

28 May 2026

Building a world leading PGM asset

NEED TO KNOW

- The Southwest discovery positions TM1 as a leading exploration opportunity across the mining sector
- Southwest is a high-grade PGM prospect evolving in a setting directly analogous to South Africa's prolific Bushveld Complex
- A\$88m cash balance allows for aggressive growth program with drilling results and Resource updates as key pending highlights

Globally Significant Polymetallic Asset: Terra Metals has made a district-scale discovery at its Dante Project. Drawing direct geological comparisons to South Africa's prolific Bushveld Complex which produces ~70% of the world's platinum, the Southwest prospect represents one of the most exciting polymetallic discoveries globally. It introduces a high-grade, near-surface system to complement the company's large scale 148Mt Dante Reefs Resource. Southwest drilling has delivered exceptionally high-grade PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation (up to 53g/t) and thicknesses exceeding those of the most productive PGE deposits globally. It remains completely open along strike and at depth. Alongside its grade and thickness, Southwest is notable as a shallow, low-strip, open-pittable deposit, this is rare in PGMs which are often deep and structurally complex. In Dante and its Southwest discovery, TM1 possesses a generational asset with exceptional development potential.

Fully-funded to deliver aggressive growth: TM1 is strongly capitalised following an A\$85m placement in Feb 2026. This enables it to pursue an aggressive multi-faceted development programme covering expansion and Resource drilling, Resource estimation, metallurgical testwork, and study commencement across both Southwest and Dante Reefs. A 30,000m Phase 4 drilling program is now underway, assays results are due this quarter and represent a major near-term catalyst. Following this, further Resource updates are expected in H2 2026 including a maiden Southwest Resource, a key milestone for the company on its pathway towards production.

Investment Thesis

A district scale powerhouse: TM1 offers unique, multi-commodity exposure to critical energy and industrial metals at a time of tightening global supply. The broader Dante Project, including the outstanding Southwest discovery is a rapidly growing opportunity in a well-understood geological setting within a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction. With a strong balance sheet, a leading technical team, and district-scale exploration upside, TM1 is uniquely positioned to ultimately transition into a globally significant producer. The current valuation is undemanding given the sheer scale of the opportunity ahead, with ongoing updates through 2026 set to drive further upside as the extent of the value on offer continues to be revealed.

Valuation: \$1.05

Our valuation is based on EV/oz metrics using PGM peer group comps. We incorporate the Dante Reefs Resource and have estimated initial mineralisation at Southwest. We have adopted conservative estimates here, however, given its status as a premium exploration asset we apply a peer group multiple 25% above the group average to this asset. Key risks are typical to mining developments - exploration success, commodity prices, funding, approvals, and environmental factors. See page 9 for details.

Equity Research Australia

Materials

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Terra Metals Limited (TM1) has rapidly evolved from an early-stage explorer into a well-capitalised developer with one of the most exciting exploration projects globally. The high-grade, near-surface Southwest PGM-Cu-Ni discovery has propelled the company into a leading position among global PGE opportunities. The Southwest geological setting is directly analogous to South Africa's prolific Bushveld Complex, and the scale of untested ground is extensive. The combination of world-class geological prospectivity delivering world leading exploration results, with an extremely strong balance sheet that supports rapid project development, positions the Company to deliver substantial value as it advances towards production.

Valuation	A\$1.05
Current price	A\$0.34
Market cap	A\$348m
Cash on hand	A\$88m (31-Mar pro forma)

Upcoming Catalysts / Next News

Period	
2026	Phase 4 Southwest drilling results
2026	Southwest geophysics
H2 2026	Maiden Southwest Resource
Mid-2026	Updated Dante Reefs Resource

Share Price (A\$)



Source: FactSet, MST Access

Financial Summary

Figure 1: TM1 Financial Summary

TERRA METALS LTD							TM1.AX
Year end 30 June							
MARKET DATA							
Share Price	A\$/sh						0.34
52 week high/low	A\$/sh						0.02 - 0.47
Valuation	A\$/sh						1.05
Market Cap (A\$m)	A\$m						348
FY26 Y/E Net Cash / (Debt) (A\$m)	A\$m						61
Enterprise Value (A\$m)	A\$m						287
Shares on Issue	m						1,031
Options/Performance shares	m						114
Other Equity	m						0
Fully Diluted Shares on Issue	m						1,145
Valuation (fully diluted share count)		A\$m		A\$ps			
Southwest		932.7		0.81			
Dante Reefs		187.3		0.16			
Add: Cash from options		7		0.01			
Add: Net Cash (as at 31 December 2026)		71		0.06			
TM1 Equity Valuation - Diluted		1,199		1.05			
INVESTMENT FUNDAMENTALS (June Y/E)							
EPS Reported (undiluted)	cps	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
DPS	cps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Dividend Yield	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
OpCF/Share	A\$	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	
FCF/Share	A\$	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	
FCF Yield	%	-1%	-2%	-5%	-6%	-6%	
Book Value / Share	A\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Year End Shares	m	478	1,031	1,270	1,270	1,270	
Market Capitalisation (current)	A\$m	348	348	348	348	348	
Net Cash / (Debt)	A\$m	1	3	81	61	40	
Enterprise Value	A\$m	347	345	267	287	308	
EV/EBITDA	x	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	
Net Cash (Debt) / Enterprise Value	x	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Net Cash (Debt)/ Equity	%	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	
Resource - Dante Grade							
	Resource	TiO2	V2O5	Cu	3PGE	PtEq	
	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	
Indicated	38	18.4	0.73	0.23	0.71	3.1	
Inferred	110	13.5	0.47	0.16	0.21	1.9	
Total Resource	148	14.8	0.54	0.18	0.33	2.2	
Resource - Dante Contained Metal							
	Resource	TiO2	V2O5	Cu	3PGE	PtEq	
	Mt	kt	kt	kt	koz	Moz	
Indicated	38	6,992	277	87	839	3.8	
Inferred	110	14,850	517	176	718	6.8	
Total Resource	148	21,904	799	266	1,519	10.6	
Management & Board ownership							
	Shares		Perf Rights		Options		
	(m)		(m)		(m)		
Ian Middlemas - Non Exec Chair	11.5				0.28		
Thomas Line - CEO & MD	10.7		0.47		17.50		
Haydn Smith - NED	3.0				0.69		
12-Month Relative Performance vs S&P/ASX Metals & Mining							
Profit & Loss (A\$m)							
Revenue		FY24A	FY25A	FY26A	FY27E	FY28E	
Revenue		-	-	0.0	-	-	
Expenses		(5.0)	(6.0)	(21.5)	(23.9)	(23.9)	
EBITDA		(5.0)	(6.0)	(21.5)	(23.9)	(23.9)	
D&A		(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	
EBIT		(5.0)	(6.0)	(21.6)	(24.0)	(24.0)	
Net Interest Expense / (Revenue)		0.1	0.1	1.8	3.2	2.9	
Tax		-	-	-	-	-	
NPAT		(4.9)	(5.9)	(19.7)	(20.8)	(21.1)	
Exceptionals		-	-	-	-	-	
NPAT attributable to TM1		(4.9)	(5.9)	(19.7)	(20.8)	(21.1)	
Balance Sheet (A\$m)							
Cash		0.6	3.3	81.2	60.9	40.1	
Trade & Receivables		0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Inventory		-	-	-	-	-	
PP&E		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Exploration & Evaluation Assets		5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Other		-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Assets		6.4	9.4	88.1	67.7	47.0	
Creditors		1.5	1.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Debt		-	-	-	-	-	
Provisions		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other (Deferred Consideration)		-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Liabilities		1.5	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Net Assets		4.8	7.5	85.0	64.6	43.8	
Cashflow (A\$m)							
Operating Receipts & Payments		(1.0)	(1.2)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.5)	
Interest		0.1	0.1	1.8	3.2	2.9	
Tax		-	-	-	-	-	
Payment for E&E (expensed)		(3.0)	(4.8)	(15.8)	(20.0)	(20.0)	
Other		-	-	-	-	-	
Net Cash From Operations		(3.9)	(5.9)	(17.1)	(20.3)	(20.6)	
Capex		(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	
Other		-	-	(0.0)	-	-	
Free Cash Flow		(4.8)	(5.9)	(17.2)	(20.4)	(20.7)	
Equity raise (net of cost)		2.1	7.5	95.1	-	-	
Borrowings drawn/(repaid)		-	-	-	-	-	
Other		-	1.0	(0.0)	-	-	
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash		(2.7)	2.6	78.0	(20.4)	(20.7)	

Source: TM1, MST

Prepare for Take-off - Heading Southwest

Terra Metals Limited (TM1) has rapidly evolved from an early-stage explorer into a well-capitalised developer with one of the most exciting exploration projects globally. The late 2025 high-grade, near-surface Southwest PGM-Cu-Ni discovery fundamentally altered the TM1 investment proposition. It has propelled the company into a leading position among global PGM opportunities. The Southwest geological setting is directly analogous to South Africa's prolific Bushveld Complex, and the scale of untested ground is extensive, with only 5% of the tenement area covered to date. This underpins a compelling exploration story set to deliver substantial further upside as TM1 progresses.

The potential of Southwest is highlighted by the extent of the success of the 2025 drilling campaign. Of 62 holes drilled, close to three quarters delivered significant mineralisation. This is a remarkable level of success for essentially first pass reconnaissance drilling over a number of different prospects. It delivered the highest-grade PGE hit ever recorded in Australia at 1m at 53g/t PGE3 (Pt + Pd + Au), and a number of intersections with grade that matches or exceed some of the highest-grade PGE deposits globally (e.g. 14m at 6.7g/t PGE3). Alongside extremely promising grade potential, the drilling also delivered extremely thick mineralisation, with zones of up to 172m reported, this vastly exceeds the thickness of most PGE deposits globally. Notably, none of the drilling results reported to date reflect follow-ups to the initial round of drilling. The planned 2026 drilling, now underway, will follow up on those initial discovery holes. We anticipate this to deliver even more impressive results from what is now a more targeted program.

Over the balance of 2026, Terra Metals is set to transition from a discovery story into a leading development story. It is underpinned by a dense catalyst profile including ongoing assay results, a maiden Southwest Resource, an upgrade of the Dante Reefs Resource, and the first results from Southwest metallurgical test work. TM1 offers strategic, multi-commodity exposure within a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction. The combination of world-class geological prospectivity now delivering world-leading exploration results with an A\$88m cash balance that comfortably funds delivery of key milestones, positions the Company to deliver substantial value to shareholders as it confirms Southwest as one of the most significant and economically robust polymetallic discoveries in modern Australian exploration history.

Discovery of Southwest changes the game

The recent discovery at Southwest has fundamentally transformed the outlook for TM1. Southwest introduces a high-margin, high-grade, near-surface primary magmatic sulphide system that complements the company's large scale 148Mt Dante Reefs Resource. Drilling across the SW5 and SW6 targets has delivered exceptionally high-grade intersections, recently confirmed to be part of a continuous zone of PGM-copper-nickel mineralisation that remains completely open along strike and at depth. Alongside its grade and thickness, Southwest is notable as a shallow, low-strip, open-pittable deposit. This is rare in PGM operations which are often deep, thin, and structurally complex. Drilling highlights reported to date include:

- 172m @ 1.11g/t PGE3, 0.11% Cu, 0.15% Ni from 172m to EOH
- 47m @ 1.01g/t PGE3, 0.10% Cu, 0.12% Ni from 163m to EOH
- 26m @ 1.16g/t PGE3, 0.17% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 25.9% MgO from 172m
- 69m @ 0.92g/t PGE3 from 48m, including:
 - 32m @ 1.19g/t PGE3, 0.12% Cu, 0.10% Ni from 49m
- 35m at 2.90g/t PGE3 from 48m including
 - 14m @ 6.71g/t PGE3 from 68m

The Southwest discovery elevates the broader Dante Project from the bulk-tonnage play at Dante Reefs into a globally significant polymetallic district. It provides TM1 with a scalable development pathway that is set to deliver exceptional returns and cashflows.

Balance sheet enables full speed ahead multi-faceted development

The Feb 2026 A\$85m raising provides TM1 with the financial capability to drive an aggressive development programme encompassing extension and Resource drilling, Resource estimation, metallurgical test work, and studies across both Dante and Southwest. The balance sheet strength, enables this all to be concluded without the need for further equity, an enviable and rare position among junior miners. The breadth and frequency of newsflow is expected to remain elevated through 2026 and into 2027 covering:

- **Ongoing Phase 4 drilling results (throughout 2026):** TM1 commenced its largest-ever drilling campaign in March 2026, targeting up to 30,000m of drilling across Dante and Southwest as part of its Phase 4 drilling campaign. The market will remain focused on these results, with grades and structural continuity at the SW5 and SW6 feeder zones the likely highlights. The first to watch for will be assays from SWDD011, which has already returned visual sulphides. These assays are anticipated around early June. The program has three objectives:
 - **Southwest expansion:** Extending and defining the SW5/SW6 PGM-Cu-Ni sulphide discoveries, testing vertical and lateral extensions. Resource definition drilling to support a maiden Southwest Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for H2 2026
 - **Dante Reefs Resource upgrade drilling:** Infill drilling at Dante covering the Crius, Hyperion, and Oceanus reefs to upgrade Inferred material to Indicated category and extend strike coverage.
 - **District exploration:** Reconnaissance drilling across Dante East (>30 km of historically mapped but undrilled reef layers) and the newly acquired HRM tenure
- **Southwest geophysics and target generation (2026):** Ongoing release of results from Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys. This has proven highly effective in identifying new off-hole massive sulphide conductors associated with the feeder pipe.
- **Dante Resource update and metallurgical optimisation (mid-2026):** The balance of Phase 3 drilling at Dante Reefs complete post the maiden Resource will be incorporated into a mid-year Resource update. Further metallurgical test work results will also provide optimised flow rates, final concentrate recovery data, and confirm reagent consumption data for the integrated processing circuit.
- **Maiden Southwest Resource (H2 2026):** The publication of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate encompassing the high-grade sulphide zones at SW5/SW6 and the massive oxide extensions at SW3/SW4 is anticipated later in 2026. This MRE start to define the economic potential of the Dante Project.
- **Commence economic studies (H2 2026):** Following the Southwest MRE and metallurgical work, the commencement of a feasibility study is anticipated. These studies will outline the operational parameters, capital expenditure requirements, and financial metrics of the operation.

Derisking Dante Reefs & Southwest with positive metallurgical results

The complex mineralogy often associated with polymetallic deposits has been significantly de-risked at Dante Reefs through successful Phase 1 metallurgical test work. Testing demonstrates that the Dante Reefs ore can be cleanly separated into three distinct, high-value commercial concentrates utilising simple, low-cost techniques, specifically crushing, grinding, magnetic separation (LIMS/WHIMS), and flotation. By successfully separating the titanium and vanadium streams early in the process, TM1 has established a pathway to significantly reduce the reagent consumption and operating expenditure typically associated with downstream processing, ensuring the project's cost competitiveness against global peers. In addition, the absence of common deleterious elements in the ore (bismuth, arsenic, cadmium) supports a low-cost, effective processing pathway, producing clean concentrates.

These positive results on Dante Reefs ore are highly encouraging, and while Southwest represents different mineralisation that will require a different processing pathway, it is expected to be typical of magmatic sulphide systems. Based on the mineralisation seen to date, processing is set to be conventional in nature, being mature and widely used in nickel and PGM processing globally (including that planned for the nearby BHP Nebo-Babel operation). We expect this to be borne out through metallurgical test work which is now underway on Southwest ore.

A critical minerals bonanza

The investment thesis for TM1 is linked to the structural deficits emerging across critical minerals and the push for independent supply chains. The broader Dante Project (Dante Reefs plus Southwest) represents a uniquely diversified basket of metals - titanium, vanadium, copper, platinum, palladium, and gallium - all of which are deemed critical by Western governments due to their irreplaceable role in aerospace, defence and the global clean energy transition.

The polymetallic nature of the Dante Project offers TM1 protection against single-commodity price volatility. By producing copper (electrification) and PGEs (automotive catalysts), alongside titanium (pigments and aerospace alloys) and vanadium (grid-scale battery storage and high-strength steel), TM1 has a broad set of macroeconomic exposures that will likely act to reduce the life-of-mine volatility in cash flows.

Board & Management set up for success

TM1 is led by Mr Thomas Line, previously the Chief Executive Officer of Dante Resources (the vehicle that held the Dante Project acquired by TM1), Mr Line transitioned into the role of MD and CEO of Terra Metals bringing over 14 years of resource development and large-scale mining production experience and possessing detailed technical knowledge of the West Musgrave geological setting. His leadership has driven the aggressive drill programs, the rapid delivery of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and the discoveries at Southwest.

Mr Line is supported by a very experienced Board and technical team. Chair, Mr Ian Middlemas, is a highly regarded industry veteran. His extensive network and track record of advancing resource companies is a key advantage to TM1. Non-Executive Directors, Mr Ben Cleary, and Mr Haydn Smith, bring leading financial markets expertise to the board. This is complemented by a leading technical team, including Chief Geologist Dr Solomon Buckman, Chief Metallurgist Dr Evan Kirby, a recognised authority on the metallurgy of Bushveld-style layered intrusions, and Chief Geochemist Dr Scott Halley.

The combination of tier-one capital markets operators and leading technical specialists provides TM1 with the multi-disciplinary capability to successfully transition the Dante Project and TM1 itself from an emerging explorer to successful producer.

Valuation: \$1.05 - Resource based valuation

In assessing a value for TM1 we apply peer group EV/Oz multiples to both the Dante Reefs Resource and to an estimate of potential mineralisation at Southwest. Southwest is a pre-Resource asset but with outstanding development prospects, as such we believe it is necessary to look to assess its potential and ascribe a valuation to it. There are a number of assumptions required in this approach none of which can be accurately determined at this stage, however, we have adopted relatively conservative estimates as well as a risk weighting in our calculations. We combine this with an EV/Oz multiple that sits at the upper end of exploration and development peers reflecting its status as a premium asset across PGM explorers and developments, however, the multiple sits well below that of producers suggesting material upside to our valuation as TM1 ultimately transitions into production.

On this basis we estimate a value for TM1 of \$1.05 per share. As TM1 delivers ongoing drilling results and Resource updates we expect it to move toward our target. We see clear potential for it to move beyond our valuation if Southwest ultimately proves up to be the stand-out asset its early potential suggests it could be.

Valuation: \$1.05

As an early-stage explorer, we value Terra Metals on an EV/oz basis comparing its existing assets to a peer group of PGM explorers, developers, and a small number of producers. For Dante Reefs we capture its existing Resource, for Southwest, which is yet to report a Resource, we have incorporated an estimate of mineralisation based on drilling results that have been delivered to date. Key variables here are volume of mineralisation, specific gravity, and an average grade. We summarise our approach to estimating these below:

- **Volume - 193M m³:** We base this on the area and depth of mineralisation reported to date at Southwest (an 850m x 650m area and 350m depth). This is likely to underestimate the final total area captured across any potential Resource as continued drilling is likely to broaden out the area that is mineralised and introduce new prospects, but it does simplistically assume a single mineralised block. It is likely that mineralisation will form discrete zones within the broader area, for now, we assume the simpler approach as is appropriate at this early stage while ensuring we remain conservative in the balance of our parameters.
- **Specific Gravity - 3.2t/m³:** We use the nearby Nebo-Babel SG as our estimate here. This is aligned with typical disseminated sulphides. This is likely to underestimate the SG of the titanium-vanadium reefs evident at SW1, SW3, and SW4, (typically ~3.5-4.0) as well as any massive sulphide mineralisation such as that evident at SW5 and SW6 (~4.0). So, while our volume estimate likely exceeds that of any initial Resource based on our simplified single-block approach, our SG is set conservatively at the very bottom end of the potential range.

The combination of the above two parameters drives a tonnage estimate of approximately 600Mt. Given the scale of mineralisation already identified and the nature of the system that TM1 has discovered (mineralised reefs as well as a central feeder system) we are comfortable with this figure. For context, BHP's Nebo-Babel project is 390Mt, while Dante Reefs is 148Mt (and pending an upgrade to incorporate more recent drilling). Furthermore, the Dante Reefs Resource is based on approximately 17,000m of drilling, noting that its average reef thickness is 5m. This is below what is evident at Southwest. With a 30,000m program underway at Southwest, following up on the initial 11,000m already drilled, we see the potential for the Southwest maiden Resource to comfortably exceed Dante Reefs in terms of scale.

- **Grade - 1.25g/t Au-equivalent:** This is clearly a highly variable factor. We believe the grade potential at Southwest is exceptional. To date drilling at Southwest has indicated potential for broad (70-170m) mineralised zones at ~1g/t PGE3 plus extensive copper and nickel mineralisation at grades of ~0.1% each. Drilling has also shown potential for much higher grade zones (with a peak assayed grade of 53g/t PGE3). Importantly, this initial drilling is from first pass reconnaissance drilling. We expect assay grades to increase as TM1 is now able to better target mineralisation as its understanding of the mineralised systems builds. For context, Dante Reefs has a gold equivalent grade of approximately 1g/t Au, although the bulk of the value here is in the titanium and vanadium, and Nebo-Babel has a gold equivalent grade of ~0.65g/t Au, although mineralisation is exclusively copper and nickel, lacking the PGE content of Southwest. Leading PGM deposits globally have gold equivalent grades of 2-4g/t Au-eq (albeit typically not in the thicknesses that Southwest is exhibiting). We have adopted an estimated grade of 1.25g/t Au-eq. Southwest has already shown it has potential to deliver broad thick sections at 1g/t PGE3, we expect grades to lift with more drilling, and we also anticipate high-grade zones to be identified in the primary feeder systems identified at prospects like SW5 and SW6. We expect our grade assumption to prove conservative as Southwest grades come to align with comparable deposits globally, but at this stage we prefer to adopt a more conservative estimate with potential to increase it over time as ongoing drilling demonstrates higher grade outcomes.

Based on the above estimates we calculate potential mineralisation of 25Moz Au-eq. This is the estimate we incorporate into our valuation framework. The next parameters we incorporate are:

- **EV/Oz - A\$50/oz:** This is based on positioning TM1 towards the upper end of explorer/developer peers. The average EV/oz across our peer group is A\$60/oz, the median value is A\$40/oz. It is clear that Southwest is going to be an outstanding development, it sits a class above the vast majority of PGM explorer peers and thus deserves a premium multiple. Note for Dante Reefs we adopt our more typical approach for early-stage assets where we base the peer multiple on explorers and developers (in this case A\$40/oz).
- **Risk factor - 75%:** We calculate our estimate of mineralisation and value using the above inputs, we then take 75% of the total into our final asset valuation. This risk weighting reflects the elevated risk and uncertainty in our approach. We believe each of the factors we incorporate into this estimate of mineralisation (volume, SG, and grade), will ultimately prove conservative, here we are overlaying a further degree of conservatism by reducing our estimate by 25%.

Putting the above together we estimate a value for Terra Metals of \$1.05. Over time as drilling results continue to come through and the Resource is developed we will refine our estimates. We see our approach to valuation as conservative, with scope for upside to a number of the variables we have incorporated as Terra Metals advances its projects.

Figure 2: Terra Metals equity valuation

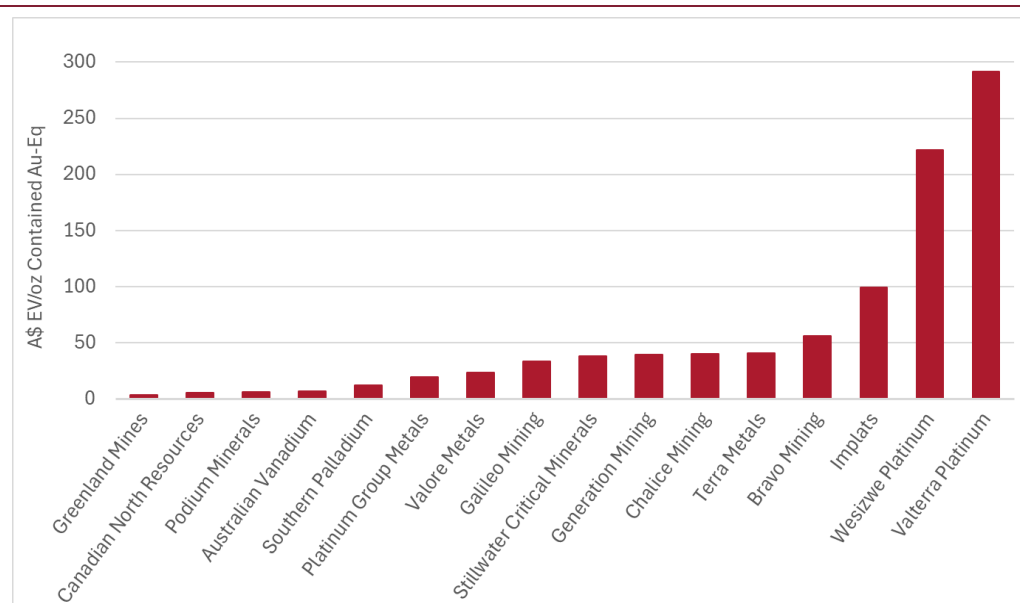
Valuation		A\$m	A\$ps
Southwest			
Assumed Resource (Au Equiv Moz)	24.9		
EV/Oz Au Equiv (A\$/oz)	50.0		
Southwest Valuation (100%, A\$m)		\$1,244	
Risk weighting	75%		
Southwest Risk Weighted Valuation		\$933	0.81
Dante Reefs			
Resource (Au Equiv Moz)	4.7		
EV/Oz Au Equiv (A\$/oz)	40.0		
Dante Reefs Valuation (100%, A\$m)		\$187	0.16
Total Asset Value		\$1,120	0.98
Add: Cash from Options in FD shares on issue		\$7	0.01
Add: Net Cash (as at 31 December 2026)		\$71	0.06
TM1 Equity Valuation - Diluted		\$1,199	1.05
Current shares outstanding (m)	1031		
Outstanding options/perf rights (m)	114		
Fully diluted shares on issue (m)	1145		

Source: MST

Peer Comparisons

In our peer comparisons charts below, we have re-estimated Resource in gold equivalent terms. We include one name (AVL.ASX) for its relevance for titanium-vanadium deposits but note this deposit lacks PGMs. We include a range of explorers and developers and two producers (Impala and Valterra). The elevated multiples these names trade on highlight the premium placed on producers in this space. Moving from explorer to producer is rare in PGMs. This reflects the relative scarcity of economic deposits in the space, with global production dominated by large scale producers operating out of only four complexes (South Africa's Bushveld, Zimbabwe's Great Dyke, Norilsk-Talnakh in Russia, and Stillwater in the US). We discuss these complexes, the operations within them, and the implications for TM1 from page 25 below.

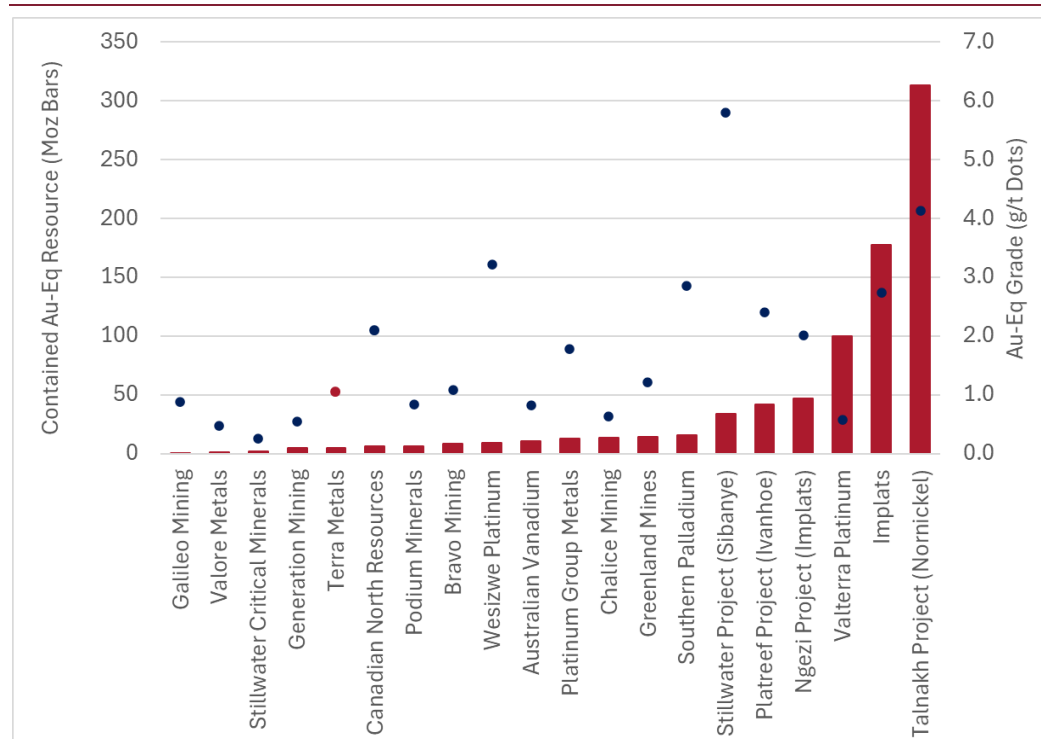
Figure 3: EV/oz Peer Comparison



Source: MST

Below we highlight contained metal and grade (in Au-eq terms) of PGM companies (we also split Sibanye's Stillwater operation, Nor Nickel's Talnakh operations, Ivanhoe's Platreef Project, and the Implats' Zimbabwe-based Ngezi operation out as standalone assets). The chart shows the dominant position of assets located in those key global complexes. It also shows the variability in grade across projects. This shows that a number of factors can drive success beyond only grade, while some projects are high grade, others are much lower grade but have significantly greater scale. Notably, the Dante Reefs Resource, while early in terms of its scale, already shows a Au-eq grade that compares favourably with developments in the space. There are rare global stand-outs that have both grade and scale. We believe that Southwest has potential to move towards being such a project.

Figure 4: Global PGM companies and key assets - Contained metal and grade (Au-eq)



Source: MST

Key Catalysts

- **Drilling results (through 2026):** TM1 commenced its largest-ever drilling campaign in March 2026, targeting up to 30,000m of drilling across Dante and Southwest under its Phase 4 drilling campaign. The program will test expansions of Southwest, as well as infill the Dante Resource and include reconnaissance holes at new targets. The first results to watch for will be assays from SWDD011, which has already returned visual sulphides. These assays are anticipated around early June.
- **Southwest geophysics and target generation (2026):** Ongoing release of results from Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys. DHEM has proven highly effective in identifying new off-hole massive sulphide conductors associated with the feeder pipe.
- **Dante Resource update and metallurgical optimisation (mid-2026):** A Resource update incorporating the Phase 3 drilling at Dante Reefs is anticipated mid-year. Further metallurgical test work will also provide optimised flow rates, final concentrate recovery data, and confirm reagent consumption data for the integrated processing circuit.
- **Maiden Southwest Resource (H2 2026):** The publication of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate encompassing the high-grade sulphide zones at SW5/SW6 and the massive oxide extensions at SW3/SW4 is anticipated later in 2026. This MRE will start to define the economic potential of the Dante Project.
- **Commence economic studies (H2 2026):** Following the integration of the Southwest MRE and further metallurgical testing, the commencement of a feasibility study is anticipated. These studies will outline the operational parameters, capital expenditure requirements, and financial metrics of the operation. It is likely to assess whether Dante Reefs and Southwest are best developed on an integrated basis or standalone. The work is likely to be completed in 2027.

Key Risks

- **Exploration risk:** While visual intercepts and initial assays at the Southwest Prospect are extraordinary, drilling is still at an expansion and definition phase. As with all explorers there is inherent risk in delivering an orebody, however, results to date appear highly likely to underpin an attractive development prospect.
- **Metallurgy:** The ability to cleanly separate Ti, V, and Cu-Au-PGMs at a bench scale has been proven at Dante. However, scaling multi-stage separation processes (LIMS, WHIMS, flotation) into a continuous commercial flow sheet involves typical engineering risks. Metallurgical testing at Southwest is yet to have been carried out, so this also carries some risk, although given the nature of the deposits we see this risk as minor with conventional approaches likely to succeed.
- **Commodity prices:** The economic viability of the broader Dante Project relies on a basket of commodities (PGMs, copper, titanium, vanadium). The markets for these metals are cyclical, influenced by global industrial output, automotive catalyst demand, and geopolitical trade policies. In TM1's favour, the polymetallic nature of the Dante deposits acts as a natural hedge, reducing exposure to a downturn in any single commodity.
- **Permitting and development timelines:** Advancing a large-scale, multi-pit mining operation in Western Australia requires extensive environmental, heritage, and regulatory approvals. While the Company operates with a signed Native Title Agreement covering exploration, the permitting process has inherent uncertainty which can extend project development timelines.
- **Funding:** While short and medium term funding is well taken care of given the balance sheet strength, the Dante projects will require larger scale capital to develop. If Southwest proves to be the stand-out development we anticipate, we see securing capital for the project as relatively low risk, but nevertheless, there is always an element of risk around securing such capital.

The Discovery of Southwest

The TM1 story fundamentally changed in late 2025 with the discovery of the Southwest Prospect. Located approximately 5kms west of the established Dante Reefs Resource, the Southwest system represents a high-grade, primary magmatic sulphide discovery that introduces high-margin scalability to the broader Dante Project. The prospect currently covers approximately 12km² and contains at least nine target areas (SW1 - SW9), of which SW1, SW3, SW4, SW5 and SW6 host active discoveries.

Southwest emerged through a series of closely spaced results from late 2025 into early 2026. The first thick-reef visual intercept was reported in September 2025 from hole SWRC008, this returned 58m of titanomagnetite reef from 132-190m. SW1 visual sulphide intercepts followed in late October and early November 2025, with multiple titanium-sulphide reefs reported on 3 November 2025.

The first PGM-Cu-Ni sulphide assays were announced on 6 January 2026 at SW6, these included:

- 8m @ 1.35g/t PGE3, 0.12% Cu, 0.18% Ni, 24.7% MgO from 142m
- 47m @ 1.01g/t PGE3, 0.10% Cu, 0.12% Ni from 163m to EOH
- 26m @ 1.16g/t PGE3, 0.17% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 25.9% MgO from 172m

This was shortly followed by an extensive PGM result at SW5 (SWT011, 14 January 2026), 850m along strike from SW6.

- 69m @ 0.92g/t PGE3 from 48m, including:
 - 32m @ 1.19g/t PGE3, 0.12% Cu, 0.10% Ni from 49m, including
 - 8m @ 1.61g/t PGE3 0.16% Cu, 0.15% Ni from 49m
 - 8m @ 1.40g/t PGE3 0.14% Cu, 0.12% Ni from 73m
 - 7m @ 1.64g/t PGE3 0.16% Cu from 94m

Then the 27 January 2026 SWT008 intercept at SW5 delivered the bonanza grade intercept of 1m at 52.97g/t PGE3, inside a broader exceptionally thick high-grade section at very shallow depth:

- 35m at 2.90g/t PGE3 from 48m including
 - 14m @ 6.71g/t PGE3 from 68m, including:
 - 3m @ 27.78g/t PGE3 from 68m
 - 1m @ 52.97g/t PGE3 from 69m (subsequently fully assayed at 54g/t PGE7)

This stand-out grade and impressive thickness drove an intraday share-price move in excess of 60%.

Then on 17 February 2026 the company released thick mineralised intercepts at SW6 confirming the conduit/feeder pipe system. These results were followed up on in late April following full sampling of SWRC031 and the diamond tail to that hole in SWDD006. This resulted in a remarkable 172m at 1.11g/t PGE3 intercept that extended from 172m depth to the end of the hole.

The implications of a 172m mineralised section are important. Such continuous thickness that excludes any barren or sterile host rock suggests that the hole was drilled in or near the core of a magmatic feeder conduit, the primary structural feature through which metal-rich magma can be pumped from the mantle into the upper crustal chamber. The consistent elevated nickel grades throughout the interval are also highly indicative of a fertile magmatic system with an extensive potential vertical extent. This is further corroborated by the adjacent hole SWDD007, which intercepted 89m at 0.96g/t PGE3 confirming the scale and continuity of the conduit structure.

Concurrent with the sulphide discoveries at SW5 and SW6, drilling at the adjacent SW3 and SW4 targets delivered an extension of the oxide reef system. The initial drill holes showed exceptionally thick, high-grade titanium-vanadium-gallium (Ti-V-Ga) reefs reaching up to 60m in true thickness. This thickness is approximately 11 times greater than the 5.5m average reef that underpins the established 148Mt Dante Reefs MRE suggesting high likelihood of an even bigger deposit here.

Key intercepts from this zone include:

- 33m @ 14.7% TiO₂, 0.57% V₂O₅, and 52ppm Ga₂O₃ from 182m
- 32m @ 13.1% TiO₂, 0.51% V₂O₅, and 49ppm Ga₂O₃ from 144m

The final evidence

Finally, PGE7 (PGE3 plus rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and osmium) assays provided compelling evidence supporting the nature of the geological setting being revealed at Southwest. SW5 and SW6 assays showed consistent presence of iridium group PGMs. Besides being high value, these highlight a specific geochemical setting. These elements have exceptionally high melting points and only remain in solution within ultra-hot magmas coming directly from the deep mantle. Their persistent presence is a very strong indicator that the Southwest Prospect is a primary magmatic sulphide feeder-pipe system. It confirms the system possesses the thermal and chemical energy required to generate a Tier-1 scale orebody, substantially de-risking the geological model and vastly enhancing the ultimate value proposition of the discovery.

Putting it together

Drilling to date has delineated an extensive zone of primary magmatic PGM-Cu-Ni sulphides stretching over at least 850m in strike length, 650m in width, and currently tested down to 348m but remaining completely open at depth with many holes still in mineralisation at end-of-hole. The mineralisation is characterised by thick, continuous zones of disseminated sulphides hosting exceptionally high-grade massive sulphide cores.

Synthesising the results, Southwest is a large, multi-phase magmatic system that combines a central feeder conduit with massive, adjacent reef structures. The discovery encompasses two distinct but linked styles of geology:

- **Feeder Conduit Zones:** Prospect such as SW5 and SW6 represent the primary magmatic feeder pipes where dense sulphide melts pooled to form high-grade PGE-copper-nickel accumulations.
- **Reef Packages:** Prospect such as SW1, SW3, SW4, represent stratiform reef mineralisation with drilling demonstrating exceptionally thick titanium-vanadium-gallium oxide reef packages reaching up to 60m, with SW1 also incorporating extensive PGMs.

And it is only just getting started

What makes the Southwest series of results reported to date all the more remarkable is that they relate only to drilling completed in 2025. All holes represent essentially first pass reconnaissance drilling. Almost three quarters of the holes have hit significant mineralisation, and making this even more impressive, the results are spread across a number of targets (SW1 to SW9). None of the drilling results reported to date reflect a follow up to earlier holes. That drilling is now underway through the 30,000 Phase 4 drilling program. We anticipate now that TM1 is able to better target its drilling we are likely to see even more impressive high-grade results.

The first of these follow up holes is SWDD011, this is testing the large EM conductor down plunge of the 172.4m @ 1.11g/t PGE3 intercept reported in SWDD006 and SWRC031 (see Figure 5). Visual logging of this hole has reported multiple massive sulphide zones within a broader 320m envelope of sulphides. Notably, the massive sulphides directly align with the DHEM plate suggesting this will be a successful tool for targeting the high-value massive sulphides across the system.

Exceptional intercepts, such as the 172m unbroken sulphide conduit zone in SWRC031/SWDD006, and the ultra-high-grade 53g/t PGE3 hit in SWT008, represent exceptional exploration outcomes and point to a highly dynamic, metal-rich magma chamber. Geochemical validation through the presence of iridium-group PGMs, combined with the successful predictive DHEM targeting that yielded massive sulphides in SWDD011, substantially reduces future exploration risk and solidifies the primary feeder-conduit geological model. The exploration results at the Southwest Prospect confirms the discovery of a world-class, continuous PGM-Cu-Ni magmatic sulphide system

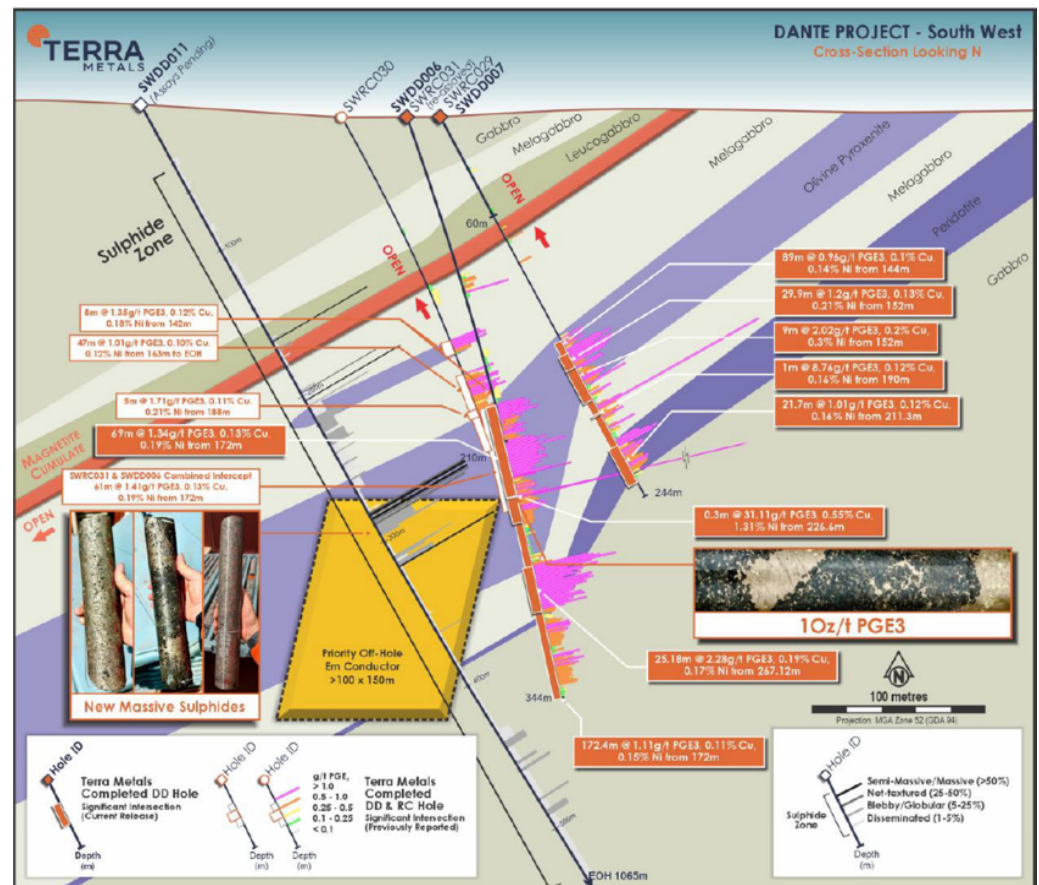
Accelerating Resource development and expansion drilling

Given the significant economic implications of the Southwest intercepts, TM1 has redirected its operational focus to aggressively expand this discovery. Following a successful A\$85m raise in Feb 2026, the Company commenced an expansive 30,000m Phase 4 drilling campaign in March 2026, mobilising five drill rigs to site. The primary objectives of the Phase 4 program are:

- to test the lateral and vertical extensions of the high-grade sulphide zones at SW5 and SW6,
- to deliver sufficient drill density to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Southwest Prospect anticipated during H2 2026.

At the same time TM1 will execute systematic DHEM surveys to identify new massive sulphide conductors, to date DHEM has proven highly effective in identifying mineralised zones. In early 2026, diamond drill hole SWDD011 targeted a modelled DHEM conductor located approximately 60m off-hole from the massive sulphides previously intercepted in SWDD006. SWDD011 successfully intersected visual net-textured to semi-massive coarse-grained sulphides within a broader 320m zone of disseminated sulphides. This visual confirmation proves that DHEM is an accurate predictive tool for identifying the dense, massive sulphide accumulations associated with the central feeder pipe architecture, materially de-risking future drill targeting.

Figure 5: SWDD011 testing the EM conductor down plunge from SWDD006



Source: TM1

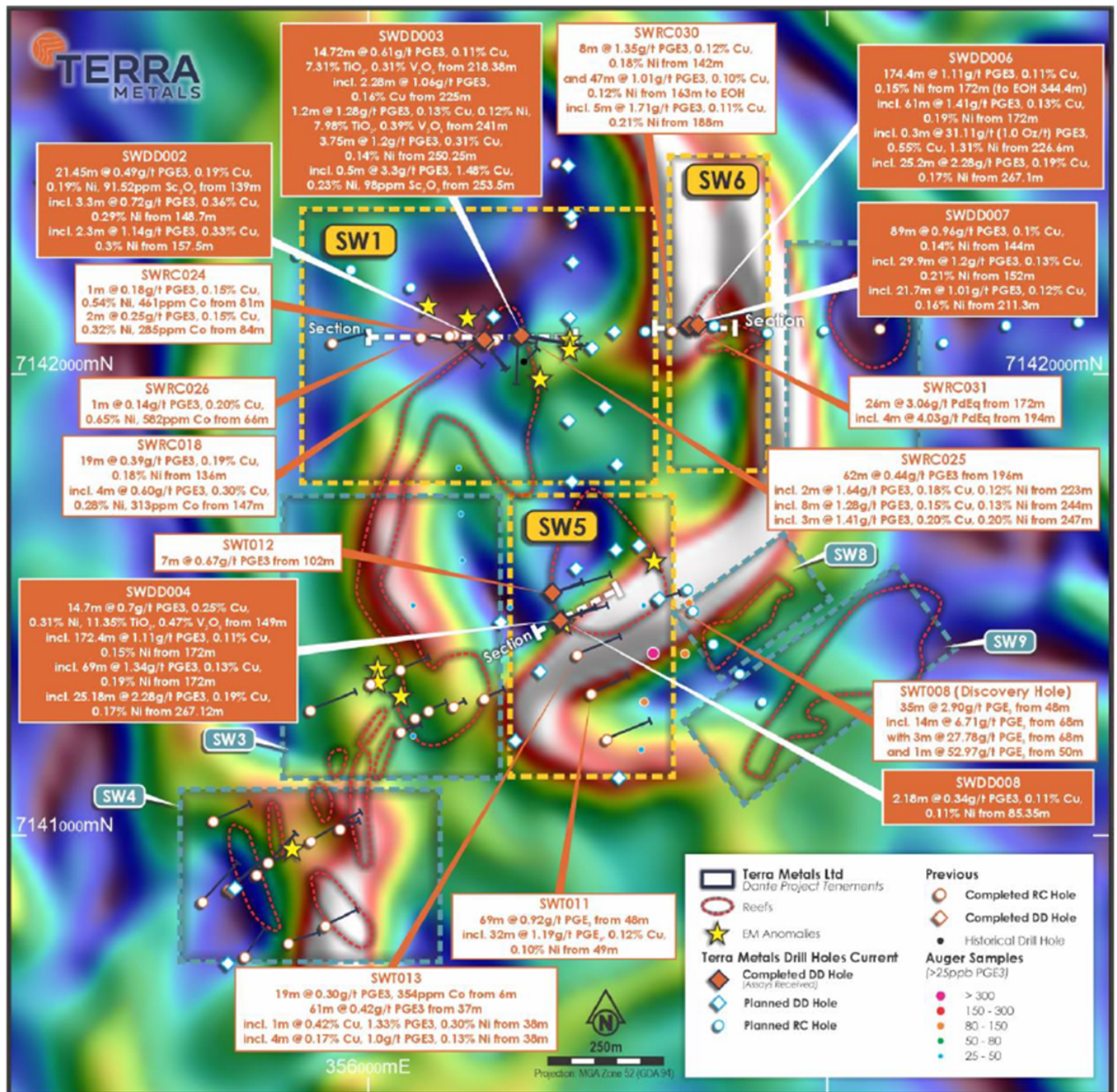
Dante & Southwest in a global context

The major global PGM systems (see detail from page 25) are all linked by layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive geology, but their economic expression differs materially. The Bushveld, Great Dyke and Stillwater operations are largely reef-style systems, where mineralisation is laterally continuous but often narrow and underground. Mogalakwena and Platreef are closer to bulk-scale polymetallic models, while Norilsk is the clearest analogue for Southwest's high-value magmatic sulphide accumulation with strong Ni-Cu-PGE credits at SW5 and SW6, albeit Norilsk has uniquely high grades across its full polymetallic suite.

Southwest appears to encompass elements of both models: a layered intrusive setting with reef-style PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation (SW1, SW3, SW4), but there is also unambiguous evidence of feeder/conduit-style sulphide concentration, broad widths and localised very high-grade zones (SW5, SW6). The key takeaway is that the combination of width, shallow depth, polymetallic credits and potential open-pit geometry sets Southwest apart from most of the world's established PGM operations, which are typically high grade, but narrower, deeper, more capital intensive, and more technically complex. Intersections such as 35m at 2.9gt PGE from 48m will be materially more profitable to mine than the higher grade, narrow, deeper deposits that characterise many of the global PGM operations.

Dante appears to be a Western Australian discovery with Bushveld-style stratigraphy, Norilsk-style sulphide mineralisation, and Mogalakwena-style mining geometry. This combination sets Southwest up to be a high value orebody and a very profitable mine that will become a meaningful contributor to global PGM supply.

Figure 6: Southwest plan view showing drill hole assays



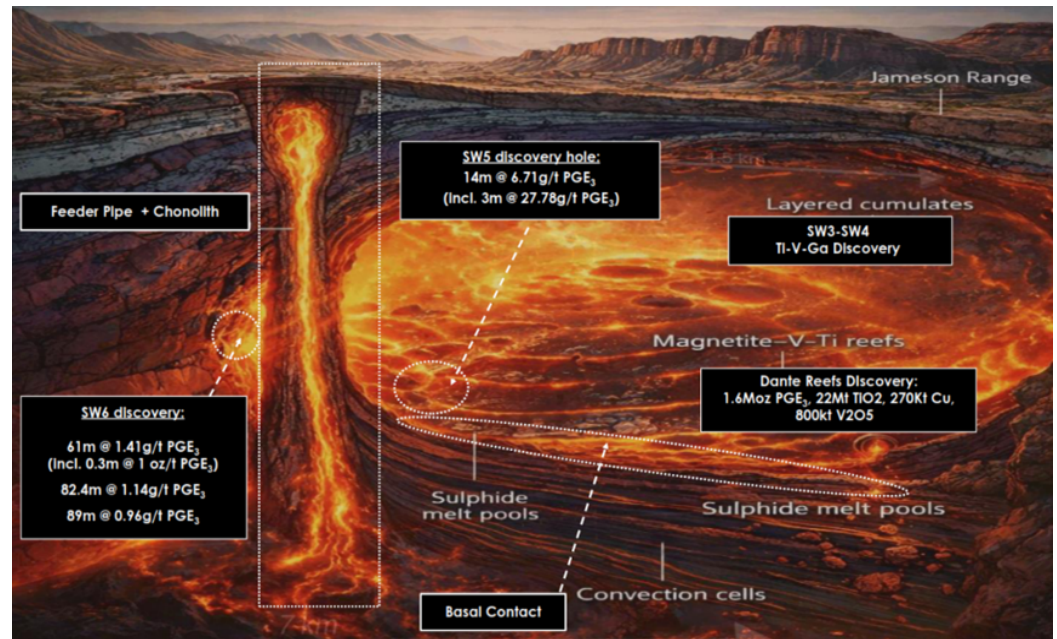
Source: TM1

Southwest Geological Fundamentals

Geologically, the Southwest Prospect is interpreted as a primary magmatic feeder conduit system. While the Dante setting, the Jameson Layered Intrusion is directly analogous to the Bushveld Complex, Southwest is comparable to the high grade dunite pipes found within the Bushveld.

Within massive layered intrusions like the Giles Complex and the Bushveld Complex, feeder pipes act as the principal plumbing mechanisms transporting fresh magma from the mantle into the upper crustal magma chambers. As the hot, liquid rock (magma) rises toward the surface, it cools down and mixes with the surrounding rocks. This mixing causes the magma to become overloaded with sulphur. When this happens, heavy, metal-rich liquids separate from the main magma and pool near the main volcanic pathways. Over a long period, as fresh magma continues to flow through the system, this process slowly gathers and concentrates precious and base metals into large, solid deposits of metallic ores.

Figure 7: Southwest stylised geological setting



Source: TM1

The Southwest discovery confirms this particular geological model. Analysis of the drill core has shown that the volcanic 'plumbing system' worked to trap and concentrate highly valuable metals together. The drilling has also hit the prime targets adjacent to the main feeder conduit or magma pipeline where the thickest, highest-grade metals tend to accumulate.

The presence of PGE7 mineralisation (PGE3 elements plus rarer iridium group metals) further validates the underlying exploration model. Re-assaying of the SW5 and SW6 discoveries confirmed highly elevated ratios of rare platinum group elements, specifically rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. The enrichment of these specific metals, combined with high-grade platinum and palladium, is a clear geochemical signature of a primary magmatic feeder system. While the platinum mineralisation can spread out over broader areas, these rare elements only crystallise at extremely high temperatures, confirming that the Southwest Prospect is situated adjacent to the high-energy conduit centre of the magma chamber.

Dante Project Summary

Establishing the footprint

In August 2023, the then GCX Metals entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Dante Resources Pty Ltd, a private entity holding the exclusive rights to the Dante Project in the West Musgrave region. The consideration comprised an upfront issuance of 50m shares, alongside 60m performance shares structured across three tranches contingent upon the achievement of aggressive Resource definition milestones and share price appreciation targets.

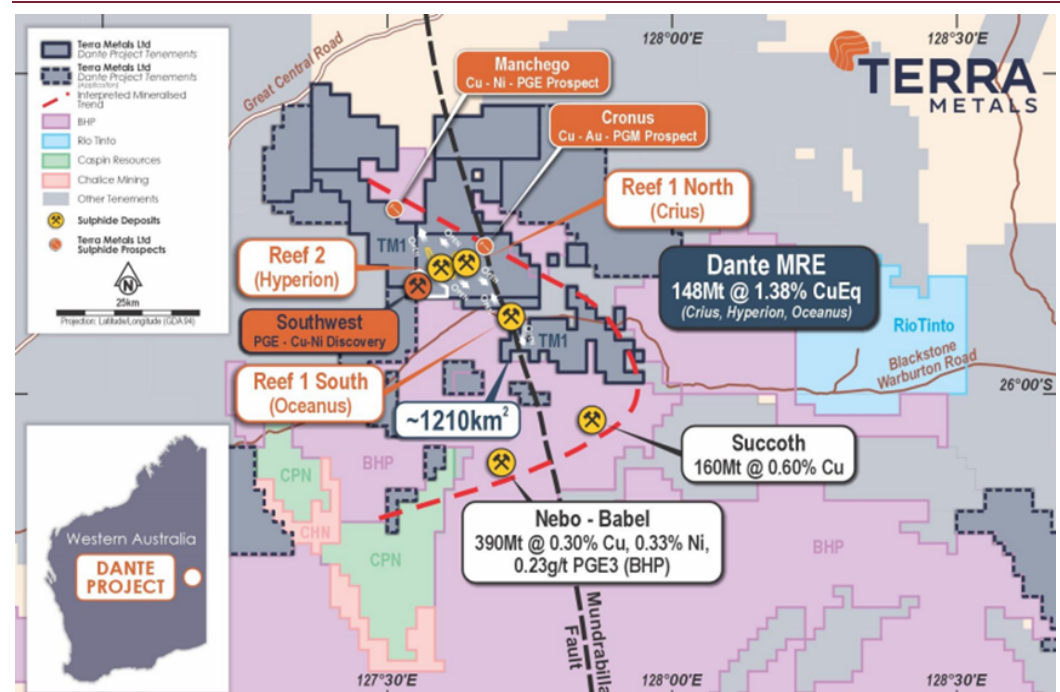
Following shareholder approval, the acquisition was formally completed on October 30, 2023. The Company rebranded to Terra Metals Limited (TM1.ASX) in early 2024. To consolidate its regional dominance, TM1 executed an option in May 2024 to acquire HRM Exploration Pty Ltd via an all-scrip transaction. This added four contiguous exploration licenses covering 618 square kilometres, effectively doubling the Company's tenement footprint over the Jameson Layered Intrusion and securing district-scale control.

Mr Thomas Line, previously the CEO of Dante Resources, transitioned into the role of MD and CEO of TM1 upon completion of the Dante Resources acquisition. Mr Line brings over 14 years of resource development and large-scale mining production experience and possesses detailed technical knowledge of the West Musgrave geological setting. His leadership has underpinned the aggressive drill programs, the rapid delivery of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and the subsequent discoveries at the Southwest Prospect.

Location

The Dante Project is located in the West Musgrave region of central Western Australia, occupying an extensive 1,200 square kilometre landholding. The Musgrave block is a 140,000 square kilometre region situated at the junction of the West Australian, North Australian, and South Australian cratons, representing a Mesoproterozoic, east-west trending orogenic belt. A signed Native Title Agreement is in place, and TM1 has access to a regional airstrip and grid power. The region is increasingly recognised by the global mining industry as an emerging, major province with extensive untapped potential with neighbours including BHP and Rio Tinto and subsequent to the TM1 drilling success Chalice Mining.

Figure 8: Dante Project Location



Source: TM1

The BHP tick of approval

The strategic and economic value of the location is enhanced by its proximity to established, large-scale mining infrastructure developments. Specifically, the Dante Project lies approximately 15kms north of BHP's A\$1.7b Nebo-Babel nickel-copper-PGE mine development, which had advanced through studies, FID, and was into construction before BHP stalled its Nickel West operations (which included the Nebo Babel project), for further detail on this project see our summary on page 20 below. The presence of tier-one operators and committed regional capital expenditure significantly de-risks the long-term logistical, power, and transport infrastructure challenges typically associated with remote greenfield resource developments.

Geological parallels to world's leading PGE producing region

The geological foundation of the Dante Project lies within the Giles Complex, dating to approximately 1074Ma, which is recognised as one of the largest mafic-ultramafic layered intrusions globally. Within the broader Giles Complex, TM1 controls a dominant land position over the Jameson Layered Intrusion, a system that is directly analogous to the prolific Bushveld Complex in South Africa. This Complex is the world's primary source of platinum group elements and a major producer of vanadium.

Dante Reefs Project Summary

Geology

The magmatic differentiation within the Jameson Intrusion has resulted in a layered stratigraphy, creating laterally extensive, stratiform mineralised horizons. dominated by gabbroic lithologies with abundant magnetite and ilmenite. Within this setting, the Dante Reefs represent an unusual geological occurrence that appears to be unique. The titanium and vanadium oxide layers coexist within the same horizon as precious and base metal-rich sulphides. In traditional layered intrusions like the Bushveld, vanadium and titanium layers typically sit at the top of the stratigraphy, while base and precious metal reefs lie much deeper within the intrusive sequence. The Dante Reefs are the first known occurrence globally where these compositional phases co-exist in a single, cohesive, mineable unit.

Much like the Bushveld Complex, the Dante Reefs system exhibits distinct vertical stacking of mineralised zones. However, the Dante Reefs possesses a distinct operational and economic advantage over its South African counterpart. The reef systems at Dante outcrop directly at the surface and lie flat, closely resembling massive coal seams. This makes the deposits amenable to low-strip, low-cost open-pit mining, avoiding the need for deep, capital-intensive underground mining techniques required at the Bushveld Complex.

Dante Reefs Mineral Resource Estimate - Low cost, high value

TM1 has executed an aggressive exploration strategy across the entire project footprint (Southwest included), drilling 38,000m across three phases since 2024. The first two phases of drilling (~150 holes for 17,000m) was focused on Dante Reefs. This culminated in the delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Dante in August 2025, an impressive achievement coming within 12 months after the initial discovery. Even more impressively, it was established at a discovery cost of A\$0.07/t of Resource, supported by the laterally extensive, shallow mineralised horizons that enabled a rapid Resource drill out. For context, the current in-situ value of the Resource stands at approximately A\$275/t.

Figure 9: Dante Mineral Resource Estimates

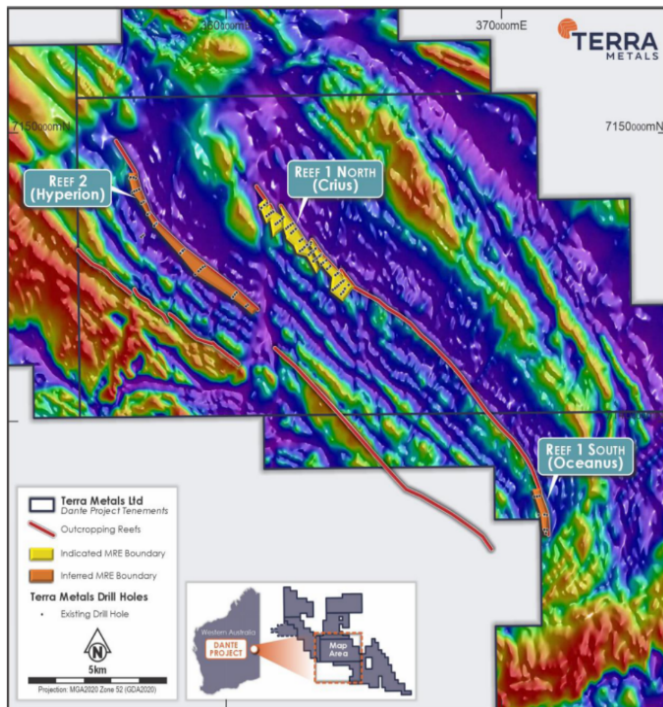
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TiO2 (%)	V2O5 (%)	Cu (%)	3PGE (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
Indicated	38	18.4	0.73	0.23	0.71	0.16	0.41	0.14
Inferred	110	13.5	0.47	0.16	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.04
Total	148	14.8	0.54	0.18	0.33	0.08	0.18	0.07
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	TiO2 (kt)	V2O5 (kt)	Cu (kt)	3PGE (koz)	Au (koz)	Pt (koz)	Pd (koz)
Indicated	38	6,992	277	87	839	189	485	165
Inferred	110	14,850	517	176	718	205	376	137
Total	148	21,904	799	266	1,519	368	829	322

Source: TM1

The MRE quantifies the scale of the reef systems across the property and establishes a baseload inventory for future economic studies. However, it captures less than 10% of the mapped, outcropping mineralised strike. This untested potential suggests that Dante Reefs has the capacity to expand into a multi-generational asset of global significance (before we consider the implications of Southwest). We anticipate this potential to be demonstrated at the pending Resource update. Subsequent to the reporting of the maiden Resource a further 10,000m of infill and extensional drilling at Dante Reefs has been completed as part of the Phase 3 program. This will be incorporated into the pending Resource update and likely to deliver a material increase.

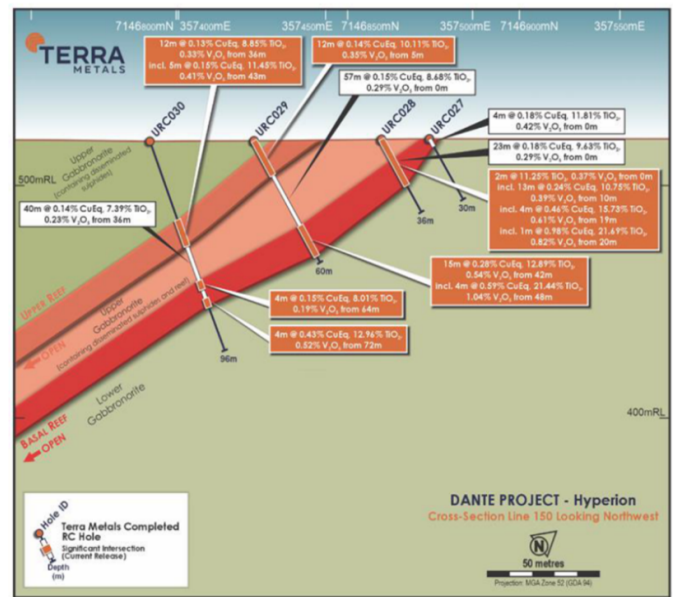
The Resource covers approximately 12.6km of stratiform reef strike across the Crius (Reef 1 North), Hyperion (Reef 2) and Oceanus (Reef 1 South) deposits (highlighted below in Figure 10), from surface to circa 250m depth, with Figure 11 showing a typical cross section highlighting the attractive mining geometry.

Figure 10: Dante Reefs - Reef structures in Resource



Source: TM1

Figure 11: Dante Reefs characteristic cross section



Source: TM1

Metallurgy and Processing - A simple processing solution

The technical and economic viability of mining complex polymetallic deposits rests strongly on the metallurgical flowsheet. Mineralogy can hinder the development of such polymetallic systems. However, TM1 has structurally de-risked the Dante Project through the successful completion of a comprehensive Phase 1 metallurgical test work program. This has been directed by renowned metallurgist Dr Evan Kirby, a recognised expert and Fellow of the South African Institute for Mining and Metallurgy with extensive experience in Bushveld-style ores. Note, the distinct mineralisation of the Southwest prospect will require its own metallurgical test work program.

The Phase 1 program demonstrated that the Dante ore can be cleanly split into three separate, high-purity commercial concentrates utilising conventional, low-cost processing techniques, specifically, crushing, grinding, magnetic separation, and froth flotation. We simplify the work here:

- Crushing and Grinding:** The raw ore is first crushed and ground down to liberate the interconnected minerals from the barren host rock.
- Low-Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS):** The milled ore is passed through a LIMS circuit. Because magnetite (which also hosts the vanadium) is highly magnetic, it is easily pulled out of the mix at this early stage. This captured magnetic fraction drops out as the Vanadium-Magnetite Concentrate (grading 1.81% to 2.0% V₂O₅), which will later be fed into the downstream Salt Roast Leach plant. Recovery of the high value vanadium was reported at an elevated 90.9%.

- **Wet High-Intensity Magnetic Separation (WHIMS):** The material that was not captured by the LIMS circuit is then passed through a WHIMS circuit. This much stronger magnetic field captures the weakly magnetic ilmenite minerals. This stream drops out as the Titanium-Ilmenite Concentrate (grading 40% to 50% TiO₂) with recoveries of 66%. This concentrate grade exceeds the typical thresholds achieved by leading hard-rock ilmenite producers globally, positioning it as a highly competitive feedstock for the pigment and titanium sponge markets.
- **Froth Flotation:** Finally, with a large portion of the volume now removed, the remaining non-magnetic material is processed through standard rougher and cleaner froth flotation circuits. Chemical reagents and air bubbles are used to float the remaining valuable sulphide minerals to the surface, skimming off the high-grade Copper-Gold-PGM sulphide concentrate grading 28.0% copper, 17 g/t gold, and 21.4 g/t PGMs. Metal recoveries were solid, achieving 95.8% for copper, 75.8% for gold, and 74.4% for PGMs.

By staging the separation approach from low-intensity magnetics, to high-intensity magnetics, and finally to flotation, the flowsheet efficiently strips out each specific metal group into its own commercial product stream using standard industry processes.

The Salt Roast Leach (SRL) Economic Advantage

The ability to cleanly separate the titanium and vanadium into distinct concentrates represents a key metallurgical advantage for TM1. In traditional Vanadium Titanomagnetite (VTM) projects, high titanium and silica levels in the feed exponentially increase the consumption of expensive reagents during downstream processing. By successfully using magnetic separation to strip the titanium out into a separate, saleable ilmenite product early in the flowsheet, TM1 materially reduces the reagent intensity required for the downstream Salt Roast Leach (SRL) vanadium refining plant. This makes Dante highly cost-competitive against VTM peers.

The clean 1.81% V₂O₅ magnetite concentrate will act as an ideal, low-impurity feedstock for a conventional Salt Roast Leach (SRL) vanadium refining facility. In the established SRL process, the magnetite concentrate is mixed with a sodium salt and roasted at high temperatures (typically 800°C–850°C), converting the vanadium into water-soluble sodium metavanadate. This roasted product is then leached in water, and the vanadium is precipitated to produce high-purity vanadium pentoxide (V₂O₅) flake, a premium product vital for aerospace alloys and Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries (VRFBs).

Phase 2 metallurgical optimisation testwork is advancing, aiming to further refine grind sizes, recovery curves, and the final operating parameters for the integrated SRL circuit.

Dante Reefs Vs Gonneville

Based on the metallurgical testwork conducted to date, the processing pathways for TM1's Dante Reefs Project and Chalice Mining's Gonneville Project differ significantly. This is as would be expected given the very different mineralogical profiles. Dante is a titanium-vanadium-iron-copper-PGE system, whereas Gonneville is a palladium-platinum-nickel-copper-cobalt system.

Dante Reefs Flowsheet: TM1 utilises a conventional crush-grind-magnetic separation-flotation flowsheet. It relies on Low-Intensity and Wet High-Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS/WHIMS) to separate the vanadium and titanium, followed by froth flotation to recover the copper, gold, and PGEs.

Gonneville Flowsheet: Chalice Mining relies on a crush-grind-flotation-leach process. This involves flotation circuits to produce separate copper and nickel concentrates (with PGE by-products), alongside a Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) circuit to recover additional precious metals.

Gonneville's unique polymetallic nature adds significant technical hurdles. Historically, the complex mineralogy suggested that extracting the nickel and cobalt would require a highly complex, high-cost hydrometallurgical process. While Chalice has recently achieved a breakthrough that allows them to produce saleable smelter-grade copper and nickel concentrates using just flotation removing the need for hydrometallurgy, reaching this point required extensive testwork to mitigate the high technical risk, process complexity, and elevated capital cost expectations.

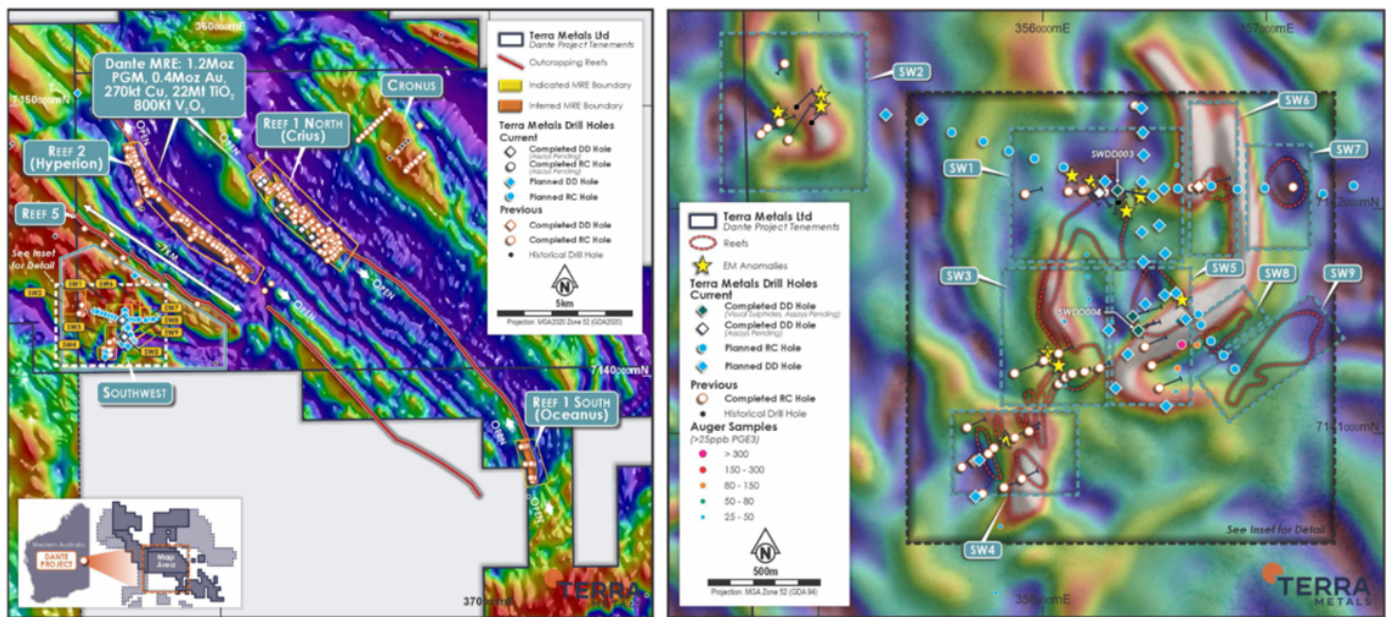
The Dante Reefs primary metallurgical advantage is the simplicity with which its complex ore can be separated into clean, high-value products using conventional, low-cost techniques. Phase 1 testwork demonstrated that Dante can easily split its ore into three distinct products: a high-grade copper-gold-PGE sulphide concentrate, a 40-50% titanium dioxide ilmenite concentrate, and a 1.81% vanadium-magnetite concentrate.

The Emergence of Southwest

While the Dante Reefs MRE established a massive baseload oxide resource, the discovery of Southwest dwarfs it in significance. Located approximately 5kms west of the established Dante Reefs Resource, the Southwest system represents a high-grade, primary magmatic sulphide discovery that introduces high-margin scalability to the broader Dante Project. The prospect currently covers approximately 12km² and contains at least nine target areas (SW1 - SW9), of which SW1, SW3, SW4, SW5 and SW6 host active discoveries.

Southwest sits entirely outside the existing Resource, geologically, it represents a distinct system. While the original Dante Reefs are characterised by laterally extensive oxide reefs, the Southwest Prospect represents a major intrusive centre featuring a primary magmatic feeder conduit system rich in high-grade PGE-copper-nickel sulphides, alongside its own exceptionally thick titanium-vanadium-gallium oxide reefs. Because of its distinct geology, physical separation, and standalone scale, TM1 is approaching Southwest as a separate major deposit within the wider Dante district.

Figure 12: Plan view of Dante and Southwest Prospect areas



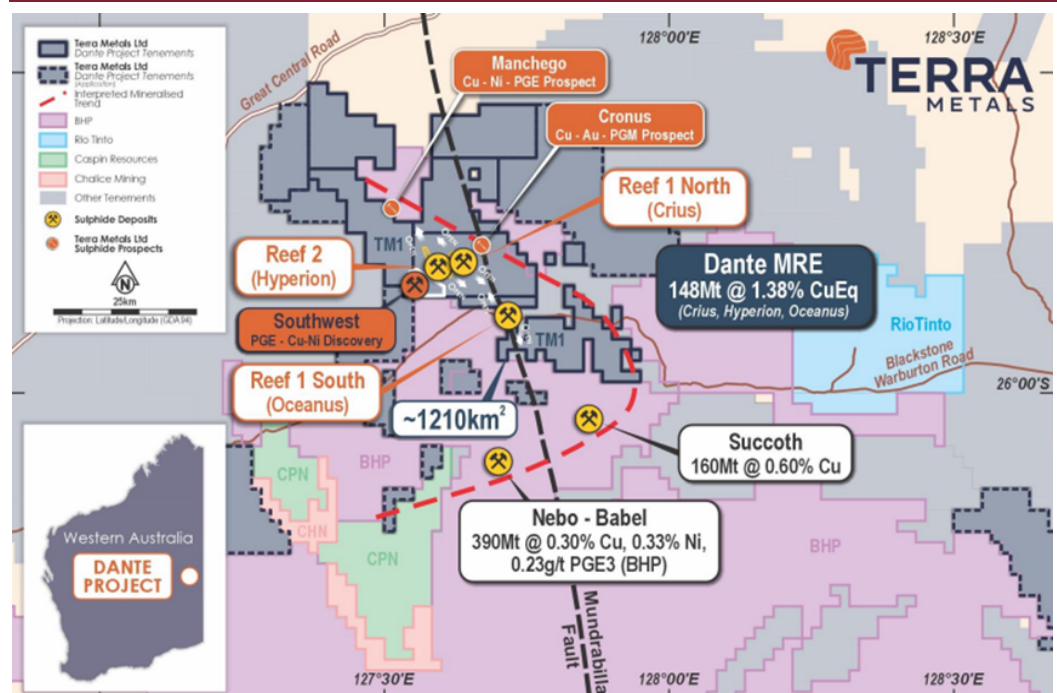
Source: TM1

BHP's West Musgrave Project & Nebo-Babel

West Musgrave is a large-scale, remote nickel-copper sulphide development project in the Musgrave Province of Western Australia, near the WA/SA/NT border and around 30km south of Jameson (Mantamaru). The project includes the Nebo and Babel nickel-copper deposits and the nearby Succoth copper deposit. It is part of BHP's Western Australia Nickel portfolio.

The project has changed hands several times in its history. The Nebo-Babel deposits were discovered by Western Mining in 2000 and acquired by BHP in 2005. BHP later exited, with Cassini Resources acquiring the project in 2014, before OZ Minerals farmed in through a 2016 agreement increasing its interest to 70% before ultimately acquiring Cassini in October 2020 consolidating 100% ownership of the project. BHP then regained ownership through its acquisition of OZ Minerals, which completed on 2 May 2023.

Figure 13: BHP and Rio Tinto surrounding Dante



Source: TM1

Study evolution

From a technical and development perspective, West Musgrave is a long-life, large-scale open-pit base metals project. The initial 2020 PFS proposed a A\$1b capital cost development for a ~26-year operation based on the Nebo and Babel deposits, processing 10Mtpa through a concentrator producing separate nickel and copper concentrates. The operation was underpinned by a 220Mt Probable Ore Reserve grading 0.33% Ni and 0.36% Cu, supporting roughly 22 years of the mine life. Average annual production was scoped at ~22ktpa nickel and ~28ktpa copper in concentrate over life of mine, with higher output in the earlier years. An updated PFS released in December 2020 increased the processing plant capacity from 10Mtpa to 12Mtpa by leveraging additional grinding circuit capacity. This resulted in an approximate 15% increase in average annual copper production (~32ktpa) and a 20% increase in nickel production (~26ktpa). Reserves were also updated to 253 Mt at 0.35% Cu and 0.32% Ni.

A DFS was completed in September 2022 underlining the large-scale, long-life nature of Nebo-Babel. Project capital was now estimated at A\$1.7b, with throughput up to 13.5Mtpa, delivering a 24-year mine life based on an Ore Reserve now increased to 270Mt at 0.31% nickel and 0.34% copper. Production profiles highlighted strong early cash flow, with the first five years expected to yield approximately 35ktpa tonnes of nickel and 41ktpa of copper in concentrate, before settling at a life-of-mine average of roughly 28ktpa of nickel and 35ktpa of copper per year. Unit costs were projected to be bottom quartile (copper C1 costs were negative net of nickel by-product credits), with an IRR of approximately 20%.

A feature of the DFS was its innovative approach to power infrastructure, specifically a hybrid off-grid power system combining wind, solar, and battery storage designed to achieve an initial 80% renewable energy share of generation. This power solution was critical for maintaining competitive life-of-mine operating costs given the project's remote location. Ultimately, the DFS provided the foundation for the OZ Minerals Board to approve the Final Investment Decision, paving the way for early construction works prior to BHP's acquisition of the company.

Construction now on hold as part of BHP WA nickel review

Development at West Musgrave spanned ~20 months. Early works commenced in November 2022 following OZ Minerals' FID, and construction proceeded under BHP until July 2024. At that point, BHP announced a transition period to halt development, with operations formally suspended and placed into care and maintenance by October 2024 as part of its broader WA nickel asset review.

At this point extensive work had already taken place including:

- **Site Infrastructure & Earthworks:** Civil work was completed to support the logistics of a remote, large-scale open-pit operation. Extensive site clearing, levelling, and bulk earthworks were carried out across the Nebo-Babel central mining area. Internal roads and heavy-vehicle access tracks were established.
- **Airport and Fuel Facilities:** The site's aerodrome was constructed and operational to support the FIFO workforce. Additionally, an Expo Fuel Facility for bulk diesel storage and dispensing for heavy mobile equipment was constructed and licensed.
- **Waste and Utilities:** A solid waste storage and transfer station was constructed. To support the camp, an advanced multi-stage wastewater treatment and recycling system designed to handle peak flows for up to 1,100 personnel was installed and commissioned.
- **Accommodation Village:** Over 120 accommodation buildings, kitchens, laundries, and administration blocks were installed, establishing a functional capacity of over 640 beds. The permanent 350-bed Living Hub had also commenced construction.
- **Processing Plant:** The 13.5 Mtpa processing plant was not fully built. GR Engineering Services, managing the EPCM contract, had significantly advanced the detailed engineering, process control design, and the procurement of long-lead items (such as the Metso Outotec vertical roller mills and flotation cells). Concrete foundations and structural steel work was underway, however the physical construction of the plant was cut short. .

In 2024, BHP subsequently announced that Nickel West and the West Musgrave project would be temporarily suspended from October 2024. As a result, there is no current firm production start date publicly committed by BHP. The site is currently being maintained under a A\$450m per annum program covering BHP's suspended Western Australia Nickel assets, preserving the infrastructure and uninstalled equipment for a potential restart review slated for February 2027.

West Musgrave remains an important asset, it is one of the largest undeveloped nickel-copper sulphide systems in Australia, with a development concept designed around renewable power. Geology or scale are not at issue, however, BHP's portfolio prioritisation and soft nickel market conditions have pushed the project into suspension pending a future restart decision.

Implications for TM1

With TM1's Dante project located only 15kms from Nebo-Babel, there would likely be extensive synergies developing these assets together. This may create future opportunities for TM1, however, given the scale of what TM1 is building, it could clearly justify its own plant and infrastructure. There are likely to be trade-offs involved in utilising Nebo-Babel infrastructure, it would certainly save on capital costs (airstrip, accommodations, utilities, potentially also components of the plant), however, there are likely to be cost offsets given the location is not likely to be optimal. We see integrating with West Musgrave or accessing its infrastructure as a potential source of value accretion, but not something that is particularly critical for TM1 and it is certainly not necessary to deliver the value on offer at Dante.

Balance Sheet & Capital Structure

Following completion of the A\$85m Feb 2026 institutional placement, TM1 is extremely well funded to advance the Dante Project through its next major phase of drilling, Resource growth, technical de-risking and into the study phase. The raise incorporated issuance of 229.7m new shares at A\$0.37 per share, taking total shares on issue to 1,028.6m and resulted in a pro-forma 31 March cash balance of A\$88m. This places the company in a strong funding position to progress both Dante Reefs and the emerging Southwest PGE-Cu-Ni discovery.

The Feb raise will be sufficient to fund the company through upcoming key value inflection points without the need for additional capital. TM1 has outlined a clear pathway comprising Phase 4 drilling, downhole EM and regional target generation, an upgraded Dante Reefs MRE in H1 2026, a maiden Southwest MRE in H2 2026, and PFS commencement later in 2026. TM1 can deliver all of these milestones, materially advancing Dante before any further equity funding is likely to be required.

In addition to the 1,028.6m shares on issue, TM1 has 94m options outstanding across a range of strike prices and maturities, plus 20m performance shares, taking fully diluted shares on issue to 1,144.6m. The largest listed option lines are TM1O and TM1AG, with 31.2m and 32.0m options respectively, both exercisable at A\$0.07 and expiring on 16 June 2027. There are also smaller tranches at A\$0.07, A\$0.09, A\$0.14 and A\$0.25, extending out to June 2028. If all options are exercised, TM1 would receive ~A\$7.5m of additional cash.

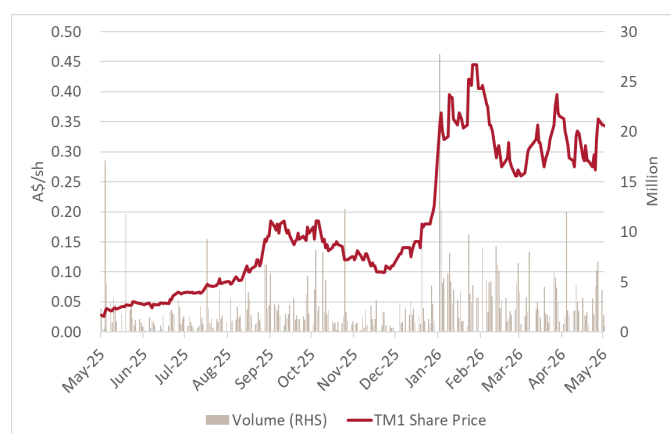
Figure 14: TM1 Securities

TM1 Share Count		(m)		
Total ordinary shares on issue		1030.8		
Options		Exercise	Expiry	Cash on exercise
TM1O	31.0	0.07	16-Jun-27	2.2
TM1AA	3.75	0.14	30-Jun-28	0.5
TM1AG	32.0	0.07	16-Jun-27	2.2
TM1AD	10.0	0.07	27-May-27	0.7
TM1AE	10.0	0.09	27-May-27	0.9
TM1AF	5.0	0.09	16-Jun-27	0.5
TM1AJ	2.0	0.25	16-Jun-27	0.5
Total Options On Issue		93.8		7.5
Performance Shares				
TM1AH	20.0			
Total dilutive options and performance rights		113.8		
Fully diluted shares on issue		1144.6		

Source: MST

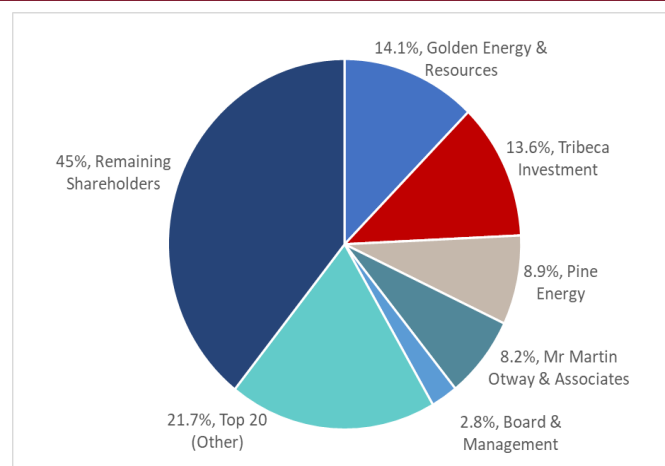
The share register is particularly strong, with several key institutions holding substantial shareholdings. Golden Energy and Resources (GEAR) is the largest shareholder with 14.1%, Tribeca holds 13.6%, and Martin Otway & Associates 8.2%. The Feb raise introduced additional high-profile mining sector investors including Washington H. Soul Pattinson Co and Matthew Latimore.

Figure 15: Share price and volume



Source: FactSet

Figure 16: Share register



Source: FactSet, TM1

Board and Management - Targeted expertise

The Board and management team of TM1 brings a strong blend of exploration, mining, metallurgy and financial markets experience, with particular strength in discovering, defining and advancing large-scale mineral systems. Particularly relevant for TM1 is the technical capability assembled around the Dante Project, spanning geology, metallurgy, geochemistry, resource estimation and mining finance. This breadth is important given Dante is emerging as a multi-commodity system with exposure to PGMs, copper, nickel, vanadium and titanium. TM1's leadership combines operational and project generation experience with strong capital markets support, positioning the Company to progress both resource growth and development studies.

Mr Ian Middlemas - Non-Executive Chair

Mr Middlemas is a highly experienced mining executive with extensive corporate and board experience across the resources sector. He was a Senior Group Executive for Normandy Mining for more than 10 years, during the period in which Normandy was Australia's largest gold miner prior to its merger with Newmont Mining. He is currently Chairman of a number of ASX-listed resource companies and brings significant corporate leadership and strategic oversight to TM1.

Mr Thomas Line - Managing Director & CEO

Mr Line is an experienced mining executive with more than 14 years of resource development and large-scale mining production experience. His background spans grade control, resource modelling, mineral processing, geometallurgy, greenfields and brownfields exploration, as well as pit-to-port reconciliation and logistics. After leaving major mining in 2019, Mr Line focused on project generation, greenfields exploration and discovery, and has since spent six years leading ASX-listed junior exploration companies in CEO and Managing Director roles. His combination of operational mining knowledge and exploration leadership is particularly relevant as TM1 advances both discovery drilling and resource development at Dante.

Mr Haydn Smith - Non-Executive Director

Mr Smith brings significant mining finance and investment experience. He is the Founder and Managing Director of a bio-carbon business and was previously a Portfolio Manager at Tribeca Investment Partners. Prior to that, he spent 20 years at Macquarie Bank, where he served as an Executive Director and Global Head of the bank's Mining Finance Group. His experience adds strong capital markets, funding and strategic transaction capability to the Board.

Mr Ben Cleary - Non-Executive Director

Mr Cleary is a Portfolio Manager and Director at Tribeca Investment Partners, based in Singapore, and has built an extensive career in the natural resources sector over the last 20 years. His presence on the Board strengthens TM1's connection to institutional capital and adds further commercial and markets expertise as the Company continues to scale its exploration and development activities.

Dr Evan Kirby - Chief Metallurgist

Dr Kirby has more than 40 years of international metallurgical experience spanning design, commissioning and operations across gold, copper, vanadium, lithium and PGM projects. He has held senior roles with Bechtel, Minproc and Anglo Platinum and brings deep expertise in metallurgical testwork and process development for complex polymetallic systems, including those of South Africa's Bushveld Province. This experience is particularly relevant given TM1's focus on a polymetallic magmatic system and the importance of demonstrating viable concentrate pathways across multiple commodities.

Dr Solomon Buckman - Chief Geologist

Dr Buckman is an economic geologist with more than 30 years of experience in mineral systems research and exploration across Australia, Asia and the Middle East. Formerly Associate Professor and Associate Head of School at the University of Wollongong, he has worked across a wide range of deposit styles including Archaean shear-zone and BIF-hosted gold, porphyry-skarn Cu-Au and ophiolite-related deposits. He now leads geological modelling and targeting for the Dante Project, providing important technical leadership as TM1 advances exploration across the broader district-scale system.

Dr Scott Halley - Chief Geochemist

Dr Halley has consulted to more than 150 mining and exploration companies across more than 25 countries over the last 14 years. Prior to specialising as a geochemist, he worked for 20 years as an exploration geologist, giving him a strong practical understanding of how geochemistry can be effectively applied to exploration and mining problems. His expertise supports TM1's targeting and interpretation work across the Dante Project and broader exploration portfolio.

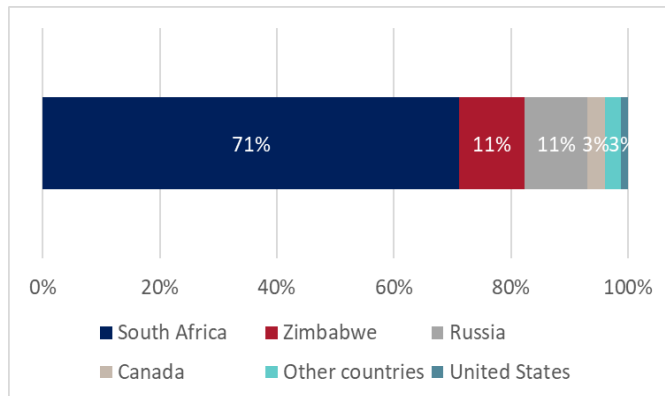
Mr Ken Lomberg - Independent Resource Consultant

Mr Lomberg is a recognised expert in mineral resource estimation for layered intrusions, with more than 38 years of experience. He is Director of Geology and Resources at Pivot Mining Consultants and is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. His resource estimation expertise is especially relevant to TM1 given the geological style of the Dante Project and the Company's ambition to continue growing and upgrading its resource base.

World-Class PGM Producing Assets

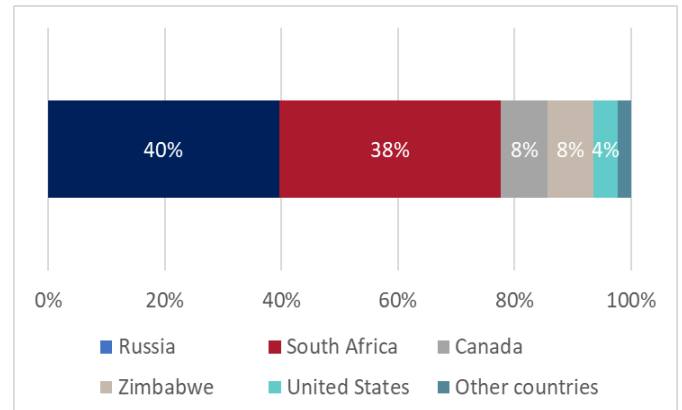
Global PGE production is highly concentrated in a small number of key geological systems. South Africa, Russia, and Zimbabwe deliver close to 90% of both platinum and palladium global production out of only three geological complexes - the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Norilsk-Talnakh Intrusions in Russia and the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe. In addition to these, the Stillwater Complex in the US is an important production centre with the world's highest grade PGM deposit. Below we outline the primary operations in these complexes and we benchmark each setting against what is unfolding at Dante and in particular Southwest.

Figure 17: Platinum - Global Mine Production 2024



Source: USGS

Figure 18: Palladium - Global Mine Production 2024



Source: USGS

Bushveld Complex, South Africa

The Bushveld Complex is the world's largest layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion and the premier source of global PGEs. The geology is highly stratified, with a range of lithologies in place. Mining operations here traditionally target the Merensky and UG2 reefs. These are high-grade laterally extensive deposits but they are narrow and steeply dipping, requiring capital-intensive vertical shafts to support operations at the depths needed to mine.

Comparison to Dante Geology: The Dante Project's host Giles Complex is frequently compared to the Bushveld Complex as both are massive mafic-ultramafic layered intrusions. The Dante Reefs are geologically analogous to the Ti-V-PGE enriched titanomagnetite layers found in the Upper Zone of the Bushveld Complex. However, Dante possesses a key metallurgical advantage in that its titanium is largely hosted in coarse, free ilmenite rather than locked within titanomagnetite, avoiding complex extraction processes. Furthermore, while traditional Bushveld operations target narrow, deep reefs, the Dante Reefs exhibit a shallow, flat-lying coal-seam like geometry. Conversely, Dante's Southwest Prospect, with its high-grade massive sulphides contrasts to the tabular reef model but can be compared to the historic, high-grade dunite feeder pipes of the Bushveld (such as Driekop and Mooihoek), albeit these are more limited in scale than what is shaping up at Southwest.

Valterra: Mogalakwena - Northern Limb, Bushveld Complex

Mogalakwena is one of the world's most important bulk-tonnage PGM operations and a rare large-scale open-pit PGM mine within South Africa's Bushveld Complex. Located in Limpopo Province, South Africa, the asset benefits from exceptional scale and a long operating life of over 85 years.

Geologically, Mogalakwena exploits the Platreef, a broad, variable, top-loaded PGM-Ni-Cu-Au mineralised horizon on the Northern Limb of the Bushveld. This is materially different from the narrower Merensky and UG2 reefs elsewhere in the Bushveld, with the Platreef's thickness and geometry supporting mechanised open-pit mining rather than a deep underground operation. Platreef averages around 150m thickness enabling large-scale mechanised mining.

- 2025 Production & Grade:** In 2025, Mogalakwena achieved a record milling performance, processing 14.7Mt. The operation produced 948,000 PGM (5E+Au) ounces (-1% y/y) operating at a 4E (Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Gold) head grade of 2.53 g/t (-6% y/y). AISC decreased 8% to US\$835/3Eoz sold, while the strip ratio improved to 4.5x from 5.8x in 2024.

Figure 19: Mogalakwena Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE		Tonnes	Grade	Contained Metal	
Deposit	Classification	Mt	4E g/t	4E tonnes	4E Moz
Platreef open-pit	Total	2,797	2.60	7,262	233.5
Platreef underground	Total	348	4.39	1,528	49.1
Platreef stockpile	Total	51	1.47	76	2.4
Total	Total	3,196	2.78	8,866	285.0
RESERVE		Tonnes	Grade	Contained Metal	
Deposit	Classification	Mt	4E g/t	4E tonnes	4E Moz
Platreef open-pit	Total	1,122	3.08	3,453	111.0
Platreef primary stockpile	Total	56	1.36	76	2.4
Total	Total	1,178	3.00	3,529	113.4

Source: Company Data, MST

Operational Context: While Mogalakwena benefits from its open-pit geometry, it is currently experiencing declining grades and pit optimisation challenges. The operation has increasingly relied on blending low-grade stockpiles as it advances pit development, driving plant feed grades lower (2025 2.53g/t PGE 4E). To sustain its output as surface reserves are depleted and strip ratios become challenging, the company is evaluating transitioning into a deep underground operation (the Sandsloot project). A PFS was completed on Sandsloot in 2025, with a BFS underway. The orebody is world class in scale (3.2Bt at 2.8g/t PGE4 for 285Moz PGE4), however, the capital costs of mining this at scale (necessitating a deep shaft) as well as the existing plants' volume constraints have driven a decision to develop it at smaller scale via decline access.

Relevance to Terra Metals: Mogalakwena is a useful operating comparator from a geometry perspective. It demonstrates that lower headline PGM grades can be economically compelling where the orebody is broad, shallow, and can be mined with large-scale mechanised equipment.

Implats - Bushveld Complex, South Africa

Implats operates a major portfolio of PGM assets. Its flagship assets are located in South Africa's Bushveld Complex, including its Impala Rustenburg (10 years life of mine) and Impala Bafokeng (26 years life of mine) operations. Geologically, Implats' Bushveld mines primarily target the Merensky and UG2 reefs, which are narrow, high-grade, laterally extensive stratigraphic horizons in the layered mafic-ultramafic Bushveld Complex. These traditional Bushveld operations typically require capital-intensive vertical shafts and tight grade control to offset the cost and dilution pressures of narrow-reef underground mining. These operations represent the traditional mainstay of global PGM supply: high-grade, laterally continuous reef systems mined predominantly underground.

- 2025 Production & Grade:** Implats is a major entity in global PGE supply. At the Group level, Implats reported FY25 gross production of 3.55Moz 6E, down 3% from FY24. Managed operations produced 2.80Moz 6E, with the flagship Impala Rustenburg operation contributing 1.28Moz 6E production and Impala Bafokeng delivering 481,300oz 6E. Managed operations operated at a 6E grade of 3.78g/t, with Rustenburg and Bafokeng running at higher head grades of ~4.0–4.2 g/t and ~4.30 g/t 6E respectively. Group AISC ran at approximately US\$1400/6E oz or US\$1250/6E oz on a stock adjusted basis (accounting for inventory moves)

Figure 20: Implats Bushveld Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE				Contained Metal											
Asset	Attributable	Classification	Tonnes	3E	4E	6E	3E	4E	6E	Pt	Pd	Rh	Ru	Ir	Au
			Mt	g/t	g/t	g/t	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz
Rustenburg	87%	Total	348	5.48	5.95	6.71	61.4	66.6	75.1	40.5	19.4	5.3	6.4	2.1	1.6
Bafokeng	87%	Total	285	5.55	6.02	7.02	50.9	55.1	64.4	34.2	15.4	4.2	7.6	1.7	1.3
Marula	73.3%	Total	80	5.06	5.45	6.17	13.1	14.1	16.0	6.8	5.8	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.5
Two Rivers	46%	Total	147	3.83	4.12	4.74	18.0	19.4	22.3	10.9	6.5	1.4	2.4	0.5	0.7
Afplats	74%	Total	101	4.62	5.24	6.49	15.0	17.0	21.1	10.3	4.6	1.9	3.4	0.8	0.1
Waterberg	14.7%	Total	64	2.83	3.02	3.02	6.1	6.2	6.2	1.82	3.91	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total (Bushveld)		Total (attrib)	1025	4.98	5.42	6.22	164.5	178.4	205.1	104.5	55.5	13.9	21.2	5.4	4.5
RESERVE				Contained Metal											
Asset	Attributable	Classification	Tonnes	3E	4E	6E	3E	4E	6E	Pt	Pd	Rh	Ru	Ir	Au
			Mt	g/t	g/t	g/t	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz
Rustenburg	87%	Total	70	3.30	3.58	4.04	7.4	8.0	9.0	4.9	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2
Bafokeng	87%	Total	75	3.80	4.05	4.61	9.1	9.7	11.0	6.1	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3
Marula	73.3%	Total	9	3.64	4.00	4.64	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Two Rivers	46%	Total	30	2.41	2.68	3.23	2.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total (Bushveld)		Total (attrib)	183	3.37	3.64	4.17	19.8	21.4	24.4	12.8	6.5	1.6	2.5	0.6	0.6

Source: Company Data, MST - Data reported on an Implats attributable basis

Operational Context: Implats' traditional Bushveld operations represent the typical struggles of modern South African PGE mining: depth (1300-1400m), narrow (1-2m) tabular orebodies (often only 1m in stoping width), and material geotechnical risks. The operations are impacted by high seismicity and rockburst hazards, necessitating frequent safety stoppages and intensive labour requirements. Escalating labour and electricity costs continue to drive cost pressures.

Relevance to Terra Metals: Implats highlights the grade-versus-geometry trade-off. These assets operate at higher PGM grades than most bulk-tonnage systems, but that grade is required to compensate for the deep, narrow, labour and capital intensive underground mining as well as the mining dilution that occurs with such narrow orebodies.

Ivanhoe Mines: Platreef Project - Northern Limb, Bushveld Complex

Ivanhoe's Platreef Project is one of the most significant greenfield PGM developments globally with a projected life-of-mine of 35 years. It is located on the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Complex. Geologically, Platreef is a large, polymetallic PGM-Ni-Cu-Au system hosted in the Northern Limb Platreef/Flatreef horizon. Unlike the narrow Merensky or UG2 reef mining, Platreef is being developed as a large-scale, mechanised underground operation, with broad mineralisation and meaningful base metal credits. Platreef is distinguished by its combination of grade, thickness, geometry and scale.

- **Production:** The project formally entered production in November 2025, completing its first sale of concentrate by year end following the successful commissioning of its 800ktpa Phase 1 concentrator. The Phase 2 expansion is now underway, targeting a total combined processing capacity of 4.1Mtpa by late 2027 to produce approximately 450koz of 3PE+Au annually. At the full Phase 2 rate of production LOM costs are targeting US\$599/oz 3E+Au (net of nickel and copper by-product credits), positioning it as the lowest cost primary PGM mine globally. A Phase 3 expansion scenario (currently at PEA level study) would lift annualised production to more than 1Moz 3PE+Au.

Figure 21: Platreef Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE Operation	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Grade							Contained Metal						
			Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Rh g/t	3PE+Au g/t	Cu %	Ni %	Pt Moz	Pd Moz	Au Moz	Rh Moz	3PE+Au Moz	Cu kt	Ni kt
Platreef	Indicated	346	1.68	1.70	0.28	0.11	3.77	0.16	0.32	18.7	18.9	3.1	1.2	41.9	556	1106
Platreef	Inferred	506	1.42	1.46	0.26	0.10	3.24	0.16	0.31	23.2	23.8	4.3	1.6	52.8	805	1560
Platreef	Total	852	1.53	1.56	0.27	0.10	3.46	0.16	0.31	41.9	42.7	7.4	2.8	94.7	1361	2666
RESERVE Operation	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Grade							Contained Metal						
			Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Rh g/t	3PE+Au g/t	Cu %	Ni %	Pt Moz	Pd Moz	Au Moz	Rh Moz	3PE+Au Moz	Cu kt	Ni kt
Platreef	Total	130	1.88	1.93	0.29	0.13	4.22	0.16	0.33	7.8	8.1	1.2	0.5	17.6	209	426

Source: Company Data, MST

Relevance to Terra Metals: Platreef shows the advantage of having top tier orebodies. While Platreef is underground and South African, its attractive combination of grade, thickness, and scale has underpinned its successful development.

Great Dyke, Zimbabwe

The Great Dyke is a 550km long layered igneous intrusion, geologically analogous to the Bushveld but structured as a series of narrow, contiguous layered chambers. The primary PGE-bearing horizon is the Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ), which ranges from 2 to 10 metres in thickness that outcrops and dips at a shallow angle down to depths of 1,250m over a laterally extensive (11-12km) area. Underground mining commences from relatively shallow depths of ~50m.

Comparison to Dante Geology: Like the Great Dyke, the Dante Project is hosted within a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion. The Great Dyke's Main Sulphide Zone is a relatively narrow stratiform reef. The Dante Reefs share this stratiform, layered nature and also outcrop directly at the surface and exhibit a shallow dip.

Zimplats - Ngezi / Selous Metallurgical Complex, Zimbabwe

Operator / owner: Zimplats Holdings, 87% owned by Implats

Zimplats (a subsidiary of Implats) is the major PGM producer operating on Zimbabwe's Great Dyke. Zimplats operates four shallow, mechanised underground mines (Rukodzi, Ngwarati, Bimha, Mupani) as well as a restarted open pit operation, all targeting the Main Sulphide Zone. It operates three concentrators at Ngezi, processing ore through the Selous Metallurgical Complex. Current operations have a mine life of up to 43 years.

- 2025 Production & Grade:** For the 2025 financial year, Zimplats mined 7.7Mt of ore (-6% y/y). The 6E head grade improved marginally year-over-year to 3.37 g/t (+1%). Total 6E production fell 6% y/y to 606koz mainly due to poor fleet availability and concentrate first fills during commissioning of the expanded smelter complex. Stock adjusted unit costs were reported at US\$898/ 6E Oz in matte, +8% y/y, Zimplats remains the lowest cost operation in the broader Implats portfolio.

Figure 22: Ngezi Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE			Grade			Contained Metal								
Operation	Classification	Tonnes	3E	4E	6E	3E	4E	6E	Pt	Pd	Rh	Ru	Ir	Au
		Mt	g/t	g/t	g/t	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz
Ngezi MSZ (Great Dyke)	Total	834	3.26	3.39	3.58	87.3	91.0	96.0	46.5	34.0	3.7	3.3	1.7	6.9
RESERVE			Grade			Contained Metal								
Operation	Classification	Tonnes	3E	4E	6E	3E	4E	6E	Pt	Pd	Rh	Ru	Ir	Au
		Mt	g/t	g/t	g/t	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz	Moz
Ngezi MSZ (Great Dyke)	Total	210	2.98	3.11	3.28	20.1	21.0	22.2	10.32	8.31	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.5

Source: Company Data (note the reported date reflects the Implats 87% attributable totals)

Operational Context: While shallower (max 300m depth) and more mechanised than the South African deep-level mines, Zimplats has recently struggled with grade dilution and infrastructure and equipment bottlenecks. The 6E head grade has faced downward pressure due to a changing ore mix that now incorporates lower-grade open-pit material that was added largely due to equipment issues (fleet maintenance and availability) that impacted underground mining rates. The operation has also been impacted by rising labor costs, and significant processing constraints, including furnace maintenance that severely restricted output. New mining equipment is now on order and maintenance operations have been enhanced, this is starting to see underground volumes recover.

Relevance to Terra Metals: Zimplats mines a laterally continuous PGM-bearing horizon, through shallow mechanised underground mining delivering large-scale production as would be likely at Dante Reefs. The MSZ mineralisation reflects the conventional reef-style setting, contrasting to the feeder/conduit-style high-grade sulphide model evolving at Southwest.

Norilsk-Talnakh Intrusions, Russia

The Norilsk and Talnakh deposits are world-class magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide systems deeply embedded within the Siberian Craton. They were formed by differentiated mineralised feeder intrusions that melted through evaporites, resulting in the in-situ precipitation of massive and disseminated sulfide ores.

Geological Comparison to Terra Metals: This Norilsk-Talnakh geological setting serves as the leading global analogue for TM1's Southwest Prospect. The Norilsk-Talnakh deposits are formed within magmatic feeder conduits and tube-like sills (chonoliths), which host massive and disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, as such, Norilsk-Talnakh represents the plumbing system that fed overlying volcanic traps. Similarly, the Southwest Prospect is interpreted as a massive feeder zone channelling metal-rich magmas into the broader Jameson Intrusion. The discovery of massive, semi-massive, and net-textured sulphides at the Southwest Prospect directly mirrors the sulphide textures that make the Norilsk feeder conduits so highly concentrated.

Nornickel - Norilsk-Talnakh, Siberia

Nornickel is a diversified mining and metallurgical company and the world's largest producer of high-grade Class I nickel and palladium. Nornickel's Norilsk-Talnakh operations are among the world's most significant polymetallic sulphide systems with a Resource supporting over 70 years of operation at the current production rate. The system is vast, it hosts a 2.3Bt Resource with a reserve containing 133.7Moz of palladium (at an average grade of 3.4g/t) and 36.2Moz of platinum (at 0.93g/t) as well as 8.4Mt of nickel (at 0.70%), and 15.7Mt of copper (at 1.31%).

Located in northern Siberia, Russia, the operations are exceptionally large and high grade but carry substantial geopolitical and logistical risk. While Nornickel is not necessarily subject to the same direct sanctions as some Russian entities, the broader Russia-Ukraine conflict has created payment, logistics, equipment access and customer-risk issues for Russian commodity supply chains.

Geologically, Norilsk-Talnakh is distinct from the classic stratiform reef systems of the Bushveld and Great Dyke (and Dante Reefs). It is a magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide system formed by differentiated mafic-ultramafic feeder intrusions that captured sulphate-bearing evaporites as they rose towards the surface. Mineralisation occurs as massive sulphides, disseminated sulphides and copper enriched sulphides.

- **2025 Production & Grade:** Since September 2024 the historical Norilsk and Kola divisions have been merged into a single Polar Division, so the Norilsk-Talnakh operations are no longer reported on separately, however, it remains the source of essentially all of Nornickel's PGM output. In 2025 group level palladium production stood at 2.725Moz (-1% y/y) and platinum production was 670koz

Figure 23: Talnakh - Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE				Grade						Contained Metal					
Operation	Deposit	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Ni %	Cu %	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t	6PGM g/t	Ni kt	Cu kt	Pd Moz	Pt Moz	Au Moz	6PGM Moz
Talnakh / Polar Division	Taimyr Peninsula	Total	2355	0.72%	1.34%	3.60	0.99	0.20	4.77	16,937	31,508	272.5	74.4	15.3	360.9
RESERVE				Grade						Contained Metal					
Operation	Deposit	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Ni %	Cu %	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Au g/t	6PGM g/t	Ni kt	Cu kt	Pd Moz	Pt Moz	Au Moz	6PGM Moz
Talnakh / Polar Division	Taimyr Peninsula	Total	1206	0.70	1.31	3.45	0.93	0.19	4.54	8,477	15,754	133.6	36.2	7.3	176.1

Source:

Operational Context: The Norilsk-Talnakh operations face material environmental, geotechnical, and geopolitical challenges. Mining at depth requires constant capital expenditure, highlighted by the recent completion of a breakthrough at the Glubokaya (Deep) shaft of the Skalisty mine at a depth of 1.5km. Geotechnically, the mines are vulnerable to natural groundwater inflows and flooding, which have previously forced the partial suspension of major producing assets like the Oktyabrsky and Taimyrsky mines. Operationally, the company is dealing with supply chain disruptions and the necessity of replacing Western mining equipment due to ongoing geopolitical sanctions, alongside large capital commitments to its Sulphur Program to capture emissions. Despite these challenges, it remains the worlds lowest cost PGM source by virtue of the high grade deposit and valuable by-product credits.

Relevance to Terra Metals: As noted, Norilsk is a strong geological comparator for polymetallic magmatic sulphide systems such as Southwest (rather than reef-only PGM mineralisation such as Dante Reefs). Its position at the bottom of the global PGE cost curve also demonstrates how polymetallic credits can materially enhance operational economics, albeit the nickel and copper grades at Norilsk are very elevated relative to what TM1 is reporting.

Stillwater Complex, United States

Located in the Beartooth Mountains of Montana, the Stillwater Complex hosts the J-M Reef, the only known significant source of primary PGEs in the United States and the highest-grade PGE deposit in the world.

The Stillwater Complex's J-M Reef is a classic narrow-vein, stratiform PGE deposit, typically 1 to 3 metres thick. Because the orebody outcrops in the steep walls of the Stillwater River valley and dips under the Beartooth Mountains, the underground workings sit at significant depth below the natural surface (with operations from 600-1800m depth from surface), however, access does not generally require deep shaft sinking. Instead, the Complex is accessed through a combination of surface portals, adits, decline tunnels and a production shaft completed in 1996 at Stillwater West (approximately 580m deep). However, the deeper Stillwater West levels accessed via the vertical shaft have been placed on care and maintenance.

Geological Comparison to Terra Metals: While Stillwater is a classic reef formation, the Dante Reefs differ drastically in mining geometry, offering broad, near-surface, bulk-tonnage profiles, contrasting to the narrow high-grade underground Stillwater operation, although Stillwater does feature localised geological anomalies where the J-M Reef abruptly thickens (to up to 6m) due to dynamic magmatic processes. TM1's Southwest Prospect is conceptually similar to these thickened, high-grade nodes but on a materially larger scale, given reported mineralised widths up to 172m.

Sibanye-Stillwater: US PGM operations - Montana, United States

Geologically, the J-M Reef is a narrow, laterally continuous, high-grade PGM-bearing horizon within the Stillwater layered mafic-ultramafic complex. The operations produce primarily palladium and platinum, with a metal split of approximately 77% palladium and 23% platinum.

- **2025 Production & Grade:** For the year ended 31 December 2025, Sibanye's US PGM mining operations (Stillwater + East Boulder) produced 284,069 2E PGM ounces, down 33% Y/Y reflecting the smaller post-restructuring footprint, with Stillwater West on care and maintenance and East Boulder operating at a reduced run-rate. Tonnes milled of 760kt reflected the restructuring falling 29% y/y, while milled grade averaged 12.8g/t 2E. AISC came in at US\$1203/oz 2E net of approximately US\$120/oz of S45X credits (a US critical minerals production subsidy). Despite the exceptional grade of Stillwater, the unit costs remain relatively elevated with the operation running at US\$380/t of ore mined in 2025, this highlights the complexity of the mining operation.

Figure 24: Stillwater - Resource and Reserve

RESOURCE			Tonnes	2E PGE	2E PGM
Operation	Deposit	Classification	Mt	g/t	Moz
Stillwater and East Boulder	Combined Total	Total	182	13.90	80.9
RESERVE			Tonnes	2E PGE	2E PGM
Operation	Deposit	Classification	Mt	g/t	Moz
Stillwater and East Boulder	Combined Total	Total	45	13.40	19.4

Source: Company Data, MST

Operational Context & Challenges: Stillwater represents one of the most challenging operating environments in the global PGE sector. Mining the J-M Reef involves highly complex, deep, and narrow-vein sub-level extraction methods. The operation has been impacted by severe cost inflation, supply chain issues, and a shortage of skilled labour, which has forced a reliance on expensive contractors. Following boom years from 2020 to 2022, palladium prices plunged and margins collapsed. This forced Sibanye-Stillwater into an extensive operational restructuring. This included placing the Stillwater West mine on care and maintenance (where it remains), reducing overall production by around 33%. The operation is now on a turnaround path driven by increased mechanisation and a production uplift at the remaining operations that will drive All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC) down toward a target of US\$1,000/oz by 2028. Recent financial reporting shows a return to profitability in 2025 on the back of surging prices and the improved cost position.

Relevance to Terra Metals: Stillwater is the clearest example of grade-driven PGM value, but it also illustrates the limitation of narrow underground mining geometry. Even world-leading grades can be challenged by cost structure if mining is deep, narrow and capital intensive.

Personal disclosures

Chris Drew received assistance from the subject company or companies in preparing this research report. The company provided them with communication with senior management and information on the company and industry. As part of due diligence, they have independently and critically reviewed the assistance and information provided by the company to form the opinions expressed in this report. They have taken care to maintain honest and fair objectivity in writing this report and making the recommendation. Where MST Financial Services or its affiliates has been commissioned to prepare content and receives fees for its preparation, please note that NO part of the fee, compensation or employee remuneration paid has, or will, directly or indirectly impact the content provided in this report.

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