

ABOUT AIC MINES

AIC Mines is a growth focused Australian resources company. Its strategy is to build a portfolio of gold and copper assets in Australia through exploration, development and acquisition.

AIC Mines owns the Eloise Copper Mine, a high-grade operating underground mine located SE of Cloncurry in North Queensland.

AIC Mines is also advancing a portfolio of exploration projects that are prospective for copper and gold.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 570,878,324

BOARD MEMBERS

Josef El-Raghy

Non-Executive Chairman

Aaron Colleran

Managing Director & CEO

Linda Hale

Non-Executive Director

Brett Montgomery

Non-Executive Director

Jon Young

Non-Executive Director

Audrey Ferguson

Company Secretary

CORPORATE DETAILS

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High-Grade Copper Results Returned from Sandy Creek Prospect

AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) (“AIC Mines” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce results from exploration drilling at the Sandy Creek Prospect, located 20 kilometres west of the Company’s Eloise Copper Mine.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Step-out drilling to delineate extensions to mineralisation along strike and down plunge at Sandy Creek has intersected high-grade and broad zones of copper mineralisation:
 - SCDD004 – 9.0m (6.9m ETW) grading 3.34% Cu and 1.18g/t Au from 246m
 - SCDD005 – 4.0m (3.3m ETW) grading 2.04% Cu, 0.68g/t Au, 9.12% Zn and 1.04% Pb from 272m
 - SCDD006 – 152.0m (58m ETW) grading 0.54% Cu from 187m – including:
 - 4.0m (3.8m ETW) grading 1.36% Cu from 192m
 - 5.0m (4.2m ETW) grading 1.40% Cu from 203m
 - 6.0m (4.2m ETW) grading 1.27% Cu from 267m
 - 13.0m (9.0m ETW) grading 1.08% Cu from 313m
- Holes SCDD004 and SCDD005 have extended mineralisation to the south by approximately 100 metres. These intercepts suggests that copper grade may increase down plunge.
- The extensive interval of mineralisation intersected in SCDD006 indicates that the deposit is composed of a higher-grade main lens within an extensive halo of lower-grade mineralisation. This hole has also shown that mineralisation is far more extensive down dip than defined by historical drilling to the north.
- The deposit remains open along strike to the south and down-plunge to the southeast.

Commenting on the Sandy Creek drilling results, AIC Mines’ Managing Director Aaron Colleran said:

“These results are extremely encouraging. The mineralisation at Sandy Creek is currently defined from surface to approximately 300m below surface, which is relatively shallow for these systems. Eloise for example extends to a depth of over 1.5 kilometres.”

Sandy Creek Drilling Program

A program consisting of three diamond drillholes for 972m was recently completed, targeting the continuation of mineralisation both along strike and down-plunge to the south of the current Sandy Creek Mineral Resource (see AIC Mines ASX announcement “Increased Resources and Reserves at Eloise, Sandy Creek and Artemis” dated 18 April 2024). Drillholes were completed on 50m spaced step-outs over a strike extent of 150m (see Figures 1 and 2).

All holes intersected mineralisation, defining a higher-grade main lens within a more extensive halo of lower grade (0.5%) copper (see Figures 2 and 3). Intercepts include:

- SCDD004 – 9.0m (6.9m ETW) grading 3.34% Cu, 1.18g/t Au and 16.3g/t Ag from 246m; and
- SCDD004 – 3.0m (2.1m ETW) grading 1.53% Cu and 0.19/t Au from 259m
- SCDD005 – 4.0m (3.3m ETW) grading 2.04% Cu, 0.68g/t Au, 26.6g/t Ag, 9.12% Zn and 1.04% Pb from 272m
- SCDD006 – 152.0m (58m ETW) grading 0.54% Cu from 187m – including:
 - 4.0m (3.8m ETW) grading 1.36% Cu from 192m
 - 5.0m (4.2m ETW) grading 1.40% Cu from 203m
 - 6.0m (4.2m ETW) grading 1.27% Cu from 267m
 - 13.0m (9.0m ETW) grading 1.08% Cu from 313m

SCDD004 tested the down plunge extension of mineralisation. It intersected the main lens, returning the best copper grade x width result returned from the prospect so far, demonstrating the potential of the deposit to yield high-grades over good widths.

A second step-out hole, SCDD005, returned a narrower but still high-grade result. It also returned high-grade silver and zinc values not previously intersected at Sandy Creek, but not unexpected given the proximity of the Artemis base metal prospect 100m to the west (see Figure 1).

SCDD006 was designed to intersect the main lens at 200m below the surface in the vicinity of an interpreted steep southwest plunging regional fold axis. The hole intersected the main lens at the target depth intersecting two upper zones of mineralisation starting at 192m and then continued through mineralisation to the end of hole, as the dip direction of the mineralisation changed from steep west to steep east. The hole has demonstrated the continuous nature of the main lens at the south end of the system down dip. It has also provided context as to the grade and thickness of the lower grade alteration halo (and just how much metal this system contains). The drilling has also highlighted the control of the main shear zone geometry on the mineralisation and the effect of later folding on controlling the dip and strike of the main lens (see Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Mineralisation remains open in three directions:

- Along strike between the surface and SCDD005
- Down-dip below -100mRL
- Down-plunge to the southeast below SCDD001, 004 and 005

Sandy Creek is located only 20 kilometres west of the Eloise copper mine and within trucking distance of the Eloise processing plant (see Figure 4). Further drilling success at Sandy Creek, particularly in defining higher-grade copper zones, could see this prospect fast-tracked for potential development through a hub and spoke approach to regional development.

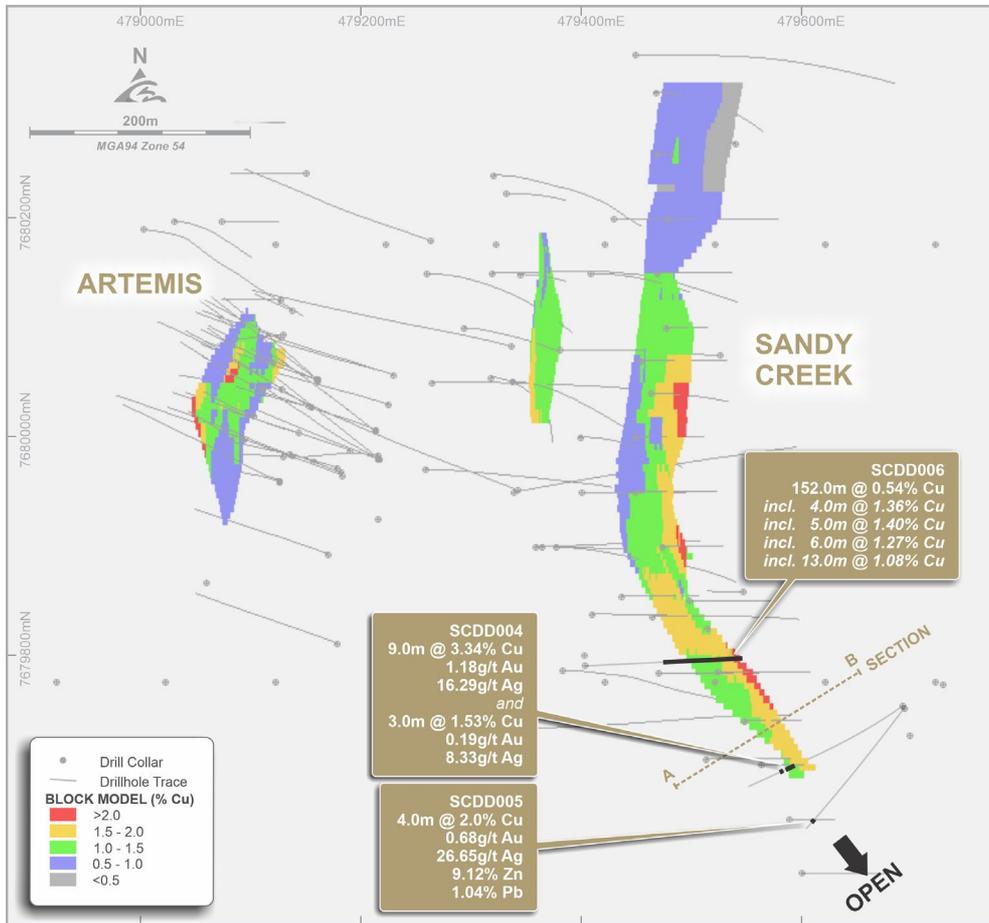


Figure 1. Plan view of the Sandy Creek and Artemis Mineral Resources showing section line represented in Figure 3

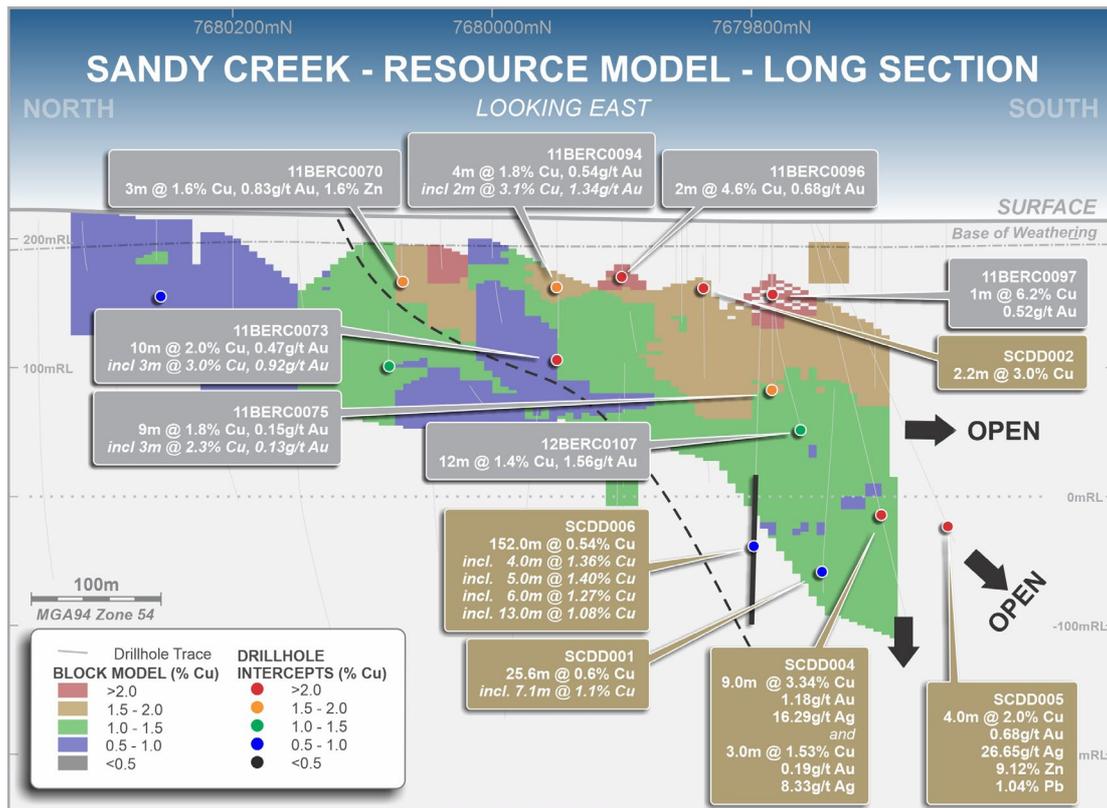


Figure 2. Long Section (looking east) through the Sandy Creek Mineral Resource Estimate

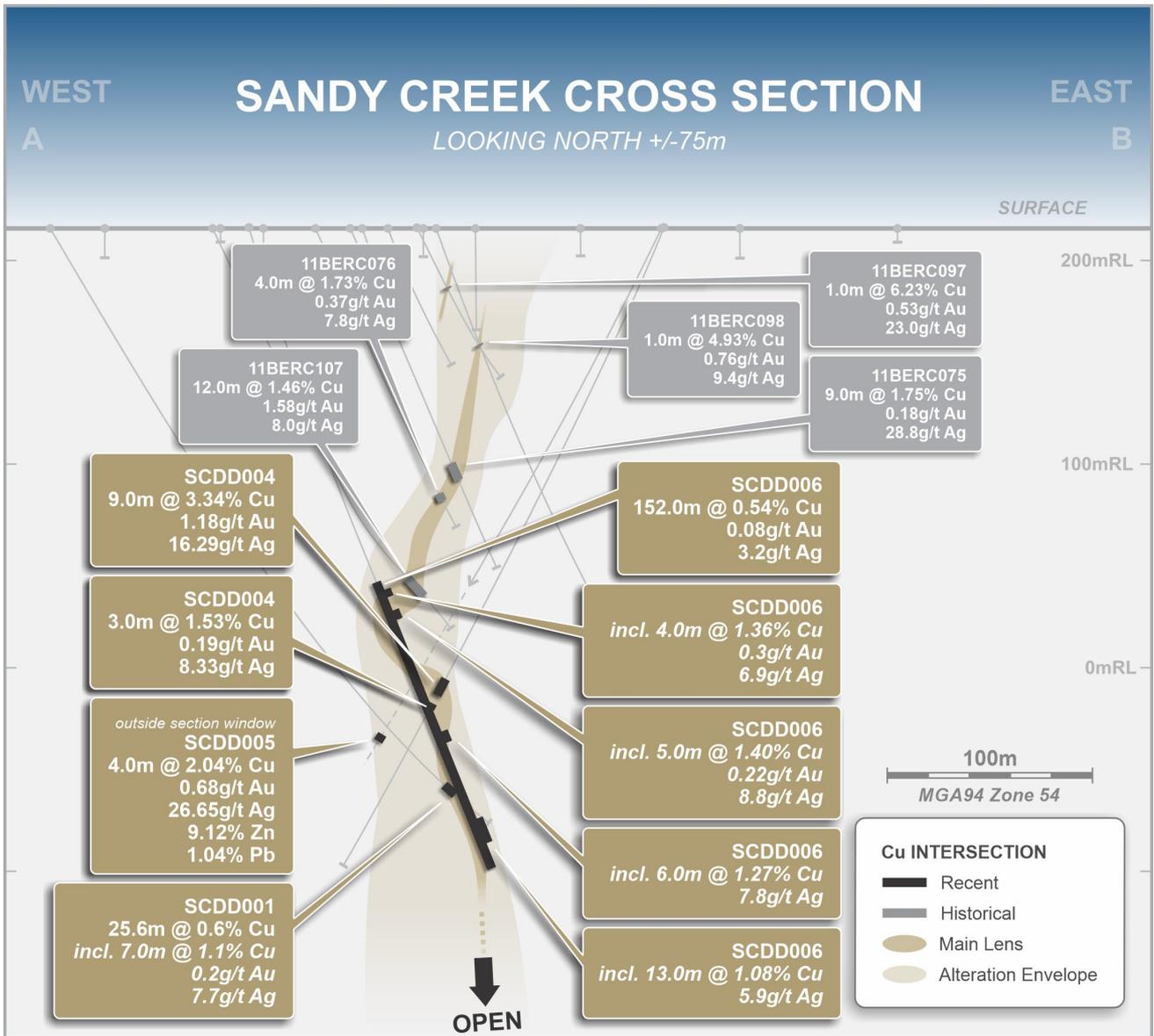


Figure 3. Cross Section through the southern end of the Sandy Creek deposit (see Figure 1 for location)

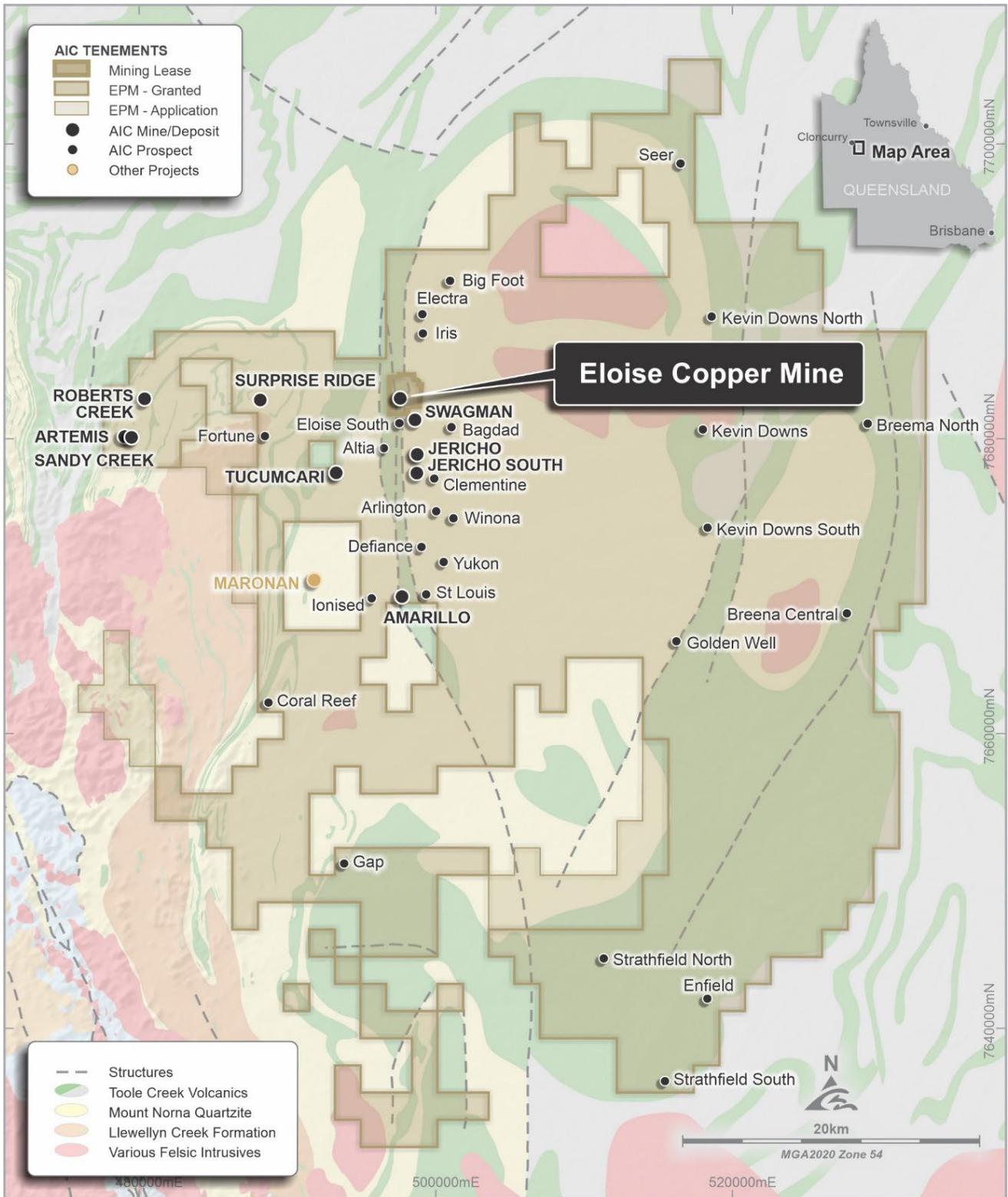


Figure 4. Eloise Regional Project with key prospects shown.

Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by, and enquiries regarding this announcement may be directed to Aaron Colleran, Managing Director, via info@aicmines.com.au

Competent Person’s Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration and drilling results is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Michael Taylor who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Taylor is a full-time employee of AIC Mines Limited. Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration and Mineral Resource Information Extracted from ASX Announcements

This announcement contains information extracted from earlier ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (“2012 JORC Code”). These announcements are listed below.

Further details, including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable, can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX by AIC Mines Limited:

- Drilling Extends Mineralisation at Sandy Creek and Artemis 12 January 2024
- Increased Resources and Reserves at Eloise, Sandy Creek and Artemis 18 April 2024

About the Eloise Copper Mine

Eloise is a high-grade operating underground mine located 60 kilometres southeast of Cloncurry in North Queensland. It commenced production in 1996 and has since produced approximately 376,000t of copper and 185,000oz of gold. AIC Mines acquired a 100% interest in the mine in November 2021.

Current operations consist of an underground mine accessed via decline. The upper levels of the mine (above 1,190m below surface) are extracted by longhole open stoping and the lower levels are extracted by sublevel caving and longhole open stoping. Eloise is an owner-miner operation with a mining contractor used for underground development and production drilling.

Eloise ore is processed through a conventional processing circuit consisting of three stage crushing, grinding, sulphide flotation and concentrate filtration. Metallurgically the ore is very consistent as the ore mineralogy at Eloise is almost exclusively chalcopyrite. Processing achieves high copper recoveries (generally 94% - 95%) and produces a clean concentrate. The concentrate has significant by-product credits from gold and silver.

Eloise is currently producing at an annual rate of approximately 12,500t of copper and 5,000oz of gold in concentrate. Work is currently underway to expand the operation with the development of the nearby Jericho deposit.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Announcement includes “forward-looking statements” as that term within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond AIC Mines’ control. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this announcement, including, without limitation, those regarding AIC Mines’ future expectations. Readers can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “risk,” “should,” “will” or “would” and other similar expressions. Risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause AIC Mines’ actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements (and from past results, performance or achievements). These factors include, but are not limited to, the failure to complete the project in the time frame and within estimated costs currently planned; the failure of AIC Mines’ suppliers, service providers and partners to fulfil their obligations under supply and other agreements; unforeseen geological, physical or meteorological conditions, natural disasters or cyclones; changes in the regulatory environment, industrial disputes, labour shortages, political and other factors; the inability to obtain additional financing, if required, on commercially suitable terms; and global and regional economic conditions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Although AIC Mines believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1.

Table 1. Drilling Results of Anomalous Intercepts

Hole ID	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole Length (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Copper Grade (%)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Zinc Grade (%)	Lead Grade (%)	
24SCDD004	DD	7679760	479696	214	346.4	-67	235	246.0	255.0	9.0	6.9	3.34	1.18	16.29			
								259.0	262.0	3.0	2.1	1.53	0.19	8.33			
24SCDD005	DD	7679760	479696	214	285.9	-55	220	272.0	276.0	4.0	3.3	2.04	0.68	26.65	9.12	1.04	
24SCDD006	DD	7679793	479409	215	339.7	-67	90	187.0	339.0	152.0	58.0	0.54	0.08	3.23			
								Including	192	196	4.0	3.8	1.36	0.30	6.95		
								Including	203	208	5.0	4.2	1.40	0.22	8.78		
								Including	267	273	6.0	4.2	1.27	0.09	7.80		
								Including	313	326	13.0	9.0	1.08	0.12	5.91		

Data aggregation method

Length weighting averaging technique with:

- minimum grade truncation comprises of copper assays greater than 0.3% Cu
- no high assay cuts have been applied to copper, gold, silver, zinc or lead grades
- minimum width of 1 metre downhole
- maximum internal dilution of maximum of 10 metres downhole containing assays below 0.3% Cu

Downhole intervals are rounded to one decimal place

ETW – Estimated True Width

Appendix 2. JORC Code 2012 Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples used in this announcement were obtained through diamond drilling methods. • The sampling methodology described below has been consistent for all of the holes completed at the Sandy Creek deposit (and immediately surrounding areas) by previous explorers, with the methodology considered to comply with industry standard. • Diamond drill sample intervals are generally 1m lengths with some occasional changes varying from 0.3m to 1.2m to honour geological zones of interest (lithology or grade) as identified by the geologist. • Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones as close to the true width intersection as possible. Hole 24SCDD006 has intersected the majority of the mineralisation oblique to the mineralisation dip. • Diamond drilling was completed using a PQ, HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for analysis at measured geological intervals. • For drill core specific gravity measurements have been recorded approximately every 1m throughout mineralised zones. Core orientation has been determined where possible and photographs have been taken of all drill core. • There is no apparent correlation between ground conditions and assay grade. • The assays reported are derived half-core lengths. • Core samples were split with a core saw and half core samples ranging from 0.3-1.20 metre lengths were sent to ALS laboratories for assay. One metre length core samples are considered appropriate the style of mineralization. Variation in sample length to align with visible changes in lithology or sulphide content is also considered appropriate. • Samples were either sent to ALS laboratory in Mount Isa or ALS laboratory in Townsville for sample preparation (documentation, crushing, pulverizing and subsampling and analysis). Geochemical analyses for Cu, Ag, As, Pb, Zn, Fe and S are undertaken at ALS Mt Isa laboratory analysis of Au is completed at ALS laboratory in Townsville.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling was undertaken by DDH1 drilling contractor. All core is orientated using a Reflex ACT III orientation tool. • A Reflex north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used approximately every 30m by DDH1 to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery measurements for the mineralised zones indicate 99% recovery for sampled intervals. • Visual estimates of chip sample recoveries indicate ~100% recoveries for majority of samples within mineralized zones. • No apparent correlation between ground conditions/drilling technique and anomalous metal grades has been observed. • Ground conditions in the basement rocks hosting the Sandy Creek mineralisation were suitable for standard core drilling. Recoveries and ground conditions have been monitored by AIC Mines personnel during drilling. • No relationship or bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging of the cover sequence and basement has been conducted by trained geologists. The level of detail of logging is appropriate for the stage of understanding of the mineralisation. • Logging of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for drilling. • In addition, diamond core has been logged for structure and geotechnically. • Photography of diamond core trays are undertaken as part of the logging process. • Specific gravity measurements have been recorded approximately every 1m throughout mineralised zones within the cored portions of drillholes.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retained half core and whole unsampled core have been retained in industry-standard core trays in AIC Mines' storage facility, as a complementary record of the intersected geology. Data has been collected and recorded with sufficient detail to be used in resource estimation. Geological logging is qualitative. Specific gravity, RQD and structural measurements are quantitative. All holes have been geologically logged for the entire drilled length.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken. No wet samples from the mineralised zone were submitted for assay. Sample preparation is considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation being targeted. Samples were prepared at ALS in Mt Isa. Samples were dried at approximately 120°C Half-core samples are passed through a Boyd crusher with nominal 70% of samples passing <4 mm. Between each sample, the crusher and associated trays are cleaned with compressed air to minimise cross contamination. The crushed sample is then passed through a rotary splitter and a catch weight of approximately 1kg is retained. Between crushed samples the splitter is cleaned with compressed air to minimise cross contamination. Approximately 1kg of retained sample is then placed into a LM5 pulveriser, where approximately 85% of the sample passes 75µm. An approximate 200g master pulp subsample is taken from this pulverised sample for ICP/AES and ICP-MS analyses, with a 60 g subsample also taken and dispatched to ALS Global (Townsville) for the FA analysis for gold (Au-AA25). Logging of the drillcore was conducted to sufficient detail to maximise the representivity of the samples when determining sampling intervals. Sample size of the calico bags removed from the cone splitter is monitored during RC drilling to maximise representativity whilst ensuring adequate sample is obtained for analysis. AIC Mines submitted standards and blanks into the Diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1 in 30 samples. Sampling was carried out using AIC Mines' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for both drilling methods. The grainsize of Sandy Creek mineralisation varies from disseminated sub-millimetre grains to massive, aggregated sulphides. Geological logging indicates that typically sampling 1m intervals are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical samples were analysed through ALS laboratories in (either Mount Isa or Townsville). From the 200g master pulp, approximately 0.5 g of pulverised material is digested in aqua regia (ALS – GEO-AR01). The solution is diluted in 12.5mL of de-ionised water, mixed, and analysed by ICP-AES (ALS Global – ME-ICP49) for the following elements: Cu, As, Ag and Fe. Over range samples, in particular Cu >5% are re-analysed (ALS Global methods ASY-AR01 and ME-OG46) to account for the higher metal concentrations. Gold analysis is undertaken at ALS Global (Townsville) laboratory where a 30 g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux in the furnace. The prill is totally digested by HCL and HNO3 acids before AAS determination for gold analysis (Au-AA25). Sample analyses are based upon a total digestion of the pulps. Pulps are maintained by ALS Global laboratory in Mount Isa for 90 days to give adequate time for re-analysis and are then disposed. AIC Mines runs an independent QAQC program with the insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 in 30, and certified reference material (CRM) at a rate of 1 in 30. Analysis of the QAQC shows there is no contamination and that assaying of CRM's report within three standard deviations of the expected value. Analytical methods Au-AA25, ME-ICP49 and ME-OG46 are considered to provide 'near-total' analyses and are considered appropriate style of mineralisation expected and evaluation of any high-grade material intercepted. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Results of duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. In addition to AIC Mines' standards, duplicates and blanks, ALS Global (Mount Isa and Townsville) conduct their own QAQC protocol, including grind size, standards, and duplicates, and all QAQC data is made available to the mine via the ALS Global Webtrieve website.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data from reported results have been compiled and reviewed by the senior geologists involved in the logging and sampling of the drill holes, cross-checking assays with the geological logs and representative photos. All significant intersections reported here have been verified by AIC Mines' Exploration Manager. No twinned holes have been completed at the Sandy Creek prospect. Logging of data was completed in the field with data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in an MS access database maintained by AIC Mines. No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maps and drillhole collar locations are in MGA Zone54 GDA grid. Initial hole locations are pegged by field personnel using a handheld GPS unit. At regular intervals during the drilling program the collar locations are surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m). Grid system used is GDA1994, Zone 54. The Sandy Creek area is flat-lying with approximately 10m of elevation variation over the extended prospect area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Sandy Creek deposit, drilling has been completed on approximately 40m x 50m spacings. The data spacing is considered appropriate for assessing mineralisation continuity. Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and full extent of the copper mineralisation intersected. No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous holes at Sandy Creek are considered to intersect the mineralisation at a reasonable angle, being drilled at an orthogonal angle to the principal mineralisation strike. Hole 24SCDD006 has true width approximately 35% of the down hole width.

Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by AIC Mines and the principal laboratory, ALS Mt Isa. Core and RC samples are collected daily by AIC Mines personnel, where it is transported and laid on racks for logging and sampling. All core is photographed when marked up for a permanent record. On completion of logging, samples are bagged and tied for transport to Mount Isa by commercial courier. Pulps are stored at the ALS Global laboratory in Mount Isa for a period of 90 days before being discarded. Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. Once data is finalised, it is imported into a Microsoft Access database.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIC Mines has completed reviews of the Principal Laboratory, ALS Mount Isa, and reviewed all drill core handling, logging, and sampling processes. All laboratory equipment was well-maintained, and the laboratory was clean with a high standard of housekeeping. ALS regular monitor the sample preparation and analytical processes. No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sandy Creek and Artemis prospects are located 20km west of AIC Mines' operating Eloise copper mine. All holes were drilled within EPM17838 which are 100% held by Levuka Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AIC Mines. EPM 17837 is secure and compliant with the Conditions of Grant. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the prospect area. Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the relevant landholders. A registered native title claim exists over the tenement (Mitakoodi and Mayi People #5). Native title site clearances were conducted at each drill site prior to drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sandy Creek and Artemis prospects were delineated by geophysical and drilling activities initially completed by BHP and later Minotaur Ltd and Demetallica Ltd in joint venture with OZ Minerals. Exploration completed consisted of potential field data, ground electromagnetic surveys and drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy Creek is an Iron Sulphide Copper Gold (ISCG) type deposit that outcrops at surface. The host to mineralisation is Proterozoic psammite and psammopelite with amphibolites interpreted to be original dolerite sills. The psammopelitic units are generally strongly foliated with compositional layering sub-parallel to the original bedding that dips steeply west. The mineralisation is typified by massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite sulphide with minor sphalerite and galena in breccia zones overprinting earlier quartz-biotite alteration/veining. These zones of high sulphide content typically show deformation textures, and structural studies indicating Sandy Creek formed in a ductile shear zone that was active prior to and post mineralisation. The high-grade sulphide zones are bound by lower-grade chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation including crackle breccias, stringers and disseminations. The main zone of mineralisation forms a single massive sulphide zone over 600m in strike length (open along strike and at depth). The true thicknesses of individual mineralised lenses range from less than one metre to approximately 30m.
Drill Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collar details, including hole ID, easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and end-of-hole (EOH) depth for drillholes are included in Table 1 in Appendix 1 of this announcement. Downhole lengths and interception depths of the significant mineralised intervals are also included in Table 1. No data deemed material to the understanding of the exploration results have been excluded from this document.

Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weighted average assay values of the mineralised intervals (values >0.3% Cu) from drillholes were calculated by multiplying the assay of each drill sample by the length of each sample, adding those products and dividing the product sum by the entire downhole length of the mineralised interval. No minimum or maximum cut-off has been applied to any of the drillhole assay data presented in this document. Maximum of 10m internal dilution was included for reported intercepts. Individual high grade values within the intercept have been identified separately. No metal equivalent values have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted mineralisation dips steeply east; the orientation of the mineralisation is well-constrained from previous drilling. The current drilling program aimed to test the mineralisation at as high an angle as practical and mineralisation has been intersected in each hole close to the expected position. Down hole intervals and estimated true width values have been reported. Available data indicate that Sandy Creek true mineralisation widths in general are approximate 60-70% of the downhole intersected width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans showing the location of the reported drillholes are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available exploration results are reported. Table 1 includes all copper, gold and silver data of significance and any data not reported here are deemed immaterial. Significant intercepts reported are balanced and representative of mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No meaningful and material exploration data have been omitted. No mining has taken place at Sandy Creek. Historical results were released as ASX announcements by the corresponding owners at the time
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current drilling program is now complete. Assay data for all drillholes have been reported. Further work is currently being planned as further drilling is warranted.