ASX Announcement | ASX: CPM

13 September 2023

More sulphides intersected at King Solomon 1, Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling campaign at King Solomon 1 Cu- Au prospect

Highlights

- **All four diamond drill holes planned at King Solomon 1 Cu-Au prospect near Mt Isa have now been completed**
- **Visual sulphide mineralisation has been noted in all drill holes, with semi massive sulphides intersected in 23MEDH002[3] confirming strongly mineralised breccia zone in the central plunging Cu-Au shoot**
- **23MEDH004 intersects over 10m downhole of sulphide veins in quartz carbonate rich rock from around 111.8m (Plate 1)**
- **A trial downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) is in progress to test the geophysical response associated with the mineralisation and to help design a campaign of deeper holes testing for depth extensions to the plunging shoots**

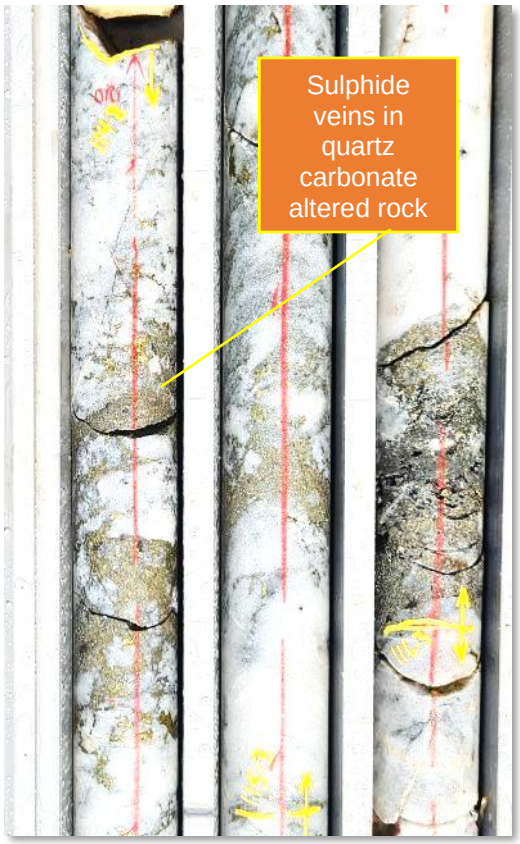

Plate 1: Drill core from hole 23MEDH004~ 114.8m downhole

Managing Director Ian Warland, commented:

"Diamond drilling at King Solomon 1 is now complete with visual sulphides intersected in all four holes. As well as 23MEDH002, which intersected a strongly mineralised zone of around 11m downhole with semi-massive sulphides in brecciated rocks, hole 23MEDH004 intersected around 10m down hole of strongly mineralised sulphide veins in quartz carbonate rich rock. Samples for assay have now been submitted to the laboratory with results expected in October. A trial downhole electromagnetic survey is underway to test the mineralisation's geophysical response and its applicability to deeper drill targeting.

Geological logging and interpretation continues and we look forward to updating the market on the drill hole assays and geophysical results as they come to hand."

King Solomon 1 diamond drilling update

Four holes for 710m were completed with visual sulphides* logged in all drill holes. To recap, the four diamond drill holes are designed to target high grade portions of Cu-Au mineralisation near three RC drill holes including from north to south (**Figure 1**):

- Diamond hole 23MEDH001 to test the northern shoot where 2022 RC hole (22MERC055) intersected; 17m @ 1.7% Cu and 0.38g/t Au from 49m incl: 4m @ 6.2% Cu and 1.31g/t Au (western zone) and 9m @ 2.5% Cu and 0.25g/t Au from 94m incl: 5m @ 4.2% Cu and 0.39g/t Au (middle zone) and 12m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 148m incl: 2m @ 1.3% Cu and 0.04g/t Au (eastern zone)[1],
- Diamond hole 23MEDH002 to test the central shoot where RC hole 22MERC016 intersected 17m @ 2.2% Cu, incl: 8m @ 4.3% Cu & 0.14g/t Au[1],
- Diamond hole 23MEDH003 to test for an extension to the parallel western zone (Figure 1) near the centre of the IP anomaly,
- Diamond hole 23MEDH004 to test the southern shoot where RC hole 22MERC032 intersected 19m @ 1.6% Cu and 0.21g/t Au from 123m, including 5m @ 4.5% Cu and 0.57g/t Au[1].

Diamond drill hole 23MEDH004 intersected approximately 10m visual sulphides from around 111m, including sulphide veins in a quartz carbonate rich rock and breccia (**Plate 2 & 3**). Up to 5 to 10% sulphides with 30% chalcopyrite (cpy) have been estimated. This is consistent with mineralisation intersected in nearby RC drill hole 22MERC032 listed above.

Diamond drill hole 23MEDH003 targeting a strong IP response intersected patchy disseminated pyrite (py) dominated sulphides (1-2%) from around 83m to 122m with chalcopyrite increasing in the last 3m.

The main mineralised shear zone intersected in drill holes 23MEDH002, 23MEDH003 and 23MEDH004 is centered around the faulted contact between relatively brittle volcanics of the Argylla Formation in the east and more ductile metasedimentary rocks of the Corella Formation in the west. The contact has acted as a favourable location for development of a shear zone during regional deformation and a conduit for copper-gold mineralisation to accumulate.

The drill core has been cut and around 290 samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis, with assays expected in October.

A trial downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) of all four diamond holes is in progress, with geophysical modeling of the data expected in late September. The trial DHEM survey is designed to test if the copper-gold mineralisation has sufficient electromagnetic response that could be used to target sulphide mineralisation at depth.

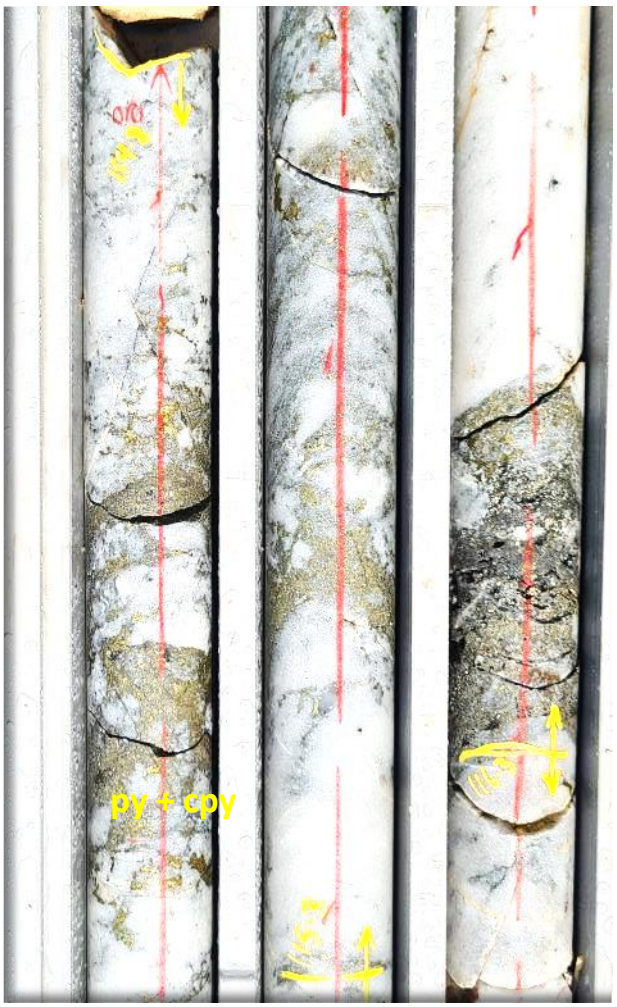

Plate 2: drill core from hole 23MEDH004, from ~ 114.8m downhole, sulphide veins in quartz carbonate rich rock

Plate 3: core from drill hole 23MEDH004 (~111m to121m) showing sulphide mineralisation (see Appendix 2 for more detailed descriptions)

Diamond hole 23MEDH002 reported in late August[3], intersected significant visual mineralisation (**Plate 4**). The visual sulphides are consistent with the intersection in the RC hole with the diamond hole 23MEDH002 hitting a well mineralised zone between 83m and 94m downhole.

The 11m zone has variable disseminated to semi-massive sulphides dominated by chalcopyrite (cpy) and pyrite (py), then grading into a further 10m of 1-3 % disseminated sulphides, see Appendix 2 for details and Plate 4.

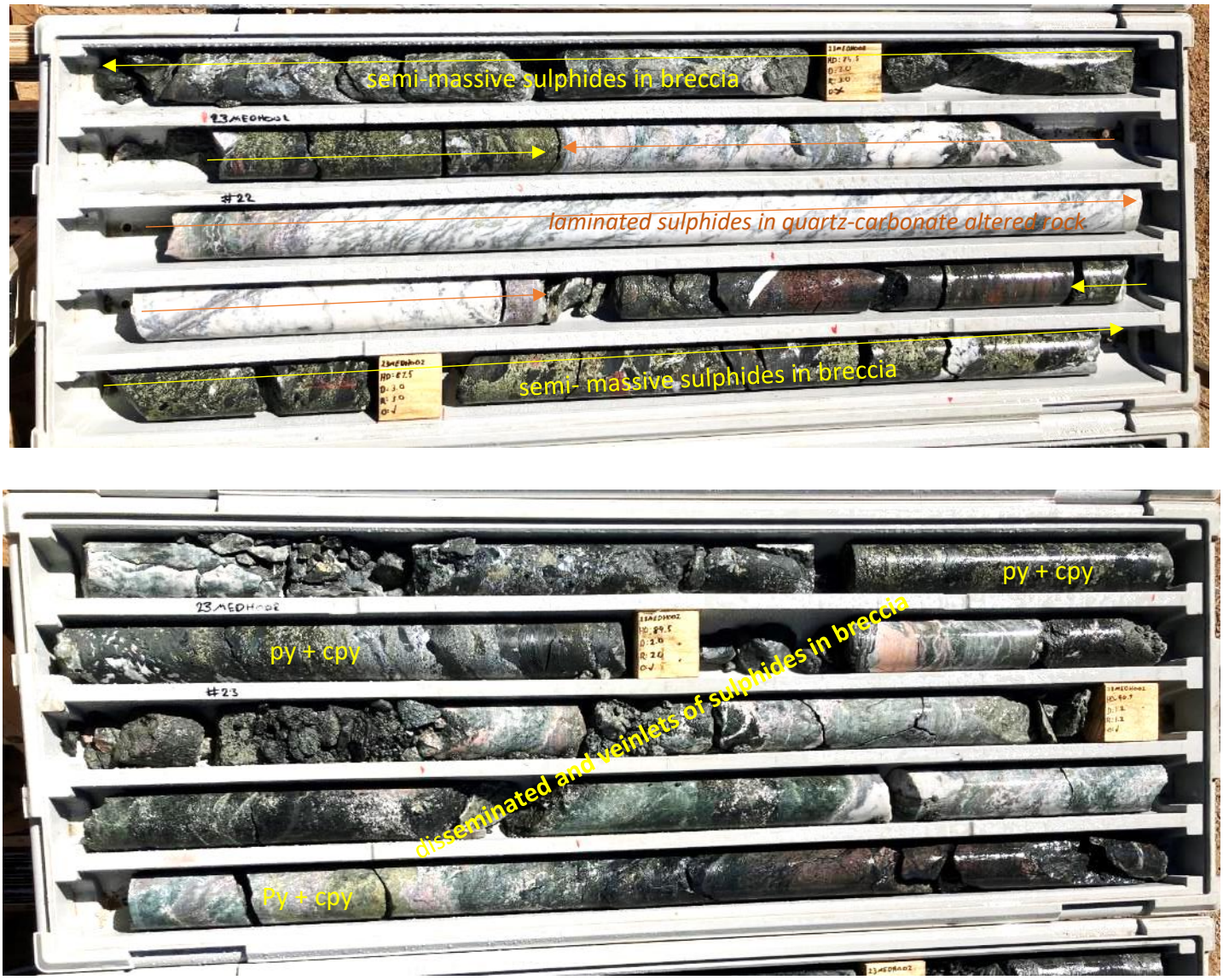

Plate 4: drill hole 23MEDH002 (~83.8m to 93m) showing sulphide mineralisation (see Appendix 2 for more detailed descriptions)

***Visual estimate Cautionary Statement**

No assay results are available yet. Visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation ranged from trace (<1%), to disseminated, laminated (0-10%) and up to semi-massive (>10%). Sulphide mineralisation is dominantly hosted in sheared siltstones of the Corella Formation and associated with quartz-carbonate alteration. The visible sulphide mineralisation thickness pinches and swells along the King Solomon trend and at this stage the continuity and grade of copper and gold mineralisation is still being assessed.

Visual estimates of sulphide content were completed in the field by a geologist and should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Sulphides contain a mixture of pyrite and chalcopyrite in varying proportions at King Solomon. No visual indication of gold grade can be assessed. See Appendix 2 for a full list of visual estimates and accompanying cautionary statement. Selected samples are in the process of being prepared for laboratory analysis.

Next steps King Solomon

- Complete diamond drilling assays and interpretation
- Complete DHEM surveys over diamond holes
- Plan follow up drill testing at King Solomon
- Commence RC drill testing of regional targets

About King Solomon 1

At King Solomon 1, Cooper's previous RC drilling intersected Cu-Au mineralisation over **650m of strike length** with three higher grade south-easterly plunging shoots identified which remain open at depth[1]. Mineralisation is hosted in a shear zone within the Corella Formation associated with quartz, carbonate alteration. Induced Polarisation surveys in late 2022 also indicate a chargeability anomaly at depth particularly in the south-eastern portion of King Solomon 1[2].

The Board of Cooper Metals Limited has approved this announcement and authorised its release on the ASX.

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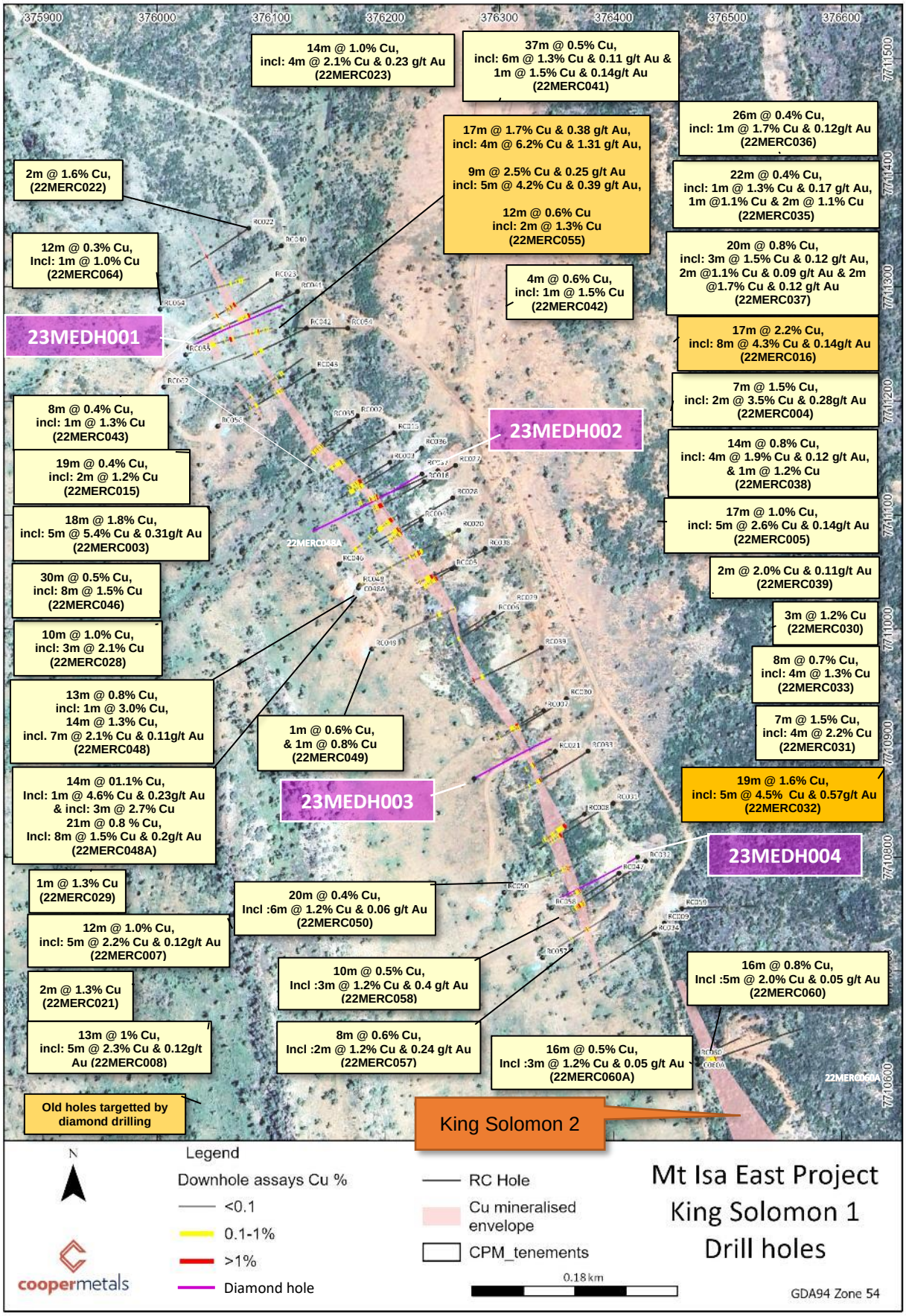

Figure 1: King Solomon 1 prospect drill hole locations

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

*The information in this report that relates to **Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results** is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Warland is employed by Cooper Metals Limited. Mr Warland has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Mr Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.*

Reference

1. ASX CPM: 11 January 2023: King Solomon copper-gold prospect final drilling results
2. ASX CPM: 19 December 2022: IP highlights untested potential at King Solomon Cu-Au prospect
3. ASX CPM: 31 August 2023: Semi massive sulphides intersected at King Solomon 1, Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

About Cooper Metals Limited

Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is an ASX-listed explorer with a focus on copper and gold exploration. CPM aims to build shareholder wealth through discovery of mineral deposits. The Company has three projects all in proven mineralised terrains with access to infrastructure. The Projects are detailed briefly below:

Mt Isa East Project (Qld)
Cooper Metal's flag ship Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project covers ~1300 sq.km of tenure with numerous historical Cu-Au workings and prospects already identified for immediate follow up exploration. The Mt Isa Inlier is highly prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu +/- Au deposits.

Yamarna Gold Project (WA)
The Yamarna Gold Project located along strike from Gold Roads 6.16 Mozz world class Gruyere Gold Deposit (ASX: GOR) has an extensive length of untested Dorothy Hills Shear Zone that was important in the formation of Gruyere gold deposit located ~10 km to the southeast of Cooper's tenements.

Gooroo Project (WA)
Lastly the Gooroo Cu and or Au Project covers newly identified greenstone belt ~20 km from Silver Lakes (ASX: SLR) Deflector mine. The 26 km expanse of covered greenstone belt has had almost no exploration and was only added to government geology maps in 2020 after reinterpretation of geophysical data.

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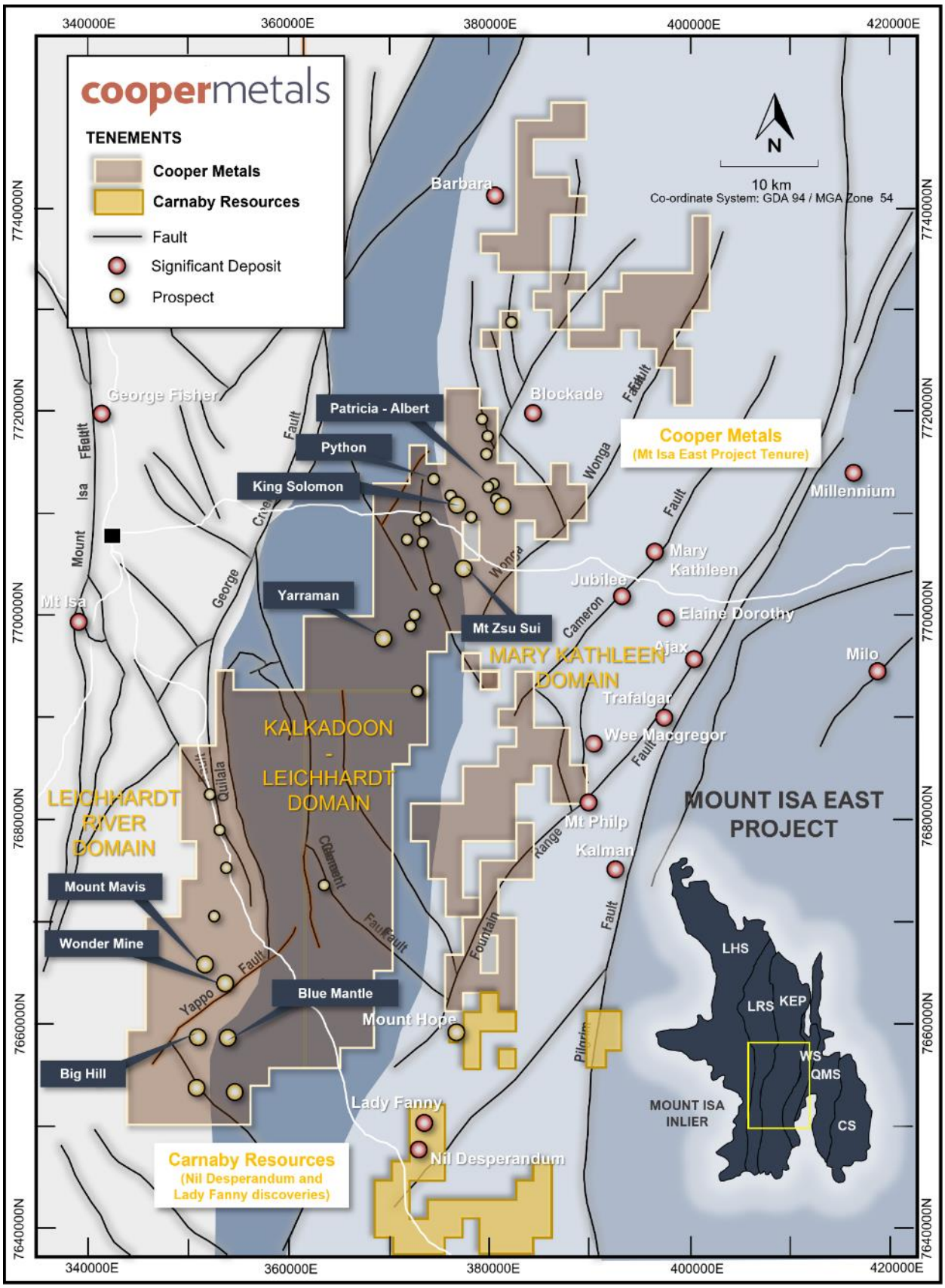

Figure 2: Mt Isa East Project Location Plan

Appendix 1: Drill hole Location table, Diamond Drilling King Solomon 1

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)	Comment
23MEDH001	376028	7711247	195	63	-64	Assays Pending
23MEDH002	376232	7711136	195	241	-58	Assays Pending
23MEDH003	376278	7710869	171	61	-65	Assays Pending
23MEDH004	376421	7710800	150	240	-60	Assays Pending
Total			710			

Note: coordinates are in GDA 94, zone 54

Appendix 2: Visual Estimates and Description of Sulphide Mineralisation

Cautionary Statement

Visual estimates of sulphide content were completed in the field by a geologist and should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Sulphides contain a mixture of pyrite and chalcopyrite in varying proportions. Please refer to the table notes below for more details.

Holeid	Mineralised Interval (m)	Int (m)	Sulphide %	Sulphide composition	Mineralisation Style	Comment
23MEDH001	45.7 - 47.2	1.5	5-10	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	Stockwork	Sulphide veins within Quartz Carbonate fault
23MEDH001	98.2 - 98.9	0.7	2 - 5	Py 20%, Cpy 80%	Laminated	Sulphide on laminations within quartz carbonate fault
23MEDH001	131.9 - 136	4.1	2 - 5	Py 50%, Cpy 50%	Selvedge	Sulphides on quartz carbonate stockwork
23MEDH001	141.5 - 148	6.5	2 - 5	Py 10%, Cpy 90%	Selvedge	Sulphides on quartz carbonate stockwork
23MEDH001	163.5 - 166.3	2.8	2 - 5	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	Laminated	Sulphide on laminations within quartz carbonate fault
23MEDH001	166.7 - 168	1.3	2 - 5	Py 50%, Cpy 50%	Selvedge	Sulphides on quartz carbonate stockwork
23MEDH001	173.7 - 181.8	8.1	2 - 5	Py 50%, Cpy 50%	Laminated	Sulphide on laminations within quartz carbonate fault
23MEDH002	82.6-83.8	1.2	5-10	Py 20%, Cpy 80%	Blebby	Disseminated and Blebby
23MEDH002	83.8-84	0.2	2-5	Py 20%, Cpy 80%	Vein	vein style
23MEDH002	84-85	1	10-15	Py 10%, Cpy 90%	semi-massive	semi massive sulphides in breccia
23MEDH002	85 - 86.7	1.7	10 -15	Py 20%, Cpy 80%	Laminated	Sulphide on laminations within quartz carbonate fault
23MEDH002	86.7 - 89.5	2.8	15 - 20	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	Semi -massive	semi -massive sulphide matrix within polymict breccia
23MEDH002	91.9 - 94	2.1	2 - 5	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	Disseminated	Disseminated sulphide matrix within polymict breccia
23MEDH002	94-104	10	1- 3	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	Disseminated	Disseminated and veinlets of sulphide
23MEDH003	75-82	7	1%	Py 100%	Disseminated	Brecciated silststone
23MEDH003	83 - 93.5	10.5	1- 2 %	Py 70%, Cpy 30%	Disseminated	Brecciated silststone
23MEDH003	110.9 - 118.9	8	1- 2 %	Py 90%, Cpy 10%	blebs	Brecciated silststone
23MEDH003	118.9 - 122	3.1	1- 2 %	Py 30%, Cpy 70%	blebs and veins	sheared and brecciated siltstone
23MEDH004	111.8 - 117.3	5.5	5 - 10%	Py 70%, Cpy 30%	sulphide veins	mineralised qtz carb vein
23MEDH004	117.3 - 121.0	3.7	2 - 3%	Py 70%, Cpy 30%	breccia	qtz carb breccia

Appendix 2: Notes,

- Py = pyrite, Cpy = chalcopyrite

APPENDIX 3: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Mt Isa East Project in Qld.

1.1. **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

1.2. (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.	**CPM Diamond Drilling** • No drill assays are available for this drill program yet and hence no assay results are reported. • The King Solomon 1 prospect is in the process of being drilled and sampled by diamond drilling methods with holes on variable spacings consistent with early-stage reconnaissance exploration. The drilling is being conducted by DDH1 Pty Ltd. **Sample Representativity** • Initial shallow drilling was undertaken to identify near surface mineralisation indicated by a number of historically worked pits. Most holes are oriented appropriately to give optimal sample representivity, drilled mostly perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised body and oriented towards the dip the target mineralised horizon/structure. None-the-less, downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. • A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling. • No assay results reported in this release
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).	• The diamond drilling was completed using a Sandvik DE840/DE880 truck mounted drill rig. • Diamond holes are started with HQ core from surface, switching to NQ2 in competent ground. • diamond holes are planned from 150m to 200m see release for details.
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.	• Sample recovery, and contamination are noted in a Toughbook computer by CPM field personnel. • For diamond any core loss is recorded with core blocks denoting the start and end depth of the core loss interval. • No significant sample loss, contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling.
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.	• Geological logging has been routinely undertaken by suitably qualified geologists on all diamond holes along the entire length of the hole recording lithology, mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, structure, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Observations were recorded in a Toughbook computer appropriate to the drilling and sample return method and is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Diamond core is stored in core trays, then marked up with metre marks for reference. All core is photographed wet and dry, with images named with drill hole and tray number then stored on the Company's cloud server.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Every metre sample of diamond drilling is logged by the geologist. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates. • An estimate of visual sulphide content is included in this release, see main body of report Appendix 2 for details.
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.	• ***Note assays are pending, no assay results in this release.***
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.	• A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling. • **No assays reported in this release, method described below for submitted samples to ALS**
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Higher grade mineralisation intercepts were observed and verified by Cooper Metals personnel. • A complete record of logging, sampling and assays were stored within an Access Database including digital assay sheets obtained from ALS.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinning program has been conducted, given the early-stage of the project.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The sample data has been validated against the logging for all RC holes and were directly input onto electronic spread sheets and validated by the database manager. All data is digitally recorded
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A hand-held GPS has been used to determine all collar locations at this stage. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. • Down hole surveying is routinely employed through the drilling campaign. All holes were downhole surveyed by Axis champ gyro tool at nominal 30m spacing down hole. Drill core is orientated using a reflex Act III orientation tool operated by the drillers. • At this stage the RL of the collar is taken from the handheld GPS, this will be corrected with the local topographic surface (SRTM 1m topographic data) will be used to generate the RL of most of the collars, given the large errors obtained by GPS (±10m). Zone 54.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. The prospect has been drilled with a wide drill hole spacing required at this stage to determine the merit of the prospect and produce a reliable interval. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data.
	• 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.	• The drillhole spacing is appropriate for early-stage exploration only, and not considered sufficient for Resource or Reserve estimation. • The true thickness, grade continuity along strike and down dip is unknown at this time and will require more detailed drilling.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing 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.	• The drilling is oriented as best as possible to perpendicular to the structure/geology containing or controlling the observed mineralisation based on projections from surface outcrops and guided by Induced polarisation response at King Solomon and by the FLEM response at the Python conductor target. • Generally, the orientation is considered appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced, however the geological model is still evolving, and localised orientation of mineralisation may vary along strike.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security adopted by Cooper Metals Ltd was based on responsibility and documentation of site personal with the appropriate experience and knowledge to maintain sample chain of custody protocols from site to lab.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

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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 Mt Isa East project is centred around 50 km south-east of Mount Isa. The drilling reported here took place at the King Solomon prospect which are located within EPM 27700. • The tenements (specifically EPM 27700) referred to in this release are held jointly by Revolution Mining Pty Ltd (15%) and Cooper Metals Ltd (85%).
	• 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 tenements are secure under Qld legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The historical tenure reports indicated that several companies have explored the project area over the last 50 years. Exploration has mainly consisted of geochemical sampling of rock and soil. Geological mapping and acquisition of airborne magnetics. Limited historical drilling is recorded within the Qld Government database "GeoResGlobe". • At the King Solomon prospect, several old workings strike over a length of 1.5 km. Past production from the King Solomon Group is quoted as producing 894 tonnes at 5.3% Cu with a further 2195 tonnes of cupriferous limestone flux at 2.3% Cu. • Cooper has completed three RC drill programs at King Solomon in 2022. This release covers the latest RC drill program (number 3). • The Company completed drilling for the first time at Python as part of this drill program. • There has been limited previous exploration of copper-gold mineralisation has occurred on the prospect. Reconnaissance mapping and soil and rock chip geochemical sampling programs were undertaken by Aberfoyle Resources Ltd explored the King Solomon prospect area under EPM 10123 from 1994 to 1995. Eastern Copper Mines NL in 1996 Chinalco in 2014 and then by Hammer Metals in 2016. • First pass geochemical sampling (rock chip) was conducted by Cooper Metals under the current tenure in 2021. • A fixed loop ground electromagnetic survey (FLEM) was undertaken in early 2022. • The work resulted in the identification of preliminary drill targets at King Solomon. • An induced polarisation survey was completed at king Solomon and Python prospects by Cooper in 2022.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Isa East Project is located within the Mt Isa Inlier. The EPM 27700 tenement straddles a major geological boundary between the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the west and the Eastern Fold Belt to the east. • At the King Solomon prospect is centred on several old workings defining a strongly mineralised zone of stratabound copper-gold (the King Solomon Trend) which strikes over a length of 1.5 km. The mineralisation is within the lower Corella Formation close to the contact with the underlying Ballara Quartzite. Conceptually, the mineralisation occurs within a highly prospective sequence of the Corella Formation, particularly the more dolomitic parts of the sequences. The presence of a small intrusion of the younger Burstall Granite indicates that heat may have been available for the mobilisation of substantial volumes of hydrothermal metal-bearing fluids. • At surface the mineralisation is associated with calcite lodes and quartz veins hosting copper carbonates (malachite and azurite) and chalcocite. • The adopted exploration model for the Mt Isa East tenements targets the IOCG model and low-tonnage, high grade, shear-hosted deposits.
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: ➢ 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.	• See Appendix 1 of this release • No assay information is available at time of writing
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	• No assay results reported • An estimate of visual sulphide content is included in this release, see main body of report Appendix 2 for details.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No assay results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	• No assay results reported • The azimuth and dip data for all holes is presented in Appendix 1. Most holes have been drilled at angles approximating -60° dip on the interpretation of steeply dipping mineralised horizon and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mapped mineralised zone. • The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated. • True widths and downhole widths are not reported in this release.
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.	• A collar plan of all collar locations are provided in the main body of this 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All exploration results have been reported.
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.	• Considerable historical work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics This work needs further review. • Assay results from the drilling will be reported on receipt of the results
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).	• Early-stage exploration and follow-up of identified Cu and Au anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets, and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing. • Cooper Metals Ltd plans to continue RC drilling at its King Solomon Prospect testing deeper and laterally distal extensions of the copper mineralisation successfully intersected in the current program. Refer main body of the report.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to the figures in this report.