CAZALY
RESOURCES LIMITED

ANOMALOUS COPPER RESULTS & MULTIPLE EM TARGETS AT THE ASHBURTON PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Anomalous copper mineralisation over 2 km strike**
- **Up to 32% copper in rock chips**
- **Three new EM target trends identified**
- **Conductor modelling and prioritisation underway**

Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, "Cazaly" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that exploration has advanced at its Ashburton Project, located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Copper results have been received from rock chip samples collected at the Cheela Plains prospect and initial processing of final electromagnetic (EM) survey data was also completed. The Cheela Plains prospect is located along the Najilgardy fault zone where Cazaly holds the rights to a major land position covering more than 2,450km^2 in the Ashburton Basin. The project covers major regional structures considered to be prospective for large mineralised systems.

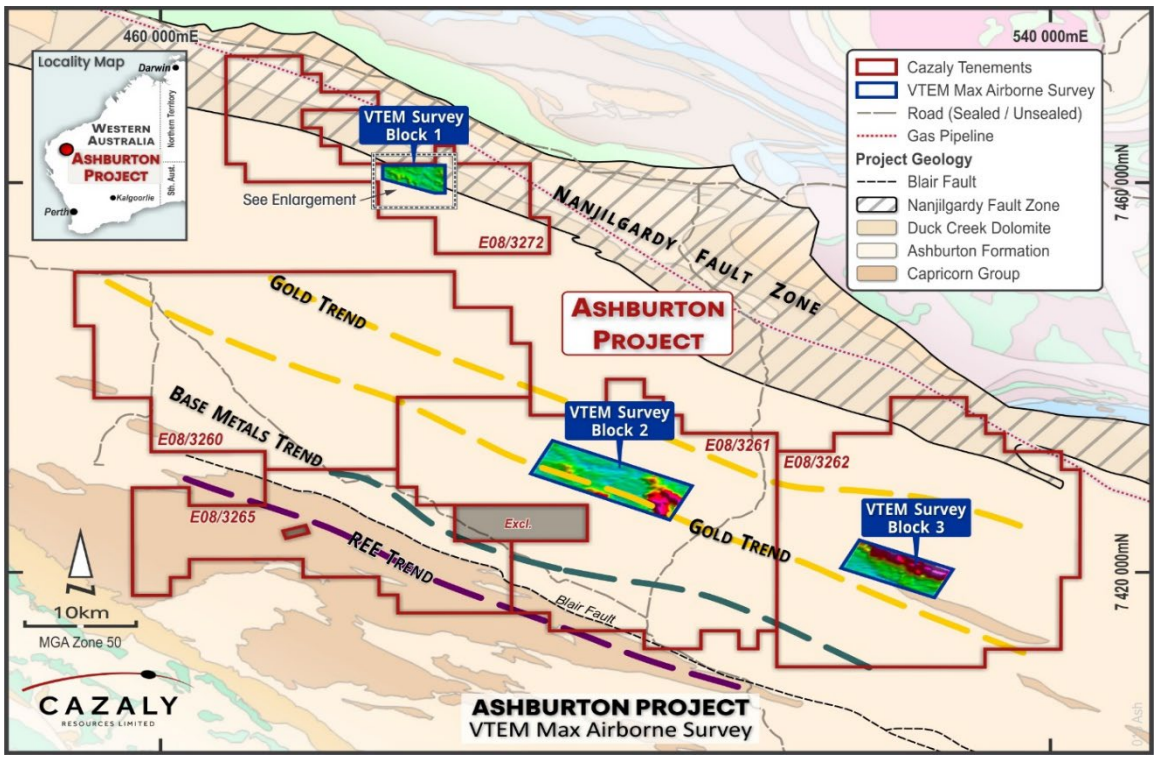

Figure 1. VTEM survey blocks and interpreted +50km long mineralised trends.

Surface Rock Chip Results

Analytical results have been returned for three (3) rock chip samples collected at the Cheela Plains prospect where Cazaly's geologists identified copper in outcrop in the form of copper carbonates, visual estimates up to 3% and copper sulphides, visual estimates up to 5% (Figure 2). Two of the three samples assayed above 10% copper, with the highest assay 32.32% copper, further details are included in Appendix 1. The mineralised copper trend continues to the south east with anomalous rock chip samples extending the anomaly over 2km strike. Limited historical drilling was conducted to the south-east of the best rock chip results however the drill holes appear to have failed to test the prospective stratigraphy and therefore ineffective at testing the copper potential along this trend.

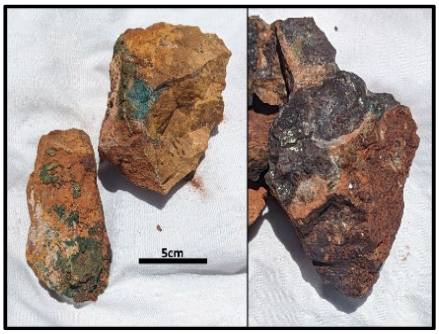

Figure 2. Copper bearing rock chip samples collected from Cheela Plains.

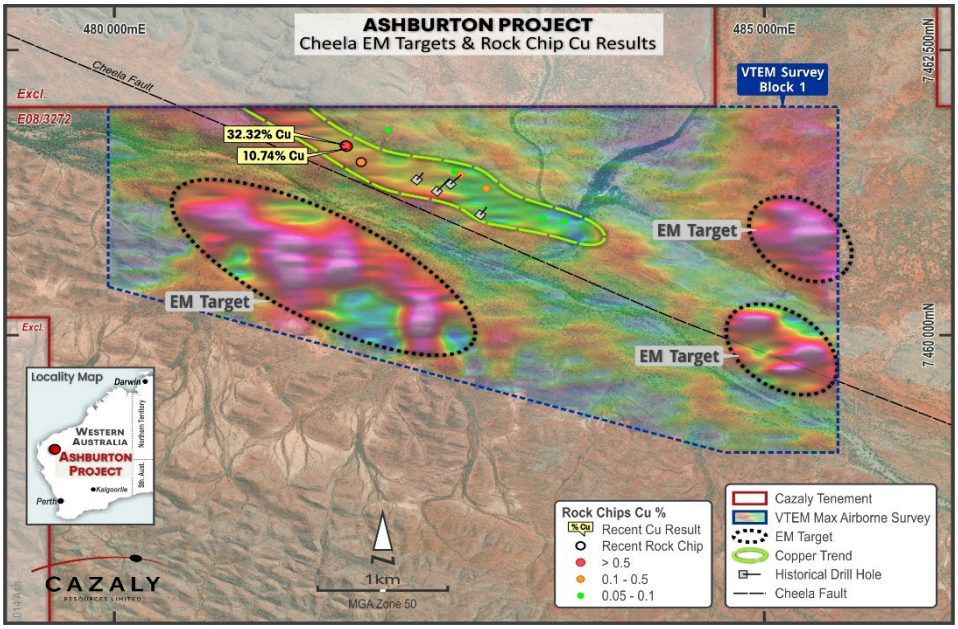

Figure 3. Location of three new, untested EM targets and anomalous copper rock chip results.

Airborne Electromagnetic Targets

An Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) Survey was completed across three blocks (further details included in Table 1, Appendix 1) in early August 2022 for a total of 305 line kilometres at 400m or 200m line spacing. Final EM survey results have been received and processing has been completed for the first priority block "Survey Block 1" located at the Cheela Plains prospect along the Nanjilgardy Fault. The Nanjilgardy fault is a major regional scale structure marking the boundary between the Capricorn Orogen and the Pilbara Craton. The structure is associated with significant deposits including Black Cat's (ASX: BC8) Paulsens gold mine and Kalamazoo's (ASX: KZR) Mount Olympus gold mine. Final results and report are pending.

Three new EM targets have been identified (Figure 3) closely associated with a NW trending Fault, interpreted to be a splay off the Nanjilgardy fault within the broader Nanjilgardy fault zone. This fault may have been an important conduit for the focus of mineralising fluids and is in close proximity to the copper mineralisation and EM targets. All three EM targets are untested, no historical surface sampling or drilling has been conducted on the targets. The Company has initiated specific modelling of the EM anomalies to determine the size and geometry of any potential conductor targets for further follow-up. It is anticipated that this will be completed in the coming weeks in time for the 2023 field season.

Cazaly's MD Tara French commented *"These initial EM targets are extremely encouraging especially with the nearby 2km copper trend containing extremely rich copper rock chips. Once again our exploration results add valuable insights to the mineralisation potential of this very large land package we hold in the Ashburton Basin. The two remaining EM survey blocks at the Ashburton Project require modelling, and once all interpretations are complete target ranking will commence in order to prioritise areas for further work."*

ENDS
For and on behalf of the Cazaly Board

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled or reviewed by Mr Don Horn, who is an employee of the Company. Mr Horn is a Member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Horn consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Cazaly's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Although Cazaly Resources believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

APPENDIX 1 – Ashburton Geochemical Rock Chip Sample Data, Results & Airborne VTEM Surveys.

Table 1 Rock Chip sample results from the Cheela prospect.

SampleID	MGA North	MGA East	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_%	Fe_%	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	V_ppm	Zn_ppm
ASH0073	7461655	481788	54	1.08	241	28.3	10.74	8.49	23	27.4	0.18	24	49
ASH0074	7461662	481781	52	2.21	87	10.7	32.32	24.23	19	22.7	3.49	19	12
ASH0075	7461518	481899	2	0	7	4	0.29	1.02	10	5	0	8	17

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Rock Chips** Rock Chips were collected by Cazaly staff and submitted for analysis. Rock chips are collected at selected locations and often subject to bias. They can be difficult to duplicate due to the heterogenous nature of many styles of mineralisation. The versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey was undertaken by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor. The survey was completed by helicopter at the Ashburton Project over 3 separate blocks utilising the Geotech Ltd VTEM Max system
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chips have been collected by Cazaly to assist in characterising different lithologies, alterations and mineralisation. Multiple samples are often collected from a single locality to assist with understanding these 3 factors. Rock chips were taken with the intention to best represent each outcrop. Individual rock samples can be biased towards higher grade mineralisation due to their heterogeneity when compared to other methods like soil sampling and drilling. VTEM survey lines were flown on 200m and 400m spacing orientated at 30° or 180 ° to ensure flight lines were close to perpendicular to the strike of stratigraphy.
	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	Samples targeting potential base metal/gold mineralisation were submitted for analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS (Intertek method AR25/MS33)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Rock chip samples are typically 1-2 kg. The entire sample received by the laboratory is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. **Historical Rock Chips** Rock chip sampling were submitted to BV-Ultratrace in Perth where samples were analysed for Au by fire assay and ICP-MS while multi-elements were analysed by aqua regia followed by ICPMS/ AES determination. Further details of this sampling can be found in WAMEX item A117659 Supervision of the VTEM survey, processing of data and preparation of final products was completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. Modelling and interpretation of data was completed by geophysicists at Southern Geoscience Consultants. **Survey Specifications:** Loop Diameter: 35 m Pulse: 7ms Receivers: Z, X Horizontal Gradiometer: No Helicopter survey Height: 35m Full Waveform: Required
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.*	Rock chip sample locations were marked with handheld GPS and waypoints were recorded in the field. Geological descriptions of each sample were recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological notes are qualitative. No instruments were used to take quantitative measurements in field.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological notes were taken for all point samples collected.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Entire rock chip samples were submitted to the lab. Pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron is considered appropriate for the subsequent analysis via Fusion/Aqua Regia. **Historical Rock Chips** Sample preparation details were not reported
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No QAQC samples were inserted into lab jobs
	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.	No duplicate samples were taken
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 1-2kg are considered adequate for this type of sampling which provides ample material for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Aqua regia digestion is a classical empirical digestion technique with successful global application in geochemical exploration. Most oxide, sulphide and carbonate minerals are digested, however, refractory minerals and most silicates may be only partially decomposed. Recovery levels will vary between the elements and sample matrices.
	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.	No handheld geophysical, geochemical tools were used in the field.
	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.	No QAQC samples were submitted with rock chips.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Validity of significant results has been assessed by Cazaly geologists. Considering the historical results and the geological observations results were deemed acceptable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data is collected using a field notebook and handheld GPS. Data is downloaded daily to QAQC in a GIS program to validate spatial data. Data entry is performed in the field. Chain of Custody was completed by the site project geologist. Final data validation is performed in the Perth office before upload to the Company database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data received from base metal targeting base metal mineralisation with aqua regia.
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.*	Sample positions were located with a handheld GPS (+3m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	All co-ordinates collected are in GDA94 / MGA zone 50
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Sample elevation is determined by draping sample points onto a digital terrain model determined from satellite data. This is considered adequate for this form of sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Samples were targeted on points of geological interest and not on any specific sample spacing or grid system.
	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.	VTEM survey configuration: • Block 1: 200m line spacing 0-180 line direction Base Frequency – 25 Hz Sensor height - 35m Loop diameter - 35mPeak dipole moment – 700,000NIA Transmitter pulse width – 7ms

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Block 2: 200 to 400m line spacing 30-210 line direction Base Frequency – 25 Hz Sensor height - 35m Loop diameter - 35mPeak dipole moment – 700,000NIA Transmitter pulse width – 7ms • Block 3: 200 to 400m line spacing 30-210 line direction Base Frequency – 25 Hz Sensor height - 35m Loop diameter - 35mPeak dipole moment – 700,000NIA Transmitter pulse width – 7ms Rock chips are not appropriate for incorporation into mineral resource estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.*	Sample sites were picked along a broad stratigraphic trend defined by anomalous results in open file data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were stored on site, until delivery to Intertek laboratory in Perth. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed. A review of location data has been carried out by Cazaly geologists through GIS software.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Ashburton Project is located on granted tenements E08/3260, E08/3261, E08/3262, E08/3265 and E08/3272 held 100% by Cazaly Resources Ltd. Native Title Agreements have been executed for all tenements with the relevant parties. Normal Western Australian State royalties apply.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Ashburton area has seen exploration for base metals, gold, diamonds, and limited uranium since the 1960s. Uranium was mainly targeted in the vicinity of the Bali Shear (outside of the Ashburton Project). Bali Lo prospect surface exploration in the early 1980s yielded a sample with 270 ppm U3O8 and 2.53% Cu over 5 metres. The Ledge prospect, reported by Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd in

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		the 1980s, yielded an assay of 15.6% copper and 0.28% lead. Drilling produced intersections up to 2 metres at 0.12 ppm gold at 102 metres; and 2 metres at 0.29 ppm gold at 94 metres, with maximum base metal values of 2200 ppm copper, 1700 ppm lead and 220 ppm zinc. One sample from The Company's Station Creek Prospect assayed 25.6% copper, 17% arsenic, 7.05% antinomy, 1120 ppm bismuth, 1420 ppm zinc, and 2.4 ppm gold. Other samples from the area assayed up to 5 ppm gold, 6.35% lead with 5.64% copper, 0.71% thorium with 0.14% yttrium, and 0.45% strontium. However, no uranium anomalies were noted, and the land holding was relinquished (A11798). In the late-1980s, Australian Ores & Minerals Ltd targeted gold in the project area. Initial exploration in the current phase included flying of three runs of Mark II Multispectral Scanning (MSS). These were subsequently followed up with a helicopter-borne stream sediment sampling program, the results of which were generally disappointing. Minor ground magnetic surveys were conducted across some of the MSS anomalies. Ground inspection and sampling of some of the sources of the geochemical anomalies established that they consisted of narrow selvedges adjacent to bucky, white quartz veins. Copper mineralisation, with assays up to 5.2% copper, were noted. However, there were no zones of extensive alteration (A31929). Sipa Exploration NL worked on the area in 2001 and 2002, completing a minor soil sampling campaign; a bedrock geochemical drilling program (RAB/aircore); 1:25,000 reconnaissance geological mapping, and associated rock-chip sampling; and a 100 metre line spacing aeromagnetic-radiometric survey. The soil geochemistry outlined an anomalous gold domain, which was supported by evidence from bedrock geochemistry investigations. However, no anomalous gold values were returned from the rock-chip samples, despite some containing ex-sulphide evidence. It was concluded that the tenements are underlain by rocks and structures prospective for sediment- hosted gold deposits (A65844). FMG and Northern Star (under JV in 2013-15) conducted exploration for gold and iron ore. Regional airborne geophysics was flown, first pass soil, stream and rock chip sampling, RC drilling and detailed structural interpretation was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed. Mineralisation was identified at the Rhino prospect with results to 4m @ 3.33g/t gold (outside of current project). Most relevant to the current work: Northern Star (NST) entered into JV with Fortescue Minerals Group (FMG) in 2013, NST assessed the potential for gold at the New Dawn prospect by taking 107 rock chip samples, 311 soil samples and drilled 5 RC holes. Drilling targeted the down plunge extension of low grade surface Au mineralization discovered by Newcrest that occurred in a fold hinge zone around the contact between calcareous carbonaceous siltstone and dolomite. After receiving results from drilling the surface anomaly was deemed adequately explained and the ground was relinquished. WAMEX item (A117659)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	At this early stage, the potential mineralisation style is unclear. Identification of sulphides and secondary weathered Cu-sulphides are encouraging and give more weight to conductors identified in the basement due to the conductive nature of massive sulphide accumulations.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling has been conducted.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling has been conducted.
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No drilling has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	Refer to the body of the announcement.
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.*	Results from all collected samples have been reported in this announcement. Results from historical sampling is detailed in WAMEX item A117659.
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.*	All material information available has been reported in the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Planned work includes refinement of the initial VTEM via remodelling and potential ground-based surveys by geophysical consultant/contractors. If encouraging results are received from this work plans would progress to drill targeting and planning.