COHIBA MINERALS LIMITED

24 January 2023
ASX: CHK

ASX Release

Exploration Update – Significant Cu-Au-Ag Intersections

- **Significant Cu-Au-Ag intersections returned for HWDD07, extending Bluebush Fault strike length to 500m.**
- **Low level copper, gold and silver mineralisation encountered in upper and lower Bluebush Fault, including:**
  - **14m @ 0.19% Cu & 0.21ppm Au & 2.16ppm Ag from 1147-1161m**
- **Vein hosted mineralization throughout the hole including intersections of:**
  - **15m @ 0.16% Cu & 0.21ppm Au & 1.2ppm Ag from 1011-1026m**
  - **1.5m @ 1.81% Cu & 0.46ppm Au & 3.19ppm Ag from 1100.5-1102m**
  - **1.1m @ 2.72% Cu & 0.54ppm Au & 4.51ppm Ag from 1375-1376.1m**
  - **1.1m @ 1.9% Cu & 0.28ppm Au & 7.06ppm Ag from 1379.65-1380.75m**
- **HWDD07 confirms the Bluebush Fault as a mineralised structure requiring further investigation.**
- **Cohiba anticipates that the Bluebush Fault extends 2-4 kilometre strike length (Figure 3) with potential mineralisation anywhere along this length.**

Cohiba Minerals Limited (ASX: CHK, OTCQB: CHKMF, 'Cohiba' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce significant copper, gold and silver intersections from the Bluebush Fault at the Horse Well project (Figure 1).

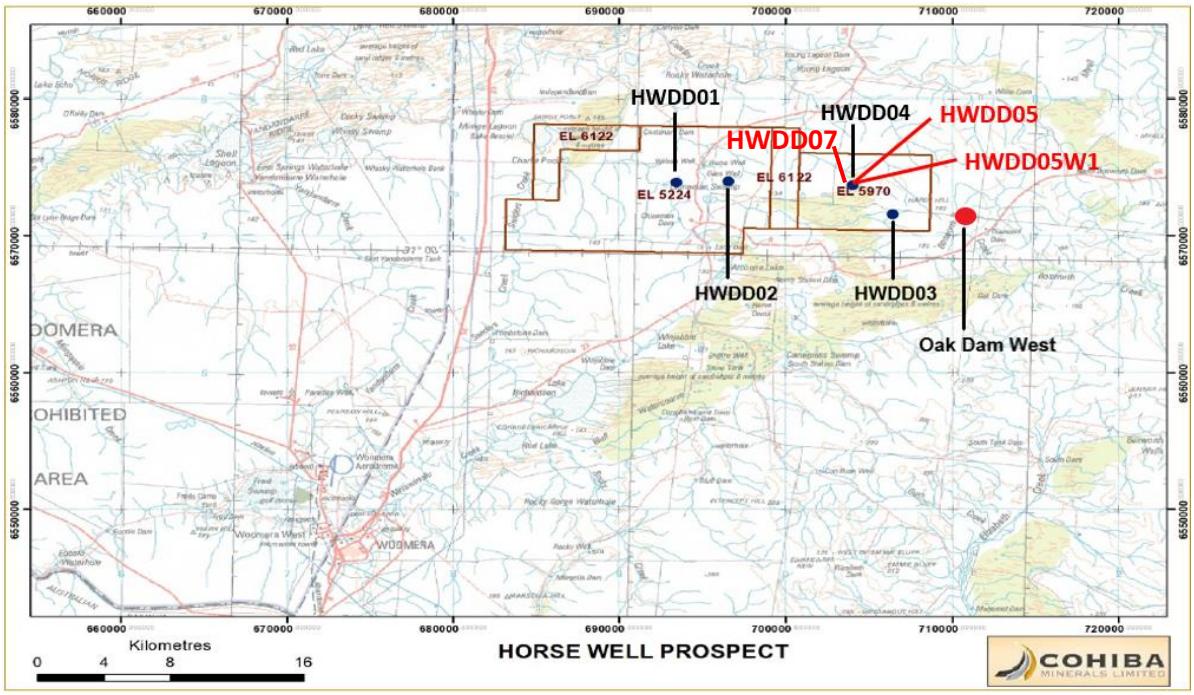

Figure 1: Horse Well Prospect showing the locations of HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 and HWDD07.

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Andrew Graham – Executive Director
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Cohiba's CEO, Andrew Graham *says, "The Horse Well Prospect remains a key IOCG target area within the Gawler Craton and we are committed to investigating it to the fullest extent possible. The Bluebush Fault is a significant dilational structure which coupled to the major NW-SE structural corridor and pervasive low-level copper mineralisation in multiple holes provides ample justification for ongoing exploration. The separate target zone around HWDD08 also confirms that this area is highly prospective for IOCG mineralisation. Cohiba is continuing to apply in-depth technical assessment on every drill hole with the aim of narrowing its search area and maximising its likelihood for exploration success."*

INTRODUCTION

HWDD07 was drilled at Horse Well prospect during the period 29 July 2022 – 3 September 2022, with basement being reached at 930.35m down hole and completion depth of 1519m. The target was the south extension of the Bluebush Fault, which had been previously identified in drillholes HWDD04, HWDD05 and HWDD05W1. The specific aims of the hole were to gain more confidence in the exact orientation of the fault, which was successfully intersected in HWDD07, and to test the strike extension to the south in a region of magnetic low.

RESULTS

In the hanging wall of the Bluebush Fault, quartz-grey hematite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins were commonly encountered. Hematite replaces the niche of magnetite, indicating a relative increase in oxidation. The indicated orientation of Bluebush Fault is of strike 0-20° and dip of 60-70° to the west. The upper Bluebush Fault (1141.8-1167.2) was strongly altered to red feldspars accompanied by minor actinolite, and moderate mineralisation in the form of quartz-siderite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veining.

- **14m @ 0.19% Cu & 0.21ppm Au & 2.16ppm Ag from 1147-1161m**

The lower Bluebush Fault (1218.1-1220.4m) comprised of a breccia with siderite matrix containing trace chalcopyrite-pyrite.

- **1m @ 0.63% Cu & 0.19ppm Au & 1.2ppm Ag from 1240-1241m**

Quartz-siderite and quartz-hematite±magnetite veins associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite occur sporadically to the bottom of hole.

Immediately below the basement contact at 930m (downhole) remobilization and enrichment of silver and gold occurred in the paleo-weathering horizon when the basement was exposed and eroding prior to the deposition of the Pandurra formation ~1.5 billion years ago and subsequently, along this contact. Similar enrichment is also observed in HWDD04, HWDD05 (only partially assayed) and HWDD05W1. Copper is generally depleted in this zone although may be re-deposited at the base in the mineral bornite.

HWDD04 Pandurra basal conglomerate at basement contact:

- 1.1m @ 0.02% Cu & **4.79ppm Au** & 3.51ppm Ag from 948.21-949.31m

HWDD05 immediately below basement contact in weathered granite:

- 2m @ 0.01% Cu & **5.2ppm Au** & 1.05ppm Ag from 928m

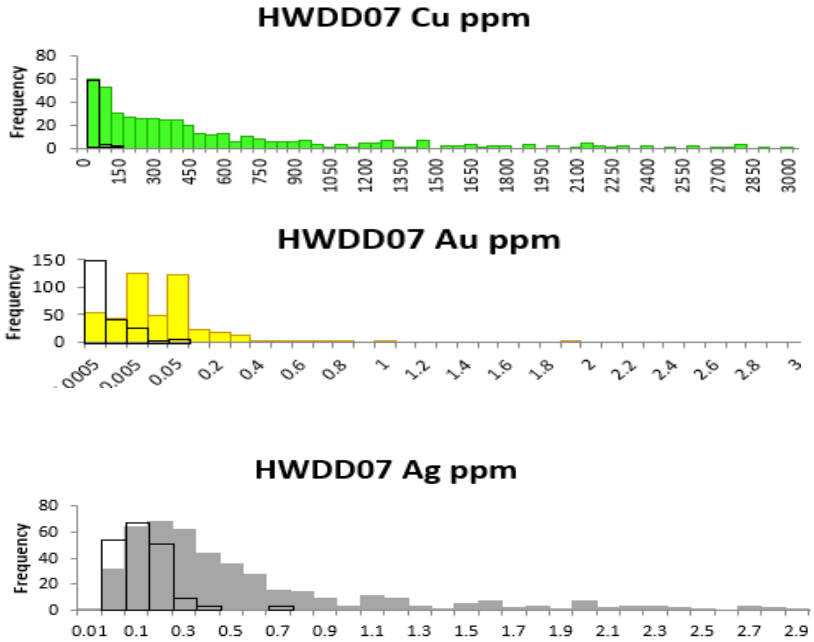
HWDD05W1 in weathered granite and oxidised veins

- **50m @ 0.29% Cu** & **0.3ppm Au** & **2.11ppm Ag** from 956-1006m

HWDD07 in weathered schist, diorite and granite, with bornite at the base of paleo-weathering
- **17.15m @ 0.22% Cu** & 0.1ppm Au & **2.69ppm Ag** from 969.85-987m

The remobilization and enrichment of silver and gold in the paleo-weathering zone over 300m strike length (Figure 2) is a positive indication of substantive mineralisation in this region, analogous to a very strong soil anomaly at surface.

Levels of copper, gold and silver are pervasively and significantly elevated throughout HWDD07 relative to the background geochemical values (Graph 1), and are indicative of a wider basement geochemical anomaly present in all the Bluebush drilling (Figure 4) and extends the interpreted anomalous strike length to 500m (Figure 2).



Graph 1: Frequency plot histogram of all HWDD07 basement assays for copper (ppm), gold (ppm) and silver (ppm), with non-mineralised background geochemistry distribution in hollow black outline (taken from HWDD01, HWDD02, and HWDD03).

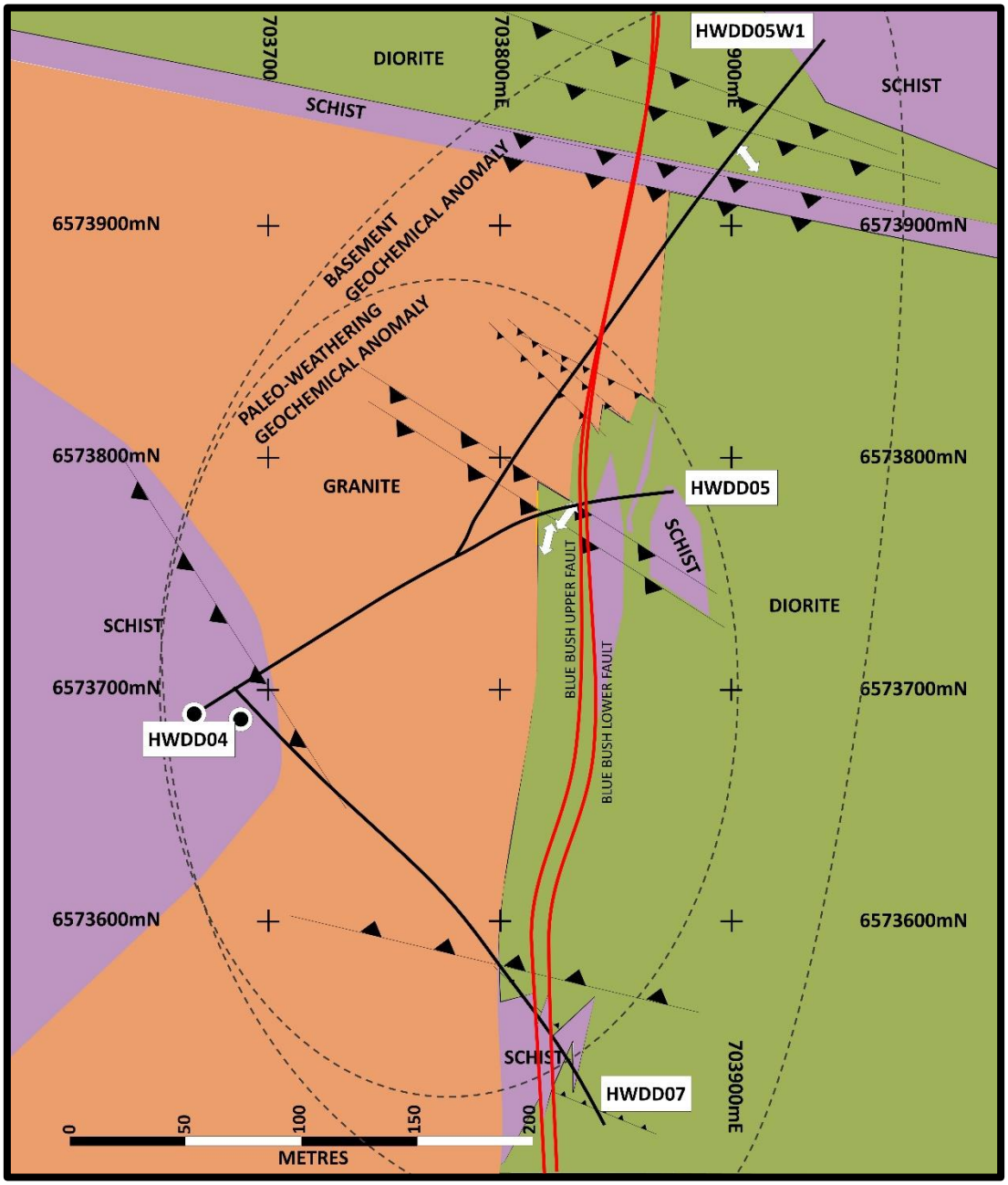


Figure 2: Plan View Bluebush interpreted geology

DISCUSSION

Planning of HWDD07 was based around the model that areas of low magnetic signature will be more oxidized, which was proven correct as magnetite in the diorite was oxidized to hematite, and the veins related to copper mineralisation were also hematite dominant, compared with the magnetite dominant veins to the north. The rationale for pursuing the oxidised zone is that the more copper-mineralised parts of IOCG (Iron Ore Copper Gold) systems in South Australia are typically hematite dominant, interpreted to be a function of two-part mixing of comparatively reduced hydrothermal fluids with oxidizing ground waters, and due to their higher emplacement depth compared to other parts in the world. The deposit model applied to Horse Well is for a structurally controlled system, which is not the type yet found in the Olympic Domain, but is a style found elsewhere in the world such as around Mt Isa and in South America. Hematite matrix breccias with disseminated chalcopyrite, which are typical mineralisation styles for IOCG breccia systems, were found in HWDD05 at Horse Well, with the model being that a large breccia system could develop along the Bluebush Fault with increased fluid flows.

The lower levels of mineralisation in HWDD07 compared to HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 could be attributed to a number of factors. The local dynamics of the fault and rock types will affect veining and mineralisation intensity. The higher grades in HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 may indicate that the vector towards mineralisation is actually to the north. Alternatively, a breccia system to the south may have a depletion halo around it, as is seen in other IOCG systems.

The increase in confidence in the orientation of the Bluebush Fault gained from HWDD07 gives the COHIBA the ability to step out drilling more aggressively in the future and have confidence in intersecting the fault. Cohiba anticipates that the Bluebush Fault extends 2-4 kilometre strike length (Figure 3) with potential for higher grade mineralisation anywhere along this length.

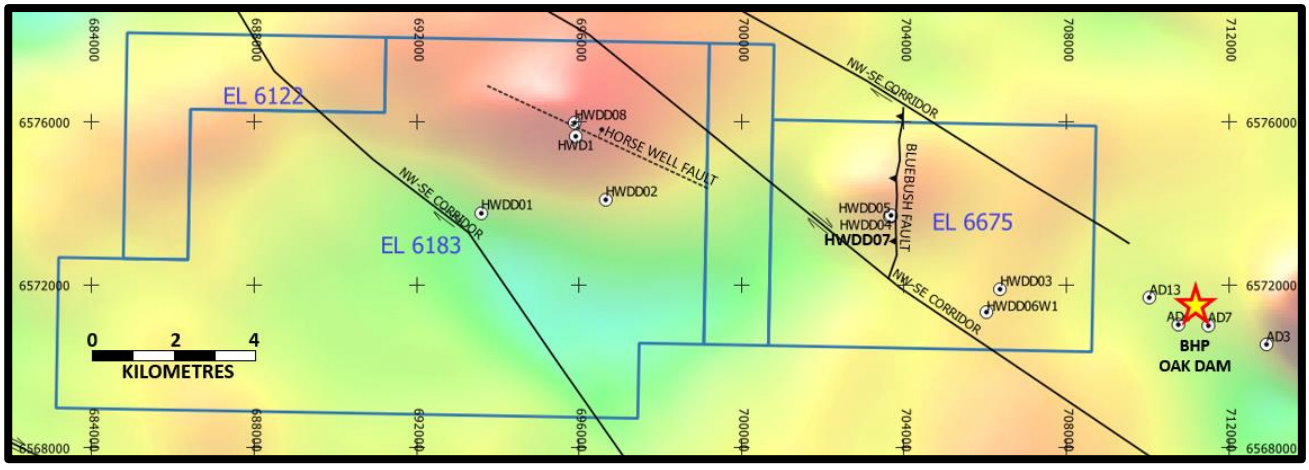


Figure 3: Regional Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) colour map showing Horse Well tenements, inferred NW-SE structural corridors, the Bluebush and Horse Well faults mapped from drilling, and the .location of BHP's Oak Dam project.

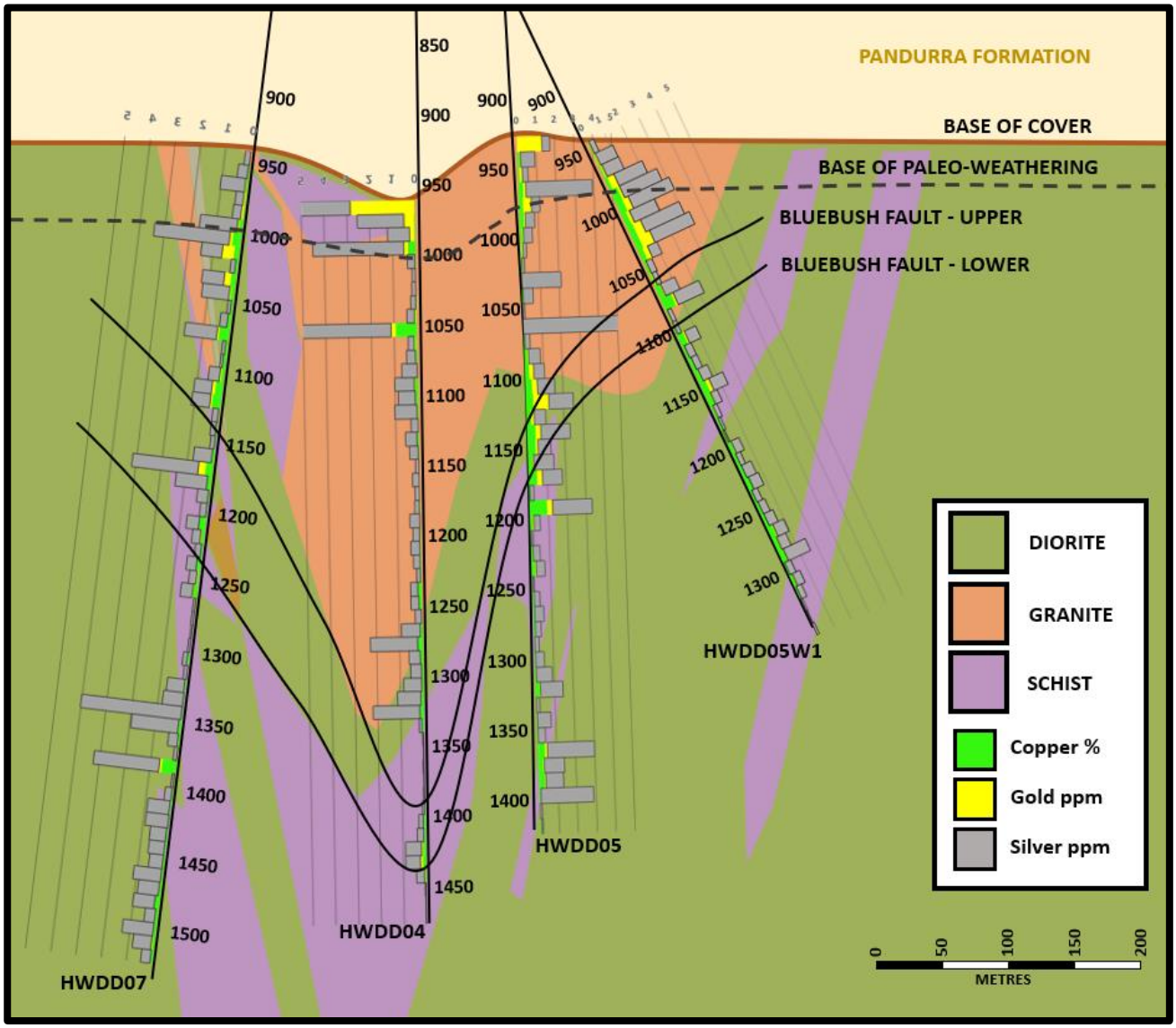


Figure 4: Bluebush Fault Long Section looking west, showing geology, trace of Bluebush Fault, and stacked histograms for copper (%), gold (ppm) and silver (ppm) with Y-axis lines at 1 percent/ppm increments, and metre-weighted average assays over 10m intervals. The diagram shows that the broad geochemical anomalism is not restricted to the Bluebush Fault and is substantially above regional background levels. For context the 2022 Prominent Hill Resource Estimate grades are 1.4% Cu, 0.8ppm Au and 2.4ppm Ag.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth MN (Final)	Dip (final)	Collar RL	Hole Depth (m)
HWDD04	703696	6573683	0°	-90°	137.4	1464.7
HWDD05	703670	6573690	84.44°	-81.2°	137.4	1417.45
HWDD05W1	703670	6573690	39.11°	-59.67°	137.4	1335.7
HWDD07	703684	6573701	152.04°	-81.41°	113.8	1519

Table 1: Collar location and depth for drill holes HWDD04, HWDD05, HWDD05W1, HWDD07, GDA94 / MGA zone 53

The analytical data for drill holes HWDD04, HWDD05, HWDD05W1 AND HWDD07 were produced by ALS Laboratories and have been assessed by the Company and its technical consultants. The assay results have been weighted based on the sample length, and all reported intervals are continuous sample lengths. No minimum assay cut-off has been applied and intervals quoted are down-hole widths – true widths are not currently able to be determined[123].

The results are summarised below:

- **HWDD07**
  PALEOWEATHERING ENRICHMENT
  - **17.15m @ 0.22% Cu** & 0.1ppm Au & **2.69ppm Ag** from 969.85-987m
    - Including: **4m @ 0.45% Cu** & **0.23ppm Au** & **5.3ppm Ag** from 983-987m **(bornite at base of paleo-weathering)**
  - **15m @ 0.16% Cu** & **0.21ppm Au** & 1.2ppm Ag from 1011-1026m
  - 2.55m @ 0.7% Cu & 0.12ppm Au & **3.06ppm** Ag from 1057-1059.55m
  - 6m @ 0.27% Cu & **0.26ppm** Au & 1.28ppm Ag from 1089-1095m
  - **1.5m @ 1.81% Cu** & **0.46ppm** Au & **3.19ppm** Ag from 1100.5-1102m

  BLUEBUSH FAULT - UPPER
  - **14m @ 0.19% Cu** & **0.21ppm Au** & 2.16ppm Ag from 1147-1161m
  - 1m @ 0.69% Cu & 0.09ppm Au & 2.28ppm Ag from 1194-1195m
  - **0.75m @ 1.49% Cu** & **0.29ppm Au** & 1.5ppm Ag from 1199.75-1200.5m
  - 1m @ 0.58% Cu & 0.1ppm Au & 1.49ppm Ag from 1202.4-1203.4m

  BLUEBUSH FAULT - LOWER
  - 1m @ 0.63% Cu & 0.19ppm Au & 1.2ppm Ag from 1240-1241m
  - **1.1m @ 2.72% Cu** & **0.54ppm Au** & **4.51ppm Ag** from 1375-1376.1m
  - **1.1m @ 1.9% Cu** & **0.28ppm Au** & **7.06ppm Ag** from 1379.65-1380.75m
  - 0.7m @ 0.19% Cu & 0.01ppm Au & **4.65ppm Ag** from 1431.5-1432.2m
  - 3.8m @ 0.3% Cu & 0.03ppm Au & 1.44ppm Ag from 1475-1478.8m
  - 1m @ 0.12% Cu & 0.1ppm Au & **3.35ppm Ag** from 1495-1496m
  - 0.7m @ 0.36% Cu & **0.24ppm Au** & **4.59ppm Ag** from 1503.4-1504.1m
  - 0.65m @ 0.27% Cu & 0.04ppm Au & 1.64ppm Ag from 1516.15-1516.8m

[1] Assay results for HWDD04 were previously release in "High Grade Copper Intersected at Horse Well Prospect" on 10 March 2021.
[2] Assay results for HWDD05 were previously release in "Up to 10.85% Copper plus Gold intersected at Horse Well Prospect" on 13 January 2022.
[3] Assay results for HWDD05W1 were previously release in "Horse Well Prospect hits further Copper & Gold Mineralisation**"** on 7 February 2022

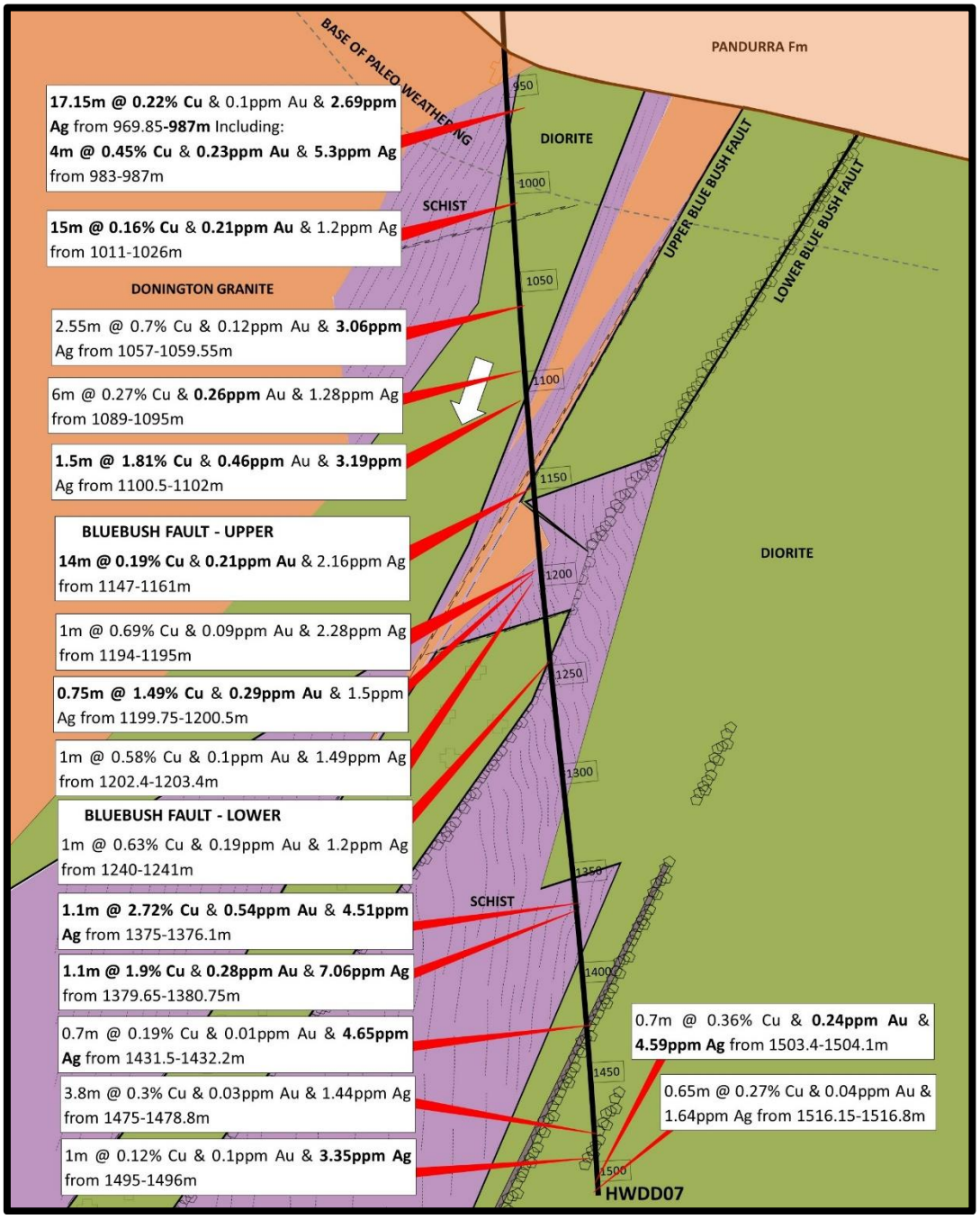


Figure 5: HWDD07 Cross Section looking north, showing significant intervals

- Ends -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of CHK.

For further information:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Pluckhahn, who is an employee of Euro Exploration Pty Ltd and reviewed by Mr Andrew Graham, who is an employee of Mineral Strategies Pty Ltd and an Executive Director of Cohiba Minerals Ltd. Mr Graham is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Graham consents to the inclusion in this report /ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Cohiba Minerals Limited

Cohiba Minerals Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) with the primary focus of investing in the resource sector through direct tenement acquisition, joint ventures, farm in arrangements and new project generation. The Company has projects located in South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland with a key focus on its Olympic Domain tenements located in South Australia.

The shares of the company trade on the Australian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol CHK and on OTCQB Market under the ticker symbol CHKMF.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampled intervals of core was taken from NQ2 diameter core only for all four holes mentioned. • The drill core was logged and photographed on site prior to sealing in core trays for transport to the core shed. • The drill core was filleted via a diamond saw and the sampling intervals were based on a visual assessment of mineralisation. Cut sheets were provided to ensure the exact sampling intervals were recorded. A quarter core sample was provided for analysis except where a shorter interval required a half core sample for minimum sample weight to be achieved. • The shortest sampling interval was 0.095m and the longest was 2.3m with the majority of samples being taken at 1 metre intervals in mineralised areas, and 2 metre intervals in waste areas. Each sample interval was bagged and labelled with a unique identifier prior to submission to ALS Laboratories.
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)*	• Surface holes HWDD04, HWDD05 and HWDD07 were drilled PQ3, HQ3, and finished in NQ2. The top of the wedge hole HWDD05W1 was reamed at RX size and the remainder of the hole was diamond core at NQ2 size. • HWDD04 was a vertical hole and was not surveyed downhole. HWDD05, HWDD05W1 and HWDD07 are angled holes, with Single Shot Magnetic surveys done at ~30m intervals whilst drilling, and end of hole SPRINTIQ Gyroscopic continuous surveys done at the end of hole. Core orientation was done via REFLEX digital downhole survey tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The drillers logs and geological logs were compared throughout the drilling campaign and actual core recoveries were calculated for each 3-metre core tube lift and reconciled for each day's drilling. Core recoveries were in excess of 98%. The rock types were competent resulting in particularly good recoveries. Drill mud additives were utilized to help achieve excellent recoveries.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The diamond drill core was logged by qualified geological personnel and a photographic record was kept for each core tray. The core trays have been securely stored in a purpose-built facility. • Summary core logging was conducted in the field camp near to the drilling rig. Further logging was conducted at the core shed in Adelaide. • The geological logging was qualitative in nature with a focus in rock types, minerals and visual evidence of mineralisation. • 100% of the core was logged. Total length of diamond core logged was 4200.35m.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The drill core was filleted via a diamond saw blade with quarter (25%) core being submitted for full suite chemical analysis unless the sample interval was too small and then a half (50%) core sample was submitted. The remainder of the core was returned to the core trays for secure storage. Half core was also taken where veining / patchy mineralization indicates that quarter core would not give a good representative sample. • The core was sampled based on a visual assessment of possible mineralisation. Sample intervals ranged from 0.095m to 2.3m with most of the samples being 1m intervals in generally mineralised zones and generally 2m where there was a lack of evidence of any significant mineralisation. • The core samples were prepared in a core shed by Euro Exploration and submitted to ALS Laboratories under a full Chain-of-Custody procedure. • ALS Laboratories provided a full Work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Order Confirmation outlining the procedures for sample management (handling, delivery and preparation), analytical methodologies, duplicate and blank procedures and reporting procedures.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical work was undertaken by ALS Laboratories, a nationally recognised lab services company with expertise in the minerals sector. • The gold analyses were conducted using ICP22 (Inductively Coupled Plasma) which is an industry standard technique for gold analysis. • The other 48 elements were analysed using ICP_MS (inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) following a four-acid digest. This is considered to be the industry standard for this type of multi-element analysis. • ALS Laboratories utilised their standard analytical procedures comprising the use of standard, blanks and duplicates to ensure analytical integrity. All analytical services conducted by ALS Laboratories are covered under their NATA Accreditation. HWDD05, HWDD05W1 and HWDD07 used external standards and all standards passed ± 2SD. HWDD04 had external duplicates of two sections of quarter core.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All sample intervals were logged by qualified personnel at Euro Exploration and checked by the Company's own technical team. • Key analytical results were checked by the Company and two independent consultants. • All logging, sample and assay data were supplied as Excel spreadsheets to the Company and its primary technical consultant along with all duplicate, blank and standards results. All assay results were checked prior to release. Geology, Sample, Assay Laboratory Results, and Standards Data are stored in an Access Database. Primary source material along with the Access database is stored on a cloud-based server. • Samples are matched to Assay values

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Access. Standard values are matched to expected values using Access. Results are exported to Excel and verified manually.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The collars for the drill holes were positioned using a GPS unit and recorded using the GDA94 coordinate reference system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data-spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The exploration results relate to a four drill holes drilled from one pad over an IOCG targets within the Horse Well area (Project Area). (Figure 2) • No mineral resource calculations were undertaken. • Sample compositing of significant mineral intersections was not applied. Sample compositing was conducted in Graph 1 with whole samples composited to the nearest 10m interval and metre weighting of assay values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The target is a bulk commodity IOCG deposit targeting a broad geophysical anomaly. Drilling was oblique to Bluebush Fault. Mineralized veins occur at varying orientations, but in general were oblique to drilling. The drill hole orientation is considered to not bias the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected from site by the nominated consultant and delivered directly to the sample preparation laboratory at ALS Adelaide. ALS provided full Chain-of-Custody evidence from the sample preparation laboratory, through analytical services to the secure delivery of the results in electronic format. • Samples were delivered electronically to the Company CEO and nominated technical consultant only.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were conducted but the sampling protocols were established prior to sampling occurring.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Cohiba Minerals currently has a Farm-In Agreement with Olympic Domain Pty Ltd in relation to Olympic Domain's tenements which includes the Horse Well Project (i.e. EL6183, EL6675 and EL6122) where the drilling was conducted. A full Heritage Survey was conducted with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) as part of the approval process prior to drilling. A full Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR) was completed and Submitted to the Department of Energy and Mines SA (DEM SA) for approval prior to site access. Cohiba has a Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) in place with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC). • All of the tenements (in the Horse Well area where the drilling occurred) were of good standing at the time of the drilling program and remain in good standing with all expenditure requirements having been exceeded.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no other exploration in or around HWDD04, HWDD05, HWDD05W1, or HWDD07 other than that recently conducted by Cohiba Minerals (Company) which has been reported in previous releases and company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The drilling at Horse Well was targeting Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) style mineralisation similar to the immediately adjacent Oak Dam West deposit (BHP). • The Horse Well project lies in the Olympic Domain on the eastern margin of the Gawler Craton. Younger sediments conceal the crystalline basement rocks of the Craton, which are interpreted as an eroded surface of Archaean, Palaeoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic rocks. Archaean rocks are represented by metamorphics of the Mulgathing Complex. The Palaeoproterozoic is represented by Donnington Suite granitoids, Hutchinson Group metasediments and rocks of the Wallaroo Group. These older country rocks are intruded and overlain by Mesoproterozoic igneous rocks of the Gawler Range Volcanics. Hiltaba Suite granites, which are co-magmatic with the Gawler Range Volcanics, also intrude the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		basement rocks (Reidy, 2017). West of Lake Torrens comprises the relatively stable Stuart Shelf. The Stuart Shelf is a platform of Early to Middle Proterozoic rocks on the north-eastern margin of the Gawler Craton. The Shelf is bounded to the south by the Gawler Range Volcanics and to the east by the Torrens Hinge Zone which lies approximately along the western shore of Lake Torrens. The Pandurra and Adelaidean sedimentary succession directly overly the granitic and gneissic basement and varies in thickness from less than 300m to more than 1000 metres. The Pandurra Formation is the lowermost unit and comprises a fluvial red-bed sequence of arenites and argillites with thin but widespread conglomeratic lenses. The unit was deposited in a NW-SE trending fault-controlled basin across the southern half of the Stuart Shelf. Erosion and glaciation have resulted in considerable topography on the upper surface of the Pandurra Formation (Reidy, 2017). Unconformably overlying the Pandurra Formation is a thick succession of flat-lying Adelaidean sediments namely the Umberatana and Wilpena Groups, respectively. The unconformity represents a hiatus of approximately 700Ma. The Tapley Hill Formation is the lowermost Adelaidean unit on the Stuart Shelf. It comprises dominantly a thinly laminated carbonaceous, partly calcareous siltstone and represents the first transgression onto the Gawler Craton. This marks the change from a rift tectonic style to a sag phase producing an extensive marine basin (Reidy, 2017). The aeolian Whyalla Sandstone gradationally overlies the eroded Tapley Hill Formation and comprises coarse-grained, bimodal sandstone. The onset of glaciation during the Marinoan was accompanied by another sea level fall which resulted in the Whyalla Sandstone (Reidy, 2017). A widespread post-glacial transgression resulted in the deposition of the Wilpena Group. The lowermost unit is the Nuccaleena Formation, a thin laminated micritic dolomite with interbedded shales in the uppermost unit. It grades up into the Tent Hill Formation comprising the lower Tregolana (Woomera) Shale Member, the middle unit of the Tent Hill Corraberra Sandstone Member and the upper Arcoona

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		Quartzite Member, marking an eastward progradation of shallow water facies (Reidy, 2017). The second major cycle of the Wilpena Group commenced with a rapid marine transgression resulting in the deposition of the maroon silty shale of the Yarloo Shale (equivalent of the Bunyeroo Formation deposited elsewhere in the Adelaide Geosyncline). This is the youngest Adelaidean unit preserved locally on the Stuart Shelf. The Adelaidean rocks are overlain by Cambrian Shelf Facies of the Andamooka Limestone, comprising cavernous, massive Archaeo-cyatha limestone and dolomitic shale, and the Yarrawurta Shale which contains red-brown, purple and green shales and siltstones. These shelf facies are overlain by coarse sands and ferruginous sandstones of the Jurassic Cadna-owie Formation & Algebuckina Sandstone, which thickens to the west. Overlying these units is the Cretaceous Bulldog Shale which outcrops around the northern edge of Lake Torrens. Tertiary deposits of carbonaceous sandstones, siltstones & mudstones (Eyre and Mirikata Formations) and silcrete cap the Bulldog Shale with several outcrops to the north and west of Lake Torrens. Overlying this is varying thicknesses of Quaternary sediments including playa sediments and dune fields (Reidy, 2017). • The Olympic Dam IOCG deposit formed during the Mesoproterozoic Era, in a high level (near surface) geological environment associated with igneous activity that was responsible for the extrusion of the Gawler Range Volcanics and intrusion of the co-magmatic Hiltaba Suite granites, which provided mineralising fluids. Therefore, the ancient geological setting, where older country rocks lie immediately beneath or adjacent to the Gawler Range Volcanics and the intruding Hiltaba Suite granites, was favourable for the deposition of IOCG mineralisation. Like Olympic Dam, Carrapateena and Oak Dam West deposits Cohiba's Horse Well tenements lie within this former high-level volcanic zone, marginal to the Gawler Range Volcanics. The older country rocks in this area include members of the Wallaroo Group, which includes evaporitic units. These rocks may have contributed saline waters to mix with

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		ascending hydrothermal fluids and form the Olympic Dam deposit, according to the evaporite source model for IOCG deposits (Reidy, 2017). Reidy, P. (2017): Independent Geologists Report – Olympic Domain Project South Australia.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the 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.*	• Coordinate System UTM UPS: Zone J. measured by GPS. • Drillhole HWDD04 – collar location 703696 E, 6573683 N, 133.8m RL. HQ3 to 704.6m, NQ2 to end of hole 1464.7m. Vertical Hole. • Drillhole HWDD05 – collar location 703670 E, 6573690 N, 133.8m RL. Dip -80° to Azimuth 55° TN. PQ3 to 320m, HQ3 to 797.5m, NQ2 to end of hole 1417.45m. • Drillhole HWDD05W1 – daughter hole from HWDD05. Reaming (NQ2 size) from 747.1 – 758.1m; diamond drilling (navi type NX size) from 758.1 - 789.4m and diamond drilling (NQ2 size) from 789.4 – 1,335.7m (End of Hole). Dip from end of navi -59.7° to azimuth 35.01° TN. • Drillhole HWDD07 – collar location 703684 E, 6573701 N, 133.8m RL. Dip -78° to Azimuth 133° TN. PQ3 to 111m, HQ3 to 535.9m, NQ2 to end of hole 1519m.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The sample intervals ranged from 0.095m to 2.3m. Where mineralisation was observed samples were taken either at 1m intervals or shorter intervals as dictated by veining and elsewhere at 2m intervals. Smaller intervals were based on individual mineralised veins. • Cut-off grades were not incorporated into the reporting of these results. • The analytical results are reported as received and aggregated results are weighted by the length of the interval over which the analytical result was acquired There is no sample bias. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole*	• No relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been stated or inferred. There is insufficient data to make any assumptions as there has been only four holes drilled over this large target area.

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	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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 interpreted cross-section is located in Figure 5 and plan view is located at Figure 2. These diagrams are based on early exploration and limited drilling and are subject to change.
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.*	• All grade intersections have been reported to provide a balanced overview.
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.*	• No other exploration data to be reported. All exploration data is either included in this Table or has been reported in previous announcements. • Geophysical surveys comprising magnetic, gravity and magnetotelluric surveys were previously undertaken and fully reported. These were used to help define drilling targets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is proposed to further define the orientation of the Bluebush Fault and the extend the strike length. 2-4 kilometres of strike length is interpreted (Figure 3) however no prior drilling exists in this region and this interpretation is subject to change. • The location of future drilling has not been absolutely determined at this stage. A further Heritage Survey in conjunction with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) has been undertaken and the results from that survey will inform drilling locations. Previous drill hole locations were modified to account for areas of heritage significance and as such no definitive statement on drill hole locations can be made prior to the outstanding Heritage Survey being submitted.