11 MARCH 2025

ASX RELEASE

COSMO COMPLETES DUE DILIGENCE ON NSW GOLD, ANTIMONY & COPPER PORTFOLIO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Successful completion of due diligence over the highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold – antimony and copper projects in the New England Orogen of northern NSW**
- **Site visit by Cosmo technical team confirmed surface expression of mineralised systems and validated exploration targeting work at the underexplored Bingara and Nundle projects**
- **Pre-acquisition exploration activities progressing to plan with completion of the Sub Audio Magnetotelluric (SAM) survey over the 2.5 km long Mt Everest – Mona VMS trend at Bingara with the survey data now being processed**
- **Due diligence program confirms confidence in following up shallow high-grade gold and copper mineralisation previously identified[1], including:**
  - **6.0m at 6.43 g/t Au from 8.0 m incl. 2.0m at 17.59 g/t Au from 12.0m (SC17)**
  - **5.0m at 5.86 g/t Au from 51 m incl. 1.0m at 17.3 g/t Au from 51m – hole ended in mineralisation (NGPD2)**
  - **Up to 18.6% Cu and 9.8% Cu from oxide copper and primary magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite layered mineralisation from VMS workings**
- **Exploration planning stages well advanced to ensure an efficient and seamless progression of exploration activities upon completion of the acquisition**

Cosmo Metals Ltd ("Cosmo" or the "Company") (ASX: CMO) is pleased to announce the completion of technical, commercial and legal due diligence for the acquisition of the highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold - antimony and copper exploration projects, totalling an area of ~743km^2, in the New England Orogen of northern New South Wales (NSW), Australia. This marks the satisfaction of a key condition precedent of the Binding Heads of Agreement **(HoA)** as announced on 12 February 2025.

Exploration activities across the two projects during the option period are progressing to plan, highlighted by the completion of the Sub Audio Magnetotelluric (**SAM**) survey over the 2.5 km long Mt Everest – Mona VMS trend at Bingara. Data from the SAM survey is now being processed to assist in mapping the distribution of conductive ± magnetic anomalies that may represent drill targets for concealed massive sulphide and sulphide-magnetite lenses underlying and along strike from historic workings.

[1] *Refer CMO ASX announcement dated 12/02/2025*

Cosmo Metals

Level 1, 51 Colin St West Perth
WA 6005
cosmometals.com.au

Telephone: +61 (8) 6400 5301
Email: admin@cosmometals.com.au
ASX: CMO

Cosmo's Managing Director, Ian Prentice commented:

"We are really pleased with the progress that has been made in regard to on ground exploration activities and the preparation and planning being undertaken to ensure we can move quickly to execute a high-impact exploration strategy as rapidly as possible post completion of the acquisition of these underexplored, high potential assets."

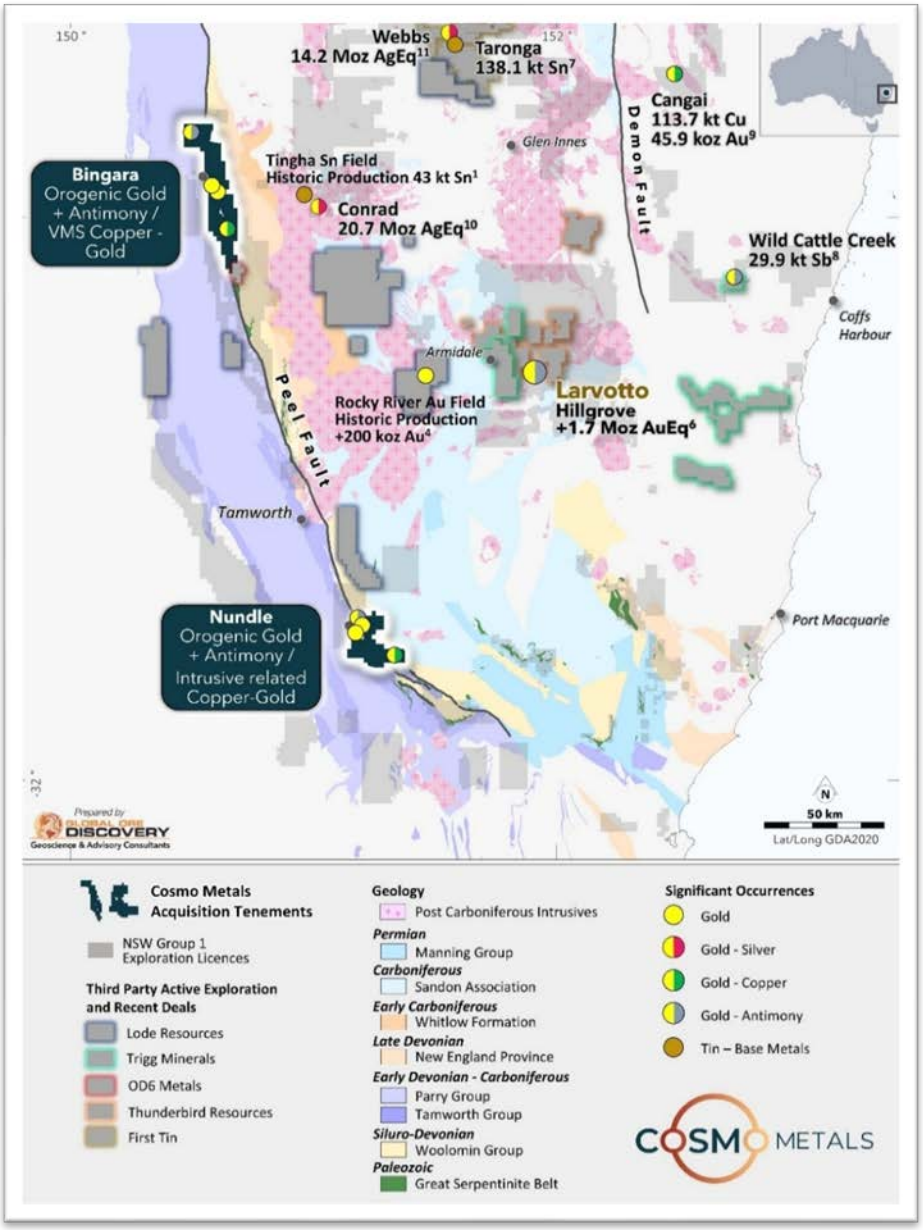


Figure 1. Project location in New England Orogen. See references at the end of the news release for the source of 3rd party resource information displayed on the figure.

NSW PROJECT PORTFOLIO ACQUISITION UPDATE

Cosmo is acquiring, subject to shareholder approval, the highly prospective Bingara and Nundle projects (**the Projects**) totalling an area of ~743km^2, in the New England Orogen of northern NSW. The New England Orogen, which extends from northern NSW along the eastern coast of Australia up to Townsville in northern Queensland, hosts globally significant orebodies such as the and nearby Hillgrove gold-antimony deposit[1] (1.7Moz AuEq) (refer Figure 1) and the Mt Morgan gold-copper deposit in Queensland[2] (historic production of 7.7Moz Au and 361 thousand tonnes Cu).

The Bingara and Nundle Projects represent large, camp scale exploration opportunities with evidence of high grade multi commodity mineralisation and contain an extensive pipeline of highly prospective targets that are either under explored or completely untested with modern, systematic exploration.

The **Bingara Project**, covering a contiguous area of 484.1km^2, contains two sub parallel broadly north south trending mineralised trends that follow the regional scale Peel Fault system (Figure 2).

1) The 30 km long Epizonal Orogenic Au (Sb and W) trend – Bingara goldfield

2) The 20 km long Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Cu-Au-(Zn) trend

The **Nundle Project**, covering an area of 259.1km^2 straddling the regional scale Peel Fault (Figure 1), contains two key prospective target areas (Figure 8).

1) A +7.5 km long section of the historic Nundle Epizonal Orogenic gold (antimony) field

2) The Barnard Hut – Back Barb Cu-Au cluster - Intrusion Related copper target area where historic sampling has demonstrated indications of copper mineralisation over a 3 km area

Under the Binding Heads of Agreement **(HoA)** for the acquisition Cosmo had a 60 day period from execution to complete technical, commercial and legal due diligence on the Projects. Cosmo has successfully completed, and is satisfied with the outcomes of, its due diligence on the Projects, including a site visit by a Cosmo technical team. Successful completion of the due diligence activities marks the satisfaction of a key condition precedent of the HoA leading into the general meeting scheduled for 28 March 2025 at which Shareholders will be given the opportunity to approve the transaction.

POST ACQUISITION EXPLORATION FOCUS

The Cosmo technical team site visit completed during the option period confirmed the surface expression of largely untested mineralised systems at both Bingara and Nundle as well as ground truthing the historic exploration completed by previous explorers at a number of highly prospective target areas and validating the exciting exploration targeting work completed by the vendors.

Exploration activities across the two projects during the option period are progressing to plan with the completion of the SAM survey over the 2.5 km long Mt Everest – Mona VMS trend at Bingara and progression of drill hole planning and permitting for the initial drill testing at Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek. The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend is an early focus of Cosmo's exploration strategy at Bingara initially targeting extensions of the flat lying Spring Creek gold zone where it is open to the east, and potential for steeper dipping feeder zones targets in the Hidden Treasure area.

Data from the SAM survey at the Mt Everest – Mona VMS trend is now being processed to assist in mapping the distribution of conductive ± magnetic anomalies that may represent drill targets for concealed massive sulphide and sulphide-magnetite lenses underlying and along strike from historic workings. Follow up of the known mineralised trends at Mt Everest – Mona and targets identified from the SAM survey will be prioritised on completion of the acquisition.

Cosmo has initiated a supplier selection process for the acquisition of new LIDAR coverage over key sections of the Bingara goldfield and the Mt Everest – Mona VMS trend at the Bingara Project as well as the Folly Line and Barnard Hut – Back Barb areas at the Nundle Project. The LIDAR and high-resolution natural colour imagery will be used as a base for a geological mapping, a geochemical program and design of follow-up drilling to test historic gold exploration results at Bingara and Nundle. The LIDAR visible band imagery will be particularly valuable for the Folly Line where recent logging of the plantation pine forest has exposed new outcrop over the area of the historic workings and opened up unprecedented access in this area.

Planning, prioritisation of targets, scheduling and budgeting activity is progressing during the acquisition option period to ensure an efficient and seamless progression of exploration activities upon completion of the acquisition. Details of this work will be released on completion to map out the forward workstream.

Due Diligence Site Visit

The site visit by a Cosmo technical team confirmed the surface expression and exposure of mineralised systems at both Projects, ground truthed historic mining and exploration activities at a number of highly prospective target areas and validated the exciting exploration targeting work completed by the vendors.

Bingara Project

The Bingara goldfield, defined by a plus 30 km long belt of hard rock gold (antimony) lodes and alluvial workings, were first exploited between 1850 and the 1860's. Antimony production is also reported from the Evans and Corrigan mines in the northwest of the project and mines in the Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek area. Portions of the Bingara goldfield have had limited sporadic historic exploration by numerous companies since the late 1970's. There has been no drilling of the Bingara goldfield since 1996 and areas like the Whitlow Group and Specimen Gully – Lone Hand Trend have never been drill tested.

.

Figure 2. Bingara Project Orogenic Gold (Antimony) Gold Field and VMS Copper-Zinc-Gold Belt.

The Bingara VMS copper-zinc-gold trend extends over a 20 km north-south strike to the east of the Peel Fault and contains six historical Cyprus style VMS Cu-Zn±Au-Ag deposits (Figure 2). At Bingara this belt has seen limited to no systematic surface exploration, modern geophysics or drill testing. Elsewhere in the world, Cyprus style VMS deposits form modest tonnage, high-grade copper-zinc deposits, that can cluster in deposit "camps" and may contain significant gold, as is the case at Bingara

The Cosmo technical team visited the All Nations, Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek and Specimen Gully – Lone Hand gold trends and the Mt Everest – Mona and Mt Lauff & Fensons historical VMS Cu-Zn±Au-Ag deposits.

The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend is one area at Bingara that has received several rounds of shallow exploration drilling between 1984 and 1996 (see JORC Table 1). In total 34 of the 45 holes drilled at Spring Creek returned assays of between 0.51 g/t and 17.5 g/t Au. Gold mineralisation is currently defined by drilling over a 350m north south strike (out of the 4.5 km long Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek trend), up to 65m wide zone east west and at a 0.3 g/t Au cut off the mineralised zone is between 1.0 m and 14.0 m thick (Figure 3).

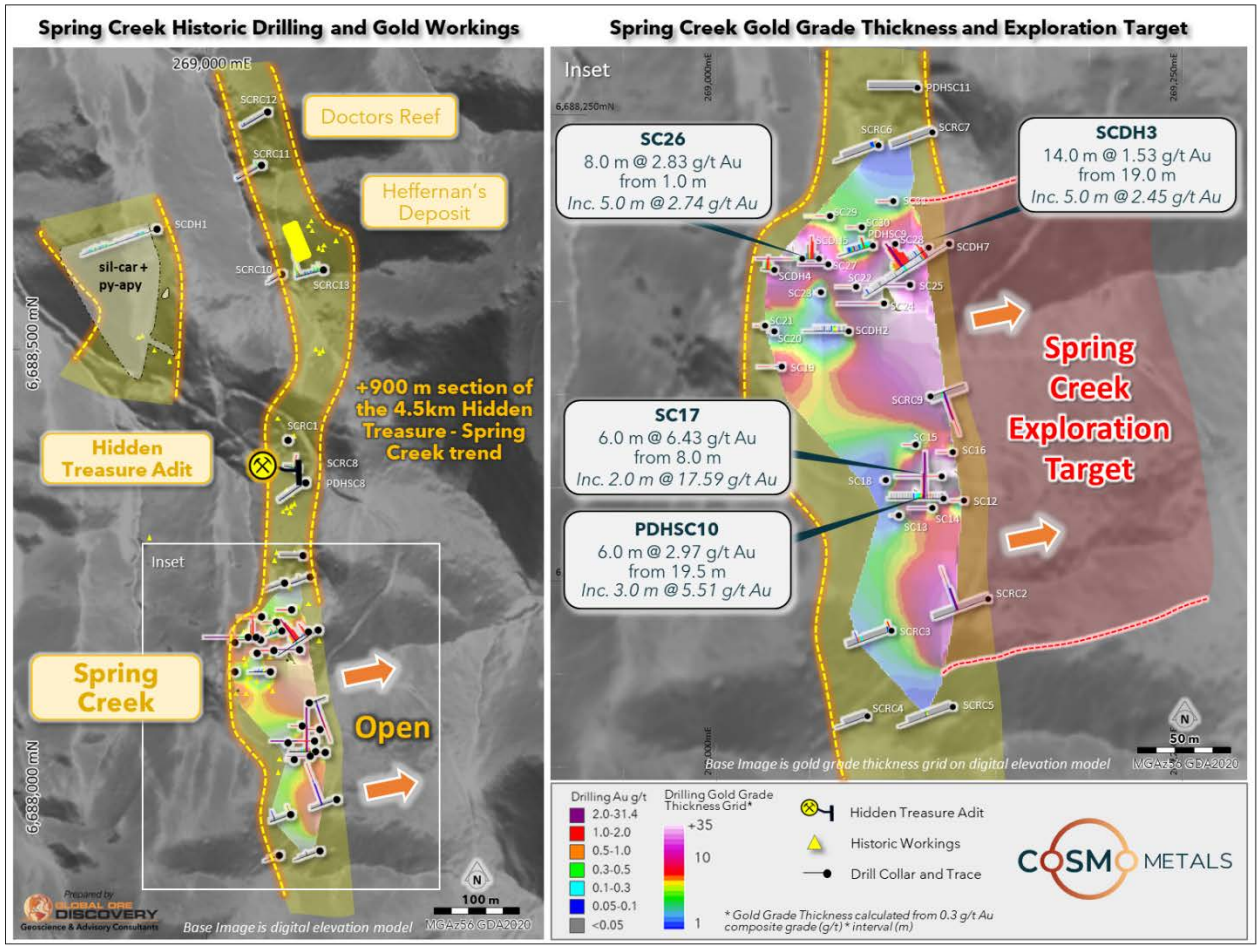


Figure 3. Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend and Spring Creek drilling

Mineralisation is related to a shallow east dipping zone of quartz-carbonate-pyrite veinlets and disseminated sulphides localised at the contact between altered basaltic volcanics and carbonaceous shale. The mineralisation outcrops on the western side of the gold zone and remains open to the east where it has been drill tested to a maximum depth of 85 m below surface and along strike to the north and south, where there has only been limited drilling.

Figure 4. Drill collar southern section of Spring Creek (LHS); Crudely banded Quartz-Carbonate-Ankerite-Pyrite veining[1] Spring Creek (RHS)

[1]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of banded quartz veining can be considered a geological pathfinder at Spring Creek but does not necessarily indicate the presence of gold mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

The Specimen Gully – Lone Hand Trend consists of historical surface workings, an adit and a series of shafts (now backfilled) over a strike length of some 3.3 km located on open undulating farmland (see Figure 5). Recorded exploration along this trend is limited to collection of rock chip samples and samples from dumps adjacent to historical workings. There is no record or evidence of drill testing of the Specimen Gully – Lone Hand Trend.

Figure 5. Dumps adjacent to historic shafts (now backfilled) – Lone Hand

The Mt Everest – Mona Trend is defined by a 2.5km long belt of copper occurrences, pits, and mines (plus an historical smelter site) and is the most significant known VMS deposit in the Bingara VMS belt. The Mt Everest mine was worked underground between 1894 and 1908, with ore being processed on site at the small-scale smelter. Mine records show that there were two lenses of ore up to 7.0m wide (average 3.5m wide) developed as discontinuous lenses over a 600m strike length. The mineralisation was exploited in the oxide zone down to the top of the supergene chalcocite zone to a depth of approximately 40m. This suggests that some high-grade supergene and primary sulphide ore may be preserved at depth at the deposit.

Select rock chip samples of the Mt Everest dump material collected by previous explorer's hint at the high-grade nature of the supergene and primary sulphide ore and encouragingly confirm the presence of appreciable gold grades. Highlights from historic sampling include:

- **18.6% Cu & 0.6 g/t Au** from the supergene zone with malachite and copper oxides
- **1.4% Cu, 0.4% Zn** and **0.2 g/t Au** from slate with abundant malachite staining
- **9.8% Cu** from magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite layered rock
- **0.3% Cu & 1.05 g/t Au** from a sample in banded manganiferous cherts.

Figure 6. View looking north into the open cut workings at the Mt Everest mine (LHS); Brochantite-malachite bearing massive haematitic gossan[2] from the historic Mt Everest mine (RHS)

[2]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of brochantite-malachite bearing massive haematitic gossan can be considered a geological pathfinder at Mt Everest but does not necessarily indicate the presence of primary copper mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

The Mt Lauff & Fensons historical VMS Cu-Zn±Au-Ag deposits, located around 7 km north of the Mt Everest – Mona Trend, consist of shallow shafts developed on secondary copper mineralisation with extensive copper mineralisation in spoil in the dumps adjacent to the shafts. There is evidence of a banded jasperoidal chert horizon extending over the +400m between the Mt Lauff and Fensons deposits.

Historic reports indicate that Mt Lauff consists of a 30m deep shaft, with two levels of underground drives, in sheared metabasalt adjacent to the banded jasperoidal chert horizon. Minor sulphides are reported to occur at the base of the shaft, indicating that the secondary copper mineralisation, which was the focus of the historical mining, had largely been exploited.

The Fensons historic copper mine workings consist of an adit and shaft in metabasalt adjacent to a thick jasperoidal chert horizon. There is abundant secondary copper mineralisation on joint faces in the shaft collar and secondary copper throughout the adjacent dumps, whilst there is fresh sulphide (pyritic) mineralised material on the dump at the adit portal.

Figure 7. Azurite – Malachite in sheared metabasalt[3] adjacent to historic Mt Lauff shaft (LHS); Cosmo MD Ian Prentice inspecting old mine workings at Fensons copper mine (Centre); Banded pyrite-chalcopyrite sulphide layers in chlorite-magnetite altered mafic host rock[3] from dump at adit at Fensons copper mine (RHS)

[3]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of azurite-malachite bearing sheared metabasalt and massive magnetite-chalcopyrite dump material can be considered a geological pathfinder at Mt Lauff - Fensons but does not necessarily indicate the presence of primary copper mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

Neither of the Mt Lauff or Fensons historical workings have been drill tested and the +400m strike extent between the deposits has not been subject to modern exploration.

Nundle Project

The Nundle goldfield, characterised by steep dipping lodes and stockwork zones with geochemical signatures similar to the Hillgrove gold-antimony (tungsten) mine, was exploited between the 1850's and 1940's, and although total production from Nundle was not well documented, with over 80 individual lodes recorded in the field, production has been estimated to be in excess of 150,000oz of gold[4].

There are two prospective areas defined within the Nundle Project, the 1.7km long Folly Line parallel to and within the Peel Fault and the Hanging Rock and Tamworth Reefs trend hosted by the Tamworth group sediments and diorite bodies (Figure 8). There is evidence of antimony mineralisation associated with these gold prospects and there is recorded production from the Zwer's Scheelite Mine located 1.7km north of the Folly Line of >4.30 t of Sb[4]. The Nundle Project is largely underexplored, with most historic work focused on the previously identified reefs leaving district scale targets without drilling or modern systematic mapping, sampling, or geophysics.

The Barnard Hut – Back Barb Cu-Au cluster - Intrusion Related copper target area, located in the south east of the Nundle Project, has indications of copper mineralisation over a 3 km area based on limited surface exploration completed between 1970 and 1972. The initial phase of trenching work in 1971 included 376 channel samples from trenches that targeted exposed zones of copper mineralisation in the Barnard Hut area, returning strong traces of copper mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 3.2 kms.

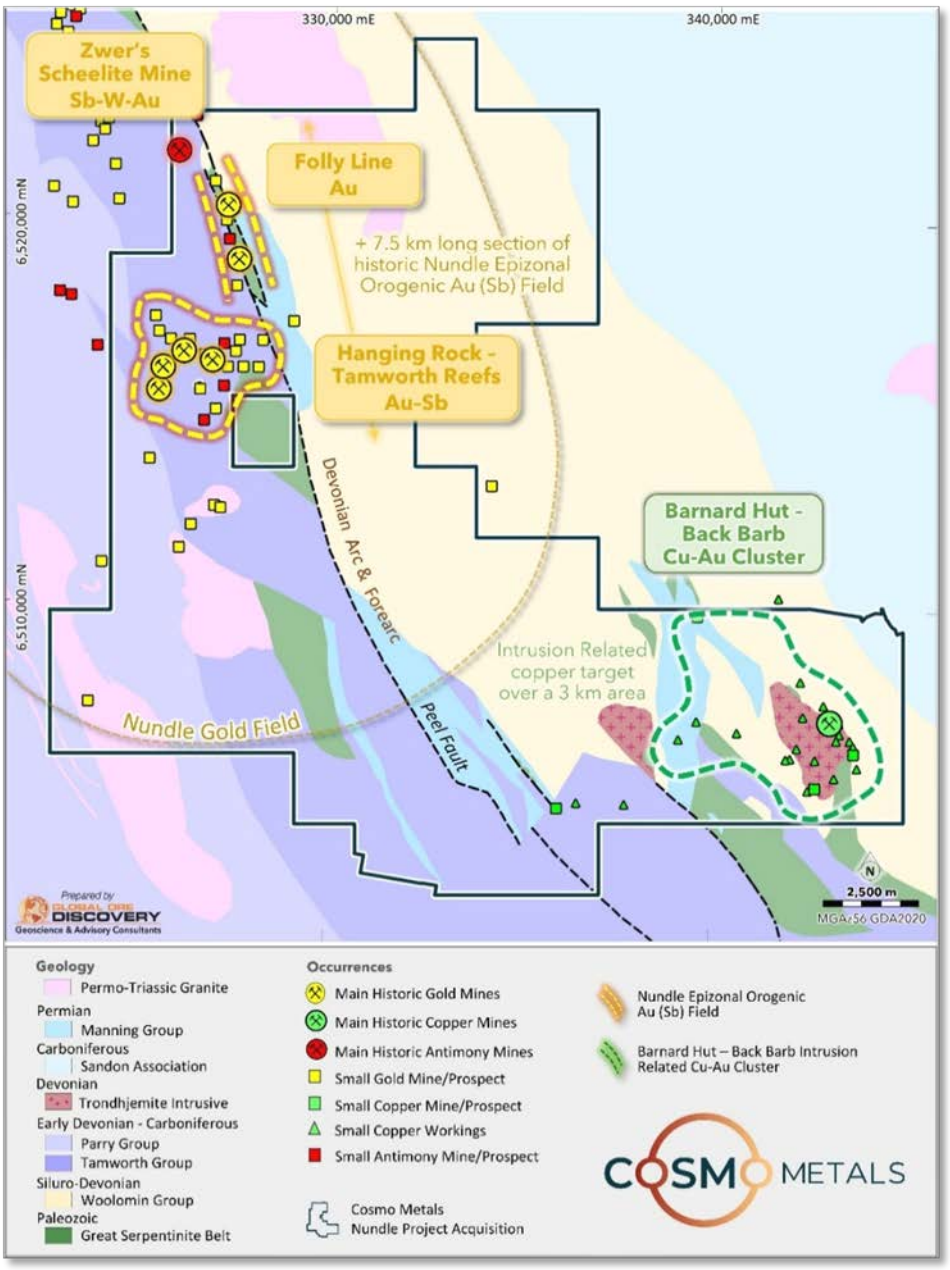


Figure 8. Nundle Project with prospect areas on regional geology

The Cosmo technical team visited the Barnard Hut – Back Barb Cu-Au cluster and road cuttings / forestry tracks in the Folly Line area.

The Barnard Hut prospect is within a regional scale magnetic high anomaly with a north-west trending strike of 4.2 km and up to 1.6 km wide, with historical mapping and geochemical sampling confirm the widespread occurrence of anomalous copper mineralisation. Initial work indicates potential for a Mt Morgan style deposit at Barnard Hut. The site visit located an historical trench in the northern portion of Barnard Hut, with evidence of copper mineralisation as disseminated or vein hosted malachite +/- tenorite and chalcocite plus primary chalcopyrite / pyrite mineralisation observed as disseminations.

Figure 9. Historical trench northern portion of Barnard Hut looking west (LHS); malachite with tenorite and jarosite in hand specimen[4] from trench (RHS)

[4]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of malachite with tenorite and jarosite in hand specimen from the Barnard Hut trench can be considered a geological pathfinder at Barnard Hut but does not necessarily indicate the presence of primary copper mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

The Back Barb prospect, coincident with a 280m by 180m magnetic high, consists of potential historical workings and adits that appear to have caved in and a series of close spaced trenches. Mineralisation in outcrop was observed as a network of 1-2 cm thick veinlets and shear zones primarily consisting of malachite +/- cuprite and tenorite. Relic primary chalcopyrite mineralisation in semi-massive chalcocite and hematite was observed in float.

Figure 10. Malachite in sheared ultramafic outcrop (LHS); 10cm wide vein with secondary chalcocite (dark halos) and relic primary chalcopyrite (RHS) – Back Barb[5]

[5]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of malachite in sheared ultramafic outcrop and secondary chalcocite with relic primary chalcopyrite from Back Barb can be considered a geological pathfinder at Back Barb but does not necessarily indicate the presence of primary copper mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

The Folly Line, consisting of the Trevena, Gap and Duke of York prospects (see Figure 11), is predominantly located in state plantation pine forest which has been recently logged. The logging process has established new road cuttings and upgraded existing tracks, providing exposure of geological sequences in the new and upgraded road cuttings.

At Trevena this logging has exposed significant areas of carbonate-quartz-fuchsite altered serpentinite and sheeted quartz veining that have not been evident during previous field reviews. This alteration is believed to be associated with the historic mine workings and continues to the north and east, along the Peel Fault Zone, where it previously has not been mapped and sampled.

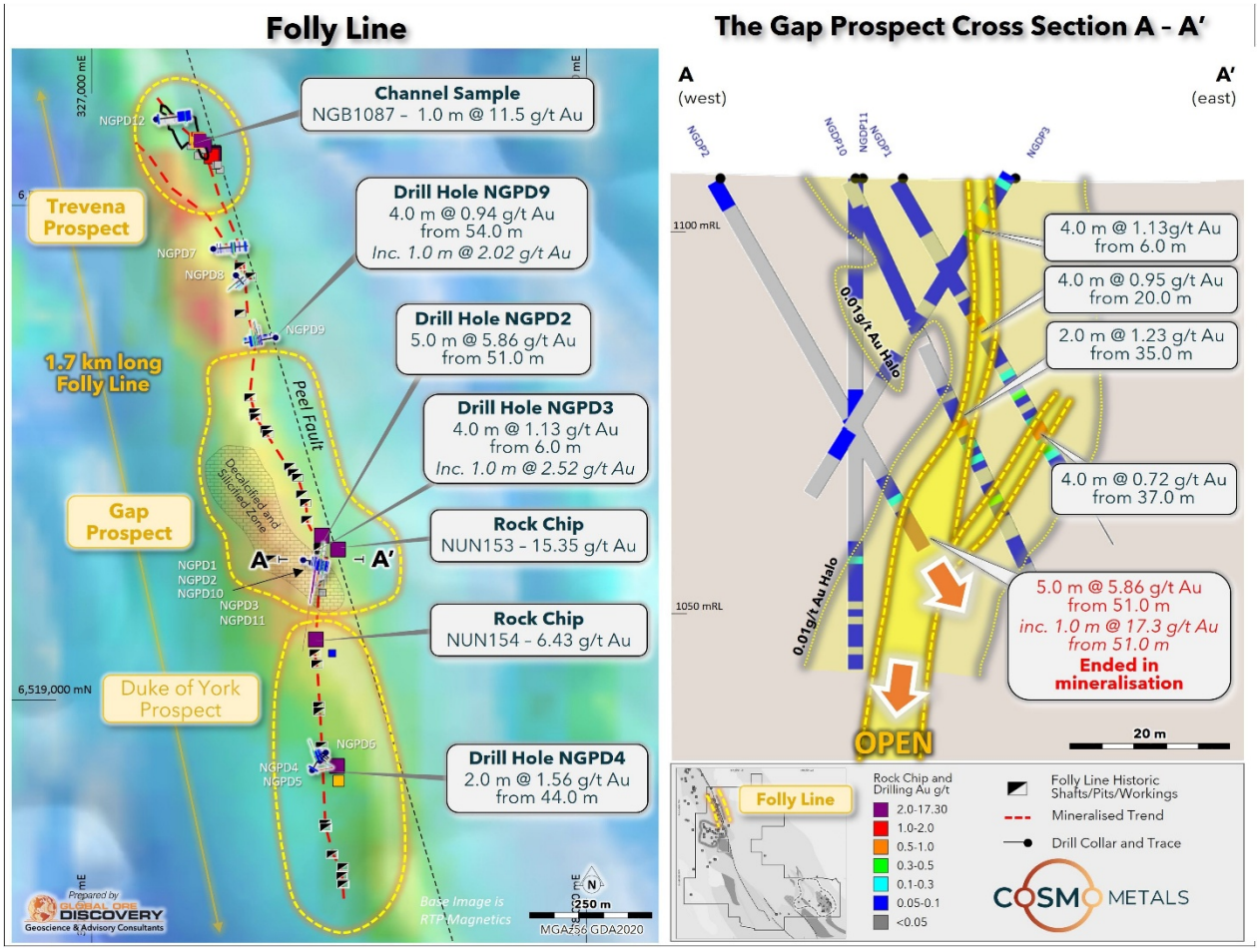


Figure 11. The Folly Line and The Gap Drilling

The 1.7km long Folly Line of gold workings received limited surface sampling, mapping and drilling during 1996 -97. A further phase of mine dump sampling was carried out along the Folly Line in 2007 with encouraging gold results, but no follow-up drilling carried out. The Folly Line is spatially associated with the Peel Fault trend, with mineralisation predominantly hosted in the Tamworth Group of sediments.

Figure 12. Trevena mine sample with two generations of quartz veining, crystalline-saccharoidal and later massive to moderately banded chalcedonic silica (LHS); crystalline to saccharoidal quartz fissure vein, remnant pyrite and limonite-goethite after sulphides – The Gap (Centre); coarse saccharoidal to crystalline quartz vein fragment, ferruginous patches. Cross cutting 2-3mm wide dark quartz sulphide veinlet – Duke of York (RHS)[6]

[6]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of various quartz veining with associated alteration and structure can be considered a geological pathfinder at the Folly Line but does not necessarily indicate the presence of gold mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Cosmo Metals Ltd.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

According to Listing Rule 3.1, the Company informs investors that visual estimates of mineral abundance included in this release should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

For further information please contact:

Ian Prentice - Managing Director

Cosmo Metals

Phone +61 8 6400 5301

Email: admin@cosmometals.com.au

Website: cosmometals.com.au

Follow CMO on LinkedIn

Follow CMO on X

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to historical results in respect of the Bingara and Nundle projects is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Prentice, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Prentice is a director of Cosmo Metals. Mr Prentice has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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'. Mr Prentice consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This announcement contains information on the Bingara and Nundle Projects extracted from the ASX market announcement dated 12 February 2025 and reported by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at www.cosmometals.com.au. This news release contains references to historic exploration results on the Bingara and Nundle projects that was not performed by the company. CMO is in the process of validating this exploration in the context of reporting standards for the 2012 JORC code but has included reference to these results in this news release to inform shareholders as an indication of potential grade and widths of mineralisation at the project.

CMO confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

REFERENCES

1. Larvotto Resources (ASX: LRV). Investor Presentation. October 2024. Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. IMARC
2. GBM Resources (ASX: GBZ). News Release. 6 Feb, 2023. GBM Terminates the Mt Morgan Au-Cu Project Sale with Smartset Services.
3. Jones, D, A,. Exploration Licence 1876 Upper Bingara First and Final Report. Newmont Holdings Pty. Ltd. 1982. NSW Report ID: R00010547 (GS1982/566)
4. Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W. & Krynen J.P. 1992. Manilla - Narribri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-9, SH/55-12: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. 319 pp. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney
5. Lynch, J,J,. Report by Nickel Mines Limited on E.L.A 654 Nundle, for Quarterly Report Period Ending 17/3/71, Nickle Mines Limited, 26th March 1971. NSW Report ID: R00007939 (GS1971/220)
6. Brown, R,E, & Stroud, W, J,. 1997. Inverell 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-5: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney, + 576 pp.
7. Duncan, G,. EL 4662, The Peel fault, NSW, Annual Report for the twelve months ended 11 May 1995. Probe Resources NL. NSW Report ID: R00001067 (GS1996/083)
8. First Tin (LON:1SN). Investor Presentation. 6 Dec, 2024. High Value, Advanced Tin Projects in Australia and Germany. International Tin Association Presentation.
9. Trigg Minerals (ASX: TMG). News Release. 19 Dec, 2024. UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR WILD CATTLE CREEK ANTIMONY DEPOSIT BOOSTED BY 92%
10. Castillo Copper (ASX:CCZ). News Release. 25 July 2023. Cangai MRE: 4.6 Mt @ 2.45% Cu for ~114 kt Copper.
11. Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) News Release 11 August 2021: Thomson Announces 20.7 Moz Silver Equivalent Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Conrad.
12. Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) News Release 9 June 2022: Thomson Delivers 14 Moz Silver Equivalent Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Webbs Deposit.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Visual estimates of outcrop and float sample mineralisation referred to in figures within this announcement – Bingara and Nundle Projects

Reference	Sample Type	Project	Prospect	Mineralisation visual estimate
Figure 4 - RHS	Outcrop	Bingara	Spring Creek	+60% quartz, <1% pyrite
Figure 6 - RHS	Mine Dump	Bingara	Mt Everest	2-5% malachite, 2-5% brochantite
Figure 7 - LHS	Mine Dump	Bingara	Mt Lauff	10% azurite, 5% malachite
Figure 7 - RHS	Mine Dump	Bingara	Fensons	5-10% chalcopyrite
Figure 9 - RHS	Outcrop	Nundle	Barnard Hut	1% malachite, 2% tenorite
Figure 10 - LHS	Outcrop	Nundle	Back Barb	<5% malachite
Figure 10 - RHS	Outcrop	Nundle	Back Barb	5 to10% chalcocite, 10 to 15% relic chalcopyrite
Figure 12 - LHS	Mine dump	Nundle	Trevena	+20% quartz veins minor fine sulphide
Figure 12 - Centre	Mine Dump	Nundle	The Gap	>90% quartz, <2% remnant pyrite / limonite-goethite
Figure 12 - RHS	Mine Dump	Nundle	Duke of York	>90% quartz, 2-3% pyrite in veins

Note: These estimates are based on visuals only – please refer to cautionary statements. Photographs included in figures to provide context on the geological pathfinders identified at various prospects that will be used to guide ongoing exploration activities. It is not intended that these samples will be sent for assay.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation.

About Cosmo Metals Ltd

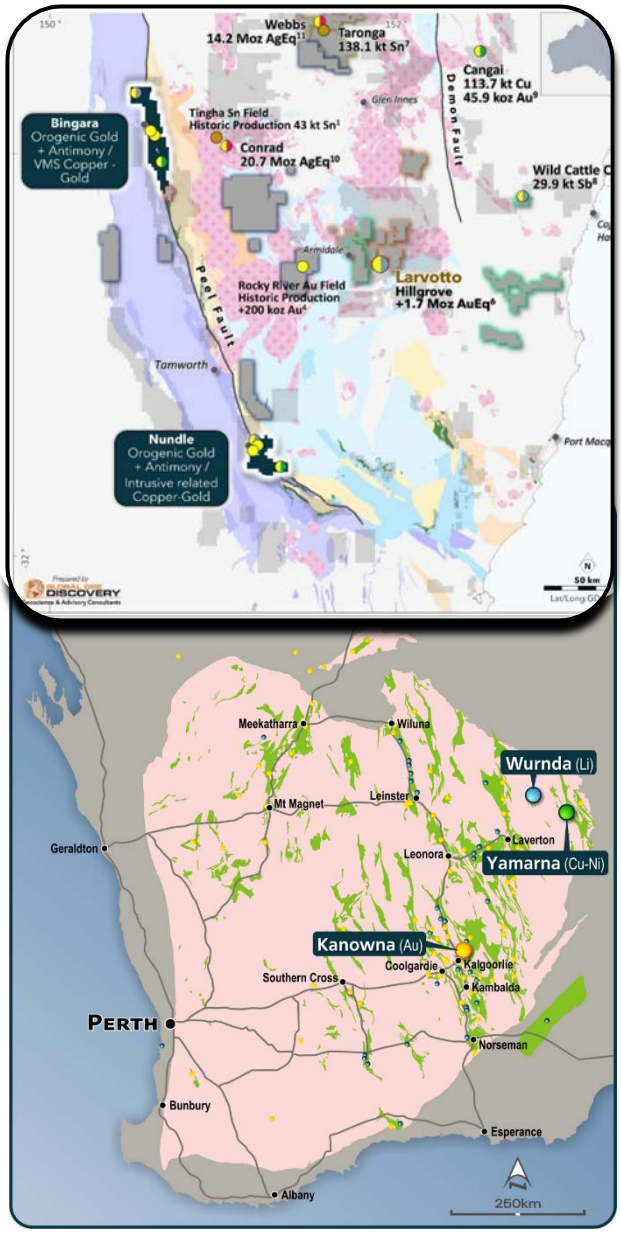
Cosmo Metals Ltd (Cosmo; ASX: CMO) is an ASX-listed gold and base metals exploration company with key projects located in WA and NSW.

Cosmo is acquiring the underexplored and highly prospective Bingara and Nundle gold-antimony and copper projects which cover an area of ~743km^2 in the New England Orogen of northern NSW.

While several high-grade gold, antimony, copper and gold deposits have historically been discovered and mined across the Bingara and Nundle Projects, there has been only sporadic exploration since the 1970's with no drilling in ~30 years.

Cosmo is also advancing work on the Kanowna Gold Project (KGP) located about 13 km north of Kalgoorlie and adjacent to the 7moz Au Kanowna Belle gold mine. Cosmo also owns the advanced Yamarna Project in the Eastern Goldfields region which contains significant intrusive-hosted base metal mineralisation, including the Mt Venn Cu-Ni-Co deposit.

Cosmo is supported by a strong technical team who are advancing exploration on multiple fronts.



– JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to historic exploration including drilling, rock chip sampling and costean sampling on EL8574 (Bingara), EL8800(All Nations) and EL8692 (Nundle).

– 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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> 45 drill holes for 17,37.25 m have been completed across the Spring Creek Prospect by three companies between 1983 and 1996. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5" drilled with a 4.5" bit. Percussions to NQ change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4" percussion tails.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Drilling comprises 20 drill holes for 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • Drilling was completed by Connell Holdings • Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF *Decade Mining Resource NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26-76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2m samples sent for assay. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31, 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004) • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fine assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580) <u>Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> 94 rock chips have been collected from the Mt Everest Prospect by three companies between 1988 and 2008. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818,8 21, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, float and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diatreme Resource Limited 2001 • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Samples are recorded as outcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116-124). • Samples are recorded as outcrop, subcrop and mullock samples. Measures to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). **EL 8692 Nundle** <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • Drilling comprised of 12 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 793.0 m were completed by Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L in 1996 along the Folly Line including The Gap prospect (NGPD1-12). • RC holes ranged in length from 50-100 m and using the reverse circulation percussion hammer technique.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Holes were sampled in full at 4 m or 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Sample preparation and assay methods are unknown. 4 m composites were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb. 1 m splits were analysed for Au only. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • Costeaning at the historic Trevena Mine was completed by Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L in 1996. A total of 30 samples (NBG1075-1104) were collected from four (4) costeans. • Costeans were dug along the N, S, E and W of a historic pit using a backhoe and channel sampled at 1m intervals. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at Analabs in Brisbane. • Samples preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using lab code GG309 (30g fire assay fusion with AAS finish) and As using lab code HA101 (hydride generation with AAS finish). <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by Cortona Resource Limited in 2007 with 27 rock chip and rock chip channel samples collected (NUN132-144, 150-158 & 161-165). • Samples consisted of 1.1 - 4.08kg of rock fragments from outcrop, mullock and channels. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Chemex in Orange, • Sample preparation included coarse crushing for 70% 6mm (Lab Code: CRU-21) followed by pulverization to 85% passing 75 microns (Lab Code: PUL-23).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: AA26). • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, W & Zn via Atomic Emission with Inductively- Coupled Plasma (Lab Code: ME-ICP41s).
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).	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Drilling comprised of 7 drill holes for 346.75 m including 2 percussion pre-collars with diamond tails (SCDH1 & 7) and 5 percussion-only holes (SCDH2-6). • Holes range in length from 14 - 137.25m. • Diamond core was NQ size, and the percussion holes were 5.5" diameter, drilled with a 4.5" bit. Percussion pre-collar to NQ diamond tail change over depths are recorded on logging sheets. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Drilling comprised of 5 drill holes for 233.5 m (PHDSC8, 8R, 9-11). Holes were collared with RAB and finished with 4" percussion tails. • Drilling was completed by Overland Drilling using a Warman Scout 250. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • 20 drill holes for a total of 451 m (SC12-31). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 4.5" bit. Depths range from 12 - 39m. • The drilling was completed by Connell Holdings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996 • Drilling comprised of 13 drill holes for 706 m (SCRC1-13). Holes were drilled Reverse Circulation (RC). Depths range from 26 - 76m. • Drilling was completed by Mitchel Drilling using a Mitchel 100 mounted on a 6 x 4 Louisville truck. **EL 8692 Nundle** <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • Caledonian Pacific Minerals completed 12 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes along the Folly Line, for a total of 793.0 m. RC holes ranged in length from 50-100 m and using the reverse circulation percussion hammer technique. • Holes were drilled by Anderson Drilling using an Edson 3000.
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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996 • No record of sample recovery has been located. • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. The splitter type (i.e. stand-alone or rig mounted) and sample split are unknown. Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. **EL 8692 Nundle** <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • No record of sample recovery has been located. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples are unknown.
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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Percussion and diamond logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • RC logging was on a 2.0-1.5 m basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988 • RC was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • RC logging was on an interval basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • The logging was qualitative and quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. Outcrop strike, dip, width and length were also recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements of each sample were also recorded using a Exploranium Kappameter KT-9. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Overland Resources Limited 2008 • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for all samples. The information recorded included lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. **EL 8692 Nundle** <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • RC logging was on a metre-by-metre basis. Lithology, oxidation, alteration, and mineralisation were logged into a single sheet. • Logging was completed into a spread sheet layout pre-loaded into a notebook computer in the field. Chips were collected and stored in 20 compartment plastic trays. • The logging of RC chips was qualitative • Holes NGPD2-NGPD12 were logged in full. No logging is available for NPGD1. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • Geological information was recorded for each costean channel sample. For each sample lithology, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation were recorded qualitatively. Structural measurements were also recorded. • Geological information was recorded into a spread sheet layout pre-loaded into a notebook computer in the field. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007 • Geological information was recorded qualitatively for some samples. Information recorded included lithology, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation. • The information recorded is considered appropriate for exploration targeting purposes.
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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** Spring Creek Drilling *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Holes were sampled selectively with 0.4 - 2.6m intervals but generally 1m. hole SCDH6 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Holes were sampled selectively with samples typically 1.5m in length, but ranging from 1.0m – 3,0m. Hole PDHSC10 was not sampled. • Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ 7 V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Holes were selectively sampled in full at 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996 • The hole was blown clean at the end of each meter with sample taken from the truck mounted cyclone. • Samples were riffle spit with composite 2 m samples sent for assay. Compositing technique is unknown. • Each meter was bagged and stored on site for re-assay. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x 1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites. <u>Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by CRA Exploration Pty Limited in 1988 with 23 rock chip samples collected (2218818, 821, 822, 823, 858, 859, 862, 864 & 901-915). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Diatreme Resource Limited in 2001 with 8 rock chip samples collected (43941-48). • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Rock chip sampling was completed by Overland Resources Limited in 2008 with 8 rock chip samples collected (116 - 124). • Samples were taken of outcrop and float material. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Quality control procedures are unknown **EL 8692 Nundle**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • Holes were sampled in full at 4 m or 1 m intervals. Sampling methodologies are unknown. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • Costeans were dug using a backhoe and channel sampled at 1m intervals. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Channel sampling is considered an appropriate technique for sampling costeans. • Quality control procedures are unknown <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u> • Rock chip sampling was completed by Cortona Resource Limited in 2007 with 27 rock chip and rock chip channel samples collected (NUN132-144, 150-158 & 161-165). • Samples consisted of 1.1 - 4.08kg of rock fragments from outcrops. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown
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	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. Select samples were sent for analysis. PHDSC8 was not analysed. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • All samples were analysed for Au with select analysis for As. Au was analysis by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and As by Hydride Generation. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysis by 30g fire assay and As and Sb by XRF • Quality control procedures are unknown however, sample ledgers include repeat analysis on select samples. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Samples were analysed at Tetchem Laboratories. • Sample preparation techniques are unknown. • Au was analysed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM209) • As was analysed using AAS hydride generation (Lab code: G004). • Pt and Pd were analyses using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: PM217). • Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, Cr, Mo and Ni were analysed using ICP (Lab code: I.C.580). Digest information is unknown. • Check samples were taken every 20 samples and 31 x1 m samples were submitted to the lab following results from the 2 m composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mt Everest Rock Chips *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay • Multi element analysis was completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Cr, Mo, Ba, Co & Ni by ICP. Select samples were analysed for Pt and Pd – analysis method is unknown. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane. • Sample preparation is unknown • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: PM209) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Fe, Mo 7 Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: IC581). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, and their level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory • Sample preparation is unknown • Analysis methods for Au is unknown • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Co, Su, Ni, Pb & Zn by Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code: ME_ICP44). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted andtheir level of precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		EL 8692 Nundle <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • Samples were analysed at Analabs in Brisbane. • Samples preparation and analytical techniques are unknown. Samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn & Pb. • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, their precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • Samples were analysed at Analabs in Brisbane. • Samples preparation techniques are unknown. • Samples were analysed for Au using lab code GG309 (30g fine assay fusion with AAS finish) and As using lab code HA101 (hydride generation with AAS finish). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted, their precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown. <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u> • Samples were analysed by ALS Chemex in Orange, • Sample preparation included coarse crushing for 70% 6mm (Lab Code: CRU-21) followed by pulverization to 85% passing 75 microns (Lab Code: PUL-23). • Samples were analysed for Au using 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code: AA26) • Multi element analysis was completed for Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, W & Zn via Atomic Emission with Inductively- Coupled Plasma (Lab Code: ME-ICP41s). • The nature of quality controls procedures adopted their precision and accuracy (if used) is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drill results, costean results and rock chip results have been cross-checked against reported assay results in company annual reports where available. Results are reported as text files, within digital tables, handwritten and as assay certificates. Any errors were corrected prior to reporting. • No twin holes are available. • Documentation of primary data: - Spring Creek Drilling – Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. - Mt Everest Rock Chips - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. - Folly Line Drilling – all holes were logged into a spread sheet layout pre-loaded into a note-book computer in the field. Chips were collected and stored in 20 compartment plastic trays. - Trevena Rock Chips - all samples were logged into a spread sheet layout pre-loaded into a notebook computer in the field. - Folly Line Rock Chips and Channel Samples - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols are unknown. • All data reported in this JORC table has been recovered from the New South Wales DIGS data platform and is stored in Microsoft Excel Format. • No adjustments were 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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Topographic Control - A 2 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, captured in May 2017. The ground surface model was a gridded data format derived from NSW Spatial Services Category 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Classification Level 3) LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) from an ALS50 (SN092) sensor. The model is not hydrologically enforced. The data used to create this DEM has an accuracy of 0.3m (95% Confidence Interval) vertical and 0.8m (95% Confidence Interval) horizontal. • 12 collars were identified in the field during a Nov/Dec 2017 field reconnaissance trip by Global Ore, and their locations confirmed by handheld GPS. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1984* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCDH5 and SCDH6 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 137.25 m. *Freeport Australia Pty Ltd 1985* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes PDHSC8, 8R & 9 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 71 m. *Tingha Holdings Pty Ltd and TJ & V Noonan Pty Ltd 1988* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SC17, 18, 24, 37 & 28 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • All holes are vertical. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 76 m. *Decade Mining Resources NL (Probe Resources NL) 1996* • Collar survey method is unknown. Collar locations are recorded on maps in a local grid. Maps have been registered and rotated to allow for conversion of the collars from local grid to GDA94. • Conversions were verified in the field with holes SCRC1-3 located using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Hole SCRC1 coordinates were updated based upon the field reconnaissance. • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic and has been covered to GDA94. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 39m. <u>Mt Everest Rock Chips</u> • Topographic Control - A 5 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, generated from data captured in October 2012. The ground surface model was derived from an ortho-topographic survey, using a Leica Airborne Digital Sensor (vertical accuracy of (+/-) 0.9 m on bare open ground and horizontal accuracy of (+/-) 1.25 m. at 95% Confidence Interval). The model is not hydrologically enforced. *CRA Exploration Pty Limited 1988* • Sample location methodology is unknown. Sample locations are documented in a sample ledger in AGD66. *Diatreme Resource Limited 2001* • Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPS II Plus, a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		global positioning system, with a location accuracy of +/- 5 -10m in GDA94. *Overland Resources Limited 2008* • Sample locations were recorded using a GPS in AGD84 AMG Zone 56. **EL 8692 Nundle** • Topographic Control - A 5 m DEM topographic surface was utilized, generated from data captured in May 2013. The ground surface model was derived from an ortho-topographic survey, using a Leica Airborne Digital Sensor (vertical accuracy of (+/-) 0.9 m on bare open ground and horizontal accuracy of (+/-) 1.25 m. at 95% Confidence Interval). The model is not hydrologically enforced. <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • Collar survey method is unknown. Drill collar locations are recorded in company annual reports in a local grid (Mumble Mines Grid Reference). • The hole (collar) azimuth is recorded in magnetic. There are no downhole surveys recorded, with a maximum hole depth of 100 m. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • Sample location methodology is known. Sample locations are documented on maps in a local grid (Mumble Mines Grid Reference). Maps have been registered and rotated to GDA94. Sample locations have been digitised from the re-located maps. Sample locations have not been ground truthed. <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin 60Cs handheld GPS in AGD66 AMG56. Folly Line Magnetics 1997 • A real-time GPS system was used when acquiring magnetics over the Folly line with an accuracy of 15 m. The system determines the absolute position of the helicopter in three dimensions by monitoring the ranges to orbiting satellites. • Data was collected and reported using Lat-Longs. • The Magnetics data was reprocessed in 2020 in GDA94 Zone 56 using SRTM for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting 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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara + All Nations** Spring Creek Drilling • Spring Creek 4.5 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Drill spacing ranges from 10 - 60m • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. Mt Everest Rock Chips • Mt Everest rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • The samples of mullock dumps is clustered with reconnaissance samples of mineralised outcrop taken from around these dumps. • No sample compositing has been applied. **EL 8692 Nundle** The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996 • The Folly Line is a 1.7 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised trend. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling was first pass in nature, targeted beneath historic workings. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • 4 costeans were dug along the N, S, E and W walls of a historic pit. • Samples were taken as 1 m channels along the costeans. • The costeans were sampled in full to get a detailed geochemical understanding of mineralisation in the historic pit. • No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported here. • No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u> • Folly Line Rock Chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • Rock Channel sampling was completed in historic pits and where outcrops allowed. <u>Folly Line Magnetics 1997</u> • The flight line spacing was 100 m, covering approximately 180km^2. The tie line spacing was ten times the flight line spacing.
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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara + All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u> • Spring Creek 4.5 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Angled drill holes range in dip from -77° to -48° dips to minimise the potential for sample bias related to sub-optimal angle of intersection of the structures. Other holes within the dataset were drilled vertically

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. **EL 8692 Nundle** <u>The Folly Line Drilling (The Gap) 1996</u> • The Folly Line is a 1.7 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. • Mineralisation dips steeply to the west at 80-90 degrees. The dip of the drillholes ranged from -60° to -45°, to minimize the potential for sample bias related to sub-optimal angle of intersection of the structures. • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. <u>Trevena Costeans 1996</u> • 4 costeans were dug along the N, S, E and W walls of a historic pit. • Samples were taken as 1 m channels along the costeans. • The costeans were sampled in full to get a detailed geochemical understanding of mineralisation in the historic pit. • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. <u>Folly Line Rock Chip and Channel Samples 2007</u> • Folly Line Rock chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and as such, the sample spacing is irregular. • Sampling included outcrop samples and rock chip channels. No information on the orientation of the channels is available. • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded. <u>Folly Line Magnetics 1997</u> • The survey was completed in an E-W direction, perpendicular to the Folly Line of mineralisation which is roughly N-S.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• No information is available about measures taken to ensure sample security.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Given the historical nature of the information reported here, there has been no formal audit or review of the sampling techniques. • Available historic reports have been reviewed and compared to digital data sets.

– 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.	• EL 8574, EL 8800 (Bingara) and EL 8692 (Nundle) are 100% held by PTr Resources Pty Ltd (PTR), from Great Southern Gold Corp (GSG) a private company registered in British Columbia, Canada. EL 8574 expires 23/05/2026, EL 8800 expires 07/10/2026 and EL 8692 expires 02/02/2025 with the renewal application in progress. • The Crown of New South Wales owns the majority of mineral assets in New South Wales. A mineral royalty is the price charged by the Crown for the transfer of the right to extract a mineral resource. The price (royalty rate) is prescribed in legislation. It is the role of the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), through the Royalty and Statistics Branch, to administer the legislation relating to mineral royalty, collect the royalty due, disburse royalty to private mineral owners and maintain a mining statistics database. • There are no ventures, partnerships, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings on EL 8574, EL 8800 or EL 8692 • The Gomeroi People have Native title interests over areas of EL 8574, EL 8880 and EL 8692. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** • Alluvial deposits derived from narrow auriferous hard rock vein and dissemination deposits were discovered in the early 1890's and were historically exploited by widespread artisanal mining methods. • NSW DMR website details a total of 21 explorers that have been active within and near the Bingara Project boundary since the early 1960s. A significant hiatus in exploration existed until the commencement of nickel exploration in the late 1960's, when a significant regional to prospect-scale exploration campaign was commenced by Silver Valley Minerals NL. Most of the exploration in the Bingara Project area, which was concentrated in the mid 1980's through to the mid 1990's, focused on gold and copper; a significant amount of gold exploration took place in the Spring Creek area. Historic Exploration is summarised below

Year	Company	Prospects	Exploration Activity Completed
1965	Mount Isa Mines	Mt Everest (Cu)	Field investigations of copper deposits in the Woolomin Fm east of Upper Bingara
1969 - 1970	Silver Valley Minerals NL	Upper Bingara (Au), Mt Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Harrrison's (Ni-Cu)	Drainage, rock chip and soil geochemistry in the upper Bingara area. Four separate reconnaissance ground Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys over the Everest (Cu), Withers (Cu), Tea Tree (Cu) and Young Property (Cu-Ni) prospects. Percussion and diamond drilling. No gold assays
1971	Nickel Mines	Bingara - Warialda	Reconnaissance rock chip sampling
1974	Electrolytic Zinc	Reconnaissance	Extensive stream sediment sampling and field investigations cyprus-style copper deposits within the Woolomin Fm, particularly at Gulf creek Mine.
1982	Newmont	Gulf Creek (Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Investigated potential for significant base metal deposits and gold in chert horizons.
1983	Freeport Australia	Old Ballarat (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu)	In JV with Tingha Holdings. Geological Mapping, Stream sediment geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry and drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1984			Mapping and drainage panned concentrate geochemistry. Grid soil geochemistry and minor rock chip sampling at Spring Creek and Old Ballarat. Soil geochemistry grid and follow-up trenching and rock chip sampling at Emello.
		1985		Upper Bingara (Au), Spring Creek (Au), Emello (Cu), Lone Hand (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au), Skain and Hodder's (Au)	Drilling of geochemical anomalies at Upper Bingara and Spring Creek. Further mapping and pan concentrate drainage sampling between Spring Creek and Lone Hand. Drilling at Hidden Treasure and Skain and Hodders prospects.
		1986	Tingha Holdings	Spring Creek (Au), Old Ballarat (Au)	Extension of Freeports soil grids at Spring Creek
		1987			Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at Old Ballarat
		1988			Geological Mapping and channel sampling at Spring Creek
		1988	Tingha - Noonan	Spring Creek (Au)	Drilling (20 RAB holes) at Spring Creek. Metallurgical testing
		1989		Spring Creek Alluvial (Au)	Assessing alluvial potential
		1989	CRA Exploration	Bora Creek (Au), Carnies Reef (Au), Upper Bora (Au-Cu), Mt Everest (Cu)	Reconnaissance visits of old mine sites, regional stream sediment sampling, gridding, sampling, and ground magnetics surveys at Upper Bora and Mt Everest
		1989		Bora Creek (Au), All Nations (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Mapping, rock chip sampling and I.P. surveys undertaken
		1990		All Nations (Au), Upper Bora (Au), Lost Chance (Au) Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Drilling at All Nations, Upper Bora ad Lost Chance. Further reconnaissance stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling at Basin and Basin South anomalies
		1990		Lost Chance (Au), Basin (Au) & Basin South (Au)	Moving loop EM and drilling at Basin prospect. Further soil sampling at Basin South and Lost Chance
		1991		Piedmont Magnesite (Au), Mt Everest (Cu)	Drilling at Piedmont Magnesite prospect.
		1992 - 1993	Danamore	Spring Creek (Au)	Geological modelling and re-evaluation of previous drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

1994	Decade Mining	Spring Creek (Au), Hidden Treasure (Au)	Drilling at Spring Creek-Hidden Treasure prospect
2002 - 2008	Rimfire Pacific	Spring Creek (Au), Lost Chance (Au)	Extensive geochemistry sampling program in the Spring Creek area (stream sediments, soils and rock chip samples)
2008	Overlander Resources	Mt Everest (Cu), Bingara North (Au)	Geological surface mapping of the Everest Copper Mine, soil sampling of the pit workings and selected rock chip sampling at Mt Everest, Bingara North and Harrison's. Drilling of the Harrison's Cu prospect.
2008	Icon Resources	Reconnaissance (Au)	Selected reconnaissance rock chip sampling along the Peel fault
2007 - 2010	Young & Young	Reconnaissance (Au), Hilda May (Cu), Hidden Treasure (Au), Wedding Cake Hill (Au)	Geological mapping and soil and rock chip geochemistry,
2014 - 2015	Peel North Gold	Reconnaissance (Au)	Soil and rock chip geochemistry
2014 - 2015	Precious Metal Resources	Spring Creek (Au)	Rock chip geochemistry, traversing of old pits/workings and rock chip sampling around the Spring Creek area.

EL 8692 Nundle

- The Nundle goldfield is a historic mining area with initial discoveries made in 1849. Between 1849 and 1944, the goldfield produced some 8,000kg of Au from alluvial workings in the Bowling Alley Point, Peel River and Hanging Rock fields.
- The exploration and mining techniques employed between 1849 and 1911 were basic at best, and the application of modern exploration to this aged goldfield has a high potential of delineating further economic mineralisation along strike and at depth from these proven historic deposits. Modern exploration is limited to a shallow RC program completed by Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L, in 1996. Historic Exploration is summarised below:

Start Date	End Date	Company	Exploration Activity Completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		1966-12-01	1967-12-01	Planet Mining Company Pty Limited	Regional aeromagetics survey flown with anomalies/magnetic highs identified. Geological mapping and stream sediment sampling conducted. Surrendered as failed to locate any indications of economic deposits of nickel or other base metals.
		1969-07-01	1971-07-01	Serpentine Minerals NL	Limited work completed but did sample old gold workings.
		1969-12-01	1970-12-01	Nickel Mines Limited	Work included geological mapping and rock chip and costean sampling.
		1972-11-01	1973-11-01	Planet Mining Company Pty Limited	Limited work completed (geological mapping), however good photographs in report of some old working. Renewal application rejected.
		1979-08-01	1981-11-01	Probex Pty Limited	Work included stream sediment sampling. Production figures listed. Surrendered as limited economic potential of chromite pods identified
		1982-06-01	1982-11-01	Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd	Work conducted included geological mapping and rock chip sampling. Relinquished as the work indicated little potential for economic mineralisation.
		1985-01-01	1986-04-01	J.A. Hay & E.B.C. DuMoulin	Costeaning and some stream sediment samples collected.
		1985-01-01	1986-04-01	J.A. Hay & E.B.C. DuMoulin	Costeaning and some stream sediment samples conducted.
		1987-03-01	1990-12-01	Mumbil Mines NL	Investigation of mineralisation over several prospects but mapping and assay data cannot be georeferenced. Relinquished as based on results it was believed tonnage of gold available would not support modern mining operations (1987).
		1987-05-01	1989-03-01	Mumbil Mines NL	Limited exploration on ground, consultant report main body of work. Only 3 rock chips taken. Relinquished as economic conditions limited funds for exploration.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>1989-05-01</td><td>1990-11-01</td><td>Delta Gold NL</td><td>Soil samples completed over main prospect. Relinquished as mullock heap assays suggested inconsistent grades and it was not believed a viably recoverable ore was present</td></tr>
<tr><td>1991-03-05</td><td>2007-03-06</td><td>Kelson H C</td><td>EL3784 was a tenement which largely focussed on the Black Snake and Brown Snake historic workings. The primary focus of works was to clear the collapsed adits and shafts for the purposes of historic mining tourism. The efforts of the individual are noted in several newspaper clipping attached with reports. No assay samples were collected but dollying established the quartz was gold bearing.
Tenement ultimately relinquished in 2007 after no work completed since 2004.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• EL 8574, EL 8800 & EL 8692 are located within the New England Fold Belt (NEFB) of the Tasman Orogenic system. The NEFB is a complex tectonic collage of amalgamated, accreted and fault bound terranes which formed as part of the Tasman Orogenic system, a Cambrian to early Ordovician extensional accretionary orogen of Gondwana that can be divided into the following fault-bound terranes with differing tectonic environments:
Weraerai Terrane: dismembered ophiolite sequence;
Gamilaroi Terrane: early Devonian remnant intra-oceanic arc;
Djungati Terrane: middle–late Devonian subduction complex; and
Anaiwan Terrane: lower–middle Devonian arc derived volcaniclastic sediments.
• Both projects are truncated by the roughly N-S trending Peel Manning Fault System (PMFS). The PMFS is a major west-dipping fault zone, that extends over a length of 270 km and represents a major geological structure that juxtaposes geological terranes.
• Along the PMFS mineralisation includes gold, mercury, antimony, copper-gold, magnesite, and veins and podiform chromite.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The exploration model for the Bingara and Nundle involves potential to host bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and fissure vein high grade gold deposits and volcanic hosted massive sulphide copper – gold – zinc deposits (Mother Lode Systems). • Mother Lode style mineralisation is an orogenic gold subtype that resembles typical Archean orogenic gold deposits that are spatially related to well-defined major fault zones, although usually with deposits locally situated along second or third order structures. As a result, such targets are typically reasonably large tonnages of relatively low-grade gold but can also produce fissure vein hosted lower tonnage high grade deposits. • At Bingara potential also exists to identify Besshi-Cyprus style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits formed from the precipitation of high sulphur fluids in deep marine volcanic terranes, close to the seawater-seafloor interface and are potentially economic concentrations of copper, zinc and silver mineralisation. • At Nundle potential also exists to identify subtle 'Carlin-style' disseminated, sediment-hosted gold within areas of decalcified, calcareous sediments identified to the west of the PMFS and epigenetic Cu-Au systems spatially associated with altered, Early Devonian intrusives. **EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** • At Bingara the PMFS juxtaposes the Gamilaroi Terraine to the west, composed of a broadly folded island arc derived sediments, against the Weraerai Terrane, of variably schistose and serpentinised ophiolite sequence from the strongly deformed and lower greenschist metamorphosed. • The fault-bound Weraerai Terrane is postulated as structurally emplaced via strike-slip faulting and serpentinite diapirism in the early Permian. Permo-Triassic calc-alkaline volcanics and granitoids postdate emplacement of the deformed assemblage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and are associated with widespread carbonate-fuchsite (listwanite) alteration. • Listwanite alteration is commonly associated with vein gold deposits, which, together with less common stockwork and disseminated gold deposits, are developed within and immediately to the east and west of the serpentinite (Bingara goldfields). • Gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted by Werarei Terrane serpentintes and Djungati Terrane Woolomin Group. However, some deposits including the All-Nations gold mine are hosted by sediments of the Tamworth group belonging to the Gamilaroi Terrane. *The Hidden Treasure – Spring Creek Trend* • The Spring Creek area includes many listed historical gold workings on a broad network of veins, or in silicified metasediments and altered serpentinite (presumably as disseminations). Mineralisation is related to a shallow east dipping zone of quartz-carbonate veinlets and disseminated sulphides localised at the contact between altered basaltic volcanics and carbonaceous shale. • Gold mineralisation has been described as coarse disseminations within metasediments, with higher grades present in the host metasediments rather than the quartz veins that are up to 30 cm thick. • The mineralisation has not been closed off along strike or down dip, with historic workings and soil anomalies continuously encountered along the sheared lower basalt contact to the north and south. *Lone Hand* • Mineralisation is associated with small irregular quartz veins associated with granite and feldspar porphyry dykes within fine grained well bedded slates, sandstones, and greywackes that are rhythmically interbedded with fine-grained tuffs and feldspar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		porphyry tuffs. • The line of reef strikes northeast and dips northwest at 70 degrees. *Mt Everest* • The historical Mount Everest Copper Mine was one of the largest copper deposits to be worked out of a number of Besshi-Cyprus Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) copper discoveries within the Woolomin Beds along the eastern edge of the serpentinite belt. • Exposure was generally poor however the reported mapped geology of the Prospect area outlined a sequence of predominantly steeply dipping fine-grained metasediment (phyllite and metasiltstone) and chert beds striking north-westerly, with occasional ironstones beneath a metabasalt/andesite sequence. *Fentons* • Manganese silicate mineralisation (primarily rhodonite) hosted by chert/jasper sequences occurring within undifferentiated medasediments of the Central Block considered possible equivalents to Cara or Whitlow Formations. • Ore genesis is considered chemical sediment of submarine volcanic exhalative. **EL 8692 Nundle** • Within the Nundle project the PMFS separates Woolomin Group, comprising Silurian to Devonian siliciclastic and biochemical deep marine sediments of the Myra Beds. This unit comprises slate, phyllite, chert, jasper, extrusive and intrusive metabasalts and minor lithic wacke from the early to middle Devonian Tamworth Group. • To the west of the Tamworth Group, lying along the western margin of the tenement, lie rocks of the Parry Group, which includes rocks of the Mandowa Mudstone and Noumea beds, both representing shallow, siliciclastic marine environments. • Structurally emplaced within the Woolomin and Tamworth Groups

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are serpentinites of the Woodsreef Melange. These are Early Cambrian schistose, sheared and variously altered serpentinite, gabbro and dolerite. Silica- to carbonate-rich hypogene replacement of these serpentinites has occurred in the southern portion of the tenement. • Also structurally emplaced are marine rocks of the Manning Group which comprise Early Permian diamictite, conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, felsic and intermediate volcanics and limestone. • Intruded into these rocks are I-type granites of the Clarence River Supersuite, comprising calcic and sodic diorites, tonalites and granodiorites • All economically important gold reefs in the Nundle area occur either wholly or partly in doleritic intrusions within the Devonian Tamworth Group. These reefs appear to have formed after ultramafic intrusions were emplaced, possibly during the late stages of development of the PMFS in either the Late Carboniferous or Permian, at shallow depths possibly in a geothermal system beneath dry land *The Folly Line* • The geology along the Folly Line is highly variable including massive unaltered diorite, mudstone, sandstone and cherts. • Gold mineralisation occurs as a shear and quartz vein reef system with a widespread alteration zone associated with very low-grade gold mineralisation. • Alteration consists of variable silicification, quartz veining, calcsilicate alteration, chlorite and sericite alteration (listvenite alteration). • Minor disseminated pyrite and very minor arsenopyrite are also present and associated with the alteration zone. • The type of alteration and the extent of the zones indicates the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		potential for bulk tonnage Mother Lode style mineralisation. *Back Barb* • Host rocks to mineralisation are mainly altered felsic intrusives (granophyre) attributed to the Barry River Complex and adjacent mafic volcanics within the Woolomin Beds ophiolitic sequence. • The Barry River Complex consists of serpentinites and trondhjemites with lesser gabbros, dolerites, diorites tonalites and quartz-feldspar porphyries. • Mineralisation is characterised by an association of chalcopyrite, secondary copper minerals, and pyrite with calcite and hematite in veins up to 40 mm associated with shears and fractures. *Barnard Hut* • Occurring within a 3km long northerly trending shear zone along the contact between the Gogs Top Trondhjemite and the Barry Igneous Complex. • Mineralisation consists of a chalcopyrite and secondary copper minerals in a quartz-calcite vein in altered granophyre which is exposed over a length of about 20m with a width of about 1.2m in some shallow pits and benches.
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.	**EL 8574 and EL 8800 Bingara & All Nations** <u>Spring Creek Drilling</u>

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
PDHSC8	269109	6688347	507	11.5	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC8R	269109	6688347	507	71	-60	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
PDHSC9	269083	6688180	525	39	-60	253	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		PDHSC10	269121	6688044	536	60	-60	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
		PDHSC11	269107	6688265	515	51	-59	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1985
		SC12	269132	6688043	536	32	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC13	269097	6688035	538	24	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC14	269115	6688039	537	30	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC15	269106	6688073	526	15	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC16	269126	6688069	528	39	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC17	269120	6688056	533	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC18	269090	6688054	533	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC19	269034	6688115	536	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC20	269030	6688134	535	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC21	269025	6688137	534	14	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC22	269074	6688158	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC23	269055	6688155	527	27	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC24	269089	6688149	528	26	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC25	269103	6688159	526	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		SC26	269045	6688173	524	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC27	269059	6688170	522	31	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC28	269095	6688181	524	25	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC29	269060	6688196	517	12	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC30	269077	6688190	521	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SC31	269094	6688204	517	18	-90	0	Tinga Holdings Pty Ltd	1988
		SCDH1	268942	6688633	500	137.25	-49	251	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH2	269070	6688134	528	38	-50	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH3	269113	6688179	523	33	-48	235	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH4	269030	6688167	529	14	-61.5	274	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH5	269054	6688173	522	25	-65	270	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH6	269110	6688347	507	1.5	0	0	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCDH7	269124	6688181	521	98	-57	238	Freeport Australia Pty Ltd	1984
		SCRC1	269090	6688395	496	36	-90	0	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
		SCRC2	269145	6687990	538	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
		SCRC3	269093	6687973	547	50	-60	250	Decade Mining	1996

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

							Resource NL	
SCRC4	269080	6687927	543	36	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC5	269126	6687932	533	62	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC6	269086	6688234	510	50	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC7	269115	6688241	517	46	-60	250	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC8	269101	6688363	500	71	-77	280	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC9	269114	6688099	518	40	-61	70	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC10	269083	6688582	476	46	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC11	269060	6688705	472	76	-65	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC12	269067	6688765	482	67	-60	240	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996
SCRC13	269130	6688587	485	64	-60	255	Decade Mining Resource NL	1996

EL 8692 Nundle

Folly Line Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Easting MGA2020	Northing MGA2020	RL	Depth	Dip	Magnetic Azimuth	Company	Year
NGDP1	327449	6519275	1107	56	-60	100	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP2	327426	6519283	1107	56	-60	98	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP3	327464	6519270	1107	50	-58	280	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP4	327444	6518857	1104	50	-55	30	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP5	327461	6518876	1103	50	-60	40	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP6	327472	6518893	1103	50	-60	250	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP7	327245	6519912	1008	100	-45	85	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP8	327290	6519858	1017	50	-60	140	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP9	327371	6519733	1028	100	-50	260	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP10	327443	6519277	1107	66	-65	95	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP11	327444	6519277	1107	65	-90	0	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996
NGDP12	327129	6520174	966	100	-45	83	Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L	1996

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.	• Composites for drilling results at Spring Creek and The Folly Line use a 0.3 g/t Au cut off grade with up to 2 m of internal dilution. Composites at a 2.0g/t Au cut off grade are also reported for Spring Creek.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
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 drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths. • Spring Creek 4.5 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular or close to perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. Mineralisation dips shallowly (20-30 degrees) to the east. Holes have been drilled vertically or at -77 to -48 dips to minimise sample bias. • The Folly Line is a 1.7 km N-S mineralised trend. Drilling is orientated perpendicular the strike of the mineralised trend. Mineralisation dips steeply to the west at 80-90 degrees. Drilling has been completed at -60 to -45 dips to minimize sample bias.
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.	• Refer to maps included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• See "Cautionary Statement – Historic Data" in the main body of announcement
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.	**Nundle** • A magnetics survey was completed by Geoterrex for Caledonian Pacific Minerals N.L in 1997 over the Folly Line. The survey used a cesium split-beam total magnetic sensor with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds and an inflight sensitivity of 0.01 nT. A proton magnetometer with digital recording was operated continuously through acquisition with a sample interval of 5 second and sensitivity of 0.5 nT. The survey was re-processed by RAMA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geophysics in 2020. A 3D inversion was completed using mGinv3D from Scientific Computing and Applications. The inversions were unconstrained. **Barnard Hut & Back Barb** • Copper mineralisation at these prospects was explored between 1970 and 1972 with limited surface mapping and reconnaissance trenching at Barnard Hut and trenching and an exploration adit at Back Barb. Additional exploration was carried out in 2008 which included project level airborne magnetics and a small soil grid over the Back Barb prospect. • The initial phase of trenching work in 1971 included 376 channel samples from a series of trenches that targeted exposed zones of copper mineralisation in Barnard Hut. The report notes "strong traces of copper mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 2 miles" (approximately 3.2 kms). Assay results from the trenching indicate multiple zones of strong copper mineralisation over a length of 2,000 feet (approximately 610 m). • See "*Exploration done by other parties*" for a detailed summary of exploration completed by other parties. • A detailed summary of other substantive exploration data at Bingara and Nundle will be reporting following detailed data analysis post Acquisition.
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.	• Drone operated Sub-Audio Magnetotelluric (SAM) Fixed Loop Electromagnetics survey across key targets at Bingara. • Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling focused on the Folly Line gold workings and Barnard Hut Intrusion Related copper target areas at Nundle. • The commencement of drill hole planning and permitting for the initial drill testing of the shallow east dipping zone of gold mineralisation at Spring Creek, Bingara. • Cosmo will initiate the acquisition of new LIDAR coverage over the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Folly Line at Nundle that can be used as a high-resolution mapping base to facilitate the generation of high impact drill targets.