

TERRA BALCANICA DRILLS 436 G/T AGEQ OVER 19.6 M AT ANTIMONY-SILVER DISCOVERY IN BOSNIA

News Release Video: [Terra Balcanica produced a technical webinar to explain the drill results](#)

Vancouver, British Columbia – January 20th, 2025 – Terra Balcanica Resources Corp. (“**Terra**” or the “**Company**”) (CSE:TERA; FRA:UB1) is pleased to announce strong assay results from a new discovery at the Brezani target within its principal Viogor-Zanik project in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Highlights

- Drillhole BREDD002 returned **436 g/t AgEq over 19.6 m** including **746 g/t AgEq and 1.42 wt.% Sb over 9.8 m**;
- Another mineralization style confirmed at Brezani in addition to the gold skarn with **0.61 g/t AuEq over 88.0 m from surface** (see Company’s news release dated 24th January 2023);
- Mineralization **trends towards surface** and daylights in a topographic depression with As-Bi-Sb-Te anomalism in soil samples with a **shallow “boiling-zone” drill target** (Figure 1);
- 4 shallow drillholes, aimed at expanding the footprint of the gold skarn have been completed within the > 800 m strike length gold in soil anomaly, with assay results pending.

Terra Balcanica CEO, Dr. Aleksandar Mišković, comments: *“We are very pleased with the polymetallic assays from an interval thrice as wide as that average reported at our other Viogor-Zanik target at Cumavici. Not only have we discovered a new type of mineralization that shallows toward northeast, and as such could be easily explored from top down, but we have also confirmed the significant presence of antimony at Brezani which continues to be a scarce commodity worldwide due to supply issues and trade restrictions imposed on certain countries. Now, the drill-confirmed surficial Au bearing skarn is confirmed to be underlain by the significant fault-hosted polymetallic mineralization which itself is underpinned by andesitic porphyry. It is encouraging to see this resulted from the very first drill hole leaving a lot of upside potential at Brezani as Terra releases additional assays from the four shallower intercepts drilled into the surficial skarn.”*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq* (g/t)
BREDD002	482.1	501.7	19.6	84.6	0.18	0.20	0.79	0.48	436
<i>Including</i>	482.1	491.9	9.8	129.3	0.26	0.24	1.42	0.70	746

Table 1. Assay results of the new epithermal discovery in drillhole BREDD002. Interval lengths reported are drilled lengths, not true widths. Silver equivalents (“AgEq”) are based on assumed metal prices of US\$2,700/oz for gold (Au), US\$30/oz for silver (Ag), US\$1.40/lb for zinc (Zn), US\$17.50/lb for antimony (Sb) and US\$0.90/lb for lead (Pb). *Assumed metal recoveries of 90% Au, 93% Ag, 95% Sb, 94% Pb and Zn are based on published metallurgical tests on analogous intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein deposits. The Sb pricing derived from the Nov. 2024 average Rotterdam Warehouse 99.6% ingot price.

Drillcore Observations

The zone of mineralization from 482.1 m consists of banded veins and sulphide cemented breccias with characteristics of both low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposits. The upper vein contact is sharp with minimal alteration progressing into the hornfels, whereas the vein footwall is brecciated and hosts strong clay alteration. The margins of the vein host repeating bands of chalcedonic quartz-rhodochrosite-calcite and sulphides/sulphosalts stibnite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena-jamesonite (Figure 2). The centre of the structure is dominated by hydrothermal breccia with a sulphide-quartz-carbonate cement. Clasts are banded vein fragments.

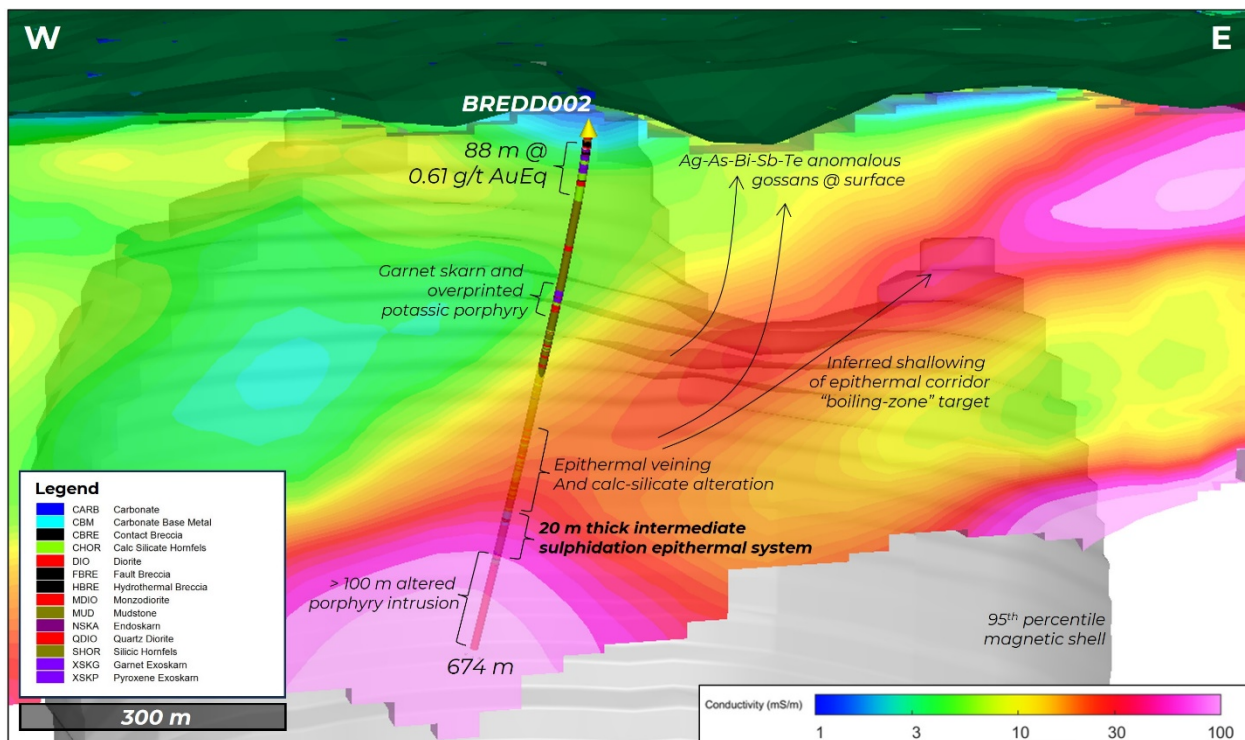


Figure 1. Section through the Brezani target illustrating conductivity and the 95th percentile magnetic shell. Drillhole BREDD002 is shown, with a tabular conductivity feature extending to the ENE from the epithermal mineralized interval. Conductivity feature is interpreted as the continuation of the host structure with increased conductivity due to sulphide and clay within the broken rock mass. It passes through a break in the magnetics, which is further evidence of structural control ([click here to view image](#)).

Future Exploration Program

The 2023 drilling at the Brezani target uncovered a new style of mineralization at the contact between the skarn-hornfels package and underlying chlorite-sericite altered diorites. The epithermal mineralization encountered 482.1 m downhole is interpreted to shallow to the ENE creating a conductivity feature which passes through a magnetic low. A topographic low with an anomalous epithermal assemblage in soil and rock chip geochemistry is interpreted as the surface expression. Future drilling efforts will aim to intersect the epithermal mineralization shallow and explore for a “boiling zone” where precious metals may have been favourably precipitated.

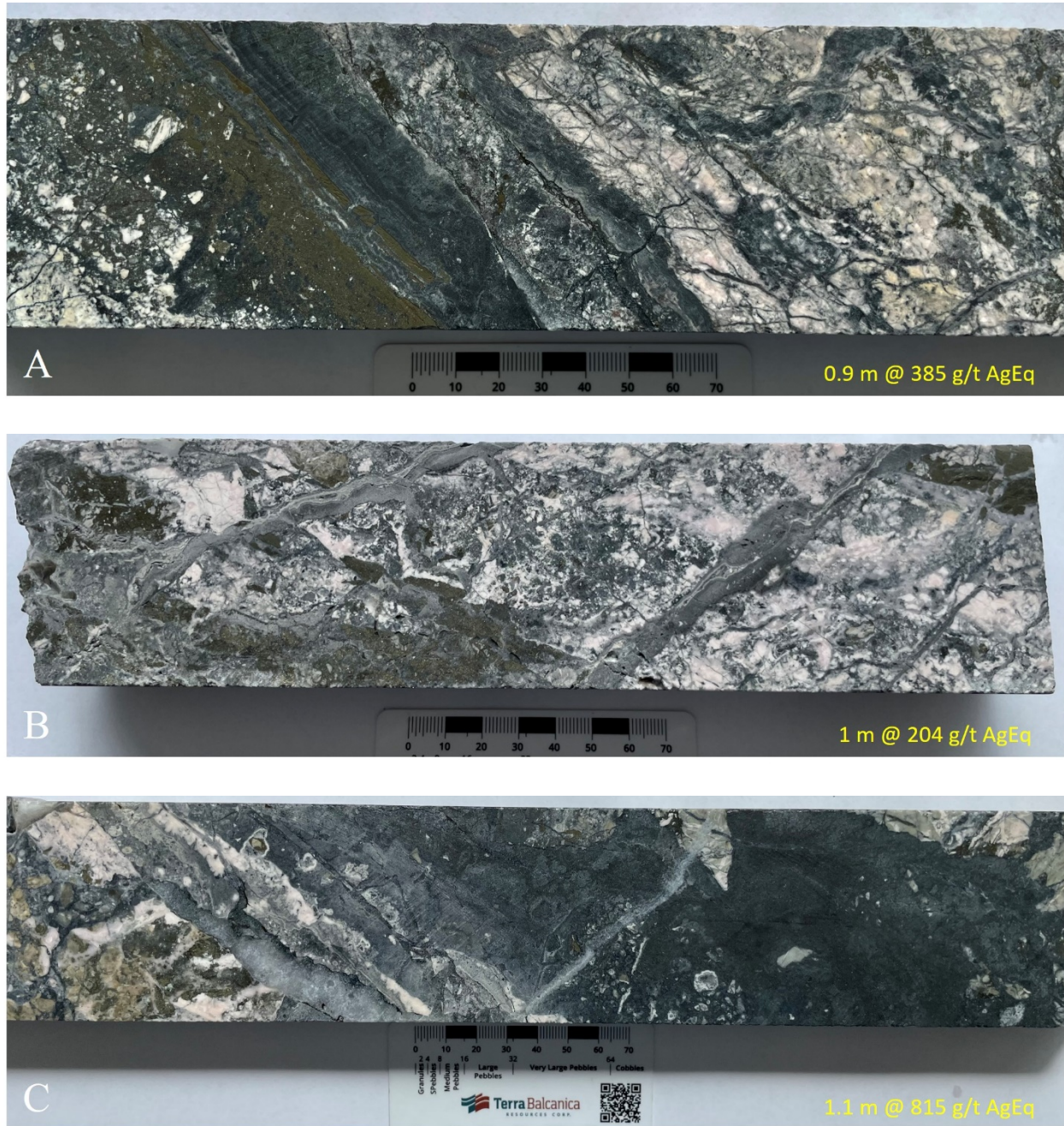


Figure 2. Photographs of three HQ3 diameter core samples from the interval of epithermal mineralization labelled with AgEq values for assay results of host sample. A) 482.1-482.4 m millimeter scale banded chalcedonic quartz-calcite-rhodochrosite-sulphide. B) 483.6-483.85 m calcite-rhodochrosite breccia cemented by chalcedonic quartz-sulphide crosscut by a later calcite-chalcedonic quartz-sulphide vein set. C) 485.1-485.5 m banded quartz-calcite-sulphide vein grading into a stibnite-sphalerite sulphide breccia cement with clasts of wallrock hornfels and banded veins ([click here to view image](#)).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Recovery (%)
BREDD002	368460.7	4880028.8	872.4	-70	336	674	98.4

Table 1. Collar locations for reported drillhole. Coordinates and elevation were taken by local consultant surveyors using a differential GPS unit. (WGS84/UTM Zone 34N).

QA/QC

Half core (HQ3) samples were delivered to ALS Bor, Serbia for sample preparation and subsequent wet chemical analysis at the Loughrea laboratory in Ireland, an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 certified test facility. Sample preparation PREP-31BY method involved crushing the core to 70% less than 2 mm, rotary split 1.0 kg and pulverizing the split to greater than 85% passing 75 microns. Silver and base metals were analysed by ICP MS after a four-acid digest (ME-MS61). Gold was assayed by 30g fire assay with ICP AES finish (Au-ICP21). Over limit samples for base metals were re-analysed by the four-acid digest ICP-AES analyses termed ME-OG62. Control samples comprising the certified reference material CDN-ME-1810 (Canadian Resource Labs Ltd.), quarter core field duplicates and blanks were inserted at a rate of 9 % and investigated as part of the Company’s quality assurance and quality control program.

Qualified Person

Dr. Aleksandar Mišković, P.Geo, the Company’s designated Qualified Person for this news release within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), has reviewed and validated that the information contained in this news release is factual and accurate.

About the Company

Terra Balcanica is a polymetallic and energy metals exploration company targeting large-scale mineral systems in the Balkans of southeastern Europe and norther Saskatchewan, Canada. The Company has 90% interest in the Viogor-Zanik Project in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Canadian assets comprise a 100% optioned portfolio of uranium-prospective licences at the outskirts of the world-renowned Athabasca basin: Charlot-Neely Lake, Fontaine Lake, Snowbird, and South Pendleton. The Company emphasizes responsible engagement with local communities and stakeholders. It is committed to proactively implementing Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and sustainable health, safety, and environmental management.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Terra Balcanica Resources Corp.

“Aleksandar Mišković”

Aleksandar Mišković
President and CEO



For the complete information on this news release, please contact Aleksandar Mišković at amiskovic@terrabresources.com, +1 (514) 796-7577, or visit www.terrabresources.com/en/news.

Cautionary Statement

This news release contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities legislation (collectively “forward-looking statements”). The use of any of the words “will”, “intends” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon. Actual results achieved may vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. The Company does not undertake to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.