

# SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

## 1 Introduction

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### 1.1 Purpose

This document sets out the Company's policy regarding its directors, officers, employees, consultants and contractors (irrespective of location) who Deal or may Deal in Company Securities.

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- (a) provide a summary of the law on insider trading in Australia;
- (b) outline the prohibitions on dealing in Company Securities to prevent the misuse of unpublished information which could materially affect the value of such securities;
- (c) ensure that the reputation of the Company, its directors, officers, employees, consultants and contractors is not adversely impacted by perceptions of dealing in securities at inappropriate times; and
- (d) achieve high standards of corporate conduct and support market confidence in the integrity of Dealing in Company Securities.

### 1.2 Source of legal obligations

The sources of legal obligations underpinning this Policy include:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (**Corporations Act**), which, among other things, prohibits insider trading by anyone (regardless of geographical location); and
- (b) the ASX Listing Rules, ASX Guidance Note 27 (Trading Policies) and ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, which set out requirements for responsible trading in listed company shares.

## 2 Defined terms

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For the purposes of this Policy:

**Company** means Lunnon Metals Limited

**Company Securities** includes shares, options, warrants, derivatives and interests in shares (including vested options and vested performance rights) linked in any way to the underlying price of shares in the Company.

**Black-out Periods** means a relevant period as defined by the Company when Designated Persons may not Deal in Company Securities.

**Dealing** includes:

- (a) applying for, acquiring or disposing of securities;
- (b) entering into an agreement to apply for, acquire or dispose of, securities; and

- (c) granting, accepting, acquiring, disposing, exercising or discharging an option or other right or obligation to acquire or dispose of securities

**Derivatives** include:

- (a) derivatives within the meaning given in section 761D of the Corporations Act (such as options, forward contracts, swaps, futures, warrants, caps and collars); and
- (b) any other transaction in financial products which operate to limit (in any way) the economic risk associated with holding the relevant securities.

**Designated Persons** means each of:

- (a) the Directors of the Company;
- (b) key management personnel of the Company (as defined by AASB 124.9), being those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company;
- (c) any person who by their role or otherwise, becomes aware of Inside Information by having access to confidential material which may contain potentially price sensitive information, including the Company board papers, periodic disclosure materials or any other relevant document; and
- (d) in relation to those persons identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the following people are also deemed to be Designated Persons:
  - (e) their spouse or any of their children (including step children) under the age of 18 years;
  - (f) a trust which they, any members of their family, or family-controlled company are a trustee or beneficiary; and
  - (g) a company which they or their family control.

**Inside Information** means information which is not generally available to the market and, if it were generally available to the market, would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of securities. Annexure A provides further details about what constitutes Inside Information. It does not matter how or where the person obtains the information – it does not have to be obtained from the Company to constitute Inside Information.

**Margin Loan** means any lending or similar arrangement allowing a person to borrow money to invest in securities using existing investments as security.

**Related Party** has the meaning given in section 228 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

### **3 Insider trading prohibition – the law**

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It is a criminal offence under the Corporations Act, which may also result in civil liability, to Deal or procure another person to Deal with Inside Information or communicate Inside Information to others who the communicator knows (or ought reasonably to know), will or is likely to, Deal or procure another person to Deal on the Inside Information.

## 4 Dealing in Company securities

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### 4.1 When a Designated Person MAY Deal

A Designated Person may Deal in Company Securities by complying with the notification process under clause 6.1 or 6.2, unless restricted from doing so under clause 4.2 (When a Designated Person May Not Deal).

### 4.2 When a Designated Person MAY NOT Deal

- (a) Subject to clause 5 (Exceptions), a Designated Person may not Deal in Company Securities during the following designated Black-out Periods:
- (i) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's quarterly results;
  - (ii) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's half-year results;
  - (iii) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of the Company's full-year results;
  - (iv) the period two weeks prior to, and 24 hours after the release of any JORC Mineral Resource and/or Ore Reserve Statement;
  - (v) the period commencing from the time a Designated Person is aware of the requirement (or plans) to make a material exploration release, until 24 hours after the release of any material exploration release;
  - (vi) the 14 calendar days leading up to and including the date of the Annual General Meeting; and
  - (vii) any other period determined by the Chair, Managing Director or Company Secretary to be a Black-out Period from time to time and as communicated in writing.
- (b) In addition to the restrictions in clause 4.2(a), a Designated Person may not Deal in Company Securities at any time if he or she has:
- (i) information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information; or
  - (ii) not complied with clause 6 (Notice of Dealing in Company Securities).
  - (iii) A Designated Person may not advise, procure or encourage another person to deal in Company Securities if he or she has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information

### 4.3 When employees, consultants or contractors (other than a Designated Person) MAY Deal

An employee, consultant or contractor (who is not a Designated Person) may, at any time, Deal in Company Securities if he or she does not have information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information by complying with the notification process under clause 6.3.

#### 4.4 When employees, consultants or contractors (other than a Designated Person) MAY NOT Deal

An employee, consultant or contractor (who is not a Designated Person) who has information that he or she knows, or ought reasonably to know, is Inside Information may not:

- (a) Deal in Company Securities;
- (b) advise, procure or encourage another person to deal in Company Securities; or
- (c) pass on information to any person if they know, or ought reasonably to know, that the person may use the information to Deal in (or procure another person to Deal in) Company Securities.

## 5 Exceptions

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### 5.1 Permitted dealings

Subject to not being in the possession of Inside Information, a Designated Person may at any time:

- (a) transfer Company Securities already held beneficially into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the Designated Person is a beneficiary (or vice versa);
- (b) invest in, or trade in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in Company Securities) where the assets of the fund or scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
- (c) undertake to accept, or accept, a takeover offer;
- (d) participate in an offer or invitation made to all or most security holders, including a rights issue, equal access buy-back, security purchase plan or dividend or distribution reinvestment plan, where the timing and structure of the offer or invitation has been approved by the Board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
- (e) exercise (but not Deal with the securities following exercise) an option or right under an employee incentive scheme, or convert a convertible security, unless a notice is required under section 708A of the Corporations Act;
- (f) acquire (but not Deal with the securities following acquisition) Company shares by conversion of financial instruments giving rights to conversion to shares (e.g. options or convertible securities) where the final date for the conversion of the security falls during a Black-out Period or the Company has had a number of consecutive Black-out Periods and the Designated Person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so;
- (g) acquire Company securities under a bonus issue made to all holders of securities of the same class;
- (h) acquire Company securities under a dividend reinvestment, or top-up plan that is available to all holders of securities of the same class;
- (i) acquire, or agree to acquire or exercise options under a Company employee share plan;

- (j) withdraw ordinary shares in the Company held on behalf of the Designated Person in an employee share plan where the withdrawal is permitted by the rules of that plan;
- (k) where the Designated Person is a trustee, trade in the securities of the Company by that trust, provided the Designated Person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a Black-out Period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the Designated Person.

## 5.2 Approval to dispose or transfer Company Securities in exceptional circumstances

- (a) In exceptional circumstances a Designated Person may seek written approval from the Chair (Approval Officer) to dispose of or transfer (but not acquire or otherwise Deal with) Company Securities during a Black-out Period (Disposal Consent).
- (b) The Approval Officer will act with caution in determining whether there are exceptional circumstances, which may include, but will not be limited to, where:
  - (i) the Designated Person is in severe financial hardship and a pressing financial commitment cannot be satisfied otherwise than by disposing of Company Securities; or
  - (ii) the Designated Person is required by a court order, or there are court enforceability undertakings, to transfer or dispose of Company Securities or there is some other overriding legal regulatory requirement for them to do so.
- (c) A Designated Person seeking Disposal Consent based on paragraph 5.2(b)(i) must provide the Approval Officer with:
  - (i) a written application stating all of the facts; and
  - (ii) copies of relevant supporting documentation, including contact details of the Designated Person's accountant, bank and other such independent institutions (where applicable).
- (d) A Designated Person seeking Disposal Consent based on paragraph 5.2(b)(ii) must provide the Approval Officer with a written application accompanied by relevant court and/or supporting legal documentation (where applicable).
- (e) The Approval Officer may grant Disposal Consent to a Designated Person:
  - (i) only if that Designated Person is not in possession of Inside Information; and
  - (ii) on such terms and conditions (including the duration of the right to dispose or transfer) as considered reasonable in the circumstances by the Approval Officer.
- (f) The Approval Officer will notify the Board of any Disposal Consent granted to a Designated Person.
- (g) A Disposal Consent, if granted, will be issued in writing to the Designated Person and will contain a specified time period during which the disposal or transfer can be made.

## 6 Approval and notification requirements

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### 6.1 Directors

- (a) If a Director or their Related Party intends to Deal in Company Securities, the Director must give prior notice to the Company Secretary and Chair. If the Chair or their Related Party intends to Deal in Company Securities, prior notice must be given to the Company Secretary. A notice must include a statement that the Director and/or their Related Party is not in the possession of any Inside Information. Directors must trade within three business days of submitting the notification.
- (b) Directors have agreed with the Company to provide details of such Dealings to the Company Secretary as soon as possible to enable the Company to comply with its obligations under the ASX Listing Rules. A notice given by the Company to the ASX under the ASX Listing Rules satisfies the Director's obligation to notify the ASX under the Corporations Act.

### 6.2 Designated Persons other than Directors

If a Designated Person other than a Director intends to Deal in Company Securities, the Designated Person must give prior notice to the Company Secretary and Managing Director. If the Company Secretary or their Related Party intends to Deal in Company Securities, prior notice must be given to the Managing Director. A notice must include a statement that the Designated Person and/or their Related Party is not in the possession of any Inside Information. Designated Persons must trade within three business days of submitting the notification.

### 6.3 Non-Designated Persons

If an employee, consultant or contractor (who is not a Designated Person) intends to Deal in Company Securities, they must give prior notice to the Company Secretary and confirm they are not in possession of any Inside Information, and they must trade within 5 business days of the notification.

### 6.4 Notification process

- (a) The processes for notification of an intention to Deal in Company Securities, as set out in clauses 6.1 to 6.3 (inclusive) do not provide for the Chair, Managing Director or the Company Secretary (as applicable) to approve of the proposed Dealing. The person intending to Deal in Company Securities is personally responsible for any decision to Deal and compliance with this Policy and the law.
- (b) Any Designated Person who (or through his or her Associates) buys, sells, or exercises rights in relation to Company securities must notify the Company Secretary (or the Managing Director in the case of the Company Secretary) in writing of the details of the transaction within two (2) business days of the transaction occurring. This notification obligation operates at all times and includes applications for acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes and also applies to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme.

- (c) The ASX Listing Rules require the Company to notify the ASX within 5 business days after any dealing in securities of the Company by a Director (either personally or through an Associate) which results in a change in the relevant interests of a Director in the securities of the Company. The Company has made arrangements with each Director to ensure that the Director promptly discloses to the Company Secretary all the information required by the ASX.

## 7 Other restrictions

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### 7.1 Incomplete Buy or Sell Orders

- (a) Buy or sell orders for Company Securities which are placed but not completed outside of a Black-out Period are subject to the following restrictions once the Black-out Period commences:
  - (i) the order must be completed within 5 trading days otherwise it will lapse; and
  - (ii) the order cannot be varied.
- (b) Any order subject to this procedure should be notified in writing to the Company Secretary within 24 hours of the Black-out Period commencing.

### 7.2 Derivatives

- (a) The Company prohibits the use of Derivatives in relation to unvested equity instruments, including performance share rights, and vested Company Securities that are subject to disposal restrictions (such as a "Holding Lock").
- (b) Derivatives may be used in relation to vested positions which are not subject to disposal restrictions subject to compliance with the law and the other provisions of this Policy.

### 7.3 Prohibition on Margin Loan Arrangements

Designated Persons may not:

- (a) enter into a Margin Loan or similar funding arrangement to acquire any Company Securities; or
- (b) use Company Securities as security for a Margin Loan or similar funding arrangement.

### 7.4 Securities of other companies

The prohibitions in the Corporations Act against insider trading applies equally to where Inside Information is being held by a person about another listed company or entity. This may occur, for example, where in the course of negotiating a transaction with the Company, another listed entity provides confidential information about itself or another listed entity. Accordingly, if a person possesses Inside Information in relation to the securities of another listed entity, they must not Deal in those securities.

### 7.5 No short-term trading in Company Securities

Designated Persons should never engage in short-term trading of Company Securities except for the exercise of options where the shares will be sold shortly thereafter.

## 7.6 Designated Persons sales of securities

Designated Persons need to be mindful of the market perception associated with any sale of Company Securities and possibly the ability of the market to absorb the volume of shares being sold. With this in mind, the management of the sale of any significant volume of Company Securities (ie a volume that would represent a volume in excess of 5% of the total securities held by the seller prior to the sale, or a volume to be sold that would be in excess of 25% of the average daily traded volume of the shares of the Company on the ASX for the preceding 20 trading days) by a Designated Person needs to be discussed with the Board and the Company's legal advisers prior to the execution of any sale. These discussions need to be documented in the form of a file note, to be retained by the Company Secretary.

## 8 Penalties

- (a) Insider trading is a criminal offence. A person who commits a breach of the insider trading provisions could be subject to both civil and criminal penalties for the individual and for the Company.
- (b) In addition, the insider trader, and any other persons involved in the contravention, may also be liable to compensate third parties for any resulting loss.

## 9 Policy compliance

- (a) During the year the Company may require confirmation from Designated Persons that they have complied with this Policy. The Company may also require confirmation (or declarations) of holdings in securities. All such requested information must be supplied within 5 business days of the request being made.
- (b) A breach of this Policy will be regarded very seriously and may lead to disciplinary action being taken (including termination of employment). If the Company becomes aware of any breach of this Policy, then the Company may report such breach to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

## 10 Publication

This Policy will be made available from the Company website ([www.lunnonmetals.com.au](http://www.lunnonmetals.com.au)).

## 11 Who to contact

If an individual is in any doubt regarding their proposed dealing in securities, they should contact the Company Secretary.

## 12 Review

This Policy shall be reviewed annually by the Board to ensure that it is operating effectively and ascertain whether changes are required.

## 13 Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Document Owner	Document Approver
Version 2.2	23 July 2024	Company Secretary	Board of Directors



## ANNEXURE A - INSIDE INFORMATION

### 1 Inside information

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**Inside Information** means information which is not generally available to the market and, if it were generally available to the market, would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of securities.

### 2 Information that is generally available

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Information is considered to be generally available if:

- (a) it consists of readily observable matter; or
- (b) it has been made known in a manner likely to bring it to the attention of investors in securities and a reasonable period for dissemination of that information has elapsed; or
- (c) it may be deduced, inferred or concluded from the above.

Information will be generally available if it has been released to the ASX, published in an Annual Report or prospectus or otherwise been made generally available to the investing public and a reasonable period of time has elapsed after the information has been disseminated in one of these ways.

For the purposes of the insider trading provisions of the Corporations Act, information is defined broadly and includes matters of supposition and other matters which are insufficiently definite to warrant being made known to the public. It also includes matters relating to the intentions of a person.

### 3 Material Effect on the Price of Securities

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Information is considered by the Corporations Act to be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of securities of a company if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell those securities.

It is not possible to list all of information that may be material, however, the following type of information would be likely to be considered to have a material effect on the Company's share price:

- (a) significant exploration drilling results;
- (b) production figures and costs;
- (c) Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource compilation;
- (d) details of material contracts that are being negotiated by the Company;
- (e) information regarding a material increase or decrease in the Company's production or financial performance from previous results or forecasts, such as changes to profit results or a significant safety or environmental incident;
- (f) a proposed material business or asset acquisition or sale;
- (g) the damage or destruction of a material operation of the Group;
- (h) proposed material legal proceedings to be initiated by or against the Company;



- (i) regulatory action or investigations undertaken by a Government authority, including allegations of any breach of the law or other regulatory requirements by the Company
- (j) the launch of a new business or material new product;
- (k) a proposal to undertake a new issue of securities or major change in financing;
- (l) a major change to the Board or key management personnel;
- (m) industry issues that may have a material impact on the Company.