ALMA METALS

ASX:ALM
ANNOUNCEMENT

Further broad drill intersections extend porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralisation at the Briggs Copper Project

Summary:

- **Further assays from the current core drilling program at the Briggs Copper Project in Central Queensland confirm copper-molybdenum sulphide mineralisation in multiple holes over a significant strike-length:**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)
22BRD0014	**6.0**	**306.0**	**300.0**	**0.11**	**8**
and	**306.0**	**528.7**	**222.7**	**0.20**	**36**
including	322.0	338.0	16.0	0.25	16
including	350.0	366.0	16.0	0.24	65
including	**466.0**	**528.7**	**62.7**	**0.28**	**37**
including	478.0	512.0	34.0	0.31	24
23BRD0015	**8.1**	**332.0***	**323.9**	**0.20**	**95**
including	**22.0**	**62.0**	**40.0**	**0.33**	**131**
including	**36.0**	**60.0**	**24.0**	**0.39**	**126**
including	**108.0**	**134.0**	**26.0**	**0.23**	**53**
including	**144.0**	**166.0**	**22.0**	**0.25**	**114**
including	**196.0**	**240.0**	**44.0**	**0.21**	**106**
including	**266.0**	**276.0**	**10.0**	**0.25**	**121**

*Assays received for 0m to 332m to date. Remaining 276.3m of hole still to be assayed.

- **23BRD0015 is the most significant molybdenum drill intersection on the project to date. The economic significance of this will be evaluated once further metallurgical studies have been undertaken. Assays are awaited for the remaining 270m of the hole.**
- **The copper mineralisation in 23BRD0015 is 190m to the north of the Briggs Central Inferred Resource (143Mt @ 0.29% Cu) and is likely to support a significant resource upgrade once further drilling has been completed.**
- **The copper mineralisation in 22BRD0014 is 180m to the north of hole 22BRD0013 which intersected 441.5m @ 0.21% Cu from 8m in the Northern Porphyry Target. This is the most northerly drill intersection in the project to date.**
- **Drill intersections containing >0.2% Cu have now been recorded over more than 1650m strike-length within the ~2000m long >0.1% Cu surface geochemical anomaly.**
- **Alma can earn up to a 70% joint venture interest in the Briggs Copper Project.**

Briggs Core Drilling Progress and Results to Date

Alma Metals Limited (ASX: ALM, "the Company" or "Alma") is pleased to provide further assay results from the current drilling program at the Briggs Copper Project in Queensland (Figure 1). Exploration at Briggs is being funded by Alma under an Earn-In Joint Venture agreement where Alma can earn up to a 70% interest from owner Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) via a staged earn-in.

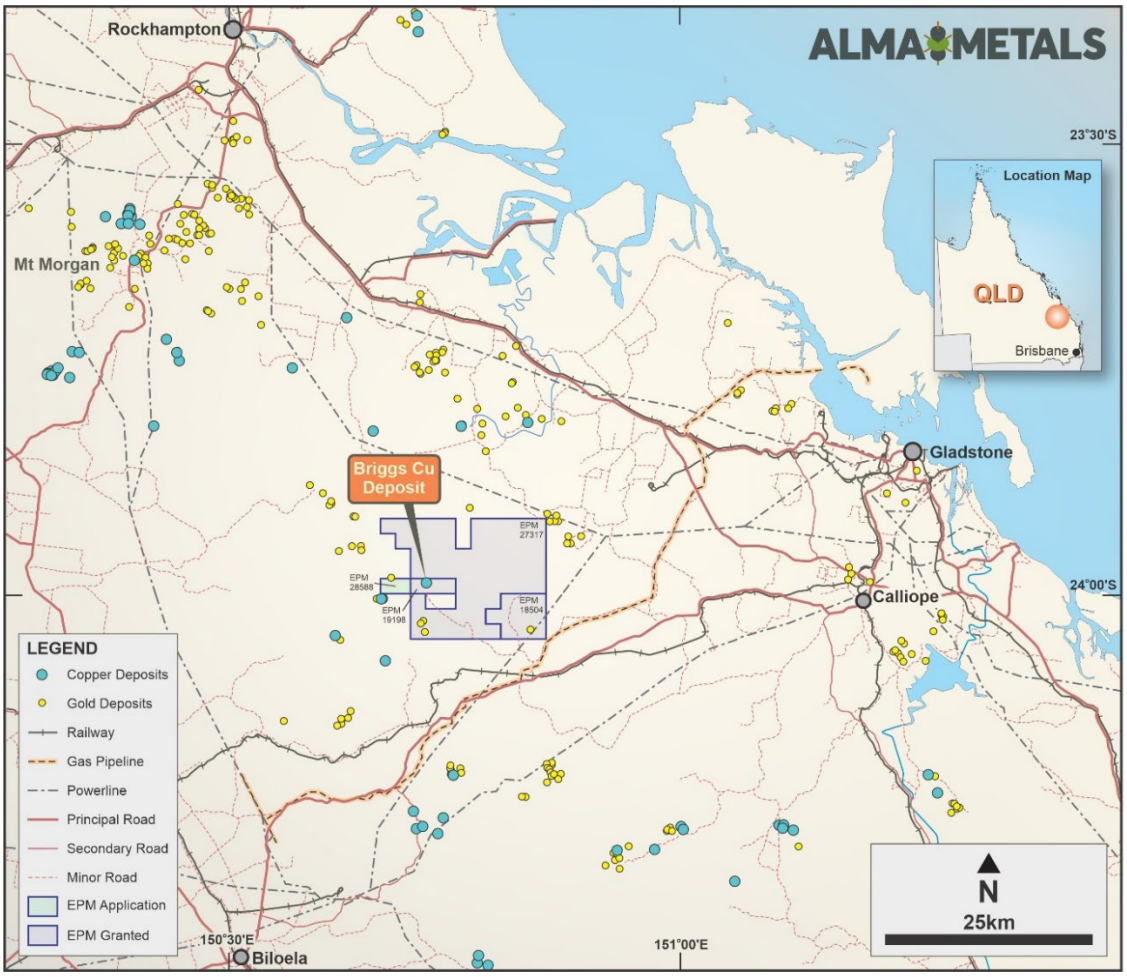

Figure 1. *Regional plan showing proximity of the Briggs copper deposit to key infrastructure elements in and around Gladstone.*

The Project includes the Briggs Central copper deposit, where an Inferred Mineral Resource of 143Mt at 0.29% Cu has been defined (ALM release 18 August 2021). The current program is testing Exploration Targets (Table 1 and Figure 2) outlined at the adjoining Northern and Central Porphyry areas (ALM release 4 July 2022).

Table 1 *Exploration Target Ranges for the Briggs Copper Project*

Target	Exploration Target Ranges
Northern Porphyry	110Mt - 205Mt at 0.20% to 0.35% Cu
Briggs Central	260Mt - 490Mt at 0.20% to 0.35% Cu
Southern Porphyry	85Mt - 155Mt at 0.20% to 0.35% Cu
Total	**455Mt - 850Mt at 0.20% to 0.35% Cu**

NOTE: *The potential tonnage and grade ranges of the Exploration Targets in Table 1 are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in an increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Exploration Target for Briggs Central excludes the current Inferred Resource estimate (143Mt at 0.29% Cu).*

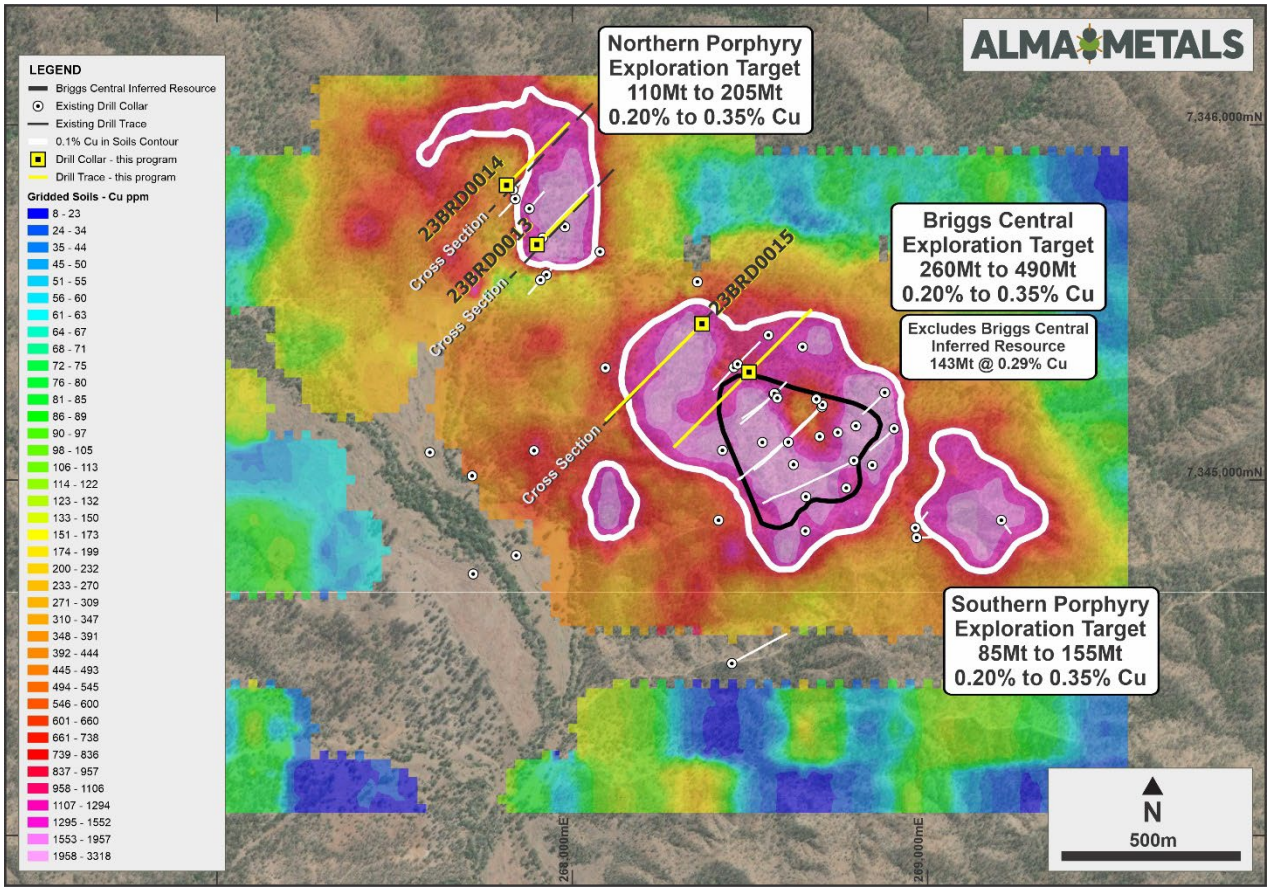

Figure 2. *Plan displaying Cu in soil geochemistry, Exploration Target outlines based on 0.1% Cu contour (white) and existing Inferred Resource outline (black), plus historic and planned drill holes.*

Drill hole **22BRD0014** was collared to test the northern part of the Northern Porphyry Exploration Target and is 180m to the north of 22BRD0013 (see Figure 2 and Table 3). 22BRD0014 intersected similar volcanic sediments and tuffs intruded by porphyritic granodiorites forming dykes and stocks (see Figure 3 and refer to ALM release 28 February 2023).

The hole passed into a post-mineral intrusion at 528.6m down-hole depth and was terminated at 536.5m. All rock types other than post-mineral intrusions contain variable densities of mm- to cm-scale porphyry-style quartz veins and are variably mineralised with copper and iron sulphides as disseminations in the rock mass, and/or in the quartz-veins.

A broad interval (~140m) of well mineralized porphyritic intrusive, and the associated volcanic sediment contact zone, is observed in the lower portion of 22BRD0014 (Figure 3 and Table 2). This intrusive has no surface expression and its discovery opens significant exploration opportunities targeting higher grade zones of copper mineralisation, particularly in the contact zone along the north-eastern margin of the Briggs system.

Drill hole **23BRD0015** was collared 190m to the north of the Briggs Central Inferred Resource (Figure 2 and Table 3) and is being drilled towards the SW to test for extensions of the inferred resource and to test a molybdenum anomaly in soil sampling which is offset from the copper anomaly (see Figure 4). The hole was collared in porphyritic granodiorite but passed into mineralised volcanic sediments at a down-hole depth of approximately 40m.

The mineralised volcanic sediments contain several decimetre- to metre-scale granitic dykes and ubiquitous mm- to cm- scale porphyry style quartz-(feldspar-sulphide) veins containing visible chalcopyrite and lesser amounts of molybdenite (e.g., Figure 5). Assays reflect these observations with thick intersections containing both copper and molybdenum mineralisation (see Table 2). These are the best drill results for molybdenum to date at Briggs and warrant further evaluation to determine the economic significance of the molybdenum.

Assay results have been received for the top 332m of this hole only, with the final sample from 330m to 332m containing 0.69% Cu and 230ppm Mo. The hole was recently terminated at a depth of 608.3m, with assays for the remaining 276.3m of this hole expected in May.

Table 2 Assay Results for drill hole 22BRD0014 and 23BRD0015

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off (%Cu)
22BRD0014	**6.0**	**306.0**	**300.0**	**0.11**	**8**	min envelope
including	6.0	18.0	12.0	0.21	8	0.1
including	32.0	60.0	28.0	0.15	7	0.1
including	72.0	81.3	9.3	0.18	21	0.1
including	89.0	106.0	17.0	0.13	7	0.1
including	122.0	156.0	34.0	0.13	4	0.1
including	174.0	188.0	14.0	0.16	9	0.1
including	210.0	228.0	18.0	0.11	7	0.1
including	233.45	250.0	16.55	0.11	8	0.1
including	260.00	306.0	46.00	0.13	11	0.1
and	**306.0**	**528.7**	**222.7**	**0.20**	**36**	0.1
including	**322.0**	**338.0**	**16.0**	**0.25**	**16**	**0.2**
including	**350.0**	**366.0**	**16.0**	**0.24**	**65**	**0.2**
including	**466.0**	**528.7**	**62.7**	**0.28**	**37**	**0.2**
including	**478.0**	**512.0**	**34.0**	**0.31**	**24**	**0.3**
23BRD0015	**8.1**	**332.0***	**323.9**	**0.20**	**95**	Min envelope
including	8.1	63.3	55.3	0.28	108	0.1
including	**22.0**	**62.0**	**40.0**	**0.33**	**131**	**0.2**
including	**36.0**	**60.0**	**24.0**	**0.39**	**126**	**0.3**
and	72.0	282.0	210.0	0.19	91	0.1
including	**108.0**	**134.0**	**26.0**	**0.23**	**53**	**0.2**
including	**144.0**	**166.0**	**22.0**	**0.25**	**114**	**0.2**
including	**196.0**	**240.0**	**44.0**	**0.21**	**106**	**0.2**
including	**266.0**	**276.0**	**10.0**	**0.25**	**121**	**0.2**
and	290.65	332.0	41.35*	0.18	128	0.1

*Assays awaited from 332m to end of hole

Notes:
1. Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths.
2. Average grades are weighted against sample interval.
3. Significant results reported at 0.0% Cu, 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Cu & 0.3% Cu cut-off grade.
4. Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m.

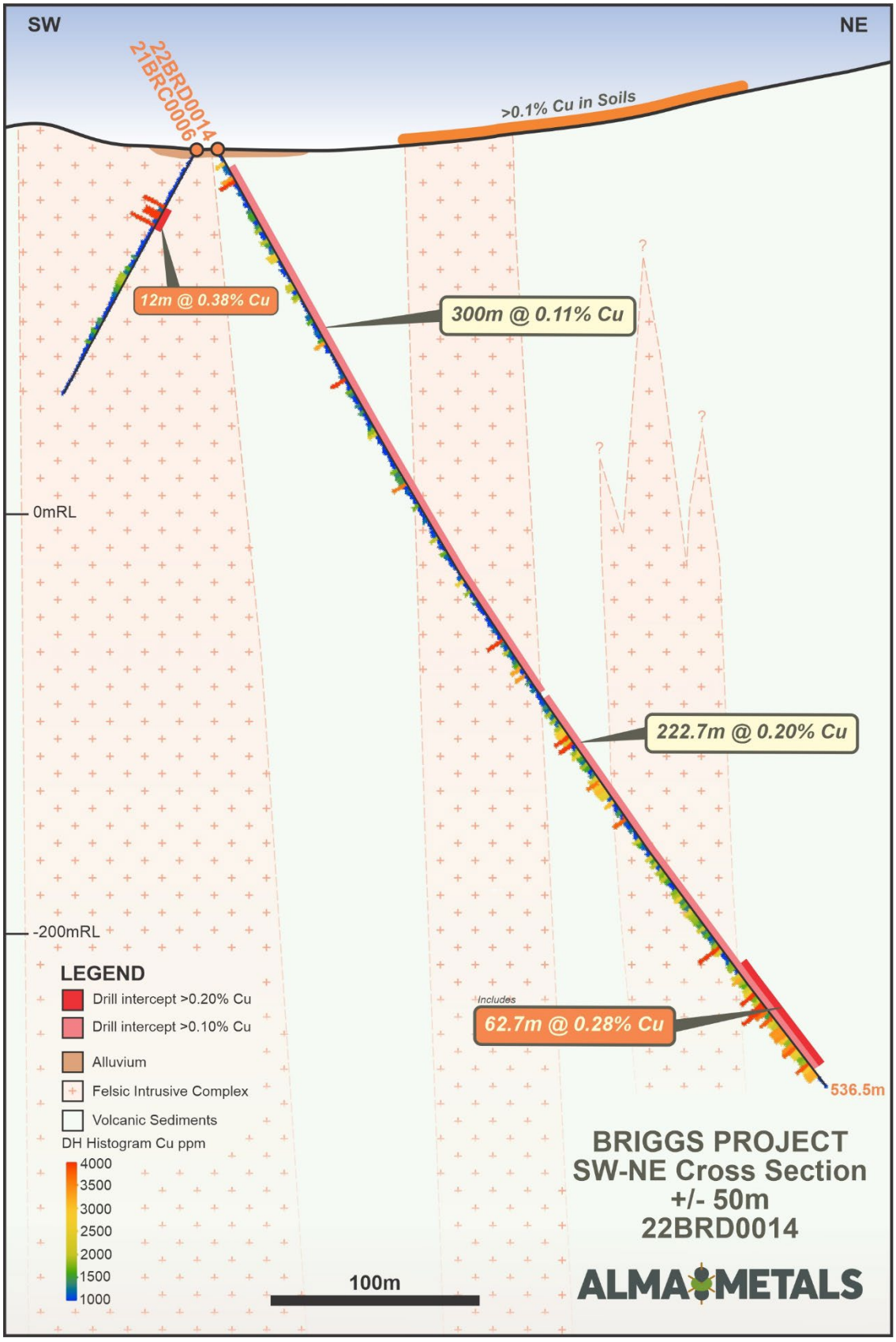

Figure 3. *Cross Section for 22BRD0014, Northern Porphyry Target.*

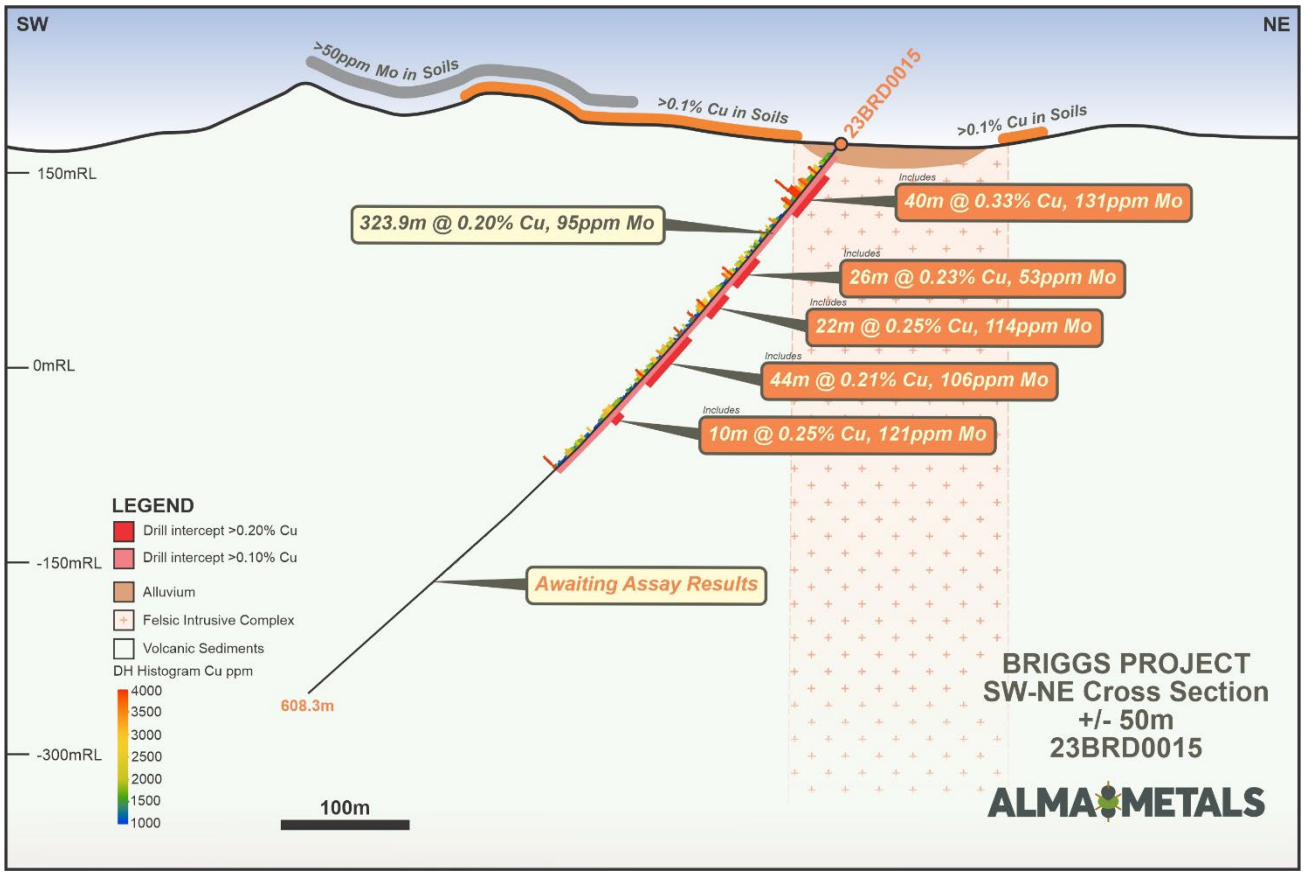

Figure 4. *Cross-Section for 23BRD0015, Briggs Central*

Figure 5. *Quartz-molybdenite-chalcopyrite vein in potassic altered volcanic sediments, hole 23BRD0015 at 435m down-hole depth. Assays awaited. Field of View approx.15cm across.*

Table 3 *Completed and planned 2022-23 drill holes designed to test Exploration Targets at the Briggs Copper Project*

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Planned Depth
Northern Porphyry	22BRD0013	267900	7345663	172m	55	-60	449.5m*
Northern Porphyry	22BRD0014	267815	7345830	185m	55	-60	536.5m*
Central Porphyry	23BRD0015	268365	7345440	186m	225	-50	602m*
Central Porphyry	23BRD0016	268580	7345230	191m	40	-50	400m
Central Porphyry	Z_CP2201	268497	7345304	191m	225	-60	600m
Central Porphyry	Z_CP2204	268365	7345440	186m	225	-75	400m

* *Completed Depth (EoH).*

This announcement is authorised for release by Managing Director, Frazer Tabeart.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (Executive Director of Alma Metals Limited). Dr Tabeart is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Dr Tabeart has sufficient experience which 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 for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Briggs Central Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 18 August 2021;

(ii) exploration results which were previously announced on 18 February 2022, 11 April 2022, 12 May 2022, 4 July 2022, 24 November 2022, 30 January 2023 and 28 February 2023.

(iii) Exploration Target which was previously announced on 4 July 2022.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS*:*

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Alma Metals does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.	• Drill core was photographed and logged by a company geologist to industry standard. • Sample intervals were nominally 2m. • Whole core was transported to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere, Brisbane for cutting, sample preparation and assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling is HQ3 (63.5mm diameter) from surface.
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.	• Core recovery determined during logging by reference to drillers marker blocks. • Core recovery exceeded 90%
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 is photographed and logged to industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Core has been cut longitudinally using an Almonte type core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals. • Sample were fine crushed, rotary split, 250g pulverized (ALS prep code PREP31-AY). • ¼ core field duplicates were taken every 20 samples. • Quality control was assessed as adequate for this batch: • The Cu correlation in the field duplicates was a little erratic, but predominantly within acceptable limits. The worst outliers were BRD00325/326 with 1255ppm vs 2730ppm Cu and BRD00525/526 with 3080ppm vs 2210ppm Cu. ○ This may reflect the "nuggety" nature of some of the chalcopyrite in quartz veins.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Samples were assayed at ALS Laboratories by multi-element ultratrace, 4 acid digest, ICP-MS instrumentation (ALS code ME-MS61).
		• A commercial standard alternating with a blank was inserted every 25 samples.
		• The QC was acceptable for these holes:
		  ○ The Cu values in the Blank samples were acceptable.
		  ○ The GBM320-8 standard had most results within acceptable limits, other than one sample (BRD00521) which has 7390ppm Cu vs the expected value of 6666ppm Cu.

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. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Data is storage electronically in a database managed by a data administrator
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.	• Coordinates of the collar of 22BRD0014 and 23BRD0015 are recorded using a handheld GPS. • Down hole survey data is being collected systematically at approximately 50m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 56 • Topographical control has been obtained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by Lidar survey
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.	• 22BRD0014 and 23BRD0015 are exploration holes. Further drilling is required to establish geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • Photographs of core samples are selective with the intention of providing examples of the range of rock types and styles of mineralization observed in drill holes 22BRD0014 and 23BRD0015.
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.	• Drill hole 22BRD0014 was drilled to test the Northern Porphyry Exploration Target and hole 23BRD0015 was drilled do test the Briggs Central Exploration Target and the surrounding molybdenum in soils anomaly (ASX announcement 14 October 2022). • The drilling was designed to test beneath a surface soil copper anomalies (ASX announcement 18 February 2022). • The only historic drilling in the Northern Porphyry is Geopeko's 1970's core hole DDH36-4. Minor historical drilling was undertaken into the Briggs Central Porphyry. Details are reported in CBY Replacement Prospectus 03/10/2018 and in ALM Release to ASX dated 18 August 2021.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Whole core is transported by commercial carrier to ALS Zillmere preparation facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not Applicable.

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 license to operate in the area.	• EPM19198 (Briggs) and EPM 27317 (Fig Tree) are located 50km west southwest of Gladstone in central Queensland. • EPM19198 and EPM 27317 are 100% owned by Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY). Rio Tinto holds a 1.5% NSR interest in EPM19198. • In July 2021, Alma Metals committed to a joint venture covering EPM19198, EPM 27317 and adjoining CBY tenements whereby it has the right to earn up to 70% interest by funding up to $15.25M of assessment activity.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release from 18 August 2021 covering work by Noranda (1968-1972), Geopeko (early 1970s), Rio Tinto (2012-2016) and Canterbury Resources (2019-2022). • A 12-hole RC drilling program was completed testing the Central, Northern and Southern porphyry prospects in 2021 (ASX announcement 18 February 2022).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• At Briggs, a granodiorite porphyry stock (GDP) with dimensions in excess of 500m by 200m has been drilled to a depth of ~500m at the Central Porphyry prospect. This stock has intruded volcanoclastic sediments with a zone of hornfels along the contact. The Central Porphyry is one of at least three intrusive centers comprising the Briggs Cu ± Mo porphyry prospect. Intrusive outcrop, soil geochemistry and magnetics (depressed susceptibility) indicate the existence of at least two other centers, referred to as the Northern and Southern Porphyry, that have been comparatively poorly explored. • Copper as chalcopyrite with accessory molybdenum as molybdenite dominate the potentially economic minerals. A relatively thin oxide zone blankets the deposit. The GDP is pervasively altered to potassic style alteration (biotite – k-feldspar) overprinted by phyllic (sericite) alteration. Distribution of copper grade is relatively consistent and predictable within the GDP and in the contact hornfels. • Banded silica bodies with UST textures have been observed at Northern, Central and Southern Porphyries. Similar quartz zones have been intersected in drilling. These siliceous bodies appear to be sub-vertical and dyke-like in character and may have formed at contacts between intrusive phases. The silica bodies are generally well mineralised. It is suggested that they represent emanations from a fertile parent intrusive at depth. • Canterbury's interpretation is that copper deposition at Briggs is multi-stage, with an earlier event associated with quartz - k-feldspar -

		chalcopyrite - molybdenum veins and a later cross-cutting event dominated by quartz - sericite - chalcopyrite. The earlier event appears related to the intrusion of the granodiorite porphyry and potassic alteration, while the later event is thought to be related to phyllic alteration and an as-yet undiscovered intrusive at depth. • The earlier copper event is predominantly hosted within the granodiorite porphyry and the latter along the contact between the intrusive stock and volcanoclastic sediments, probably taking advantage of permeability afforded along intrusive contacts and faults with deposition controlled by brittle fracture and reaction with Fe-rich host rocks.
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.	• Drill hole 22BRD0014 and 23BRD0015 forms part of the current drill program at Briggs (refer ASX announcement 14 October 2022). • Planned and completed holes in this program: **Target** / **Hole ID** / **Easting** / **Northing** / **RL** / **Azimuth** / **Dip** / **Planned Depth** **Northern Porphyry** 22BRD0013 267900 7345663 172m 55 -60 449.5m* **Northern Porphyry** 22BRD0014 267815 7345830 185m 55 -60 536.5m* **Central Porphyry** 23BRD0015 268365 7345440 186m 225 -50 602m* **Central Porphyry** 23BRD0016 268580 7345230 191m 40 -50 400m **Central Porphyry** Z_CP2201 268497 7345304 191m 225 -60 600m **Central Porphyry** Z_CP2204 268365 7345440 186m 225 -75 400m * Completed Depth (EoH).
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.	• Significant intercepts of Cu and Mo are reported at 0.1%Cu, 0.2%Cu and 0.3% Cu cut-offs. • Minimum internal dilution is 4m and minimum significant interval is 10m. • Refer to text for significant intercept table.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill holes are designed to test across the dominant NW-SE structural grain.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See figures in body of the 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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• A diamond drilling program commenced at Briggs in October 2022 (refer ASX announcement 14 October 2022). • The drill program is designed to test exploration targets at Central and Northern porphyries (refer ASX announcement 4 July 2022).