

H. Digix Reyes Controlled Gold Mines

“A Proven Gold District in the Heart of the Andes”

Within the La Paz western region Bolivia lies the Central Andean Orogenic Belt, one of the most geologically endowed metallogenic belts in the Central Andes, characterized by extensive intrusive activity, hydrothermal alteration systems, and long-lived structural corridors that have generated significant precious- and base-metal mineralization through history.

Of particular significance is the development of epithermal Au-Ag systems, polymetallic vein networks, and placer-style gold accumulations derived from erosion of mineralized source rocks. The region hosts numerous northwest-trending regional structures and subsidiary faults that provide conduits for hydrothermal fluid flow, resulting in well-developed alteration halos, silicification zones, and gold-bearing quartz-sulfide veins. Erosional reworking of these systems during repeated Andean uplift cycles contributed to the formation of high-grade alluvial and colluvial gold deposits along paleo-drainages and modern fluvial channels.

The La Paz district is widely recognized for its artisanal and small-scale mining history, with numerous pits, shafts, and placer workings distributed along structural trends and drainage corridors. The combination of favorable host lithologies, active tectonics, and efficient hydraulic concentration processes continues to support ongoing gold production in both primary hard-rock and secondary placer environments. This geological context provides strong support for the presence of localized, potentially economic gold-rich gravels and shallow mineralized zones within the project area.

For investors and operators, the La Paz region offers a unique advantage:

it is a proven, gold-bearing district with continuous mining activity, established logistics, and an existing culture of mineral extraction. The geological setting is not speculative — gold is known to be present, actively mined, and regionally abundant. This supports a strong foundation for exploration, development, and scalable production targeting both placer channels and deeper mineralized structures.

i. 6 De Agosto - 2,038 Acres

The 6 De Agosto Placer Concession will serve as the first Digix mining operation to enter production in early 2026. The Project is situated within UTM Zone 19S in western Bolivia, La Paz Department, with project grid extents defined in UTM (WGS84) coordinates covering Easting 638,000–640,000 m and Northing 8,259,000–8,261,500 m. These boundaries encompass the principal target zones identified through remote-sensing anomaly interpretation, geomorphological assessment, and historical artisanal activity. The 6 De Agosto concession lies within a mining-friendly jurisdiction, with year-round access and a long history of artisanal production in the surrounding district.

- West (left) boundary: E = 638,000 m
- East (right) boundary: E = 640,000 m
- North (top) boundary: N = 8,261,500 m
- South (bottom) boundary: N = 8,259,000 m

The alluvial gold concession covers an area situated along a regional drainage system known to host gold-bearing alluvial and colluvial sediments derived from weathering and erosion of mineralized highlands to the north and northeast. The Property is administered under Bolivian mining laws and is designated for exploration and small- to medium-scale production of placer gold deposits.

Surface rights and mineral rights are held in accordance with Bolivian mining regulations, with Digix maintaining secure operational control of the concession for the purposes of exploration, evaluation, and commercial extraction of gold. The Property includes areas of active historical workings, exposed gravels, and shallow overburden, consistent with placer-style mineralization. No existing surface structures, protected zones, or conflicting land uses are present that would impede exploration or mine development.

The concession is accessible via regional roads that connect La Paz with smaller local communities. On-site access is supported by established tracks suitable for light vehicles and machinery. Water, aggregate materials, and operational support can be sourced regionally, and the proximity to established mining areas provides logistical advantages for mobilizing equipment and personnel.

Production for the 6 De Agosto mine is mapped out in 5 phases. The Life-of-Mine Timeline (Image 1) shows when each mining phase begins along with the expected production and recovery, over the expected 5-year mine life. Digix has utilized Remote Satellite Imagery along with physical sampling to determine the gold rich areas of the mine (yellow clusters – Image 2)

Production Assumptions:

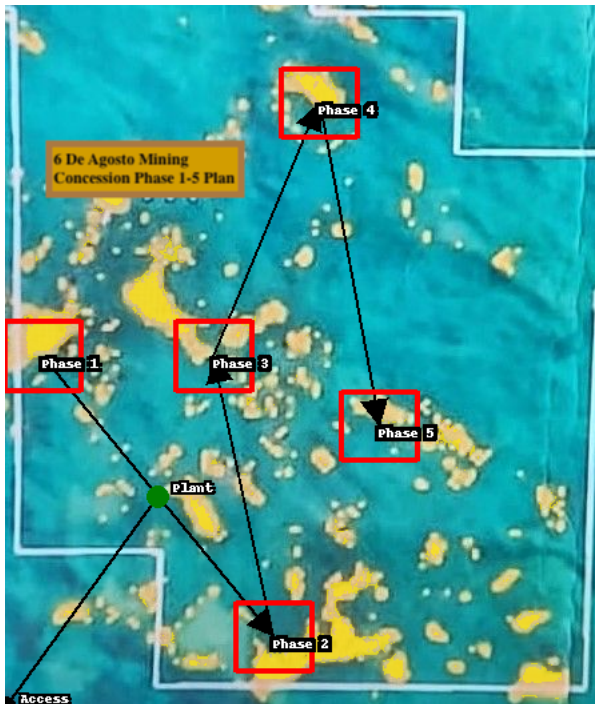
Phase 1 (very strong cluster): 4.5 g/t Au
 Phase 2 (strong cluster): 4.0 g/t Au
 Phase 3 (strong-medium): 4.25 g/t Au
 Phase 4 (medium): 3.75 g/t Au
 Phase 5 (lower fringe cluster): 3.0 g/t Au

Mining rate: 1,500 tonnes per day
 2 Shifts – 10 hr. shifts
 Operating days/year: 330 (allows downtime, rain, maintenance)
 Tonnes per year: 1,500 tpd x 330 = 495,000 t/yea

Image 1- 6 De Agosto Projected Production

Start Date	Phase	Tonnes Milled Annual	Grad (g/t)	Recovery %	Gold oz./yr.	Cumulative Gold oz.
Mar 2026	1	495,000	4.5	90	64,454	64,454
Aug 2026	2	495,000	4.0	90	57,293	121,747
Nov 2026	3	495,000	4.25	90	60,873	182,620
Feb 2027	4	495,000	3.75	90	53,712	236,332
Apr 2027	5	495,000	3.0	90	42,969	279,301

Image 2 - Each “Phase” is one 250m x 250m Block - Designed to Start with Highest Intensity



(Complete Mining Plan Available From Digix Mgmt.)

Summary of Additional Digix Concessions

Western La Paz District

In addition to the 6 De Agosto Placer Concession, Digix controls a robust portfolio of five additional alluvial and placer gold properties (Table 3) located within the same western district of the La Paz Department. These concessions—Tora (2,471 acres), Flor (1,235 acres), Maripani (1,544 acres), Iglesiasani (1,544 acres), and Colosal (926 acres)—share similar geological characteristics, geomorphological settings, and historic mining footprints. Each property exhibits evidence of prior artisanal extraction, localized excavation pits, and gold-bearing gravels consistent with the mineralized drainage systems that dominate this region of the Central Andes.

Remote Satellite Imagery, supported by historical accounts and preliminary field sampling, indicates that these concessions host extensive alluvial and colluvial gold deposits analogous to those present at 6 De Agosto. Digix has incorporated these properties into a phased development strategy, whereby each concession can be advanced sequentially or in parallel depending on operational requirements, plant availability, and production targets. This multi-asset structure provides the Company with significant flexibility and redundancy in mine scheduling and gold output.

The diversity and distribution of these concessions within the same mineralized district enhances the long-term stability of Digix's production profile. For token holders, this portfolio creates multiple potential sources of gold generation, reducing dependency on any single operation and strengthening the overall security and continuity of future gold-backed token collateralization. Each concession represents a scalable mining opportunity with the capacity to transition into production following the development model established at 6 De Agosto.

The combined portfolio positions Digix as one of the most strategically assembled alluvial gold operators in the region, with substantial upside as each concession transitions into the production pipeline providing diversified sources of physical gold production.

Table 3 – Summary Digix Mining Concessions

Concession	Acreage	Deposit Type	Key Characteristics	Development Notes
6 De Agosto	2,038	Alluvial/Placer	Strong anomaly density, active artisanal history	First Digix mine scheduled for production
Iglesiani	1,544	Alluvial Placer	Continuous paleochannel structures	Planned Phase-in after 6 De Agosto
Tora	2,471	Alluvial/Placer	Large drainage catchment; extensive historic workings	Potential multi-phase pit design
Maripani	1,544	Alluvial/Placer	Compact, high-grade anomaly trends	Suitable for modular plant expansion
Flor	1,235	Alluvial/Placer	High channel concentration; multi-branch gravels	Remote sensing identifies strong clusters
Colosal	926	Alluvial/Placer	Similar geomorphology to Maripani	Lower capex, rapid deployment opportunity