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ASX Announcement

23 April 2020 **ASX Code: COY**

Electromagnetic Survey Defines Drill Targets on the Mt Nakru Project, Papua New Guinea

Highlights

- **Electromagnetic (EM) ground geophysical surveys were completed at the Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 prospects on the Mt Nakru Project, as follow up to highly encouraging trenching results which intersected high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation at both prospects**

- **At the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect a strong EM conductor was located 250m along strike from trench NK19_T02 which returned 11m @ 4.13% Cu, 9.04% Zn, 0.29g/t Au & 47g/t Ag[1], providing a high quality drill target which will test for extensions of the copper-zinc mineralisation intersected in trench NK19_T02**

- **At the Nakru 3 prospect a broad, north trending, conductive zone has been identified related to copper-zinc mineralisation intersected in trenches NK19_T12_2 and NK19_T12_3, which returned 2m @ 0.41% Cu, 1.45% Zn, 1.11g/t Au & 364g/t Ag and 2m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.5% Zn, 0.14g/t Au and 5.35g/t Au, respectively[2]**

- **A high grade copper-zinc intersection in trench NK19-T14-2B at the Nakru 3 prospect, which returned 6m @ 2.23% Cu, 8.23% Zn, 1.96g/t Au and 236g/t Ag[3], is related to a large northeast trending zone of low conductivity which is interpreted to be due to a substantial alteration zone associated with the exposed mineralisation, suggesting that the mineralisation in trench NK19-T14-2B could be part of a much more significant mineralised system**

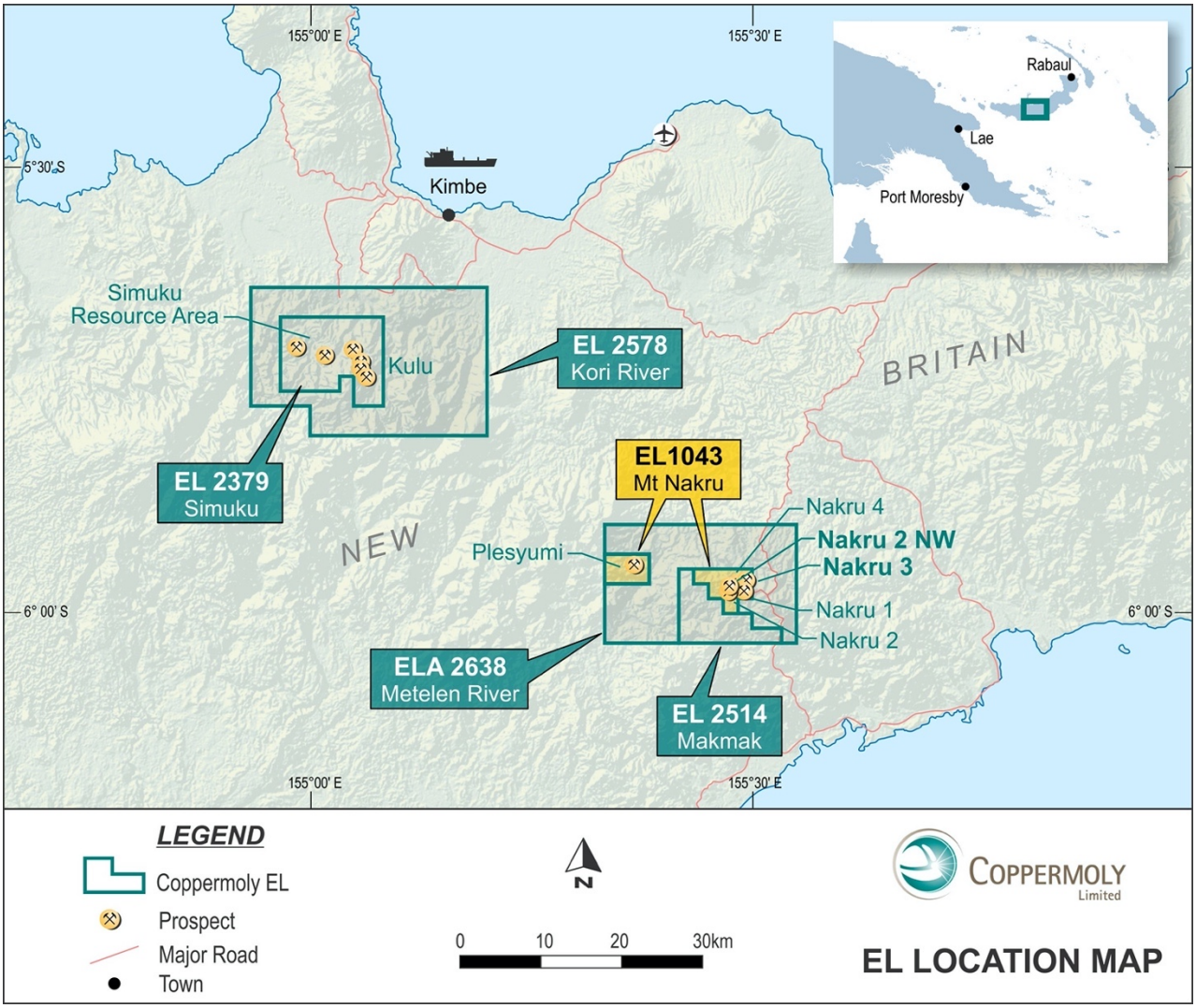
- **Overall the results from the ground EM surveys and trenching are highly encouraging for the Mt Nakru Project, which already hosts two mineral resources at Nakru 1 (35Mt @ 0.73% Cu, 0.25g/t Au & 1.45g/t Ag, which is classified as Indicated and Inferred (JORC 2012)[4] and Nakru 2 (6.33Mt @ 0.85% Cu, 0.04g/t Au & 2.34g/t Ag, which is classified as Inferred in accordance with JORC 2012)[5]**

Coppermoly Limited (**ASX:COY or "the Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of a ground geophysical EM program completed at both the Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 prospects on the Mt Nakru Project (EL1043), on the island of New Britain, Papua New Guinea (Figure 1).

[1]See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 4 December 2019. [2,3] See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 30 March 2020. [4,5]See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 28 February 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The ground EM program was conducted as a follow up to a trenching program which had previously located high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation at both Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3. Trench NK19_T02 returned 11m @ 4.13% Cu, 9.04% Zn, 0.29g/t Au & 47g/t Ag, at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect and trench NK19-T14-2B returned 6m @ 2.23% Cu, 8.23% Zn, 1.96g/t Au and 236g/t Ag, at the Nakru 3 prospect. The objective of the ground EM survey was to define targets, related to the mineralisation exposed in the trenches, for follow up drill testing (Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Location of the Mt Nakru Project

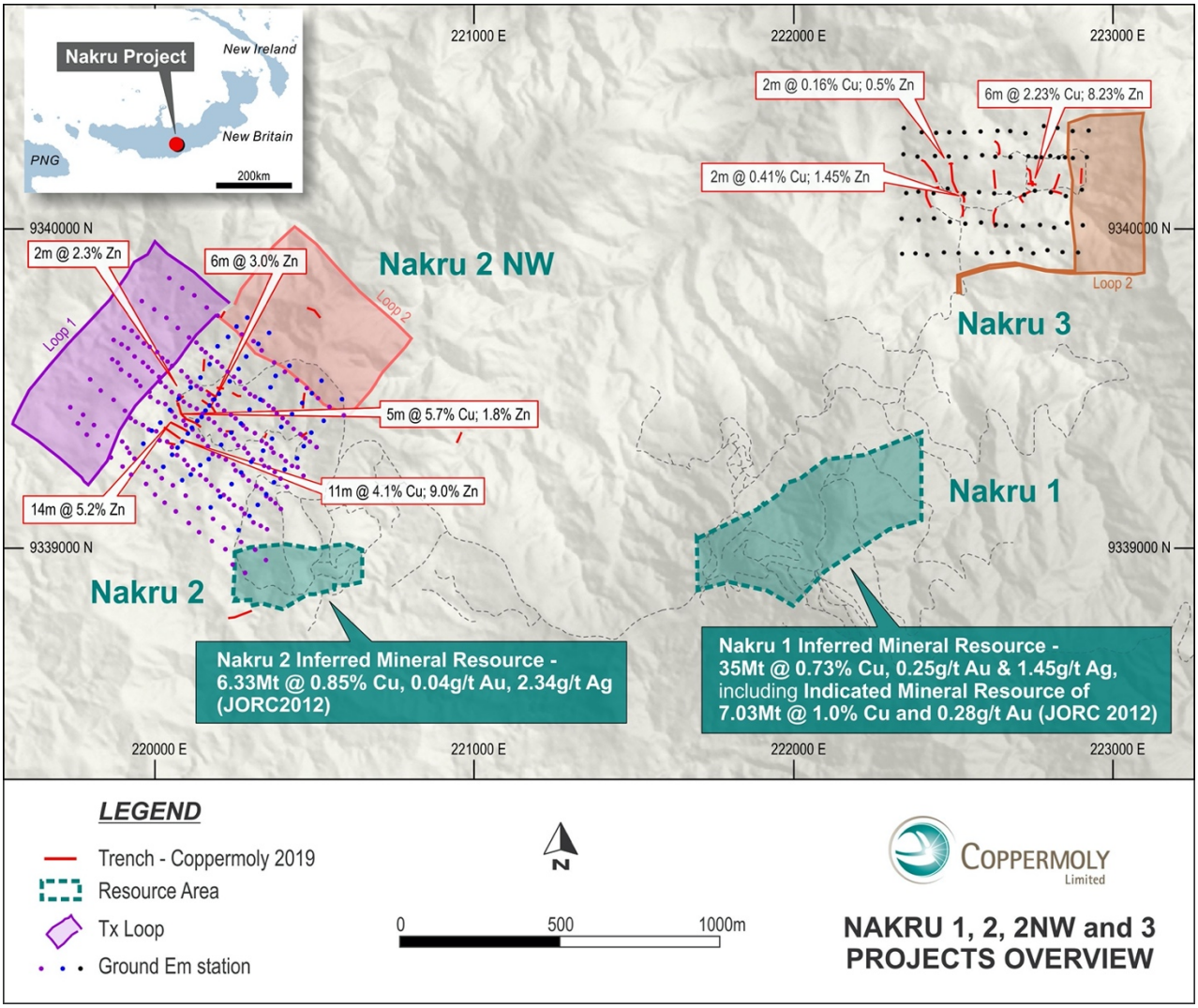


Coppermoly's Managing Director Dr. Wanfu Huang commented that the results from ground EM surveys strongly complemented the results from the trenching program, which discovered the high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation at Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3, defining a clear drill target at Nakru 2 Northwest and providing indications at Nakru 3 that the mineralisation exposed in the trenches could potentially be part of larger mineralised systems.

"At Nakru 2 Northwest the ground EM defined a clear drill target 250m along strike from the high grade copper-zinc mineralisation in trench NK19_T02, which returned 11m @ 4.13% Cu and 9.04% Zn and now we can move to finalising plans for drill testing both the EM conductor and copper-zinc mineralisation exposed in trench NK19_T02 at Nakru 2 Northwest" he said.

"At Nakru 3 we also have confirmed high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation which the EM data suggests is part of much larger alteration zones which potentially indicates that the mineralisation is more extensive than what has been intersected in the surface trenching." Dr. Huang said.

Figure 2 – Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 Ground EM Surveys



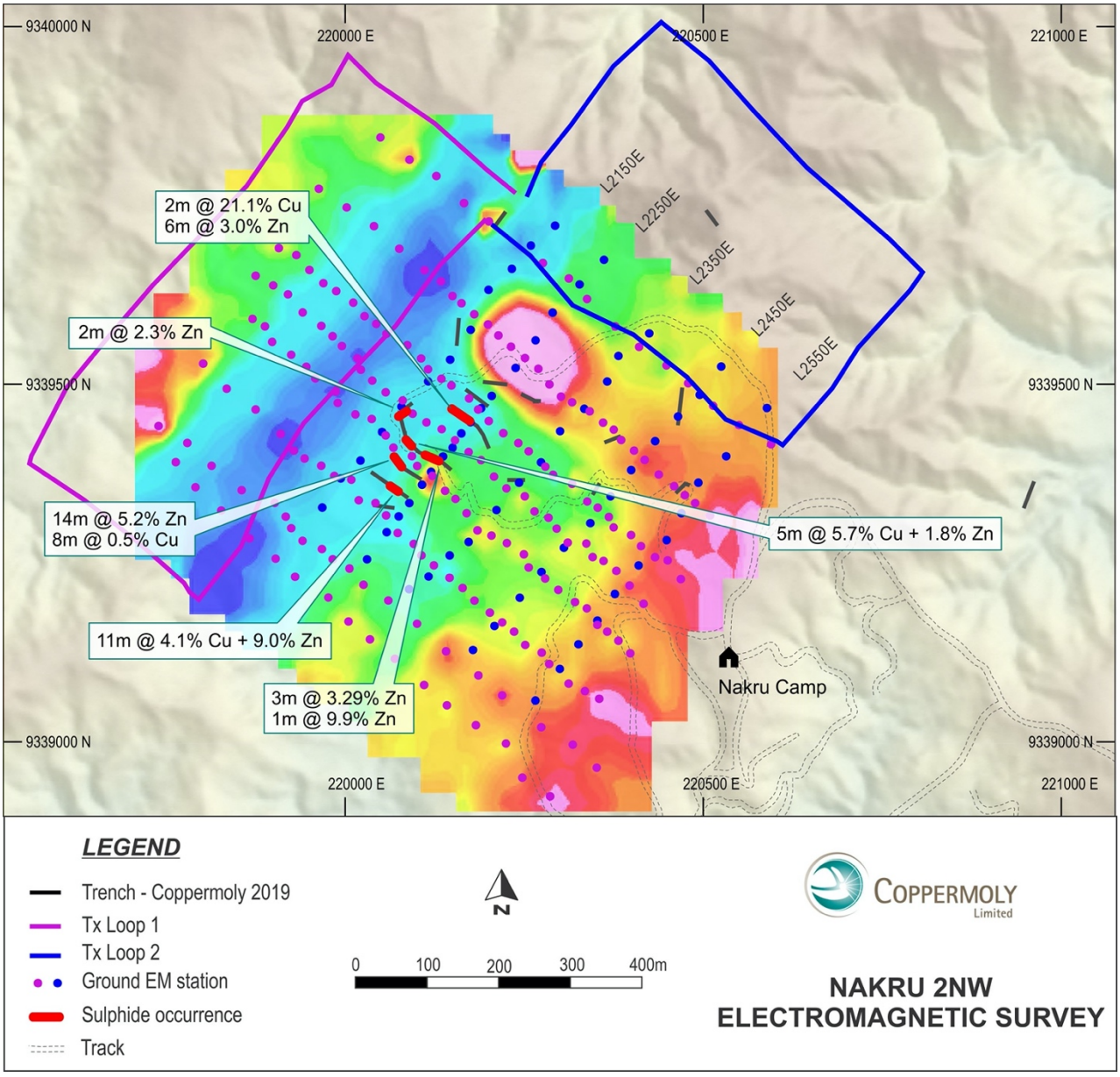
Nakru 2 Northwest Ground EM Geophysical Survey Results

The Nakru 2 Northwest prospect is located approximately 500m northwest of the Nakru 2 Mineral Resource, which is estimated as 6.33Mt @ 0.85% Cu, 0.04g/t Au & 2.34g/t Ag and classified as Inferred in accordance with JORC 2012[6]. Five trenches constructed between October-November 2019, exposed high-grade copper and zinc mineralisation. The trenches expose the mineralisation over a strike length of at least 150m and over a down-dip extent of at least 50m. Within these trenches the exposed copper-zinc mineralisation is of 10-15m variable width, within a zone of strong alteration which varies in width from 15-60m. The mineralisation located to date can be generally described as a combination of structurally controlled and 'stratabound' hydrothermal felsic breccia with polyphase quartz stockwork. Alteration is dominated by silica- clay-pyrite with commonly disseminated copper and zinc sulphides. The best results from the trenching at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect include; Trench NK19_T03 – 11m @ 4.13% Cu & 9.04% Zn, Trench NK19_T01 – 5m @ 5.73% Cu & 1.77% Zn and Trench NK19_T04 – 4m @ 5.16% Zn[7].

[6, 7]See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 28 February 2019. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

At the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect two EM transmitter loops were used to energise the known mineralisation and readings of the EM response were taken on lines orthogonal to the long axis of the transmitter loop. Loop 1 was orientated with its long axis northeast – southwest with reading lines running northwest – southeast. Loop 2 was orientated with its long axis northwest-southwest with reading lines running northeast-southwest (Figure 3).

Figure 3 – Nakru 2 Northwest Ground EM Survey Results



The purpose for energising the mineralisation at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect with EM loops of two different orientations, was to ensure that the mineralisation exposed in the trenches was effectively energised if the mineralisation was steeply dipping and striking northeast or if the mineralisation was shallowly dipping to the northeast and striking northwest.

From Loop 1, 5875 line/m of data were collected at station spacings of 25-50m on lines 50-100m apart. From Loop 2, 2600 line/m of data were collected at station spacings of 25-50m on lines 100m apart. The X, Y and Z components of the secondary EM response were recorded at each station spacing.

From Loop 1 an anomalous "late time" EM response was recorded near the edge of Loop 1 on line 5500N (Figure 3). Modelling of the Loop 1 EM anoamly suggests its causative source is a plate like conductor, of moderate conductivity, 120m x 120m in dimensions, dipping at 20 degrees to the northeast and at a depth of approximately 110m. A drill hole of approximately 200m in length has been planned to test the plate conductor.

The plate conductor identified at Nakru 2 North west is interpreted to occur along strike and down plunge from the high-grade copper-zinc intersection in trench NK19-T02 and hence represents a quality drill target.

No anomalous EM conductors were recorded from Loop 2 at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect.

Nakru 3 Ground EM Geophysical Survey Results

The Nakru 3 prospect is located approximately 800m north-east of the Nakru 1 Inferred Mineral Resource and 2.3km east of the Nakru 2 North-West prospect. Historical surface geochemistry sampling at Nakru 3 showed several areas with elevated Cu and Zn values which provided the encouragement to proceed with a trenching program at Nakru 3. Fourteen trenches for a total of 835m were constructed in the general area around the Nakru 3 during October-November 2019.

Trenches NK19_T14_2B, NK19_T12_2 and NK19_T12_3 exposed copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation, within exposed pyrite-silica-clay alteration zones and extensive quartz stockwork veining. The area of alteration extends beyond the limits of the area which was trenched. The thickest and highest-grade copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation at Nakru 3 was exposed in trench NK19-T14_2B which returned 6m @ 2.23% Cu, 8.23% Zn, 1.96g/t Au and 236g/t Ag[8]. The massive sulphide copper-zinc mineralisation occurs within consistent zones of steeply dipping silica-rich rhyodacite breccias containing disseminated sulphides. The mineralisation located to date can be generally described as a combination of structurally controlled and 'stratabound' hydrothermal felsic breccia with polyphase quartz stockwork mineralisation. Alteration is dominated by silica-clay-pyrite with commonly disseminated copper and zinc sulphides.

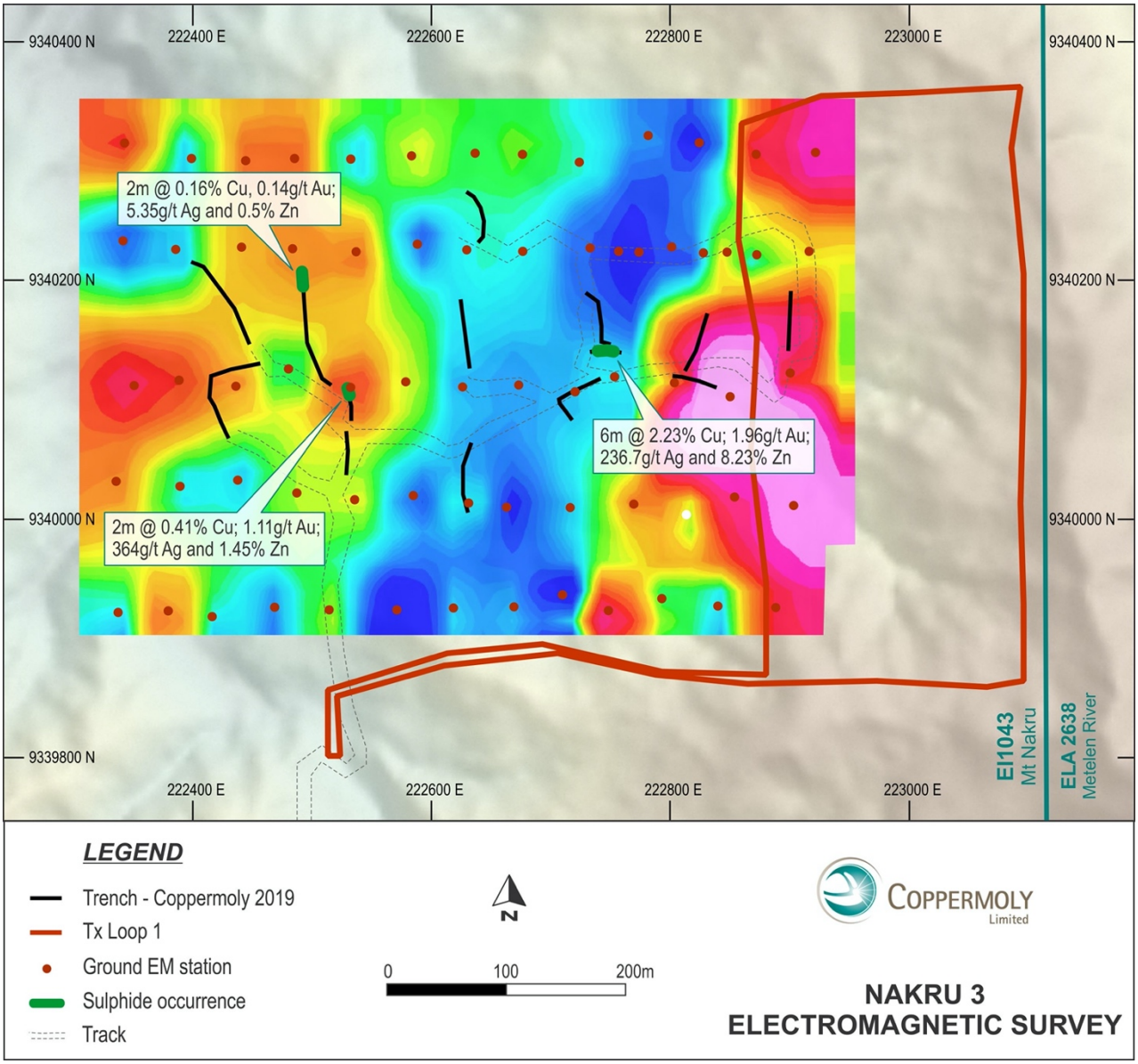
As the strike of the mineralisation at Nakru 3 was thought to be generally to the north - northeast, a single EM transmitter loop was used to energise the known mineralisation. The transmitter loop was orientated with its long axis north-south and EM readings were collected on lines orientated east-west. The EM reading lines were spaced 100m apart and readings were taken at 25-50m station spacings along the lines. The X, Y and Z components of the secondary EM response were recorded at each station spacing.

The EM data from Loop 1 identified a broad conductive zone, trending northwards from trench NK19_T12_2, which returned 2m @ 0.41% Cu, 1.45% Zn, 1.11g/t Au & 364g/t Ag, through trench and NK19_T12_3, which returned 2m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.5% Zn, 0.14g/t Au and 5.35g/t Au and extending further north beyond the area which was covered with EM data (Figure 4). This broad conductive zone is interpreted to be due to conductive material within an alteration zone associated with the mineralisation exposed in trenches NK19_T12_2 and NK19_T12_3.

[8]See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 30 March 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The EM data from Loop 1 at Nakru 3, also highlighted a zone of reduced conductivity, trending northeast across the entire survey area. Occurring within this zone of reduced conductivity is trench NK19-T14-2B, which returned 6m @ 2.23% Cu, 8.23% Zn, 1.96g/t Au and 236g/t Ag[9]. The large area of reduced conductivity is interpreted as an alteration zone, different in its form to the alteration zone associated with trenches NK19_T12_2 and trench NK19_T12_3, as the alteration appears to have reduced conductive material within the alteration zone. This suggests that the processes which lead to the mineralisation on the western and eastern sides of the Nakru 3 prospect were quite different and may have occurred at different geological times. However, the EM data does suggest that there are two large alteration systems at the Nakru 3 prospect, indicating the mineralisation exposed in the trenches completed to date, could potentially be part of a much larger system.

Figure 4 – Nakru 2 Northwest Ground EM Survey Results



[9]*See Coppermoly ASX Announcement 30 March 2020. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the referenced ASX announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

Summary of Ground EM Geophysical Survey Results from Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3

At the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect the causative source of an EM anomaly on line 5500N, is interpreted to be a plate like conductor at a depth of approximately 110m, of moderate conductivity, 120m x 120m in dimensions and dipping at 20 degrees northeast. This conductor occurs 250m north, along strike and down plunge of an intersection of high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation in Trench NK19_T03 which returned 11m @ 4.13% Cu & 9.04% Zn. The plate conductor represents a clearly defined quality drill target which could be tested with a 200m deep drill hole.

At the Nakru 3 prospect two large alterations zones are interpreted from the ground EM data in the west and east of the prospect area. These two zones suggest that the massive copper-zinc mineralisation exposed in trenches at Nakru 3, could potentially be part of a larger mineralised system.

Authorised on behalf of Coppermoly Limited by the Managing Director Dr. Wanfu Huang.

For further information please contact

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- **END** -

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Jeremy Read, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Member Number 224610. Mr. Read has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Read is a part-time consultant to Coppermoly and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Table 1

Ground EM Survey Results

Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 Prospects

Mt Nakru Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 Ground EM Surveys, 2020

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Fixed loop ground EM survey completed between 19 February and 6 March 2020 at the Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 Prospects
		• Contractor: Austhai Geophysical Consultants
		• Transmitter Loop 1 at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect was 700m x 300m in size with a transmitter current of 21 amps
		  ○ Survey lines orientated at 132º (UTM)
		  ○ Line spacing was 50-100m
		  ○ Receiver pacing was 25-50m
		• Transmitter Loop 2 at the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect was 500m x 350m in size with a transmitter current of 23.5 amps
		  ○ Survey lines orientated at 42º (UTM)
		  ○ Line spacing was 100m
		  ○ Receiver spacing was 25-50m
		• Transmitter Loop 1 at the Nakru 3 prospect was 500m x 200m in size with a transmitter current of 23.5 amps
		  ○ Survey lines orientated at 90º (UTM)
		  ○ Line spacing was 100m
		  ○ Receiver spacing was 50m
		• Transmitter: Zonge ZT-30
		• Transmitter Frequency: 4.1667 Hz
		• Sensor: EMIT 3 component Fluxgate (B Field)
		• Reading Stacks: 512/256
		• Repeat Readings per receiver station: 2-3

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).*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
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.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Quality Control Procedures:
		  ○ Repeat Readings per receiver station: 2-3
		  ○ Reading Stacks: 512/256
		  ○ Transmitter: Zonge ZT-30
		  ○ Transmitter Frequency: 4.1667 Hz
		  ○ Sensor: EMIT 3 component Fluxgate (B Field), reading the X, Y and Z components

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Survey position recorded with grid system GPS in WGS84_UTM56S format and plotted over high resolution LiDAR topography layer • Accuracy +/- 5m
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reading station spacings were 25 – 50m along the survey lines • Survey lines were 50 – 100m apart • Each reading comprised either 256 or 512 stacks and each reading was repeated 2 – 3 times at each station location
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.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits of the geophysical data were conducted

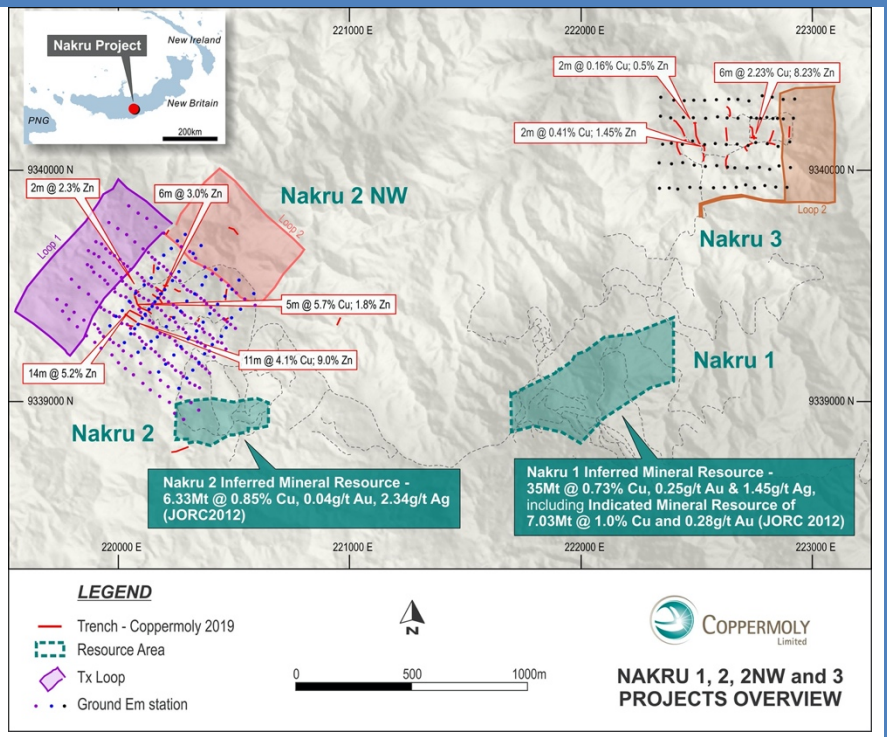
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

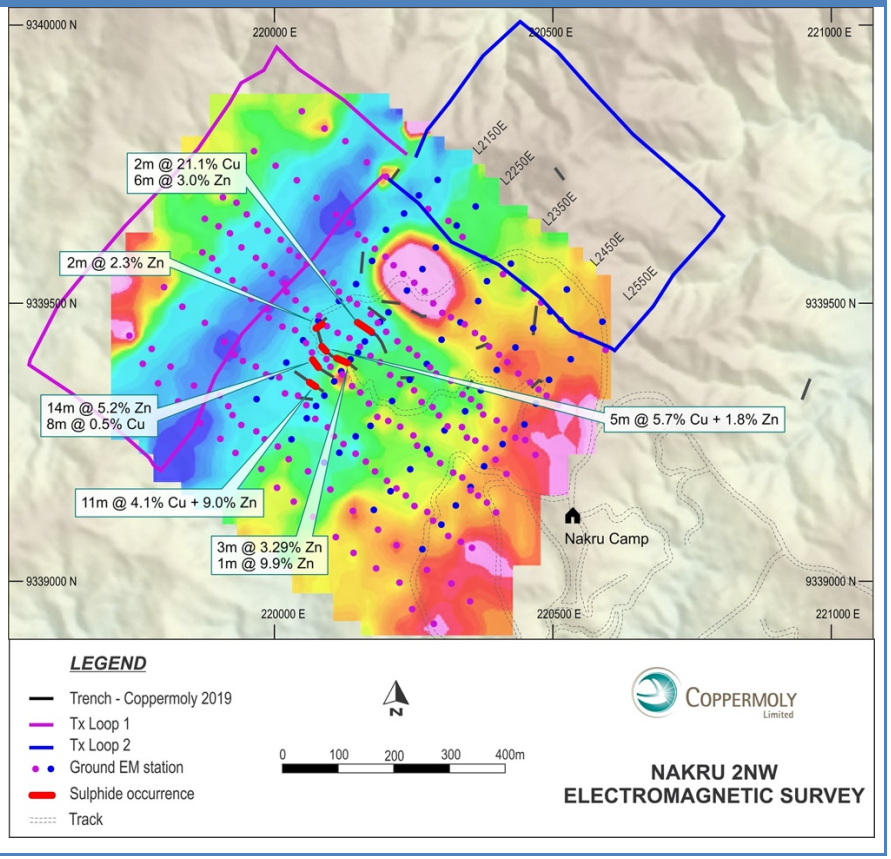
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

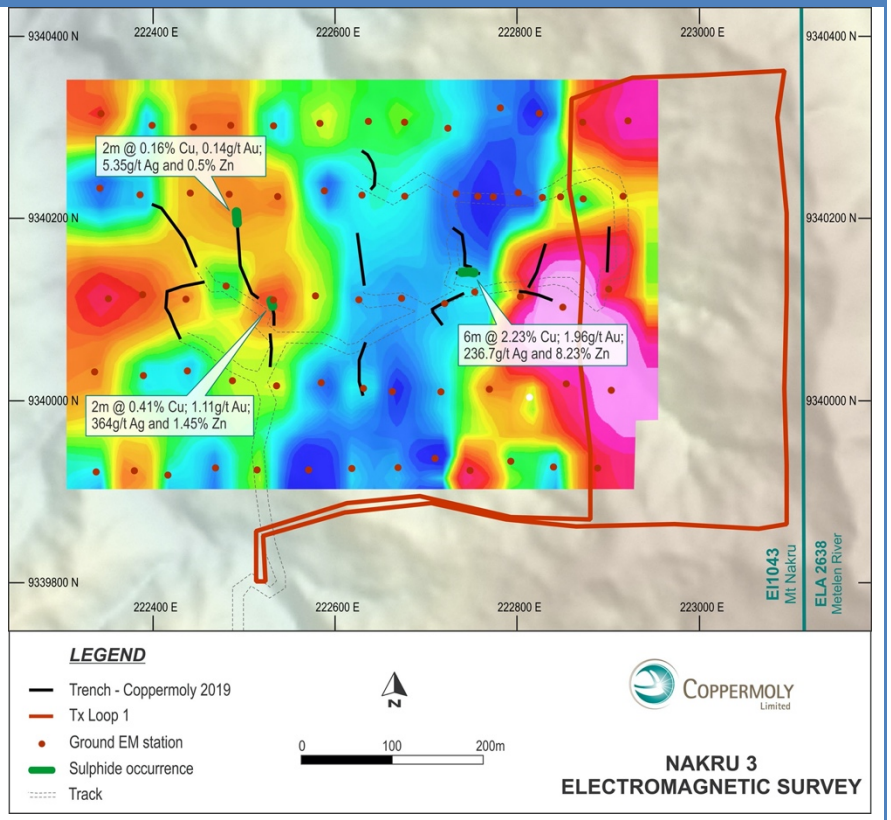
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration licence, EL1043 renewal was granted by the Independent State of Papua New Guinea on 7th December 2018 for a 2-year period. The tenement covers 47.82 km2 (14 sub-blocks) and lies approximately 60km southeast of the town of Kimbe which is the capital of West New Britain Province. The tenement is held by Copper Quest (PNG) Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coppermoly Limited. Barrick still have a nominal 28% interest in the licence. The tenement lies within an area owned by traditional landowners whom support the project through the government regulated warden hearing process.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has a long history of intermittent exploration since the discovery of mineralization in the 1960's. Companies that have previous held the ground or been involved in joint ventures include; CRA, BHP-Utah, Nord Resources, Esso, City Resources, Placer, Cyprus-Amax, Macmin, Coppermoly and New Guinea Gold Ltd. Multiple drilling campaigns have been completed within the tenement and published results are available to view in previous ASX releases. • In this ASX release no data which has been compiled from any of the previous exploration companies, has been used.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper-Zinc (+/-Gold-Silver) Rhyodacite Dome-VMS hybrid setting. Volcanic arc, calc-alkaline intrusives and volcanics. Rhyodacite is the main host of mineralization with predominantly chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite with common pyrite

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*
		• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
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.*	• The full results of the ground EM survey have been reported.
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.*	• N/A – ground EM geophysical survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• At the Nakru 2 Northwest prospect a defined plate conductor has been modelled as the source of an EM anomaly on line 5500N. A 200m drill hole has been designed to test this target. Depending upon access restrictions to the project, due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, this target may be tested later in 2020. • The two large alteration zones interpreted in the east and west of the Nakru 3 prospect are currently being further investigated with geological mapping and rock chip sampling.

APPENDIX 2

JORC Table 1

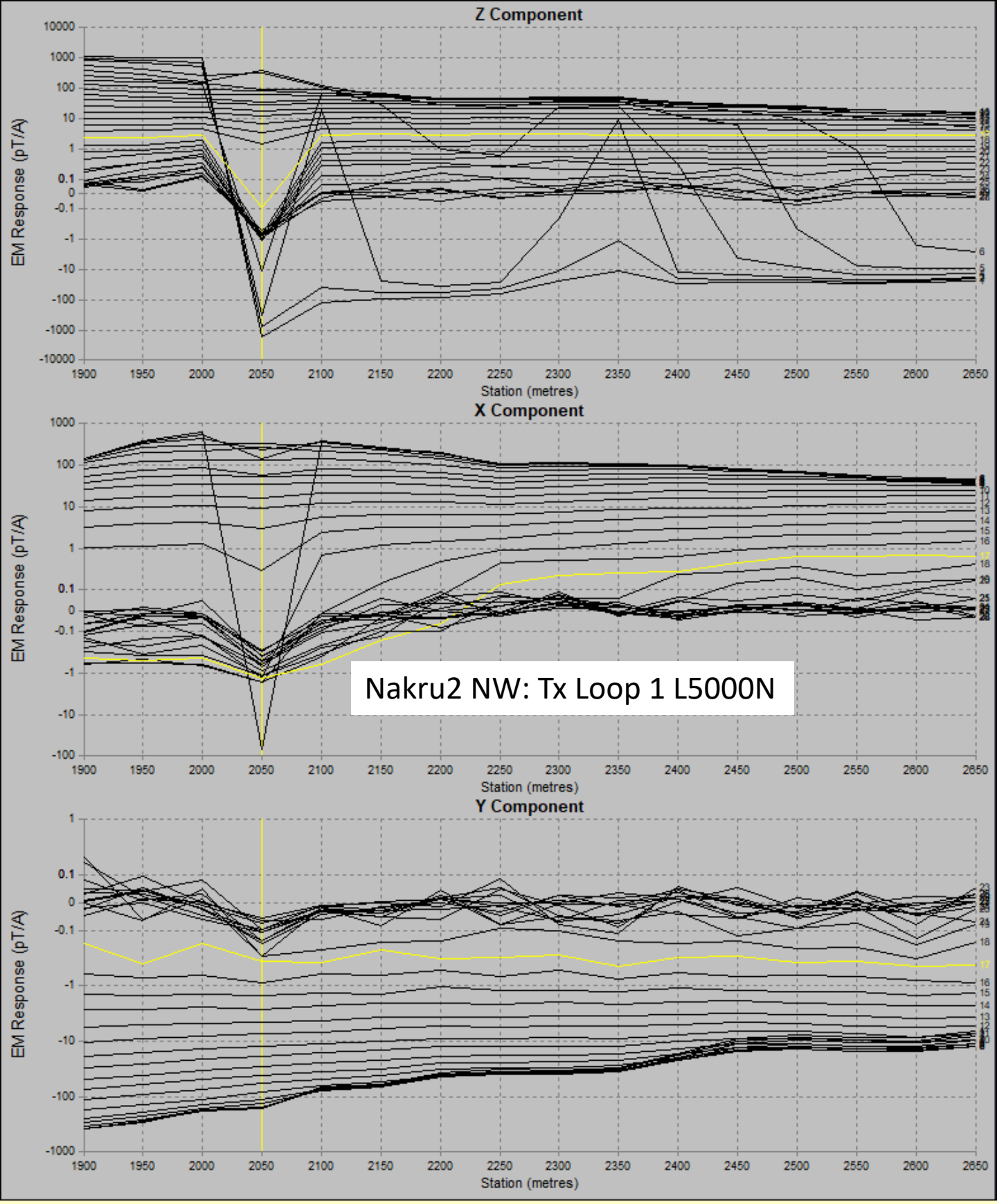
Ground EM Survey Profiles

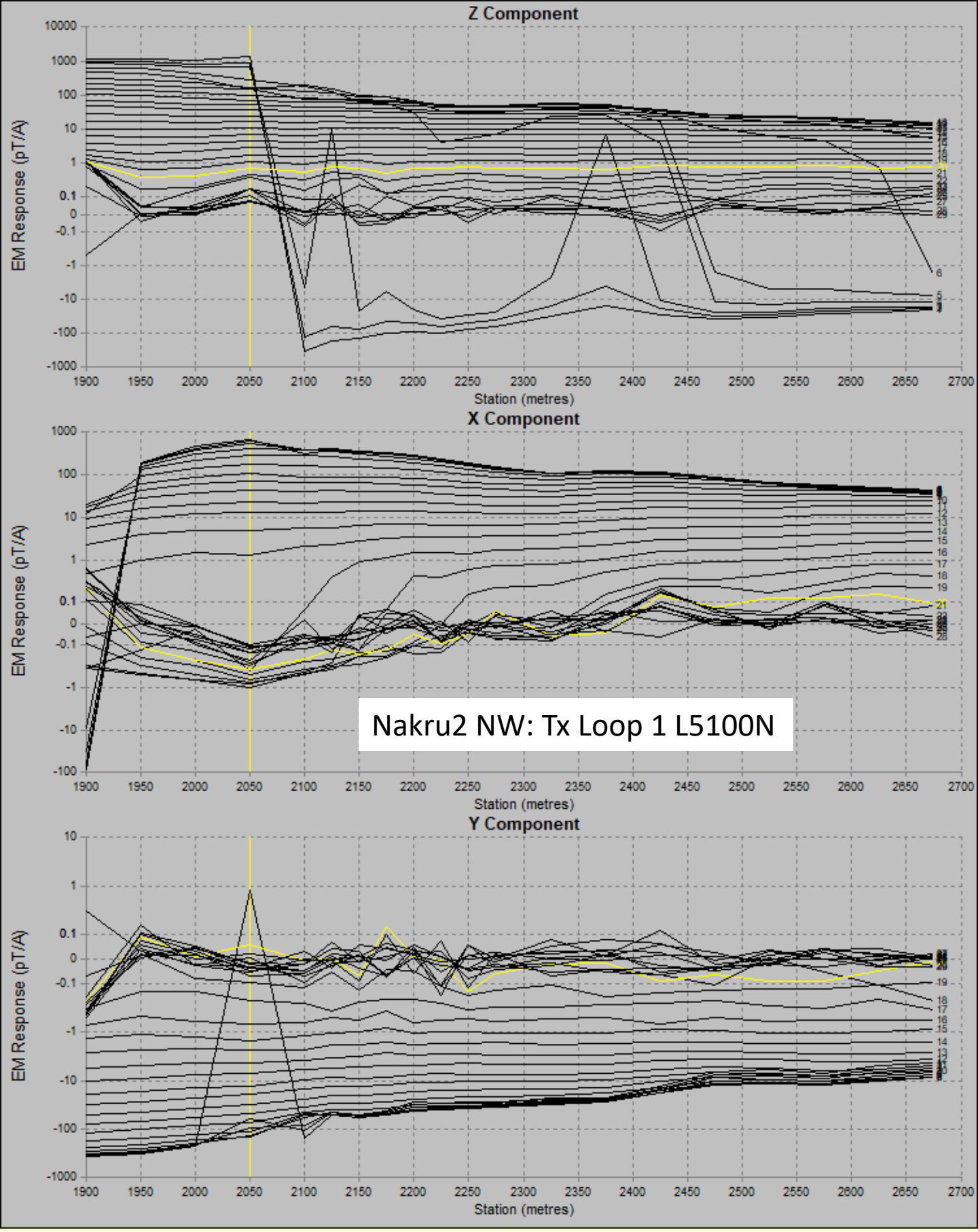
Nakru 2 Northwest and Nakru 3 Prospects

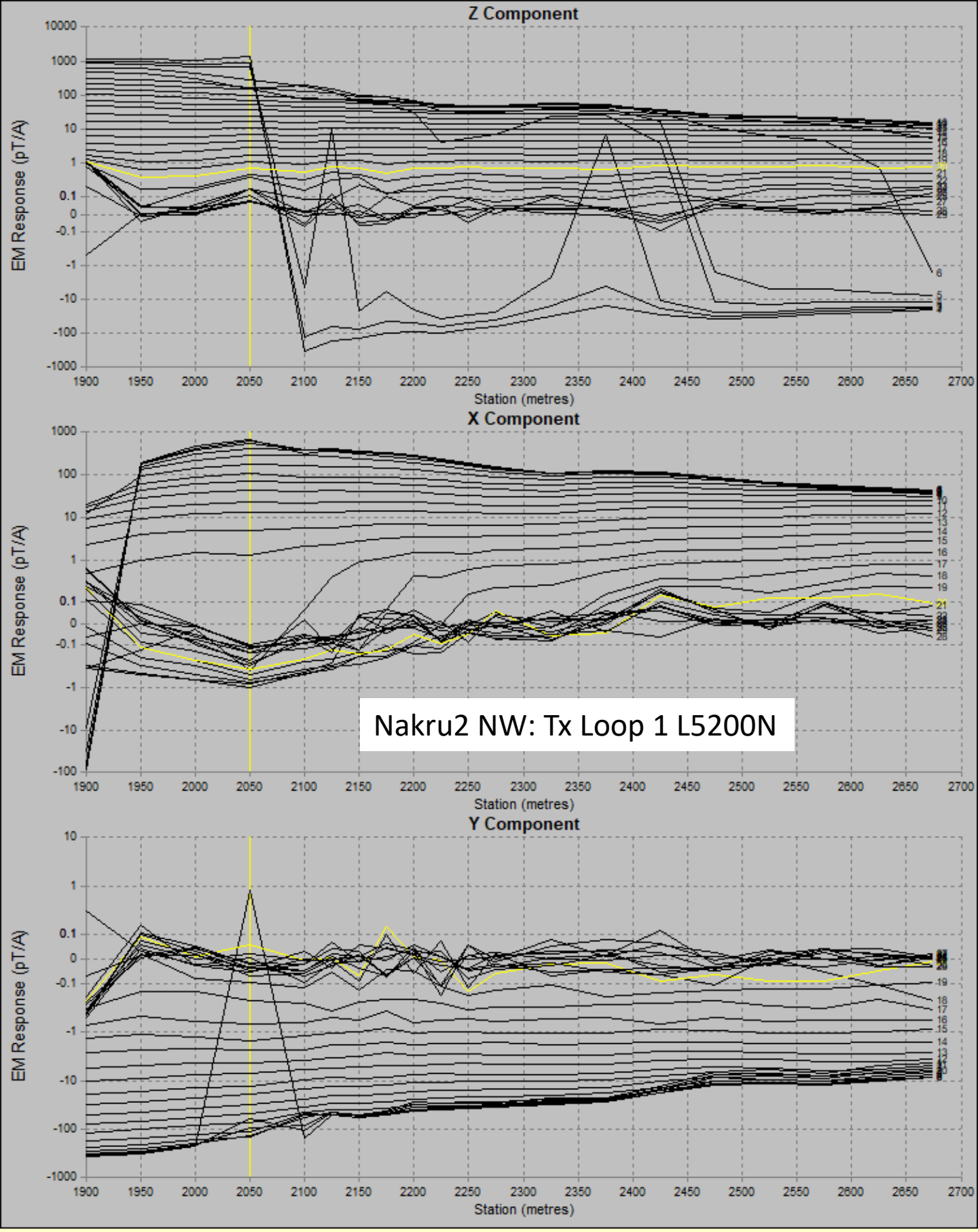
Mt Nakru Project

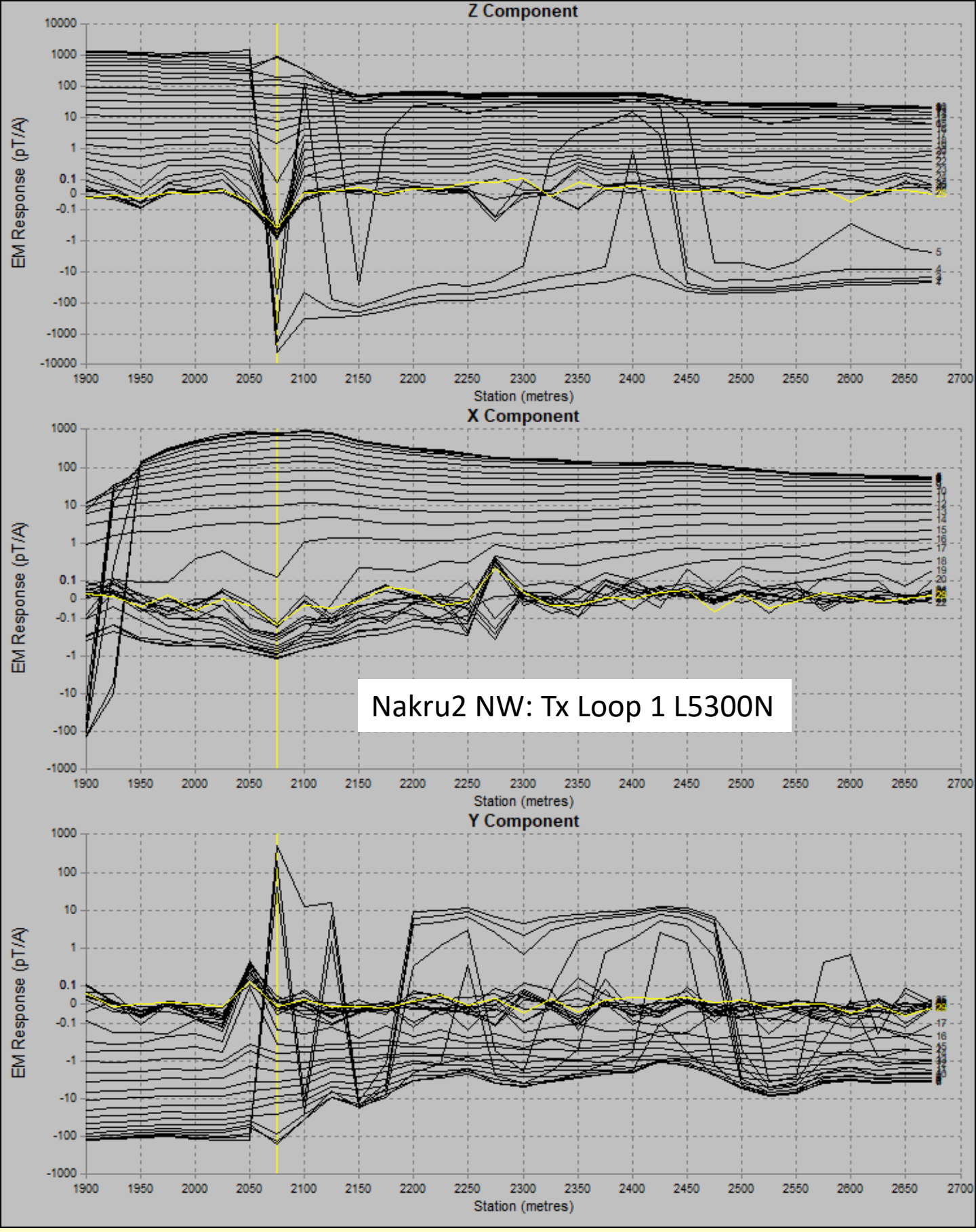
Ground EM Survey Profiles

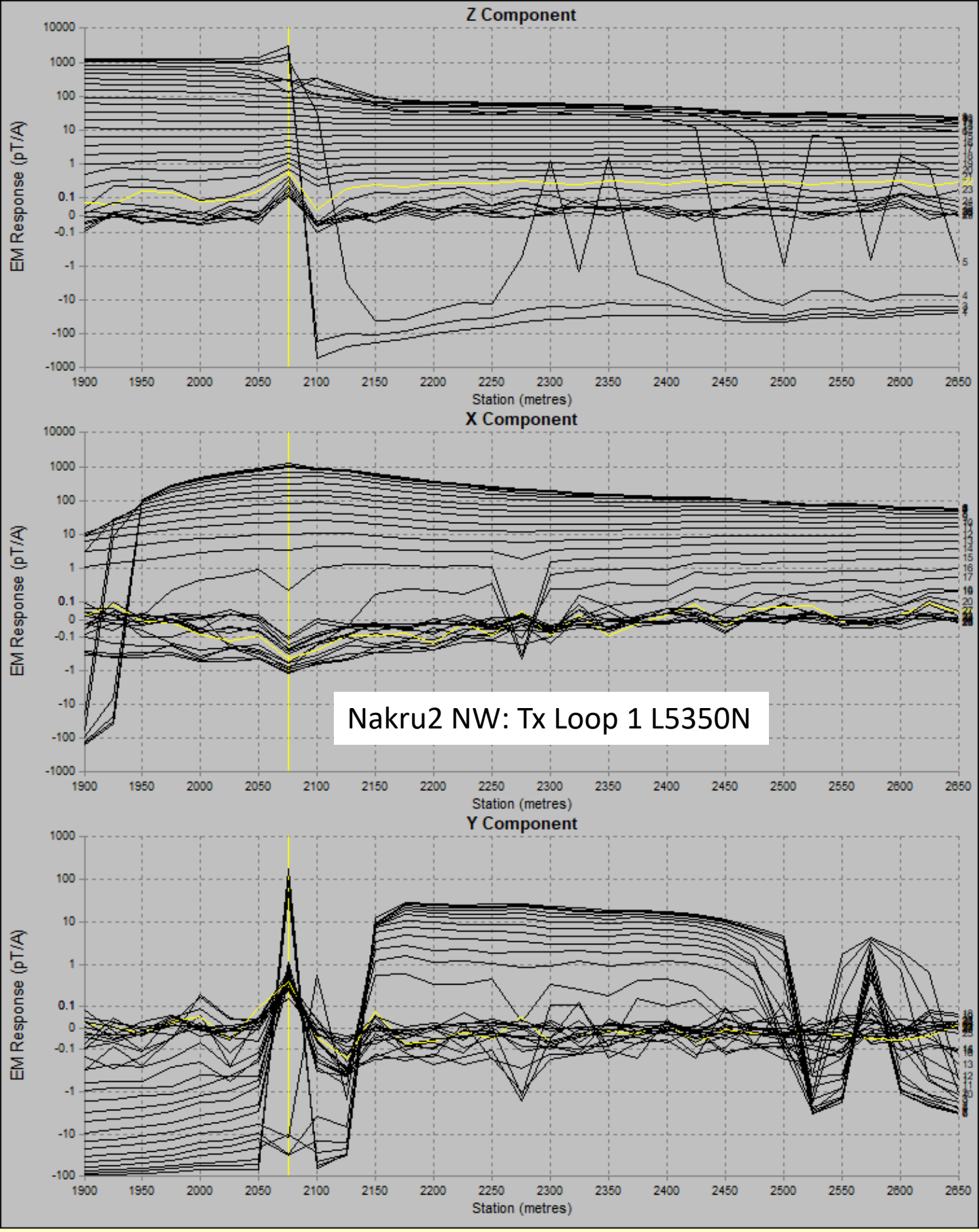
Nakru 2 Northwest Prospect – Loop 1

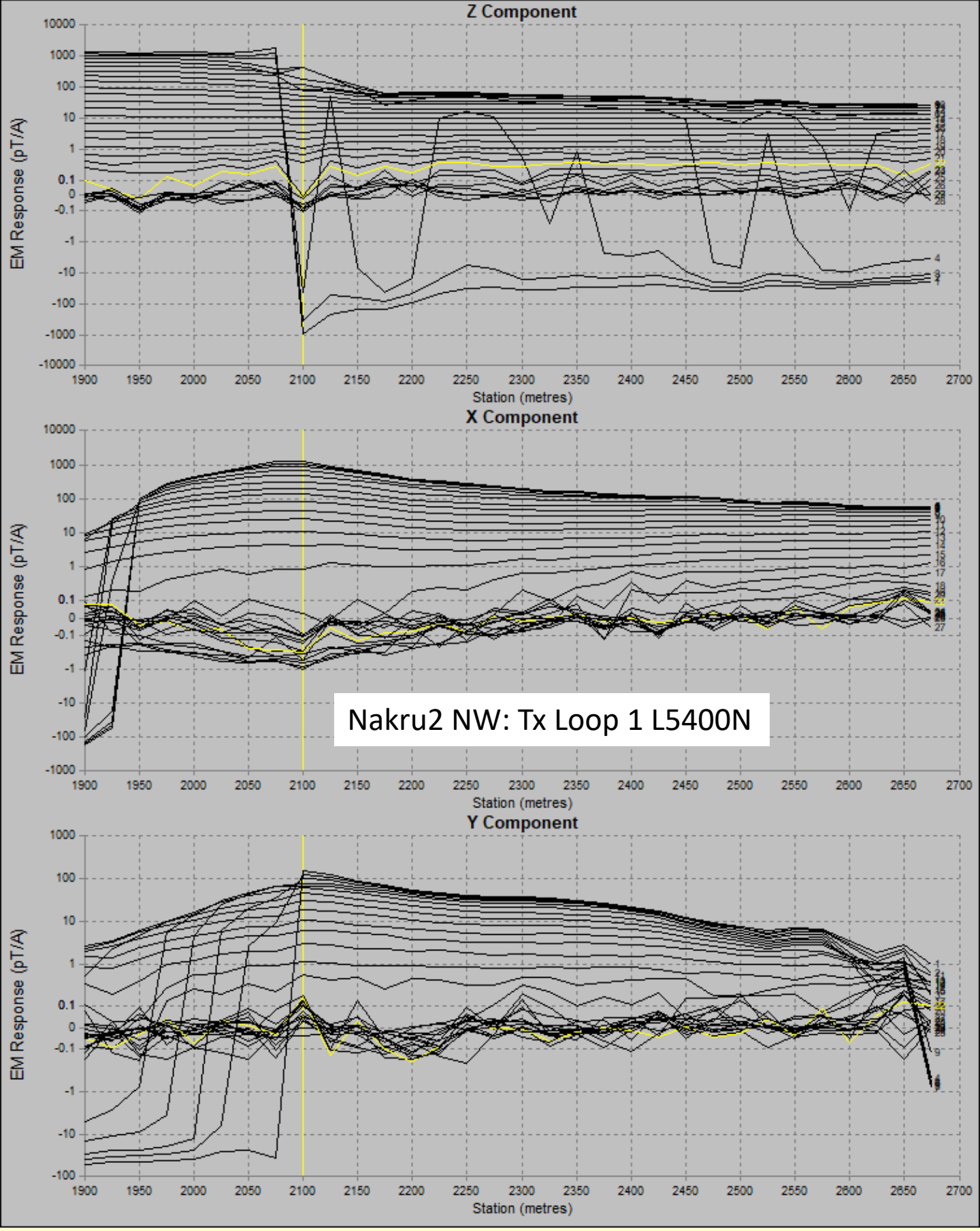

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100
2150
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100
2150
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5000N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100
2150
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
Station (metres)

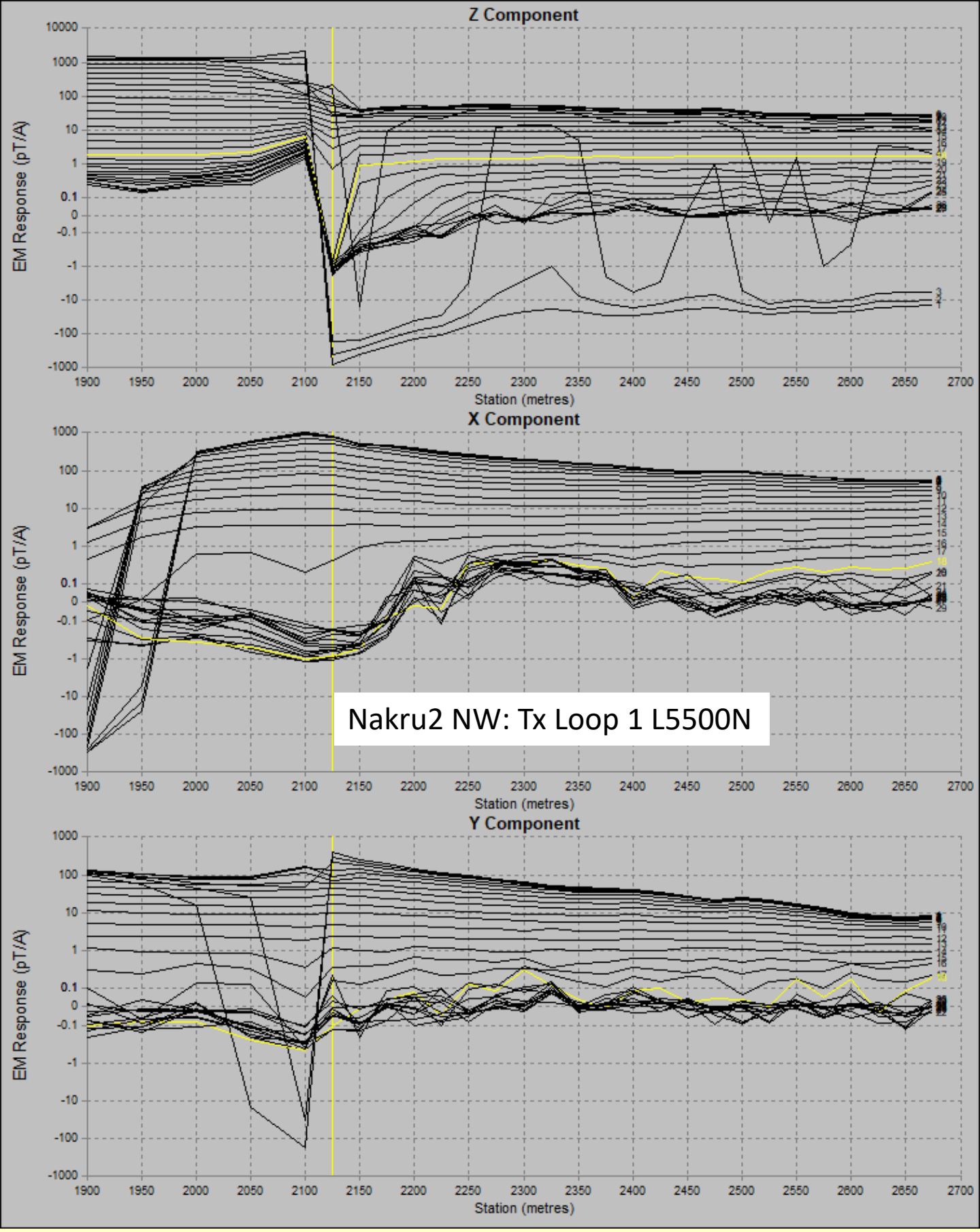

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5100N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)

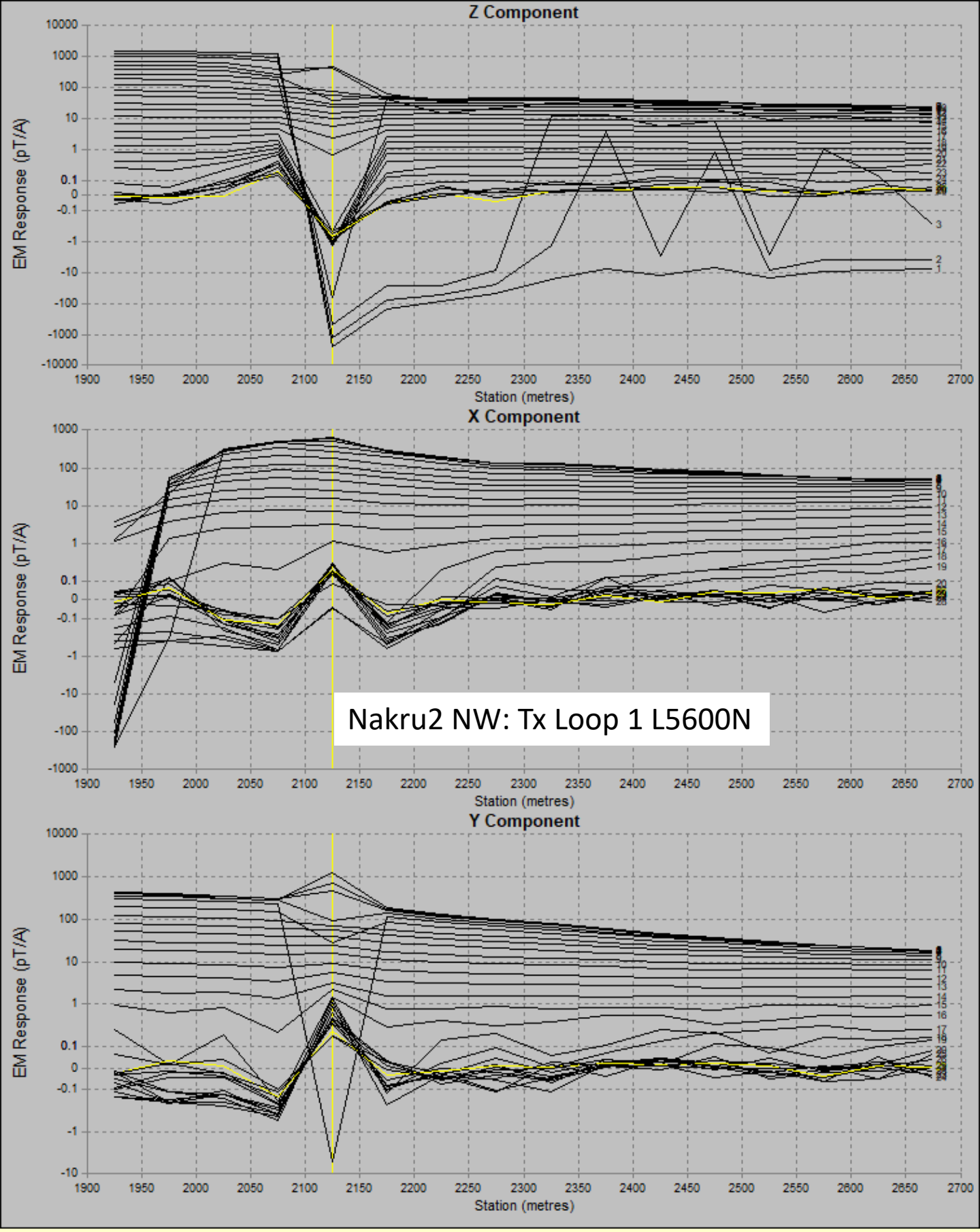

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5200N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100
2150
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5300N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
1900
1950
2000
2050
2100
2150
2200
2250
2300
2350
2400
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5350N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)

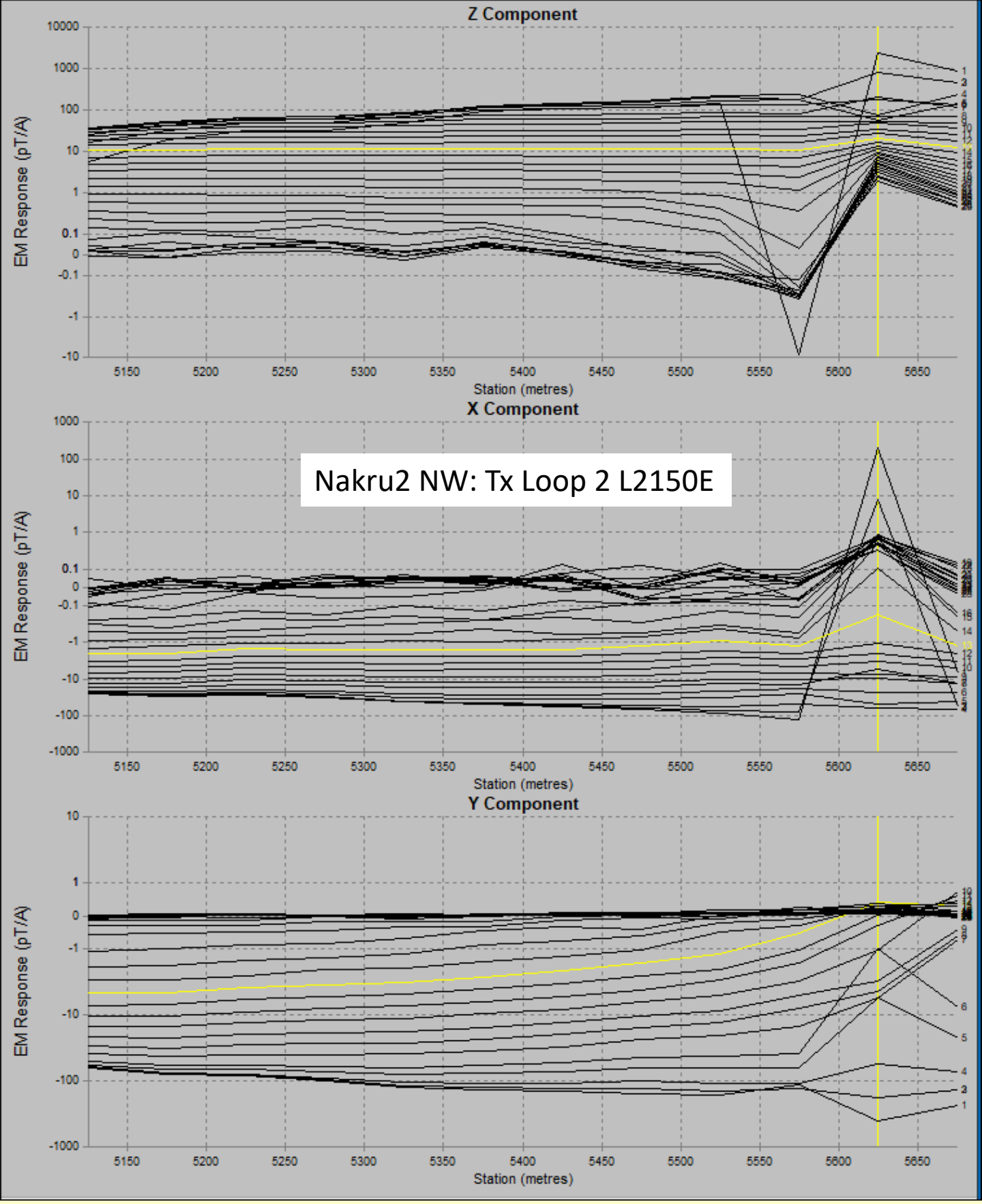

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5400N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5500N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)

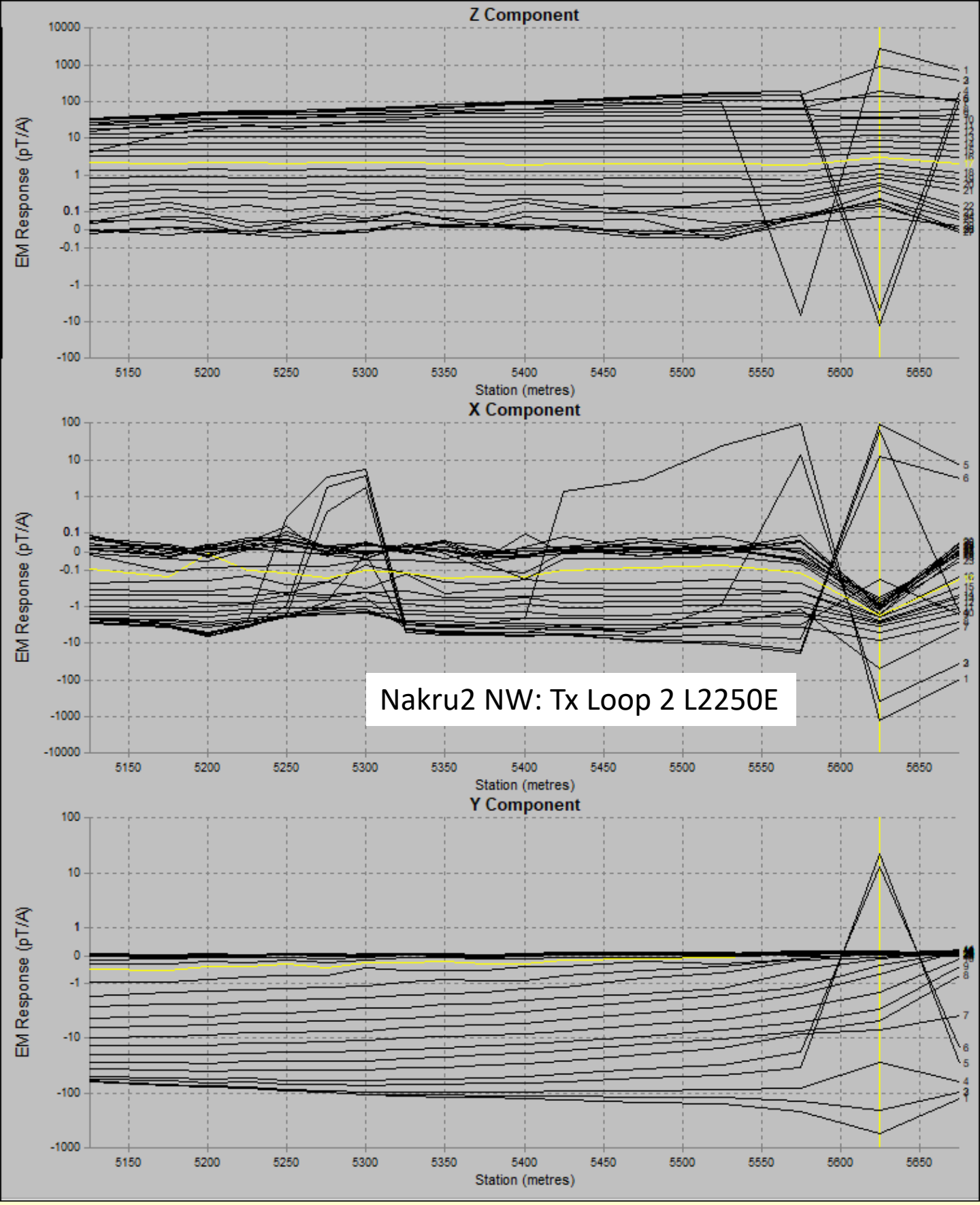

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 1 L5600N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)

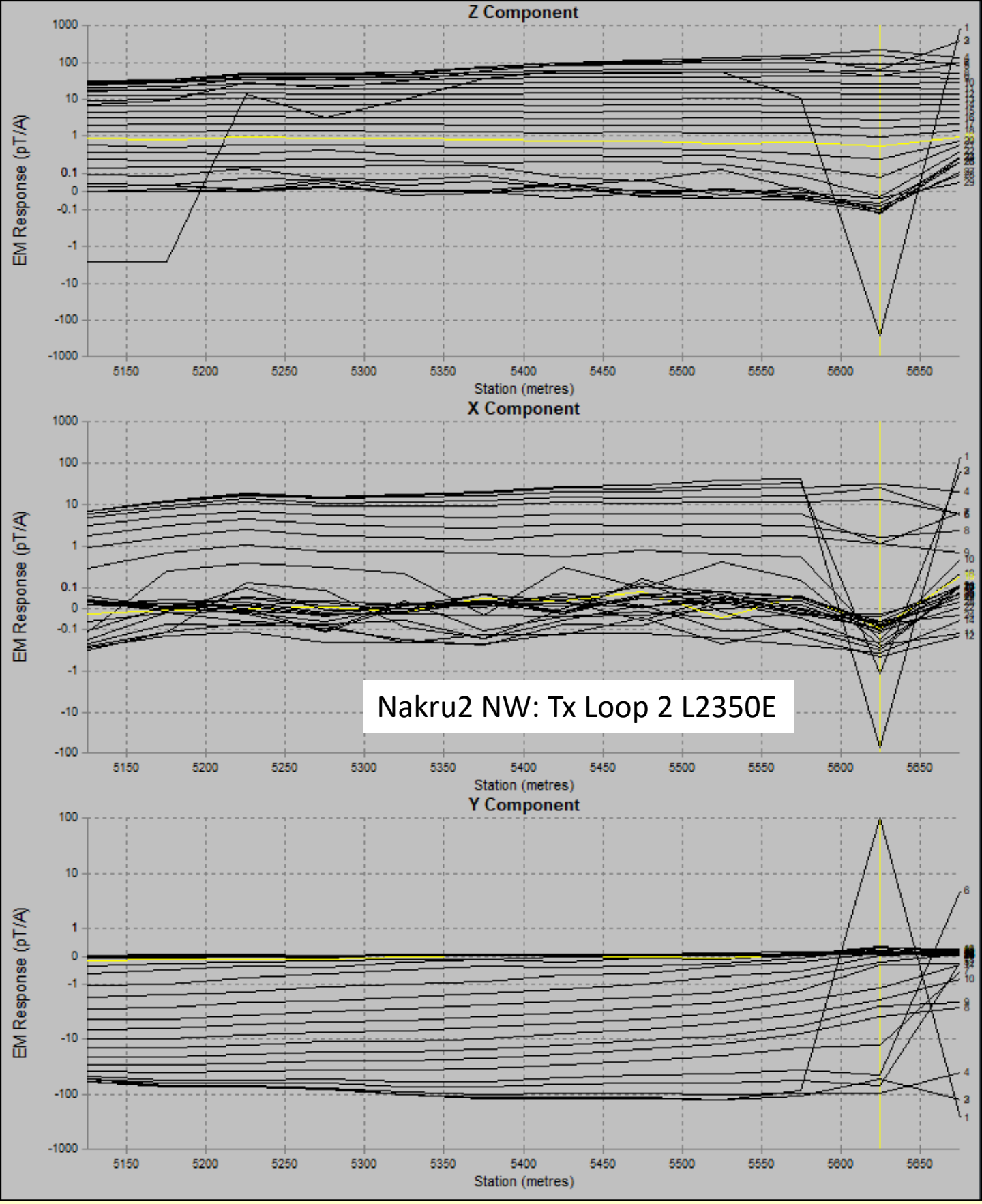
Ground EM Survey Profiles

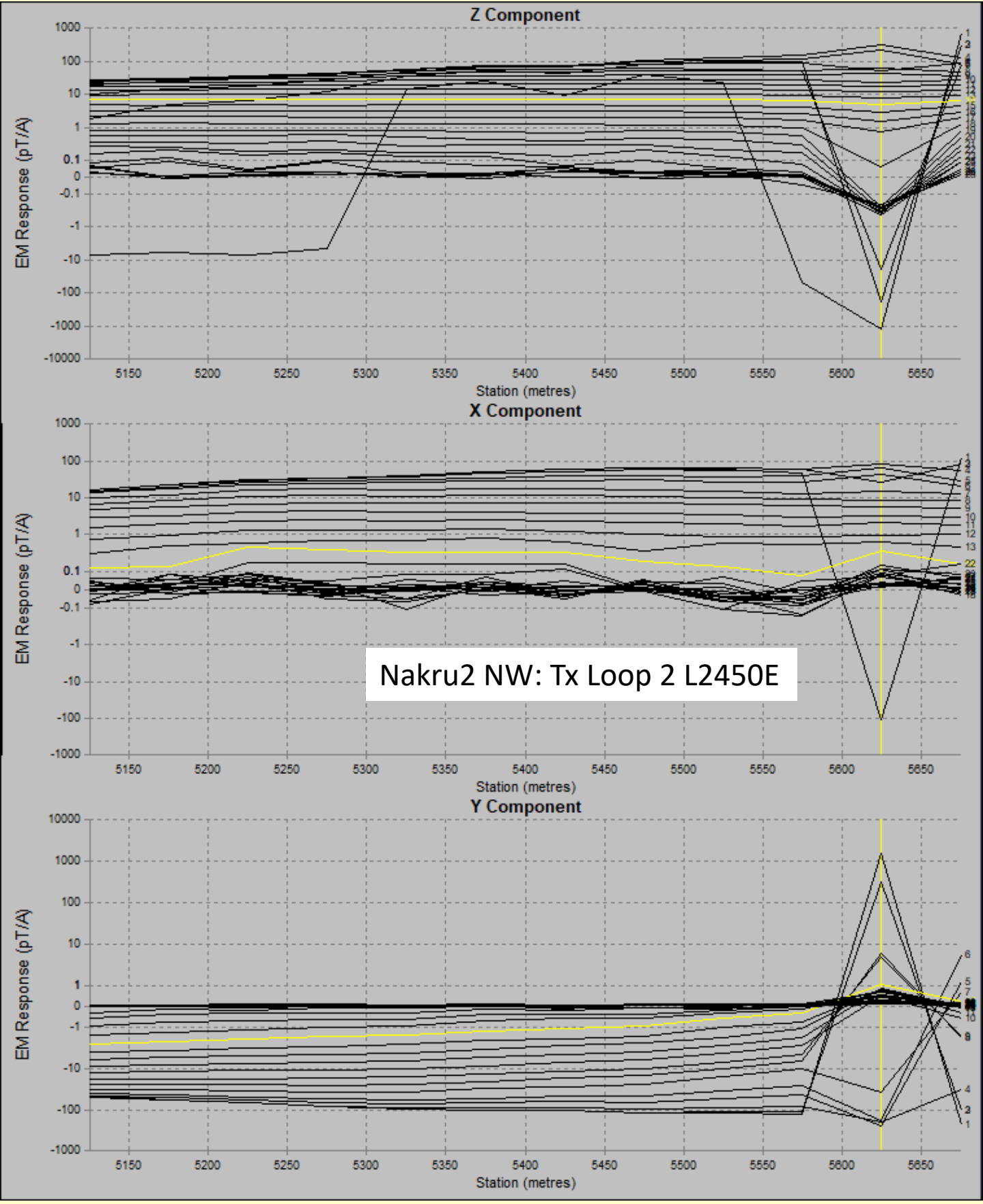
Nakru 2 Northwest Prospect – Loop 2

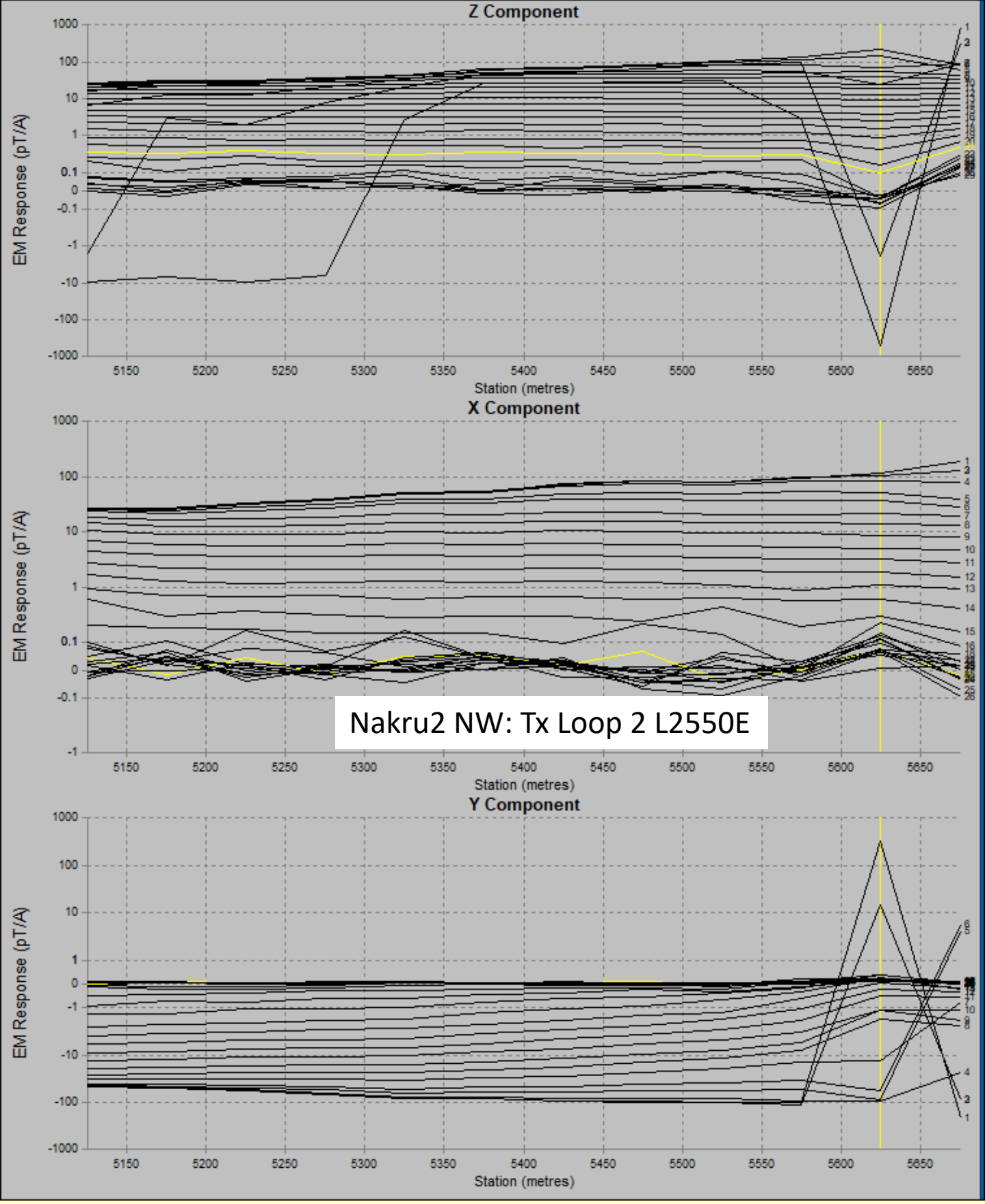


Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 2 L2150E


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 2 L2250E
Station (metres)
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
100
10
1
0
-1
-10
-100
-1000
Station (metres)

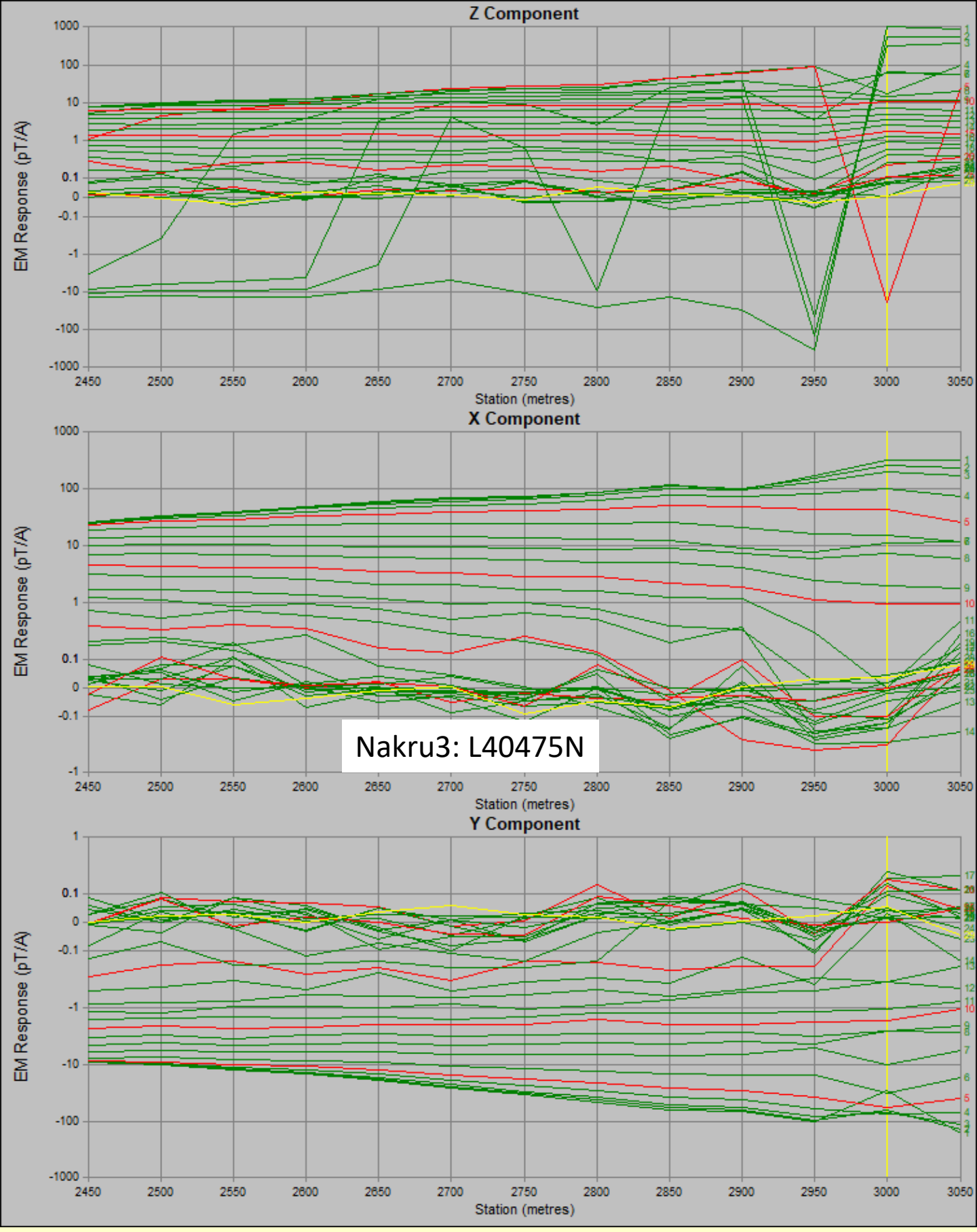

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 2 L2350E
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)

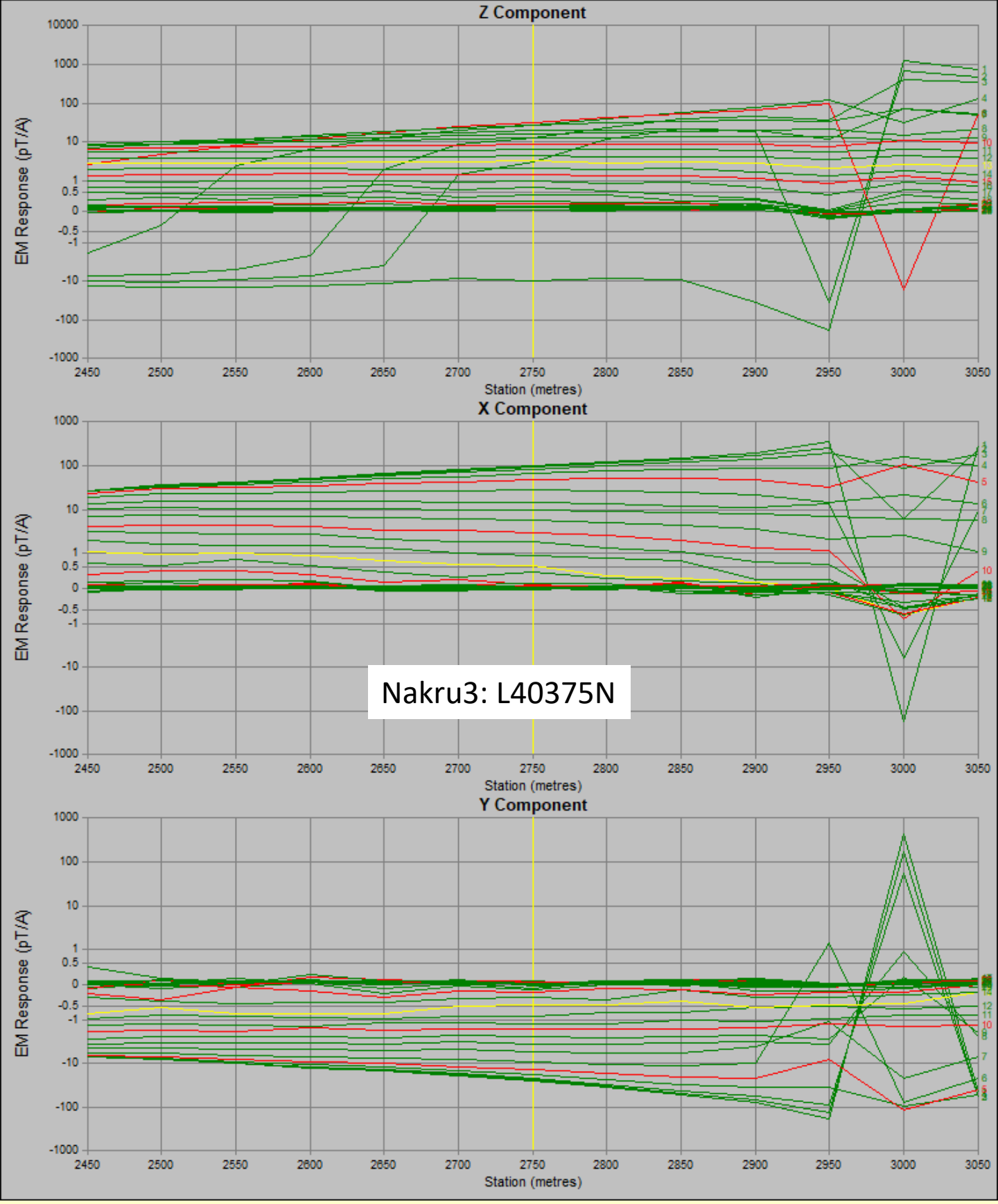

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 2 L2450E
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
Station (metres)

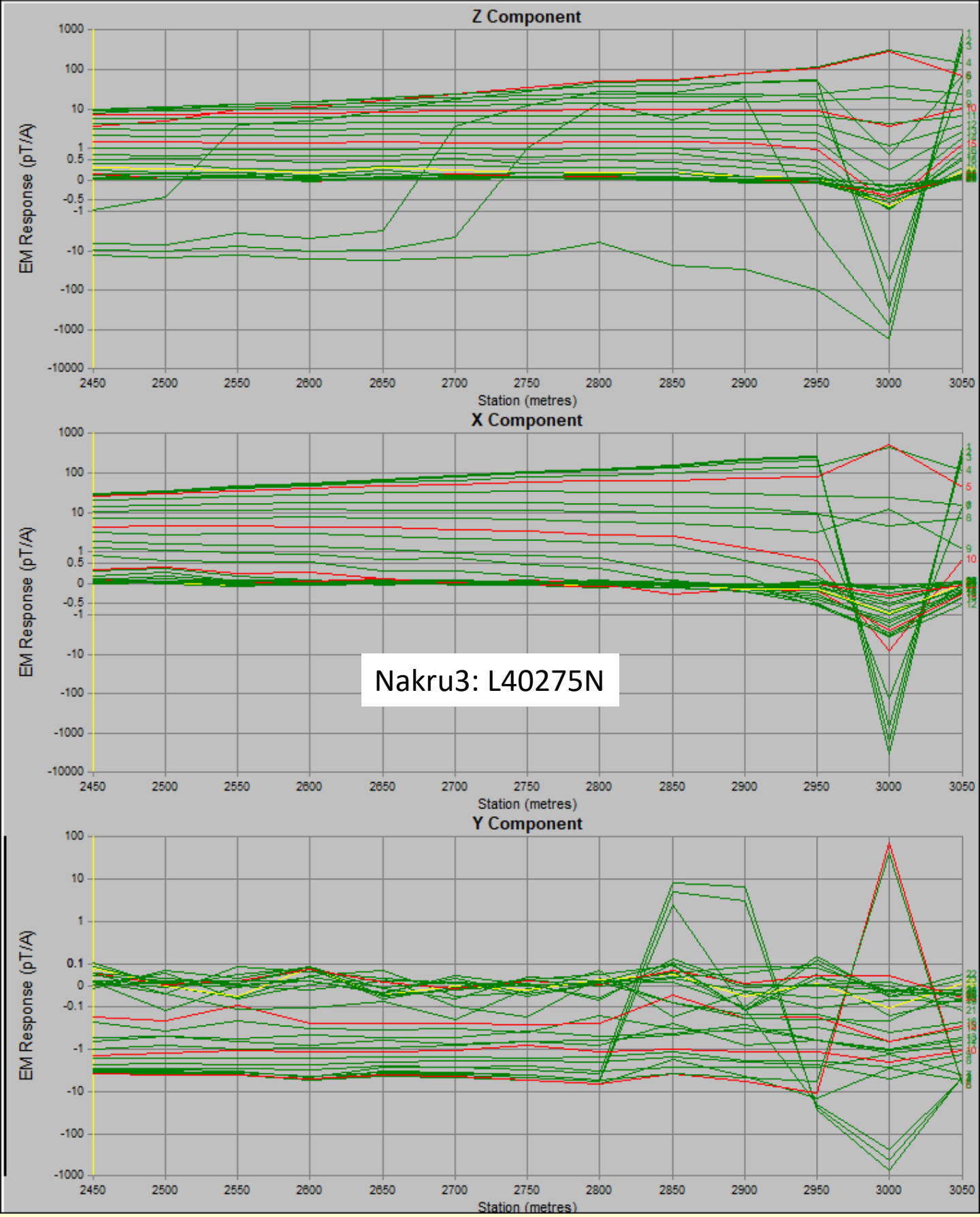

Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)
Nakru2 NW: Tx Loop 2 L2550E
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0
-1
-10
-100
-1000
5150
5200
5250
5300
5350
5400
5450
5500
5550
5600
5650
Station (metres)

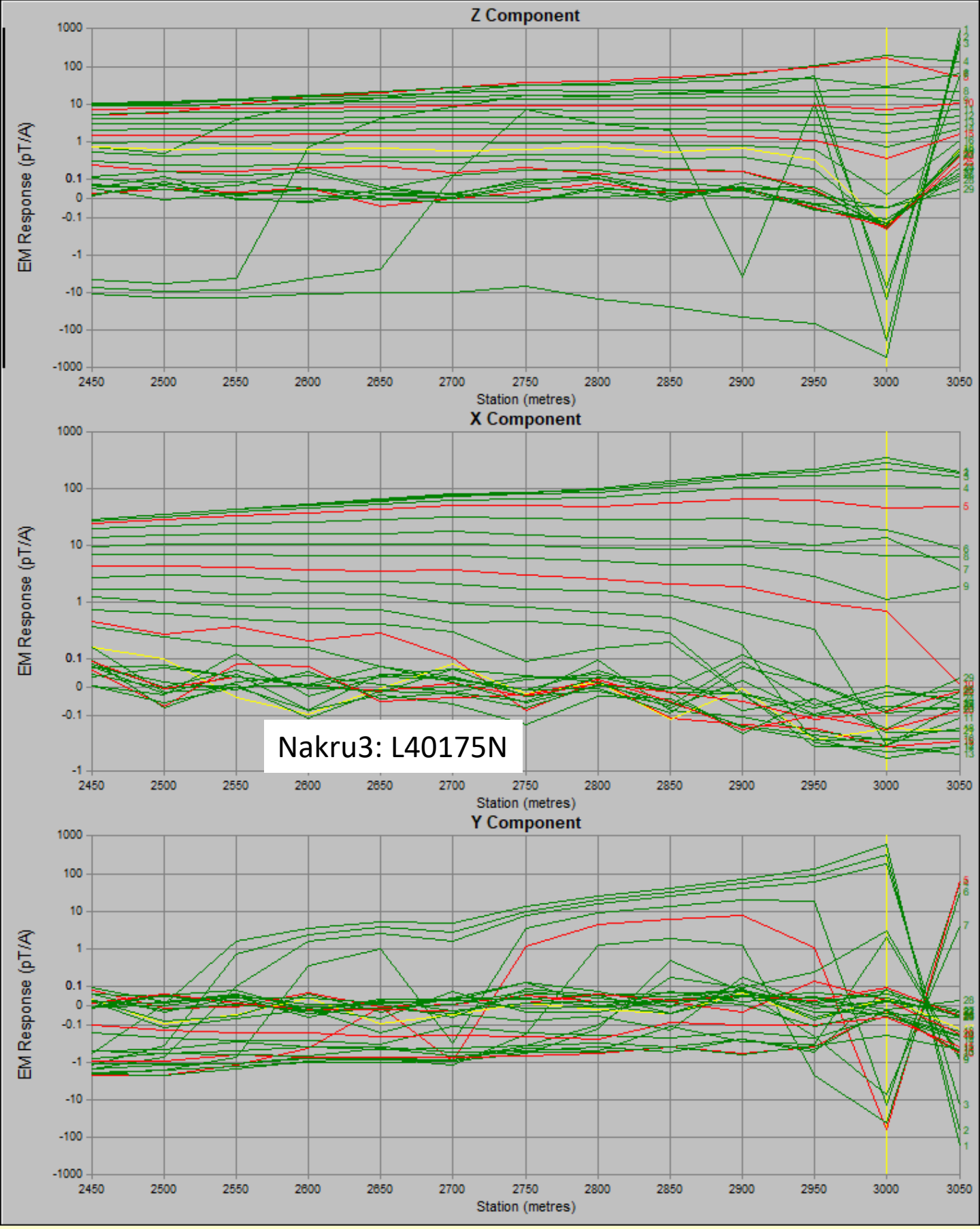
Ground EM Survey Profiles

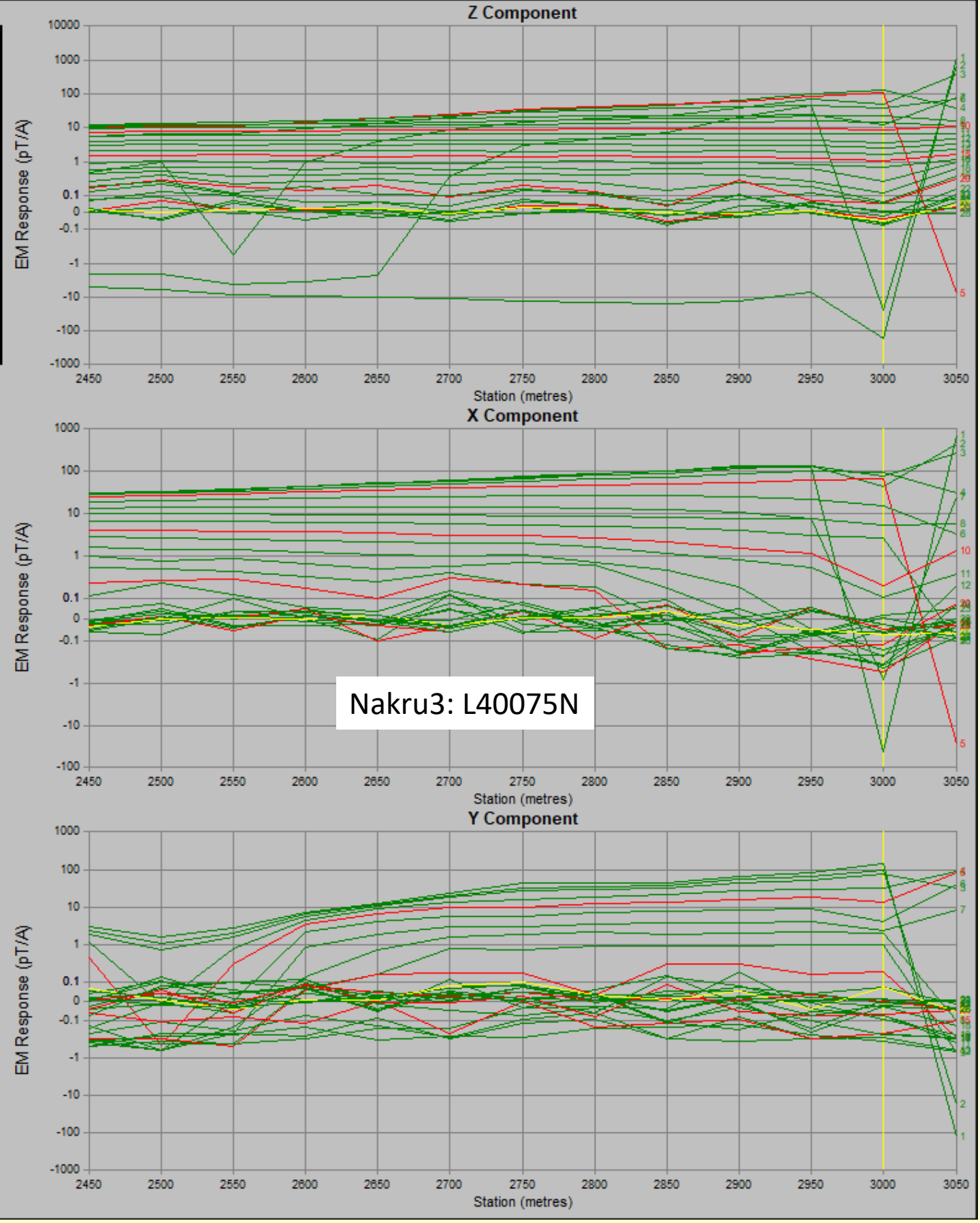
Nakru 3 Prospect – Loop 1


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
Nakru3: L40475N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru3: L40375N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru3: L40275N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)
Nakru3: L40175N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
Station (metres)


Z Component
EM Response (pT/A)
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
X Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)
Nakru3: L40075N
Y Component
EM Response (pT/A)
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
-0.1
-1
-10
-100
-1000
2450
2500
2550
2600
2650
2700
2750
2800
2850
2900
2950
3000
3050
Station (metres)