

8 February 2023

ASX Release

HIGH-GRADE COPPER DELINEATED OVER ANOTHER 5 COPPER PROSPECTS WITHIN THE COPPERHEAD PROJECT, GASCOYNE PROVINCE

First pass Rock Chip Reconnaissance Survey has identified and confirmed extensive outcropping Copper Mineralisation over the Anomaly A, Prospect 3A, Anomaly C (a), Anomaly C (b) and Illirie Creek Prospects.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Additional assay results received from first pass rock chip heli-borne reconnaissance survey over the Anomaly A, Prospect 3A, Anomaly C (a), Anomaly C (b) and Illirie Creek within Copperhead Project situated within the highly prospective Gascoyne Province.
- Rock Chip assays results have confirmed extensive copper mineralisation over all the Copper Prospects. High-grade copper assays include:
 - **Anomaly A Cu-Zn Prospect** - **12.43% Cu** and strongly anomalous zinc values of **0.38% Zn**.
 - **Illirie Creek Cu Prospect** - yielded very high-grade copper results varying from **6.21% Cu** up to **20.44% Cu** in the form of malachite and azurite.
 - **Anomaly A and Illirie Creek Copper Prospects** - hosted within the same synclinal structure with the mineralisation hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone. Each limb of the syncline hosts at least 10km of untested strike length.
 - **Anomalies C (a) and C (b) Prospects** - hosted within the same trending Discovery Formation Siltstone yielding high grade copper mineralisation up to **11.55% Cu** with strongly anomalous zinc up to **0.41% Zn**. Prospect C (b) also yielded strong silver assays varying from **5 g/t Ag** to **24 g/t Ag**.
- All copper mineralisation is hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone which contained malachite running parallel within bedding planes, malachite hosted hematite-goethite fractures and malachite-azurite disseminated within the matrix of the bleached siltstone.
- Numerous untested synclinal structures hosted within the Discovery Formation are excellent walk-up targets are located nearby - potential zones of copper mineralisation.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD) ("**Argent**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that high grade rock chip assay results have confirmed areas of extensive prospectivity at its 100% owned Copperhead Project within the Gascoyne Province of Western Australia.

Argent Managing Director Mr Kastellorizos commented:

"We are encouraged to have further ground confirmation of the high-grade copper mineralisation over 5 additional Copper Prospects within the Copperhead Project. These mineralised areas have shown to be extensive in terms of the strike length within the regional synclinal structures and Discovery Formation Siltstone. These structures extend over 74km of strike, have excellent potential to host mineralisation and remain completely untested to date.

We are confident in further delineation of surface copper mineralisation based on our understanding of the structural/lithological controls which host the copper & zinc mineralisation within our Project areas."

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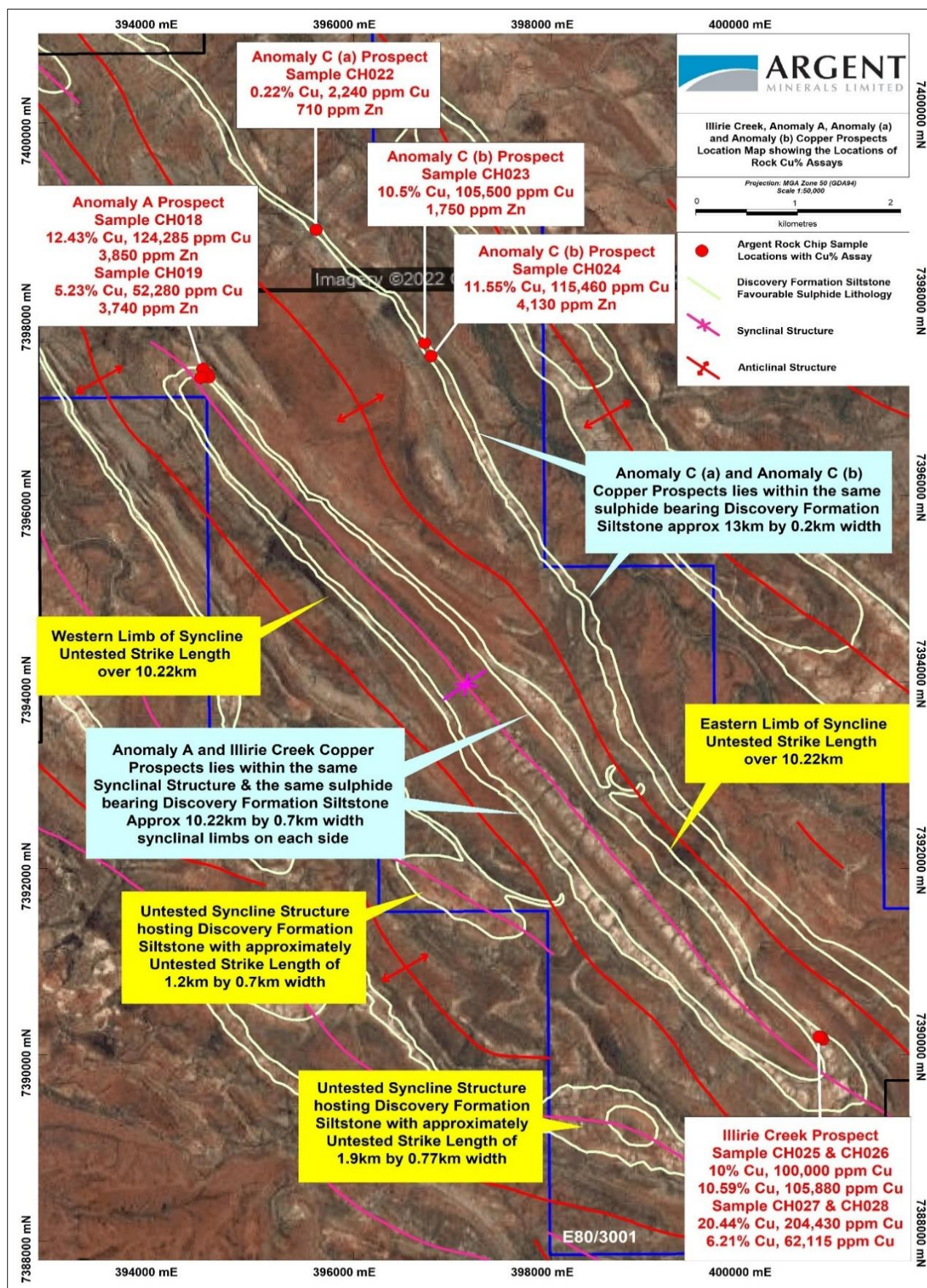


Figure 1 - Illirie Creek and Prospect Cu Assays

Table 1 – Rock Chip Assay Results

Sample No	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Lithological Description
CH008	Prospect 3A	390052	7409765	0.001	<1	205	0.11	41	550	348	Thinly bedded sample of malachite in bleached shale
CH009	Prospect 3A	390088	7409633	0.002	1	310	2.68	83	290	461	Thin malachite on fractures in siltstone striking 310 degrees
CH010	Anomaly A	394530	7397307	0.006	<1	70	0.34	14	610	211	Box work textured comprising quartz/Fe/Mn in shales striking 340 degrees
CH018	Anomaly A	394539	7397270	0.047	3	215	12.43	18	3850	225	Copper mineralisation in siltstone
CH019	Anomaly A	394479	7397363	0.013	3	170	5.23	237	3740	85	Copper mineralisation in siltstone
CH020	Anomaly A	394476	7397275	0.004	3	215	0.05	99	140	64	Thinly bedded malachite in siltstones
CH021	Anomaly A	394455	7397265	0.003	3	195	0.04	28	60	22	Banded greywacke iron-rich with pyritic texture in iron-rich bands
CH022	Anomaly C (a)	395622	7398853	0.045	3	195	0.22	173	710	319	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with laminae of malachite in bedding planes
CH023	Anomaly C (b)	396718	7397639	0.014	24	505	10.5	47	1750	65	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with laminae of malachite in bedding planes
CH024	Anomaly C (b)	396785	7397498	0.034	5	310	11.55	91	4130	167	Limestone and siltstone contact isolating shards in bedding planes from siltstone
CH025	Illirie Creek	400742	7390166	0.007	2	335	10.59	68	100	70	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with thin of laminae of malachite in bedding planes
CH026	Illirie Creek	400731	7390190	0.01	<1	250	10.00	33	80	35	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with laminae of chrysocolla and malachite in bedding planes
CH027	Illirie Creek	400713	7390199	0.006	1	185	20.44	16	560	25	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with laminae of malachite in bedding planes
CH028	Illirie Creek	400705	7390193	0.002	1	375	6.21	43	130	53	Ferruginous siltstone partly bleached with laminae of malachite in bedding planes

About the Copperhead Project Location

The Copperhead Project is located approximately 350km east-northeast of Carnarvon and 950km north of Perth in Western Australia. The Exploration Licences are 100% owned and operated by Copperhead Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Limited. Access can be gained along the sealed North West Coastal Highway and then via along Maroonah Road, thence along the gravelled gravel station tracks through the tenements.

Exploration Summary

Argent commenced the first pass exploration program over Anomaly A, Prospect 3A, Anomaly C (a), Anomaly C (b) and Illirie Creek Copper Prospects areas in November 2022. As part of the reconnaissance program, Argent also assessed the logistics of the upcoming extensive ground exploration-based programs.

Illirie Creek Copper Prospect

Illirie Creek Copper Occurrence is located 26kms south-southeast of the Mount Palgrave Copper Prospect. The main area of interest is centred on three large costeans which were excavated by BHP in 1971-73. The copper mineralisation located within the Illirie Creek Prospect occurs within the Discovery Formation Siltstone Formation. Outcrop of this Formation may be traced continuously from the Mt Palgrave Copper Prospect to the Illirie Creek Prospect **over 30kms** of complex northwest southeast structural deformation.

The costeans have been excavated from northeast to southwest over 50m and at 100m spacing comprising of very heavily bleached siltstone but with visible malachite. The 1973 BHP report recorded a 13.4m section of the northernmost costean as containing 0.77% Cu, and a >10m section of the central costean recorded >1.00% Cu (*ASX Release 30 October 2022 "Argent Minerals Ltd Acquires 100% of Copperhead Project WA & Investor Presentation October 2022"*). Spot highs of 6.27% Cu were also recorded during exploration at the time.

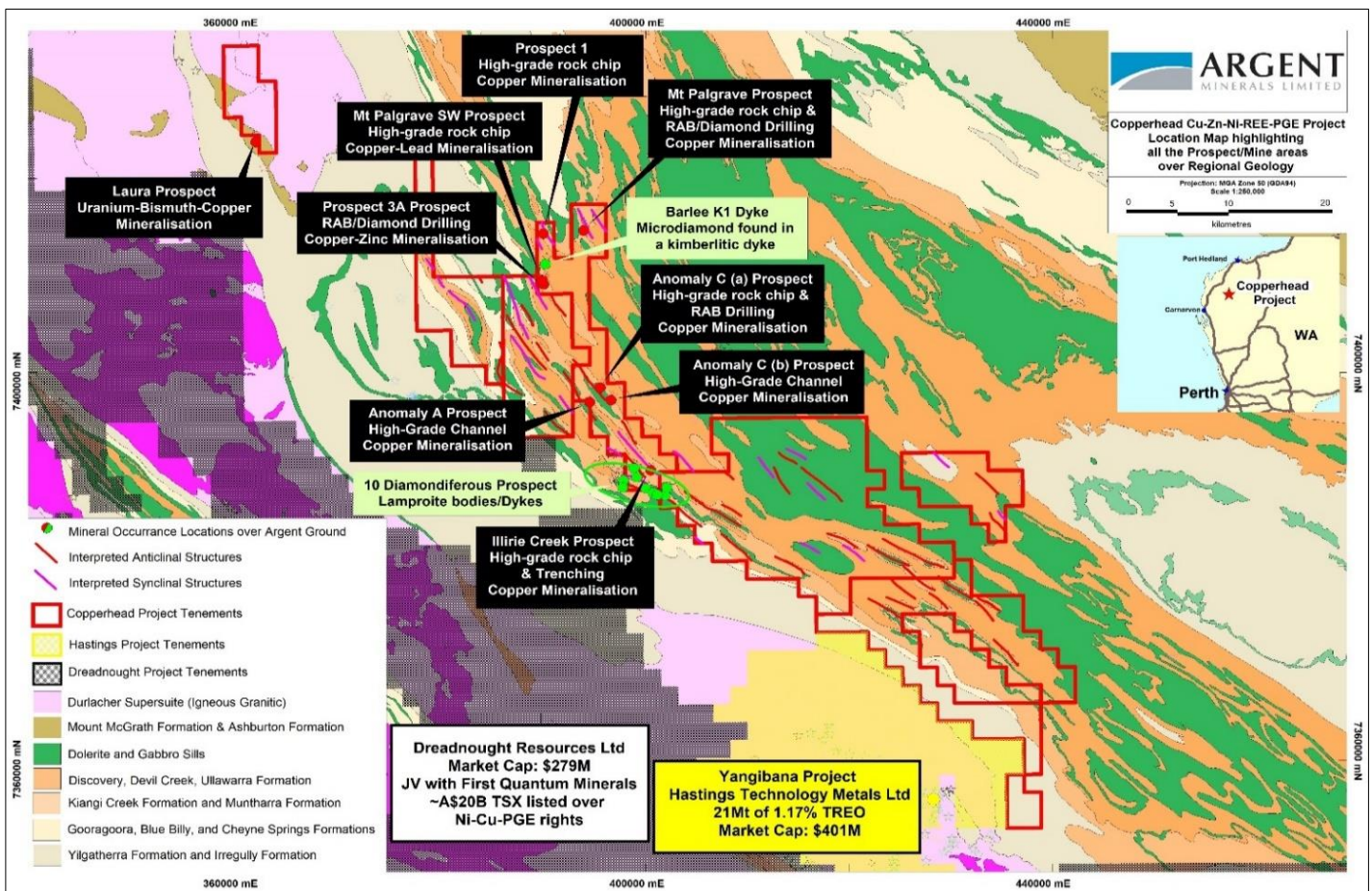


Figure 2 - Regional Map of Copperhead Project



Figure 3 – Anomaly A Prospect, copper mineralisation within ferruginous siltstone yielding **12.43% Cu** from sample CH018

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Argent Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

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About Argent Minerals Ltd

Argent Minerals Limited is an ASX listed public company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction, and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer, mining 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a mine life of the order of 20 years. The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane extending from northern NSW. Argent Minerals' three projects, in each of which the Company owns a controlling interest, is strategically positioned within a compelling neighbourhood that is home to Australia's first discovery of gold, and today hosts world class deposits including one of the largest underground copper-gold mines in the southern hemisphere, Newcrest's Cadia Valley Operation. Argent also recently acquired the Copperhead Project situated within the highly prospective and under explored Gascoyne Province of Western Australia with a focus of new base metal discoveries.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive of MinRex Resources Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos have verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws

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- 1975 Report on the Lucie Area. Mineral Claims 08/2377-84, 2430-35. AFMECO. DMIRS Open File Report A8090.
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- Martin, D. McB., Sheppard, S., and Thorne, A. M., 2005, Geology of the Maroonah, Ullawarra, Capricorn, Mangaroon, Edmund, and Elliott Creek 1:100 000 sheets: Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:100 000 Geological Series Explanatory Notes, 65p
- Muhling, P. C., and Brakel, A. T., 1985, Geology of the Bangemall Group — the evolution of an intracratonic Proterozoic basin: Western Australia Geological Survey, Bulletin 128, 266p.

Appendix A
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	<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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <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 (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.</i>	Total of 14 rock chip samples were collected with the sample varies from 2 kg to 3 kg based on various outcrops as they maybe potential copper, REE and lithium indicative target mineralogy. All samples were collected by geologists on site with samples dispatched to Nagrom Labs in Perth. Nagrom used industry standard method for base metal analysis using ICP detection and method. Table 1 gives all the sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates. Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to Nagrom Labs with all samples photographed and documented.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable Some sample photos have been included along with outcropping copper areas.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in the field. No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.
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> <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>	Au was analysed by Fire Assay (50g portion - with an ICP-OES finish) with the detection limit of 0.001 ppm Ag (detection limit 1ppm), Ba (detection limit 3ppm), Cu (detection limit 3ppm), Pb (detection limit 3ppm), Zn (detection limit 3ppm) and As (detection limit 3ppm) were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration)
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Rock chip samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.
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. Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA94, Zone 50 was used
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid. The locations of the samples are provided in Table 1. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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> <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>	Rock chip sampling has been conducted in selective manner targeting copper mineralisation from outcrops. Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over the Discovery Formation achieves an unbiased sampling of possible structures.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

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	<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> <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>	All granted tenure are held under Copperhead Pty Ltd which is 100% owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Ltd. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	From 1966 to 1967, Westfield Minerals (WA) NL conducted regional exploration in the area surrounding Mt Palgrave Cu Prospect down to Ilirie Creek Cu Prospect area which incorporated rock chip sampling, trenching, and drilling. At Mount Palgrave Prospect, rock chip sampling included copper assays including 1.12% Cu, 4.6% Cu, 6.8% Cu and 14.2% Cu. Trench 1 intersected 13m@3.35% Cu along with first pass RAB drilling intersecting copper mineralisation at a shallow depth. Drillhole PDH19, 8.7m @ 2.44% Cu from 10.4m, Drillhole PDH17A, 8.7m @ 0.76% Cu from 10.4m and Drillhole P17 @ 0.74% Cu from 1.7m (Refer to Figure 4). This was never followed up through further ground exploration. Anomaly A Prospect yielded high-grade copper mineralisation from 3 trenches varying from 2.7% Cu to 5.6% Cu. The location of these areas is hosted within a north-western trending syncline proximal to the fold hinge hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone/Chert. Anomaly C (b) Prospect trenching has also yielded high grade copper mineralisation varying from 0.3% Cu to 11.3% hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone/Chert. Approximately 1km NNW from Anomaly C (b) Prospect, Anomaly C (a) trenching has also yielded high grade copper mineralisation from the surface varying from 1.35% to 12.6% Cu with RAB drillhole C (a) 5 intersecting 10.97m @ 2.47% Cu from 3.66m (Refer to Figure 3). Ilirie Creek Prospect is also hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone with 3 trenches intersecting stratabound secondary copper mineralisation varying from 0.77% Cu to 6.27% Cu (Refer to Figure 5). All the mineralization delineated in these copper prospect areas have been classified as sedimentary stratiform zinc-copper mineralization occurs in black carbonaceous, pyritic shale of the Discovery Siltstone and Chert, located in a syncline of Jillawarra Formation. Gossans contain chrysocolla, malachite and goslarite. In drill cuttings, sphalerite and covellite are the main sulfides of interest in the generally pyritic shale/siltstone. Both sphalerite and covellite occur in the matrix of the rock, but most sphalerite is contained, with pyrite, in late-stage siliceous veins. Traces of chalcopryrite, chalcocite and galena are also present. The exposed mineralized horizons vary from malachite-bearing gossans to well-developed ironstone gossans, all with strong evaluated base-metal values. Drill intersections below the gossans in fresh bedrock revealed the presence of pyritic and carbonaceous shale, siltstone, or chert with minor sphalerite–galena–chalcopryrite. Copper values in the surface gossans are up to 10–12%. The pyrite mineralization has a bedding-parallel, banded appearance (?syngenetic),

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		but has been locally remobilized in discordant veins and fractures. The main stratigraphic horizon for this mineralization is at the top of the Jillawarra Formation and in the overlying Discovery Chert.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	There are potential for multiple style deposits within the Copperhead Project. They include: 1. Stratabound copper-zinc mineralisation hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone. 2. The potential deposit type over E90/2622 is a “Yangibana carbonatite” style and is considered prospective for carbonatite hosted REE mineralisation, with targets identified in the southern portion of the tenure. The project geology comprises a significant portion of exposed Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Edmund Basin which forms part of the greater Bangemall Supergroup of the Capricorn Orogeny. The Edmund Basin corresponds to the present-day outcrop of the Edmund Group that together make up the Bangemall Supergroup. The Project is cut by northeast trending dolerite dykes belonging to the 755 Ma Mundine Well dyke swarm, north-northwesterly trending dolerite dykes that pre- or post-date the Mundine Well dyke swarm, and by quartz veins of various orientations. Significant regional folding is evident as a series of anticlines and synclines. The Kiangi Creek and Discovery Formations are major targets for sediment-hosted base-metal deposits and hosts stratabound copper and zinc mineralization at Mount Palgrave and Illirie Bore, which are both contained with the Project tenements. The most common copper minerals are malachite and azurite, which are mainly present in thin bedding- parallel seams and along late-stage fractures. The late-stage fractures appear to feed stratiform zones in siltstone and fine to very fine grained planar-laminated sandstone. Copper mineralization is also associated with thin beds rich in hematite and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite. The northwest project tenement contains a monzogranite of the Duralcher Supersuite, which is also hosts Hastings Technology Metals, Yangibana REE deposit located adjacent to the Project tenements in the south. This north-western tenement also contains mapped pegmatite dykes which are considered prospective for REE. The project area is also considered prospective for diamonds as it contains anomalous kimberlite mineralogy, known kimberlite dykes, and is proven to be diamond-bearing.
Drill hole Information	<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> ○ 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	N/A no drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	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. 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.	Not Applicable
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not Applicable
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.	Figures 1 and Table 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of Rock Chip samples sites.
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.	Not Applicable
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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>	Further ground reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling programme will be implemented. Also, the company is planning a helicopter borne EM survey over all the known copper project with a view of potentially delineating ground drill targets.