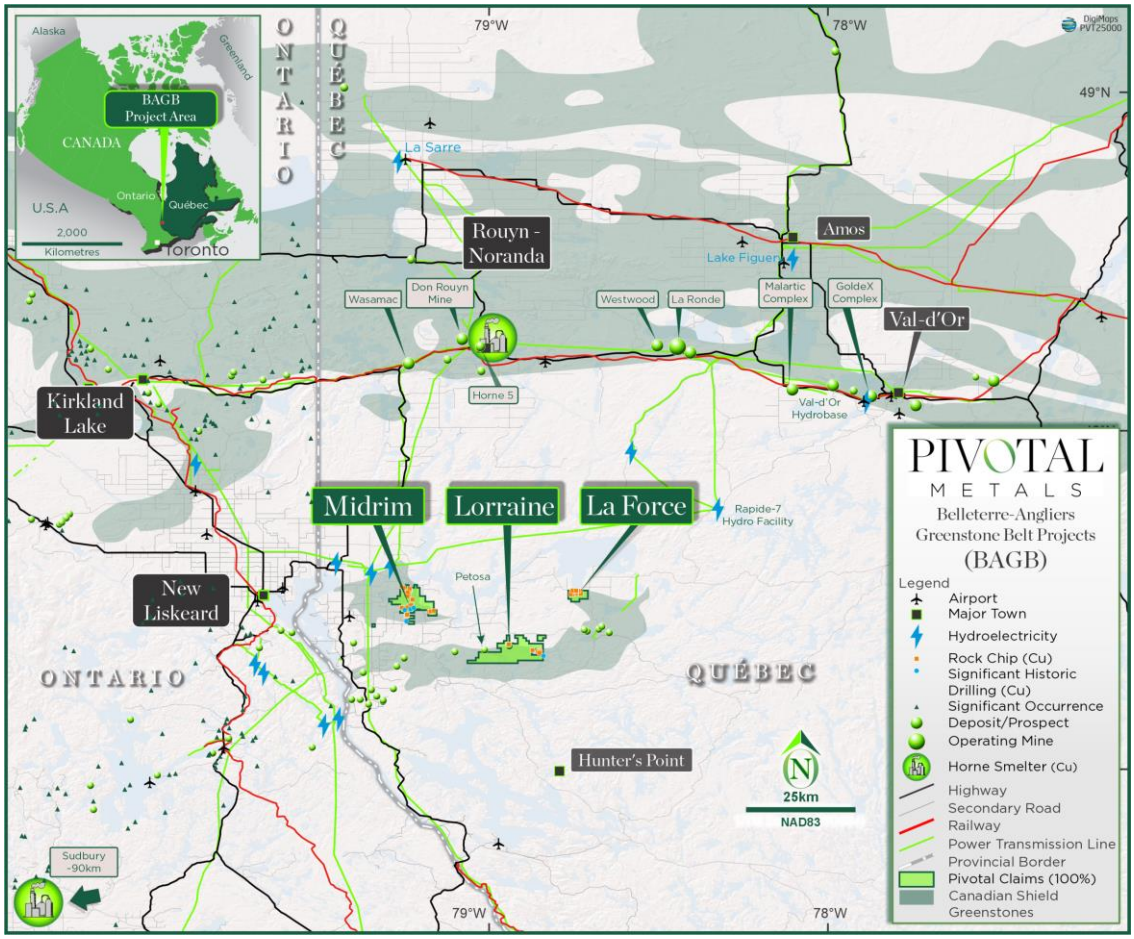


Figure 4: Belleterre Projects location map in relation to nearby current and historic mining and milling operations and population centres.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For further information, please contact:

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[3] AEM news release 20 June 2023 "Agnico Eagle provides update on Canadian Malartic Complex

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Additional Exploration Data

Table 1: Drill hole details (UTM NAD83 Zone 17 North)

Hole_ID	UTM_X	UTM_Y	UTM_Z	Az	Dip	Len
26-PIV-09	656233	5246980	324	360	-45	204
26-PIV-10	656527	5247267	316	180	-45	201
26-PIV-11	656733	5247177	306	360	-45	207
Pending						
26-PIV-12	*657454*	*5247455*	*280*	*318*	*-78*	*211*
26-PIV-13	*657445*	*5246588*	*278*	*360*	*-50*	*165*

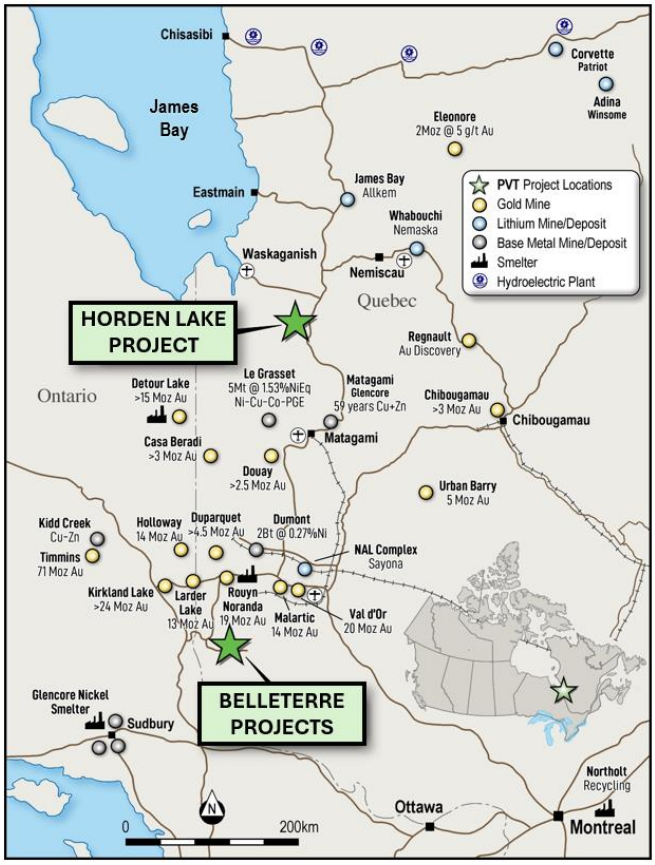
About Pivotal Metals

Pivotal is developing two major projects at Horden Lake and Belleterre located in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Both represent high quality exploration and development opportunities in a global leading mining jurisdiction.

Our 100% owned Horden Lake project is well advanced with a large copper dominant JORC compliant indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate totalling 52mt @ 1.05% CuEq (Table 2). The September 2026 scoping study demonstrated the potential high returns copper development opportunity, leveraging the simple mining and processing, and benefits of the Tier 1 jurisdiction. There is significant exploration upside potential to compound value of the large predominantly open-pit constrained resource already defined.

Our 100% owned Belleterre Projects consist of a large 160km^2 greenstone land package encompassing three key project areas: Midrim-Alotta, Lorraine and Laforce. All projects demonstrate advanced exploration prospects, with multiple very high-grade Cu-Ni-PGM and Au occurrences and targets, historic resources, and some with prior mining.

Pivotal is focused on advancing both projects, by generating and drilling new targets for resource definition and growth, alongside technical de-risking to enhance the valuation of its discoveries.



Competent Person Statement

The information in this news release and report that relates to Exploration Results and references to Previous Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr Paul Nagerl. Mr. Nagerl is a Nagerl is a Professional Geologist Ordre des géologues du Québec OGQ PGeo and consultant of Pivotal Metals. Mr Nagerl has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Nagerl consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Disclosure Statement

This report contains information relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, metallurgical testwork, and a production target and forecast financial information derived from the Horden Lake Scoping Study, which has been extracted from ASX announcements available on the Company's ASX platform page.

Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of the Mineral Resource Estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target, and the forecast financial information derived from the production target, in the Scoping Study announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Mineral Resources

On 7 July 2026 the Company released an updated mineral resource estimate for the project "Major Copper Resource Growth at Horden Lake" The summary mineral resource estimate is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Horden Lake 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

	Tonnes	Grade								Contained Metal							
	Mt	CuEq %	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Ag g/t	Co ppm	CuEq kt	Cu kt	Ni kt	Au koz	Pd koz	Pt koz	Ag koz	Co t
MRE by cut-off category																	
In-pit	45.5	1.07	0.56	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.04	10.5	134	485	257	79	219	209	65	15,336	6,121
Out-of-pit	6.9	0.93	0.51	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.03	8.5	130	64	35	12	18	31	7	1,872	898
Total	**52.4**	**1.05**	**0.56**	**0.17**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.04**	**10.2**	**134**	**549**	**292**	**91**	**237**	**240**	**72**	**17,208**	**7,019**
MRE by classification																	
M&I	24.3	1.17	0.67	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.04	9.2	143	283	163	45	117	114	31	7,175	3,478
Inferred	28.1	0.95	0.46	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.05	11.1	126	266	129	46	120	127	41	10,033	3,540
Total	**52.4**	**1.05**	**0.56**	**0.17**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.04**	**10.2**	**134**	**549**	**292**	**91**	**237**	**240**	**72**	**17,208**	**7,019**
In-Pit MRE by classification																	
M&I	24.2	1.17	0.67	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.04	9.2	143	282	163	44	120	116	35	7,166	3,473
Inferred	21.3	0.95	0.44	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.05	12.0	125	203	94	35	105	95	32	232	8,173
Total	**45.5**	**1.07**	**0.56**	**0.17**	**0.15**	**0.14**	**0.04**	**10.5**	**134**	**485**	**257**	**79**	**219**	**209**	**65**	**15,336**	**6,121**

Metal Equivalents (Horden Lake)

Grade based metal equivalents are reported in line with the 7 July 2026 MRE, which were calculated using the following recovery and metals prices assumptions (Table 3). The metallurgical assumptions are informed by recent metallurgical testwork.

Table 3: Metal equivalent parameters

Metal	Unit	Price	Recovery	Sales Cost	ME Factor
Copper	USD/t	11,000	90%	1,100	1.00
Nickel	USD/t	17,500	55%	1,750	0.97
Gold	USD/oz	4,000	60%	400	0.78
Palladium	USD/oz	1,500	55%	150	0.27
Platinum	USD/oz	1,750	40%	175	0.23
Silver	USD/oz	60	65%	6	0.013
Cobalt	USD/t	45,000	40%	4,500	0.0002

Copper equivalent is calculated based on the formula:

CuEq% = Cu% + Ni% * 0.97 + Au ppm * 0.78 + Pd ppm * 0.27 + Pt ppm * 0.23 + Ag ppm * 0.0013 + Co ppm * 0.0002

Production based metal equivalents are calculated as follows: USD$ NSR / copper price.

In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered, based on current market conditions, metallurgical testwork, and the Company's metallurgical consultant's experience. Copper is chosen as the equivalent metal due to its dominant economic average weighting at the assumptions stated, which is consistent across the deposit area.

Forward Looking Statements Disclaimer

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

JORC Code criteria and 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.***	• Drill holes 26-PIV-09 to 26-PIV-13 were completed by EDCOR Drilling. Drill core samples were cut using a diamond blade core saw and half core submitted for analysis. Drill core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory located in Val d'Or QC for sample preparation and forwarded to ALS Laboratory in Vancouver BC for assay. Trace element concentrations were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-MS method. Ore grade elements and precious metals were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-AES method. Total sulphur was determined using the LECO method. Certified standard material and blank materials was inserted by Pivotal Metals. ALS Laboratory also inserted standards.
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).***	• 2026 diamond drill holes reported here were completed using NQ size. Location and directional information were obtained from handheld GPS and downhole directional gyro.
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***	• Drill core sample location and length was determined by a geologist. Sample lengths ranged from 0.2m to 1.5m and were selected to not cross any major lithological boundaries. Samples were cut in half using a core saw by a trained technical support staff. Half core was sent to a laboratory for analysis and the remaining half kept for verification. Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory, a fully accredited laboratory.

JORC Code criteria and explanation	Commentary
due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• All 2026 diamond drill core was logged by a geologist. Major lithologies and mineralisation was recorded into a digital database to support future studies and mineral resource estimations. Systematic photographs of the drill core were taken.
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.*	• Drill core was sawn using a diamond blade core saw. Where sampling was required, half core was removed and submitted for analysis. The sample range was 0.2m to 1.5m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Selected drill core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory for analysis. Trace element concentrations were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-MS method. Ore grade elements and precious metals were determined using four acid digestion and the ICP-AES method and fire assay. Total sulphur was determined using the LECO method. Certified standard material and blank materials was inserted by Pivotal Metals. ALS Laboratory also inserted standards. The chain of custody for the samples was maintained using sealed bags and contracted delivery services. •
Verification of sampling and assaying • *The verification of significant intersections by either*	• Sample intervals and assay results are recorded into a digital database and compared to the drill logs. The results are verified by a geologist and company executive. Original assay certificates and original protected

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JORC Code criteria and explanation	Commentary
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.*	digital assay spreadsheets are stored on a secured cloud-based data space.
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.*	• Drill hole collar location was obtained using handheld GPS and presented in the UTM coordinate system NAD 83 Zone 17 north. Drill hole directional data was obtained using a gyro instrument.
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.*	• NA. Reporting of exploration drill holes testing discrete IP targets. • No compositing is reported
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.*	• No bias in sampling is detected.
Sample security • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained using sealed bags and contracted delivery services.
Audits or reviews • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Results of the certified standards and blank material were examined for quality control of the analyses carried out by ALS Laboratory. No additional audits were carried out.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

JORC Code criteria and 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 Belleterre Project is located approximately 100 km south of Rouyn-Noranda, in the Laverlochere area of Western Quebec, within the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt. • The package totals 359 claims, all 100% owned or under option to Pivotal Metals. Project / Claims / Ha *Midrim — 170 — 9,464* *Alotta-Delphi — 15 — 679* *Midrim — 92 — 5,195* *Zullo — 3 — 175* *Laverlochere — 3 — 100* *Bambino (option) — 57 — 3,318* Lorraine — 160 — 8,786 LaForce — 24 — 1,396 **TOTAL — 354 — 19,646** • All claims are in good standing, and many have excess work credits. • Various claims are subject to one or more net smelter return royalties, up to 2.5%. Any royalties on the projects are payable only upon commercial production. Some have partial buyback rights. • There are no known protection areas or defined native title interests overlapping the claims. Stakeholder consultation including with First Nations, is an important part of the exploration permitting process. Typically exploration on the properties would not be prioritised during hunting season (mid-Sept to mid-October) • There are no known impediments to completing proposed exploration work, though additional permits are required for drilling, noting the company has been successful in obtaining similar permits in nearby areas.
Exploration done by other parties • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Multiple rounds of exploration to date have been completed by other parties, which includes surface sampling, geophysics and drilling. • A significant amount of exploration data is available publicly on the Quebec ministry database SIGÉOM. • A reasonable level of effort has been made to include the context of relevant historical exploration in this report. The CP cannot confirm the completeness of this data, nor validity of the work completed by previous explorers. Where results are presented, reasonable effort has been made to verify the work in the context in which the results are being presented.

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Geology • ***Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.***	• The Belleterre projects are located in the Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt (BAGB) of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. Greenstone belts are characterised by an abundance of volcanic and sedimentary lithologies intruded by felsic, mafic, and ultramafic bodies. These lithologies are known to host magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE, shear zone and quartz vein hosted Au, and volcanogenic massive sulphide Cu-Zn deposits. • The magmatic PGM-Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation within the southern Belleterre-Angliers Greenstone Belt is reportedly typically of the tholeiite-hosted variety, thus they are characterised by associations with gabbro dykes and sills that crosscut the previous volcanic stratigraphy. Mineralisation is generally found as disseminations, coarse blebs, veins and stringers within the lower portions of the intrusion, becoming more massive towards the basal contact and into the footwall country rock. • Belleterre is already host to a number of magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE and Au deposits, occurrences, and past producers. The Cu-Ni-PGE are largely held within the BAGB project envelopes covering large portions of the Baby and Lac des Bois segments of the greenstone belt. • Quartz vein Cu-Au and VMS style mineralisation has also been identified within the project areas.
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.***	• Refer Table 1 in body of the announcement.
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***	• No composite intervals are reported

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equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	• No significant intersection reported.
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 included in the body of this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
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.*	• Reasonable effort has been made to report the full context of the results being presented.
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.*	• Exploration data relevant to the targets discussed here have been incorporated in the body of the announcement. • Additional information can be found on the Pivotal Metals website and within the relevant historic assessment reports available on the Government database. ▪
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.*	• Additional IP surveys at LaForce and Bambino to define drill targets • Integration of Lorraine Mine East results into targeting of the remaining IP anomalies, and follow-up drilling of the Shanty Lake conductor

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