

Brumby Ridge Diamond Drilling Exploration update

Summary

- Three diamond drill holes for 753.4m have been completed to date, with all three holes intersecting a relatively narrow zone of (~1-3m) visual sulphide mineralisation in a steeply dipping NNW trending sulphide mineralised quartz-carbonate vein
- Two diamond drill holes (24MEDH001 and 23MEDH001A) were drilled in a similar orientation and direction as 2023 RC drill hole 23MERC028 and while assay results for the diamond drilling are pending, initial geological logging and portable XRF sampling have so far failed to detect significant downhole lengths of the expected copper sulphide mineralisation
- The controls on Cu-Au mineralisation and implications on the size and grade potential of Brumby Ridge Prospect is still not clear and requires further drill data to resolve
- In the current drill program, there is diamond drilling still in progress and RC drilling to commence shortly
- Five RC holes for approximately 1,000m are planned to further test around 23MERC028 and on the induced polarisation chargeability anomaly on pole-dipole (PDP) line L10200N¹
- Less than 100m of the 400m long geochemical anomaly and 300m long induced polarisation chargeability response¹ has been drill tested to date

Cooper Metals Managing Director, Ian Warland commented:

“Three diamond holes have been completed and have intercepted a relatively narrow steeply dipping sulphide mineralised quartz-carbonate vein. So far, the diamond drilling has not intersected the expected broad intercepts of copper mineralisation found in three of the 2023 RC holes. At this early stage of follow-up drilling, the implications for the size and grade potential of Brumby Ridge is not yet well understood, requiring more drill holes to determine its potential. Diamond drilling is still in progress and RC drilling will start shortly focussing on two areas initially. Firstly, around drill hole 23MERC028 and secondly over induced polarisation chargeability anomaly on PDP line L10200N. To date, Cooper has only tested less than 100m of the approximately 300 to 400m of strike delineated by geophysics and geochemistry. Further updates will be provided on the drilling as the program develops.”





Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) (“CPM” or “the Company”) provides an exploration update on the current diamond drilling program at Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect within the Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project.

Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect

Cooper commenced diamond drilling on the 29th of February 2024 at Brumby Ridge to follow-up significant RC drill results up to **71m @ 2.80% Cu and 0.05 g/t Au from 115m, including 24m @ 5.37% Cu & 0.10g/t Au from 115m (23MERC028)**⁴. Based on the drilling in 2023, the orientation of the mineralisation is thought to be striking NNW, however, the dip of the mineralisation is unknown as holes 23MERC024, 23MERC028 and 23MERC030 have all ended in mineralisation, hence the true width of the mineralisation is unknown at this early stage of exploration⁴.

The aim of the current 2024 drilling program is to determine the grade and size potential of the Cu-Au mineralisation first intersected in 2023².

Three diamond drill holes for 753.4m have been completed, with all three holes intersecting a relatively narrow zone (~1-3m) visual sulphide mineralisation. The first two drill holes 24MEDH001 and 24MEDH001A were drilled in a similar orientation and direction to drill hole 23MERC028 (**Figure 1**). Both diamond holes intersected a sulphide mineralised quartz carbonate vein up to 2.3m length downhole in 24MEDH001, then passed into a package of felsic to intermediate rocks with patchy minor visual sulphides.

A deeper diamond hole, 24MEDH005 was then drilled in the opposite direction (“scissor hole”) from the SW back towards the NE. Drill hole 24MEDH005 intersected a visual sulphide mineralised quartz carbonate vein at 235.2m for approximately 2.7m downhole (**Plate 1**). Initial geological structural logging information indicates that the sulphide mineralised quartz-carbonate vein is dipping steeply to the NNE (**Figure 2**). The strike of the vein is yet to be confirmed by drilling but expected to be approximately NNW.

While assay results for the diamond drilling are pending, initial geological logging and portable XRF sampling have failed to detect significant downhole lengths of copper sulphide mineralisation. The implications of these diamond drill hole results in relation to controls on mineralisation are not yet understood and require more drill data to resolve.

So far Cooper has only drill tested less than 100m of strike length of the approximately 400m long geochemical anomaly and 300m long induced chargeability response¹ at Brumby Ridge (**Figure 1**).

Next Steps and ongoing program

The program of further diamond and RC drilling will continue in order to better understand the controls on mineralisation and therefore the size and grade potential at Brumby Ridge. Diamond drill hole 24MEDH002 is currently in progress and aimed at drilling between diamond hole 24MEDH001 and 24MEDH005 on section close to 23MERC024.

Further RC drilling will start shortly to test the strong chargeability response on pole-dipole (PDP) line L10200N¹. Importantly L10200N has not been drill tested, the closest drill hole, 23MERC025, is to the NW of L10200N drilled prior to the IP survey and missed the peak chargeability response (**Figure 3**). Additional holes will be planned as information comes to light.

***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 intermediate to felsic volcanics and associated with quartz-carbonate alteration.

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. No visual indication of gold grade can be assessed. Selected samples are in the process of being prepared for laboratory analysis. Please refer to the table 1 below notes below for more details.

Table 1 : Visual Estimate Description of Sulphide Mineralisation for Diamond Drilling

Holeid	Mineralised Interval (m)	Int (m)	Drill Type	Sulphide %	Sulphide composition	Mineralisation Style	Comment
24MEDH001	15-35	20	RC	<1%	40% Cpy 40% Py 20% Ox	Trace sulphide	Partially oxidised mineralised structure
24MEDH001	53-54	1	RC	2-5%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Stringer sulphide vein
24MEDH001	65-83	18	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Trace sulphide	Quartz sulphide stringer veins
24MEDH001	93-95.5	2.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001	108-128	20	DDH	<1%	20% Cpy 80% Py	Trace sulphide	Shear zone
24MEDH001	128-130.3	2.3	DDH	10-20%	70% Cpy 30% Py	Laminated to Semi Massive	Major Fault Structure
24MEDH001	139-152.5	13	DDH	<1%	10% Cpy 90% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001	156-237.5	81.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	58.5-68.5	10	DDH	<1%	60% Cpy 40% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	69.5-97	27.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	109.5-129	19.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	129-130	1	DDH	10-20%	50% Cpy 50% Py	Laminated to Semi Massive	Major Fault Structure
24MEDH001A	130-130.25	0.25	DDH	40-60%	50% Cpy 50% Py	Semi Massive Sulphide	Sulphide matrix rubble breccia
24MEDH001A	130.25-138.5	8.25	DDH	<1%	20% Cpy 80% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	149.5-150	0.5	DDH	<1%	100% Cpy	Trace sulphide	Quartz sulphide stringer veins
24MEDH005	58-72	14	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Trace sulphide	Shear zone
24MEDH005	229.5-235.2	5.7	DDH	<1%	100% Cpy	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH005	235.2-237.9	2.7	DDH	5-10%	100% Cpy	Laminated Sulphide	Major Fault Structure
24MEDH005	279.5-280.2	0.7	DDH	1-2%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH005	283.25-284	0.75	DDH	5-10%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Mnor structure
24MEDH005	304-304.8	0.8	DDH	5-10%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Mnor structure

Notes,

Py = pyrite, Cpy = chalcopyrite

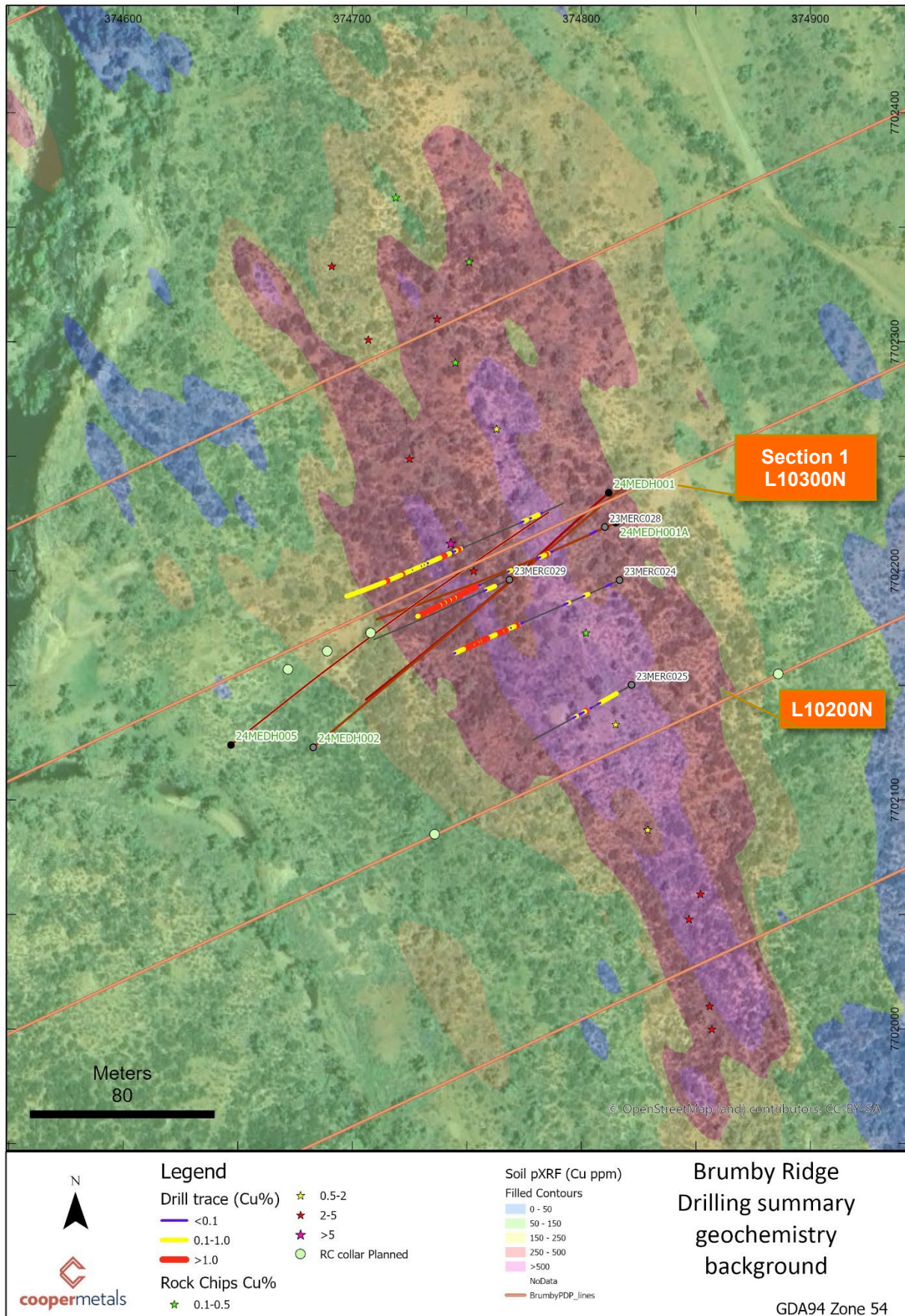


Figure 1: Drilling Summary with soil geochemistry background

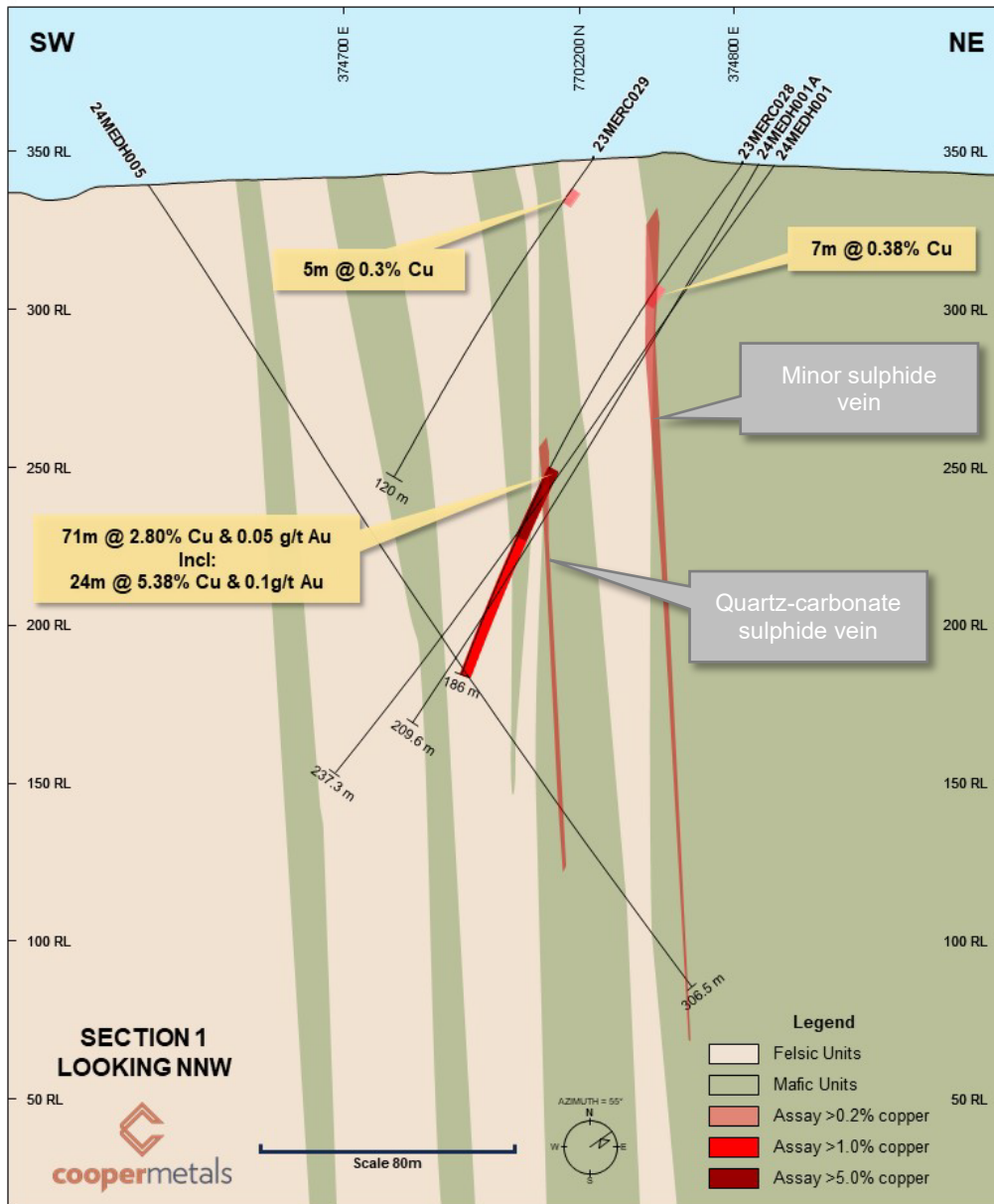


Figure 2: Drilling Summary showing 2023 and 2024 drill holes on Section 1 with geology background

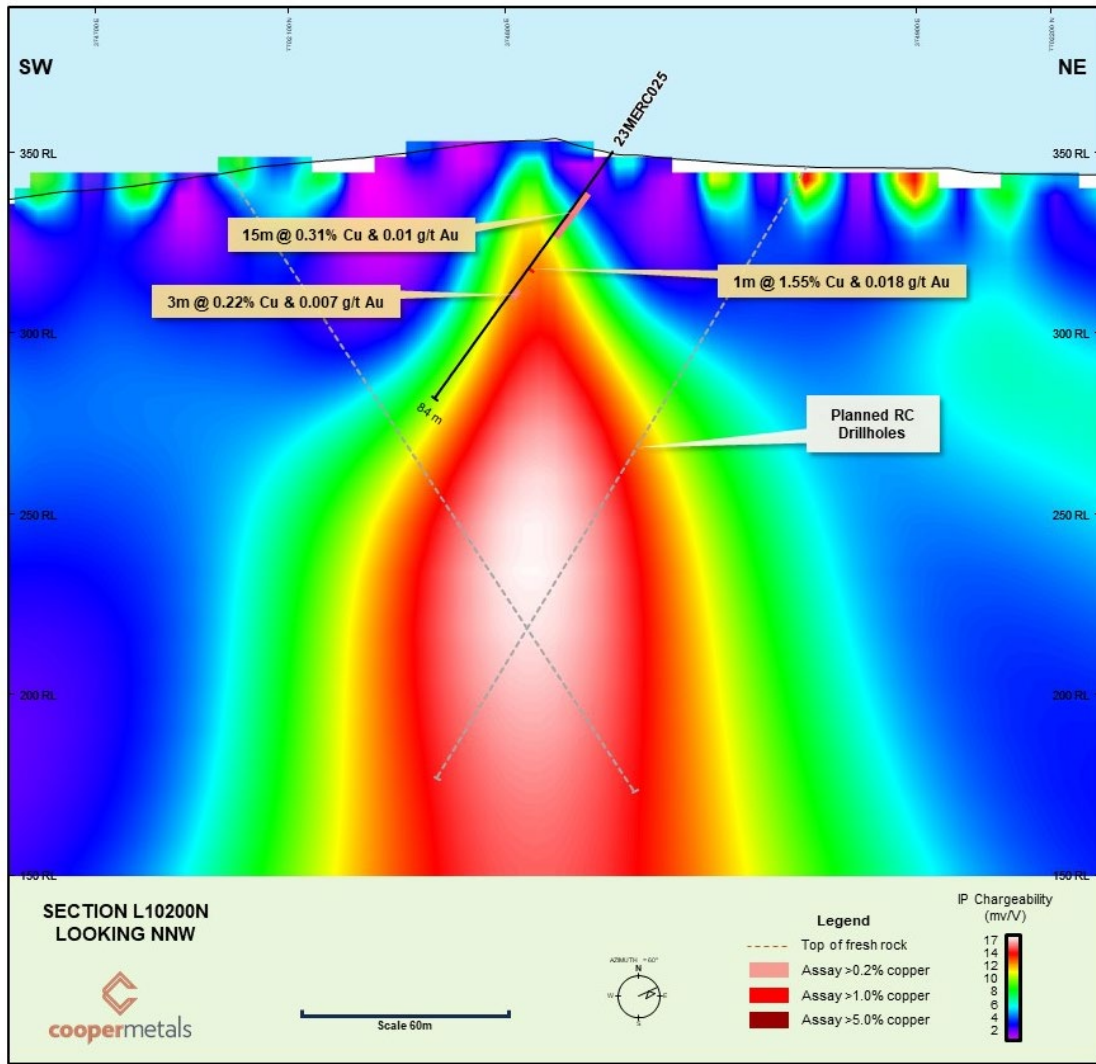


Figure 3: PDP section L10200N, RC hole 23MERC025 ~23m NW of L10200N, with planned RC holes

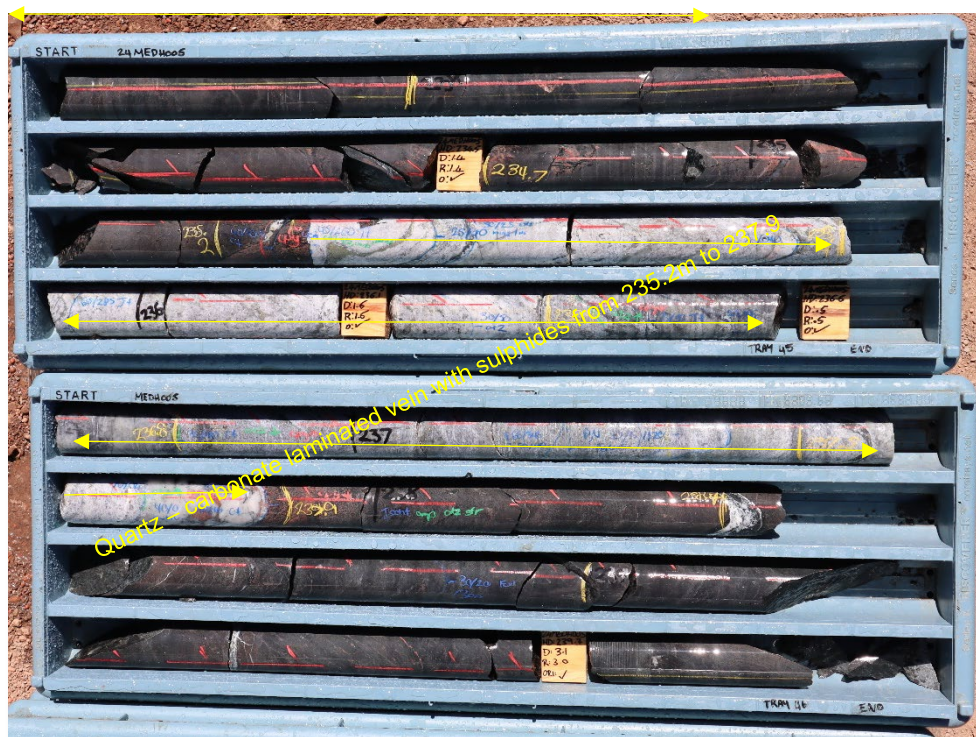


Plate 1: Drill hole 24MEDH005 quartz-carbonate laminated vein with sulphide mineralisation

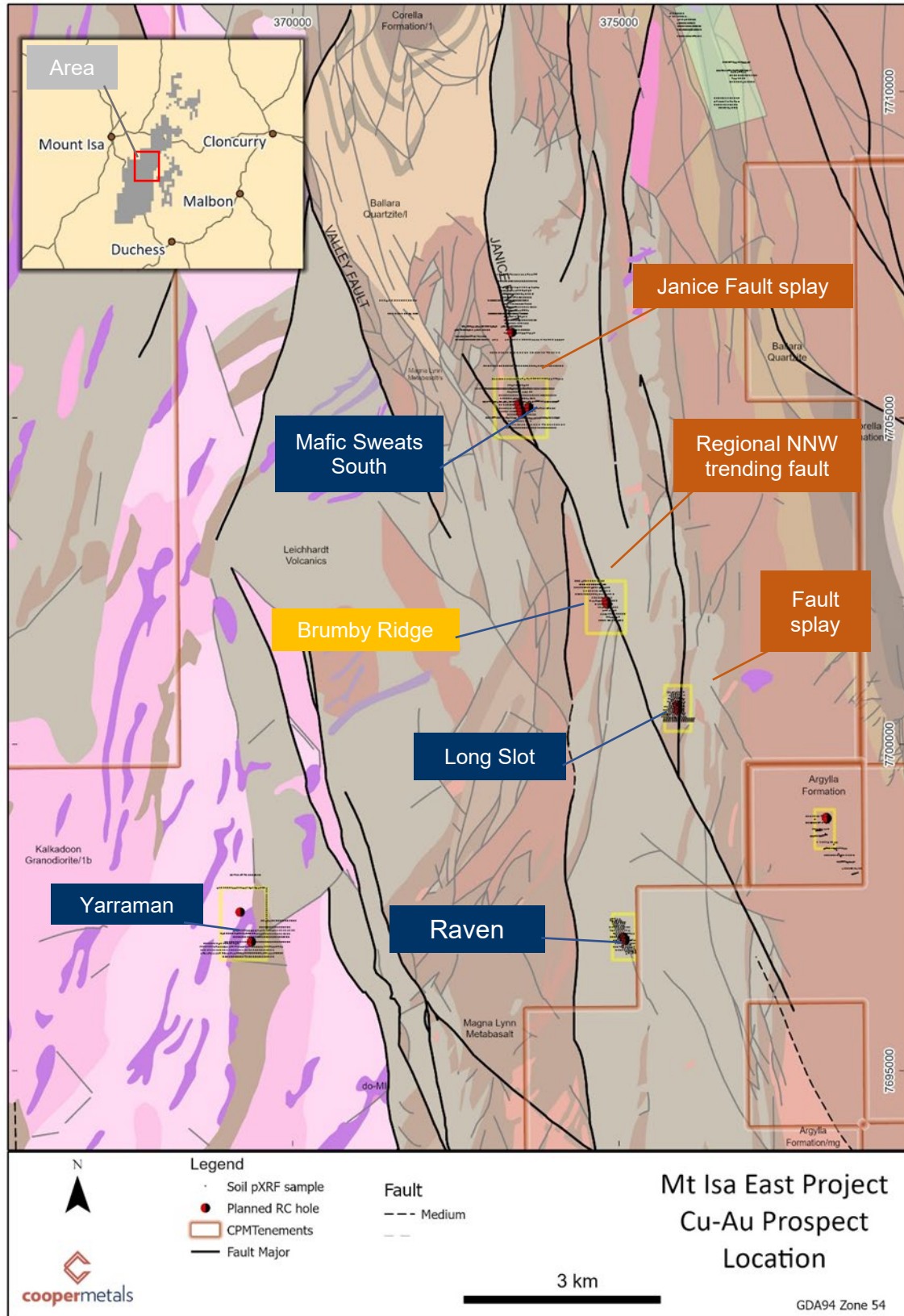


Figure 4: Prospect Location Map Mt Isa East Project



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 5 March 2024: IP Survey confirms at least 300m long chargeability response at Brumby Ridge
2. ASX: CPM 29 February 2024: Diamond Drilling Commences at Brumby Ridge
3. ASX: CPM 21 February 2024: Excellent IP result at Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect with fully funded drill program ready to commence
4. ASX: CPM 30 November 2023: Brumby Ridge Copper Discovery confirmed with 71m @ 2.8% Copper including 24m @ 5.4% Copper
5. ASX: CPM 14 November 2023: 50m @ 1.32% Cu intercept at Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect, Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project
6. ASX: CPM 2 November 2023: First holes into two previously untested prospects hit significant Cu-Au mineralisation

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 ~1600 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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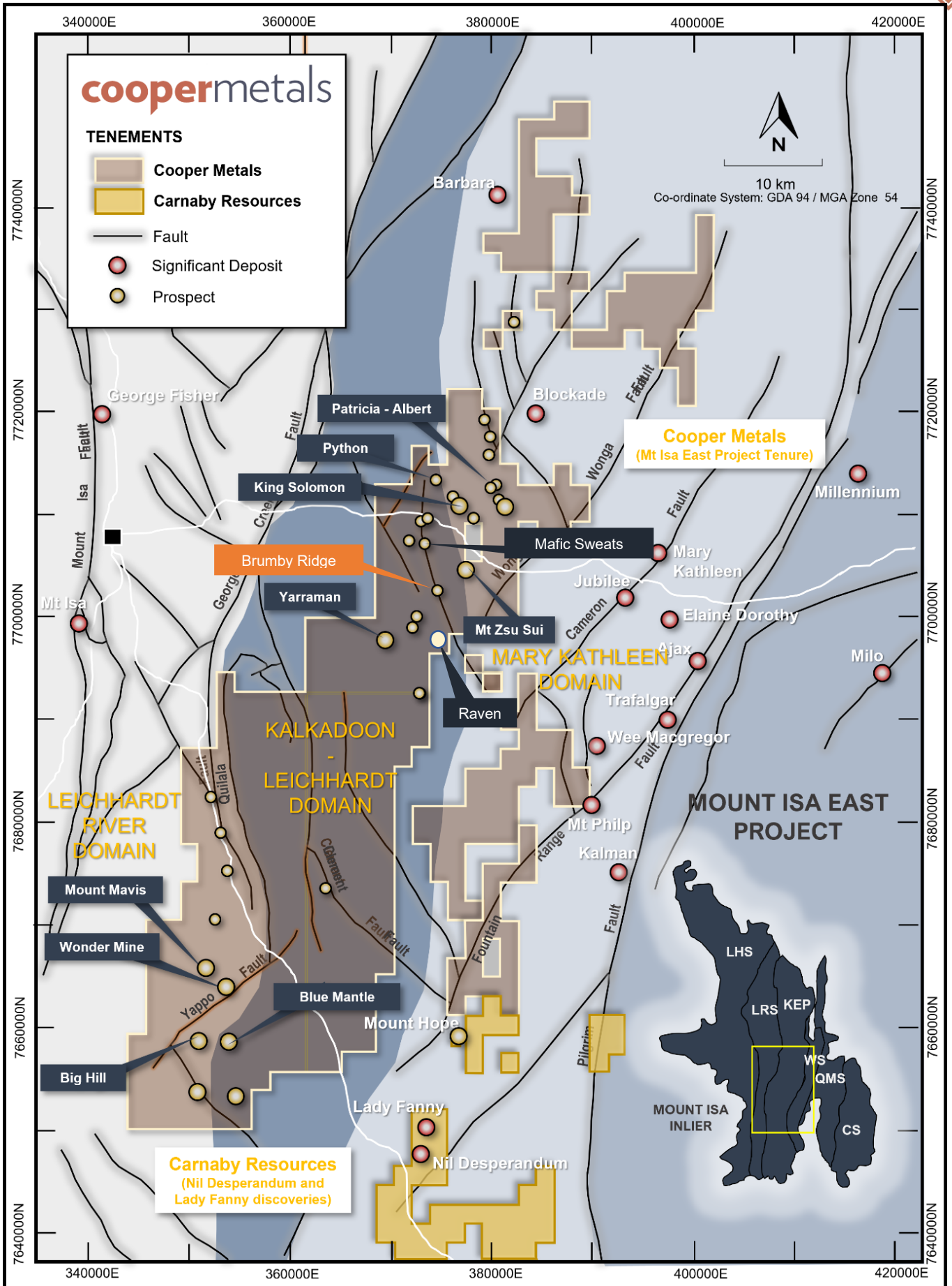


Figure 5: Mt Isa East Project Location over regional geology and main prospects


Appendix 1: Drill hole Location Table, Diamond Drilling Brumby Ridge

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)	Comment
24MEDH001	374812	7702234	237.3	230	55	Assays Pending
24MEDH001A	374815	7702221	209.6	245	59	Assays Pending
24MEDH002	374683	7702123	NA	50	55	Drilling progress
24MEDH005	374647	7702124	306.5	52	55	Assays Pending
Total			753.4			

Note: coordinates are in GDA 94, zone 54, drill holes as named, not all drilled and named in sequence. Collar coordinates are from handheld GPS



APPENDIX 2: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>CPM Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill assays are available for this drill program yet and hence no assay results are reported. The Brumby Ridge 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. <p>Sample Representativity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023 initial shallow RC drilling was undertaken to identify near surface mineralisation indicated by a number of historically worked pits. No assay results are reported in this release. Visual results are reported only for diamond core. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond drilling was completed using a Sandvik DE840/DE880 truck mounted drill rig. RC precollars between 50 and 90m were completed with diamond tails. Diamond holes are started with HQ core from surface, switching to NQ2 in competent ground. All three holes to date are in HQ size. diamond holes are planned from 200m to 300m in depth see release for details.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 for details.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note assays are pending, no assay results in this release.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No specific twinning program has been conducted, given the early-stage of the project. Holes 24MEDH001 and 24MEDH001A are drilled in the same direction and orientation for comparison 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		manager. All data is digitally recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ($\pm 10\text{m}$). Zone 54.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond 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, the 2023 RC drilling and guided by Induced polarisation response at Brumby Ridge. 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. Investigations into the difference between the 2023 RC and 2024 diamond results is ongoing.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews undertaken.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Isa East project is centred around 50 km south-east of Mount Isa. The drilling reported here took place at the Brumby Ridge 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%).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are secure under Qld legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been limited previous exploration of copper-gold mineralisation has occurred on the prospect. There are at least two small historical pits on the prospect
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 of this release No assay information is available at time of writing
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results reported An estimate of visual sulphide content is included in this release, see main body of report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 -55° dip on the interpretation of steeply dipping mineralised horizon and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the expected 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A collar plan of all collar locations are provided in the main body of this announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Brumby Ridge there are some shallow historical workings. Cooper has completed five RC drill holes in 2023. This release covers the first diamond drill program First pass geochemical sampling (rock chip) was conducted by Cooper Metals under the current tenure in 2023. A fixed loop ground electromagnetic survey (FLEM) and downhole EM survey was undertaken in late 2023. An induced polarisation survey was completed at Brumby Ridge in early 2024 A drone based aeromagnetic survey was completed at Brumby Ridge in late 2023, Cooper has completed geophysics, geochemistry and RC drilling at Brumby ridge. This work needs further review. Assay results from the drilling will be reported on receipt of the results
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. At Brumby Ridge the mineralisation is hosted in a felsic to intermediate package of rocks near the mapped Argylla and Leichardt Volcanics contact. Cooper Metals Ltd plans to commence RC drilling at its Brumby Ridge Prospect and continue diamond drilling testing deeper and laterally distal extensions of the copper mineralisation successfully intersected in the current program. Refer main body of the report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to the figures in this report.