

ANNOUNCEMENT

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE COPPER RESULTS FROM DEVELIN CREEK



Highlights



Develin Creek drilling now complete with 43 holes drilled for 5,034m;



Significant intersections from the Scorpion deposit include:

- 20m @ 2.94% Cu, 0.42g/t Au, 20g/t Ag and 1.4% Zn from 46m;
 - including 6m @ 4.16% Cu from 57m.
- 30m @ 1.58% Cu, 0.45g/t Au, 23g/t Ag and 2.82% Zn from 61m;
 - including 5m @ 3.63% Cu from 68m.
- 17m @ 2.15% Cu, 0.42g/t Au, 20g/t Ag and 2.18% Zn from 102m; and
- 15m @ 2.54% Cu, 0.45g/t Au, 18.3g/t Ag and 1.54% Zn from 83m;
 - including 8m @ 3.87% Cu from 86m.



Results confirm Scorpion to be a shallow, high-grade copper and zinc deposit with potential to grow the mine life at Mt Chalmers; and



In an exciting development, broad hydrothermal alteration has been identified below the Window prospect providing significant upside potential.

Overview

QMiners Limited (**QMiners** or **Company**) (**ASX:QML**) is pleased to announce the latest results from its maiden drilling program at its high-grade Develin Creek project located approximately 90km northwest of Rockhampton in Queensland (Figure 1). Infill drilling has increased the confidence of the continuity of copper, gold, silver and zinc mineralisation at the Scorpion deposit while step out drilling has identified a potentially new mineral deposit style at the nearby Window copper prospect.

Management Comment

Commenting on the drilling program, QMiners Executive Chairman Andrew Sparke said:

"We have now completed an initial 5,000 metre drilling program at Develin Creek. The program consistently intersected wide high-grade intersections at the Scorpion and Window deposits. This is an excellent start to the new year which will be followed up shortly by further drilling results and an updated mineral resource estimate at each of these deposits".



Figure 1: Location and Infrastructure surrounding the Mt Chalmers and Develin Creek projects.

Develin Creek Project

The Develin Creek project comprises several Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper-zinc deposits within the Rookwood Volcanics.

On 28th August 2023, QMines announced that it had signed a term sheet to acquire an initial interest of 51% of the Develin Creek project from Zenith Minerals Limited (**Zenith**). The Company finalised the purchase of the remaining 49% interest in the project on 30th September 2024¹.

In September 2023, the Company completed a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the project. Consultant resource geologists, HGMC, determined a combined resource of **3.2Mt @ 1.05% Cu, 1.22% Zn, 0.17g/t Au and 5.9g/t Ag** with 53% classified as Inferred and 47% as Indicated (Table 1)².

Results from the Company's maiden drilling program will be incorporated into an updated MRE, expected shortly.

Table 1: Develin Creek Mineral Resource Estimate - September 2023 (0.5% CuEq lower cut-off).

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grades			
		Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	1.5	1.21	1.25	0.18	7.1

¹ ASX Announcement <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02859444.pdf>

² ASX Announcement: <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02712799.pdf>

Inferred	1.7	0.92	1.20	0.16	4.8
Total	3.2	1.05	1.22	0.17	5.9

Drilling Results

Significant intersections reported here from recent drillholes DCRC029-DCRC035 include **30m @ 1.62% Cu, 0.45g/t Au, 23g/t Ag and 2.95% Zn (DCRC030), 28m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.43g/t Au, 24g/t Ag and 1.82% Zn (DCRC032) and 20m @ 2.94% Cu, 0.42g/t Au, 20g/t Ag and 1.47% Zn (DCRC034).**

Previously reported drilling results for the initial two holes drilled at the Scorpion deposit were reported in September.³ The high-grade results included **31m @ 2.35% Cu, 0.37g/t Au, 20g/t Ag, and 2.37% Zn from 104m (DCRC001) and 17m @ 2.88% Cu, 0.61g/t Au, 21g/t Ag and 2.06% Zn from 106m (DCRC002).**

Further results have been reported by the Company in November⁴ with highlights including **26m @ 1.38% Cu, 0.29g/t Au, 11g/t Ag and 1.99% Zn (DCRC018), 23m @ 1.57% Cu, 0.42g/t Au, 20g/t Ag and 2.77% Zn from 107m (DCRC022) and 10m @ 2.49% Cu, 0.47g/t Au, 18g/t Ag and 0.92% Zn from 83m (DCRC024).**

Assay result summaries for recently returned drillholes are shown in Table 2 below.

The Company completed the initial phase of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling operations at Develin Creek on 12 December 2024. The program comprised 43 drill holes for 5,064 metres of drilling with all samples now delivered to ALS laboratories in Brisbane for analysis. This report delivers results from holes DCRC029 through DCRC035 with eight holes (DCRC036 – DCRC043) still outstanding.

The drilling program aimed to verify historical drilling, test for resource extensions and upgrade the Inferred portion of the resource to the Indicated and/or Measured categories.

At the Scorpion deposit, drilling successfully intersected high-grade massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation of a similar tenor and style to the historical drilling results from previous explorers. To date, step-out drilling has extended the mineralised zones to the north-northeast of the Scorpion/Window deposits.

The Window deposit, located directly south of Scorpion, returned a drilling result in November of **61m @ 0.75% Cu from 49m** including **5m @ 2.33% Cu from 50m (DCRC0016)**. Two further holes have been drilled at Window (assays awaited). Copper mineralisation at Window occurs as fine disseminated sulphides and is contained within a white clay unit, discussed below.

Both QMines and historical drillhole locations are shown in Figure 2 with cross section A-A' appearing as Figure 3.

³ ASX Announcement <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02857559.pdf>

⁴ ASX Announcement <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02887087.pdf>



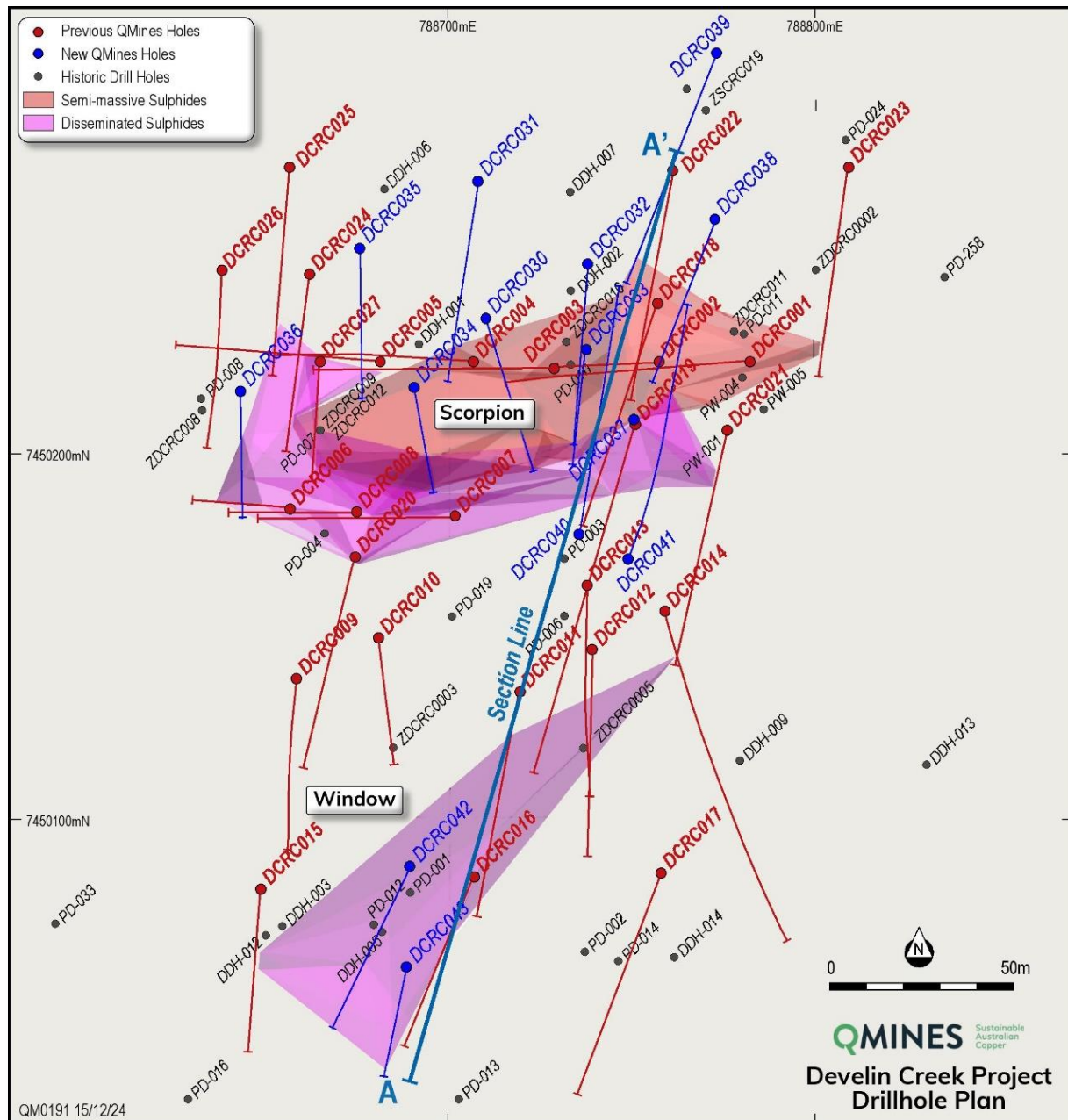


Figure 2: Drillhole collar locations at the Scorpion and Window prospects showing section line A-A'.

Historical drilling at the Scorpion deposit and Window prospect has been carried out over multiple programs by previous workers and significant (>0.5% Cu) intersections have been summarised in the recent November QMines announcement⁵.

Historical drilling was carried out on a nominal 50m spacing. The QMines' drilling program was designed to infill the historic drilling to a 25m spacing to improve geological confidence with a view to upgrading the resource classification from Inferred to Indicated and Measured.

⁵ ASX Announcement <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02887087.pdf>

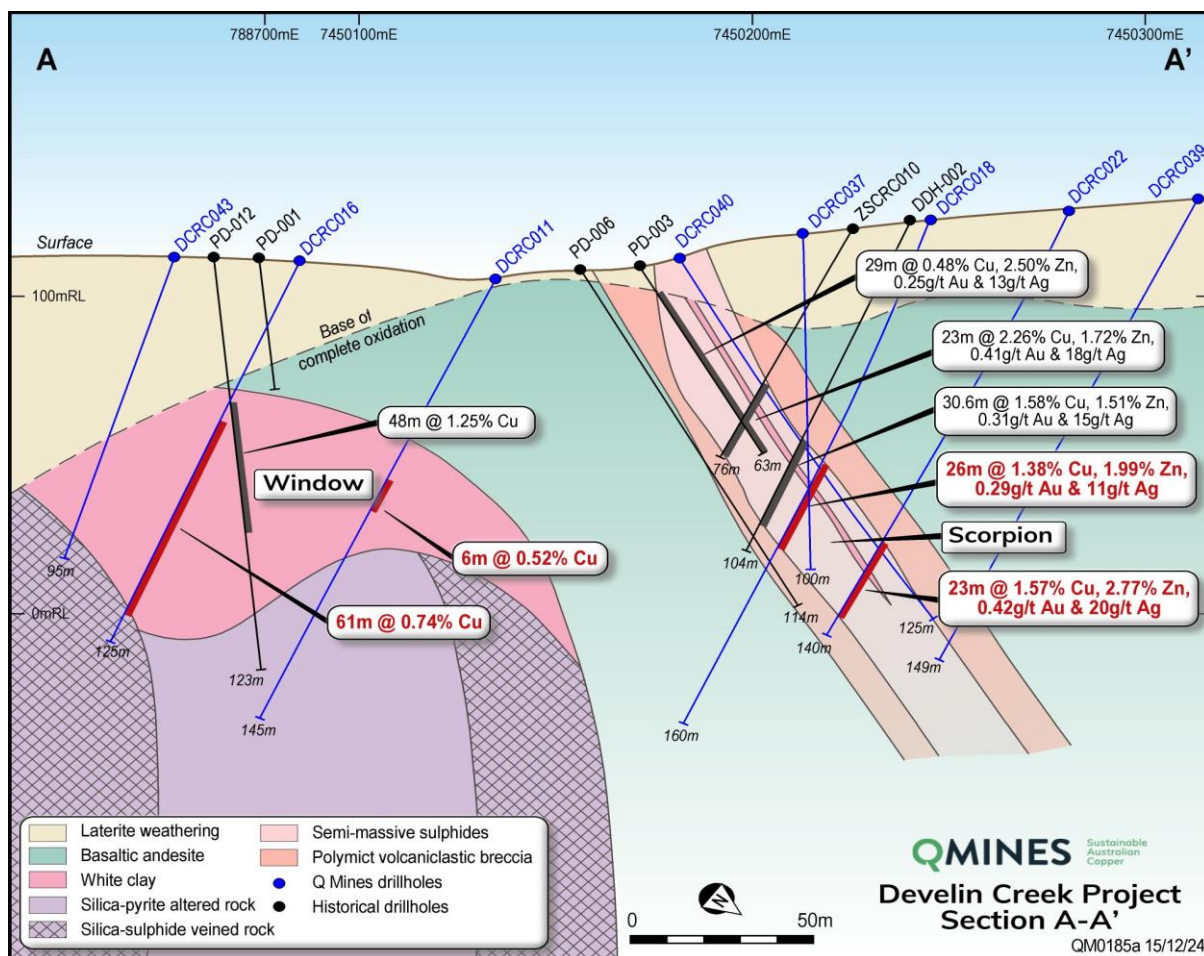


Figure 3: Drillhole cross section A-A' (Looking WNW).

Table 2: Develin Creek drilling results discussed in this announcement, sampling at one metre intervals.

Hole ID	MGA East*	MGA North*	mRL	Dip	MGA Azi*	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
DCRC029	789107	7450237	124	-65	127	150	No Significant Intersections						
DCRC030	788710	7450237	121	-65	162	95	60	91	30	1.58	2.83	0.45	22.1
Including							68	73	5	3.7	8.22	0.95	43.1
DCRC031	788708	7450274	122	-65	189	125	102	119	17	2.15	2.19	0.42	19.7
DCRC032	788738	7450053	126	-65	185	112	81	109	28	1.39	1.82	0.42	23.6
including							87	94	7	3.15	1.5	0.57	22.5
DCRC033	788737	7450229	126	-65	186	68	52	68	15	2.74	0.61	0.52	76.4
Including							59	64	5	4.38	0.16	0.69	23.3
DCRC034	788691	7450218	128	-65	170	70	46	66	20	2.94	1.4	0.44	22.6
including							57	63	6	4.16	2.74	0.39	28
DCRC035	788676	7450256	124	-65	180	100	83	98	15	2.54	1.54	0.45	18.3
including							86	94	8	3.87	1.57	0.72	27.4
DCRC036	788643	7450217	113	-65	180	80	Assays Pending						
DCRC037	788751	7450209	119.2	-90	360	100	Assays Pending						
DCRC038	788773	7450264	126.6	-65	202	110	Assays Pending						
DCRC039	788773	7450310	129.8	-65	201	149	Assays Pending						
DCRC040	788735	7450178	110.6	-60	11	125	Assays Pending						
DCRC041	788749	7450171	110.8	-60	25	125	Assays Pending						
DCRC042	788689	7450086	105.5	-70	204	140	Assays Pending						
DCRC043	788688	7450059	110.7	-70	193	95	Assays Pending						

*Note GDA94, MGA94 Zone 55.



Geology

The Develin Creek deposits are located within the Permian Rookwood Volcanics. Despite being less than 100 metres apart, Scorpion and Window are entirely different in style. Geological modelling has been completed and is shown in Figure 4.

At **Scorpion**, the mineralised body consists of semi-massive to massive sulphides and currently measures 250 x 80 x 20 metres and dips towards the north at 60°. It is dominated by pyrite and contains visible chalcopyrite and sphalerite with assayed gold and silver. RC chips reveal these sulphides to be breccia clasts (and possibly as cement, currently the subject of a petrological investigation). Zenith Minerals previously reported⁶ petrology from drillcore where the sulphides are clasts and interpreted to be a reworked talus breccia in which the sulphide fragments are derived from a lens of massive sulphides above the current topographic erosion level.

A halo of lower grade copper/zinc mineralisation partly surrounds this semi-massive body. Lower grade copper and zinc oxides (and rarely carbonates) are also present in the partial weathering zone above Scorpion, which projects towards the surface.

The enveloping surface comprises the polymict breccia described above. This breccia is not universally mineralised, with mineralisation forming at the core of the breccia unit.

A narrow tabular white clay unit is parallel to and roughly bisects this breccia and mineralisation. It is likely to represent fault gauge +/- hydrothermal alteration rather than an exhalative horizon as talus deposition would not likely pause for a low energy exhalative and then resume without erosion of the clay.

The geometry of a central clay unit enveloped by mineralised breccia then by barren breccia further suggests a hydrothermal origin for the mineralisation.

The breccia hanging wall comprises monotonous basaltic andesite with local spilitized selvages indicating submarine pillow formation. The breccia footwall is also basaltic andesite but with significant black peperite and more prevalent spilite formation.

These two basaltic andesite successions support a detrital origin for the breccia while the clay body suggests a fault zone with a possible hydrothermal origin for the sulphides. Petrology specimens are being prepared and should assist in the interpretation.

The **Window** prospect is marked by fine grained disseminated copper sulphides and carbonates within a white clay body similar to that at Scorpion. Limited assay data received by the Company to date suggest the Scorpion white clay is similarly mineralised to the Window clay.

At Window, the mineralised clay body is also broadly tabular, measures 110 x 80 x 40 metres, trends NE-SW and is open along strike in both directions. Unlike Scorpion, the Window mineralisation contains copper without associated zinc, gold and silver. To the southwest a silica-pyrite body exists in sharp contact with this white clay. Variable silicification hosts disseminated pyrite but no known base metal sulphides or gold. The protolith is likely to be a grey sandy tuff, present at the margins.

Two bodies of silica-sulphide veining are in contact with the silica-pyrite body and partly overlap, revealing younger veining post silicification.

The Window prospect has some characteristics of high sulphidation epithermal alteration. The white clay is conceivably kaolinite-alunite argillic to advanced argillic alteration and the fine copper sulphides appear to be enargite. Silicification and second-generation silica-sulphide veining are hydrothermal or epithermal features. A vuggy silica interval at the top of hole DCRC016 may represent a lithocap (or else weathering of the silica-sulphide body). A petrological study is currently in progress.

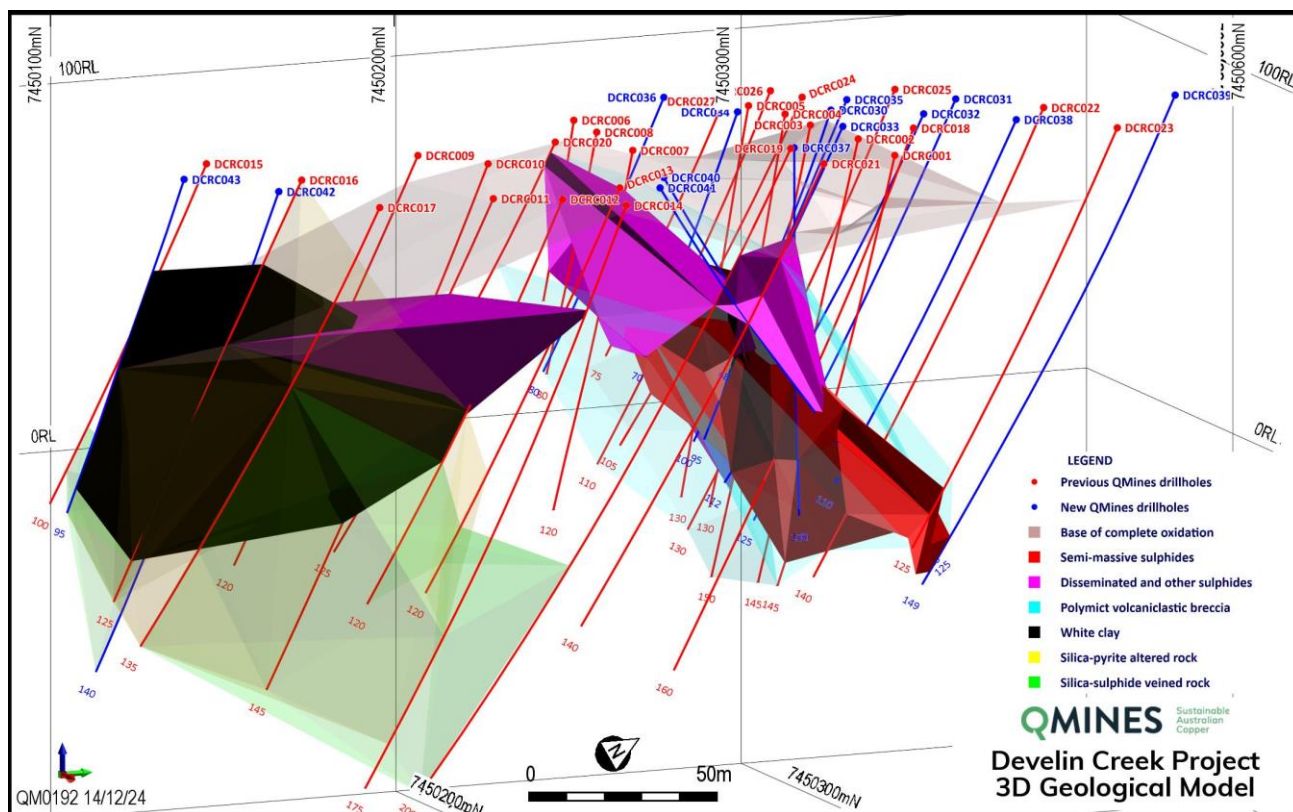
⁶ Zenith Minerals Ltd. Internal report.



Drilling the oxidised parts of these resources within the regolith has revealed depletion of Cu (and Zn), with significant results above a 0.5% cutoff existing below the base of oxidation.

Several other historical base metal and gold intercepts are located at depth around these deposits and will require drill testing in future.

The Sulphide City resource to the east will also require infill and step out drilling however the current focus is to develop a mineral resource estimate and mine plan for the near surface Scorpion deposit and possibly the Window prospect.



What's Next?

- Additional drill results from the Scorpion and Window deposits (Q1-2025).
- Updated resources for the Scorpion and Window deposits (Q1-2025).
- Geotechnical and metallurgical diamond drilling (Q1-2025).
- Updated open pit optimisation and mine design (Q1-2025).
- Regional mapping and drill target prioritisation of Mt Chalmers prospects by highly regarded, specialist mapping consultant.
- RC drilling of high priority regional targets at Mt Chalmers (Q2-2025).



Competent Person Statements

Exploration

The information in this document that relates to mineral exploration and exploration targets is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr. Glenn Whalan, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Whalan is QMines' principal geologist and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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' (JORC 2012 Mineral Code). Mr. Whalan consents to the inclusion in this document of the exploration information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reserve Statement

Deposit ⁷	Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)
Mt Chalmers	Proven	5.1	0.3%	0.72	0.58	0.25	4.70	5.80
Mt Chalmers	Probable	4.5	0.3%	0.57	0.37	0.29	5.50	3.60
Total¹		9.6	0.3%	0.65	0.48	0.27	5.20	4.30

Resource Statements

Deposit ⁸	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)
Mt Chalmers	Measured	4.2	0.3%	0.89	0.69	0.23	4.97	5.37
Mt Chalmers	Indicated	5.8	0.3%	0.69	0.28	0.19	3.99	3.77
Mt Chalmers	Inferred	1.3	0.3%	0.60	0.19	0.27	5.41	2.02
Total²		11.3	0.3%	0.75	0.42	0.23	4.60	4.30

Deposit ⁹	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Not in Mine Plan
Woods Shaft	Inferred	0.54	0.3%	0.50	0.95	-	-	
Total³		0.54	0.3%	0.50	0.95	-	-	

Deposit ¹⁰	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% CuEq)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Not in Mine Plan
Develin Creek	Indicated	1.5	0.5%	1.21	0.18	1.25	7.1	
Develin Creek	Inferred	1.7	0.5%	0.92	0.16	1.20	4.8	
Total⁴		3.2	0.5%	1.05	0.17	1.22	5.9	

Deposit ¹¹	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Not in Mine Plan
Botos	Exploration Target	1.5 - 2.5	0.1-0.2	0.5-0.8	1.1-1.4	30-50	0.5-0.7	
Mt Warminster	Exploration Target	1.5 - 1.8	0.1-0.2	-	0.5-0.7	8-12	0.25-0.35	
Total⁵		3.0 - 4.3						

⁷ ASX Announcement – *Mt Chalmers PFS Supports Viable Copper & Gold Mine*, 30 April 2024. Rounding errors may occur.

⁸ ASX Announcement – *Mt Chalmers PFS Supports Viable Copper & Gold Mine*, 30 April 2024. Rounding errors may occur.

⁹ ASX Announcement – *Maiden Woods Shaft Resource*, 22 November 2022.

¹⁰ ASX Announcement – *QMiner Delivers Fifth Resource At Develin Creek*, 18 September 2023.

¹¹ ASX Announcement – *QMiner IPO Prospectus (Botos & Mt Warminster Exploration Targets)*, 4 May 2021.



About QMiners

QMiners Limited (**ASX:QML**) is a Queensland focused copper and gold exploration and development company. The Company owns rights to 100% of The Mt Chalmers (copper-gold) and Develin Creek (copper-zinc) deposits, located within 90km of Rockhampton in Queensland.

Mt Chalmers is a high-grade historic mine that produced 1.2Mt @ 2.0% Cu, 3.6g/t Au and 19g/t Ag between 1898-1982.

Project & Ownership

Mt Chalmers	<div></div> 100%
Develin Creek	<div></div> 100%

QMiners Limited

ACN 643 312 104

ASX:QML

**Shares
on Issue**

342,705,143

**Unlisted
Options**

5,750,000

The Mt Chalmers and Develin Creek projects now have a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource (JORC 2012) **15.1Mt @ 1.3% CuEq for 195,800t CuEq**.^{1, 2}

QMiners' objective is to make new discoveries, commercialise existing deposits and transition the Company towards sustainable copper production.

Directors & Management

Andrew Sparke
Executive Chairman

James Anderson
General Manager
Operations

Peter Caristo
Non-Executive Director
(Technical)

Elissa Hansen
Non-Executive
Director

Glenn Whalan
Geologist
(Competent Person)

& Company
Secretary

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results and mineral resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

¹. ASX Announcement - Mt Chalmers Resource Upgrade. 22 Nov 2022

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q Mines has completed a maiden drilling program at its Develin Creek project. The Company has carried out the RC drilling to industry best practice standards and techniques. Q Mines considers the drilling and sampling methods used at Develin Creek to be appropriate for the mineralisation style as observed and interpreted. Samples were collected at 1m intervals, with samples sent to the lab for analysis. Sample intervals were partly determined by preliminary estimation of base metal content in RC chips by a handheld Niton XL3 pXRF unit. Mineralisation at Develin Creek is associated with the presence of sulphide minerals. Samples were sent to the lab where sulphides were detected during geological logging carried out while drilling. Samples were collected through a cyclone and passed through cone splitter to produce a sample size of 2-3kg. No wet mineralised samples were encountered. Each sample is believed to be representative of the interval drilled. No composite samples were collected.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results presented in this release refer to reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling. Drilling utilized a 5 ½ inch hammer bit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upper parts of the holes through the weathered profile were cased with PVC-cased to prevent the collar collapsing and possible contamination
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC recovery was visually assessed and deemed acceptable. The Company's RC rig has sufficient air pressure to maintain dry samples. RC samples were passed through a cyclone before splitting to maximise the sample recoveries. Sample recoveries were good, with no obvious sampling bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill chips were carefully logged, noting lithology, oxidation levels, mineralisation, veining and alteration. Logging was qualitative in nature and all metres were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected on the rig using standard cyclone and a cone splitter. Samples were recorded as dry or wet. Details of QAQC were noted on the sampling sheet during the drilling of the hole. Commercial assay laboratories were used for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane where they were crushed, riffle split, and pulverised then analysed. QAQC measures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Insertion of certified reference materials for copper, zinc, silver, and gold. + Duplicate samples from selected mineralised intervals for routine testing. Given the consistency and thickness of observed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersections, the sampling approach, and assay ranges, the sample sizes were considered to adequate to provide representative sampling of the main base metal mineralisation types at Develin Creek.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Analytical techniques for Develin Creek employed were: + ICP-AES for base metals (Laboratory code ME-ICP61). Gold was analysed via fire assay (AU-AA25). Re-analysis of elevated (>1%) base metal samples was done, with additional multi-element ICP analysis on select mineralised intervals (Laboratory code Cu-OG62 and Zn-OG62). During the drilling program, some intervals with >1% base metals underwent re-assay with a 4-acid digestion. Limited duplicate samples were sent. The lab included standards and blanks. QA/QC entailed inserting duplicates and certified reference materials for copper, zinc, gold, and silver. QA/QC results showed good correlation between reference materials and lab-reported analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected twin holes were drilled by previous explorers to validate earlier intersections. Some results variations were observed but were considered to generally align with short-scale deposit variances. All field data, including geological logging and sampling details, were recorded on paper logs using standard templates which were later computerised.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were surveyed with a handheld GPS, and will be surveyed by licensed surveyors and cross-checked using conventional and differential GPS. Handheld GPS devices have an accuracy of approximately 3m. All holes were surveyed downhole via a gyroscopic survey

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>tool. Readings were taken every 30m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local grid, oriented to AMG grid north, was set up by QMC in 1993 with known survey points being verified with differential GPS in 1995. • Between 1993-94, a licensed surveyor accurately surveyed topography, drill collar locations, and elevations. • Recent drilling utilises GDA94 Zone 55 coordinates. • Precise topography information was sourced from the Queensland Government LiDAR Survey. • Current GPS-surveyed drilling is sufficient for present modelling and resource estimation studies, with elevations adjusted to accurate topographic survey elevations.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were spaced at approximately 25 m both along and across strike. • Data spacing and distribution confirm spatial and grade continuity, supporting both Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource classification definitions. • No compositing has been carried out. • RC samples were taken every 1 m in mineralised zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most drill sections were oriented north-south with holes inclined towards the south at -65°, effectively intersecting the deposit at reasonably optimal angles. Some sections were drilled east-west to test continuity across strike. • The drilling orientations used to intersect mineralised zones were close to perpendicular with respect to the majority of observed mineralisation. This minimised some of the potential sampling bias associated with the main known structural orientations.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were bagged on site by company personnel, moved to bulka-bags, and transported to a 3rd party contractor for shipment to the lab.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> The current program has not been subject to audits or reviews.

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. 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 drill results released in this announcement are from holes drilled on EPM 17604. The Develin Creek project comprises EPM 17604 and EPM 16749. The Develin Creek Project is 100% owned by QMiner Limited after acquiring 51% equity in the project from Zenith Minerals Ltd subsidiary Mackerel Copper Pty. Ltd on 28 August 2023 and acquiring the remaining interest to 100% ownership on 30th September 2024. The resources and some prospects lie within the Forrest Home Pastoral Lease. Other prospects lie within the leases of Coorumburra and Develin Creek. The tenement is well-maintained with no foreseeable obstacles to securing a future mining lease.
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"> Mineralisation at the Scorpion deposit was first identified by Queensland Metals Corporation (QMC) in late 1992. From 1993 to 1995, QMC conducted comprehensive exploration at Develin Creek and southern prospects. By July 1995, QMC and Outokumpu Mining Australia Pty Ltd (OMA) initiated a joint venture. OMA determined the Develin Creek deposits' initial resource estimate but exited the joint venture in 1996. QMC, later rebranded as Australian Magnesium Corporation, retained the tenements until 2002.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Icon Limited procured the tenement and by 2007, established a resource estimate for Sulphide City, Scorpion, and Window using prior drilling data. Fitzroy Resources took over the project from Icon, conducted varied explorations, and drilled 12 holes post their October 2010 listing. One noteworthy drillhole, FRWD0002 unveiled significant mineralisation, expanding the resource's known boundary to the south. Zenith Minerals Ltd carried out additional drilling and project development work with a new resource estimate carried out by ResEval geological Consultants and reported in August 2022.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Develin Creek project contains numerous copper-zinc-gold-silver volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits within a largely unexplored volcanic belt. Mineralisation includes copper-zinc-gold-silver deposits in massive sulphide, stringer, and breccia styles, rooted in basalts.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collar details are presented in the main body of the release together with a plan showing their location. Zenith's exploration findings are recorded in prior ASX announcements on these dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 26 November 2014 + 5 July 2021 + 2 September 2021 + 16 December 2021 + 24 March 2022 + 7 June 2022

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted drill intercepts are reported (this equates to a simple average in this instance as all samples lengths are 1 m) No metal-equivalents are reported here No grade-cuts have been applied. Interval composites are based on copper grades $\geq 0.5\%$ with a maximum internal dilution of 3 m. This method is appropriate for reporting exploration drill results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposits shift from flat to a steep northerly dip, as previously identified in project drilling. Drilling is primarily steeply angled, adjusted to best intersect the steeper portions of the deposit. Drill intercepts reported here are approximately true-width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location diagrams, cross-section, and tables are presented in body of text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant historical exploration results are presented in previous announcements. Drilling is infill drilling and is in line with previous results
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous explorers conducted surface sampling and mapping across various field campaigns. Multiple geophysical surveys, including aeromagnetics, induced polarisation, and electromagnetics, were performed by different entities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated mineral resource estimate incorporating new drilling. Pit optimisation and shell design Geotechnical and further metallurgical diamond drilling is scheduled for January 2025. Regional exploration at other known prospects is required to test their potential. Additional prospect generation through geophysics and geochemical interpretation as necessary.



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