5 July 2023

MAYFIELD IP SURVEY DELINEATES EXTENSIVE MINERALISED SYSTEM

- **Induced Polarisation geophysical survey identifies multiple open targets across the Mayfield exploration project**
- **Anomalies are coincident with or adjacent to 3D inversions of the magnetics, gravity and geochemical anomalies**
- **Additional IP survey lines to further refine targets**
- **Company elects not to pursue Pocitos 7 and Pocitos 9 acquisition**

C29 Metals Limited ("**C29**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received the initial results from the Induced Polarisation (**IP**) geophysical survey recently completed at its 100% owned Mayfield base metals exploration project in Queensland. The IP survey has identified multiple chargeable and resistive anomalies over several of the previously delineated gravity and magnetic targets.

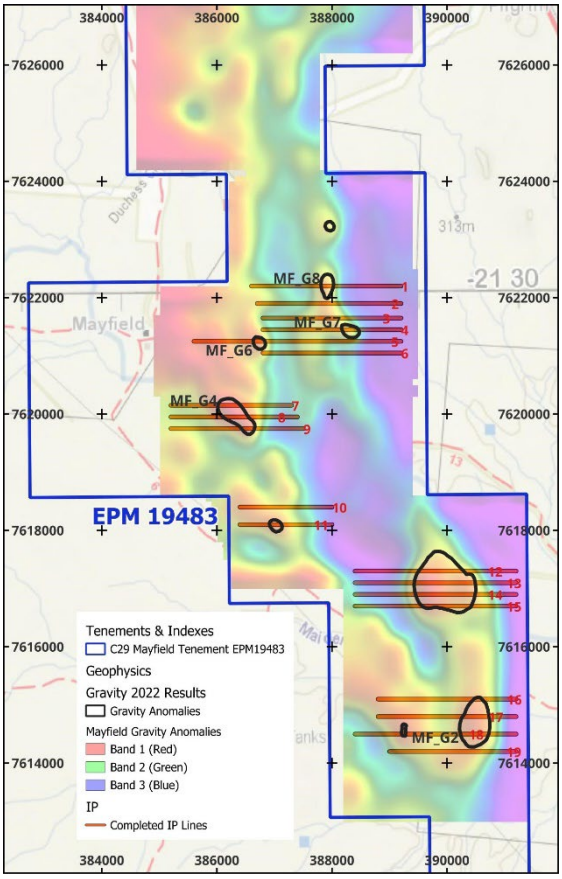

Figure 1: IP Survey completed at the Mayfield Project

The IP Survey was completed by highly experienced Australian Geophysical Services, who also recently completed the high-quality survey for the company at its Sampsons Tank Project in New South Wales. The Mayfield survey consisted of 46.7 line kilometres of induced polarisation in five sets of section lines to cover targets identified by the interpretation of the 2022 gravity survey, soil geochemistry and magnetic survey analysis, as outlined in the announcement on the 11th of May, 2023.

In total, 19 traverse lines of Induced Polarisation were collected in an East-West orientation spaced 400m apart using a 2D 100m Dipole – Dipole configuration. The data was then 3D modelled using the Zonge 2D smooth model inversion and UBC 3D inversion methods by our consultant geophysicist Mr David McGuiness.

Each of the five sets of IP lines has produced chargeability and resistivity anomalies as shown in figure 2. Of particular interest is the chargeability anomalies at MF_G4 and MF_G6, which are open to the north and south respectively. The anomaly at MF_G8 is also open to the north.

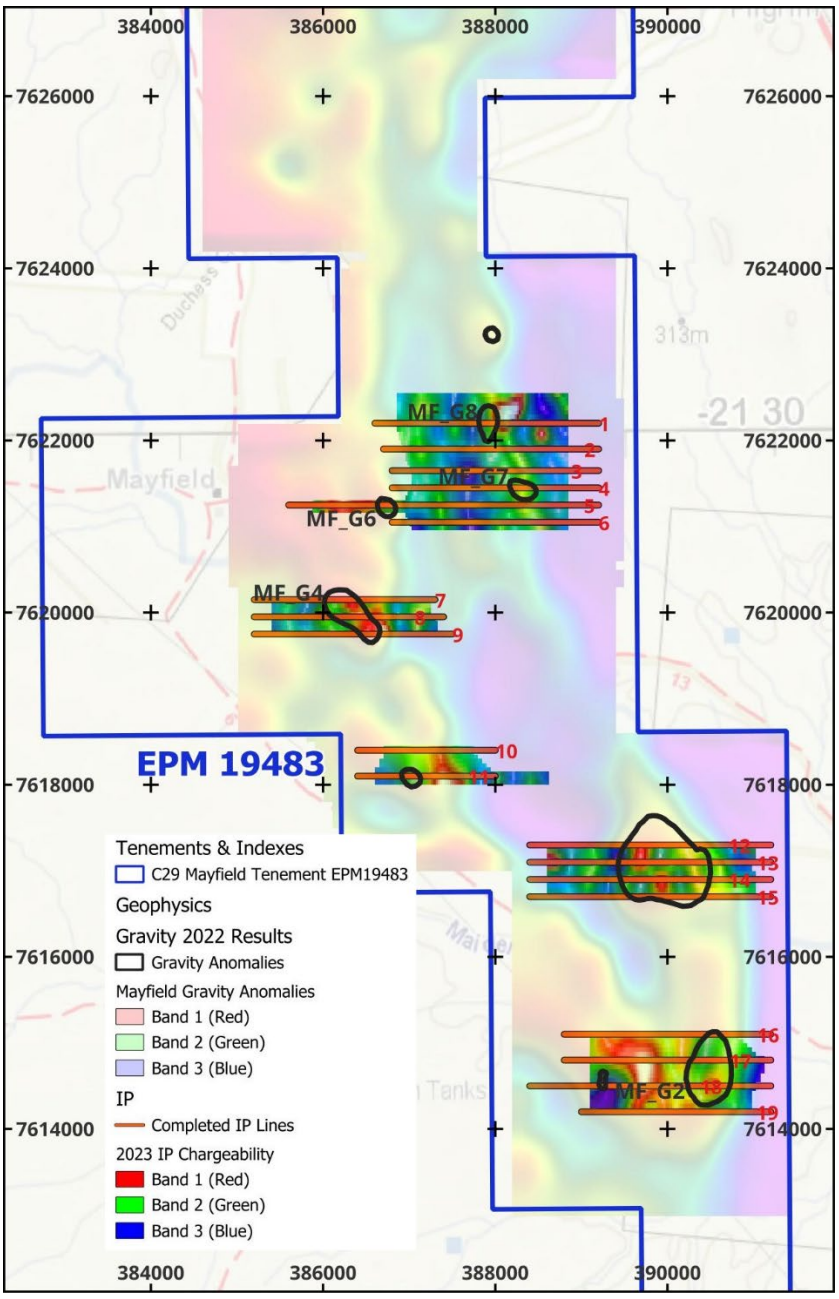

Figure 2. The Mayfield IP survey with chargeability and the gravity targets.

Given the results the company has decided to add 11.3km over six additional Induced Polarisation lines to the survey to attempt to fully delineate the northern anomalies located thus far.

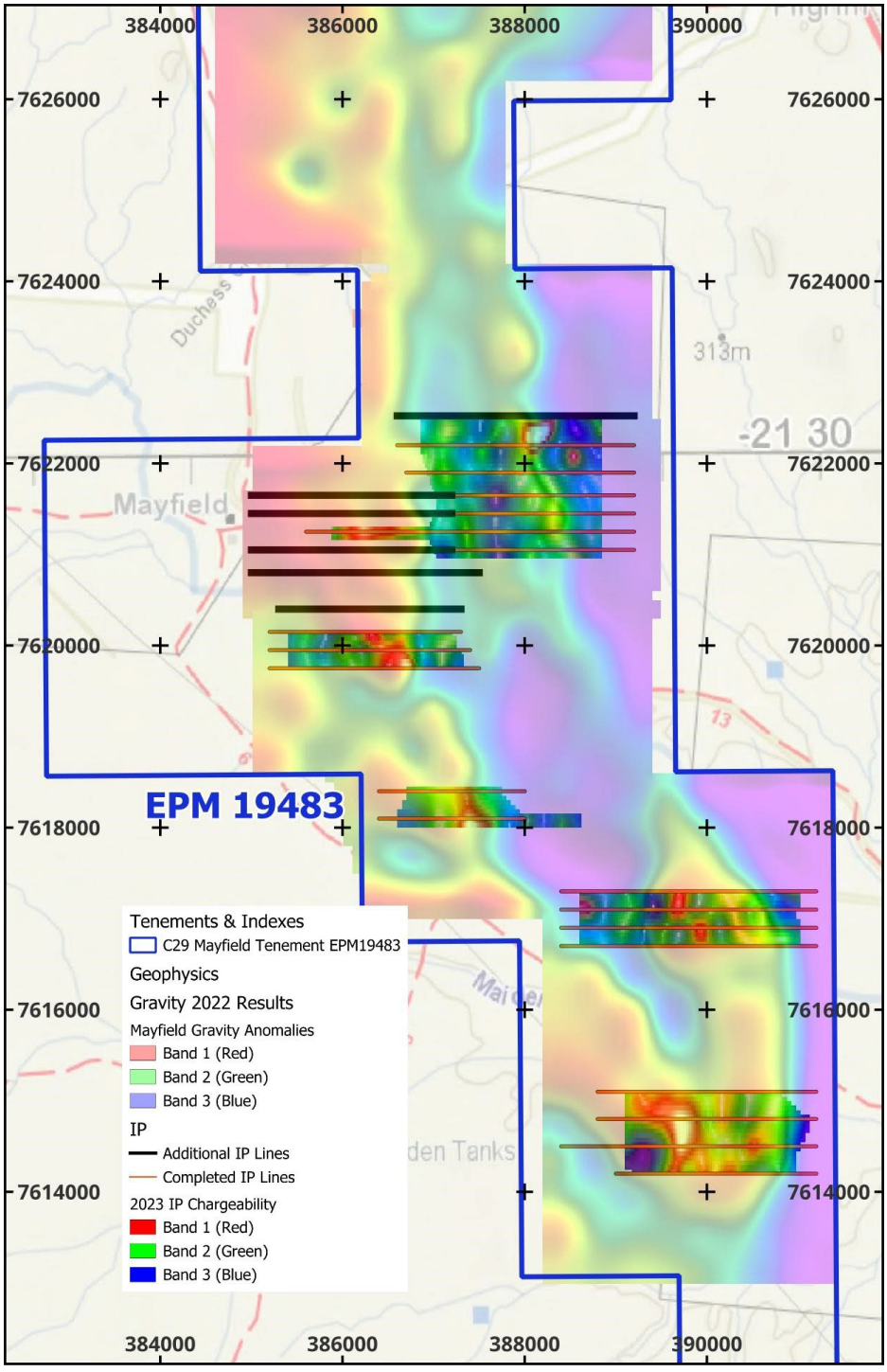

Figure 3. The additional IP survey lines to be completed at Mayfield

The Company expects these additional lines along with the processing and interpretation to be completed within two weeks at which time the projects prospectivity can be fully evaluated and drilling targets designed and prioritized.

Pocitos Salar, Argentina

In October, 2022, the Company secured an option to acquire up to 80% of tenure known as Pocitos 7 and 9, in Salta Argentina. In January, 2023, the Company drilled a single hole at Pocitos 7 which completed during February 2023. For the results of that hole see announcement dated 14 March, 2023.

The Company advises that, following completion of due diligence on the drill results and the prospectivity of Pocitos 7 and 9 generally, it has elected not to proceed with taking up the option to acquire an interest in Pocitos 7 and Pocitos 9. Ultimately, the Company's concerns around minimum lithium grade and porosity of the aquifer zone encountered at Pocitos 7 have led to the conclusion that it is not in the interest of the Company to pursue acquisition and development of Pocitos 7 and 9.

The Company continues to apply methodical, modern exploration techniques to its existing copper exploration tenure, namely:

- *Mayfield, Qld (100%)*
  The 91km2 project is in the eastern fold belt of the Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier and is located 25km from Carnaby Resources (ASX:CNB) Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny projects, and less than 50km from Hammer Metals (ASX:HMX) Kalman deposit. Despite its proximity to existing mines and deposits, the tenure has benefited from little modern exploration.

  Since acquiring the project in August, 2022, the Company has completed a gravity survey and, more recently, a significant induced polarization survey. Both of these programmes will allow the Company to more effectively design a drill programme for Mayfield to test the targets that have been generated.

- *Sampsons Tank, NSW (100%)*
  The Sampson's Tank Project lies within the high-grade base metal hotspot of the highly mineralised Girilambone District of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. The Girilambone District hosts a number of significant deformed and remobilized Besshi-type volcanic associated massive sulphide deposits such as the Tritton Cu-Au Mine (Aeris Resources ASX:AIS), Collerina CZ Cu-Au discovery (Helix Resources, ASX:HLX) and the Tottenham Cu-Au deposit (Locksley Resources, ASX:LKY). The project is located approximately 20km from the Collerina and 15km from the Tottenham deposit.

  Recently, the Company has completed both airborne geophysics (versatile time domain electromagnetic survey and aeromagnetic survey) and an induced polarization survey at Sampsons Tank both of which will assist in designing a drill programme there.

- *Stadlers, WA (100%)*
  Stadlers is located 60km south of Paraburdoo in the Ashburton Basin and is considered highly prospective for structurally-controlled epithermal copper deposits related to the Capricorn Orogen. Numerous ultra-high historical rock chips of up to 45% copper and gold at 9.5g/t have been reported, along with shallow drilling results including 9m @ 1.9% copper from 47m.

  The Company has conducted a large geochemical programme over Stadlers as well as conducted reprocessing of aeromagnetic data for which interpretation continues.

In addition, the Company continues to assess new opportunities in the base and battery metal sector which would complement its existing portfolio.

Board Change

The Company advises that Mr Mr Tianjiao Yang has resigned from the Board, effective immediately. The Board would like to thank Mr Yang for his input during his tenure as a non-executive director and wishes him the very best for the future.

Authorised for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Kerry Griffin, Technical Manager of C29 Metals, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is the technical advisor. Mr Griffin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Griffin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above-mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	Historical soil samples were collected on a 50x200m spaced grid. Gravity survey acquisition and processing of 555 stations over an area approximately 100kms South-east of Mt Isa in Queensland, Australia (Figure 1.1a). Gravity stations were acquired using 400m x 400m and 200m x 200m grid configurations. Atlas Geophysics completed the acquisition of the dataset with one crew utilising UTV-borne gravity methods.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Soil sample representivity was ensured by collecting a standard sample weight from a standard depth following a standardised sampling protocol.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple. (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.	Soil samples were submitted to an independent laboratory. Gravity surveys are an industry standard practice in testing for high density rock types which may represent orebodies.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
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.	Soil samples were visually inspected and described by assigning a simplified logging code. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Soil sample logging is qualitative. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	A total of 688 primary soil samples were collected and logged. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered sample bags. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Soil sample preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate and in line with industry-standard practice. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control during soil sampling comprised of inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standard certified reference materials into the sampling sequence. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	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.	Field duplicates were collected Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Soil sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size in question. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
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.	All soil samples were analysed by ALS method code AuME-ST44 which is designed as a low detection limit gold and multi-element soil technique. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	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.	Not applicable for soil geochemical sampling. The following instrumentation was used for acquisition of the gravity data: ▪ One CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter ▪ One CG-6 Autograv Gravity Meter ▪ One CHCi70+ GNSS Rover Receiver ▪ One CHCI70+ GNSS Base Receiver The gravity meters used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia. The calibration process validated each gravity meter's scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values. One new GNSS/gravity control station 202211300001 "Trekelano" was used to control all field observations throughout the project. GNSS control was established at 202211300001 by submitting three 10-hour sessions of static data to Geoscience Australia's AUSPOS processing system, producing first order geodetic coordinates. These coordinates are accurate to better than 10mm for the X, Y, and Z observables. Gravity control was established at station 202211300001 via two ABA ties to existing Atlas Geophysics control station 201809400001 "Cloncurry Discovery Parks". Standard deviation of the tie is 0.012mGal. Induced Polarization (IP) Data was collected on behalf of C29 Metals by Australian Geophysical services in May/June 2023. Seven traverses of dipole-dipole data were collected for a total of 46.7-line kms. Data Collection Specifications: • Configuration: Dipole-Dipole • Transmitter Dipole (Tx): 200m • Receiver Dipole (Rx): 100m • Station spacing: 100m • Data Collection Method: Roll Along • Maximum "n" level: 12 • Collection Mode: Full Time Series • Line Direction: East-West (GDA) • Line spacing: 400m • Base frequency: 0.125 Hertz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Duty Cycle: 50% • Receiver: SmarTEM 16 channel • Chargeability Integration: 590msec to 1540msec • Transmitter: GDD TX4 • Data Co-ordinate Datum: GDA94 zn54 The received Induced Polarization (IP) data files were uploaded into a program called TQIPdb. This is specialised Induced Polarization processing and model preparation software that enables the viewing of and interaction with the observed field data. A minimum of three readings were taken at each station.
	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.	Standards, blanks, and field duplicates were inserted into sequence with the soil samples Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Soil sampling significant assays are identified by the geologist responsible and reviewed by the exploration manager. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Soil sampling digital data was captured in the field and stored in a secure database with restricted access. The IP and Gravity digital data was collected, stored, and processed initially by the contractor company before being supplied to the Company via a secure FTP site.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data included in this announcement. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
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.	Soil samples were collected using a surveyed grid. The data will not be used in a mineral resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Datum GDA94 MGA Zone 54 is used for all reporting and maps in this announcement.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Terrain effects manifest as inverse correlations between the Bouguer Corrected Gravity Data and the Topography. They are introduced to the data during the Bouguer Correction due to the use of an inappropriate density for the correction and/or a poor approximation in the topographic variations adjacent to the observation station. A terrain correction was undertaken using a digital elevation model constructed from the Space Shuttle Radar Terrain Model (SRTM).
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Soil samples were collected on a 50x200m grid Gravity data covers the 75% of the EL.
	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.	The data will not be used in a mineral resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 applicable for soil samples. IP survey lines were oriented east-west due to the interpretation of geological stratigraphy to be trending NNW
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Soil samples were stored in a secure yard before being transported directly to the lab on completion of the sampling program. Not applicable for geophysical surveys.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been completed in respect of the soil sampling data. The IP and gravity data was reviewed by a third-party geophysical consultant and determined to have been collected and processed in a satisfactory manner.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	EPM 19483 (The Mayfield Project) is a single granted exploration license that is 100% owned by C29 Metals Ltd. The Mayfield Project is located approximately 150 km SE of Mount Isa. The nearest town is Duchess, 15km to the north.
	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.	The tenure is held in good standing and the company is in compliance with all relevant conditions and legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration in the region began in the 1960's for Trekelano-style copper mineralisation in the Corella Formation and uranium mineralisation in the Cambrian cover rocks. Within the immediate project area, most work was completed by Freeport in a JV with Triad Minerals (AP3554), and Delta Gold on their Plum Mountain EPM5945 in part JV with MIM. Earlier work by Longreach Minerals in the 1960's focussed on the Mt Birnie/Mungo prospect outside EPM19483 but did investigate the Maiden Tanks area. Freeport completed initial photogeological interpretation, reconnaissance mapping and an airborne INPUT EM survey (390 line kms), followed up by stream sediment sampling, rockchip sampling and mapping of INPUT anomalies. Three prospects were chosen from the regional work for further attention; Maiden Ck and Maiden Tanks (both at least partly within EPM19483) and HB prospect, located NE of Trekelano in Syndicated Metals ground. Soil sampling and an extensive program of RAB drilling to top basement was then completed on these prospects. Results are discussed below by prospect. Exploration by Delta initially (1991 & 1992) focussed on target generation from historic data analysis, a regional airborne magnetic/radiometric survey and a regional stream sediment and rock-chip sampling survey. The magnetic data defined a series of magnetic linears in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		addition to those associated with the Plum Mountain and Pilgrim fault zones. Delta stated that the position and geometry of the Pilgrim Fault beneath the cover sediments in the centre of the project was uncertain from magnetic/mapping/photogrammetric data. The stream sediment survey defined a number of anomalous catchments, two of which (Petticoat Ck and Theiss's Dam) are within the GBM lease. Follow-up grid soil sampling and ground magnetics was then completed at each prospect. In 1993 Delta completed mapping, rock and soil sampling along the Tick Hill structure north of the mine. Anomalous bulk leach results were returned from Petticoat Ck, Mt Birnie East and Maiden Tanks East, the former two prospects within the GBM lease. Due to the extensive thin cover sediments across the project area, Delta then completed a moving-loop SIROTEM survey over Freeport prospects and magnetic anomalies Maiden Ck, Maiden Tanks, and Trekelano (located immediately east of the mine just in GBM ground). Eleven 1km traverses were completed, generating 12 anomalies. The focus then became Maiden Ck and Trekelano prospects where grid soils, fixed-loop SIROTEM, RAB traverses to bedrock was completed and follow-up open-hole percussion drilling at Maiden Ck. In 1994, Delta established a grid (Pilgrim Ck grid) over the area covered by shallow alluvium between the Plum Mountain Fault near the Maiden Ck magnetic anomaly in the south and Trekelano in the north. A total of 2758 -80 mesh samples were collected at 50m intervals on 200m spaced lines and assayed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Au. Follow-up -6 mesh sampling assayed for Au-Cu by bulk cyanide leach of areas within the grid was then completed. This sampling generated a series of significant anomalies, mostly along the western side of the dominant NS magnetic linear, including at Maiden Ck, Kiama and Clarries prospects. A ground magnetic survey and mapping over the entire Pilgrim Ck grid was completed and further fixed-loop SIROTEM was conducted at Maiden Ck and Kiama prospects. Rock-chip sampling was restricted to Kiama prospect. A total of 16 RC holes (MCK-series holes) were then completed at Maiden Ck, testing SIROTEM and geochemical targets. Results discussed below by prospect. Also in 1994, Delta persevered with the Tick Hill structure, completing further soil and rock-chip sampling and percussion drilling at Petticoat (West and East) prospects (PC-series holes). Mention is made of the Junction prospect along strike to the north of Petticoat Ck (Jabberwocky JV between Delta and MIM which included the Petticoat Ck area at the southern end of the Delta lease). MIM were exploring for a proposed 'detachment zone' relating to Tick Hill style Au mineralisation. Soil sampling and an extensive RAB drilling campaign were completed (PJV-series holes). Delta end-of-1994 conclusions: • Four significant prospects located within the Pilgrim Ck grid; Maiden Ck (Zn), Kiama (Cu), Clarries (Cu-Au) and Mayfield (Cu).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill testing SIROTEM anomalies was disappointing, a similar finding to Freeport's testing of INPUT anomalies. • At Petticoat Ck, similarity of structure and lithology to Tick Hill were noted, coincident with gold anomalism in soil and rock-chips (surface and RAB), however the strong Au-Cu correlation within the anomalism is unlike Tick Hill mineralisation. • Historic exploration had focussed on copper-gold targets, however the area is also prospective for zinc-lead-silver mineralisation. In 1995, Delta extended the Pilgrim Ck grid, collecting an additional 660 -80 mesh soil samples for Zn-Cu-Pb AAS analysis, 284 -6 mesh for Cu-Au by cyanide leach analysis, and the entire grid was surveyed by ground magnetometer. The final grid boundary is presented in the figure below. Prospect-scale work by Delta centred on Clarries, Maiden Ck and Kiama during the period. Further open-hole percussion drilling was completed at Maiden Ck and the first drill testing of Clarries and Kiama was undertaken. Dipole-Dipole IP surveys were also completed at Clarries and Maiden Ck. Work on the Jabberwocky JV continued in 1995. MIM completed detailed mapping at Petticoat Ck and regional mapping over the entire 8 sub-block area of the JV. Ground magnetics and minor soil sampling over the Petticoat Ck grid was undertaken. A major RAB drilling program was then completed on the grid, totalling 212 holes to a maximum depth of 14m. The RAB program was followed up with two RC holes to a maximum depth of 150m. Mapping, soil sampling and ground magnetics was also completed at the Decollement prospect within the Tick Hill structural trend.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mayfield project is located in the Mary Kathleen Zone of the Eastern Fold Belt of the Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier. The Proterozoic rocks within the tenement area comprise Argylla Metavolcanics, Corella Formation, Saint Mungo Granite (a phase of the Wonga Batholith) and the rocks belonging to the Mount Erle Igneous Complex. The Argylla Formation comprises felsic metavolcanics, quartz-feldspar metapsammite, schistose metapelite and minor arkosic quartzite. The Argylla Formation is unconformably overlain by the Corella Formation. The Corella Formation is the dominant formation within the tenement comprising of amphibolite grade calc-silicates, para amphibolite (metadolerite), metapsammite and metapelite. A significant evaporate component is present within the Corella Formation supporting an inferred depositional setting of a low-energy shallow marine evaporate-carbonate province. The Saint Mungo Granite comprises foliated medium to coarse-grained recrystallised hornblende-biotite granite and common pegmatite dykes. All exposed granite/Corella contacts are structural rather than intrusive. Dolerite dykes, often with brecciated margins, intrude all other major units and have been assigned to the Mount Erle Complex.

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		The early phase (D1) of the Isan Orogeny within the Mary Kathleen zone resulted in an extensional setting with lower plate ductile and upper plate brittle deformation. The transition between the deformation styles is expressed as a high-strain mylonite zone with intense associated metasomatism. Tick Hill is hosted in such a zone. D2 phase east west compression produced upright folding with NS axes coincident with the peak of regional metamorphism. In the project area, metamorphism reached upper amphibolite facies. D2 folding is evident in the Tick Hill structure quartzites and can be interpreted within the magnetic data, particularly at Maiden Ck. The final D3 phase was responsible for strike slip brittle faulting and retrograde red-rock metasomatism throughout the project area, best expressed by the Pilgrim and the Plum Mountain Faults. The Pilgrim Fault is a zone defined by sub-parallel eastern and western bounding faults enclosing a zone of intense deformation, splay faulting and large quartz blows. Red rock metasomatism is associated with the Corella Formation. It is characterised by the presence of secondary albite with very fine hematite inclusions and is commonly associated with patches of medium to coarse grained epidote, chlorite and actinolite. Within the tenement, west of the Pilgrim Fault, the Proterozoic rocks are overlain by thin sequences of flat lying Cambrian sediments, forming mesas in the south of the project. Most of the project area is covered by Cainozoic alluvium and colluvium with local formation of silcrete, ferricrete and calcrete. The Cloncurry district (Mt Isa Eastern Succession) is world renowned for Iron-Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) mineralisation, however the mineralisation present is highly diverse, spanning a number of deposit styles, including: IOCG, Iron Sulfide Copper-Gold (ISCG), Broken Hill Type (BHT), Sedex, Skarn and intrusion related Cu-Mo
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 drillhole information is included in this announcement.

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.	Not applicable
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable
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.	Appropriate plans and sections are included in this announcement.
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.	Representative reporting of all results has been practiced throughout.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	To date, only soil geochemistry, exploration drilling, and geophysical surveys (and associated activities) have been undertaken on the project. No other modifying factors have been investigated at this stage.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work is likely to include further ground-based geophysical surveys and systematic exploration drilling. Appropriate plans are included in the announcement.