

ANNOUNCEMENT

STRATEGIC TENEMENT ACQUISITION ADDS EXCITING DRILL TARGETS



Highlights

New Striker tenement acquisition consolidates district scale package;

Tenement covers highly ranked VTEM anomaly with robust Cu-Pb-Zn soil anomaly;

Limited historical drilling ended in mineralisation including:

- 18m @ 0.88% Zn including 6m @ 1.63% Zn, 0.56% Pb & 11 g/t Ag;
- 45m @ 0.48% Zn: and
- 45m @ 0.43% Zn;

Striker geological setting similar to the Mt Chalmers deposit.

Overview

QMiner Limited (ASX:QML) (QMiner or Company) is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new strategic tenement (EPM 29043) over the Striker prospect. Striker is a sought-after target that now forms part of the Company's flagship Mt Chalmers copper and gold project, located 17km north-east of Rockhampton, Queensland (Figure 1).

Previously unavailable, the tenement hosts robust multi-element soil geochemical anomalies detected during a regional survey conducted by Geopeko Limited (Geopeko) in the 1970's¹. To test these anomalies, Geopeko drilled four holes, two ending in mineralisation and two ending above the mineralised horizon. The mineralised horizon is an intensely pyritic rhyolite tuff below a strong alteration zone.

The QMiner 2023 VTEM geophysical survey identified an excellent chargeability anomaly coincident with this target². The Company believes this Striker target contains all of the inputs required for a Mt Chalmers style deposit.

Management Comment

Commenting on this expansion, QMiner Executive Chairman Andrew Sparke said:

¹ ASX Announcement https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02402944-6A1044221?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4

² ASX Announcement <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/QML/02751083.pdf>

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“We have been waiting for this strategic tenement to become available for some time as it hosts intense sulphide mineralisation, with favourable geology and strong geochemical and geophysical support. There is a clear case for drilling this target now that the tenement has been granted.”

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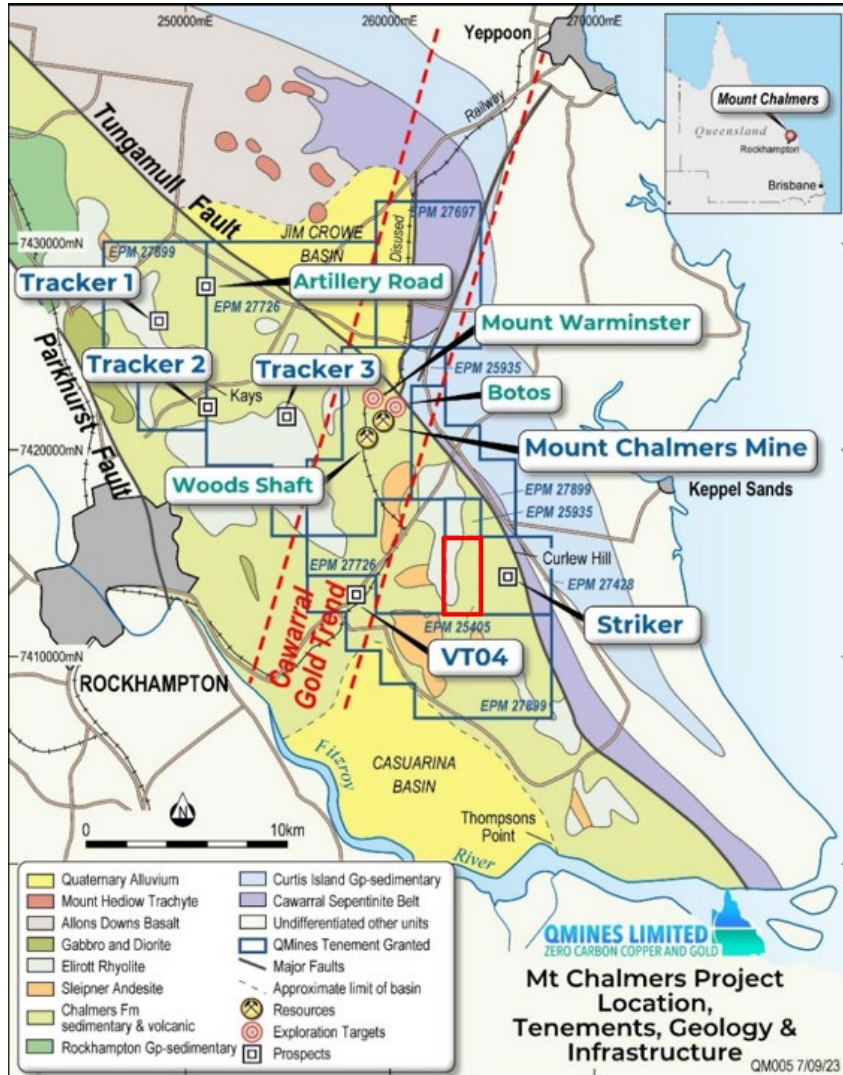


Figure 1: Location, tenure and geology of the Mt Chalmers project and newly acquired tenement (red box).

Tenement Acquisition

QMiner applied for 33 sub blocks to close a notable window within its Mt Chalmers tenement holdings. EPM 29043 was granted to Rocky Copper Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary) on 9 September 2024 for a minimum period of 5 years.

This area was previously covered by an existing tenement held by a local landowner, who undertook limited work. There is also evidence of small scale alluvial mining in the area.

Local Geology

The area of interest comprises NW-SE striking and west dipping felsic volcanics and interbedded marine sedimentary rocks including pyritic black shales of the Chalmers Formation. These units have been intruded by andesitic and dolerite sills and dykes. The geology is the same at Mt Chalmers and is considered a prime Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) exploration setting. Figure 2 shows the geology of the southern part of the tenement area. The northern part is covered by recent alluvium.

Near the top of the sequence a major alteration zone appears to have partly replaced a rhyolite tuff unit. The zone comprises an intensely altered, variably pyritic and gossanous muscovite-sericite-chlorite zone. This zone is

recessive except where silicified, and one siliceous part of this zone forms a high central hill. Local small rich gossans within the alteration zone comprises Fe-Mn rich cellular boxworks and appear to be stringer zones rather than massive gossan.

Along strike, abandoned workings were identified by Geopeko (Figure 2) but no additional data is available.

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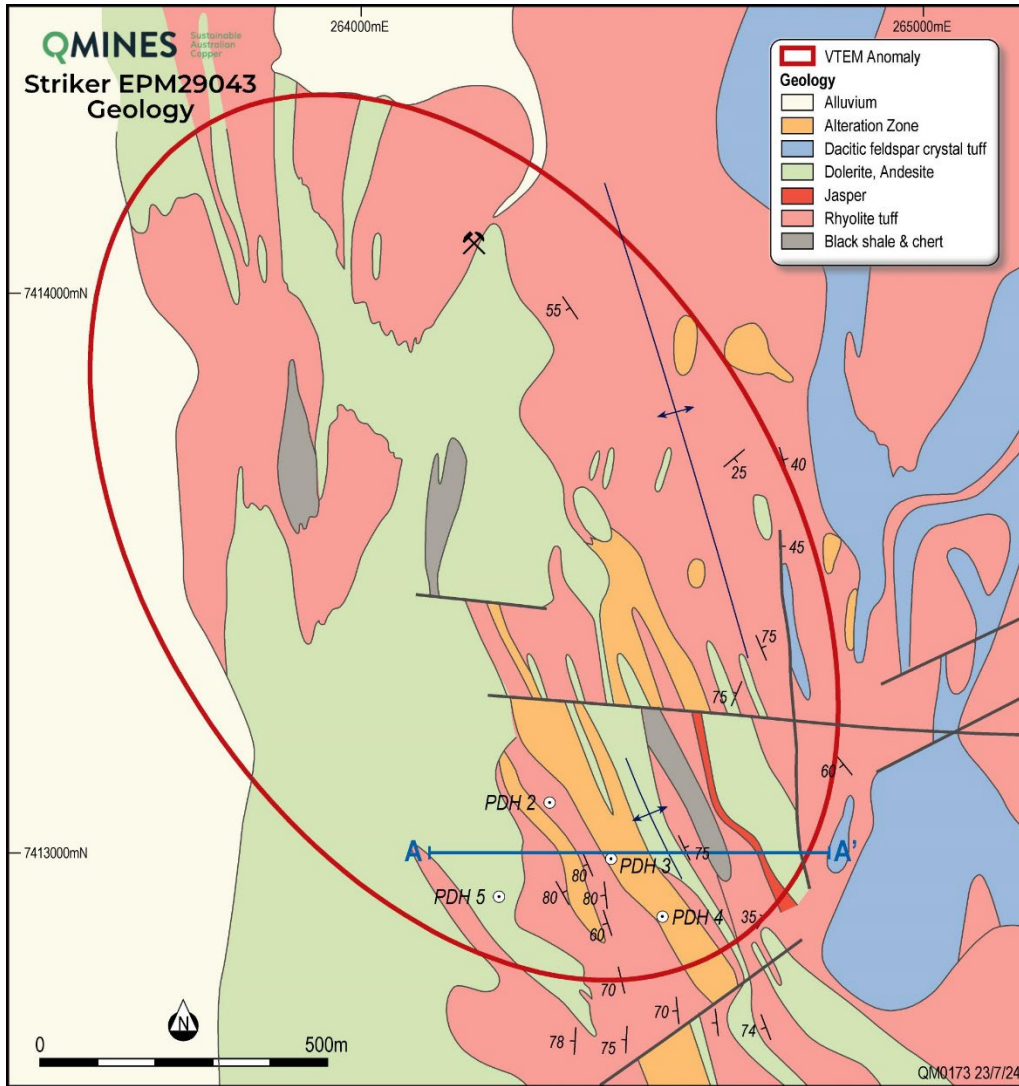


Figure 2: Geology of the southern part of the tenement area.

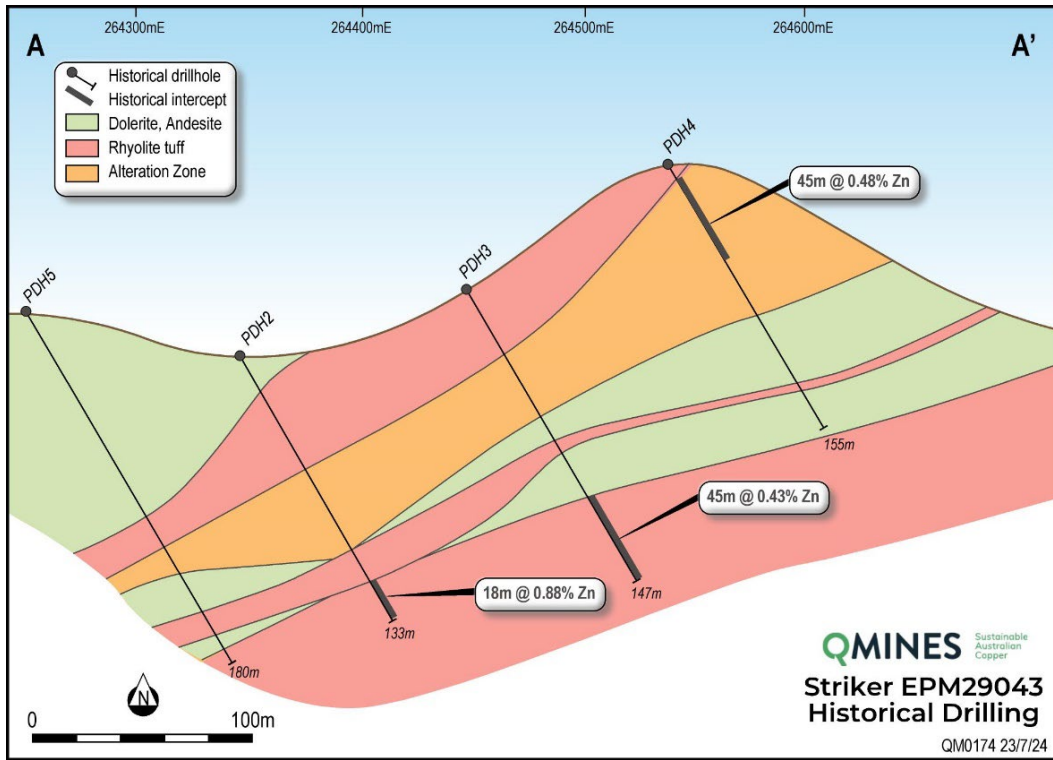


Figure 3: Section A-A' historical drilling.

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Historic Drilling

Geopeko drilled four percussion holes in 1981 to test soil Cu-Zn geochemical anomalies. A cross section is shown in Figure 3. Significant intercepts were:

- 18m @ 0.88% Zn from 115m including 6m @ 1.63% Zn, 0.56% Pb and 11g/t Ag in hole H18 PDH2;
- 45m @ 0.43% Zn from 102m in hole H18 PD3; and
- 45m @ 0.48% Zn from 6m in hole H18 PDH4.

Drillholes PDH2 and 3 intersected and terminated in highly altered rhyolitic tuff containing several percent sulphides. This appears to be a separate alteration zone to the main alteration zone described above. All four holes were terminated before either closing the mineralisation or before reaching mineralisation due to excessive groundwater inflows.

Geophysics

The initial QMINES VTEM airborne survey did not detect any notable anomaly within the new tenement area. Subsequent modelling to remove IP effects from the data has located a highly ranked anomaly, marked by the oval boundary on the various figures. This anomaly is a single peak, narrow to moderate width, strike extensive early to late time response. It correlates with strong chargeability, resistivity and magnetic anomalies, as well as the mineralisation zone and its geochemical response. Figure 4 reveals these features.

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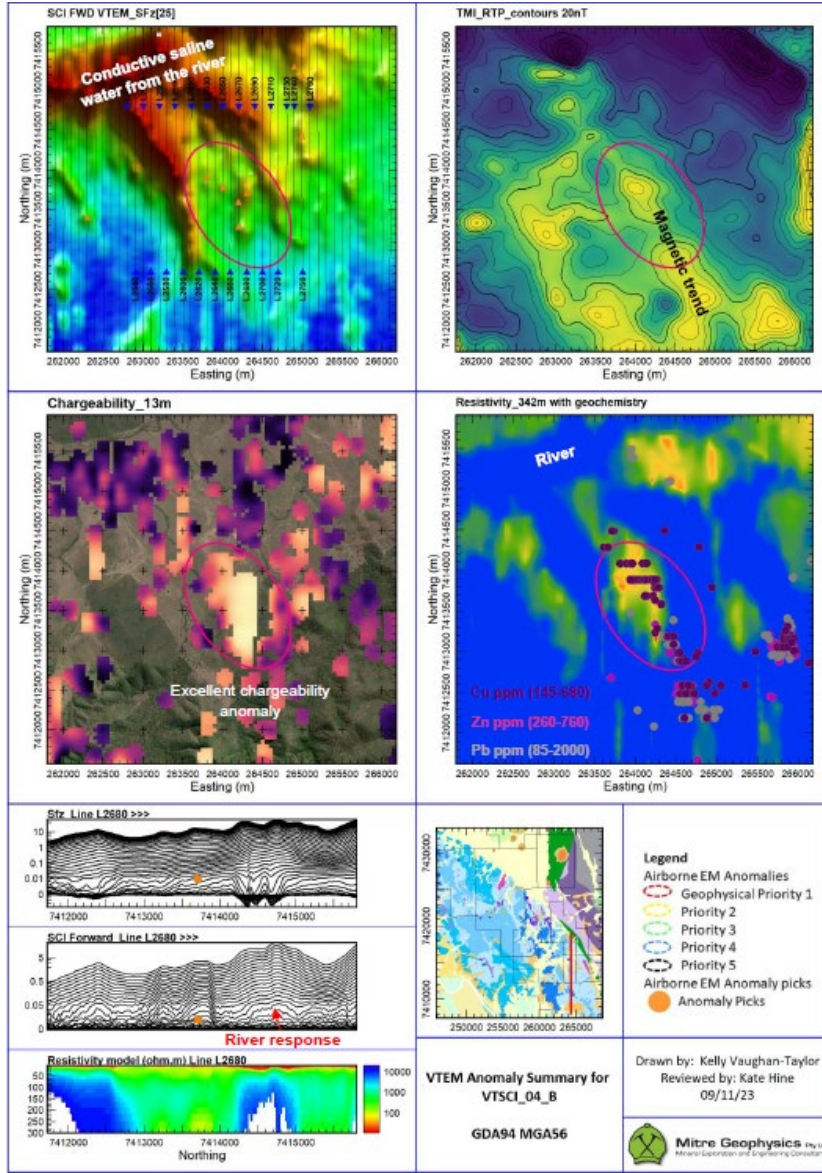


Figure 4: Geophysical summary.

Geochemistry

Regional soil geochemical testing by Geopeko in the late 1970's identified strong Cu, Pb and Zn anomalies coincident with the mapped alteration zones, as well as along strike to the northwest. Figure 5 shows significant Cu and Zn values above 250ppm (pink symbols) which define these anomalies.

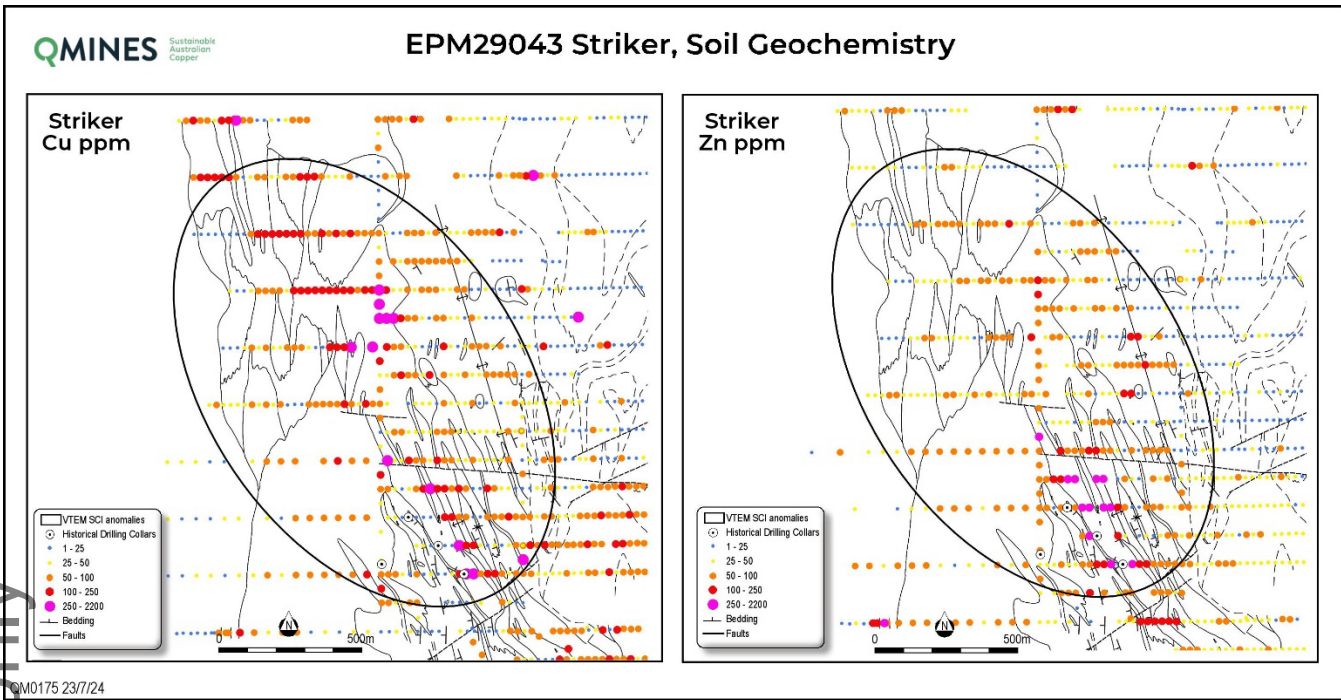


Figure 5: Historical soil geochemical results.

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Next Steps

Following the granting of the tenement, the Company now plans to complete reconnaissance work with a first pass drilling program to follow. Deeper and additional drilling is required to properly test the robust north-west-trending alteration and mineralisation zones in the search for Mt Chalmers VHMS-style deposits there.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning QMines Limited planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although QMines 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 further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Cautionary Statement - Historic Data

Drilling and surface sampling data presented herein are historic in nature. The Company's Competent Person has reviewed the reports but has not yet visited the site. The Company considers the results are relevant as a guide to future exploration and are included for reference purposes only. Further drilling will be required by the Company to verify historic results.

Competent Person Statement

Exploration

The information in this document that relates to mineral exploration and exploration targets is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Glenn Whalan, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Whalan is QMines' principal geologist and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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' (JORC 2012 Mineral Code). Mr Whalan consents to the inclusion in this document of the exploration information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reserve Statement

Deposit ¹	Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)
Mt Chalmers	Proven	5.1	0.3%	0.72	0.58	0.25	4.70	5.80
Mt Chalmers	Probable	4.5	0.3%	0.57	0.37	0.29	5.50	3.60
Total¹		9.6	0.3%	0.65	0.48	0.27	5.20	4.30

¹ ASX Announcement – [Mt Chalmers PFS Supports Viable Copper & Gold Mine](#), 30 April 2024. Rounding errors may occur.

Resource Statements

Deposit ²	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)
Mt Chalmers	Measured	4.2	0.3%	0.89	0.69	0.23	4.97	5.37
Mt Chalmers	Indicated	5.8	0.3%	0.69	0.28	0.19	3.99	3.77
Mt Chalmers	Inferred	1.3	0.3%	0.60	0.19	0.27	5.41	2.02
Total²		11.3	0.3%	0.75	0.42	0.23	4.60	4.30

² ASX Announcement – [Mt Chalmers PFS Supports Viable Copper & Gold Mine](#), 30 April 2024. Rounding errors may occur.

Deposit ³	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% Cu)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Not in Mine Plan
Woods Shaft	Inferred	0.54	0.3%	0.50	0.95	-	-	
Total³		0.54	0.3%	0.50	0.95	-	-	

³ ASX Announcement – [Maiden Woods Shaft Resource](#), 22 November 2022.

Deposit ⁴	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut Off (% CuEq)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Not in Mine Plan
Develin Creek	Indicated	1.5	0.5%	1.21	0.18	1.25	7.1	
Develin Creek	Inferred	1.7	0.5%	0.92	0.16	1.20	4.8	
Total⁴		3.2	0.5%	1.05	0.17	1.22	5.9	

⁴ ASX Announcement – [QMiner Delivers Fifth Resource At Develin Creek](#), 18 September 2023.

Deposit ⁵	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Not in Mine Plan
Botos	Exploration Target	1.5 - 2.5	0.1-0.2	0.5-0.8	1.1-1.4	30-50	0.5-0.7	
Mt Warminster	Exploration Target	1.5 - 1.8	0.1-0.2	-	0.5-0.7	8-12	0.25-0.35	
Total⁵		3.0 - 4.3						

⁵ ASX Announcement – [QMiner IPO Prospectus \(Botos & Mt Warminster Exploration Targets\)](#), 4 May 2021.

About QMines

QMines Limited (ASX:QML) is a Queensland focused copper and gold development Company. The Company owns rights to 100% of The Mt Chalmers (copper-gold) and Develin Creek (copper-zinc) deposits, located within 90km of Rockhampton in Queensland.

Mt Chalmers is a high- grade historic mine that produced 1.2Mt @ 2.0% Cu, 3.6g/t Au and 19g/t Ag between 1898-1982.

Project & Ownership



QMines Limited

ACN 643 312 104

ASX:QML

Unlisted Options

5,750,000 (\$0.375 strike, 3 year term)

Shares on Issue

274,329,188

The Mt Chalmers and Develin Creek projects now have a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource (JORC 2012) of **15.1Mt @ 1.3% CuEq for 195,800t CuEq.**^{1,2}

QMines' objective is to make new discoveries, commercialise existing deposits and transition the Company towards sustainable copper production.

Directors & Management

Andrew Sparke
Executive Chairman

James Anderson
General Manager
Operations

Peter Caristo
Non-Executive Director
(Technical)

Elissa Hansen
Non-Executive
Director
& Company Secretary

Glenn Whalan
Geologist
(Competent Person)

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results and mineral resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources 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.

^{1.} ASX Announcement - Mt Chalmers Resource Upgrade. 22 Nov 2022
^{2.} ASX Announcement - QMines Delivers Fight Resource at Develin Creek. 22 Sept 2022

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ASX:QML

QMINES

Sustainable
Australian
Copper

qmines.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Mt Warminster Mineral Resources

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QMINES has not yet drilled at EPM 29043. The limited information in this table refers to historical drilling by Geopeko in 1980. Geopeko drilled 4 percussion holes for a total 615 metres. The 1980 samples were collected at 3m intervals. No information on sample collection was found but it is likely that Geopeko, a reputable company, maintained best practice for that time. No QAQC data is available.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percussion drilling was likely completed by the Mount Morgan Ingersoll-Rand Crawlair rig with an auxiliary compressor.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information has been located however Geopeko was a leading mineral explorer so drilling methods were likely consistent with or better than industry practices at the time. • Water inflows caused some holes to be stopped short of their planned depth. It is likely that at least some samples were damp and/or wet. It is unknown how much this affected sample quality. • The samples should not be relied upon for resource estimation, however they are still usable for the purposes of early-stage exploration.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling was logged by Company geologists onto paper logs and then typed. Drill logs are unavailable on open file and drilling results have been retrieved from submitted cross sections. • Geological information consists of lithology descriptions, alteration, mineralisation, veining, weathering etc.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on the sub-sampling techniques are not available. • Sample quality is unknown. These results should be viewed with caution and treated as being indicative of mineralisation. • QAQC CRM standards were not generally used at the time of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopeko samples were typically dispatched to the Mt Morgan site laboratory for analysis. All samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, S and Ba. The assaying technique was not recorded but is deemed to be acceptable for the purposes of early-stage exploration. No QAQC procedures were in place at the time. For the purposes of early-stage exploration, this is unlikely to be an issue.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory results are displayed on cross sections lodged with the GSQ as part of annual and relinquishment reporting and the results are available on open file. The location of the samples and laboratory pulps are unknown and are not likely to have survived. As such, no verification of the original samples can be undertaken. No adjustments have been made to assay data that the company is aware of.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original drill-hole locational accuracy is unknown An older local grid established by Electrolytic Zinc Co was reused by Geopeko. QMines has implemented a complete conversion by local mine surveyors of all historical drill collar surveys and local gridding utilised by previous explorers. The local work has been validated by MINECOMP Surveying. Conversion has been from local grids to GDA 94 MGA Zone 56. Lidar topographic data has been used to determine drill collar RLs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first pass drill program was designed to test surface alteration with hole spacing approximately 140m apart. The spacing and number of holes is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications. No composite sampling has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target dips on average at 60 degrees towards the southwest. All drillholes were inclined at 60 degrees towards 098 degrees AGM which is oblique to dip azimuth by approximately 45 degrees. This has introduced higher apparent mineralisation widths by some 10%.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QMiners Pty Ltd has two 100% owned subsidiaries, Dynasty Gold Pty Ltd and Rocky Copper Pty Ltd, through which the Company has a 100% beneficial interest in the Mt Chalmers Project which will include this Striker prospect. EPM 29043 (Rocky Copper) was granted on the 9th September 2024 for a 5 year term. This EPM area is located 15 kilometres east of the City of Rockhampton in coastal central Queensland, Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is free and unencumbered by either joint ventures or any other equity participation of the tenement. • QMines has yet to negotiate any landowner provisions or Government royalties or yet to commence environmental studies within the project area. • QMines' tenements are for "all minerals" excepting coal. • Note that the granted tenements allow QMines to carry out many of their planned drilling programs under relevant access procedures applying to each tenement. • All the EPMs are subject to the Native Title Protection Conditions with respect to Native Title. • The southeastern corner of the EPM 29043 area is covered by the Flat Top Range Resources Reserve but this area is not critical to the success of the prospect. • Declared Irrigation Areas, Declared Catchment Areas, Declared Drainage Areas, Fossicking Areas and State Forest are all land classifications that restrict exploration activity. These do not affect QMines' main prospects but may have impacts on regional programs in places. • All annual rents and expenditure conditions have been paid and QMines has been fully compliant.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopeko was generally recognised as a highly competent exploration company that used appropriate techniques for the time. Written logs and hardcopy sections of their work on general are considered good. • Historic data taken from Geopeko reports is fit for exploration purposes.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Striker prospect, like the nearby Mt Chalmers deposit, is situated in the early Permian Berserker Beds, which occur in the fault-bounded Berserker Graben, a structure 120 km long and up to 15 km wide. The graben is juxtaposed along its eastern margin with the Tungamull Fault and in the west, with the Parkhurst Fault. • The Berserker Beds consist mainly of acid to intermediate volcanics, tuffaceous sandstone and mudstone (Kirkegaard and Murray 1970). The strata are generally flat lying, but

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																			
		<p>locally folded. Most common are rhyolitic and andesitic lavas, ignimbrites or ash flow tuffs with numerous breccia zones. Rocks of the Berserker Beds are weakly metamorphosed and, for the most part, have not been subjected to major tectonic disturbance, except for normal faults that are interpreted to have developed during and after basin formation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late Permian to early Triassic gabbroic and dioritic intrusions occur parallel to the Parkhurst Fault. Smaller dolerite sills and dykes are common throughout the region and the Berserker Beds. • Researchers have shown that the Mt Chalmers mineralization is a well-preserved, volcanic-hosted massive-sulphide (“VHMS – Kuroko style”) mineralized system containing zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver. Mineral deposits of this type are syngenetic and formed contemporaneously on, or in close proximity to, the sea floor during the deposition of the host-rock units deposited from hydrothermal fumaroles, direct chemical sediments or replacements (massive sulphides), together with disseminated and stringer zones within these host rocks. • At Striker, mineralised tuffs and alteration zones host disseminated base metal sulphides and pyrite. 																																			
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical exploration results are reported in the body of the announcement. <table border="1" data-bbox="1234 1066 2024 1238"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>GDA94z56E</th> <th>GDA94z56N</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Depth</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azimuth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>H18 PDH2</td> <td>264,341.76</td> <td>7,413,089.31</td> <td>126.44</td> <td>133</td> <td>-60</td> <td>97.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H18 PDH3</td> <td>264,446.69</td> <td>7,412,989.55</td> <td>153.8</td> <td>147</td> <td>-60</td> <td>97.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H18 PDH4</td> <td>264,537.70</td> <td>7,412,889.79</td> <td>213.44</td> <td>135</td> <td>-60</td> <td>97.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H18 PDH5</td> <td>264,247.96</td> <td>7,412,924.37</td> <td>146.72</td> <td>180</td> <td>-60</td> <td>97.96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole ID	GDA94z56E	GDA94z56N	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	H18 PDH2	264,341.76	7,413,089.31	126.44	133	-60	97.96	H18 PDH3	264,446.69	7,412,989.55	153.8	147	-60	97.96	H18 PDH4	264,537.70	7,412,889.79	213.44	135	-60	97.96	H18 PDH5	264,247.96	7,412,924.37	146.72	180	-60	97.96
Hole ID	GDA94z56E	GDA94z56N	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth																															
H18 PDH2	264,341.76	7,413,089.31	126.44	133	-60	97.96																															
H18 PDH3	264,446.69	7,412,989.55	153.8	147	-60	97.96																															
H18 PDH4	264,537.70	7,412,889.79	213.44	135	-60	97.96																															
H18 PDH5	264,247.96	7,412,924.37	146.72	180	-60	97.96																															

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reported exploration results, no weighted averaging has been applied as all sample intervals are equally 3m. No top cuts have been considered in reporting of grade results, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections. No metal equivalents are used in this release.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopeko drillholes were oriented at 60/098 degrees GDA, toward an existing mine grid east. The average dip and strike of the bedded volcanics and target mineralisation is 60/235 degrees GDA. This creates an apparent downhole width of 110% of true thickness.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, sections, mineralized intersections, plans and drill collar locations are included in the body of the relevant announcement.

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Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the body of the announcement
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopeko completed soil geochemical sampling in the late 1970's and Striker was a site of anomalous Cu and Zn values. The same area as EPM 29043 was covered by EPM 25045 until recently. No data is currently available. Data from QMines' 2023 VTEM™ survey has been reprocessed by Emergo/Mire Geophysics and has highlighted the Striker prospect as anomalous and which may be explained by massive sulphides. No other exploration data is considered meaningful at this stage.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current level of work is considered early stage. The scale of anomalism has yet to be defined. Initial drill programs are likely to be wide spaced to define the mineralised footprint and search for massive sulphides and potential sulfide stringer zones.