Newly Acquired Mining Lease at Equador Project Returns Highest Grade Niobium Assays to Date

Metallurgical Test Work Underway to Fast-track Pathway to Production

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Bulk sample collection across the Equador Project has been completed**
- **Metallurgical test work of 14 bulk samples has commenced**
- **Metallurgical test results and inclusion of new mining lease to fast-track pathway to production**
- **Newly acquired Mining Lease at Equador North has returned the highest-grade rock chip sample results to date, including:**
  - **64.61% Nb_2O_5, 10.56% Ta_2O_5 and 2,830 ppm PREO (SUMSS081)**
  - **62.42% Nb_2O_5, 11.82% Ta_2O_5 and 38,440 ppm PREO (SUMSS099)**
  - **61.09% Nb_2O_5, 6.86% Ta_2O_5 and 15,430 ppm PREO (SUMSS080)**
  - **50.47% Nb_2O_5, 12.00% Ta_2O_5 and 87,970 ppm PREO (SUMSS082)**
  - **45.89% Nb_2O_5, 19.36% Ta_2O_5 and 11,720 ppm PREO (SUMSS078)**
  - **44.60% Nb_2O_5, 21.10% Ta_2O_5 and 3,690 ppm PREO (SUMSS063)**
  - **43.97% Nb_2O_5, 23.38% Ta_2O_5 and 12,840 ppm PREO (SUMSS079)**
  - **42.09% Nb_2O_5, 7.19% Ta_2O_5 and 11,820 ppm PREO (SUMSS060)**
  - **36.64% Nb_2O_5, 15.98% Ta_2O_5 and 25,400 ppm PREO (SUMSS061)**
- **Equador central and southern areas continues to show potential with further promising Niobium and Tantalum results:**
  - **35.52% Nb_2O_5, 30.57% Ta_2O_5 and 1,930 ppm PREO (SUMSS095)**
  - **23.94% Nb_2O_5, 20.41% Ta_2O_5 and 62,510 ppm PREO (SUMSS071)**
  - **20.10% Nb_2O_5, 39.64% Ta_2O_5 and 1,540 ppm PREO (SUMSS070)**
- **LiDAR and Magnetic survey coverage to be expanded over newly acquired "Equador North" mining lease (Tenement 848283/1999)**

Summit Minerals Limited (ASX:SUM) ("**Summit**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of the bulk sampling program across it 100% owned Equador Niobium (**Nb**), Tantalum (**Ta**) and Rare Earth Elements ("**REE**") Projects ("**Project**") situated in the Borborema Pegmatitic Province ("**BPP**") in northeast Brazil.

The Bulk sampling program has collected 14 individual samples of up to 80kg of material each, which were specifically taken from various locations and depositional terranes across both Tenements at the Equador Project to form a representative sample base for the metallurgical test program.

The metallurgical test program will consist of an in-depth analysis of the samples at different size fractions to optimise the second phase of testing that will consist of generally followed industry standard separation techniques of spirals and shaker tables to create an economic concentrate containing both Niobium and Tantalum. This program is expected to take a few months to complete.

Previous artisanal alluvial mining in the area has shown a quality concentrate can be produced and sold internationally. Summit's metallurgical test program will aim to allow the Company to generate a flow sheet to produce an economic concentrate, thereby validating the potential economic viability of the Project.

With the recent acquisition of this existing mining lease to compliment the land holding at the Equador Project along with further high-grade assay results from within this lease area, further expanding the prospectivity of the wider Equador Project, the drilling plans for the Equador Project are being revised to take advantage of the new ground and further high-grade results.

The revised drilling plan will also take into account the results from the metallurgical test program, to allow a full complement of updated information to specifically target the highest prospective areas of Niobium and Tantalum. This will assist in fast tracking resource definition and future pathway to production.

Summit's Managing Director, Gower He, commented:

> *"With the addition of Equador North, the whole continues to grow beyond our initial expectations. We are focused on fast tracking this Project as much as possible within the constraints of local service providers and the legal mining framework specific to the region.*
>
> *The team is working as hard as possible to expedite our Project. We thank everyone for their continued support and patience."*

The permitting process at the Equador Project is nearing its finalisation with numerous landowner agreements already signed, and the relevant documents submitted to the local authorities.

The Company is performing other exploration work in parallel while this process continues, with field work being conducted across the Equador North mining lease to expand out on the current results and to investigate prospective mining sites.

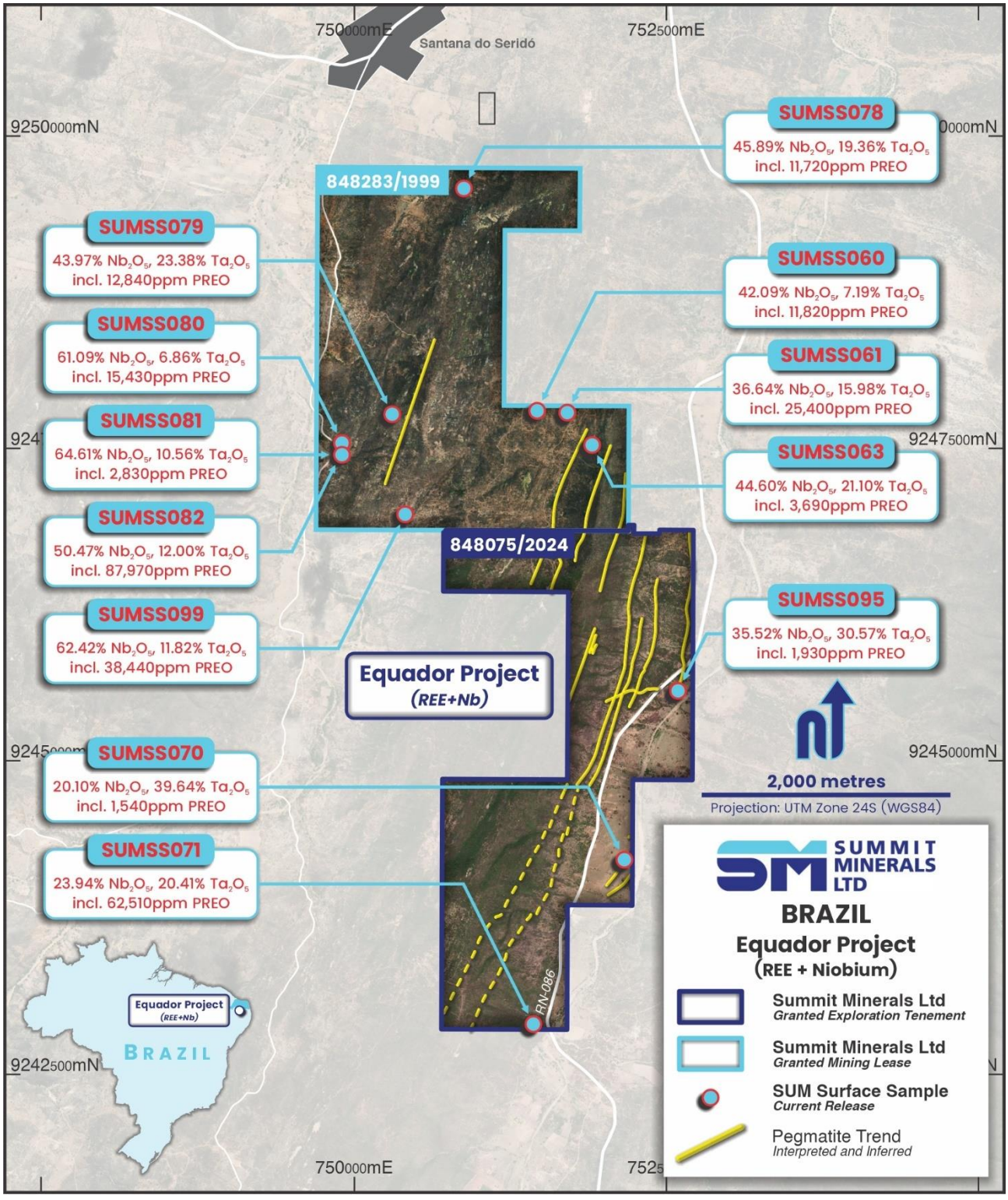

*Figure 1: **Sample Location Map Equador and Equador North.***

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For More Information:

Gower He
Managing Director
info@summitminerals.com.au
T: +61 8 9426 0666

Dayna Louca
Media & Investor Relations
dayna@janemorganmanagement.com.au
+61 409 581 972

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

Cautionary Statement

Mineral exploration using the concentration of heavy minerals from stream sediments is one of the oldest methods of prospecting for ore. Many ore minerals are dispersed in the surficial environment as chemically and mechanically resistant detrital grains with greater densities than most common rock-forming minerals. Inspection and analysis of these grains in heavy-mineral concentrates provide valuable information on mineralisation and bedrock geology, complementary to that derived from fine-fraction stream-sediment samples. Traditionally, this technique has been applied to precious metals, gems, and tin and tungsten minerals, which can be identified visually in the field. More recently, multi-element chemical analysis of heavy-mineral concentrates has become widely used. The technique is widely used in first pass (area selection) exploration where heavy ore minerals are anticipated. Such is the case at Equador, as shown in the results presented in this document. The reader is referred to the JORC table accompanying the document for details on sampling. A substantial enrichment in the reporting values can be expected in the appropriate geological environment, such as downstream of historical workings or a yet-to-be-identified mineralisation. The Company will undertake fieldwork to test and confirm the results and the projects for potential niobium, tantalum, rare earth, and lithium mineralisation. Laboratory analysis of routine exploration samples will be ongoing to determine whether the projects have the potential to host mineralisation.

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 niobium, REE and lithium projects in Brazil, Castor Lithium Project in the prolific James Bay District, Quebec, Canada; 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.

PREO Calculation

The typical calculation of TREO involves summing the oxide values for the entire REE suite of 17 elements. At Equador we consider only the ten rare earth elements analysed: CeO2, Er2O3, Gd2O3, La2O3, Nd2O3, Pr2O3, Sm2O3, Tb4O7, Y2O3, Yb2O3 in the PREO calculation (Table 1). Consequently, in all cases, the actual tenor is likely higher.

Table 1 – Table used for PREO calculation

Sample ID	PREO	CeO_2	Er_2O_3r	Gd_2O_3	La_2O_3	Nd_2O_3	Pr_2O_3	Sm_2O_3	Tb_4O_7	Y_2O_3	Yb_2O_3
SUMSS081	**2,830**	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,200	100	140	830	460	0.0
SUMSS099	**38,440**	5,550	690	820	100	7,520	0.00	580	1,000	20,810	1,370
SUMSS080	**15,430**	330	0.0	560	100	2,140	100	300	970	10,100	830
SUMSS082	**87,970**	24,390	0.0	1,070	150	21,790	1,270	1,510	0.0	35,320	2,470
SUMSS078	**11,720**	3,790	0.0	0.0	100	4,010	180	340	570	2,730	0.0
SUMSS063	**3,690**	780	0.0	210	100	300	20	330	430	1,520	0.0
SUMSS079	**12,840**	2,970	0.0	320	100	3,030	100	210	980	5,130	0.0
SUMSS060	**11,820**	3,730	0.0	600	80	1,670	220	380	870	4,270	0.0
SUMSS061	**25,400**	8,740	0.0	1,100	100	4,380	810	2,520	450	7,300	0.0
SUMSS095	**1,930**	110	0.0	130	100	990	100	110	390	0.0	0.0
SUMSS071	**62,510**	10,010	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50,910	0.0	370	1,120	0.0
SUMSS070	**1,540**	0.0	0.0	110	100	940	100	60	230	0.0	0.0

Table 2 – Table listing the sample locations.

Sample ID	Type	Easting	Northing	GDA 94 GRID	RL	From
SUMSS081	*Rock Chip*	749905	9247452	*24M*	*373*	*Surface*
SUMSS099	*Rock Chip*	750411	9246976	*24M*	*402*	*Surface*
SUMSS080	*Rock Chip*	749905	9247546	*24M*	*374*	*Surface*
SUMSS082	*Rock Chip*	749905	9247452	*24M*	*373*	*Surface*
SUMSS078	Rock Chip	750882	9249582	24M	*405*	Surface
SUMSS063	*Rock Chip*	751909	9247530	*24M*	*380*	*Surface*
SUMSS079	*Rock Chip*	750307	9247776	*24M*	*378*	*Surface*
SUMSS060	*Rock Chip*	751467	9247803	*24M*	*376*	*Surface*
SUMSS061	*Rock Chip*	751710	9247789	*24M*	*382*	*Surface*
SUMSS095	*Rock Chip*	752597	9245563	*24M*	*333*	*Surface*
SUMSS071	*Rock Chip*	751439	9242898	*24M*	*342*	*Surface*
SUMSS070	Rock Chip	752167	9244213	24M	*342*	Surface

Table 3 – Extended Element results for Reported samples.

Sample ID	Al_2O_3	BaO	CaO	CeO_2	Cr_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	K_2O	MgO	MnO
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SUMSS081	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	13.38	0.03	0.02	1.12
SUMSS099	0.81	0.02	0.37	0.56	0.03	13.66	0.05	0.00	3.43
SUMSS080	0.98	0.01	0.44	0.03	0.02	11.65	0.44	0.01	3.63
SUMSS082	1.16	0.02	0.70	2.44	0.09	11.29	0.12	0.10	1.91
SUMSS078	0.25	0.02	0.12	0.38	0.02	9.98	0.13	0.10	3.43
SUMSS063	0.28	0.02	0.17	0.08	0.02	12.32	0.18	0.01	3.95
SUMSS079	0.90	0.02	0.15	0.30	0.02	11.23	0.43	0.01	1.19
SUMSS060	5.36	0.02	6.44	0.37	0.03	16.63	0.39	1.05	2.63
SUMSS061	5.15	0.02	3.78	0.87	0.06	11.99	0.18	0.07	4.06
SUMSS095	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.01	10.77
SUMSS071	5.13	0.03	2.46	1.00	0.03	14.77	0.53	0.01	3.36
SUMSS070	1.92	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.02	7.04	0.22	0.01	1.90

Table 3 (continued) – Extended Element results for Reported samples.

Sample ID	Nb_2O_5	Nd_2O_3	P_2O_5	PbO	$Pr2O_3$	PtO_2	SiO_2	SnO_2	Ta_2O_5
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SUMSS081	**64.61**	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.01	2.26	3.40	0.02	**10.57**
SUMSS099	**62.42**	0.75	1.90	0.07	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.10	**11.82**
SUMSS080	**61.09**	0.21	0.90	0.01	0.01	1.79	8.54	0.04	**6.86**
SUMSS082	**50.47**	2.18	5.14	0.01	0.13	3.06	6.24	0.36	**12.01**
SUMSS078	**45.90**	0.40	0.83	0.00	0.02	5.46	7.41	0.03	**19.39**
SUMSS063	**44.61**	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.00	5.23	9.37	0.07	**21.10**
SUMSS079	**43.98**	0.30	1.33	0.01	0.01	5.89	9.83	0.04	**23.38**
SUMSS060	**42.10**	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.02	1.55	19.22	0.09	**7.19**
SUMSS061	**36.65**	0.44	1.26	0.00	0.08	4.33	15.50	0.06	**15.99**
SUMSS095	**35.53**	0.10	0.76	0.01	0.01	6.71	17.56	0.12	**30.58**
SUMSS071	**23.94**	0.01	0.86	0.00	5.09	5.09	21.54	0.50	**20.42**
SUMSS070	**20.10**	0.09	0.13	0.00	0.01	6.60	36.68	0.31	**39.64**

Table 3 (continued) – Extended Element results for Reported samples.

Sample ID	Tb_4O_7	ThO_2	TiO_2	U	V_2O_5	WO_3	ZnO_2	ZrO_2	LOI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SUMSS081	0.08	0.00	1.47	0.09	0.00	0.55	0.02	0.27	0.00
SUMSS099	0.10	0.60	1.46	1.38	0.00	0.57	0.02	0.24	0.00
SUMSS080	0.10	0.17	1.51	0.42	0.00	0.60	0.02	0.22	0.00
SUMSS082	0.00	1.73	2.73	1.50	0.00	0.62	0.02	0.38	0.00
SUMSS078	0.06	0.12	1.20	0.28	0.00	1.14	0.01	0.45	0.00
SUMSS063	0.04	0.22	1.19	0.13	0.00	1.06	0.02	0.67	11.54
SUMSS079	0.10	0.21	1.85	0.46	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.88	0.00
SUMSS060	0.09	0.27	2.46	0.11	0.02	0.57	0.03	0.29	1.26
SUMSS061	0.05	1.73	0.66	0.38	0.02	0.52	0.20	0.36	0.09
SUMSS095	0.04	0.01	2.29	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.02	0.51	0.00
SUMSS071	0.04	0.38	3.10	0.11	0.01	0.44	0.09	0.50	0.00
SUMSS070	0.02	0.00	0.97	0.04	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.18	0.00

Appendix 1:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 1 – Equador Niobium, Tantalum, Lithium and REE Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.	Summit Minerals has commenced exploration sampling of the identified pegmatite and alluvial targets. The work includes in-field mapping to extending the distribution of the known Pegmatites, previously exploited by artisanal miners (Garimperios) for columbite and tantalite mineralisation. The release refers to current rock assay sampling that conforms to standard industry

		practice. These samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory utilising an analytical method suitable for the target commodities (Lithium, Niobium, Tantalum and REE) Summit will complete the exploration work to verify the interpretation presented in this release.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sampling complies with standard industry practice and all samples are deemed to be representative and as described.
	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.	The field crews move to the point of interest of a known pegmatite body or alluvial basin, explore for suitable outcrops or deposited areas and identify and rock the rock type and mineralogy. They sample from multiple locations around the site, ensuring sample representativity, and bag the sample, collecting approximately 3 kilograms of material for assay The sample is then photographed with the outcrop. The outcrop location and sample number are recorded. No calculation of grade or upgradeability are undertaken at this stage of development.
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,	No drilling was performed

	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling was performed
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was 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 was 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.	No drilling was performed
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The sample is described and photographed with the outcrop from which it was taken. The outcrop's location and sample number are recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling was performed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	No drilling was performed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc	No drilling was performed

	and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample and the assay results are described and explained within the report. Any reference to previous results mentioned are described in the company's previous ASX announcement (see 23 April 2024 release and accompanying JORC table)
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sub sample results are described within the report.
	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 field crew, including a geologist, sample multiple locations around a midpoint, ensuring sample representativity, and bag the sample, collecting approximately 3 kilograms of material for assay
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Approximately 3 kilograms of material is collected from each sampling location as grain size does not affect the result.
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.	The assay quality and appropriateness is described within this report
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times,	Handheld XRF results are only used internally to assist in the identification of the target minerals. Summit is collecting geological data supporting the spectral work and a future

	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	drone-based aeromagnetic survey.
	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.	The assay data included in this report has been subject to industry standard QAQC quality control and does not carry any know bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification was undertaken, as no drilling was performed
	The use of twinned holes.	No was drilling performed
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to the assay data being reported
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.	Handheld GPS recordings were used for sample location per sample. Other locations and point of interest (Garimperios) workings, road transits, etc.) were collected for internal reference this accuracy level is deemed to be sufficient at this level of development.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at Equador Niobium and REE Project is UTM WGS 84 (Zone 24m).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GPS topographic control used ± 5 m
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Reconnaissance spaced sampling
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the	Exploration stage work completed, no resource stage work completed.

	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	Area selection and discovery stage work. Geometries are not critical at this point. Sampling is, however, generally across the strike/trend of the target pegmatite.
	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 was performed
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	A geologist collects samples, packages them together, and transports them to the sample dispatch or laboratory once they are chosen.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	A final Audit of the Bulk samples was performed by the companies Chief Geologist. No other audits were conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Equador Niobium and REE Project

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

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,	The Exploration tenement, 848075/2024 and 848283/1999, were recently acquired by Summit as a parcel of tenements focused in Paraiba and Minas Gerais States, Brazil (see the acquisition announcement).

	wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The tenements are granted and in good standing with the relevant government authorities, and there are no known impediments to operating in the project area. Title for the Equador tenement is being transferred to Summit, as outlined in the acquisition announcement.
	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 tenements are being transferred from Sandro Arruda Silva Ltd to Summit Minerals (or a wholly owned local subsidiary). No impediments are known or expected by the Company to prevent the transfer occurring.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited historical mining has been completed within the tenement, with no exploration targeting lithium mineralisation. The focus has always been on recovering columbite, tantalite, tourmaline, and beryl from the outcropping pegmatites. No systematic modern exploration has been attempted across the area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Equador niobium – REE Project lies in the Borborema Pegmatitic Province (BPP) of Northeast Brazil. This pegmatitic province represents one of the world's most important sources of tantalum, REE and beryllium, as well as producing significant quantities of gemstones, including aquamarine, morganite, and the high-quality turquoise blue "Paraiba Elbaite".

		The Boqueirao granitic pegmatite is broadly widespread over the BPP. It is enriched in Li, Rb, Cs, Be, Sn, Ta, Nb, B, P, and F. Like the pegmatites of the Lithium Vally, the Boqueirão granitic pegmatite is related to granites of the late- to post-orogenic phase, labelled as G4 granites. It has intruded into meta-conglomerates of the Equador Formation and older granite and gneissic rocks near the Equador Project. The unit was identified within the project area during due diligence. The Project has the potential for Lithium, Niobium, Tantalite and REE bearing pegmatites, orogenic gold, and PGEs.
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 was performed
	• easting and northing of the drill hole collar	No drilling was performed
	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	No drilling was performed
	• dip and azimuth of the hole	No drilling was performed
	• down hole length and interception depth	No drilling was performed
	• hole length.	No drilling was performed
	·If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract	Not applicable as no drilling was performed

	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	The assay data semantics included in this report are described and explained within the report.
	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.	The assay data semantics included in this report are described and explained within the report.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No Metal equivalent values were used in this report apart from the summing of the 9 Partial Rear Earth Elements as described within the report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling is being reported. This is area selection and reconnaissance level exploration.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling was 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 was 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.	Appropriate plans are included within 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. The Garimperios responsible for the historical workings acted as guides or formed part of the company's field crews and assisted with the exploration of the tenement. Several commented directly on the target metals (columbite and tantalite), and their successes.
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 The Company continues to complete a thorough geological review of all available data as part of the Company's due diligence
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).	Summit re-affirms its commitment to exploration across its project portfolio in Australia and Canada.

		Summit geologists are presently testing and reviewing the points of interest (interpreted targets, mapping extensions to the identified pegmatites and preparing for a drone-based aeromagnetic survey later in the month. Drilling will subsequently be completed on any key targets identified from the magnetics, mapping and sampling.
	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 as it is finalised by Summit before being released to the market.

SUMMIT MINERALS LTD

info@summitminerals.com.au

L1/389 Oxford Street Mount Hawthorn WA 6016

www.summitminerals.com.au