ASX Announcement | 15 May 2023

Summit acquires high-grade Antimony Project in Morocco.

Highlights:

- *Summit acquires the high-grade Ahmed Antimony Project, including six (6) exploration licences in central Morocco from Ashgill Morocco Limited (Ashgill)*
- *Recent assay results include 61.9%, 44.5%, and 39.4% Sb from rock chip samples, confirming the project's prospectivity and providing immediate drill targets*
- *The transaction consists of six (6) exploration licenses for 79 km^2 in central Morocco targeting antimony mineralisation associated with a regional fault developed in a substantial dilational jog*
- *The project contains several historical and recent artisanal mine workings*
- *Outcropping massive stibnite mineralisation was highlighted by the Company during a recent due diligence site visit*
- *The ability to drill is immediate with drilling permitted under exploration licenses*
- *Year-round exploration access to the project is possible via sealed and unsealed roads*
- *Morocco ranked the best place for mining investment in Africa and the eighth best globally (and the only African country in the top ten) by the 2021 Fraser Institute Survey.*

Summit Minerals Limited (**ASX:SUM**, "**Summit**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the acquisition of an excellent package of antimony tenements in Western Morocco. Through its Moroccan subsidiary, Summit Morocco, the company has acquired six Exploration Licences and has tendered for a seventh. The area acquired is 79 km^2 and will grow to 95 km^2 should the Company win its tender bid.

Site due diligence is complete, and the outstanding assay results, including **61.9%**, **44.5%**, and **39.4%** Antimony (**Sb**) from sampling of rock chips at the historical workings within the project area, confirm the prospectivity (Figure 1).

Commenting on the acquisition, Managing Director Jonathan King said:

> *"The acquisition of the Ahmed Project provides Summit with walk-up drill targets and a significant early mover advantage within proactive mining regulation in a safe jurisdiction. Additional to confirming high-grade antimony at Ahmed, we anticipate further opportunities through Morocco's excellent exploration potential across various commodities. Outcropping mineralisation and direct*

shipping antimony grade returned from sampled rocks attest to the mineral prospectivity at Ahmed, which sits in a mineralised contact extending over several tens of kilometres."

"The Company is very pleased to have partnered with local geological and exploration consultants, Ashgill Morocco. Ashgill will manage our work program in Morocco, providing us with a wealth of local knowledge and a partner that can get on the ground and get the work done on demand"

"Morocco's new mining code is transparent and supportive of active exploration companies. We look forward to keeping our shareholders updated on our progress."

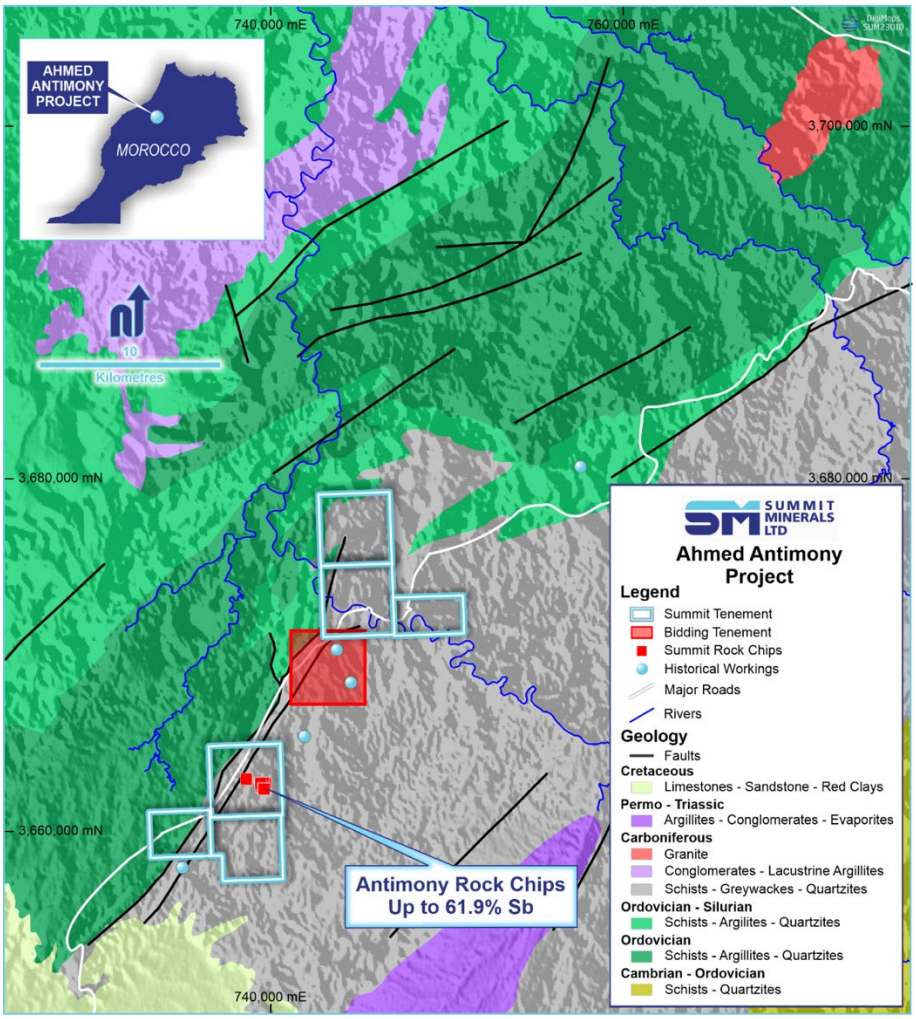

Figure 1: Ahmed Antimony Project, Central Morocco. Location, tenements, chip sampling on geology draped over a digital terrain model.

Antimony in Morocco

Morocco is known to have significant antimony mineralisation, with estimates suggesting that the country could become a major antimony producer in the future. Antimony mineralisation occurs in several areas, primarily in the High Atlas Mountains and the Anti-Atlas Mountains, and these areas are in central and southern Morocco, respectively.

In the western Meseta region of Morocco, where the Ahmed Project is located, geological structures, including folds, faults, and fractures, primarily control antimony mineralisation. Antimony deposits may form in the hinge zones of anticlines or within faults or shear zones, where the rocks are more fractured and permeable, and fluids containing antimony can migrate more easily. Understanding the area's geological structure is essential for identifying potential antimony deposits and developing effective exploration and mining strategies.

The Ahmed Project

The Ahmed Project comprises six licences (EL 353 87 50, 51, 52, 54, 58 and 59) which cover an area of approximately 79 km^2 at the provincial boundary separating the Khouribga and Khenifra Provinces, in the Beni Mellal-Khenifra Region of Morocco. The Company has bid directly for a seventh licence in the same area. The Ahmed Project is about 42 km northeast of Khouribga and 115 km southeast of Casablanca. Direct access to the project area is via road R311 joining the city of Oued Zem to the Moulay Bouazza township.

The antimony mineralisation resides in a substantial dilational jog developed in a regional NNE-striking fault, the Smaala-Oulmes Fault. Antimony, occurring as semi-massive stibnite (antimony sulphide), is widely distributed throughout the dilation zone, providing favourable mineralisation sites. The mineralisation is often associated with quartz veins that cut through the host rocks. The quartz veins can range in thickness from a few centimetres to several meters and contain high concentrations of stibnite as disseminated grains within quartz or as massive aggregates that fill the veins. The metamorphosed host rocks are a mixture of shale, sandstone, and siltstone (Figure 2).

Table 1: Summary: Due Diligence Rock Chip Results (ALS - Spain)

Sample	Lat	Long	Sb_ICP ppm	Sb_XRF %	Au_ICP ppm
BK DK_001	33.07805658	-6.43038991	100		<0.001
BK DK_002	33.0780883	-6.4309741	>100000	61.9	0.007
BK DK_003	33.0789159	-6.4339757	5700		<0.001
BK DK_004	33.0799657	-6.4332514	300		<0.001
BK DK_005	33.08039718	-6.4322429	200		<0.001
BK DK_006	33.0803389	-6.4315828	50300		0.004
BK DK_007	33.0786333	-6.4316111	500		<0.001
BK DK_008	33.07866344	-6.4314508	19500		0.001
BK DK_009	33.0782281	-6.4319765	>100000	39.4	0.018
BK DK_010	33.0779336	-6.4323252	>100000	44.5	0.007

Several veins from the workings were sampled during a due diligence site visit (Figure 1; Table 1; Appendix 1), with the samples submitted to ALS Laboratory Group in Seville, Spain, for multielement analysis via ICP-fusion and XRF (via pressed pellets). The returned assays for the ten samples ranged from 100 ppm to a peak value of 61.9% Sb. Other significant values include 44.5%, 39.4%, 5% and 1.9% Sb. The same mineralised veins and geological sequence were observed 2 km SSW of the workings on the adjacent rise. The due diligence trip also sought to confirm further prospectivity by reviewing the available geology, meeting with Senior officials in the Moroccan Mines Department in Beni Mellal and reviewing the general mining industry in the country.

Figure 2: Sample assaying 61.9% Sb and the sampled outcropping antimony mineralisation. The encountered geological environment sits comfortably within the skill sets of Summit's geologists.

Next steps

Sporadic prospecting and small-scale mining for antimony have occurred over parts of the project area since the 1920s (Figure 3). These historical workings are the basis of the Company's exploration program. Activities will include field mapping and drilling at the various workings. The immediate work will focus on drainage and soil sampling in the extensions to the workings to determine the extent of the Company's proposed drilling campaign, which we hope to undertake in Q3 this year.

Morocco Overview

Morocco's mining sector is very much developed for phosphates but is still underexplored for other minerals. A summary of the Moroccan mining industry is as follows -

- Established mining industry producing at a rate of approximately 40 million tonnes of minerals per year.
- Produces 90% of the world's supply of phosphates and extracts copper, cobalt, gold, silver, and zinc.
- A friendly business environment with a strong mining history but very little systematic modern exploration.
- The mining sector creates over 41,000 direct job positions.

Figure 3: Historic antimony working at Ahmed. Several historic workings have been located and reviewed. Each working represents a walk-up drill target.

In 2016 the Moroccan Government created a new, modern mining regulatory framework to take the jurisdiction closer to global best practices and triple the mining sector turnover by 2025 to $1.5B.

The highlights of this code are:

- The new mining title of exploration authorisation allows investors to develop exploration programs over large areas.
- Exploration license for four years, extendable for a further 3 years.
- Exclusive conversion to mining license of four years, extendable to 20 years.
- Rapid and exclusive progression from exploration to mining with secure title and tenure.
- Express provisions relating to environmental impact assessments and mine closure plan requirements.
- No restriction on the nationality of shareholders or directors of a company engaging in mining activities in Morocco.
- Simplifying procedures for foreign currency movement and repatriation.
- No restrictions on selling, exporting, or importing extracted or processed minerals.
- Sale and leasing of mining rights.

- Foreign investors in mining are exempted from duties on imported machinery that will be used in their mining development projects.

Consequently, Morocco is ranked the best place for mining investment in Africa and the eighth best globally by the 2021 Fraser Institute Survey.

Transaction Terms

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, Summit is acquiring six exploration licences (Table 2), and agrees to:

- a cash payment of US$130,000 to the vendor (Ashgill) by way of electronic transfer payable upon Completion of the Acquisition (Cash Payment); and
- issue the Vendor 1,000,000 listed options (ASX:SUMO) to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Purchaser.

Table 2: Ahmed Licences (Tenements)

Licence	Holder/Applicant	Third-Party Agreements and other notes
EL 353 87 50	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None
EL 353 87 51	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None
EL 353 87 52	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None
EL 353 87 54	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None
EL 353 87 58	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None
EL 353 87 59	Ashgill Morocco Ltd	None

The Company also has tendered a bid for a seventh tenement, which, if successful, will see the company acquire 95km^2 (growing by a further 16.3 km^2), with the two packages almost forming a contiguous block.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Summit Minerals Limited.

- ENDS -

For More Information:

Jonathan King
Executive Director
jonathan@summitminerals.com.au
T: +61 8 9426 0666

Stewart Walters
Media & Investor Relations
stewart@marketopen.com.au
M: +61 414 644 166

Additional information is available at **www.summitminerals.com.au**.

About Summit Minerals Limited

Summit Minerals Limited is an Australian-focused ASX-listed battery mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in demand-driven commodities. It is focused on systematically exploring and developing its projects to delineate multiple JORC-compliant resources.

Summit's projects include the Windfall and Magwood Antimony Projects in the antimony-gold province of the southern New England Fold Belt region in NSW, the Stallion REE Project in Ponton River WA, the Phillips River Lithium Project in Ravensthorpe WA, and the Bridgetown Lithium Project in Bridgetown WA, strategically located along strike of Talison's Greenbushes Mine. Through focus, diligence and execution, the board of Summit Minerals is determined to unlock previously unrealised value in our projects.

Competent Person Statement

The information related to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by Jonathan King, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathan King is a director of Collective Prosperity Pty Ltd. Jonathan King has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jonathan King consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements concerning the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by using forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions and that the Company's results or performance may differ materially. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to materially differ from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 1 – Ahmed Antimony Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
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.	Samples were chipped with a mallet, with approximately 3kg of sample collected within a 1-metre radius from a central location. Samples were photographed, and their location was recorded via GPS. The samples were submitted to ALS in Seville, Spain, for a standard exploration suite of 48 elements plus the REEs analysis suite, making for 66 elements. Samples exceeding the upper detection limit were analysed by prepared pellets XRF.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were collected within a 1m radius of the initial sample point.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Industry-standard sampling practices for chip sampling adopted
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling performed
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling performed
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling performed
	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.	No drilling performed
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.	All samples were lithologically logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling performed
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling performed
NSub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	No drilling performed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling performed
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were dried and pulverised
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The laboratory inserted certified standards into the sample stream as part of its QA process. No field duplicates or certified blank samples were included.
	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.	The sampling practices were suitable for the stage of exploration.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes were considered appropriate for the grain size of the sampled material.
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.	A certified laboratory, ALS was used to analyse the submitted chip samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. An independent geologist chose the analytical methods used.
	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 such tools employed
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted regularly, and some duplicate samples were taken for QC checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification was undertaken
	The use of twinned holes.	No hole twinning was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling identified
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.	No drilling performed
	Specification of the grid system used.	Latitude and Longitude/UTM Zone 29 North
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic control used
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling performed
	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.	No drilling performed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling performed
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.	Sampling was generally normal to the strike and across the width of the identified mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling performed
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The samples were delivered by courier directly to ALS in Seville, Spain.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits were conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Ahmed Antimony Project

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

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 Ahmed Project comprises six granted Exploration Licenses (EL 353 87 50, 51, 52, 54, 58 and 59) for an area of roughly 78.6 km^2. The company's Moroccan subsidiary, Summit Morocco, has a competing bid for a further licence of 16.3 km^2. The tenement package is in good standing and has no encumbrances
	· The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The licenses are in the process of being transferred from Ashgill Morocco, to Summit Morocco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Summit Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Artisanal mining has occurred periodically. No modern exploration has ever been completed.
Geology	· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The antimony mineralisation resides in a substantial dilational jog developed in a regional NNE-striking fault, the Smaala-Oulmes Fault. Antimony, occurring as semi-massive stibnite (antimony sulphide), is widely distributed throughout the dilation zone, providing favourable mineralisation sites. The mineralisation is often associated with quartz veins that cut through a mixture of metamorphosed shale, sandstone, and siltstone. The quartz veins can range in thickness from a few centimetres to several meters and contain high concentrations of stibnite as disseminated grains within quartz or as massive aggregates that fill the veins.
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:	No drilling performed
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	No drilling performed
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	GPS data was used for elevation control
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	No drilling performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o down hole length and interception depth	No drilling performed
	o hole length.	No drilling performed
	· 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.	Not applicable as no drilling performed
Data aggregation methods	· In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No data aggregation methods used.
	· 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.	No drilling performed
	· The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Massive to disseminated stibnite mineralisation associated with vein quartz infilling shear zones. Vein widths vary from cm to several metres in scale and are traceable over 100s metres. Veins appear as steeply to moderately dipping veins and stockworks.
	· If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling performed
	· If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling performed
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.	Photographic evidence provided implying scale. Grade determinations and sampling conform to accepted industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The reporting level is appropriate for due diligence test work. The results obtained justify further work on the project. Results in the table are considered representative and show the variably in antimony grade in and around the veining.
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.	Not relevant
Further work	· The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Drainage and soil geochemistry is already scheduled for an immediate start. Followed target drilling at the historical workings and in the extension to these.
	· Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

SUMMIT MINERALS LTD

info@summitminerals.com.au

L1/389 Oxford Street Mount Hawthorn WA 6016

www.summitminerals.com.au