

**ABOUT KOPORE METALS**

Kopore Metals Limited is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is actively exploring its copper-silver prospects on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana and Namibia.

**DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT**

PETER MEAGHER  
Non-Executive Chairman

GRANT FERGUSON  
Managing Director

SHANNON COATES  
Non-Executive Director

ANDREW METCALFE  
Company Secretary

DAVID CATTERALL  
Exploration Manager

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Suite 3, Level 2, 470 Collins  
Street Melbourne Vic 3000

**KOPORE METALS LIMITED**

ABN 73 149 230 811

EMAIL [info@koporemotals.com](mailto:info@koporemotals.com)

TEL +61 3 9867 7199

FAX +61 8 9320 5230

# CONFIRMATION OF DOMAL STRUCTURES, LARGE HISTORICAL DRILLING AND SOIL DATABASE ON THE KALAHARI COPPER BELT

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Kopore granted access to extensive database of historical information, including results for 59 drill holes (16 diamond, 25 reverse circulation (RC) and 18 percussion holes), 8,300+ soil samples and geophysical surveys
- Copper host (D'Kar Formation) interpreted to continue from MOD Resources Limited's prospecting licence group located in Botswana into the Company's Namibian licence areas
- Historical geophysical data has been reprocessed, confirming presence of four domal structures which are known to host copper-silver mineralisation elsewhere on the Kalahari Copper Belt, including the Zone 5 copper-silver deposit (Cupric Canyon Capital) and T3 copper-silver deposit (MOD Resources Limited)
- Drill ready targets generated on identified domes and interpreted subsurface domes
- Environmental management plan finalised for submission for formal approval and land access agreements to support the late 2018/early 2019 field campaign.

**Kopore Metals Limited** ("Kopore" or "Company") is pleased to provide an update on activities at its newly acquired Namibian prospecting licences, following the grant by the Namibian Department of Mines of access to an extensive database of historical drill hole, airborne magnetic geophysical survey and soil sample results, including:

1. A total of 59 drillholes (diamond, RC and percussion) totalling 12.35km across the 5,705km<sup>2</sup> Namibian licence area held by the Company (Figures 2 and 3);
2. 5,705km<sup>2</sup> of historical airborne magnetic geophysical survey data, which has been reprocessed and identified approximately 390km of prospective geology around the perimeters of the identified domal structures (Figure 3); and
3. 8,300 soil samples received with a current program to identify potential coincident copper-zinc anomalies, with additional samples undergoing the QA/QC process (Figures 2 and 3).

The historical exploration programs were largely undertaken by Eiseb Exploration and Mining Pty Ltd and Talismanis Prospecting Company Ltd (Eiseb and Antofagasta Minerals Joint Venture) and was focussed on testing identified domal structures. Whilst the Company is still in the process of reviewing and compiling all the historical information, Kopore is evaluating the targeted potential for mineralisation within 160m below surface.

The Company is reaching an advanced stage of assessing the information received to date and finalising its immediate exploration plans. In addition, the Company will aim to adequately test the footwall contact of the D'kar Formation that is the recognised host of copper mineralisation on the Kalahari Copper Belt.

The Company is currently in the process of defining several follow-up drill campaigns to further test these potential areas of mineralisation, post the completion of the environmental approval process and land access agreements.

The Company has reprocessed the historical airborne magnetic geophysical data, confirming the potential for approximately 390km of favourable geology around the perimeter of the four identified domal structures (Qembo, Zambinda, Steenbok and Mokorro Domes). To the south and south-western areas, the Company believes its licence area potentially contains a further four subsurface intact domal structures (Figures 2 and 3).

Kopore's Managing Director, Mr Grant Ferguson, commented: *"The Company is thrilled to have clearly defined domal structures, and an advanced geological understanding of its Namibian prospecting licence area, based upon the thorough analysis of the data provided. The advanced geological understanding of our license area provides the company with confidence in the forthcoming drill program through the identification of immediate drill targets. With little more than first-pass scout drilling across its prospects to date, the region remains significantly underexplored. The volume and quality of the data greatly assists the Company to aggressively test refined targets with RC and diamond drilling, upon the completion of the environmental approval and land owner access agreement processes."*

The government supplied historical exploration data will assist the Company in expediting its exploration program by providing a number of immediate drill targets. The data compilation and review are ongoing, and the Company will advise on any further information received and progress of the environmental approval process required, prior to drilling over the coming months. Kopore is in the process of locating the historical diamond drill core and RC chip trays from past exploration campaigns, with the intention of further validating the historical exploration results where possible.

The Company continues to progress the environmental approval process to allow exploration activities across its entire 5,705km<sup>2</sup> Namibian prospecting licence area. The public consultation process has been completed, with final data compilation and submission of an Environmental Management Plan to the Namibian government to occur in October 2018.

### **Next Steps**

The Company has, based on the review of the initial data received, delineated four initial targets and designed an initial strategy on its maiden Namibian exploration program. Subject to timing of the government and landowner access approvals, the Company plans to commence exploration activities in late Q4 2018.

Kopore's initial exploration program in Namibia is expected to comprise:

1. RC drilling program at the Qembo Dome, including RC twin drill testing of selected historical RC holes (Program 1), with the objective of confirming potential anomalous mineralisation and continue the hole to test for further possible deeper parallel zones of potential copper mineralisation (Figure 2 and 3);
2. Initiate an RC and RAB drilling program at the SW defined margins of the Qembo and Zambinda Domes and NW Dome closure point of the Steenbok Domes (Figure 2 and 3), aiming to test possible mineralisation (Program 2);
3. An initial RAB and RC program over identified targets along the interpreted subsurface domal target Ongava Dome Prospect (Program 3); and
4. Airborne electromagnetic survey across key selected zones of the Ongava Dome Prospect and between the Zambinda and Qembo Domes.

For further information please contact:

Grant Ferguson  
**Managing Director - Kopore Metals Limited**  
 Tel. +61 8 9322 1587  
 info@koporemets.com

**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 the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, a recognised professional organisations (RPO). David is engaged by Kopore as a consultant Exploration Manager. 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

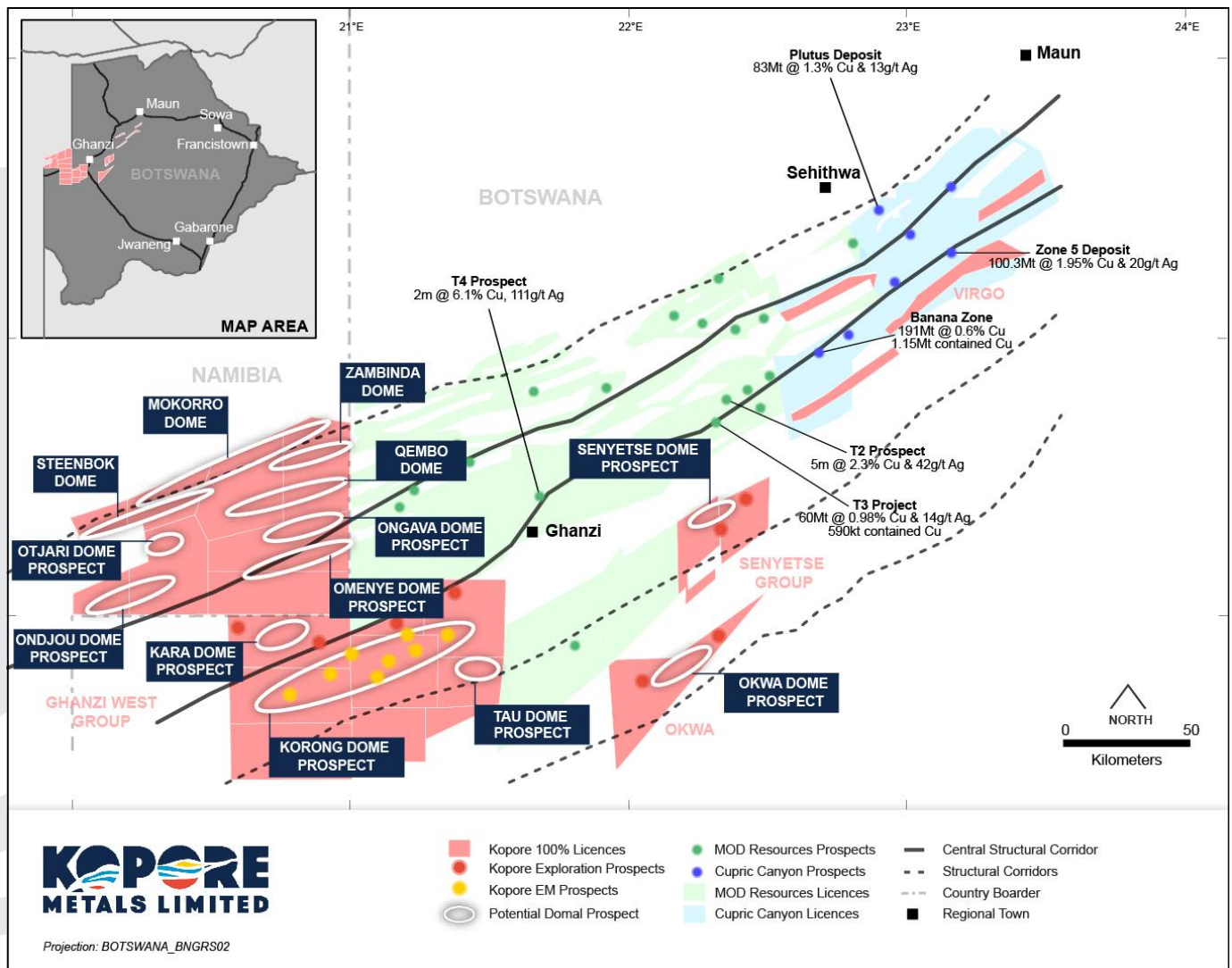


Figure 1 - Kopore Metals Regional Prospecting Licence Map and Key Identified Prospects

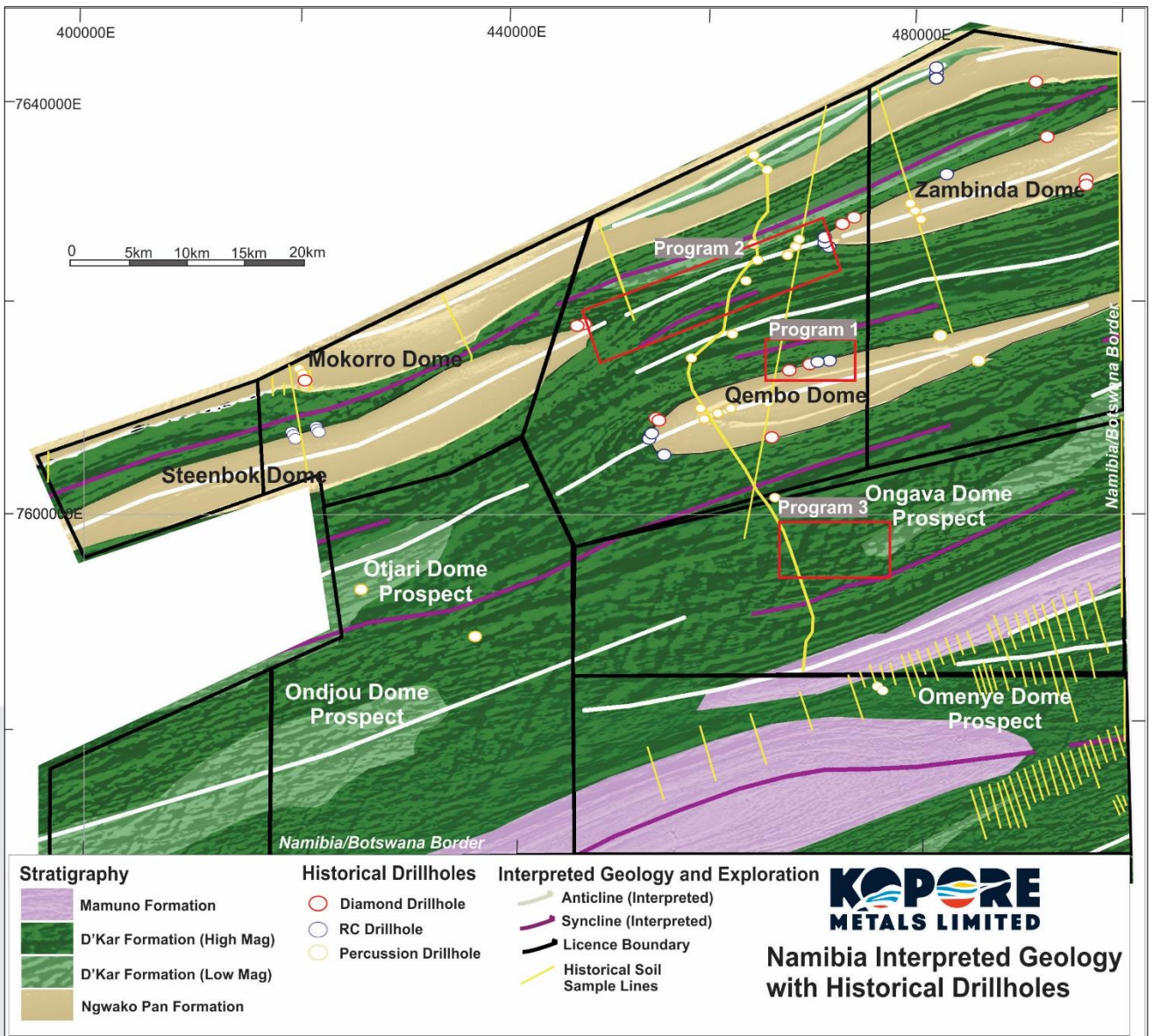


Figure 2 - Kopore Metals Namibian Map with Geology, Interpreted Domes, Collar Positions and Soil Sample Line Locations

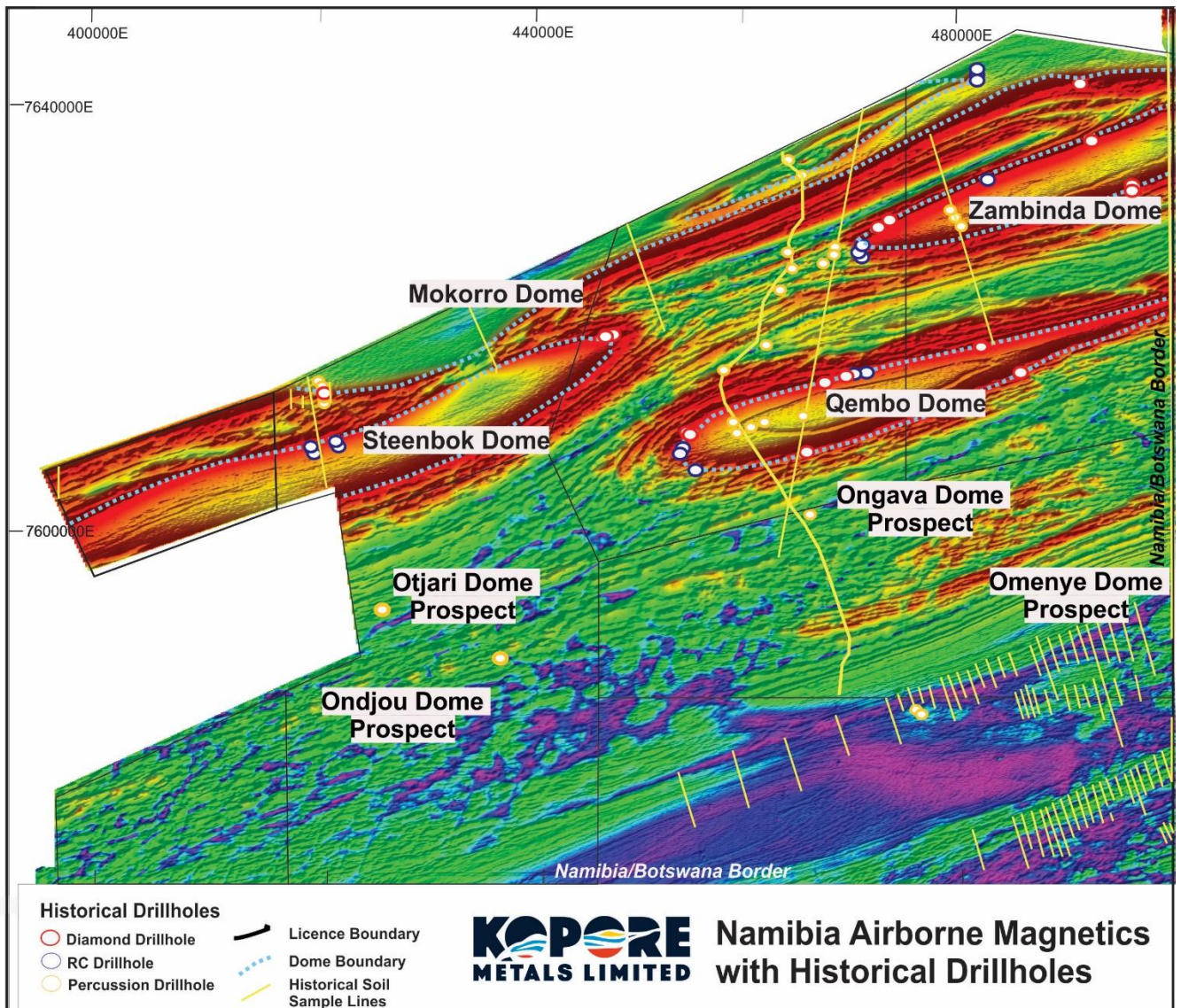


Figure 1 - Kopore Metals Namibian Reprocessed Airborne Magnetics Map with Geology, Interpreted Domes, Collar Positions and Soil Sample Line Location

Appendix A – JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template**  
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>This announcement covers a confirmation and update to the review of the Namibian Mines Department supplied soil and drilling data and recently purchased airborne magnetic data. The historical data was published in open file report from the Namibia Department of Mines. No new drilling or sampling is included in this estimate, or this announcement.</p> <p>All data reported here is historical in nature and therefore the quality and representivity of sampling cannot be confirmed. The details of drilling and sampling procedures employed by historical explorers to generate the results are outlined in the appropriate sections below, where available.</p> <p>This is an update report and no samples have been submitted yet.</p>

<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond (DD) and Rotary Air Blast/Percussion (RAB) drilling have been performed historically across PL7049, PL7050, PL7051, PL7052, PL7053, PL7054, PL7055 and PL7056</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A historical collar map covering these licences has an estimated 71 drillholes, with collar information for 59 drillholes to date. The initial 59 holes provided include 18 RAB, 25 RC and 16 DDH, with collar and survey information.</li> <li>○ Size of diamond and RC drillholes are not documented</li> <li>○ Documented sampling procedures for percussion drilling is as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples are taken at 1m intervals.</li> <li>• Samples are riffled down to 25%&gt;, with the 75%&gt; fraction kept as reference.</li> <li>• The 25%&gt; fractions are composited in 5m intervals.</li> <li>• Samples are submitted for 21 element ICP analysis (Bureau Veritas Laboratories).</li> <li>• Once anomalous values are received, 1m intervals are re-submitted, for a full suite of analyses.</li> <li>• Waste is put back in the hole</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Soil sampling historical information - sampling traverse positions were selected on the basis of airborne magnetic imagery and the co-ordinates for each sample point generated using ArcGIS 9.1 software. Field teams navigated to sample points by means of hand-held GPS.</li> <li>○ Sampling depth has been decreased to 10cm based on research by Genalysis showing that anomalies may not be detected below 15cm depth under semi-arid conditions. Sample spacing remains 40m</li> </ul>
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<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample recovery was not recorded in the reports</li> <li>• Not detailed in the reports</li> <li>• Sample recovery was not detailed in the supplied reports</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chips and diamond core were geologically logged by a qualified geologist using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging</li> <li>• Method of data recording not provided. Verbal confirmation from geologist stated "Data was recorded manually by hand on paper standard logging sheets (hard copy) and then data captured to Excel logging sheets."</li> <li>• A review of the supplied logging sheets indicates that logging uses standard published logging charts for grain size, sorting to maintain a qualitative and semi-quantitative standard based on visual estimation</li> <li>• Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded, however frequency was not recorded in the supplied documents.</li> <li>• Unable to confirm</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond core was cut and samples taken from half core</li> <li>• Not recorded in supplied documentation</li> <li>• Field sample preparation for percussion documented and industry standard. Other sample procedures not documented</li> <li>• Supplied sample sheets demonstrate the use of blanks, standards and duplicates. The frequency is not consistent.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined.</li> <li>• The sample sizes collected are in line with standard practice</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The appropriateness of the assaying technique will be determined, once reproducibility testing and drill twinning occurs.</li> <li>• Not recorded in supplied documentation</li> <li>• Not recorded in supplied documentation</li> </ul>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the age of data reported here, no third party assay checks have been undertaken or are possible by Kopore Metals. From historical reports, it appears that no independent verification of significant intersections was carried out by historical explorers, or at least has not been described in open file reports.</li> <li>• Primary data is available in open file reports in the form of scanned hard copy geological logs, sections of sampled intervals and assays (EZ), and in</li> <li>• some cases tabulated geological logs and assays.</li> <li>• Historical data has been compiled and entered into digital format Dashed Database</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical data is being reviewed by Kopore Metals geologists, however due to the lack of QAQC protocols described by historical explorers, an assessment of data quality is not universally possible. All historical data is considered by Kopore Metals to be an indication of geological and geochemical trends, to be verified in the field by Kopore Metals staff and by planned drilling.</li> <li>• No twinned holes have been undertaken by historical explorers</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collar locations of RC and DD holes for EZ were surveyed using an electronic distance measurement (EDM) survey method</li> <li>• The location of RAB drill collars was not surveyed, but was estimated from the location of surrounding surveyed RC collars.</li> <li>• The grid used is WGS84 UTM 34S</li> <li>• It is unclear from historical reports which method of downhole survey was used for RC and DD drillholes, and therefore the accuracy of these cannot be ascertained.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing was based on geology for initial drilling reconnaissance.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial drilling information is still currently being assessed.</li> </ul>

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No details of historical measures to ensure sample security are available in open file reports.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reported reviews of the drill chip sampling techniques and geochemical data were undertaken during exploration by historical explorers</li> <li>Kopore Metals is currently reviewing all historical data and sampling techniques to determine suitability for inclusion in a mineral resource.</li> </ul>

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Botswana Project area EPL's are held by three wholly owned (100%) locally registered companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The information in this release relates to the Namibian Project Portfolio, on prospecting licences PL7049, PL7050, PL7051, PL7052, PL7053, PL7054, PL7055 and PL7056, which was recently granted to Kopore Metals Limited 100% owned subsidiary Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia Pty Ltd. The details of these awarded licences are outlined in the announcement made to the market on the 11 July 2018, "Kopore Consolidates the Namibian extensions of the Kalahari Copper Belt" <a href="https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180711/pdf/43wfw6bj4v90n0.pdf">https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180711/pdf/43wfw6bj4v90n0.pdf</a></li> <li>There are no existing impediments to PL7049, PL7050, PL7051, PL7052, PL7053, PL7054, PL7055 and PL7056</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited previous exploration on PL7049, PL7050, PL7051, PL7052, PL7053, PL7054, PL7055 and PL7056 was conducted by Eiseb Prospecting and Talismanis Prospecting Company Ltd(Eiseb Prospecting &amp; Mining/Antofagasta &lt;Minerals Joint Venture</li> <li>No other historical information identified</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional geological setting underlying all the Licences is interpreted as Neoproterozoic meta sediments, deformed during the Pan African Damaran Orogen into a series of NE trending structural domes cut by local structures.</li> <li>• The style of mineralisation expected comprises stratabound and structurally controlled disseminated and vein hosted Cu/Ag mineralisation</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information relating to the rotary air blast/percussion, reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes described in this announcement are listed in this JORC Table 1 as well in Appendix 2 below</li> </ul> <p>There are no exclusions to the historical drillhole collar information. The Company is still in the process of confirming and collating all available historical drilling and soil sample information.</p> <p>No historical drilling or soil assay results have been finalised and hence released with this press release. Upon final approval by the exploration manager and executive director, all relevant information will be provided.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant intersection results will be compiled and reported by Kopore when assay results are received</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Down hole widths are used throughout. This is the policy adopted by Kopore Metals</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate maps and images demonstrating the licence locations and regional setting together with the continental geo-tectonic setting are included in the body of the accompanying announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced and representative report.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reprocessing of historical Namibian department of mines airborne geophysics was completed over portions of the Ghanzi-Chobe belt.</li> <li>• Australian geophysicist Kim Frankcombe conducted a review and reprocess of the supplied airborne magnetic data.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any further work on the Licences will be dependent upon results from the initial orientation and reconnaissance soil sampling and ongoing geological re-interpretation together with the re-processed Government aeromagnetic</li> </ul>

## Appendix 2 – ASX Listing Rule Historical Drillhole Collar Information

Drill Hole ID	WGS84_34S_E	WGS84_34S_N	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azim	Dip	Collar Survey
EISP-019	420265	7612679	1292.7	167	0	-90	GPS
EISP-020	420371	7612047	1295.7	152	0	-90	GPS
EISP-021	478960	7630104	1232.4	130	0	-90	GPS
EISP-022	479192	7629335	1228.4	130	0	-90	GPS
EISP-023	479430	7628573	1230.2	110	0	-90	GPS
EISP-024	468348	7625758	1230.6	115	0	-90	GPS
EISP-025	468258	7625270	1230.4	108	0	-90	GPS
EISP-043	465383	7610407	1257.7	105	0	-90	GPS
EISP-044	458791	7610036	1260.7	120	0	-90	GPS
EISP-046	465057	7632674	1185.7	149	0	-90	GPS
EISP-047	463633	7634234	1183.5	68	0	-90	GPS
EISP-052	467174	7624275	1229.6	135	0	-90	GPS
EISP-053	463360	7621884	1204.1	97	0	-90	GPS
EISP-056	476340	7583674	1247.5	50	0	-90	GPS
EISP-057	476488	7583576	1244.2	50	0	-90	GPS
EISP-058	476636	7583469	1246.5	50	0	-90	GPS
EISP-059	420260	7612729	1292.3	180	0	-90	GPS
EISP-060	420276	7612635	1293.3	180	0	-90	GPS
GBLD-001	420292	7612535	1293	224.1	348	-60	TBC
GBLD-002	420832	7612402	1278	299	121	-60	TBC
GBLD-003	420779	7612466	1278.7	206	127	-60	TBC
GBLD-004	420227	7612695	1292	206.1	145	-60	TBC
GBLR-001	421523	7608102	1309.3	259.1	0	-90	TBC
GBLR-002	421523	7608032	1309.6	254	0	-90	TBC
GBLR-003	421441	7608345	1308.7	259	0	-90	TBC
GBLR-004	421464	7608276	1308.9	241	0	-90	TBC
GBLR-005	419345	7607490	1313.4	294	0	-90	TBC
GBLR-006	419307	7607688	1312.8	300	169	-60	TBC
GBLR-007	419283	7607814	1311.8	300	169	-60	TBC
SBLD-001	464162	7624566	1207.4	257.6	0	-90	TBC
T10D-001	469493	7614616	1246	226.9	170	-60	TBC
T10D-002	467476	7614115	1249	362	155	-60	TBC
T10R-001	467477	7614056	1244	250	178	-55	TBC
T10R-002	467480	7613966	1244	246	178	-65	TBC
T10R-003	467630	7613979	1245	257	0	-90	TBC
T10R-004	470278	7614791	1246	187	181	-70	TBC
T10R-005	471160	7614943	1245	202	181	-70	TBC
T11D-001	495192	7631599	1212	287	340	-60	TBC
T11D-002	495276	7631382	1209	320.1	340	-60	TBC
T12R-001	490197	7641211	1213.6	253	155	-65	TBC

<b>T12R-002</b>	490242	7641152	1213.7	238	155	-65	TBC
<b>T12R-003</b>	490302	7641073	1213.8	223	155	-65	TBC
<b>T13R-001</b>	480657	7641962	1210.8	211	156	-65	TBC
<b>T13R-002</b>	480628	7642042	1210.4	187	167	-65	TBC
<b>T2D-001</b>	455214	7608901	1263.4	212	149	-60	TBC
<b>T2D-002</b>	455041	7609081	1265	331.9	149	-60	TBC
<b>T2R-001</b>	453459	7607204	1266	257	0	-90	TBC
<b>T2R-002</b>	454991	7605430	1270	253	348	-65	TBC
<b>T2R-003</b>	453724	7607315	1264	283	0	-90	TBC
<b>T2R-004</b>	453848	7607339	1263	301	0	-90	TBC
<b>T4D-001</b>	471649	7627203	1237.8	341.3	152	-60	TBC
<b>T4D-002</b>	491622	7636026	1212	244.9	160	-55	TBC
<b>T4ER-001</b>	482155	7632457	1228	250	158	-65	TBC
<b>T4SR-001</b>	470838	7625893	1227	278	180	-55	TBC
<b>T4SR-002</b>	470838	7625793	1227	223	180	-55	TBC
<b>T4SR-003</b>	470844	7625999	1183	259	0	-90	TBC
<b>T7D-001</b>	485491	7614792	1234.7	350.5	350	-60	TBC
<b>T6D-001</b>	446724	7617745	1273.3	302	168	-60	TBC
<b>T6D-002</b>	447551	7617880	1273.6	230.3	168	-60	TBC