JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Saloro reverse circulation (RC) drill samples are collected over 1m intervals. Multiple methods were used to determine Tungsten mineralisation (WO_3) intervals including visual analysis for quartz, originating from veins and UV fluorescense light analysis. Intervals identified to possibly contain tungsten mineralisation were selected and submitted for internal laboratory assay analysis. Saloro diamond drill (DD) core was sampled using 0.05-3.6m intervals in the mineralised zones, including areas of suspected internal low grade or waste. Since 2021 interceptions are between 0.5m and 1.4m, aiming for 1m intervals in addition to the mineralized interval, the sampling is extended 1 or 2m in the hanging and the foot wall of the interpreted mineralised zone. Half core was used for sampling, unless a duplicate sample was taken. In this case quarter core was used. Saloro blast hole sampling results have not been used for this resource estimation. No historic drill core or historic assay analysis prior to 2006 was used for this resource estimation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to assess the accuracy, precision and methodology of the internal laboratory used. In addition, field duplicate samples are inserted to assess the variability of the WO_3 mineralisation. Approximately 10-15% of all samples relate to quality control. In addition, the internal laboratory undertakes their own duplicate sampling as part of their internal QA/QC processes. Examination of the QA/QC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. Drill hole collar locations are surveyed by a qualified internal Saloro surveyor using standard differential GPS (GNSS) equipment TYPE Leica GS14 and tablet CS15, achieving sub decimeter accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Down-hole surveys are only undertaken since September 2019. 27 DD holes (BD027 to BD053) using a Gyro (type Reflex). Measurements are taken every 5m down hole. Gyro measurements are not affected by magnetism, in addition no strongly magnetic rocks are present within the deposit which may affect magnetic based readings.
	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.	RC drill samples are collected over 1m intervals and split on site, using a three-tier riffle splitter to provide an approximate 3-5kg sample. In rare cases, wet samples are split using a cone and quarter method. Samples are further split in the core shed using a small riffle splitter such that approximately 800g samples are generated and sent to the internal preparation laboratory. Here, samples are dried, fine crushed down to below 3mm, and pulverised with at least 85% of the sample passing 75µm. 30-50g of sample is separated to make a 10g pressed powder pellet for X-ray fluorescence (pppXRF).
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).*	Saloro drilling comprised both DD, using HQ size with occasional PQ size in the top hole and RC drilling using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. For angled DD no oriented core was achieved. A selected number of short DD holes (BD001-BD027) were logged using an acoustic Televiewer for structural analysis.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Saloro DD typically recorded overall core recoveries in excess of 90%, which is considered acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Saloro RC drill samples are collected over 1m intervals through a cyclone. Plastic sample bags are strapped to the cyclone to maximise sample recovery. Individual sample bags are not weighed to assess sample recovery, but a visual inspection is made by the Company geologist to ensure all samples are of approximately equivalent size. All inspections for recovery are considered as appropriate.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The DD drill rigs used face discharge bits to ensure a low contact between the rock and drilling fluids, minimising ore washing. Core was cut using a water saw with care taken to ensure minimal ore loss. The RC drilling rigs used suitably sized compressors to ensure dry samples where possible. Plastic sample bags are strapped to the cyclone to maximise sample recovery. Sample logs record whether the sample is dry, moist or wet.
	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.	To avoid any core flushing, the use of water in core recovery for DD is controlled. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The RC sample recoveries are of an acceptable level and no bias is expected from any sample losses.
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.*	Saloro logging of DD core included recording descriptions of lithology intervals, which were then coded into the database. Saloro geotechnical logging of DD core included recording descriptions of integrity (recovery and RQD), materials (lithology, and alteration). Saloro structural logging of DD core included recording descriptions of structure type, structural angles, fracture intensity and infill type. Saloro geological logging of RC chip samples included recording descriptions of lithology, weathering, alteration, and mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature. Saloro DD core boxes were photographed both dry and wet and photos are stored on the local server.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All DD and RC drill holes are logged in full by the company geologists and written into a digital database in Excel format.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Saloro DD core was sampled using 0.05-3.6m intervals in the mineralised zones, including areas of internal low grade or waste. Average length of 96% of the samples is between 0.8-1m. In addition, the sampling was extended by 1 or 2m up and down hole from the interpreted mineralised zone. Half or quarter core was used for sampling. The remaining core is stored back in the respective core box.
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Saloro RC drill samples were collected at 1m intervals. RC intervals were sampled by splitting dry samples in the field to 3-5kg using a three-tier riffle splitter. This sample was taken to the core shed, geologically logged and further split to 0.8-1kg using small riffle splitter. Where samples were wet, they were dried prior to spitting.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Saloro analytical samples are systematically prepared and analyzed in Saloro's internal on-site laboratory. Samples were dried, fine crushed down to 70% below 3mm and pulverised with at least 85% of the sample passing 75µm. 10g of sample was used for analysis by pressed powder pellet XRF method. The XRF ppp method is considered appropriate for this style of Tungsten mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Previous field tests have determined that the sample size and method of sampling produce representative RC samples. QA/QC procedures involve the use of standards, duplicates and blanks which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 15-20%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Duplicate splits of RC samples are taken every 10m down hole within the sampled intervals. The results from these duplicates generally show acceptable repeatability. In some cases, indications of inhomogeneity were observed in a number of duplicates, mainly concerned are samples with grades below 0.05% WO_3. 5% of the sample pulps are sent to an Umpire lab (ALS Loughrea). Results show good repeatability.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The Tungsten mineralization occurs within quartz veins as coarse scheelite and to a minor content as wolframite minerals. Previous test work carried out by Saloro using different sample sizes has demonstrated that the selected sample size is appropriate.
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.*	Saloro assayed samples for Tungsten using the XRF Fluorescence Spectrography method with pressed powder pellets. This analytical method reports total tungsten content.
	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.	No geophysical surface or downhole tools are used to achieve analytical grades.
	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.	Standards (CRM certified reference material), blanks and duplicates were regularly inserted into the sample stream by Saloro, with approximately 15-20% of all samples related to quality control. The internal laboratory also used their own process of QA/QC inserting standards, pulp repeats, sample duplicates and blanks. Review of the Saloro quality control samples, as well as the internal laboratory quality QA/QC reports, has shown no sample preparation issues, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision and no bias in the analytical datasets.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Reported significant intersections have been checked and verified by Senior Geological management. In addition, selected significant intersections have been checked by the Independent CP.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two twin holes have been drilled in the early stage of the development of the deposit, BAR0046bis and BAR056bis. Correlation between both is however challenging, as separation between holes is >7m at first mineralized intercepts. Probably as well due to the high nugget effect seen for the entire deposit and as well on DD hole duplicates.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All primary data was recorded in templates designed by Saloro. Assay data from the internal laboratory is received in digital and downloaded directly into the Excel spreadsheet, managed by the company's chief geologist. Data is entered into controlled excel templates for validation. Regular backups of all digital data are undertaken. These procedures are documented in an internal report (Core drilling – QAQC, May 2021)
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Tungsten assay data is received from the internal laboratory as WO_3 % and is imported as such into the database. Likewise with the three other analytical elements As, P and S.
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.*	Saloro drill hole collar locations were surveyed by their internal surveyors after drilling, using a standard differential GPS (DGPS) equipment achieving sub decimeter accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Saloro down-hole surveys were undertaken by SPIDRILL S.A.U. on selected DD holes using a Reflex Gyro down-hole deviation probe. Measurements were taken every 5m down. Not affected by Gyro measurements, however no strongly magnetic rocks are present within the deposit which may affect magnetic based readings.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is ETRS 1989 UTM Zone 29N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on a digital terrain model with sub metric accuracy and in the open pit area down to 2.5cm/pixel resolution, generated through an internal drone survey and is verified through detailed drill hole collar surveys by Saloro's qualified surveyor using a DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of the Saloro drilling was undertaken on a notional 35m to 50m grid, with section lines orientated approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. DD drilling was undertaken in various phases, targeting different objectives over time. Initial drill spacing was 50m. Later drilling targeted to infill eventual gaps and investigate the deeper eastern areas of the deposit with an approximate average spacing of 35m. Some deeper areas are poorly informed. RC drilling was used for grade control in the shallow areas, drilled and mined between 2019 and 2023. Hole spacing was 10m with a line spacing of 50m.
	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.	RC data spacing (10m lines by 50m) is considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity, and allow the estimation of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources. DD data spacing (35m by 35m) is considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity, and allow the estimation of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples in the field has been undertaken.
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.*	The Saloro Tungsten deposit in Barruecopardo occurs within extentional dilational NNE-SSW aligned subvertical structures in a granite hosted, sheeted vein system. Oriented inclined drilling (RC and DD) aims to cut those structures perpendicularly, with a predominant orientation of 285 (eastern flank) 105 (western flank) and inclinations of -60º. Sampling is considered to be unbiased.
	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.	All drilling (DD and RC) is oriented and inclined. Due to the interpreted subvertical mineralized and well oriented veins (NNE-SSW), no sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Saloro. Samples were transported from the drill site by company vehicles to a sample preparation shed where samples are prepared for dispatch. Prepared samples are taken directly from the sample preparation shed to the internal laboratory (same core shed). Sample submission forms are sent in paper form with the samples as well as electronically to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures, as well as QA/QC data, are reviewed internally on an ongoing basis. Jörg Pohl (CP, Geology Consultant, Independent Resource Geologist) has independently reviewed the sampling techniques, procedures, and data. He has undertaken various site visits since 2019 to review and inspect the application of procedures. These reviews have concluded that the sampling and analytical results have resulted in data suitable for incorporation into Mineral Resource estimation.

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 Barruecopardo Tungsten Prospect lies within the Mining Concession (concesión de explotación) C.E. BARRUECOPARDO Nº 6.432-10 which is 100% owned by Saloro SLU. The Barruecopardo mining Concession has been granted in 2014 by the Spanish mines department for a 30-year period and is renewable two times for the same period until the year 2104.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Barruecopardo mining concession lies within a special protection are for birds forming part of the EU Nature Network 2000. The mining and processing area is located adjacent to the village of Barruecopardo. The current environmental impact authorisation is based on the "Declaracion de Impacto Ambimental (DIA), published in the local governmental announcement "Boletín Oficial de Castilla y León" (BOCYL nº 25, dating 6 of February 2014), ORDEN FYM/45/2014.
	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.	Tenure in the form of a Mining Concession has been granted in 2014 and is considered secure. The mine has been reopened in 2019 and is operating since that time. There are no known impediments to operations.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Although other parties have been developing the mine previously, the entire dataset, all work referred to and used for this study has been realized and provided by Saloro SLU.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Geologically, the Barruecopardo mine is situated within the Central Iberian Zone and characterized by paleozoic metasediments of the Shist-Grauwacke Complex (CEG), and large units of granitic varican rocks intruded into those metasediments. In the Barruecopardo prospect, the mineralization is hosted within sheeted narrow quartz vein swarms, oriented NNE-SSW and steeply dipping at 80-85º towards the ESE. Main Tungsten mineral is Scheelite with a minor content of Wolframite. Tungsten is often associated with sulfides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite). The tectonic activity which is the origin of those shear vein deformation is of variscan age when spaces have been filled during the active period.
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.*	Details of all reported drill holes are provided in Appendix B of this report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All information is Material and has been included in Appendix B of this report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Reported drill intersections are based on chemical assay data and are calculated using a 0.05% WO_3 cut-off. No high grade cut has been applied to the dataset. A composite length of 5m has been chosen within the modeled wireframes.
	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.	Mineralised intervals are typically very narrow, reflecting the vein-style mineralization of the deposit. All intervals have been tabulated in Appendix C; no aggregation has been made.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*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.*	All drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect expected mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. The tungsten mineralisation has been observed subvertical, consequently all RC and DD holes have been drilled inclined between -36 and -71 degrees. The reported down-hole intervals are recalculated to true widths. The sheeted vein

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths		swarms are grouped into 5m composites Intercepts a
	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 reported down-hole intervals are recalculated to true widths.
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.*	Appropriate diagrams, including a drill plan and cross sections, are included in the main body of this report.
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 results are reported in Appendix C of this report.
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.*	A downhole geophysics study with CORELOG INGENERIA using an acoustic televiewer, a spectral gamma ray and a dual induction tool have been realized in 2019. Multi Element chemical data is used for most of the chemical data with the objective to characterize geochemical patterns, economic elements or eventual deleterious elements. Bulk density measurements are unchanged from the previously MRE 2011 (CSA) who derived an average density value of 2.62 from a total of 934 samples originating from 22 holes. Geotechnical test work reporting is ongoing on a two-month basis. A geomechanical study has been performed by Golder in 2020, on pit wall stability.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	No immediate further work is planned for the Barruecopardo Prospect. New drilling could target inferred areas to raise those into higher categories and increase geological confidence. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, with both areas to be targeted in subsequent drilling campaigns. Geological studies will focus on detailed interpretation of structural information, and it's influence on grade distribution.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams and cross sections are shown in the main body of this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Drill hole data is stored in a secured and access restricted Excel spreadsheet on the server. Drill data recorded in a spreadsheet is transferred to the database by the project geologist who is responsible for reviewing and validating the data. Assay data is received from the internal laboratory in digital format and is loaded directly into the database. Geological logging is restricted to appropriate codes relevant to the local geology, mineralisation and alteration setting. A copy of the master database in MS Access format is linked to Surpac mining software for Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Data validation procedures used.	Database validation checks including collar survey position, down hole survey control, assay limits, sample intervals and logging codes are completed prior to the data being transferred to the master database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Sampling techniques and procedures, as well as QA/QC data, are reviewed internally on an ongoing basis. Jörg Pohl, (CP, Geology Consultant, Independent Resource Geologist) has reviewed the sampling techniques, procedures, data and resource estimation methodology. He has undertaken a number of site visits, the most recent being in August 2023, to review and inspect the application of these procedures. He concludes that the sampling and analytical results available are appropriate for estimation of the Mineral Resource.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Site visits have been undertaken.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The confidence of the geological interpretation is appropriate for the current level of resource estimation. The resource is defined within mineralised envelopes which encompass all zones of significant mineralisation.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geology and mineralisation interpretation is based on geological logging and sample assays derived from RC and DD drilling, along with cross sectional interpretations which include surface mapping information and geophysical studies (acoustic televiewer).
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Structural studies show dips of structures to vary between 50° and 85° with a predominant subvertical dip of 80 to 85º. Structural control is understood to be the principal factor of the tungsten mineralisation for the Barruecopardo, sheeted vein style deposit.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	On the deposit scale the grade is interpreted to be more influenced by structure.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Geological logging and chemical assay of samples from drill holes has demonstrated the continuity of the grade and mineralised structures between sections. Breaks in continuity are minor. If observed, they are likely due to structural offsets, some of which have been observed or interpreted from surface mapping.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Barruecopardo mineralisation covers an area of approximately 1.6km by 0.1-0.3km and is still open to both sides (NE and SW) and towards depth, showing mineralisation beyond 400m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	A mineralised envelope at Barruecopardo is created encompassing all zones of significant mineralisation. A number of nine different domains have been interpreted using geological information and chemical grades. Assay WO_3 data has been composited to 5m intervals with a minimum grade of 0.05% WO_3, allowing for internal waste. Geostatistical variogram modelling was used to determine appropriate parameters for estimation of tungsten grade, using Ordinary Kriging (OK) for all domains in order to simulate the grade tonnage distribution based on a Selective Mining Unit (SMU) of 6m x 6m x 5m (x-y-z). Surpac software was used for mineralisation volume interpretation and tungsten grade estimation. Chemical assay data is from DD and RC sampling. For all other intervals that have been considered barren, a background grade of 0.002% WO_3 has been used. For the deleterious elements As, P and S, respective background values of 0.005%, 0.004% and 0.005% have been applied. The drill hole spacing is approximately 40m in the eastern part of the deposit and down to 460m of depth and in the northwestern part down to an RL of 590m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No drilling took place below an RL of 650m, in the southwestern part of the main pit. Nine mineralisation domains were identified (D1, to D9). 5m sample composites were used to estimate grade into 6m by 6m by 5m (x/y/z) parent blocks using OK. Sub blocking is allowed for x and y directions to 1.5m x 1.5m. No sub blocking in vertical direction. No Top cut was applied. To reduce local bias due to extreme high-grade samples, large composites of 5m were used, allowing up to 4m of internal of internal waste, given composite grades exceed 0.05% WO_3. The 5m composites are considered to reflect operational minable intervals, in contrast to the very thin mineralised veins. Appropriate search volumes, minimum and maximum sample numbers and block sizes were used, based on the results of Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. The variogram nugget value of 47% was used. All other relevant estimation parameters are presented in the table below:

Barruecopardo ordinary kriging estimation parameters November 2023		
Parameters (1st/2nd/3rd pass)	**Domains 1-6**	**Domains 7-8-9**
Minimum composite samples to estimate one block	4/3/2	4/3/2
Maximum composite samples to estimate one block	6/5/4	6/5/4
Search ellipse Major Range (m)	50/100/160	50/100/160
Search ellipse Semimajor Range (m)	42/83/133	42/83/133
Search ellipse Minor Range (m)	6.3/6.3/6.7	6.3/6.3/6.7
Max composite samples per hole	2	2
Max vertical distance to sample	25/35/45	25/35/45
Search ellipse bearing Major (degrees)	15	10
Search ellipse plunge (degrees) towards SSW	5	5
Search ellipse dip (degrees)	-85	-85
Discretisation points	4/4/4	4/4/4

	In-situ dry bulk densities were assigned based on internal studies, a common value of 2.62 g/cm^3 was used to estimate tonnage.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The current resource estimate was compared with the previous internal resource estimate (CSA 2012 and Jorg Pohl 2022) which were based on earlier drill campaigns and resource estimations (2012, 2019, 2021 and 2022). All of which support the current results, taking ongoing mining operations and different estimation parameters into account.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	The resource model estimates Tungsten (three pass OK estimation) and the following elements, considered as deleterious elements: As, P, S. (single pass ID^2 estimation)
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Deleterious elements are Uranium, Arsenic, Sulphur and Phosphorus. None of them is considered to have economic significance.
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The tungsten grade is estimated into the 6m (x) by 6m (y) by 5m (z) blocks using an Ordinary Kriging three pass estimation process. This compares to the average drill spacing of 35–50m in x and y direction. An SMU size was chosen to match the feasibility study open cut mining methodology with 5m benches or multiples of 5m.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	SMU dimensions have been chosen based on the selection of haul backhoe excavators and dump trucks.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Tungsten is the only economic metal estimated in the current resource model.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Structural orientations and chemical grade interpretation controlled the volume of the resource estimate by restricting the interpretation of the mineralisation volume and associated samples to material with continuity above a 0.04% WO_3 grade. The domains are based on geology, structure, and Tungsten grade with defined zones of mineralisation that show continuity along and across strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Tungsten grade distribution exhibits a strong nuggety effect. It was decided to use single high grades as such and not to apply any top cut. Nevertheless, to compensate for those outliers and an eventual bias, it was decided to composite individual samples to 5m composites for the estimation process, allowing up to 4m of internal low-grade material if the weighted composite grade does not fall below the lower limitation of 0.05% WO_3. This permits to model and integrate continuous narrow veins into the estimation, conserving uncut grades.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation of the MRE included visual inspection of the grade distribution compared to the drill data, comparison of block model statistics to the sample statistics and the generation of swath plots. This validation process confirmed that the MRE appropriately represents the grade and tonnage distribution of the tungsten mineralisation at the confidence levels reported.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The resource tonnage is reported on a dry bulk density basis. In-situ specific gravity measurements were completed on dry DD core using the "Archimedes" principle. Sample grades are reported using dry weight. No moisture content of DD core has been determined.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The MRE has been reported using a 0.05% WO_3 cut-off grade. Based on the current tungsten market, reporting of the MRE at a 0.05% cut-off grade is both justifiable and consistent with previous published MRE's for this style of mineralisation.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The DFS and ongoing mining activity since 2019 demonstrated that the Barruecopardo resource can economically be extracted using open pit mining methods. Indicative parameters used for pit optimisation purposes in recent studies are (communicated from the Saloro mine manager): Tungsten selling price: 279.45-364.5 $/MTU Total Mining Cost: 1.62 $/t Mining recovery: 96% Mining dilution: 7% Plant Process Cost (incl. G&A cost): 11.64 $/t Recovery WO_3: 64% Slope angle: 45-59º Selling costs: 4.04 ($/MTU) Exchange rate ($/€): 1.12 Discount rate: 8%
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical test work on representative samples across a range of ore types has been undertaken for the Barruecopardo deposit. The results of this test work showed the mineralisation to be amenable to gravimetric separation, with tungsten recoveries set out in the in the original DFS completed by Saloro at over 70% recovery of WO_3 but results in the order of 47% recovery of WO_3 (written communication Saloro) in the past year. Recent test work, investigated increasing recovery from the fines which are currently considered as reject and sent to tailings as a opportunity to increase recovery. This work was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Int and employs the use of Falcon Concentrators for the recovery of the ultra-fine fraction. These Falcon Concentrators have been purchased and are set for installation in 2024. In addition to this, an Australian independent metallurgical consultancy "In Search of Excellence" led by Kevin Harney, has been engaged for the overall processing circuit and has developed a structured program to increase recoveries from their current levels through a structured road map to achieve a 64% recovery in the near term and a +70% recovery as per the original DFS model on an ongoing basis in the long-term. Lastly, in addition to the original BFS, a recent process upgrade has been installed at the Barruecopardo processing plant, being TOMRA XRT Sorters. These high-tech machines have had a positive impact

		overall, seeing a +90% recovery on feed to the XRT Sorter. This reduces overall mass early on in the process, concentrates tungsten bearing ore after initial crushing, and lowers overall processing costs. The XRT Sorters help to reduce mass going to the quaternary crusher circuit at the Barruecopardo process plant and reduce ultra-fines generation overall, which is one of the current recovery loss drivers. Ultimately, the recovery losses appear to be mainly process related and should be rectified under the metallurgical program set out by the metallurgical consultants and use of the Falcon Concentrators as recommended by Wardel Armstrong. Overall, these process improvements, all lead toward a reasonable and economic recovery assumption of 64%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	*Waste and process residue disposal* as per environmental impact study (DIA) dating 6th of February 2014 and published in BOCYL nº25) to the respective tailings and waste dumps. On 6th of March 2021 Saloro S.L.U. applied for authorisation to modify the current tailings dump. Authorisation has been given on 15th of November 2021. A newly modification is planned (2023), concerning a volumetric change of the tailings damp. Authorisation has not been given yet, Saloro S.L.U. however considers all necessary authorisations in respect to this project, to be achievable. *No further potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation are known.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	In-situ dry bulk density values were derived from DD core samples, using the Archimedes water immersion method. From 934 individually analysed samples with origin of 22 different DD holes, a single value has been adapted for the entire deposit, which is 2.62 g/ccm.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Rocks over the entire deposit are fresh and competent. Rock is competent enough to ensure the method used, takes into account any rock porosity.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	One common density measurement has been classified by geological logging.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The reported MRE has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred after consideration of the following: Adequate geological evidence and drill hole sampling is available to assume geological and grade continuity. Adequate in-situ dry bulk density data is available to estimate appropriate tonnage factors. Adequate mining, metallurgy, and processing knowledge to imply potential prospect for economic extraction.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The reported MRE has been classified with consideration of the quality and reliability of the raw data, the confidence of the geological interpretation, the number, spacing and orientations of intercepts through the mineralised zones and knowledge of grade continuity gained from observations and geostatistical analysis.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The reported MRE and its classification are consistent with the Competent Person (CP) view of the deposit. The CP was responsible for determining the resource classification.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Saloro has undertaken a review of the previous MRE and concluded that the estimate was developed using industry standard methods and that the estimate was considered to reflect the understanding of the geology and grade continuity. Jörg Pohl (CP, Geology Consultant, Independent Resource Geologist) reviewed the reported MRE and concluded that the estimate appropriately represents the grade and tonnage distribution of tungsten mineralisation at confidence levels commensurate with the Inferred, Indicated and Measured resource classification.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The confidence level is reflected in the resource classification category chosen for the reported MRE. The definition of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources is appropriate for the level of study and the geological confidence imparted by the drilling grid. The reported MRE is considered appropriate and representative of the grade and tonnage at the 0.05% WO_3 cut-off grade. The application of geostatistical methods has helped to increase the confidence of the model and quantify the relative accuracy of the resource on a global scale. It relies on internal data sourced by recent drilling. The relevant tonnages and grades are variable on a local scale for SMU dimensions of 5m by 5m by 6m (x/y/z). The CP considers that the current drilling grid is sufficient for classification of the Mineral Resource as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The Barruecopardo deposit is likely to have local variability. The global assessment is an indication of the average tonnages and grade estimate for each geological domain.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The Barruecopardo mine is under production since 2019. Recent reconciliation has shown differences between the current resource model and production numbers. This new model aims for better reconciliation through relevant modifications in modelling and resource estimation, such as newly adjusted wireframes, 5m composites allowing internal waste as, more restricted search volumes and the replacement of missing intervals by background values, accounting for higher internal dilution.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves: Barruecopardo WO_3 mine; Reserve date 01 September 2024

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, as previously reported also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) used was prepared by Jörg Pohl (EurGeol. #1728) for SALORO S.L.U. in November 2023. This has been described in a publicly issued communication @ Feb 2024. • A single block model for the resource was used for the entire open pit resource. File "*saloro_202310_res_rot.mdl*" was used. • The stockpiles, as included, are not based on a block model estimate. Stockpiles are a minor contribution to the overall reserve.
	• *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The competent person, Hugh Thompson, has not visited the site. He is based in Australia. He has relied on the Mining Sense team for their site visit verifications. He has known them professionally for 10 years. He has been in regular communication with the Mining Sense team throughout.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The team supporting the Competent Person is Mining Sense. They are located in Spain and have regularly visited the operation since 2019. • During the Ore Reserve estimation preparation a total of 6 site visits have been made by Mining Sense. Noting that the schedule for delivering this ORE has been longer than planned, for a variety of reasons
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	• Barruecopardo mine has been in operation since 2019. It has previously completed both Feasibility assessment, and had declared JORC ore reserves. • This is the first declaration of ore reserves under JORC (2012) since operations commenced in 2019, hence the work completed has been from first principles as and where required. • The level of the study here has been focused on analysis of the current operation, and making specific checks to validate the data used in the reserve and economic models to ensure they reflect the reality of current operations. This has been combined with assessment of non-modelled Modifying Factors such as permitting and closure assessment.
	• *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The key cut-off parameters used are: • Processing and administration costs: US$11.13/t • Selling costs: US$3.14/mtu • Metallurgical recovery (used the long-term recovery for COG calculation): from 58% (yr 1) to 71% (all other years) • Selling price (used the long term price for COG calculation): US$330/mtu ($WO_3$) • Foreign Exchange rate US$/Euro: 1.1 • Selling contract conditions: payability 78% • Penalties have been ignored for long term effect, as their impact (and likelihood) has been demonstrated to be minimal.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).*	• The mining method and the factors applied reflect current operations and assumptions. • Open pit mining is conducted by standard techniques using contractor operated equipment for drill and blast; load and haul, and auxiliary services. 100 Tonne class trucks are loaded by suitable 120 Tonne excavators. Mining is on 10m benches in waste, and 5m in Ore. There is no plan to change from this configuration during the life of this mining reserve. • Grade control practices, and excavation methodology, are suited to what is narrow vein open pit mining. • The current pit exit at 700m RL is maintained and the bottom of final design will be 490m RL. • Next phases show economic feasible mining by open pit including the pre-strip of subsequent phases so they come into in operation in a timely manner so as to provide continuity of ore supply. • Mine waste is deposited on the existing, adjacent, external waste deposit facility. • A nominal mining width of 25m has been used in design, as appropriate. • Haul ramps are generally 2 lane ramps of 20m width and 10% gradient. The final four benches at pit bottom use a single lane ramp
	• *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.*	
	• *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.*	• The inter-ramp angle is 58º, based on a 20m bench design heigh, 75º bench batter angle and 7m width berm. The rest of the parameters are derived from the inter-ramp including ramp widths of 25m for two-way ramps and 15 m for one-way ramps. • The geotechnical parameters for the complete open pit have been recently peer reviewed by an external expert, down to the full depth of the pit, as described. • Grade control is done mainly on the blastholes sampling and with the support of the Ultra Violet lamps for in-field review.
	• *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	• A general slope angle of 54º was used for the pit optimization. • Reserve developed on the resource block model name, "saloro_202310_res_rot.mdl" with sub-block size 1.5x1.5x5m • Block model is rotated 15º NNE so as to align with the strike axis of the mineralised vein system. • Block model regularization up to a SMU 6x6x5m block size has been undertaken, as has depletion to account for mining between the dates of the MRE and ORE • Ore mining base cost 3.97$/t • Waste cost of 1.58$/m • Extra distance additional haulage cost is included on a per meter basis at 0.00016$/t.m • Total processing cost of 11.13$/t • Selling cost 3.14$/MTU • 1.10€/USD exchange rate applied • 8% discounted rate applied • Cost factors applied reflect current in-house costs for Saloro including the costs for activities completed by the current mining contractor
	• *The mining dilution factors used.*	• 12% planned dilution + 15% operational dilution, for a total of 27%
	• *The mining recovery factors used.*	• 2% planned losses + 6% operational losses; for a total of 8%
	• *Any minimum mining widths used.*	• 25 meters minimum mining width applied
	• *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.*	• No inferred material has been included the LOM planning schedule from the pit. It is minor in volume at ~ 1.5% by tonnes of the total resource • 335kt of inferred material currently stockpiled has been included in the planning schedule in years 5 & 6, to ensure continuity of plant feed tonnes. This is <10% of total feed tonnes in this period, and does not present a material risk.
	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• No special requirements are needed for success with this mining method. Standard diesel powered mobile mining equipment in use.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	The metallurgical process is based mainly on a gravimetric concentration, the standard in high density ores mining. The process flowsheet includes a Crushing circuit, scalping and ore sorting, wet gravimetric concentration, flotation to remove sulphides, drying, magnetic separation and final product packing.
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*	The metallurgical process is well known around the world for this type of deposits. There are many examples both in Spain and in other locations.
	• *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*	• The process plant has been operated since 2019. The existing plant was designed, and constructed, to deliver an overall recovery that has never been achieved, historically. The planned recoveries of 80% have been ~45% in actual operation. • The expected recovery for the LOM used in this reserves estimate is based on the recently implemented Saloro improvement plan. • This seven stage plan is to be implemented over 18 months, with the aim to finally lift recovery to 78%. • Therefore 58% has been used in year 1, with a conservative 71% used for the remainder of the LOM. • Saloro are currently some 25% complete on this improvement path. Both progress and results to date are in-line with the successful implementation of this plan, and there is every reason to believe it will fulfil its' objectives in due course. The improvement plan is detailed in the report.
	• *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*	• There are 5 deleterious elements to control: As, S, P, U and Th, as per the current sales contracts. • Only As is reported to be above contract penalty limits on a consistent frequency (30% to 50%). Even when an As penalty is incurred, these are below 0.5% metal unit revenue deduction, and thus has very limited influence on the project economics. • Noted also that early indications from the recovery improvement plan, has led to a reduction of incidence in 'above limit' As. Therefore penalties should become rarer. • Based on the good performance of the process to control the concentration of the As in the final concentrate product, the deleterious elements have not been considered as relevant for the economics of this project at LOM level. These elements are not well represented in the resource model, hence their systematic forecast difficult.
	• *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*	A complete process plant with capacity for 120tph is in operation since 2019 on site. Achievment of this rate, as a minimum, has been an objective of the recent plant improvement plan The Feasibility study upon which project investment was made would indicate the bulk sampling and testing completed. It is worth noting that Mining at Barruecopardo has been on-going, though sporadic, for some 100+ years. Therefore the metallurgical knowledge attached to this deposit is significant. Complementing the onsite assay lab in the plant, the test works to monitor the above described improvements are being done on the AMP laboratories in Spain.
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	The specification, apart from the deleterious elements, indicates a maximum moisture and a minimum concentration of the final product (WO_3) in the scheelite concentrate. Both aspects are achieved in more than 90% of the deliveries reviewed since January 2023. Barruecopardo concentrates have been sold commercially for a number of years now, to a variety of clients. This establishes the markets acceptance of the final product.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves: Barruecopardo WO_3 mine; Reserve date 01 September 2024

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, as previously reported also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The project environmental impact assessment has been completed. The required operating permit(s) was been granted in December 2014. This included permits to operate the mine in a manner which has not materially changed since the permits were granted. • There have been no non-compliances registered against these operating permits, since the site came into operation. • Compliance reporting with the regulator is undertaken as required. • The waste generated by the project (mine and plant), and stored on-site have both been characterised as totally inert. Thus Non-Potential Acid Generating. • Process plant waste (Tailings) is co-disposed as a dry product into the waste storage facility, along with run-of-mine waste. • The actual permitted waste storage facility has a capacity of 25Mm3. Of which ~ 19 Mm3 has been used. Leaving a permitted capacity of ~ 6Mm3 remaining. The waste storage requirement indicated by this 2024 ORE is 6.15Mm3 of tailings and 22.93Mm3 of mine waste. This total of 29.1 M m3 is in excess of the current permit levels. A request to increase the waste storage capacity will be made during 2024. As the footprint of the final waste storage facility is well inside the general concession perimeter, there is every reason to expect this variation will be swiftly granted. • The rehabilitation of the waste storage facilities is well underway, and progressively done during the mine life. Results of works, Potential impacts of future actions are monitored on an ongoing basis by Saloro as well as reviewed annually in the work plan for pro-active control. • Mine closure obligations are set out in the Environmental Operating permit issued in 2014. Works required to fulfill these obligations have been adequately allowed for in the relevant cost estimates
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The operation is in far western rural Spain, near the border with Portugal. Process water and electricity are sourced from offsite providers who have nearby networks. • The location is well served with local roads and social infrastructure. Good relations with the local municipality, and regional governments are maintained. • No accommodation is required on-site. • All required on-site infrastructure is already in place. Any mine life extension implied by this reserve estimate should be served by the current infrastructure.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	• The CAPEX considered in the study is related to the improvements needed in the plant to increase the recovery (650,000€) plus the sustaining CAPEX (900,000€ in total for the 9 years of operation). • Adequate allowance has been made for Mine Closure capital. Noting that rehabilitation portion of closure is on-going and is allowed for in Opex in this instance.
	• *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.*	Unit operating costs have been derived from the Saloro' own costs and the existing contracts in place as follows: • Ore and waste movement is by the mining contractor, including drill and blast and waste dump and stockpile management • Waste transport is by the mine contractor, including the tailings management. • Crusher feed is by the mine contractor. • Plant is operated by Saloro. • Mine management is by Saloro, including water pumping • General management is by Saloro • Rehabilitation activities is done by Saloro • No escalation has been applied to the forward estimate of costs during the LOM
	• *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.*	The historic levels of deleterious elements in the concentrate are below or very close to the penalty limits. The penalties, when applied, amount to an impacts of ~1% of the selling price, and occur in only 30% to 50% of the concentrate deliveries (prior to 2024 plant improvements). So these have not been considered material in assessing the economics.
	• *The source of exchange rates used in the study.*	• The exchange rates used (US$1.1=1€) is based on Saloro recommendation and forecast. This was reviewed using OANDA (https://www.oanda.com • The exchange rate has been considered as flat during the LOM.
	• *Derivation of transportation charges.*	Offsite concentrate transportation charges are provided by Saloro and included in the OPEX unit selling costs.
	• *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.*	• As above, penalties for deleterious elements are not considered material. • Payability (i.e.. % of concentrate metal paid) is set by individual commercial contract pe customer. These relate to WO3% in concentrate, moisture and APT price. Based on the evaluation of those parameters and the price forecast used (Wood Mackenzie, 2021), a payability of 78% has been applied. • The actual sales contracts currently in use by Saloro have been discussed with them in reaching this assumption.
	• *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	No royalties have been considered, as per the current operating conditions. Licence and usage charges due to local authorities are covered by the G&A costs.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	• The head grade is based on the mine plan, it ranges between 0.12% and 0.21% W03%. • With a fixed W03% in concentrate of 64% has been assumed. Saloro has consistently produced concentrate at this level throughout its' operation. • No technical limits have been considered except to be able to produce a minimum tonnes of concentrate • The commodity price used is the APT price from Wood Mackenzie forecast from 2021 to 2030 using the base scenario. A flat price of US$330/mtu has been used after 2030 • A flat exchange rate of US:€ 1.10 :1.00 has been considered. All cost and revenue are in 2024 Euros. • Treatment charges are included in the payability considered and transportation charges are 182.6€/t concentrate • It is assumed that the final concentrate does not have penalties for deleterious elements, nor excessive moisture • No Net Smelter Return has applied, as the contracted payability has been considered as per the industry norm for tungsten concentrate sales. • No inflation or escalation has been considered. • Payability used is 78%, which accords to the average payability of the sales contracts currently in place. • A fixed taxation rate of 25% on the EBITDA has been considered.
	• *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	The commodity price considered is the APT price as per Wood Mackenzie forecast from 2021 to 2030. The 2021 thru May 2024 portion of that forecast has been validated with actual data from publicly available sources.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.*	• Tungsten carbide, which has hardness close to diamond, is the most popular form of tungsten. It is denser than steel and titanium, twice as hard as any steel grade, and has extremely high wear resistance. The product is widely used in construction, mining, and metal working applications and is forecast to continue to perform strongly on the global market. • Tungsten is commonly used in the manufacturing of electrical wires, light bulbs, and electrical contacts due to its high melting point and electrical conductivity. • Tungsten is considered a critical and strategic metal due to its limited availability and its importance in many modern and emerging technologies. • No replacement products are in serious consideration, at scale, during the LOM considered here. • The project has established the Barruecopardo concentrate as saleable in the market, with multiple existing sales contracts.
	• *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	• The commodity price considered is the APT price as per Wood Mackenzie forecast from 2021 to 2030. The 2021 thru May 2024 portion of that forecast has been validated with actual data from publicly available sources showing a good correlation. Therefore the forecast is considered valid. • The period revenues are linked directly to the mine plan and varies between 100,429 and 150,729 mtu (WO3). • This production is not considered sufficiently significant so as to material impact global market pricing.
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	As previous, the product is well accepted in the market
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	• No inflation or escalation has been applied. • The discount rate used is 8% based on Saloro suggestion. • A 25% income tax on the profit forecast has been used.
	• *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The economic model considers the 9 years of sustainable production. • No negative cash-flow is produced during the production stage, from the year 1 to the year 9. • Economic analis shows a signicantly posative Nett Present Value for the project,based on the assumptions included, and the methodology used. Therefore Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction have been established. • The mine plan is hence considered feasible from operational and management perspectives. • The project is very sensible to external factors such as the APT price and the payability. • The project is moderately sensible to costs. Noting that the mining costs are controlled by a contract, and the majority of the plant and G&A are fixed. • The project is highly dependent on the metallurgical recoveries. Recoveries maintained below 60% may make the project un-economic. • The metallurgical recovery, a Saloro controllable risk, is the main driver of the project that can be modified with better technology or controls. As described Saloro understands this risk and is managing its' improvement. • The other key Saloro controllable risk with an important influence on the project economics is the mining dilution. A reduction of the operational dilution to 5% from current 15% would considerably improve the project economics. This is the subject of a continuous improvement plan.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• The Environmental License and the Mining License are active and valid for another 20 years. The Reserves reported herein imply that a variation to the existing permits are needed. However these are variations to internal boundaries only, and the currently permitted mining concession total area does not need to be altered. • It is reasonable to assume that these permit variations will be approved based on the good historical performance on the environmental aspects, the absence of complaints and the good relationship with the stakeholders, especially the local community since operations began in 2019. Furthermore a previous variation to the original permit has already been granted.
	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	• All the lands needed upon which to develop and operate the project are already property of Saloro or are where there is a long term rental contract in place. • Saloro has in place existing clients to sell the product (scheelite concentrate). Others may appear in the market. The key authorisation aspects of the project includes: • Mining and environmental: Are already authorised and permitted. Pending is to submit the variation discussed here. • Water supply: project already authorised • Water discharge: project is already authorised and applied to receive an increase in the volume authorised to be discharged. This request does not affect the operation of the project, as it relates to operational flexibility depending on seasonal conditions. • Land use: already authorised for the area covered for the project. The pending permit variations discussed herein are to internal boundaries only. • The mineral tenement is valid for the next 20 years, until 2044. This is sufficient for the remaining open pit operation, and subsequent mine closure works. Further extensions can then be applied for if required.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves: Barruecopardo WO_3 mine; Reserve date 01 September 2024

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, as previously reported also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other	• *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The changes to the waste storage facility, and pit outline indicated here will be considered as "material changes in the project permit", and will likely then require a new environmental impact assessment. • These variations are required by 2027. • Saloro has the intention to file the variation request within the coming months. Noting that these will not be the first variations to the 2014 approved permits. • The basis to assume that the variations will be granted are: the good performance in environmental aspects by Saloro since operation, the relationship with the stakeholders specially the local community is good; working relations with regulators and other relevant departments of public administration has been good. The economic value to the local and regional community has been demonstrated. The basis for requesting a variation in permits is as follows: • The original mine life was planned for 8 years. It has been in operation 5, with these reserves for 9 years more, giving a total of 14 implying a significant extension to mine life. Hence the waste volume will increase, as will the pit surface area. • Since operations began further studies, and practice, has shown that a revised geometry for the waste storage facility is a better economic outcome for the project, compared to the original, permitted shape. Effectively waste haulage can be optimised, if not reduced. • Recovery has been below plan, project to date. Hence more tailings has had to be stored via co-disposal, in the waste storage facility, than originally planned. • The extension to mine pit footprint will cover ground that has already been disturbed and presently covered in haul roads, stockpiles and equipment parking areas. • The variation for the waste storage facility is still to be finalised, but will be bound by the current concession limits. This will not involve an increase in height, or a relaxation in rehabilitation or environmental considerations.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The classification adopted is as follows • Proven Reserves = Inside Pit Design & Cut-off above 0.06%WO3 and of Measured Resource Category and/or reported in the different Stockpiles • Probable Reserves = Inside Pit Design & Cut-off above 0.06%WO3 and of Indicated Resource Category
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The work herein has been audited by Hugh Thompson as CP reviewing the work of Mining Sense. As indicated it has been conducted with the full co-operation and understanding of the project operator, Saloro.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The estimate of reserves at Barruecopardo has been derived from assumptions and data from historic and current performance at site • The Mining contract, responsible for the majority of costs, has been reviewed and used as a cost basis where appropriate. • Current Saloro costs for processing and management have been reviewed and used as appropriate • Revenue factors align with current sales contracts in place. • Mining recoveries are based on current practice. • The metallurgical recoveries are based on current results, post the implementation of the improvement plan. The competent person is of the belief that the improvement plan will deliver the planned increases in recovery, should it be implemented completely as explained.