

Thick Mineralised Zones, Previously Unrecognised 110m at 1.06% Copper, Hole ends in 3.6% Copper

- Thick, fully diluted, mineralised zones within the existing JORC resource have been defined in recent infill drilling. Results include:
 - 110.1m at 1.06% Cu, 9.64g/t Ag and 0.16g/t Au (WT-21-24), ending in mineralisation
 - 106.0m at 1.15% Cu, 11.73g/t Ag and 0.16g/t Au (WT-21-20)
 - 96.1m at 0.98% Cu, 7.84g/t Ag and 0.15g/t Au (WT-21-18)
 - 47.3m at 1.00% Cu, 13.25g/t Ag and 0.13 g/t Au (WT-21-26)
- WT-21-24's thicker zone includes an outstanding:
 - 18.4m at 3.12% Cu, 27.83g/t Ag and 0.51g/t Au, within
 - 50.5m at 1.73% Cu, 14.31g/t Ag and 0.26g/t Au
- Assays from historic holes focused on higher grade mineralisation based on visual identification with lower grade often left unsampled
- These larger mineralised zones include both higher and lower grade material providing optionality and other benefits for potential future mining* including:
 - Planned mining dilution may include lower grade mineralisation providing additional marginal revenue
 - Higher throughput operation using a lower cut-off grade
- Results anticipated to provide sufficient confidence to allow 'Measured' Resources to be defined in next MRE update in this area of the mine (highest confidence level for mineral resources under JORC Code)
- Further Resource upgrade holes being planned to assess ongoing potential for thicker zones of mineralisation
- Metallurgical testwork being planned to assess recoveries of thick mineralised zones
- Assays pending for 18 further holes

**Note: No Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies have been completed in accordance with JORC and no decision has been made on the commencement of mining at Oracle Ridge. There can be no certainty whether the results of any future technical and economic study will support the estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage.*

Eagle Mountain Mining CEO, Tim Mason, commented:

“These very thick zones of mineralisation have the potential to provide significant optionality for mining. We have now completed five infill holes, all of which had similar thick zones of mineralisation, suggesting that this may not be an anomaly. From a mining perspective, thick zones of mineralisation provide potential for bulk mining scenarios or using ore sorting technology to separate barren rocks from copper bearing ores to reduce processing costs. These results surprised us because many of these mineralised zones were not visually obvious in the core, and hence why they were probably not assayed by previous owners.

The intercept of 18m at 3.12% copper and 0.51g/t gold, within a much larger mineralised zone, is one of the best intercepts at Oracle Ridge. In addition, the overall gold grades in the reported infill holes are, on average, better than those in surrounding historical holes.

We are excited by these results, because if the presence of these thick zones is extensive it could materially improve the contained copper in resource and provide optionality for future mining methods and production rates.

We will continue with our program of resource upgrade drilling and given these latest results, we will certainly assay zones in between the key lodes!”

Eagle Mountain Mining Limited (ASX:EM2, “Eagle Mountain”, the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update at its 100% owned Oracle Ridge Mine Project (“Oracle Ridge”, “Project”) in Arizona, USA.

Assay results for five drill holes have been received and are summarised in Table 1. Higher grade zones for drill holes WT-21-18 and WT-21-20 have been previously reported (ASX announcements 31 August 2021 and 29 July 2021) with the thicker mineralised zones reported herein.

Table 1 – Significant intersections above 1% Copper cut-off grade

Hole ID	Width	From	To	Cu	Ag	Au
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[%]	[g/t]	[g/t]
WT-21-18	96.1	41.6	137.7	0.98*	7.84	0.15
WT-21-20	106.0	44.0	150.0	1.15	11.73	0.16
WT-21-24	110.1	28.3	138.4	1.06	9.64	0.16
<i>Including</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>16.63</i>	<i>0.29</i>
<i>Including</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>0.23</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>27.83</i>	<i>0.51</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>11.98</i>	<i>0.12</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>7.70</i>	<i>0.16</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>18.38</i>	<i>0.30</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>138.4 EOH</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>65.70</i>	<i>0.53</i>
WT-21-26	47.3	111.5	158.8	1.00	13.25	0.13
<i>Including</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>115.5</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>21.01</i>	<i>0.28</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>127.0</i>	<i>131.3</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>0.07</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>158.8</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>30.31</i>	<i>0.30</i>
<i>Including</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>148.5</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>42.06</i>	<i>0.38</i>

<i>and</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>158.8</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>31.84</i>	<i>0.35</i>
WT-21-28	1.8	112.3	114.1	1.66	15.76	0.19
	3.5	147.1	150.6	2.69	39.76	0.22
	4.1	157.7	161.8	1.02	10.20	0.06

*Intersection included due the copper value being very close to the reportable 1% Cu cut-off. EOH: End of hole

Comparison with Historical Drill Holes

An important objective of the Resource Upgrade program was to verify the quality and reliability of historical drilling information in the Company's database. The technical team has completed an initial comparison between new holes and historical ones in the vicinity. The comparison has shown a good reconciliation between old and new geological and assay data. The average gold grade in recent holes appears to be moderately higher than in historical ones.

Should the remaining infill Resource Upgrade holes support the grades and thicknesses of previous drilling, a portion of the existing Indicated Mineral Resource is expected to be upgraded to the JORC Measured category (following an updated Mineral Resource Estimate). Only 'Measured' Mineral Resources may be converted to 'Proved' Ore Reserves if they are economically mineable as defined by a Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study. These studies include the application of various modifying factors and dilution¹. These studies have not been completed.

Commentary on Thicker Intersections

The Resource Upgrade program is targeting the thickest part of the existing resource, at the north-western end of the Oracle Ridge mine. Mineralisation in this area is characterised by multiple stacked lodes separated by less endowed material. Historical drilling at Oracle Ridge was sampled with a strong bias towards high grade mineralisation, meaning that after a visual assessment, lower grade material was often left unsampled resulting in large intervals without any assay data.

During Eagle Mountain's drilling, it became apparent that mineralisation, albeit of lower tenor than in the key lodes, is often pervasive throughout areas previously considered barren. Hence it was decided to sample all resource upgrade holes continuously across their entire length.

Table 2 provides a summary of the fully diluted thicker mineralisation within the five resource upgrade holes completed, including estimated true thicknesses.

Table 2 – Summary of downhole intersections and approximate true thickness in resource upgrade drilling

Hole ID	Width	From	To	True thickness	Cu	Ag	Au
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[%]	[g/t]	[g/t]
WT-21-24	110.1	28.3	138.4	72	1.06	9.64	0.16
WT-21-18	96.1	41.6	137.7	78	0.98	7.84	0.15
WT-21-20	106.0	44	152.7	83	1.15	11.73	0.16
WT-21-26	47.3	111.5	158.8	44	1.00	13.25	0.13
WT-21-28	50.8	111	161.8	49	0.64	7.49	0.06

¹ Refer JORC 2012 https://jorc.org/docs/JORC_code_2012.pdf

These extensive intervals encompass high grade lodes and lower grade zones. These results are encouraging for several reasons:

- Presence of mineralisation in volumes previously considered barren could increase the overall copper, silver and gold content at Oracle Ridge. Drilling will be required to obtain samples from areas that were previously unassayed due to much of the old core not being available. A material change in metal content is possible if a lower cut-off grade for the mineral resource is justified.
- Reported thicknesses and grades could prompt a revision of the underground mining method envisaged at Oracle Ridge towards a less selective, bulk tonnage scenario.
- Ore sorting technology may allow separation and disposal of very low grade and barren material prior to material being delivered to the mill.

A potential scenario involving a less selective mining technique, coupled with ore upgrading, could result in a lower cut-off grade being applied and a larger proportion of the copper, silver and gold in the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) becoming minable. See Table 3 for a comparison of metal content in the existing MRE at different copper cut-off grades.

Table 3 – Oracle Ridge Copper Project JORC Resources at various cut-off grades (Indicated and Inferred)²

Copper Cut-off (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (t)	Ag (Oz)	Au (Oz)
0.4	44.5	0.87	9.65	0.11	389,000	13,791,000	158,000
0.6	28.4	1.08	11.97	0.13	309,000	10,923,000	125,000
0.8	18.6	1.30	14.10	0.17	242,000	8,453,000	97,000
1.0	12.2	1.51	16.31	0.19	184,000	6,381,000	73,000
1.2	8.1	1.72	18.54	0.21	140,000	4,845,000	55,000
1.4	5.6	1.91	20.60	0.23	108,000	3,718,000	42,000
1.6	3.7	2.12	22.88	0.25	79,000	2,729,000	29,000

Note - Totals may not add due to rounding differences. Drilling undertaken by Eagle Mountain has not been included in the JORC resources.

DRILL RESULTS

WT-21-24

WT-21-24 is the third hole completed within the resource upgrade program at Oracle Ridge (Figure 1, 2 and 3). The aim of this program is to allow the classification of Measured Resources, the highest confidence resource category under the JORC Code.

WT-21-24 was drilled approximately 25 metres to the east of WT-21-20 (Figures 1 and 2) and returned four significant intersections:

- 18.4m at 3.12% Cu, 27.83g/t Ag and 0.51g/t Au from 53m
- 4.1m at 1.44% Cu, 11.98g/t Ag and 0.12g/t Au from 74.7m
- 17m at 1.17% Cu, 7.70g/t Ag and 0.16g/t Au from 86.5m
- 3.4m at 1.86% Cu, 18.38g/t Ag and 0.30g/t Au from 118m

A full list of intersections above the 1% Cu cut-off grade is presented in Table 1 and Attachment 1.

² Refer to ASX Announcement 14 December 2020

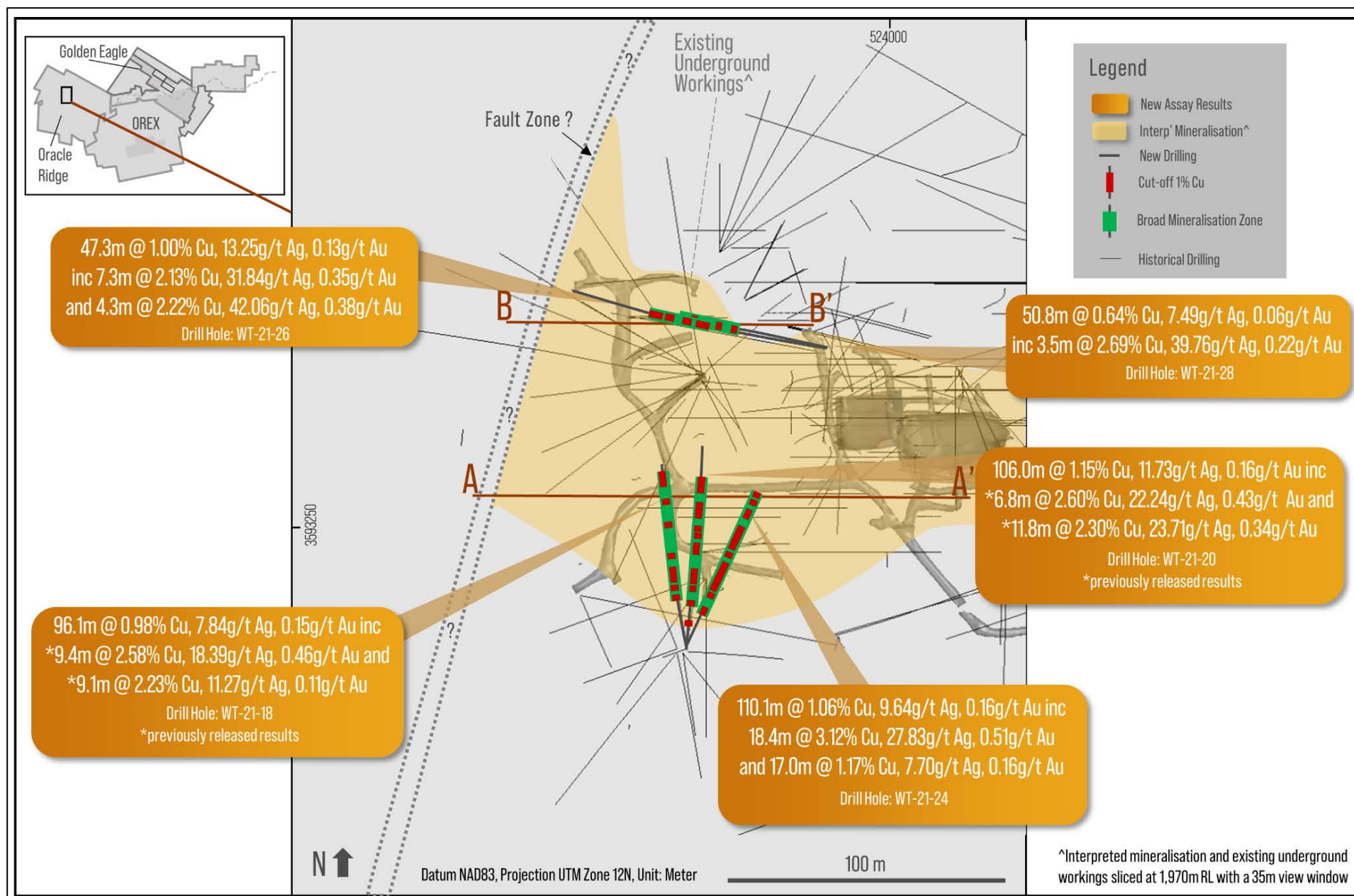


Figure 1 – Plan view of recent drilling results at Oracle Ridge. For previously released results (marked by *) see announcement 29 July 2021.

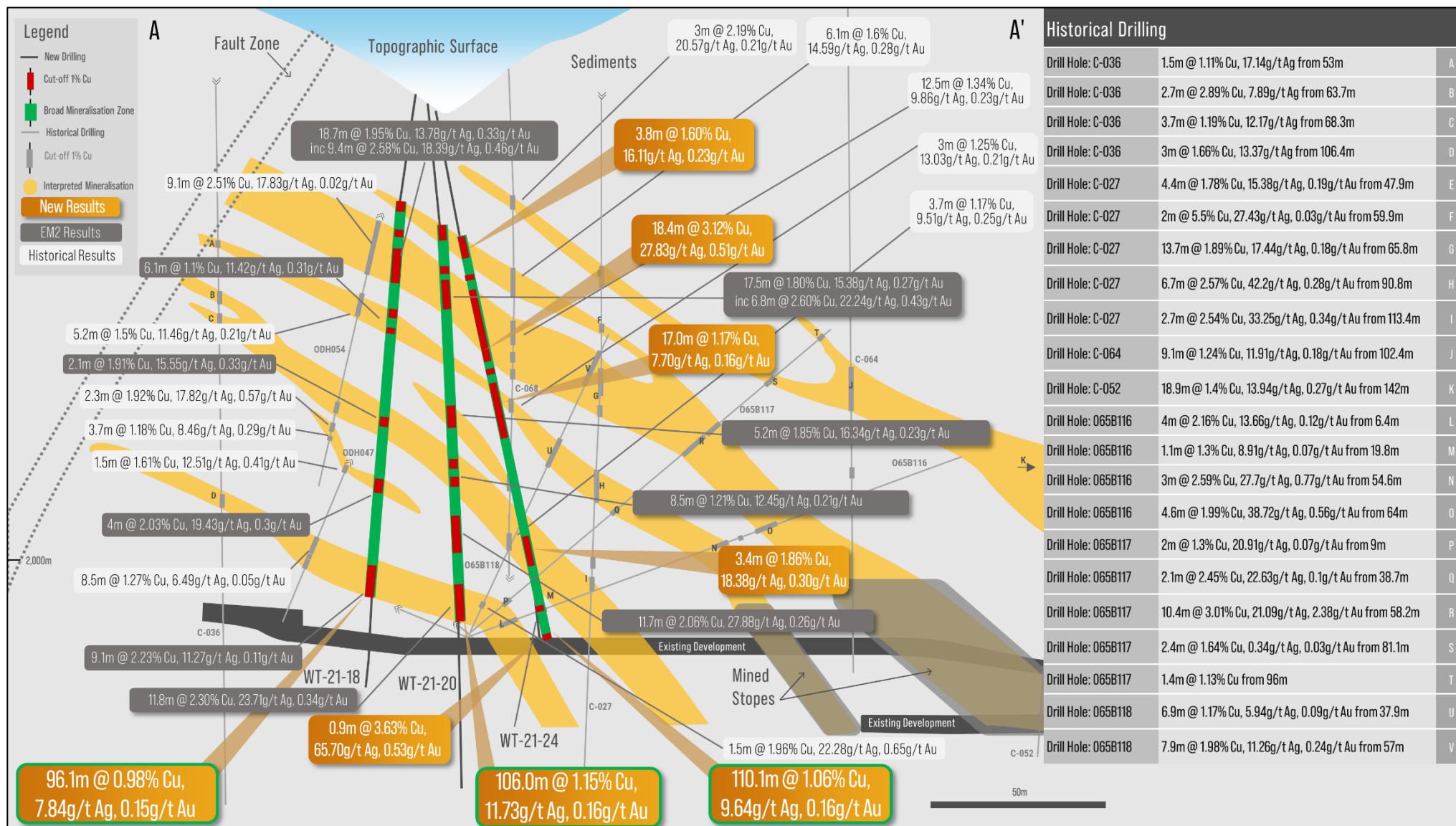


Figure 2 – East-west section through the main mineralised area at Oracle Ridge showing the location of drill holes WT-21-24, WT-21-20, WT-21-18 and nearby historical and recent holes. Thick mineralised intersections are highlighted in green. (For historic exploration results refer ASX announcement 25 May 2020)

The drill hole terminated in an underground development with strong mineralisation encountered just before piercing through the historical mine (Figure 1). The current geological model has the mineralisation continuing for another 10 metres below the historical drive.

A thick zone of 110.1m at 1.06% Cu, 9.64 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au encompasses all reported intersections, including less mineralised material between high grade lodes (Figures 4, 5 and 6).



Figure 3- WT-21-24 pierce point through existing underground development. The drill hole encountered strongly altered and mineralised material just before piercing through the historical mine. Note the rounded mark from the diamond core drill bit at the top of the specimen.



Figure 4 – Example of strongly mineralised zone in WT-21-24 with magnetite-rich skarn. Outlined interval averages 3.3m at 4.16% Cu, 43.65g/t Ag and 0.70g/t Au (59 to 62.3m)



Figure 5 – Example of moderately to weakly mineralised zone in WT-21-24 within banded sediments. Outlined interval averages 3.0m at 0.44% Cu, 3.10g/t Ag, 0.07g/t Au (113.5 to 116.5m)



Figure 6 – Example of unmineralised zone in WT-21-24. Outlined interval averages 2.0m at 0.01% Cu and 0.19g/t Ag (41 to 43 m)

WT-21-26

WT-21-26 is the fourth hole completed within the Resource Upgrade program at Oracle Ridge (Figure 1, Figure 7). WT-21-26 was collared approximately 140 metres from WT-21-24, targeting the northern end stacked lodes found in this part of the mine.

The drill hole returned the following significant intersections (above 1% copper cut-off grade):

- 4.0m at 2.23% Cu, 21.01/t Ag and 0.28g/t Au from 111.5m
- 4.3m at 2.22% Cu, 42.06/t Ag and 0.38g/t Au from 144.2m
- 7.3m at 2.13% Cu, 31.84/t Ag and 0.35g/t Au from 151.5m
 - Within 14.6m @ 1.82% Cu, 30.31g/t Ag and 0.30 g/t Au from 144.2m

A thick zone of 47.3m at 1.00% Cu, 13.25g/t Ag and 0.13 g/t Au encompasses the above intersections from 111.5m.

A full list of intersections above the 1% copper cut-off grade is presented in Attachment 1.

WT-21-28

WT-21-28 is the fifth hole completed within the resource upgrade program at Oracle Ridge (Figure 1, Figure 7). WT-21-28 was drilled from the same pad and with the same orientation as WT-21-26 but with a steeper plunge.

The drill hole returned the following significant intersections (above 1% copper cut-off grade):

- 1.8m at 1.66% Cu, 15.76/t Ag and 0.19g/t Au from 112.3m
- 1.0m at 1.85% Cu, 16.05/t Ag and 0.19g/t Au from 117.0m
- 3.5m at 2.69% Cu, 39.76/t Ag and 0.22g/t Au from 147.1m
- 4.1m at 1.02% Cu, 10.20g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au from 157.7m

A thick zone of 50.8m at 0.64% Cu, 7.49g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au encompasses the above intersections from 111m (0.6% copper cut-off). The lower grades encountered in WT-21-28 are consistent with its location at the northern edge of the mineralisation in this part of the mine.

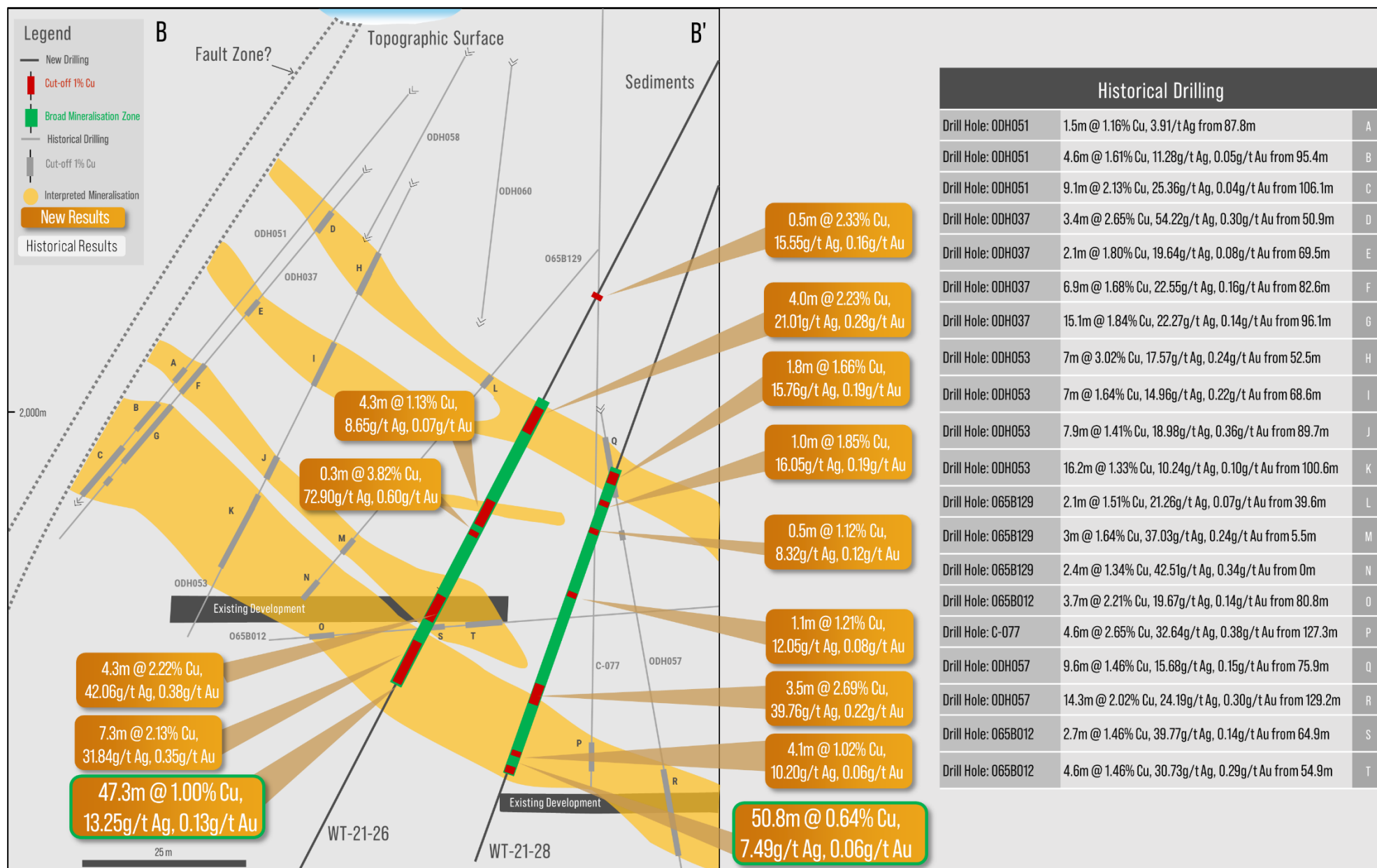


Figure 7 – East-west section through the main mineralised area at Oracle Ridge showing the location of drill holes WT-21-26, WT-21-28 and nearby historical and recent holes. Thick mineralised intersections are highlighted in green. (For historic exploration results refer ASX announcement 25 May 2020)

Next Steps

The Company's three drill rigs are currently drilling at the Talon and Golden Eagle. The Resource upgrade drilling will resume as soon as the high priority targets in these areas have been tested. Ten holes have been planned with results reported for five of them to date. Upcoming Resource upgrade holes will be fully sampled to ensure assays are available for high grade and low grade zones alike. At least three of the outstanding holes will be drilling using larger diameter core (e.g. PQ size) to collect samples for upcoming metallurgical studies.

The delineation of thick mineralised zones has prompted a re-assessment of the metal content in between strongly mineralised lodes. A desktop review will be completed in the coming months to establish the potential of these lower grade zones to host significant mineralisation and the additional work required to unlock this potential.

In the medium term, further infill drilling from surface is planned to upgrade resources in the Inferred and Indicated JORC categories. Considering the proximity of many of these zones to the existing mine development, underground drilling could be more cost effective due to shorter hole lengths. The Company will evaluate the most appropriate time to re-establish underground access to enable underground drilling to commence.

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This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Eagle Mountain Mining Limited

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this document that relates to new Exploration Activities is based on information compiled by Mr Fabio Vergara and Mr Brian Paull who are both Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and have sufficient experience relevant to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Vergara is the Chief Geologist and Mr Paull Principal Geologist of Eagle Mountain Mining Limited and consent to the inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Vergara and Mr Paull hold shares and options in Eagle Mountain Mining Limited.

Where the Company references historic exploration results including technical information from previous ASX announcements including 25 May 2020, JORC Table 1 disclosures are included within them. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results within those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. In addition the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN MINING LIMITED

Eagle Mountain is a copper-gold explorer focused on the strategic exploration and development of the Oracle Ridge Copper Mine and the highly-prospective greenfields Silver Mountain project, both located in Arizona, USA.

Arizona is at the heart of America's mining industry and home to some of the world's largest copper discoveries such as Bagdad, Miami and Resolution, one of the largest undeveloped copper deposits in the world

Follow the Company's developments through our website and social media channels



Website <https://eaglemountain.com.au/>



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Attachment 1

Summary table of recent drill holes at Oracle Ridge

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[°]	[°]	[m]
WT-21-06	524574	3592664	2090	47	187	468.2
WT-21-07	524574	3592664	2090	50	170	357.2
WT-21-08	524507	3592571	2096	60	190	454.8
WT-21-09	524507	3592571	2096	55	213	334.7
WT-21-10	524429	3593066	2115	60	221	353.0
WT-21-11	524429	3593066	2115	70	240	331.6
WT-21-12	524519	3592579	2099	50	173	428.4
WT-21-13	524369	3592477	2195	65	132	Abandoned
WT-21-14	524368	3592476	2195	65	132	Abandoned
WT-21-15	524360	3592480	2195	78	270	374.6
WT-21-16	524359	3592480	2195	70	270	346.9
WT-21-17	524359	3592480	2195	63	270	337.7
WT-21-18	523958	3593086	2096	57	346	159.7
WT-21-19	524360	3592481	2195	68	319	368.2
WT-21-20	523960	3593086	2096	63	008	178.9
WT-21-21	524372	3592481	2195	71	294	362.1
WT-21-22	524436	3592408	2151	79	099	487.7
WT-21-23	524437	3592407	2150	77	123	336.7
WT-21-24	523958	3593086	2094	63	029	138.4
WT-21-25	524436	3592408	2151	67	228	370.6
WT-21-26	524024	3593218	2094	62	279	242.3
WT-21-27	524560	3592300	2108	75	003	345.9
WT-21-28	524024	3593218	2094	70	279	176.2
WT-21-29	524372	3592479	2189	73	235	373.4
WT-21-30	524560	3592300	2108	85	000	312.42
WT-21-31	524560	3592300	2108	50	166	391.4
WT-21-32	524372	3592479	2189	67	239	366.1
WT-21-33	524560	3592300	2108	53	153	367.3
WT-21-34	524371	3592480	2189	64	290	359.1
WT-21-35	524559	3592298	2108	48	179	380.4
WT-21-36	524372	3592479	2189	61	247	333.8
WT-21-37	524559	3592298	2108	54	188	In progress
WT-21-38	524372	3592479	2189	81	223	In progress
WT-GE-01	527468	3593409	1497	65	035	261.5
WT-GE-02	527468	3593409	1497	60	002	249.9
WT-GE-03	527468	3593409	1497	76	002	295.7
WT-GE-04	527468	3593409	1497	64	065	253.3
WT-GE-05	527468	3593408	1497	50	260	309.4
WT-GE-06	528007	3593650	1485	80	180	487.7
WT-GE-07	526940	3593290	1559	60	45	639.2
WT-GE-08	526940	3593290	1559	83	45	526.1
WT-GE-09	526939	3593291	1559	50	340	624.8
WT-GE-10	526822	3593288	1562	45	190	In progress

Summary table of significant diamond drill hole intersections at Oracle Ridge during 2021

Note - All reported intervals are downhole widths.

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Cu	Ag	Au
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[%]	[g/t]	[g/t]
WT-21-06	315.0	316.8	1.8	2.41	18.35	0.24
	338.1	340.5	2.4	2.04	21.10	0.20
	363.1	381.0	17.9	2.95	37.62	1.03
<i>including</i>	<i>363.1</i>	<i>375.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>49.11</i>	<i>1.38</i>
<i>including</i>	<i>367.1</i>	<i>375.8</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>66.74</i>	<i>1.98</i>
<i>including</i>	<i>371.6</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>26.2</i>
WT-21-07	293.0	293.5	0.4	1.27	3.85	0.01
	320.4	321.2	0.9	2.02	16.35	0.65
WT-21-08	295.8	296.5	0.7	2.15	22.60	0.39
WT-21-09	180.2	182.8	2.6	1.02	8.94	0.23
	198.7	202.0	3.3	3.71	25.26	0.47
	277.0	278.6	1.6	1.53	14.55	0.28
	288.0	290.1	2.1	2.85	127	4.84
WT-21-10	22m of low-grade mineralisation					
WT-21-11	284.0	285.9	1.9	1.20	11.0	0.3
WT-21-12	314.6	320.3	5.7	4.44	44.87	0.93
<i>including</i>	<i>314.6</i>	<i>317.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>66.70</i>	<i>1.50</i>
WT-21-13	Hole Abandoned					
WT-21-14	Hole Abandoned					
WT-21-15	231.0	241.5	10.6	2.10	16.92	0.58
	275.4	282.0	6.6	1.29	8.54	0.10
	303.5	311.0	7.5	1.62	17.09	0.36
<i>including</i>	<i>297.7</i>	<i>318.9</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>12.53</i>	<i>0.22</i>
WT-21-16	208.9	211.0	2.1	1.11	8.06	0.46
	237.0	240.5	3.5	1.52	9.66	0.50
	256.0	263.0	7.0	1.16	10.21	0.15
	299.0	303.9	4.9	1.98	24.42	0.43
<i>within</i>	<i>290.0</i>	<i>303.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>0.26</i>
WT-21-17	No significant intersections					
WT-21-18	41.6	137.7	96.1	0.98	7.84	0.15
<i>including</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>0.25</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>18.39</i>	<i>0.46</i>
<i>within</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>13.78</i>	<i>0.33</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>11.42</i>	<i>0.31</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>15.55</i>	<i>0.33</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>19.43</i>	<i>0.30</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>128.7</i>	<i>137.7</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>0.11</i>
WT-21-19	262.7	264.7	1.9	1.59	13.00	0.51
	308.0	321.6	13.3	0.73	5.18	0.07
<i>including</i>	<i>319.8</i>	<i>321.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>0.04</i>
WT-21-20	25.5	27.6	2.1	1.15	10.25	0.17
	44.0	150.0	106.0	1.15	11.73	0.16
<i>including</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>16.33</i>	<i>0.23</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>0.20</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>22.24</i>	<i>0.43</i>

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Cu	Ag	Au
<i>within</i>	44.0	61.5	17.5	1.80	15.38	0.27
<i>and</i>	88.9	94.1	5.2	1.85	16.34	0.23
<i>and</i>	100.0	108.5	8.5	1.21	12.45	0.21
<i>and</i>	116.3	128.0	11.7	2.06	27.88	0.26
<i>and</i>	138.2	150.0	11.8	2.30	23.71	0.34
WT-21-21	223.3	242.8	19.55	0.60	5.19	0.2
<i>including</i>	223.3	224.3	1.0	1.14	8.64	0.20
<i>and</i>	233.6	236.1	2.5	2.36	19.20	0.75
<i>and</i>	241.9	242.8	0.9	1.16	13.00	0.26
	269.8	271.2	1.3	1.38	13.20	0.34
	272.5	273.0	0.5	1.48	13.20	0.34
	282.1	283.7	1.6	1.47	15.20	0.11
	291.0	292.9	1.9	1.01	3.80	0.03
	303.3	304.2	1.0	1.60	13.35	0.17
WT-21-22	208.4	220.6	14.4	1.15	10.56	0.19
<i>including</i>	208.4	211.8	3.4	3.14	29.05	0.28
<i>including</i>	208.4	209.0	0.6	12.25	118.00	0.04
	240.0	242.0	2.0	2.50	14.80	0.16
	294.9	297.0	2.1	4.30	38.20	0.29
	307.1	309.0	1.9	1.12	9.33	0.27
<i>within</i>	294.9	309.0	14.1	1.14	9.69	0.23
<i>within</i>	294.9	320.4	25.5	0.89	7.91	0.18
WT-21-23	193.4	202.3	8.6	1.02	8.09	0.15
<i>including</i>	193.4	194.2	0.8	2.35	20.30	0.31
	209.5	211.4	1.9	2.36	12.30	0.05
	257.3	257.6	0.4	1.09	11.25	0.14
	289.5	290.1	0.6	2.32	21.40	0.51
	303.6	316.6	13.0	1.68	13.84	0.35
WT-21-24	28.3	138.4	110.1	1.06	9.64	0.16
<i>including</i>	28.3	32.1	3.8	1.60	16.11	0.23
<i>and</i>	44.8	45.8	1.0	2.81	41.90	0.39
<i>and</i>	53.0	71.4	18.4	3.12	27.83	0.51
<i>and</i>	74.7	78.8	4.1	1.44	11.98	0.12
<i>and</i>	86.5	103.5	17.0	1.17	7.70	0.16
<i>within</i>	50.5	53.0	103.5	1.73	16.63	0.29
<i>and</i>	118.0	121.4	3.4	1.86	18.38	0.30
<i>and</i>	129.8	130.8	1.0	1.00	18.40	0.17
<i>and</i>	137.5	138.4	0.9	3.63	65.70	0.53
WT-21-25	174.1	187.9	13.8	1.54	13.22	0.28
	219.5	221.0	1.5	1.32	9.19	0.46
	225.0	228.7	3.7	3.13	25.38	0.75
	239.5	246.9	7.4	1.92	19.18	0.44
	266.4	275.5	9.1	2.39	22.47	0.22
<i>including</i>	266.4	268.0	1.6	6.80	67.30	0.40
WT-21-26	47.3	158.8	111.5	1.00	13.25	0.13
<i>including</i>	90.9	91.4	0.5	2.23	15.55	0.16
<i>and</i>	111.5	115.5	4.0	2.23	21.01	0.28
<i>and</i>	127.0	131.3	4.3	1.13	8.65	0.07
<i>and</i>	133.3	133.6	0.3	3.82	72.90	0.60

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Cu	Ag	Au
<i>and</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>148.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>42.06</i>	<i>0.38</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>158.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>31.84</i>	<i>0.35</i>
WT-21-27	Assays pending					
WT-21-28	111.0	161.8	50.8	0.64	7.49	0.06
<i>including</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>15.76</i>	<i>0.19</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>16.05</i>	<i>0.19</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>121.2</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>0.12</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>0.08</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>150.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>39.76</i>	<i>0.22</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>157.7</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>0.06</i>
WT-21-29	Assays pending					
WT-21-30	Assays pending					
WT-21-31	Assays pending					
WT-21-32	Assays pending					
WT-21-33	Assays pending					
WT-21-34	Assays pending					
WT-21-35	Assays pending					
WT-21-36	Assays pending					
WT-21-37	Hole in progress					
WT-21-38	Hole in progress					
WT-GE-01	Assays pending					
WT-GE-02	Assays pending					
WT-GE-03	Assays pending					
WT-GE-04	Assays pending					
WT-GE-05	Assays pending					
WT-GE-06	Assays pending					
WT-GE-07	Assays pending					
WT-GE-08	Assays pending					
WT-GE-09	Assays pending					
WT-GE-10	Hole in progress					

Attachment 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling. Nominal sampling interval of 3m adjusted as required for local geological conditions. Core was sawn and half-core was crushed, pulverised and split to produce a representative sample for assaying. Samples returning weighted average Cu \geq 1% are reported in the announcement Lower grade intercepts are reported using a 0.6% Cu cut-off
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling completed by Boart Longyear using an LF-90 drill rig. Core is HQ3 size. Downhole deviation surveys are performed approximately every 30.5m (100 feet) The core is oriented with a Boart Longyear Truecore™ system to allow measurement of structural information.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers at the rig and verified by Company's personnel during core logging To maximise sample recovery and core quality drilling is performed with a "triple tube" set up where two splits are inserted in the barrel to minimize core displacement and core loss. No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A quick log is completed on site and detailed logging is performed at the Company's facility in Tucson.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Portable XRF and magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken at regular intervals on the core. Core is photographed after mark-up, before sampling, wet and dry 100% of the relevant intersections is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core is sawn in half by ALS Minerals at their Tucson facility. Half of the core is bagged and sent for assaying while the other half is left in the core box for future reference. ALS Minerals conducted all preparation work: samples were weighed, dried, crushed and crushed to better than 70% passing 2mm; sample was split with a riffle splitter and a split of up to 250g pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm. Duplicates are used to assess the sampling representativeness. When duplicates are collected the core is quartered: one quarter is sent to the laboratory as the primary sample, the other quarter is sent to the laboratory as the duplicate and the remaining half of the core is left in the box for future reference Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS Minerals assay methods: ME-MS61 (48 element four acid ICP-MS) and Au-AA23 (Au 30g charge Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish). The technique is considered a near total digest of relevant minerals Above detection samples are re-assayed with Au-GRA21, Ag-OG62, Cu-OG62, Pb-OG62, Zn-OG62 Certified Reference Material (CRM), blanks and duplicates were inserted/collected at a ratio of 1:10 with a minimum of 1 CRM per assays batch. CRMs are inserted at intervals never exceeding 20 samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been verified by Company's Principal Geologist No twinned holes reported Logging and sampling data are collected using tablet computers and Logchief software to ensure data integrity. The data is transferred weekly to the Datashed database after further data validation by the database manager No assay adjustment performed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAD83 Arizona State Plane Central (International feet). Data is presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 12N (meters) • National Elevation Dataset. Horizontal resolution of approximately 10m and vertical resolution of 1m • Drill holes are located with a hand-held GPS with an estimated horizontal accuracy of ± 5m
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes reported herein were drilled inside the existing MRE's boundary, within a volume of mostly Indicated resources. Drill hole spacing is usually less than 20m. The Indicated classification was driven primarily by the relative abundance of historical information. The recent Resource Upgrade holes have thus far confirmed the veracity of the historical data. • Further Resource Upgrade holes have been planned and, should future results continue to confirming the historical data, it should be possible to declared Measured Resource in this area of the Oracle Ridge mine, after completion of a new Mineral Resource Estimate. • No compositing has been included.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between drilling orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures is yet to be determined
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core boxes are collected at the drill rig by Company personnel and transported to the Tucson logging facility. After logging the core is delivered by Company personnel to ALS Minerals' Tucson facilities for cutting, sampling, sample preparation and assaying.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Oracle Ridge Mine Project (Project) is located in the Marble Peak area, approximately 30 kilometres by air northeast of Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A. It is located in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Township 11 South, Range 16 East, Gila and Salt River Base and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>Meridian of the U.S. cadastral system. The geographical coordinates are approximately Latitude 32°28' North, Longitude 110°41' West.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is 100% owned by Eagle Mountain Mining Ltd through its Arizona subsidiaries Wedgetail Operations LLC (100%) and Wedgetail Holdings LLC (100%). The Project consists of four main areas: Oracle Ridge, OREX, Golden Eagle and Red Hawk <p>Oracle Ridge (including historical Tailings Storage Facility)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oracle Ridge comprises 57 Patented Mining Claims and 45 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). 100% of the mineral rights starting from 15.2m (50 feet) below surface are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC In 2009, the surface rights for the area necessary for potential mining access (e.g. portals), processing facilities and offices have been secured by an industrial property lease. Under the agreement, Wedgetail Operations LLC leases the surface rights to the project for the purpose of carrying out its exploration, potential development and mining. The lease has an initial term of three years and is renewable for nine additional extensions of three years each. A separate surface access agreement is in place to allow access to drill sites and drill pads construction There is a 3% net smelter returns royalty on the future sale of any metals and minerals derived from the Oracle Ridge mine. <p>OREX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OREX area is covered by 93 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC The OREX area is also partly covered by Patented Mining Claims controlled by Pima County. The Company has an agreement in place for non-ground disturbing exploration work to occur on Pima County's Patented Mining Claims. The Company does not currently control the Mineral Rights over Pima County's claims <p>Golden Eagle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Golden Eagle area is covered by 3 Patented Mining Claims and 32 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Golden Eagle area is also partly covered by Patented Mining Claims controlled by Pima County. The Company has an agreement in place for non-ground disturbing exploration work to occur on Pima County's Patented Mining Claims. The Company does not currently control the Mineral Rights over Pima County's claims <p>Red Hawk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Red Hawk area is covered by 24 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC The land tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to obtaining permits to operate in the area.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Oracle Ridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Oracle Ridge Mining District was discovered in 1873. In 1881, an 18 tonne per day copper smelter was erected at nearby Apache Camp. The ore for this smelter was supplied from the Hartman, Homestake, Leatherwood, Stratton, Geesman and other small mines in the area. Phelps Dodge Copper Company (Phelps Dodge) entered the District in 1910 and undertook considerable development and exploration work. Continental Copper, Inc began exploring in the District in the 1950s. Continental leased the property in 1968 with an option to purchase and undertook a large exploration and development program. This was the first time there was a large scale assessment of the mineralisation. Union Miniere began a new exploration program in April 1980. In 1984, a feasibility study for an 1,814 short ton per day operation was completed. In October 1988, South Atlantic Ventures acquired Union Miniere's interest and entered into a 70-30 partnership with Continental to develop the mine. Minproc Engineers Inc. was contracted to supervise the confirmatory metallurgical test work. A detailed design was started in November 1989 on a column flotation plant. Construction of the facility commenced in April 1990 and the first ore was processed through the plant on March 3, 1991. The capacity of the mill was initially set at 771 short ton per day. The mill capacity was later expanded to approximately 1,000 short ton per day.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mine closed in 1996. Production records show that approximately 1,200,000 short ton were milled since commencement of operation. • Between 2009 and 2015 the project was owned by Oracle Ridge Mining, a TSX-V listed company, which drilled approximately 130 surface and underground holes <p>Golden Eagle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale mining occurred in the Golden Eagle area in the first half of the 1900s focussed on gold. The largest operation was the Sanderson Mine. The mine is part of the Golden Eagle mineralised system but is located outside the Company's landholding. It reported smelter returns between 1936 and 1941 averaging 0.4 Oz/short ton Au (13.7 g/t Au), 0.65 Oz/ton Ag (22.3 g/t Ag) and 0.46% Cu (small tonnage). • Oracle Ridge mining conducted exploration at Golden Eagle in the mid-1990s. A geophysical magnetic survey was flown over the area. Few magnetic anomalies, postulated to be magnetite-rich skarn were tested by reconnaissance drilling. Results were not deemed sufficiently encouraging and no further drilling was conducted in the area. <p>OREX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of historical (pre-1980s) exploration and mining activities in the OREX area are not known. Few small-scale workings were found during mapping. • In 1980 a Joint Venture between Gulf Minerals Corporation and W.R. Grace Company completed mapping of the area and drilled 7 holes. Results of the program were reviewed by Oracle Ridge Mining Partners and summarised in an internal communication in 1992. <p>Red Hawk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No historical exploration nor mining activities are known for the Red Hawk area
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit is classified as copper dominated skarn. Minerals representative of both prograde and retrograde skarn development are present, the former being represented by diopside and garnets, the latter by epidote, magnetite and chlorite. • Copper dominated mineralisation generally contain chalcopyrite and bornite. The deposits are most commonly associated with Andean-type plutons intruded in older continental-margin carbonate sequences. The associated intrusive rocks are commonly porphyritic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>stocks, dikes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzo-granite and tonalite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous-volcanic or tuffaceous rocks. The deposits shapes vary from stratiform and tabular to vertical pipes, narrow lenses, and irregular zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The copper rich skarn deposits at Oracle Ridge are found in conformable lens along the contact with the Leatherwood Granodiorite or associated with faults and shear zones which intersect the Leatherwood. These have acted as feeders into the reactive carbonate horizons. The latter can form a “Christmas Tree” type shape.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of announcement including Attachment 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are reported as weighted averages of assays equal or above a 1% copper cut-off. Lower grade intersections are reported as weighted averages of assays equal or above a 0.6% copper cut-off. Intersections start and end at a sample at or exceeding the specified cut-off. Thick intersections reported include both high-grade and low grade material. As an example the reported 110.1m intersection in hole WT-21-24 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 samples with assays $\geq 1\% \text{Cu}$ for 38.9m total length 10 samples with assays $\geq 0.6\%$ and $< 1\% \text{Cu}$ for 14.2m total length 39 samples with assays $< 0.6\% \text{Cu}$ for 57m total length No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intervals reported are down hole length. True widths are not known at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of announcement
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results obtained so far have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other meaningful and material exploration data beyond this and previous ASX announcements by the Company
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will include interpretation of logging and assay results when they become available. Additional drill holes will be completed at Oracle Ridge in the coming weeks.