ASX Announcement | ASX: CPM

24 October 2023

Diamond drilling uncovers untested Cu-Au potential at King Solomon 1

Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) is pleased to provide assay results for the diamond drilling campaign at King Solomon 1 Cu-Au prospect.

Highlights

Significant results from the diamond drilling include:

- **21.4m @ 2.1% Cu & 0.08 g/t Au from 81.6m including 5.9m @ 5.7% Cu and 0.08g/t Au (23MEDH002)**
- **5.7m @ 1.8% Cu & 0.17g/t Au from 111m (23MEDH004)**
- **6.4m @ 1.3% Cu & 0.13g/t Au from 175.5m (23MEDH001)**
- **2.2m @ 1.1% Cu & 1.74g/t Au from 45.8m (23MEDH001)**
- **33.1m @ 0.4% Cu & 0.02g/t Au from 140m (23MEDH001)**

- **A new interpretation of the diamond core indicates that significant Cu-Au mineralisation is controlled by the sheared contact between the brittle Argylla Formation and more ductile Corella Formation**
- **Drillhole 23MEDH001 intercept of 6.4m @ 1.3% Cu & 0.13g/t Au from 175.5m highlights a newly untested portion of this prospective contact in the northern section of King Solomon 1 with potential to significantly extend the mineralisation along strike and down dip**
- **The trial downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) identified conductive responses in drill holes 23MEDH002 and 23MEDH004, with the modelled conductor plate in 23MEDH004 extending for a depth of ~100m below the drill hole. This untested area could significantly extend the mineralised envelope at King Solomon 1**

Managing Director Ian Warland, commented:

"The diamond drilling has shown that the Cu-Au mineralisation is strongly controlled by the location of the contact between the brittle Argylla Formation and the more ductile Corella Formation rocks. A consistent brecciated to laminated quartz-carbonate mineralised shear zone has formed adjacent to this contact. Prior to the diamond drilling, we had interpreted Cu-Au mineralisation to pinch out in the northern portion of King Solomon, however drill hole 23MEDH001 has intersected the mineralised structure and has uncovered a new untested zone, worthy of further drill testing. Also, the DHEM trial has highlighted a conductive plate extending around 100m below drill hole 23MEDH004 in the southern portion of King Solomon 1. All in all, the diamond drilling has shown additional potential to extend the mineralisation at King Solomon 1."

King Solomon 1 diamond drilling update

Assay results for all four diamond drill holes have now been received, and the trial downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) has been completed. The four holes, 23MEDH001 through to 23MEDH004, were spaced from the NW to the SE along the 650m long King Solomon 1 mineralised trend.

Key learnings from the diamond drilling include:

- The main mineralised shear zone is adjacent to the sheared 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 between the Corella and Argylla Formations has acted as a favourable location for development of a shear zone during regional deformation and a conduit for significant Cu-Au mineralisation to accumulate
- The Cu-Au mineralisation is generally hosted in brecciated to laminated quartz-carbonate rich siltstone of the Corella Formation along the contact zone
- Drill hole 23MEDH001 in the northern portion of King Solomon 1 intersected a previously unidentified Cu-Au zone that appears to be an extension of the well mineralised quartz-carbonate load formed along the Corella/Argylla contact further to the SW. This opens up an untested area along strike to the NW along the edge of the IP anomaly
- The trial DHEM survey indicates that the Cu-Au mineralisation ranges from nonconductive to weakly conductive and therefore the use of DHEM is limited, however a conductive response was identified in drill holes 23MEDH002 and 23MEDH004. The latter indicates potential for mineralisation to extend at depth for at least another 100m below 23MEDH004

Diamond hole 23MEDH001 (Section 1)

Diamond hole 23MEDH001 was drilled in the northern part of King Solomon 1 and was designed to test the northern shoot. 23MEDH001 has intersected a newly identified mineralised load adjacent to the Corella and Argylla Formation contact, including **6.4m @ 1.3% Cu & 0.13g/t Au from 175.5m** hosted in a quartz carbonate laminated vein. This vein is adjacent to a broad low-grade intersection of **33.1m @ 0.4% Cu & 0.02g/t Au from 140m.**

Significantly, the Argylla/Corella contact appears to swing around from the NW to the N (**Figure 2**) and has opened up a new area to drill test to the NW of 23MEDH001. Drill hole 23MEDH001 also intersected a shallow gold rich zone including **2.2m @ 1.1% Cu & 1.74g/t Au from 45.8m.**

Diamond hole 23MEDH002

Diamond hole 23MEDH002 was designed to test the central shoot where RC hole 22MERC016 intersected 17m @ 2.2% Cu, incl: 8m @ 4.3% Cu & 0.14g/t Au[1].

Significantly, the main mineralised zone in 23MEDH002 is also located adjacent to the Corella and Argylla Formation contact, acting as a conduit for mineralising fluids. The well mineralised zone, from 83m to 89m downhole has variable disseminated to semi-massive sulphides, dominated by chalcopyrite and pyrite, then grades into a further 10m to 15m of disseminated sulphides (**Plate 1**).

Significant assay results from drill hole 23MEDH002 include;

- **21.4m @ 2.1% Cu and 0.08 g/t Au from 81.6m including 5.9m @ 5.7% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 83.6m.**

The trial DHEM survey on this hole identified a conductive response above the main drill intercept. Historical mining at surface, and the DHEM response indicated continuation of the mineralisation up dip to the surface. Mineralisation also continues below the diamond hole as evidenced by RC hole 22MERC037 drilled in 2022 and remains open at depth (**Figure 3**).

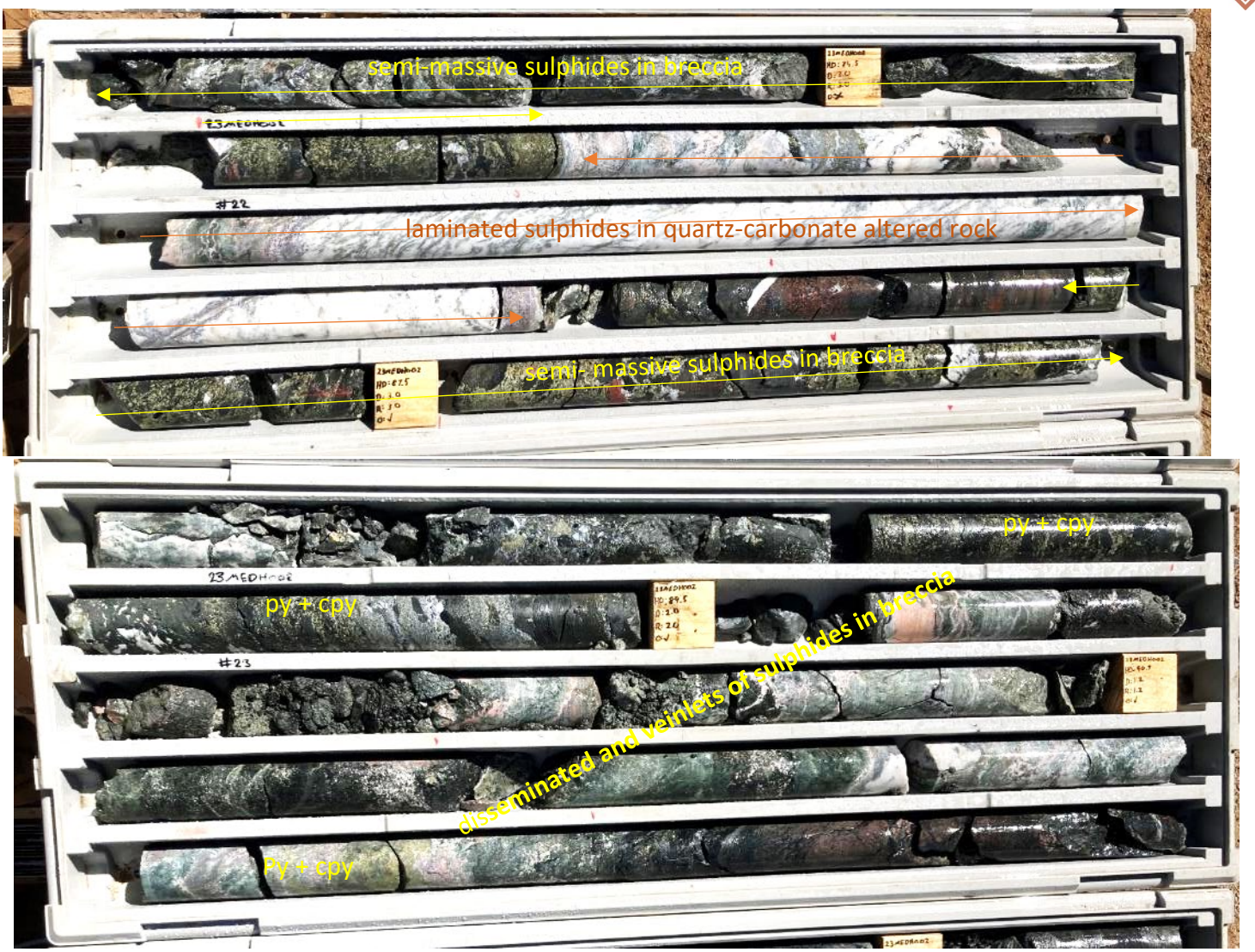

Plate 1: drill hole 23MEDH002 (~83.8m to 93m) showing sulphide mineralisation

Diamond drill hole 23MEDH003 targeting a strong IP response intersected patchy disseminated pyrite dominated sulphides from around 83m to 122m, with no copper grades above 1%.

Diamond hole 23MEDH004 (Section 3)

Diamond hole 23MEDH004 drilled to 150m deep was designed to test the southern Cu-Au 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].

The diamond hole intersected **5.7m @ 1.8% Cu and 0.17g/t au from 111.1m.** The mineralisation is hosted in laminated quartz carbonate rich altered siltstone close to the Corella, Argylla Formation contact (**Plate 2**).

Interestingly the DHEM survey detected a conductive response associated with the Cu-Au mineralisation, and modelling of the conductive response indicates the conductor extends for at least 100m deeper (**Figure 4**).

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Plate 2: diamond core from drill hole 23MEDH004 (~111m to121m) showing sulphide mineralisation

Next steps King Solomon

The recent diamond drilling has helped refine the geological model and highlights the excellent potential to test the northern and southern extensions of the mineralisation adjacent to the Corella/Argylla formation contact. Drill planning is continuing to best test these new prospective zones.

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 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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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.

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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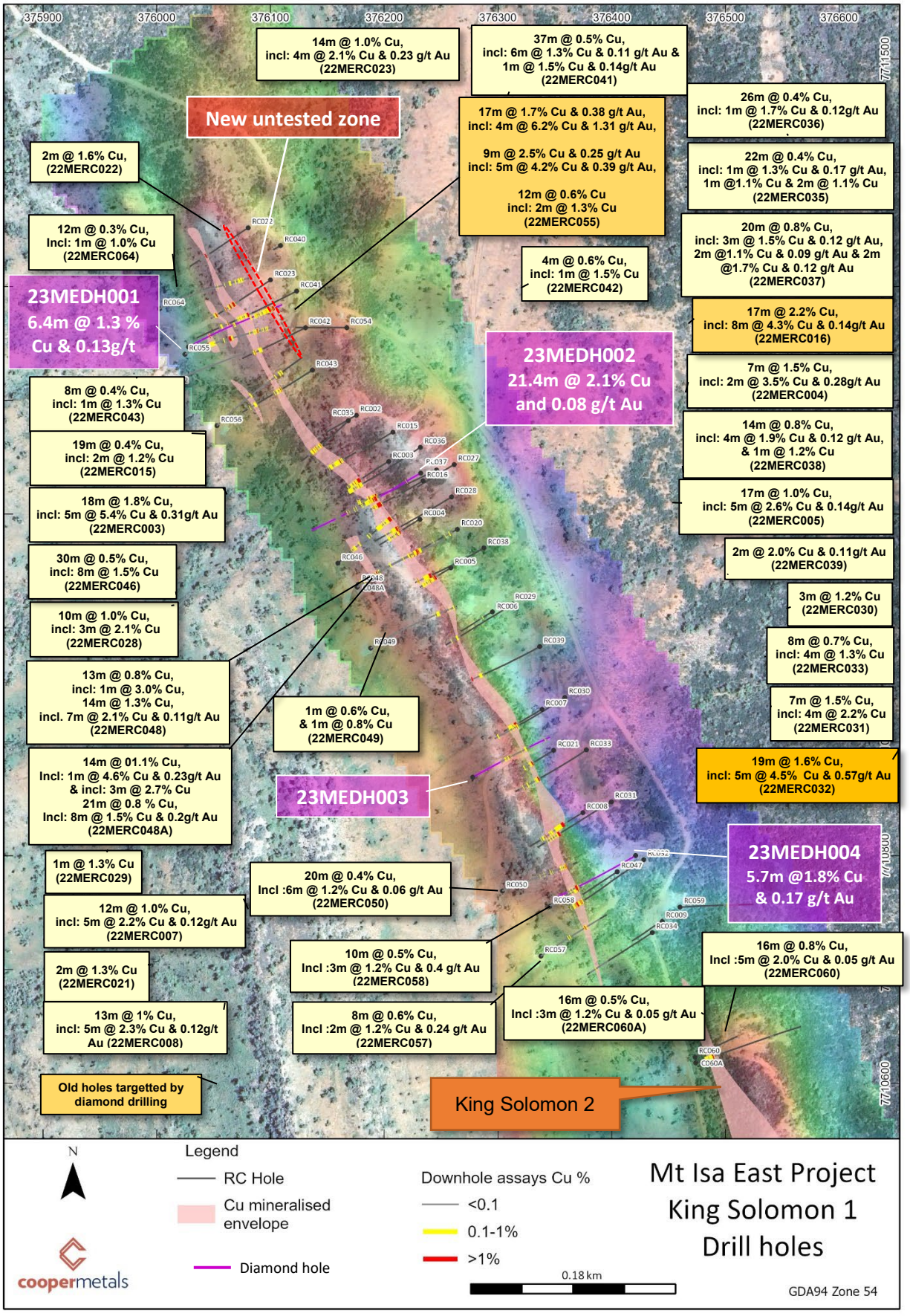

Figure 1: King Solomon 1 prospect drill hole locations

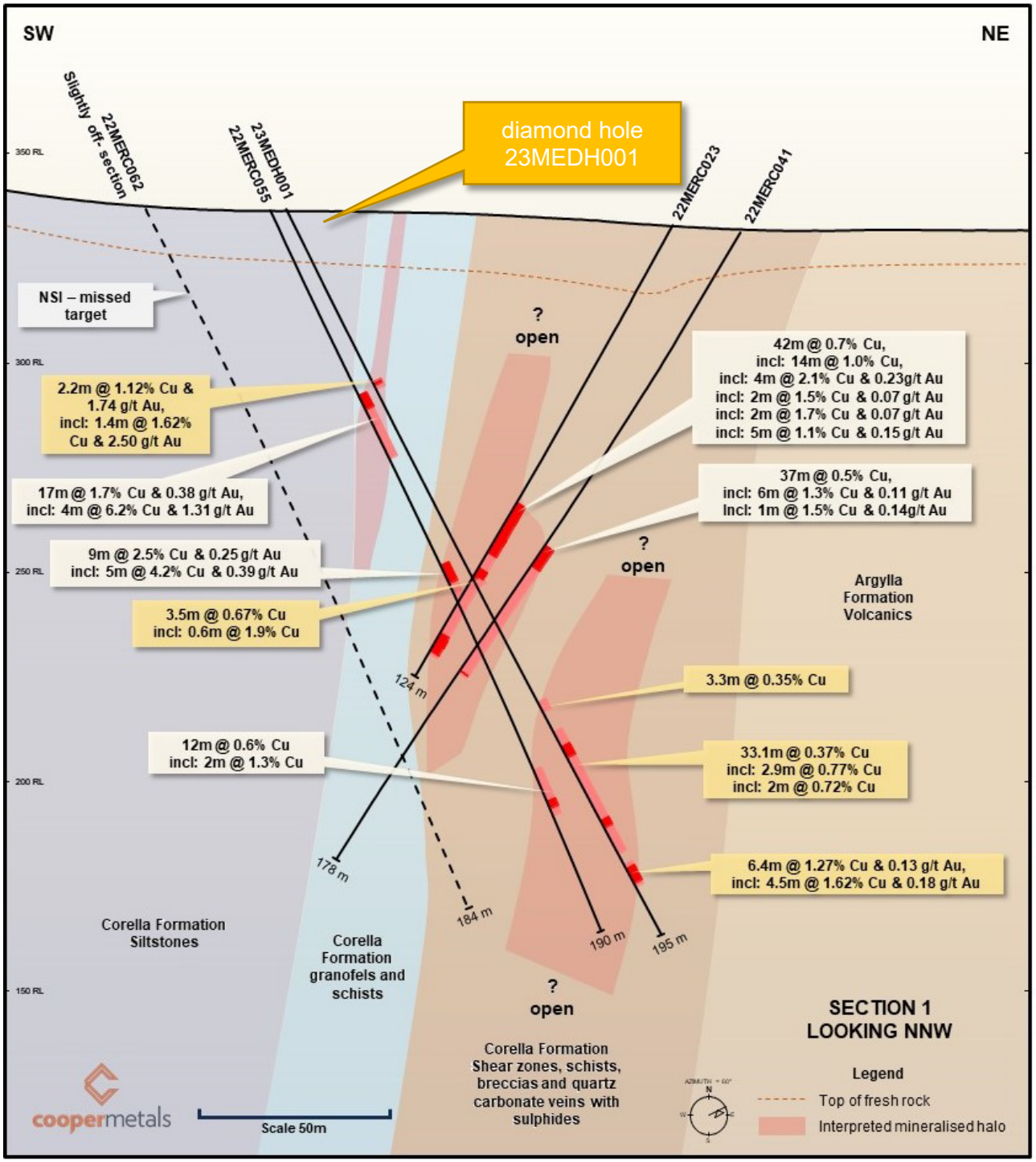

Figure 2: Section 1-hole 23MEDH001

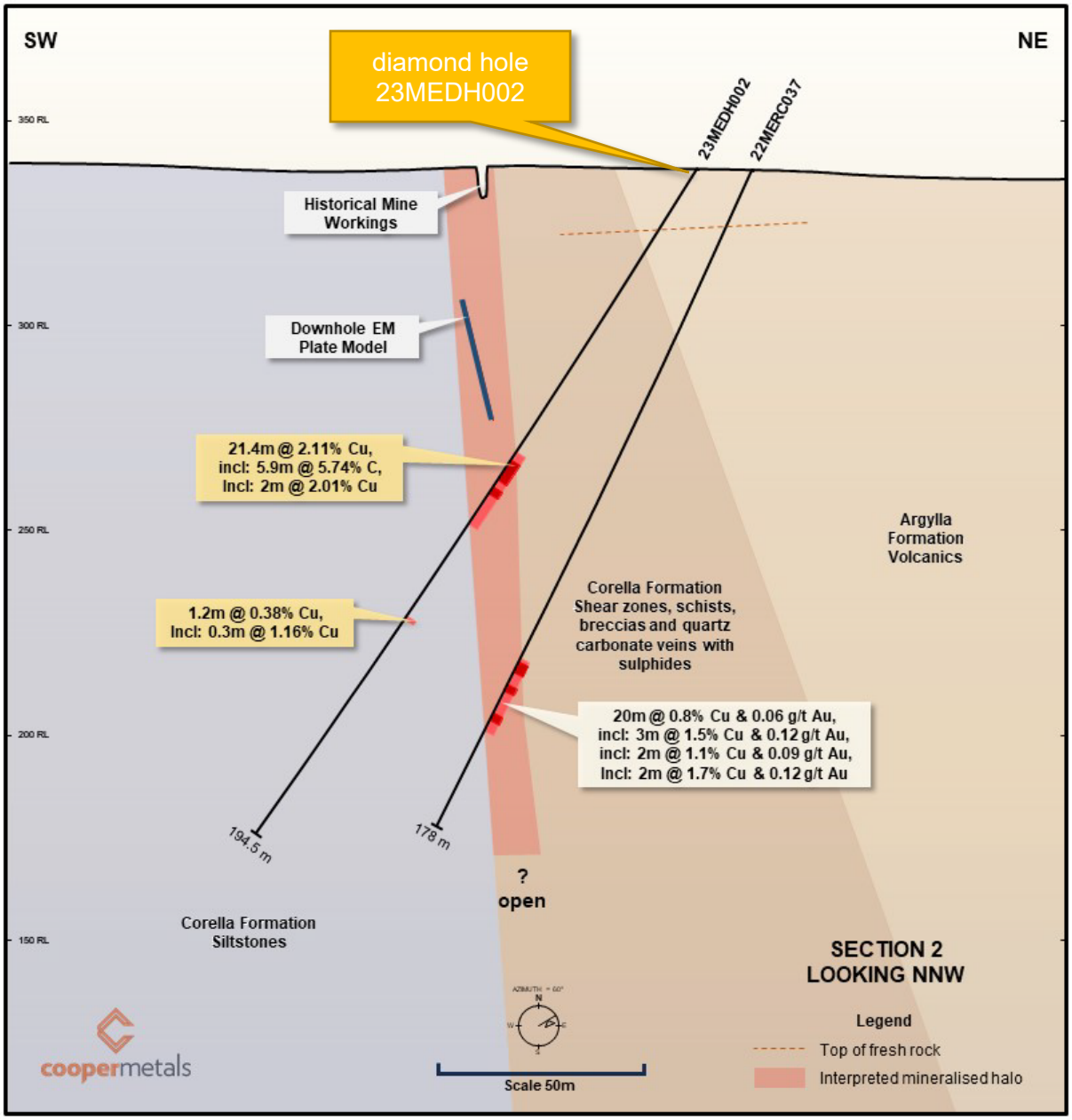

Figure 3: Section 2 diamond hole 23MEDH002 and DHEM plate model

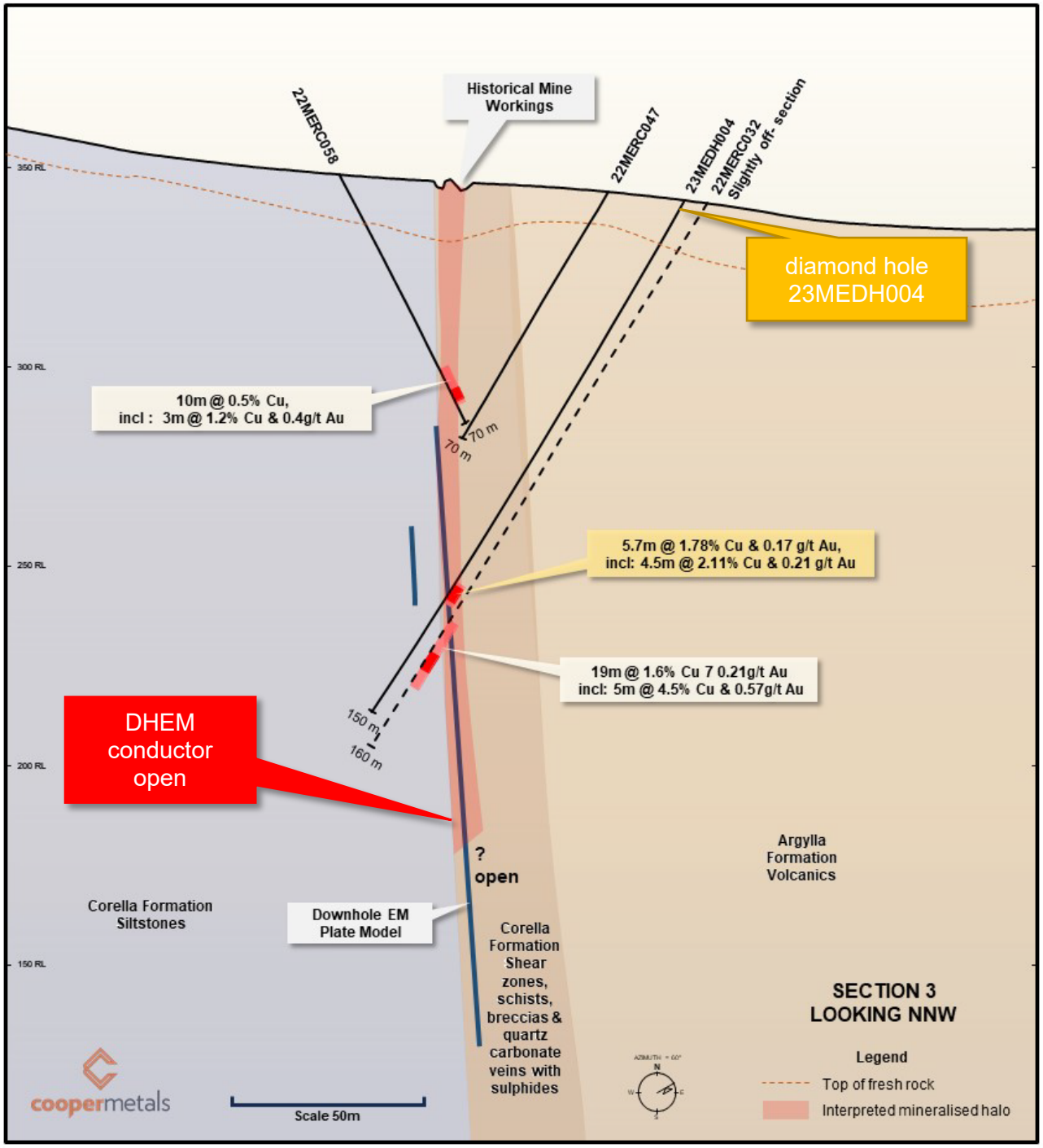

Figure 4: Section 3 Diamond hole 23MEDH004 and DHEM plate model

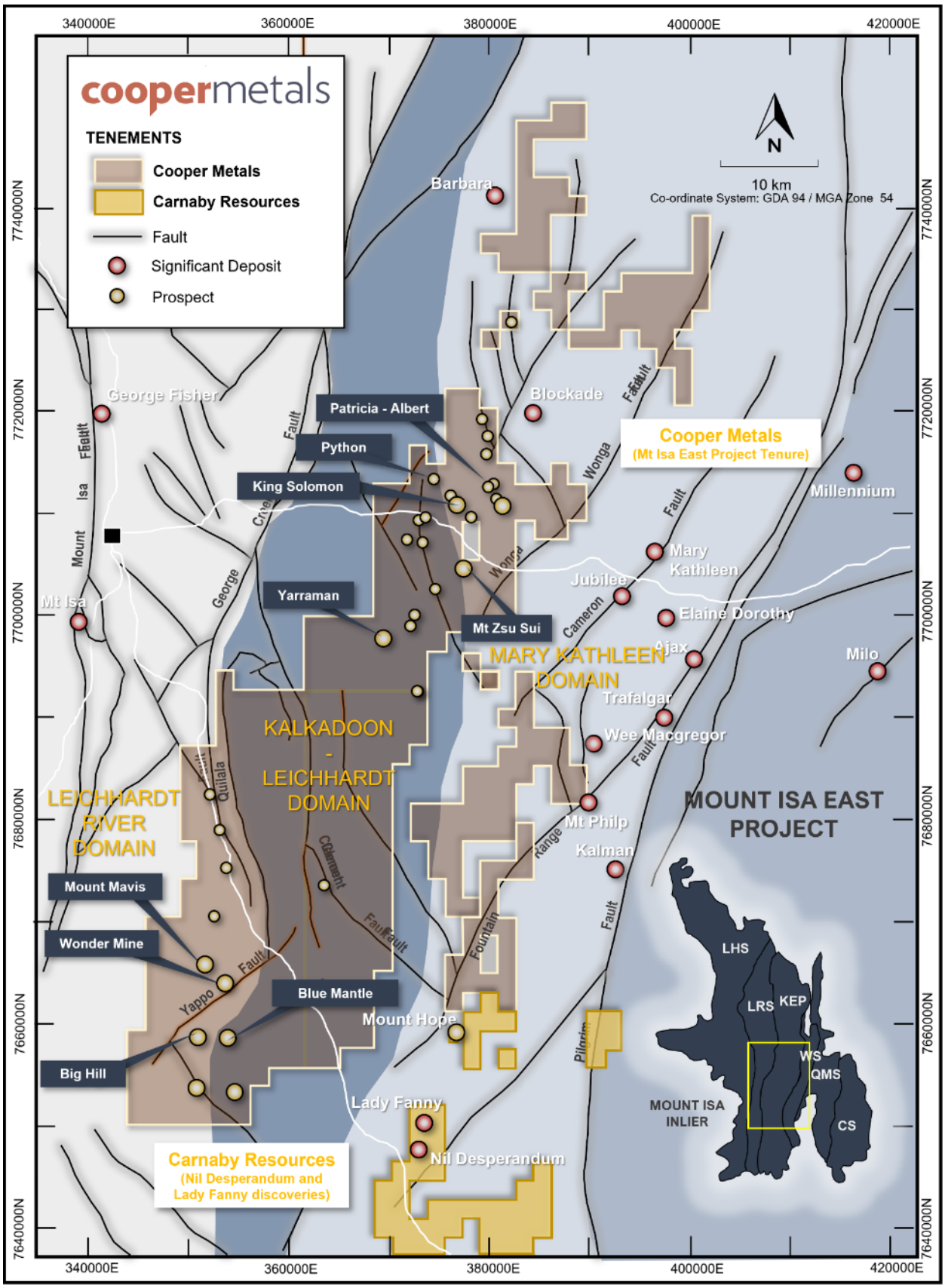

Figure 5: Mt Isa East Project Location Plan

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

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)
23MEDH001	376027.3	7711244.9	336.6	195	63	-64
23MEDH002	376232.8	7711134.8	338.0	195	241	-58
23MEDH003	376278.8	7710867.5	346.2	171	61	-65
23MEDH004	376421.0	7710797.5	341.3	150	240	-60
Total				710		

Note: coordinates GDA 94, Zone 54. Differential GPS accuracy < 1m.

Appendix 2: Significant assay intercepts of copper and gold, Diamond drilling King Solomon 1

Holeid	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%	Au (g/t)	Comment
23MEDH001	45.8	2.2	1.1	1.74	Section 1
	98.3	0.6	1.9	0.2	
	131.7	3.3	0.3	0.01	
	140	33.1	0.4	0.02	
	175.5	6.4	1.3	0.13	
23MEDH002	81.6	21.4	2.1	0.08	
	incl: 83.6	5.9	5.7	0.2	
	130	1.2	0.4	0.01	
23MEDH003	74.2	9.5	0.1	0.02	Section 2
	118.6	3.4	0.4	0.07	
23MEDH004	111.1	5.7	1.8	0.17	Section 3

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** • This release relates to the assay results for four diamond drill holes 23MEDH001 through to 23MEDH004 drilled at the King Solomon 1 Cu-Au prospect on EPM27700. • Four diamond holes were drilled on variable spacings consistent with early-stage reconnaissance exploration. The drilling was 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. • Diamond samples were submitted to ALS, submitted in Mount Isa, Qld. Assays are results are I nthis release. • Downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) was conducted by Australian Geophysics Services (AGS) which commenced on the 6th of September 2023 and finished on the 12th of September 2023 • The DHEM survey was completed in all four diamond holes from 10m below collar to EOH at 10m station intervals with 2.5m to 5m infills across anomalous EM zones
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 were completed between 150m to 195m in depth, 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	• Geological logging has been routinely undertaken by suitably qualified geologists

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	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 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.
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.	• Variable sample lengths are selected by the geologist based on similar grade and geology characteristics for the interval. Sample lengths were mostly between 0.3m and 1m, averaging around 0.5m in length. • Half NQ core is cut with a diamond saw by Company employee and placed into numbered calico bags. • Samples are placed into polyweave sacks and transported to the laboratory in Mt Isa by a Company employee. • CPM field QC procedure include the use of certified reference standards ~(1:100), duplicates (1:50), blanks (1:100) at appropriate interval considered for early exploration stage. High, low and medium gold and base metal standards are used.
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. • Diamond samples were analysed by ALS, submitted in Mount Isa, Qld. A ~3kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and ICP-AES (ICP22) finish. A four-acid digest was used for digestion with a ICP finish (ME-ICP61) to assay for Ag, AL, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mb, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn • Selected samples were measured for specific gravity utilising Archimedes principle at ALS laboratories • The Lab utilises standard internal quality control measures including the use of internal Standards, Control Blanks and duplicates/repeats at a rate of 1 in 30 samples. • The DHEM data was acquired using a EMIT DigiAtlantis 3 component borehole fluxgate magnetometer probe connected to a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SMARTem24 Receiver. • Downhole transmitter (Tx) loop configurations were as follows: ○ Transmitter=GeoResults DRTX 4 ○ Two 250m x 400m Loops positioned via handheld GPS ○ Tx loop currents were 115Amps ○ Base Frequency = 2.083 Hz ○ 128 stacks
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. • DHEM data has been reviewed and modelled by GeoDiscovery Pty Ltd in Brisbane
	• 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.
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 Differential GPS was used to take the collar coordinates. • 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. • DHEM data locations are calculated using drill hole survey information and distance down hole
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. • DHEM Configuration = Loop size 250m by 400m * 2 • Long axes of Tx loops orientated 330 degrees (UTM grid) • Station spacing 10m downhole with 5m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		infill across anomalous EM zones •
	• 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. • DHEM station spacing is appropriate for the mineralisation widths and exploration purposes.
	• 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. • Long axes of the DHEM Tx loops were orientated 330 degrees (UTM grid) • The 3 component DHEM data are located in XYZ UTM coordinates using drill hole survey data and distance down hole
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 the west and the Eastern Fold Belt to the east.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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
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 • Aggregate intercepts were calculated using a 0.1% copper cut off with internal dilution up to 2m. • Aggregate intercept grades are > 0.1% copper
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents used in this release

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').	• All mineralised intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. • 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.
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.