

## Boxdale Drilling Completed, Rig Mobilising to Carlisle Reefs

### Boxdale Target (GOLD)

- Drilling for gold completed at Boxdale along 4km gold-arsenic trend
- Fifteen RC holes drilled for 1,560m, targeting three large gold targets
- Arsenic bearing sulfides intercepted in most holes
- Ground magnetics also completed targeting extensions to mineralised structures

### Carlisle Reefs Target (GOLD)

- Drill rig now mobilised to Carlisle Reefs historic gold mining area for 8 planned holes to drill extensions to known mineralisation and under significant mine workings

Australian Gold and Copper Ltd ('AGC, the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update on the current ongoing two gold focused drilling campaigns along the 15km long, Boxdale - Carlisle Reefs historic gold trend at the Moorefield Project in central NSW.

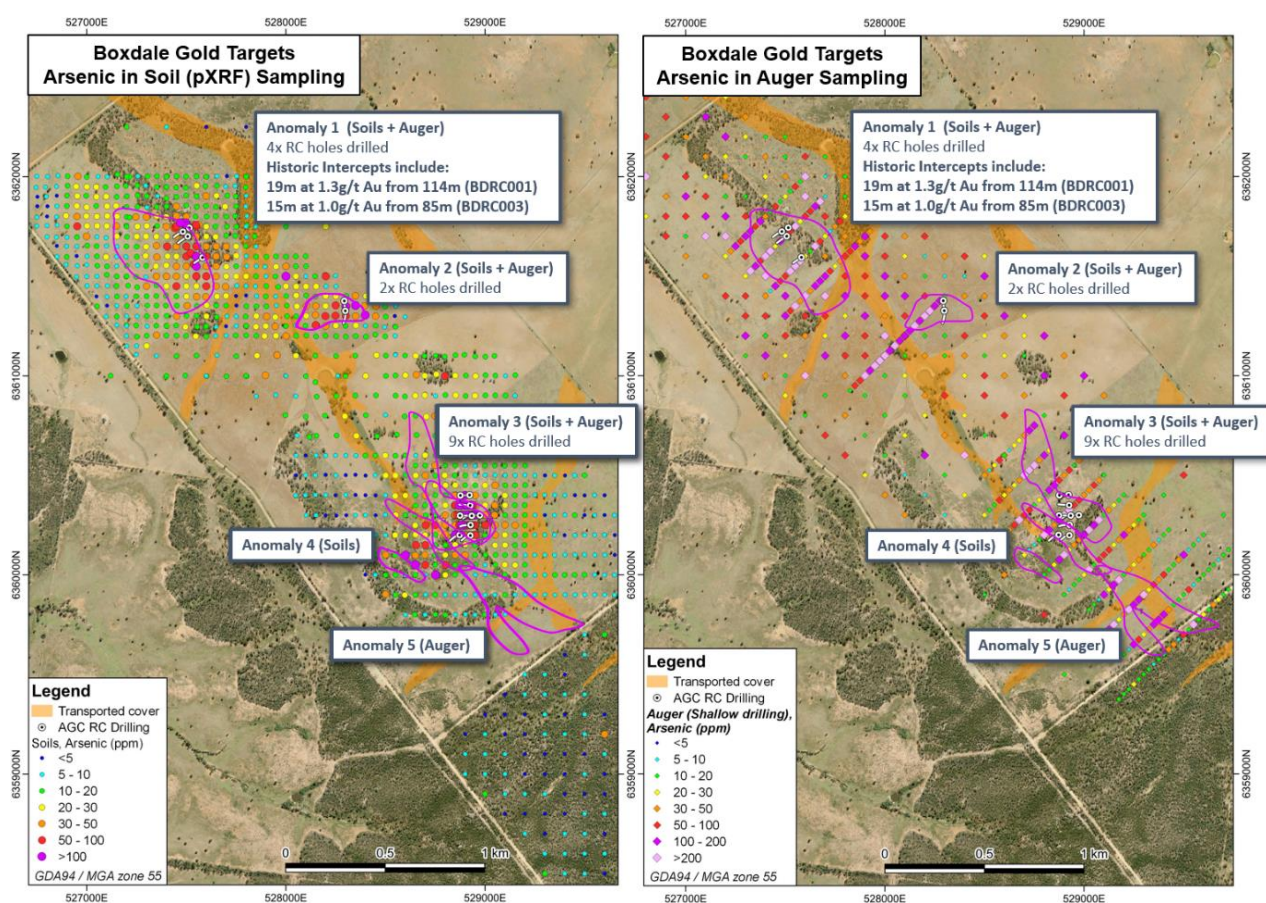


Figure 1: The Boxdale area showing prospective areas and the RC drill holes, assays pending.



RC drilling has now been completed at the Boxdale target with 1,560m drilled across fifteen holes. In Anomaly 1 and 3, drilling intercepted, in numerous holes, multiple encouraging zones of sulfides (pyrite and arsenopyrite, visually logged and pXRF analysed). RC drill samples have been submitted to the laboratory in Orange NSW and will be reported upon once received. Ground magnetics was also completed at Boxdale.

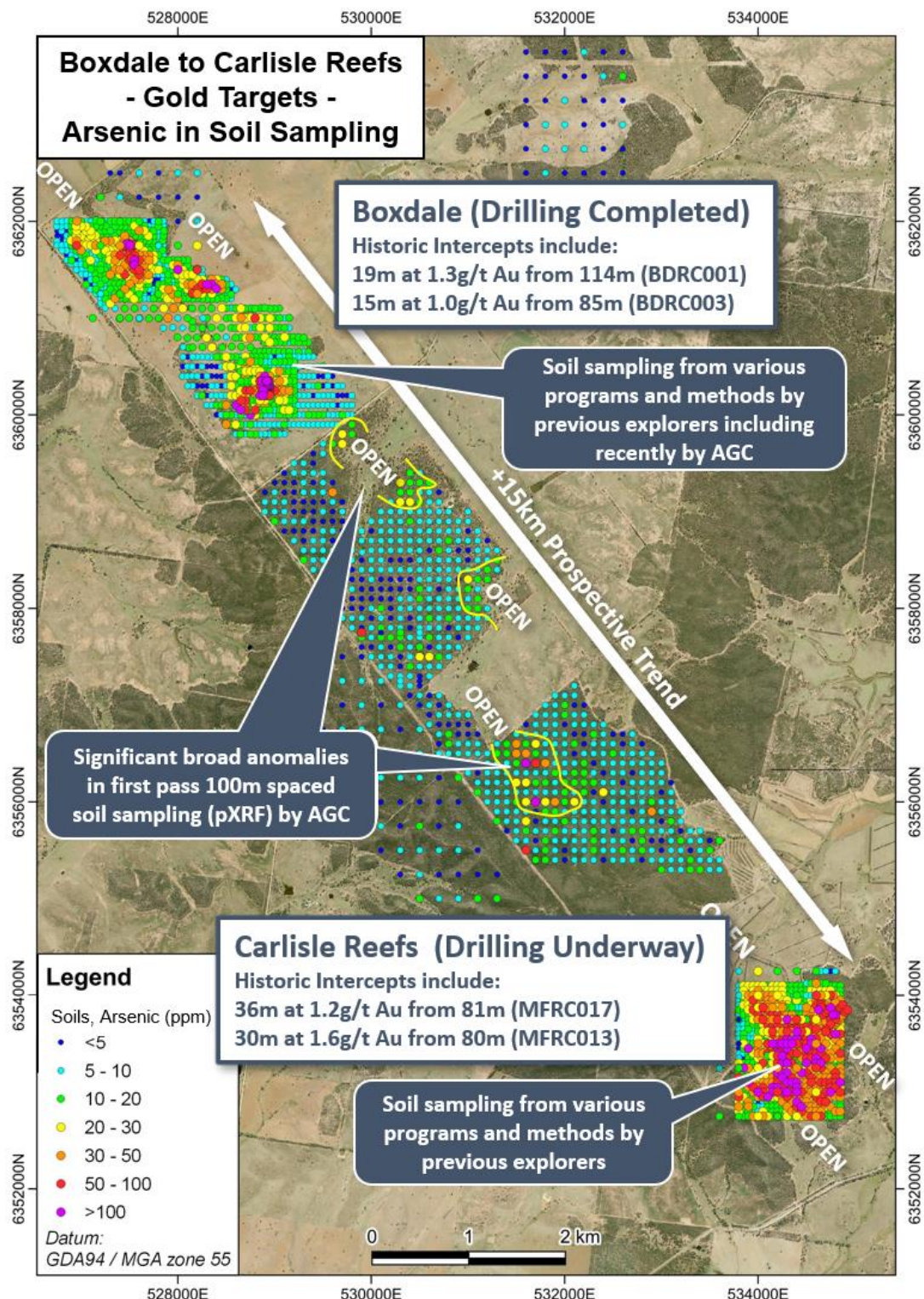


Figure 2: The +15km prospective trend from Boxdale to Carlisle Reefs (AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).



## Carlisle Reefs

The drill rig has been mobilised to Carlisle Reefs which is 15km south-east from Boxdale. Drilling is planned for eight holes to drill extensions to known mineralisation and under significant mine workings.

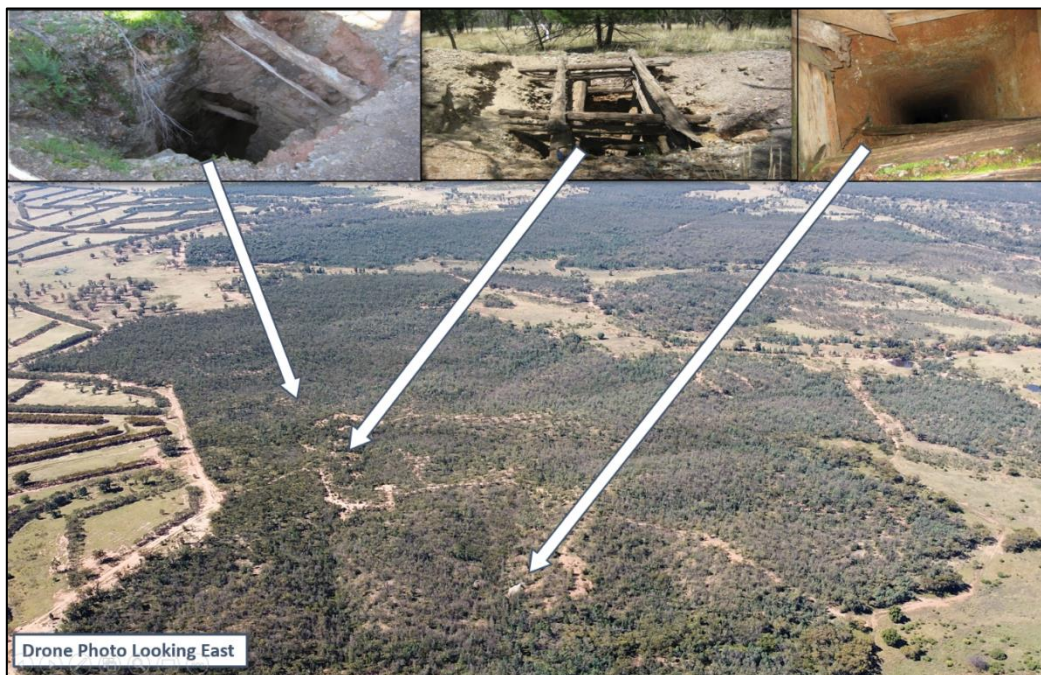


Figure 3: A recent Carlisle Reefs drone photo looking east and approximate locations of historic shafts.

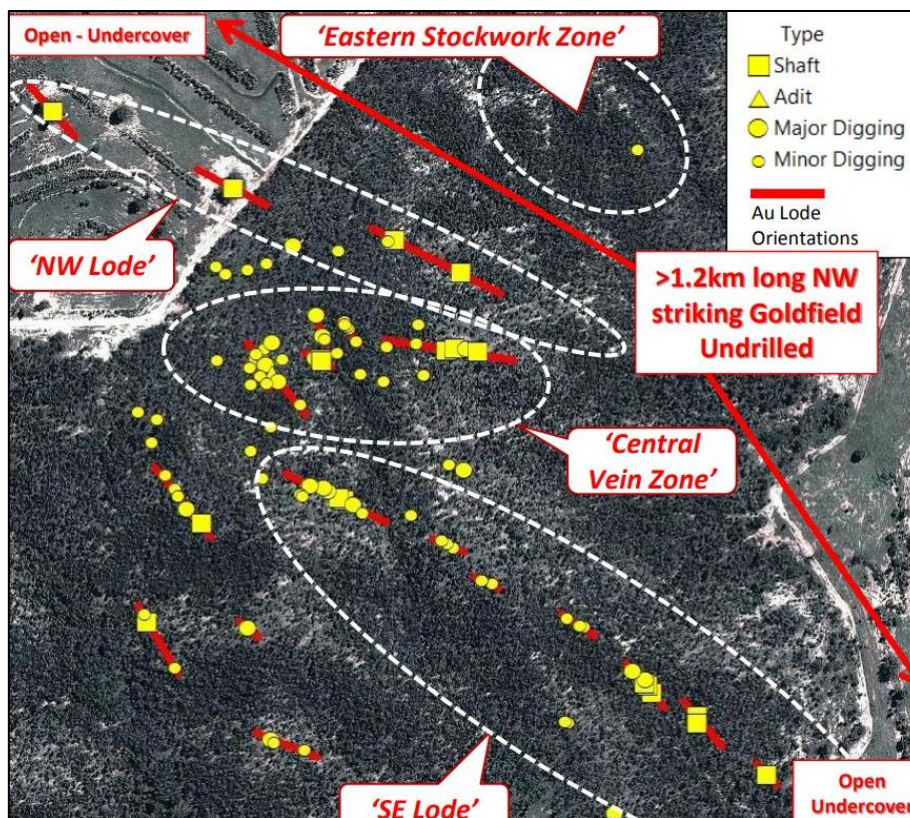


Figure 4: Carlisle Reefs mapped lodes and mine workings (ASX AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).



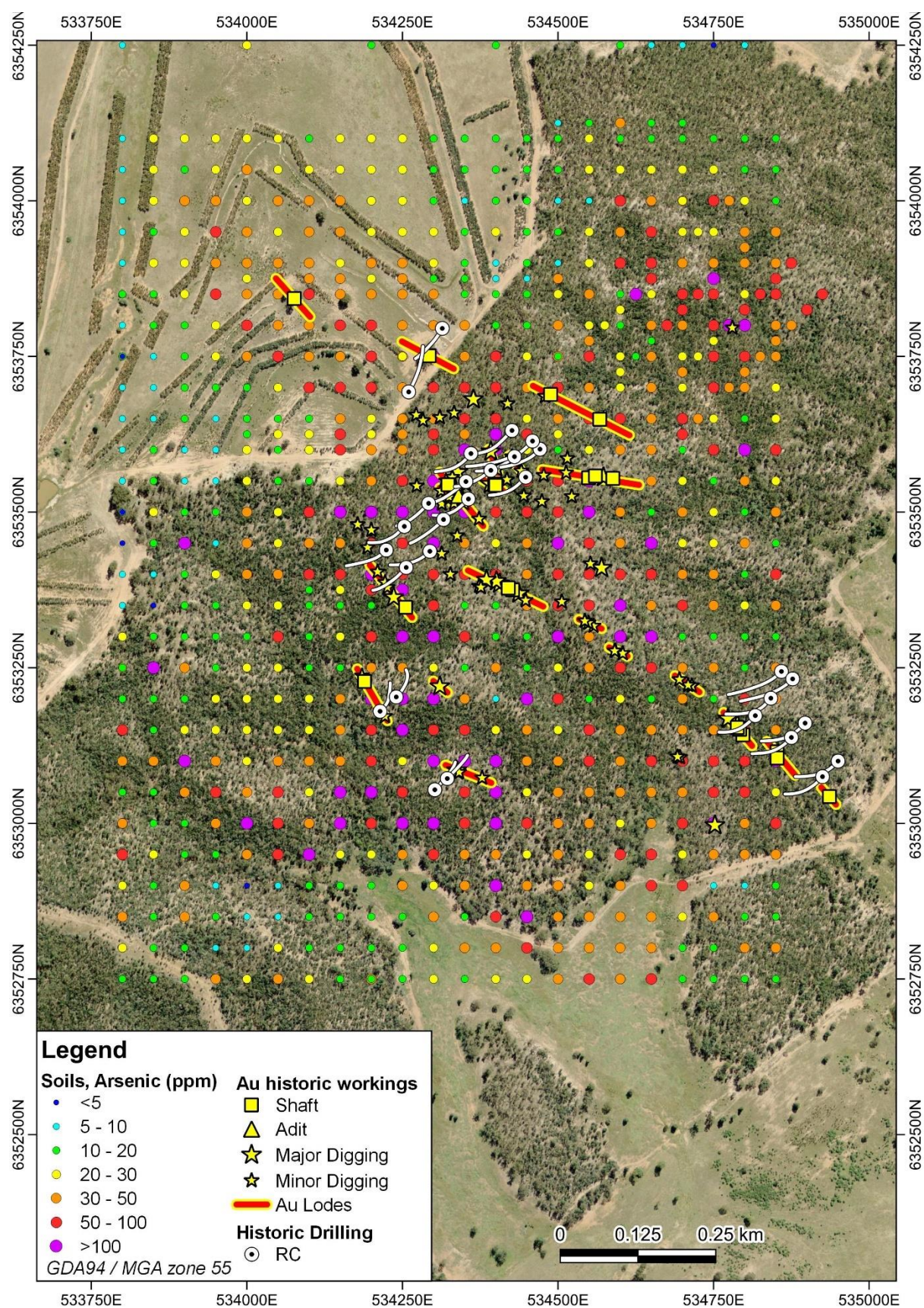


Figure 5: Satellite map showing arsenic in soil sampling and previously drilled drill traces (ASX AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).



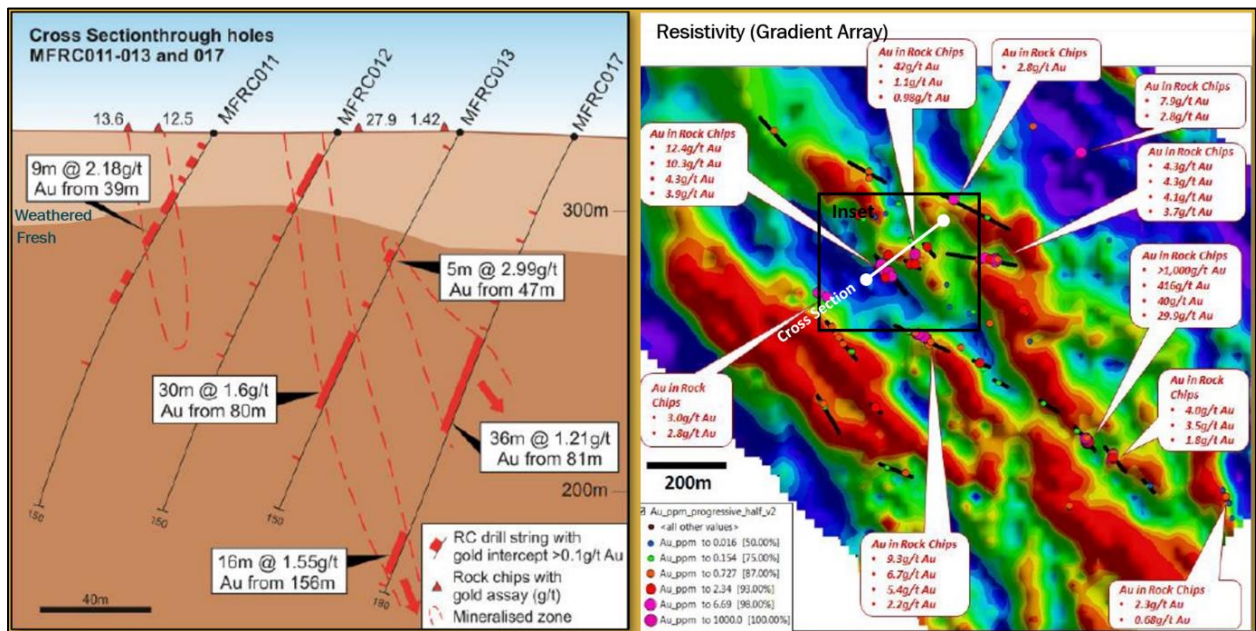


Figure 6: The cross section through Carlisle Reefs gold drilling (left), current AGC drilling will test down dip from MFRC017 and plan map (right) showing gold in rock chips over gradient array IP resistivity (ASX AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).

The style of gold deposits being explored are Orogenic gold deposits whereby gold has a strong correlation with arsenic and the gold mineralisation is hosted in brittle fractures in the rock. The fractures are cemented with quartz/carbonate and sulphides such as pyrite and arsenopyrite. This cementing process creates mineralised veins which host gold (ASX AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).

Such deposits include the World-class, multimillion ounce Victorian gold deposits, the biggest being Bendigo and Fosterville (Kirkland Lake Gold) (ASX AGC IPO Prospectus 18 Nov 2020).

**Table 1: Boxdale RC Drill Collars for BXRC001-BXRC0015 (GDA94)**

Hole_ID	Type	Max_Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Az	Dip
BXRC001	RC	100	528974	6360299	312	270	-60
BXRC002	RC	102	528933	6360297	313	270	-60
BXRC003	RC	108	528927	6360251	305	270	-60
BXRC004	RC	102	528926	6360198	315	270	-60
BXRC005	RC	102	528872	6360200	308	270	-60
BXRC006	RC	102	528874	6360298	315	90	-60
BXRC007	RC	102	528922	6360401	311	270	-60
BXRC008	RC	108	528925	6360349	314	270	-60
BXRC009	RC	102	528876	6360399	309	90	-60
BXRC010	RC	114	528298	6361326	297	180	-60
BXRC011	RC	102	528293	6361376	291	180	-60
BXRC012	RC	96	527581	6361594	291	240	-60
BXRC013	RC	120	527507	6361700	300	240	-60
BXRC014	RC	100	527515	6361743	292	240	-60
BXRC015	RC	100	527485	6361726	294	240	-60

## References

AGC ASX prospectus lodged 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020

## AGC Projects Overview

AGC's portfolio located in the Central Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW includes the Moorefield gold project exploring for multi-million ounce orogenic gold deposits, the Cargelligo copper-gold/base-metal project in the southern Cobar Super-Basin exploring for Hera and Federation style deposits, and the Gundagai gold project, exploring for multi-million ounce McPhillamy's type gold deposits.

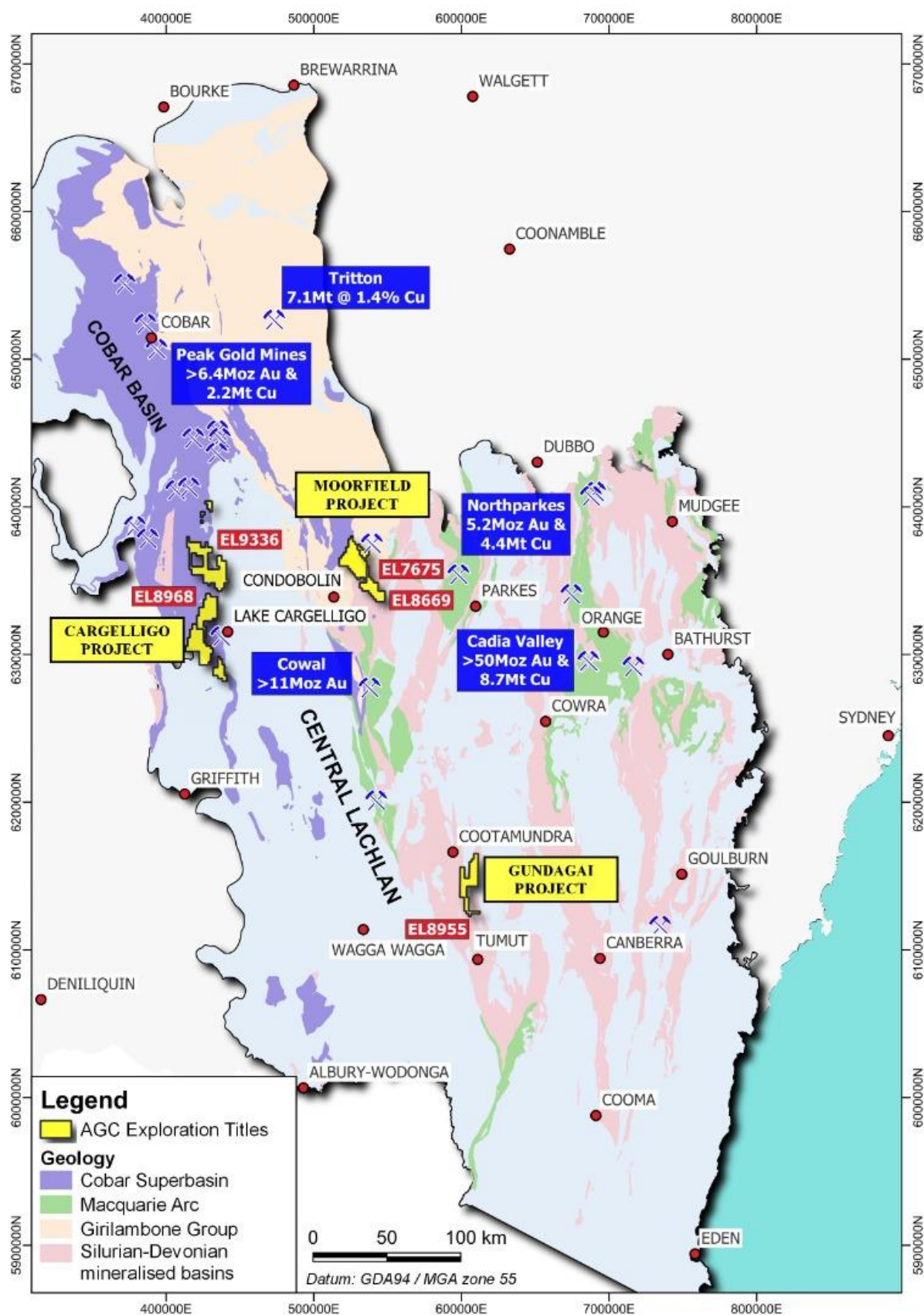


Figure 7. Location of the Cargelligo, Moorefield and Gundagai Projects in relation to major mines and deposits within the Lachlan Fold Belt., see p100 AGC ASX prospectus lodged 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of AGC.

**ENDS**

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**Forward-Looking Statements**

This announcement contains “forward-looking statements.” All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and based upon information currently available to the company and believed to have a reasonable basis. Although the company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold, and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. The forward-looking statements contain in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any “forward-looking statement”.

**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Glen Diemar who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Diemar is a full-time employee of Australian Gold and Copper Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr Diemar believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr Diemar 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 a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Diemar consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Previously Reported Information**

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company’s ASX IPO Prospectus released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The ASX IPO Prospectus is available to view on the Company’s website or on the ASX website ([www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au)). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.



## Appendix I – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: **Moorefield Project, RC Drilling, reporting drilling only, no assays.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	1m samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a cyclone splitter. Samples were mostly dry and sample loss was minimal. Sample weights were recorded on site using digital scales for each calico sample as well as a pXRF analysis directly in the calico. Reference chips for each meter were stored in chip trays and logged by a geologist. Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a KT-10 mag sus meter.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Standards and duplicates were inserted every 50 meters
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>  <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Mineralisation was not yet determined. However, the holes were geologically logged and the magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a KT-10 mag sus meter. Samples have however been sent to a laboratory and will be reported upon once results are received.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sample weights were recorded on site using digital scales for each calico sample. Average weight was 2.7kg.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Sample sizes were monitored and the cyclone was regularly agitated to reduce the potential for sample contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Not applicable: Lab assays not yet reported
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Chip samples were geologically logged for basic lithology, mineralisation, veining and alteration. Structure could not be logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging was generally qualitative except for % sulphides. Photographs taken of drill chips.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All samples were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were separated and collected via a cyclone splitter on the rig.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	1m calico samples sampled on the rig via a cyclone splitter. Standard for this sort of drilling.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Duplicates were sampled every 50m
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Duplicates were sampled every 50m
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The samples sizes were appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Not applicable: Lab data not being reported
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make</i>	Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. A Vanta pXRF VMW (20,10,10) analysed each meter calico for drill targeting and planning purposes only, not material for release.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. Assays not reported here
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	NA – Lab assays not reported
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Nil
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data and logging was recorded directly into field laptops. Visual validation as well as numerical validation was completed by two or more geologists.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments made
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	A handheld Garmin GPSmap was used to pick up collars with an averaged waypoint measurement: accuracy of 1m.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates picked up using WGS84 and transformed into Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes were preferentially located to most prospective areas.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Not applicable: Mineralisation yet to be determined
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No
Orientation of data in relation	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of drilling was designed to achieve relatively unbiased sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>to geological structure</i>	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Drilling Az was varied to best drill perpendicular to mineralised lodes and the targeted lodes dips steeply. Holes were designed to intercept near vertical mineralisation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Calicos were weighed on site during the logging and sampling process. This weight is to compare with laboratory weights as a method to check sample security and integrity. Five calicos were placed into a polyweave bag and zip tied and driven to lab by company geologist.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or review are warranted at this stage

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	EL7675 Moorefield is located 20km north of Condobolin NSW. The tenement is held by Australian Gold and Copper Ltd. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992. Land is Freehold and access was granted.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The RC drilling was planned by Australian Gold and Copper exploration staff in consultation with drilling contractor Durock Drilling. Previous to AGC, Magmatic Resources and Goldfield Ltd developed the concepts of the targets and soils, auger and mapping and drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Orogenic Gold hosted in quartz mica schists of the Ordovician Girilambone Group metasediments.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul>	<b>See table 1 in the body of the article</b>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	Not applicable
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Not applicable due to no laboratory assays announced.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Drilling Az west 260-280° and the targeted horizon dips at 60° to the East south east. Holes were designed to intercept perpendicular to mineralisation to best gain near true widths however holes tended to lift strongly.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Not applicable
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	See figure 1 in body of report
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater,</i>	Not applicable The geological results are discussed in the body of the report and are not reporting mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	See body of report
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Not applicable, no laboratory assays announced