ASX Announcement
15 October 2025
(ASX: PIM)

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PINNACLE TO ACQUIRE EIGHT U.S. CRITICAL MINERALS, GOLD & SILVER PROJECTS, INCLUDING PAST-PRODUCING ASSETS

PORTFOLIO INCLUDES SIX PROJECTS SURROUNDING PERPETUA'S STIBNITE MINE, AND TWO PROJECTS IN HISTORIC MINING DISTRICTS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Highlights

- Pinnacle Minerals Limited (ASX: PIM, or the Company) has executed a binding agreement to acquire eight Antimony, Gold and Silver projects in two highly prospective and well-established mining regions in the USA.
- Eight claim blocks secured, with six in Idaho and two in Washington, located near historic mining districts with proven production history.
- The six Idaho Projects surround Perpetua Resources Inc's (PPTA.NAS; A$4bn market cap) Stibnite Project and lie within a similar structural corridor and share similar geological characteristics, including host rocks, alteration, and "roof pendant" mineralisation style.
- The Thunder Mountain Project is credited with approx. 20,000 oz of historical gold production in the early 1900s.
- All projects benefit from good quality existing infrastructure and evidence of past production of gold and silver and antimony.
- Acquisition aligns Pinnacle's U.S. strategy with key White House mission to quickly develop U.S. critical minerals assets and strengthen U.S. defence supply chain security.
- Potential for FAST-41 permitting and U.S. Department of War funding to accelerate development of domestic critical minerals supply chains.
- On 9 October 2025, China further tightened export controls on critical minerals.
- On 12 October 2025, Australian media reported that the Australian government is considering setting up a $1.2 billion critical minerals strategic reserve and supporting Australian critical minerals companies by setting price floors for output, providing funding for new projects, providing offtake agreements and encouraging Australian based critical minerals miners to work closely with the U.S. administration to strengthen Western supply chain capability.
- Acquisition occurring at an opportune time for the industry sector, with many U.S. critical minerals companies trading at record highs, including Critical Metals Corp (CRML.NAS; up 15x from 52-week low), USA Rare Earth Inc (USAR.NAS; up 6.8x from 52-week low), MP Materials Corp (MP.NYS; up 5.4x from 52-week low) and Perpetua Resources Corp (PPTA.NAS; up 3.4x from 52-week low).

- Pinnacle has also received firm commitments for a Placement to raise $3 million from sophisticated and professional investors.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Historical Data

The Company is in possession of or is aware of historical exploration results summarised in US government reports, that it considers are (at this stage) not reliable enough to be material, and/or not sufficiently complete. Therefore, the Company has determined those data are therefore not suitable for release to the market. The Company is in possession of a number of these historical reports and confirms that, it will commence a program of rock-chipping, sampling and petrographical work to verify statements made in these historical reports. This work will be carried out in the coming weeks prior to the onset of winter in the region.

Details on Idaho Antimony Corp, the Transaction and Placement

Pinnacle Minerals Limited (ASX: PIM) ("**Pinnacle**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has entered into a binding agreement for the strategic acquisition of Idaho Antimony Critical Minerals Pty Ltd, an entity that has a binding option agreement to acquire Idaho Antimony Corporation, providing the Company with 100% ownership of a portfolio of eight highly prospective critical minerals projects located in Idaho and Washington State, USA (the "**Projects**").

Idaho Antimony Corporation holds eight claim blocks as follows:

Idaho, USA

Gold:

- Thunder Mountain Gold Project

Antimony:

- Big Creek Antimony Project
- Smith Creek Antimony Project
- Routson Antimony Project
- Logan Creek Antimony Project
- Silver Cliff Lode Antimony Project

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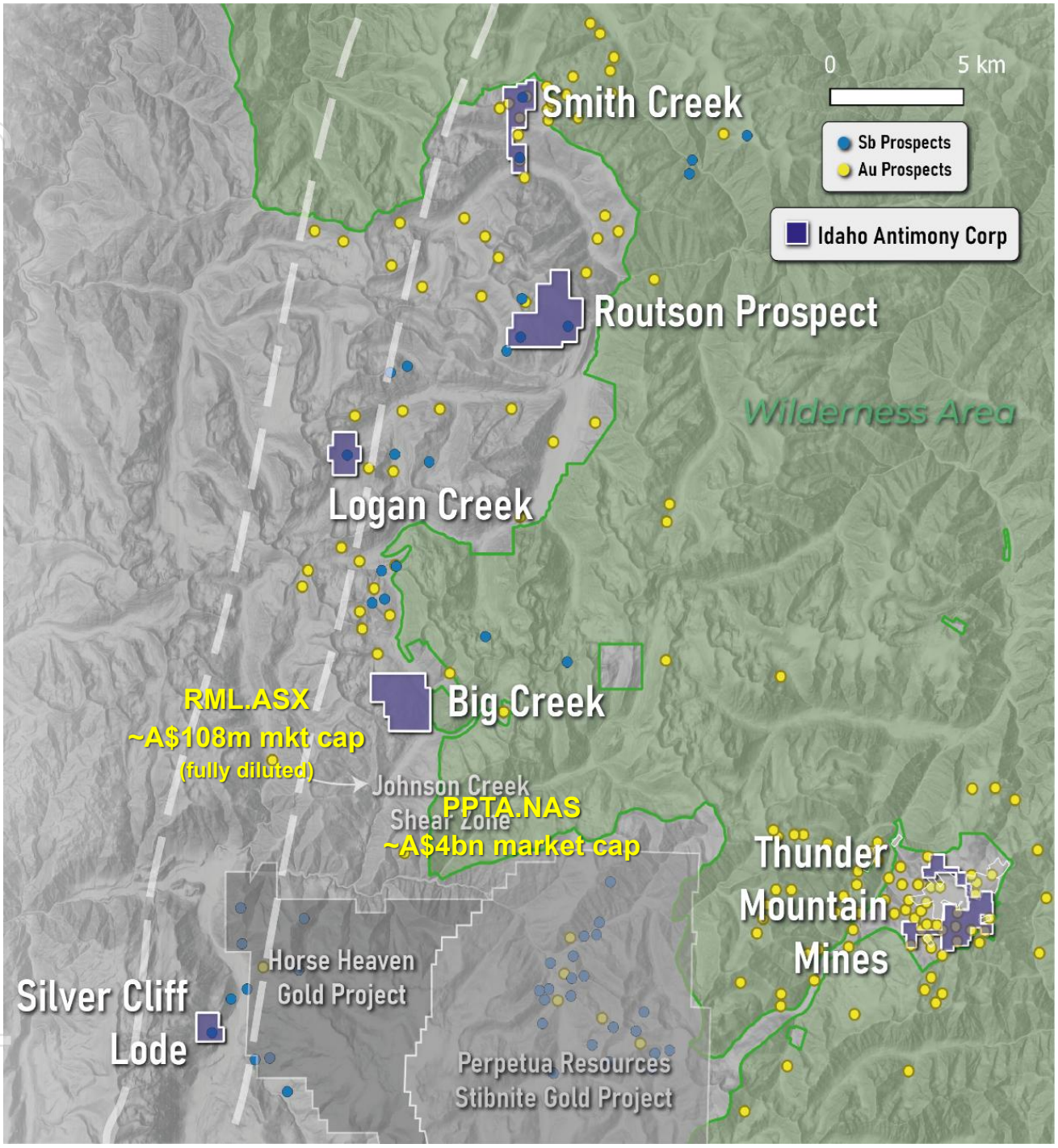

Figure 1 - Thunder Mountain, Stibnite and Yellow Pine Location Map

Washington, USA

Antimony:

- Antimony Queen Project

Gold and Silver:

- Justice Mine Project

Figure 2 Washington State Projects

The acquisition, if completed, will represent a strategic addition to Pinnacle's portfolio of high quality critical minerals exploration ground and reaffirm its position as an emerging critical minerals exploration and development company. It also presents an opportunity to leverage the US Government's commitment to establish a robust domestic supply chain for essential critical minerals.

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Detailed Project Overview

Project 1 – Thunder Mountain Mines Area (Idaho, USA)

The Thunder Mountain project is the lead asset in Idaho. Following a major gold rush in 1896, the area developed into a significant mining district hosting numerous mines and prospects. The district experienced a resurgence in the 1980s and 1990s when NYSE-listed Coeur d'Alene Mines operated the Sunnyside and Lightning Peak Heap Leach Gold Mines between 1984 and 1990, producing more than 90,000 ounces of gold.
(*Bennett E. H., Gillerman V.S 2024. 1992 Idaho Mining and Exploration, Idaho Geological Survey, Staff Report 24-03 page 36)
The Company's claims cover approximately 368 hectares, including the historic Lightening Peak Pit.

Geologically, the Thunder Mountain district lies within the Eocene-aged Challis Volcanic Field, which is dominated by thick rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs and volcaniclastic sediments. Structurally, the district is defined by fault-bounded grabens that served as fluid conduits, allowing mineralizing fluids to permeate the volcanic sequence. The resulting low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurs primarily within silicified breccias and tuffs and is interpreted to be associated with shallow, late-stage granite–porphyry intrusions that provided the heat and mineralizing fluids.

Exploration will focus on drilling proximal to and beneath historic workings to test for extensions of the known gold mineralization. Additionally, there remains potential for other metal mineralization within the broader project area.

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Figure 3: Lightning Peak Pit - Thunder Mountain

Project 2 – Yellow Pine Antimony Target Area (Idaho, USA)

The Yellow Pine Antimony Project comprises five key prospect areas: Big Creek, Routson, Silver Cliff Lode, Smith Creek, and Logan Creek. All five areas display evidence of historical Antimony exploration and are located on or near the Johnson Creek Shear Zone and the Stibnite Mining District, a region well known for its significant antimony-gold deposits.

The exploration model recognizes that, similar to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite deposit, any potential antimony mineralization would post-date the earlier gold event, representing a distinct phase. At Stibnite, the antimony is typically hosted within roof pendant metasediments, a key geological control that will guide exploration strategy.

The Company's exploration program will focus on targeting similar roof pendant exposures where comparable structural and lithological conditions are present, with the objective of delineating new antimony-rich zones.

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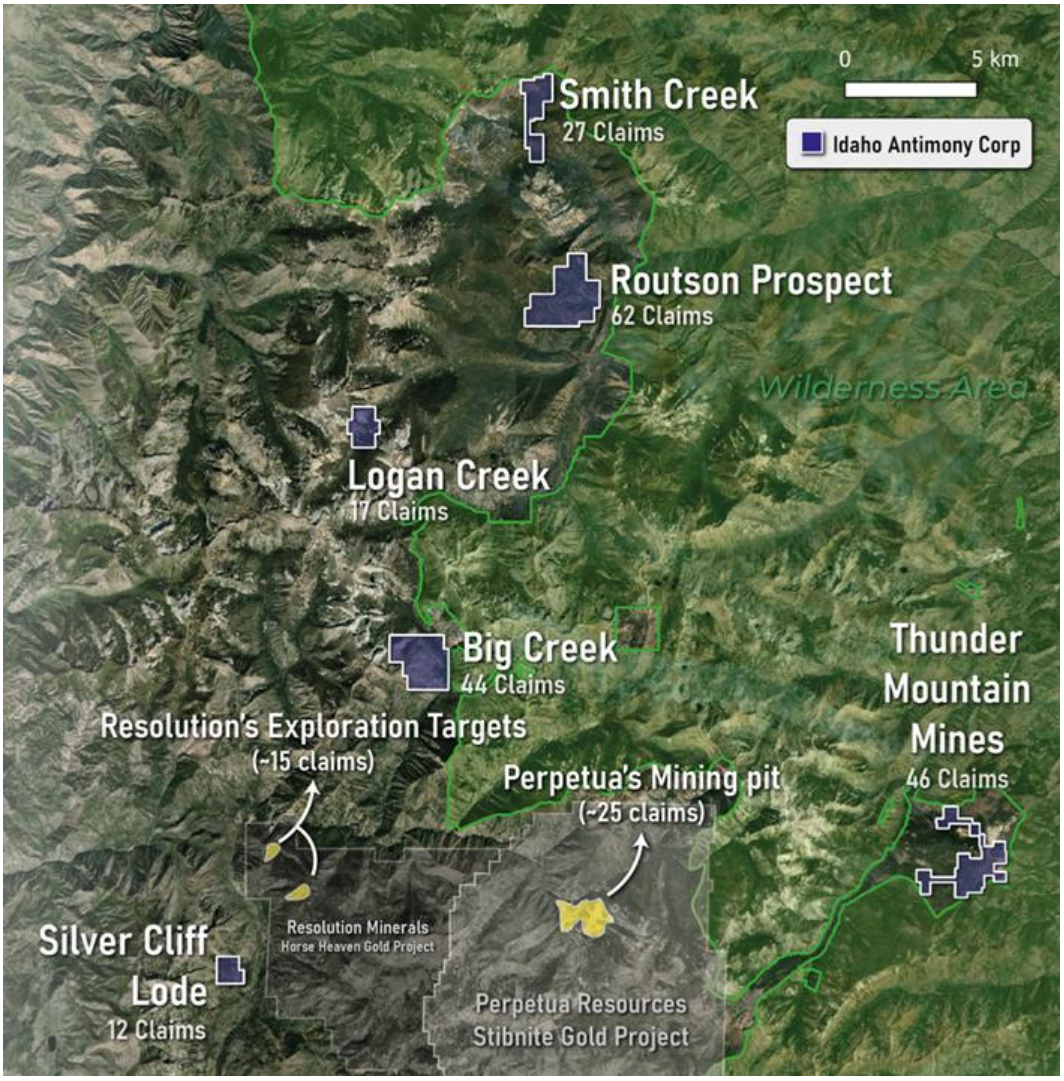

Figure 4 Yellow Pine Area – Central Idaho – Showing Proximity to Stibnite

General Regional Geology

The Yellow Pine district in central Idaho hosts significant gold–antimony mineralisation associated with a large hydrothermal system emplaced into the Idaho Batholith. Mineralisation is characterised by quartz–sulphide vein systems and disseminated sulphides within intrusive and metasedimentary host rocks. Gold occurs primarily as fine-grained native gold and electrum closely associated with stibnite (Sb_2S_3), pyrite, and arsenopyrite, reflecting a strong structural and hydrothermal control. Antimony, occurring dominantly as stibnite, is often intimately intergrown with gold, and historically the district was one of the leading producers of both metals in the United States. Alteration is typified by sericitisation, silicification, and carbonate replacement, with mineralisation localised along major shear zones and fractures. This geological setting makes Yellow Pine one of the most important examples of combined gold–antimony systems in North America.

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Yellow Pine Area Historical Exploration

Prospectors first worked the district around Yellow Pine during Idaho's gold-rush period (c. 1899 onward), with placer and early hard-rock gold activity bringing sustained interest in the area.

By the 1930s, the district (Yellow Pine / Stibnite) hosted major hard-rock operations. During World War II and the Korean War, it became one of the nation's most important sources of antimony and tungsten (and also produced gold, silver and mercury), supplying critical wartime needs. Large company operations (e.g., Bradley Mining Co. and others) built mills, smelters and a company town.

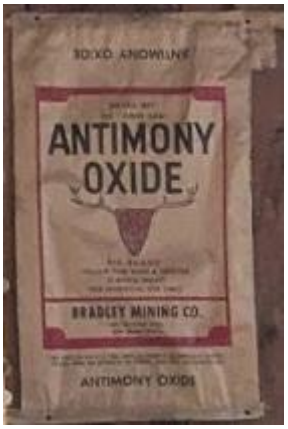

Figure 5: Historical Antimony Oxide Bag from Yellow Pine Area

Production declined after the mid-20th century but continued intermittently through the 1970s–1990s. By the late 1990s active mining ceased and legacy mine workings and tailings became a local environmental and reclamation issue.

From about 2009 a modern exploration program (by Perpetua Resources) resumed systematic drilling, resource definition and feasibility work to evaluate gold, antimony and associated metals, accompanied by extensive geologic, hydrologic and environmental studies. USGS and academic research have also studied the district's gold–antimony–tungsten geology to better understand ore controls and deposit timing.

Historical mining established large known ore bodies (Yellow Pine, Meadow Creek, etc.) and created a substantial legacy data set (mine records, drill logs, old maps). Recent programs have used that legacy information plus modern drilling and technical studies to refine resource estimates, environmental restoration concepts, and plans for potential redevelopment.

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Yellow Pine Access & Infrastructure

The Yellow Pine area in Idaho benefits from strong multi-mode access and improving infrastructure. The area is connected to Cascade then Boise via several routes, with the South Fork Road maintained year-round and other roads open seasonally to enhance connectivity. The Johnson Creek Airport (3U2), just 3 miles south, provides reliable aviation access for supplies, recreation, and emergency response, supported by nearby airport at Big Creek (U60).

Yellow Pine serves as a small regional service hub, with electricity, stores and ongoing upgrades to bridges improving safety and resilience. These features ensure year-round access, redundant transport options (road and air), and robust infrastructure that supports both community needs and potential industrial or exploration activity in the region.

The upgrades associated with the nearby Stibnite Mine will no doubt bring even better access to the area.

Figure 6: Competent Person on site September 2025

Following completion of the acquisition, Pinnacle intends to:

- The Company is in possession of several historical reports and after some desktop technical review, confirms that, it will commence a program of rock-chipping, sampling and petrographical work to verify statements made in these historical reports. This work will be carried out in Qtr4 2025 prior to the onset of winter in the region.
- commence on-ground exploration in Q4 2025, including geological mapping, sampling, and geophysics;
- advance permitting and environmental baseline work to support future drilling.

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Figure 7: One of the Multiple Antimony Queen Adits

Project 3 – Antimony Queen (Washington State, USA)

The Antimony Queen Project is located on the slopes of Middle Fork Ridge within the Gold Creek–Methow district of Okanogan County, Washington. T the project comprises a historic stibnite bearing vein and breccia system hosted in lime-rich argillite. Extensive historic underground workings, including multiple adits, shafts, and surface waste dumps, confirming past small-scale mining activity.

Located in a region with well-established infrastructure and historical production, Antimony Queen sits within a known geological corridor where mining was associated with shear-hosted quartz–stibnite veins. (* Source - Amann, M., Wasley D.G., 2004. SITE INSPECTION, Antimony Queen Mine, Okanogan National Forest. USDA Forest Service pp19)

Importantly, Antimony Queen offers the potential for rapid assessment given the presence of old workings,, and ease of site access. The project may lend itself to low-cost, small-scale restart or pilot production, supporting the growing strategic demand for domestically sourced antimony, a U.S. critical mineral essential to the defence, energy storage, and semiconductor industries. Worked intermittently from the early 1900s (reported from ~1906) through mid-20th century, the site was developed by multiple adits and ~1,000 ft of tunnelling and historically produced antimony (including antimony oxide) along with significant associated gold, tungsten, copper, lead and silver mineralization.

Recorded ore types include stibnite with accessory chalcopyrite, sphalerite and scheelite in carbonate-rich/argillaceous host rock; mineralization occurs in veins and breccia zones.

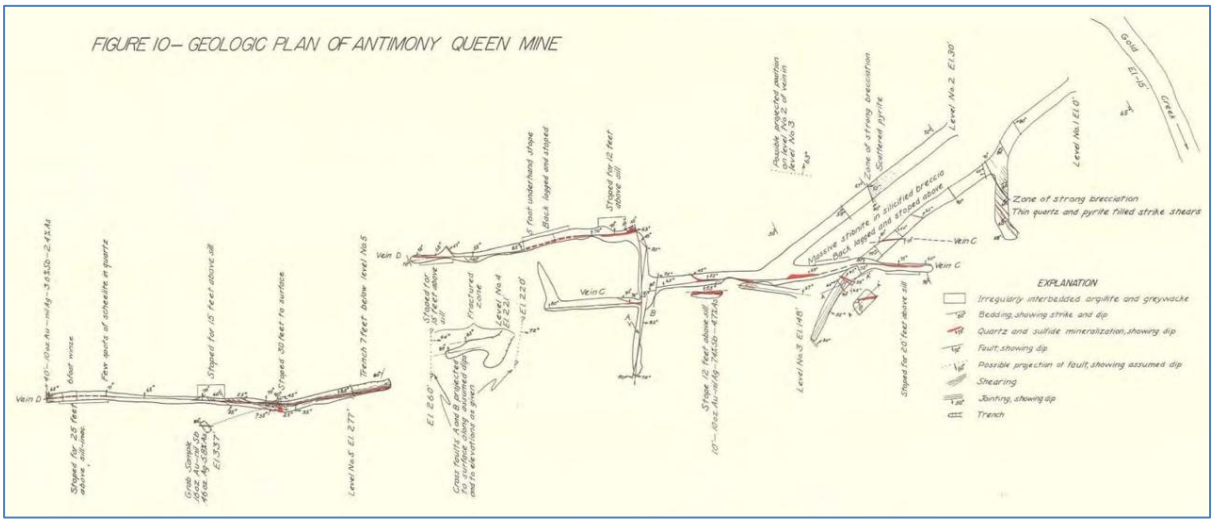

Figure 8 - Geological Plan Antimony Queen

Source - Purdy, C. P., 1951, Antimony occurrences of Washington: Washington Div. of Mines and Geology, Bull. 39, 186 p.

Exploration and assessment work will focus on confirming the old workings and taking fresh samples and mapping to bring to modern day understanding.

Project 4 – Justice Mine Project (Washington State, USA)

The Justice Mine Project, situated in the Northern Cascades of eastern Snohomish County, near the headwaters of the South Fork Sauk River, is a historic silver- and gold- mining district with notable antimony, lead, zinc, and copper historical production. The Monte Cristo district, in which the Justice Mine is located, experienced a boom from 1889 to 1907, with early discoveries rapidly attracting settlers and financiers, including New York syndicates backed by Rockefeller. Ore was historically transported via the Everett & Monte Cristo Railway, shipping approximately 300,000 tonnes of ore to Everett (~68km away).

The Justice Mine hosted sulphide-bearing quartz veins within sheared tonalite and andesite, extending ~1.8km along strike with an average vein thickness of 1.3m. Underground development included over 1.3km of workings and a 76m raise connecting to the Golden Cord Mine, with combined historic production estimated at 34,000 tonnes.

The Golden Cord Mine is closely associated, hosting steeply dipping sulphide-bearing quartz veins in andesite (~700m of underground workings).

Mining occurred within a northwest-trending, northwest-dipping shear zone featuring lense-like quartz veins with multi-phase sulphide mineralization, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, stibnite, arsenopyrite, and secondary oxidized minerals such as azurite, malachite, and realgar.

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The Company plans to carry out an initial field campaign to confirm the continuity of the Justice Mine–Golden Cord veins, reportedly hosted by silicified phreatomagmatic breccias associated with the shear zone.

With its combination of historic production, accessible infrastructure, and well-defined geological controls, the Justice Mine offers potential for near-term exploration success.

Figure 9: Rock taken from Justice Mine

Transaction Overview

The Company has entered into a binding agreement to acquire Idaho Antimony Critical Minerals Pty Ltd (**Idaho Antimony Critical Minerals**), an entity that has a binding option to acquire 100% of the shares on issue in Idaho Antimony Corp. (a company incorporated in Delaware, United States of America) (**Option**). The Option has been exercised.

Idaho Antimony Corp owns or has the right to own the Projects.

The material terms of the transaction agreements are as follows:

- Subject to shareholder approval in general meeting, upfront consideration of 45 million ordinary shares at a deemed issue price of $0.08 in Pinnacle, 22.5 million options (3 years; $0.08 exercise; listed). These shares and options will be voluntary escrowed as follows, 25% freely trading from date of issue, 25% escrowed for 3 months from date of issue, 25% escrowed for 6 months from date of issue and 25% escrowed for 9 months from date of issue.
- Deferred Consideration of US$300,000 in cash on the following milestones:
  - 50% upon completion of an initial field program on the Tenements of rock chips based on XRF and mapping results (**Initial Field Program**); and
  - 50% upon receipt of assay results from the Initial Field Program,

  provided that the entire Cash Payment shall be payable no later than 30 June 2026.
- 3% NSR Royalty on products produced and sold from the Projects.

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- Grant of marketing rights in relation to 25% of all minerals and products produced from the Projects for the first 10 years following the commencement of commercial production.
- Completion is subject to standard conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals, shareholder approval and completion of due diligence by the Company (which remains ongoing).

Strategic Rationale

The acquisition provides Pinnacle with an immediate foothold in the United States, a jurisdiction with well-established permitting regimes, increasing local demand for critical minerals, and supportive federal and state-level policies incentivising domestic supply chains.

The Projects complement Pinnacle's existing portfolio and offer shareholders exposure to commodities that are increasingly in demand.

Capital Raising

Pinnacle is pleased to announce that it has also received binding commitments for a placement (**Placement**) of fully paid ordinary shares in the Company (**Shares**) to sophisticated investors to raise a total of $3 million, providing the Company with the resources to advance the newly acquired US projects while continuing progress across existing projects.

Under the Placement, new Shares will be issued at an offer price of $0.08 per share. Subject to receipt of shareholder approval at the next general meeting, participants in the Placement will also be issued one (1) PIMOB option for every two (2) Shares issued under the Placement. The Options have an exercise price of $0.08 per Share and expire on 22 August 2028.

Tranche 1 will consist of 15,000,000 Shares under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. Tranche 2 will be subject to Shareholder approval and will consist of 22,500,000 Shares and the attaching one for two PIMOB options.

Oakley Capital Partners and AE Advisers acted as Joint Lead Managers to the raise. The Lead Managers will be paid: a cash fee of 6% and will be issued an aggregate 9 million PIMOB broker options, some of which may be passed on to third parties, none of whom are related parties of the Company. A 12.5% facilitation fee will be paid for this transaction, which will go to Oakley Capital Partners (or its nominees), AE Advisers, and other parties (none of whom are related parties of the Company) payable via the issuance of 6,718,750 Shares and 6,718,750 PIMOB Options, subject to Shareholder approval at the AGM. If shareholder approval is not obtained for any of the above broker securities, cash equivalent will be payable.

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The funds raised under the Placement are intended to be used for expenditure on the new U.S. Projects (including surface rock sampling and mapping, surface grid soil sampling, aerial drone magnetics and additional mining claim staking), expenditure on the Company's existing projects, the costs of the acquisition and general working capital.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Pinnacle Limited.

For further information, please contact:

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About Pinnacle Minerals

Pinnacle Minerals Ltd (ASX: PIM) is a technology minerals exploration company focused on delivering shareholder value through the discovery and development of high-quality battery and technology metals projects in the United States, Canada, Western Australia, and South Australia.

In addition to today's announcement, the Company's holds assets in James Bay, Quebec, proximal to the world-class Adina Lithium Project (ASX: WR1) and in Australia, Pinnacle's exploration assets are prospective for Rare Earth Elements (SA) and Heavy Mineral Sands (WA).

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to geological information and historical production results for the Idaho and Washington projects is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr William Witham, MAIG, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company.

Mr Witham has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and 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 (JORC Code).

Mr Witham consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

DISCLAIMER: Grades, masses and widths reported herein are historical estimates from primarily academic sources and US Government Data and are not intended to imply the presence of a Mineral Resource as defined under the JORC Code, 2012.

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 downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	• No detailed sampling records exist for the historical workings. • The claims were historically operated by prospectors, with ore sales officially recorded with the Idaho and Washington State governments.
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 reported
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 reported.
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 trench, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling reported. • No resource estimation given on the remaining historical workings.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historical production was reported to the U.S. government, forming the basis of the data presented in this report. •
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.*	• The historical assay methods are not documented.
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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drillholes reported.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The Yellow Pine and Thunder Mountain historical workings were verified by the Competent Person, as well as by Idaho Antimony Corp contract geologists, using sites reported in the USGS database (Reference: Database of the Mines and Prospects of Idaho, Tate & Eldredge, 2023). www.idahogeology/pub/Digital_Databases • No mineral resource estimations are presented in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• • No mineral resource is presented in this release. • No analytical compositing has been reported.
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.*	• • No drilling has been conducted or reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not reported what sample security was observed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data was reported.

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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.*	• Reference Name/Number: Yellow Pine Antimony Project • Location: Stibnite Mining District, Valley County, Idaho, USA • Ownership: Owned by Idaho Antimony Corp LLC • Acquisition Details: Idaho Antimony Corp staked the claims during June 2025 through direct staking with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management • Agreements: No joint ventures or partnerships reported • Native Title Interests: No known native title claims or interests reported. • Environmental Settings: Located within the Payette National Forest • Area with historical mining activity, but no specific heritage sites reported. • Wilderness or National Park: Situated in a national forest area; no national park designation reported. Proximity to The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness • Reference Name/Number: Thunder Mountain Mines Area Project • Location: Thunder Mountain Mining District, Valley County, Idaho, USA • Ownership: Owned by Idaho Antimony Corp Ltd • Acquisition Details: Idaho Antimony Corp staked the claims during June 2025 through direct staking with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management • Agreements: No joint ventures or partnerships reported. • Native Title Interests: No known native title claims or interests reported. • Environmental Settings: Located within the Payette National Forest. • Area with historical mining activity, including old open pits. Will require some environmental management plans. • No specific heritage sites reported. • Wilderness or National Park: Situated in a national forest area and area reserved for mining; no national park designation reported. Adjacent to patented claims

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reference Name/Number: Justice Mine • Type: Historical Gold and Antimony Mine • Location: Monte Cristo area, Snohomish County, Washington, USA • Ownership: Idaho Antimony Corp staked the claims during June 2025 through direct staking with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management • Agreements: No recent joint ventures or partnerships reported. • Native Title Interests: No known native title claims or interests reported. • Environmental Settings: Located in mountainous terrain with historical mining impacts. Located within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest • Historical Sites: Area with significant historical mining activity; specific heritage sites not detailed.
		• Reference Name/Number: Antimony Queen • Type: Historical Gold and Antimony Mine • Location: Gold Creek-Methow district of Okanogan County, Washington • Ownership: Idaho Antimony Corp staked the claims during June 2025 through direct staking with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management • Agreements: No recent joint ventures or partnerships reported. • Native Title Interests: No known native title claims or interests reported. • Environmental Settings: Located in hilly terrain with historical mining impacts. Within the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest • Historical Sites: Area with significant historical mining activity; specific heritage sites not detailed.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Field work was carried out by Cesar Veliz and Andres Chifflet, highly experienced geologists with Idaho Antimony Corporation. • The Competent Person visited Yellow Pine and Thunder Mountain in September 2025. • Reporting was also supported by historical public records of the Idaho Geological Survey, Washington Geological Survey and USGS reports.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Yellow Pine Antimony Project • Deposit Type: Antimony–gold lode deposits. • Geological Setting: Located in the Stibnite Mining District, Idaho; hosted in quartz–carbonate veins within altered granodiorite and metasedimentary rocks. • Style of Exploration: Targeting narrow to moderate quartz veins containing stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and minor gold, often in structurally controlled zones; follows vein trends and fractures within host rocks. Thunder Mountain Mines Area • Deposit Type: Historical gold and antimony lode deposits. • Geological Setting: hosted in metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and granitic intrusions. • Style of Mineralization: Structurally controlled quartz–stibnite veins with localized sulphide and gold-bearing zones; mining historically targeted visible mineralization along vein outcrops. Antimony Queen Mine • Deposit Type: Historical Antimony lode deposit. • Geological Setting: Within a historically mined belt; associated with granitic and metasedimentary host rocks. • Style of Mineralization: Narrow quartz–stibnite veins exploited historically; mineralization occurs along fracture zones and vein swarms with ore historically extracted. Justice Mine • Deposit Type: Historical Narrow High Grade Stibnite Qtz veins. • Geological Setting: Monte Cristo area, Snohomish County, Washington; hosted in metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks with intrusive contacts. • Style of Exploration: Targeting Quartz–stibnite–gold veins, structurally controlled; ore historically mined from shallow shafts and adits, following visible vein mineralization.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* – *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*	• No drilling conducted

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No aggregated methods are reported.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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 relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths.
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 location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
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.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
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*	• The forward work programme includes due diligence sampling over areas reported by the Idaho Geological Survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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