

ASX Announcement

22 November 2022



VICTORIA BORE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY DATA RECEIVED

HIGHLIGHTS

- **M3 Mining has received finalised figures and data from a recently completed broad scale airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at the Victoria Bore Copper Project**
- **The airborne survey successfully collected high resolution information that will provide the Company with an improved geological understanding of the Project tenure**
- **The Company has engaged a specialist consultant group to assess recently acquired survey data alongside all previous drilling, geophysical surveys and regional rock chip sampling**

M3 Mining Limited (ASX:M3M) (M3 Mining or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has received all outstanding data from the recently completed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at the Victoria Bore Copper Project (see Figures 1 – 6).

The survey has succeeded in providing the company with the necessary information to develop a better understanding of the regional geology in and around the Project. This will assist in developing a structural framework to explain historic base-metal occurrences along with regional anomalies. Detailed analysis of the magnetic and radiometric data is due to be completed by external consultants and interpretation along with regional targeting is expected to be received prior to year-end.

The Company is still awaiting assays for the recently completed reverse circulation drilling campaign completed at the Project and will inform shareholders upon receipt of results.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMON ELEY:

“M3 Mining is pleased to advise shareholders that the Company has received finalised data for the regional airborne magnetic and radiometric survey that was completed recently at Victoria Bore. A reputable consulting company will be completing regional interpretation of the information which will provide the Company with a strategic plan on how to further advance the prospectivity of the Project. We look forward to planning the next steps in what remains an underexplored tenement package surrounded by majors.”



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Directors

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Projects

Edjudina Gold Project (100% Owned)
Victoria Bore Copper Project (100% Owned)

Shares on Issue 46.5M

Share Price \$0.125

Market Cap \$5.8M

ASX Code M3M

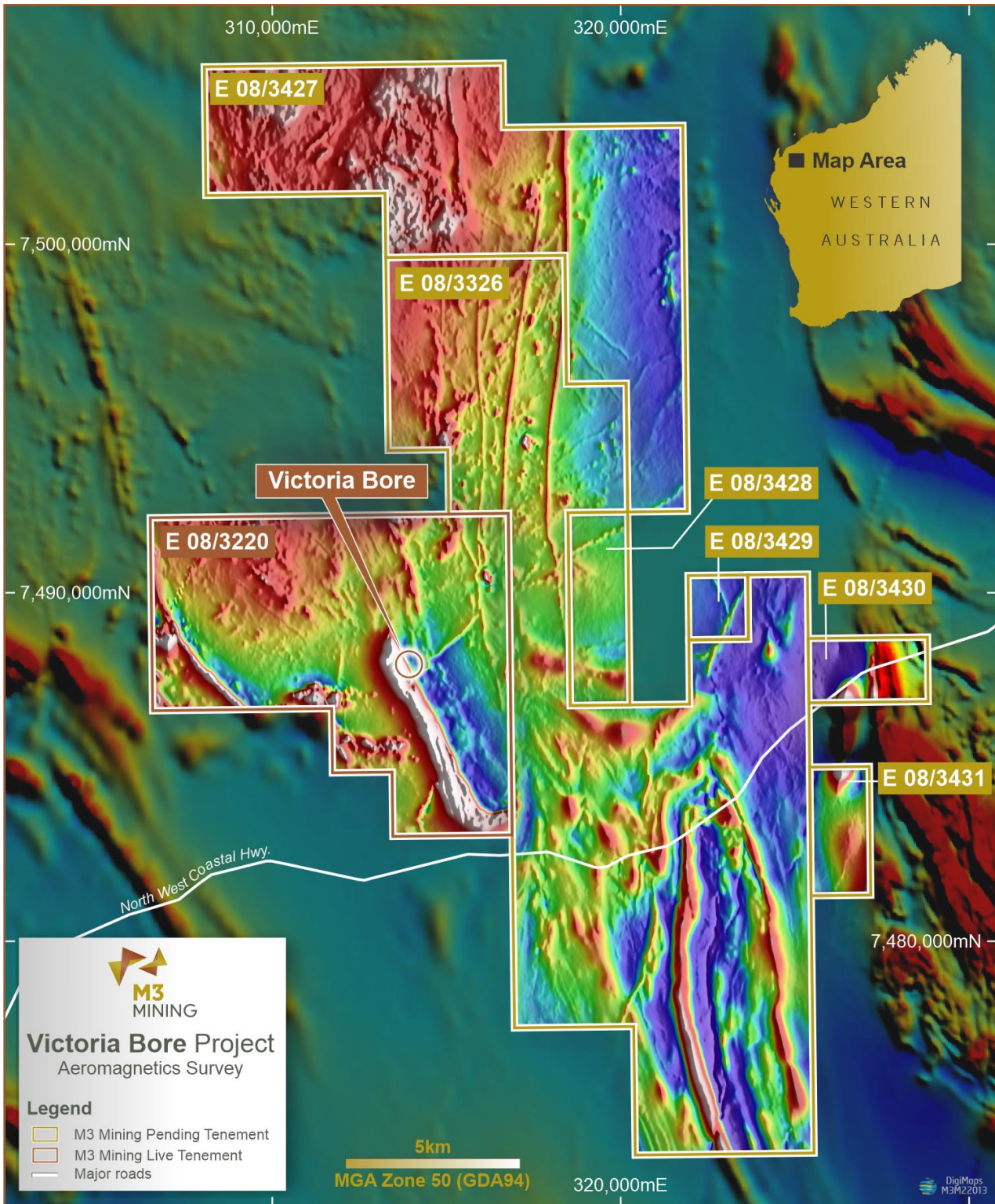


Figure 1 – Victoria Bore Project Magnetics (AMAG_RTP_090)



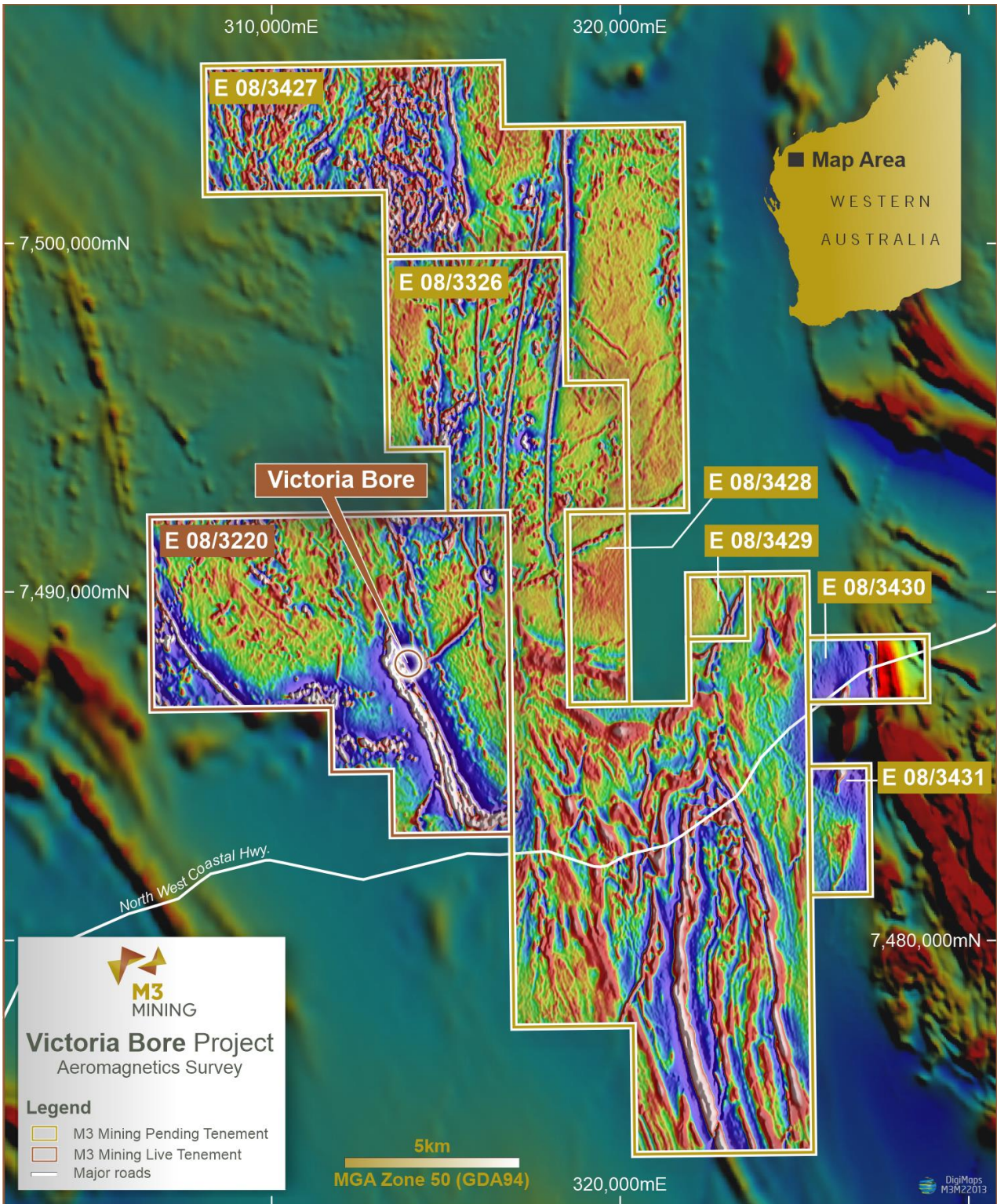


Figure 2 – Victoria Bore Project Magnetics (AMAG_RTP_1VD_090)



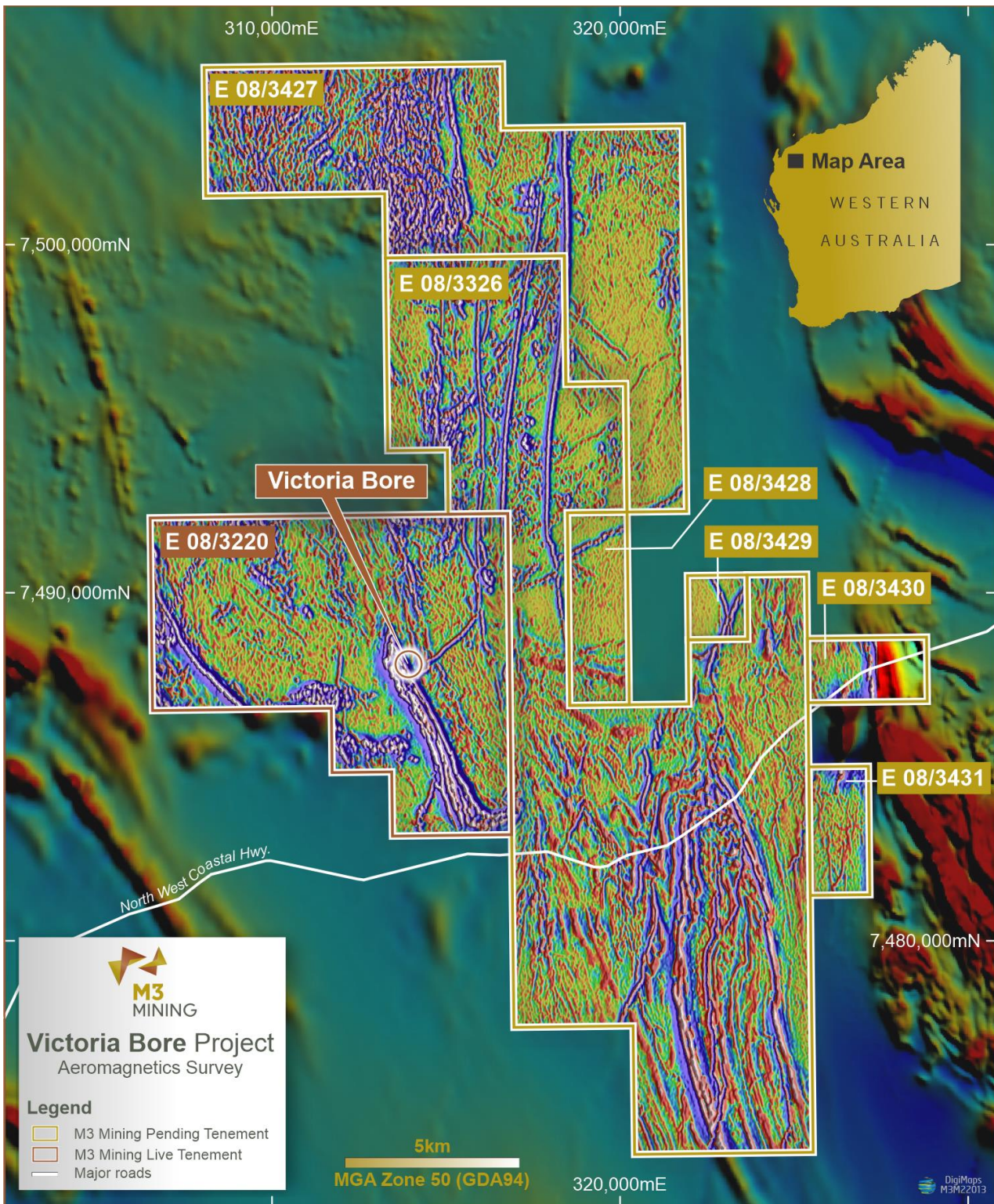


Figure 3– Victoria Bore Project Magnetics (AMAG RTP_2VD_090)



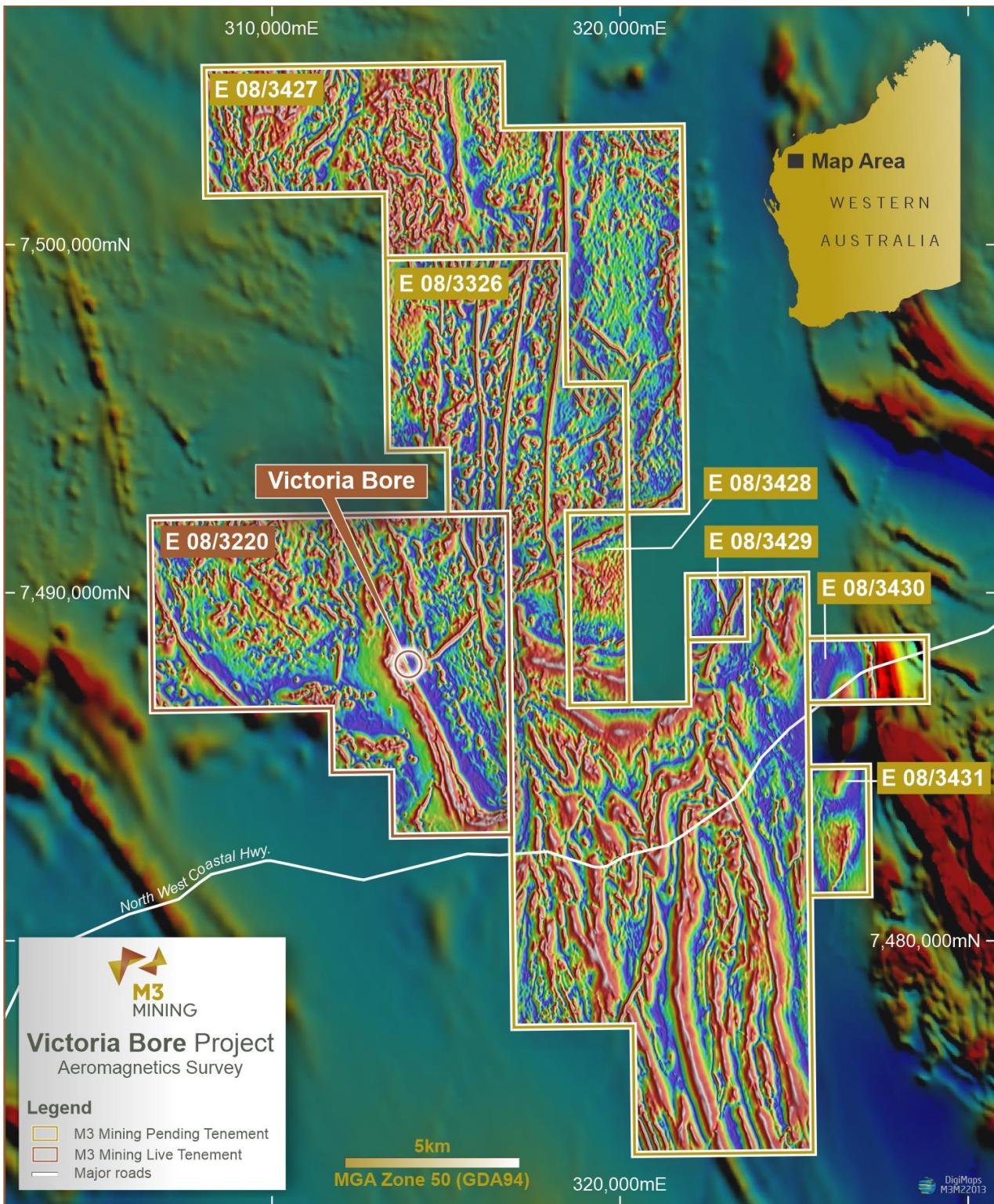


Figure 4– Victoria Bore Project Magnetics (AMAG_RTP_TILT_090)



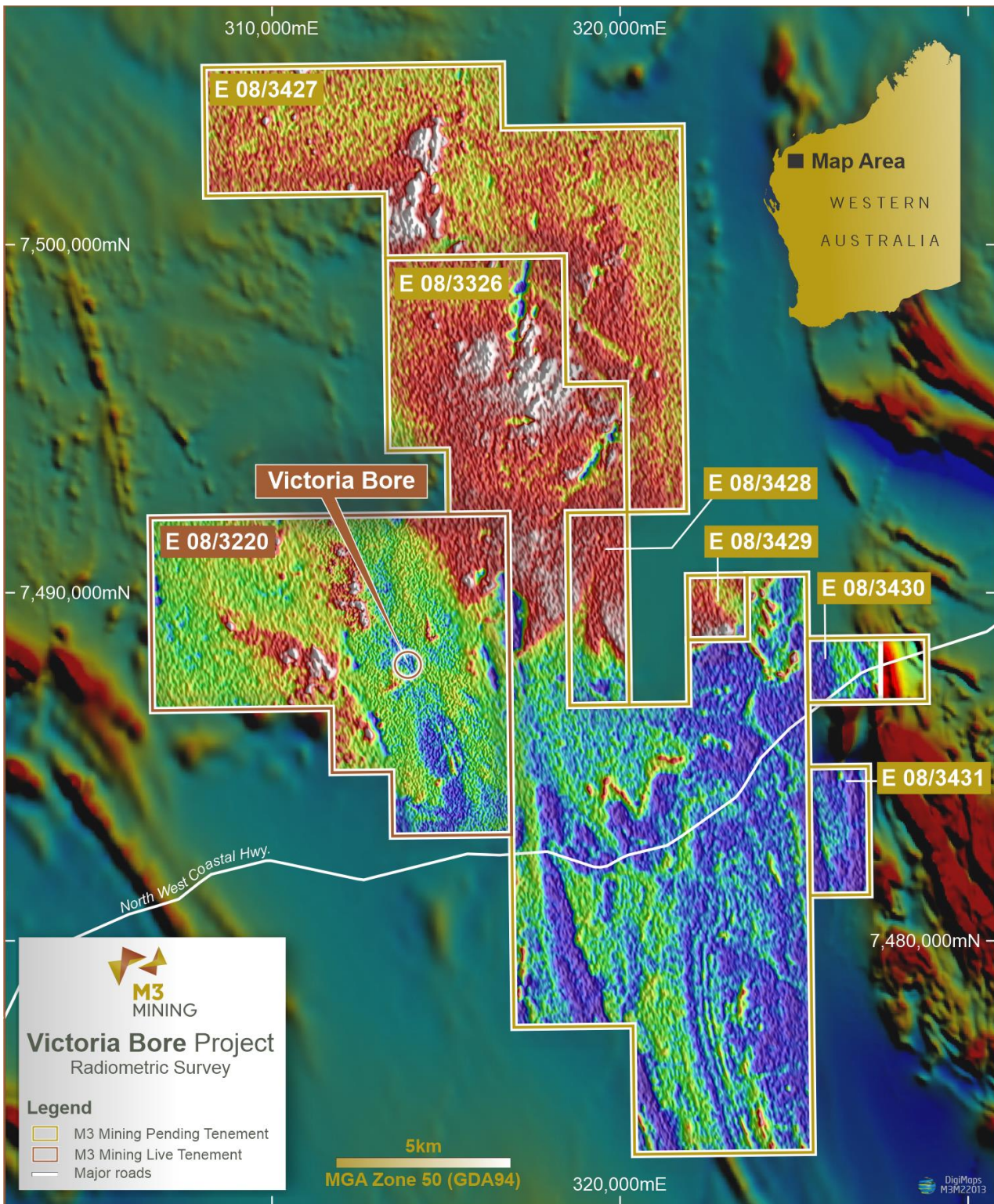


Figure 5– Victoria Bore Project Radiometrics (Potassium)

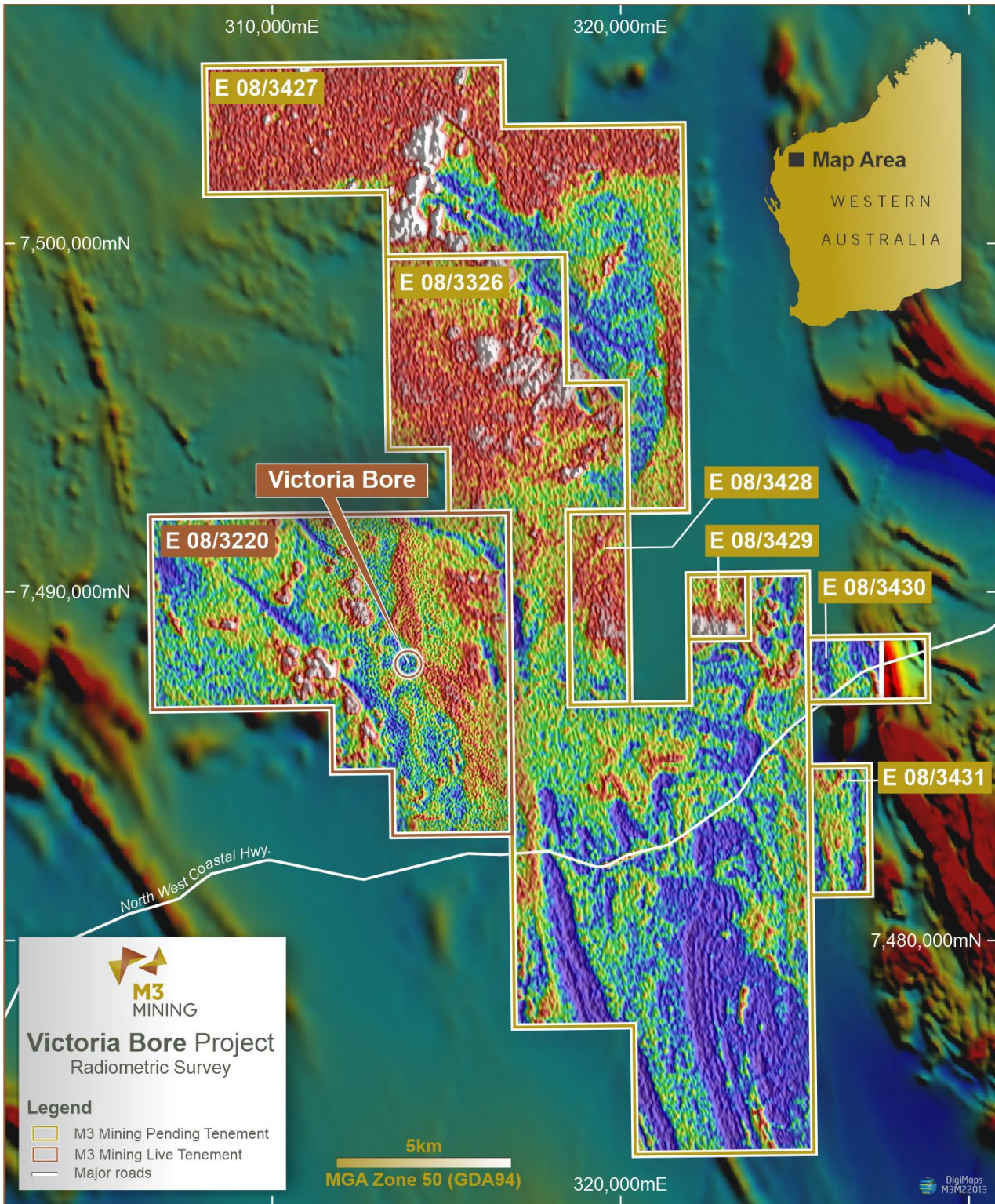


Figure 6– Victoria Bore Project Radiometrics (Thorium)





This announcement has been authorised for issue by the Board of M3 Mining Limited in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 15.5.

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About M3 Mining

M3 Mining Limited (ASX:M3M) is a Perth-based mineral exploration company focused on creating value for shareholders through exploration and development of a high-quality copper and gold exploration portfolio. M3 Mining's projects are strategically located in regions surrounded by majors and has experienced minimal modern, systematic exploration across both projects. The Company's strategy is to apply a systematic approach to the assessment and prioritisation of its projects, all of which have the potential to produce material discoveries.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Jeremy Clark, a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Jeremy Clark is the sole director of Lily Valley International Pty. Ltd. Jeremy Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jeremy Clark consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.



Appendix 1 – JORC Table

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Aeromagnetic and Radiometric Survey

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern aeromagnetic survey flown to assist with mineral exploration activities across the entire Victoria Bore tenement package. Magnetic, radiometric and elevation data recorded along individual flight lines. Aircraft: Fixed-Wing (Cessna 206) System Type: Gradiometer
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinate system for the project was GDA94, MGA Zone 50. A local coordinate system was utilised during data collection. The Maxwell project and exported ASCII files have been converted to real world coordinates.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey lines were flown east-west Regional lines were flown at 100m spacing A detailed zone was flown at 50m spacing to acquire higher density data.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey lines were flown east-west Flying height: 30m Total line km: 4,407km No orientation bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for geophysical surveys.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data reviewed and audited by geophysical survey company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Victoria Bore Copper Project consists of one exploration license and seven exploration licence applications No joint venture or royalties are understood to impact the tenements. No known impediments are understood to occur to allow further exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploration has been completed, historical rock chip sampling as well as a MLEM was completed along with a first pass RC program as released previously. Exploration is considered to be at an early stage across all tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data supplied indicates mineralisation within the tenements is potentially in line with the commonly observed shear hosted, structurally control mineralisation style. Limited understanding of the mineralisation occurs to date
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – No drilling undertaken.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – No data aggregation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – No drilling undertaken.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable maps are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key results and conclusions have been included in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical data mentioned in the release can be found in previous releases and detailed in the Independent Geologist Report in the prospectus.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up interpretation is planned to better understand the newly acquired magnetic and radiometric data.