



Maiden Pilbara Exploration Programme Commences

Highlights

- Exploration has commenced at Connected Minerals' 100%-owned Western Australian projects located within the Pilbara region
- WA portfolio comprises three granted exploration licences which all demonstrate multi-commodity potential
- Maiden exploration programme aims to validate historical results, followed by the completion of geological mapping and assessment for each tenement for potential base metal mineralisation
- Historic exploration at the Civilisation Bore Project identified alteration anomalous in copper, arsenic, antimony and tin extending 5 to 8 kilometres either side of the Ashburton River
 - **Historic rock chip results of up to 33.5% Cu¹**
- Further detailed mapping will be conducted where historic copper gossans, or other elevated mineralisation is observed, in addition to rock chip sampling to determine the next phase of exploration

Connected Minerals Limited (**ASX: CML**) (**Connected, Connect Minerals or the Company**) is pleased to advise that it has commenced its maiden exploration programme at its wholly owned Western Australian portfolio of projects, which comprises three granted exploration licences (E70/6165, E09/2465 and E08/3304) demonstrating multi-commodity potential.

The Company's maiden Australian exploration programme will initially focus on the Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa Projects in the Pilbara region.

Connected Managing Director and CEO Mr Warrick Clent said, "We are thrilled to be on the ground in WA and kicking off our maiden exploration across our Australian assets. Commencing with mapping and progressing to rock chip sampling at both Civilisation Bore and Mt Genoa, our aim is to validate the historic Newmont Corp / Newcrest Mining results from the 1980s and determine follow-up exploration programmes that will be carried out in 2025.

"Our Australian exploration will run concurrently with our uranium exploration programme in Namibia, which is already in full swing, having recently delivered exceptional results up to 5,413 ppm U₃O₈. 2025 is shaping up as a pivotal year for Connected, with significant

¹ <https://wamex.dmp.wa.gov.au/Wamex/Search/Reports> - WAMEX Report A39214, Newcrest Mining Ltd, 1993, Pingandy Boggola Project: Final Report for Tenements E52/505, E52/504, E08/455, E08/333 and Partial Surrender Report for E08/456 & E08/447 for the Period to 2.6.93



newsflow expected across our entire portfolio. We look forward to keeping shareholders informed as we progress our portfolio across multiple jurisdictions.”

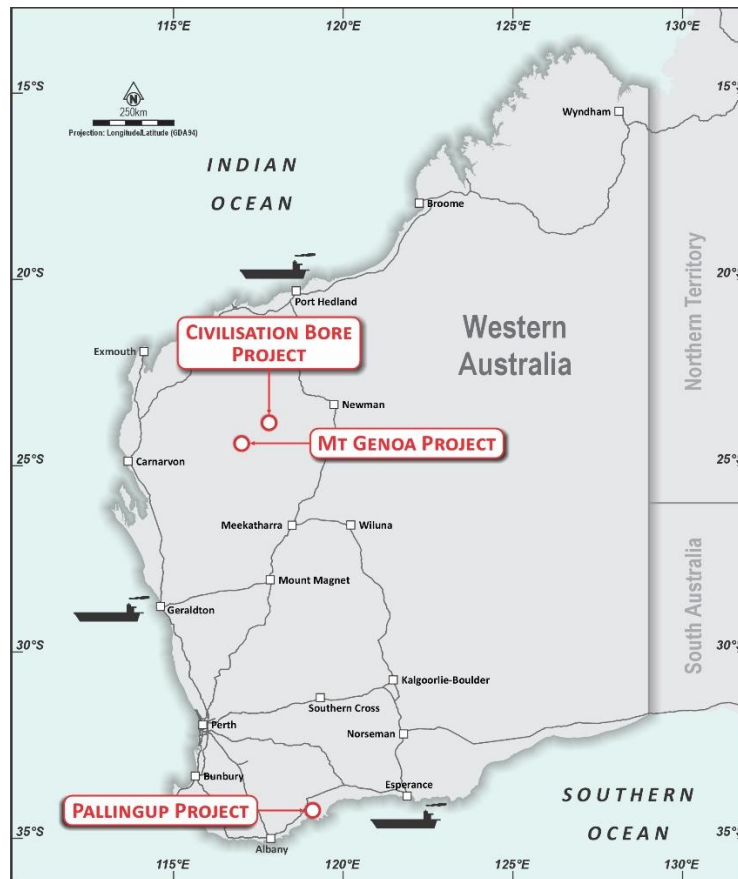


Figure 1. Connected Minerals West Australian Portfolio Location

Civilisation Bore Project

The Civilisation Bore Project is located approximately 70km south of Paraburdoo in Western Australia and consists of one granted Exploration Licence (E08/3304) totalling sub-8 blocks for ~25km². It is dominated by Ashburton Formation sediments consisting of sandstones, siltstones and minor conglomerates.

Historic exploration carried out by Newmont Corp / Newcrest Mining in the early 1990s defined an extensive corridor of hydrothermal chlorite alteration, silicification, in addition to stock work quartz veining extending from the Pingandy Well, south-east of the tenement, for at least 20km north-west to the Civilisation Bore Copper Prospect on the tenement. The alteration, which extends 5 to 8 kilometres wide either side of the Ashburton River, is anomalous for copper, arsenic, antimony and tin.

Connected Minerals' exploration model at Mt Civilisation is targeting hydrothermal and vein hosted base metals and gold.

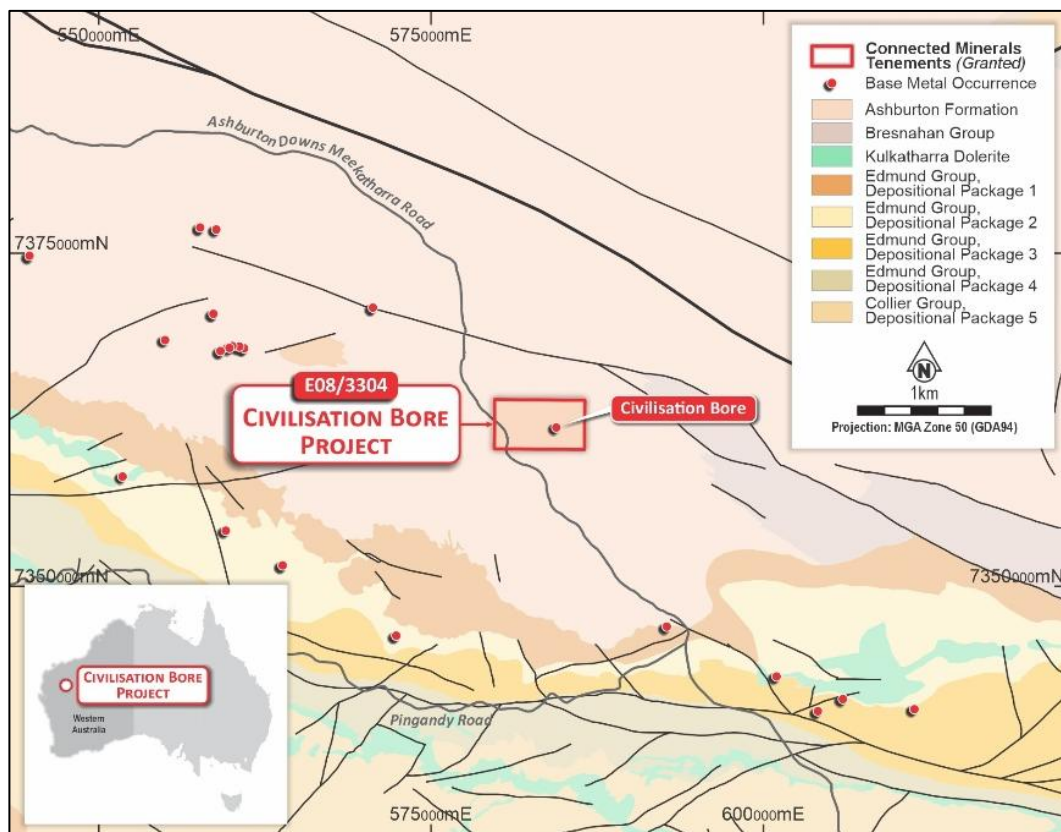


Figure 2. Civilisation Bore – Regional Geology and Mindex Base Metal occurrences

Mt Genoa Project

The Mt Genoa Project is located approximately 10km southeast of Mt Augustus and 150km south-south-west of Paraburdoo in Western Australia and comprises one granted Exploration Licence (E09/2465) totalling 40 sub-blocks for ~125km².

The Mt Genoa Project consists of Mesoproterozoic Edmund Group rocks of the central part of the Capricorn Orogen between the Archean Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons. Mt Genoa is considered prospective for lead, copper, gold and silver, similar to the Abra sediment hosted base metal deposit 160km to the east.

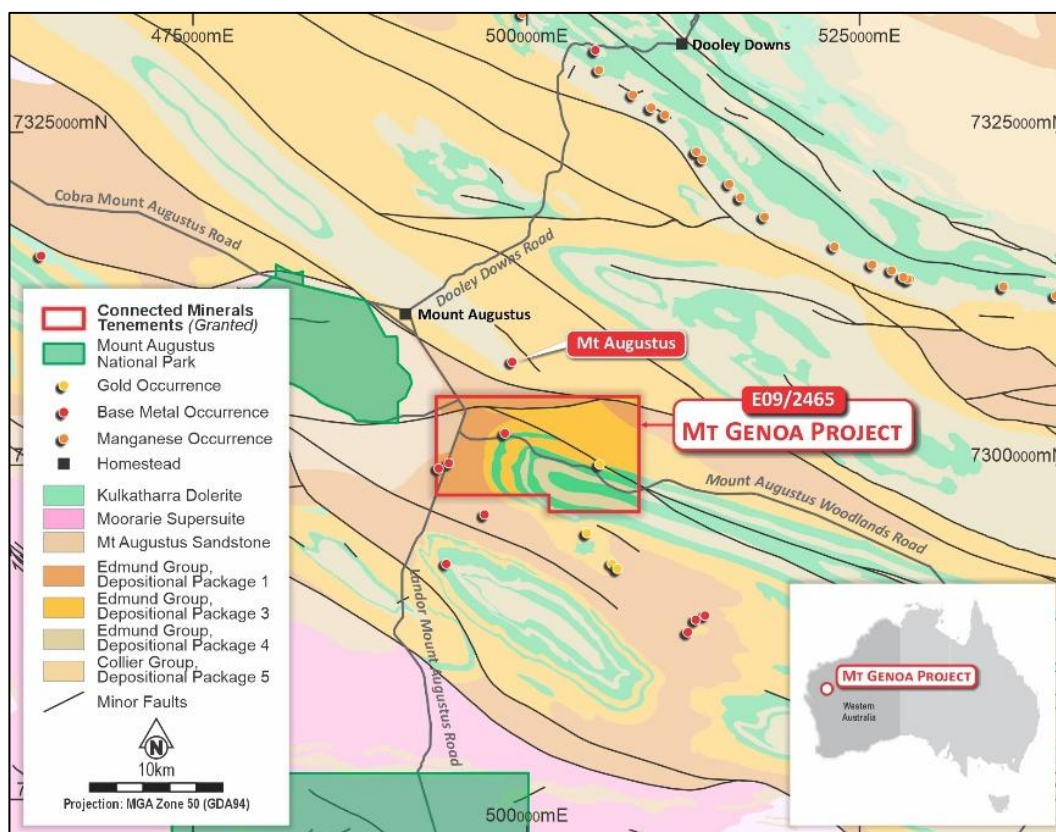


Figure 3. Mt Genoa – Regional Geology and Mindex Base Metal occurrences

Historic Exploration Highlights

Civilisation Bore

In 1993, Newcrest Mining (WAMEX Report: A31294) conducted rock chip sampling with samples taken from various areas including a kaolinitic alteration and veining zone.

Thirty samples were taken within the current Civilisation Bore Project with the most significant result delivered being **33.5% Copper¹** (see Table 1).

There has been limited follow-up work around this prospect to date.

Sample	East	North	Cu (%)	Type
109397	584284	7361838	33.5	Rock Chip

Table 1. Rock Chip Sample Location – Civilisation Bore

Mt Genoa

Between 2004 and 2005, Sandfire Resources NL (ASX: SFR) conducted surface sampling, with eight rock chip samples collected and analysed. The results confirmed the anomalous Cu and Pb values



found by previous explorers in the two outcrops of Irregully Formation rocks adjacent to the Mt Augustus-Landor Road.

Significant anomalous results included²:

- Sample P75297 – 1,318ppm Cu
- Sample P75300 – 5,691ppm Pb

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Warrick Clent
Managing Director
+61 8 6211 5099

info@connectedminerals.com.au

Ben Creagh
NWR Communications
+61 (0) 417 464 233

benc@nwrcommunications.com.au

About Connected Minerals Limited

Connected Minerals Limited (ASX: CML) is an Australian-headquartered company which has commenced a new strategic direction focused on the exploration and potential development of a portfolio of projects in Namibia and Western Australia. The Company is targeting uranium discoveries through two granted exclusive prospecting licences (EPL) and one EPL application in the most prolific uranium producing province in Namibia. Connected Minerals has also acquired 100% of the legal and beneficial ownership in three granted exploration licences in Western Australia which demonstrate multi-commodity potential.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation, and has been reviewed and approved by Mr Warrick Clent, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Warrick Clent is employed by Connected Minerals Limited. Mr Warrick Clent has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Warrick Clent has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the exploration results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

² <https://wamex.dmp.wa.gov.au/Wamex/Search/Reports> – WAMEX Report A071801, Sandfire Resources NL, 2006, Relinquishment Exploration Report Reporting Period: 6 September 2005 to 31 December 2005

JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Table 1 – Civilisation Bore Project E08/3304

Exploration information including sampling and assay results is extracted from WAMEX Report number A39214

The only material exploration activities undertaken on the project has been a data compilation and historic exploration review. Connected has not undertaken drilling, surface sampling or any other exploration activity that is reportable in a JORC table, therefore the information contained in the JORC Table 1 is associated with historical activities which have been previously reported by ASX listed companies and included in Annual Technical reports which are footnoted as appropriate in the body of this announcement.

Given the nature of the data presented in the historical reports, CML considers that the surface geochemistry has been conducted using industry standard practices; however, details have largely not been documented in the historical reports used to compile this announcement and for the most part, are not included in the JORC Code Table 1 here.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 historical rock chip samples 67 soils Rock chips taken were representative and geologically classified as either lateritic residuum, gossan or saprolite. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS Sampling is documented in WAMEX reports referred to in the body of the announcement



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No historic drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable no drilling reported
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable no drilling reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Not applicable no drilling reported
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> 	<p>Historic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general laboratory procedures are not recorded. • In general details were not provided regarding quality control methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative</i> 	<p>Historic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and management is generally not reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>company personnel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> There is no available information that indicates assay adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Historic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS. Locations are reported in metres GDA94 MGA Zone 50. Early work was recorded as field grid coordinates
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample spacing was determined by the amount of available outcrop of the rock type of interest (lateritic residuum, gossan or saprolite).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Historic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no information on sample security with respect to the historic work.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is assumed to have been managed by the respective Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Minerals Ltd granted Exploration Licence E08/3304 is located approximately 70km south of Paraburdoo in Western Australia The Project is within the Ashburton mining and exploration district within the northwest Western Australia. Connected Minerals is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities on E08/3304.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for base metals and gold over a recorded period of approximately 30 years including: Newcrest, Peak and Cosmopolitan.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for sediment hosted base metals and intrusion related gold
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
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"> • Not applicable, no drilling reported, and no aggregation undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, no drilling reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are included in the body of the announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This announcement discusses the findings of historic sampling and associated assays only.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable
Further work	<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">• Covered in the main body of this Report.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Table 1 – Mt Genoa Project E09/2465

Exploration information including drilling, sampling and assay results is extracted from WAMEX Report numbers listed as appropriate in the body of the announcement.

The only material exploration activities undertaken on the project has been a data compilation and historic exploration review. Connected has not undertaken drilling, surface sampling or any other exploration activity that is reportable in a JORC table, therefore the information contained in the JORC Table 1 is associated with historical activities which have been previously reported by ASX listed companies and included in Annual Technical reports which are footnoted as appropriate in the body of this announcement.

Given the nature of the data presented in the historical reports, CML considers that the surface geochemistry, RC and diamond drill core sampling have been conducted using industry standard practices; however, details have largely not been documented in the historical reports used to compile this announcement and for the most part, are not included in the JORC Code Table 1 here.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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</i> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is documented in WAMEX reports referred to in the body of the announcement



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic drilling located in WAMEX reports as referred to in the body of the announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no information regarding drill sample recovery and drill sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAMEX reports record geological logs of drilling. No geotechnical logs exist. The detail of the geological logging is considered sufficient for mineral exploration. • All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • No Mineral Resource Estimations have been undertaken.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAMEX reports record the sampling details of each successive drill campaign. • In general details are not provided regarding preparation techniques or quality control methods.
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> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general laboratory procedures are not recorded. • In general details were not provided regarding quality control methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative</i> 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early work was recorded as field grid coordinates. Later these coordinates



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>company personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>were converted to GDA94 MGA Zone 50. In the late 1990s early 2000s Primary data began being collected using GPS coordinates in the field and then transferred onto a laptop computer before transferring into a database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no available information that indicates assay adjustments have been made
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early work was recorded as field grid coordinates. Later these coordinates were converted to AMG 84 and AGD94. In the late 1990s to early 2000s primary data began being collected using GPS coordinates in the field and then transferred onto a laptop computer before transferring into a database.
Data spacing and distribution	<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. 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and diamond drill holes were designed to test geochemical anomalies and geological features intersected in reconnaissance drilling • Drilling was for exploration purposes and was not designed for the estimation of Mineral Resources
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervals reported are not considered true widths. • There is not enough information to make assumptions regarding drillhole orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Historic drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no information on sample security with respect to the historic work.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is assumed to have been managed by the respective Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Minerals Ltd granted Exploration Licence E09/2465 is located approximately 10km southeast of Mt Augustus and 150km south-south-west of Paraburdoo in Western Australia. The Project is within the Ashburton mining and exploration district within the northwest Western Australia. Connected Minerals is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities on EPL6933
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for over a century including Ino, Westfield, Western Mining Corporation, Aloc, BHP, Sandfire and Cosmopolitan.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for Proterozoic stratabound base metals deposits such as Abra and Mount Isa.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drill hole information is available for the project area, however all drill results to date are not considered of economic significance and therefore are not presented in this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>interception depth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant intercepts are presented as part of this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no drill holes results are presented as part of this announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are included in the body of the announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement discusses the findings of historic drilling, sampling and associated assays only.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered in the main body of this Report.