ASX Announcement | ASX: CPM

19 August 2024

New Grasswren Cu-Au Prospect named over coincident geochemical and VTEM anomaly

Highlights

- **The new Grasswren Cu-Au Prospect has an extensive coincident copper soil anomaly and Versatile Time Domain (VTEM) conductor. The copper in soil anomaly as defined by portable xrf (> 500ppm Cu) is approximately 400m long and 100m wide, with a peak value of 4,565ppm Cu**
- **Importantly, the modelled VTEM conductor plate at Grasswren is approximately 340m long and dipping 72 degrees to the SW. The top of the plate is 25m below surface and extends approximately 400m below surface**
- **Rock chip sampling at Solo Cu-Au Prospect, where Cooper recently announced two significant copper in soil anomalies[1], returned 3.56% Cu and anomalous Au 0.03g/t Au (MER557) confirming the strong prospectivity at the Prospect**
- **Solo Cu-Au Prospect eastern soil anomaly is located on the sheared contact between the Corella Formation and the Overlander Granite, a contact prospective for significant Cu-Au mineralisation**
- **A government funded, detailed gravity survey is due to start later this month over key target areas near King Solomon, Brumby Ridge and Raven. Existing gravity data is sparse, and the new data covering over 150sqkm's will provide significant detail to aid exploration targeting for Cu-Au mineralisation in the area**
- **Pipeline of exploration opportunities at the Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project continues to grow with three promising prospects, Attina, Grasswren and Solo all located within 20km of each other**

Cooper Metals Managing Director, Ian Warland commented:

"The new Grasswren Cu-Au prospect with its coincident VTEM conductor and strong copper in soil anomaly is looking very promising. Grasswren is located on a significant fault splay coming off the regional Fountain Range Fault, that has been a significant feeder structure for Cu-Au mineralisation in the area. Recent rock chip sampling has also provided new encouraging results for the Solo Cu-Au Prospect, with new rock chips returning up to 3.56% Cu and anomalous gold, confirming the strong prospectivity of the area. Cooper's strategy is continuing to build a pipeline of Cu-Au targets for future drill testing at Mt Isa East, while assessing and acquiring new exploration opportunities to build shareholder wealth."

Background

New geochemical results have now been received for Solo and Grasswren Cu-Au Prospects (**Figure 1**).

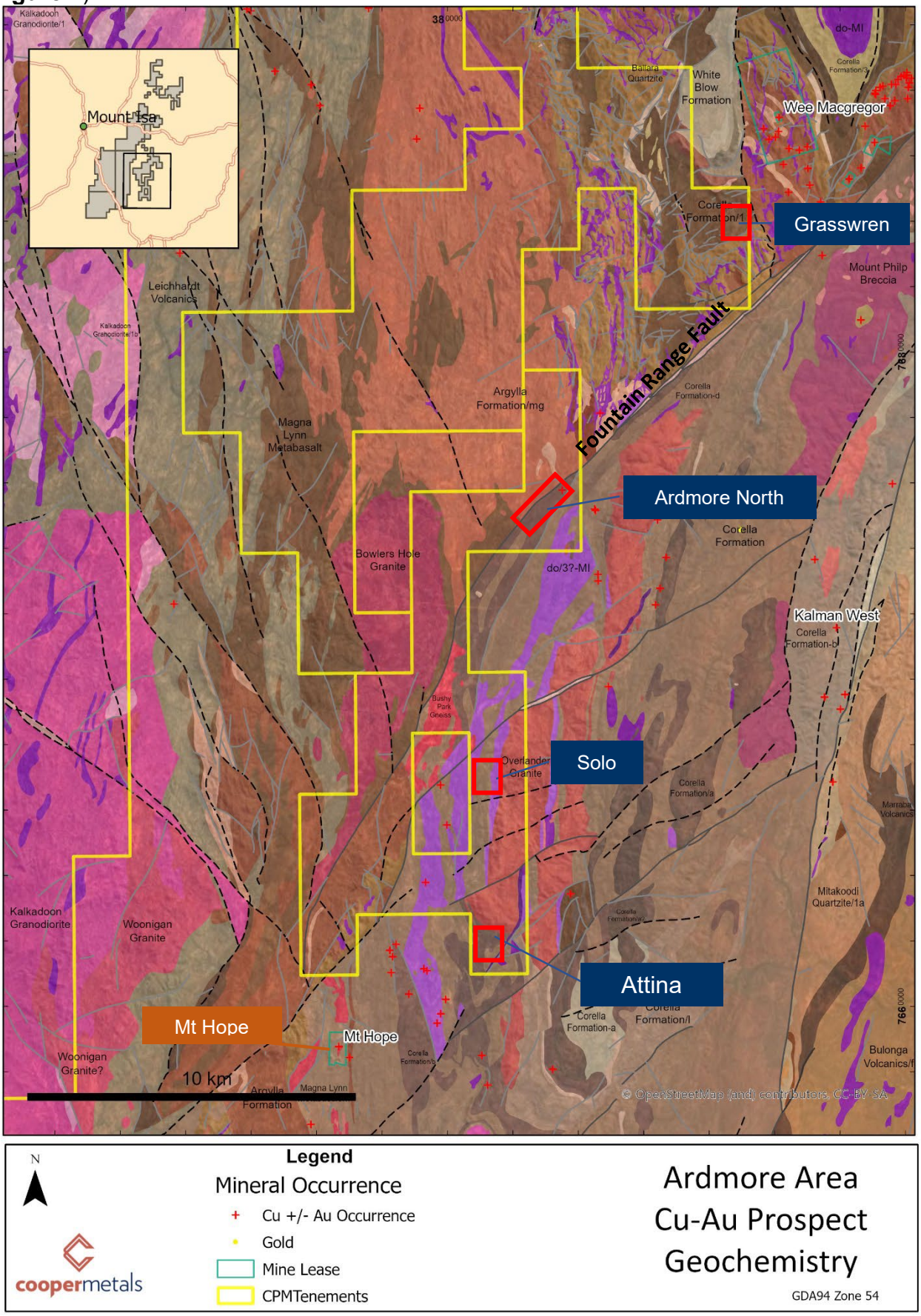

Figure 1: Prospect Location Map Mt Isa East Project

Solo Cu-Au Prospect

In June 2024 the Company announced initial highly encouraging soil pXRF sampling results at Solo Cu-Au Prospect[1]. Solo is located approximately 9.5km to the NE of Carnaby's (ASX: CNB) Mt Hope Deposit (**Figure 1**). Cooper has since extended the soil sampling grid at Solo and received new rock chip results from the area.

The Solo Cu-Au Prospect has a discrete magnetic high on a N-S structure, coincident with the sheared contact between the Overlander Granite and Corella Formation. This sheared contact is thought to be a favourable location for Cu-Au mineralisation being fed from a NW trending fault splay that connects to the regionally significant Overlander Fault.

Cooper's soil sampling by pXRF delineated two copper anomalies approximately over 300m long each. The stronger of the two is the eastern anomaly, coincident with the main Overlander Granite and Corella contact zone and extends for approximately 300m (500ppm (pXRF) Cu in soil. The eastern soil anomaly has been closed off to the south, however new sampling has delineated a new copper anomaly to the north **(Figure 2**).

Cooper's geologist collected four new rock chips at Solo, with the best copper grades taken from an iron oxide gossan near the centre of the eastern soil anomaly, returning **3.56% Cu and anomalous Au 0.03g/t Au (MER557)**. Encouragingly, all four rock chips have high selenium (SE) values that may indicate the copper is from a primary sulphide source such as chalcopyrite rather than remobilised copper oxide.

Plate 1 : Rock Chip MER557

Grasswren Cu-Au Prospect

Cooper geologists located the Grasswren Cu-Au prospect when investigating a cluster of four high priority conductors identified in the 2022 Versatile Time Domain Survey (VTEM)[2]. The VTEM survey was flown on 300m east-west spaced lines, designed to look for iron sulphide coper gold (ISCG) dominated mineralisation. Geologists observed patchy mineralised quartz veining and iron oxide gossans with minor malachite staining (copper oxide mineralisation).

Due to encouraging signs at surface, the Company completed 249 pXRF soil samples and selected rock chip sampling which indicates a strong copper in soil anomaly coincident with the VTEM anomalies. Soil sampling was conducted on approximately 50 to 70m spaced east-west lines, with samples 50 to 25m apart along the line (**Figure 3**). The copper in soil anomaly is quite extensive (>500ppm copper), being approximately 400m long and almost 100m wide. The copper anomaly is hosted in Corella Formation, and patchy traces of brecciated weakly mineralised quartz vein and iron oxide gossan can be traced through the centre of the soil anomaly. Outcrop is sparse and rocks appear to be leached, with the best result **0.53% Cu** from an iron oxide gossan (MER388). Battle Mountain collected rock chips from the western end of the prospect in the mid 1990's which returned results up to **2.55% Cu and 0.15g/t Au** (sample 5015943), and up to **1.07g/t Au and 0.11% Cu** (sample 5015945).

A consultant geophysicist has analysed the VTEM conductors and the central VTEM conductor (2340b) has been modelled as a conductive plate approximately 340m long, dipping 72 degrees to the SW. The top of the plate is 25m below surface and extends to approximately 400m below surface. VTEM conductors can be caused by a range of sources including sulphides such as chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The coincident copper in soil anomaly and anomalous rock chips are highly encouraging in the context of the VTEM anomaly at Grasswren. See Table 1 for a full list of new rock chip results.

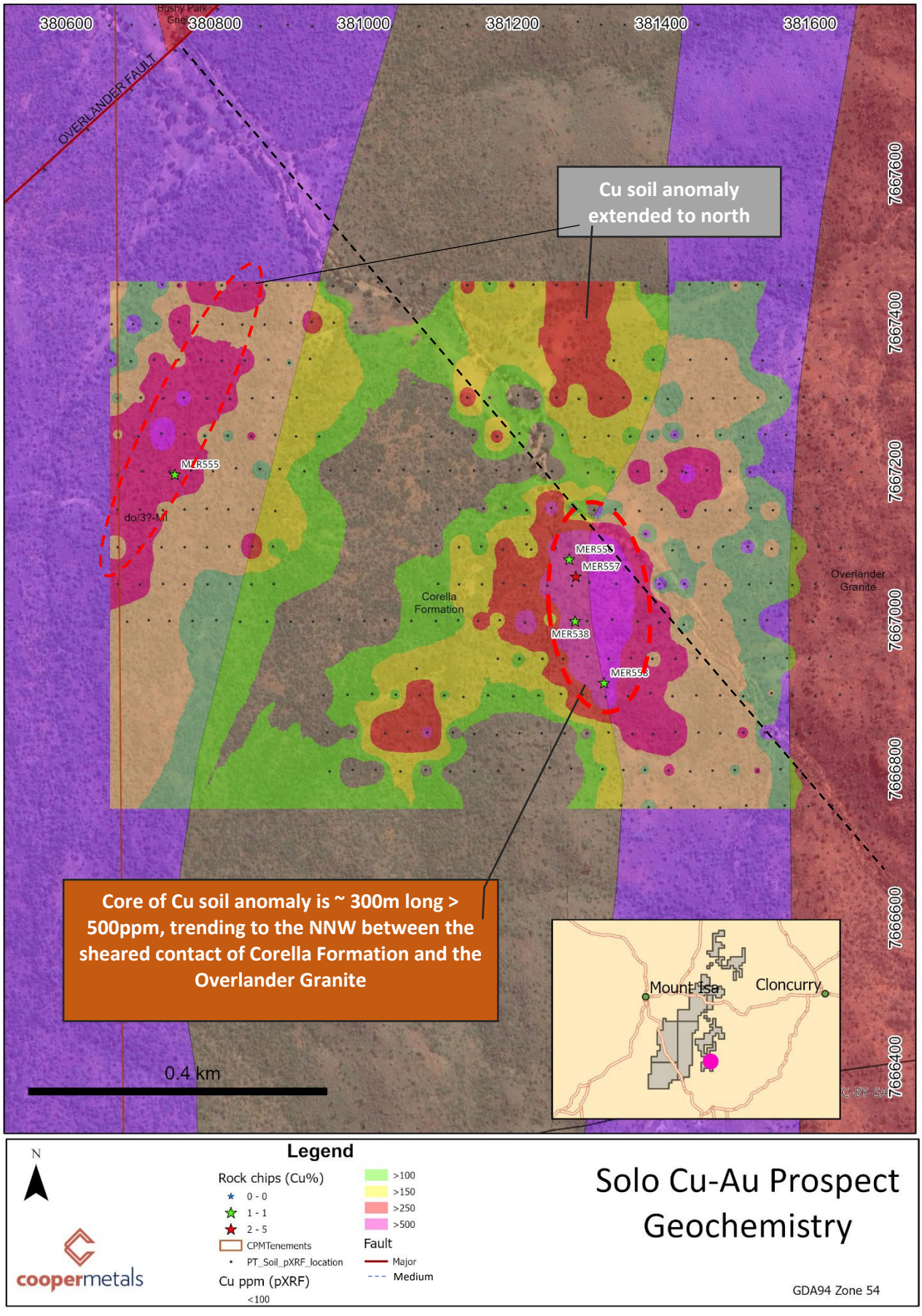

Figure 2: Solo Cu-au Prospect Geochemistry over simplified geology

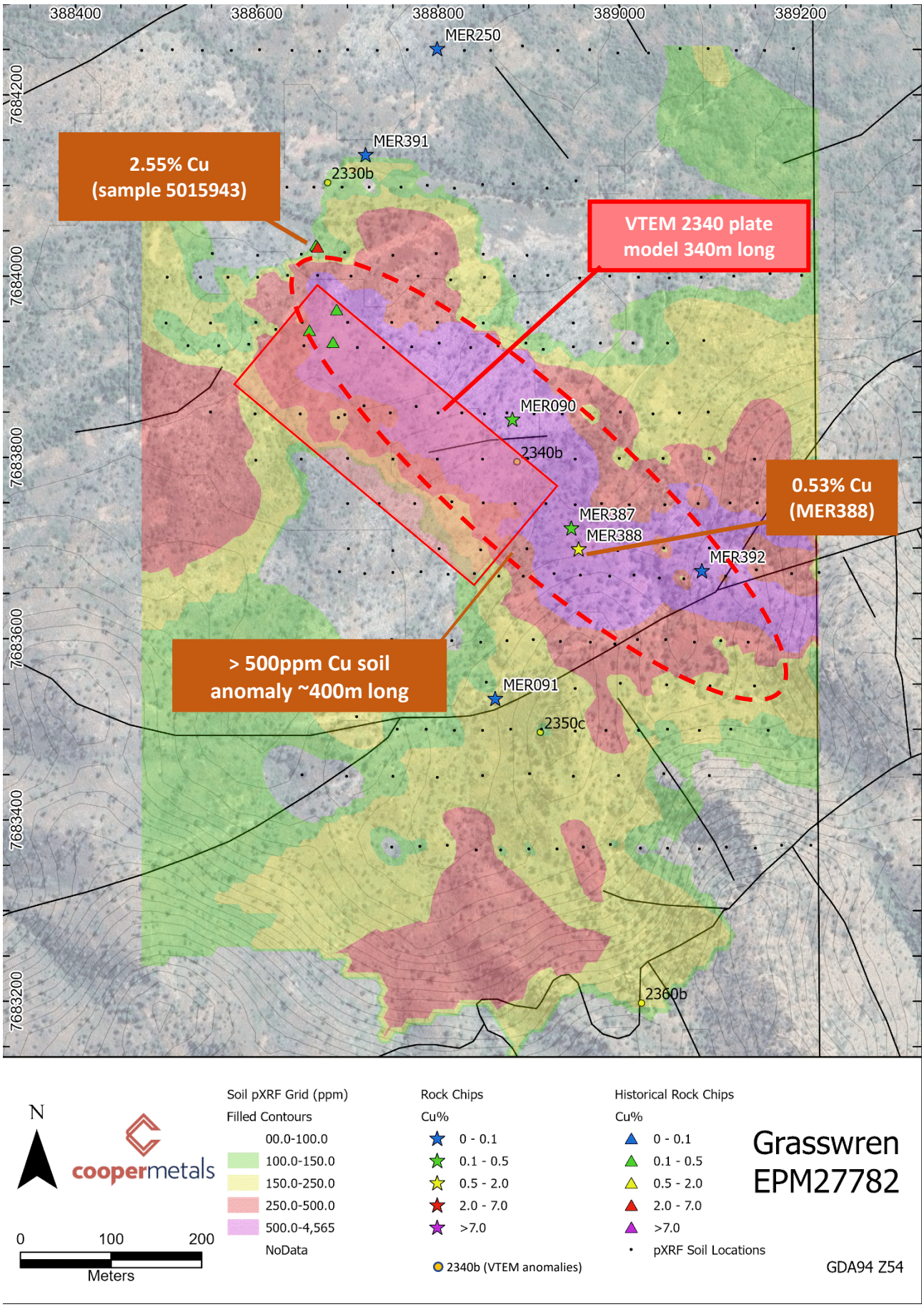

Figure 3: Grasswren Geochemistry Summary and VTEM plate 2340b

Regional Gravity Survey

Under the 2024 Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI), the Queensland Government has awarded Cooper Metals $116,523 to complete a regional gravity survey. The survey will cover around 150sqkm of prospective tenure at 500m station spacing, from King Solomon in the north to Raven Cu-Au Prospect in the south (**Figure 4**).

The new gravity survey is four times more detailed than the historic data. Gravity surveys have long been demonstrated as key data in the direct and indirect targeting strategy for Cu-Au deposits, particularly IOCG and ISCG deposits. Used in conjunction with aeromagnetic data, it not only is key for defining higher density zones but also identifying end members within the IOCG spectrum of mineralisation which are more hematite rich (denser) and of low magnetic relief. Gravity data also complements the structural and solid geology interpretation of aeromagnetic data by delineating lithological contacts with weak or no magnetic signature, but are still favourable locations for localizing faults and shear zones important for accumulation of Cu-Au mineralisation.

The survey will commence in late August and take a few weeks to complete and should greatly aid exploration targeting in the area.

Pipeline of Exploration Opportunities

The Company continues to assess the significant exploration data it has gathered to date to better rank prospects. In our southern tenure we have so far delineated three prospects; Attina, Solo and Grasswren that all show promising signs of significant Cu-Au mineralisation. The Company is continuing to build a pipeline of quality targets and work with regulators to get the necessary approvals required for further exploration.

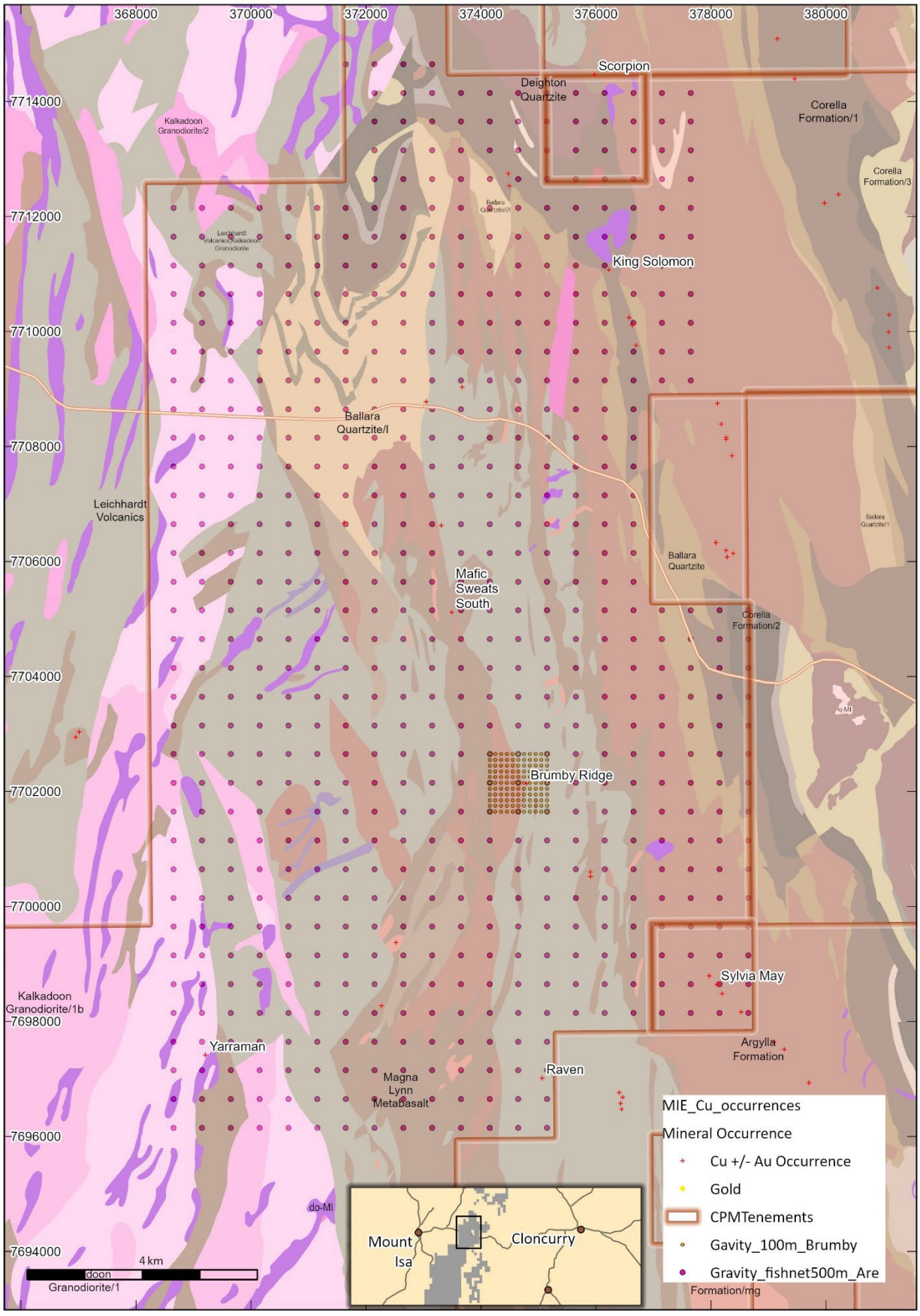

Figure 4: Proposed Gravity Survey Area

Table 1: Significant rock chip assay results from Grasswren and Solo Cu-Au Prospects

Prospect	Sample ID	Cu %	Au g/t	East	North	Comment	Sample Method
Grasswren	MER090	0.2	0.06	388882	7683842	Chalcedonic quartz vein	Rock Chip
Grasswren	MER091	0	0.01	388863	7683534	Quartz vein	Rock Chip
Grasswren	MER250	0.04	0	388799	7684251	Pegmatite	Rock Chip
Grasswren	MER387	0.15	0.01	388947	7683722	Quartzite with iron oxide / quartz veinlets	Grab
Grasswren	MER388	0.53	0.05	388955	7683699	Iron oxide gossan	Grab
Grasswren	MER391	0	0	388720	7684134	Chalcedonic quartz vein	Rock Chip
Grasswren	MER392	0.07	0	389091	7683675	Major quartz structure	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015939	0.02	0.02	388668	7684035	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015940	0.5	0.07	388665	7684035	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015942	0.09	0.06	388666	7684034	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015943	2.55	0.15	388667	7684033	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015944	0.1	0.01	388658	7683941	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015945	0.11	1.07	388688	7683964	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Grasswren	5015948	0.12	<0.01	388684	7683928	Historic Sample Battle Mountain	Rock Chip
Solo Bore	MER538	0.42	0.03	381284	7666999	Iron oxide subcrop	Grab
Solo Bore	MER555	0.23	0.02	380746	7667196	Iron oxide subcrop	Grab
Solo Bore	MER556	0.25	0.01	381276	7667082	Iron oxide subcrop	Grab
Solo Bore	MER557	3.56	0.03	381285	7667059	Iron oxide gossan	Rock Chip
Solo Bore	MER558	0.36	0.02	381323	7666916	Iron oxide subcrop	Grab

Note: coordinates GDA 94, Zone 54

The Board of Cooper Metals Limited has approved this announcement and authorised its release on the ASX.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Warland is employed by Cooper Metals Limited. Mr Warland has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

Reference

1. ASX: CPM 20 June 2024: Highest gold assay to date in rock chips found at Attina Cu-Au Prospect
2. ASX: CPM 30 June 2022: Multiple VTEM conductors identified at Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

About Cooper Metals Limited

Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is an ASX-listed explorer with a focus on copper and gold exploration. CPM aims to build shareholder wealth through discovery of mineral deposits. The Company has two projects all in proven mineralised terrains with access to infrastructure. The Projects are detailed briefly below:

Mt Isa East Project (Qld)

Cooper Metal's flag ship Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project covers ~1600 sq.km of tenure with numerous historical Cu-Au workings and prospects already identified for immediate follow up exploration. The Mt Isa Inlier is highly prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu +/- Au deposits.

Gooroo Project (WA)

Lastly the Gooroo Cu and or Au Project covers newly identified greenstone belt ~20 km from Silver Lakes (ASX: SLR) Deflector mine. The 26 km expanse of covered greenstone belt has had almost no exploration and was only added to government geology maps in 2020 after reinterpretation of geophysical data.

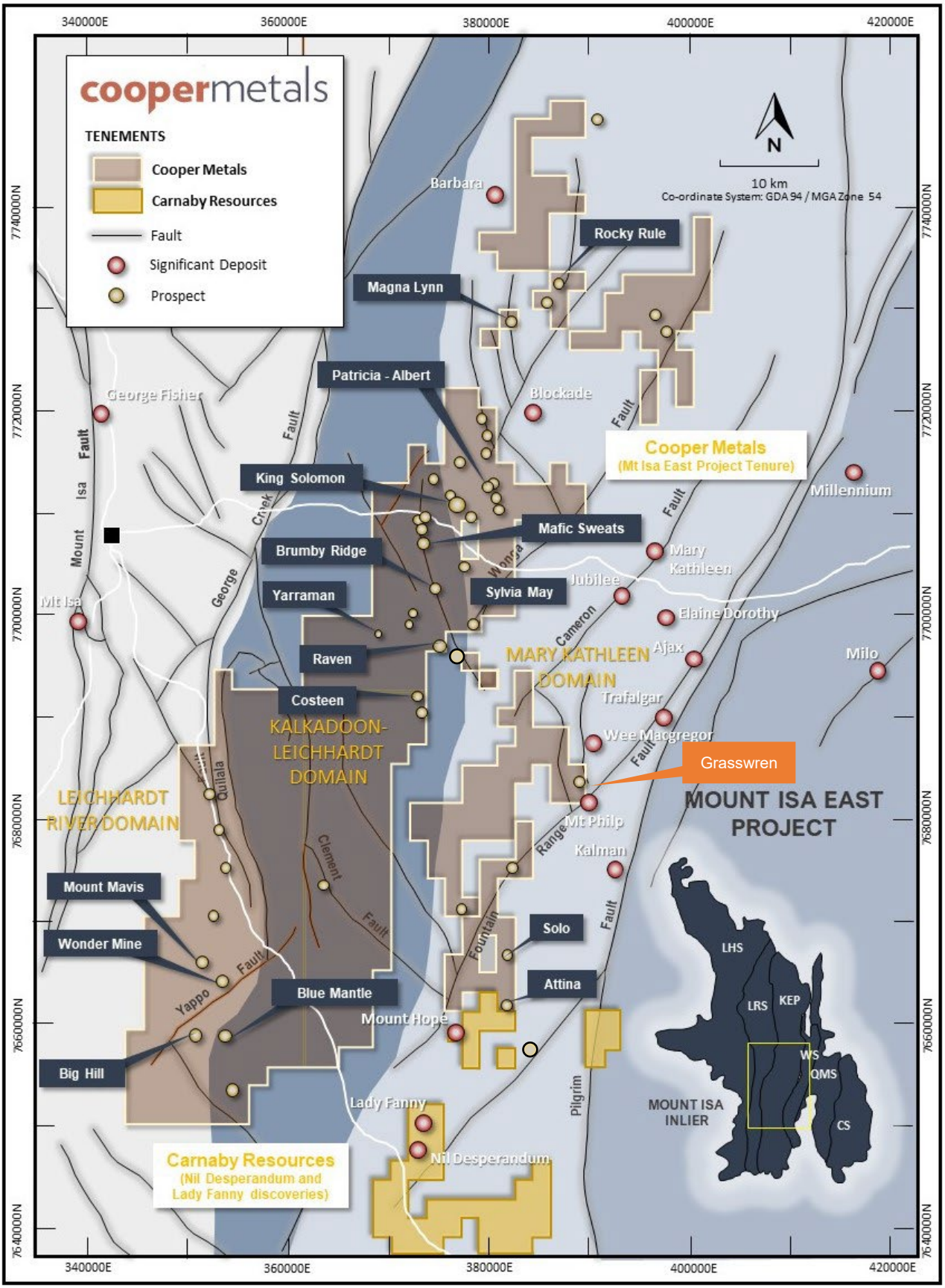

Figure 5: Mt Isa East Project Location over regional geology and main prospects

APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Mt Isa East Project in Qld.

1.1. **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

1.2. (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.	• Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is reporting a new geochemistry survey completed at the Company's Mt Isa East Project. • CPM Rock chip samples were collected predominantly on selective outcrop where there were signs of mineralisation or alteration of interest. • All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation and then forwarded to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for analysis. • Rock samples preparation completed by ALS using method CRU-21 crush of 70% passing 6mm, then PUL-23 pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. • Samples were analysed using method ME-ICP61 for 33 element four acid ICP-AES. Au was analysed by 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. • Soil samples for gold analysis were pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-31L) • Soil samples were analysed for gold only using 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. • Ore Grade Elements were assayed using four acid digest and MEOG62. Ore Grade Cu was assayed using Cu-OG62 • Soil sampling consisted of taking ~200 grams of -2mm sieve fraction taken from below the organic layer. Samples were taken at a nominal 30m sample spacing on 50m spaced lines. • Soil Sampling Analysis -samples were analysed by Niton XL5 portable XRF machine for a suite of elements with Cu response reported to the market. • Battle Mountain collected 172 rock chip samples (outcrop or float) from a variety of prospects in the mid 1990's. • Samples were processed at ALS or Analabs Au, PM209, 50g fire assay, lead collection flame AAS (Det. 0.01ppm), and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn by method G001, Detection 1ppm Ag, 2ppm Cu, Zn, 5ppm Pb
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).	• No new drilling is reported in this release
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.	• No new drilling is reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• CPM rocks have been described in detail and photographed. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling reported in this release
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.	• CPM rocks - sample preparation was appropriate for the level of reporting. No duplicates were submitted. • CPM rock chips were taken by geologist to be representative of the subcrop or outcrop sampled. • CPM rock samples of ~1kg are appropriate for style of mineralisation and regional exploration. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported, samples were either rock chip or float
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• CPM Rock chips - No duplicates, standards or blanks were submitted with rock chip samples. The laboratory has its own QAQC system for standards, repeats and duplicates. • All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Mount Isa for sample preparation and then forwarded to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for analysis. • Rock samples preparation completed by ALS using method CRU-21 crush of 70% passing 6mm, then PUL-23 pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. • Samples were analysed using method ME-ICP61 for 33 element four acid ICP-AES. Au was analysed by 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. • Soil samples for gold analysis were pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75 microns (PUL-31L) • Soil samples were analysed for gold only using 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. • Ore Grade Elements were assayed using four acid digest and MEOG62. Ore Grade Cu was assayed using Cu-OG62 • Soil sampling consisted of taking ~200 grams of -2mm sieve fraction taken from below the organic layer. Samples were taken at a nominal 30m sample spacing on 50m spaced lines. • Soil Sampling Analysis -samples were analysed by Niton XL5 portable XRF machine for a suite of elements with Cu response reported to the market • pXRF standards are analysed routinely to check key elements including Cu. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		processed at ALS or Analabs Au, PM209, 50g fire assay, lead collection flame AAS (Det. 0.01ppm), and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn by method G001, Detection 1ppm Ag, 2ppm Cu, Zn, 5ppm Pb
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant results has been completed at this time.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinned holes encountered.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All data is digitally recorded in exploration report to Qld government.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to the 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.	• CPM rock chips and soil samples - Location of samples by handheld Garmin GPS to +/- 5m accuracy, GDA94 Zone 50.. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported located from GeoResGlobe
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The competent person considers the level of accuracy associated with the borehole collar survey methods and the historical borehole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of mineralization prospectivity for the mineral tenements. • CPM rock chips - Rock Chips samples were collected based on variable rock distribution. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported, samples from variable locations
	• 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.	• No mineral resources or reserves have been estimated, the competent person considers the results of further exploration, drilling, sampling and laboratory analysis, trenching for bulk samples, etc., would be required to establish the geological, grade continuity and an understanding of the metallurgical properties for each of the project areas.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing applied.
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.	• CPM - Rock chips were taken from selected outcrops and may not be representative of the whole outcrop. The sample selection was based on outcrop distributions, and the link with geological structures has not been defined at this time. • No new drilling reported
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security, due care and chain of custody are expected to have followed leading practice at the time of each drilling campaign, in the review of the available historical open-source information the competent person has encountered no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reason to have questioned this assumption. • CPM rock chips are collected in individually numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags and cable tied. • Samples were collected and stored at a secure location and transported to the Mt Isa laboratory by CPM personnel along with appropriate identification and paperwork • -2mm soil samples are individually collected in plastic bags and individually numbered on site. The samples are transported to Mt Isa for pXRF analysis for Cu and laboratory analysis for Au. • Battle Mountain historic rock chips, limited information reported
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

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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 tenements (specifically EPM 19125, 27782 referred to in this release) are held by Cooper Metals Ltd.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements are secure under Qld legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The historical tenure reports indicated that several companies have explored the project area over the last 50 years. Exploration has mainly consisted of geochemical sampling of rock and soil. Geological mapping and acquisition of airborne magnetics. Limited historical drilling is recorded within the Qld Government database "GeoResGlobe". • Cooper has completed RC drilling at several prospects including Ardmore South 2023. • Cooper has also completed portable XRF soil sampling and rock chip sampling on several prospects in the tenement • Copper completed IP surveys at Ardmore South in 2023 • Battle Mountain collected 172 rock chip samples (outcrop or float) from a variety of prospects in the mid 1990's.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Isa East Project is in the Mount Isa Inlier, which is prospective for IOCG, ISCG and shear hosted Cu-Au deposits. See body of this release for more information.
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.	• No new drilling reported in this release
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail	• Unless stated otherwise in the announcement all grades were reported as certified by the laboratory for the sample length as taken in the field. • Soil sample response for Cu ppm is presented as a gridded background image calculated using inverse distance weighting in ARCGIS Pro software.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents used.
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No new drilling reported in this release,
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.	• See main body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Rock chip samples are reconnaissance in nature from selected sites to demonstrate the prospectivity of the area. The reporting is considered balanced
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.	• Considerable historical work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics This work needs further review. • Battle Mountain collected 172 rock chip samples (outcrop or float) from a variety of prospects in the mid 1990's.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Early-stage exploration and follow-up of identified Cu and Au anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing. • Cooper is planning follow up geophysical, geochemical and drilling programs in EPM19125 and 27782
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures in this report.