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21 September 2022

Jericho Mineral Resource Estimate commences with receipt of final assays

Demetallica reports results for the final 13 holes of its maiden 56 hole RC-DD drill campaign. The full data set informs the new JORC resource re-estimate, due for publication towards the end of October. The high tenor and breadth of copper-gold mineralisation encountered continues to be highly encouraging[1].

Highlights

- Exceptional continuity of high-grade copper mineralisation repeated
- Jumbuck and Matilda copper zones continue beyond the resource lower boundry

- Standout copper intercepts include:

Jumbuck Shoot (J1 Lode)

- 5m @ 3.83% Cu & 0.58g/t Au from 178m
- 12.5m @ 2.22% Cu & 0.55g/t Au from 386m

Matilda Shoot (J1 Lode)

- 23m @ 2.21% Cu & 0.41g/t Au from 155m
- 30m @ 1.08% Cu & 0.16g/t Au from 430m

Billabong Shoot (J2 Lode)

- 22m @ 1.79% Cu & 0.24g/t Au from 157m
- 12.4m @ 2.46% Cu & 0.20g/t Au from 517m

- Work to update the Mineral Resource Estimate underway; due late October
- Mineralisation remains open with considerable potential for further growth options through drilling

Discussion

All 13 holes (refer Table 1 for details) intersected strong grades and widths at the interpreted lode position, reinforcing faith in the geological model and, in particular, providing another first-class data set to incorporate in the yet-to-be determined Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), aiming to achieve the stated exploration target[2] objective of 13-15Mt of copper mineralisation. Assays for the combination of RC infill and diamond extension holes are presented in Table 2.

1 Refer relevant announcements listed on page 15 "Previous Reporting"
2 Exploration Target stated in Demetallica's Prospectus dated 8 April 2022; refer Annexure A, p63

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The Jericho system has proven, through some 152 drill holes across 4 drill campaigns, to be a remarkably consistent feature with J1 and J2 lodes intercepted along 3.7km of strike length and remaining open to the north, down plunge/down dip.

The current and new MRE are confined to just 2.2km of strike. The current MRE is limited to 400 metres on J1 lode and 500 metres on J2 lode below ground surface.

2022 infill results confirm the continuity, grade and thickness of mineralisation within J1, with some new very high-grade zones having been identified (Figures 2-5).

Similarly, 2022 extensional drilling confirms mineralisation continues at depth on both J1 and J2 lodes below the current MRE, and remains open at depth and along strike (Figures 1, 2, 4, 6).

Significant exploration potential remains to be tested following the new MRE publication as Demetallica has identified numerous zones to drill and expand the resource in 2023.

J1 Lode Overview – 2022 Drilling

Jumbuck Shoot

Shallow infill drilling within the Jumbuck Shoot outlined 400m strike length of thick, shallow high-grade copper mineralisation (Figures 2 and 3); including:

- JE22D043: 12m @ 2.61% Cu & 0.54g/t Au from 72m
  - Incl. **9m @ 3.13% Cu & 0.70g/t Au**
- JE22D044: 18m @ 1.70% Cu & 0.23g/t Au from 61m
  - Incl. **8m @ 2.56% Cu, 0.33g/t Au**
- JE22D037: 9m @ 2.14% Cu & 0.85g/t Au from 95m
  - Incl. **4m @ 3.64% Cu, 1.55g/t Au**

Excellent copper grades also continue down plunge, including:

- JE22D040: **7m @ 3.57% Cu & 0.72g/t Au from 149m**
- JE22D047: 12m @ 1.67% Cu & 0.26g/t Au from 129m
  - **Incl. 3m @ 4.72% Cu, 0.79g/t Au**
- JE22D063: **5m @ 3.83% Cu & 0.58g/t Au from 178m**
- JE22D045: 9m @ 2.00% Cu, 0.29g/t Au from 115m
  - Incl. **5m @ 3.19% Cu, 0.46g/t Au**
- JE22D046: 9m @ 1.89% Cu & 0.20g/t Au from 136m
  - Incl. **3m @ 4.10% Cu, 0.33g/t Au**

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Extensional drilling shows Jumbuck mineralisation exhibits high grades beyond the lower, existing resource boundaries and remains open, including:

- JE22D050, 10.15m @ 2.33% Cu & 0.24g/t Au from 333.15m
  - Incl. **6.85m @ 2.98% Cu, 0.26g/t Au**
- JE22D051: 12.5m @ 2.22% Cu & 0.55g/t Au from 386m
  - Incl. **5.5m @ 4.38% Cu, 1.13g/t Au**

Matilda Shoot

Infill drilling along Matilda Shoot established over 600m strike length of continuous, high-grade copper mineralisation (Figures 4 and 5), including:

- JE22D002: **9m @ 2.48% Cu & 0.33g/t Au from 143m**
- JE22D011: **13m @ 2.95% Cu & 0.26g/t Au from 100m**
- JE22D015: 16m @ 1.94% Cu & 0.43g/t Au from 163m
  - Incl. **6m @ 2.95% Cu & 0.63g/t Au**
- JE22D018: 15m @ 1.73% Cu & 0.32g/t Au from 178m
  - Incl. **6m @ 3.45% Cu & 0.59g/t Au**
- JE22D027: **6m @ 2.73% Cu & 0.54g/t Au from 218m**
- JE22D028: **10m @ 3.08% Cu & 0.54g/t Au from 174m**
- JE22D054: 23m @ 2.21% Cu & 0.41g/t Au from 155m
  - Incl. **10m @ 3.50% Cu, 0.60 Au**

Wide-spaced extensional drilling confirms thick copper zones continue down plunge in Matilda below the current JORC Resource, are open at depth and to the north, with potential for higher grade shoots between holes, including:

- JE22D022: 25m @ 1.00% Cu & 0.28g/t Au from 501m
  - Incl. **3.65m @ 2.45% Cu & 1.27g/t Au**
- JE22D023: 23m @ 1.24% Cu & 0.29g/t Au from 435m
  - Incl. **10m @ 1.78% Cu & 0.47g/t Au**
- JE22D052: 30m @ 1.08% Cu & 0.16g/t Au from 430m
  - incl. **6m @ 1.89% Cu & 0.22g/t Au**

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J2 Lode Overview – 2022 Drilling

Billabong Shoot

Limited drilling into the Billabong Shoot within J2 Lode (Figure 6) identified a relatively shallow, thick, high-grade zone with excellent upside potential (no other hole within 180m in any direction):

- JE22D034: 22m @ 1.79% Cu & 0.24g/t Au from 157m
  - Incl. **9m @ 3.12% Cu, 0.47g/t Au**

A single deep drill hole (extending a 2019 hole drilled into J1) confirms high grade mineralisation of the Billabong Shoot also continues at depth. Billabong remains open to the north, south and at depth:

- JE19D019, 12.4m @ 2.46% Cu & 0.20g/t Au from 517m
  - incl **7.2m @ 3.97% Cu, 0.32g/t Au**

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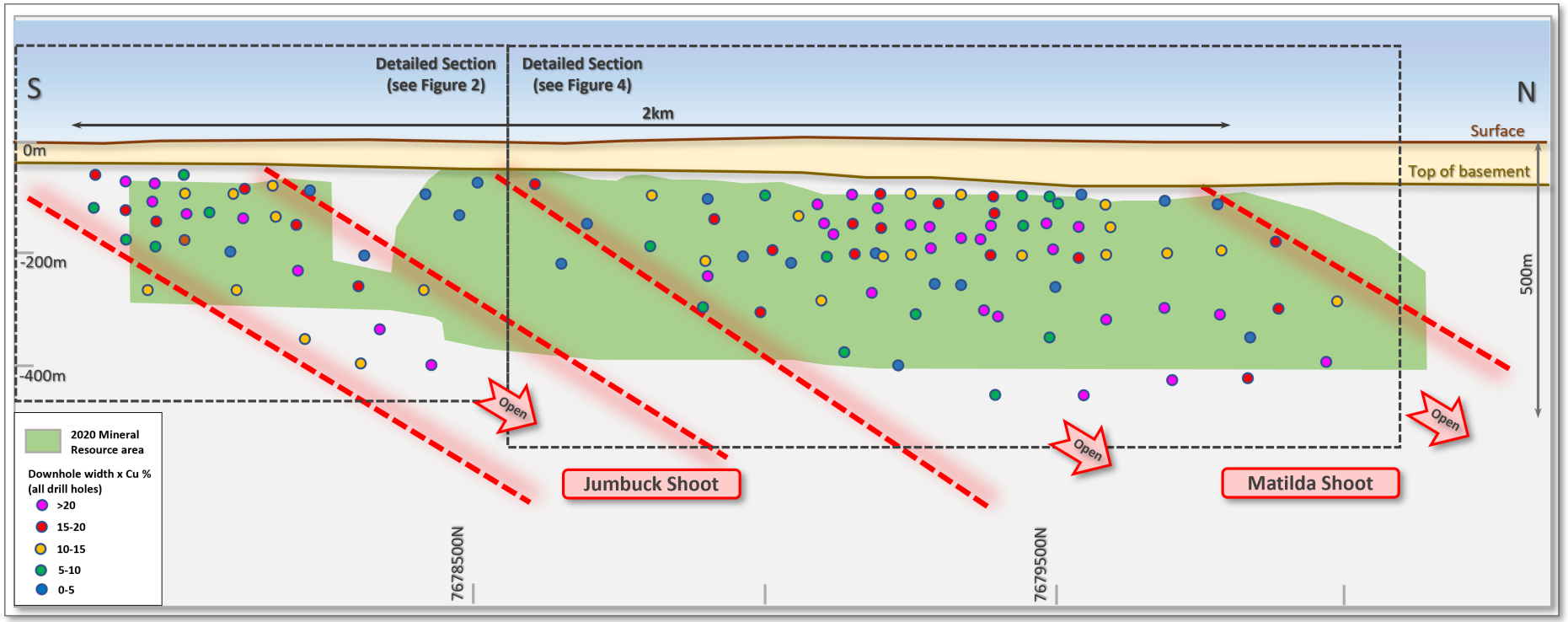

Figure 1: J1 Lode long section, looking west, showing drilling pierce points and downhole length x Cu % with existing resource outline

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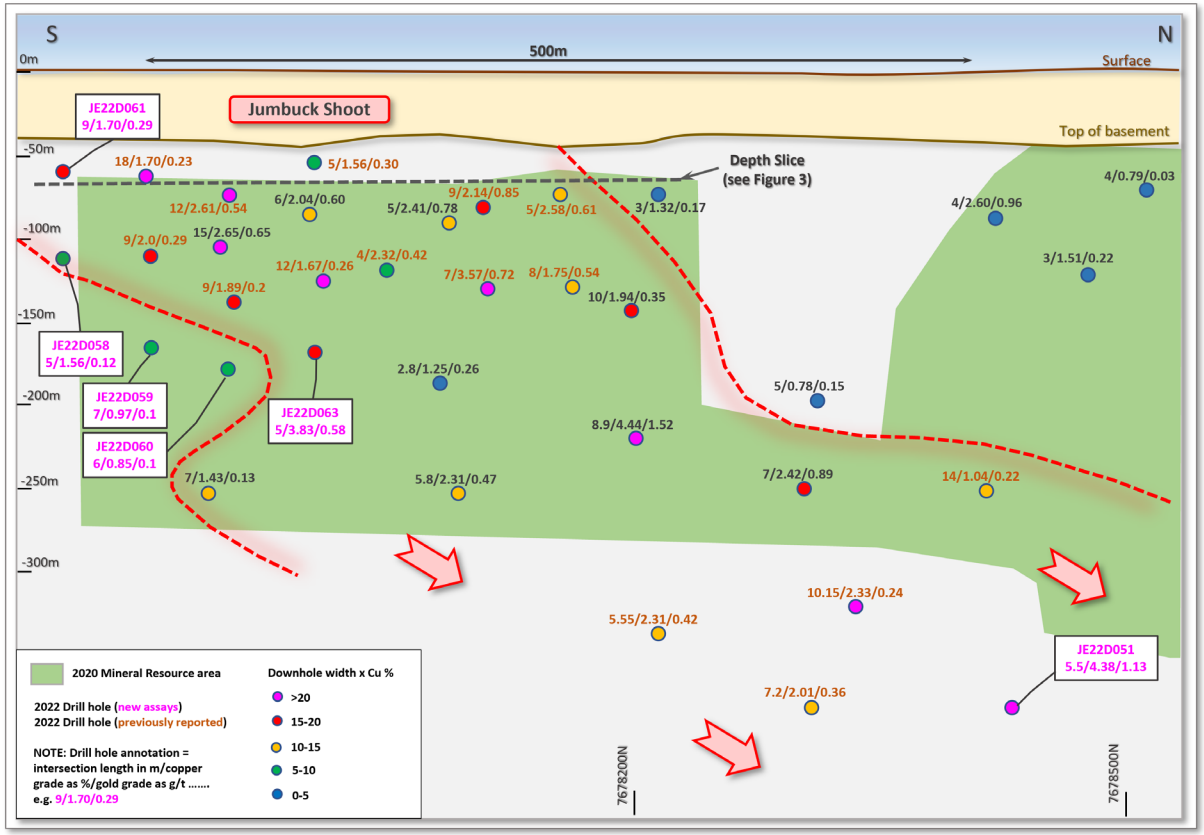

Figure 2: J1 Lode long section, Jumbuck shoot, showing drilling pierce points and downhole length x Cu % with existing resource outline

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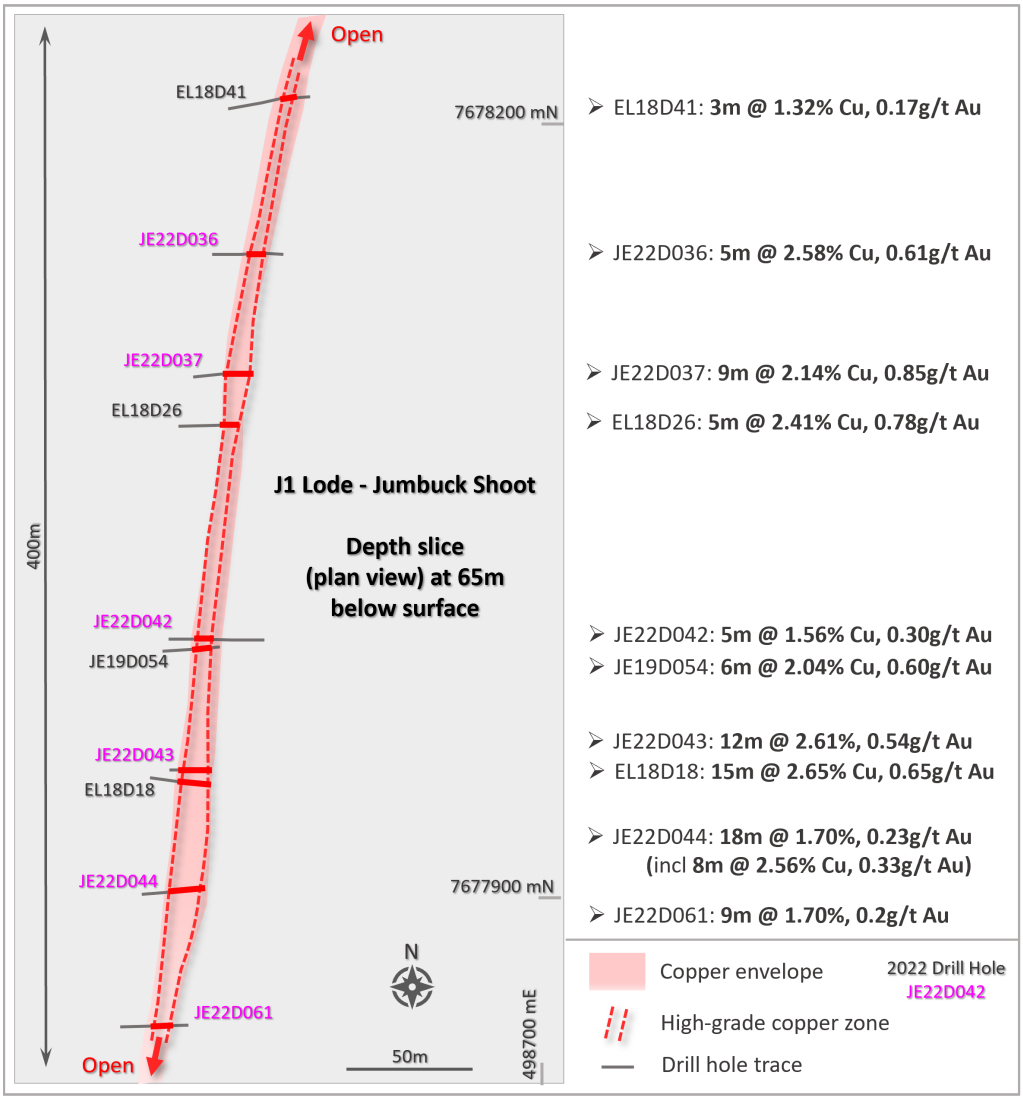

Figure 3: J1 Lode Plan view, Jumbuck shoot depth slice showing drill intercepts

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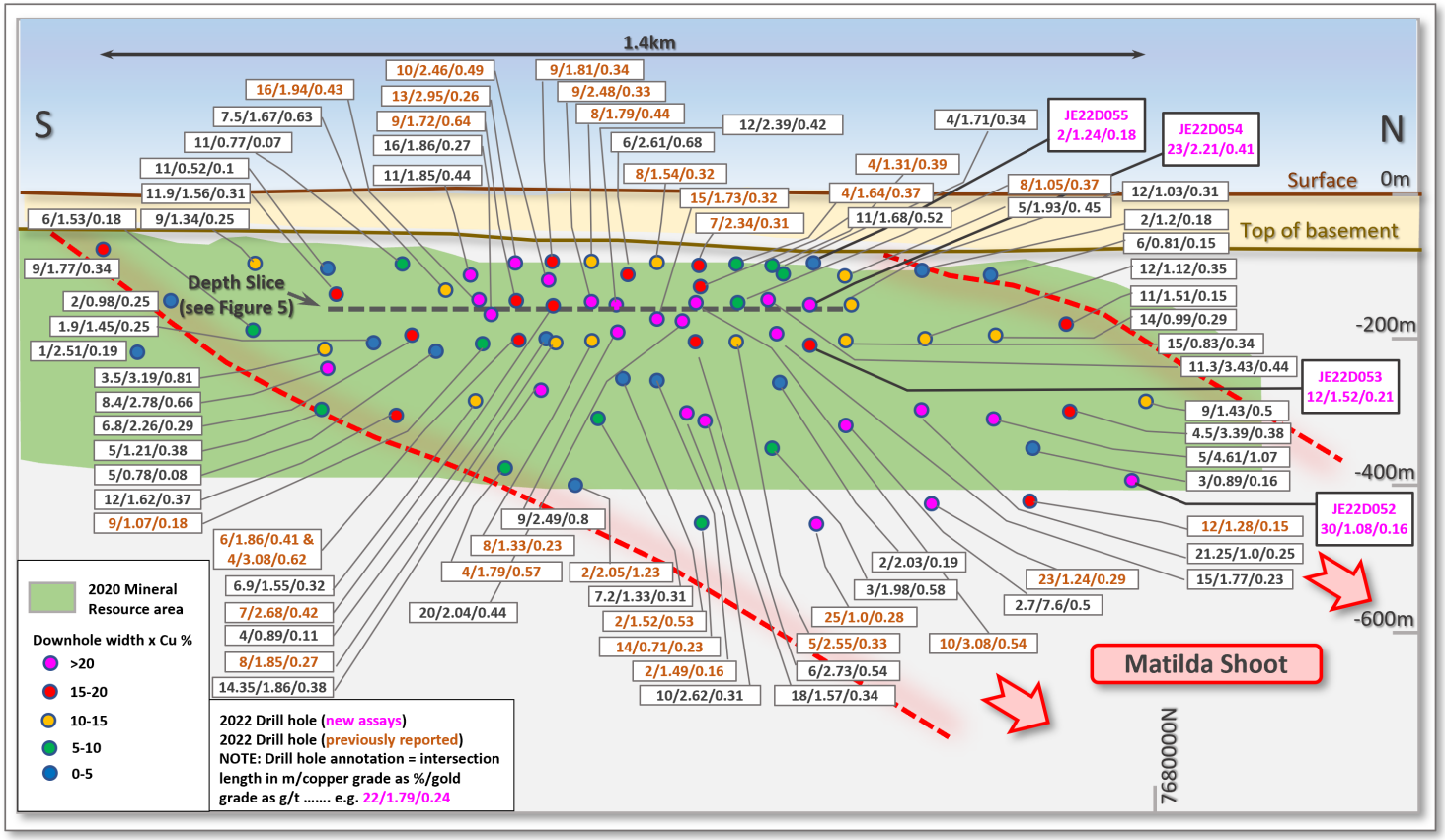

Figure 4: J1 Lode long section, Matilda shoot, showing drilling pierce points and downhole length x Cu % with existing resource outline

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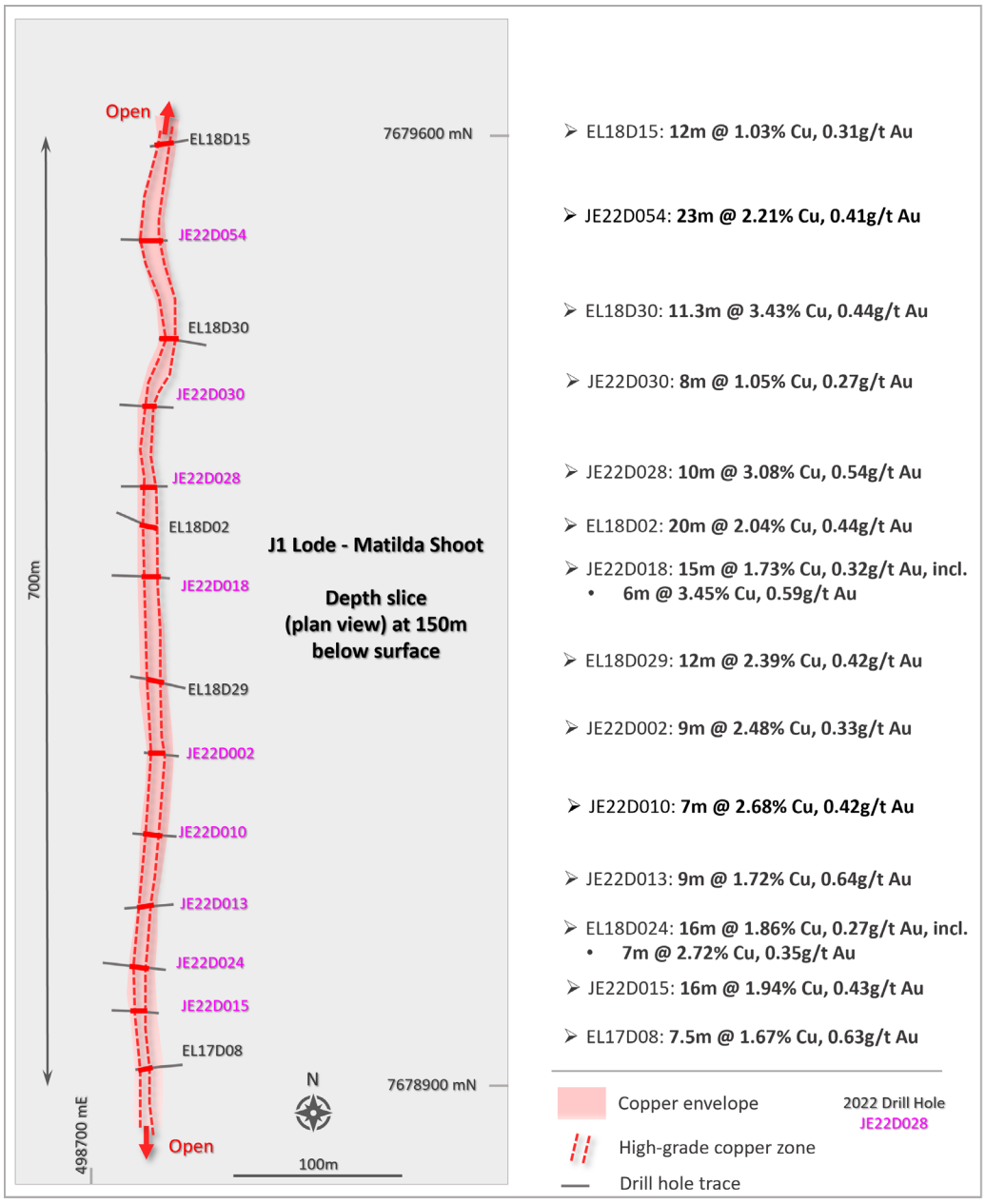

Figure 5: J1 Lode Plan view, Matilda shoot depth slice showing drill intercepts

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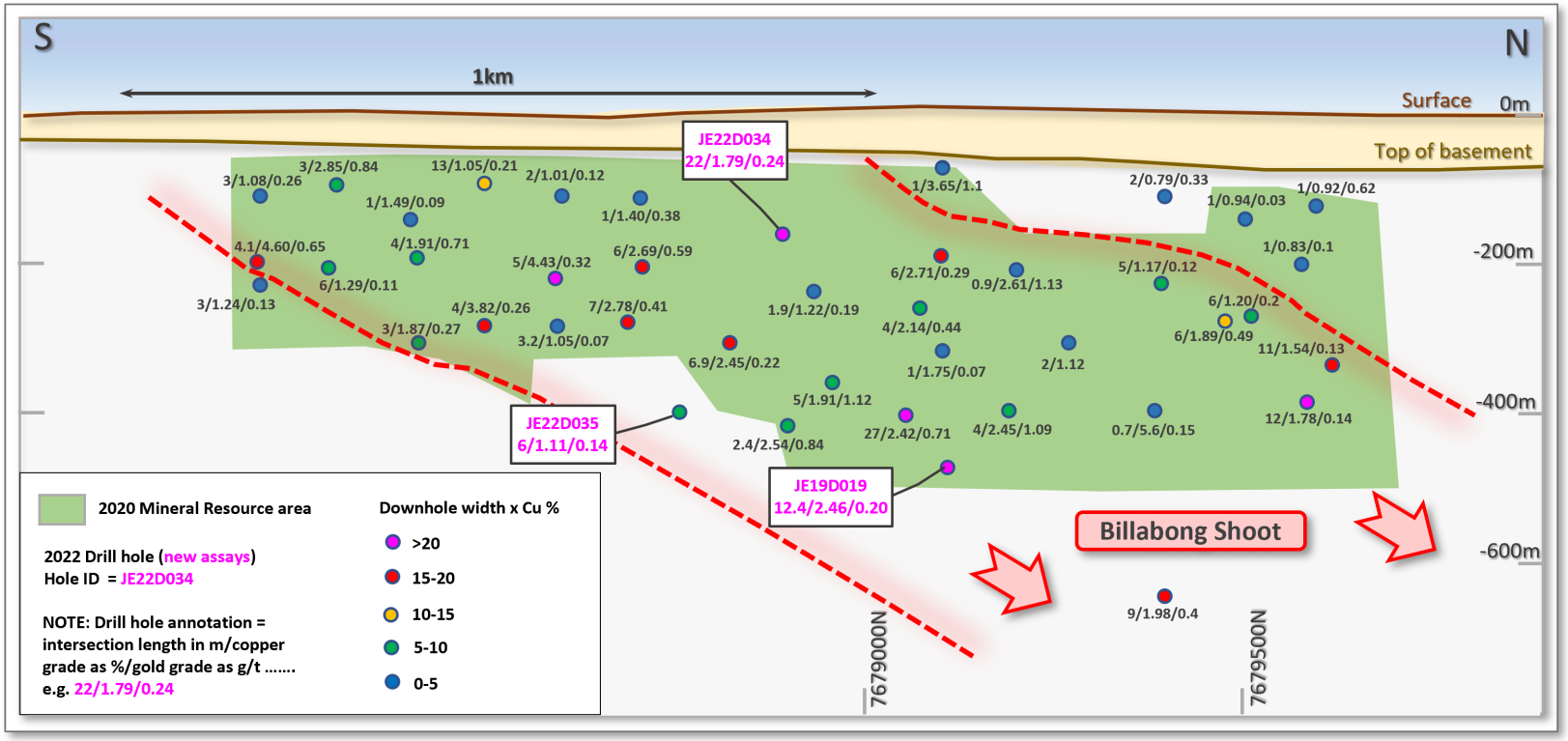

Figure 6: J2 Lode long section, Billabong shoot, showing drilling pierce points and downhole length x Cu % with existing resource outline

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Table 1: Drill collar table for holes with new assays presented in Table 2. Coordinates are in GDA 94, Zone 54

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi (True)	Depth	Type	Drill Target
JE22D034	498805	7678900	-70	90	185.0	RC	Billabong Extension
JE22D035	498670	7678740	-74	85	438.7	RC/Diamond	Billabong Extension
JE22D051	498508	7678400	-79	78	432.1	RC/Diamond	Jumbuck Extension
JE22D052	498570	7680000	-79	78	500.9	RC/Diamond	Matilda Extension
JE22D053	498640	7679550	-63	85	252.4	RC/Diamond	Matilda Infill
JE22D054	498666	7679550	-59	88	197.0	RC	Matilda Infill
JE22D055	498715	7679550	-61	90	131.0	RC	Matilda Infill
JE22D058	498480	7677850	-58	89	167.0	RC	Jumbuck Infill
JE22D059	498450	7677900	-63	87	215.0	RC	Jumbuck Infill
JE22D060	498460	7677950	-64	87	233.0	RC	Jumbuck Infill
JE22D061	498515	7677850	-58	90	101.0	RC	Jumbuck Infill
JE22D063	498465	7677994	-60	83	203.0	RC	Jumbuck Infill
JE19D019	498595	7679097	-68	70	594.6	RC/Diamond	Billabong Extension

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Table 2: Copper-gold assays for individual samples for newly reported drill holes presented in Table 1. Intersection widths stated are down-hole widths

Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
JE19D019	517	518	1	0.98	0.06
JE19D019	518	519	1	0.03	<0.01
JE19D019	519	520	1	0.10	0.04
JE19D019	520	521	1	0.08	0.02
JE19D019	521	522.2	1.2	0.64	0.08
JE19D019	522.2	523	0.8	8.55	1.00
JE19D019	523	524	1	2.80	0.09
JE19D019	524	525	1	7.54	0.64
JE19D019	525	525.7	0.7	8.50	0.50
JE19D019	525.7	527	1.3	0.89	0.03
JE19D019	527	528	1	1.39	0.08
JE19D019	528	529.4	1.4	2.06	0.22
JE22D034	157	158	1	2.64	0.37
JE22D034	158	159	1	3.16	0.09
JE22D034	159	160	1	1.18	0.06
JE22D034	160	161	1	0.41	0.09
JE22D034	161	162	1	0.28	0.03
JE22D034	162	163	1	0.33	0.04
JE22D034	163	164	1	0.26	0.02
JE22D034	164	165	1	1.19	0.05
JE22D034	165	166	1	0.42	0.03
JE22D034	166	167	1	0.57	0.03
JE22D034	167	168	1	0.36	0.04
JE22D034	168	169	1	0.11	0.02
JE22D034	169	170	1	0.37	0.11
JE22D034	170	171	1	1.41	0.20
JE22D034	171	172	1	5.51	0.49
JE22D034	172	173	1	9.79	0.87
JE22D034	173	174	1	5.37	0.91
JE22D034	174	175	1	1.38	0.39
JE22D034	175	176	1	1.64	0.84
JE22D034	176	177	1	0.56	0.12
JE22D034	177	178	1	1.34	0.24
JE22D034	178	179	1	1.12	0.15
JE22D035	382	383	1	0.99	0.05
JE22D035	383	384	1	0.41	0.13
JE22D035	384	385	1	0.36	0.04
JE22D035	385	386	1	1.35	0.08
JE22D035	386	387	1	1.83	0.27
JE22D035	387	388	1	1.74	0.26

Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
JE22D051	386	387	1	1.02	0.43
JE22D051	387	388	1	0.84	0.02
JE22D051	388	389	1	0.78	0.04
JE22D051	389	390	1	0.30	0.02
JE22D051	390	391	1	0.40	0.03
JE22D051	391	392	1	0.17	<0.01
JE22D051	392	393	1	0.21	0.03
JE22D051	393	394	1	4.29	0.48
JE22D051	394	395	1	1.45	0.74
JE22D051	395	396	1	4.54	0.90
JE22D051	396	397	1	4.87	2.78
JE22D051	397	398	1	3.98	0.30
JE22D051	398	398.5	0.5	9.91	2.11
JE22D052	430	430.95	0.95	1.29	0.27
JE22D052	430.95	432	1.05	4.07	0.18
JE22D052	432	433	1	0.76	0.05
JE22D052	433	434	1	1.49	0.23
JE22D052	434	435	1	1.01	0.18
JE22D052	435	436	1	0.86	0.12
JE22D052	436	437	1	1.03	0.16
JE22D052	437	438	1	1.42	0.12
JE22D052	438	439	1	1.10	0.99
JE22D052	439	440	1	0.05	0.01
JE22D052	440	441	1	0.69	0.16
JE22D052	441	442	1	0.26	0.06
JE22D052	442	443	1	0.92	0.09
JE22D052	443	444	1	0.22	0.01
JE22D052	444	445	1	0.18	0.01
JE22D052	445	446	1	0.54	0.04
JE22D052	446	447	1	4.73	0.34
JE22D052	447	448	1	0.34	0.13
JE22D052	448	449	1	0.11	0.02
JE22D052	449	449.8	0.8	0.50	0.02
JE22D052	449.8	451	1.2	3.76	0.52
JE22D052	451	452	1	1.88	0.26
JE22D052	452	453	1	0.39	0.08
JE22D052	453	454	1	0.45	0.12
JE22D052	454	455	1	1.28	0.17
JE22D052	455	456	1	0.23	0.03
JE22D052	456	457	1	0.08	0.04

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Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
JE22D052	457	458	1	0.36	0.08
JE22D052	458	459	1	1.34	0.14
JE22D052	459	460	1	1.11	0.14
JE22D053	212	213	1	1.80	0.12
JE22D053	213	214	1	0.68	0.11
JE22D053	214	215	1	0.97	0.23
JE22D053	215	216	1	0.43	0.09
JE22D053	216	217	1	0.70	0.07
JE22D053	217	218	1	1.67	0.38
JE22D053	218	218.7	0.7	0.88	0.09
JE22D053	218.7	219.2	0.5	10.75	0.38
JE22D053	219.2	220	0.8	0.38	0.06
JE22D053	220	221	1	0.04	<0.01
JE22D053	221	222	1	0.68	0.09
JE22D053	222	222.5	0.5	1.38	0.56
JE22D053	222.5	223	0.5	6.26	1.48
JE22D053	223	224	1	1.15	0.07
JE22D054	155	156	1	0.53	0.44
JE22D054	156	157	1	0.97	0.14
JE22D054	157	158	1	0.34	0.09
JE22D054	158	159	1	1.11	0.13
JE22D054	159	160	1	1.75	0.19
JE22D054	160	161	1	1.70	0.13
JE22D054	161	162	1	1.44	0.14
JE22D054	162	163	1	1.88	0.42
JE22D054	163	164	1	5.15	1.39
JE22D054	164	165	1	4.75	0.57
JE22D054	165	166	1	3.49	0.69
JE22D054	166	167	1	2.71	0.33
JE22D054	167	168	1	2.13	0.45
JE22D054	168	169	1	1.07	0.23
JE22D054	169	170	1	5.08	1.10
JE22D054	170	171	1	4.97	0.18
JE22D054	171	172	1	2.89	0.75
JE22D054	172	173	1	2.76	0.34
JE22D054	173	174	1	1.23	0.42
JE22D054	174	175	1	2.53	0.75

Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
JE22D054	175	176	1	0.36	0.06
JE22D054	176	177	1	0.38	0.08
JE22D054	177	178	1	1.71	0.50
JE22D055	102	103	1	0.96	0.13
JE22D055	103	104	1	1.52	0.22
JE22D058	135	136	1	0.93	0.06
JE22D058	136	137	1	2.05	0.08
JE22D058	137	138	1	1.88	0.10
JE22D058	138	139	1	1.56	0.14
JE22D058	139	140	1	1.40	0.22
JE22D059	189	190	1	0.72	0.10
JE22D059	190	191	1	2.05	0.21
JE22D059	191	192	1	1.12	0.06
JE22D059	192	193	1	0.82	0.11
JE22D059	193	194	1	0.32	0.03
JE22D059	194	195	1	0.82	0.05
JE22D059	195	196	1	0.94	0.14
JE22D060	202	203	1	1.27	0.16
JE22D060	203	204	1	0.82	0.13
JE22D060	204	205	1	0.51	0.07
JE22D060	205	206	1	0.28	0.03
JE22D060	206	207	1	1.59	0.14
JE22D060	207	208	1	0.64	0.05
JE22D061	71	72	1	1.48	0.12
JE22D061	72	73	1	4.33	0.42
JE22D061	73	74	1	1.19	0.02
JE22D061	74	75	1	1.50	0.16
JE22D061	75	76	1	0.09	0.12
JE22D061	76	77	1	1.55	0.39
JE22D061	77	78	1	0.81	0.27
JE22D061	78	79	1	2.90	0.74
JE22D061	79	80	1	1.48	0.38
JE22D063	178	179	1	3.74	0.68
JE22D063	179	180	1	2.00	0.14
JE22D063	180	181	1	7.95	0.30
JE22D063	181	182	1	3.71	1.30
JE22D063	182	183	1	1.78	0.47

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About the Chimera Polymetal Project and Jericho

Demetallica's 100% owned Chimera Project is a contiguous tenement package south-east of Cloncurry (Figure 7), encompassing 2,067km^2. Historic and recent exploration efforts identified a multiplicity of base metal mineral occurrences and styles, with copper-gold dominant.

Jericho, the most advanced asset in the Chimera portfolio, is a substantial copper-gold system comprising two persistently parallel lodes, J1 and J2. Overall, some 43,750m of drilling for 152 holes established depth and remarkable strike continuity over 3.7km. A JORC 2012 MRE was published in June 2020 and detailed in Demetallica's Prospectus dated April 2022.

The 2022 (56 hole) drill data set will be incorporated in a revised Mineral Resource Estimate, due for publication end October 2022. Both J1 and J2 lodes remain open along strike and down-plunge.

Demetallica's corporate ambition is to establish an economic case for development of Jericho as a mining proposition. The Company will determine what further resource quantification may be required in H1 of 2023 to support mining studies.

Unsolicited takeover offer received from AIC Mines

Demetallica received an unsolicited off-market takeover offer through AIC Mines' Bidders Statement on 19 September 2022. Demetallica's directors recommend shareholders take no action until such time as the directors form a view on the offer and recommend a course of action for shareholders through Demetallica's Target Statement, when issued. For further information go to https://demetallica.com.au/media-and-print-news/

About AIC Mines' Eloise copper–gold mine

AIC Mines (ASX: A1M) owns the Eloise copper mine – a high-grade operating underground mine located just 4 kilometres from Demetallica's Jericho copper deposit. Demetallica's land package envelopes the Eloise mining licence area.

Eloise Ore Reserves as at the 30 June 2022 are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes grading 2.3% copper and 0.6g/t gold containing 36,000 tonnes of copper and 32,600 ounces of gold at a 1.4% Cu cut-off above 0mRL and 1.6% Cu cut-off below 0mRL. The mine is currently producing ore at a rate of approximately 650,000tpa. (Source: AIC Mines' Bidders Statement dated 19 September 2022, page 13)

This report is authorised by Managing Director, Andrew Woskett.

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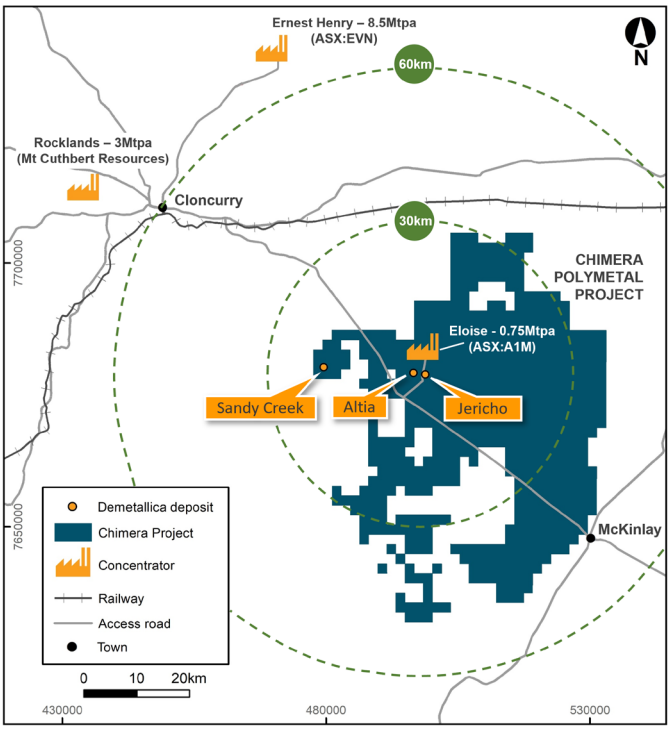

Figure 7: Chimera location map with regional third-party copper concentrators shown

Previous Reporting

The following announcements relate to previous drill intercepts from Jericho as referenced in this report and were lodged with the ASX by Demetallica Ltd.

- Shallow high-grade copper results from Jumbuck Shoot at Jericho, 12 September 2022
- Jericho assays reveal high-grade zones and depth extensions, 31 August 2022
- Jericho continues to deliver Strong Infill & Extension Copper intercepts,13 July 2022
- Initial Jericho drilling results infill holes return impressive copper intercepts, 4 July 2022

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demetallica
ASX: DRM
21 September 2022

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Glen Little who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Little holds shares in and is a full-time employee of Demetallica and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Little consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	New assay results and related comments in the body of this document pertain to: **JE22D051, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 drilling of the Jericho Prospect 'J1' zone Jumbuck shoot;** **JE22D052-JE22D055 drilling of the Jericho Prospect 'J1' zone Matilda shoot; and** **JE22D034, JE22D035 and JE19D019 drilling of the Jericho Prospect 'J2' zone Billabong shoot.** Drill holes JE22D034, JE22D054, JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 were collared with blade/rotary air blast (RAB) then completed using the reverse circulation (RC) drilling method (5½" diameter) through the cover sequence into basement. Drillhole JE22D035 and JE22D051-JE22D053 were collared with blade/rotary air blast (RAB), continued through the cover sequence into basement with reverse circulation (RC) drilling method (5½" diameter) and completed with NQ2 coring to end of hole. Hole JE19D019 (drilled in 2019) was re-entered in 2022 and intersected the 'J2' zone with NQ2 coring to end of hole. The drill bit sizes employed to sample the mineralised zones are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation during this phase of exploration. Samples assayed included RC samples from 1 metre drilled intervals or typically 1 metre lengths of halved NQ2 core (range 0.5-1.4m). Sample intervals were selected from zones where prospective geology and/or visible sulphides were apparent. Variation in NQ2 core sample lengths reflects change in lithology or sulphide content. Unsampled intervals are expected to be unmineralised. Sample intervals not reported in this document are considered immaterial due to lack of metalliferous anomalism.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	100% of the assays reported for JE22D034, JE22D054, JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 are from RC samples. During RC drilling, sampled material passed through a cone splitter on the rig cyclone depositing 80% of return into a plastic retention bag and 2 sub-samples of 10% of return into 2 calico bags (Bag A and Bag B). The reported RC assays all correspond to 1m RC Bag A samples. 100% of the assays reported for JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019 are from NQ2 core samples. Core samples of typically 1 metre lengths were split with a core saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. Reported results are from 0.5-1.4m sample lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Duplicate samples have been submitted for analysis at a rate of 1 duplicate per 34 alpha samples. For RC samples, Bag B for nominated duplicate intervals is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate sample. For core samples, nominated half core samples were crushed and divided into 2 sub-samples at the commercial laboratory with one sample assayed as the alpha sample and the other assayed as the duplicate.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The entire drilled lengths of holes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 have been geologically logged in detail. For RC samples portable XRF measurements were recorded for every 1m interval for all samples within basement. For drill core specific gravity measurements have been recorded approximately every 1m throughout mineralised zones. Core orientation has been determined where possible and photographs have been taken of all drill core trays. Additional photographs have been taken of representative lithologies and mineralisation. This detailed information was used to determine zones for assay and appropriate sample lengths. There is no apparent correlation between ground conditions and assay grade within assays reported for holes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The assays reported here are derived from reverse circulation (RC) rock chip samples or NQ2 half-core lengths. For RC drilled intervals the sampled material is released metre by metre into a cone splitter attached to the drill rig which diverts a representative 10% sub-sample into a calico bag attached to one side of the cone (Bag A) and a second representative 10% sub-sample into a calico bag attached to the opposite side of the cone (Bag B) whilst the remaining 80% of the sampled material falls into a large plastic bag below the cone splitter. For one metre RC sample intervals, Bag A was submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample. One metre length RC samples are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals within mineralised zones. Core samples were split with a core saw and half core samples ranging from 0.5-1.4 metre lengths were sent for laboratory assay. One metre length core samples are considered appropriate for laboratory analysis of intervals with visible copper mineralisation, however variation in sample size to align with changes in lithology or sulphide content is also appropriate. 30g charges were prepared for fire assay for gold and 0.25g charges were prepared for multi-element analyses; in both instances the sub-sample size used for assay is industry standard. Samples from drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		JE22D063 and JE19D019 were sent to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation (documentation, crushing, pulverizing and subsampling). Geochemical analyses for gold were undertaken at the ALS Townsville laboratory whilst multi-element suite analyses, including base metals, were undertaken at the ALS laboratory in Brisbane.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling contractor Eagle Drilling drilled the entirety of holes JE22D034, JE22D054, JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 utilising blade/RAB drilling through the cover sequence to facilitate installation of a PVC collar in unconsolidated material, then changed to a 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer bit. The drill bit size 5½" diameter for RC drilling within the zones of interest is considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. A Reflex Sprint IQ north-seeking gyro downhole survey system is used every ~30m by Eagle Drilling to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling. Drilling contractor DDH1 re-entered the RC collars for JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019 to complete the holes coring NQ2. The NQ2 drill bit size for coring within the zones of interest is considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. A Champ Axis north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m by DDH1 to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling. The drilling program was supervised by experienced Demetallica personnel.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Visual estimates of chip sample recoveries indicate ~100% recoveries for 95% of samples within mineralized zones for drillholes JE22D034, JE22D054, JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063. Core recovery measurements for the mineralised zones of JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019 indicate >99% recovery for sampled intervals. As such, there is no apparent correlation between ground conditions/drilling technique and anomalous metal grades.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground conditions in the basement rocks hosting the Jericho 'J1' and 'J2' mineralisation were suitable for standard RC or core drilling. Recoveries and ground conditions have been monitored by Demetallica personnel during drilling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and metal grade within drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019. Sample bias does not appear to have occurred.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geological logging of the cover sequence and basement has been conducted by trained geologists. Portable XRF measurements have been recorded for every 1 metre RC sample drilled for JE22D034, JE22D054, JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The drill core from JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019 has been oriented where possible and structural data have been recorded. Specific gravity measurements have been recorded approximately every 1m throughout mineralised zones within the cored portions of JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019. Geotechnical (RQD) data have been collected from drillholes JE22D051, JE22D052 and JE19D019. Representative RC chip samples for every drilled metre have been retained in industry-standard 20-section chip trays and unsampled core has been retained in industry-standard core trays in Demetallica's locked storage facility in Cloncurry, as a complementary record of the intersected geology. **Data have been collected and recorded with sufficient detail to support the planned Jericho Resource Estimation update, which has commenced and is expected to be published in October 2022.**
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative. Portable XRF, specific gravity and structural measurements are quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes have been geologically logged for the entire drilled length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using an industry standard automatic core saw. The half-core samples sent to the laboratory are considered appropriate for the geochemical analysis of intervals within the mineralised zones. Assays in this document report from a range of 0.5-1.4 metre lengths of halved NQ2 core from zones of visible sulphides and from adjacent or internal zones lacking visible sulphides. The majority of samples are from 1 metre lengths of core; any variation in sample interval size aligns with visible change in lithology or sulphide content.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	During RC drilling, sampled material is released metre by metre into a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone. Two sub-samples of 10% of the sampled material divert into two separate calico bags attached to opposite sides of the cone splitter (Bag A and Bag B) whilst the remaining 80% falls into a large plastic bag below the splitter. Bag A is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample for the interval. For nominated intervals, Bag B is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate (QAQC) sample. Cone-split 10% sub-samples of one metre RC drilled intervals are considered appropriate for the laboratory analysis of intervals within the mineralised zone/s. The cone splitter is cleaned at the end of every drill rod (6m length). No wet samples from the mineralised zones were submitted for assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC samples are collected in calico bags directly off the cone splitter at the drill rig. The RC samples submitted for analysis for drillholes JE22D034, JE22D054,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 averaged 3.4 kg which is considered to be an appropriate sample size for the style of mineralisation being targeted. Core is cut (halved) using an industry standard automatic core saw and half-core sections for each sample interval are placed methodically into calico bags. 80% of the analysed JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019 half core samples were 1 metre lengths (other sample lengths ranged 0.5-1.4m). The sample lengths are considered to be appropriate for the targeted style of mineralisation. Calico sample bags are bundled into polyweave bags secured with zip-ties ready for dispatch to ALS Mount Isa. All other sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quantity of sample (recovery) caught in calico bags by the cone splitter is monitored during RC drilling to maximise representativity and ensure adequate sample is obtained for analysis. Logging of the drillcore was conducted to sufficient detail to maximise the representivity of the samples when determining sampling intervals.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate sampling was conducted in JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 at a rate of 1 duplicated sample per 34 alpha samples to help assess the representivity of the sampling. For RC drilled intervals, the sampled material collects in a hopper within the rig cyclone until released by the driller at the end of each metre drilled. The release mechanism drops the sampled material onto a cone splitter. 10% of the sampled material diverts into a calico bag attached to one side of the cone (Bag A), another 10% diverts into a calico bag attached to the opposite side of the cone (Bag B) and the remaining 80% falls into a large plastic bag below the splitter. Bag A is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the alpha sample for selected intervals. For nominated duplicate intervals, Bag B is submitted to the laboratory for multi-element analysis as the duplicate sample. For cored intervals, half-core samples nominated to be duplicated were sent to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for crushing (90% <4mm grainsize) then split with a Boyd rotary splitter to produce two 500-gram samples (an alpha sample and a duplicate sample). Both sub-samples were then analysed by ALS with separate sample numbers for a multi-element suite. Duplicates are typically selected from zones containing visible mineralisation representative of the grade and style sought.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The grainsize of Jericho mineralisation varies from disseminated sub-millimetre grains to massive, aggregated sulphides. Geological logging indicates that typically sampling 1m intervals is appropriate for the grainsize of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assay results reported in the body of this document pertain to cone-split RC samples or half-core samples from drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 analysed by ALS Laboratories. All samples for drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 were submitted to ALS Mount Isa to be crushed and pulverized to ensure minimum 85% passing 75µm. A 70-80g pulp subsample from every submitted sample was sent to ALS Townsville laboratory for gold analyses of a 30g subsample by fire assay fusion (lead flux with Ag collector) with AAS finish (method Au-AA25). A 10-20g pulp subsample from each submitted sample was sent to ALS Brisbane laboratory for multi-element analyses of 0.25g subsamples using four acid digest (HF-HNO_3-$HClO_4$) with an ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish (method ME-MS61). Samples reporting above detection limit copper results with method ME-MS61 trigger the subsequent four acid digestion of an additional 0.4g subsample made up to 100mL solution and finished with ICP-AES (method Cu-OG62). Analytical methods Au-AA25, ME-MS61 and Cu-OG62 are considered to provide 'near-total' analyses and are considered appropriate for regional exploratory appraisal and evaluation of any high-grade material intercepted.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Five different commercial Cu-Au standards were submitted to ALS simultaneously with samples from holes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 at a rate of approximately 1 standard per 22 alpha samples. Commercially produced coarse-grained (chips) blanks and fine-grained (pulp) blanks were submitted in the sampling sequence at rates of approximately 1 coarse blank per 20 samples and 1 pulp blank per 25 alpha samples. 10 field duplicates (RC sub-samples) and 5 laboratory-prepared duplicates (core sub-samples) were submitted for analysis, equating to a rate of 1 duplicate per 34 alpha samples. For the laboratory assays reported in the body of this document an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been confirmed by Demetallica's QAQC protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Assay data from drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 have been compiled and reviewed by the senior geologists involved in the logging and sampling of the drill holes, cross-checking assays with the geological logs and available photos. All significant intersections reported here have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		verified by Demetallica's Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed at the Jericho prospect.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All geological logging, sampling and assay data for drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 have been validated using Demetallica's data entry protocols and uploaded to Demetallica's geological database for data storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Jericho drill collar positions were located by handheld GPS with approximately +/-2m accuracy, sufficient accuracy for the reporting of information in the body of this document. Downhole orientation surveys of RC intervals in holes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 were conducted at ~30m intervals by drilling contractor Eagle Drilling using a Reflex Sprint IQ north-seeking gyro. A Champ Axis north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m by drilling contractor DDH1 to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling of the cored tails of holes JE22D035, JE22D051-53 and JE19D019. The survey data spacing is considered adequate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system used is GDA2020, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Jericho prospect terrain is flat lying with approximately 10m of elevation variation over the extended prospect area. Detailed elevation data for all drill collars at Jericho were collected in August 2019 by contract surveyors M.H. Lodewyk Pty Ltd using a rover/differential GPS (real time kinematic), accuracy ±50mm.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC samples have been collected and submitted for analysis as 1 metre intervals. Drill core has been typically sampled at 1 metre intervals through the main zone of mineralization, varying 0.5-1.4m depending on logged lithology or sulphide content. The data spacing is considered appropriate for assessing mineralisation and reporting geochemical results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	**This document does not relate to Mineral Resource estimation or Ore Reserve estimation, however the 2022 drilling results and subsequent interpretations will support the update of the Jericho Resource Estimation which has commenced and will likely be published in October 2022.** Drillholes JE22D52-JE22D55 infilled the J1 lode Matilda shoot (Figure 4) and JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 infilled the shallow southern section of the J1 lode Jumbuck shoot (Figure 2) at a nominal 50m drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole pierce point spacing as advised by Demetallica's resource consultant. JE22D051 extended the downplunge northern section of the J1 lode Jumbuck ore shoot (Figure 2) to a nominal 100m drill hole pierce point spacing, sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity below the extent of the published (2020) Jericho Mineral Resource. JE22D034-JE22D035 and the cored tail of JE19D019 extended the J2 lode Billabong ore shoot in three directions (Figure 6) by adding data 100m beyond the extents of the published (2020) Jericho Mineral Resource. The data spacing and distribution are sufficient to enable interpretation of the drilling data and assist refinement of the geological model for the 'J1' Matilda and Jumbuck ore shoots, and the 'J2' Billabong ore shoot at Jericho.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Weighted composites are used to report bulked mineralisation intercepts in the body of this document. The individual assays, sample intervals and sample types are included in Table 2 in the body of this document.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Holes JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 were drilled to test the interpreted Jericho J1 mineralisation position; holes JE22D034-JE22D035 and JE19D019 were drilled to test the interpreted Jericho J2 mineralisation position. The holes were drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised zones dependent on available access for the drill rig. The interpreted Jericho mineralisation model, used to guide the current drill program, was derived when the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate was published in 2020. All drill holes reported here intersected mineralisation very close to the expected position based on the working geological model.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias is expected or evident in the assay results presented in the body of this document.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The RC samples nominated for assay were securely transported from the Jericho drill site to Demetallica's premises then couriered to the receiving ALS laboratory in Mount Isa. The drillcore samples were securely transported from the drill site to Demetallica's premises where intervals nominated for assay were halved and sampled by Demetallica personnel then dispatched by courier to ALS in Mount Isa.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques have been reviewed and advised by Demetallica's resource consultant to ensure industry best practice is achieved.

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.*	Drill holes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 were drilled within tenements EPM 25389 and EPM 26233. The tenements are 100% owned by Demetallica. A registered native title claim exists over EPM 25389 and EPM 26233 (Mitakoodi and Mayi People #5). Native title site clearances were conducted at each drill site prior to drilling. Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the relevant landholders.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	EPM 25389 and EPM 26233 are secure and compliant with the Conditions of Grant. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the Jericho prospect area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The only pre-existing exploration data prior to discovery of Jericho by Minotaur Exploration in 2017 were open file aeromagnetic data and ground gravity data. The open file aeromagnetic data were used to interpret basement geological units to aid Minotaur Exploration's regional targeting which led to the discovery of Jericho. The Jericho target was delineated solely by work completed by Minotaur as part of the Eloise Joint Venture with OZ Minerals. Some of the Minotaur technical team that discovered Jericho are now full-time employees of Demetallica.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Jericho is an Iron Sulphide Copper Gold (ISCG) type deposit covered by approximately 30-80 metres of Cretaceous sedimentary units. Proterozoic basement beneath the cover is predominantly psammite and psammopelite with amphibolites interpreted to be original dolerite sills. The psammopelitic units are generally strongly foliated with compositional layering sub-parallel to the original bedding that dips steeply west. The mineralisation is typified by massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins and breccia zones overprinting earlier quartz-biotite alteration/veining. These zones of high sulphide content typically show deformation textures. Structural studies indicate Jericho formed in a progressively developing ductile shear zone that was active prior to and during mineralisation. The high-grade sulphide zones are bound by lower-grade chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation including crackle breccias, stringers and disseminations. The main zone of mineralisation forms two parallel lodes (J1 and J2) approximately 120 metres apart and over 3.5km in strike length (open along strike and at depth). The true thicknesses of individual mineralised lenses range from less than one metre

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to approximately 10 metres. The lodes are sub-parallel to the fabric of the host units and dip steeply to the west. Higher grade mineralisation is developed in discrete shoots, named Matilda and Jumbuck on J1 and Billabong on J2, that plunge moderately north. Figures 1-5 show the shoots on J1, Figure 6 shows Billabong shoot on J2.
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.*	Drill collar details, including hole ID, easting, northing, dip, azimuth and depth (end of hole) for drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 are included in Table 1 of the body of this report. Downhole lengths and interception depths of the significant 'J1' Matilda and Jumbuck mineralised intervals within drillholes JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063, and significant 'J2' Billabong mineralised intervals within drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035 and JE19D019, as presented in the text, are included in Table 2.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No data deemed material to the understanding of the exploration results have been excluded from this document.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The weighted average assay values of the mineralised intervals from drillholes referred to in the body of this document were calculated by multiplying the assay of each drill sample by the length of each sample, adding those products and dividing the product sum by the entire downhole length of the mineralised interval. No minimum or maximum cut-off has been applied to any of the drillhole assay data presented in this document.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	The assays included in the quoted weighted averages for the mineralised intervals were derived from one metre RC interval samples from JE22D034, JE22D054-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 or typically 1 metre length half core samples (range 0.5-1.4m) from JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D053 and JE19D019. Some of the reported drill intercepts include low copper grades within a mineralised interval as defined by natural geological boundaries. See Table 2 for assay intervals and details of copper grades for every included sample interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this document.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061 and JE22D063 were designed to test the interpreted position of the Jericho 'J1' lode and were therefore drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the modelled mineralisation zones. Drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035 and JE19D019 were designed to test the interpreted position of the Jericho 'J2' lode and were drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the modelled mineralisation zones.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The steeply west dipping orientation of the targeted Jericho J1 and J2 mineralisation is well-constrained from previous drilling. The 2022 drilling program aimed to test the mineralisation at as high an angle as practical and mineralisation has been intersected in each hole close to the expected position.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Available data indicate that Jericho 'J1' and 'J2' true mineralisation widths approximate 65-75% of the downhole intersected width. **For the purpose of clarity, all depths and intervals related to drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 referenced in this document are downhole depths**.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The locations of the Jericho J1 Matilda drill holes including JE22D052-JE22D055 are presented in Figures 4-5 and Table 1. The locations of the Jericho J1 Jumbuck drill holes including JE22D051, JE22D58-JE22D061and JE22D063 are presented in Figures 2-3 and Table 1. The locations of the Jericho J2 Billabong drill holes including JE22D034-JE22D035 and JE19D019 are presented in Figure 6 and Table 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological and geochemical information provided for drillholes JE22D034-JE22D035, JE22D051-JE22D055, JE22D058-JE22D061, JE22D063 and JE19D019 in the body of this document is brief and designed to provide an update on drill results. The assays provided in the body of this report and presented in Table 2 show zones of higher grade and lower grade copper-gold mineralisation and variations within those zones. All copper-gold data of significance are tabulated and any data not reported here are deemed immaterial.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or*	No meaningful and material exploration data have been omitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The 2022 drilling program is complete. The planned update of the Jericho Resource Estimation has commenced and is expected to be published in October 2022. The nature and scale of further work will be assessed following publication of the 2022 Jericho Resource Estimation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures 1-6.