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9 September 2022

ASX Limited - Company Announcements Platform

DRILLING INTERSECTS FURTHER SIGNIFICANT COPPER MINERALISATION, NGAMI COPPER PROJECT

Sixth diamond drill hole intersects significant copper mineralisation between NCP08 and NCP07 demonstrating lateral continuity of mineralisation

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Highlights:

- The sixth hole of the ongoing drill programme at the Ngami Copper Project (**NCP**) in the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**), Botswana, has returned another highly encouraging copper intersection.
- NCP12 has intersected an **18m** zone of visible copper mineralisation (down hole) which includes **9m** of notable visual chalcocite mineralisation confirmed with pXRF
- Drill hole NCP12 was designed to test the lateral continuity of mineralisation intersected in NCP08 and NCP11B which, along with NCP07, NCP09, NCP10 and historical hole TRD14-16a, has defined a compelling >4km long copper target.
- In addition to the primary bedding and cleavage hosted intersection of chalcocite, intersections of vein hosted cuprite mineralisation have been noted.
- The intersection at NCP12 demonstrates that significant visual copper mineralisation intersected in NCP08, NCP11-B and NCP07 has lateral continuity.
- Further drilling, designed to prove continuity of mineralisation along the >4km strike length is ongoing at a 500m spacing including the seventh hole, NCP13, which is already underway. These results will be reported in combination with upcoming laboratory assay results for drill holes NCP07, NCP08 and NCP09 towards the end of September.

Commenting on the drilling results from this sixth hole, Cobre Executive Chairman and Managing Director, Martin Holland, said:

"This is another significant result, providing confidence that the significant copper mineralisation intersected so far has lateral continuity along the extensive strike length of the target. We look forward to updating the market with further results from the 500m spaced drill programme along with assay results as these become available. Given the success of the first six holes in this diamond drill program, the company is fast tracking exploration with a second drill rig mobilising to site."

Cobre Limited (ASX: **CBE**, **Cobre** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the sixth intersection of copper mineralisation from its ongoing drill programme on Kalahari Metals Limited's (**KML**) NCP licenses. Drill hole NCP12 targeted the lateral extension of highly anomalous mineralisation intersected in drill holes NCP08 and NCP11-B, which, along with drill holes NCP10, NCP09, NCP07 and TRD-14-16a[1], has delineated a compelling copper target with more than 4km of strike. Importantly, the copper intersection in NCP12 provides confidence in the continuity of mineralisation along the extensive strike extent.

Based on visual estimates, confirmed with pXRF readings, drill hole NCP12 has intersected an 18m zone of copper mineralisation which includes 9m of abundant chalcocite mineralisation which is centred at 221m down hole. Mineralisation consists primarily of fine-grained chalcocite which occurs as fracture-fill and along bedding planes. In addition to the primary chalcocite dominated zone, an intersection of vein hosted cuprite mineralisation has been noted. Mineralisation is steeply dipping and expected to sub-crop under approximately 65m of cover.

The ongoing drill programme tests the first of 55 ranked targets across KML's extensive license holding including 43 targets on the relatively unexplored northern margin of the KCB. KML has commenced with soil sampling programmes on both northern margin projects (NCP and Kitlanya West) with a view to advancing several of these targets for drill testing in the short to medium term.

NCP12 Results

As with the other drill holes in the programme, NCP12 was designed to intersect mineralisation associated with the redox contact between oxidised Ngwako Pan Formation red beds and overlying reduced marine sedimentary rocks of the D'Kar Formation on the northern limb of an anticline structure. The hole is located 500m northeast of NCP08 and tests for lateral continuity of encouraging copper mineralisation intersected in this hole. NCP12 was drilled through a section of three steeply dipping upward coarsening cycles of D'Kar Formation siltstone to sandstones capped with marl units before intersecting the contact with the underlying Ngwako Pan Formation sandstones at 223.4m. Mineralisation is located in the lowermost "mineralisation cycle" with some evidence of zonation from

[1] For full details of previously reported drill holes including exploration results and relevant JORC table information, refer to the Company's announcements to the ASX dated 27 July 2022, 1 August 2022, 3 August 2022, 16 August 2022 and 30 August 2022.

a chalcocite dominant zone directly above the Ngwako Pan contact with chrysocolla and occasional cuprite mineralisation noted on parting planes and vein margins higher up from the contact.

Importantly, results from NCP12 demonstrate that the anomalous copper mineralisation occurring above the Ngwako Pan contact has lateral continuity providing further support for potential economic concentrations of mineralisation along the extensive strike length.

Core photos, illustrating mineralisation are presented in ***Figure 1***.

Visual mineralisation logs were confirmed with pXRF 1m composite samples which were taken by cutting a groove along the drill core and then analysing the composite powder with a pXRF. Results are compared with other hole intersections graphically in ***Figure 2***. A plan and oblique 3D view of the completed drilling is illustrated in ***Figure 3***. An annotated section through NCP12 is provided in ***Figure 4***.

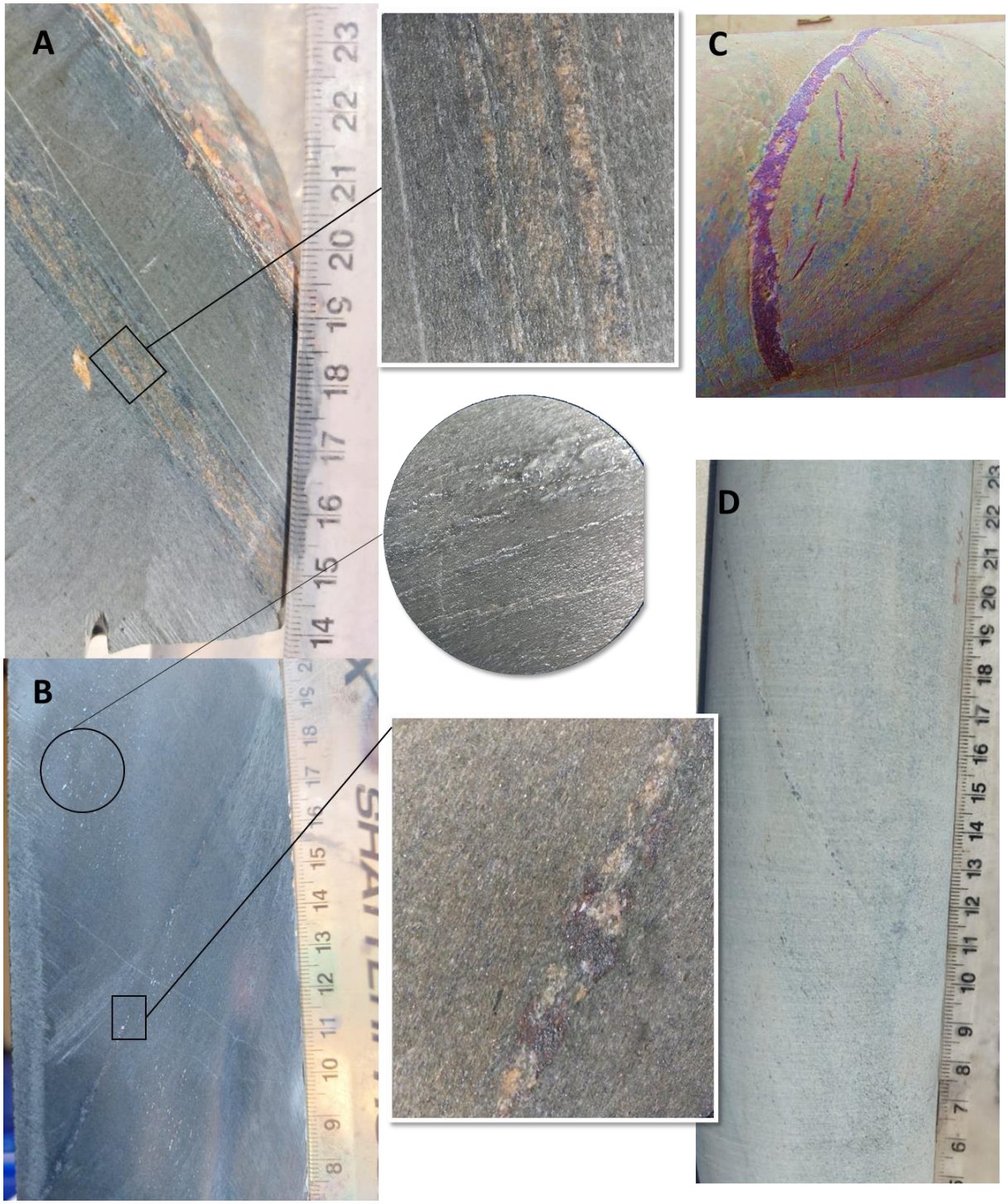


Figure 1. Examples of mineralisation intersected in NCP12. (A) Fine grained chalcocite associated with the marl unit at the Ngwako Pan contact. (B) Chalcocite mineralisation in carbonate veins. (C) Possible vein of cuprite. (D) Fine grained chalcocite mineralisation along parting planes.

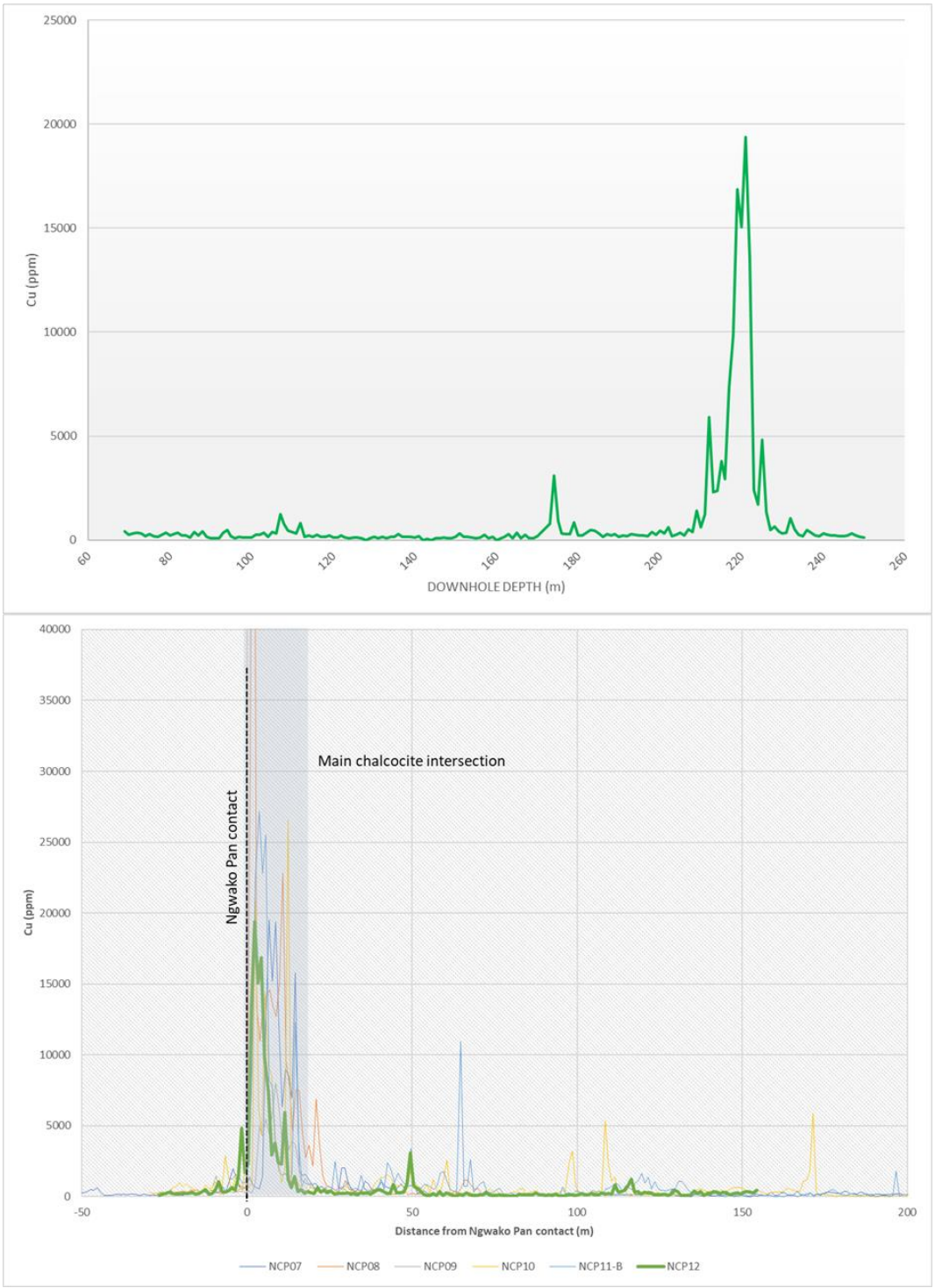
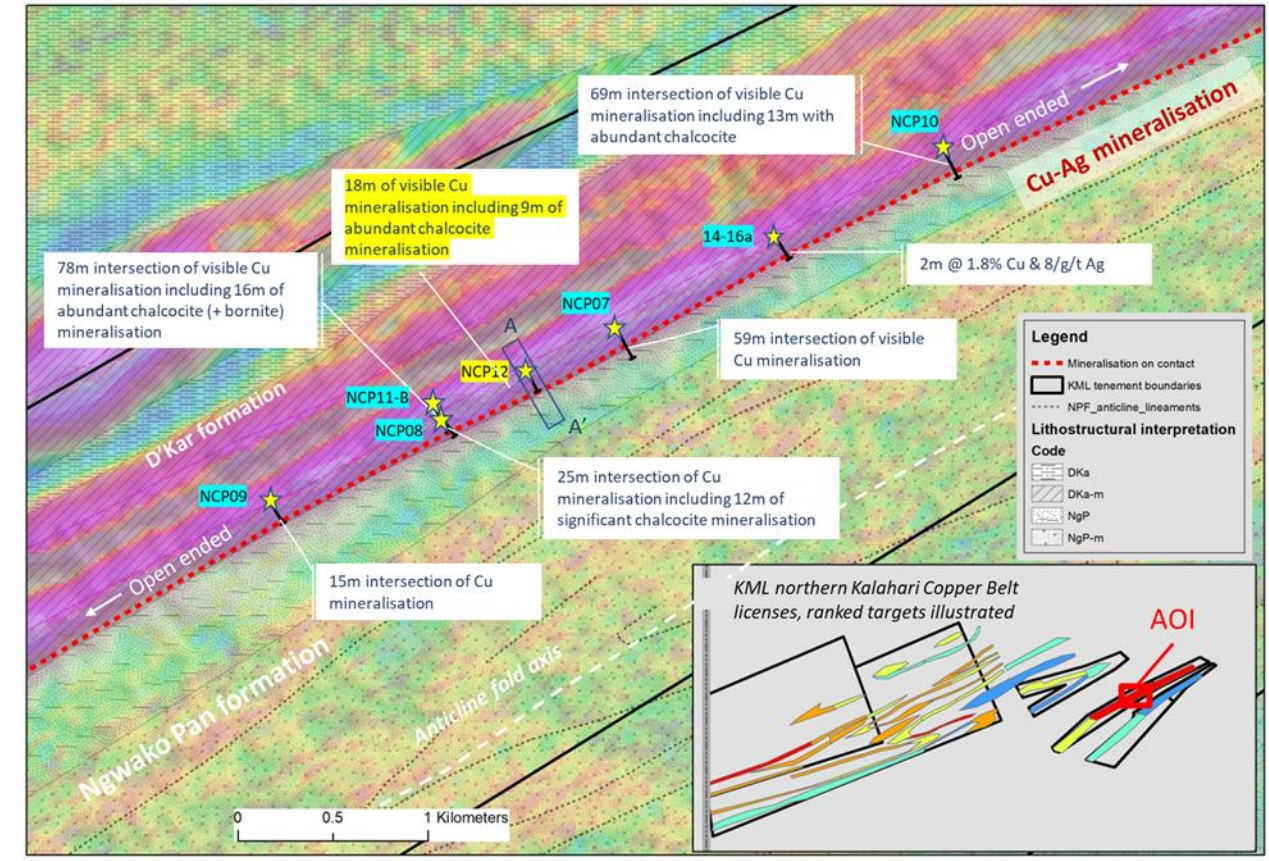


Figure 2. (top) Graphical illustration of pXRF composite 1m sample measurements for the complete NCP12 hole. Results confirm the abundance of visual copper mineralisation in drill logs. (bellow) Comparison of mineralised intersections for completed drill holes demonstrating the continuity of the main chalcocite mineralisation along the strike length of the target.

Cautionary Statement: Investors are reminded that further exploration work is required in order to confirm the abundance of copper mineralisation referred to as there is currently insufficient information available given the early stage of the drill program. The core sample will be sent to the laboratory for analysis with further results pending.



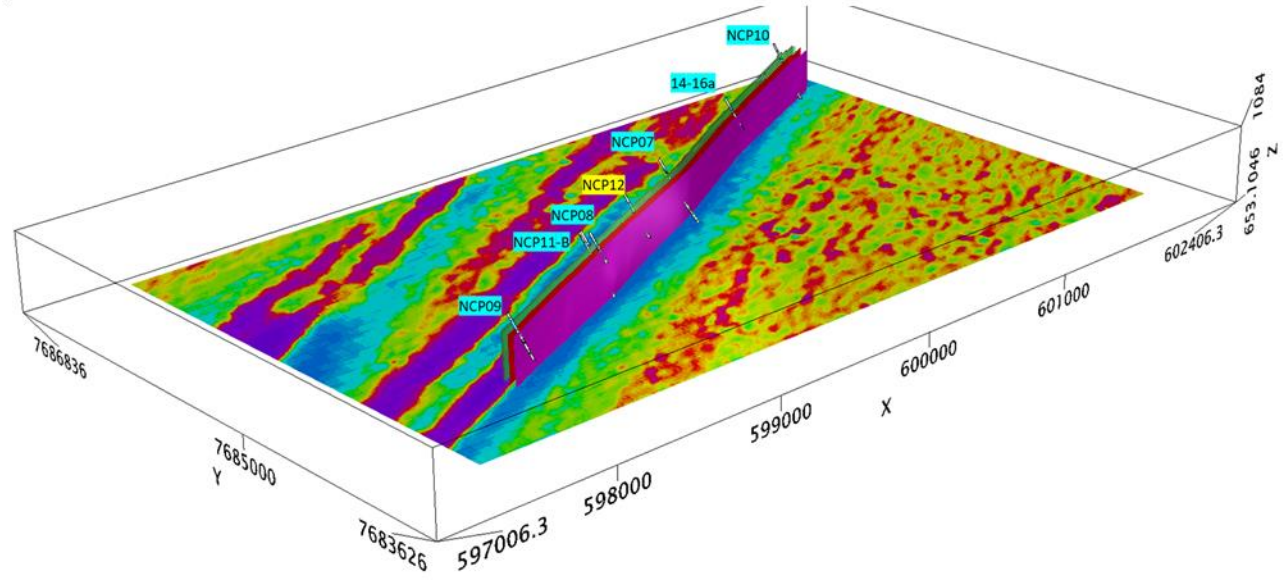


Figure 3. (previous page) Plan view illustrating drill positions on airborne magnetic data. (below) 3D view illustrating the completed drill holes with the mineralised contact model.

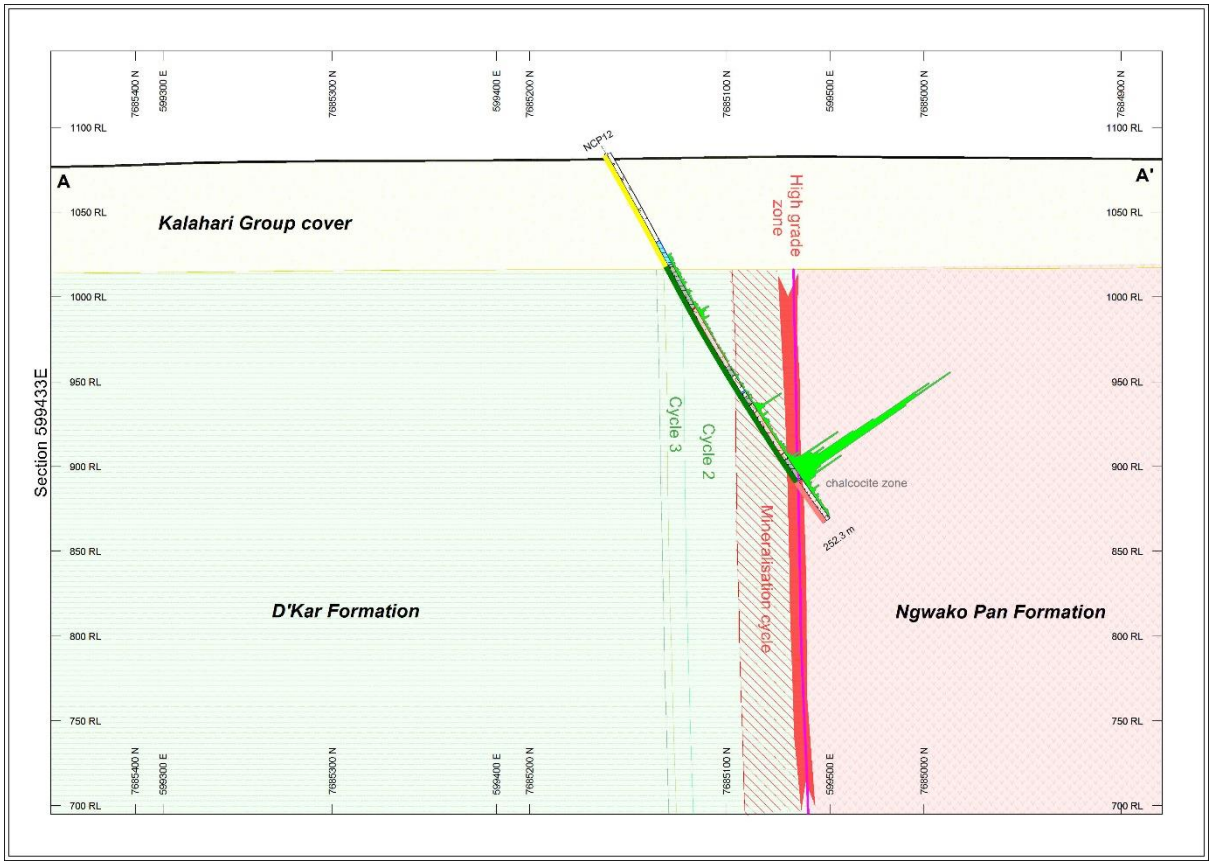


Figure 4. Section A-A' through drill hole NCP12 illustrating the position of copper mineralisation from pXRF measurements. Depositional cycles have been modelled across the target and have been overlain on the section for reference.

Table 1. Drill hole collar information, UTM34S, WGS84

Hole ID	X	Y	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End hole (m)
NCP07	599890	7685403	1080	-60	150	387.3
14-16a	600764	7685829	1083	-60	150	200.7
NCP08	598985	7684910	1082	-60	150	171.3
NCP09	598092	7684452	1081	-60	150	246.3
NCP10	601624	7686326	1070	-60	150	351.5
NCP11-B	598958	7684955	1079	-60	150	384.4
NCP12	599433	7685161	1084	-60	150	252.3

Ngami Copper Project (NCP) and Kitlanya West background

The NCP is located near the northern margin of the KCB (***Figure 5***) 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 KML's Kitlanya West licenses collectively covering a significant portion of prospective KCB stratigraphy. In terms of regional prospectively the greater license package includes:

- Over 500km of interpreted sub-cropping Ngwako Pan / D'Kar Formation contact which has been divided into 55 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) .

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

holland@cobre.com.au

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.

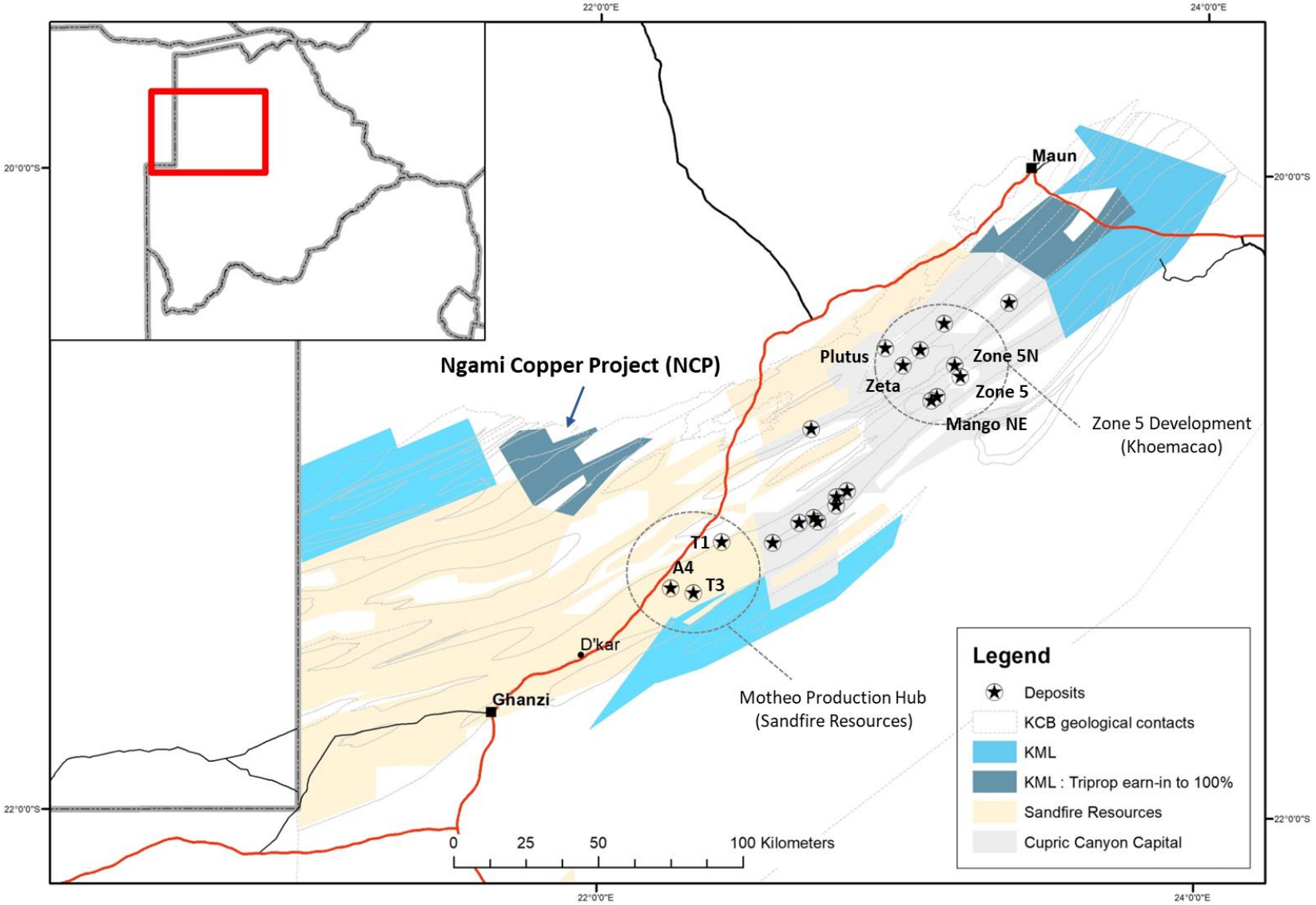


Figure 5. Locality map illustrating the position of KML's projects in the Kalahari Copper Belt.

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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. • The first batch of samples have been dispatched. • 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*	• Sampling of drill core is currently ongoing and has not been completed at this stage. • Samples will be dispatched on a regular basis. • No results are quoted. • pXRF measurements are carried out with appropriate blanks and reference material analysed routinely to verify instrument accuracy and repeatability.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for*	

	fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• 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 and is ongoing.
	• *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 and is on going • 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*	• 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

	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	practice and standard operating procedure for 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,*	• Sampling is deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. • Sampling is ongoing and has not been completed.

	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
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.*	• 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*	• All drill core intersections were verified by peer

and assaying	*by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	review.
	• *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.*	• Data spacing and distribution of all survey types is deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. • Drill hole spacing is broad, as might be expected for this early stage of exploration, and not yet at a density sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation
	• *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, sub-parallel 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*	• Cobre Ltd holds a 75.5% interest in Kalahari Metals Ltd with a call option to acquire the remaining 24.5% from Metal Tiger plc. Details of the transaction are supplied in Cobre ASX announcement 16 June 2022.

	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.*	• 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 (309km^2) and PL036/2017 (51km^2), which, following a recent renewal, are due their next extension on 30/09/2024 • Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd holds the KITW licenses PL342/2016 (941 km^2) and PL343/2016(986 km^2), which are due their next renewal on 31 March 2024:
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 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth*	• Information relating to the drilling described in this announcement are listed in Table 1. • Summary table of all core drill holes is presented below:

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hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

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<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Project</th><th>Drill Hole Type</th><th>HoleID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Drill Azimuth</th><th>Drill Inclination</th><th>EOH Length m</th></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-D001</td><td>545576</td><td>7678585</td><td>1047,2577</td><td>150</td><td>-60</td><td>337,63</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-D002</td><td>546884</td><td>7678723</td><td>1059,4825</td><td>150</td><td>-60</td><td>98,37</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-P003</td><td>545584</td><td>7678352</td><td>1044,626</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP01</td><td>594786</td><td>7694068</td><td>1052</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>76,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP01A</td><td>594786</td><td>7694070</td><td>1052</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>95,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP02</td><td>617226</td><td>7692104</td><td>999</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>347,65</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP03</td><td>594746</td><td>7693874</td><td>1034</td><td>155</td><td>-80</td><td>294</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP04</td><td>590768</td><td>7691124</td><td>1054</td><td>155</td><td>-80</td><td>109,22</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP05</td><td>590566</td><td>7691488</td><td>1053</td><td>155</td><td>-75</td><td>176,96</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP06</td><td>590610</td><td>7691398</td><td>1050</td><td>155</td><td>-70</td><td>283,12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-01</td><td>612238</td><td>7687953</td><td>1042</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>71,65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-02</td><td>612339</td><td>7687802</td><td>1047</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>58,55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-02A</td><td>612338</td><td>7687804</td><td>1047</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>83,85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-03</td><td>612281</td><td>7687887</td><td>1042</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>92,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-04</td><td>609703</td><td>7686345</td><td>1040</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>149,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-05</td><td>609596</td><td>7686512</td><td>1040</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>59,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-06</td><td>609653</td><td>7686433</td><td>1038</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>59,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-07</td><td>609663</td><td>7686414</td><td>1042</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>111</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-08</td><td>607204</td><td>7684683</td><td>1056</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>71,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-09</td><td>607133</td><td>7684805</td><td>1055</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>72,95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-10</td><td>607061</td><td>7684936</td><td>1024</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>68,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-11</td><td>607150</td><td>7684776</td><td>1014</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>182,85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-12</td><td>600845</td><td>7685696</td><td>1080</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>71,2</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-16A</td><td>600764</td><td>7685829</td><td>1083</td><td>150</td><td>-60</td><td>200,72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-17</td><td>608880</td><td>7685776</td><td>1027</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>81,18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-17A</td><td>608862</td><td>7685805</td><td>1028</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>179,72</td></tr>
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<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
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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.
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.

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Results > 0.5% Cu have been averaged weighted by downhole lengths, and exclusive of internal waste.

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<tr>
<td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td>
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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’).

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Down hole intersection widths are used throughout.

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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.*	• Included within the report.
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 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.*	• 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.