conico LTD

ASX Announcement

15th 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.

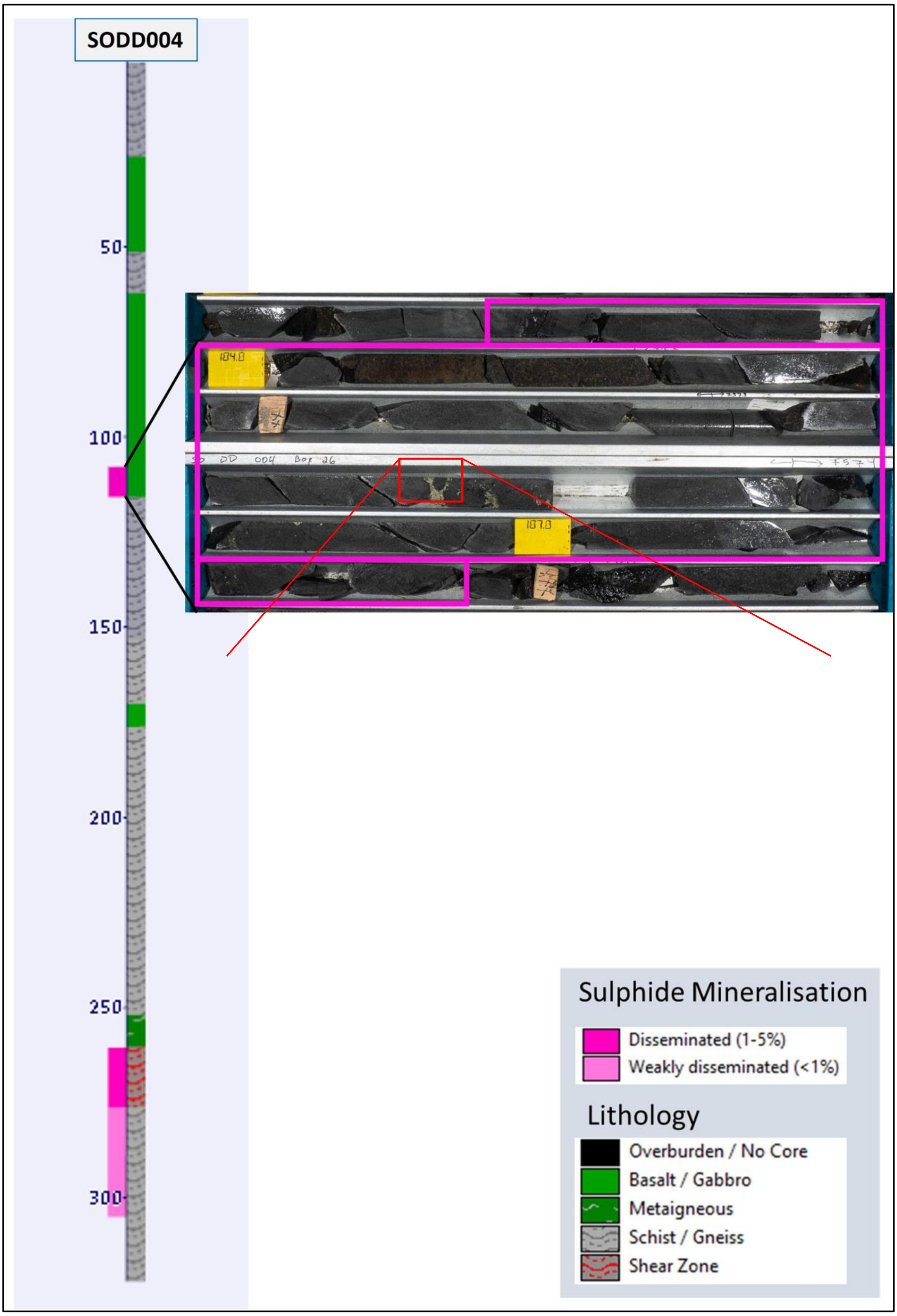

Figure 1: Sulphide mineralisation in drill hole SODD004 (highlighted in purple). See Appendices 1 & 2 for a summary geological log and the sulphide logging guide.

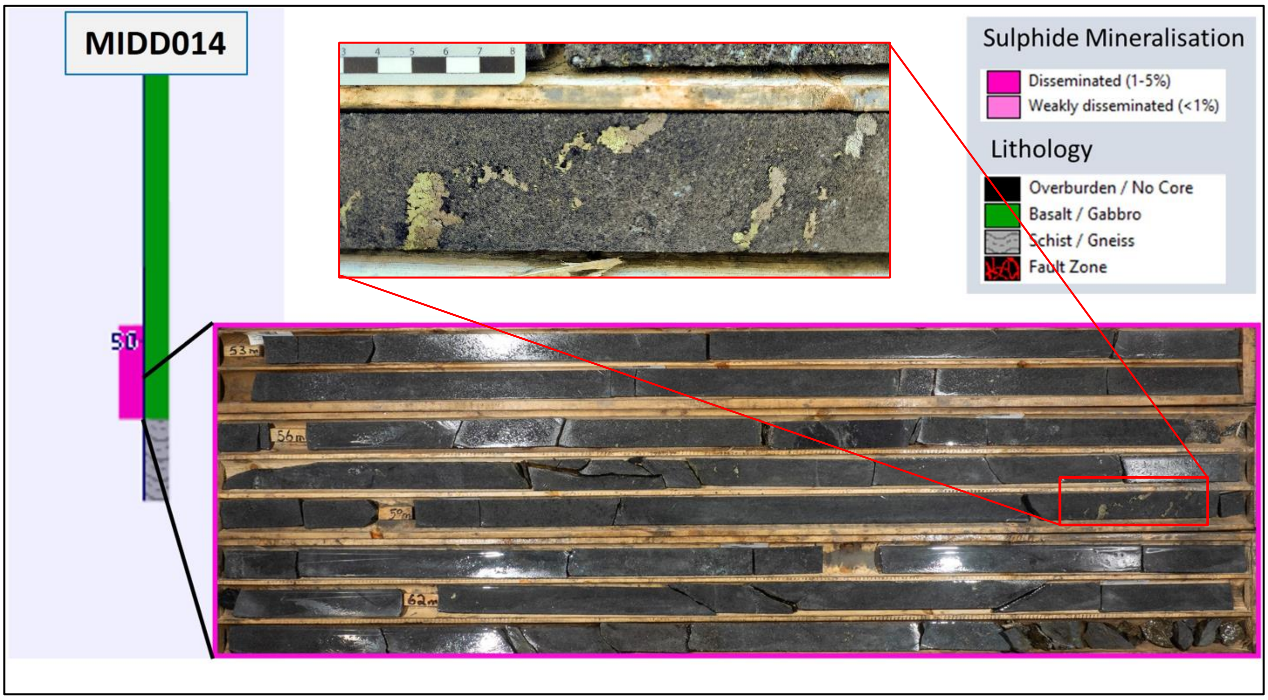

Figure 2: Sulphide mineralisation in drill hole MIDD014 (highlighted in purple). See Appendices 1 & 2 for a summary geological log and the sulphide logging guide.

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 5th September 2022 having commenced on 18th July 2022.

A total of 11 diamond drill holes were completed across four prospects, targeting Cu-Ni-Au-platinum 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.

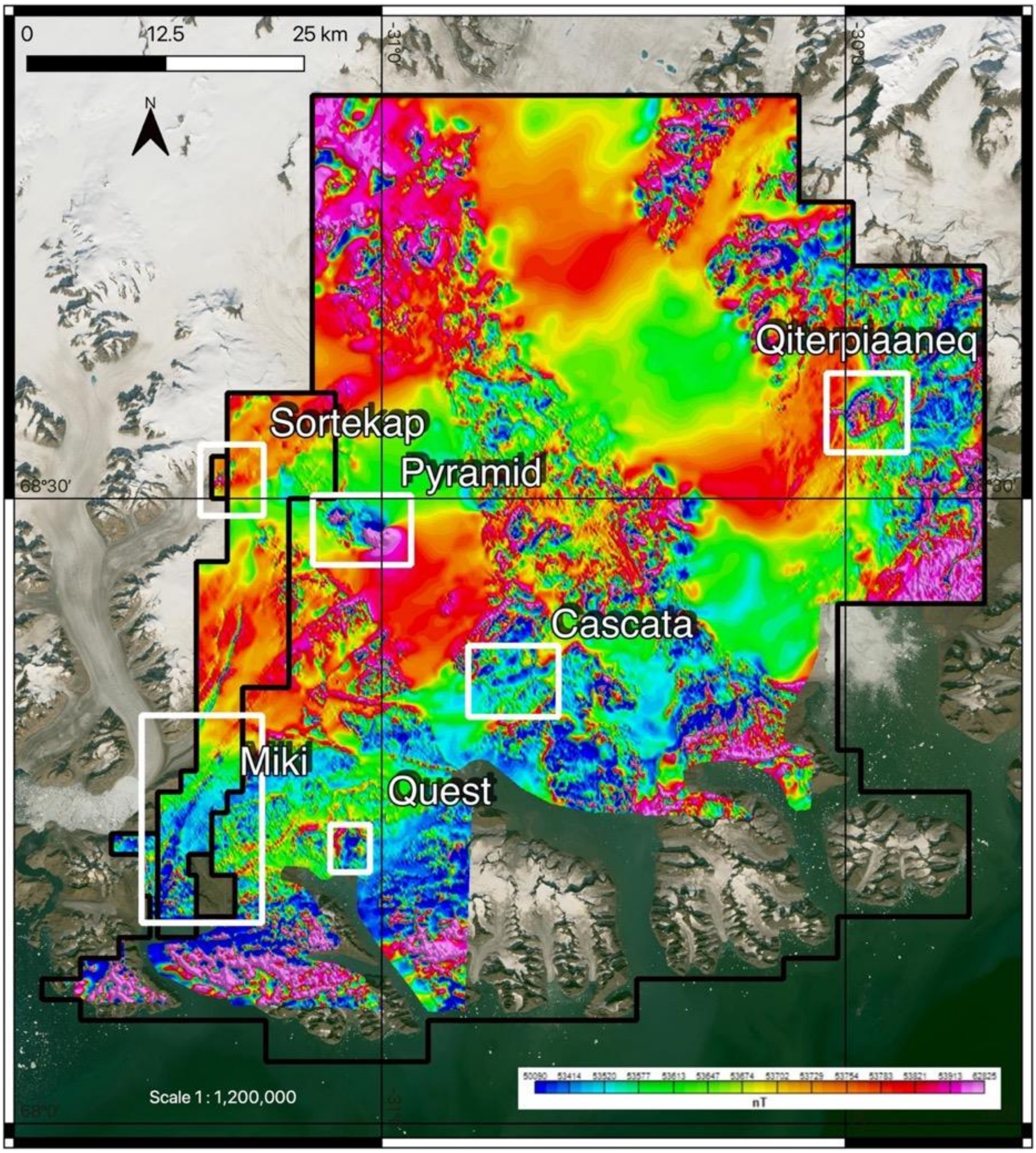

Figure 3: Prospects within the Ryberg Project area with total magnetic intensity data from the 2021 geophysical survey.

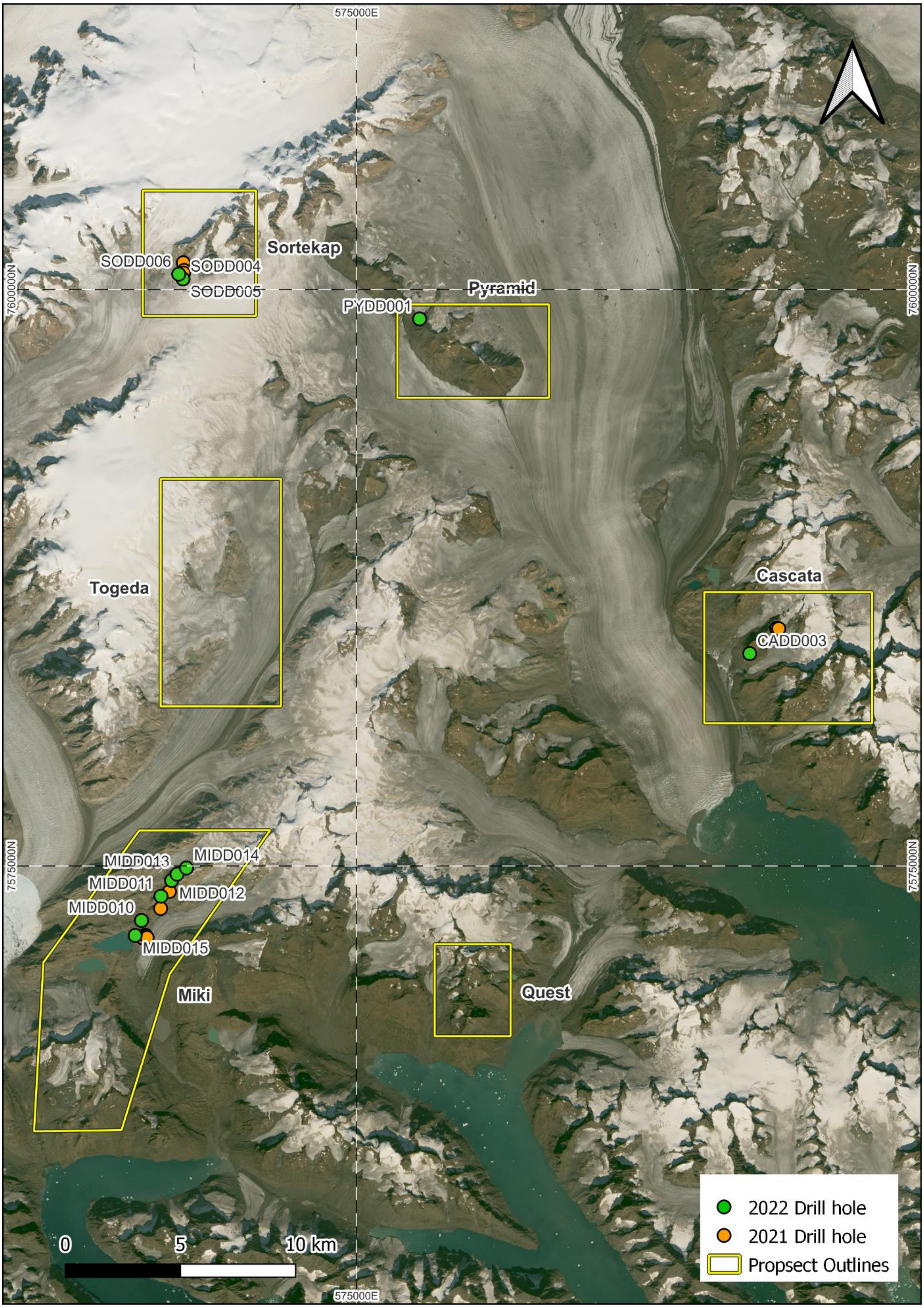

Figure 4: Plan view of 2021 and 2022 drill hole collars at Ryberg.

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.

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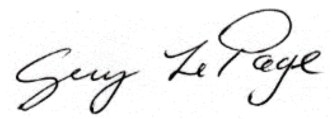

Guy T. Le Page, MAusIMM, FFIN

Executive Director

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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY LOGS - DRILL HOLE SULPHIDE MINERALISATION

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

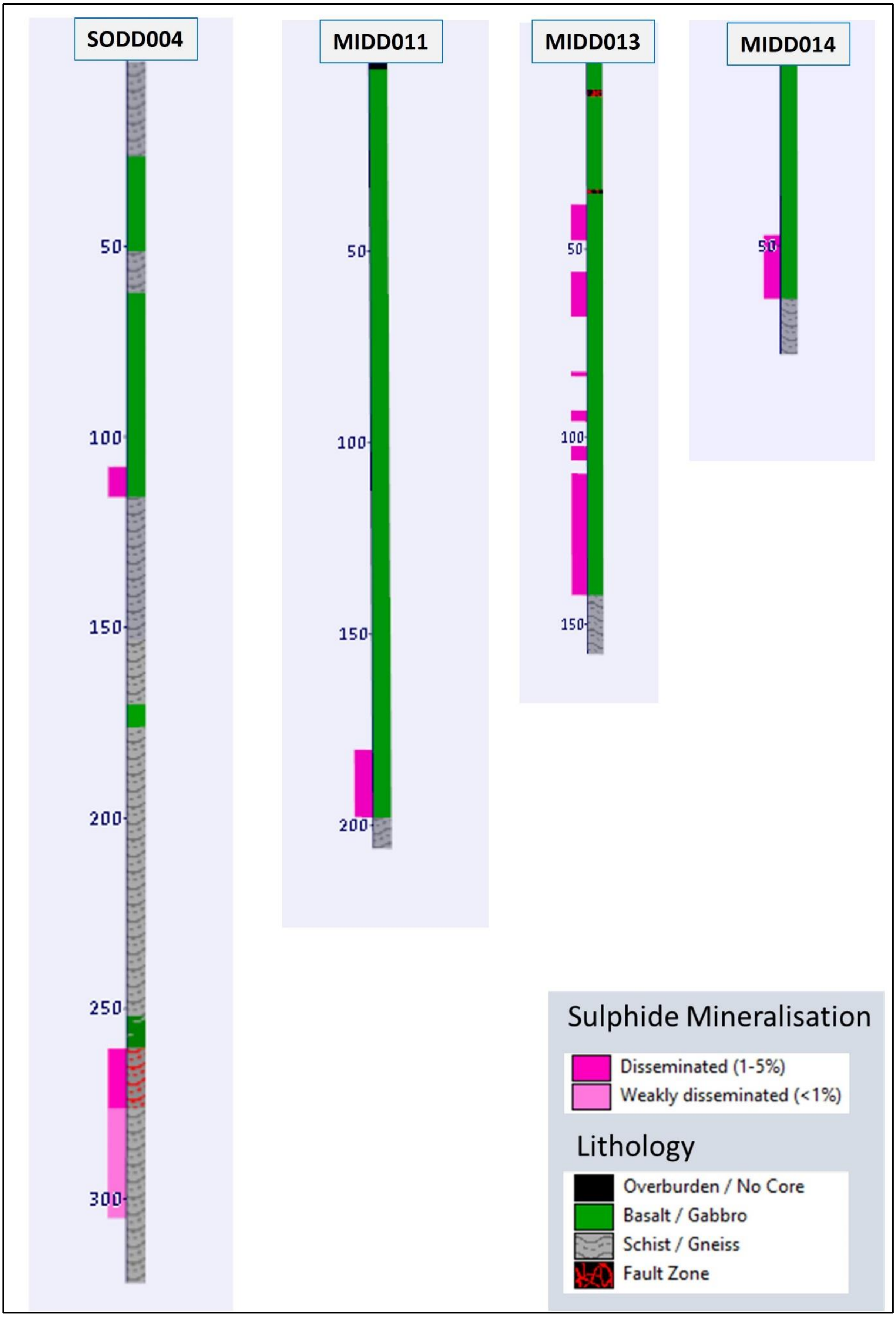
Sulphide Mode	Precent Range (visually estimated*)
Weakly disseminated	< 1 %
Disseminated	1 - 5 %
Heavily disseminated	5 - 20 %
Matrix	20 - 40 %
Net textured	20 - 40 %
Semi-massive	40 to 80 %
Massive	> 80 %

**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 forward-looking 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.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was conducted using standard industry practices with diamond drilling. • Drill-holes were angled to optimally intersect the interpreted contact with the geophysical and/or geological target. • Mineralisation in all drill-holes has not been quantitively determined and is awaiting assay. The determination in this report is qualitative, based on visual observation made by on site geologist.
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.* • *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.*	• All drill core has been geotechnically logged with core recovery measured per drill core run (3m). • 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 been conducted to date.

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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core has been geologically and geotechnically logged by a qualified geologist to a level of detail that supports appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of diamond core was qualitative and quantitative (visual estimation of contained sulphides). All core was photographed. • All drill-holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable as no sub-sampling has been undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable as no assaying has occurred.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable as no assaying has occurred.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations are pegged recorded by supervising geologists using handheld GPS, accurate to +/-3m. This has been considered as sufficiently accurate for the purposes of drillhole accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The grid system used by the project is UTM zone 25 north using a WGS84 spheroid (EPSG: 23625) • 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. • Dip and azimuth of MIDD014 and PYDD001 were measured on the drill casing using a traditional sighting compass and an inclinometer.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable as the drill holes were targeting specific geophysical and/or geological targets. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias have been recognised in the data at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill core prior to sampling is kept on site which is considered remote and highly secure. • Samples are sent to the laboratory by a third-party commercial courier services in sacks sealed with numbered security ties.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time

SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Ryberg Project is wholly within Mineral Exploration Licences 2017/06 & 2019/38, located on the east coast of Greenland. They are held 100% by Longland Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Conico Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposit type: no deposits have currently been established in the licence area. • 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^2 in continental flood basalts (6.6 million km^3 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. • Style of mineralisation: magmatic sulphide-rich nickel-copper-(PGE) systems related to Tertiary mafic dike-sill complexes (Miki Dyke and Sortekap). • Orogenic gold mineralisation hosted in metamorphic units (Sortekap)
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	• Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Appendix 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable as no sampling or assaying has occurred.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results material and relevant to the subject of this announcement has been presented.

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