MOM MINING S.R.L.

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CURRENT GEOLOGICAL RESULTS REPORT AND PROJECTIVE ADVANCED EXPLORATION MASTER PLAN (10 YEARS)

Martín Bronce Copper Project

Stratiform Sediment-hosted Copper System (SSC) — Kupferschiefer-type model

Sierras de Santa Bárbara — Municipality of Palma Sola, Province of Jujuy, Argentine Republic

Prepared for: Mining Investment Committees, IFC (International Finance Corporation), Development Banks, Investment Funds and Strategic Partners

Technical basis: Exploration program (T. Fumagalli, Geologist) and preliminary Resource Estimate (QP L. A. Sastre Salim, AIG #8448)

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Classification: CONFIDENTIAL — Due Diligence Ready

Legal notice and Competent Person's statement

This document integrates the exploration program of the Martín Bronce Project prepared by the geologist of the company Mom Mining, with the current geological results and the preliminary mineral resource estimate. Its content is informative and technical, intended for institutional investors, development banks and mining-project financing entities.

The reported Mineral Resources correspond to a preliminary estimate prepared in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (CIM, 2014), compatible with the NI 43-101 standard, signed by the independent Competent Person / Qualified Person (QP) Mr. Leandro Andrés Sastre Salim (AIG Member No. 8448). Mineral Resources do not constitute Mineral Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.

All projections of campaigns, budgets, schedules and scenarios contained in this report are identified as «Projective Scenario», «Working Hypothesis», «Exploration Target» or «Conceptual Model». They must not be interpreted as certified resources, reserves, assay results or demonstrated metallurgical recoveries. Where information is insufficient, conditional technical language and reasonable extrapolations supported by explicit geological analogies are used.

This document does not constitute financial or investment advice, nor an offer of securities.

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Table 12. Abbreviations and acronyms

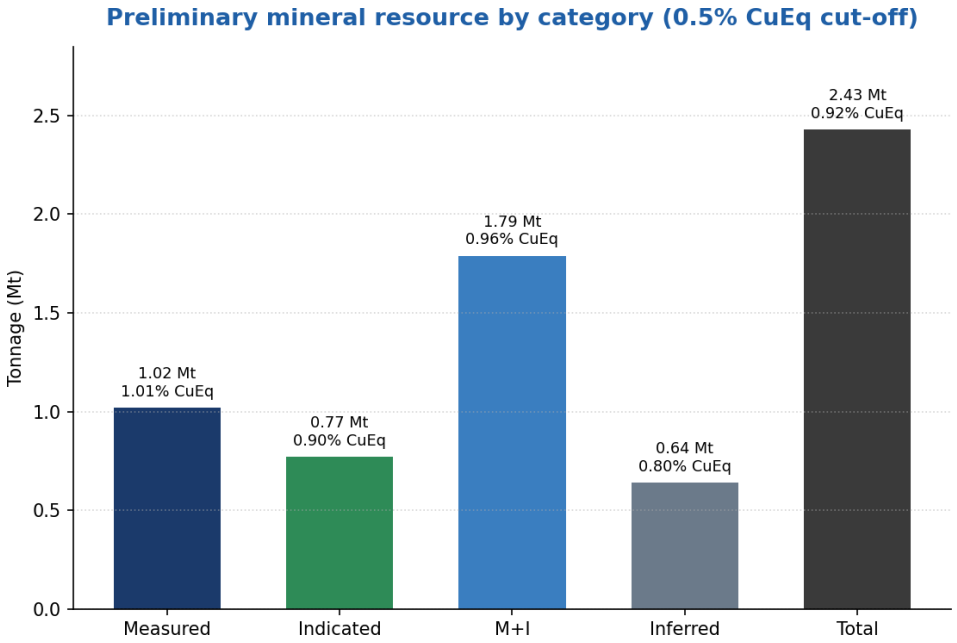
Abbreviation	Meaning
Ag	Silver
ASTER/Sentinel	Remote-sensing satellite sensors
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
Cu	Copper
CuEq	Copper equivalent
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
IDW²	Inverse distance squared
IFC	International Finance Corporation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
IP	Induced Polarization
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
OM	Organic matter
Mt	Million tonnes
NI 43-101	Canadian mining disclosure standard
OPEX	Operating expenditure
ppm	Parts per million
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Control
QP	Qualified Person / Competent Person
SSC	Sediment-hosted Copper

1. Executive summary

The Martín Bronce Project, of MOM Mining SRL, is a Kupferschiefer-type sediment-hosted copper-silver system (Sediment-hosted Copper, SSC), located in the Sierras de Santa Bárbara, municipality of Palma Sola, Province of Jujuy. The block of controlled properties covers approximately 40,000 hectares — including the initial Siete Aguas area and the 3363-M-2024 Claim — and the program is designed over a ten-year development horizon, with modern minimum surface-impact methodologies.

1.1 Highlights

- **Current results:** 23 diamond drillholes (1,302 m) with Cu-Ag mineralization in every hole; successful initial campaign with very shallow holes that reached basement, defining mineralization in isolated lenses or «rosaries», with spot results of up to 5.1% Cu and 81 ppm Ag.
- **Preliminary resource (QP, CIM 2014):** 1.79 Mt Measured + Indicated at 0.96% CuEq (0.70% Cu; 10.87 ppm Ag), containing 12,609 t of Cu and 626,452 troy oz of Ag; total with Inferred 2.43 Mt at 0.92% CuEq.
- **Guide level:** the Yacoraite Formation (conspicuous limestones) acts as a geological beacon for vectoring; mineralization is hosted at its reducing basal contact over the Red Beds of the Pirgua Subgroup.
- **Portfolio strategy (40,000 ha):** three levels — Advanced/Infill (Martín Bronce), Brownfield (Santos Cobre, Rey del Cobre, Maximiliano, Martín Ignacio) and Greenfield (regional claims).
- **10-year plan (3 phases) and USD 40 million,** with minimum-impact portable diamond drilling (grid down to 20×20 m, ~80 m holes), geochemistry, geophysics, remote sensing and Qualified Person (QP) certification.
- **Capital efficiency:** the surgical portable drilling model reduces the capital requirement by roughly half versus the original deep-drilling model, maintaining the objective of certifying an auditable copper district.



Source: Preliminary Report (QP L. A. Sastre Salim, AIG #8448; CIM 2014). Resources are not reserves.

Figure 1. *Preliminary mineral resource by category (0.5% CuEq cut-off).*

2. Introduction, institutional framework and objectives

2.1 Project framework

The report sets out the copper exploration strategy for the block of mining properties controlled in the Sierras de Santa Bárbara, department of the same name, municipality of Palma Sola, Province of Jujuy. The total area under control amounts to 40,000 hectares, encompassing strategic sectors such as the initial Siete Aguas area and the 3363-M-2024 Claim. The plan was designed to maximize the value of the mining assets over a ten-year horizon, implementing modern minimum surface-impact exploration methodologies with portable drilling equipment, adapting the drilling grid to local geometric complexities and ensuring the commercial validity of the resources through continuous audit by a Qualified Person (QP).

2.2 Program objectives

- **General objective:** to develop a systematic, staged exploration program to define, model and certify Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of copper (Cu) and silver (Ag) across all of the district's properties.
- **Asset maturation (Infill):** densify information at the Martín Bronce mine through a tight diamond-drilling grid (down to a minimum of 20×20 m) and shallow holes (80 m average), delineating isolated lenses («rosaries») using the base of the Yacoraite Formation as stratigraphic control, and stopping drilling at the barren basement contact to optimize costs.
- **Target generation (Brownfield):** execute detailed mapping, channel geochemistry and Induced Polarization (IP) lines at the Santos Cobre, Rey del Cobre, Maximiliano and Martín Ignacio mines, using the visual contact of the Yacoraite Formation to trace sulfide anomalies and define discovery drilling targets.
- **Regional prospecting (Greenfield):** develop random stream-sediment sampling for regional geochemical analysis (stream sediments and soils) and geophysics across the 40,000 hectares of virgin claims, systematically mapping the extension of the Yacoraite Formation as the main guide vector.
- **Commercial certification:** integrate 3D geological modelling (Leapfrog), geomechanically studies and metallurgical testing under the supervision and signature of a Qualified Person (QP), transforming technical information into an auditable resource for international financial markets.

3. Location, access and mining tenure

3.1 Location and territorial framework

The project is located in the Sierras de Santa Bárbara, the easternmost sector of the fold-and-thrust belt in the geological province of the Santa Bárbara System (Rolleri 76) in Jujuy, in the municipality of Palma Sola. The approximate central coordinates are Latitude -23.985° and Longitude -64.432° (WGS 84). Access is via the provincial road network and mountain roads in a Yungas environment; the reference communities are Palma Sola and Siete Aguas.

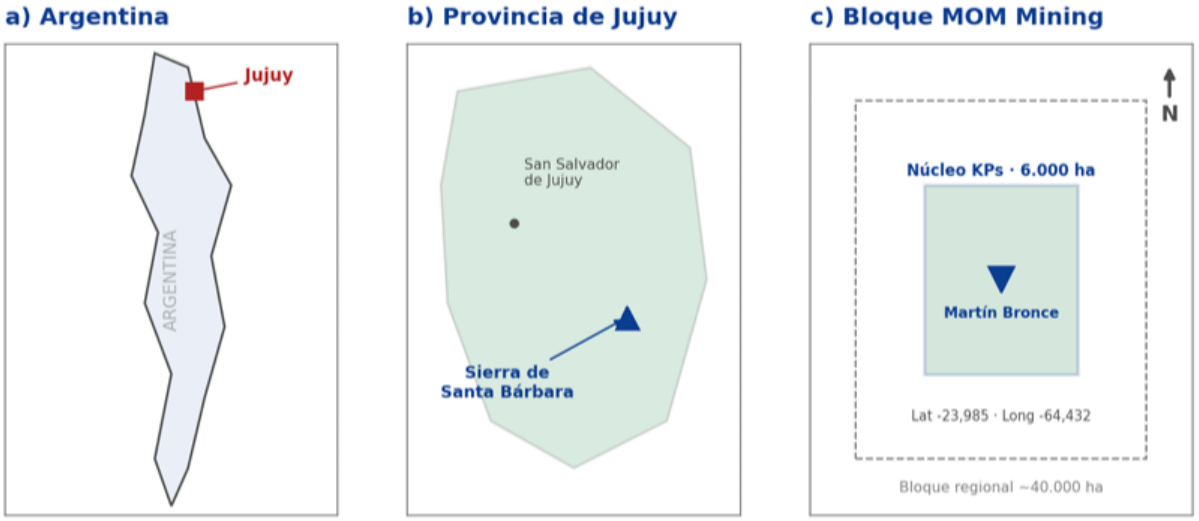


Figure 2. *Location map: country, provincial and MOM Mining block context (schematic).*

3.2 Core concessions and role in the portfolio

The project's core consists of the main mining concessions, whose role is redefined according to the portfolio strategy (Advanced / Brownfield).

Table 1. Core concessions and role in the portfolio strategy

Concession	Area (ha)	Portfolio level	Exploration role
Martín Bronce	27	Advanced (Infill)	Discovery core; 20×20 m infill for Measured/Indicated.
Santos Cobre	27	Brownfield	Mapping, channel geochemistry and IP over Yacoraite windows.
Rey del Cobre	36	Brownfield	Exhumed block with oxidized guides; geochemistry and geophysics.
Maximiliano	3,000	Brownfield	Northern extension; discovery drilling targets.
Martín Ignacio	3,000	Brownfield	Southern extension; structural control of reverse faults.

3.3 Regional claims (Greenfield) and territorial control

The Greenfield regional block consists of claim applications that consolidate territorial control over the structural ridge and, together with the core properties, total approximately 40,000 hectares.

Table 2. Greenfield regional block claims

Claim / File	Area (ha)	Observation
3332-M-2024	10,000	Virgin regional block.
3333-M-2024	10,000	Virgin regional block.
3361-M-2024	7,881	Virgin regional block.
3363-M-2024	7,916	Includes strategic sector of the initial area.
3430-Z-2024	3,500	Complementary claim (G. Zuliani).

Mining concessions map — Core KPs (6,000 ha)

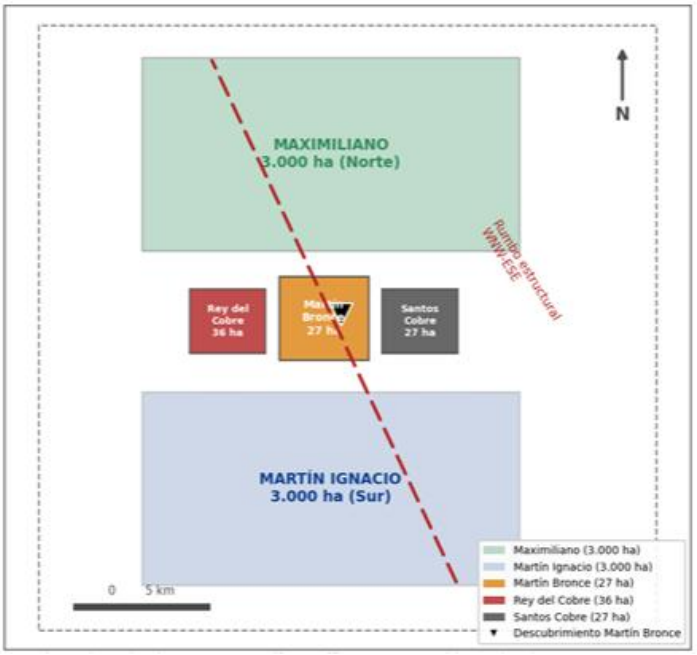


Figure 3. *Core concessions map and regional structural trend (schematic).*

4. Regional geological framework and genetic model

4.1 Regional geology of the Sierras de Santa Bárbara

The Sierras de Santa Bárbara constitute the easternmost sector of the fold-and-thrust belt of the geological province of the Santa Bárbara System (Rolleri 76) in the Province of Jujuy. Structurally they are characterized by a series of N-S trending anticlines, bounded by high-angle reverse faults that underwent tectonic inversion during the Andean orogeny. The core of these structures exposes the thick sedimentary sequences of the Salta Group (Cretaceous-Paleogene), originally deposited in a rift environment.

The Salta Group comprises three subgroups critical to the model: (i) the Pirgua Subgroup (base), a thick succession of continental red sandstones and conglomerates (Red Beds) deposited in strongly oxidized alluvial and fluvial environments; and (ii) the transition toward lacustrine and shallow marine environments (Las Curtiembres / Balbuena Subgroup), where the Yacoraite Formation — limestones, dolomites and dark pelites rich in organic matter — and the Olmedo Formation — evaporitic sequences and reducing shales — stand out.

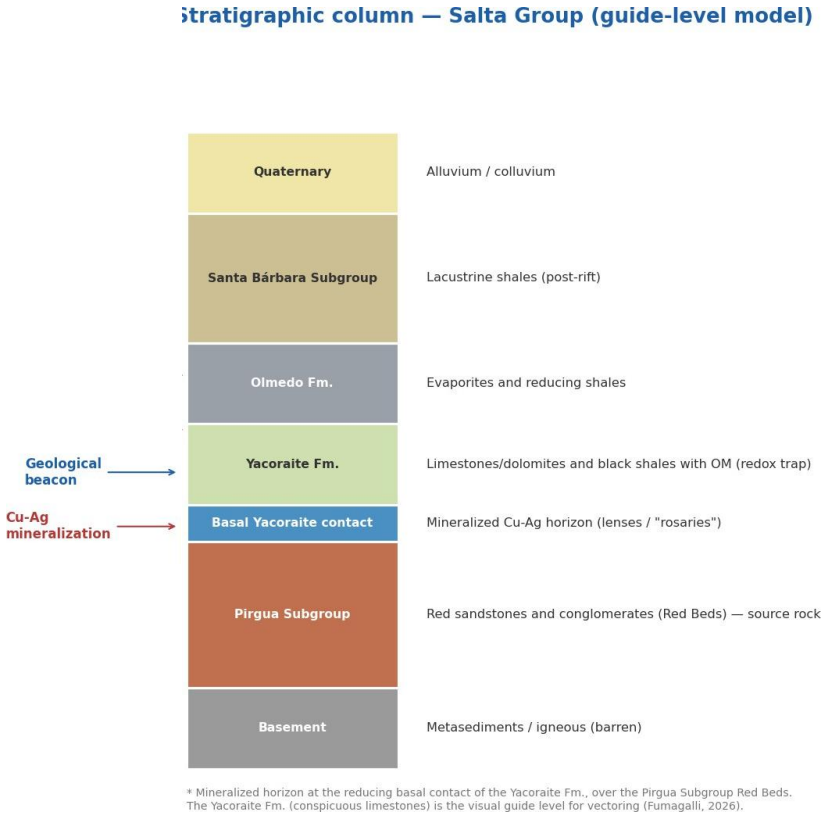


Figure 4. *Stratigraphic column of the Salta Group with the Yacoraite Fm. as guide level and the mineralized horizon at its basal contact.*

4.2 The Yacoraite Formation as exploration guide level

In the field, the Yacoraite Formation constitutes the main visual mapping and vectoring tool. Due to its conspicuous composition of yellowish, whitish and grey-greenish limestones, its presence is extremely easy to distinguish and contrast against the monotony of the purple and reddish tones of the underlying Pirgua Subgroup.

This lithological conspicuousness allows field teams to immediately locate the «flooding surface» or redox contact. Since the Kupferschiefer system is hosted precisely at the reducing base that overlies the red beds, the Yacoraite Formation works as a geological beacon: where it crops out, the potentially mineralized horizon is precisely located, optimizing mapping times and the positioning of pits and geophysical lines.

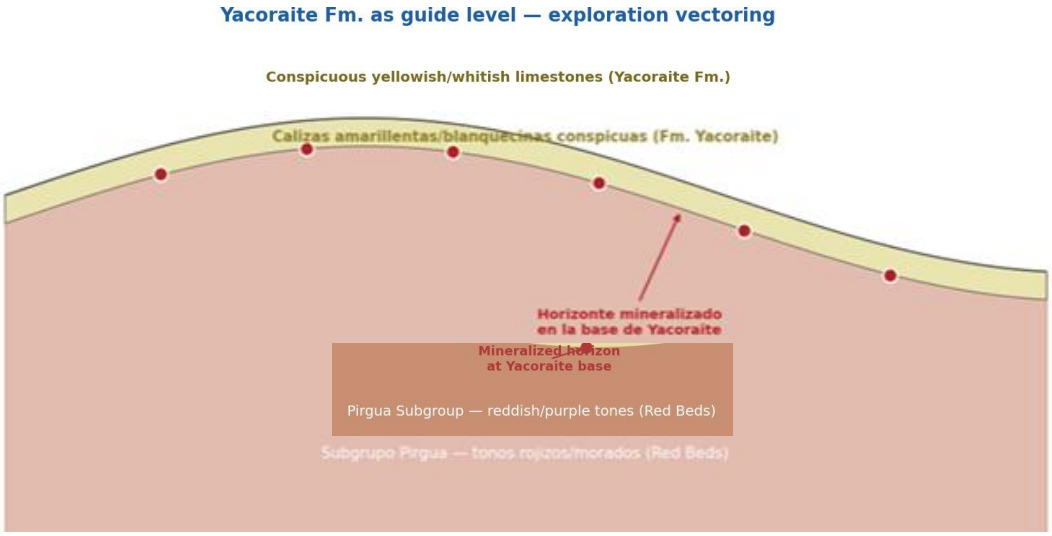


Figure 5. *The Yacoraite Fm. (conspicuous limestone) as visual guide level: marks the redox contact and vectors exploration.*

4.3 Kupferschiefer genetic model

The Kupferschiefer-type deposit (stratabound copper mantle hosted in sediments) is a diagenetic mineralizing system generated in extensional or rift basins; its genesis does not depend on magmatism but on basin-scale fluid circulation. The process requires a specific sequence: a thick base of continental red beds (Red Beds) rich in copper traces (source), leached by hypersaline brines and oxidized at moderate temperatures (70 °C to 150 °C). These brines migrate laterally and vertically through basement faults (transport channels) until they encounter an overlying unit of black pelites or carbonates rich in organic matter and sulfur (reducing geochemical trap). The abrupt redox change causes the mass precipitation of copper and silver sulfides, replacing the pre-existing diagenetic pyrite at the bottom of the basin.

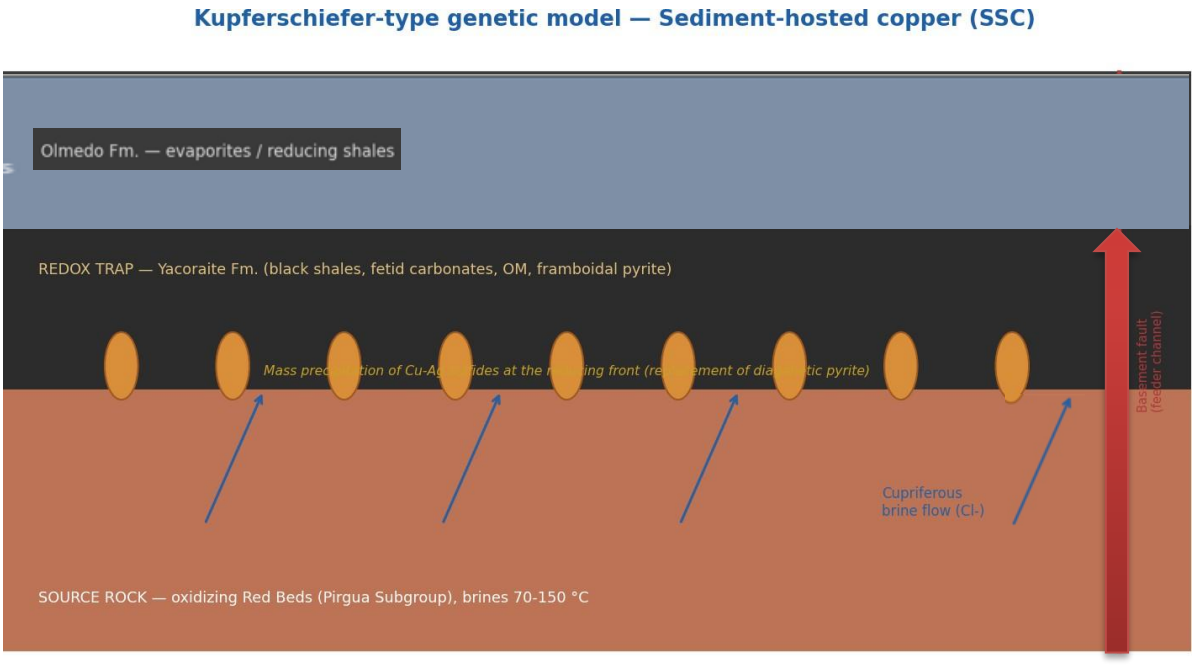


Figure 6. *Kupferschiefer-type genetic model: source (Pirgua), channels (faults) and redox trap (Yacoraite/Olmedo).*

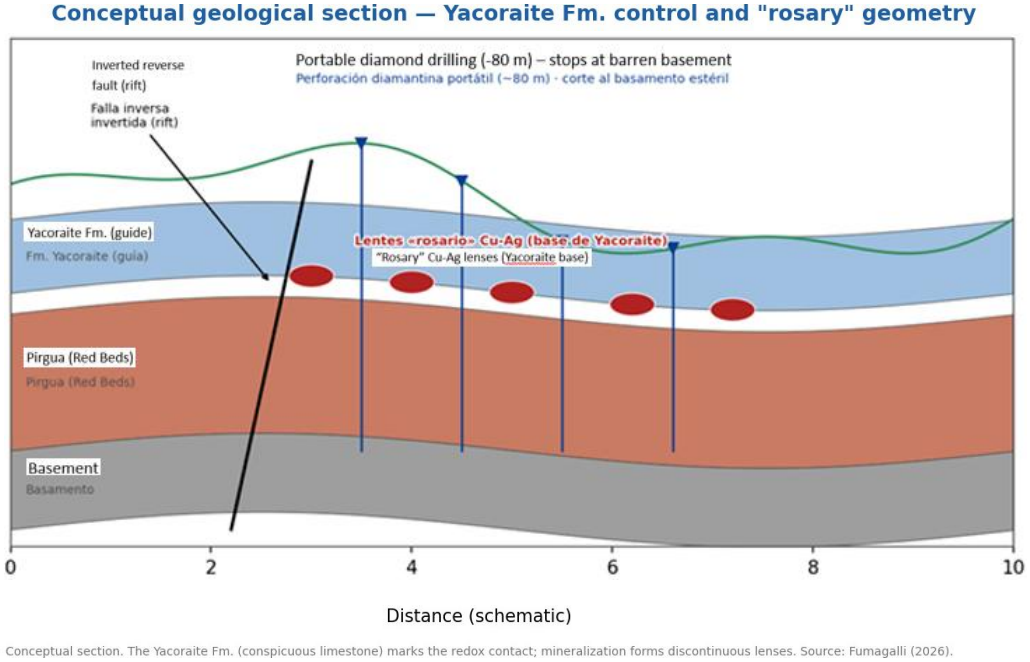
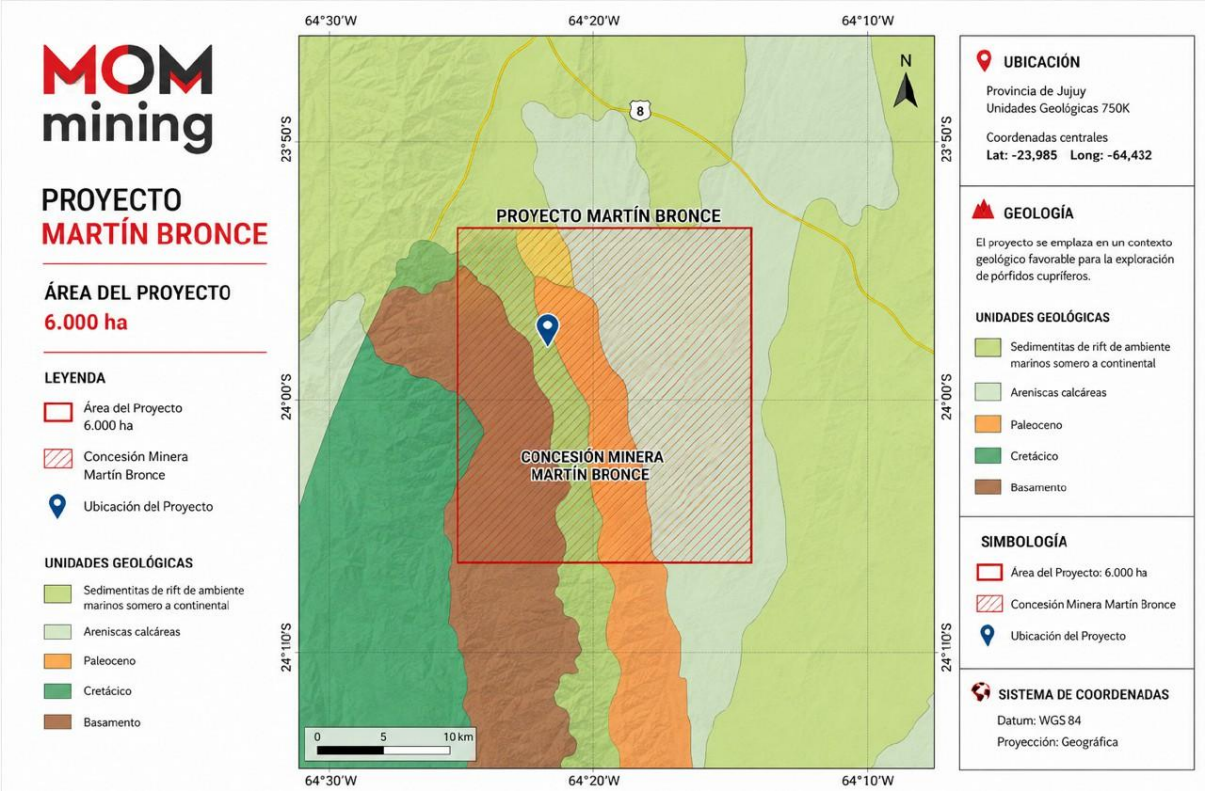


Figure 7. *Conceptual section: control by the Yacoraite Fm., «rosary» geometry and shallow portable drilling.*

4.4 Comparative table: Sierras de Santa Bárbara vs. Kupferschiefer model

Table 3. Evidence in the Sierras de Santa Bárbara vs. the Kupferschiefer model

System element	Kupferschiefer criterion (Poland / Copperbelt)	Evidence in the Sierras de Santa Bárbara
Source rock	Continental oxidized red sandstones and conglomerates (Red Beds), rich in Fe oxides.	Pirgua Subgroup: thick fluvial/alluvial red beds; reservoir and leaching source of the Cretaceous basin.
Trap rock	Reducing black pelites, bituminous shales or fetid carbonates with OM and framboidal pyrite.	Yacoraite / Olmedo Fm.: limestones, dolomites and black mudstones rich in OM (bitumen); redox barrier.
Mechanism	Redox front; diagenetic replacement of Fe sulfides by high-grade Cu sulfides.	Zoned stratabound mineralization at the basal contact of Yacoraite; malachite/azurite at surface and replacement in hypogene sulfides.
Structural control	Rift normal faults and basement highs that channel the brines.	Inverted reverse faults of the Salta Group rift and paleotopographic highs that control the «rosary» geometry.
Zoning	Barren oxidized zone (Rote Fäule) → chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite-(sphalerite/galena).	High-grade chalcocite/bornite lenses in confined reducing facies (Martín Bronce Mine).



5. Current geological results

5.1 Drilling progress and observed geometry

As of April 2026, 23 diamond drillholes were completed for a total of 1,302 metres, with results received from 21 holes and 493 samples sent to a certified external laboratory. The initial campaign was successful: the very shallow holes reached basement, confirming a stratabound deposit with a predictable enriched horizon. Mineralization occurs as isolated lenses or «rosaries», consistent with high-grade pods confined in reducing facies. All of the holes showed Cu-Ag mineralization; the high-grade core defines a central WNE trend with spot results of up to 5.1% Cu and 81 ppm Ag. An additional 675 m are planned.

Table 4. Drilling progress status (as of April 2026)

Parameter	Value
Completed drillholes (DDH)	23
Total metres drilled	1,302 m
Holes with results	21
Samples analyzed (certified lab)	493
Additional metres planned	675 m
Best spot result	5.1% Cu and 81 ppm Ag
Mineralization geometry	Isolated lenses («rosaries»)

5.2 3D modelling and methodology

3D geological modelling was carried out with Leapfrog Geo and Edge, and included the definition of geological units from logging, the modelling of the mineralized horizon, the numerical modelling of Cu% to constrain the high grades, and the estimation of Cu and Ag grades by Inverse Distance Squared (IDW²), Ordinary Kriging and Nearest Neighbour (validation), with detailed drone topography. The estimate incorporates the assays from 22 drillholes (63% progress against the approved program).

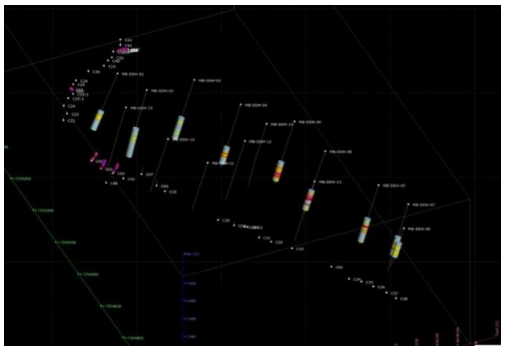
5.3 Preliminary Mineral Resource estimate

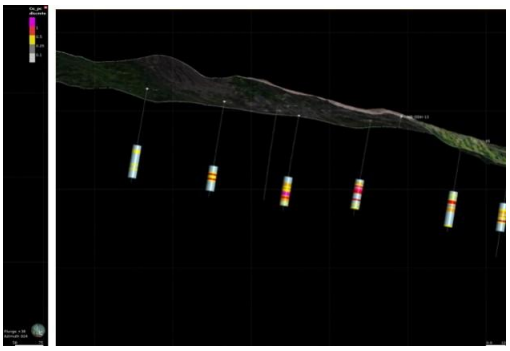
The preliminary estimate was categorized in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards (2014). Copper equivalent was calculated as CuEq% = Cu% + Ag(ppm) × 0.0238; a cut-off grade of 0.5% CuEq and an average density of 2.70 g/cm³ were used. Tonnages are dry metric tonnes and ounces are troy ounces.

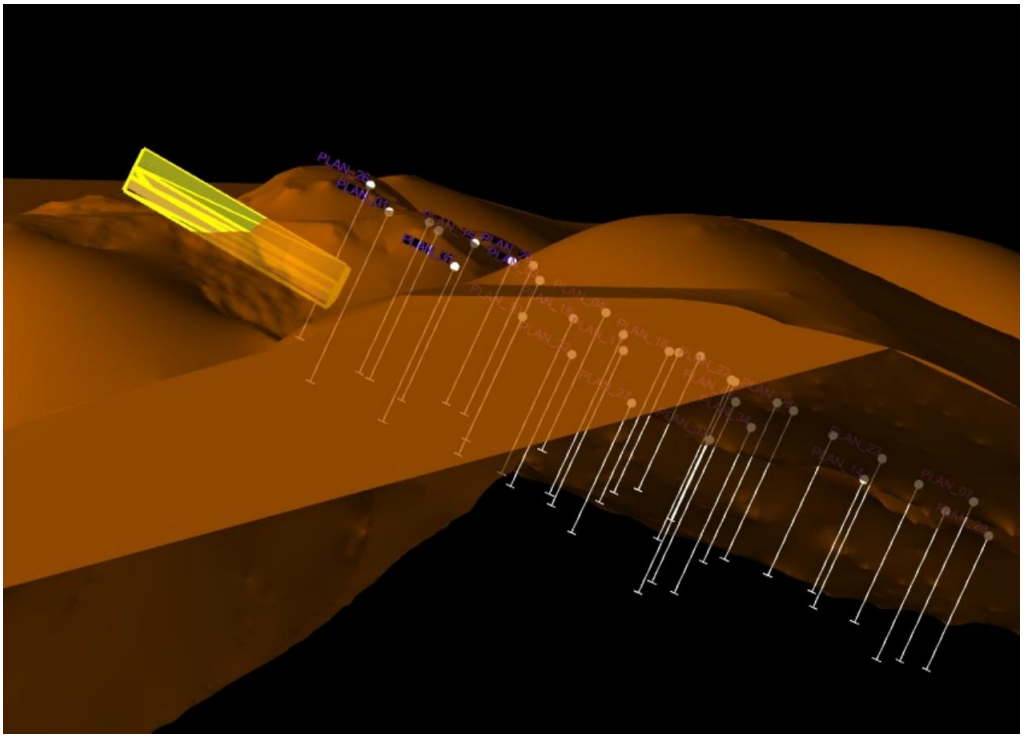
Table 5. Mineral Resource Statement — Preliminary (0.5% CuEq cut-off)

Category	Mass (t)	CuEq (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Cu cont. (t)	Ag cont. (oz t)
Measured	1,025,393	1.01	0.72	11.93	7,431	393,247
Indicated	767,340	0.90	0.67	9.45	5,178	233,205
Measured + Indicated	1,792,733	0.96	0.70	10.87	12,609	626,452
Inferred	636,998	0.80	0.64	7.06	4,061	144,506
Total	2,429,730	0.92	0.69	9.87	16,670	770,958

Source: Preliminary Report (MOM Mining, 2026). QP: L. A. Sastre Salim (AIG #8448). Resources are not Reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability.







5.4 Cut-off grade sensitivity

Table 6. Resource sensitivity to cut-off grade

Cut-off grade (% CuEq)	Mass (Mt)	CuEq (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
0.00	4.51	0.65	0.49	6.75
0.50 (base case)	2.43	0.92	0.69	9.87
1.00	0.64	1.46	1.07	16.44

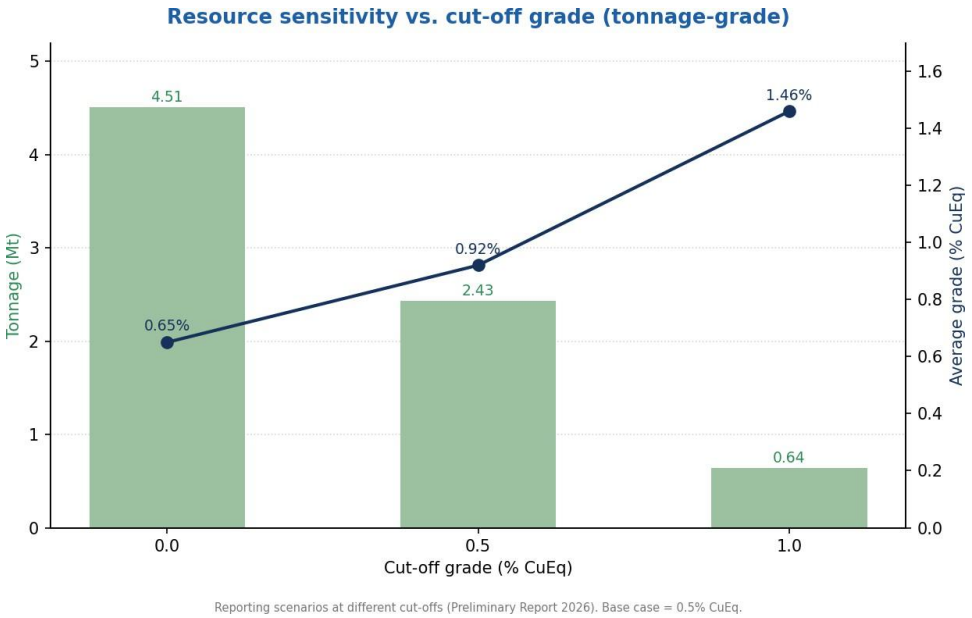


Figure 8. *Tonnage-grade sensitivity curve vs. cut-off grade.*

The system remains open at depth and along plunge; the shallow «rosary» mineralization and the control by the base of the Yacoraite Fm. support the densification strategy with a tight grid and shallow drilling.

6. Portfolio strategy and master plan (10 years)

6.1 Mining portfolio strategy (40,000 ha)

The program organizes the 40,000 hectares into three exploration-maturity levels, assigning each the appropriate methodology and investment intensity.

- **Advanced (Infill & Upgrade) — Martín Bronce Mine:** successful initial campaign with very shallow holes that reached basement; «rosary» mineralization. Objective: densify the grid with a tight mesh down to 20×20 m and ~80 m holes, using the base of the Yacoraite Fm. as a reference plane, to certify Measured and Indicated Resources, adding geomechanical and metallurgical parameters and QP validation.
- **Brownfield (Target Generation) — Santos Cobre, Rey del Cobre, Maximiliano and Martín Ignacio:** mineralization confirmed by mapping but without modern analytics. Objective: expeditious geochemistry and geophysics mapping the exposed windows of the Yacoraite Fm. to define drilling targets oriented to the discovery of Inferred Resources.
- **Greenfield (Base Exploration) — Claims 3332/3333/3361/3363-M-2024:** large regional block of 40,000 ha (includes the ~7,916 ha of File 3363-M-2024). Objective: systematic regional prospecting with remote sensors to identify the calcareous signature of the Yacoraite Fm. and guide sampling from scratch.

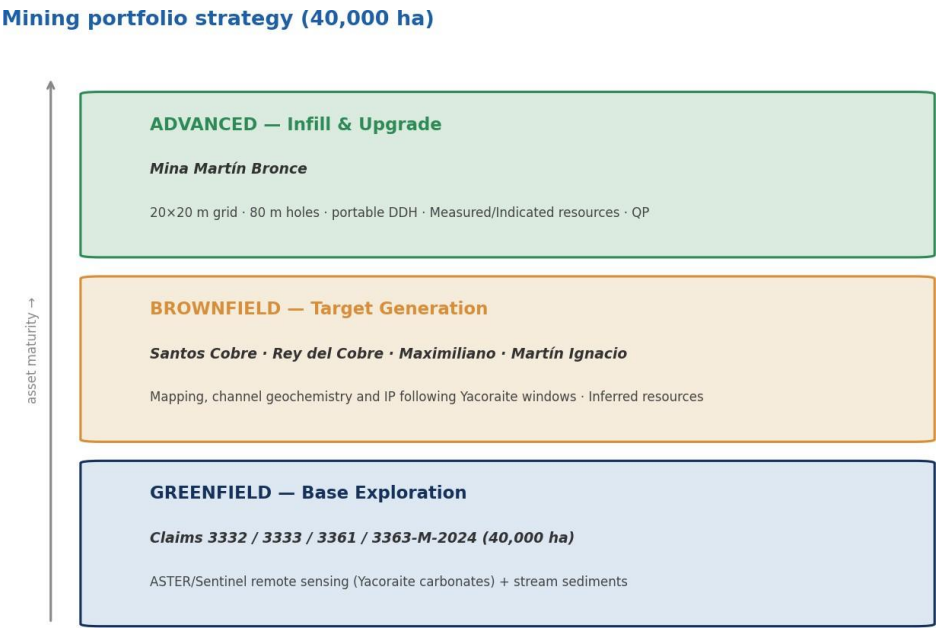


Figure 9. *Mining portfolio strategy in three maturity levels (Advanced, Brownfield, Greenfield).*

6.2 Master schedule and technical phases (Years 1-10)

The program is executed in three phases over ten years, articulating high-density drilling, target generation and district consolidation.

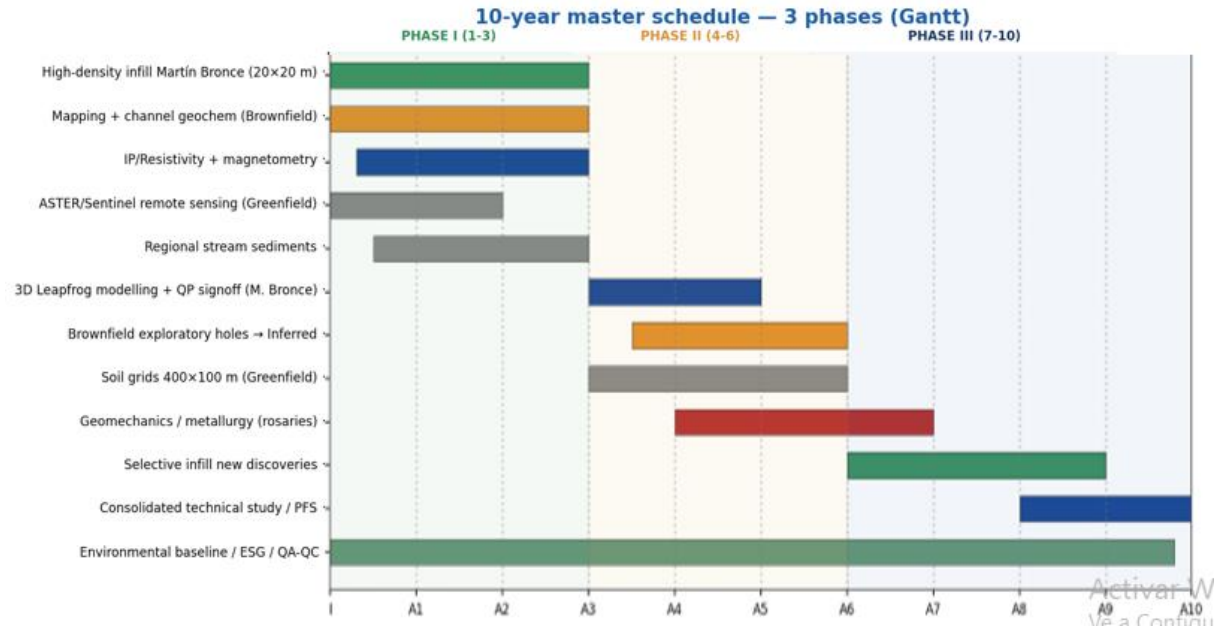


Figure 10. *10-year master schedule in three phases (Gantt chart).*

Table 7. Technical phases of the program (10 years)

Phase	Period	Main activities
Phase I — High-density infill and Brownfield opening	Years 1-3	Martín Bronce: shallow DDH (~80 m) following the lower Yacoraite contact and stopping at basement, with modular portable rigs and a grid down to 20×20 m. Brownfield: expeditious structural mapping, channel geochemistry (rock chips) and short-coupling IP/Resistivity + magnetometry. Greenfield: remote sensing (ASTER/Sentinel) and SEGEMAR airborne geophysics; regional stream sediments.
Phase II — Brownfield discovery and Greenfield delineation	Years 4-6	Martín Bronce: definitive 3D modelling (Leapfrog) of the guide lenses, audit and resource signoff by the QP. Brownfield: mobilization of portable rigs for the first shallow exploratory holes beneath Yacoraite (Inferred Resources). Greenfield: soil geochemistry grids (400×100 m) over the Yacoraite traces in the 3363-M-2024 Claim and adjacent blocks.
Phase III — Resource expansion and consolidation	Years 7-10	District development with selective infill drilling at the new Brownfield discoveries. Global technical study integrating geological (QP-validated), metallurgical and geomechanical models of the controlled basin, for the delivery of a consolidated Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS).

6.3 Minimum-impact portable diamond drilling

Drilling exclusively uses portable (modular) DDH rigs, transported manually or by light vehicles and mules, eliminating the opening of heavy mining roads. The holes are shallow (80 m average), follow the lower contact of the Yacoraite Fm. and stop immediately upon intercepting barren basement, optimizing costs. The high-density grid (down to a minimum of 20×20 m) is mandatory to delineate the discontinuous geometry of the «rosaries» and provide geological continuity. The optimized program contemplates approximately 50,000 to 60,000 m total over ten years.

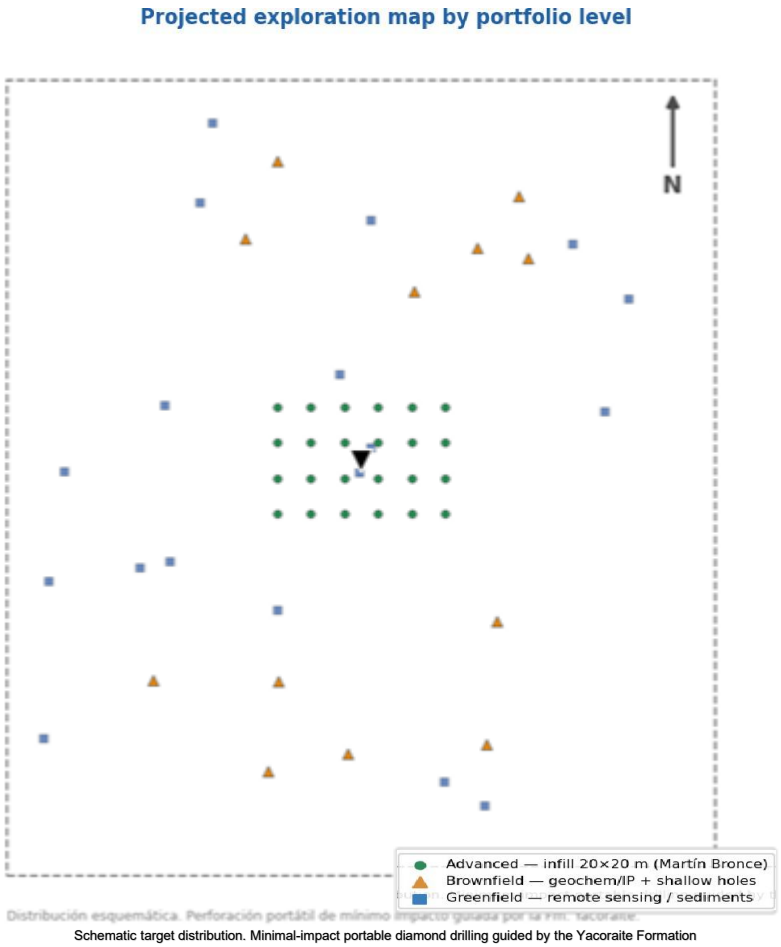


Figure 11. *Projected exploration map by portfolio level (portable drilling guided by Yacoraite).*

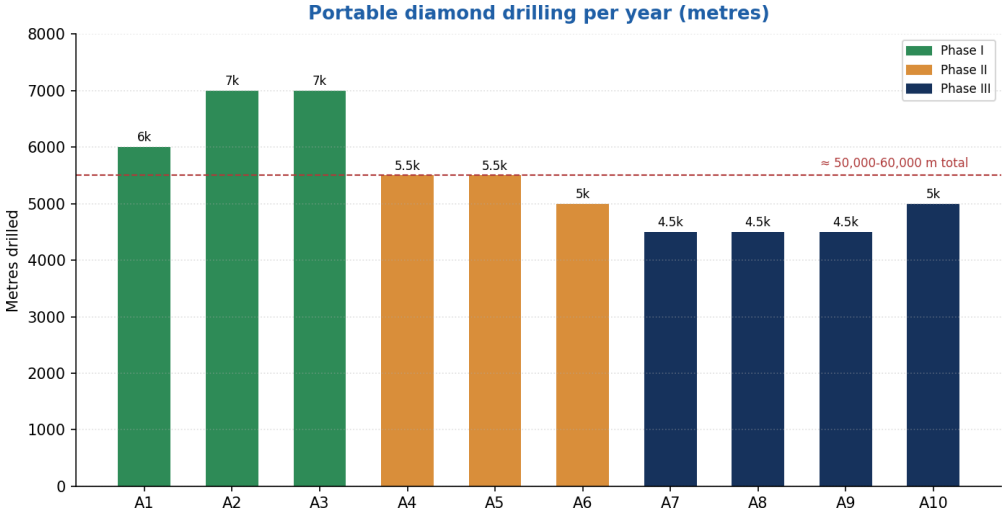


Figure 12. *Portable diamond drilling per year (≈ 50,000-60,000 m total).*

6.4 Geochemistry and remote sensing

- Stream sediments in the basins draining the Yacoraite guide outcrops, as random stream-sediment sampling for regional Greenfield geochemical analysis.
- Channel geochemistry (rock chips) in the exposed Yacoraite windows at the Brownfield targets, analyzed by ICP-MS.
- Soil geochemistry grids (400×100 m) over the identified Yacoraite traces in the 3363-M-2024 Claim and adjacent blocks.
- Remote sensing: ASTER/Sentinel processing to highlight the Yacoraite carbonates, additionally integrating SEGEMAR airborne geophysics.

6.5 Geophysics

Ground geophysics focuses on the contacts of the Yacoraite Fm.: Induced Polarization (IP) and short-coupling Resistivity to detect disseminated sulfides, and detailed magnetometry to map the feeder basement faults. High-chargeability zones delineate the reducing reaction fronts.

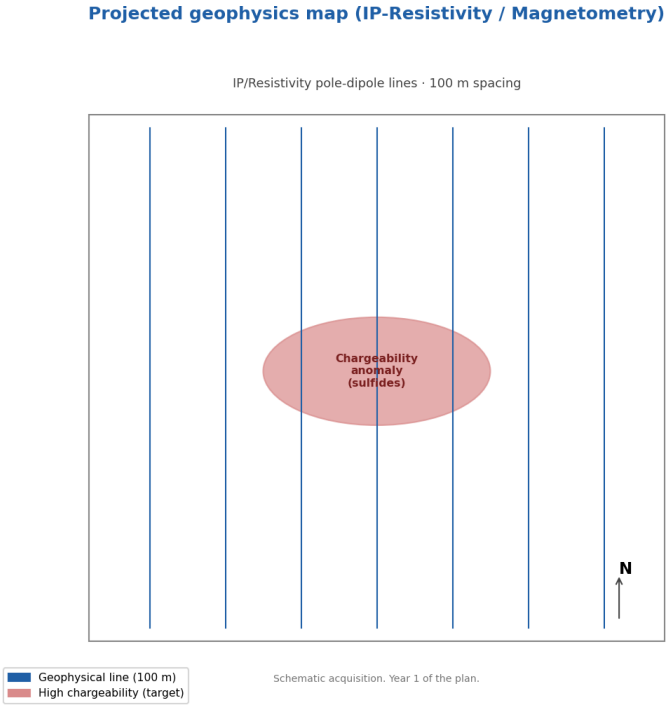


Figure 13. *Conceptual geophysics acquisition scheme (short-coupling IP-Resistivity and magnetometry).*

6.6 QA/QC, geomechanics and metallurgy

Logging incorporates QA/QC protocols (standards, blanks and duplicates) on the ~80 m cores, together with rock-strength profiles (geomechanics). The metallurgical studies comprise variability tests (flotation and leaching) on representative samples of the «rosaries»/lenses. The definitive metallurgical recoveries constitute an Exploration Target and have not been demonstrated to date.

6.7 3D modelling and Qualified Person (QP) certification

The integration of 3D geological modelling (Leapfrog), geomechanical studies and metallurgical testing is carried out under the supervision and signature of a Qualified Person (QP). Due to the discontinuous «rosary» geometry, the densification of the grid to a minimum of 20 m is indispensable to provide geological continuity, and the QP's involvement from the modelling stage ensures that every metre drilled complies with the QA/QC protocols required by the stock markets, transforming the technical datum into an auditable financial asset.

7. Financial programming and budget (USD 40,000,000)

The total budget of the ten-year integral plan amounts to USD 40,000,000 and allocates the funds concentrating on guide-level mapping and surgical portable drilling, also absorbing the costs of the Qualified Person (QP) in charge of internationally validating the geometry of the resources. Versus the original deep-drilling model, this approach reduces the capital requirement by roughly half per unit of information obtained.

7.1 Investment distribution matrix

Table 8. Investment distribution matrix (integral CAPEX, 10 years)

Technical item / line	Description and scope	Investment (USD)	%
Geology, 3D modelling and QP	Visual and satellite mapping of Yacoraite, SEGEMAR data, Leapfrog licenses and QP fees/audit.	4,500,000	11.25%
Geochemical campaigns	Stream sediments, soils and rock-chips by ICP-MS.	3,500,000	8.75%
Geophysical campaigns	Ground IP/Resistivity and detailed magnetometry over the guide level.	4,500,000	11.25%
Diamond drilling (portable DDH)	≈ 50,000-60,000 m in 10 years with modular portable equipment.	11,500,000	28.75%
Roads and pads	Manual opening of trails and modular wooden platforms; minimal machinery use.	1,000,000	2.50%
Operational logistics	Light 4x4 pickups and mules to transport drilling modules.	2,000,000	5.00%
Camps	Low-impact flying camps at Palma Sola.	1,500,000	3.75%
Equipment investment (CAPEX)	Initial fleet of portable rigs, vehicles and instruments.	3,000,000	7.50%
Equipment maintenance (OPEX)	Spare parts for rigs and mountain consumables.	1,000,000	2.50%
Logging, geomechanics and assays	QA/QC, 80 m core assays and strength profiles.	3,000,000	7.50%
Metallurgical studies	Variability tests (flotation and leaching) on rosaries/lenses.	2,500,000	6.25%
Social, environmental and legal	Permits (EIS Jujuy) and basin monitoring (Siete Aguas).	1,500,000	3.75%
General contingencies	Buffer for operational or climatic contingencies.	1,000,000	2.50%
GRAND TOTAL	Integral 10-year exploration plan	40,000,000	100%

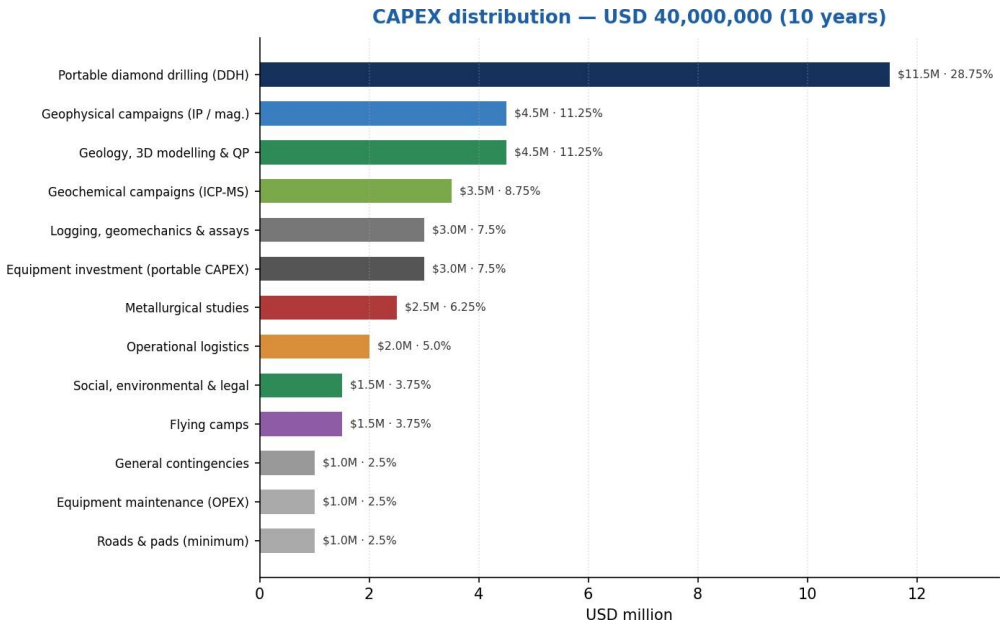


Figure 14. *CAPEX distribution by item (USD 40 million, 10 years).*

7.2 Investment curve and time profile

Capital deployment is distributed over the ten years and the three phases of the program. The following time profile constitutes a Projective Scenario, with relatively greater intensity in Phases I and II (infill, target generation and first discoveries) and a Phase III oriented to district consolidation and the PFS.

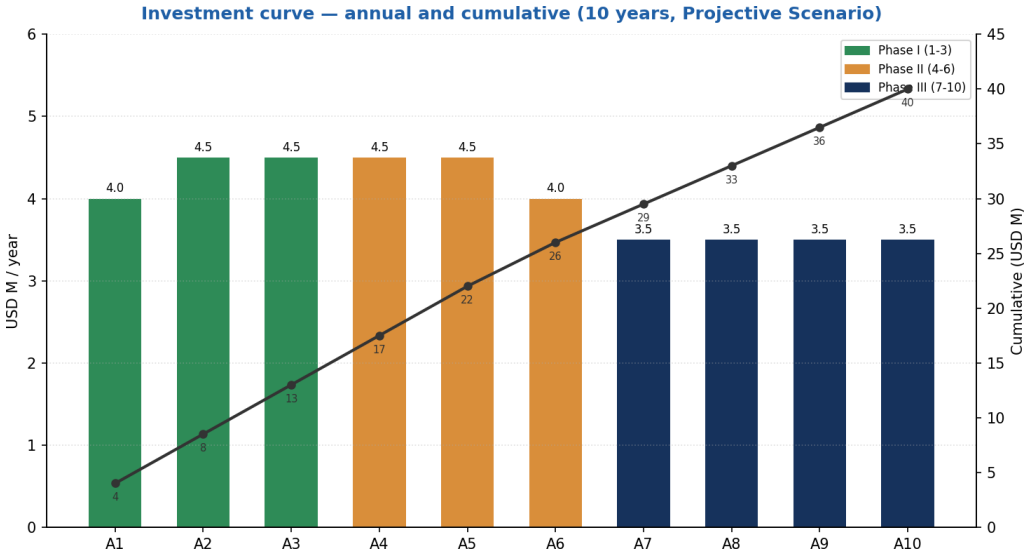


Figure 15. *Annual and cumulative investment curve (Projective Scenario, 10 years).*

8. ESG, social license and minimum impact

8.1 Alignment with international standards

The program is structured to comply with the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles, with ICMM good practices and EITI transparency. The minimum-impact design — portable drilling, modular wooden platforms, mule transport and manual trail opening — is the main social-license factor in the Yungas.

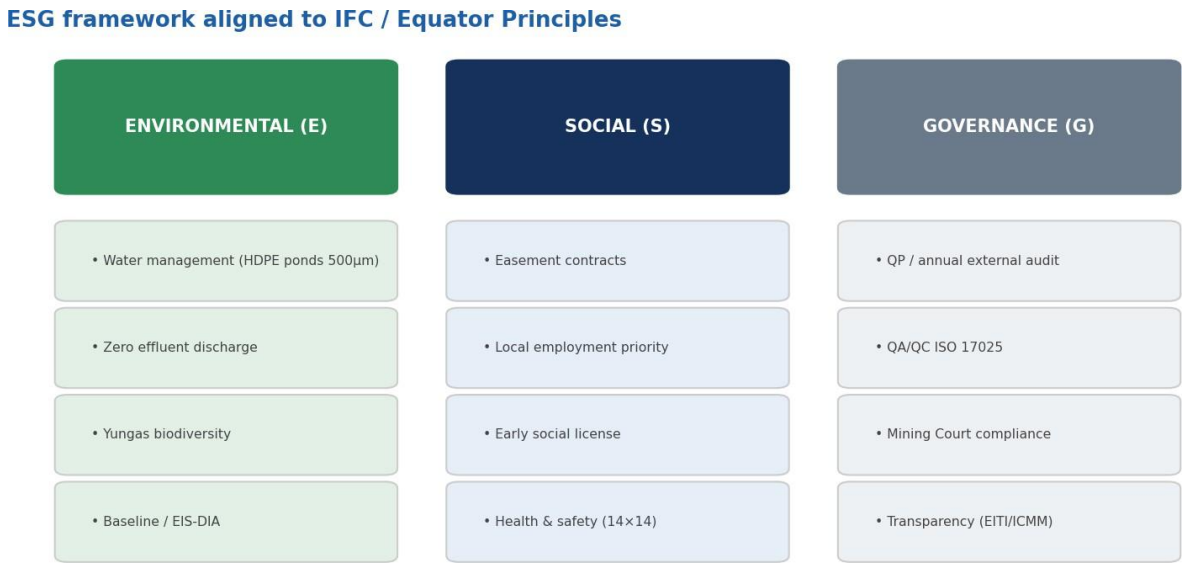


Figure 16. *Project ESG framework aligned to IFC / Equator Principles.*

Table 9. ESG matrix — commitments, standards and indicators

Dimension	Commitment	Standard	KPI / verification
Environmental	Minimum impact: no heavy roads; wooden platforms; zero effluent discharge	IFC PS3; EP	m³ recirculated; surface footprint
Environmental	Protection of Yungas biodiversity and basin monitoring (Siete Aguas)	IFC PS6	Baseline; periodic monitoring
Social	Coexistence with the Palma Sola and Siete Aguas communities	IFC PS5	Signed agreements; complaints addressed
Social	Local employment priority	IFC PS2	% of local workforce
Social	Occupational health and safety	IFC PS4	LTIFR rates; training
Governance	Annual external resource audit (QP)	NI 43-101 / CIM	QP report
Governance	Regulatory compliance (EIS Jujuy)	Jujuy regulations	Valid permits

8.2 Environmental management and community relations

With a roads-and-pads budget reduced to USD 1,000,000 (2.5%), the aim is impeccable coexistence with the Palma Sola and Siete Aguas communities. The portable drilling lines

do not require massive deforestation in the Yungas, eliminating the main risk of community or governmental shutdown in Jujuy. MOM Mining SRL keeps the submission of the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) before the provincial authority up to date, a condition for the start of each campaign.

The company complements the mining activity with sustainable forest management in the intervened areas, with the objective of protection, enrichment and social use.

9. Technical basis and risk control for the Board

- **Exploration-risk reduction via guide level:** as the Yacoraite Fm. is a conspicuous and easily recognizable horizon, the stratigraphic disorientation of field teams is eliminated. This acts as a technical insurance: it drastically reduces the cost of initial mapping and avoids drilling blind holes outside the productive horizon, ensuring that the portable drilling budget (USD 11.5 M) is applied surgically where the system has its geochemical trap.
- **Resource validity (QP role and 20 m grid):** since the mineralization is discontinuous in lenses («rosaries»), densification to a minimum of 20 m is mandatory to provide geological continuity. The budgetary inclusion of a QP from the Leapfrog modelling ensures that every metre complies with the QA/QC protocols required by the markets, transforming the technical datum into a real financial asset.
- **Social license and minimum impact:** with a roads-and-pads budget of USD 1,000,000 (2.5%), coexistence with the Palma Sola and Siete Aguas communities is guaranteed; the portable drilling lines do not require massive deforestation in the Yungas, eliminating the main risk of shutdown.

9.1 Risk matrix

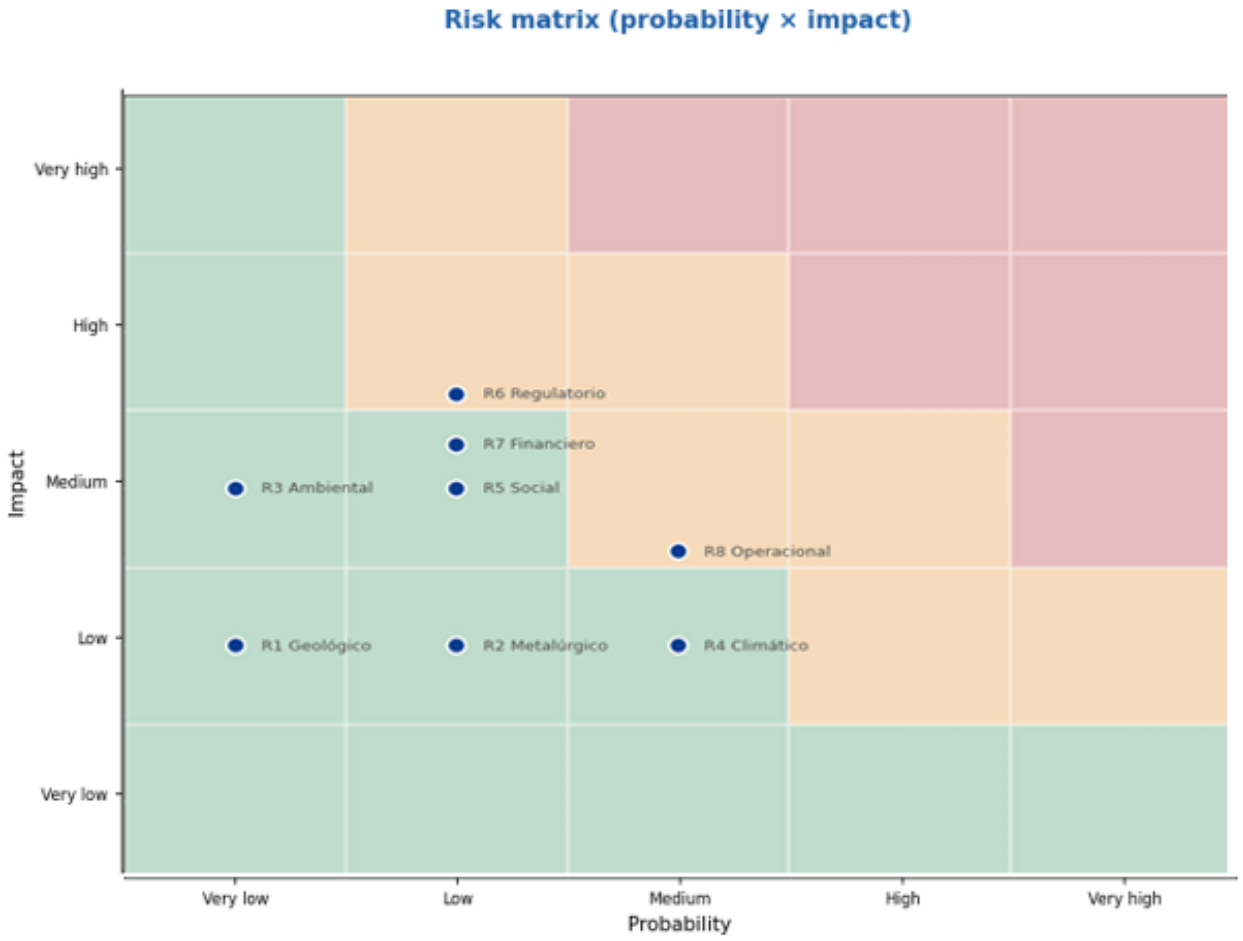


Figure 17. *Risk matrix (probability × impact) of the project.*

Table 10. Risk register, mitigation and owners

ID	Risk	Prob.	Impact	Mitigation	Owner
R1	Geological («rosary» continuity)	Medium	Medium	20×20 m grid; Yacoraite guide level; QP	Geology
R2	Metallurgical (recovery)	Medium	Medium	Variability tests; representative cores	Metallurgy
R3	Environmental (Yungas/basins)	Low	High	Minimum impact; wooden platforms	ESG / Environment
R4	Climatic (rains/access)	Medium	Medium	Portable equipment; contingency	Operations
R5	Social (social license)	Low	High	Coexistence Palma Sola/Siete Aguas	Community Relations
R6	Regulatory (EIS permits)	Medium	High	Valid EIS; Jujuy compliance	Legal
R7	Financial (costs/FX)	Medium	Medium	Contingency; portable capital efficiency	Finance Department
R8	Exploratory (blind targets)	Low	Medium	Vectoring by Yacoraite guide level	Exploration

10. Key performance indicators (KPI) and de-risking

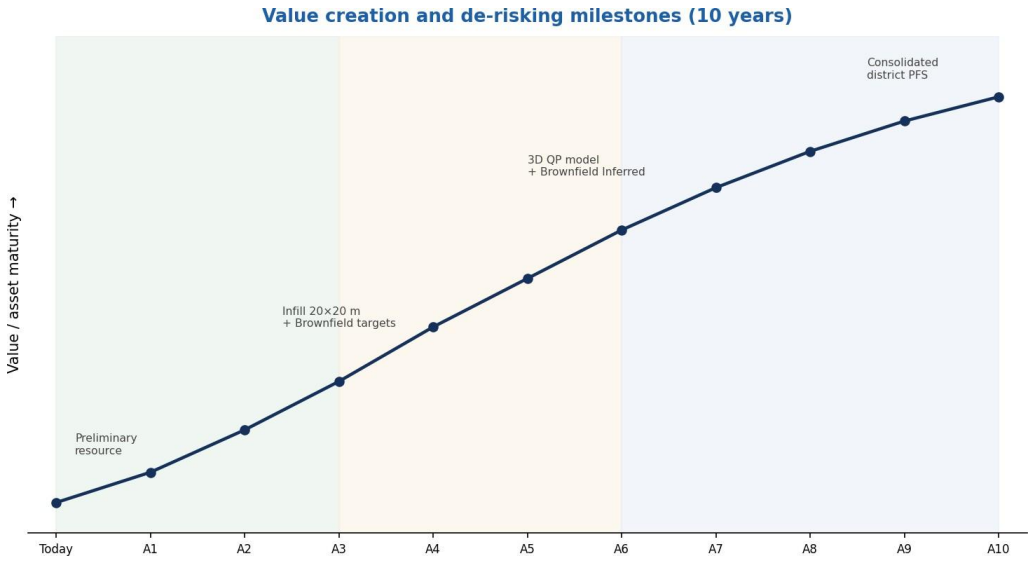


Figure 18. *Value creation and de-risking milestones over the 10 years (3 phases).*

Table 11. Key performance indicators (KPI)

KPI	Target	Frequency
Cumulative metres drilled	≈ 50,000-60,000 m over 10 years	Monthly
Grid density (Advanced)	Down to 20×20 m at Martín Bronce	Per campaign
QA/QC insertion rate	≥ 15%	Per batch
Brownfield targets defined	Progressive increase (Phase I-II)	Annual
Resource signoff by QP	Update (Phase II)	Annual
Surface footprint / roads	Minimal (2.5% budget)	Continuous
Budget execution	Deviation < contingency	Quarterly

11. Conclusions

1. The Martín Bronce Project constitutes a Kupferschiefer-type sediment-hosted copper-silver system, with the Yacoraite Formation as the definitive visual guide level of the basin and the mineralization hosted at its reducing basal contact over the Red Beds of the Pirgua Subgroup.

2. The current results — 23 drillholes, 1,302 m, Cu-Ag mineralization in every hole and «rosary» geometry with spot intercepts of up to 5.1% Cu — support a preliminary resource of 1.79 Mt M+I at 0.96% CuEq and 2.43 Mt total at 0.92% CuEq, estimated by a QP under CIM (2014).

3. The consolidated USD 40 million 10-year plan focuses resources on the scientific precision of the model, surgical portable drilling (≈ 50,000-60,000 m) and QP certification, organizing the 40,000 ha into Advanced, Brownfield and Greenfield levels.

12. Recommendations

4. Start Phase I prioritizing high-density infill (20×20 m) at Martín Bronce and the Brownfield opening (mapping, channel geochemistry and IP) over the Yacoraite windows.

5. Deploy remote sensing (ASTER/Sentinel) and stream sediments early in the Greenfield block to generate regional targets without delay.

6. Maintain the QA/QC protocol (≥15%) and the QP's involvement from the Leapfrog modelling, a condition of auditability and bankability.

7. Preserve the minimum-impact design (portable drilling, wooden platforms) to secure the social license in Palma Sola and Siete Aguas.

8. Advance the metallurgical variability tests on the «rosaries» in Phase II to reduce processing risk ahead of the consolidated PFS in Phase III.

13. References

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- MOM Mining SRL (2026). Martín Bronce Project — Exploration Program Update, Preliminary Report, May 2026.
- MOM Mining SRL (2026). Complementary Technical-Financial Report: Phase I Expansion — Martín Bronce Project.
- MOM Mining SRL (2026). Mining claim cartography (A3 vertical).
- SEGEMAR. Geological maps and plans of the Sierras de Santa Bárbara and del Centinela, Province of Jujuy.
- CIM (2014). CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.
- Sastre Salim, L. A. (2026). Preliminary Mineral Resource Estimate — Martín Bronce Project (QP, AIG #8448).
- IFC (2012). Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.
- The Equator Principles (EP4, 2020).
- Salta Group and Pirgua Subgroup — regional stratigraphic synthesis (public context literature).

Annex A. Mining claim cartography

Mining claim plan of the MOM Mining block — Martín Bronce Project (source: MOM Mining SRL).

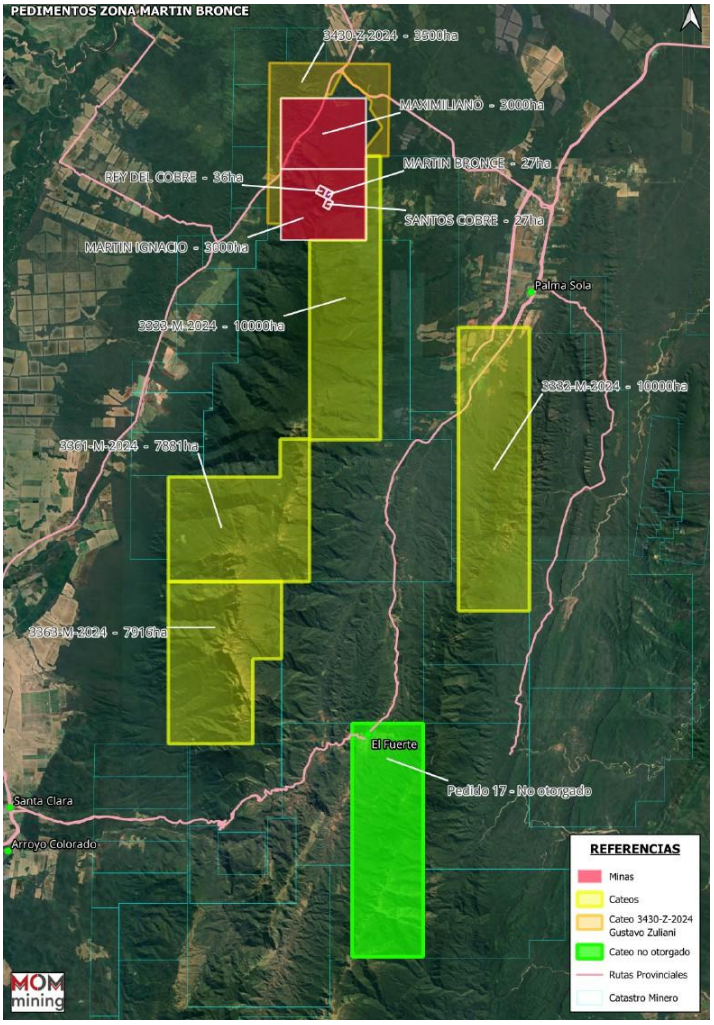

Figure 19. *MOM mining claim plan — Martín Bronce (original document provided).*

Annex B. Regional historical geological cartography

Historical geological plan of the Serranías de Santa Bárbara and del Centinela, Province of Jujuy (SEGEMAR), included as regional context reference.

Figure 20. *Historical geological plan — Serranías de Santa Bárbara and del Centinela (SEGEMAR).*