High grade silver up to 400 g/t identified at Silent Grove

Highlights

- Terra Critical Minerals Limited (ASX:T92) (T92 or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has identified further high-grade silver mineralisation at its 100% owned Mole River project in NSW.
- The broader Mole River project area abuts Rapid Critical Metals (ASX:RCM) and First Tin (Taronga) exploration projects situated around the Mole Granite geological unit.
- Additional high-grade sampling has been identified[1] at the Silent Grove prospect[2] including:
  - **400 g/t Ag, 6.09% Pb, 4% Zn, 0.55% Sn** (G94/095)
  - **203 g/t Ag** (sample 070926-2)
  - **165g/t Ag** (sample 070926-4)
  - **148g/t Ag** and **0.62 g/t Au** (sample 070926-1)
- The Silent Grove prospect sits 7.5 km from the existing high grade silver mineralisation previously announced[3] at Mole River which included **24 outcrops of > 30 g/t Ag, up to 147 g/t Ag** with associated Pb and Zn.
- The Mole River area is considered highly prospective for silver rich polymetallic mineralisation both across the existing known 13 km strike, and the new area identified at Silent Grove.

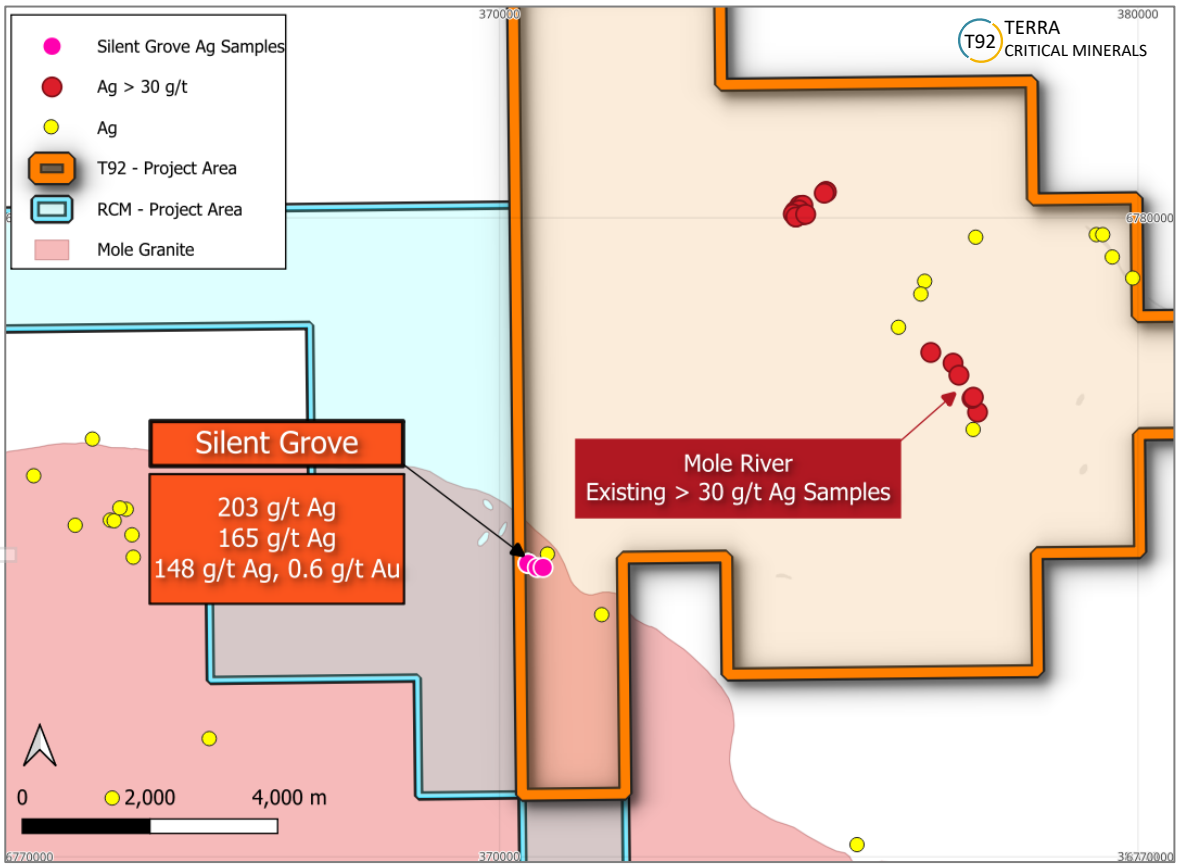

Figure 1. Location of Mole River and the Silent Grove Prospect

[1] NSW DIGS Reference RE0000044
[2] Geoview Sample ID162303 - Silent prospect Assay G94/095
[3] Refer ASX Announcement 19 March 2025

Background

Terra continues to build on its critical metal portfolio, with its focus in NSW being in the New England area, comprising the Ottery Tin Mine, Castle Rag Silver deposit, Mole River base metals project, and Glen Eden which is host to NSW's largest tungsten deposit.

The Mole River broader project area abuts Rapid Critical Metals (ASX:RCM) and First Tin (Taronga) projects situated around the Mole Granite geological unit:

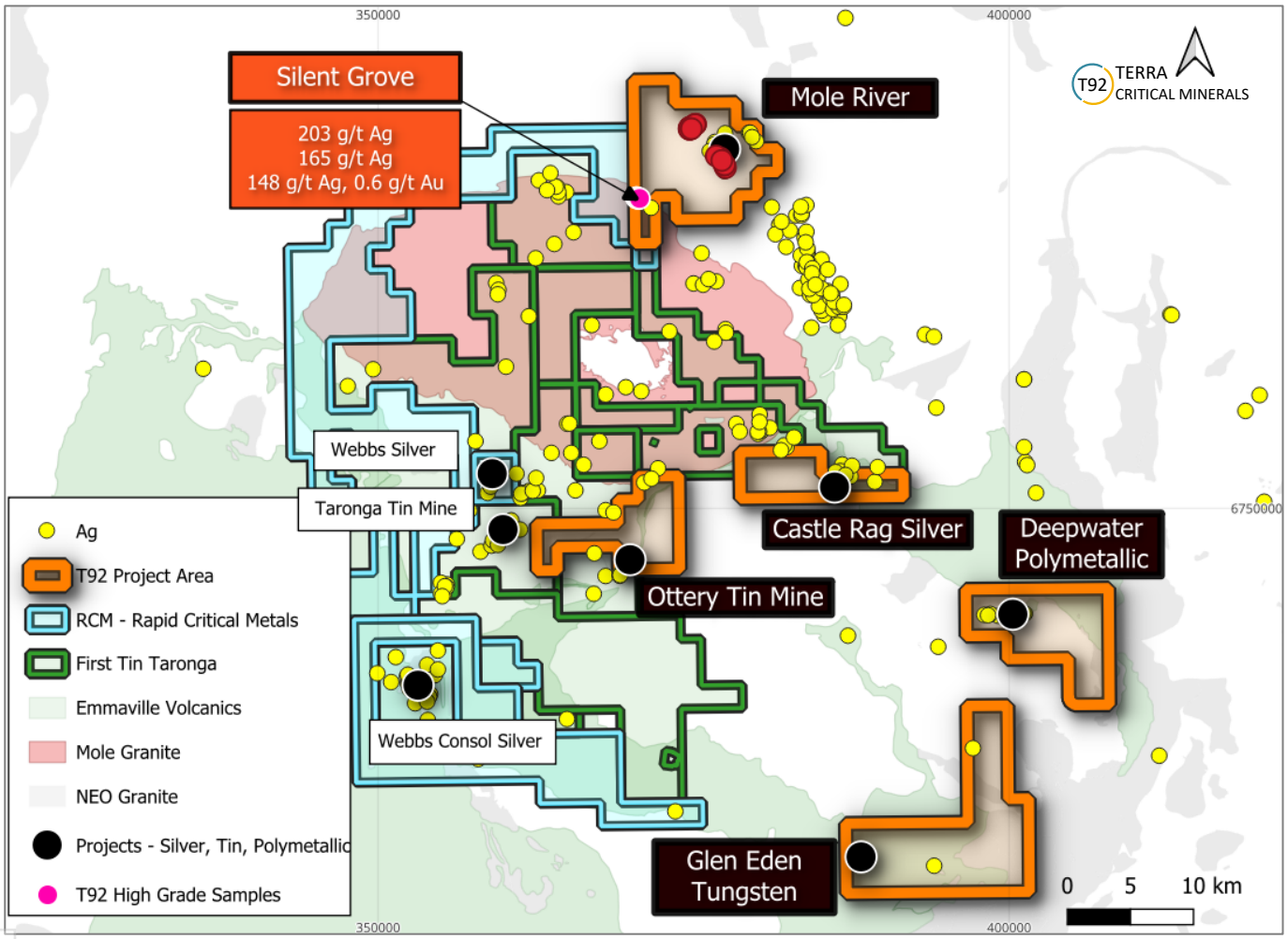

Figure 2. Location of T92 Project Areas around the Mole Granite geological unit

During a review of the Silent Grove area for tin significant results from Rock Chip samples as collected by YTC Resources Pty Ltd in 2007 and reported January 2008 (NSW DIGS Ref RE0000044) significant silver assay results were also identified from the McDowells Prospect. These results are in addition to those already identified in the NSW MinView system. These results have not been previously reported.

A further sample from the Silent Prospect not previously reported from NSW government sampling (Sample ID162303 - Silent prospect Assay G94/095) is also high in silver and reported here. A full table of previous sample results from the NSW MinView system is included as an Appendix to JORC Table 1.

Significant Rock Chip Results

Results from six surface samples collected by YTC Resources Ltd[4] included highlights

- **203 g/t Ag** (sample 070926-2)
- **165g/t Ag** (sample 070926-4)
- **148g/t Ag** and **0.62 g/t Au** (sample 070926-1)

Additional highlights include **400 g/t Ag, 6.09% Pb, 4% Zn, 0.55% Sn** from DNSW DIGS G94/095[5]

Silent Grove Sampling

		metres	g/t	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample	**MGA_E**	**MGA_N**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Sn**	**Ga**
070926-1	370450	6774590	**0.62**	**148**	80	2460	3950	9710	44.9
070926-2	370450	6774590	0.01	**203**	15	5820	3500	808	23.1
070926-3	370595	6774525	0.02	10.95	6	257	147	101	4.93
070926-4	370687	6774526	0	**165**	27	1730	281	172	4.56
070926-5	370687	6774526	0	4.49	50	1410	685	194	18.6
070926-6	370815	6774498	0	6.43	6	201	141	29	11.8

Table 1. Surface sample results

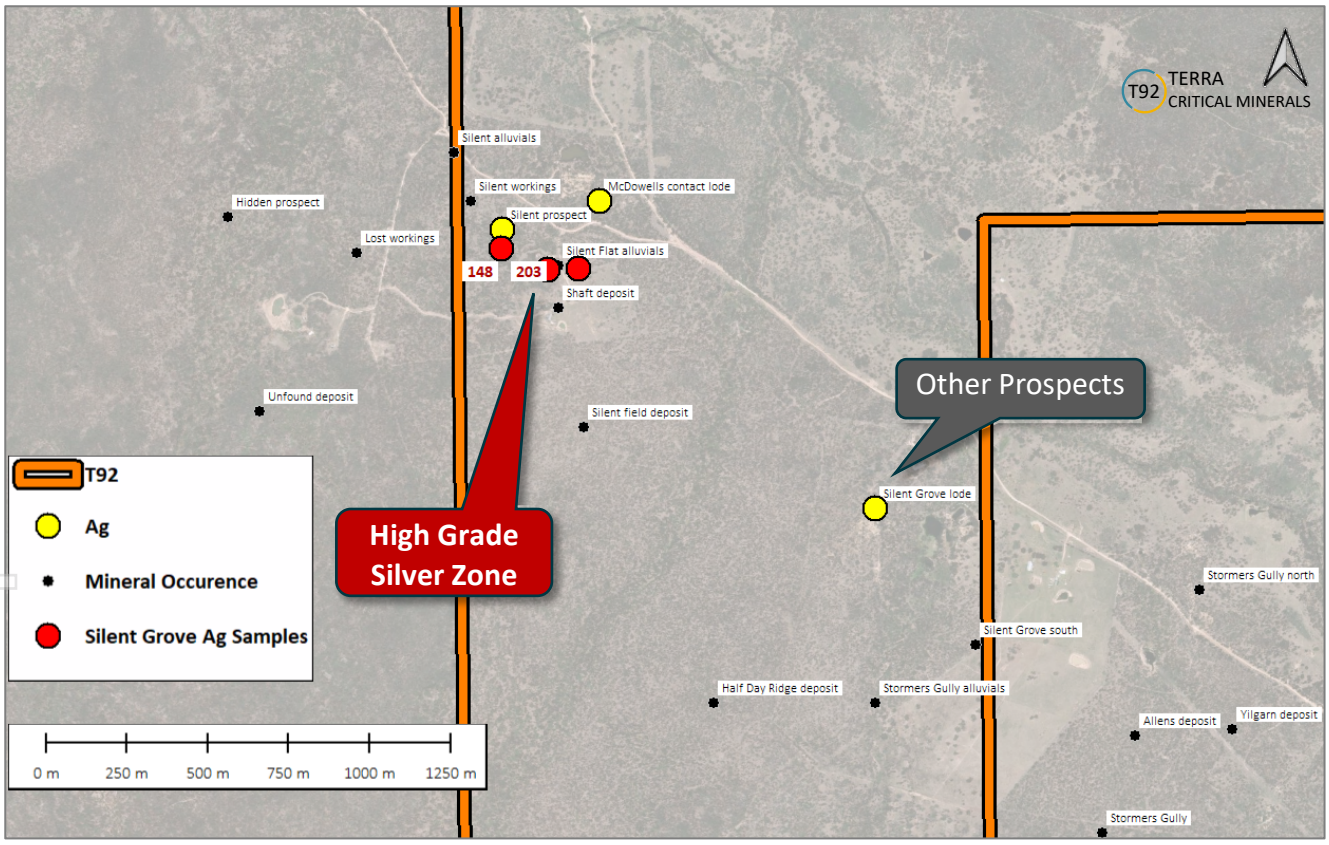

Figure 3. Sample locations with satellite background showing access

[4] Exploration Licence 6442 – Silent Grove YTC Resources Ltd (2008)

[5] DIGS 162303 - Silent prospect Assay G94/095 sulphides in chloritised quartz vein GDA94 Coords: -29.150131,151.668104

Geology and Mineralisation

- **Geological Setting**

  The project area lies on the margins of the Permo-Triassic Mole Granite, in contact with older Permian and Carboniferous sediments. Local Tertiary basalt and Cainozoic alluvium partly obscure the bedrock.

- **Regional Importance**

  The Mole Granite is the principal tin granite in the New England district, historically hosting over 350 hard rock and alluvial tin operations, with additional occurrences of wolfram (tungsten), bismuth, silver, molybdenum, and topaz.

- **Historic Production**

  Within the licence boundary, numerous hard rock tin mines/occurrences are recorded

- **Mineralisation Styles**

  - **Tin:** Hydrothermal quartz–cassiterite–chlorite lodes, structurally controlled along NE–SW trends within the Mole Granite.
  - **Tungsten ± Tin:** Wolframite (± cassiterite) mineralisation occurs with late-stage quartz-topaz (silexite) intrusions, focused in the central and roof zones of the granite.
  - **Silver:** in the region is most associated with hydrothermal quartz lodes containing cassiterite and base-metal sulphides.

    It may occur in polymetallic veins with tin, tungsten, and bismuth, often as silver sulphides (argentite) or within lead–zinc–silver sulphides.

Further Work Program

Further review of historical datasets is ongoing. This will include further literature review, LiDAR or open file geophysics review, remote sensing, with access approvals now underway.

A full exploration program will be developed following the thorough analysis of past work.

This announcement has been authorised by Andrew J Vigar, Chairman, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Announcement Ends

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Andrew J Vigar who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vigar is an employee of Mining Associates and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking 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. Mr Vigar consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Historical Data presented here is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project at this time.

Historical Exploration Results Reported Under JORC 2012

The Competent Person, Mr Andrew J Vigar, states that the data presented here is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project at this time. The Exploration Results reported here are from historical data as stored in the NSW DIGS Database. The company's JORC Competent Person has conducted a review of the rock chip sampling on the Silent Grove Project undertaken in 2007. It is the opinion of the JORC Competent Person that the work as reported by previous owners was conducted in a manner compliant with the requirements of JORC Code 2012 and the company is able to report these results for the first time under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code 2012.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this release regarding the Terra Critical Minerals business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These include Mineral Resource Estimates, commodity prices, capital and operating costs, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, the continued availability of capital, general economic, market or business conditions, and statements that describe the future plans, objectives or goals of Terra Critical Minerals, including words to the effect that Terra Critical Minerals or its management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Terra Critical Minerals, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

References to Previous Announcements

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Rock Chip samples as reported were collected by YTC Resources Pty Ltd in 2007 and reported January 2008 (NSW DIGS Ref RE0000044). Samples are 1 to 3kg surface grab samples.
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 undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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 undertaken
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No drilling undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.*	No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Rock outcrop/float samples from YTC Resources Pty Ltd in 2007 were assayed for Au Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W, Mo, Bi, As, S, Sb, In, Ga, and Fe by ALS Orange using methods Au-AA25 (Fire Assay Au) ME-ICP61s (4 acid digest) and OG62 (ore grade 4 acid digest for base metals if in %). • Results are total rock assay. • Standards and blanks are as per lab standards
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data has been recovered from Annual Reports, including original laboratory assay sheets, as reported to the NSW Govt. • Results are comparable with previous surface sampling • No drilling undertaken
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Surface sampling 2007were surveyed using GPS in GDA94 – zone 56.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is variable due to the early stage of exploration. • No drilling undertaken
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.* • *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.*	• Samples are surface rock outcrop/grab samples • The initial interpretation of the mineralisation at Silent Grove is a set of veins, contact greisen and plunging pipes or shoots.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples transported in sealed and labelled bags to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The original samples are not available

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Terra Critical Minerals Limited has a 100% ownership of LCT Metals Pty Ltd which holds 100% of EL9736. • All claims are current and in good standing and all necessary permits for the current level of operations have been received.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration over the area as reported here was undertaken by private company YTC Resources Pty Ltd for the 12 month period 07/07/2206 under EL 6442 and reported to the NSW Government as Annual report EL6442 January 2008 NSW DIGS Reference RE0000044
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• No drilling undertaken
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• No drilling undertaken
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.* • *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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results have been reported uncapped. • Cut-off grade used for reporting of samples is 15 g/t Ag or 0.1%Pb or 0.4% Sn or 0.02% Zn or 0.3% Cu or 0.1 g/t Au or 400 ppm Bi
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Data spacing is variable due to the early stage of exploration. • No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A layout map of the sampling is included in the body of 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All samples are reported.
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.*	• Exploration over the area has been extensive by many parties over the last 140 years. Review of the extent of this exploration is underway •
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A full exploration program will be developed following the thorough analysis of past work. • Focus will be on in-fill drilling to better define mineable higher grade zones, and at depth for extensions. • This program is expected to take 2 years

APPENDIX. SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL RESULTS REPORTED BY PROSPECT

Cut-off grade used for reporting of samples is 15 g/t Ag or 0.1%Pb or 0.4% Sn or 0.02% Zn or 0.3% Cu or 0.1 g/t Au or 400 ppm Bi

Project	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
Mole River	Silent Prospect	162303	A shaft now filled in with no indication of strike or extent. Assay G94/095 sulphides in chloritised quartz vein: Pb 6.09%, Sn 0.55%, Zn 4%, Cu 280ppm, As 0.22%, Bi 0.1%, Ag 400g/t.	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North 6774647 East 370455
Mole River	Mc Dowells Contact Lode	162115	Discovered by McDowall & party (1899). Ore worked from shoots and bungs. Mine last worked in 1972. Body strikes about 085 T. The lode varies between 1.2 and 4.5m wide (average 3m), highly micaceous with lode flat dipping. Pipe dips 45 deg. S and is irregular. Lode is in a greisenised aplite. Lode pegmatitic in part. Assay G94/089 (dump grab sample) Zn 2.2%, Pb 2.02%, Ag 79g/t, Sn 1.54%, Bi 629ppm, As 500ppm, Au 0.04g/t. Several filled in shafts are located N of the Binghi Road and W of the Torrington-Mole River Road. (1899-1907) 203 tons (72.5%) +37 tons lode + alluvial. (1911)-3t SnO2. 1.9 t SnO2 from 400 t (1927). SGTMC (1952) 14.5cwt. SGTMC (1953)-4.8 tons conc. T F Roberts 1963 > 300kg Sn. AR1927/029 406 t ore gave 1.9 tonne conc. Average grade without enrichments 1% SnO2. AR1952/032 1.4 t conc. AR1953/031 4.8 t conc. Old underlay shaft sunk to 95.7m. Values 3% SnO2 below 15m. Pacific Copper - lode to 12.2m wide; rich bungs , one 90t with 50t tin. 2 north dipping lodes (one Bi rick to 8m). Total production 300t tin conc.	Weber C.R., Paterson I.B.L. & Townsend D.J. (1978) Molybdenum in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources No 43 Carne J.E. (1911) The tin mining industry and the distribution of tin ores in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd, Pacific Copper Ltd (1983) Exploration Reports, EL 1709, Torrington area. DocType:EL Report GS:GS1982/068 DIGS:R000 10857 Titles, Mineral Resources NSW Lease Plans DocType:Lease Plans Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	North 6774738 East 370755
Mole River	Mole Station deposit	162201	97 g/t Ag, Pb 4.14%, As 2.25%, Sn 0.64%, Zn 0.42%, Sb 215ppm, Cu 200ppm (Mole Station Deposit ID 162201)	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	north: 6779007 east: 376665

Project	Prospect	ID Number	Significant Results	References	Northing and Easting (GDA94 MGA56S)
Mole River	Silver mineralisation	R00023966	147 g/t Ag and 37 g/t Ag (Exploration Report R00023966)	Quarterly reports, ELs 411, 413 and 477, Mole River - Pyes Creek - Stannum area. 2011 https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00023966	north: 6779737 east: 379355
Mole River	Silent Grove Tin Mine	R00018374	64% Sn (Exploration Report R00018374)	Report on the Silent Grove Tin Mine 1967. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00018374	north: 6773787 east: 371605
Mole River	Tin mineralisation	R00010857	12% Sn (Exploration Report R00010857) AND 24 outcrops of > 30 g/t Ag (R00010857) with associated Pb and Zn	Final Report EL1709 - 1983. https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/report/R00010857	north: 6779737 east: 379355
Mole River	Silent Grove south	162215	5.21% Sn, Sb 104ppm, Hg 0.156ppm (Silent Grove south ID 162215)	Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068	north: 6773367 east: 371915
Mole River	Silent Grove lode, Coglans Shaft, McGilvrays shaft	162118	Lode averages 1.2m in width, strikes 042 T and dips SE. However, large elongate vughs up to a few metres in diametre can be common (Fitzpatrick 1972). Sn mineralisation occurs in a quartz & fine grained greisen lode in porphyritic granite or in quartz and fine grained greisen with marginal aplite(GS1967/058). The lode zone has pipe like bodies rich in cassiterite within it. The cassiterite is in steeply dipping irregular pipes within the lode. The larger ones plunging more frequently south (Fitzpatrick 1972). Prodn of 6 t in 1972. G Finch (1904) 37 tons SnO2 produced. Noel Dawson pers comm (1997) "mine worked down into sulphides". Has normal radioactive count (MR2221). Old underlay shaft sunk to 95.7m. Values 3% SnO2 below 15m. Bismuth vein 0.1m wide to 7.5m depth. Sphalerite up to 3% at 45m level.	Carne J.E. (1911) The tin mining industry and the distribution of tin ores in New South Wales. DocType:Mineral Resources Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd, Pacific Copper Ltd (1983) Exploration Reports, EL 1709, Torrington area. DocType:EL Report GS:GS1982/068 DIGS:R00010857 Facer R (Ed), Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R G and Stroud W J (2001) Grafton Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map - Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets Henley H.F., Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W., Barnes R.G. & Stroud W.J. (2001) Grafton-Maclean 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56 6-7. DIGS:R00038068 Suppel D.W. & Sylvester G.C. (1967) The Silent Grove Tin Mine. GS:GS1967/058 DIGS:R00018374 (1972) GS:GS1972/013 DIGS:R00022918	north: 6773787 east: 371605