

Brumby Ridge Mineralised Fault enhances regional prospectivity of the Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

Highlights

- Assay results have been received for the four diamond holes and five RC drill holes completed at Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect in February and March 2024. Assay results are in line with the visual sulphides reported on the 8th of April 2024
- Of the five new RC drill holes, three scissor holes were drilled on the same section as RC drill hole 23MERC028 (71m @ 2.8% Cu)⁴, with new drill hole 24MERC003 intersecting 58m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.02 g/t Au from 89m, including 3m @ 4.14% Cu and 0.08 g/t Au from 90m
- Results to date indicate a NNW trending Cu-Au mineralised vein system over a strike length of approximately 400m, of which only 120m has been drill tested
- The NNW vein system is crosscut by several narrow-mineralised fault-controlled breccia zones (MFBZ)
- The crosscutting narrow MFBZ's provide the source of the bonanza grades seen in the 2023 RC holes; 23MERC028 (71m @ 2.8% Cu)⁴ and 23MERC024 (50m @ 1.32% Cu and 0.05g/t Au, including 2m @ 6.1% Cu and 0.23g/t Au)⁵
- The MFBZ's may have acted as feeder veins to the NNW trending mineralised Cu-Au veins, confirming that the regionally important NW trending Brumby Fault is a fertile structure for focusing Cu-Au mineralisation in the region

Cooper Metals Managing Director, Ian Warland commented:

“The new drill assay results at Brumby Ridge are in line with visual results reported last month. Our new geological interpretation backed up by recent drilling and consultation, provides encouragement for investigating the potential for further crosscutting mineralised fault breccia zones that may have acted as feeder veins to the main NNW trending mineralised Cu-Au veins. Mineralisation remains open at depth and less than half of the identified strike length of the vein system has been drill tested. With the copper price near all-time highs and a healthy cash position, Cooper is excited to continue regional exploration focussing on the major NW trending regional Brumby Fault and its potential to host larger crosscutting mineralised fault breccia zones. We currently have teams in the field conducting important, targeted geochemical sampling and mapping over the area to delineate further drill targets.”





Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) (“CPM” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide assay results for the Brumby Ridge diamond and RC drilling.

Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect

Assay results have now been received for the four diamond holes and the five RC drill holes completed at Brumby Ridge in February and March 2024. Assay results are in line with the visual sulphides reported on the 8th of April 2024. A list of significant assays is included in Table 1.

Geological Interpretation

The Cu-Au mineralisation at Brumby Ridge comprises three main components:

1. A mineralised NNW trending Cu-Au vein system made up of a well-developed NNW trending mineralised quartz-carbonate vein (**MQCV**) on the west side, varying from 1m to 3.0m down hole width, steeply dipping to the ENE, and grading **> 1% Cu and up to 3m @ 4.14% Cu and 0.08g/t Au in RC drill hole 24MERC003**, and a
2. subparallel NNW trending weakly developed sulphide vein in the east, also dipping steeply to the ENE and varying from 1m to 17m downhole length with grades **< 1% Cu**. These two subparallel veins appear to converge in the south of the Prospect near IP line L10200N² (**Figure 1**).
3. The NNW trending Cu-Au veins are crosscut by multiple E-W orientated narrow mineralised fault breccia zones (**MFBZ**). Drill hole 23MERC028 and new hole 24MERC003, appear to have drilled down one of the MFBZ's explaining the lengthy drill intercepts. Localised supergene enrichment of chalcopyrite to chalcocite within the MFBZ has been observed in some petrology samples taken from the higher-grade zone in drill hole 23MERC028, which has upgraded the copper content of the assays.

2024 Drilling Results

Scissor hole 24MERC003 drilled in the opposite direction of the original 2023 RC drill hole 23MERC028 which intercepted **71m @ 2.8% Cu from 115m** intersected **58m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.02 g/t Au from 89m, including 3m @ 4.14% Cu and 0.08 g/t Au from 90m** (24MERC003). RC drill hole 24MERC003 is interpreted to have intersected the western Cu-Au vein then drilled down a narrow MFBZ, thought to be the same mineralised fault structure that 23MERC028 intersected in the November 2023 drilling (**Figure 2**).

A separate MFBZ may also explain 2023 RC hole 23MERC024, which intersected **50m @ 1.32% Cu and 0.05g/t Au** including **2m of MQCV grading 6.1% Cu and 0.23g/t Au⁵**. Where drill holes have intercepted the MFBZ, they appear to have drilled along the orientation of the MFBZ and therefore the interval lengths are not representative of the true width of the copper-gold mineralisation.

All four diamond holes intersected the western steeply dipping, NNW trending Cu-Au vein with hole 24MEDH001 reporting **2.3m @ 4.38% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 128m**. The Cu-Au vein continues at depth with 24MEDH005 intersecting **2.7m @ 1.57% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 235.2m**. A weakly developed subparallel, sulphide vein (to the east was also intersected with best intersection **12m @ 0.31%Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 65m** in drill hole 24MEDH001. RC drillholes also hit the eastern vein at depth with 24MERC005 intersecting **17m @ 0.16 Cu from 196m**. Mineralisation remains open at depth (**Figure 2**).

Two RC drill holes (24MERC001 & 24MERC002) tested an induced polarization, chargeability response defined in pole-dipole line (PDP) L10200N³ right where the NNW trending veins converge. RC drillhole 24MERC001 intersected **8m @ 0.24% Cu and 0.01 g/t Au from 148m** while RC drillhole 24MERC002 intersected gold only, including **1m @ 0.83g/t Au from 162m**. The chargeability response observed on PDP section L10200N appears to be from a combination of a pyrite dominated sulphide vein and a parallel adjoining magnetite rich zone (**Figure 3**). Magnetite is often proximal to the sulphide mineralisation at Brumby Ridge and may add to the IP chargeability response.



The Cu-Au vein system is open to the NNW as delineated by rock chip and soil sampling, and there is potential for further cross cutting MFBZ's. Mapping and sampling are planned to delineate any further drill targets. Importantly, the Cu-Au mineralisation at Brumby Ridge suggests that the regional NW trending Brumby Fault is a fertile structure for Cu-Au mineralisation and that there is strong potential for complex cross cutting vein systems that may also host significant Cu-Au mineralisation. Cooper has identified several areas along the Brumby Fault and associated fault splays for geochemical sampling. A team is currently in the field sampling priority areas (**Figure 4**).

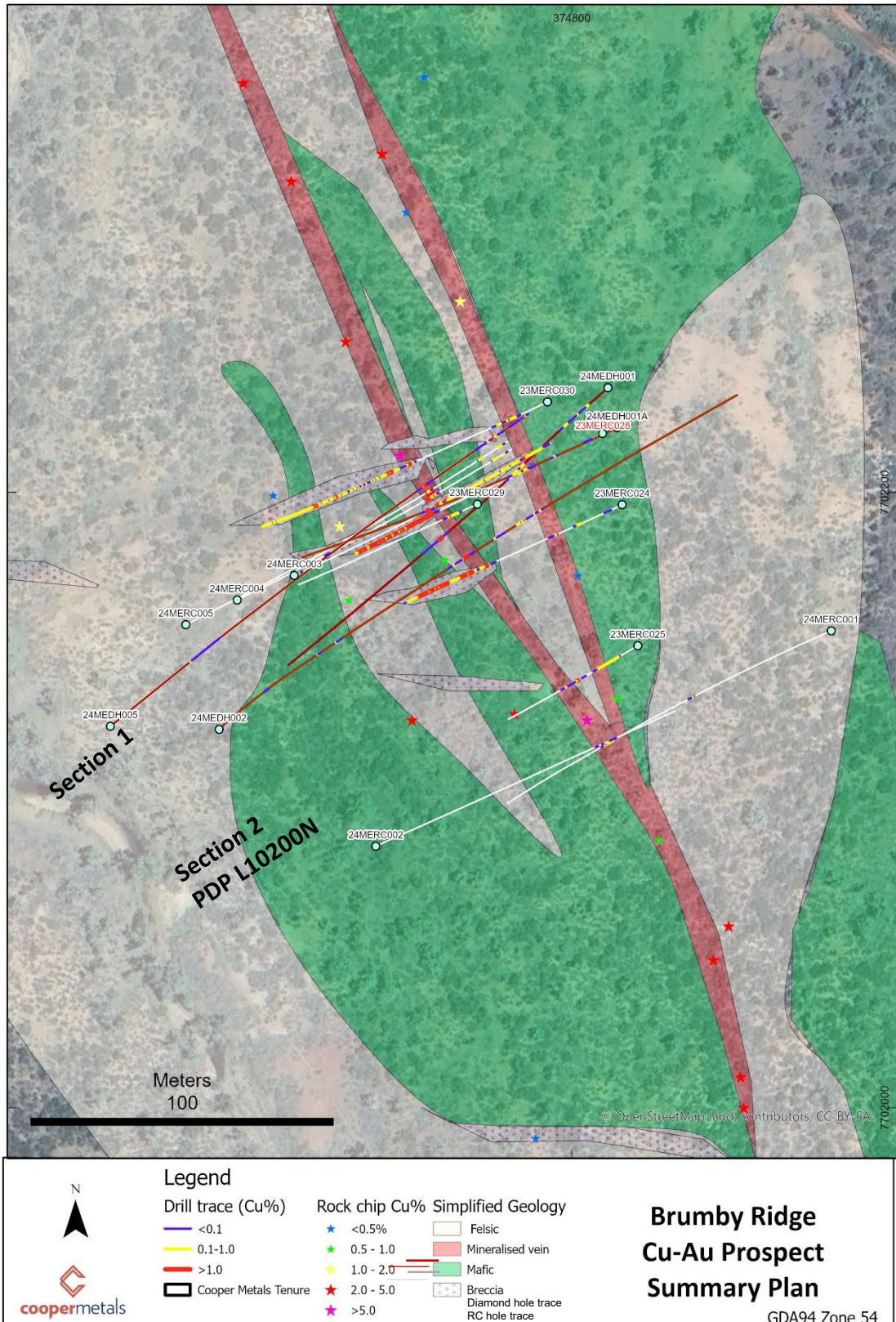


Figure 1: Simplified Geology Map at Brumby Ridge with drilling summary

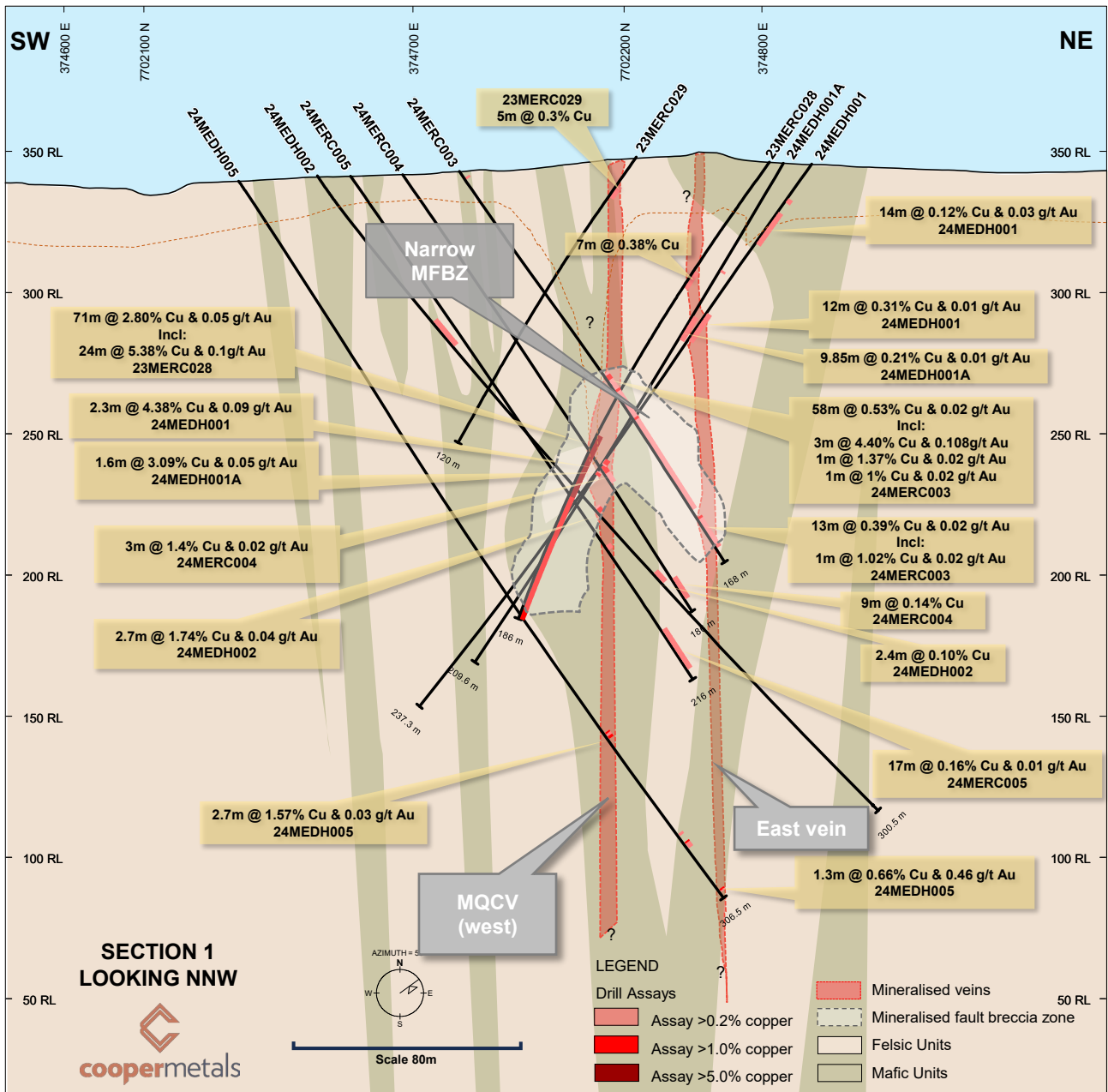


Figure 2: Drilling Summary showing 2023 and 2024 drill holes on Section 1 with geology background

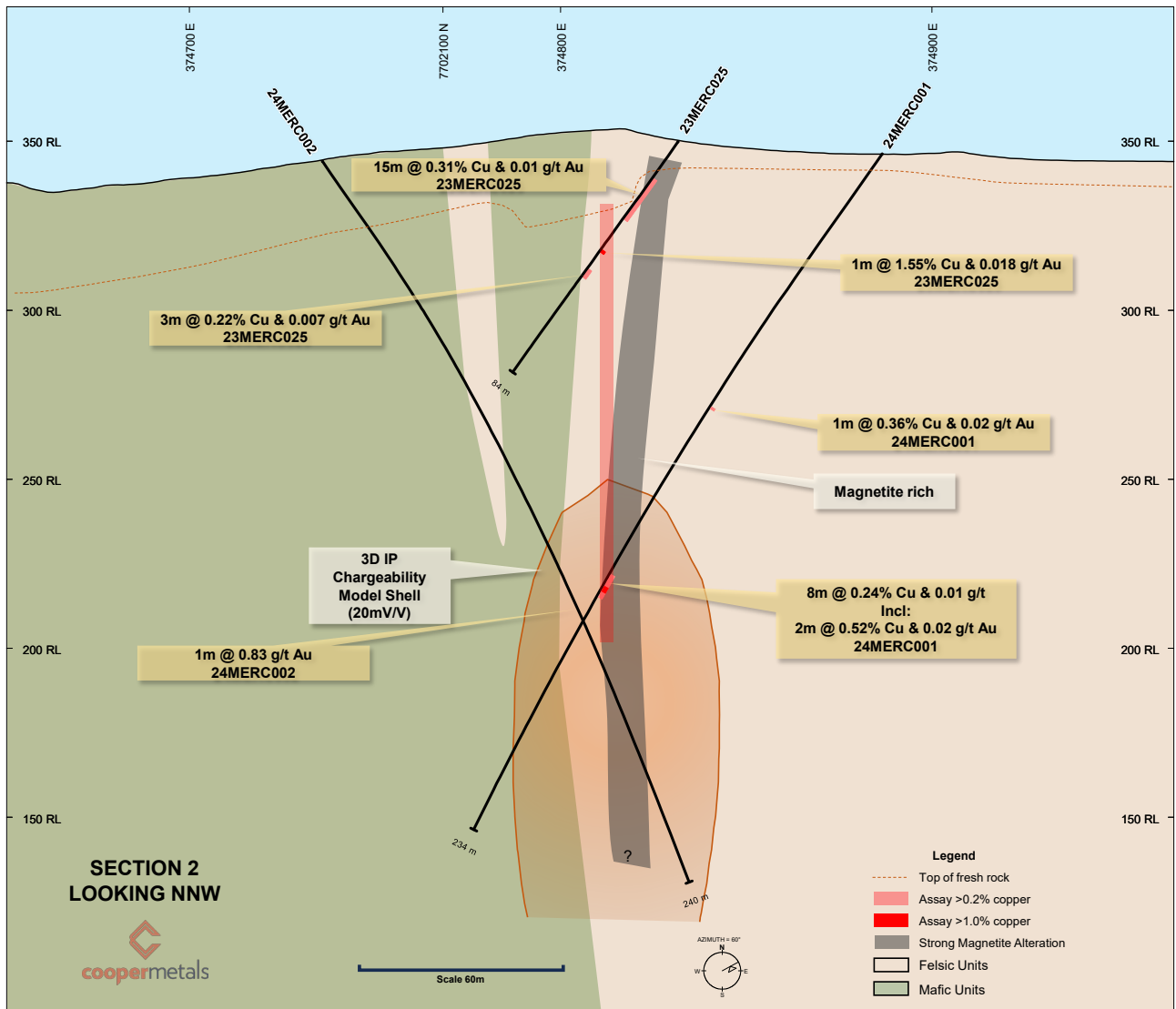


Figure 3: Drilling Summary showing 2023 and 2024 drill holes on Section 2 with geology background

**Table 1: Brumby Ridge significant intercepts 2023 and 2024 drilling**

Holeid	Depth From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%	Au (g/t)	Comment
23MERC024	80	50	1.32	0.05	MFBZ
incl:	81	2	6.10	0.23	MQCV (west vein)
incl:	90	8	2.00	0.08	
23MERC025	13	15	0.31	0.01	East vein
	39	1	1.55	0.02	MQCV (west vein)
	46	3	0.22	0.01	
23MERC028	47	7	0.38	0.01	
	115	71	2.80	0.05	MFBZ
incl:	115	24	5.37	0.10	
23MERC029	12	5	0.30	0.01	
23MERC030	86	115	0.37	0.05	MFBZ
	88	2	2.18	0.03	MQCV (west vein)
incl:	101	4	1.10	0.02	
	143	1	1.02	0.01	
	159	3	1.00	0.01	
24MEDH001	21	14	0.12	0.03	
	65	12	0.31	0.01	East vein
	128	2.3	4.38	0.09	MQCV (west vein)
24MEDH001A	65	12	0.31	0.01	East Vein
	128.7	1.6	3.09	0.05	MQCV (west vein)
24MEDH002	153.8	2.7	1.74	0.04	MQCV (west vein)
	187.65	2.45	0.10	0.00	East Vein
24MEDH005	235.2	2.7	1.57	0.03	MQCV (west vein)
	304	1.3	0.66	0.46	East Vein
24MERC001	148	8.0	0.24	0.01	Veins combine
24MERC002	162	1.0	0.00	0.83	
24MERC003	89	58.0	0.53	0.02	MFBZ
incl:	90	3.0	4.40	0.08	MQCV (west vein)
incl:	96	1.0	1.37	0.02	
incl:	108	1.0	1.00	0.02	
	150	13.0	0.39	0.02	East vien
incl:	150	1.0	1.02	0.02	
24MERC004	126	7.0	0.72	0.01	MQCV (west vein)
incl:	126	3.0	1.40	0.02	
	173	9.0	0.14	0.00	East vien
24MERC005	160	2.0	0.48	0.01	
	196	17.0	0.16	0.01	East Vein

Note: all intervals are downhole lengths, the true width of the mineralisation is unknown.

- Where drilling has intercepted MFBZ interval lengths may have drilled down the orientation of the mineralisation and is not representative of true width.
- Significant results > 0.1% Cu are reported above, where Au > 0.1g/t is assayed without significant Cu present it is also reported.

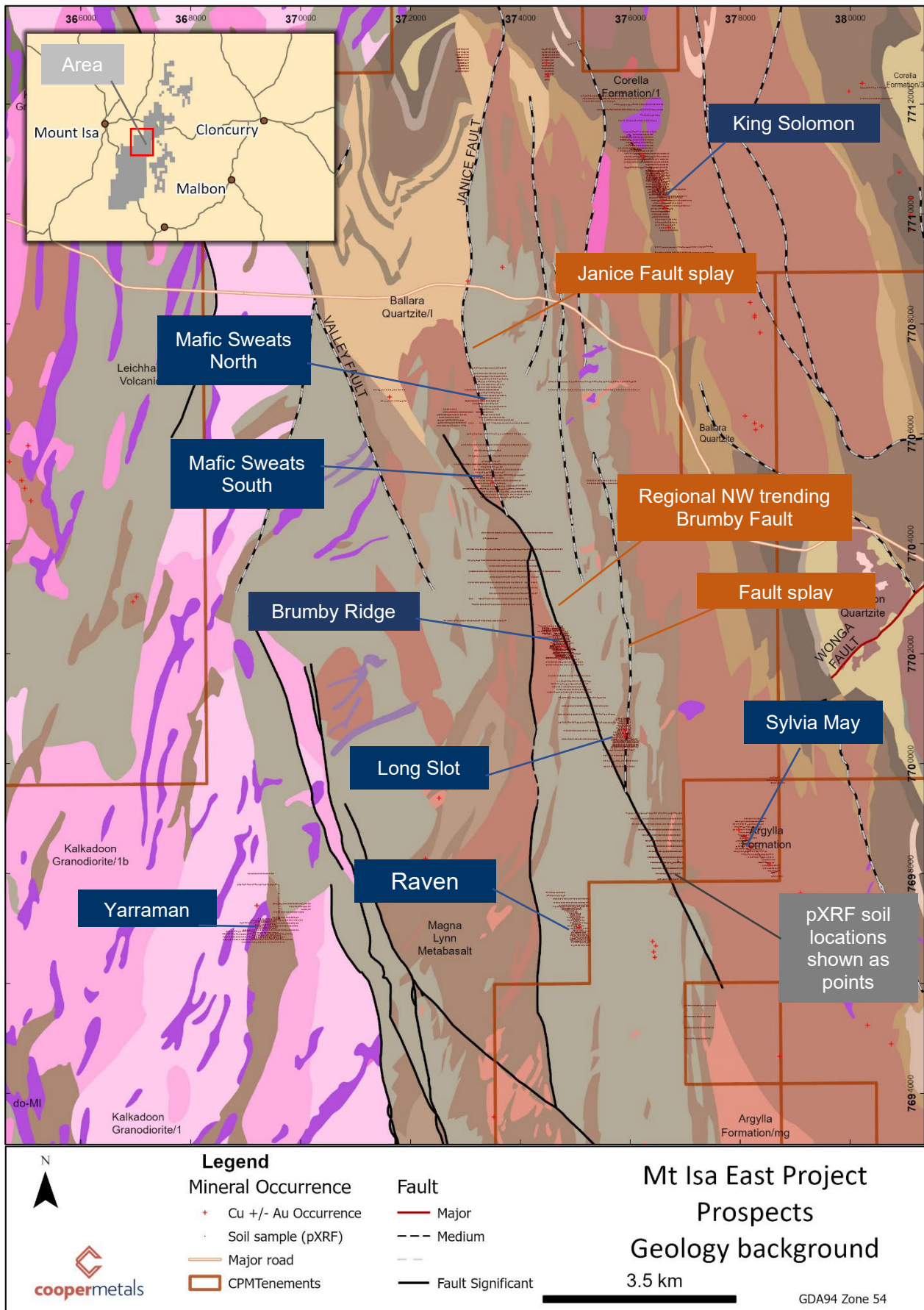


Figure 4: Prospect Location Map Mt Isa East Project



Ongoing Regional Exploration Program

The Board at Cooper metals is encouraged by our exploration results to date and the regional prospectivity of the Mt Isa East Project to host significant Cu-Au mineralisation. With the Company's healthy cash position of \$4.4m at the end of the March 2024 Quarter and the copper price trading at near all-time highs (**Figure 5**), Cooper is focussed on maximising the chance of a significant Cu-Au discovery by continuing to build and systematically test our pipeline of Cu-Au targets.

The exploration team is in the field conducting geochemical sampling and mapping, focusing on areas around the Brumby Fault. **Figure 4** shows the recent location of pXRF sampling lines, and the location of recent RC drilling completed at Raven, Mafic Sweats North and South and the Yarraman Prospects. For more details on the regional RC drilling program completed last month see [ASX 26 April 2024](#).

Assay results for the regional RC drilling are expected in late May. Laboratories have been experiencing longer turnaround times than usual.



Figure 5: Copper price graph 10years (Source: tradingeconomics.com, 17May 2024)

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: 8 April 2024: Drilling Update for Brumby Ridge Mt Isa East Project
2. ASX: CPM: 13 March 2024: Brumby Ridge Diamond Drilling Exploration update
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

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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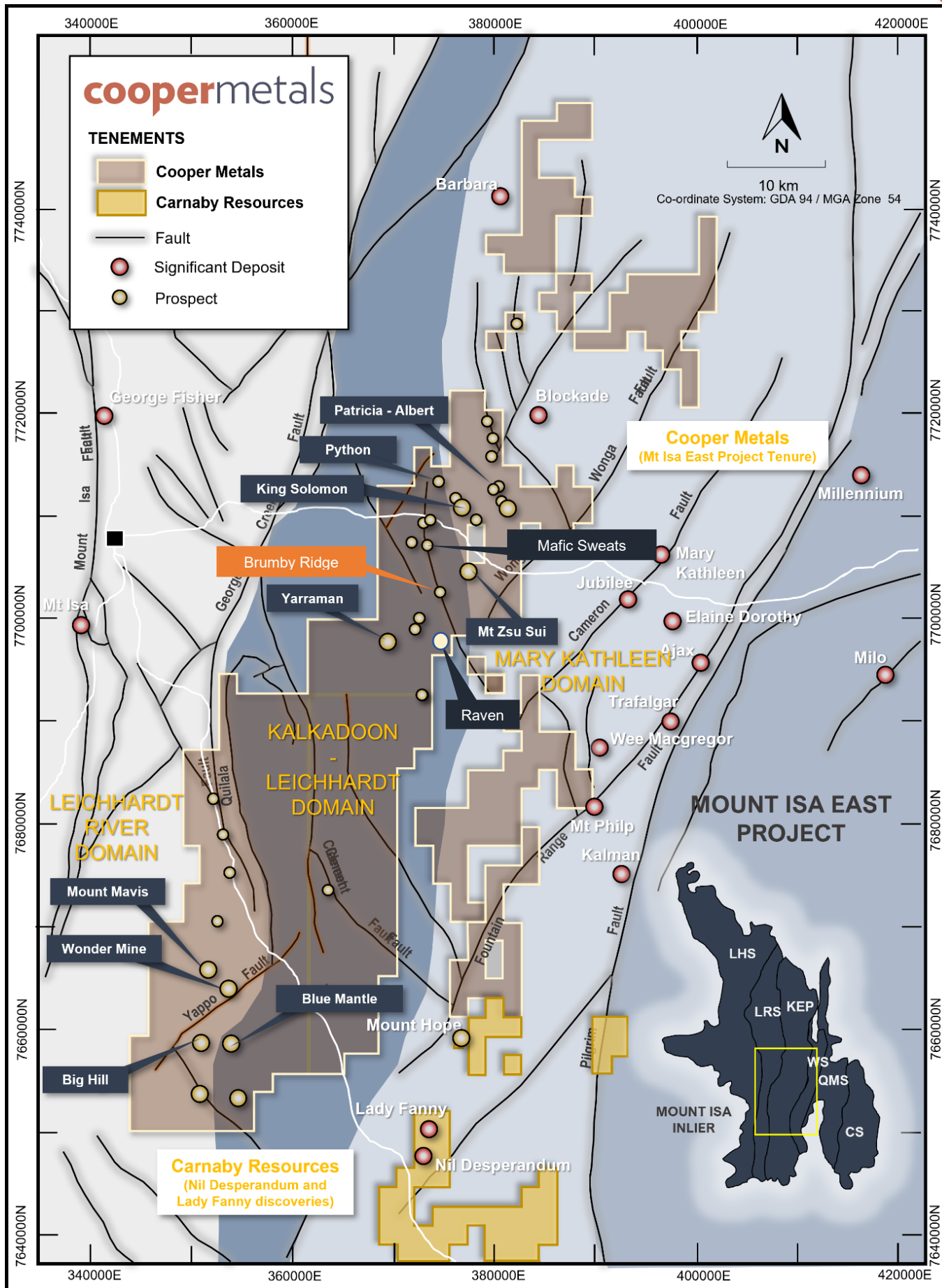


Figure 6: Mt Isa East Project Location over regional geology and main prospects


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

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	RC Precollar Depth	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)
24MEDH001	374815	7702238	237.3	84.0	230	55
24MEDH001A	374814	7702220	209.6	0.0	245	59
24MEDH002	374680	7702126	300.5	42.0	50	55
24MEDH005	374647	7702124	306.5	90.0	52	55
Total			1053.9			

Appendix 2: Drill hole Location RC Drilling Brumby Ridge

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)
24MERC001	374886	7702155	234	245	-55
24MERC002	374735	7702085	240	65	-55
24MERC003	374708	7702173	168	65	-55
24MERC004	374689	7702165	186	65	-55
24MERC005	374672	7702157	216	65	-55

Note: coordinates are in GDA 94 and taken with a handheld GPS



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	<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"> Four diamond holes for 1053.9m was completed by DDH1 drilling in February and March 2024 at Brumby Ridge. <p>CPM RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five RC holes for 1044m was completed in March 2024 at Brumby Ridge. The drilling was conducted by Bullion Drilling Pty Ltd <p>Sample Representativity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial shallow drilling was undertaken to identify near surface mineralisation indicated by geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Most holes are oriented appropriately to give optimal sample representivity, drilled mostly perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised main veins. Crosscutting mineralised fault breccia zones appear to be in the same orientation as some of the drill holes. RC drilling techniques returned samples through a fully enclosed cyclone setup with sample return routinely collected in 1m intervals approximating 20kg of sample. 1m interval RC samples were homogenized and collected by a static riffle splitter to produce a representative 2-3kg sub-sample (~12.5% of sample weight); RC and diamond samples were submitted to ALS in Mount Isa, Qld. A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation and sample selection. No XRF results are reported for drilling. For diamond drilling a geologist logged the drill holes noting the presence of visual sulphides, sample zones were selected based on the presence of visual mineralisation, with sample length nominally 1m or less. Drill core was cut in half by Cooper personal and placed into numbered calico bags and submitted to ALS laboratories in Mt Isa
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 DDH1 Sandvik DE840/DE880 truck mounted drill rig. RC precollars between 50 and 90m were completed with diamond tails. Diamond holes are all HQ in size. diamond holes are drilled from 200m to 300m in depth see release for details. The RC drilling was completed using a Schramm 450WS rotary drill rig, with maximum air 350psi/900cfm was used to



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>drill holes reported herein. An auxiliary IR air compressor 350psi/1070cfm was also utilised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling diameter is 5.75-inch RC hammer. • Face sampling bits are used. • RC holes range from 168m to 240m
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. • For RC drilling a cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter are cleaned as necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant sample loss, contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling. Several samples at Brumby Ridge were drilled wet below the water table, sample, sample recovery remained satisfactory.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging has been routinely undertaken by suitably qualified geologists on all RC and 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. • 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. • During the RC logging process Copper Metals Ltd routinely retained representative samples (stored in chip trays) for future reference. The RC chip trays are photographed and electronically stored. • Every metre sample of RC and 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	<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. 	<p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 HQ core is cut with a diamond saw by Company employee and placed into numbered calico bags.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. <p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are collected at 1m intervals in prenumbered calico bags (downhole metre value) via the cone splitter underneath the cyclone on the drill rig. RC samples are selected for analysis by CPM geologist based on the observed geology such as the presence of sulphides and or alteration minerals including quartz, actinolite, albite, and carbonate veining and guided by portable XRF machine where analysis of each 1m sample has >1000ppm copper. Nominally 2, 1m samples are taken above and below the mineralised zone. Sample intervals may contain zones of internal dilution less than 1000ppm Cu. 1m samples selected for laboratory analysis are placed inside prenumbered calico bags, then placed in labelled polyweave bags for transport to ALS Mount Isa by CPM personnel. Sample preparation is undertaken at the laboratory. RC samples are prepared at ALS in Mount Isa, use method PUL23 samples to 3kg are pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. 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. ALS introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis Field duplicates were collected by CPM personnel with the use of a sample spear and or second sample off the cyclone. Field QC is checked after analysis. Sample size is considered appropriate to the material sampled. The remaining 'reject' drill sample (weighing ~20 - 30kg) is left on the ground in 1m piles laid out in sequence from the top of the hole to the end of the hole until assay results have been received A sample is sieved from the reject material and retained in chip trays for geological logging and future reference and stored at the company's offices in Mount Isa.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> RC and diamond samples were analysed by ALS, submitted in Mount Isa, Qld. A ~1-2kg 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 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 A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling.
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. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<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 manager. All data is digitally recorded 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 RC holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex EZ-TRAC xtf tool operated by the drillers. Down hole surveying is routinely employed through the diamond 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 ($\pm 10m$). 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the merit of the prospect and produce a reliable interval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 main 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. The mineralisation orientation at Brumby Ridge is complex with two main NNW trending and steeply dipping veins that can be observed at surface. Drill orientation is broadly perpendicular to the NNW trend. Another set of narrow crosscutting mineralised fault breccia zones orientated roughly E-W have been interpreted based on drilling and limited outcrop. Some drill holes appear to have drilled along these veins such as 23MERC028 and resulted in lengthy drill intercepts that are not representative of the true width of the mineralisation. The geological model is evolving as more data is obtained.
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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Prior to Cooper Metals there has been limited historical exploration of copper-gold mineralisation on the prospect. There are at least two small historical pits on the prospect Cooper Metals completed initial RC drilling in 2023 intersecting significant Cu-Au mineralisation in four RC holes. In 2024 Cooper Metals has completed another five RC holes and four diamond drill holes that are the subject of this release. Cooper Metals has also completed detailed drone magnetics, induced polarisation and downhole electromagnetic surveys at Brumby Ridge. Cooper Metals has also completed soil geochemical sampling with pXRF and rock chip sampling submitted to the laboratory. All Cooper Metals activities listed above have been released to the ASX.
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 and 2 of this release See Table 1 for summary of significant assay results.
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"> For Assay and pXRF results - aggregate intercepts were calculated using a 0.1% copper cut off with internal dilution up to 4m. Aggregate intercept grades are > 0.1% copper. Gold grades were also reported over 0.1g/t even if Cu < 0.1%
	<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 metal equivalents used in this release.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • 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 veins and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the expected mineralised zone. • A separate set of narrow crosscutting mineralised fault breccia zones orientated roughly E-W have been interpreted based on drilling and limited outcrop. Some drill holes appear to have drilled along these veins such as 23MERC028 and resulted in lengthy drill intercepts that are not representative of the true width of the mineralisation. The geological model is evolving as more data is obtained. • The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated. • Downhole widths are 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 is 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 four diamond drill holes and the five RC holes completed in 2024 • 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.
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 continue to evaluate Brumby Ridge Prospect. 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.