ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Visit Investor Hub for a video update July 18th, 2024

COPPER MINERALISATION EXTENDED AT CERRO DE FIERRO PROJECT, PERU

- ***Continuity of copper-gold mineralisation confirmed at Cerro de Fierro.***
- ***Evidence that copper and gold grades more likely to improve at depth.***
- ***This is the first of four drill programs planned in Peru over next 6-12 months.***

AusQuest Limited (ASX: AQD) is pleased to advise that assay results from the recent 1,012m, 4-hole Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Cerro de Fierro Project in southern Peru have confirmed the continuity of copper mineralisation across the prospect, returning similar results to those reported from earlier drilling.

RC drilling intersected a structurally complex set of dykes and dacite sills above the targeted andesitic volcanics, which are the main host rocks for copper mineralisation in this area. The unexpected thicker intervals of dacite meant that only limited intervals of the more prospective andesite were intersected by the drilling.

Several zones of copper (+/- gold and silver) mineralisation were intersected in three of the four holes drilled (see Figure 1 and Table 1 below).

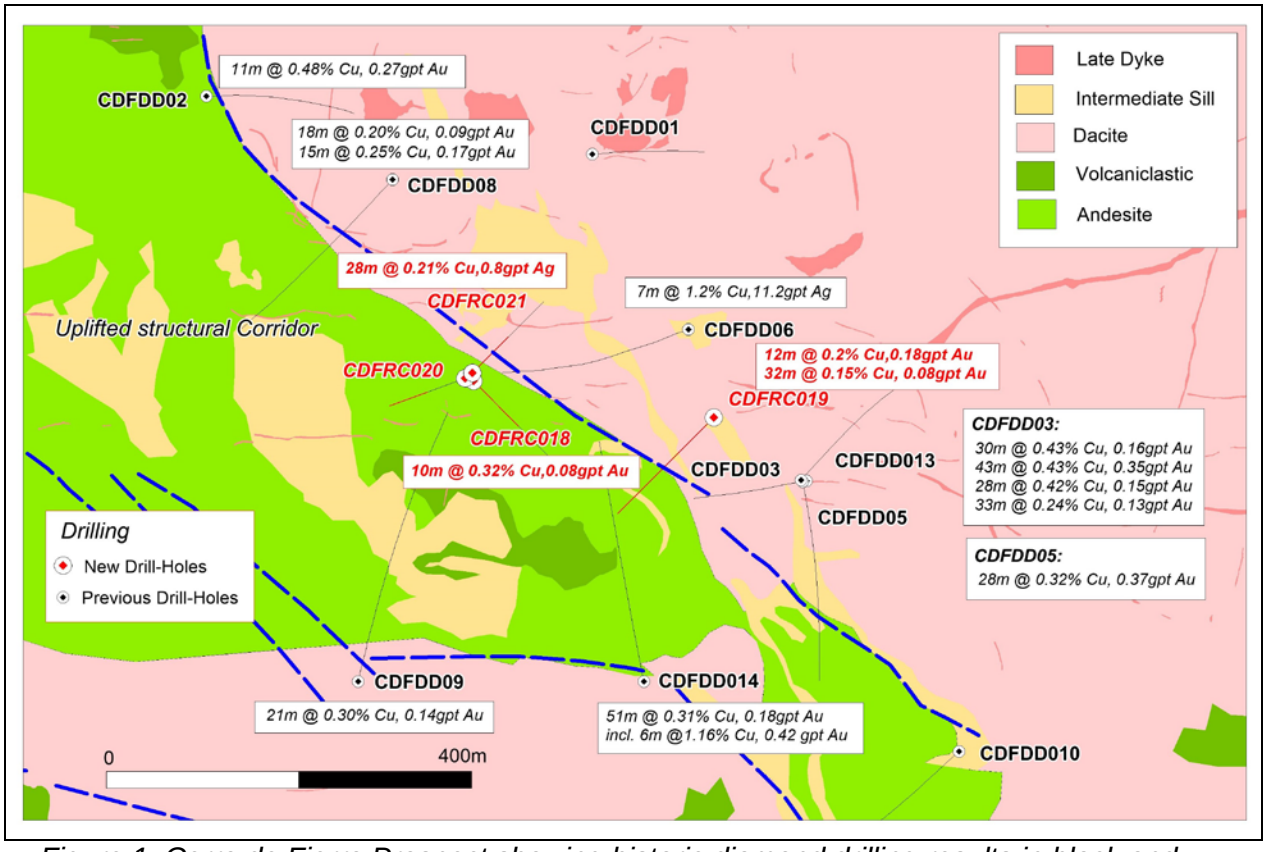

Figure 1: Cerro de Fierro Prospect showing historic diamond drilling results in black and intersections from the current RC drilling program in red.

Drill-holes CDFRC018 and CDFRC019, which were terminated in andesite, showed increasing amounts of alteration and sulphides below depths of ~200m.

Intermittent copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite and bornite) encountered within the andesite suggests that there is potential for better mineralisation at depth, closer to the copper and gold that was intersected in CDFDD003 (30m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.16g/t Au; 43m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.35g/t Au; 28m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.15g/t Au and 33m @ 0.24% Cu, 0.13g/t Au) during an earlier phase of drilling.

A more complete interpretation of the drilling results and compilation with the earlier geochemical data has been initiated in order to better understand the potential for a copper resource at this prospect. Litho-geochemical and alteration studies will form part of the interpretation.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CDFRC018	266	276	10	0.32	0.08	1.7
CDFRC019	124	136	12	0.19	0.18	0.6
CDFRC019	216	248	32	0.15	0.08	0.4
CDFRC021	104	132	28	0.21	-	0.8

Table 1: Significant intersections from the recent RC drilling program

The Cerro de Fierro Project is located at the southern end of a recognised IOCG metallogenic belt in southern Peru, within ~150km of the Mina Justa deposit (~337Mt @ 0.76% Cu), which is being developed by the Marcobre Joint Venture.

AusQuest's Managing Director, Graeme Drew, said the recent drilling had demonstrated the continuity of the copper-gold system across a large area, albeit within a structurally complex area that has complicated the distribution of mineralisation.

"We continue to hit lots of smoke but geological complexity has made it harder to locate the fire," he said. "The potential for a sizeable copper resource at Cerro de Fierro may lie at depth, where our magnetic survey suggests the possibility for deeper mineralisation several hundred metres to the north of our current drilling.

"We need to wait for the results of the geochemical study and integration with the earlier drill results before we can make a proper assessment of this prospect.

"This is only one of four large-scale manto and/or porphyry copper-gold targets that we have located in the region and are looking to drill over the next 6-12 months, so we are only just getting started in the current phase of exploration."

Graeme Drew
Managing Director

Visit Investor Hub for further updates

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The details contained in this report that pertain to exploration results are based upon information compiled by Mr Graeme Drew, a full-time employee of AusQuest Limited. Mr Drew is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Drew consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by AusQuest Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

*Announcements to ASX re historic Cerro de Fierro drill results:

29/11/2018 – Copper-Gold Intersected at Cerro de Fierro
19/12/2018 – Additional Copper-Gold Intersections at Cerro de Fierro
08/04/2019 – Potential Copper Extensions at Cerro de Fierro
09/01/2020 – Drilling Update – Cerro de Fierro
10/01/2020 – Clarification of Drilling Update – Cerro de Fierro
05/03/2020 – Drilling Progress at Cerro de Fierro
15/02/2021 – Drilling Commences in Peru
29/03/2021 – Copper Potential Grows in Peru
27/04/2021 – Copper Potential Outlined at Cerro de Fierro
21/05/2024 – AusQuest to drill new copper target in Peru
28/05/2024 – AusQuest commences drilling for copper in Peru

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report, Reverse Circulation Drilling at Cerro de Fierro in Peru

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples were collected using a tube sampler by spearing into each one metre sample bag and compositing samples on a two-metre basis. • Sample depths were determined by the length of the rod-string and confirmed by counting the number of samples and bags at the drill platform as per standard industry practice. • A ~5kg sample was collected for representivity.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC Drilling with a face sampling bit has been used with a hole diameter of approximately 132mm. • No down-hole surveys were undertaken
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.*	• Experienced RC drillers and an appropriate rig were used to provide maximum sample recovery. • Minimal to no water was encountered in all drill holes. • The weight of every bulk 1 metre sample was recorded and checked for sample recovery estimates. Sample recovery was acceptable to industry standard. • The sample weight of every laboratory sample was also collected and weighed on site for future reference. • At this early stage of exploration, it is not known if there is a relationship between sample recovery and assay grade. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC sample chips were collected into chip trays and are stored for future reference. • RC samples were logged on site during the drilling by experienced geologists to identify key rock types and mineralization styles. • Selected RC meter samples were logged with a hand held XRF unit to confirm visual mineralization. • Sample logging was qualitative with visual estimates of mineralization made for later comparison with assay results. • All one metre drill samples were logged.
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.*	• RC samples were collected every 1 metre into large plastic bags and stored in rows per depth at the drill site. • Samples were collected using a 50mm tube sampler and composited on a two metre basis. • Certified coarse blanks and fine standards are inserted approximately every 35 samples and duplicates taken every 20 samples for quality control purposes. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the geological materials sampled.
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.*	• Assaying of the drill samples is by standard industry practice. • The samples are sorted, dried, crushed then split to obtain a representative sub-sample which is then pulverized. • A portion of the pulverized sample is digested using a four acid digest (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric) which approximates a total digest for most elements. Some refractory minerals are not completely dissolved. • Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) was used to measure Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, • Au assays were provided by 30g fire assay with AA finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Every 2 metre composite sample is also submitted for Hyperspectral analysis using a TerraSpec instrument and uploaded into the aiSIRIS™ software for mineral identification and spectral output. • Assays are provided by ALS del Peru in Lima which is a certified laboratory for mineral analyses. Analytical data is transferred to the company via email. • Data from the laboratory's internal quality procedures (standards, repeats and blanks) are provided to check data quality. • The Company collects duplicate samples on an approximate 1: 20 basis, and inserts coarse blanks on a 1:30 basis and fine blanks on a 1:35 basis and fine standards are inserted on a 1:35 basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification of intersections was undertaken. Drilling was wide spaced and reconnaissance in nature. • All primary sample data is recorded onto a printed sheet on site and uploaded to a site laptop, all geological data is recorded at the drill platform on a site laptop and downloaded daily and onto an external backup. • No adjustments have been made to the assay 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.*	• Drill hole collars including elevation are located by hand held GPS to an accuracy of approximately 5m. • All surface location data are in WGS 84 datum, UTM zone 18S.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drill-holes were sited to test for mineralization at shallow depths within an interpreted horst structure. • Samples were composited on a 2 metre basis.
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.*	• Any bias due to the orientation of the drilling is unknown at this early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the operator of the Project. Procedures match with Industry best practice. • Samples are collected into securely tied bags and placed into cable-tied plastic bags for transport to the laboratory. Each sample batch has a sample submission sheet that lists the sample numbers and the work required to be done on each sample. • Samples were transported to the laboratory by company vehicle using trusted company personnel. • Sample pulps (after assay) are held by the laboratory and returned to the company after 90 days.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits of the sampling techniques or data have been carried out to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cerro de Fierro project is located approximately 30 km east of the town of Chala in the south of Peru. • The Cerro de Fierro project comprises 2 granted mineral concessions. The tenements are held by Questdor which is a 100% subsidiary of AusQuest Limited. • There are no major heritage issues to prevent access to the tenements. A drill permit (AIA) has been provided by INGEMMET for the drilling program following environmental, and community approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historic exploration data is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cerro de Fierro project is targeting IOCG deposits along the coastal belt of southern Peru. These are large scale disseminated copper (and gold) deposits found within orogenic belts that surround the Pacific Rim. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposits can be really large requiring significant drilling to evaluate.

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.*
		• All relevant drill hole data and information are provided below.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Aggregate assay intervals quoted for the RC drill-holes in this report are based on copper assays, using a cut-off value of ~0.1% Cu, and maximum internal waste of 4 metres.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals reported are down-hole lengths. True widths are unknown at this stage.
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.*	• All drill holes are shown on appropriate plans and included in the ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• At this early stage of drilling, only significant assay 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.*	• The relationship between current drilling and previously reported drilling is shown in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future drill hole locations will be determined once the current results have been fully assessed.

Drill-Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Projection	Zone	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)
CDFRC018	619107	8246369	2086	WGS84	18S	135	-60	280
CDFRC019	619372	8246329	2072	WGS84	18S	225	-60	300
CDFRC020	619098	8246372	2086	WGS84	18S	250	-65	210
CDFRC021	619106	8246378	2086	WGS84	18S	45	-60	222