

Summit Minerals' Projects Status Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Portfolio of projects continues to be reviewed and assessed.**
- **Restatement of the Stallion Uranium Project resource with further exploration being planned for the project.**
- **Castor Project assay results and interpretation indicate elevated gold and copper anomalies.**
- **The Company continues to advance commercial discussions on various value accretive opportunities.**

Summit Minerals Limited (**ASX: SUM**, “**Summit**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide shareholders with updates on its Stallion Project (WA, Australia), Castor Project (Quebec, Canada), and Ahmed Antimony Project (Morocco). The Company continues to review and assess its diverse portfolio of projects as it looks to build shareholder value in the short, medium and long term through both organic growth and value accretive acquisitions.

Stallion Project

The Stallion Project hosts an Inferred Resource (JORC 2012) for the Stallion uranium deposit of 9.9 million tonnes (Mt), for 3.3 million pounds (Mlb) grading 150ppm U₃O₈¹ (Refer to ASX Announcement dated 13 September 2022). The resource was previously established by Manhattan Corporation Limited (MHC:ASX) in 2017². The company is working towards restating this uranium resource.

The Stallion Uranium project is approximately 175km ENE of Kalgoorlie and ~55km WSW from Deep Yellow's (ASX: DYL) Mulga Rock Project. Mulga Rock is one of only four projects in Western Australia to receive State Ministerial approval to progress with uranium mining.

At Stallion, the Company currently holds 196 km² of exploration tenements underlain by Tertiary palaeochannels within the Gunbarrel Basin. These palaeochannels are known to host several uranium deposits and drilled uranium prospects (Figure 1).

Whilst there is a general ban on uranium mining in WA, the calls for the ban to be removed have been growing louder recently amidst the renewed global embrace of nuclear energy as a key tool to help reduce global carbon emission coupled with the increasing uranium spot price. It is against this backdrop that Summit has been reviewing the Stallion uranium resource and has been working to expand on it organically through exploration as well as through M&A.

¹ <https://manhattcorp.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PontonMineralResourceEstimates23Jan17.pdf>

² (Refer to MHC.ASX Announcement dated 23 January 2017)

The Company has begun planning for an exploration campaign at Stallion and will keep shareholders updated accordingly.

As has been previously announced (Summit announcement 31 Oct 2023) the Company also continues to work towards an interim Maiden Mineral Resource for rare earth elements (REE) at the Stallion Project.

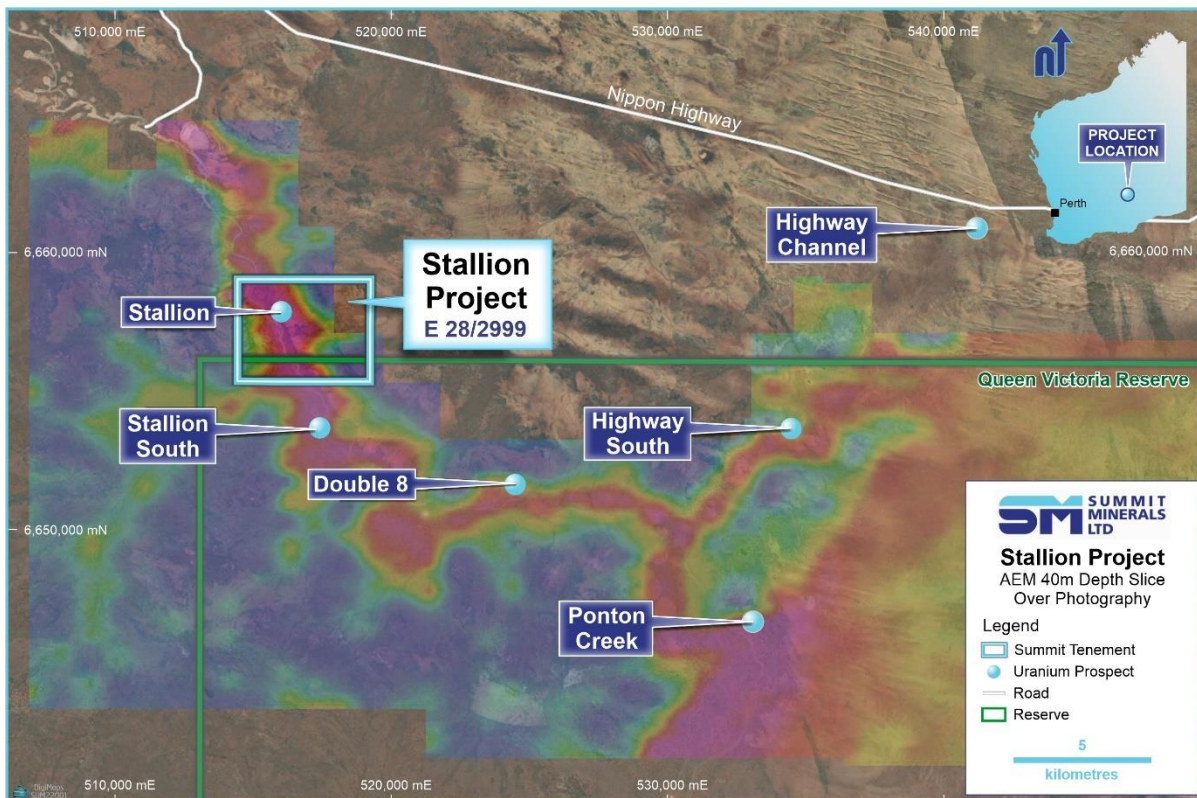


Figure 1 - Summit controls 196 km² of exploration tenements underlain by Tertiary palaeochannels at Stallion. These palaeochannels are known to host several uranium deposits and drilled uranium prospects, including the 3.3Mib Stallion uranium resource.

Castor Project, Canada.

The Castor Project is located within the world-class Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum rich pegmatite system of the James Bay Lowlands, Quebec Canada and comprises 286 contiguous claims. The project area lies in the geological, La Grande sub-province within the Archean Superior Province. The La Grande sub-province is known to host several gold and lithium deposits. Namely the Roberto orogenic gold deposit hosted in amphibolite facies rocks and the Whabouchi lithium deposit hosted in a LCT albite-spodumene type pegmatite.

Summit Minerals Ltd contracted KBM Resources Group in August 2023 to acquire LIDAR and Aerial Imagery for the Castor Project area. The survey was flown with a point density of ~20 points per square meter and flown at an altitude facilitating high resolution 10 cm aerial photographs. These acquisition parameters have delivered Summit highly detailed ground data and imagery perfectly suited for geological interpretation and pegmatite identification.

LiDAR processing and interpretation specialists, GeoCloud Analytics was contracted to re-process the LiDAR data, interpret structure to improve geological understanding, and map potential pegmatite outcrop and dykes for prospecting. The survey revealed additional pegmatite outcrops, offering a precise

insight into their distribution. A bare earth ground model, source point cloud data, and colour aerial photography from the LiDAR survey were delivered in mid-October, with their preliminary evaluation completed in November.

A fall prospecting program on the Castor Property was performed by Critical Discoveries Ltd. Targets for both lithium and gold exploration were established based on mineralogical observations and preliminary data. Work was completed in November 2023. Assay results and final interpretation reports were recently received by the Company.

In addition to the presence of pegmatites, CDC also identified several copper-gold targets featuring sulphide-bearing laminated quartz veins within significantly altered (basalt-ultramafic) host rock. Some of the identified quartz veins are located near historical drilling.

A total of 141 grab samples were collected and submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd for assessment.

The best gold results were as follows:

- Sample 247862 - 7.31 g/t Au with 1.99% Fe and elevated Cu in a 10 cm wide quartz vein with trace malachite
- Sample 247775 - 0.772 g/t Au with 2.67 % Fe in a felsic-to-intermediate intrusive rock with pink alteration
- Sample 247781 - 0.557 g/t Au and 9.62 % Fe in a shear zone with minor quartz stringers

The best lithium results were as follows:

- Sample 247804 - 54 ppm Li (0.0116 % Li₂O) in a biotite rich gneissic metamorphic rock with pyrite mineralization localised to quartz veinlets.
- Sample 247805 - 44 ppm Li (0.0095% Li₂O) in shear with gossanous altered host; very silicified
- Sample 247787 - 32 ppm Li (0.0069 % Li₂O) within a 10 cm pegmatite

Table 1 – Castor Rock Chip Details, Datum: NAD83 (UTM Zone 18 – North)

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
247775	351528	5928734	Pink colored alteration overprint and surface weathering; medium-grained phenocrysts in a felsic-intermediate intrusive (Duncan intrusive? phase); rock breaks medium grey color in fresh rock surface
247781	351441	5930400	shear with minor quartz stringers; 2% pyrite; gossanous; mafic host; Az346; sub-vertical
247787	334680	5923520	10 cm dike; pegmatitic; 3 cm k-feldspar; quartz; Az101
247804	333821	5923898	Strongly foliated + partially folded biotite-rich gneissic metamorphic rock with mm scale pink veinlets, 3-5% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite mineralisation in the veinlets, weakly oxidised orange staining and surface weathering, strong pink surface alteration/surface weathering in outcrop
247805	334076	5923876	sheared with gossanous altered host; very silicified; dark grey fresh; pink weathered; very fine-grained disseminated sulphide throughout; mafic xenolith partially included in shear
247862	334204.82	5923955.54	Quartz vein 10 cm wide, with trace malachite on contact surfaces, strong red-orange oxide staining, pyrite mineralisation and trace malachite on vein contact

As indicated by CDC, it is suggested that based on low Li, Cs, and Rb values and high K/Rb ratios, the results received by the Company do not suggest that these pegmatites are associated with an LCT pegmatite system or are proximal to LCT pegmatites. However, due to anomalous gold showings future work should include additional mapping and sampling the structurally controlled copper-gold system with a diamond drill program to expand the trend of the system.

Based on these findings, the Company has reassessed the priority of the Castor Project and will pause work on the project until further notice. The Company has been exploring other lithium opportunities and believes that poor lithium market sentiment as well as the low lithium price has provided a fantastic opportunity to acquire world class assets at very reasonable prices.

Ahmed Antimony Project, Morocco

Ashgill Exploration Morocco was appointed by SUM to complete a field reconnaissance program on the Ahmed Antimony Project. The program and assays with accompanying reports were finalized in mid-January of this year.

Concurrent with mapping, rock chip sampling established that antimony mineralisation is confined mainly to the southern block, which was extended to the southwest by 4.4 km from the historical workings in the northeast of the south block. Antimony mineralisation occurs mainly as the sulphide, stibnite, is generally thin (on the tens of cm scale) and is poddy by nature, typical of vein-hosted mineralisation in ductile shear zones. The mineralisation crops out in the northeast and southwest of the southern block and is associated with tungsten, arsenic, niobium, and weak lead.

Five chip samples collected along the anomalous outcropping plugs returned Ga values to 20.3 ppm and rare earth oxide values up to 862.8 ppm TREO, averaging 820 ppm TREO. No adequate levels of Antimony were indicated from the results.

Based on these findings, the Company has reassessed the priority of the Ahmed Antimony Project and will cease work on the project until further notice.

Table 2 – Calculated anomalous TREO results for reconnaissance rock chip sampling, Ahmed Project.

Sample_ID	East	North	TREO (ppm)	Description
AAP_MX_026	745295.09	3676726.08	765.22	Margins of nepheline syenite intrusion
AAP_MX_027	745298.43	3676730.50	807.01	Margins of nepheline syenite intrusion
AAP_MX_028	745312.97	3676634.75	862.83	Margins of nepheline syenite intrusion
AAP_MX_029	745339.72	3676591.48	818.48	Margins of nepheline syenite intrusion
AAP_MX_030	745280.85	3676568.91	846.59	Margins of nepheline syenite intrusion

Approved for release by the Board of Summit Minerals Limited.

- ENDS -

25 January 2024

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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 Castor Lithium Project in the prolific James Bay District, Quebec, Canada; The Ahmed Antimony Project in central Morocco; 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; and the Phillips River Lithium Project in Ravensthorpe WA. 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 and Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathan King is a director of Geoimpact 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 – Castor Lithium Project (CLP), Ahmed Antimony Project (AAP)

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 (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	<p>Samples were chipped with a mallet, with approximately 0.5 - 1kg of sample collected within a 1-metre radius from a central location. Samples were photographed, and their location was recorded via GPS.</p> <p>AAP 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.</p> <p>Additional analysis to confirm the REE numbers was undertaken at ALS-Ireland.</p> <p>The project datum is Latitude and Longitude/UTM Zone 29 North.</p> <p>CLP samples were submitted to ACTLABS in Ontario, Canada, for multielement Aqua Regia and Peroxide Fusion analysis for a standard exploration suite of 64 elements.</p> <p>The project datum is NAD83 (UTM Zone 18 – North).</p>
	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 (e.g., 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.	<p>No drilling was performed. All samples were lithologically logged and photographed.</p> <p>First pass exploration, no resources identified.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Qualitative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling performed
Sub-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.	Rock chip sampling collecting 0.5 – 1 kg of chips across a representative 1 m area
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Appropriate analytical methods were chosen
	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 for Ahmed samples. Certified reference material (CRM) and blank samples were included in Castor samples (~ one every 20 samples).
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	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 and ACTLABS, was used to analyse the submitted chip samples. The laboratory techniques described below are for all samples submitted to ALS and ACTLABS, are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. An independent geologist chose the analytical methods adopted for each project.
	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 were 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, CRM 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 drilling undertaken
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	AAP: The raw assay for each REE was converted stoichiometrically to their oxide equivalent, i.e. each REE (wt% ELEMENT) was multiplied by the numerical value for their equivalent expressed as an OXIDE. https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion-factors No adjustments were made to the ACTLABS data
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	GPS captured all sample points with an accuracy of 2 meters. No resources identified
	Specification of the grid system used.	AAP: The project datum is Latitude and Longitude/UTM Zone 29 North.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
		CLP: The project datum is NAD83 (UTM Zone 18 – North).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Digital elevation captured by GPS with an accuracy of 10 meters.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	First pass exploration. Samples taken were points of interest recorded.
	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.	Spacing was sufficient
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was carried out
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.	AAP: The samples were delivered by courier directly to ALS in Seville, Spain. CLP: The samples were delivered by CDC directly to ACTLABS in Val d'Or, Quebec
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 – Castor Lithium Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
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.	<p>AAP: comprises six granted Research Licenses (EL 353 87 50, 51, 52, 54, 58 and 59) for an area of roughly 78.6 km².</p> <p>The tenement package is in good standing and has no encumbrances.</p> <p>CLP: Complete mineral claim information can be found appended to the ASX announcement dated 13 July 2023.</p> <p>The claims are believed to be in good standing with the relevant government authorities, and there are no known impediments to operating in the project area.</p> <p>Summit is the operator and controls 80% of the claim group; 20% is retained by the project vendors - mining entrepreneur Kal Malhi of Bullrun Capital and Jody Dahrouge of DG Resource Management Ltd (DGRM).</p>
	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.	<p>AAP: The licenses are being transferred from Ashgill, Morocco, to Summit Morocco, a wholly owned subsidiary of Summit Minerals.</p> <p>CLP: Kal Malhi and DGRM retain the licenses on Summit's behalf and are in the process of being transferred to Summit.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>AAP: Artisanal mining has occurred periodically. No modern exploration has ever been completed.</p> <p>Limited historical work has been completed within some claims, with no exploration targeting lithium mineralisation.</p> <p>Historically, greenstone sequences overlain by the claims were explored for base metals, gold and nickel-copper-PGEs.</p> <p>Publicly available geological and geophysical datasets were sourced from MERN via SIGEOM.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>AAP: The antimony mineralisation resides in a substantial dilational jog developed in a regional NNE-striking fault, the Smaala-Oulmes Fault.</p> <p>Antimony, occurring as semi-massive stibnite (antimony sulphide), is widely distributed throughout the dilation zone, providing favorable 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 centimeters to several meters and contain high concentrations of stibnite as disseminated grains within quartz or as massive aggregates that fill the veins.</p> <p>The rare earth oxide mineralisation appears related to syenite plugs that intrude sandstone adjacent to the Smaala-Oulmes Fault. The outcrops are generally small and crop as small domes. The lateral extent of the plugs isn't clear.</p> <p>CLP: Lies in the Archean-aged Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, which is host to some of the most significant lithium resources in the world. The project encompasses the northern continuation of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
		<p>the Yasinski Lake Greenstone Belt, which occurs as a relative magnetic low in regional magnetic datasets.</p> <p>Outcrop is reportedly relatively abundant, though swampy depressions are lacking in outcrop. Much of the project is underlain by rocks of the Yasinski Lake Greenstone Belt, including amphibolite, biotite-paragneiss and gneiss, tonalite and granodiorites, and in places, banded iron formations, metagabbro, metabasalt, anorthosite and pink (or white) leucocratic granite.</p> <p>Several bodies of pegmatite are located on the Project, according to the provincial SIGEOM database. The area captured by the project needs more modern systematic exploration, and lithium exploration has yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>The Project has the potential for lithium-bearing pegmatite, orogenic gold, Ni, Cu, Cr, and PGEs.</p>
Drillhole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length</p>	<p>No drilling performed.</p> <p>GPS data was used for elevation control.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Not applicable as no drilling performed</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p>	<p>No assay data being reported</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>No assay data being reported</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No assay data being reported</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<p>AAP: Massive to disseminated stibnite mineralisation associated with vein quartz infilling shear zones.</p> <p>Vein widths vary from cm to several metres in scale and are traceable over 100s of metres. Generally, the mineralised veins are a few 10s of cm in width and very poddy, typical of ductile shear zones.</p> <p>Rare earth oxide anomalism associated with syenite plugs intruding along the Smaala-Oulmes Fault.</p> <p>Encouraging first-pass exploration, no resource established.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
		CLP: the results do not support the identified pegmatites as belonging to an LCT pegmatite system or proximal to LCT pegmatites. However, a structurally controlled Cu-Au system worthy of further consideration was identified during the field campaign.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling performed
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate figures are included in this release
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 balanced and appropriate for early-stage exploration. The results obtained justify further work on the project.
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.	To the Company's knowledge, no material exploration data or information has been omitted from this Release.
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).	AAP: SUM will look to divest the asset with no further work planned. CLP: Field mapping and further sampling will be undertaken on Cu-Au targets before progressing to drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Suitable diagrams are provided. All information in the announcement will be updated and released to the market after Summit finalises future work.

The logo for Summit Minerals Ltd features a stylized 'SM' monogram on the left, where the 'S' is dark blue and the 'M' is light blue. To the right of the monogram, the words 'SUMMIT MINERALS LTD' are stacked vertically in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font.

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