ASX RELEASE
23 October 2020

CONFIRMATION OF EXPLORATION TARGET & MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE STATEMENT

Coda Minerals Ltd (ASX code: COD) (Coda or the Company) provides the following statement confirming details of its Emmie Bluff Exploration Target at its Elizabeth Creek Copper-Cobalt project (Elizabeth Creek), which was originally issued by Gindalbie Metals on the 19th of June 2019, as well as a statement of its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve, including a summary of mining tenure held by the Company.

EMMIE BLUFF EXPLORATION TARGET

Coda is currently engaged in a farm-in with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (Terrace), a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens Mining Ltd (Torrens), to earn up to a 75% interest in Elizabeth Creek, located 135 km north of Port Augusta in South Australia. The Company notes that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Density data collected as part of the preparation for Coda's seismic programme allow for a more accurate estimate of the tonnage of the included mineralisation. The Exploration Target does not currently reflect the results of that seismic programme as no drilling has been undertaken in the newly identified areas of interest.

The updated Exploration Target headline figure is **46 – 77 MT @ 0.5 – 2.3 per cent CuEq**, with full details in
Table 1, below.

Table 1 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target. Tonnage range assumes a dry bulk density of 2.68 t/m3 with a range of +/- 25%. Grade range assumes length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25%.

Mineralisation Area	Layer Thickness (m)	Volume (m^3)	Tonnage Range (Mt)	Cu Range (%)	Co Range (%)	Ag Range (g/t)	Cu Eq. Range[1] (%)
Tapley Hill Formation Upper Layer	1.7 - 6.1	14,271,000	28.7 - 47.8	0.9 - 1.6	0.04 - 0.06	11 - 19	1.4 – 2.3
Tapley Hill Formation Lower Layer	0.8 - 4.7	8,642,000	17.4 - 29.0	0.3 - 0.6	0.02 - 0.03	5 – 18	0.5 – 0.9
Total	0.8 - 6.1	22,913,000	46.1 - 76.8	0.3 - 1.6	0.02 - 0.06	5 - 19	0.5 – 2.3

[1] Cu Eq = Cu % + (Co ppm*0.0012). Please see Page 14 of this announcement, "Data aggregation methods", Table 1, Section 2.

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Planned Exploration to Test Exploration Target

Coda is currently preparing to undertake a major diamond drill programme at the Emmie Bluff prospect and expects to commence drilling from November of 2020. The primary objectives of the program will be to expand the envelope of the Exploration Target in line with recently released seismic data and to provide fresh drill core for geotechnical and metallurgical analysis, as well as additional bulk density measurements.

About the Exploration Target

Data Inputs:

Drilling data used in generating the Exploration Target comprises publicly available drilling and assay results from the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG) as well as 4 drill holes completed by Gindalbie in January 2019.

Tonnage Range:

The range in potential volumes of rock for the high and low side tonnage estimates of the Exploration Target are based on geological modelling and drill hole assay results from historical and recent drilling.

An upper, higher-grade zone and smaller, lower grade zone (Figure 1 and Figure 3, below) have been modelled for the stratabound Tapley Hill Formation. Hanging wall and Footwall surfaces for each zone were created and snapped to drill holes with grades greater than 0.1% Cu or at geological boundaries (Whyalla Sandstone at hanging wall contact or Pandurra Formation at footwall contact). The surfaces have been extended laterally to distances considered reasonable for an exploration target in areas where the drill hole data supports this. In areas where it is clear from the drill hole data that the surface does not continue, the surface is constrained. (e.g. Hole PEB64 – See Figure 2, below).

The modelled upper zone has a volume of 14,271,000 m^3 and the modelled bottom zone has a volume of 8,642,000 m^3. To compute the tonnage range, a dry bulk density of 2.68 t/m^3 has been assumed in place of the value of 2.5 previously assumed. This density was based on four holes which intersected Tapley Hill formation and which were recently measured for bulk density. A summary of the depths and corresponding bulk density values within the shales are shown in Table 3. The depths of the samples are from both mineralised and non-mineralised portions of the Tapley Hill Formation Shales. Spatially, the four holes are located in the northern and western portion of the modelled mineralised domains (See Figure 1).

The continuous flat lying nature of the formation would suggest that similar bulk density values would be realized for the southern and eastern portions and are considered to be a reasonable representation of the overall bulk density for the purpose of revising the Exploration Target tonnage range.

A range of +/-25% has been applied to the results to estimate a Low Case and High Case as presented in Table 2, below.

Modelling is constrained to the north by the boundary of EL6265.

Table 2 Exploration Potential Tonnage Range

Mineralisation Area	Volume (m^3)	Bulk Density	Estimated (Mt)	Low Case (Mt)	High Case (Mt)
Tapley Hill Formation Upper Layer	14,271,000[2]	2.68	38.2	28.7	47.8
Tapley Hill Formation Lower Layer	8,642,000[3]	2.68	23.2	17.4	29.0
Total	22,913,000	2.68	61.4	46.1	76.8

[2] Volume between modelled HW and FW for the upper zone within the Tapley Hill Formation
[3] Volume between modelled HW and FW for the lower zone within the Tapley Hill Formation

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Table 3 Bulk Density values within the shales of the Tapley Hill Formation at Emmie Bluff

HoleID	Depth (m)	Bulk Density (t/m3)	Lithology
IHAD-2	395.3	2.73098	SHALE
IHAD-2	398.9	2.68741	SHALE
MGD-57	394	2.77906	SHALE
MGD-57	408.2	2.67806	SHALE
MGD-57	419.7	2.70696	SHALE
MGD-57	425.8	2.67185	SHALE
SAE-6	392	2.52353	SHALE
SAE-6	397	2.51127	SHALE
SAE-15	364.6	2.6696	SHALE
SAE-15	370.2	2.72171	SHALE
SAE-15	373.7	2.69822	SHALE
SAE-15	379.5	2.77154	SHALE
SAE-15	387.1	2.72556	SHALE

Grade Range

All available drill hole assay data from historical SARIG drilling and from the Gindalbie drilling campaign completed in January 2019 (i.e. DD prefix holes), has been used to establish a range of appropriate potential grades. Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag have been taken from within each of the modelled zones and are presented in Table 1 and Table 4. Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25% have been applied to the results to estimate a Low Case and High Case as presented in

Table 1, above.

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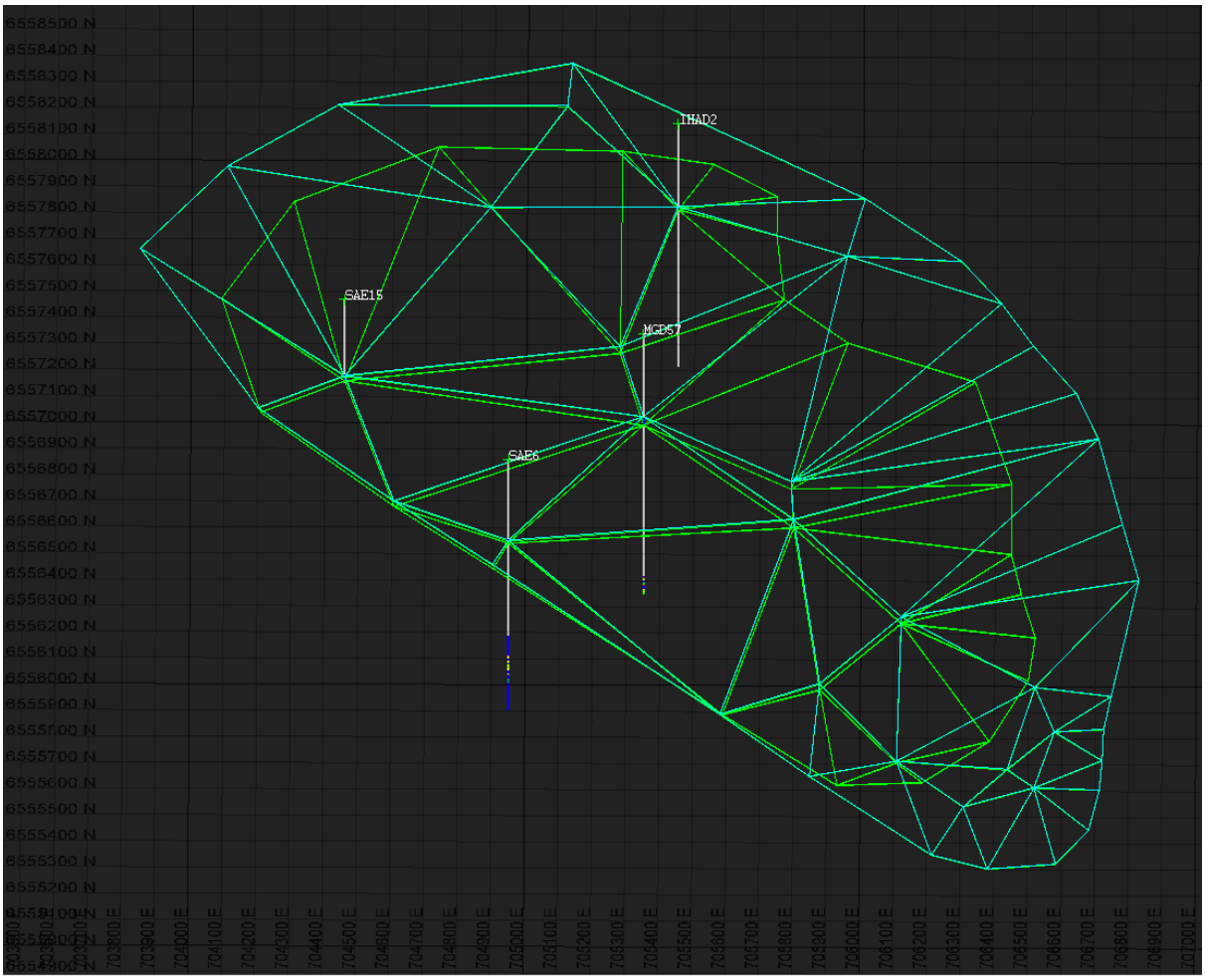

Figure 1 Location of holes selected for bulk density measurement

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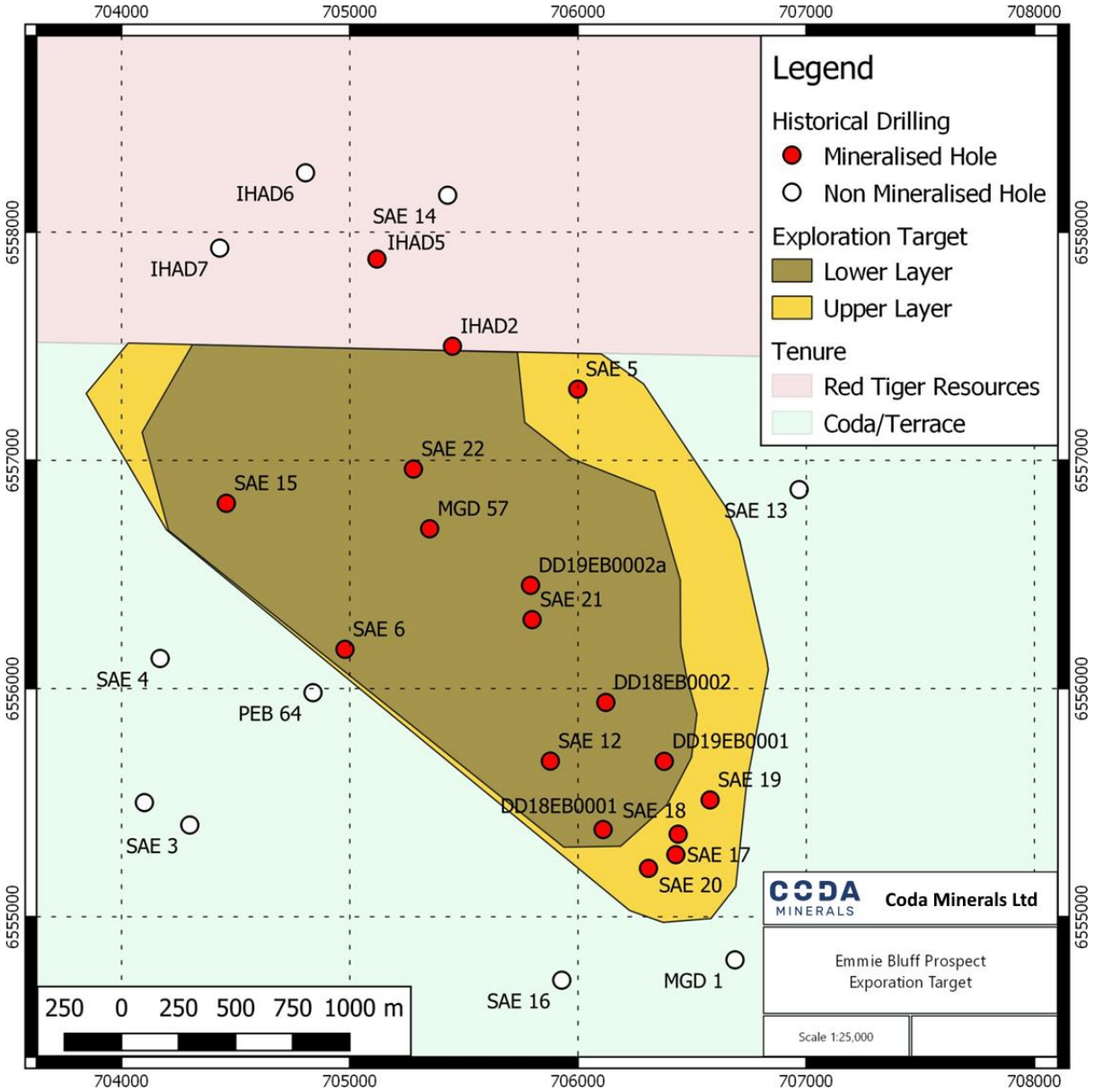

Figure 2 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target upper and lower mineralised areas

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Table 4 Mineralised Intercepts in Historical Drilling

Mineralisation Area	Hole Id	Thickness	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t
Upper	DD18EB0001	1.9	1.015	0.055	13.5
	DD18EB0002	2.05	1.511	0.073	22.3
	DD19EB0001	1.7	1.278	0.055	18.8
	DD19EB0002a	3.12	1.14	0.081	14.1
	MGD57	2	0.656	0.031	-
	SAE12	6	1.398	0.049	15.4
	SAE15	5	0.206	0.012	3.4
	SAE17	3.05	2.502	0.005	28.8
	SAE18	6.05	1.034	0.058	11
	SAE19	3.65	1.014	0.064	9.8
	SAE20	3.3	3.239	0.2	26.4
	SAE21	5.25	0.605	0.003	11.7
	SAE22	2.53	0.814	0.027	10.2
	SAE5	2	1.437	0.034	-
	SAE6	6	1.49	0.051	21.3
	Length Weighted Average		**1.246**	**0.051**	**15.1**
Lower	DD18EB0001	3.5	0.488	0.037	9.5
	DD18EB0002	4.69	0.202	0.012	4.8
	DD19EB0002a	0.77	0.34	0.012	2.5
	MGD57	2.5	0.272	0.009	-
	SAE12	3.65	0.567	0.03	8.5
	SAE15	2	0.427	0.017	7.3
	SAE21	2.8	0.289	0.01	3.8
	SAE22	3	0.308	0.014	5.5
	SAE6	2	1.45	0.057	10
	Length Weighted Average		**0.448**	**0.022**	**6.7**

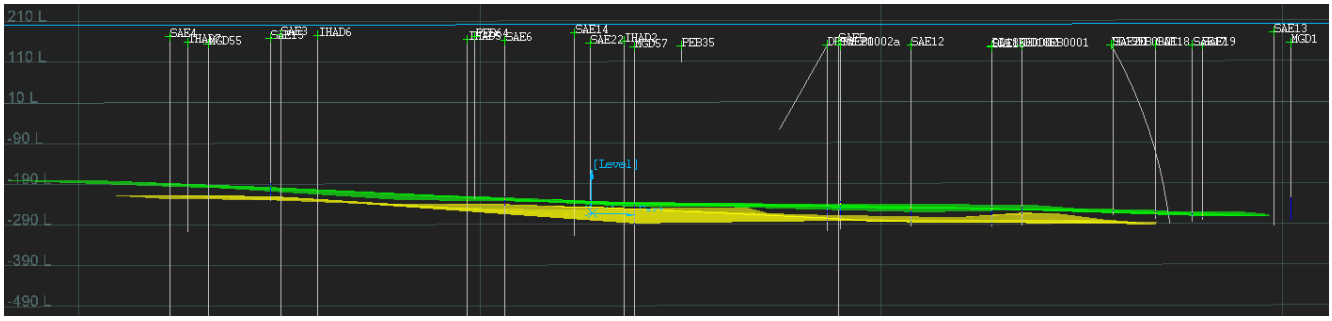

Figure 3 Exploration Target – Long Section - upper zone (green) lower zone (yellow).

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Competent Person's Statement and Disclaimers

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this announcement relating to the Exploration Target and Exploration Results for Emmie Bluff is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Craig Went, a Senior Associate Geologist of Mining & Process Solutions Pty. Ltd. Mr Went is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), and has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Code"). Mr Went has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events may be forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration program, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "expected", "planned", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective" and similar expressions.

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JORC Table 1 – Emmie Bluff Exploration Target

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.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	HISTORICAL • Historical data referenced is contained in previous reports, largely publicly accessible through South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). • The Company has assumed that all reported assays are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it, nor is any of it regarded as 'industry standard' under any modern code. • No reference to specific sampling method, applicability or procedures were sighted in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company. • Australian Selection Pty. Ltd. completed a single unspecified 42m deep drill hole in 1976 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available. • Carpentaria Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling from 1984 to 1989. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • MIM Exploration Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling tails between 1991 to 1995. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 8 of the holes drilled. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • Stuart Metals NL Completed a single unspecified drill hole in 1998 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available. • Argo Exploration completed diamond drilling targeting geophysical anomalies associated with IOCGU mineralisation style of Olympic Dam in 2007 and 2008. The drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes drilled. All of the Argo Exploration holes were to the north of EL 6265 and have been excluded from the tables and figures in the above document. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • Gunson Resources Ltd. completed unspecified drilling (assumed diamond) in 2009 and 2010. Of the 3 holes drilled, one intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Formation. Details of sampling techniques are not known. MODERN PROGRAM • Samples were collected by HQ diamond drilling. • Sampling intervals were determined based on geological logging and were at variable intervals. Care was taken to separate lithologies, stratigraphy or structural features of potential interest. Typical sample intervals in potentially mineralised areas was approximately 30cm, likely non-mineralised samples were typically approximately 70cm. • Whole core was submitted for sampling, which was then sorted and crushed to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of contamination between crushed samples.
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).*	HISTORICAL • Historical drilling techniques comprises Rotary – Percussion and Diamond Bit – Coring. No reference to diamond diameter has been sighted. • Length of Diamond tails where completed are detailed in Table 1 in the above document. • No core orientation data is available as all holes were drilled vertically. MODERN PROGRAM • Holes were precollared using a combination of mud rotary and percussion drilling. • Diamond tails were drilled with HQ bits (63.5mm inside diameter.) • Vertical holes were not oriented. Angled holes were oriented by Reflex ACT core orientation tools.
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.*	HISTORICAL • No specific reference to drill sample recovery, applicability or procedures were sighted in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company. • No correlation between core recovery and assay grades can be made in the absence of sample recovery information. MODERN PROGRAM • Samples were not recovered from the precollars. • Sample recovery from diamond drilling was assessed qualitatively by drillers and field staff. • Recovery and sample quality is considered to be very high. • There is no observed correlation between core recovery and assay grades.
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.*	HISTORICAL • Geological logs for both rotary percussion and diamond core for some of the historical holes have been sighted. Descriptions include lithology, grain size, angularity, colour

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	alteration, mineralisation appears to have been recorded by suitably qualified personnel. MODERN PROGRAM • All diamond tails were comprehensively logged by Coda field staff. • Logging recorded the stratigraphy, weathering, rock type and visual abundance of sulphide minerals using a standardised logging system. • Core was photographed prior to being sampled. •
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.*	HISTORICAL • The Company has assumed that the verification of any significant intersection was performed by suitably qualified personnel. • No twin hole data is available. • Handwritten assay results were sighted for some of the historical holes and where available, validation and verification of transposing from physical to electronic copies has been undertaken. MODERN PROGRAM • All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by Mr Craig Went, an independent geologist contracted by the company and Mr Matthew Weber, an employee of Coda, prior to release. • Data was entered into standard file formats by Bureau Veritas and transmitted to the company via email. Data has not been transcribed except electronically. • Submitted standards are tabled and compared to the stated value. Acceptable accuracy was achieved in the majority of cases. • This program included no twinned drill holes.
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.*	HISTORICAL • Location of data point (collar Easting, Northing and RL) have been sourced through SARIG and other company acquired data. Where required collar co-ordinates have been converted, the GDA94, Zone 53 datum. Some small discrepancies of the collar co-ordinates and RL's between company sourced data and SARIG data have been observed but are not considered to be of material significance. • Some collar RL's were adjusted to match the digital elevation model. • No down-hole survey data has been recorded as no angled holes were drilled. MODERN PROGRAM • The holes were planned using desktop GIS software and the GDA94, Zone 53 datum. • Collar locations and elevations were determined by handheld GPS with an approximate accuracy of +/-3m. • Elevation data was compared with pre-existing digital elevation model and found to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of acceptable accuracy. • Vertical holes were not surveyed for deviation. • Angled holes were surveyed by means of Reflex Ez Trac multi shot survey camera where available. Cameras were unavailable during precollaring resulting in some unaccounted for deviation.
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.*	HISTORICAL • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for mineral resource estimation. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported in this release • As a result of wide spacing and reliance on historical information it is considered only appropriate when expressed as a broad exploration result with considerable additional work required. MODERN PROGRAM • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for mineral resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation is interpreted as tabular, horizontal to gently dipping stratabound lodes. Vertical or steeply dipping drill holes are believed to provide relatively unbiased results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	HISTORICAL • Sample security measures during transport and sample preparation are unknown. MODERN PROGRAM • Samples were taken to Roxby Downs by company personnel and despatched by courier to Bureau Veritas' laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	HISTORICAL • No audits or reviews have been sighted for the historical sampling techniques or data. MODERN PROGRAM • No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage.
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	HISTORICAL • Historical data referenced is contained in previous reports, largely publicly accessible through South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). • The Company has assumed that all reported assays are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it, nor is any of it regarded as 'industry standard' under any modern code. • No reference to specific sampling method, applicability or procedures were sighted in any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company. • Australian Selection Pty. Ltd. completed a single unspecified 42m deep drill hole in 1976 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available. • Carpentaria Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling from 1984 to 1989. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • MIM Exploration Pty. Ltd. completed rotary percussion pre-collars followed by diamond drilling tails between 1991 to 1995. Drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 8 of the holes drilled. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • Stuart Metals NL Completed a single unspecified drill hole in 1998 but failed to intersect copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. No sample data is available. • Argo Exploration completed diamond drilling targeting geophysical anomalies associated with IOCGU mineralisation style of Olympic Dam in 2007 and 2008. The drilling intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation in 2 of the holes drilled. All of the Argo Exploration holes were to the north of EL 6265 and have been excluded from the tables and figures in the above document. Details of sampling techniques are not known. • Gunson Resources Ltd. completed unspecified drilling (assumed diamond) in 2009 and 2010. Of the 3 holes drilled, one intersected copper mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. Details of sampling techniques are not known. MODERN PROGRAM • Samples were collected by HQ diamond drilling. • Sampling intervals were determined based on geological logging and were at variable intervals. Care was taken to separate lithologies, stratigraphy or structural features of potential interest. Typical sample intervals in potentially mineralised areas was approximately 30cm, likely non-mineralised samples were typically approximately 70cm. • Whole core was submitted for sampling, which was then sorted and crushed to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of contamination between crushed samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	HISTORICAL • Historical drilling techniques comprises Rotary – Percussion and Diamond Bit – Coring. No reference to diamond diameter has been sighted. • Length of Diamond tails where completed are detailed in Table 1 in the above document. • No core orientation data is available as all holes were drilled vertically. MODERN PROGRAM • Holes were precollared using a combination of mud rotary and percussion drilling. • Diamond tails were drilled with HQ bits (63.5mm inside diameter.) • Vertical holes were not oriented. Angled holes were oriented by Reflex ACT core orientation tools.

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.*	• Exploration and reporting of historical drilling results was undertaken exclusively on EL 6265. • EL 6265 is currently held 51:49 by Coda Minerals and Terrace Mining Ltd. Coda Minerals is undertaking a farm-in joint venture to gain up to 70 percent ownership over the tenement through expenditure of $6.62 million. Coda has the option to then purchase an additional 5 per cent for $1.5 million, increasing its total potential ownership to 75 per cent.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Emmie Bluff has been previously drilled primarily by prior owners exploring for underlying IOCG occurrences. This data has been made public by the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). Coda has this information and a summary of the relevant drillholes are presented in Table 3 herein.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Elizabeth Creek project sits in the Stuart Shelf within the broader Olympic Copper Province in South Australia. Specifically, mineralisation is hosted in the dolomitic shales and dolarenites of the Neoproterozoic Tapley Hill Formation. This formation unconformably overlies the Meso/Palaeoproterozoic Pandurra Formation due to local uplifting associated with the Pernatty Upwarp. This unconformity, as well as structures associated with the Pernatty Upwarp, represent the most likely fluid flow pathways associated with the emplacement of metal bearing sulphides. • Emmie Bluff mineralisation closely resembles mineralisation in the MG14 and Windabout resources found approximately 40 kilometres to the south, also within the broader Elizabeth Creek tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		HISTORICAL
		• See Table 3 in above document for a summary of all historical drill holes material the understanding the Tapley Hill Formation.
		• Six historical drillholes were collared in the tenement to the north of EL 6265, two of these holes (IHAD2 and IHAD5) intersected mineralisation within the Tapley Hill Formation. An additional four holes (IHAD3, IHAD5, IHAD7 and SEA14) contained no geological or assay data suggesting intersection of the Tapley Hill formation. These holes have not been included in the tables in the above document, nor do they form part of the tonnage or grade range estimate for the reported Exploration Target.
		
		MODERN PROGRAM
		• See tables in above document.
		• Drilling results from the modern program have previously been reported by the company (see ASX release 15th April 2019 – Emmie Bluff Drill Results Strengthen Case of Further Drilling)

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.* • *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.*	• Exploration results and resource estimation figures have been reported on a 0.5% Cu and 1.0% Cu cutoff. • A lower cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent has been applied for mineralised domain modelling. • A Cu equivalent has been determined from Mine gate break even Cu and Co prices. Cu US$6,600, Co US$55,000, Exchange rate 0.73 US$/Au$, Cu recovery 60%, Co recovery 85%, Mining recovery 90%, dilution 5%, payable Cu 70%, Payable Co 75%, Operating cost Au $26. • Cu_eq = Cu% + Co_ppm*0.0012 • Metallurgical recovery assumptions are based on extensive, PFS level metallurgical testwork undertaken on the company's MG14 and Windabout deposits. This testwork investigated various flowsheets involving both pure floatation and floatation + glycine leaching. The MG14 and Windabout deposits are geologically very similar to and, in the company's opinion, represent suitable metallurgical proxies for Emmie Bluff. As such, the company believes that the results of this testwork can be applied to estimate metallurgical recovery at a level of detail appropriate for an Exploration Target. • It is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation geometry is interpreted as relatively flat lying, in line with the overall orientation of the stratigraphy in the area and as evidenced by previous drilling at the prospect. • Vertical drill holes and isolated high angled holes are believed to provide a materially accurate representation of the true thickness of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• See Tables and Figures in above document.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	HISTORICAL • All collar locations within the prospect area inclusive of both mineralised and unmineralized holes which are within EL 6265 have been shown in plan view in the above document. • Historical data and reports referenced is contained in previous reports, publicly accessible through South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). • The Exploration Target is largely based on historical data and relies heavily on drilling and assay results from that data. MODERN PROGRAM • All significant results are reported, as is the total length of drilling
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.*	HISTORICAL • A detailed gravity survey was completed in the area of a strong magnetic anomaly in the northwest corner of EL6265 in 1983-84 and defined a gravity anomaly 2 kilometres east of the main magnetic anomaly. • A CSAMT survey was carried out over the prospect area in 1988 and subsequent drill holes SAE3, SAE5 and SAE6 were drilled to test this CSAMT anomaly. Copper mineralisation was observed in the Tapley Hill Formation within holes SAE5 and SAE6. • Bulk density measurements of historical core were undertaken by HiSeis in 2019 in preparation for a seismic programme using the Archimedes method. MODERN PROGRAM • Geotechnical and metallurgical assessment of drill core is ongoing but has not yet been completed. • Bulk density measurements have not been recorded as part of 2018/19 drilling campaign. • The company has undertaken geophysical (Seismic and magnetotelluric) surveys and interpretations which suggest potential for mineralization to extend beyond the current bounds, but as no drilling has taken place these findings are not taken into account by this exploration target.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The company is preparing for a substantial program of further resource definition drilling which is expected to begin from Q4 of 2020.

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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.*	• Exploration and reporting of historical drilling results was undertaken exclusively on EL 6265. • EL 6265 is currently held 51:49 by Coda Minerals and Terrace Mining Ltd. Coda Minerals is undertaking a farm-in joint venture to gain up to 70 percent ownership over the tenement through expenditure of $6.62 million. Coda has the option to then purchase an additional 5 per cent for $1.5 million, increasing its total potential ownership to 75 per cent.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement

Introduction

The following is statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and summary of mining tenure currently held by the Company. All Mineral Resources are located within the Elizabeth Creek project, which Coda holds in partnership with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (Terrace, a subsidiary of Torrens Mining (Torrens)). All Resources are reported at a 100% basis.

Mining Tenure Summary

As of the date of this announcement, Coda owns an interest in three exploration tenements in South Australia which collectively make up the Elizabeth Creek (formerly Mt Gunson) project. Coda is currently farming-in to these tenements under the Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement, executed on 17 March 2017, with Terrace. This agreement gives Coda the exclusive right to earn up to 70% interest in the project via the expenditure of $6.62 million during exploration, and the option to purchase another 5% via the exercise of an option for $1.5 million.

Table 5 Coda Tenure Holdings

Tenement	Registered Holder / Applicant	% Held	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area
EL 6518 (formerly EL 4460 and EL 5636)	Coda Minerals Ltd (ACN 625 763 957)	51%	25 March 2015	24 March 2022[1]	401 km^2
	Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (ACN 161 377 340)	49%			
EL 6141 (formerly EL 5108)	Coda Minerals Ltd (ACN 625 763 957)	51%	29 October 2017	28 October 2022	47 km^2
	Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (ACN 161 377 340)	49%			
EL 6265 (formerly EL 5333)	Coda Minerals Ltd (ACN 625 763 957)	51%	7 October 2018	6 October 2023[2]	291 km^2
	Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (ACN 161 377 340)	49%			

Notes:

[1]Application 2019/00165 for subsequent exploration licence lodged by Coda and Terrace on 23 December 2019. The application was accepted on 6 May 2020 and granted on 23 September 2020.

[2] Form 29 renewal application was submitted for subsequent exploration licence by Coda and Terrace on 30 June 2020. The application was accepted on 31 August 2020 and granted on 30 September 2020.

Mineral Resource Summary

The Windabout and MG14 Cu-Co-Ag deposits are located in the Mt Gunson district of South Australia on EL 6518 (formerly EL 5636).

The Windabout and MG14 deposits are sediment-hosted copper-cobalt-silver sulphide deposits formed through the replacement of diagenetic pyrite within dolomitic shales of the Tapley Hill Formation. Both deposits have similar origins, morphology and mineralogy and are about 6.5km apart. The historic Cattle Grid Cu-Cu-Ag mine, which operated for 10 years from 1974, is centred about 1km south of MG14.

The Windabout deposit forms a flat, tabular, triangular shaped sheet extending approximately 2km east-west and 1km north-south, varying in thickness between 2 and 8m. The deposit is hosted mainly by black shales of the flat-lying Tapley

Hill Formation and is located under a cover sequence of semi consolidated Whyalla Sandstone, at a depth between 55 and 85m.

The MG14 deposit also forms a tabular, horizontal, triangular shaped sheet hosted by the Tapley Hill Formation, extending 1.4km east-west by 0.4 km north. The deposit is 3- 8m in thickness and is located approximately 20-25m below surface beneath the Whyalla Sandstone.

Mineralisation in both deposits consists of fine grained, chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite- covelite-pyrite-carrolite-galena-sphalerite in a gangue of dolomite, clay/sericite, quartz and siderite.

The depth and morphology of the mineralisation is amenable to low cost rip, load and haul open cut mining. Metallurgical test work completed by Ian Wark Research Institute in 2009 indicates a recovery of 66.7% from sulphide flotation. Test work commissioned by Torrens suggests that a process of conventional sulphide flotation, followed by a glycine/cyanide leach for copper, would be capable of producing overall recoveries of about 90%. Coda Minerals is currently undertaking an updated metallurgical testwork programme to confirm flowsheet designs to be carried forward into pre-feasibility studies.

The MG 14 and Windabout deposits were first identified in the 1970's after step out drilling from the Cattle Grid deposit. Much of the data used for this estimate was acquired by diamond and RC drilling completed between 1973 and 1995 by previous operators. The Windabout Database contains 221 drillholes (167 RC the remainder diamond) for 18,712.7m and the MG14 database contains 210 mainly diamond drillholes for 1168.8m. An additional 15 HQ diamond holes were drilled by Gunson Resources Limited in 2007 and 2010 and a further 33 by Gindalbie Metals in 2017.

Historic diamond core was cut with a diamond saw on 0.5m splits. Historic RC holes were riffle split and assayed on 0.5m splits within mineralised zones. Recent drill core was crushed, and a sub-sample split for pulverizing and analysis. Historic drill samples were analysed at various commercial and mine site laboratories. Analytical methods are not fully documented but assumed to be wet chemical (AAS) analysis. Recent drill core was assayed by Bureau Veritas by XRF, with check analyses at Nagrom by ICP_OES.

QAQC of the recent drilling program used industry standard insertion of certified reference standards, blanks, duplicates and external laboratory analysis. All QAQC measures indicate that the recent drilling data is of excellent quality and suitable for resource estimation. There was very limited QAQC data available for the Windabout Historic data and none for MG14. Percentile plots of 0.5m composited data comparing recent and historic data sets highlight a negative bias to the historic data. This suggests the estimated grade may be slightly lower than the real value due to the reliance of much of the estimation on the historic data. Drilling, logging and analytical procedures are not considered to present any material risk to the estimation of Mineral Resources on a global level.

Bulk density determinations were made on drill core samples from the Gindalbie Metals drilling program using the Archimedes method on wet core to determine the sample volume then drying and weighing the sample to determine the dry bulk density. The average of the bulk density determinations minus the top and bottom samples was assigned to the block model.

An ordinary kriged block model resource estimation has been completed for both the Windabout and MG14 deposits, based on historic and recent diamond and RC drilling. Solid models of mineralised domains were created on 50m or 100m north-south drill sections from downhole lithology and drill hole grades. Sectional continuity for both deposits is excellent and poses no material risk to resource estimation.

Analyses for Cu, Co and Ag from the drillhole samples were composited on 0.5m lengths. Univariate statistical analysis demonstrates a low coefficient of variation and no top cutting was considered necessary, with the exception of a few high Co values in the Windabout deposit which were cut to 2555ppm.

Two blockmodels were constructed using a 25mN x 25mE x 1mRL parent block with sub-celling to 6.5m in the x and y directions and 0.5m in the z direction. Only parent block grades were estimated. The search ellipse was determined from Cu, Co and Ag variography and the interpolation was constrained by the wireframe boundary.

The Windabout and MG14 Mineral Resources (the resources) are classified and reported according to the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code are listed in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 6 Windabout Indicated Resource

Cu_eq[4] > 0.5% cutoff					Cu_eq > 1.0% cutoff				
Mt	Cu %	Co ppm	Ag g/t	Cu_eq %	Mt	Cu %	Co ppm	Ag g/t	Cu_eq %
17.67	0.77	492	8	1.41	11.86	0.95	599	10	1.73

Table 7 MG14 Indicated Resource

Cu_eq > 0.5% cutoff					Cu_eq > 1.0% cutoff				
Mt	Cu %	Co ppm	Ag g/t	Cu_eq %	Mt	Cu %	Co ppm	Ag g/t	Cu_eq %
1.83	1.24	334	14	1.67	1.59	1.33	360	15	1.8

Classification of the Windabout and MG14 deposits takes into account data quality and distribution, spatial continuity, confidence in the geological interpretation and estimation confidence. Because of the high confidence in the simple geological model, grade continuity, drill hole spacing and data integrity, both the MG14 and Windabout resources have been classified as Indicated Resource. The deposit was not classified as a Measured Resource due to the heavy reliance on historic data without QAQC reports, and the apparent negative bias between historic and recent drilling data sets.

The resources are reported at a 0.5 and 1.0% Cu equivalent cut offs to provide a range of resource figures for financial analysis and mineral reserve estimation. A Cu equivalent has been used to reflect, in Coda Minerals' and Torrens Mining's belief is the value of recoverable and salable Cu and Co in the resource. Ag also has the potential to add significant value to the project, however Ag analyses in the estimation and metallurgical test work are as yet insufficient to include in a metal equivalent calculation.

The estimation was validated by visually checking the interpolation results against drill hole data in plan and section, comparing input and output statistics and comparing with previous estimates. The estimate is considered to be robust on the basis of the above checks.

Both deposits contain zones of higher copper and cobalt grades and the deposits may be amenable to mining at higher cutoff grades.

For original release of this information to the ASX, please see the report "Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Update", released to the ASX by Gindalbie metals on 19 January 2018 at https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180119/pdf/43qxphjd18l2x0.pdf.

[4] Cu Eq = Cu % + (Co ppm*0.0012). Please see pages 26-27 of this announcement, "Data aggregation methods", Table 1, Section 2.

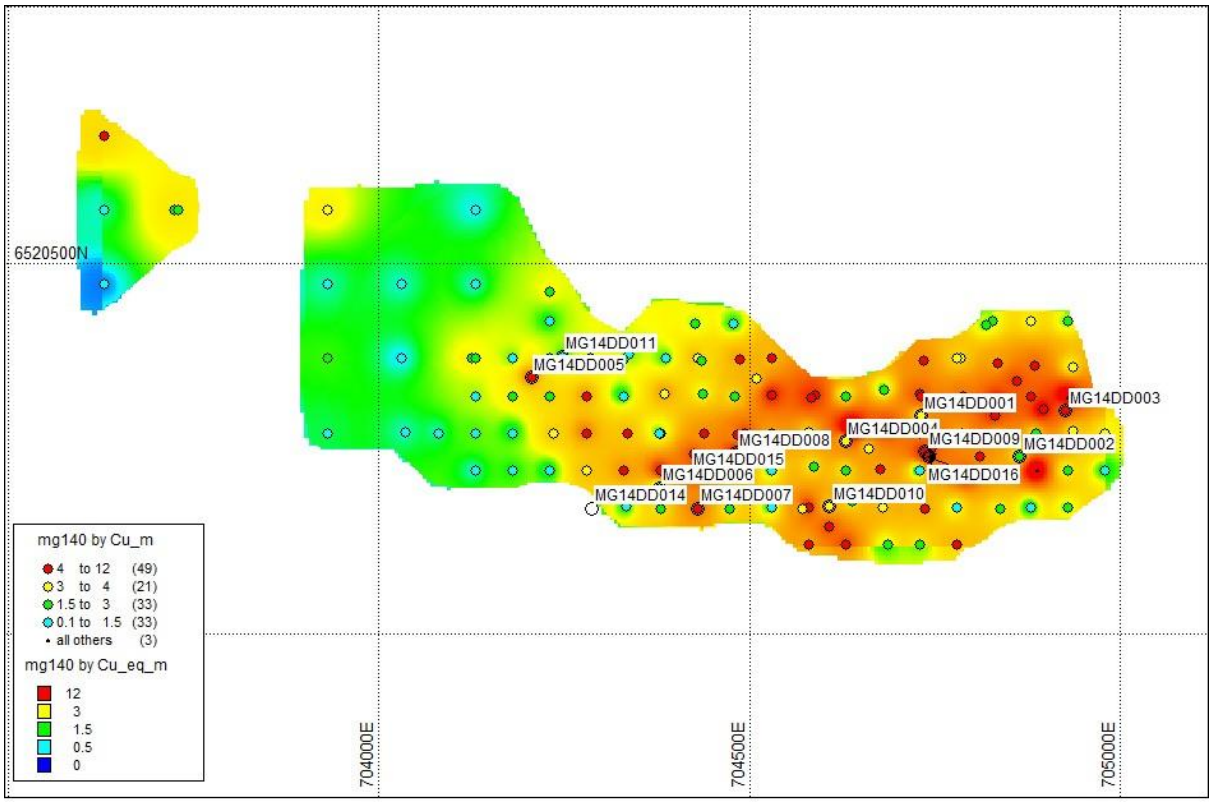

Figure 4 MG14 Deposit drill hole location plan and Cu equivalent x thickness m image.

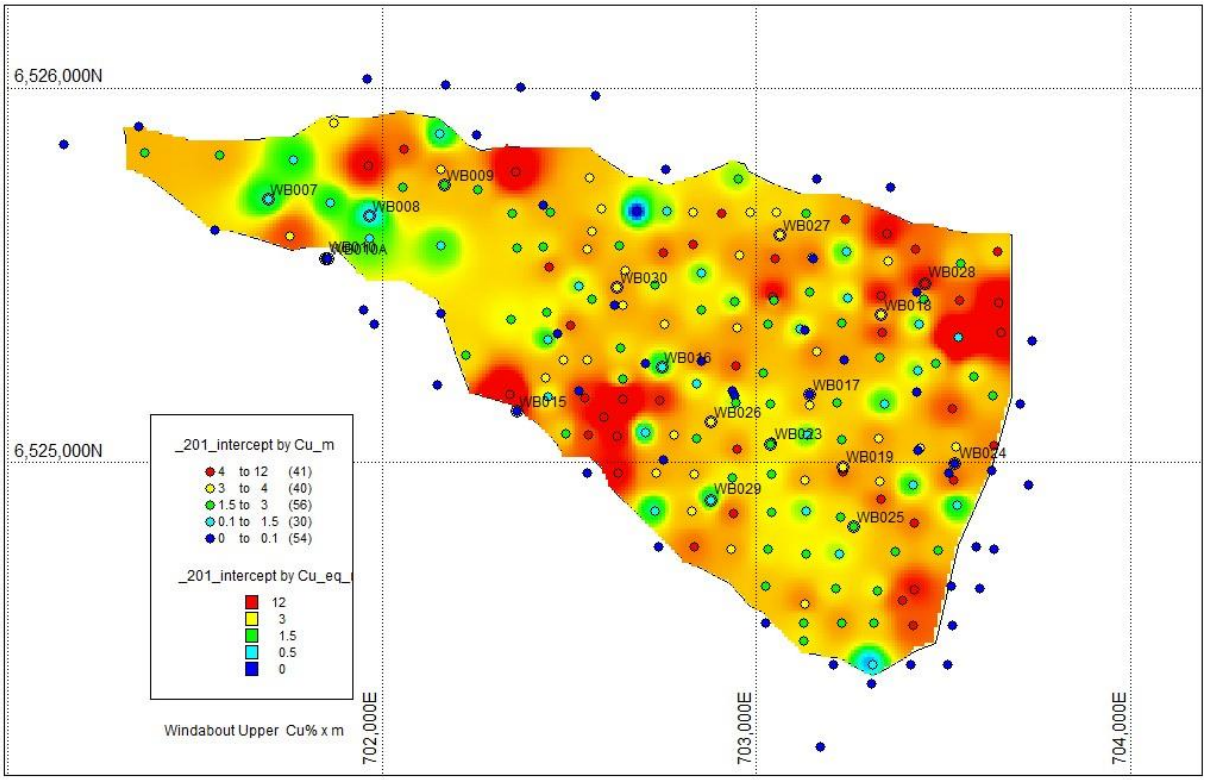

Figure 5 Windabout Upper Mineralised Zone drill hole location plan and Cu equivalent x thickness m image.

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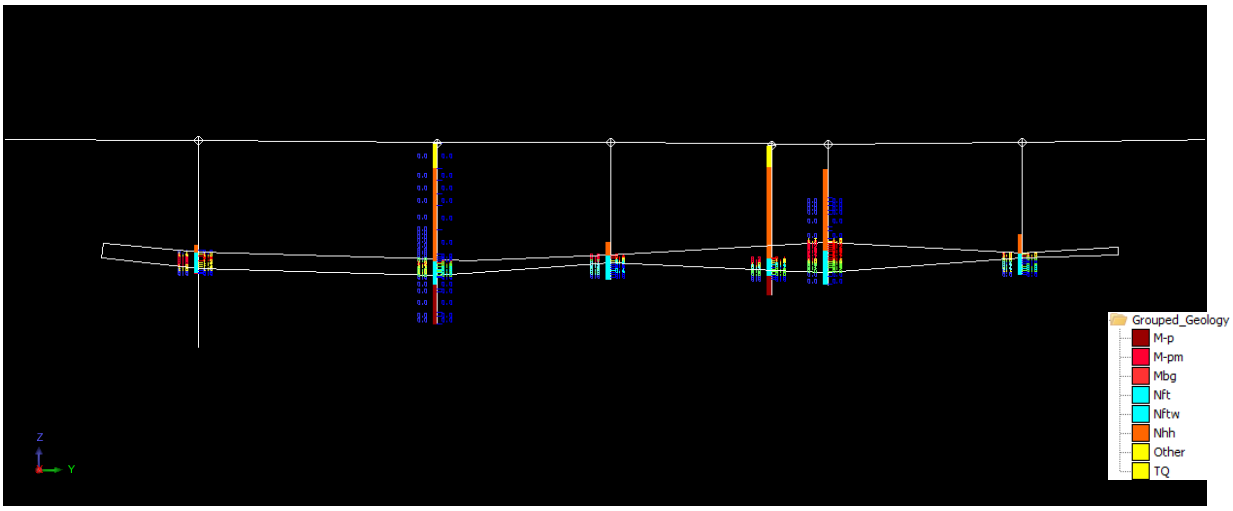

Figure 6 MG14 Section 704630

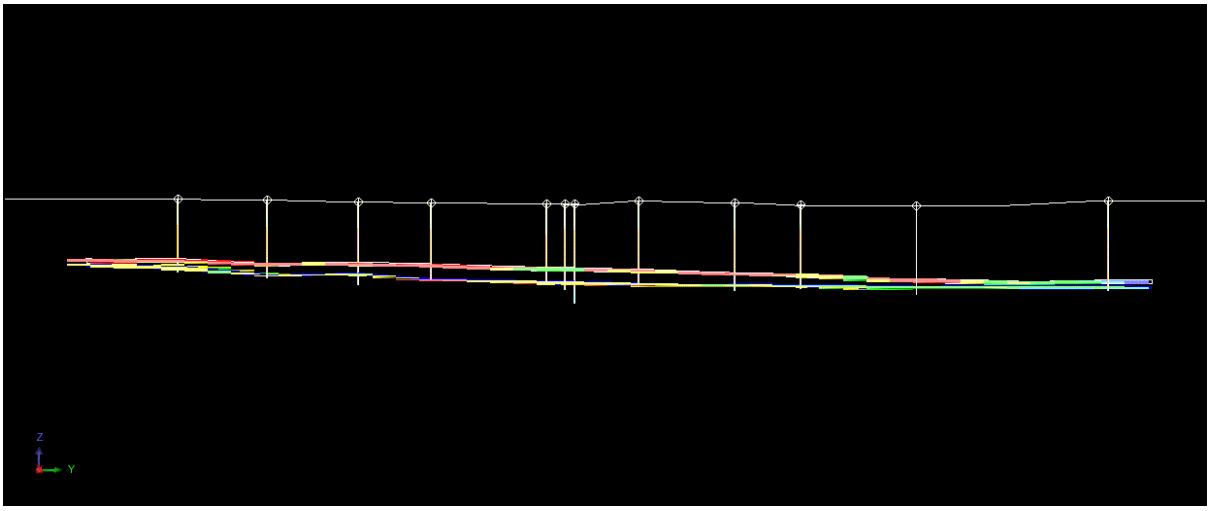

Figure 7 Windabout Section 702940E, Lower and Upper mineralised zones on the top and bottom of the Tapley Hill Formation.

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JORC Table 1 - Windabout and MG14 Mineral Resource Estimates

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.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Windabout and MG14 deposits has been delineated entirely by drilling, both diamond and RC. Numerous drilling campaigns were completed between 1970 and 1995 by CSR, ACC, Pacminex and Stuart Metals. Post - 2007 drilling was completed by Gunson and Gindalbie. • Windabout pre-2007 drilling 198 drill holes drill holes 16,933m • Windabout post 2007 drilling 23 holes for 1,384m. • MG14 pre-2007 drilling 185 drill holes drill holes 6,865m • MG14 post 2007 drilling 25 holes for 904m. • Tapley Hill Formation and lower Whyalla sandstone were selected for geochemical analysis • Approximately 0.5m samples of 1-2kg were taken from diamond saw cut drill core or riffle split RC samples whilst respecting geological boundaries.
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).*	WINDABOUT Company Type holes m Date CSR RC 10 911.0 1985 Stuart RC 168 14,471.6 1994-96 Stuart HQ 8 718.8 1995 Stuart NQ 12 832.1 1996 Gunson HQ 5 395.5 2010 Gindalbie HQ 18 1,383.8 2017 **Total 221 18,712.**7 MG14 Company Type holes m Date Stuart RC 14 525.5 1995 Pacminex NQ 34 1,239.2 1975 Pacminex PQ 15 451.5 1975 Pacminex HQ 11 381.3 1973

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pacminex RC 2 59.0 1973 Pacminex Other 2 290.2 Pacminex undef 10 600.6 ACC NQ 38 1,424.5 1989 ACC HQ 59 1,893.4 1990 Gindalbie HQ 15 578.2 2017 Gunson HQ 10 325.4 2008-10 **Total 210 7,768.8**
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.*	• Core reconstituted, marked up and measured recovery for Gindalbie drilling. • Recoveries generally excellent (95-100%) • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed • Historic holes recoveries not available.
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.*	• Geological logging has been carried out on all holes by experienced geologists and technical staff. • Holes logged for lithology, weathering, and mineralisation. • All holes photographed wet and dry before cutting. • Logs loaded into excel spreadsheets and uploaded into access database. • Pre-20107 paper logs entered into access database by experienced geologists. • Standard lithology codes used for all drillholes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all ore taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, ect and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the same 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.*	• Whole core crushed on 0.3 – 1.0m samples while respecting geological contacts. • Riffle split sample weights approx. 500g are considered appropriate for fine, homogenous mineralisation. • Historic samples diamond saw cut half core or riffle split RC. • Duplicate samples reconcile well with primary samples.

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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.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Post-2007 analyses were conducted at Bureau Veritas using a fused disc XRF technique, or Amdel by ICP_OES. Fused disc XRF is considered a total technique, as it extracts and measures the whole of the element contained within the sample. • Pre-2007 total analyses are undefined but believed to be acid or aqua regia digest and AAS typical of the times. • Soluble Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag analysed by acid leach followed by AAS. • Gindalbie's drilling campaign assay samples submitted to rigorous Independent laboratory check sampling. • Certified reference material, blanks or duplicate samples were employed in Gindalbie' drilling samples. • No QAQC procedures identified for legacy data. • Quartile-Quartile plots of legacy v recent drilling indicate a negative bias in the legacy data for Cu and Co.
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.*	• Drill core analysed with mineralizer at Bureau Veritas prior to sampling. • Field logging supported with hand portable XRF to identify mineralised zones. • Metallurgical test work completed on Gindalbie's and Gunson drill core. • Twinned holes completed in all historic and recent drilling programs for metallurgical sampling and data verification. Generally excellent geological and grade correlation between twinned holes. • Data collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered. Data migrated to Microsoft access tables from excel spreadsheets. Data checked by the database and resource geologists for errors. • Post 2007 certified analytical data provided in digital and hard copy format. • Negative values in the database have been adjusted to the detection limit for statistical analysis.
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.*	• All Post 2007 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor using differential GPS. • Some Pre-2007 drill collars surveyed by licensed surveyor, with many located to within several metres by local grid tape and compass. • Partial validation of historic drillholes by licensed surveyor. • All coordinates GDA94 Zone 53 • RL's as MSL • No down hole surveys required for short vertical ηολεσ • The Digital Terrain Model generated from drill collars.
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*	• Drillhole intersection spacing approximately 50 by 50m for MG14 deposits. • Drillhole spacing approximately 100 by 100m for the Windabout deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is considered to be appropriate for the estimation of Indicated Mineral resources for both the Windabout and MG14 deposits. • Samples have been composited on 0.5m intercepts for the resource estimation.
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.*	• All of drill holes used for this estimation were drilled vertically, perpendicular to the flat lying MG14 and Windabout mineralisation. • Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core sealed in plastic tubes to prevent moisture loss and transported to Bureau Veritas by commercial courier. • Sample intervals selected by Alex Madden of Strategic Minerals. • All samples ticketed and processed by Bureau Veritas with sample locations recorded digitally by Alex Maddern. • Pre-2007 sample security is not documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Field sampling, sub sampling and QAQC techniques were reviewed by Tim Callaghan of Resource and Exploration Geology.

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.*	• The MG14 and Windabout deposits, located on EL 5636 (51% Coda/49% Torrens) form part of the Elizabeth Creek Project, which also includes EL's 6265 and 6141for a total area of 739km2. • The Adelaide Chemical Company acquisition mid 1980's with Oxide copper leaching operations producing approximately 1 tonne of cement copper per day.from excised ML's not owned by Coda/Torrens. • Torrens have entered into Farm-in agreement with Coda which includes funding of diamond drilling and metallurgical testwork on the MG14 and Windabout deposits by Coda. • Tenements are subject to native title agreements yet to be negotiated if mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		proceeds.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Outcrops of Cu-oxides discovered in 1873 and mined intermittently to 1937. • 1941 and 1943, 32,380t of ore grading 3.5% Cu was mined for Broken Hill Associated smelters • Modern exploration commenced in the 1960's through Ausminex, later acquired by CSR. • CSR commenced mining in 1970 on the Main Open Pit at 400,000tpa. • Cattle Grid sulphide deposit in 1972. • Between 1974 and 1984, 127,000t of copper and 62t of silver was produced from 7.2Mt of ore mined in the Cattle Grid open pit. • The Windabout, MG14 and Cattle Grid South deposits were discovered during this phase of mining. • Stuart Metals NL intensive infill drilling 1994-95, with feasibility study completed in 1996. • Gunson Resources 2000-2016 feasibility studies and metallurgical testwork. • Torrens acquisition in 2016 and Gindalbie Farm-in agreement 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Windabout and MG14 deposits are sediment- hosted Copper-Cobalt-Silver sulphide deposits formed through the replacement of diagenetic pyrite within dolomitic shales of the Tapley Hill Formation.

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.*
		• Drill collar details and significant intersections for all drill holes are detailed in Appendix 2 of the original announcement available at https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180119/pdf/43qxphjd18l2x0.pdf.

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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	• Exploration results and resource estimation figures have been reported on a 0.5% Cu and 1.0% Cu cutoff. • A lower cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent has been applied for mineralised domain modelling. • A Cu equivalent has been determined from Mine gate break even Cu and Co prices. Cu

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	US$6,600, Co US$55,000, Exchange rate 0.73 US$/Au$, Cu recovery 60%, Co recovery 85%, Mining recovery 90%, dilution 5%, payable Cu 70%, Payable Co 75%, Operating cost Au $26. • Cu_eq = Cu% + Co_ppm*0.0012 • Metallurgical recovery assumptions are based on extensive, PFS level metallurgical testwork undertaken on the company's MG14 and Windabout deposits. This testwork investigated various flowsheets involving both pure floatation and floatation + glycine leaching. The company believes that the results of this testwork represent sufficient detail for a resource of this type. • It is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drillhole lengths are true widths. • All drillholes modelled 3 dimensionally for resource estimation.
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.*	• See body of the report for relevant plan views and sectional views
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• The depth and morphology of the mineralisation is amenable to low cost rip, load and haul open cut mining. • Geotechnical and Mining study completed by Barratt and Fuller Partners in 1995. • Metallurgical test work completed by Ian Wark Research Institute in 2009 indicates a recovery of 66.7% from sulphide flotation. • Test work commissioned by Torrens suggest that a process of conventional sulphide flotation followed by a glycine/cyanide leach would be capable of producing overall recoveries of about 90%.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step- out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Resource infill drilling is planned to coincide with further technical studies as part of a Definitive Feasibility Study. • Windabout and MG14 deposits essentially closed off. • Good potential for brownfields and regional discoveries with further exploration.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.*	• Data provided as excel spreadsheets • Access database created for resource estimation. • Historic data validated by checking paper logs and assay sheets by contract geologists. • Post 2007 data received electronically and loaded into database • Data integrity validated with Surpac Software for EOH depth and sample overlaps and transcription errors. • 0.5m composite statistical analysis checked for significant variations or anomalous figures. No material errors identified.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• A site visit made during the September 2017 drilling program, during which the Author participated in drill logging and sample packaging. • Periodic advice on infill drilling and QAQC procedures have been provided.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology*	• High confidence in simple sediment hosted strataform mineralisation. • No alternative geological interpretations were attempted for this estimation. Geology model does not vary significantly from historic geology interpretations. • Geology/grade contour used for mineralised domain modeling.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Windabout deposit forms a flat tabular, triangular shaped sheet extending approximately 2km east-west and 1km north-south, varying in thickness between 2 and 8m. The deposit is located under a cover sequence of semi consolidated Whyalla Sandstone at a depth between 55 and 85m.
Estimation and Modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of byproducts.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other nongrade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Block modeled estimation completed with SurpacTM software licensed to Tim Callaghan. • Wire-framed solid models created from drillholes on 50m or 100m sectional interpretation. • Solid models snapped to drill holes • Minimum width of 1m downhole @ 0.5% Cu_eq • Internal dilution restricted to 1m with allowances for geological continuity. • Data composited on 0.5m intervals including Cu, Co, Ag, S, Pb, Zn, total C. • Top cutting based on CV and grade histograms. Only Windabout UMZ Co top cut to 2555ppm. • Metal association indicates very good correlation between Cu, Co, and Ag. • MG14 block model extends between 6,520,000 to 6,520,800N, 703,450 to 705,200E and 0 to 100m RL. Block sizes 25m x 25m x 0.5m with sub-celling to 6.25m in the x and y directions

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	and 0.5 in the z direction. • The Windabout block model extends between 6,524,200 to 6,526,100N, 701,000 to 704,050E and -20 to 100m RL. Block sizes 25m x 25m x 0.5m with sub-celling to 6.25m in the x and y directions and 0.5 in the Z direction. • Variogram models are well constructed with low to zero nugget effect and long range of 40 to 60m to sill for major geological domains. • Search ellipse set at 200m spherical range to ensure >95% of blocks populated. • Ordinary kriged estimation for Cu, Co and Ag constrained by geology solid model. • Ag estimated by regression analysis of Cu-Ag for Windabout deposit. • Excellent grade correlation with previous estimations.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The estimate based on a dry tonnage basis.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut off grades have been determined from mining recoveries (90%), metallurgical recoveries (60-85%), estimated industry costs ($26/t), prevailing mineral price (Cu US$6,600, Co US$55,000) and exchange rate estimations ($US/$A0.73). • A block cutoff of 0.5% Cu has been applied for the reporting of the mineral resources
Mining Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• Mining studies completed by Barratt and Fuller Partners, for 1995 BFS. • Conventional free digging Open Pit operation. • Torrens commissioned an independent study into bulk mining methods in 2015 which suggested electrically-powered open cast coal mining methods may be amenable for overburden removal. Torrens plans to mine the flat-lying shale-hosted mineralised horizons at both MG14 and Windabout, with a diesel-powered Continuous Miner, a method which would involve little or no blasting and enable minimal ore dilution to be achieved.
Metallurgical Assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	• Metallurgical testwork completed by Ian Wark Research Institute in 2009 indicates a recovery of 66.7% for copper could be achieved from sulphide flotation. • Initial results from the test work commissioned by Torrens suggest that a process of conventional sulphide flotation followed by a glycine/cyanide leach would be capable of producing overall recoveries of about 90%, for copper, with high cobalt recoveries from flotation.
Environmental Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	• A previously disturbed historical mining environment around the proposed mine and processing site that may be amenable for future processing facilities. • Majority of waste rock likely to remain in open pit storage facility. • Initial studies of acid generating characteristics of mine sequence rock-types required.
Bulk Density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and*	• Bulk density derived from diamond drill core using the Archimedes method at Bureau Veritas. • Core is un-oxidised and free of cavities • Wet SG determinations were completed on the samples by weighing the wet selected samples in air then weighing them in water with the wet bulk density determined by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Archimedes method. The samples were then dried in air. The dry bulk density was determined as: dry weight / (wet weight - wet weight in H2O)
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Confidence in the geological model, data quality and interpolation is sufficient for classification of s Indicated Resources. • The reliance on historical data without adequate QAQC prevents higher classification as there is some uncertainty in the data. • The resource classification appropriately reflects the views of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed for this estimation.
Discussion or relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation.*	• The simple geological model is robust between sections. • Drill spacing, variography and data variability provide confidence in the estimate which is reflected in the resource classification. • Resource grades supported by ID2 estimation. • No production data is available for reconciliation.

Competent Person and JORC Code

Information in this announcement regarding the Company's Mineral Resource estimates is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Tim Callaghan, who is self-employed. Mr Callaghan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), and has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Code"). Mr Callaghan has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve Summary

At this time, Coda has no interest in any Ore Reserves.

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Appendix: Material Drill Holes

Windabout

HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW107	6525167	702741	99.3	0	-90	89
LW108	6525174	702542	101.7	0	-90	89
LW111	6524960	702935	103.6	0	-90	88
LW112	6524953	703128	104.6	0	-90	105
LW113	6525156	703343	106.9	0	-90	91
LW114	6525145	703522	104.9	0	-90	84
LW115	6525346	703336	102.4	0	-90	91
LW116	6525547	703149	100.6	0	-90	96
LW117	6525360	702949	102.7	0	-90	93
LW118	6525371	702754	104	0	-90	97
LW119	6525181	702342	100.4	0	-90	68
LW120	6525274	702546	100.8	0	-90	94
LW121	6525170	702642	102.7	0	-90	91
LW122	6525258	702945	104.6	0	-90	91
LW123	6525539	703351	103	0	-90	97
LW124	6525531	703547	105.6	0	-90	93
LW125	6525334	703539	105.1	0	-90	91
LW127	6525358	703116	101.6	0	-90	90

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW128	6525553	702955	99.1	0	-90	94
LW129	6525561	702750	97.6	0	-90	91
LW130	6525569	702548	98.2	0	-90	96
LW131	6525574	702360	99.4	0	-90	97
LW132	6525776	702357	95.5	0	-90	91
LW133	6525782	702157	94.3	0	-90	89
LW134	6525793	701962	94	0	-90	82
LW135	6525808	701763	95.9	0	-90	75
LW136	6525597	701965	99.6	0	-90	86
LW137	6525581	702156	99.9	0	-90	91
LW138	6525760	702554	98.4	0	-90	91
LW141	6525757	702952	105.1	0	-90	95
LW148	6525383	702344	101.5	0	-90	90
LW150	6525368	702502	105	0	-90	98
LW151	6525160	702944	101.4	0	-90	85
LW152	6525153	703142	101.7	0	-90	87
LW153	6524950	703329	101.9	0	-90	76
LW154	6524953	703527	101.9	0	-90	73
LW156	6524972	702731	103.6	0	-90	83
LW157	6524768	702933	106.7	0	-90	77
LW158	6524755	703132	104.3	0	-90	72
LW159	6525177	702443	102	0	-90	80
LW161	6525606	701753	100.2	0	-90	70

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW162	6525822	701564	96.9	0	-90	77
LW164	6525828	701365	100.1	0	-90	70
LW166	6525736	702055	95.3	0	-90	84
LW167	6525878	702153	96	0	-90	77
LW168	6525728	702255	95.2	0	-90	91
LW169	6525669	702449	96.3	0	-90	96
LW170	6525440	703243	101.5	0	-90	89.5
LW171	6525438	703446	103.6	0	-90	89
LW172	6525247	703431	102.9	0	-90	84
LW173	6525273	703235	103.8	0	-90	90
LW174	6525407	702852	100.9	0	-90	90
LW175	6525507	702853	98.7	0	-90	90
LW176	6525513	702650	99.1	0	-90	93
LW177	6525421	702643	102	0	-90	94
LW178	6525522	702447	99.4	0	-90	95
LW179	6525693	701861	98.4	0	-90	83
LW181	6525401	702438	104.2	0	-90	98
LW182	6525327	702444	101.6	0	-90	93
LW183	6525228	702435	101.6	0	-90	84
LW184	6525222	702642	101.4	0	-90	91
LW185	6525307	702635	102.2	0	-90	93
LW186	6525211	702841	100.4	0	-90	88
LW187	6525271	702852	102.7	0	-90	91
LW188	6525063	702841	102.2	0	-90	87
LW189	6525054	703039	102.4	0	-90	84
LW190	6524869	703039	103.4	0	-90	80

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW191	6524670	703025	106.6	0	-90	73
LW192	6524855	703225	101.7	0	-90	74
LW193	6524838	703423	101.4	0	-90	72
LW194	6524755	703222	103.2	0	-90	72
LW195	6524663	703212	105	0	-90	70
LW196	6525041	703532	102.4	0	-90	77
LW197	6525060	703229	101	0	-90	80
LW198	6525908	701872	93.1	0	-90	70
LW199	6525287	702222	99.59	0	-90	64
LW200	6525076	702489	102.58	0	-90	66
LW201	6525071	702627	101.95	0	-90	85
LW202	6525073	702779	102.66	0	-90	87
LW203	6524870	702828	106.06	0	-90	78
LW204	6524622	703128	106.93	0	-90	70
LW205	6524571	703127	108.9	0	-90	65
LW206	6524761	703371	101.48	0	-90	64
LW207	6525046	703634	103.4	0	-90	70
LW208	6525434	703544	104.98	0	-90	86
LW209	6525443	703044	100.1	0	-90	86
LW210	6525666	703132	102.93	0	-90	89.3
LW211	6525668	702982	100.22	0	-90	90
LW212	6525670	702832	99.84	0	-90	91
LW213	6525672	702682	98.16	0	-90	93
LW215	6525838	702058	93.88	0	-90	79
LW216	6525231	703580	105.11	0	-90	81
LW217	6525563	703644	112.25	0	-90	84

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW218	6524660	703423	103.62	0	-90	67
LW219	6524571	703227	106.45	0	-90	66
LW220	6524524	703125	105.76	0	-90	58
LW222	6524972	702631	103.85	0	-90	72
LW223	6524565	703419	104.68	0	-90	66
LW231	6524571	703313	104.96	0	-90	57.4
LW232	6524658	703322	103.96	0	-90	63.2
LW233	6524775	702833	106.34	0	-90	68.5
LW234	6524770	703031	105.15	0	-90	78
LW235	6524767	703486	101.3	0	-90	67
LW237	6524871	702728	104.94	0	-90	74.4
LW238	6524863	702937	105.15	0	-90	81.6
LW239	6524871	703133	102.38	0	-90	75.3
LW240	6524904	703334	104.28	0	-90	79
LW241	6524885	703537	104.28	0	-90	70
LW242	6524969	702835	104.02	0	-90	83.2
LW243	6524969	703040	104.1	0	-90	78.7
LW244	6524976	703232	102.71	0	-90	79
LW246	6525037	702947	102.72	0	-90	81.9
LW247	6525074	703135	101.52	0	-90	84
LW248	6525063	703326	100.64	0	-90	77
LW249	6525158	703038	101.93	0	-90	84
LW250	6525160	703215	103.35	0	-90	87
LW252	6525178	703630	104.18	0	-90	76
LW253	6525240	703017	105.3	0	-90	89
LW254	6525298	703160	103.72	0	-90	89

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW255	6525280	703329	102.97	0	-90	86
LW256	6525079	702704	101.88	0	-90	87
LW257	6525370	703031	101.92	0	-90	89
LW258	6525373	703227	101.62	0	-90	88
LW259	6525371	703435	103.64	0	-90	87
LW260	6525348	703653	106.01	0	-90	77
LW261	6525471	702526	100.18	0	-90	95
LW262	6525476	702728	99.82	0	-90	92
LW263	6525430	702943	100.09	0	-90	88
LW264	6525456	703143	100.51	0	-90	87
LW265	6525446	703333	102.48	0	-90	91
LW266	6525426	703646	105.44	0	-90	77
LW267	6525578	702633	98.35	0	-90	92
LW268	6525582	702830	98.3	0	-90	90
LW269	6525546	703049	99.53	0	-90	88
LW270	6525565	703240	101.73	0	-90	89
LW271	6525570	703424	104.55	0	-90	91
LW272	6525664	702348	96.64	0	-90	91
LW273	6525678	702585	97.23	0	-90	91
LW274	6525669	703052	100.84	0	-90	91
LW275	6525649	703236	103.73	0	-90	90
LW276	6524940	703418	102.47	0	-90	70
LW277	6525075	702551	102.02	0	-90	74
LW278	6525274	702483	101.4	0	-90	91
LW279	6525611	703349	105.33	0	-90	93
LW280	6525435	702560	101.6	0	-90	95

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW281	6525575	702430	97.51	0	-90	94
LW282	6525673	702759	98.29	0	-90	91
LW283	6525664	702907	99.98	0	-90	91
LW284	6524460	703310	102.19	0	-90	55.6
LW286	6525264	703478	103.8	0	-90	81
MGD63	6525040	703439	101.1	0	-90	71.9
MGD64	6525432	703046	100.1	0	-90	83.9
MGD65	6525617	702561	98.3	0	-90	92.9
MGD66	6525121	702593	102	0	-90	79.53
MGD67	6524631	703390	104.2	0	-90	67.22
WB007	6525704	701697.2	97.21	0	-90	76.1
WB008	6525659	701966.5	97.42	0	-90	85.4
WB009	6525742	702165.7	95.2	0	-90	87.2
WB016	6525256	702748.6	99.7	0	-90	89.2
WB018	6525396	703331.3	102.51	0	-90	91.9
WB019	6524988	703231.3	102.19	0	-90	77.8
WB023	6525047	703037.8	102.42	0	-90	84.7
WB025	6524829	703258.4	101.37	0	-90	70.4
WB026	6525109	702877.7	101.3	0	-90	85.6
WB027	6525608	703061.3	100.49	0	-90	89.8
WB028	6525479	703449.1	103.48	0	-90	87.6
WB029	6524900	702876.9	105.09	0	-90	79.5
WB030	6525468	702628	100.18	0	-90	82.1
CW001	6524971	703514	101.9	135	-70	78.8
CW002	6525456	703429	103.6	135	-70	101.9
CW003	6525191	702525	101.7	135	-70	93

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
CW004	6525421	702620	102	143	-74	96.3
CW005	6525546	703150	100.6	135	-70	104.8
CW006	6525689	702429	96.3	135	-70	102
CW007	6525271	702852	103.5	0	-90	67
CW008	6525273	703235	103.8	0	-90	75
LW040	6525190	702934.2	101.25	0	-90	105
LW052	6525032	703431.1	100.65	0	-90	78
LW053	6525371	701980	100	0	-90	63
LW060	6525265	702704	99.78	0	-90	102
LW061	6524241	703169.7	101.55	0	-90	94
LW062	6525180	702942.3	101.25	0	-90	91
LW063	6525008	702750.6	103.12	0	-90	88
LW064	6525346	702468.1	102.75	0	-90	103
LW065	6525354	703128.9	101.7	0	-90	97
LW076	6525899	701350.2	98.77	0	-90	88
LW109	6524973	702549	107.2	0	-90	72
LW110	6524776	702738	107.6	0	-90	63
LW126	6525156	703703	107.3	0	-90	66
LW139	6525735	703357	104.4	0	-90	84
LW140	6525758	703161	104.2	0	-90	86
LW142	6525783	702756	102.5	0	-90	83
LW143	6525981	702569	97.8	0	-90	90
LW144	6526002	702370	95.4	0	-90	80
LW145	6526009	702169	93.7	0	-90	79
LW146	6526026	701961	92.6	0	-90	76
LW147	6525398	702155	97.9	0	-90	69.5

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
LW149	6525208	702146	99.5	0	-90	52
LW155	6524940	703727	103.2	0	-90	58
LW160	6525407	701950	98.8	0	-90	58
LW163	6525326	703736	105.6	0	-90	61
LW165	6525849	701150	100.5	0	-90	74
LW180	6525621	701554	97.4	0	-90	60
LW214	6525874	702252	98.39	0	-90	79
LW221	6524572	703025	108.19	0	-90	65
LW224	6524564	703522	104.58	0	-90	62
LW225	6524769	703636	104.11	0	-90	57
LW226	6524461	703413	104.17	0	-90	60.5
LW227	6524410	703308	101.76	0	-90	56
LW228	6524461	703511	108.14	0	-90	62
LW229	6524663	703598	103.74	0	-90	64
LW230	6524461	703206	102.22	0	-90	52.8
LW236	6524774	703587	102.82	0	-90	57
LW245	6524978	703629	101.39	0	-90	59.5
LW251	6525187	703428	103.38	0	-90	83
LW285	6524670	703521	102.22	0	-90	66
WB010	6525545	701849.2	98.72	0	-90	1
WB010A	6525544	701854.3	98.72	0	-90	68.8
WB015	6525139	702359.1	101	0	-90	67.2
WB017	6525182	703142.1	102.78	0	-90	86
WB024	6524998	703529.8	101.11	0	-90	73.5

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MG14

HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
CMG9R	6520169.01	704379.96	86.17	0	-90	36
LY3	6520248.97	704745.23	82.42	0	-90	246.4
MDD01	6520222.05	704676.52	83.21	0	-90	38.5
MDD02	6520571	703725	94.8	0	-90	43
MDD03	6520371	704125	87.33	0	-90	42
MDD04	6520377.42	704337.29	85.8	0	-90	41
MDD05	6520271	704336.05	85.21	0	-90	38.3
MDD07	6520461	704230	89.1	0	-90	40.8
MDD08	6520471	704130	88.9	0	-90	40.6
MDD09	6520471	704030	89.9	0	-90	47.3
MDD10	6520371	704030	87.7	0	-90	43.6
MDD11	6520271.38	704035.45	87.01	0	-90	41
MDD14	6520269.89	704235.92	85.89	0	-90	38.6
MDD16	6520271	703930	88	0	-90	40
MDD17	6520471	703930	89.1	0	-90	48.8
MDD21	6520471	703630	92.6	0	-90	48.5
MDD22	6520571	703630	92.9	0	-90	44
MDD23	6520271	704980	82.13	0	-90	27.6
MDD26	6520362.33	704885.13	82.73	0	-90	30.2
MDD27	6520371.66	704784.38	83.4	0	-90	31.5
MDD30	6520370.66	704486.7	85	0	-90	33.5
MDD31	6520371.18	704387.94	85.54	0	-90	36.6
MDD32	6520371	704285.99	86.49	0	-90	38.5
MDD33	6520269.81	704886.84	82.17	0	-90	32.5

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MDD34	6520270.77	704787.31	82.47	0	-90	34.4
MDD35	6520277.54	704687.44	83.27	0	-90	31
MDD36	6520272.7	704580.47	83.57	0	-90	33.5
MDD37	6520270.91	704494.24	84.32	0	-90	32.2
MDD38	6520217.22	704837.62	81.72	0	-90	30.5
MDD42	6520221	704980	81.2	0	-90	26.2
MDD43	6520221	704930	82.1	0	-90	30
MDD44	6520319	704930	81.5	0	-90	26.6
MDD45	6520321	704880	82.1	0	-90	32.2
MDD46	6520171	704880	81.3	0	-90	37
MDD47	6520221	704630	83.52	0	-90	33
MDD48	6520321	704630	83.6	0	-90	32.1
MDD49	6520171	704680	83.3	0	-90	31.8
MDD50	6520121	704630	84	0	-90	32.2
MDD51	6520371	704230	86.3	0	-90	34.2
MDD52	6520371	704180	86.72	0	-90	37
MDD53	6520418	704427	87.6	0	-90	35.7
MDD54	6520421	704230	87.1	0	-90	36.6
MDD55	6520418	704479	88.1	0	-90	36.75
MDD59	6520421	704880	86.7	0	-90	30.2
MDD60	6520421	704930	85.7	0	-90	29.2
MDD64	6520371	704780	83.4	0	-90	32.65
MDD66	6520171	704780	82.3	0	-90	27.9
MDD67	6520221	704730	82.6	0	-90	33
MDD68	6520121	704780	83.3	0	-90	26.7
MDD69	6520121	704730	83.4	0	-90	29.4

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MDD70	6520121	704686	83.7	0	-90	32.4
MDD71	6520422.5	704828	87.5	0	-90	30.8
MDD72	6520121	704580	84.4	0	-90	33
MDD73	6520171	704580	84.1	0	-90	34
MDD74	6520221	704530	84.2	0	-90	30.8
MDD75	6520221	704480	84.6	0	-90	33
MDD76	6520221	704380	85.1	0	-90	31.5
MDD78	6520271	704380	85.1	0	-90	32.5
MDD80	6520221	704280	85.5	0	-90	31.6
MDD81	6520271	704280	85.5	0	-90	32.7
MDD82	6520321	704280	85.8	0	-90	33.2
MDD83	6520321	704330	85.4	0	-90	33.5
MDD84	6520321	704230	86	0	-90	33.2
MDD85	6520321	704180	86.5	0	-90	32.7
MDD86	6520321	704130	86.7	0	-90	35.2
MDD87	6520271	704080	86.7	0	-90	38.3
MDD88	6520271	704130	86.3	0	-90	33.5
MDD89	6520271	704180	86.2	0	-90	33.9
MDD90	6520221	704230	86.2	0	-90	33.8
MDD91	6520221	704180	86.8	0	-90	34.2
MDD92	6520221	704130	87	0	-90	35.1
MDD93	6520221	704429	85.1	0	-90	32.6
MDD94	6520271	704379	85.1	0	-90	33.9
MDD96	6520221	704331	85.8	0	-90	33
MG14D	6520179.04	704637.69	83.47	0	-90	43.77
MG14DD001	6520293.55	704730.672	82.35	0	-90	27.5

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MG14DD002	6520238.88	704863.485	81.45	0	-90	28.9
MG14DD003	6520301.3	704926.813	81.35	0	-90	26.5
MG14DD004	6520260.07	704629.078	82.86	0	-90	36.2
MG14DD005	6520346.09	704206.352	86.17	0	-90	38.9
MG14DD006	6520196.74	704379.141	85.47	0	-90	36.1
MG14DD007	6520169.36	704430.137	85.25	0	-90	35.45
MG14DD008	6520244.4	704481.606	84.32	0	-90	32.4
MG14DD009	6520245.76	704736.845	82.28	0	-90	29.35
MG14DD010	6520172.96	704608.212	83.69	0	-90	35.65
MG14DD011	6520374.31	704248.381	86.33	0	-90	39.1
MG14DD015	6520218.92	704418.247	85.02	0	-90	35.8
MG14DD016	6520239.22	704741.779	82.25	0	-90	29.25
MG22B	6520271	704730	82.47	0	-90	30
MG23/2	6520273.74	704638.76	83.22	0	-90	34.2
MG24	6520169.48	704737.27	82.66	0	-90	32
MG26	6520267.55	704836.55	82	0	-90	30.6
MG27	6520369.07	704734.86	83.67	0	-90	34.4
MG30	6520671	703630	90	0	-90	60
MG44	6520270.66	704530.41	83.92	0	-90	35.5
MG45	6520171	704530	84.64	0	-90	34
MG49	6520360.33	704935.79	82.49	0	-90	26
MG50	6520364.6	704835.52	82.87	0	-90	32
MG502	6520225.89	704586.56	83.57	0	-90	36.7
MG503	6520212.09	704795.23	82.09	0	-90	29
MG504	6520221.04	704888.13	81.47	0	-90	28.3
MG505	6520302.63	704896.91	81.94	0	-90	30.5

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MG506	6520316.51	704837.49	82.31	0	-90	42.5
MG507	6520323.11	704730.52	83.1	0	-90	33.4
MG508	6520321.95	704530.71	83.88	0	-90	36.4
MG509	6520319.54	704480.4	84.48	0	-90	34.9
MG510	6520323.84	704437.64	84.62	0	-90	36.1
MG511	6520323.18	704385.99	84.95	0	-90	36.4
MG52	6520371.63	704529.84	85.01	0	-90	34
MG53	6520168.78	704837.57	81.7	0	-90	27
MG60	6520571	704130	88	0	-90	51.75
MG62	6520571	703930	89	0	-90	57.25
MG63	6520571	703730	94.62	0	-90	57.5
MG64	6520371	704130	87.57	0	-90	50
MG65	6520370	704330	85.87	0	-90	44
MG66	6520171.55	704334.44	86.08	0	-90	37
MG67	6520371	703930	88	0	-90	52.5
MG69/1	6520270.13	704439.03	84.69	0	-90	35.62
MG69/2	6520371	704430	84.68	0	-90	36.3
MG70	6520171	704930	80.5	0	-90	26.85
MG71	6520273.27	704937.15	81.94	0	-90	27.65
MG78	6520368.81	704435.57	85.22	0	-90	36.25
MG79	6520329	704681.54	83.46	0	-90	26.25
MG80	6520321.89	704588.35	83.84	0	-90	33.6
MG93	6520320.1	704787.44	82.92	0	-90	31.6
MGD50	6520255	704960	81.8	0	-90	28
MGD51	6520340	704860	82.5	0	-90	31.9
MGD52	6520345	704510	84.6	0	-90	34.2

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MGD53	6520250	704660	83.3	0	-90	32.5
MGD54	6520240	704810	82.1	0	-90	28
MGD58	6520294	704832	82.2	0	-90	32.6
MGD59	6520320	704731	83.1	0	-90	32.8
MGD60	6520319	704584	83.3	0	-90	34.98
MGD61	6520242	704425	85	0	-90	34.9
MGD62	6520144	704608	84	0	-90	35.55
MGRC100	6520416	704819	87.49	0	-90	33
MGRC96	6520169	704474	85.3	0	-90	34
MGRC97	6520169	704571	84.14	0	-90	35
MGRC98	6520268	704483	84.65	0	-90	35
MDD06	6520371	704230	89.1	0	-90	38.4
MDD12	6520269.89	704235.92	85.89	0	-90	34.2
MDD13	6520271	704132	86.11	0	-90	40.3
MDD15	6520371	703830	88.8	0	-90	44.4
MDD18	6520471	703830	91.3	0	-90	40.5
MDD19	6520471	703830	91.3	0	-90	42
MDD20	6520471	703730	93.4	0	-90	45.5
MDD24	6520321	704980	82.02	0	-90	27.5
MDD25	6520356.57	704985.72	82.73	0	-90	25.3
MDD28	6520371	704680	83.48	0	-90	26.5
MDD29	6520372.23	704579.45	84.81	0	-90	31.9
MDD39	6520321	704980	81.73	0	-90	25.6
MDD40	6520271	705030	81.3	0	-90	24.2
MDD41	6520221	705030	81.3	0	-90	24.8
MDD56	6520421	704530	87.6	0	-90	32.2

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MDD57	6520421	704730	86	0	-90	30.65
MDD58	6520418	704781	86.4	0	-90	33.75
MDD61	6520421	704828	87.5	0	-90	33.65
MDD62	6520421	704330	87.2	0	-90	36.7
MDD63	6520371	704680	84.3	0	-90	27.5
MDD65	6520371	704780	87.2	0	-90	30.6
MDD77	6520221	704380	85.5	0	-90	32.9
MDD79	6520221	704330	85.8	0	-90	27
MDD95	6520221	704381	85.5	0	-90	33.4
MDD97	6520221	704331	85.8	0	-90	31.6
MG14DD012	6521160.28	703377.818	92.49	0	-90	60.75
MG14DD013	6520955.67	703568.201	93.1	0	-90	50.8
MG14DD014	6520169.04	704287.362	86.32	0	-90	35.55
MG15D	6520171	704130	87	0	-90	34.8
MG16	6520687	704282	88.1	0	-90	42
MG17	6521171	703130	87.9	0	-90	66
MG17B	6521172	703131	87.9	0	-90	64
MG18	6520671	702630	84	0	-90	106.6
MG19	6521171	703630	86	0	-90	33
MG21	6520170	703130	92	0	-90	72
MG21B	6520171	703130	92	0	-90	66
MG22A	6520271	704730	82.47	0	-90	30
MG23	6520273.74	704638.76	83.22	0	-90	34
MG25	6520171	705030	80.53	0	-90	22.5
MG28	6520171	703630	89	0	-90	39.8
MG29	6520671	702130	86	0	-90	48

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
MG3	6520158	705133	80.42	0	-90	
MG31	6520671	703130	89	0	-90	87
MG46	6520071	704530	85.25	0	-90	26
MG47	6520071	704630	84.44	0	-90	27
MG48	6520071	704730	83.51	0	-90	26
MG501	6520221	704379.9	85.5	0	-90	37.1
MG51	6520369.81	704630.78	84.43	0	-90	36
MG54	6520371	705130	81.92	0	-90	23.8
MG55	6520571	705130	82	0	-90	20.7
MG56	6520571	704930	84.29	0	-90	24.75
MG57	6520571	704730	84.34	0	-90	30
MG58	6520571	704530	86	0	-90	29.5
MG59	6520571	704330	87	0	-90	46.5
MG61	6520771	704130	89	0	-90	49.9
MG68	6520371	703730	89.63	0	-90	36.2
MG72	6520471	704930	83.27	0	-90	21.75
MG73	6520471	704830	84	0	-90	25.12
MG74	6520471	704730	86.32	0	-90	29.41
MG75	6520471	704630	87.86	0	-90	29.6
MG76	6520471	704530	86.71	0	-90	25.63
MG77	6520471	704430	87	0	-90	33.79
MGRC94	6520162	704975	81.37	0	-90	21.5
MGRC95	6520119	704522	85.62	0	-90	26
MGRC99	6520418.63	704728.146	86.23	0	-90	33

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HoleID	Northing (GDA94, Z53)	Easting (GDA94, Z53)	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth
AD8	702536	6557922	150	-90	0	1000.2
MGD1	706679	6554822	175	-90	360	435.7
SAE1	701879	6554852	172	-90	0	818.0
SAE12	705879	6555682	161	-90	0	446.3
SAE13	706969	6556872	182	-90	0	477.6
SAE14	705429	6558162	168	-90	0	498.4
SAE15	704459	6556812	170	-90	0	400.8
SAE16	705929	6554722	165	-90	0	357.8
SAE17	706519	6555292	164	-90	0	435.2
SAE18	706439	6555362	164	-90	0	426.7
SAE19	706579	6555512	162	-90	0	429.7
SAE1X	701879	6554852	172	-80	0	648.9
SAE20	706309	6555212	165	-90	0	417.9
SAE21	705799	6556302	155	-90	0	452.3
SAE22	705279	6556962	154	-90	0	436
SAE3	704379	6555352	193	-90	0	1221.00
SAE4	704179	6556172	177	-90	0	1172.5
SAE5	706029	6557322	160	-90	0	914.4
SAE6	705029	6556222	172	-90	0	1200.0
SAE7	701779	6554402	176	-90	360	753.3
SAE8	708229	6547572	106	-90	360	1177.2
SAE9	711829	6559572	157	-90	360	1199.7
AD8	702536	6557922	157	-90	0	1000.20
MGD42	709200	6553353	205	-70	45	1023.3

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MGD57	705350	6556700	172	-90	0	1242.90
DD18EB0001	706110	6555382	162	-90	0	441.88
DD18EB0002	706378	6555681	160	-60	90	467.5
DD19EB0001	706122	6555939	156	-90	0	444.0
DD19EB0002a	705792	6556452	154	-90	0	456.90

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