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ASX Announcement 24 November 2026

Tecomatlán Produces an Estimated 20 Tonnes of Antimony Concentrate

Chinantla proof-of-concept campaign continues as ANT refines flotation and assesses high-grade concentrate for scalable recoveries and production.

Antimony Resources Limited (ASX: ANT) advises that its Tecomatlán Processing Plant in Puebla, Mexico, has produced an estimated **20 tonnes of antimony concentrate to date** from the ongoing proof-of-concept campaign on its initial Chinantla feed parcel. Processing continues, with the site team using operating observations and laboratory assays to refine flotation settings, assess recovery and build concentrate inventory.

Highlights

Concentrate production underway	Tecomatlán has produced an estimated **20 tonnes of antimony concentrate** to date as processing of the initial Chinantla parcel continues.
Unitary flotation cells lift the recovery of higher-grade antimony concentrate	The cells recover higher-grade material early in the flotation process. The remaining material returns to the main flotation circuit for further recovery, allowing the plant to produce higher grades for blending and overall higher-grade output.
Laboratory assays guide flotation improvements	Intermediate concentrate samples from unitary flotation cells 1–3 assayed up to **65.96% Sb**. The site team is using results from across the circuit to assess where antimony is being recovered and refine operating settings.
Circuit upgraded during the campaign	The site team fabricated and installed unitary flotation cells in-house to recover liberated stibnite earlier in the circuit. The existing flotation stages continue to provide scavenging and cleaning.
Concentrate being accumulated for product assessment	ANT is stockpiling concentrate as the campaign progresses and is assessing final product tonnes, grade and quality against buyer specifications in real-time with XRF and laboratory sampling.

Executive Chairman Commentary

ANT Executive Chairman Shane Menere commented:

"We've produced an estimated 20 tonnes of antimony concentrate at Tecomatlán as part of the ongoing proof-of-concept campaign – and we are delighted with the output. Reprocessing concentrate through the circuit over several passes has helped us refine how we operate the plant and produce higher-grade concentrate. The unitary flotation cells we built and installed on site have played an important role by recovering higher-grade material early in the circuit.

We're continuing to refine flotation settings and concentrate handling so we can produce a more consistent product. The progress we've made puts us in a good position to move towards our first commercial sale. Our immediate focus is to build inventory, confirm the quality of the finished concentrate and qualify an initial parcel against buyer specifications."

Laboratory Assay Results

Samples collected during the 3, 4, 7 and 8 November operating runs were analysed for antimony by Asesoría en Absorción Atómica in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Sampling at different points in the flotation circuit allows the team to assess the performance of individual stages and use those results to guide operating adjustments.

A sample of intermediate concentrate from unitary flotation cells 1–3 assayed **65.96% Sb**. This result shows the grade achieved at that stage of the circuit. Final concentrate grade is assessed separately using samples of the product.

The results are set out in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1: Below - Laboratory assay results for Tecomatlán flotation circuit samples (Asesoría en Absorción Atómica). The higher values of Antimony are in the first stage of the process.

Description	Date	Sb (%)
Head (plant feed)	3 Nov 2026	10.98
Concentrate – unitary flotation cells	3 Nov 2026	65.70
Final concentrate	3 Nov 2026	47.17
Tailings	3 Nov 2026	2.28
Head (plant feed)	4 Nov 2026	6.42
Concentrate – unitary flotation cells	4 Nov 2026	65.96
Final concentrate	4 Nov 2026	56.25
Tailings	4 Nov 2026	1.96
Head (plant feed)	7 Nov 2026	7.46
Concentrate – unitary flotation cells	7 Nov 2026	55.74
Final concentrate	7 Nov 2026	25.61
Tailings	7 Nov 2026	2.17
Head (plant feed)	8 Nov 2026	10.81
Concentrate – unitary flotation cells	8 Nov 2026	61.75
Final concentrate	8 Nov 2026	22.84
Tailings	8 Nov 2026	4.29

Concentrate sampled at the unitary flotation stage graded between 55.74% and 65.96% Sb across the four November runs. Final concentrate samples graded between 22.84% and 56.25% Sb. The results show where higher-grade material is being recovered and are guiding adjustments to improve final concentrate consistency as the Chinantla campaign continues.

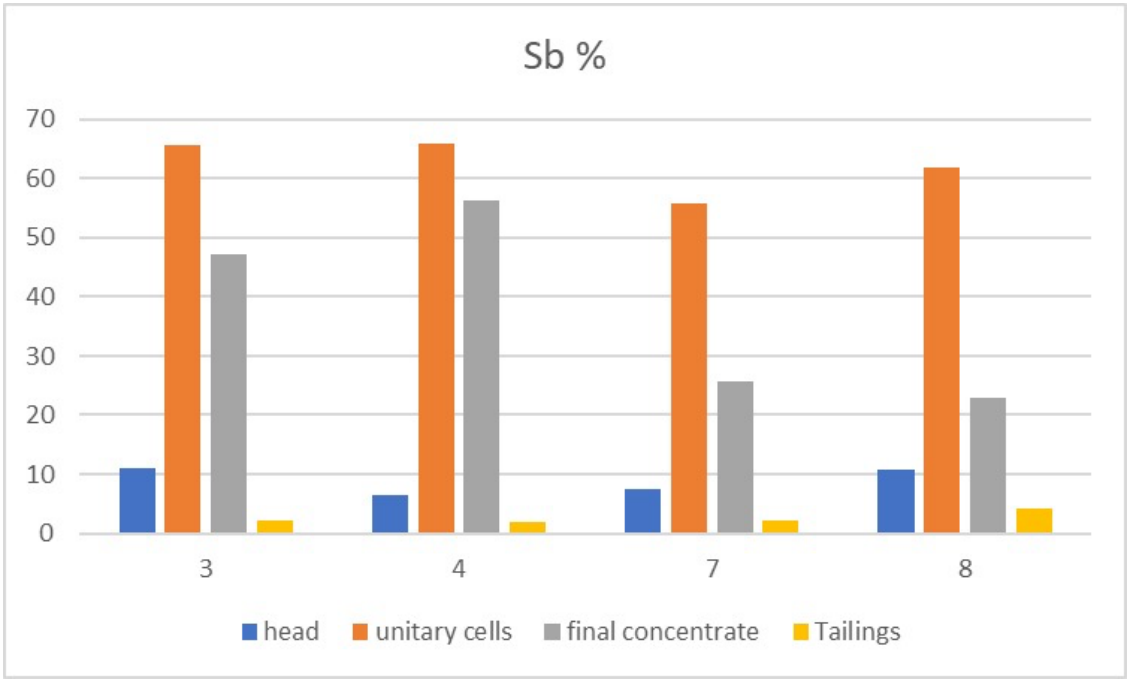

Figure 1 Above: - Laboratory assay results for Tecomatlán concentrate samples (Asesoría en Absorción Atómica). The higher values of Antimony from November 2026 are in the first stage of the process.

Based on previous results, the team had an operation meeting and decided to build in house hybrid cells.

Concentrate Handling and Stockpiling

Concentrate produced in the flotation circuit is discharged to settling ponds. The ponds are then dewatered and the concentrate is loaded into supersacks, which are left to drain before being transported to a drying pad. Once the concentrate is mostly dry, the supersacks are emptied and the concentrate is laid out on the concrete pad to complete sun-drying. The stockpile is covered during rain and uncovered in sunny conditions. The photographs below show each stage of the process.



Figure 2a: Antimony concentrate discharged into the settling ponds



Figure 2b: Settling ponds being dewatered and concentrate loaded into supersacks



Figure 3a: Supersacks filled with antimony concentrate draining before transport



Figure 3b: Supersacks being transported to the drying pad

Concentrate dewatering and handling is currently a manual process. The Company is reviewing improvements to this stage to increase throughput as production increases leading into expanded capacity post this current PoC program.



Figure 4: Antimony concentrate produced during the Chinantla proof-of-concept campaign at Tecomatlán.

Flotation Circuit Upgrade

One of the most significant improvements to the flotation circuit is the in-house fabrication and installation of hybrid-type flotation cells. The cells are designed to maximise the recovery of high-grade, antimony concentrate in the initial flotation stage.

The configuration operates in a similar way to a flash flotation circuit, targeting early recovery of liberated stibnite particles and producing a high-grade concentrate before the material passes through the conventional flotation stages. The configuration gives the plant flexibility to recover higher-grade concentrate early in the circuit and further upgrade material recovered in the subsequent flotation stages.

High-grade concentrate: recovered directly from the initial hybrid flotation cells, with the objective of maximising antimony grade and minimising gangue entrainment; and

Lower-grade concentrate: recovered from the subsequent flotation stages, with potential for further upgrading by enhanced gravity separation (Falcon concentrators or shaking tables), subject to metallurgical test results.

The existing flotation cells remain integrated into the circuit as scavenger and cleaner stages, making full use of installed equipment. A key advantage of the upgrade is its low capital cost and straightforward implementation, as the hybrid cells were fabricated in-house without a major redesign of the existing plant. The upgrade is expected to improve flotation selectivity, allow differentiated concentrate grades to be produced, and potentially enhance overall antimony recovery and concentrate quality.

Hybrid Flotation Cells Fabricated In-House



Figure 5a: Hybrid flotation cell during in-house fabrication



Figure 5b: Hybrid flotation cell installed at the Tecomatlán plant

Upgraded Flotation Circuit



Figure 6a: Hybrid flotation cell integrated into the flotation circuit



Figure 6b: Hybrid flotation cell in position within the circuit

Tecomatlán regional processing strategy

The Chinantla campaign is the first operating test of ANT's regional processing model at Tecomatlán, bringing third-party material through crushing, grinding and flotation to produce antimony concentrate. The plant has a nameplate capacity of **150 tonnes per day**. The campaign is generating operating data on throughput, recovery, concentrate quality and handling that will inform the design and economics of

an integrated gravity and flotation facility. ANT intends Tecomatlán to serve as a regional processing hub for third-party feed, with Los Lirios a potential future source of Company-controlled feed.

Next Steps

- Continue processing the Chinantla feed and refine flotation settings using plant observations and laboratory results.
- Reconcile feed and concentrate tonnages, assess recovery and verify final concentrate grade and moisture.
- Build and qualify an initial concentrate parcel against prospective buyer specifications and progress commercial arrangements.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as the PoC campaign and first delivery progress.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Antimony Resources Limited.

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About Antimony Resources

Antimony Resources Limited (ASX: ANT) is a critical minerals exploration and development company focused on securing the North American antimony supply chain.

We are rapidly transitioning from a diversified explorer to an expected near-term antimony producer. Antimony is a designated critical mineral by the US, EU, and Australia, with applications in energy storage, battery technology, defence, and high-tech applications.

Our asset portfolio is strategically positioned in mining-friendly jurisdictions:

Tecomatlán Processing Plant (Mexico): ANT's regional antimony processing hub and centrepiece of its near-term Proof-of-Concept strategy. ANT is completing plant integration while establishing regional third-party feedstock supply, targeting the production of a marketable antimony concentrate and demonstrating the Tecomatlán processing model.

Los Lirios Antimony Project (Mexico): ANT's high-grade antimony project located approximately 50km from Tecomatlán. Work is progressing towards a maiden JORC Mineral Resource, with Los Lirios being advanced in parallel as a potential future proprietary feed source complementing ANT's regional third-party feedstock supply.

US Antimony Projects – Dollar and Milton (Nevada): ANT's 100%-owned US antimony assets provide direct exposure to the US critical minerals supply chain and complement the Company's Mexican processing and feedstock strategy as it builds an integrated North American antimony platform.

Integrated North American Antimony Strategy

ANT is building an integrated North American antimony value chain, combining regional feedstock supply and processing at Tecomatlán, potential future proprietary feed from Los Lirios and direct US exposure through its Nevada assets.

ANT is funded through its planned Proof-of-Concept phase and is targeting production of a marketable antimony concentrate. Beyond Proof-of-Concept, the Company intends to pursue select strategic and offtake partnerships to accelerate its objective of supplying antimony into the North American market.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward Looking Statements regarding ANT's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results, the timing and outcome of the Proof-of-Concept processing campaign, the production and grade of antimony concentrate, the performance of the upgraded flotation circuit, and the sale, delivery, pricing and revenue of antimony concentrate. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. There can be no assurance that ANT's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that ANT will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of ANT's mineral properties. The performance of ANT may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Cautionary Statement

The Proof-of-Concept campaign at Tecomatlán is processing third-party mineralised material sourced from Chinantla. The Company has not reported a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in respect of Chinantla, and the campaign is not based on a production target or a feasibility study. The purpose of the campaign is to test the technical and commercial viability of processing Chinantla material at the Tecomatlán plant, and there is no certainty that the campaign will result in the production of antimony concentrate meeting the required specifications or that any such concentrate will be sold. The Company holds no ownership interest in Chinantla and has not estimated a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in respect of Chinantla's operations. The concentrate assay results in this announcement are from individual samples and may not be representative of the grade of concentrate delivered.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Michael C Corey, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), Canada. Mr Corey is an independent consultant and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Corey consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear.

Previously Reported Information (Listing Rule 5.23)

The information in this report that relates to Los Lirios is extracted from ASX announcements dated 22 June 2026, 8 July 2026 and 25 August 2026, which are available to view at www.asx.com.au and www.antimonyresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this report that relates to metallurgical results for Chinantla material is extracted from an ASX announcement dated 24 June 2026, which is available to view at www.asx.com.au and www.antimonyresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Four separate processing runs of samples from the Chinantla mine were processed at the Tecomatlán Processing Plant in Puebla, Mexico. Approximately 80 tonnes of material was processed on November 3,4,7,8, 2026. A total of approximately 20 tonnes of antimony concentrate was produced. • Laboratory assays of mineral concentrate collected from initial hybrid unitary flotation (cells 1, 2 and 3) of each run returned antimony grades from 55.74% to 65.96% Sb. These grades reflect the results of initial flotation within the hybrid cells. • The grades of antimony concentrate for the same four concentrate batches processed after the full flotation circuit ranged from 22.84% to 56.25% Sb. • Samples are taken in a hourly basis during the shift in different points of the process as industry standards, not all of them were concentrate. • Samples were submitted to Asesoría en Absorción Atómica in San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and analysed for antimony by atomic absorption.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type,*	• No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling was undertaken.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable, material sourced from 3rd Party
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Concentrate produced in the flotation circuit was discharged into settling ponds. The ponds were then dewatered and the concentrate was loaded into supersacks, which were left to drain before being transported to a drying pad. • Individual concentrate samples of 20kg were collected by company personnel from each processing run. • Each 20kg sample from the operation was homogenized and manually quartered, slurry sample is passed through a vacuum filter to eliminate water and dried at a temperature less than 60 degrees Celsius in trays, sample is bagged and sent to the lab. The laboratory the sample bags were

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	homogenized and manually quartered from 10 kg to 2 kg, bagged, and labelled for test work. • The size of the test samples were considered appropriate to the nature of the material being sampled and the test work that was completed. • Material for the testing was collected at difference stages of the process by grinding to achieve 88% passing -74µm which ensured adequate liberation of the antimony mineral species.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory used was independent laboratory; *Asesoría en Absorción Atómica in San Luis Potosí, Mexico* They are considered experienced and qualified to conduct the preliminary metallurgical testing. They are experts in mining processing and testing. • No third-party checks were undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Primary data was logged in field notebooks in a systematic process and subsequently entered into digital formats. • A portable XRF analyser (VANTA-OLYMPUSMODEL UV2CA-CCC-U VANTA-OLYMPUS) is used to guide plant operations, with XRF readings closely tracking laboratory assays across paired samples. • No data adjustments were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The samples were taken from different stages of the process as industry standards. (Not all of them are concentrates, are head, tailings, fines, coarse, unitary, cleaner, scavenger • No calculation of a Mineral Resource is being conducted. • No compositing was undertaken
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not appropriate given samples were taken from processed ore.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged, tagged, labelled and secured on site, and were dispatched by secure transport with accompanying documentation, including the sample ID, location and description. This was verified upon receipt at the laboratory. • Tamper proof seals were used on all sample bags. All samples remained in the possession of the sampler.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Not applicable, results are from 3rd party material. • ANT has finalised a binding 5 year ore supply agreement with the Chinantla mine owners.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• not applicable based on results reporting metallurgical recoveries only.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• Not Applicable, results are from 3rd Party material

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ◦ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ◦ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ◦ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation has been applied to the results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable, results are only reporting metallurgical recoveries from run of mine ore material.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Not applicable given metallurgical test work is being reported, UTMS for stockpile provided.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This balanced reporting refers to exploration • No selective reporting was used that could misrepresent the overall results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):*	• Preliminary metallurgical test work, on stibnite-bearing rock samples collected from the third-party Chinantla operation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	indicate that bulk flotation testwork on the stibnite-bearing rock achieved up to 81.1% Sb recovery and produced a combined flotation and Falcon separator concentrate grading 42.4% Sb using a conventional PAX and lead nitrate reagent scheme. The results of this work were reported in 24 June ASX announcements. • The previous testwork was completed by independent laboratory Metalurgia y Equipos ("ME") located in Guadalajara, Mexico. The testwork was supervised by engineer Sr, Armando G. Aguilar, and evaluated bulk flotation, controlled grinding, gravity cleaning of flotation concentrate and included centrifugal recovery of very fine-grained stibnite from flotation tailings. Detailed test results were provided to the Company by ME.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Antimony Resources intends to further optimise the processing streams at its Tecomatlán Processing Plant in Puebla, Mexico • Not applicable, no exploration results being reported, only test work results on metallurgical recoveries.