MINOTAUR EXPLORATION LIMITED
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ASX: MEP

MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

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ASX Release

Jericho JV reports first drill assays for 2019 campaign, Cloncurry

Highlights

- Drilling of Jericho deposit progressing well with 30 holes complete
- Assays for first 14 holes now available
- Copper-gold grades consistent with previous drilling
- Strong geological continuity supports confidence in mineralisation model

Minotaur Exploration reports drill assays from the initial 14 holes of the 2019 drill campaign at the Jericho deposit, on behalf of the Jericho Joint Venture (OZ Minerals 80%; Minotaur 20%).

Drill Program

The 2019 drill program[1] at the Jericho deposit is currently testing the parallel J1 and J2 copper-gold lodes (Figure 1), to around 250-300m below top of basement (Figures 2 and 3). The drill program's principal aim is to improve geological confidence in lode continuity and grade along 2.3km of J1 and 1.7km of J2, where most drilling activity was placed in 2018.

Drill Results

Thirty (30) drill holes are now complete (Table 1). Most of these holes are proximal to previous drilling, closing hole spacings to validate geological continuity and copper-gold grade. The J1 and J2 lodes were intersected where expected. Based on available assay data and geological observations, the intersected mineralisation is consistent with previous results, further improving confidence in the model.

Assays are available for 14 holes, JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015. Significant copper-gold intercepts are summarised below and provided in detail in Table 2;

[1] Refer MEP report to ASX, *Drilling resumes at Jericho Copper discovery*, dated 4 April 2019

J1 Zone

- JE19D003:
  - 5m @ 1.51% Cu and 0.69g/t Au from 100m
- JE19D006:
  - 15m @ 1.77% Cu and 0.23g/t Au from 191m
- JE19D007:
  - 11m @ 1.23% Cu and 0.24g/t Au from 100m
- JE19D008:
  - 3.3m @ 1.05% Cu and 0.13g/t Au from 327.7m, and
  - 3m @ 1.98% Cu and 0.58g/t Au from 363m
- JE19D010:
  - 2.8m @ 1.6% Cu and 0.17g/t Au from 194m, and
  - 3m @ 1.94% Cu and 1.26g/t Au from 206m
- JE19D012:
  - **10m @ 2.24% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 321m**
- JE19D013:
  - 11m @ 1.68% Cu and 0.52g/t Au from 111m
- JE19D015:
  - **8m @ 2.05% Cu and 0.52g/t Au from 105m**

J2 Zone

- JE19D002:
  - 6m @ 1.20% Cu & 0.20g/t Au from 255m, and
  - 5m @ 1.25% Cu & 0.19g/t Au from 275m, and
  - 4.4m @ 0.84% Cu & 0.08g/t Au from 285m
- JE19D007:
  - 12m @ 1.78% Cu and 0.14g/t Au from 392m
- JE19D011:
  - 6m @ 1.07% Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 232m, and
  - 2m @ 1.13% Cu & 0.14g/t Au from 249m
- JE19D013:
  - 2.1m @ 1.62% Cu and 0.51g/t Au from 405m, and
  - **1.8m @ 2.34% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 416.2m**

Next Steps

The remainder of the current drilling program will principally focus on strike extensions within the designated drilling area and is expected to be complete by late July. Assay data will be reported regularly.

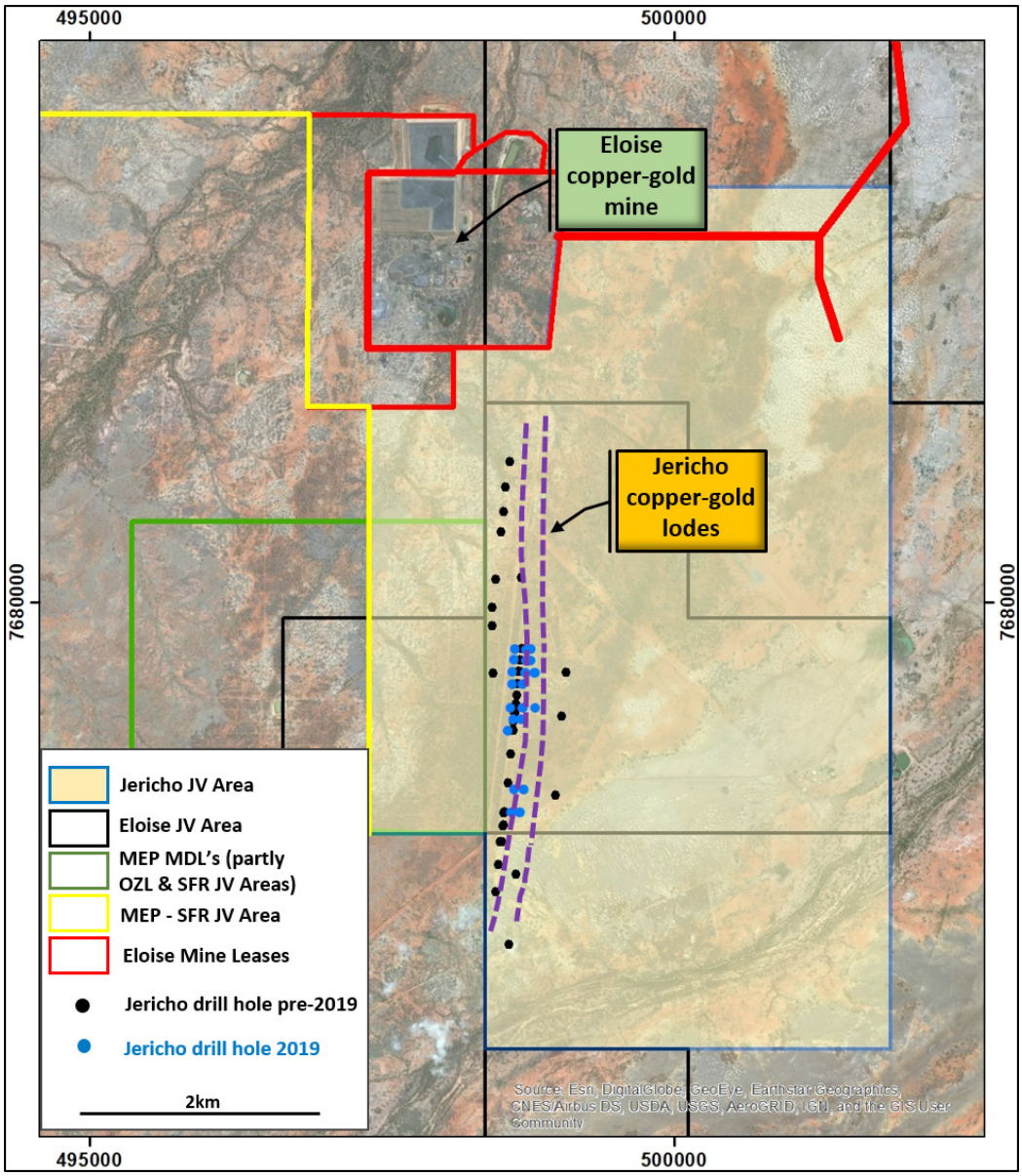
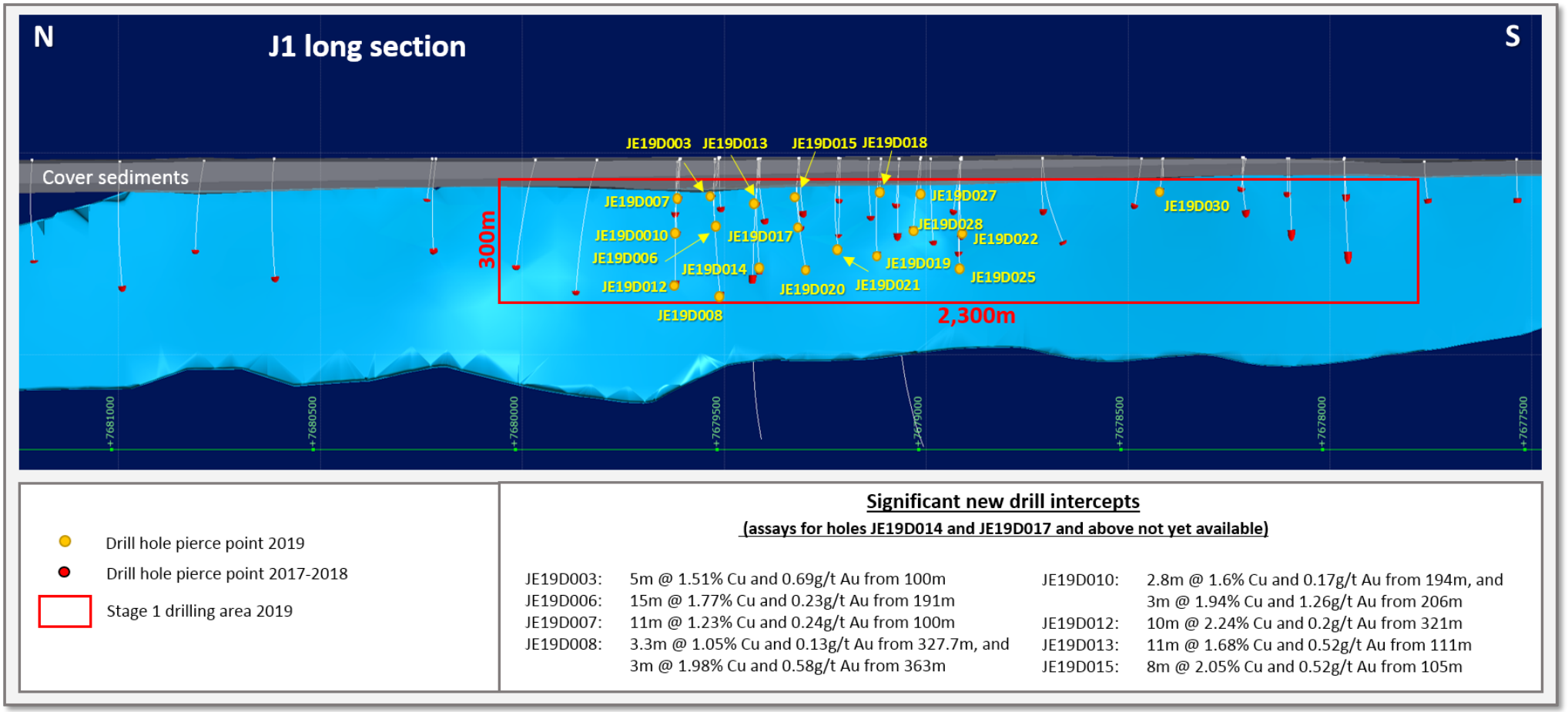


Figure 1: Jericho JV area with drill hole locations and copper-gold lode positions



Significant new drill intercepts

(assays for holes JE19D014 and JE19D017 and above not yet available)

JE19D003:	5m @ 1.51% Cu and 0.69g/t Au from 100m	JE19D010:	2.8m @ 1.6% Cu and 0.17g/t Au from 194m, and 3m @ 1.94% Cu and 1.26g/t Au from 206m
JE19D006:	15m @ 1.77% Cu and 0.23g/t Au from 191m		
JE19D007:	11m @ 1.23% Cu and 0.24g/t Au from 100m	JE19D012:	10m @ 2.24% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 321m
JE19D008:	3.3m @ 1.05% Cu and 0.13g/t Au from 327.7m, and 3m @ 1.98% Cu and 0.58g/t Au from 363m	JE19D013:	11m @ 1.68% Cu and 0.52g/t Au from 111m
		JE19D015:	8m @ 2.05% Cu and 0.52g/t Au from 105m

Figure 2: Jericho "J1 Zone" long section (looking east). Area of current drilling focus outlined in red box. 2019 drill hole pierce points as yellow dots.

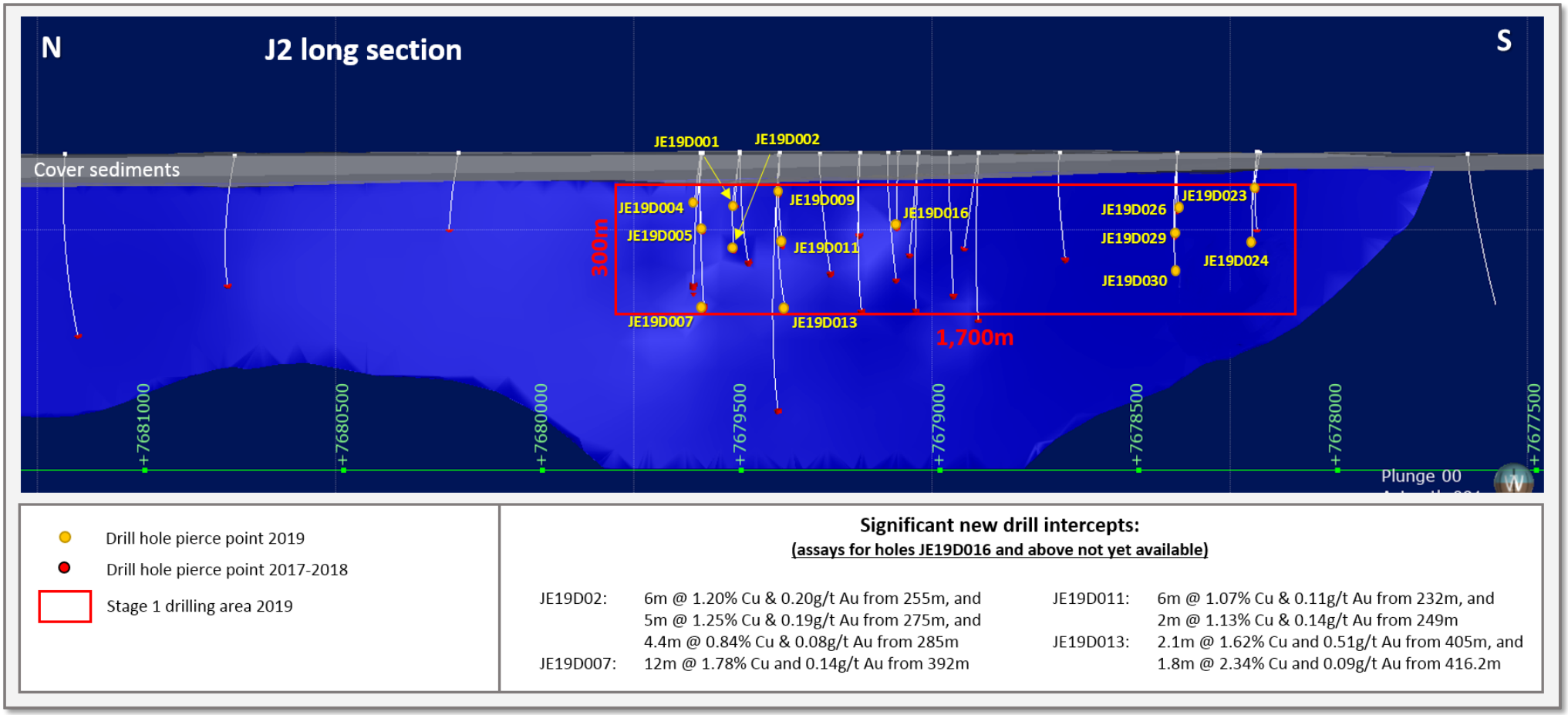


Figure 3: Jericho "J2 Zone" long section (looking east). Area of current drilling focus outlined in red box. Current drill hole pierce points as yellow dots.

Table 1: Jericho drill collar details for holes referred to in text. Coordinates are in GDA94, Zone 54

Hole No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True)	Depth (m)
JE19D001	498775	7679500	200	-54	80	212
JE19D002	498771	7679499	200	-75	65	321.5
JE19D003	498741	7679501	200	-78	50	164
JE19D004	498777	7679598	201	-54	80	181
JE19D005	498777	7679598	201	-70	80	263
JE19D006	498636	7679508	201	-65	80	245.2
JE19D007	498739	7679595	201	-78	70	426.3
JE19D008	498636	7679509	201	-83	70	378.7
JE19D009	498812	7679398	201	-60	85	152
JE19D010	498643	7679602	201	-65	80	252.8
JE19D011	498810	7679400	201	-80	75	273
JE19D012	498638	7679597	201	-80	60	348.8
JE19D013	498731	7679399	201	-75	59	432
JE19D014	498622	7679402	201	-75	69	348.8
JE19D015	498709	7679302	201	-65	80	194
JE19D016	498812	7679100	201	-77	80	241
JE19D017	498620	7679300	201	-65	80	235.8
JE19D018	498710	7679098	202	-65	85	155
JE19D019	498602	7679097	202	-68	70	322.7
JE19D020	498620	7679300	201	-75	70	336.7
JE19D021	498606	7679202	202	-73	70	314.6
JE19D022	498580	7678898	203	-55	80	267.6
JE19D023	498683	7678200	202	-65	85	158
JE19D024	498612	7678199	203	-68	70	310.4
JE19D025	498575	7678897	203	-72	75	335.1
JE19D026	498716	7678398	202	-67	85	187.9
JE19D027	498694	7679000	202	-62	85	148
JE19D028	498630	7679000	202	-65	75	237.2
JE19D029	498713	7678401	202	-79	75	246.5
JE19D030	498636	7678404	203	-72	75	354.8

Table 2: Significant intercepts for drill holes referred to in text. Assays in bold are >1% Cu. Hole depths and intervals are downhole measurements.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D002	255	256	**1**	**1.62**	**0.10**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	256	257	**1**	**1.21**	**0.05**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	257	258	1	0.70	0.23	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	258	259	1	0.71	0.07	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	259	260	**1**	**2.16**	**0.70**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	260	261	1	0.80	0.04	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	275	276	1	0.35	0.03	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	276	277	**1**	**2.37**	**0.63**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	277	278	**1**	**1.16**	**0.11**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	278	279	1	0.35	0.07	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	279	280	**1**	**2.01**	**0.09**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	280	281	1	0.22	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	281	281.8	0.8	0.25	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	281.8	283	1.2	0.07	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	283	284	1	0.10	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	284	285	1	0.19	0.03	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	285	286	**1**	**1.24**	**0.13**	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	286	287	1	0.24	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	287	288	1	0.01	0.005	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	288	288.75	0.75	0.25	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D002	288.75	289.4	**0.65**	**3.12**	**0.33**	Diamond	J2
JE19D003	100	101	**1**	**1.08**	**0.06**	RC	J1
JE19D003	101	102	**1**	**2.38**	**0.83**	RC	J1
JE19D003	102	103	**1**	**1.89**	**0.25**	RC	J1
JE19D003	103	104	**1**	**1.48**	**0.21**	RC	J1
JE19D003	104	105	1	0.73	2.09	RC	J1
JE19D006	191	192	**1**	**1.98**	**0.23**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	192	193	**1**	**1.37**	**0.13**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	193	194	**1**	**1.25**	**0.35**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	194	195	**1**	**2.95**	**0.33**	Diamond	J1

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D006	195	196	**1**	**2.15**	**0.14**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	196	197	**1**	**1.34**	**0.07**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	197	198	**1**	**1.70**	**0.19**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	198	199	**1**	**2.61**	**0.16**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	199	200	1	0.27	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	200	201	**1**	**1.11**	**0.44**	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	201	202	1	0.09	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	202	203	1	0.22	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	203	204	1	0.56	0.14	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	204	205	1	0.81	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D006	205	206	**1**	**8.11**	**1.08**	Diamond	J1
JE19D007	100	101	**1**	**1.79**	**0.11**	RC	J1
JE19D007	101	102	**1**	**1.29**	**0.14**	RC	J1
JE19D007	102	103	1	0.21	0.02	RC	J1
JE19D007	103	104	1	0.16	0.03	RC	J1
JE19D007	104	105	1	0.07	0.01	RC	J1
JE19D007	105	106	1	0.30	0.05	RC	J1
JE19D007	106	107	1	0.96	0.23	RC	J1
JE19D007	107	108	**1**	**1.91**	**0.66**	RC	J1
JE19D007	108	109	**1**	**1.27**	**0.33**	RC	J1
JE19D007	109	110	**1**	**3.73**	**0.92**	RC	J1
JE19D007	110	111	**1**	**1.81**	**0.12**	RC	J1
JE19D007	392	392.85	0.85	0.83	0.25	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	392.85	394	**1.15**	**5.85**	**0.28**	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	394	395	**1**	**2.57**	**0.27**	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	395	396	1	0.74	0.05	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	396	397	1	0.13	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	397	398	1	0.16	0.04	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	398	399	1	0.22	0.08	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	399	400	1	0.56	0.05	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	400	401	1	0.20	0.04	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	401	401.9	0.9	0.42	0.02	Diamond	J2

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D007	401.9	402.6	**0.7**	**7.77**	**0.50**	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	402.6	403.2	**0.6**	**5.14**	**0.36**	Diamond	J2
JE19D007	403.2	404	0.8	0.59	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D008	327.7	328.7	**1**	**1.68**	**0.23**	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	328.7	329.7	**1**	**1.11**	**0.13**	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	329.7	331	1.3	0.52	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	331	332	1	0.35	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	332	333	1	0.07	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	333	334	1	0.26	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	334	335	1	0.06	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	335	336	1	0.10	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	336	337.2	1.2	0.18	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	337.2	338	0.8	0.73	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	338	339	1	0.77	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	339	340	1	0.85	0.07	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	340	341	1	0.28	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	341	342	1	0.14	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	342	343	1	0.09	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	343	344	1	0.18	0.08	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	344	345	1	0.13	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	345	346	1	0.48	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	346	347	1	0.45	0.09	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	347	348	1	0.84	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	348	349	1	0.65	0.08	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	349	350	1	0.26	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	350	351	1	0.49	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	351	352	**1**	**1.89**	**0.06**	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	352	353	1	0.10	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	353	354	1	0.02	0.005	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	354	355	1	0.10	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	355	356	1	0.01	0.005	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	356	357	1	0.04	0.005	Diamond	J1

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D008	357	358	1	0.01	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	358	359	1	0.08	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	359	360	1	0.32	0.08	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	360	361	1	0.29	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	361	362	1	0.11	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	362	363	1	0.24	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	363	364	**1**	**2.64**	**0.91**	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	364	365	**1**	**2.57**	**0.69**	Diamond	J1
JE19D008	365	366	1	0.74	0.13	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	192	193	1	0.33	0.14	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	193	194	1	0.12	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	194	194.8	0.8	0.63	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	194.8	195.8	**1**	**3.16**	**0.31**	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	195.8	196.8	1	0.81	0.12	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	196.8	198	1.2	0.12	0.11	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	198	199	1	0.24	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	199	200	1	0.20	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	200	201	1	0.18	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	201	202	1	0.37	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	202	203	1	0.38	0.12	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	203	204	1	0.26	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	204	205	1	0.06	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	205	206	1	0.40	0.45	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	206	207	**1**	**2.76**	**3.05**	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	207	208	**1**	**1.89**	**0.42**	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	208	209	**1**	**1.16**	**0.30**	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	209	210	1	0.27	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	210	211	1	0.16	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D010	211	212	1	0.57	0.67	Diamond	J1
JE19D011	232	233	**1**	**1.49**	**0.11**	RC	J2
JE19D011	233	234	1	0.98	0.08	RC	J2
JE19D011	234	235	1	0.62	0.06	RC	J2

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D011	235	236	**1**	**1.02**	**0.12**	RC	J2
JE19D011	236	237	**1**	**1.77**	**0.21**	RC	J2
JE19D011	237	238	1	0.55	0.07	RC	J2
JE19D011	238	239	1	0.27	0.06	RC	J2
JE19D011	239	240	1	0.06	0.02	RC	J2
JE19D011	240	241	1	0.09	0.02	RC	J2
JE19D011	241	242	1	0.08	0.02	RC	J2
JE19D011	242	243	**1**	**1.18**	**0.18**	RC	J2
JE19D011	243	244	1	0.57	0.10	RC	J2
JE19D011	244	245	1	0.19	0.04	RC	J2
JE19D011	245	246	1	0.49	0.11	RC	J2
JE19D011	246	247	1	0.26	0.05	RC	J2
JE19D011	247	248	1	0.28	0.05	RC	J2
JE19D011	248	249	1	0.13	0.02	RC	J2
JE19D011	249	250	1	0.77	0.04	RC	J2
JE19D011	250	251	**1**	**1.50**	**0.24**	RC	J2
JE19D011	251	252	1	0.43	0.06	RC	J2
JE19D011	252	253	1	0.20	0.13	RC	J2
JE19D011	253	254	1	0.42	0.03	RC	J2
JE19D011	254	255	**1**	**1.75**	**0.21**	RC	J2
JE19D012	303	304	1	0.61	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	304	305	1	0.12	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	305	306	1	0.65	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	306	307	1	0.62	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	307	308	1	0.16	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	308	309	1	0.23	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	309	310	1	0.23	0.31	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	310	311	1	0.13	0.09	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	311	312.3	1.3	0.22	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	312.3	313.3	1	0.34	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	313.3	314.3	1	0.35	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	314.3	315	0.7	0.07	0.02	Diamond	J1

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D012	315	316	1	0.20	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	316	317	1	0.28	0.02	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	317	318	1	0.57	0.06	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	318	319	1	0.27	0.03	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	319	320	1	0.15	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	320	321	1	0.36	0.05	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	321	322	**1**	**1.03**	**0.13**	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	322	323	1	0.02	0.005	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	323	324	1	0.03	0.005	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	324	325	1	0.04	0.005	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	325	326	1	0.05	0.01	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	326	327	1	0.25	0.04	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	327	328.3	1.3	0.38	0.38	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	328.3	329.3	**1**	**5.27**	**0.32**	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	329.3	330.3	**1**	**10.20**	**0.75**	Diamond	J1
JE19D012	330.3	331	**0.7**	**7.23**	**0.39**	Diamond	J1
JE19D013	109	110	1	0.16	0.07	RC	J1
JE19D013	110	111	1	0.15	0.03	RC	J1
JE19D013	111	112	**1**	**1.39**	**1.14**	RC	J1
JE19D013	112	113	1	0.84	0.13	RC	J1
JE19D013	113	114	1	0.97	0.10	RC	J1
JE19D013	114	115	**1**	**2.44**	**1.05**	RC	J1
JE19D013	115	116	1	0.69	0.12	RC	J1
JE19D013	116	117	**1**	**1.39**	**0.29**	RC	J1
JE19D013	117	118	1	0.77	0.18	RC	J1
JE19D013	118	119	**1**	**1.70**	**0.47**	RC	J1
JE19D013	119	120	**1**	**1.38**	**0.35**	RC	J1
JE19D013	120	121	**1**	**4.53**	**1.29**	RC	J1
JE19D013	121	122	**1**	**2.44**	**0.60**	RC	J1
JE19D013	122	123	1	0.44	0.23	RC	J1
JE19D013	123	124	1	0.26	0.10	RC	J1
JE19D013	399	400	1	0.33	0.11	Diamond	J2

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Drilling Method	Zone
JE19D013	400	401	1	0.63	0.09	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	401	402	**1**	**1.01**	**0.14**	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	402	403	1	0.20	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	403	404	1	0.55	0.08	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	404	405	1	0.13	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	405	405.9	0.9	0.76	0.10	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	405.9	407.1	**1.2**	**2.26**	**0.82**	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	407.1	408	0.9	0.30	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	408	409	1	0.07	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	409	410	1	0.08	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	410	411	1	0.11	0.03	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	411	412	1	0.31	0.03	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	412	413	1	0.08	0.02	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	413	414	1	0.02	0.005	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	414	415	1	0.23	0.01	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	415	416.2	1.2	0.13	0.06	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	416.2	416.9	**0.7**	**5.60**	**0.15**	Diamond	J2
JE19D013	416.9	418	1.1	0.27	0.05	Diamond	J2
JE19D015	105	106	1	0.25	0.03	RC	J1
JE19D015	106	107	1	0.43	0.05	RC	J1
JE19D015	107	108	**1**	**1.77**	**0.25**	RC	J1
JE19D015	108	109	1	0.26	0.05	RC	J1
JE19D015	109	110	**1**	**1.06**	**0.16**	RC	J1
JE19D015	110	111	**1**	**2.95**	**1.07**	RC	J1
JE19D015	111	112	**1**	**4.66**	**1.20**	RC	J1
JE19D015	112	113	**1**	**4.99**	**1.33**	RC	J1

About the Jericho JV

The Jericho JV[2] is a new joint venture between OZ Minerals Limited (ASX: OZL) and Minotaur Exploration Limited specifically covering the Jericho copper-gold discovery (Figure 1). The new arrangement provides for Minotaur to be 'loan carried' for all further work in relation to Jericho until the project is developed and in commercial production. In return, OZ Minerals' beneficial ownership, effective 1 April 2019, of the Jericho Joint Venture is 80% (Minotaur 20%). From that date, loan amounts advanced by OZ Minerals will be non-recourse and repayable only if positive cash flow emanates from production at Jericho. Minotaur and OZ Minerals signed a binding term sheet setting out formulation of the Jericho Joint Venture, for which a full form definitive agreement is in preparation.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Glen Little, who is a full-time employee of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Little has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 (JORC Code). Mr. Little consents to inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Andrew Woskett

Managing Director

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[2] Refer MEP report to ASX, *OZ Minerals to loan carry Minotaur to commercial production*, dated 14 May 2019

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

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 (eg 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.*	New assay results and related comments in the body of this document pertain to drill holes JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 from the Jericho Prospect 'J1' and 'J2' targets within the Jericho Joint Venture. JE19D001, JE19D003, JE19D004, JE19D009, JE19D011 and JE19D015 were drilled from collar to end of hole using reverse circulation (RC) drilling (5½" diameter). JE19D002, JE19D005, JE19D007, JE19D008, JE19D010, JE19D012and JE19D013 were collared using the RC drilling method (5½" diameter) through the cover sequence into basement then changed to NQ coring to end of hole. JE19D006 was collared using the RC drilling method (5½" diameter) then changed to HQ coring, then reduced diameter to NQ2 coring to end of hole. The drill bit sizes employed to sample the zones of interest are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation during this phase of exploration. Samples assayed for holes JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 included typically one or two metre lengths (range 0.5-2.0m) of halved HQ and NQ2 core and RC samples from 1 metre drilled intervals. Sample intervals were selected from the zone where prospective geology and/or visible sulphides were apparent. Variation in sample size reflects visible variation in lithology or sulphide content. Unsampled intervals are expected to be unmineralised. Sample intervals not reported in this document are considered immaterial due to lack of metalliferous anomalism.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Of the reported assays, 62 were from RC samples and 154 were from diamond core. Core recovery averaged >99% over the sampled length of drillholes. No diminished sample recoveries were noted for RC samples. All cored samples from JE19D006 relating to mineralisation commented on in this report are from HQ size core. Core samples of 1 metre length were split with a core saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. All other cored samples relating to mineralisation commented on in this report are from NQ2 size core. Core samples of typically 1 metre or 2 metre lengths were split with a core saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. Reported results are from 0.6-1.3m lengths. During RC drilling, sampled material passed through a cone splitter on the rig cyclone depositing 80% of return into a plastic retention bag and 2 sub-samples of 10% of return into 2 calico bags (Bag A and Bag B). The reported RC assays all correspond to 1m RC Bag A samples. Duplicate samples have been submitted for analysis at a rate of 1 duplicate per 36 alpha samples. For core samples, nominated half core samples submitted to the laboratory were crushed and divided into 2 sub-samples at ALS laboratory in Mount Isa with one sample assayed as the alpha sample and the other assayed as the duplicate. For RC samples, the Bag B for nominated duplicate intervals is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate sample.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The entire length of drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 was geologically logged in detail. All drill core has had magnetic susceptibility measurements systematically recorded every 1m downhole. Specific gravity measurements have been recorded for drill core every 1m throughout mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		zones. Core orientation has been determined where possible and photographs have been taken of all drill core trays. Additional photographs have been taken of representative lithologies and mineralisation. For RC samples magnetic susceptibility and portable XRF measurements were recorded for every 1m interval. This detailed information was used to determine zones of mineralisation for assay and appropriate sample lengths. There is no apparent correlation between ground conditions and assay grade within assays reported for holes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The assays reported here are derived from RC (reverse circulation) rock chip samples or HQ diameter half-core lengths or NQ2 diameter half-core lengths. For RC drilled intervals, the sampled material is released metre by metre into a cone splitter attached to the drill rig which diverts a representative 10% sub-sample into a calico bag attached to one side of the cone (Bag A) and a second representative 10% sub-sample into a calico bag attached to the opposite side of the cone (Bag B) whilst the remaining 80% of the sampled material falls into a large plastic bag below the cone splitter. For one metre sampled RC intervals, Bag A was submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample. One metre length RC samples are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals within the mineralised zone. Core samples were split with a core saw and half core samples ranging from 0.5-2.0 metre lengths were sent to ALS laboratories for assay. One metre length samples are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals with visible copper mineralisation. Two metre length samples are considered appropriate for analysis of the zone enveloping the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		30g charges were prepared for fire assay for gold and 0.25g charges were prepared for multi-element analyses; in both instances the sub-sample size used for assay is industry standard. All samples from drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 were sent to ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation (documentation, crushing, pulverizing and subsampling). Geochemical analysis for gold was undertaken at ALS Townsville laboratory and analysis of a multi-element suite including base metals was undertaken at the ALS laboratory in Brisbane.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling contractor DDH1 drilled holes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 by reverse circulation (RC) method through the cover sequence into basement then, if necessary, changed to HQ coring or NQ2 coring to end of hole. Assays from RC, HQ and NQ2 components are reported here. The drill bit sizes 5½" diameter RC or HQ or NQ coring employed to sample the zones of interest are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. A Champ Axis north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m by drilling contractors DDH1 to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling. The cored portions of the drillholes have been oriented for structural logging using the Reflex ACT III core orientation tool. The drilling program was supervised by experienced Minotaur and OZ Minerals geological personnel.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill core recovery was determined by measuring the length of core returned to surface recorded as a proportion of the distance drilled by the drilling contractor. Core recovery averaged >99% for all assayed intervals reported here thereby providing no evidence for apparent correlation between ground conditions and anomalous metal grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No diminished sample recoveries were noted for assayed RC intervals thereby providing no evidence for correlation between ground conditions or drilling technique and anomalous metal grades.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground conditions in the basement rocks hosting the Jericho 'J1' and 'J2' mineralisation were suitable for standard RC and core drilling. Recoveries and ground conditions have been monitored during drilling. There was no requirement to conduct triple tube drilling.
	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.	There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and metal grade within drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015. Sample bias does not appear to have occurred.
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.*	Geological logging of the cover sequence and the cored basement has been conducted by experienced geologists. The level of detail of logging is sufficient for this stage of exploration drilling. The drill core has been oriented where possible and structural data have been recorded. Apart from rock quality data (RQD), no geotechnical data have been collected from drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 at this stage. Magnetic susceptibilities have been recorded at 1 metre intervals along the entire hole length regardless of drilling method. Specific gravity measurements have been recorded every 1m throughout mineralised zones within the cored portions of drillholes. No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative. Magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity and structural measurements are quantitative. Core tray photos have been taken for the entire cored section of each completed drillhole.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes have been geologically logged for their entire drilled length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using an industry standard automatic core saw. Half core samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis. Assays in this document report analyses from a range of 0.6-1.3 metre lengths of halved core from zones of visible sulphides or from within adjacent zones lacking visible sulphides.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	During RC drilling, sampled material is released metre by metre into a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone. Two sub-samples of 10% of the sampled material divert into two separate calico bags attached to opposite sides of the cone splitter (Bag A and Bag B) whilst the remaining 80% falls into a large plastic bag below the splitter. Bag A is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample for the interval. For nominated duplicate intervals, Bag B is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate sample. Cone-split 10% sub-samples of one metre length RC drilled intervals are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals within the mineralised zone. The cone splitter is cleaned at the end of every drill rod (6m). The cone splitter doesn't adequately split moist or wet samples therefore under wet conditions drilling technique was changed to diamond coring to maintain sample integrity. No wet samples from the mineralised zone were submitted for assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Over 80% of the half core samples reported were 1 metre lengths (with other sample lengths ranging 0.6-1.3m). The sample lengths are considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted, particularly at this stage of exploration. RC samples submitted for analysis averaged 3kg (range 1.5-4.5kg) which is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		particularly at this stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Logging of the drillcore was conducted to sufficient detail to maximise the representivity of the samples when determining sampling intervals.
	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.	Duplicate sampling was conducted in JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 to help assess the representivity of the sampling undertaken at a rate of 1 duplicated sample per 36 alpha samples. For cored intervals, half-core samples nominated to be duplicated were sent to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for crushing (90% <4mm grainsize) then split with a Boyd rotary splitter to produce two 500 gram samples (an alpha sample and a duplicate sample). Both sub-samples were then analysed with separate sample numbers for a multi-element suite by ALS. For RC drilled intervals, the sampled material collects in a hopper within the rig cyclone until released by the driller at the end of each metre drilled. The release mechanism drops the sampled material onto a cone splitter. 10% of the sampled material diverts into a calico bag attached to one side of the cone (Bag A), another 10% diverts into a calico bag attached to the opposite side of the cone (Bag B) and the remaining 80% falls into a large plastic bag below the splitter. Bag A is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample for selected intervals. For nominated duplicate intervals, Bag B is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate sample. Duplicates are typically selected from zones containing visible mineralisation representative of the grade and style sought.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The grainsize of mineralisation in J1 and J2 varies from disseminated sub-millimetre grains to massive aggregated sulphides. Geological logging indicated that typically sampling 1m or 2m intervals is appropriate for the grain size of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Assay results reported in the body of this document pertain to half-core samples and cone-split RC samples from drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 analysed by ALS Laboratories. All samples for drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 were submitted to ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation (crushed and pulverized to ensure >90% passing 4mm). From ALS Mount Isa a 70-80g pulp subsample from every submitted sample was sent to ALS Townsville laboratory for gold analyses of a 30g subsample by fire assay fusion (lead flux with Ag collector) with AAS finish (method Au-AA25). A 10-20g pulp subsample from each submitted sample was sent from ALS Mount Isa to ALS Brisbane laboratory for multi-element analyses of 0.25g subsamples using four acid digest (HF-HNO_3-$HClO_4$) with an ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (method ME-MS61). Samples reporting above detection limit copper results with method ME-MS61 trigger the subsequent four acid digestion of an additional 0.4g subsample made up to 100mL solution and finished with ICP-AES (method Cu-OG62). Analytical methods Au-AA25, ME-MS61 and Cu-OG62 are considered to provide 'near-total' analyses and are considered appropriate for regional exploratory appraisal and evaluation of any high-grade material intercepted.
	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.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Three different commercially-sourced Cu-Au standards were submitted to ALS simultaneously with samples from holes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 at a rate of approximately 1 copper-gold standard per 20 alpha samples. Commercially-sourced coarse-grained and fine-grained blanks were submitted in the sampling sequence at a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rate of approximately 1 coarse blank and 1 pulp blank per 20 alpha samples. 15 field duplicates (RC sub-samples) and 13 laboratory-prepped duplicates (core sub-samples) from JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 have been submitted for analysis, equating to a rate of 1 duplicate per 36 alpha samples. For the laboratory assays reported in the body of this document an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been confirmed by Minotaur's QAQC protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Assay data from drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 have been compiled and reviewed by the senior geologists involved in the logging and sampling of the drill holes, cross-checking assays with the geological logs and representative photos. Minotaur's database manager has verified the validity of the available assay data. All significant intersections reported here have been verified by Minotaur's Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed at the Jericho prospect as the exploration program is at an early stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All geological logging data and sampling data for drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 have been validated using Minotaur's data entry protocols and uploaded to Minotaur's geological database for data storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data been undertaken.
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.*	Drill collar positions are located with a handheld GPS. The level of accuracy of the GPS is approximately +/- 3m and is considered adequate for exploration drilling. Downhole orientation surveys have been conducted by drilling contractor DDH1 at ~30m intervals using a Champ Axis north-seeking gyro. The survey data spacing is considered adequate for this stage of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system used is GDA94, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The area where Jericho Prospect occurs is flat lying with approximately 5m of elevation variation over the extended prospective area. Detailed elevation data are not required for this early stage of exploration in flat-lying topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill core has been typically sampled at intervals of 1 metre lengths through the main zone of mineralisation and 2 metre lengths outside of the main zones of visible sulphides (minimum sample length 0.6m). RC samples have been collected and submitted for analysis as one metre intervals. The data spacing is considered to be appropriate for assessing mineralisation and reporting geochemical 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.	This document does not relate to Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. The data spacing detailed above for drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 is sufficient to enable an initial interpretation of the drilling data and allow refinement of the geological model for targets 'J1' and 'J2' at Jericho. These drilling results and subsequent interpretations will provide a guide for future drilling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Weighted composites are used to report bulked mineralisation intercepts within targets 'J1 and 'J2' in the body of this document. The individual assays, sample intervals and sample types are included in Table 2 in the body of this document.
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.*	Holes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 at Jericho were drilled to test the interpreted Jericho mineralization positions. The holes were drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the interpreted Jericho mineralised zones 'J1' and 'J2' dependent on available access for the drill rig. The interpreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Jericho mineralisation model is based on modelled EM plates and previous drill intercepts. Structural logging of the core from holes JE19D002, JE19D005 – JE19D008, JE19D009 and JE19D012 – JE19D013 and the location of the mineralised sections relative to the modelled EM plates and previous drill intercepts indicates the holes were placed in a favorable orientation for testing the targeted structures.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias is apparent in the assay results presented in the body of this document.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Retained drill core and 10% split RC samples are stored at Minotaur Exploration premises. Drill samples were securely transported from the drillsite to Minotaur's premises then on to the receiving ALS laboratory in Mt Isa.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of geochemical sampling techniques and data have been undertaken at this time.

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 drilling assays reported here relate to drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 drilled within tenement EPM 26233. The Jericho deposit lies within adjoining tenements EPM 26233 and EPM 25389 and is jointly owned by OZ Minerals (OZL) (80%) and Minotaur Exploration (MEP) (20%) under the Jericho Joint Venture Agreement effective 1 April 2019. A registered native title claim exists over both EPMs (Mitakoodi and Mayi People #5). Native title site clearances were conducted at each drill site prior to drilling. Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the relevant landholders.
	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.	EPMs 26233 and 25389 are secure and compliant with the Conditions of Grant. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the Jericho prospect area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Minotaur commencing exploration in the Jericho area the only available pre-existing exploration data were open file aeromagnetic data and ground gravity data. The open file aeromagnetic data were used to interpret basement geological units to aid Minotaur's regional targeting. The Jericho target was delineated solely by work completed by Minotaur as part of the Eloise Joint Venture with OZL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Within the eastern portion of Mt Isa Block targeted mineralisation styles include: • iron oxide Cu-Au (IOCG) and iron sulphide Cu-Au (ISCG) mineralisation associated with ~1590–1500Ma granitic intrusions and fluid movement along structural contacts e.g. Eloise; and • sediment-hosted Zn+Pb+Ag±Cu±Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposits e.g. Mt Isa, Cannington.
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.*	Collar easting and northing plus drillhole azimuth, dip and final depth for drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D030 are presented in Table1 of the body of this document. Assays are awaited for JE19D014 and JE19D016-JE19D030. Downhole lengths and interception depths of the significant 'J1' and 'J2' mineralised intervals within drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 presented in the text are included in Table 2.
	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 data deemed material to the understanding of the exploration results from the 'J1' and 'J2' zones from drillholes JE19D001 – JE19D013 and JE19D015 have been excluded from this document.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The weighted average assay values of the mineralised intervals from drillholes referred to in the body of this document were calculated by multiplying the assay of each drill sample by the length of each sample, adding those products and dividing the product sum by the entire downhole length of the mineralised interval. No minimum or maximum cut-off has been applied to any of the drillhole assay data presented in this document.
	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 assays included in the quoted weighted averages for the mineralised intervals were derived from 0.6-1.3m (average 1m) core sample lengths or 1m RC sampled intervals. See Table 2 for assay intervals. Some of the reported drill intercepts include low copper grades because they lie within the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised interval as defined by a natural geological boundary. See Table 2 for details of copper grades for each relevant interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this document.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 were designed to test the interpreted position of the Jericho mineralisation and were therefore drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the modelled mineralisation zones. Structural logging of the core from holes JE19D002, JE19D005–JE19D008, JE19D009 and JE19D012–JE19D013, in conjunction with the location of mineralised intercepts relative to the geological interpretation and the modelled EM plates, indicates that the drillholes were placed in a favorable orientation for testing the targeted structures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Logging of oriented drill core suggests that mineralisation at Jericho is likely steeply west dipping, however the detailed internal geometry of the mineralisation is yet to be wholly confirmed as drilling progresses.
	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').	Available data indicate that Jericho 'J1' and 'J2' mineralisation widths could be around 65-75% of downhole width but more drilling is required to provide a more accurate measurement. For the purpose of clarity, all depths and intervals related to drillholes JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 referenced in this document are downhole depths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	The location of the Jericho J1 and J2 zones and drill holes including JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 are presented in Figures 1-3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Long sections for holes penetrating 'J1' and 'J2' mineralisation zones are presented as Figures 2 and 3 respectively.
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.*	Geological and geochemical information for drillholes JE19D001-JE19D013 and JE19D015 are brief due to the relatively early stage of exploration drilling. The assays provided in the body of this report and presented in Table 2 show zones of higher grade and lower grade copper-gold mineralisation and any variations within those zones. Table 2 includes all copper-gold data of significance and any data not reported here are considered to be immaterial.
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.*	No meaningful and material exploration data have been omitted.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling continues and the need for follow-up drilling will be assessed as the current program progresses.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures 1-3 of the body of this report to determine where drilling has been conducted.