QMINES LIMITED
ZERO CARBON CRITICAL METALS

26th September 2023 ASX:QML

QMINES LIMITED

Australia's First Zero Carbon Copper & Gold Developer...

MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM DISCOVERS LARGE SULPHIDE BODY AT ARTILLERY ROAD

Highlights

- Drilling at Artillery Road has identified a broad zone of semi-massive sulphides;
- 13 drill holes for 2,373 metres have intersected a large sulphide bearing zone up to 25m wide, 700m long and 250m deep;
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth with mapping showing mineralisation over 1.40km x 0.45km;
- Copper and zinc sulphide content appear to be increasing towards the northwest, assay results awaited; and
- Drilling at the VT04 Electromagnetic target is scheduled to commence shortly.

Overview

QMines Limited (**ASX:QML**) (**QMines** or **Company**) is very pleased to announce that an initial thirteen hole drilling program at the Artillery Road Prospect has intersected a large, tabular body of visible sulphide mineralisation. The Artillery Road Prospect is a recently discovered regional target and forms part of the Company's flagship Mt Chalmers copper and gold project, located 17km north-east of Rockhampton, Queensland (Figure 1). Details of the initial discovery can be seen in recent announcement by the Company.[1]

Sulphide mineralisation comprises a core of up to 80% semi-massive sulphides surrounded by replacement sulphides in an epidote-calcite envelope. Information is limited at present, however the Company interprets the mineralisation as a skarn, or a skarn overprint of a Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (**VHMS**) deposit. All drillholes at Artillery Road have intersected this mineralised body, which is also exposed at surface as a gossan.

[1] ASX Announcement, Discovery at Artillery Road Confirmed with Intersection of Semi-Massive Sulphides, 7 August 2023.

Overview (Continued)

Early RC drill holes in the southern and eastern parts of the prospect are iron-sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite) rich but have become increasingly zinc and copper rich towards the north and west. Visible base metal sulphide estimates reveal up to 5% sphalerite and 1% chalcopyrite over individual samples.

The maiden RC drilling program was designed to test the first EM target delivered by Mitre Geophysics from the Company's VTEM airborne survey flown in February and March 2023.

The fist drillhole intersected semi-massive iron sulphides with all thirteen holes drilled to date also intersecting semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation in this newly discovered mineral system.

To improve the Company's understanding of the system and to assist with targeting, a broad suite of elements is currently being analysed by ALS together with petrological analysis which is currently underway.

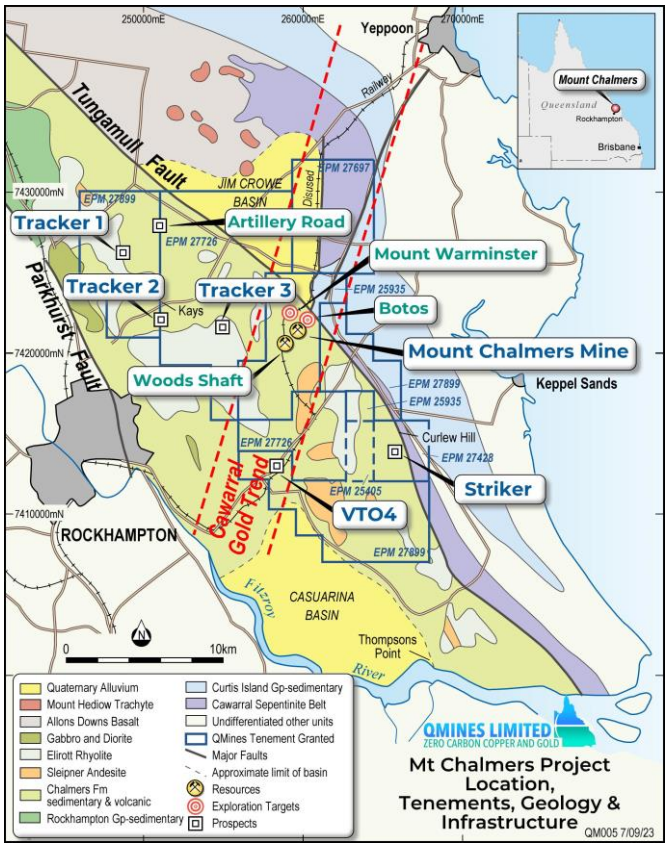

Figure 1: Location of Mt Chalmers tenure, geology & infrastructure.

Management Comment

QMines Managing Director, Andrew Sparke, comments;

"The Artillery Road discovery has the potential to become a company-defining deposit. Once the results of Phase 1 drilling are received, further drilling will target strike extensions particularly to the north-west where copper sulphide content is improving and a large magnetic anomaly to the East.

The Company is now moving the rig to the VT04 Electromagnetic target where drilling will commence shortly. VT04 is the largest and strongest of the 34 Electromagnetic targets and results from this program are eagerly awaited."

Drilling at the VT04 Electromagnetic (**EM**) target will commence in the coming weeks in advance of the wet season and whilst the Artillery Road results are processed.[1] A summary of the recent drilling appears in Table 1. Visual sulphide estimates across the mineralised intervals are presented in Table 2 with drill collar locations shown in Figure 2 and cross section A-A' in Figure 3.

Geology

Drilling has revealed a stratiform, semi-massive sulphide body surrounded by an epidote-calcite-sulphide alteration zone at the contact between a black, fine-medium grained carbonaceous sandstone hanging wall and a pale green-grey medium grained greywacke footwall (Figure 3). This tabular body outcrops at surface as gossan exposures (Figure 2).

[1] ASX Announcement, Drilling to Commence at the VT04 Anomaly, 11 September 2023.

Geology (Continued)

Two gossan belts have been mapped, and the main western belt appears to represent a separate, sulphide-rich fault breccia which is yet to be drilled. Sheeted, polyphase felsic porphyry dykes have intruded this stratigraphy and have locally replaced the sulphide body at least in part. This is evident in holes ARRC002, 009 and 012.

The semi-massive sulphide body primarily comprises medium grained granular pyrite which is similar to the semi-massive VHMS sulphides at Mt Chalmers. Magnetic pyrrhotite forms part of the sulphide core to the south and east, diminishing towards the north and west. Here, sphalerite content increases, followed by chalcopyrite going further towards the north and west.

Laboratory results for drillhole ARRC001 reveal low level copper with 20m @ 0.16% Cu from 113m. This closely matches pXRF results for the same samples, and for most sulphide intervals in the pyrrhotite zone. That is, the body contains anomalous copper which appears to increase towards the northwest where chalcopyrite content increases (locally in part) in holes ARRC010 and 013 (Figure 4). Zinc values are low in the ARRC001 results, with sphalerite noted in holes ARRC009, 010 and 013.

Skarn-like alteration surrounds these semi-massive sulphides and is marked by green epidote and reactive calcium carbonate. This alteration zone also contains polymetallic sulphides, which appear to have been re-crystallised.

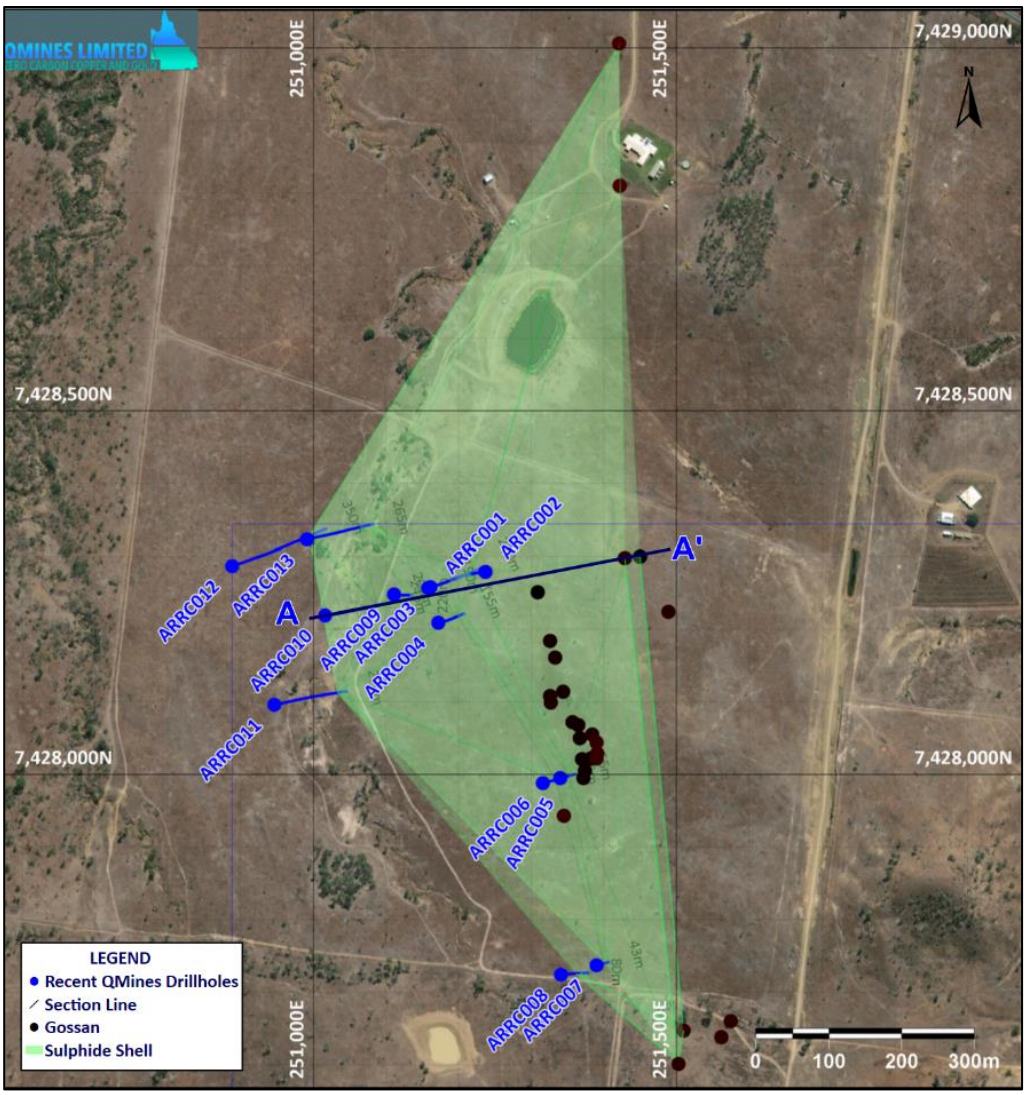

Figure 2: Artillery Road Prospect RC drillhole collar locations with sulphide shell.

Geology (Continued)

ARRC001 samples were tested for 48 elements plus Au. The semi-massive sulphide was found to be enriched (compared to background) in Cu, Ag, S, Cd, Fe and Se while the skarn was enriched (compared to background) in Cu, Ag, Pb, S, Bi, Cd, Fe, In, Se and Te. The latter element assemblage suggests a reduced intrusion related source. The effect on the metal content by the overprinting skarn event is unknown at this stage.

In ARRC013, a six-metre thick calc-silicate (wollastonite?) body, likely after limestone, is comparable to the dolomite lenses at Mt Chalmers. Further, the footwall greywacke is siliceous and contains sericite, similar to the footwall zone at Mt Chalmers. However a sulphide stringer zone has yet to be discovered at Artillery Road.

The emerging picture is one of seafloor sulphide deposition during a low energy phase – a classic VHMS with metal source towards the northwest. This interval is marked by increased carbonate deposition and this carbonate has likely focussed later skarn alteration at the upper and lower contacts of the VHMS. There is no particular association between sulphide concentration and the cross-cutting porphyry dykes, and these dykes have also been locally subjected to epidote alteration of calcium plagioclase as well as skarn alteration at the expected horizon (in ARRC012).

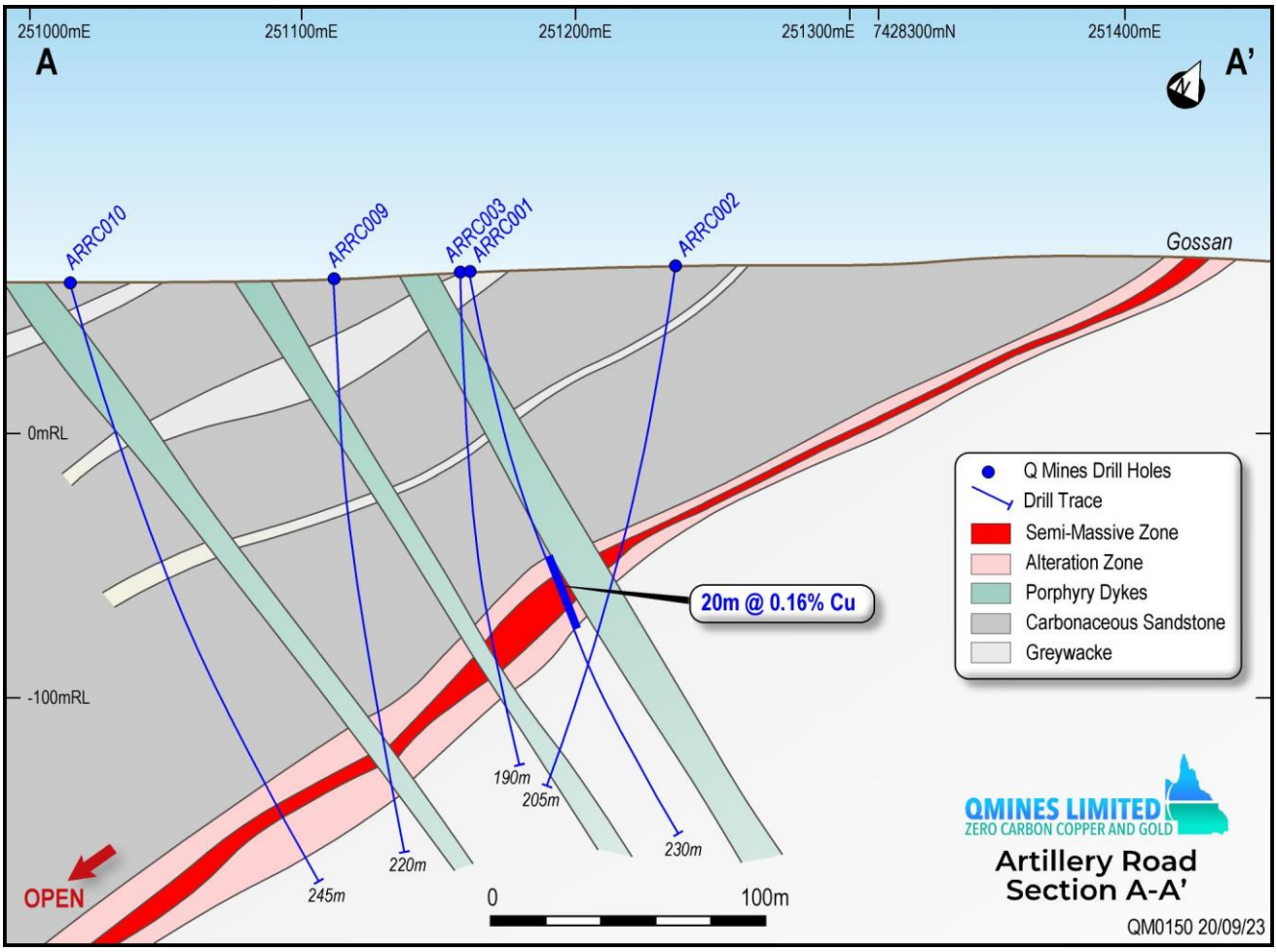

Figure 3: Section A-A' Artillery Road round 1 drilling 2023.

Geology (Continued)

Figure 4: Cu-Zn Sulphides in RC chips, hole ARRC013, 230 – 234m.

Prospect	Drilling Type	Holes	Meters	Tenements	Status
Artillery Road	RC	1	230	EPM27726	Assays Received
Artillery Road	RC	7	793	EPM27726	Assays Pending
Artillery Road	RC	5	1,350	EPM27899	Assays Pending
Total		**13**	**2,373**		

Table 1: Total RC holes drilled at Artillery Road in 2023.

Geophysics

Initial drillholes targeted VTEM plates modelled by Mitre and these models successfully map part of the semi massive sulphide body (Figure 5). The current drilling area marks the northern extent of the VTEM survey area, and while ground EM, i.e fixed-loop EM (FLEM), is being considered to cover the northern extension, it is likely that step out drilling will continue to test the discovery instead.

Helimagnetic data collected as part of the VTEM survey also reflects the pyrrhotite content of this sulphide body (Figure 6). In this case, the iron-rich (pyrrhotite) part of the sulphide body drilled, correlates well with magnetic highs. The northwestern holes coincide with magnetic lows which may map higher base metal concentrations and lower iron contents.

Geophysics (Continued)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Interval (m)			Visual Sulphide Estimate (%)			
							From	To	Length	Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Sphalerite
ARRC001	251161	7428258	62	230	-80	75	113	142	29	20	5	0.5	0
ARRC002	251237	7428279	64	205	-80	255	105	112	7	15	0	0.5	0
ARRC003	251161	7428258	62	190	-90	0	126	152	26	15	5	0.3	0
ARRC004	251172	7428209	65	155	-80	75	121	148	27	20	7	0.5	0
ARRC005	251340	7427995	71	55	-65	75	28	50	22	20	15	0.5	0
ARRC006	251316	7427988	69	65	-65	75	43	57	14	15	7	0.3	0
ARRC007	251390	7427737	68	43	-65	75	27	40	13	20	7	0.3	0
ARRC008	251341	7427724	68	80	-65	75	43	55	12	25	15	0.3	0
ARRC009	251111	7428248	60	220	-90	0	181	186	5	1	0	0	1
ARRC010	251016	7428219	57	245	-75	75	204	230	26	10	1	0.5	2
ARRC011	250946	7428096	58	270	-75	75	239	254	15	15	7	0.5	0
ARRC012	250889	7428287	58	350	-75	75	298	302	4	1	0	0	0.5
ARRC013	250991	7428323	58	265	-75	75	219	240	21	7	0	0.7	3

Table 2. Visual sulphide estimates.

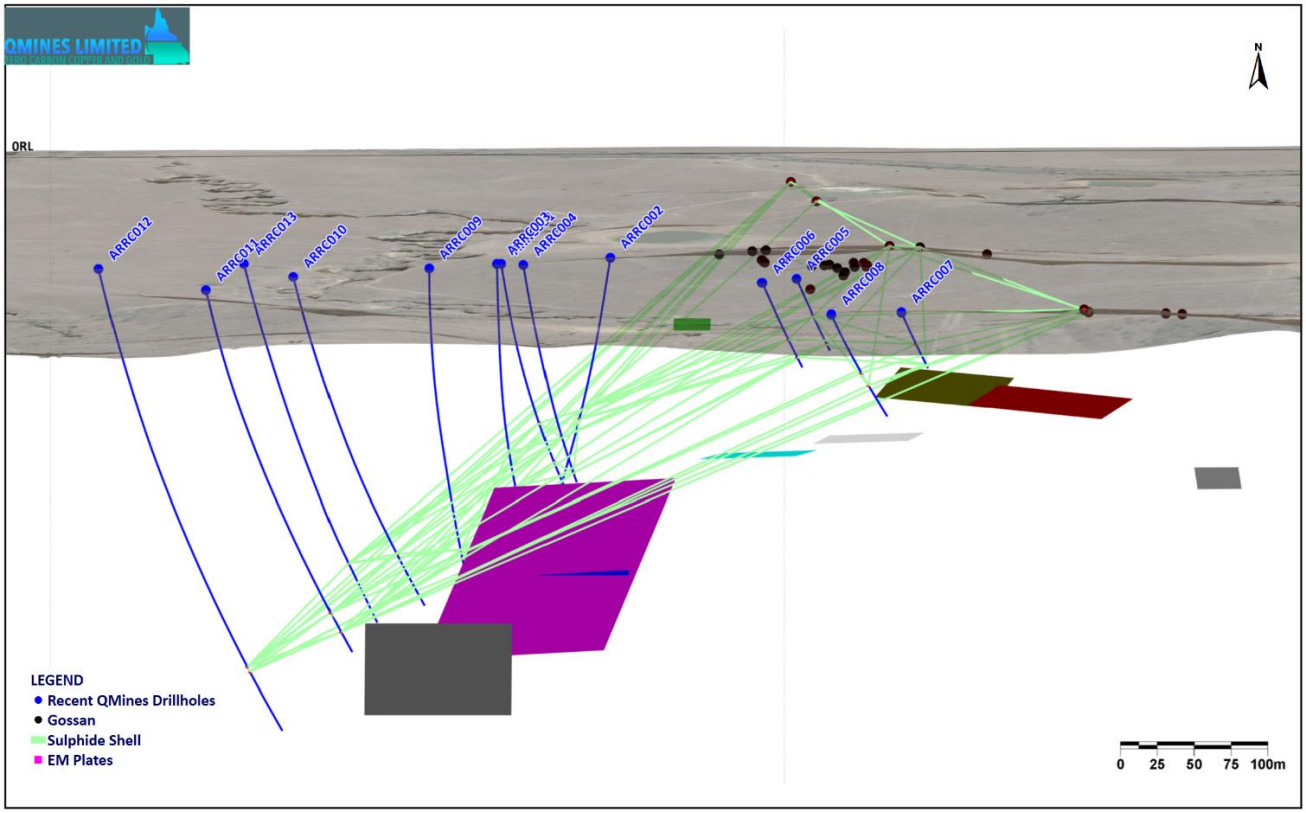

Figure 5: Mineralisation shell oblique view with EM plates.

Geophysics (Continued)

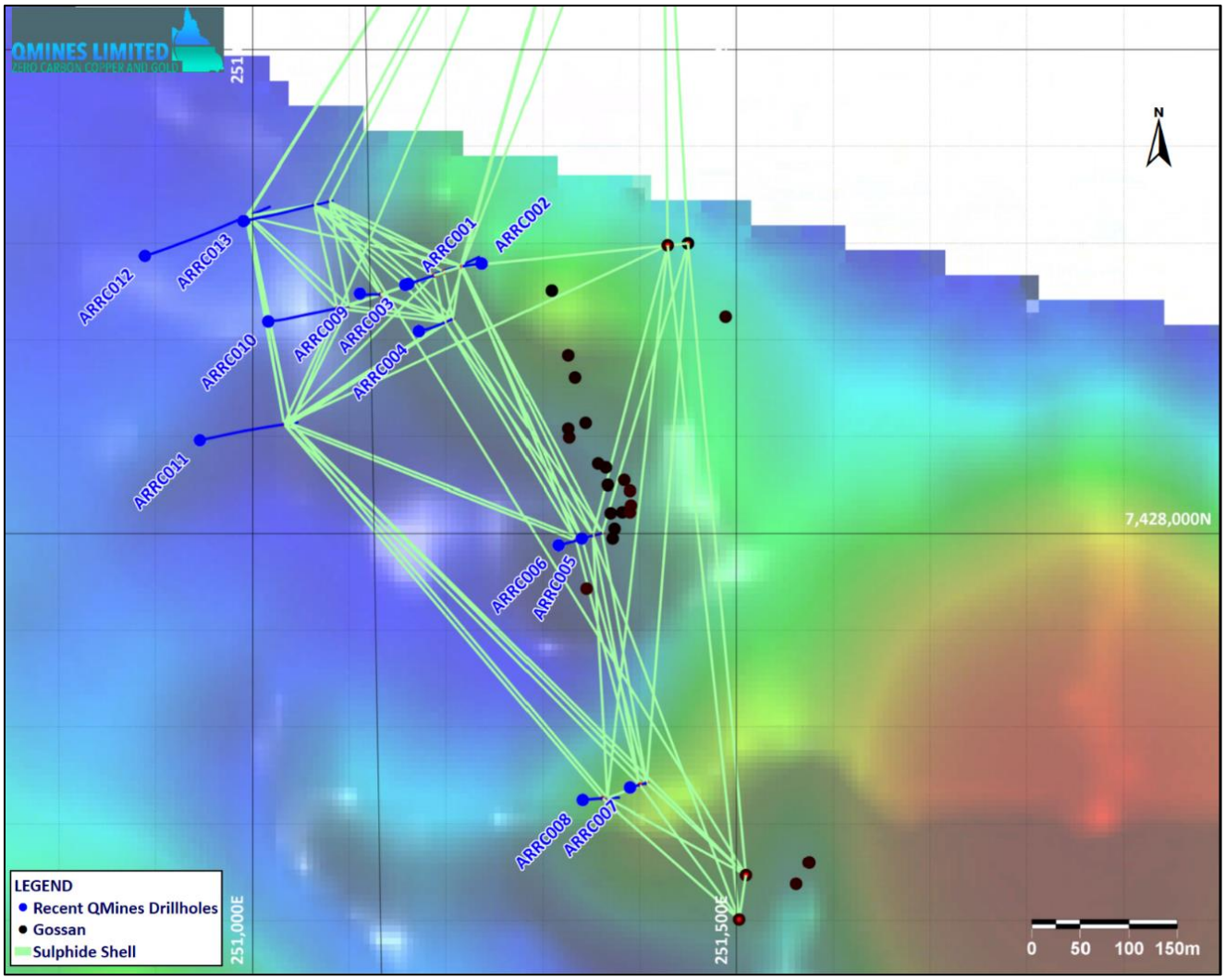

Figure 6: Mineralisation shell plan view over RTP magnetics.

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 further or larger Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement

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.

About QMines

QMines Limited (**ASX:QML**) is a Queensland based copper and gold exploration and development company. The Company owns rights to 100% of The Mt Chalmers (Cu-Au) and Develin Creek (Cu-Zn) deposits. The Company's Mt Chalmers and Develin Creek projects are 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. 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.

Projects & Ownership

Mt Chalmers (100%)

Develin Creek (51% with rights to 100%)[2]

Silverwood (100%)

Warroo (100%)

Herries Range (100%)

QMines Limited

ACN 643 212 104

Directors & Management

SIMON KIDSTON
Non-Executive Chairman

ANDREW SPARKE
Managing Director

ELISSA HANSEN (Independent)
Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary

PETER CARISTO (Independent)
Non-Executive Director (Technical)

JAMES ANDERSON
General Manager Operations

Shares on Issue

207,124,602

Unlisted Options

9,450,000 ($0.375 strike, 3 year term)

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 parametres 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.

This announcement has been approved and authorised by the Board of QMines Limited.

Contact

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[1] ASX Announcement - Mt Chalmers Resource Upgrade, 22 November 2022.
[2] ASX Announcement – QMines Delivers Fifth Resource at Develin Creek, 18 September 2023.

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

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 (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.*	• QMINES commenced drilling operations at the Artillery Road prospect, a part of the Mt Chalmers project, drilling 13 reverse circulation percussion (RC) hole for 2,373 metres. • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals from an on-rig cyclone cone splitter with 2-3kg, or approximately 10% of the split sample saved in calico bags except for duplicate samples with each being 1-2kg, or approximately 5% of the total sample. • During drilling, to avoid contamination, 10 individual calicos were placed in polyweave bags and sealed for delivery to the assay lab. Samples were sent by road to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane, crushed, pulverised and riffle split delivering 200g pulp for base metal and precious metal assay. • Handheld portable XRF (pXRF) measurements of base metals i.e. Cu, Pb and Zn were taken of unsieved RC drilling material at appropriate horizons to check for fine grained disseminated base metal mineralisation. Anomalous readings resulted in these samples being submitted for conventional assay. • Surface rock chip samples were chosen to be as representative of the mineralisation as possible. Tables within the announcement advise whether samples were float grabs or chip traverses etc. • Rock chip samples were collected by hammer and inserted into numbered calico bags prior to further bagging into polybags and dispatch to the ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was completed by the company's KWLRC350 rig with booster and auxiliary compressor and using 5 m, 102 mm diameter RC rods and a 143 mm percussion face sampling hammer.
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.*	• Rock chips from each RC metre were collected in chip trays and logged. • All RC samples were dry. Calico sample bags used in this program are of a sufficiently fine weave as to retain almost all the sample fine fraction even when saturated. • Drilling methods were consistent with current industry practices.
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.*	• All drilling was competently logged by Company geologists with all logging data digitised electronically into a Panasonic Toughbook. • Logging codes were established prior to commencement of drilling operations by H & S Consultants and by the principal geologist and are a mixture of quantitative and qualitative data. • Geological information consists of lithology descriptions, alteration, mineralisation, veining, weathering etc. • All data is available in a digital format. • All chip trays have been digitally photographed and stored in the Company NAS drive.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC samples were collected from a cyclone with a cone splitter delivering 10% representative sampling per metre

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	drilled. Duplicate samples were collected every 25 m and 75 m drilled in the drilling sequence with duplicate samples being a 50-50% split sample from the same cone splitter. • ALS Laboratories dry the samples prior to crushing and pulverising. All sample material from each RC sample submission is crushed and pulverized to a nominal 90% passing 75 µm giving a 200 g representative sample from which a sub-sample of 30 g is taken for base metal analysis and a 50 g charge for gold.
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 including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	• Samples were collected from visually mineralised and /or altered intervals. • All samples for assay were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane. Results are not yet to hand. • For samples from hole ARRC001, 48 elements were determined by ALS (ME-MS61) using ICP-MS on a four-acid digest. Samples from holes ARRC002 – 013 will be determined by ALS method ME-ICP61 (34 elements, four acid digest, ICP-AES finish). Au is determined using ALS method AA25 (fire assay with AAS finish on a 30 g pulp). Sample preparation and base metal analysis is undertaken in Brisbane and Fire Assay undertaken by ALS in Townsville. • The assay technique is considered to be total. • The Company submits batches to ALS from drill programs as they come to hand. Reporting on QAQC results for all drillhole samples submitted between February 2021 and November 2022 has been undertaken by Lisa Orr of Orr and Associates, who found that QMines' QAQC is consistent with current industry practice for a drill program. • Duplicate samples of cone splits are inserted at 50 m intervals and are utilised to monitor laboratory reproducibility. Previous programs have demonstrated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		coefficients of variation under 17%. There is no significant bias in assayed results from duplicates assayed. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) are supplied by OREAS and GEOSTATS Pty Ltd and are inserted at 20 m intervals with suitable CRMs being used to monitor laboratory accuracy. • Blank samples of barren gravel are inserted at 33 m intervals. • Internal laboratory QAQC reports are delivered by ALS with certification of assay method used and certified assay results. These results are delivered to the principal geologist, database manager and the Company • A Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t handheld portable pXRF unit was used as a first pass check for fine grained disseminated base metal mineralisation in RC drilling material. Reading times were 20 seconds. The device has automatic calibration after switch on, and 4 CRM standards were also used to test for precision. • QAQC results for ARRC001 were acceptable.
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.*	• Since early 2021, all documentation and digitisation of data has been undertaken by the company database manager, Lisa Orr of Orr and Associates. The drill hole database is stored as an Access database and housed independently in an external NAS drive and backed up in a cloud storage system. • Reported intervals are checked by several company personnel prior to reporting. • No twinned holes have been used. A scissor hole was used to confirm geological orientations. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole collars positions and rock chip sample locations listed in this release were located by handheld GPS with accuracy of +/-3 m and these will be later picked up by and validated by the site surveyors. • The Company has used publicly available LiDAR data for topographic control and RL determinations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drill programs have been designed to advance grassroots exploration. The Artillery Road prospect has not been drilled previously. • Line and drill hole spacing is not applicable during this first pass exploration program. • No composite sampling has been applied
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.*	• Greenfields drilling at Artillery Road is proceeding at azimuths of 075 degrees GDA94 zone 56, normal to the strike of the gossan trend there and based on the discovery of westerly dips. Optimal dip is now considered to be -75 degrees to avoid drilling down unmineralized dykes while intersecting the mineralisation as close to normal angles as possible. • There is no obvious sampling bias with the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected directly from the cone splitter into individual numbered calico sample bags, then 10 calico bags are inserted into polyweave bags, sealed and tied. Polyweave bags were numbered in sequence and placed in large bulka bags. • The bulka bags were then delivered by Company staff to a commercial freight depot in Rockhampton and shipped directly to the ALS Laboratory in Brisbane overnight.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques were established by the Company geologist. Results are reviewed and validated by the Company database geology manager. • Exploration results are not audited independently.

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	• *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.*	• QMines 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. The Mt Chalmers Project is held in EPM 25935 and EPM 27428 located 25 kilometres east of the City of Rockhampton in coastal central Queensland, Australia. The project covers an area of historic gold and copper mining, which comprises an area of 198 km2. • The Artillery Prospect is covered by EPMs 27726 and 27899 which are both directly held by QMines Ltd. • 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. Currently the Queensland Department of Natural Resources & Mines is conducting remediation works on minor acid mine waste draining from a mineralised mullock dump. • All the 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. • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Apart from minor old, shallow pitting there appears to have been no modern exploration at the Artillery Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Artillery Road prospect is described in the body of the Announcement. • The Artillery Road prospect 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 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. • 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. • The skarn mineralization identified at Artillery Road is the first known recorded instance of skarn mineralization in the Berserker Beds.

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*
		• Drill hole details are included in a table in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Data aggregation has been applied to the reported Cu interval in hole ARRC001. Given 1 metre sample intervals the arithmetic mean of the quoted intercept was applied.
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').*	• The sulfide body is approximately planar and dips at 30 degrees towards 265 degrees. Various drilling dips were applied during this first pass program ranging from -65 degrees to vertical. As the geometry became clear then a routine -75 degree hole dip was applied to both avoid drilling entirely down dykes and to best intersect the mineralization at normal (right) angles after allowing for lift.
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.*	• Maps, sections, mineralized intersections, plans and drill collar locations are included in the body of the relevant announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Tables are provided in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd has been engaged by QMines as geophysical consultant, and has identified and modelled the VTEM plates that formed the basis of the Artillery Road prospect.
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.*	• QMines plans to continue drill testing the targets identified in this announcement following receipt of laboratory and petrology results. This prospect is amenable to drilling in the wet season so other prospects will now be drilled while possible. • Surface exploration of QMines' other, regional targets is underway in order to prepare new drilling targets.