Carnaby

ASX Announcement

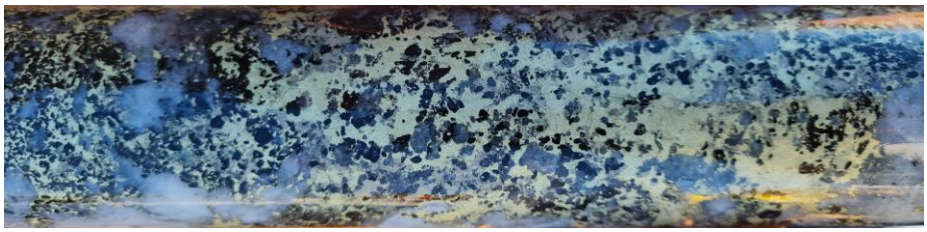
8 March 2022

STEP OUT DRILLING HITS SOUTHWEST EXTENSION OF NIL DESPERANDUM

Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (**Carnaby** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce new exploration results at the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland.

Highlights

- **At Nil Desperandum, the first southwest step out diamond drill hole (NLDD073) has intersected a broad zone of copper sulphide mineralisation over 27m downhole and located approximately 125m down plunge of the discovery hole NLDD044 (Figure 2, Table 2).**



- **Results from the Nil Desperandum prospect have also been received from RC drilling, including confirmation of the shallow southeast dip of the high-grade copper gold discovery (Figure 2, Table 1);**

NLRC066	**40m @ 1.5% Copper from 251m**
	including 30m @ 1.9% Copper from 253m
	including 7m @ 2.6% Copper from 253m
	and including 11m @ 2.9% Copper from 272m

- **The Copper mineralisation intersected in NLDD073 and NLRC066 is wide open south and southwest where several Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies are being tested with ongoing drilling.**

The Company's Managing Director, Rob Watkins commented:

"The Nil Desperandum high-grade lode is robustly continuing at depth from the discovery hole and we look forward with great anticipation to testing the IP anomalies further down plunge and drilling up and down dip of the high-grade copper gold mineralisation intersected in NLDD073. This is the first diamond hole to drill through the entire high-grade lode and has given us great insight into this unique looking new style of copper gold mineralisation."

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 143.5M

Market Cap (@ $1.58) $227M

Cash $25.8M[1]

[1]Based on cash of A$5.8 million as at 31 December 2021 and A$20m gross proceeds from recent Placement, see ASX release dated 24 January 2022.

Board and Management

Peter Bowler, Non-Exec Chairman

Rob Watkins, Managing Director

Greg Barrett, Non-Exec Director & Company Secretary

Paul Payne, Non-Exec Director

Company Highlights

- Proven and highly credentialed management team
- Tight capital structure and strong cash position
- Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny Iron Oxide Copper Gold discoveries within the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, Mt Isa inlier, Queensland.
- Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project, numerous camp scale IOCG deposits over 1,022 km^2 of tenure
- Projects near to De Grey's Hemi gold discovery on 442 km^2 of highly prospective tenure
- 100% ownership of the Tick Hill Gold Project (granted ML's) in Qld, historically one of Australia highest grade and most profitable gold mines producing 511 koz at 22 g/t gold

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GREATER DUCHESS COPPER GOLD PROJECT

Figure 1. Photo looking west of two drill rigs currently drilling at Nil Desperandum

NIL DESPERANDUM PROSPECT (CNB 82.5%, DCX 17.5%)

New RC drilling results and further visual estimations from diamond drilling at Nil Desperandum are presented in this release.

The Nil Desperandum high-grade shoot has now been intersected in three adjacent drill holes, NLDD044, NLRC066 and NLDD073 and remains completely open down plunge to the south and southwest where several IP chargeability anomalies are located (Figure 2).

It is the current interpretation that the high-grade copper gold mineralisation in these three holes does represent the start of a new high-grade lode that sits above and slightly offset from the previously defined copper gold breccia lode that has been defined by previous drilling.

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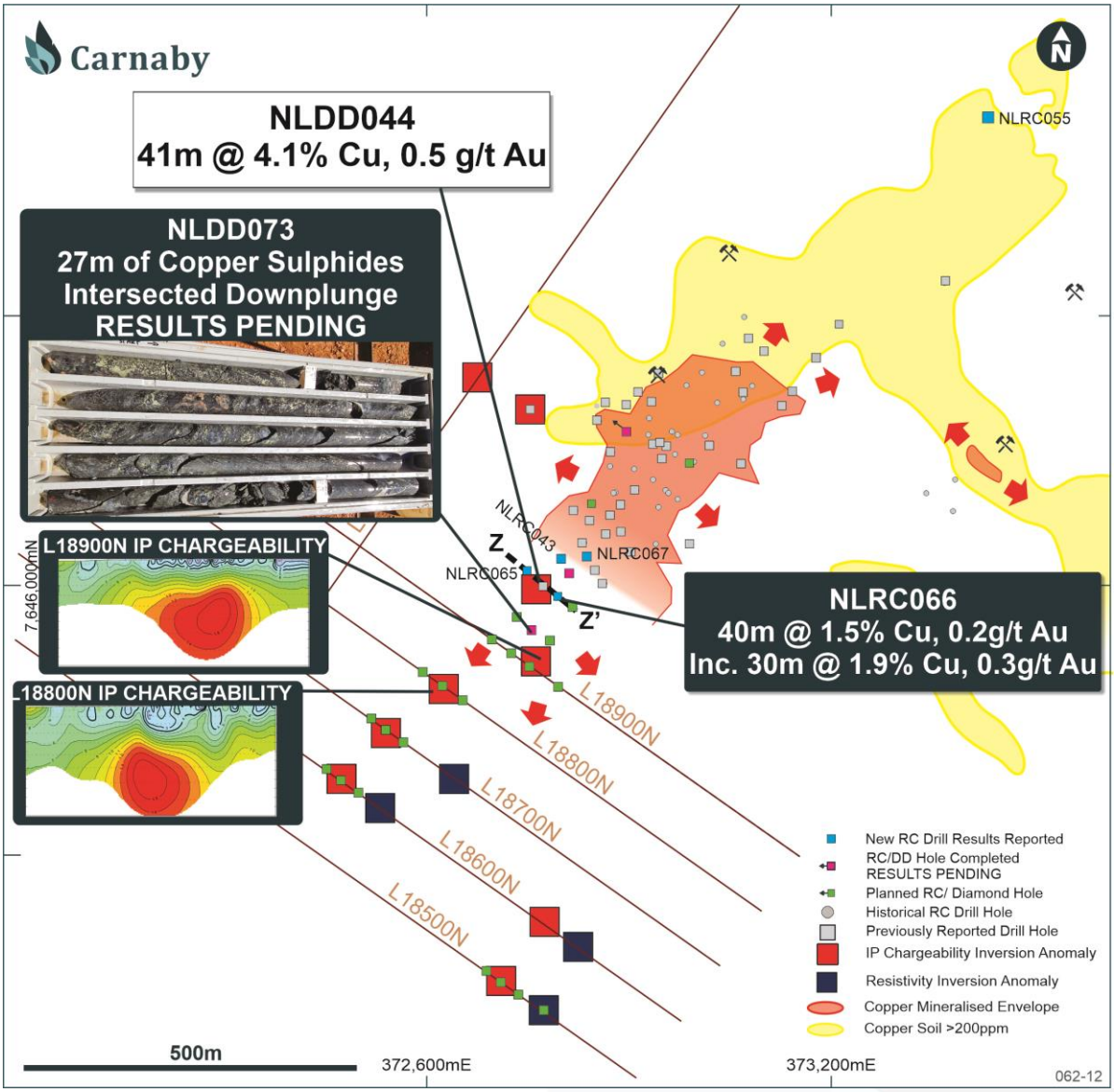

Figure 2. Nil Desperandum Plan location of RC and diamond drill holes and chargeability anomalies.

NLDD073

Diamond drill hole NLDD073 is the first step out hole to test the south to southwest down plunge extension of the high-grade discovery hole NLDD044, which intersected 41m @ 4.1% copper (see ASX release 29 December 2021).

NLDD073 has intersected 27m of copper sulphide mineralisation from 363m down hole including a ~15m downhole zone of very strong copper sulphide mineralisation from 373m, confirming that the high-grade copper gold mineralisation does extend down plunge and remains completely open. Visual estimates of copper sulphides logged in NLDD073 are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2 (photos are presented in Figures 3-6).

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NLDD073 was collared approximately 70m SSW of discovery hole NLDD044 (Figure 2). The strongly mineralised shoot was intersected in a position approximately 125m down plunge of the NLDD044 and NLRC066 intersections. Additional drilling is underway to test both up dip and down dip of NLDD073 to quantify the magnitude of the mineralisation either side of this intersection.

Additional drilling is also underway to commence testing the numerous IP chargeability anomalies south and southwest of this hole (Figure 2).

This diamond hole is the first hole to core through the entire mineralised interval of the new high-grade lode revealing a unique looking new style of copper gold mineralisation which includes mostly matrix fill chalcopyrite (Figure 3-6) and minor unusual chalcopyrite-feldspar-quartz pegmatite dykes.

Figure 3. Nil Desperandum NLDD073 core from 385.9-386.5m.

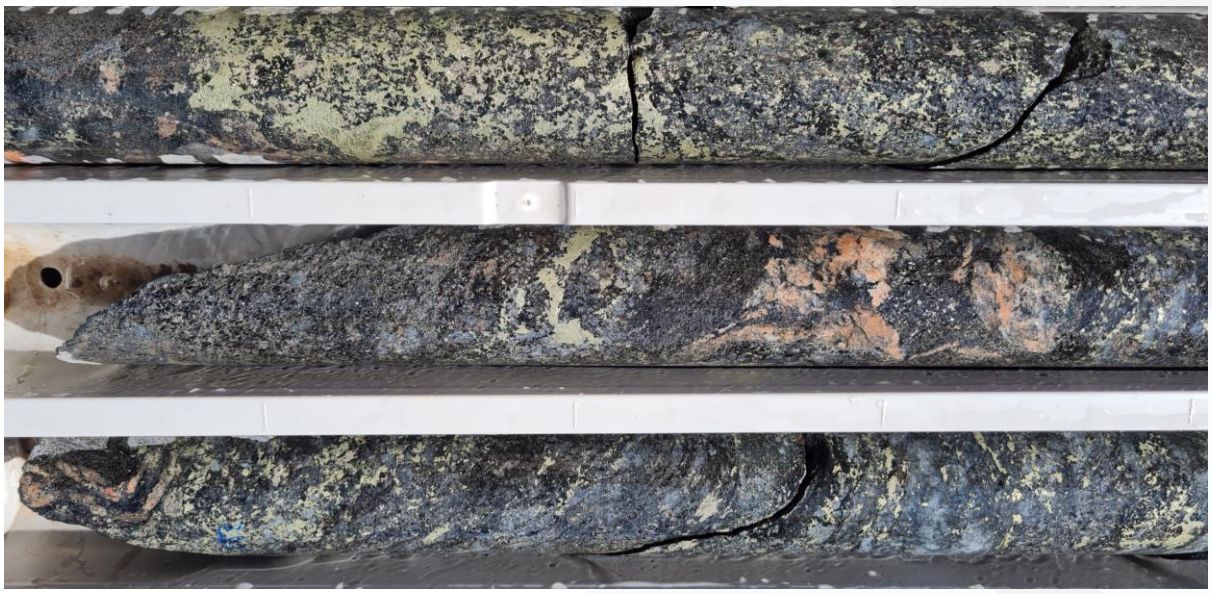

Figure 4. Nil Desperandum NLDD073 core from 380.6-381.1m, 381.3 - 381.6m, 382.1 – 382.5m (top to bottom).

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Figure 5. Nil Desperandum NLDD073 core from 380.6-384.4m.

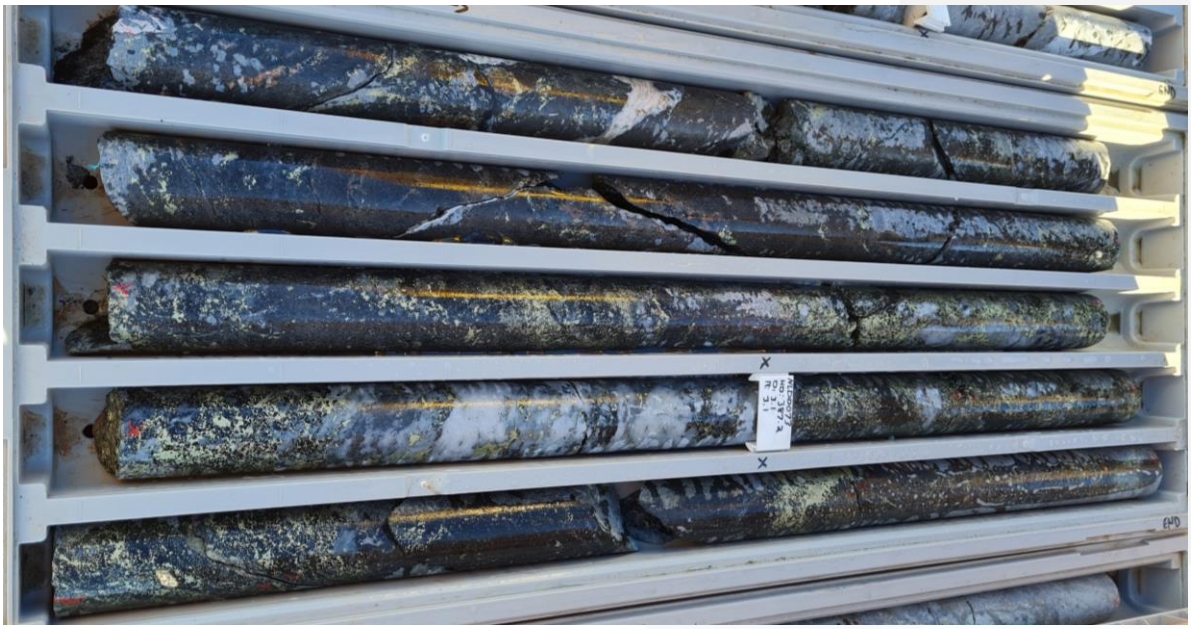

Figure 6. Nil Desperandum NLDD073 core from 384.4-388.5m.

NLRC065 and NLRC066

Results have been received for drill holes NLRC065 and NLRC066 which were drilled on section immediately up dip and down dip of the high-grade discovery drill hole NLDD044 (Figure 2 & 7).

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Results from NLRC066 have confirmed a broad zone of high-grade copper gold mineralisation dipping shallowly southeast and directly linking to the high-grade discovery drill hole result of 41m @ 4.1% copper in NLDD044. A further step out hole is underway to test down dip of NLRC066. Results for **NLRC066** are;

40m @ 1.5% Copper, 0.2 g/t Gold from 251m,

Including 30m @ 1.9% Copper, 0.3 g/t Gold from 253m,

Including 7m @ 2.6% Copper, 0.2 g/t Gold from 253m,

And Including 11m @ 2.9% Copper, 0.5 g/t Gold from 272m.

RC drill hole NLRC065 was drilled up dip of NLDD044 and intersected more distal style disseminated copper gold mineralisation recording 10m @ 0.4% copper from 209m including 2m @ 1.4% copper from 209m (Figure 7).

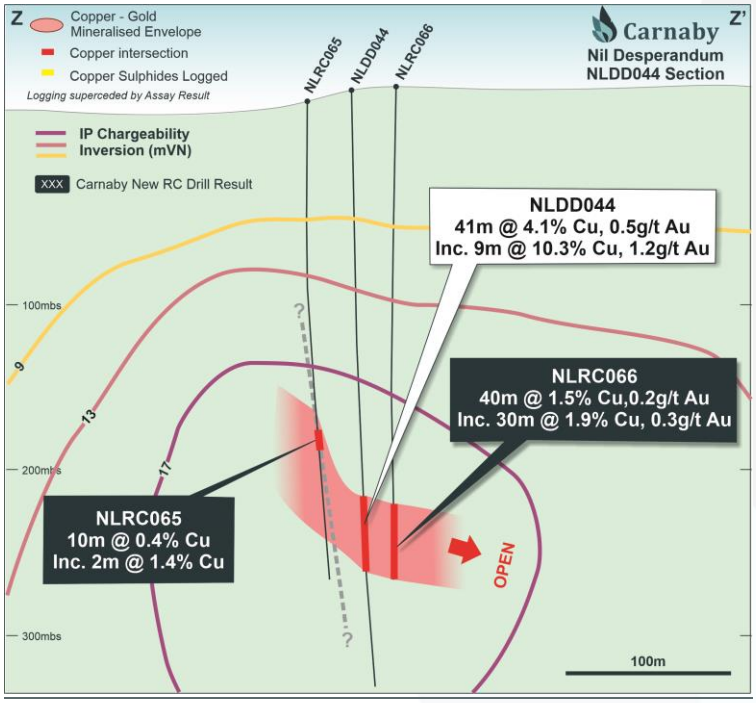

Figure 7. Cross Section of Discovery Hole and New Results for NLRC065 and NLRC066.

The controls of the Nil Desperandum high-grade shoot are at an early stage of understanding and definition, however it is inferred that a steeply dipping, southwest striking fault may exist and provide an important bounding structure to the western side of the high-grade breccia shoot, which often forms an abrupt transition from the thick high-grade breccia lode to lower grade disseminated mineralisation (e.g. Figure 7). Additional diamond drilling is required to determine whether a steep bounding type fault exists. Regardless, the high-grade copper gold

mineralisation is very strongly hosted by and continuous within a major, moderately southeast dipping shear zone (Figure 7).

NLRC043 and NLRC067

NLRC043 and NLRC067 were drilled targeting plunge positions of the main high-grade breccia shoots with both holes intersecting broad zones of copper gold mineralisation.

NLRC043 targeted the up-plunge position of the newly discovered high-grade shoot and is interpreted to have intersected the lower grade western margin of the shoot with a result of;

25m @ 0.6% copper, 0.1 g/t gold from 186m,

Including 4m @ 1.0% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 186m,

And Including 3m @ 1.4% copper, 0.4g/t gold from 195m.

NLRC067 was an infill hole targeting the high-grade shoot position, however the hole drifted off target and only intersected the lower grade western margin of the breccia shoot (Figure 8). Results were;

19m @ 0.9% copper, 0.2 g/t gold from 213m,

Including 6m @ 1.6% copper, 0.4 g/t gold from 226m.

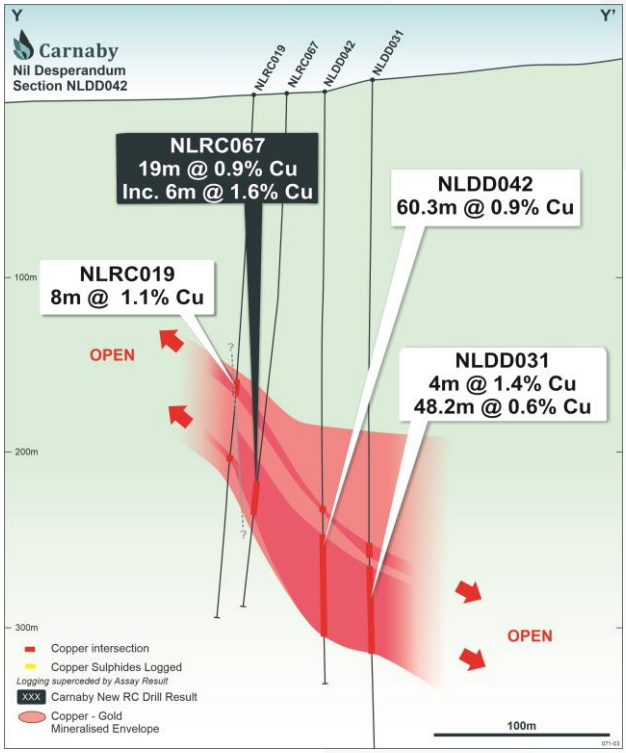

Figure 8. Cross Section Showing New Results for NLRC067.

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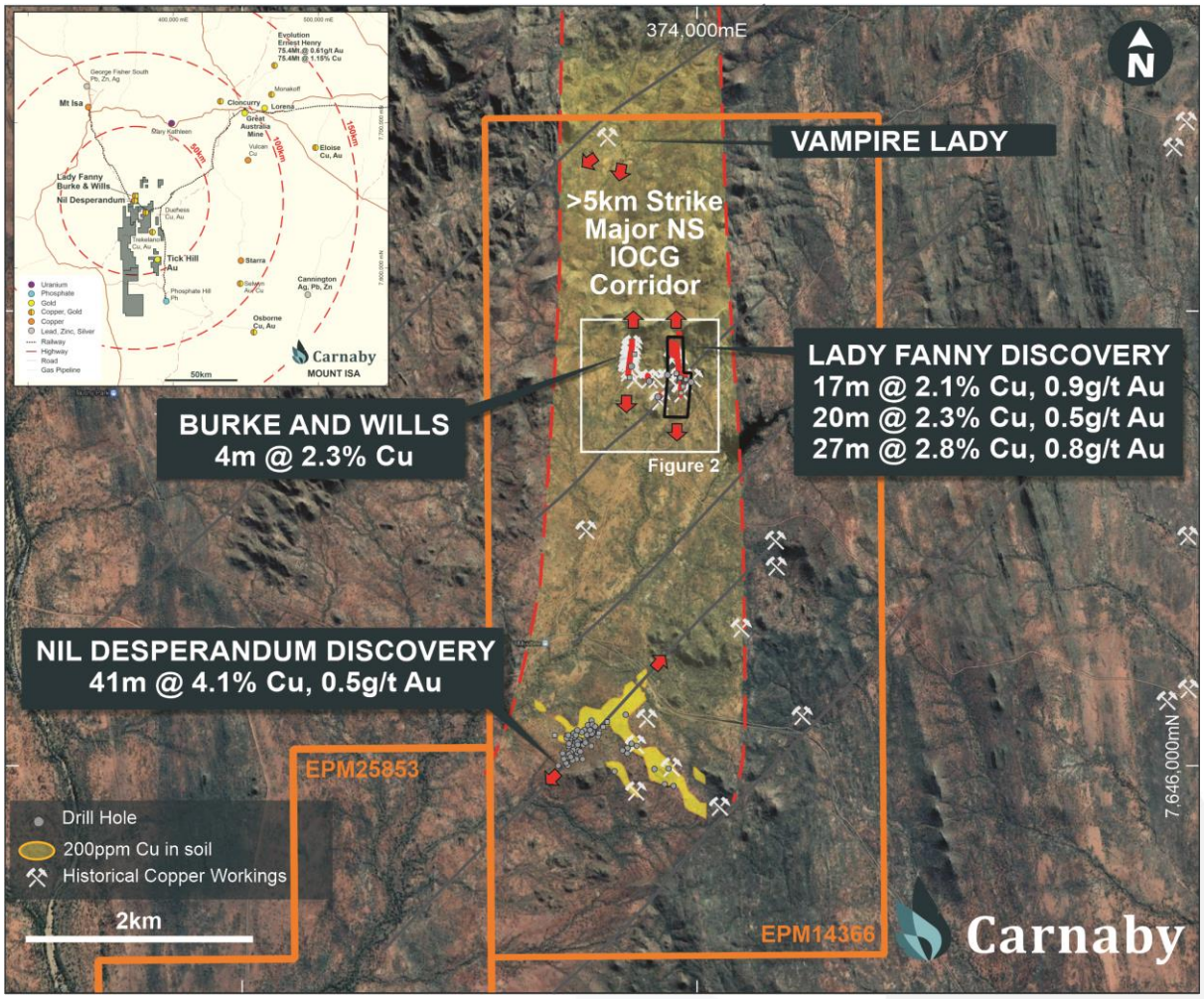

Figure 9. Location Plan of Lady Fanny and Nil Desperandum Discoveries.

Further information regarding the Company can be found on the Company's website www.carnabyresources.com.au

For further information please contact:
Robert Watkins, Managing Director
+61 8 9320 2320

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Robert Watkins. Mr Watkins is a Director of the Company and a Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Watkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Watkins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code).

Disclaimer

References may have been made in this announcement to certain ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and the mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the

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information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Exploration Target(s) or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 announcement.

Recently released ASX Material References that relate to this announcement include:

Lady Fanny Shines and Expands On New IP Surveys and Drilling, 25 February 2022

Lady Fanny IP Survey lights Up Strong Chargeability Targets, 17 February 2022

Nil Desperandum Continues To Grow, 11 February 2022

Major Discovery Confirmed at Nil Desperandum, 4 February 2022

Lady Fanny Prospect – LFRC008 40m @ 1.0%Cu And 11m @ 1.7%Cu, 17 January 2022

Stunning First Drill Results Lady Fanny – 27m @ 2.8% Copper, 13 January 2022

Strong Drill Results at Nil Desperandum – 60m @ 0.9% Copper, 10 January 2022

Major Copper Gold Discovery 41m @ 4.1% Cu Inc 9m @ 10.3% Cu, 29 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 17 December, 21 December 2021

CNB: Re-release of ASX Announcement dated 13 December, 21 December 2021

Exploration Update – 10,000m of Drilling Underway, 25 November 2021

Greater Duchess Copper Gold Project Grows, 25 October 2021

Mineralisation Extended Greater Duchess Copper-Gold Project, 16 September 2021

APPENDIX ONE

Details regarding the specific information for the drilling discussed in this news release are included below in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	Depth From	Interval	Cu %	Au (g/t)
NLRC043	372806.9	7646039.1	398.8	-90	0	300	186	25	0.6	0.1
							Incl. 186	4	1	0.2
							Incl. 195	3	1.4	0.4
NLRC055	373434.4	7646696.9	393.4	-55	35	175			NSA	
NLDD065	372756.9	7646021.9	398.2	-90	0	300	209	10	0.4	0.05
							Incl. 209	2	1.4	0.2
NLRC066	372799.6	7645986.8	403.5	-90	0	300	251	**40**	**1.5**	0.2
							Incl. 253	**30**	**1.9**	0.3
							Incl. 253	**7**	**2.6**	0.2
							Incl. 272	**11**	**2.9**	**0.5**
NLDD067	372836.3	7646046.7	400.0	-90	0	300	213	**19**	**0.9**	0.2
							Incl. 226	**6**	**1.6**	0.4
NLDD073	372759.7	7645935.8	407.3	-90	0	440.9	**Results Pending**			

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Table 2. Visual Estimates and Description of Sulphide Mineralisation.

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that estimates of sulphide mineral abundance from preliminary geological logging should not be considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. Assay results are required to determine the actual widths and grade of the visible mineralisation.

Hole_Id	m_From	m_To	Interval	Sulphide	%	Style	Sulphide	%	Style
NLDD073	363	366.9	3.9	Chalcopyrite	1	Breccia	Pyrite	0.5	Breccia
NLDD073	366.9	369.5	2.6	Chalcopyrite	2	Breccia	Pyrite	1	Breccia
NLDD073	369.5	370	0.5	Chalcopyrite	1	Breccia	Pyrite	0.5	Breccia
NLDD073	370	373.3	3.3						
NLDD073	373.3	373.6	0.3	Chalcopyrite	6	Breccia	Pyrite	1	Breccia
NLDD073	373.6	378.4	4.8	Chalcopyrite	1	Breccia	Pyrite	0.5	Breccia
NLDD073	378.4	380.7	2.3	Chalcopyrite	2	Breccia	Pyrite	0.5	Breccia
NLDD073	380.7	383.7	3	Chalcopyrite	11	Breccia	Pyrite	3	Breccia
NLDD073	383.7	384.3	0.6	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer	Pyrite	0.5	Breccia
NLDD073	384.3	385.5	1.2	Chalcopyrite	4	Stringer	Pyrite	1	Breccia
NLDD073	385.5	388.2	2.7	Chalcopyrite	13	Breccia	Pyrite	4	Breccia
NLDD073	388.2	390.3	2.1	Chalcopyrite	1	Stringer	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
NLDD073	390.3	393.4	3.1	Chalcopyrite	0.50	Disseminated	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated

APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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	• Visually estimated sulphide abundance are presented in Appendix 1. • The RC drill chips were logged and visual abundances estimated by suitably qualified and experienced geologist. • Some check portable XRF readings have been taken from selected drill samples. • Sampling from diamond core was from selected geological intervals of varying length, mostly 1m within the mineralisation. Core was half core sampled within the mineralised zones and quarter core sampled over 2m intervals in the non-mineralised intervals. • Recent RC samples were collected via a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. A 2-3kg sample was collected from each 1m interval. • IP Geophysics undertaken using the following equipment: Multi-channel IP receiver (10x Iris Fullwaver or GDD RX32) One

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	GDD TXIV, 20Amp transmitter 20x half-cell non-polarising electrodes Eight kilometres of industry rated IP cable and collection mechanisms Two 64s Garmin handheld GPS Field processing computer
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).	• All recent RC holes were completed using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • Diamond drilling was completed using NQ sized core after re-entering a 300m deep RC pre-collar.
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.	• For recent RC drilling, no significant recovery issues for samples were observed. • Drill chips collected in chip trays are considered a reasonable visual representation of the entire sample interval. • No significant core loss was observed from the recent diamond holes.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure and alteration. • Diamond core holes logged for lithology, weathering, mineralisation, veining, structure, alteration and RQD. Holes less than 85 degrees dip were orientated and measurements of the structures and mineralisation taken. • All chips have been stored in chip trays on 1m intervals and logged in the field.
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.	• All RC samples are cone split at the cyclone to create a 1m sample of 2-3kg. The remaining sample is retained in a plastic bag at the drill site. • For mineralised zones, the 1m cone split sample is taken for analysis. For non-mineralised zones a 5m composite spear sample is collected and the individual 1m cone split samples over the same interval retained for later analysis if positive results are returned. • Core samples are half sawn on one side of the orientation line and core consistently samples on one side. Mineralised core is generally sampled on 1m or less intervals. Where sampled, non-mineralised core is quarter cut and sampled on 2m intervals.
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	• Company inserted blanks are inserted as the first sample for every hole. A company inserted gold standard and a copper standard are inserted every 50th sample. No standard identification numbers are provided to the lab. • Standards are checked against expected values to ensure they are within tolerance. No issues have been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• The following equipment was employed in the IP geophysics survey; • Multi-channel IP receiver (10x Iris Fullwaver or GDD RX32) • One GDD TXIV, 20Amp transmitter 20x half-cell non-polarising electrodes Eight kilometres of industry rated IP cable and collection mechanisms Two 64s Garmin handheld GPS Field processing computer 6 line, line 1 angled 125°-305°, all other lines angles 035°-215° Lines 19000N and 5300E using 100 m A-spacing for receiver and transmitter, all other lines using 50 m A-spacing on receivers and 100 m on transmitter. Receiver and transmitter points offset. Measurements made in PDP and DPP sense.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Historic production data has been collated from government open file reports. • A Maxgeo SQL database is currently used in house for all historic and new records. Recent results have been reported directly from lab reports and sample sheets collated in excel. • Results reported below the detection limit have been stored in the database at half the detection limit – eg <0.001ppm stored as 0.0005ppm
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.	• All hole locations were obtained using a Trimble SP60 GPS in UTM MGA94. Current RC holes were downhole surveyed by Reflex True North seeking gyro. • IP locations were obtained using a Garmin GPS in UTM MGA94 mode
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Further extensional and infill drilling is required to confirm the orientation and true width of the copper mineralisation intersected. • Most IP lines are at right-angles to the main mineralisation.
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.	• Most IP lines and drilling are at right-angles to the main mineralisation. • All holes were considered to intersect the mineralisation at a reasonable angle.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Recent RC drilling has had all samples immediately taken following drilling and submitted for assay by supervising Carnaby geology personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not conducted

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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 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 Lady Fanny Prospect area encompassed by historical expired mining leases have been amalgamated into EPM14366 and is 100% owned by Carnaby. • The Nil Desperandum Prospect is located on EPM14366 (82.5% interest acquired from Discovex). • Discovex retain a 17.5% free carried interest in the project through to a Decision To Mine. • At a Decision to Mine, Carnaby has the first right of refusal to acquire the remaining interest for fair market value.
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There has been exploration work conducted over the Queensland project regions for over a century by previous explorers. The project comes with significant geoscientific information which covers the tenements and general region, including: a compiled database of 6658 drill hole (exploration and near-mine), 60,300 drilling assays and over 50,000 soils and stream sediment geochemistry results. This previous exploration work is understood to have been undertaken to an industry accepted standard and will be assessed in further detail as the projects are developed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Nil Desperandum and Lady Fanny prospects area located in the Mary Kathleen domain of the eastern Fold Belt, Mount Isa Inlier. The Eastern Fold Belt is well known for copper, gold and copper-gold deposits; generally considered variants of IOCG deposits. The region hosts several long-lived mines and numerous historical workings. Deposits are structurally controlled, forming proximal to district-scale structures which are observable in mapped geology and geophysical images. Local controls on the distribution of mineralisation at the prospect scale can be more variable and is understood to be dependent on lithological domains present at the local-scale, and orientation with respect to structures and the stress-field during D3/D4 deformation, associated with mineralisation. • Consolidation of the ground position around the mining centres of Tick Hill and Duchess and planned structural geology analysis enables Carnaby to effectively explore the area for gold and copper-gold deposits.
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.	• Included in report Refer to Appendix 1, Table 1.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Visual estimates given in Appendix 1, Table 2 represent the intervals as sampled and to be assayed. • Assay results are yet to be received.
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').	• All intervals are reported are downhole width and true widths are not known.
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 the body of the announcement.
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.	• Visual estimates of copper sulphides by individual meters are presented in Appendix 1, Table 2
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.	• As discussed in the announcement
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Planned exploration works are detailed in the announcement.