

15<sup>th</sup> September 2022

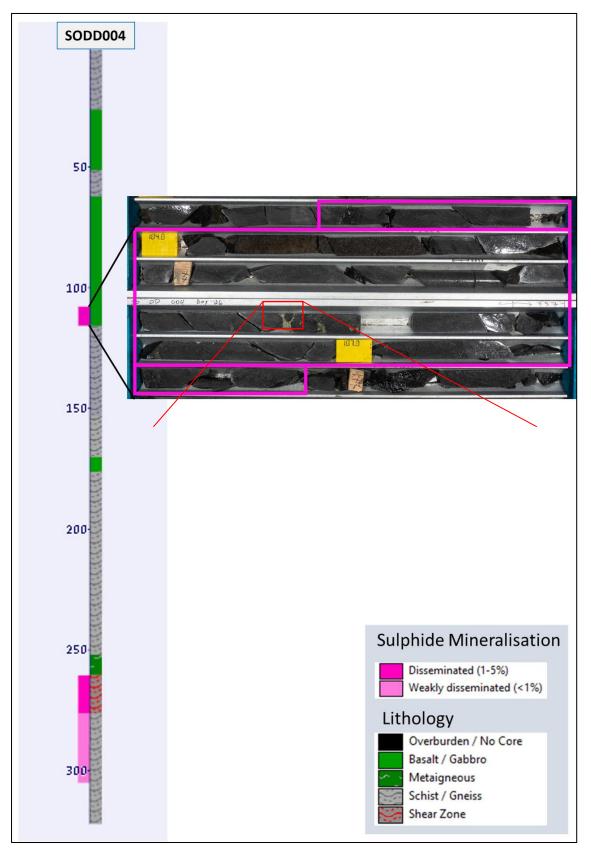
### **PROGRESS UPDATE FOR THE RYBERG** POLYMETALLIC PROJECT IN GREENLAND

Diamond drilling at the 100% owned Ryberg project in Greenland have concluded, with a total of 11 holes completed.

- Six drill holes at the Miki Prospect, five of which intersected weakly disseminated and/or disseminated sulphide mineralisation, including:
  - MIDD011:17.7 metres of disseminated sulphides from 180.2 m.
  - MIDD013: 9.8 metres of disseminated sulphides from 38.0 m &
    - 12.0 metres of disseminated sulphides from 56.0 m &
    - 1.4 metres of disseminated sulphides from 82.6 m &
    - 3.9 metres of disseminated sulphides from 102.5 m &
    - 32.6 metres of disseminated sulphides from 109.8 m.
  - MIDD014: 17.7 metres of disseminated sulphides from 47.0 m.
- Three drill holes at the Sortekap prospect, two of which intersected weakly disseminated and/or disseminated sulphide mineralisation within a mafic dyke, including:
  - SODD004: 4.2 metres of disseminated sulphides from 103.6 m & 15.8 metres of disseminated sulphides from 260.4 m.
- One scout drill hole at each the Cascata and Pyramid prospects.
- Copper sulphide minerals logged in core at the Miki and Sortekap Prospects, occurring as weakly disseminated and/or disseminated sulphides within mafic dykes.
- First assays expected within 1-2 weeks, from the Sortekap and Cascata Prospects.
- Drilling has now ended for the season and all personnel, equipment and drill core are currently being demobilised from site.







**Figure 1:** Sulphide mineralisation in drill hole SODD004 (highlighted in purple). See Appendices 1 & 2 for a summary geological log and the sulphide logging guide.





**Figure 2:** Sulphide mineralisation in drill hole MIDD014 (highlighted in purple). See Appendices 1 & 2 for a summary geological log and the sulphide logging guide.

Conico Limited (**ASX: CNJ**) (**Conico** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the wholly owned Ryberg Project in East Greenland approximately 365km north-west of Iceland. Drilling activities concluded on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2022 having commenced on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

A total of 11 diamond drill holes were completed across four prospects, targeting Cu-Ni-Auplatinum group element (PGE) mineralisation at Sortekap, Miki, Cascata and Pyramid Prospects. Seven of the holes intersected zones of weakly disseminated and/or disseminated sulphides in mafic dykes at the Sortekap and Miki Prospects. Assay results are awaited, with 344 samples from Sortekap and Cascata already received by an accredited laboratory. A further 345 from the Sortekap, Miki, and Pyramid Prospects will be shipped later this week. Exploration data obtained the from previous years' field campaigns (regional magnetics, local induced polarisation, and electromagnetic surveys, plus drill and surface geological data) were utilised to aid targeting.



#### Executive Director, Guy Le Page, commented:

"Drill meterage at Ryberg was lower than anticipated, however we are pleased to have drilled four prospects at Ryberg this season. The presence of copper sulphide mineralisation in multiple drill holes at Sortekap and Miki is encouraging as historic surface samples at each location are known to carry PGEs."

#### MIKI PROSPECT DETAIL

The Miki Dyke is an NNE trending body of medium to coarse-grained dolerite and gabbro intruded into units of local basement gneiss. Six drill holes were completed along a 3,700 m length of the dyke where the surface width of the dyke varies between approximately 160 m and 400 m. Mineralisation, was encountered within the footwall of the dyke and into the contact with the underlying gneiss. Mineralisation consisted of chalcopyrite variably associated with bornite, pyrrhotite/pyrite, and magnetite. Significant intersections include:

- MIDD011: 17.7 metres of disseminated sulphides from 180.2 m.
- MIDD013: 9.8 metres of disseminated sulphides from 38.0 m & 12.0 metres of disseminated sulphides from 56.0 m & 1.4 metres of disseminated sulphides from 82.6 m & 3.9 metres of disseminated sulphides from 102.5 m & 32.6 metres of disseminated sulphides from 109.8 m.
- MIDD014: 17.7 metres of disseminated sulphides from 47.0 m.

Drill core samples were collected on-site and will be sent to an accredited laboratory in Ireland later this week. Drill core is currently being transported from Greenland to Conico's facilities in continental Europe.

#### SORTEKAP PROSPECT DETAIL

Drilling at Sortekap targeted induced polarisation (IP) chargeability and magnetic anomalies from 3D inversions of data collected in 2020 and 2021. SODD004 tested an IP chargeability anomaly and intersected a zone of mineralisation in the footwall of a mafic dyke and in an adjacent gneiss. Mineralisation included weakly disseminated and/or disseminated chalcopyrite with minor pentlandite; this hole was followed up by SODD005 which intersected weakly disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation.



Significant intersections include:

- SODD004: 4.2 metres of disseminated sulphides from 103.6 m & 15.8 metres of disseminated sulphides from 260.4 m.
  - SODD005: SODD005: 32.6 m of weakly disseminated sulphides from 68.5 m.

#### CASCATA AND PYRAMID RECONNAISSANCE DRILLING

A single drill hole, CADD003 was drilled at Cascata. This hole was located approximately 1,600 m SW from the two holes drilled by Conico in 2021 and was a further scout hole to investigate the volcanosedimentary sequence and an interpreted layered gabbroic intrusive intersected in the previous drilling. The hole drilled through a sequence of dykes and volcaniclastic units containing weakly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite before encountering a gabbroic body from 369 m to the end of the hole at 416.5 m. Forty-eight samples to test the gabbroic intrusion and establish geochemical backgrounds will be shipped for analysis after demobilisation.

At Pyramid, two magnetic anomalies identified from the 2021 aeromagnetic data were visited. The first anomaly coincided with an 800 m by 400 m intrusion of magnetite-bearing pyroxenite and the second anomaly coincided with a high ridgeline with surface float of volcanic/volcanosedimentary rocks containing strong magnetite alteration.

A single drill hole (PYDD001) was drilled to test under the ridge with the magnetite-altered float rocks. The hole drilled through a sequence of micaceous shales and calcareous sandstones but was abandoned due to poor ground conditions before reaching the planned target depth. No samples were collected from the drill core.



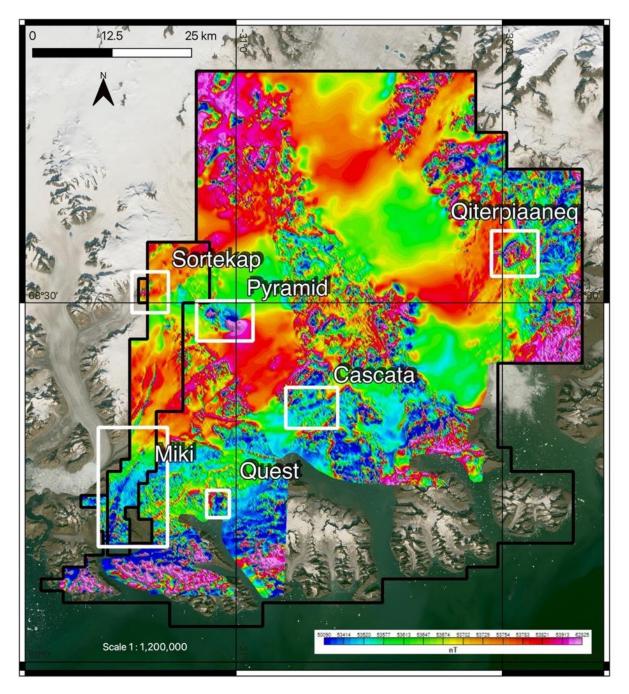


Figure 3: Prospects within the Ryberg Project area with total magnetic intensity data from the 2021 geophysical survey.



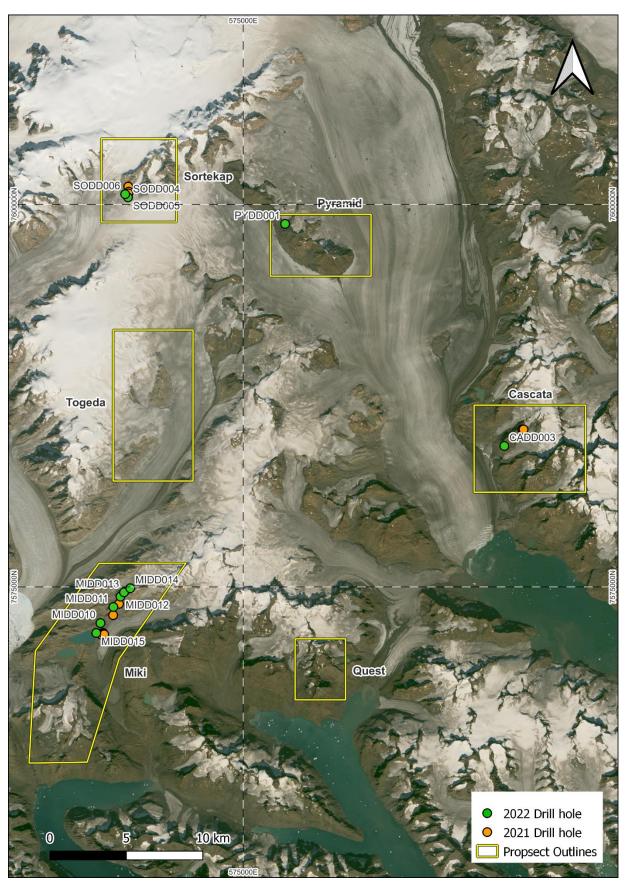


Figure 4: Plan view of 2021 and 2022 drill hole collars at Ryberg.



#### BACKGROUND

The project area is located on the margin of the North Atlantic Large Igneous Province, a major Tertiary volcanic event related to hotspot magmatism and early rifting of the North Atlantic, which produced over 6.6 million cubic kilometres of continental flood basalts. Within the project area, erosion has exposed Cretaceous-Tertiary sediments in a downfaulted rift basin sitting unconformably on a Precambrian metamorphic basement. The metamorphic basement and the sedimentary sequence host sub-volcanic mafic sill- and dyke-complexes that formed local feeder system to the flood-basalt eruptions.

Conico believes the project area to have excellent exploration potential for magmatic sulphide-rich nickel-copper-PGE deposits related to mafic and ultramafic dike-sill complexes, and sulphide-poor PGE deposits related to large layered mafic and ultramafic intrusions.

Cautionary Statement: Identification of sulphides, and reporting of visual results is not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. The samples will be despatched for laboratory analysis as soon as possible and results reported upon receipt in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors.

- END -

Guy Le Page

Guy T. Le Page, MAusIMM, FFIN

Executive Director Conico Limited M: +61-412-220-159

# Conico:

#### APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY LOGS - DRILL HOLE SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

	1. 30/4//		03 - DKI			
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Host lithology	Mineralisation style	
MIDD011	180.2	197.9	17.7	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo±Py±Po) 3%	
MIDD012	77.1	80.2	3.1	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Bo±Py±Po) <1%	
	96.5	109.7	13.2	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Bo±Py±Po) <1%	
	110.3	111.9	1.6	Gneiss	Weakly disseminated (Cp-±Py±Po) <1%	
MIDD013	38.0	47.8	9.8	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo-Py) 1%	
	56.0	68.0	12.0	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo-Py) 1%	
	82.6	84.0	1.4	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo-Py) 1%	
	102.5	106.4	3.9	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo-Py) 1%	
	109.8	142.4	32.6	Gabbro	Disseminated (Cp-Bo-Py) 1%	
MIDD014	17.4	18.7	1.3	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Bo±Py±Po) <1%	
	29.0	31.0	2.0	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Bo±Py±Po) <1%	
	47.0	64.7	17.7	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Po) 3%	
MIDD015	338.7	341.9	3.2	Gabbro & gneiss	Disseminated (Cp-Po) 2%	
SODD004	74.6	103.4	28.8	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp) <1.0%	
	103.6	107.8	4.2	Basalt	Disseminated (Cp-Po) 4%	
	107.8	115.9	8.1	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Py-Po) 1%	
SODD005	68.5	101.1	32.6	Gabbro	Weakly disseminated (Cp-Py) <1%	

Cp = Chalcopyrite. Bo = Bornite. Py = Pyrite. Po = Pyrrhotite. Assays are required to determine metal content (e.g., Au, Co, Cu, Ni, Pd, Pt).

#### APPENDIX 2: FIELD GUIDE FOR THE LOGGING OF SULPHIDE MODE, TYPE, AND PERCENTAGE

Sulphide Mode	Precent Range (visually estimated*)
Weakly disseminated	< 1 %
Disseminated	1 - 5 %
Heavily disseminated	5 - 20 %
Matrix	20 - 40 %
Net textured	20 - 40 %
Semi-massive	40 to 80 %
Massive	> 80 %

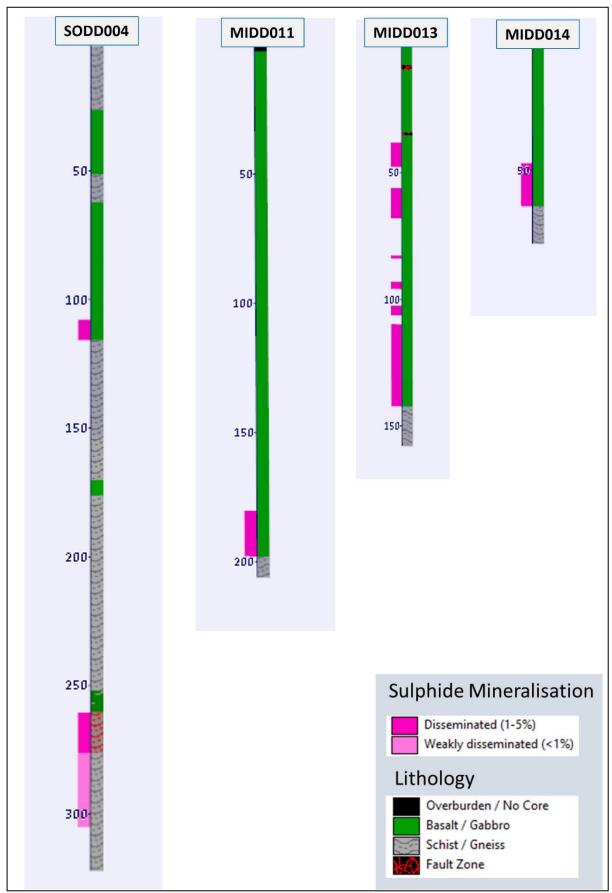
\*Sulphide estimates undertaken by visual observation with assay results still pending

#### **APPENDIX 3: COLLAR LOCATION AND DETAILS**

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
CADD003	7584207	592067	623	416.5 m	-70	340	Diamond
MIDD010	7272632	565668	398	317.0 m	-50	155	Diamond
MIDD011	7573682	566514	528	206.0 m	-60	100	Diamond
MIDD012	7574363	566974	682	143.0 m	-60	160	Diamond
MIDD013	7574637	567211	676	167.0 m	-60	145	Diamond
MIDD014	7574906	567617	832	80.0 m	-60	110	Diamond
MIDD015	7571982	565394	316	347.0 m	-55	120	Diamond
PYDD001	7598721	577738	1268	153.0 m	-50	150	Diamond
SODD004	7600454	567467	1106	322.4 m	-65	150	Diamond
SODD005	7600454	567467	1106	221.0	-65	090	Diamond
SODD006	7600664	567284	1170	410.0	-55	275	Diamond

\*Easting and Northing coordinates are WGS84 UTM Zone 25N.





Appendix 4: DRILL TRACES FROM THE MIKI AND SORTEKAP PROSPECTS



#### **Competent Persons Statement**

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Thomas Abraham-James, a non-executive director of Conico Ltd. Mr. Abraham-James has a B.Sc Hons (Geol) and is a Chartered Professional (CPGeo) and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr. Abraham-James has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Joint Ore Reserve Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Abraham-James consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

#### Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forwardlooking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.



## THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS.

#### **RYBERG PROJECT**

#### SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Sampling techniques <ul> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard mesurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or hancheid XR finistments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to mesures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>Include reference to mesures taken to ensurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., creex elicutation ding was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulveriked to produce a 30 g charge for fire assary). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual carimodifies or mineralisation that calis face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and its, by what methad, etc).</li> </ul> <li>Drilling core and chip sample recovery</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing nod users taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and it so, by what methad sussessed.</li> <li>All drill core has been genetechnically by folse, accordingly they eased prostice in the interpretecharian in all is to core logging facility. The diffice to care logging facility. The diffice to care logging facility. The diffice to care swhether a results assessed.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconstructed in the care blacks.</li> <li>His in to possible to carese whether a relatinstre to care logging facility. The diffice cares whethe</li>	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques       cut channek, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard industry practices with discustry standard industry and industry practices with discustry specific advantage in the specific specialized industry standard industry practices with discustry practices with the geophysical and/or geological traget.         Prilling techniques <ul> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drilling sample</li> <li>Drilling sample</li> <li>Drilling sample</li> <li>Drilling was practices with discustry dis</li></ul>			
<ul> <li>specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the mineraris under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as ilemiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. reverse circulation fulling was used to obtain 1 m samples fram 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 three is case gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodifies or mineralisation thrus of care reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc] and details (e.g., core aligneter, trippe or sampling bif or other type, whether case is abreited and it so, by what</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and ensure targets and the source of as the target field of the target field core cases material.</li> <li>Wireline diamond dilling using a 56.5mm diameter dill bit and standard tube. The core has not been gelechnically logged with core recovery measured per dill core nus (3m).</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing of the relative sing between samples.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing of the care barder and is so, by what substa sample recovery and grade are and sonder to a substa between sample bias may have or core was then the core blacks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between a sample action that and the core blacks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between samples.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Drill-holes were engled to optimally measurement tools appropriate to the intersect He interpreted context with the geophysical and/or geological target.</li> <li>Mineralisation in all drill-holes has not been quantifively determined and is appropriate calibration of any measurement tools asystems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In clade reference activity standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., trease circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from mineristation these (e.g., trease circulation, apen-hole hammer, rotary air blue. The core has not been of any measurement disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., care, reverse circulation, apen-hole hammer, rotary air blue, the core is oriented and its os, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., care, and the details (e.g., care, and there is sandiar tube. The core has not been orientated tube. The core has not been orientated tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex E2-asympling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and it so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative and the core prostructed in form that deptin and the core bas been geotechnically logged with core recorsery measured per dill core was then reconstructed inform that deptin and fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All dril core was then reconstructed information of interecting and assessing of time/coarse material.</li> <li>All dril core was then reconstructed information of the core logging tocility. The drill creates and grade as no assys have</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensures taken to ensure entropy of a collibation of any terms used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., treverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to praduce a 30 g charge for fre assay?). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nadules) may warrant disclosure of tube, depth of diamond talis, face-sampling bit or other type, whether care is oriented.</li> <li>Milling sample recoveries and tube. Core is oriented and it so, by what nearly core and chips sample recovery and grade and it so, by what nearly the samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and its so years of the samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and its so years of the samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and its so years of the samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and the samples recovery and grade and the dillicit core was then tercontructed into core was then recore locks.</li> <li>All drill core was then tercontructed into core was then terconstructed into core locks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no asseys have</li> </ul>			
down hole gamma sondes, or handheid XF instruments, etcl. These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.       the geophysical and/or geological target.         include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.       Mineralisation in all drill-holes has not been quantifively determined and is observation made by on site geologist.         • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.       In cases where industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., reverse circulation mothich 3R was publerised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.       • Wreline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bil and standard tube. The core has not been orientated tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or ther type, whether core is oriented and its, by what method, etcl.       • Wreline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bil and standard tube. The core has not been orientated tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or ther type, whether core is soriented and its, by what method, etcl.         Drill recovery       • Method of recording and assessing ratue of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether a rangle loss may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of line/coarse material.       • All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recostructed into core was then tecoreling. The dill core was then tecoretory design to destruction.			
handheid XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.       targef.         include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.       Minerdistation in all drillholes has not menesurement tools or systems used.         Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.       In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation dilling 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 of mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nadules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.       Wretine diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).         Drill sample recovery       Measures taken to maximise sample core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per dili core was then percential suphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in therys with lids to ensure that no core was lost during trapsportation from the drill is to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bics may have of fine/coarse material.			
<ul> <li>examples should not be taken as imiting the troad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In case where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay?). In other cases, more exploration may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing recovery measure taken to maximes sample recover and grade and result assessed.</li> <li>Whethor a relionship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether a sample bias may have occurred due to preferential lass/gai of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>Metabod bis may be required and if so, by what mether a sample bias may have occurred due to preferential lass/gai of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing recovery measured per dilic core una likelihood of intersecting supplicies accoration, All drill core was then reconstructed into continuous uns by the geologist.</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core longing facility. The drill carges whether a relationship exists between sample recovery on d grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential lass/gai of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>linclude reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of an measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., treverse circulation dilling 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 here is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation hypes (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, ef-J and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex E2-GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heliportable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing recovery and and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whethed a reflationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether a ample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was been geotechnically looged with core reloging pacific. All is to core logging facility. The drill croe was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked againt depths indicated on the core blacks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no says have</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more exploration may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing care is oriented and if so, by what method, etc., samples tassesed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whethod of recording and assessing nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whethed a recovery and grade and whether a realionship exists between sample to core uso sample bias may have occurred due to preferential lass/grain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core has ensyne that in the dill core was then econstructed into continuous uns by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample action that depth of the sample sample has may have occurred due to preferential lass/grain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any medsurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., treeverse circulation dilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay]. In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air, submarine core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample bias may hether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>Wether a relationship exists between sample to care sany have ecelocked and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>			
appropriate       calibration       of       any         appropriate       calibration       of       any         Aspects       of       the determination       of         Aspects       of       the determination       of         In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation dhiling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.       • Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • Wireline diamond drilling using a Reflex E2-GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli-portable fly nigs apperated by a Canadian contractor.         Drill sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the sample bics may have cocured due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       • All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core was then reconstructed into any while is to care logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to care logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to care logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into any where here soluble to spreferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
measurement tools or systems used.       Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.         • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'teverse circulation dilling 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 inherent is compling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.         Drilling       • Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole harmer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details [e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • Wireline diamond drilling using a Canadian contractor.         Drilli sample       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of line/coarse material.       • All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core un (3m).         Drilli sample       • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of line/coarse material.       • All drill core was then reconstructed into continuos runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the care blocks.			
<ul> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., treverse 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 commodifies or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconsulted and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Method of inecording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconsulted in tore core logging facility. The drill core was then reconsulted in tore the recore loging table to assess whether a relationship exists between sample to as may have</li> </ul>			
mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.         in cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., reverse circulation dilling 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 carse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.         Drilling techniques       • Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamand tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube, depth of diamand tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).         Drill sample recovery       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveres and whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and ensure representative auture of the samples.       • All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill care run (3m).         • Method of fine/coarse material.       • All drill core was then be drill bit from that depth on ward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in the core logging facility. The drill core was then the core logging facility. The drill core was the there acongist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.			
Public Report.         In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.         Drilling techniques       • Drill type (e.g., care, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blas auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex EL- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.         Drill sample recovery       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       • All drill core has been geotechnically by they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill store oce logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.			
<ul> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation dilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was splukerised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sompling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</li> <li>Drill sample ecovery and ensure representative nature of the sample. Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveres and smple recovery and ensure representative nature of the sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was then placed in the dill bit form that depth and likelihood of intersecting sulpindes, according they eased pressure on the drill bit form that depth and likelihood of intersecting sulpindes, according they eased pressure on the drill bit form that depth and likelihood of intersecting sulpindes, according they eased pressure on the drill core was then placed in the core blacks.</li> <li>It is not possible to asses whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assay sub ave</li> </ul>			
has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).• Method of recording and assessing nature of the samples.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per duils core racordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth andtre of the sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.• All drill core was then possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether a relationship exists between sample to core logging facility. The drill core was laten reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.Drill sample recovery and grade as no assays have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.• Mireline diamond drilling using a S.5mm diameter drill bit from that depth onsard to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist.			
simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to abtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.         Drilling techniques       • Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).       • Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube, the core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.         Drill sample recovery       • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.       • All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased per drill core was then occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.       • All drill core loss during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.			
<ul> <li>was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or stand details (e.g., core diameter, triple or stand tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the sample.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovers and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and 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.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconstructed into on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess 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.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay?). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drillitype (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Mill sample recovery</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing recovery and ensure representative nature of the sample.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was shering the core locks.</li> <li>All drill core was then to cases whether a relationship exists between somple recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have or curred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was shering the core was then to reconstructed into subplices, accordingly they eased depth and likelihood of intersecting subplices, accordingly they eased whether sample bias may have or core uses lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The difil core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and ensure representative of curred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconstructed into core incore so the adjust to core code goinst depths indicated on the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample sample.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> <li>Drilling techniques</li> <li>Drill ype (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary ait, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample recovery</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Method of preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core was hen reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill ste to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess 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.</li> </ul>			
required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodifies or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable filly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drillsample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and grade and wethether a relationship exists between sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Drillsample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and grade and 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.• All drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill bit core logging facility. The drill core blocks.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no cassay have			
gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. Ihe core has not been orientated bub, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated bub has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drill sample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Drill sample recovery• Mether a relationship exists between sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.• Mireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core blocks.It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample placed in trays with lide to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			
problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nadules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. <ul> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., care diameter, triple or standard tube. The core has not been orientated tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).            <ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample corew and ensure recovery and erasil.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between som of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between and the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul></li></ul>			
mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.Drilling techniques• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex E2- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drill sample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Drill sample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip 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.• All drill core was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting subjicles, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			
nodules) may warant disclosure of detailed information.Drilling techniques• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drillsample• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).• Meesures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.• All drill core was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.			
Drilling techniques• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).• Wireline diamond drilling using a 56.5mm diameter drill bit and standard tube. The core has not been orientated but has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ- GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drillsample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and nature of the samples.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Drillsample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.• All drill core was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then recovery sund grade and whether a sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.• All drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.			
<ul> <li>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube. The core has not been orientated tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample recovery</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Mether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>Method to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess 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.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>bechniques</li> <li>open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Metasures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess 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.</li> </ul>	Drilling		Wireline diamond drilling using a
<ul> <li>auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Meethor of maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The drill core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample</li> </ul>	_		<b>u u</b>
<ul> <li>(e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> <li>Drill sample</li> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>			
tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).GYRO. The drill rigs are CDI 500 heli- portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drill <sample </sample  recoveryMethod of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Drill <sample </sample  recoveryMethod of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			but has been surveyed using a Reflex EZ-
sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).portable fly rigs operated by a Canadian contractor.Drillsample recovery• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.• All drill core was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then polaced in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			
core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).Canadian contractor.Drill <sample </sample  recoveryMethod of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).• 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.• All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			
method, etc).Drillsamplerecovery• 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.• Method of recording and assessing 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.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and of fine/coarse material.• It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have			
<ul> <li>recovery</li> <li>core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The drill core vas then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>	Drill sample	Method of recording and assessing	• All drill care has been aeatechnically
<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>	recovery		
<ul> <li>recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>	-	core and chip sample recoveries and	
<ul> <li>nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>			logged with core recovery measured
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Fine/coarse material.</li> <li>Fine</li></ul>		results assessed.	logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).
<ul> <li>sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul><li>results assessed.</li><li>Measures taken to maximise sample</li></ul>	<ul><li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li><li>The drill crew was notified of the target</li></ul>
<ul> <li>whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul><li>results assessed.</li><li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative</li></ul>	<ul><li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li><li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting</li></ul>
<ul> <li>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>of fine/coarse material.</li> <li>core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into</li> </ul>
relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths</li> </ul>
relationship exists between sample recovery and grade as no assays have		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated</li> </ul>
recovery and grade as no assays have		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a</li> </ul>
been conducted to date.		<ul> <li>results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m).</li> <li>The drill crew was notified of the target depth and likelihood of intersecting sulphides, accordingly they eased pressure on the drill bit from that depth onward to minimise the chance of core destruction. All drill core was then placed in trays with lids to ensure that no core was lost during transportation from the drill site to core logging facility. The drill core was then reconstructed into continuous runs by the geologist. Depths were checked against depths indicated on the core blocks.</li> <li>It is not possible to assess whether a relationship exists between sample</li> </ul>



Criteria       JORC Code explanation       Commentary         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.       • All drill core has been geologically geotechnically logged by a qual geologist to a level of detail supports appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.       • Mether logging is qualitative or quanitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.       • Logging of diamond core qualitative and quantitative (v costean, channel, etc) photography.         Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation       • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.       • Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.         • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.       • Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.         • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.       • Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.         • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-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.	ified that urce and was isual ). All ull.
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. • 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 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	ified that urce and was isual ). All ull.
appropriateMineralResource estimation, mining studiessupports appropriate Mineral Reso estimation, mining studiesWhetherlogging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.Logging of diamond core qualitative and quantitative (v estimation of contained sulphides) core was photographed.Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparationIf core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.Guality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.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.	urce and was isual ). All ull.
<ul> <li>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	and was isual ). All ull.
metallurgical studies.metallurgical studies.Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.Logging of diamond core qualitative (v estimation of contained sulphides) core was photographed.Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparationIf core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled wet or dry.All drill-holes have been logged in fit been undertaken.Use 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	was isual ). All ull.
<ul> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	isual ). All JII.
quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.qualitative and quantitative (v estimation of contained sulphides) core was photographed.Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparationIf core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.• All drill-holes have been logged in fit been undertaken.Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.• Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled wet or dry.• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.• Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.• 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	isual ). All JII.
costean, channel, etc) photography.estimation of contained sulphides.Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparationIf core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.All drill-holes have been logged in fitIf non-core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled wet or dry.For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.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	). All JII.
<ul> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	اار.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation       • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.       • Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.         • 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	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparationIf 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.Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled wet or dry.• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.• Not applicable as no sub-sampling been undertaken.• 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	
<ul> <li>techniques and sample preparation</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	nus
<ul> <li>sample preparation</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
preparation       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	
<ul> <li>sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>duplicate/second-half sampling.</li><li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</li> </ul>	
to the grain size of the material being	
sampled.	
Quality of assay • The nature, quality and • Not applicable as no assaying	has
data and appropriateness of the assaying and occurred.	nas
laboratory tests laboratory procedures used and	
whether the technique is considered	
partial or total.	
<ul> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers,</li> </ul>	
handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	
parameters used in determining the	
analysis including instrument make and	
model, reading times, calibrations	
factors applied and their derivation,	
<ul><li>etc.</li><li>Nature of quality control procedures</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks,</li> </ul>	
duplicates, external laboratory checks)	
and whether acceptable levels of	
accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and	
precision have been established.	
Verification of • The verification of significant • Not applicable as no assaying	has
sampling and intersections by either independent or occurred.	
assaying 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	
<ul> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> <li>Location of data</li> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to</li> <li>Drill hole collar locations are peg</li> </ul>	ned
	-
	-
other locations used in Minoral	
Resource estimation.	
Specification of the grid system used.     accurate for the purposes of drill	hole
Quality and adequacy of topographic accuracy.	
control.	





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The grid system used by the project is UTM zone 25 north using a WGS84 spheroid (EPSG: 23625)</li> <li>All drill holes except MIDD014 and PYDD001 were down-hole surveyed using a north-seeking gyro instrument reporting dip/azimuth every 5 m along the hole. All down-hole surveys passed QAQC based on mis-close errors of less than 1% when comparing in and out survey runs on a hole. MIDD014 could not be surveyed due to instrument problems. PYDD001 was not surveyed as it was abandoned before target depth.</li> <li>Dip and azimuth of MIDD014 and PYDD001 were measured on the drill casing using a traditional sighting compass and an inclinometer.</li> <li>Not applicable as the drill holes were targeting specific geophysical and/or geological targets.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Sample security	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drilling was designed perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralised structures targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals only.</li> <li>No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias have been recognised in the data at this time.</li> <li>The drill core prior to sampling is kept on</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul> <li>security.</li> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The drift core phon to sampling is kept of site which is considered remote and highly secure.</li> <li>Samples are sent to the laboratory by a third-party commercial courier services in sacks sealed with numbered security ties.</li> <li>No audits or reviews have been carried</li> </ul>
	sampling techniques and data.	out at this time



#### **SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS**

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

	tion apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Ryberg Project is wholly within Mineral Exploration Licences 2017/06 &amp; 2019/38, located on the east coast of Greenland. They are held 100% by Longland Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Conico Ltd.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Previous work (2017 VTEM survey, 2020 EM and IP surveys) was planned and managed by Longland Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Conico Ltd. Historic rock-chip sampling was conducted by Platina Resources Ltd and University of Leicester.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Deposit type: no deposits have currently been established in the licence area.</li> <li>Geological setting: The project area is located within the North Atlantic Igneous Province (NAIP), a Tertiary volcanic centre that covered an area of approximately 1.3 million km<sup>2</sup> in continental flood basalts (6.6 million km<sup>3</sup> in volume), making it one of the largest volcanic events in history. Volcanism is associated with the opening of the North Atlantic, and presence of a mantle plume (what is now the Icelandic hotspot). The project area represents an erosional interface where the flood basalts have been removed, revealing the basement geology beneath. The project area is adjacent to a triple junction (failed rift) and consists of Archaean orthogneiss, Tertiary gabbro/flood basalt, and Cretaceous-Tertiary sediments (rift valley basin). Approximately 70% of the geology within the sedimentary basin has been intruded by Tertiary sills that are feeders to the overlying plateau basalts. There are also feeder dykes, and layered mafic intrusions – it is likely that there is also a large ultramafic body present at depth, evidence for this is in the form of ultramafic xenoliths brought to surface by magma conduits.</li> <li>Style of mineralisation: magmatic sulphiderich nickel-copper-(PGE) systems related to Tertiary mafic dike-sill complexes (Miki Dyke and Sortekap).</li> <li>Orogenic gold mineralisation hosted in metamorphic units (Sortekap)</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul> <li>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:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Appendix 3.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable as no sampling or assaying has occurred.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is not known. All reported lengths are in reference to down-hole length, true width not known.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>All results material and relevant to the subject of this announcement has been presented.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Previous exploration results are detailed in:</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022, entitled 'Ryberg 2021 drilling and geophysical results'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021, entitled 'Massive sulphide lenses intersected at Cascata Prospect'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021, entitled 'Potential volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) discovery'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 18<sup>th</sup> August 2021, entitled 'Drilling intersects sulphides and magnetite at Sortekap'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 11<sup>th</sup> August 2021, entitled 'Drilling intersects sulphides and magnetite at Sortekap'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021, entitled 'Ryberg – Further mineralisation/significant magnetic anomaly'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021, entitled 'First Ryberg hole hits significant sulphide mineralisation'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021, entitled 'First Ryberg hole hits significant sulphide mineralisation'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020, entitled 'EM Survey Reveals Highly Prospective Chonolith at Ryberg'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020, entitled 'Conico to acquire East Greenland projects via acquisition of Longland Resources'.</li> <li>Holwell et al, Mineralium Deposita, 2012, 47:3-21.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020, entitled 'EM Survey Reveals Highly Prospective Chonolith at Ryberg'.</li> <li>Conico Ltd press release on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020, entitled 'Conico to acquire East Greenland projects via acquisition of Longland Resources'.</li> <li>Holwell et al, Mineralium Deposita, 2012, 47:3-21.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Further work has been discussed in the context of phased drilling campaigns, based on the outcome of 2022 assay results.</li> <li>For diagrams, refer to Figures 3 &amp; 4, and Appendix 4.</li> </ul>

