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09 August 2022

ASX Limited - Company Announcements Platform

STAGE 1 INFILL DIAMOND DRILLING COMMENCES

Ngami Copper Project and Kitlanya West Exploration Update

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Infill diamond drilling will be undertaken on the rapidly developing copper target at the Ngami
 Copper Project (NCP). This will take place in two stages:
 - 2,400m diamond drilling programme to infill the existing 1 kilometre (km)-spaced intersections at a 500 metre (m) spacing, along with selected step-out holes to establish vertical continuity of mineralisation.
 - On completion of the first phase of infill, and subject to results, 250m-spaced infill
 diamond drilling will continue (with selected step-out holes) for an estimated further
 4,800m. This phase of work is expected to be completed by year-end.
 - A fourth, 1km diamond step out hole is currently in progress.
- Drill core samples of mineralised intersections from completed drill holes NCP07, NCP08 & NCP09 have been prepared and will be shipped to ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, with assay results expected in September 2022.
- Low detection mobile metal-ion geochemistry (TerraleachTM TL1) proved highly effective in delineating soil anomalies associated with the drill confirmed mineralisation at NCP, providing an ideal targeting tool for the remaining untested ~100km of prospective contact within the NCP licenses. A selection of ~5,300 historical soil samples will be sent for TL1 analysis.
- A large 7,000 sample soil programme, covering targets in the 2,000 km² Kitlanya West (KITW) licences, has been commissioned and is scheduled to commence in late August. Given the relatively thin Kalahari cover in these licenses, soil sampling presents a cost-effective layer for further prioritising the 34 KITW targets for follow-up drill testing.

COBREX

Following the significant copper intersections¹ on the **NCP**, and subsequent A\$7m capital raise², Cobre Limited (ASX: **CBE**, **Cobre** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has expanded its exploration programmes on both the NCP and **KITW** projects. Having established the occurrence of significant concentrations of copper mineralisation at NCP, the Company can now focus on testing the extent and continuity of drill confirmed mineralisation with the aim to unlock a potential new copper deposit. In parallel, the Company is developing additional targets using the same technical method to vector in and open up the district-scale opportunities of the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**).

Figure 1 illustrates the approximate locations of infill drill samples at NCP. Figure 2 illustrates the proposed soil programmes at NCP and KITW. On completion of the work programmes discussed, further drill testing of priority targets will commence.

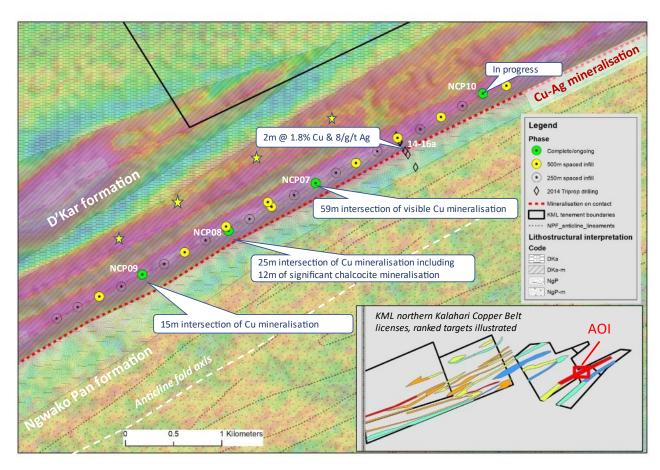


Figure 1. Proposed 500m and 250m infill drill programme, NCP priority copper target.

¹ See ASX announcements: 27 July 2022 "Significant New Copper Discovery at the Ngami Project"; 1 August 2022 "Significant New Copper Intersection at Ngami Copper Project"; and 3 August 2022 "Third Drill Hole Intersects Further Copper Mineralisation".

² See ASX announcement 4 August 2022 "\$7m Placement to Capitalise on Early Exploration in Botswana".



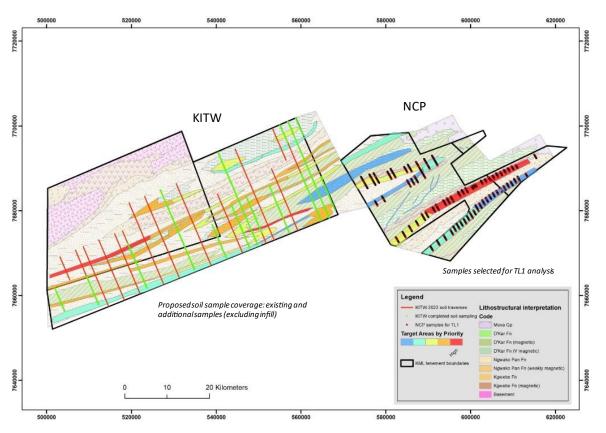


Figure 2. Proposed soil sampling programmes, NCP and KITW.

Commenting on initial drilling results, Cobre Executive Chairman and Managing Director, Martin Holland, said:

"This is a very exciting period for Cobre and all our shareholders. We are very proud of this new potential copper discovery, which was masterfully engineered by the Cobre technical team. The targeted strike length at NCP is comparable to some of the largest copper deposits in the Kalahari Copper Belt. The Company will now focus on aggressively infilling the new potential copper discovery throughout the remainder of this year. This is a significant opportunity now for the Cobre team to unlock a new deposit and a new copper district."

Ngami Copper Project and Kitlanya West Background

The NCP is located near the northern margin of the KCB (*Figure 3*) and includes significant strike of sub-cropping Ngwako-Pan / D'Kar Formation contact, on which, the majority of the known deposits in the KCB occur. The project is located immediately east of Kalahari Metals Limited's (**KML**) KITW licenses collectively covering a significant portion of prospective KCB stratigraphy. In terms of regional prospectivity, the greater license package includes:

- Over 500km of interpreted sub-cropping Ngwako Pan / D'Kar Formation contact which has been divided into 57 prospective targets across the KML licenses with 43 ranked targets located in the KITW and NCP properties;
- Strategic location near the basin margin typically prioritised for sedimentary-hosted copper deposits;
- Outcropping Kgwebe Formation, often considered a key vector for deposits in the northeast of the KCB;
- Well defined gravity low anomalies indicative of sub-basin architecture or structural thickening (a number of the deposits in the KCB are hosted on the margins of gravity lows);
- Relatively shallow Kalahari Group cover (between 0m and ~60m thick); and
- Numerous soil sample anomalies identified on regional sample traverses.

KML is targeting analogues to the copper deposits in Khoemacau's Zone 5 development (*Figure 5*) in the north-eastern portion of the KCB. These include Zone 5 (92.1 Mt @ 2.2% Cu and 22 g/t Ag), Zeta NE (29 Mt @ 2.0% Cu and 40 g/t Ag), Zone 5N (25.6 Mt @ 2.2% Cu and 38 g/t Ag) and Mango NE (21.1 Mt @ 1.8% Cu and 21 g/t Ag)³.

Table 1. Drill hole collar information, UTM34S, WGS84

Hole ID	Х	Υ	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End hole (m)
NCP07	599890	7685403	1080	-60	150	381
14-16a	600764	7685829	1083	-60	150	200.72
NCP08	598995	7684891	1080	-60	150	171.31
NCP09	598093	7684454	1080	-60	150	246.3
NCP10	601620	7686332	1080	-60	150	300⁴

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Cobre Board by: Martin C Holland, Executive Chairman and Managing Director.

For more information about this announcement, please contact:

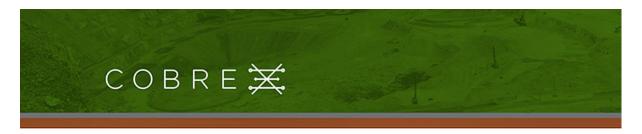
Martin C Holland

Executive Chairman and Managing Director

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³ From Mineral resources and ore reserve estimate - Khoemacau copper mining

⁴ Ongoing drill hole.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Catterall, a Competent Person and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisations (ROPO). David Catterall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 (JORC 2012). David Catterall is a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, a recognised professional organisation.

David Catterall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

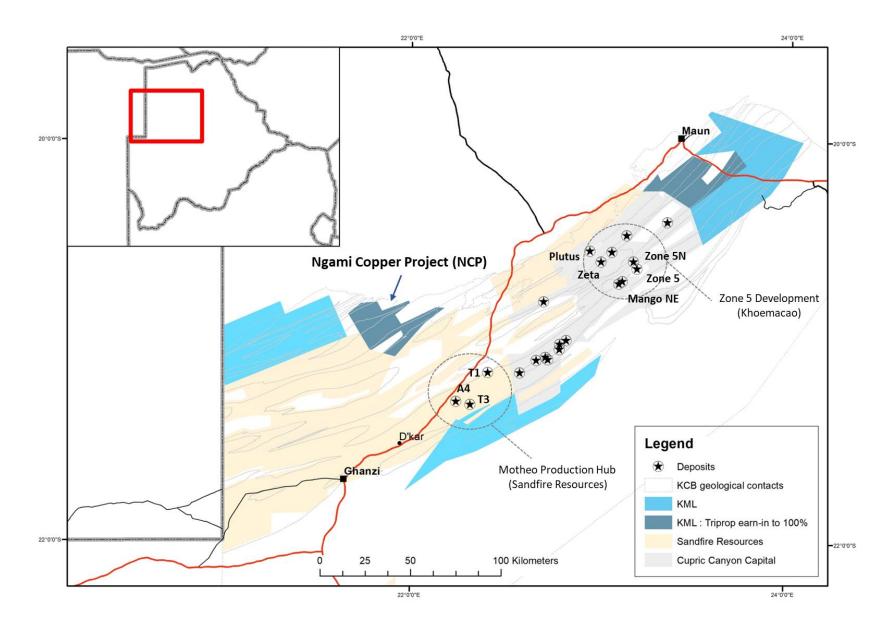
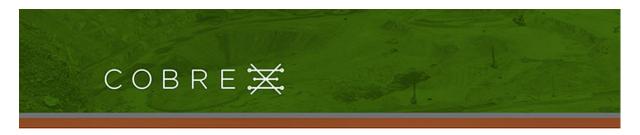


Figure 3. Locality map illustrating the position of KML's projects in the KCB.



JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for the NCP and KITW Projects

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template				
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.	 The information in this release relates to the technical details from the Company's exploration and drilling program Ngami Copper Projects (NCP) which lie within the Ngamiland District on the Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana. No samples have been dispatched for analysis at this stage. Quoted mineralisation is based on visual logging by geologists on-site with verification done using a handheld pXRF. pXRF measurements have been taken at 25cm intervals through sections of interest to avoid operator bias. Results are intended to provide indicative numbers only. 		
	 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 	 Sampling of drill core is currently ongoing and has not been completed at this stage. No results are quoted. pXRF measurements are carried out with appropriate blanks and reference material analysed routinely to verify instrument accuracy and repeatability. 		

	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.	
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	KML's Diamond drilling is being conducted with Tricone (Kalahari Sands), followed by PQ/HQ/NQ core sizes (standard tube) with HQ and NQ core oriented using AXIS Champ ORI tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	 Core recovery is measured and recorded for all drilling. Once bedrock was intersected, sample recovery has been very good >98%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sampling of drill core has not been completed
	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.	 Sampling of drill core has not been completed pXRF measurements quoted are not considered a replacement for laboratory assay and are provided for indicative purposed only. The nature of the point samples are intrinsically biased. Cut grove samples are considered more representative but again are intended for indicative purposes only.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	 KML Diamond drill core is logged by a team of qualified geologists using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging codes. The geologists on site followed industry best practice and standard operating procedure for

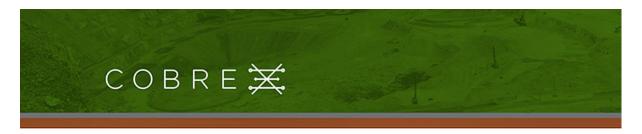
	Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	 Diamond core drilling processes. Diamond drill core was marked up on site and logged back at camp where it securely stored. Data is recorded digitally using Ocris geological logging software. The QA/QC'd compilation of all logging results are stored on the cloud.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	 All logging used standard published logging charts and classification for grain size, abundance, colour and lithologies to maintain a qualitative and semi-quantitative standard based on visual estimation. Magnetic susceptibility readings are also taken every meter and/or half meter using a ZH Instruments SM-20/SM-30 reader.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Selected intervals are currently being cut with a commercial core cutter in half, using a 2mm thick blade, for one half to be sampled for analysis. For selected samples core is quartered and both quarters being sampled as an original and field replicate sample.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry	• N/A
	 For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques 	Field sample preparation is suitable for the core samples.
	 Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	 KML's standard field QAQC procedures for core drilling include the field insertion of blanks, standards and selection of requested laboratory duplicates. These are being inserted at a rate of 4- 5% each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in- situ material collected, including for instance	 Sampling is deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. Sampling is ongoing and has not been completed.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• N/A • N/A
	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.	 KML use ZH Instruments SM20 magnetic susceptibility meter for measuring magnetic susceptibilities and readings were randomly repeated to ensure reproducibility and consistency of the data. A Niton FXL950 pXRF instrument is used with reading times on Soil Mode of 120seconds in total. For the pXRF analyses, well established in-house SOPs were strictly followed and data QAQC'd before accepted in the database. A test study of 5 times repeat analyses on selected soil samples is conducted to establish the reliability and repeatability of the pXRF at low Cu-Pb-Zn values. For the pXRF Results, no user factor was applied, and as per SOP the units calibrated daily with their respective calibration disks. All QAQC samples were reviewed for consistency and accuracy. Results were deemed repeatable and representative.
	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.	• N/A
Verification of sampling	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or 	 All drill core intersections were verified by peer review.

and assaying	alternative company personnel.	
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	 All data is electronically stored with peer review of data processing and modelling Data entry procedures standardized in SOP, data checking and verification routine. Data storage on partitioned drives and backed up on server and on the cloud.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data.
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. 	 KML's Drill collar coordinates are captured by using handheld Garmin GPS and verified by a second handheld Garmin GPS. Downhole surveys of drill holes is being undertaken using an AXIS ChampMag tool.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is WGS84 UTM Zone 34S. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	 Topographic control is based on satellite survey data collected at 30m resolution. Quality is considered acceptable.
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.	• N/A

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.	Drill spacing is currently broad and hole orientation is aimed at intersecting the bedding of the host stratigraphy as perpendicular as practically possible (e.g. within the constraint of the cover thickness). This is considered appropriate for the geological setting and for the known mineralisation styles in the Copperbelt.
	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.	 Existence, and orientation, of preferentially mineralised structures is not yet fully understood but current available data indicates mineralisation occurs within steep, sub-vertical structures, subparallel to foliation. No significant sampling bias is therefore expected.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Sample bags are logged, tagged, double bagged and sealed in plastic bags, stored at the field office. Diamond core is stored in a secure facility at the field office and then moved to a secure warehouse. Sample security includes a chain-of-custody procedure that consists of filling out sample submittal forms that are sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to make certain that all samples are received by the laboratory. Prepared samples were transported to the analytical laboratory in sealed gravel bags that are accompanied by appropriate paperwork, including the original sample preparation request numbers and chain-of-custody forms
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	KML's drill hole sampling procedure is done according to industry best practice.



JORC Table 2 - 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. 	 Cobre Ltd holds a 75% interest in Kalahari Metals Ltd Kalahari Metals in turn owns 51% of Triprop Holdings Ltd (with an earn-in in place to acquire the remaining 49%) and 100% of Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd both of which are locally registered companies. Triprop Holdings holds the NCP licenses PL035/2017 (624km²) and PL036/2017 (96km²), which are due their next extension on 30/09/2022 Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd holds the KITW licenses PL342/2016 (941 km²) and PL343/2016(986 km²), which are due their next renewal on 31 March 2024: The company has applied for second extensions for the NCP licenses
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 Previous exploration on portions of the NCP and KITW projects was conducted by BHP. BHP collected approximately 125 and 113 soil samples over the KITW and NCP projects respectively in 1998. BHP collected Geotem airborne electromagnetic data over a small portion of PL036/2012 and PL342/2016, with a significant coverage over PL343/2016.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The regional geological setting underlying all the Licences is interpreted as Neoproterozoic meta sediments, deformed during the Pan African Damara Orogen into a series of ENE trending structural domes cut by local structures. The style of mineralisation expected comprises strata-bound and structurally controlled disseminated and vein hosted Cu/Ag mineralisation.

Drill hole A summary of all information Information relating to the drilling described material to the understanding Information in this announcement are listed in Table 1. of the exploration results Summary table of all core drill holes is including a tabulation of the presented below: following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the Kitlanya West Kitlanya West drill hole collar KML KML KML NCP01 NCP01A elevation or RL (Reduced 617226 Level - elevation above KML KML sea level in metres) of the NCP05 drill hole collar KML NCP06 Triprop Triprop o dip and azimuth of the hole TRDH14-02A 612338 down hole length and Triprop Triprop Triprop interception depth 7686512 o hole length. Triprop Triprop NCP TRDH14-07 7686414 If the exclusion of this Triprop information is justified on the Triprop basis that the information is Triprop not Material and this exclusion Triprop Triprop Triprop does not detract from the TRDH14-16 TRDH14-16A understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. In reporting Exploration Data Results > 0.5% Cu have been averaged Results, weighting averaging aggregation weighted by downhole lengths, and techniques, maximum and/or methods exclusive of internal waste. minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cutoff 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. Relationship These relationships are Down hole intersection widths are used particularly important in the between throughout. reporting of Exploration mineralisation Results. widths and If the geometry of the intercept mineralisation with respect to lengths the drill hole angle is known,

its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the

Diagrams	 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should 	Included within the report.
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	 Results from the previous exploration programmes are summarised in the target priorities which are based on an interpretation of these results. The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced and representative report.
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.	Nothing relevant at this early stage of reporting
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout 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. 	 Based upon the results announced in this release further diamond drilling has been planned. The additional drill holes are shown on diagrams within the announcement.