ASX Announcement | ASX: CPM

7 February 2022

Follow-up rock chip sampling continues to demonstrate wide-spread Cu and Au mineralisation at Mount Isa East

Highlights

- **Infill rock chip sampling along the 1.5km Cu mineralised trend at King Solomon returns up to 9.85% Cu and 2.58g/t Au, indicating higher Au potential than previously envisaged**
- **Further old workings found at Python prospect, extends known mineralisation, with 8.53% Cu and 0.11 g/t Au returned from rock chip sample near historical mine shaft**
- **Yarraman historical Cu in soil anomaly extends for 400m centred on old workings, with Cooper rock chip samples up to 3.31% Cu returned from historical shaft**
- **Rock chip samples up to 20.2% Cu from gossanous outcrop 640m southeast of Yarraman workings indicates broader potential of the area**
- **High powered ground EM at Python progressing**

Cooper Metals Managing Director, Ian Warland, commented:

"Follow-up surface geochemical sampling in the north-eastern part of the Mt Isa East Project continues to impress and build an exciting picture of the broader Cu-Au potential of the Project area. The highest gold result to date of 2.58g/t Au at King Solomon highlights the strong gold potential of the prospect, which was mainly exploited by historical miners for the copper mineralisation. At Python, the footprint of the old workings and Cu mineralisation continues to grow as field teams continue to explore the area. The high powered electromagnetic survey underway at Python is designed to aid interpretation of the mineralisation in three dimensions and delineate preliminary drill targets."

"Initial field reconnaissance at other prospects has been very encouraging including Yarraman area, which returned up to 20.2% Cu from an iron oxide gossan hosted in a significant shear zone within mafic rocks, which are often spatially associated with Cu-Au mineralisation in the region. I'm very pleased with the Company's progress at assessing Cu-Au occurrences and targets to date, the Company is planning to move into less explored areas of the prospective Mary Kathleen Domain with airborne electromagnetic survey to start after the wet season."

Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) ("CPM" or "the Company") is pleased to report the continuation of very encouraging assay results from follow up reconnaissance rock chip geochemical sampling during a recent field trip to the Mt Isa East Project in northwest Queensland (**Figure 1**).

Cooper has recently commenced exploring for Cu-Au mineralisation at the Mt Isa East Project. The Project area covers part of the Mary Kathleen Domain within the world class Mt Isa Inlier that also hosts Carnaby Resources (ASX:CNB) Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny prospects located just 10km southeast of Cooper's tenure (**Figure 1**).

After the success of Cooper's initial reconnaissance geochemical program announced late last year, where samples up to **35.3% Cu** were returned from Python prospect[2], results from follow-up sampling at several prospects including Python, King Solomon, Yarraman and Prince Albert Trend have been received.

An additional eighteen rock chip samples were collected from historical workings and/or selected outcrops which contained visual evidence of copper mineralisation or appeared gossanous in nature. The reconnaissance field trip focussed on the northeast portion of the Project (**Figure 1**). The results extend mineralisation at Python and King Solomon and re-affirm Cooper's positive view of the area, highlighting the prospectivity of the Mt Isa East Project for Cu-Au deposit potential. A summary of key results appears below:

King Solomon Cu-Au Prospect

At the King Solomon Prospect, several old (artisanal) copper workings strike over a length of 1.5km within the lower Corella Formation close to the contact with the underlying Ballara Quartzite (**Figure 2**). Past production from the King Solomon Group is quoted as producing 894 tonnes at 5.3% Cu with a further 2,195 tonnes of cupriferous limestone flux at 2.3% Cu[1]. Historical mining focused on copper oxide and native copper from three main locations along strike, King Solomon 1, 2 and 3 (**Figure 2**). The initial reconnaissance sampling at King Solomon by Cooper collected rock chip samples focussing along the King Solomon line of workings, returning Cu assays ranging from **0.71% to 16.65% Cu**[2].

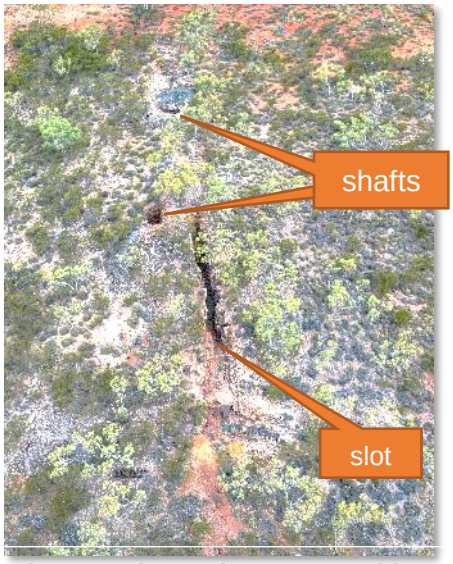

Plate 1: King Solomon 1 workings

Multiple mineralised lodes?

A new phase of sampling, reported here, was designed to infill along the King Solomon trend increasing the rock chip sampling from thirteen to twenty samples. Encouragingly, assay results up to **9.85% Cu** and **2.58g/t Au** (MER058) were received, with the Au grade significantly higher than any previously reported at King Solomon. Cooper's mapping and sampling indicates an offset of the mineralisation to the east by approximately 50m in the central area between King Solomon 1 and 2. Importantly, there are no historical workings here and the offset mineralisation may represent a parallel load, with the main load position to the west obscured by cover. Further mapping and subsequent drilling is required to resolve the geological structure and potential opportunity to extend the mineralisation.

Plate 2: MER058; 9.85% Cu, 2.58 g/t Au

The current sampling results supports minimal historical rock chip sampling at the King Solomon prospect completed in 2014 by Chinalco, that also returned significant Cu and Au values, with the best results; 1.74g/t Au from rock chip sample 411839 and 20.9% Cu from 411843 (King Solomon 3) (**Figure 2**).

Significantly, the Qld governments GeoResGlobe database does not record any historical drilling at King Solomon prospect, nor was there any evidence on the ground for historical drill collars.

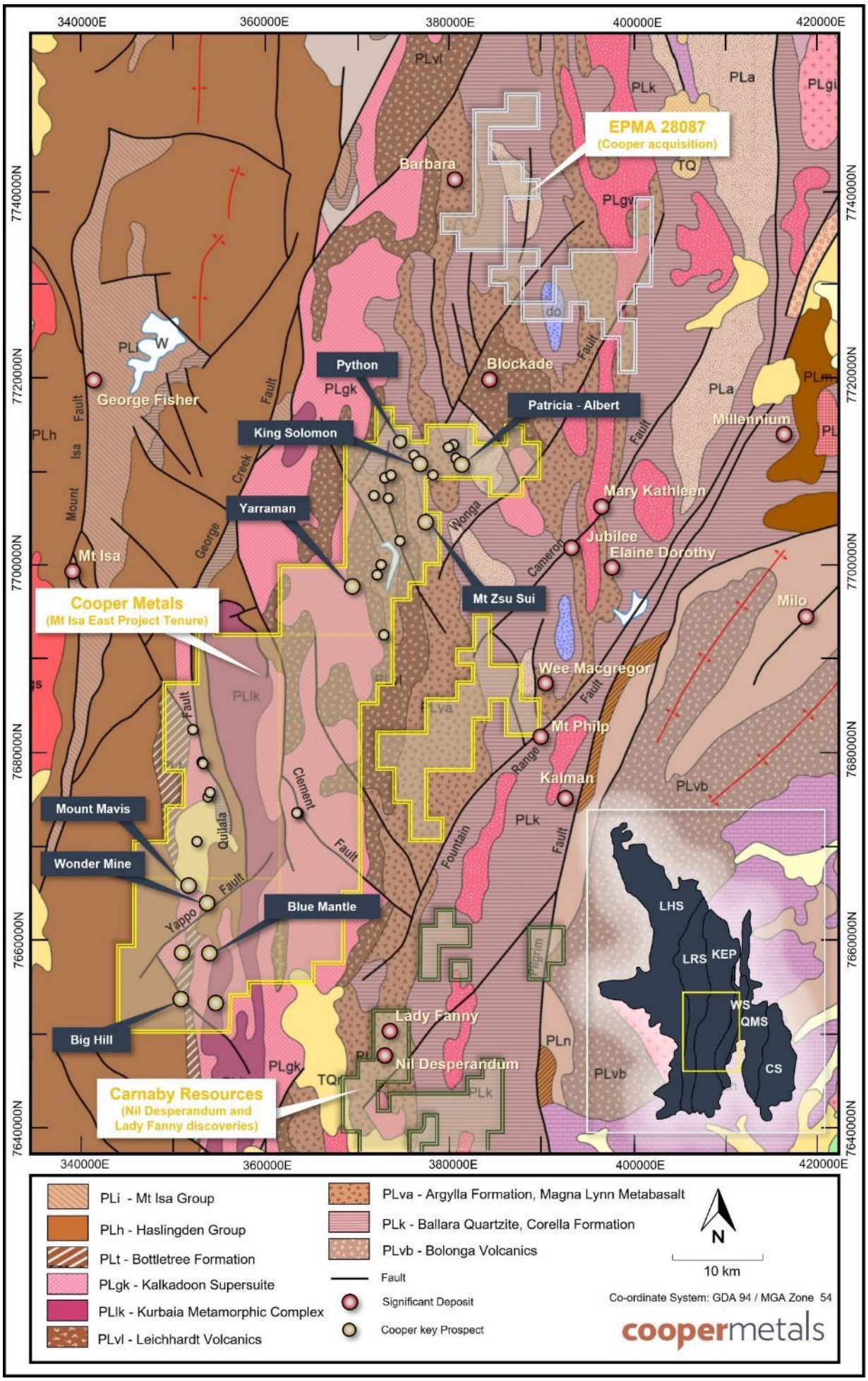

Figure 1: Mt Isa East Project over regional geology and key prospects

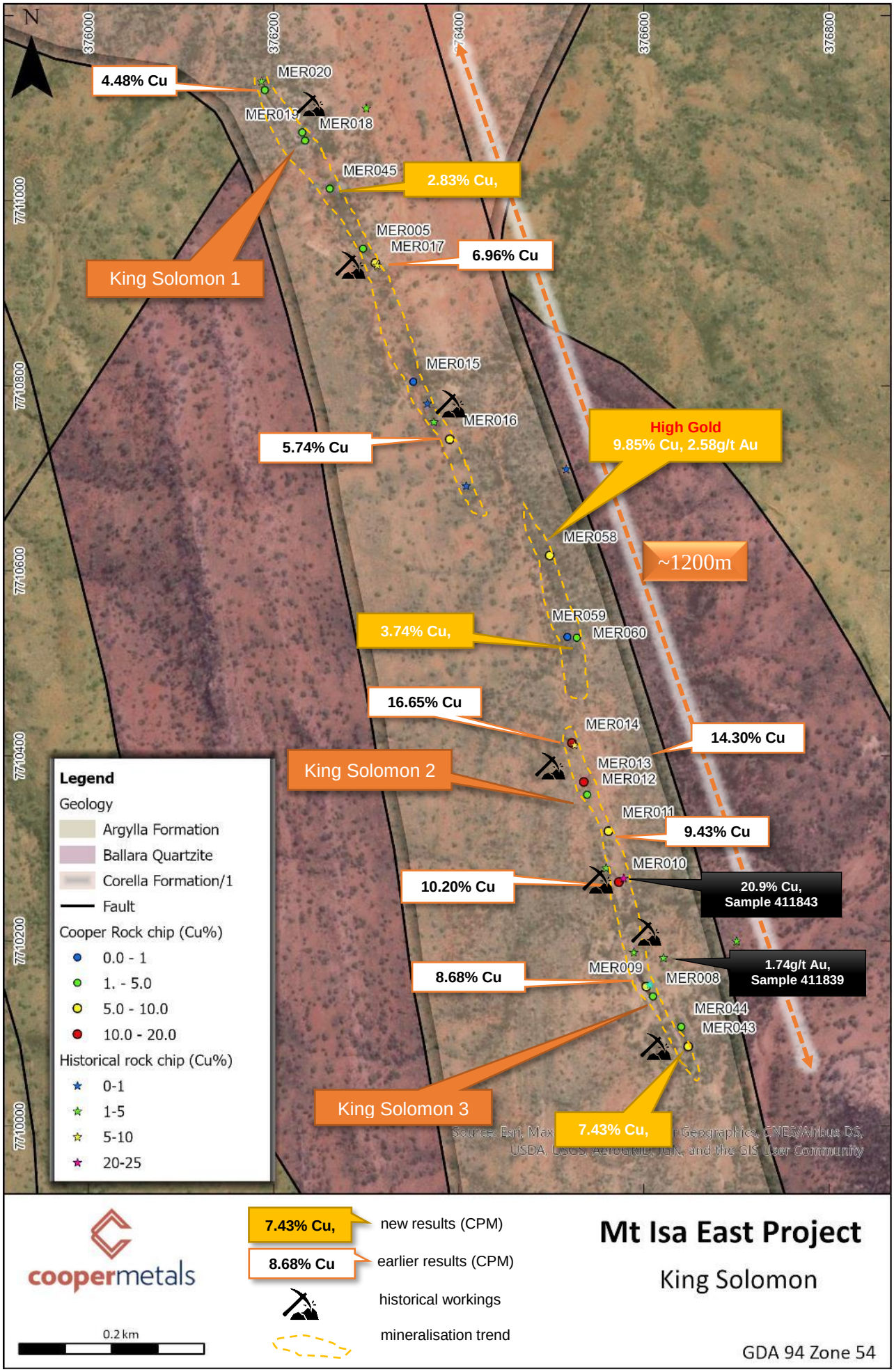

Figure 2: King Solomon location of historical workings, samples and Cooper's rock chip samples

Python Prospect

The Python prospect is located approximately 2.3km to the northwest of the King Solomon prospect and consists of a series of small shallow workings and a single shaft within limestone of the Corella Formation (**Figure 1**). Cooper previously collected three rock chip samples from the shallow workings at Python that returned copper grades from **1.65% to 35.3% Cu**[2]. During the current sampling campaign, an additional previously unknown historical mining shaft, south along strike from the shallow pit workings was located (**Plate 3**). Assay results from a grab sample near the shaft returned **8.53% Cu and 0.11 g/t Au** (MER048). Sample MER046 returned **8.12% Cu and 0.82g/t Au** from a shallow pit just to the north (**Figure 3**). Historical exploration by Syndicated Metals collected two rock chip samples from the Python prospect in 2008 with sample 9848 returning **1.23g/t Au and 12.1% Cu**.

Mineralisation has been found extending over 250m of strike at Python and appears to be associated with a north–northeast trending fault. Based on the extent of mineralisation observed and degree/strength of Cu and Au anomalism Cooper commenced a ground electromagnetic survey at Python in late January 2022[4].

Plate 3: Aerial view Python shaft (above) and shaft from ground level (below)

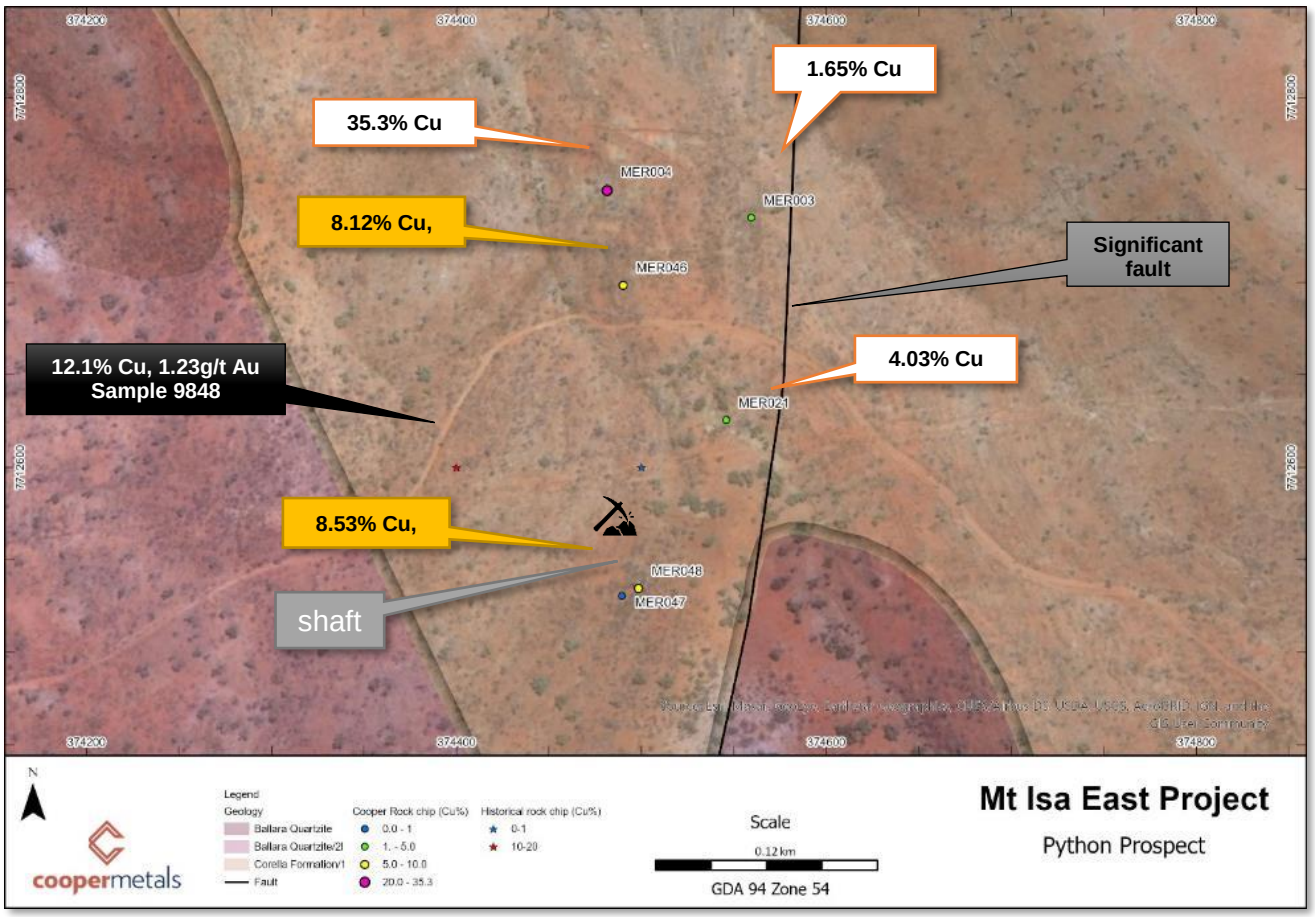

Figure 3: Python Prospect Rock chip sample location over geology

Yarraman Prospect

The Yarraman prospect is located approximately 14km southwest of King Solomon prospect. Reconnaissance geological mapping by Chinalco between 2010 and 2013 delineated a zone of shear-hosted Cu mineralisation along the structural contact between the Kalkadoon Granite and an amphibolite/dolerite unit, and possibly the structural confluence with the Leichhardt Volcanics which comprise a sequence tuffaceous rhyolite, dacites and quartzites. The lithological setting is considered highly favourable because mafic intrusives (which occur throughout the Mount Isa Inlier (such as metadolerites, amphibolites, mafic dykes, diorites and minor gabbro) commonly have a spatial association with Cu-Au deposits.

Historical soil sampling programs at the Yarraman prospect defined a clear mineralised trend (northeast) outlined by a Cu-in-soil anomaly over a strike length of ~approximately 400 m (**Figure 4**). Two historical shafts are located near the centre of the soil anomaly. The Yarraman mineralisation has never been followed up with surface geochemistry to confirm the Cu mineralisation associated with the soil anomaly or historical workings and has not been tested with exploration drilling.

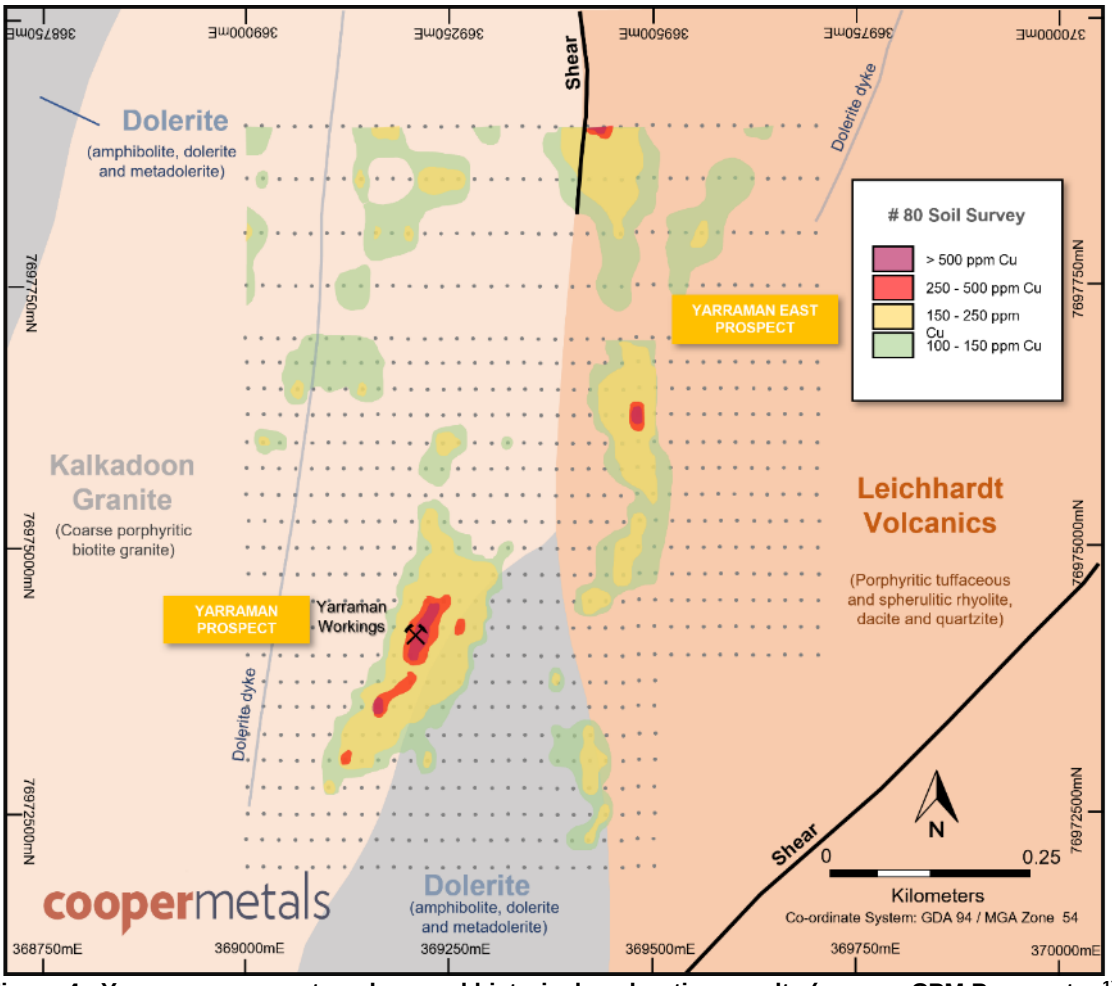

Figure 4: Yarraman prospect geology and historical exploration results (source: CPM Prospectus[1])

Cooper geologists visited Yarraman prospect in late 2021 to verify the previous exploration work collecting five rock chip samples from the wider area including two in the vicinity of the historical workings. MER057 grab sample returned **3.31% Cu** adjacent to the shaft and rock chip sample MER056 returned **1.92% Cu** approximately 90m to the southwest.

Significantly, Cu mineralisation up to **20.2 %** with anomalous Au **0.18g/t Au** and silver **3.9 g/t Ag** (MER054) was found in a rock chip sample from a gossanous sheared mafic schist 640m to the southeast of Yarraman workings (**Figure 5**) indicating Cu potential in the area is much broader and may be associated with north easterly trending shear zones in proximity to mafic rocks.

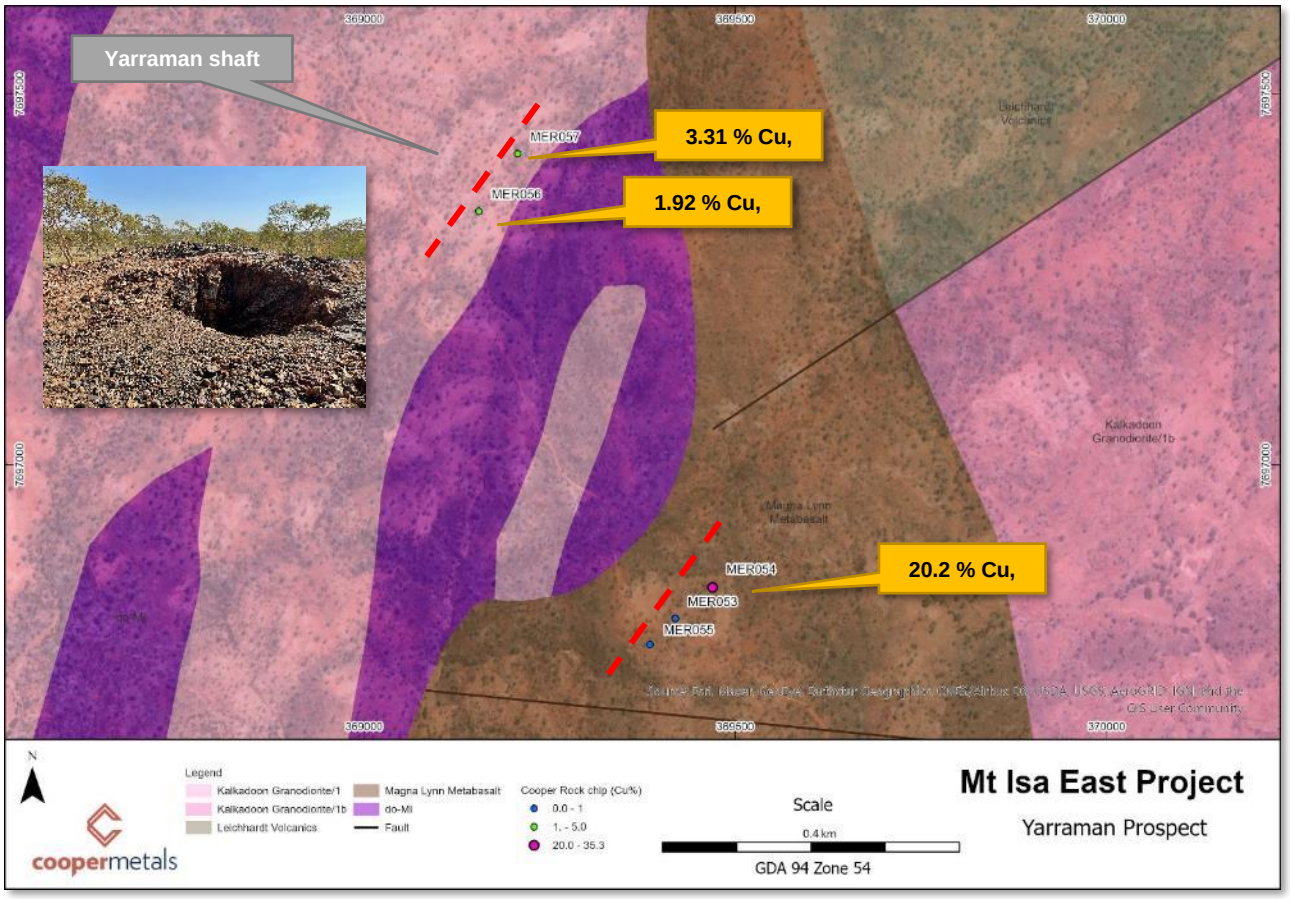

Figure 5: Yarraman prospect location of Cooper Metals Rock chip samples on geology

Table 1: Rock Chip Samples Mt Isa East Project – this release only

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Sample Method
King Solomon 3	MER043	376648	7710086	7.43	0.16	0.5	Rock Chip
King Solomon 3	MER044	376640	7710107	3.02	0.20	0.5	Rock Chip
King Solomon 1	MER045	376261	7711013	2.83	0.15	0.5	grab
Python	MER046	374490	7712698	8.12	0.82	2	grab
Python	MER047	374489	7712531	0.58	0.26	0.5	Rock Chip
Python	MER048	374498	7712534	8.53	0.11	0.5	grab
Mt Albert	MER049	381085	7710297	11.25	0.23	0.5	grab
Mt Albert	MER050	380691	7711088	0.16	0.00	0.5	Rock Chip
With Luck	MER051	387111	7709516	4.82	0.49	0.5	Rock Chip
With Luck	MER052	387117	7709500	0.04	0.01	0.5	Rock Chip
Yarraman area	MER053	369419	7696793	0.03	0.00	0.6	Rock Chip
Yarraman area	MER054	369469	7696835	20.20	0.18	3.9	Rock Chip
Yarraman area	MER055	369385	7696758	0.01	0.002	0.5	Rock Chip
Yarraman	MER056	369155	7697342	1.92	0.18	0.6	Rock Chip
Yarraman	MER057	369207	7697419	3.31	0.02	0.5	grab
King Solomon	MER058	376498	7710616	9.85	2.58	0.5	Rock Chip
King Solomon	MER059	376517	7710528	0.87	0.01	0.5	Rock Chip
King Solomon	MER060	376527	7710528	3.74	0.07	0.5	Rock Chip

Note (coordinates are in GDA94, Zone 54)

Regional geochemical sampling results from other areas including the Patricia-Albert Trend (**Figure 1**) returned **11.25% Cu** (MER049) from a shallow pit and **4.82% Cu and 0.49 g/t Au** (MER051) from a shallow pit at the With Luck prospect located approximately 6.2 km east of the Patricia Albert trend. A full list of the latest rock chip samples appears in Table 1.

Next Steps

Current and planned work at Mt Isa East Project includes:

- ground electromagnetic survey at King Solomon and Python Prospects to delineate any sulphide conductors for drill testing,
- continued compilation and integration of historical exploration results from the project area,
- extensive follow-up mapping and geochemical programs at lesser developed targets (Prince Albert, Yarraman, Mt Zsu Sui), to start to build a more accurate picture of the extent of some of these strongly mineralised systems, and
- a regional airborne electromagnetic survey in early June Quarter.

This announcement has been approved and authorised to be given to the ASX by the Board of Cooper Metals Limited.

Ian Warland, Cooper's Managing Director is taking part in a webinar on Tuesday the 8th of February (Tomorrow). For details go to Proactive CEO Investor Sessions - Online Marketplace Business Webinar (webinarjam.com)

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Warland is employed by Cooper Metals Limited. Mr Warland has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

Reference

1. Cooper Minerals Ltd Prospectus September 20, 2021
2. ASX CPM: 1 December 2021: Early field work programs at Mt Isa East return rock chip assays up to 35.3% Cu and 7.96 g/t Au
3. ASX CPM: 9 December 2021: Further strong assay results from Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project
4. ASX CPM: 24 January 2022: High powered ground geophysics commences at Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

About Cooper Metals Limited

Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is an ASX-listed explorer with a focus on copper and gold exploration. CPM aims to build shareholder wealth through discovery of mineral deposits. The Company has three projects all in proven mineralised terrains with access to infrastructure. The Projects are detailed briefly below:

Mt Isa East Project (Qld)
Cooper Metal's flag ship Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project covers ~1300 sq.km of tenure with numerous historical Cu-Au workings and prospects already identified for immediate follow up exploration. The Mt Isa Inlier is highly prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu +/- Au deposits.

Yamarna Gold Project (WA)
The Yamarna Gold Project located along strike from Gold Roads 6.16 Moz world class Gruyere Gold Deposit (ASX: GOR) has an extensive length of untested Dorothy Hills Shear Zone that was important in the formation of Gruyere gold deposit located ~10 km to the southeast of Cooper's tenements.

Gooroo Project (WA)
Lastly the Gooroo Cu and or Au Project covers newly identified greenstone belt ~20 km from Silver Lakes (ASX: SLR) Deflector mine. The 26 km expanse of covered greenstone belt has had almost no exploration and was only added to government geology maps in 2020 after reinterpretation of geophysical data.

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APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Mt Isa East Project in Qld.

1.1. **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

1.2. (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.	• Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is reporting a new geochemistry survey completed in October 2021 at the Company's Mt Isa East Project. • A total of 42 rock chip samples were collected by CPM with the results of 32 discussed in this document. • CPM Rock chip samples were collected predominantly on selective outcrop where there were signs of mineralisation or alteration of interest. • All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation and then forwarded to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for analysis. • Rock samples preparation completed by ALS using method CRU-21 crush of 70% passing 6mm, then PUL-23 pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. • Samples were analysed using method ME-ICP61 for 33 element four acid ICP-AES. Au was analysed by 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. • Ore Grade Elements were assayed using four acid digest and MEOG62. Ore Grade Cu was assayed using Cu-OG62 • Chinalco completed reconnaissance rock chip sampling at King Solomon, historical results contain no further details than rock chip locations and assay analysis for Cu, Au, Ag, Ca, Co, and Fe. No further details provided. • Syndicated Metals completed reconnaissance rock chip sampling at Python prospect, historical results contain no further details than rock chip locations and assay analysis for Cu, Au, Ag, Ca, Co, and Fe. No further details provided.
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).	• No new drilling is reported in this release • Refer to CPM Prospectus September 2021 for information on historical drilling.
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.	• No new drilling is reported in this release • Refer to CPM Prospectus September 2021 for information on historical drilling.
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.	• CPM rocks have been described in detail and photographed. • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling reported in this release, refer to CPM Prospectus for information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• CPM rocks - sample preparation was appropriate for the level of reporting. No duplicates were submitted. • CPM rock chips were taken by geologist to be representative of the subcrop or outcrop sampled. • CPM rock samples of ~1kg are appropriate for style of mineralisation and regional exploration. • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided.
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.	• No geophysical tools were encountered in the reports. • CPM Rock chips - No duplicates, standards or blanks were submitted with rock chip samples. The laboratory has its own QAQC system for standards, repeats and duplicates. • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant results has been completed at this time.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes encountered.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All data is digitally recorded in exploration report to Qld government.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to the data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The drillhole information for the historical exploration results is sourced from historical tenure reports available on the Qld GeoResGlobe. • The Competent Person considers the level of error associated with the borehole collar survey methods and the historical borehole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of the mineralisation prospectivity for the mineral tenements. • CPM rock chips - Location of samples by handheld Garmin GPS to +/- 5m accuracy, GDA94 Zone 50. • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The competent person considers the level of accuracy associated with the borehole collar survey methods and the historical borehole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of mineralisation prospectivity for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the mineral tenements. • CPM rock chips - Rock Chips samples were collected based on variable rock distribution. • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples taken from areas of outcrop and stockpile samples.
	• 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.	• No mineral resources or reserves have been estimated, the competent person considers the results of further exploration, drilling, sampling and laboratory analysis, trenching for bulk samples, etc., would be required to establish the geological, grade continuity and an understanding of the metallurgical properties for each of the project areas.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing 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.	• CPM - Rock chips were taken from selected outcrops, and may not be representative of the whole outcrop. The sample selection was based on outcrop distributions, and the link with geological structures has not been defined at this time. • No new drilling reported, refer to CPM Prospectus for historical information results.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security, due care and chain of custody are expected to have followed leading practice at the time of each drilling campaign, in the review of the available historical open-source information the competent person has encountered no reason to have questioned this assumption. • CPM rock chips are collected in individually numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags and cable tied. • Samples were collected and stored at a secure location and transported to the Mt Isa laboratory by CPM personnel along with appropriate identification and paperwork Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

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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 tenements (specifically EPM 27700) referred to in this release are held by Revolution Minerals Pty Ltd, Cooper Minerals Ltd acquired 85% of the tenements and the tenements are in the process of being transferred to Cooper Minerals Ltd name.
	• 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 tenements are secure under Qld legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The historical tenure reports indicated that several companies have explored the project area over the last 50 years. Exploration has mainly consisted of geochemical sampling of rock and soil. Geological mapping and acquisition of airborne magnetics. Limited historical drilling is recorded within the Qld Government database "GeoResGlobe". • Nine RC holes were completed at the Mt Zsu Sui prospect and details of this drilling can be found within the CPM Prospectus September 2021. • Chinalco historical rock chip samples were collected from Chinalco historical tenement EPM14019. • Syndicated Metals historical rock chips in this ASX are from historical tenement EPM15816.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Isa East Project is in the Mount Isa Inlier, which is prospective for IOCG, ISCG and shear hosted Cu-Au deposits. See body of this release for more information.
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.	• No new drilling reported in this release, refer to CPM Prospectus September 2021 for information on historical 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	• Unless stated otherwise in the announcement all grades were reported as certified by the laboratory for the sample length as taken in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail	
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents used.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No new drilling reported in this release, refer to CPM Prospectus September 2021 for information on historical drilling
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 main body of this release.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• CPM Rock chip samples are reconnaissance in nature from selected sites to demonstrate the prospectivity of the area. The reporting is considered balanced • Chinalco and Syndicated Metals historical rock chip samples no further details provided, the competent person believes the samples are balanced in the context of early stage exploration reporting.
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.	• Considerable historical work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics This work needs further review.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Early-stage exploration and follow-up of identified Cu and Au anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures in this report.