ASX RELEASE | 11 July 2022 **| ASX:C1X**

VTEM commences over high priority gravity, geochemical and magnetic anomalies, Byro East Project WA

Highlights:

- **Maiden Airborne Electromagnetic survey (AEM) utilising the UTS Geophysics, VTEM MAX^{TM} time-domain system commences at the Byro East Project.**
- **The planned 1941 line kilometre AEM survey will cover 602 square kilometres of gneissic-mafic-ultramafic terrane perspective for Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide-related mineralisation (Julimar, Nova-Bollinger etc).**
- **The AEM survey will target massive to semi massive Ni-Cu-PGE-related sulphides over priority areas identified from the recently acquired Ground Gravity, Regional Surface Geochemistry and Airborne Magnetic datasets.**
- **AEM survey will focus on several Priority 1 target areas featuring pipe-like gravity highs and coincident Ni-Cr-Cu mafic lithogeochemistry.**

Figure 1 – Image courtesy of UTS (Geotech) of the VTEM MAX system in operation

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Cosmos Exploration (ASX: C1X) ("Cosmos" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the commencement of the maiden Airborne Electromagnetic survey (AEM) at its 100% owned **Byro East Ni-Cu-PGE Project** (the **Project**) in Western Australia. This is the last phase of target generation work following on from soil sampling, AMAG/AMRAD and Gravity Surveys completed this year.

Cosmos Exploration Limited Executive Chairman – **Jeremy Robinson said**, "*This is an exciting time for Cosmos and the Byro East Project. If we are successful in delineating AEM targets coincident with the other anomalies then we will undoubtably have some first-class Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide drill targets to test in an underexplored terrain, we should know very soon*."

Airborne Electromagnetic survey (AEM)

A 1941 line kilometre Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) survey has commenced at the Byro East Project utilising the UTS (Geotech) VTEM MaxTM system. The AEM survey will cover 602 km^2 of the central tenure, targeting bedrock conductors associated with massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides within mafic-ultramafic host rocks.

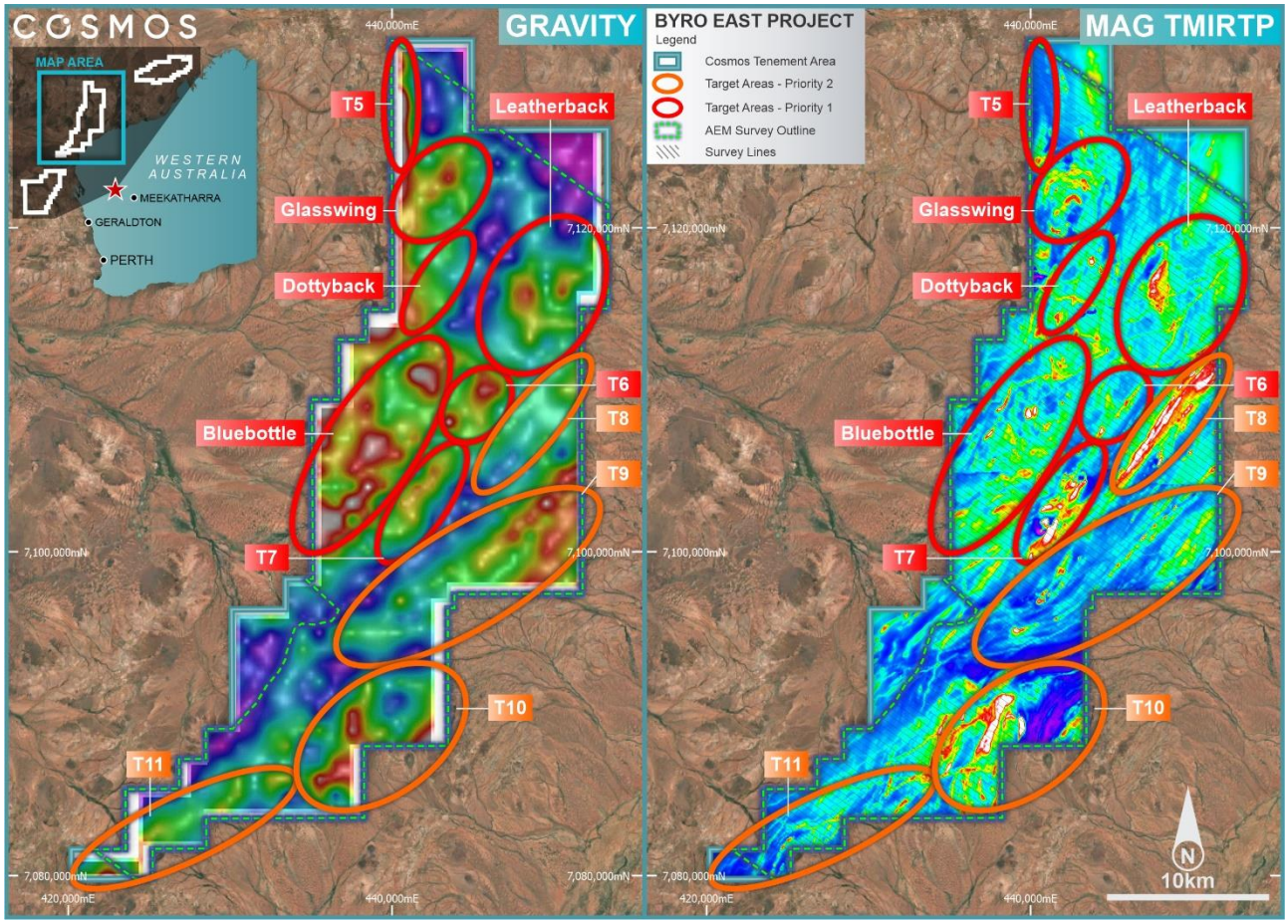

Figure 2 – AEM Survey Area, 400m spaced flight lines and Priority 1 & 2 Target Areas over Gravity and Magnetic Images

Cosmos will prioritise gravity-high and magnetic anomalies coincident with Ni-Cr-Cu mafic lithogeochemistry for the survey (Figure 3). Gravity high features likely indicate close proximity to more significant accumulations of mafic-ultramafic host lithologies, increasing the prospectivity for these areas.

Flight lines will be spaced at 400m and infilled to 200m/100m over higher priority areas and any conductors identified during the survey. The survey is expected to take ten days to complete, with results announced towards the end of July.

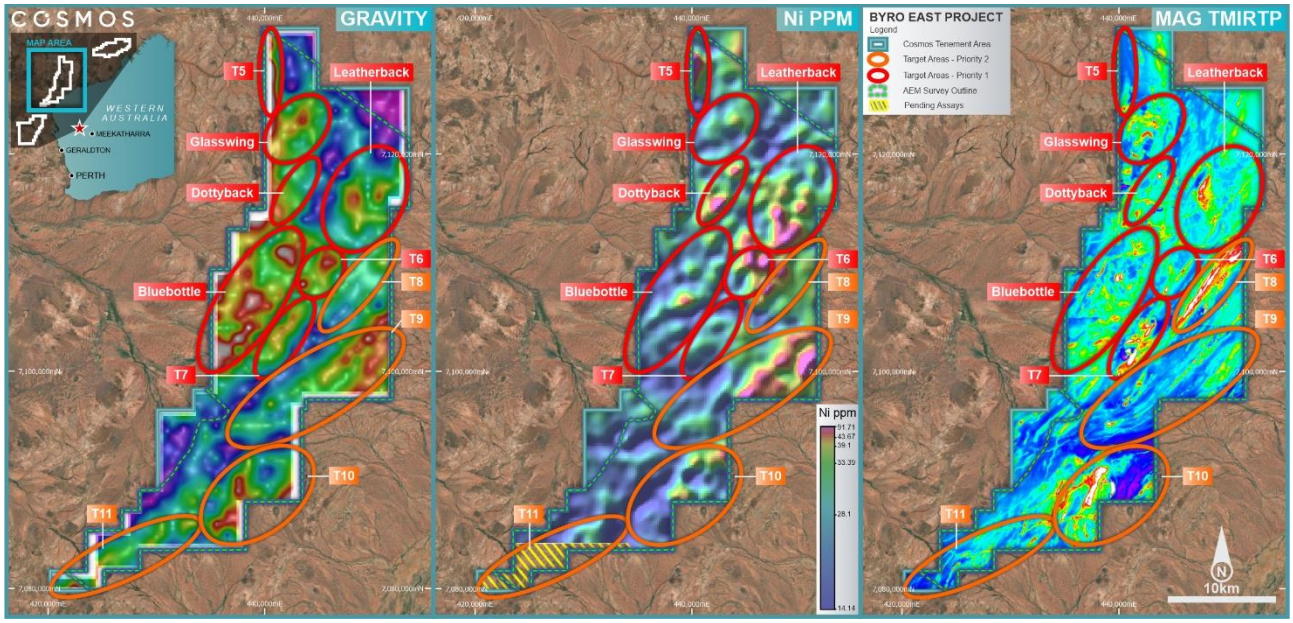

Figure 3 – AEM Survey Area and Priority Target Areas over Gravity, Gridded Ni and Magnetic Images

Gravity

In May 2022, Cosmos collected 662 gravity stations over the central four Byro East tenements to improve the poor resolution in the existing regional gravity data set from up to 28km^2 to 1km^2.

Gravity can be an effective geophysical tool in the Narryer terrane to screen large areas for sizeable bodies of mafic and ultramafic host rock. Mafic rocks are generally denser than the surrounding granitic-gneiss and metasedimentary country rocks and commonly appear as gravity highs.

Concentric to oval-shaped gravity highs are particularly important as these features may represent intrusion-related layered mafics, pipes or feeder zones associated with Ni-Cu-PGE deposits (Figure 3 - Gravity).

Several oval-shaped and high priority gravity features with supporting mafic lithogeochemistry have been identified at the Bluebottle, Leatherback and T6 targets (Figure 3). These plus other Priority 1 and 2 targets identified in the newly acquired data and will be the focus of the AEM survey.

Figure 4 – Atlas Geophysics, May 2022 Ground gravity survey (1km x 1km station spacing)

Regional Geochemistry

In April/May this year, Cosmos contracted sampling specialists XM logistics to collect 2905 surface geochemical samples on a 450m x 450m grid across the central tenements covering an area of 656km^2. The primary aim of the survey was to quickly screen large areas, identifying prospective mafic-ultramafic host rocks and associated Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

Assay results from the geochemical survey have been encouraging, highlighting significant, widespread coincident Ni-Cr-Cu lithogeochemistry across the central tenement package. These findings indicate that mafic host rocks are far more prominent within the Byro East gneissic terrane than previously interpreted from GSWA 250k mapping (Figure 6) increasing the potential for the project to host magmatic sulphide deposits.

Geochemical sampling over areas of deeper transported cover has largely been ineffective in detecting potential mafic host rocks. Despite this occurrence significant potential still remains for discovery and Cosmos will use AEM in these areas as a second screening technique noting that disseminated sulphide bodies will be missed.

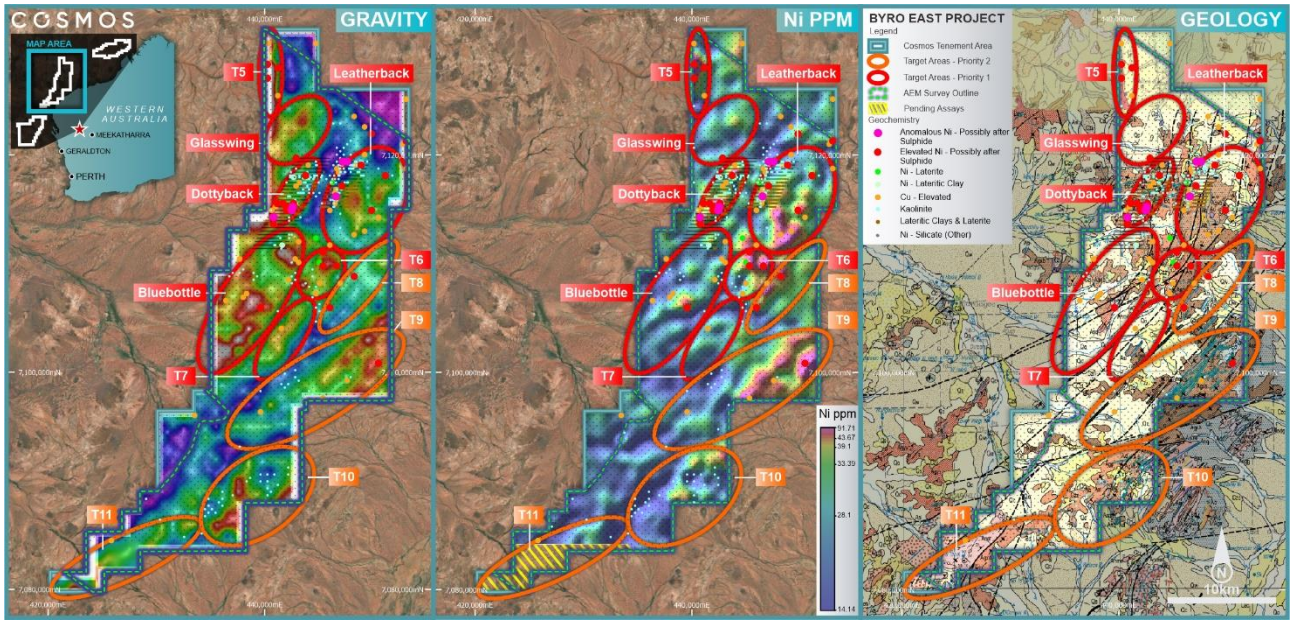

Figure 5 – Surface Geochemical (soil) locations highlighting samples with elevated Ni and Cu over Gravity, Gridded Ni and GSWA Byro 250k mapsheet.

Preliminary interpretation of the geochemical data has indicated numerous elevated nickel samples are likely to have formed as nickel sulphide rather than nickel silicates. If this is proven to be accurate, this finding will be a significant step forward for the project, as it shows that mafic magmatic melts at these locations have undergone key sulphide forming processes essential for creating Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits. Location of samples are displayed in Figure 5 and 6, interpretation is implied from Ni: Cr & Ni: Fe log plots in Appendix A.

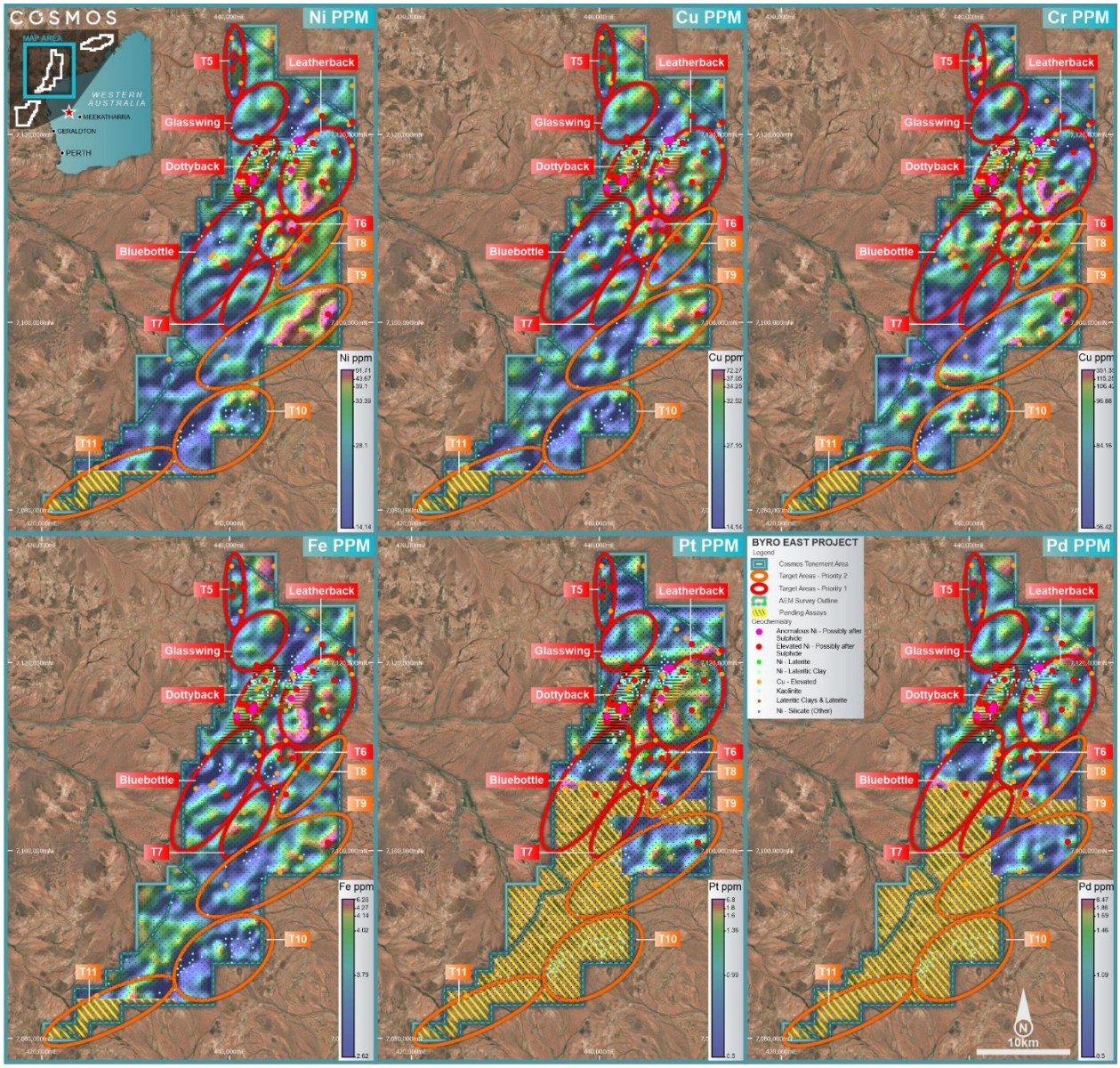

Figure 6 – Gridded IoGAS Element images (200m cell size) with locations of interpreted elevated Ni & Cu

Further on-ground mapping and investigation of the geochemical anomalies will be conducted in coming months with additional infill sampling. Final assay results are expected by mid-August.

Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric (AMAG/RAD) Survey

A detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric (AMAG/RAD) survey has been completed over Cosmos' Byro East Project (Figure 7). A total of 8427 line kilometres were flown for the survey at 100m spaced flight lines covering a large portion of the project with poor resolution.

The new dataset (Figures 2 and 3) will have a vital role in improving the structural understanding of the project and assist in ranking any conductors identified in the current AEM survey.

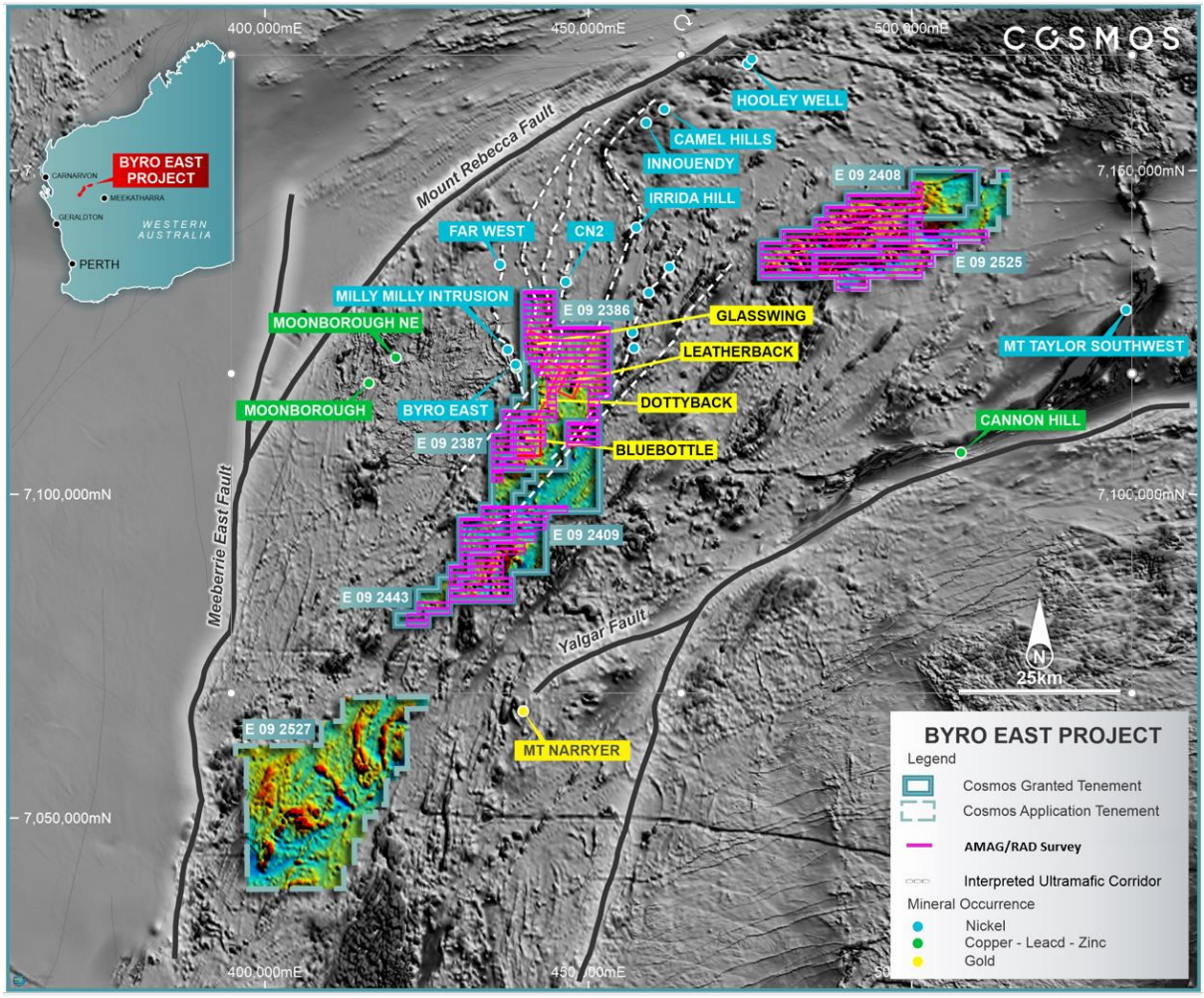

Figure 7 – Completed Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric (AMAG/RAD) survey area (pink) over regional magnetics

Appendix A

Surface Geochemistry – Dottyback & Leatherback Propects

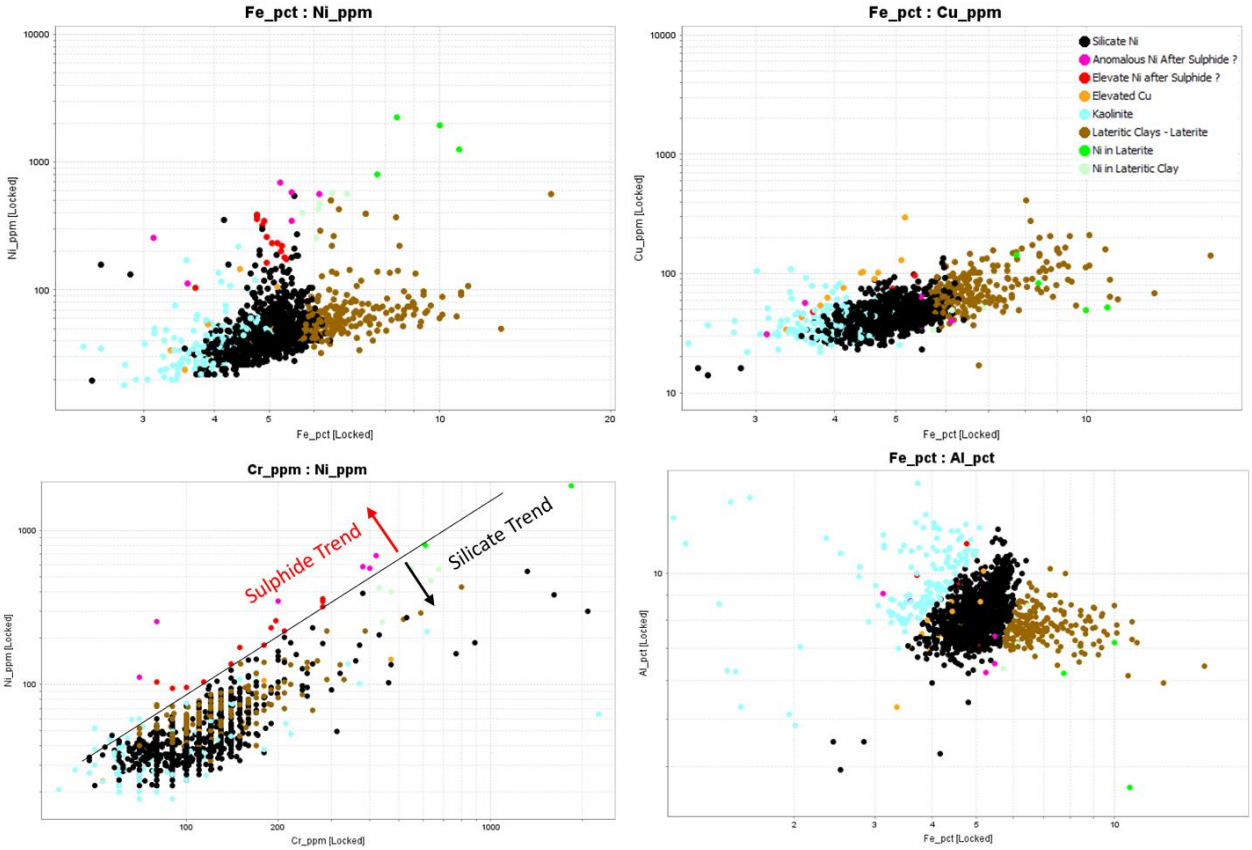

Figure 8. Interpretation of the Dottyback and Leatherback Prospects Surface Geochemistry Using Log plots for Al:Fe (Determine laterite-koalinite proportions), Ni:Cr (silicate Ni vs sulphide Ni), Ni/Cu : Fe (determine elevated Ni & Cu not in lateritic profile). 1601 samples were taken on a 320m x 80m grid with the -75um clay fraction assayed for multielements using a mixed acid digest and ICP-MS/AES finish (refer to Company ASX announcment on 4 April 2022).

Surface Geochemistry – Regional Samples

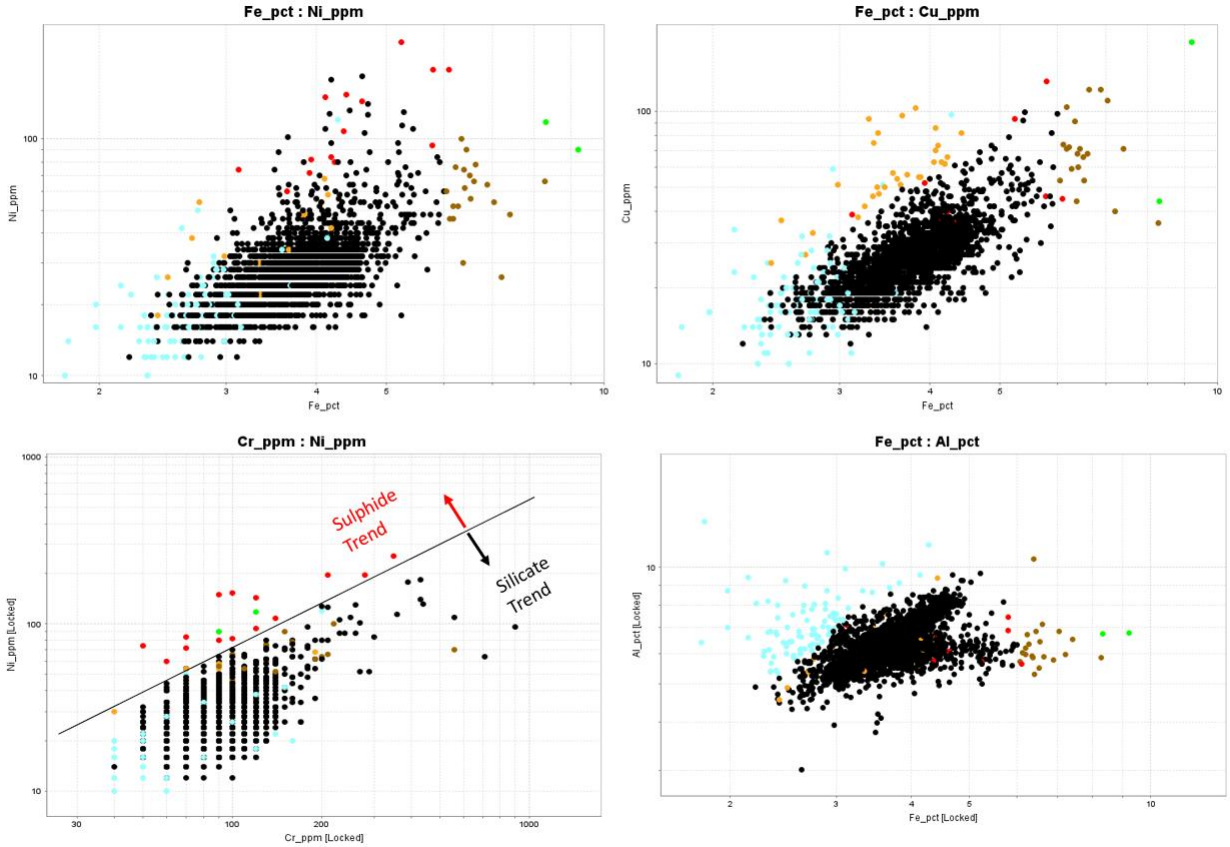

Figure 9. Interpretation of the Regional Soil Surface Geochemistry Using Log plots of Al:Fe (Determine laterite-koalinite proportions), Ni:Cr (silicate Ni vs sulphide Ni), Ni/Cu : Fe (determine elevated Ni & Cu not in lateritic profile). 2786 assays received to date of a total 2905 samples. Samples were taken on a 450m x 450m grid with the -180um fraction assayed for multielements using a mixed acid digest and ICP-MS/AES finish (refer to Company ASX announcment on 4 April 2022).

Background – Byro East Project

Byro East is a greenfields project and one of the most extensive under-explored landholdings not held by Chalice Mining Ltd (Chalice) (ASX:CHN) within the West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE province, with a substantial land holding of over >1,600 km2, prospective for intrusion-related Ni-Cu-Co-Au-PGE mineralisation (Fig 5). The discovery of the Gonneville (Julimar) PGE-Ni-Cu-Co-Au deposit by Chalice in March 2020 has demonstrated that the western margin of the Yilgarn craton is highly prospective for intrusion-related Ni-Cu-PGE deposits and can host large >10 Moz (Pt+Pd+Au) tier 1 deposits [1].

[1] Refer to Chalice Mining Ltd (ASX: CHN) announcement 9 November 2021

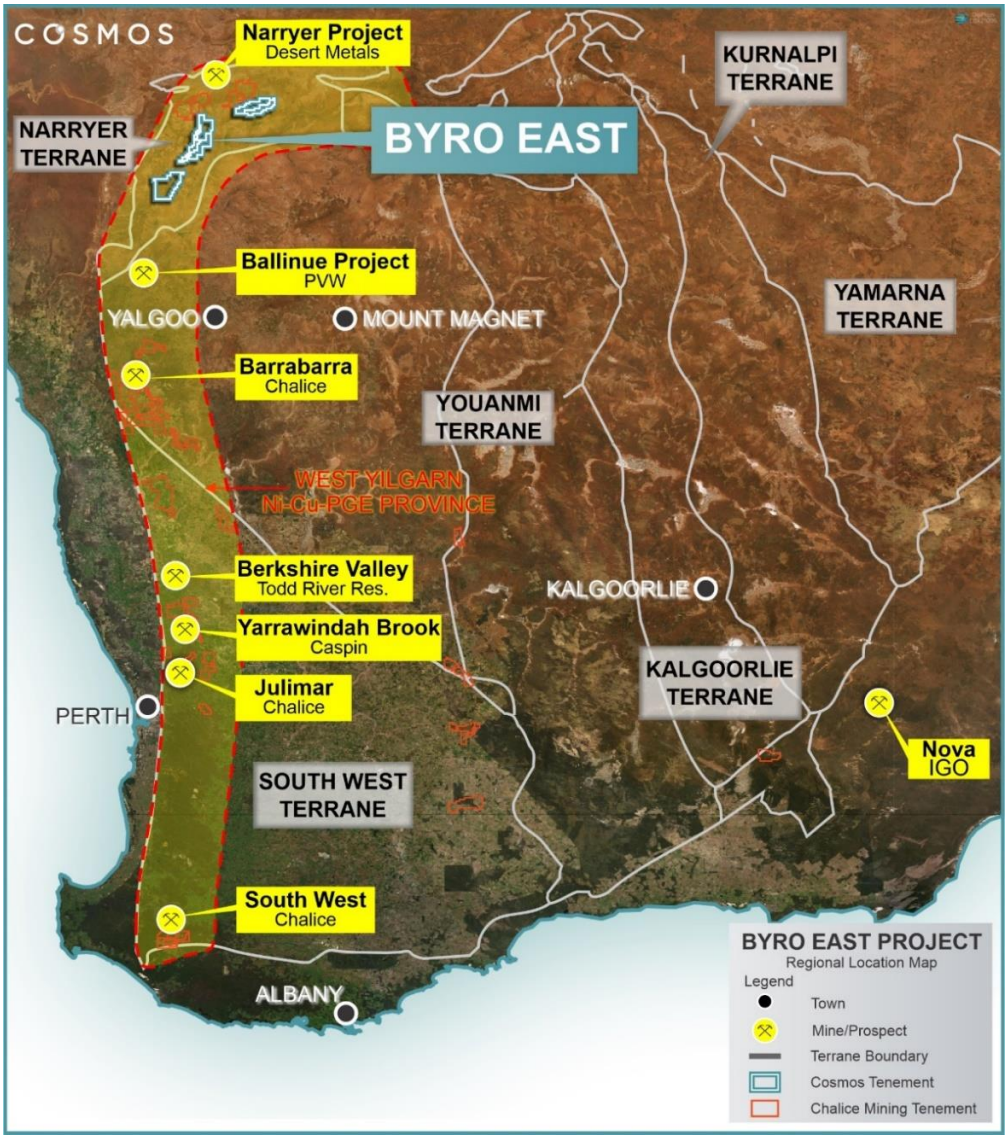

Figure 9: West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE province

Planned Activities

Byro East Ni-Cu-PGE Project (100% Cosmos)

- Pending the results of the VTEM survey and remaining assays from surface geochemical survey
- Heritage Survey and Drilling
- Structural interpretation utilising new gravity and magnetic datasets

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Limited.

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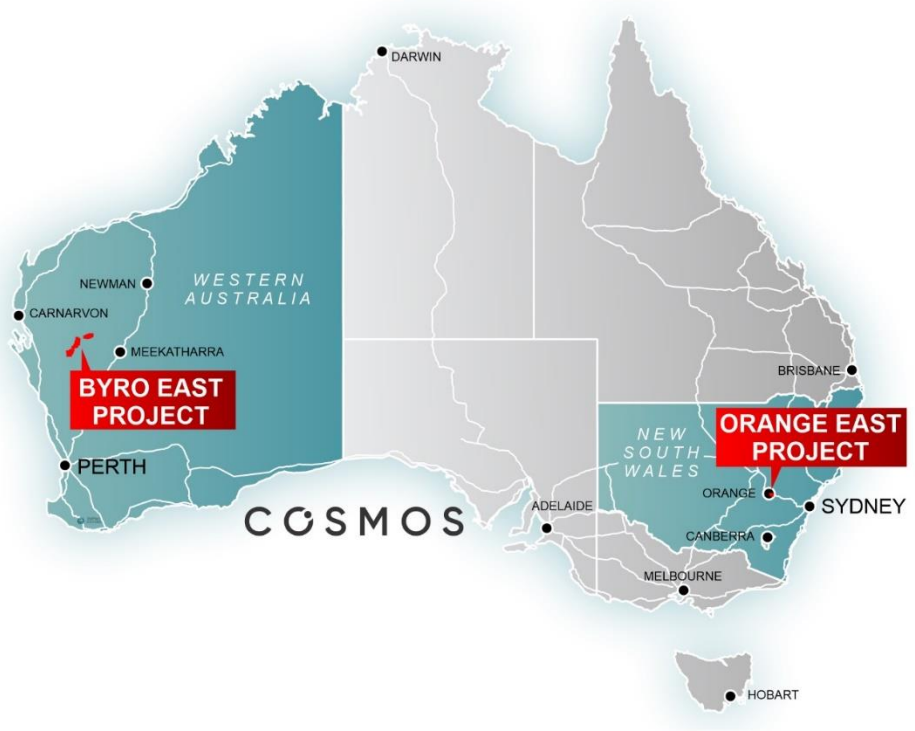
About Cosmos Exploration

Cosmos Exploration (ASX: C1X) is an ASX listed and Australian focussed Nickel-Copper-PGE and Gold-Copper explorer focussed on making world class discoveries at both its highly prospective Byro East Nickel-Copper-PGE Project located in Western Australia and Orange East Gold Project located in New South Wales.

Byro East (100% Cosmos) was identified by RareX prior to the Julimar Discovery and has potential for mafic-ultramafic intrusion related nickel-copper and PGE mineralisation.

Orange East (75% Cosmos) is an advanced exploration project located on the boundary between the Molong Arc and Hill End Trough within the Lachlan Fold Belt, a major mineral province, within a similar geological setting and along strike from the multi-million-ounce McPhillamys Gold Mine.



Project Location Map

Competent Person Statement

This report's information related to Exploration Results is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr Kristian Hendricksen. Mr Hendricksen is an employee and shareholder of Cosmos Exploration Limited (Cosmos) and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Hendricksen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Accordingly, Mr Hendricksen consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context it appears.

Information on historical results outlined in this announcement is contained in the Independent Geologist Report within Cosmos' Prospectus dated 20 September 2021, released in an ASX announcement on 29 November 2021.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases. The form and context of the announcement have not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Ltd.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Cosmos
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.	**Geochemical Surface sampling** XM logistics collected all geochemical surface samples. XM logistics are independent field contractors who specialise in collecting surface geochemical samples. **Prospect Soil Samples** Prospect samples were collected over the Dottyback and Leatherback prospects on a gridded pattern either on 320m line or 160m line spacing with samples spaced at 80m. All soils were collected by hand digging a 5-30cm pit with a pick/shovel, collecting approximately 300g of soil, sieved to 250um in the field. Soil samples were collected in B38 geochem bags, boxed and placed into green sample bags to keep dry and secure during transport. Soil samples were submitted to BV laboratories. Samples were wet, sieved to -75um and rolled. All samples were analysed by FA003 - 40g Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS for Au (1ppb) Pt (1ppb) Pd (1ppb). In addition, samples were either analysed by MA111/112 ICP-AES & ICP-MS (52 elements) or MA101/102 ICP-AES & ICP-MS (48 elements). **Regional Soil Samples** All soils were collected by hand digging a 5-30cm pit with a pick/shovel, collecting approximately 300g of soil, sieved to 180um in the field. Soil samples were collected in B38 geochem bags, boxed and placed into green sample bags to keep dry and secure during transport. Soil samples were submitted to BV laboratories. No sample prep was completed. Samples were analysed by FA003 - 40g Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS for Au (1ppb) Pt (1ppb) Pd (1ppb) & MA101/102 ICP-AES & ICP-MS (48 elements).
		Ground-based Gravity Survey The ground-based gravity survey was carried out on a 1km x 1km grid spacing using East-West orientated survey lines, with data acquisition completed by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using their CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meters. Equipment used - Two CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meters o (Serial Number: 40269, SF: 0.999247) o (Serial Number: 276, SF: 0.999798) ▪ Two CHCi70+ GNSS Rover Receivers ▪ One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver

		Airborne Magnetic, Radiometric and Digital Terrain Survey The aircraft used for the survey was a Cessna 210, specially modified for geophysical survey with a tail boom and various other survey configuration modifications.The magnetic geophysical sampling was collected via a stinger mounted G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 100m, with an average ground clearance of 30m. Sampling rate was at approximately 20Hz. Base station was a GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession unit sampling at 1 Hz intervals.For the radiomentric spectrometer anRSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs, 32 litrecrystal, sampling interval of 2 Hz was used. The airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital terrain survey was flown over three survey blocks by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. Byro Northeast AMAG block: 100m survey line spacing orientated 135°-315°. 1,000m tie-line spacing orientated 045°-225°. Mean terrain clearance of 30m. Byro Central 1 AMAG block: 100m survey line spacing orientated 090°-270°. 1,000m tie-line spacing orientated 000°-180°. Mean terrain clearance of 30m. Byro Central 2 AMAG block: 100m survey line spacing orientated 090°-270°. 1,000m tie-line spacing orientated 000°-180°. Mean terrain clearance of 30m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All soils were collected by hand digging a 5-30cm pit with a pick/shovel, containing approximately 300g of soil. Soils were sieved in the field to -250um for prospect soils and -180um for regional soils. Soil samples were collected in B38 geochem bags, boxed and placed into green sample bags to keep dry and secure during transport.
	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.	Prospect soil samples were wet screened to -75 µm, filtered, dried and rolled to remove residual lumps. Samples then were submitted for 40g Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd and 0.25g Mixed Acid MA101/102 (48 elements) or MA111/112 (52 elements) ICP MS/AES finish. Regional soil samples were sieved to -180um in the field. Due to the fine nature of the sample, it was deemed an appropriate and representative sample to be analysed without further sample preparation. Samples then were submitted for 40g Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd and 0.25g Mixed Acid MA101/102 (48 elements) ICP MS/AES finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. 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).	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.

Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Prospect soil samples were sieved to 250um in the field and then wet screened to -75 µm at the laboratory. Regional soil samples were sieved to -180um in the field, with no further sample preparation completed before analysis. All samples are considered to be dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample type, size, fraction and analysis methodology were determined by Cosmos Geologists based on results from an orientation soil survey and discussions with BV laboratory to determine the best sample prep and analysis suited to the project area.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Cosmos QC procedures for soil sampling involve the insertion of certified reference material (CRM) on a 1:50 ratio into the sampling sequence. BV laboratories insert other CRMs, blanks and repeats as required.
	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.	No field duplicates were taken. Soil samples were either sieved to 250um or -180um to create a uniform and homogenous representative sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 300g are considered appropriate for this type of geochemical sampling

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.	Prospect soil samples were sieved in the field to -250um and submitted to BV laboratories in B38 geochem bags weighing approximately 300g. Samples were wet screened to -75 µm, filtered, dried and rolled to remove residual lumps.Samples were analysed using FA003 - 40g Lead collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS for Au (1ppb) Pt (1ppb) Pd (1ppb) & 0.25g MA111/112 ICP-AES & ICP-MS (52 elements) or .25g MA101/102 ICP-AES & ICP-MS (48 elements). The four acids digest is considered near-total for the 48-52 elements and total for Lead Fire Assay Au, Pt and Pd.
	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.	No tools of this nature were used.
	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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, and repeats as part of the in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, are inserted blindly and randomly. A review of repeat analysis for Au-Pt-Pd-Ni-Cr-Cu has been consistent and with low error.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No drilling results were reported
	The use of twinned holes	No drilling results were reported
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geochemical sample coordinates and geological information were recorded in field books with coordinates and track file data saved onto a Garmin 64s GPS with an accuracy +-3m. Field data is entered into Excel spreadsheets daily and sent to Cosmos Geology Manager to be verified. Once verified data is sent to an independent database geologist and entered into the Company's geochemical database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
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.	The location of all soil samples has been recorded using Garmin 64s handheld GPS with an accuracy of +-3m Gravity ▪ Two CHCi70+ GNSS Rover Receivers ▪ One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver Magnetics Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver was used to provide navigation information to the pilot via an LCD steering indicator. All data were synchronised to a one pulse per second triggered by the GPS time.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 Zone 50 co-ordinate system was used for all data.

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills and topographic representation is sufficiently controlled using an appropriate Digital Terrane Model (DTM).
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Geochemical samples were collected on a gridded pattern, either on a 450m x 450, 320m x 80m or 160mx80m. Ground-based gravity data were acquired on a 1km x 1km grid. Airborne magentic, radiometric and digital terrain data were acquired on 100m spacing survey lines.
	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 Resource and Ore Reserve reported
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No Composites were completed
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.	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness, orientation and geometry are not known.
	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.	No drilling results were reported
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample chain of custody is managed by Cosmos Exploration. Samples are stored on site and transported directly to the laboratory by XM logistic staff. If stored between site and the lab, they are kept in either the XM Logistics shed or the Comos Exploration Shed which are securely locked.

Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Cosmos geologists undertook a review of a geochemical orientation survey to determine the most appropriate, adequate sampling and analysis methodology for the Byro East Project in conjunction with advice from BV laboratories. All ground-based gravity data were inspected daily by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, and daily reports on production were provided to the Company. All airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital terrain data were inspected daily by MagSpec Airborne Surveys, and daily production reports were provided to the Company. All provided geophysical data were inspected individually by the Company's external geophysical consultants, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd, who completed data QA/QC and advised that it is suitable for public domain release.
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 project is located approximately 300 km southeast of the township of Carnarvon in the Gascoyne region. The project comprises five granted exploration licences (“ELs”) and two ungranted Exploration Licences (“ELAs”). - E09/2386 - E09/2387 - E09/2408 - E09/2409 - E09/2443 - ELA09/2525 - ELA092527 Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place for - E09/2386 - E09/2408 - E09/2409
	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.	All tenements are in good standing with three tenements having an existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Byro East Project has been explored for Ni-Cu and gold mineralisation since the discovery of outcropping Ni-Cu gossans in 1970. The project area has been subject to sporadic and fragmented exploration in the past by various explorers. Exploration work has concentrated on outcropping or sub-cropping areas and is predominantly restricted to rock chip, stream sediment or surface geochemical sampling. The only gridded soil survey completed prior to 2021, was completed by Jododex in 1972. A total of two reverse circulation drill holes and two ground EM surveys are known within the project area, in addition to surface geochemical sampling.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project is located in the Narryer Terrane which forms the north western corner of the Yilgarn Craton. Geology consists of a high-grade metasedimentary rock predominately quartzo feldspathic gneisses and migmatites with amphibolite's quartzites, Banded Iron Formations (BIF), felsic volcanics and layered mafic- ultramafic intrusions. The mafic-ultramafic intrusive's vary from large well layered quartz gabbro to olivine cumulate; to lenses of amphibolite. The mafic/ultramafic lithologies that are the hosts to Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation and have been the main targets for exploration. The Byro East project is considered prospective for accumulations of massive, matrix and disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, both within the mafic-ultramafic complex and as remobilised bodies in the country rocks.
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.	No drilling is being reported.
	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.	The full element suite up to 55 elements is not tabulated for the soil samples, some key elements are represented graphically
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.	No weighting has been applied.
	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.	No aggregated results are reported
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling results were reported
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All relevant exploration data is reported.
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.	All relevant exploration data is reported
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Cosmos Exploration is continuing exploration on several prospects, pending the results of the AEM survey further work may include Heritage survey, drilling and additional soil sampling