Maiden Drilling Confirms Copper Mineralisation at Depth at Conglomerate Creek Prospect

Key Highlights:

- **Maiden 6-hole, 780m RC program at Conglomerate Creek Target 2** intersected copper mineralisation in all six holes, with ADC002 returning **4m @ 0.81% Cu** (8,140ppm) from 84m.
- **The program is the first sub-surface test of a 2km x 2.5km intrusive complex** hosting seven untested geophysical anomalies, only one of which has now been drilled.
- **Drilling intersected the same quartz vein system mapped and sampled at surface,** confirming the mineralising system continues at depth and validating the geological model.
- **Target 5, immediately north of the drilled area,** carries a stronger geochemical response and rock chips grading up to **22.0% Cu[1].** Geophysics is being finalised ahead of follow-up RC program.
- **Conglomerate Creek sits within Antares' 100%-owned Mt Isa North landholding,** approx. 39km from Glencore's Mt Isa Operations, one of the world's prominent copper districts.
- **Concurrent field programs are underway at Mt Isa North (QLD) and Quinns (WA),** where a Program of Work for maiden drilling has been approved.

Antares Metals Ltd (ASX: AM5) (**Antares**, **AM5** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the results of a maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Conglomerate Creek Target 2 prospect, part of its 100%-owned Mount Isa North Copper Project located in northwest Queensland (see Figure 1).

The six-hole, 780m program is the first sub-surface exploration across a broad, previously untested intrusive complex, and was strategically designed to test beneath the high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation mapped and sampled by Antares in 2025 (see Figure 2). Copper mineralisation was intersected in every hole, including hole ACD002 intersected **4m at 8,140ppm Cu from 84m**, confirming that the surface system continues at depth.

These results indicate that the Conglomerate Creek's system can contain significant copper mineralisation providing a key data point for evaluating the Mount Isa North Project's broader target inventory. With six of seven anomalies at Conglomerate Creek still untested, the discovery runway remains substantially intact.

[1] AM5 ASX announcement "Excellent Copper & Gold results up to 22.0% Cu, 7.4g/t Au & 394g/t Ag from Conglomerate Creek" dated 12 August 2025

Managing Director, Terry Topping commented:

"This is the first time a drill bit has ever tested the Conglomerate Creek intrusive system, and it has confirmed what we mapped at surface. We have not yet matched the tenor we see at surface, but for a first-pass program across a 2km by 2.5km target, intersecting the vein system at depth is exactly the result we needed to keep going. We have now tested one of seven anomalies. Detailed electrical geophysics will sharpen our targeting across the rest of the system, and Target 5, where our rock chips ran to 22% copper, is the one we are most keen to get a rig onto. Antares is applying modern exploration to ground that previous operators barely touched, in one of the best copper addresses in the world."

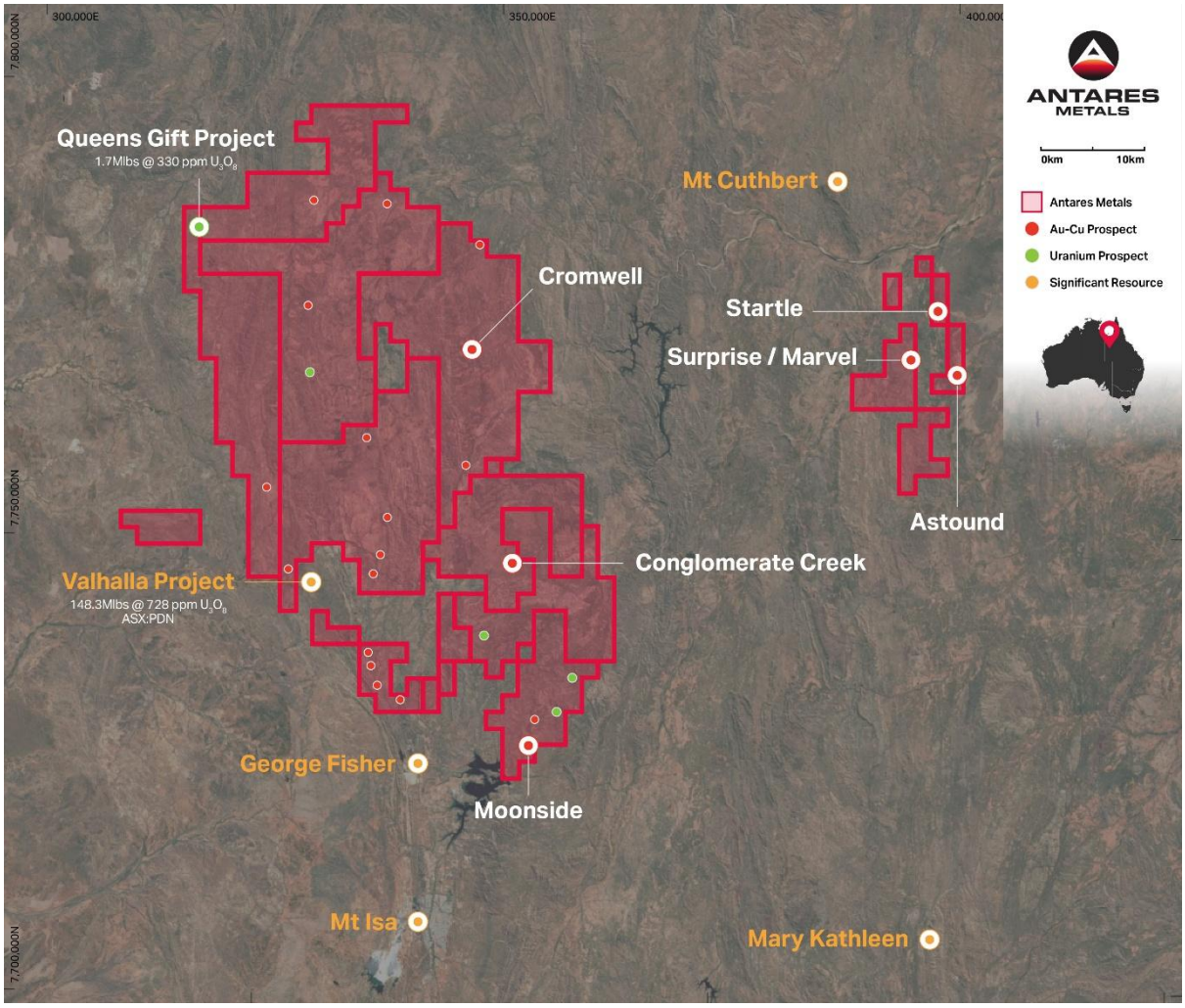

Figure 1: Location Map Mount Isa North Copper Project

Copper Mineralisation at Depth Validates Geological Model

Antares completed a 780m, six-hole RC program at Conglomerate Creek Target 2 in June 2026 (see Figure 2). The program was designed to test beneath the mapped mineralised breccia stockwork veining, and a dense gravity anomaly interpreted as a potential source from the

mineralisation mapped by Antares. Anomalous copper was returned from all six holes, headlined by ACD002, which intersected **4m at 0.81% Cu** (8,140ppm) from 84m. ACD001, the deepest hole at 288m, returned **1m at 1,060ppm Cu** from 169m and **8m at 651ppm Cu** from 176m, confirming that the system persists at depth. Remaining intercepts range from 504ppm to 856ppm Cu.

Table 1. Conglomerate Creek Target 2 significant copper intercepts, reported at a 500ppm Cu lower cut-off.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)
ACD001	96	100	4	652	0.07
ACD001	169	170	1	1,060	0.11
ACD001	176	184	8	651	0.07
ACD002	**84**	**88**	**4**	**8,140**	**0.81**
ACD003	44	48	4	856	0.09
ACD003 incl.	*47*	*48*	*1*	*1,310*	*0.13*
ACD004	0	4	4	521	0.05
ACD005	92	96	4	504	0.05
ACD006	16	20	4	624	0.06
ACD006	56	60	4	675	0.07

Notes: All intervals are reported as downhole widths. The mineralised units are interpreted at this stage to be near-vertical and drilling was oriented perpendicular to interpreted strike at a dip of -60°, meaning downhole widths are expected to be slightly greater than true widths. True widths are not known. 4m and 8m intervals are from 4m composite samples.

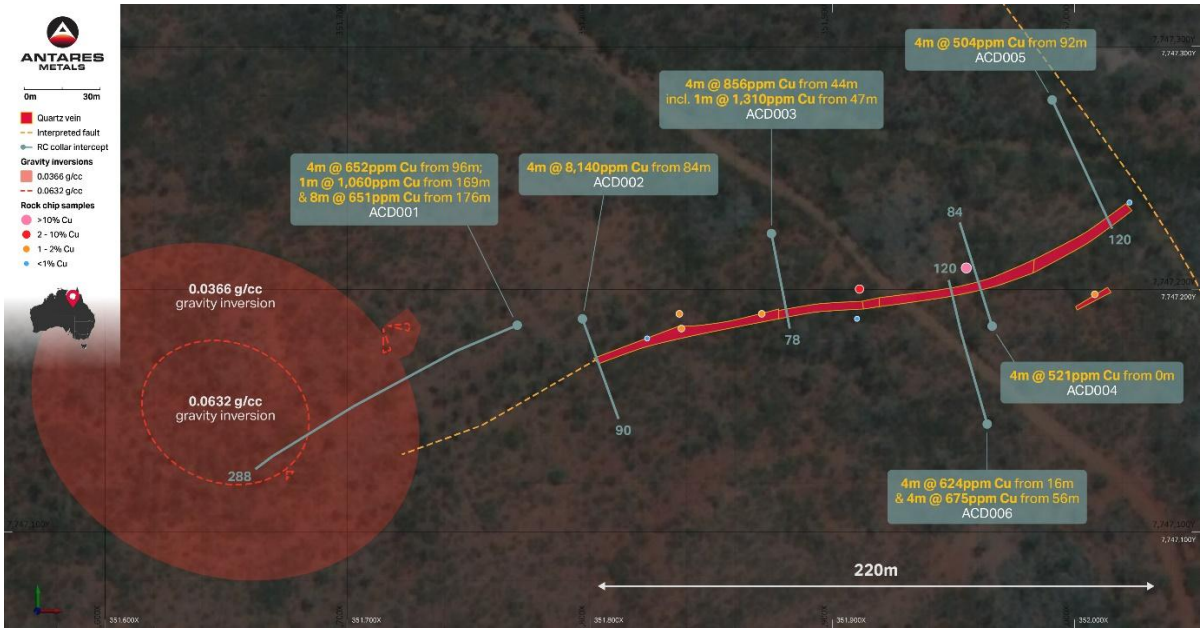

Figure 2: Conglomerate Creek Target 2 Vein System rock chip results and drill collar locations

Single Intrusive System, One Anomaly Tested

Conglomerate Creek's seven high-priority geophysical anomalies are all interpreted to relate to a single intrusion, first identified in the Company's 2024 geophysical survey. At surface, the intrusion forms a distinct 2km x 2.5km semi-circular feature, with coincident structures interpreted to control the distribution of mineralisation across the prospect[2].

Alteration intensity varies across the system. Broader areas show only patchy chlorite-epidote-silica alteration, while several of the Company's priority targets display intense chlorite-epidote-silica alteration consistent with a well-developed mineralising system.

Historical exploration over the area has been minimal, limited to scattered stream sediment samples and one rock chip sample. The consistency of copper mineralisation returned from this first-pass program, in vein systems proximal to regional structure connecting multiple geophysical targets, supports the interpretation of a mineralising system with its full potential still to be tested.

Target 5, immediately north of the drilled area (see Figure 3), carriers a stronger geochemical response than Target 2 and hosts rock chip sampling by Antares grading up to 22.0% Cu[3]. Detailed surface electrical geophysics is being planned across the prospect to locate more strongly mineralised sections within the large target area and to prioritise drill targets ahead of a follow-up RC program.

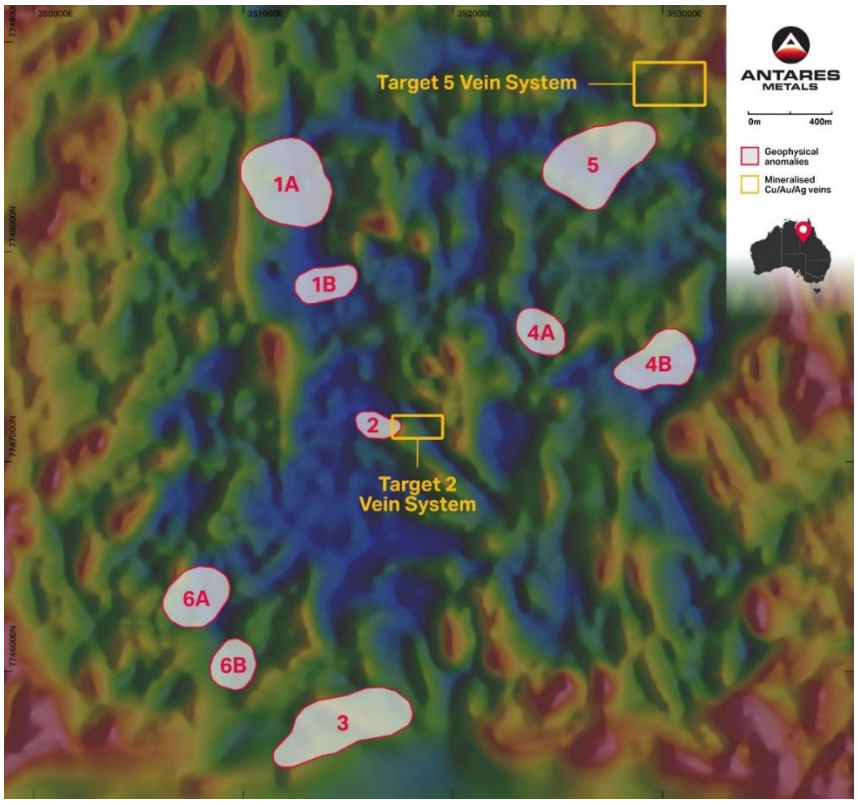

Figure 3: Conglomerate Creek Geophysical Targets on Antares 2024 UAV TMI RTP magnetic survey[2].

[2] AM5 ASX announcement "Intrusion Related Copper Targets Identified at Conglomerate Creek" dated 18 March 2025

[3] AM5 ASX announcement "Excellent Copper & Gold results up to 22.0% Cu, 7.4g/t Au & 394g/t Ag from Conglomerate Creek" dated 12 Aug 2025

Summary and Next Steps

Antares is systematically advancing its Mount Isa North and Quinns Project using modern exploration methods to unlock the gold and copper potential that previous operators left largely untested. These two large project areas will be subjected to modern exploration geochemistry, geophysics, and structural interpretation to identify the best targets for first-pass drilling.

Field activities are now underway at the Quinns Project (WA) and at the Mt Isa Project (QLD). These will focus on the following key areas:

- **Advance drill targeting at Quinns (WA),** arrange heritage surveys, and continue field activities including mapping and expanded soil sampling.
- **Complete a comprehensive review of all geophysical data sets** to expand and enhance the structural understanding of the Quinns project (WA).
- **Plan geophysics programs before RC drilling at Conglomerate Creek Target 5** prospect to test the depth and lateral continuity of the identified lodes.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Antares Metals Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration activities and Exploration Results has been approved by Mr. Terry Topping, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the managing Director of Antares Metals Limited.

Mr Topping has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Topping consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Topping is the Managing Director of Antares Metals Limited and has a relevant interest in the Company securities as the vendor of the Quinns and Katanning projects.

Compliance Statement

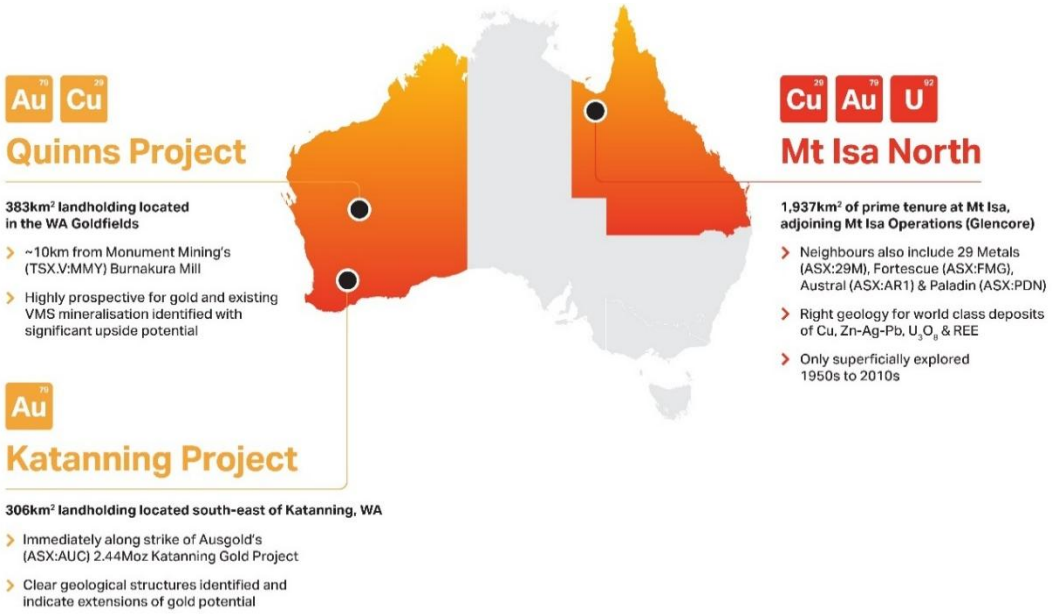
The information in this release that relates to previously reported exploration results and historical mineral estimates for Antares Metals Limited are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed in footnotes to this release, which are also available on the Company's website at www.antaresmetals.com and the ASX website www.asx.com under the code AM5. Antares Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant Company announcement, and ongoing results are published as further assays are received.

The entity is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimates that materially impacts the reliability of the estimates or the entity's ability to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code).

The entity confirms that the supporting information included in the initial market announcements referred to above, continues to apply and has not materially changed.

About Antares Metals

Antres Metals Ltd (ASX:AM5) is an Australia-focused multi-commodity explorer advancing two district-scale exploration hubs in proven mineral provinces. The Company applies modern exploration method to large, underexplored tenement packages, targeting significant new copper, gold, and uranium discoveries near established mines and infrastructure.



Mt Isa North Cu-Au-U Project (QLD)

1,937 km^2 of exploration tenure located approximately 39km northeast of Glencore's Mt Isa Operations, one of the world's most significant base metal mining centres. Target commodities include copper, zinc, silver, lead, uranium and rare earth elements. The project covers a region with limited historical systematic exploration, providing significant Greenfields discovery potential. Key prospects include Conglomerate Creek (Cu-Au-Ag, first-pass drilling completed), Startle and Astound (Cu; field work ongoing) and Queens Gift (Uranium, first-pass drilling completed).

Quinns Au & Cu VMS Project (WA)

383 km^2 of prime tenure in the Meekatharra greenstone belt (Murchison Province). The project benefits from exceptional infrastructure, located approximately within 50km from multiple large-scale gold operations. Recent regional mapping and rock chip sampling conducted in late 2025 have successfully extended high-priority soil geochemical targets, as well as identified new gold mineralisation, with Rock chip sampling at the Quinns project returned up to 3.7 g/t Au from previously unexplored historic gold workings[4]. Field work is ongoing and a PoW for maiden drilling has been approved.

Katanning Au Project (WA)

306 km^2 of contiguous, granted tenure strategically located, 290km east of Perth and directly along strike from Ausgold Ltd's (ASX: AUC) 2.44Moz Katanning Gold Project[5]. Regional geophysics indicates potential extensions of the Ausgold's Katanning gold project into E70/5637 that requires further detailed exploration. Previous exploration consisted of calcrete, and laterite soil sampling and air core drilling, no RC drilling has been completed.

[4] AM5 ASX announcement "Expansion of Quinns Copper Gold Project, West Australia" dated 18 February 2026

[5] See AUG ASX announcement "Definitive Feasibility Study Demonstrates Strong Gold Production and Excellent Financial Returns Over Ten-Year Mine Life" dated 30 June 2025

Appendix A

Table 2. 2026 AM5 Conglomerate Creek Target 2 completed drilling collars.

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	351966	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	351991	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	351964	120	345	-60

Table 3. 2026 AM5 Conglomerate Creek Target 2 Significant Intercepts Table

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Azimuth Grid	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	250	-60	96	100	4	652
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	250	-60	169	170	1	1,060
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	250	-60	176	184	8	651
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	160	-60	**84**	**88**	**4**	**8,140**
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	170	-60	44	48	4	856
ACD003 incl.						*47*	*48*	*1*	*1,310*
ACD004	351966	7747185	351966	345	-60	0	4	4	521
ACD005	351991	7747278	351991	155	-60	92	96	4	504
ACD006	351964	7747145	351964	345	-60	16	20	4	624
ACD006	351964	7747145	351964	345	-60	56	60	4	675

Appendix B - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	**Conglomerate Creek T2 2026 Drilling** The Conglomerate Creek Exploration drilling program reported here consists of 6 holes drilled for 780m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. **Sample Representativity** RC drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including face sampling drill bit and an on-board cone splitter. Chip samples are collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put into chip trays for geological logging. Cone splitting is an industry standard sampling device which sub-splits the metre drilled into representative samples. QAQC measures check the suitability of this method to produce representative samples. Based on a review of the sampling weight data, samples are representative of the interval drilled. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples collected from the cone splitter that are captured in pre-labelled calico sample bags. The remnant bulk sample for each 1m interval was captured in buckets. Material for logging is collected by spearing the material captured in buckets and sieving and washing. A representation of the drill chips from each 1m interval was collected and stored in RC chip trays for later use. All sampling lengths and other logging data were recorded in standard sampling record spreadsheets, Including from and to measurements, colour, lithology, structures etc. Visible sulphide content was logged as well as alteration and weathering. Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. **Sample weights** To monitor sample size and recovery all calico bags and buckets were visually inspected to screen for low sample volume. **Assaying** All intervals were assayed in the field using a NITON XL5 portable XRF. The Niton XL5 pXRF “Mining” mode was used to analyse the intervals, and the scan time was 30 seconds. Samples identified as anomalous from pXRF readings and from lithological logging for all holes were submitted to ALS, an ISO certified commercial laboratory in Mt Isa. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission. Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and Au

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		was determined by fire assay Au-AA26.
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.).	Drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling Co Pty Ltd, using a Schramm T685WS RC Drill Rig RC percussion drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer bit (bit diameter 5 ¼ inches), and samples were collected via a cone splitter.
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.	RC drill chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation. Overall estimated recovery was high. All samples were dry as a result of appropriate air pressure and volume and the lack of groundwater. Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered. Recoveries for RC samples were mostly excellent with only a few samples lighter than expected. Samples were field assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF.
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.	The drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals with detailed recording of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other observations such as colour, moisture and recovery. Drill chips were collected and sieved before being placed into reference chip trays for visual logging at 1m intervals. All drill intervals were logged. Logging was performed at the time of drilling, and planned drill hole target lengths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. And whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for	1m Samples were recovered using a rig-mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. The sample target weight was between 2 and 4kg. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission. A Certified Reference Material (CRM), blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. CRMs used are certified to ISO standards and were sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (Oreas). Quality control was ensured by assaying CRM along with the samples and validating the results with the standard certificate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Mt Isa. QAQC CRMs were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags. The samples were sorted, wet-weighed, dried, and then weighed again. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a pulverised sub-fraction in a vibrating pulveriser. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a minimum rate of 1 for every 18 samples, using 10g CRMs sourced from OREAS. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Coarse blanks are inserted at a rate of approximately 1 per 40 samples. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, multi-acid digest including hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids as well as fire assay gold by method Au-AA26, The lab randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.
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.	No verification outside the Company was completed The lab and Company randomly insert analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. The significant intersections in this release have not been subject to additional sample verification beyond those mentioned above.
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.	The collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using a OMNIx42 Gyro. The Grid used is GDA94 Zone 54 **Drill collar data**

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	359	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	353	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	360	120	345	-60

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 holes in this announcement were designed to perform a first pass test of the potential of the area to host Cu Au and Ag mineralisation at depth beneath surface mineralisation Grade continuity of the targeted lodes cannot be determined from this data alone. Where pXRF or geological logging determined a need for individual 1m sampling, the calicos were sampled as necessary. Otherwise, a 4m composite was sampled by the geologist using a spear for lab submission.
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.	The holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the lodes and surface outcropping lithologies. The dip of the lode is inferred at this stage to be near vertical. The orientation of the drilling is deemed appropriate and unbiased.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected and accounted for by AM5 employees during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico and plastic bags and closed with cable ties. AM5 employees transported samples to the Mt Isa lab. The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been conducted on the data.

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.	The Conglomerate Creek prospect is situated within EPM 26987, approximately 39 km NE of the city of Mount Isa, held by Antares Metals Limited. There are no material encumbrances such as royalties or other agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A review of historical exploration activities has been conducted, and only minor rock, sediment and ridge and spur soil sampling has been completed in the area.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The giant Mount Isa copper deposits are considered to be a variant of the globally significant group of sediment-hosted copper deposits. Besides large tonnages of copper, this group is also an important source of Co and Ag. Mount Isa Cu-Co breccia-hosted massive sulphide bodies are hosted by the Urquhart Shale of the Mount Isa Group. The Mount Isa Group and equivalent rock types, particularly dolomitic units, were reactive to Cu-bearing fluids and are highly prospective host rocks. Reduction of oxidised ore fluids is thought to be the key depositional mechanism and therefore, many other rock types in the Mount Isa region are potentially host rocks as well including Fe2+ rocks such as metabasalt and interflow sedimentary units (Wilde et al., 2006).
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the	The location information relating to the drill holes presented in this announcement is shown in the figures of the announcement. **Collar data**

Hole ID	East GDA2020	North GDA2020	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth Grid	Dip
ACD001	351770	7747185	360	288	250	-60
ACD002	351797	7747188	358	90	160	-60
ACD003	351875	7747223	353	78	170	-60
ACD004	351966	7747185	359	84	345	-60
ACD005	351991	7747278	353	120	155	-60
ACD006	351964	7747145	360	120	345	-60

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	No Data aggregation was used Each drill chip was initially field assayed using the NITON XL5 pXRF.
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 mineralised units are inferred at this stage to be near vertical, and drilling was conducted from optimal angles with the mineralised units. The drilling angle is approx. -60 degrees, resulting in mineralised intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralised units honours the true width.
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.	Diagrams relating to the announcement are located in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Results from samples deemed anomalous in the field via pXRF were collected during the program and sent for laboratory analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	A more detailed historical exploration review is underway.
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.	Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement.

Appendix C. Drill Sampling Details and Assay Results

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD001	SRD5308	0	4	4	253
ACD001	SRD5309	4	8	4	217
ACD001	SRD5310	8	12	4	201
ACD001	SRD5311	12	16	4	208
ACD001	SRD5312	16	20	4	195
ACD001	SRD5313	20	24	4	353
ACD001	SRD5314	24	28	4	43
ACD001	SRD5315	28	32	4	149
ACD001	SRD5316	32	36	4	29
ACD001	SRD5317	36	40	4	162
ACD001	SRD5318	40	44	4	214
ACD001	SRD5319	44	48	4	203
ACD001	SRD5320	48	52	4	229
ACD001	SRD5321	52	56	4	206
ACD001	SRD5322	56	60	4	188
ACD001	SRD5323	60	64	4	223
ACD001	SRD5324	64	68	4	197
ACD001	SRD5325	68	72	4	219
ACD001	SRD5326	72	76	4	194
ACD001	SRD5327	76	80	4	204
ACD001	SRD5328	80	84	4	216
ACD001	SRD5329	84	88	4	197
ACD001	SRD5330	88	92	4	209
ACD001	SRD5331	92	96	4	208
ACD001	SRD5332	96	100	4	652
ACD001	SRD5333	100	104	4	200
ACD001	SRD5334	104	108	4	275
ACD001	SRD5335	108	112	4	178
ACD001	SRD5336	112	116	4	182
ACD001	SRD5337	116	120	4	131
ACD001	SRD5338	120	124	4	70
ACD001	SRD5339	124	128	4	29
ACD001	SRD5340	128	132	4	33
ACD001	SRD5341	132	136	4	12
ACD001	SRD5342	136	140	4	125
ACD001	SRD5343	140	144	4	48
ACD001	SRD5344	144	148	4	80
ACD001	SRD5345	148	152	4	114
ACD001	SRD5346	152	156	4	310
ACD001	SRD5347	156	160	4	154
ACD001	SRD5348	160	164	4	90
ACD001	SRD5349	164	168	4	135
ACD001	SRD5350	168	172	4	323
ACD001	SRD5351	172	176	4	50
ACD001	SRD5352	176	180	4	804
ACD001	SRD5353	180	184	4	498
ACD001	SRD5354	184	188	4	72
ACD001	SRD5355	188	192	4	25
ACD001	SRD5356	192	196	4	62
ACD001	SRD5357	196	200	4	4
ACD001	SRD5358	200	204	4	23
ACD001	SRD5359	204	208	4	177
ACD001	SRD5360	208	212	4	289
ACD001	SRD5361	212	216	4	115
ACD001	SRD5362	216	220	4	83
ACD001	SRD5363	220	224	4	84
ACD001	SRD5364	224	228	4	289
ACD001	SRD5366	228	232	4	94
ACD001	SRD5367	232	236	4	173
ACD001	SRD5368	236	240	4	148
ACD001	SRD5369	236	244	8	89
ACD001	SRD5370	240	248	8	102
ACD001	SRD5371	244	252	8	133
ACD001	SRD5372	248	256	8	39
ACD001	SRD5373	252	260	8	34
ACD001	SRD5374	256	264	8	35
ACD001	SRD5375	260	268	8	37
ACD001	SRD5376	264	272	8	62
ACD001	SRD5377	268	276	8	53
ACD001	SRD5378	272	280	8	39
ACD001	SRD5379	276	284	8	28
ACD001	SRD5380	280	288	8	42
ACD001	SRD5381	168	169	1	192
ACD001	SRD5382	169	170	1	1060
ACD001	SRD5383	170	171	1	248
ACD001	SRD5384	171	172	1	69

Appendix C. Drill Sampling Details and Assay Results (continued)

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD002	SRD5386	0	4	4	214
ACD002	SRD5388	4	8	4	180
ACD002	SRD5389	8	12	4	209
ACD002	SRD5390	12	16	4	223
ACD002	SRD5391	16	20	4	258
ACD002	SRD5392	20	24	4	225
ACD002	SRD5393	24	28	4	51
ACD002	SRD5394	28	32	4	10
ACD002	SRD5395	32	36	4	27
ACD002	SRD5396	36	40	4	317
ACD002	SRD5397	40	44	4	200
ACD002	SRD5398	44	48	4	75
ACD002	SRD5399	48	52	4	139
ACD002	SRD5400	52	56	4	107
ACD002	SRD5401	56	60	4	105
ACD002	SRD5402	60	64	4	98
ACD002	SRD5403	64	68	4	117
ACD002	SRD5404	68	72	4	239
ACD002	SRD5405	72	76	4	222
ACD002	SRD5406	76	80	4	162
ACD002	SRD5407	80	84	4	248
ACD002	SRD5408	84	88	4	8140
ACD002	SRD5409	88	90	2	272
ACD002	SRD5410	69	70	1	267
ACD002	SRD5411	70	71	1	266
ACD002	SRD5412	71	72	1	218
ACD002	SRD5413	68	69	1	170

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD003	SRD5416	0	4	4	192
ACD003	SRD5417	4	8	4	124
ACD003	SRD5418	8	12	4	145
ACD003	SRD5419	12	16	4	149
ACD003	SRD5420	16	20	4	297
ACD003	SRD5421	20	24	4	221
ACD003	SRD5422	24	28	4	164
ACD003	SRD5423	28	32	4	181
ACD003	SRD5424	32	36	4	190
ACD003	SRD5425	36	40	4	222
ACD003	SRD5427	40	44	4	21
ACD003	SRD5428	44	48	4	856
ACD003	SRD5429	48	52	4	103
ACD003	SRD5430	52	56	4	106
ACD003	SRD5431	56	60	4	153
ACD003	SRD5433	60	64	4	188
ACD003	SRD5434	64	68	4	238
ACD003	SRD5435	68	72	4	251
ACD003	SRD5436	72	76	4	314
ACD003	SRD5437	76	78	2	249
ACD003	SRD5439	44	45	1	35
ACD003	SRD5440	45	46	1	67
ACD003	SRD5441	46	47	1	118
ACD003	SRD5442	47	48	1	1310
ACD003	SRD5443	48	49	1	153
ACD003	SRD5444	49	50	1	123
ACD003	SRD5445	50	51	1	95
ACD003	SRD5446	51	52	1	88

Appendix C. Drill Sampling Details and Assay Results (continued)

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD004	SRD5447	0	4	4	521
ACD004	SRD5449	4	8	4	285
ACD004	SRD5450	8	12	4	178
ACD004	SRD5451	12	16	4	279
ACD004	SRD5452	16	20	4	58
ACD004	SRD5453	20	24	4	252
ACD004	SRD5454	24	28	4	156
ACD004	SRD5455	28	32	4	296
ACD004	SRD5456	32	36	4	410
ACD004	SRD5457	36	40	4	188
ACD004	SRD5458	40	44	4	217
ACD004	SRD5459	44	48	4	115
ACD004	SRD5460	48	52	4	116
ACD004	SRD5461	52	56	4	101
ACD004	SRD5462	56	60	4	72
ACD004	SRD5463	60	64	4	36
ACD004	SRD5464	64	68	4	80
ACD004	SRD5465	68	72	4	46
ACD004	SRD5466	72	76	4	60
ACD004	SRD5467	76	80	4	41
ACD004	SRD5468	80	84	4	10
ACD004	SRD5470	71	72	1	76
ACD004	SRD5471	72	73	1	155

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD005	SRD5473	0	4	4	180
ACD005	SRD5474	4	8	4	132
ACD005	SRD5475	8	12	4	145
ACD005	SRD5476	12	16	4	182
ACD005	SRD5477	16	20	4	151
ACD005	SRD5478	20	24	4	180
ACD005	SRD5479	24	28	4	86
ACD005	SRD5480	28	32	4	84
ACD005	SRD5481	32	36	4	59
ACD005	SRD5482	36	40	4	138
ACD005	SRD5483	40	44	4	155
ACD005	SRD5484	44	48	4	168
ACD005	SRD5485	48	52	4	183
ACD005	SRD5486	52	56	4	176
ACD005	SRD5487	56	60	4	85
ACD005	SRD5489	60	64	4	147
ACD005	SRD5490	64	68	4	193
ACD005	SRD5491	68	72	4	417
ACD005	SRD5492	72	76	4	73
ACD005	SRD5493	76	80	4	37
ACD005	SRD5494	80	84	4	213
ACD005	SRD5495	84	88	4	166
ACD005	SRD5496	88	92	4	158
ACD005	SRD5498	92	96	4	504
ACD005	SRD5499	96	100	4	127
ACD005	SRD5500	100	104	4	298
ACD005	SRD5501	104	108	4	60
ACD005	SRD5502	108	112	4	102
ACD005	SRD5503	112	116	4	82
ACD005	SRD5504	116	120	4	228
ACD005	SRD5505	50	51	1	214

Appendix C. Drill Sampling Details and Assay Results (continued)

Hole ID	Sample Number	From metre	To metre	Interval metres	Cu ppm
ACD006	SRD5507	0	4	4	239
ACD006	SRD5508	4	8	4	230
ACD006	SRD5509	8	12	4	210
ACD006	SRD5510	12	16	4	106
ACD006	SRD5511	16	20	4	624
ACD006	SRD5512	20	24	4	292
ACD006	SRD5513	24	28	4	188
ACD006	SRD5514	28	32	4	198
ACD006	SRD5515	32	36	4	270
ACD006	SRD5516	36	40	4	168
ACD006	SRD5518	40	44	4	103
ACD006	SRD5519	44	48	4	142
ACD006	SRD5520	48	52	4	44
ACD006	SRD5521	52	56	4	91
ACD006	SRD5522	56	60	4	675
ACD006	SRD5523	60	64	4	126
ACD006	SRD5524	64	68	4	88
ACD006	SRD5525	68	72	4	67
ACD006	SRD5526	72	76	4	14
ACD006	SRD5527	76	80	4	118
ACD006	SRD5529	80	84	4	140
ACD006	SRD5530	84	88	4	222
ACD006	SRD5531	88	92	4	171
ACD006	SRD5532	92	96	4	184
ACD006	SRD5533	96	100	4	283
ACD006	SRD5534	100	104	4	175
ACD006	SRD5535	104	108	4	208
ACD006	SRD5536	108	112	4	160
ACD006	SRD5537	112	116	4	135
ACD006	SRD5538	116	120	4	332
ACD006	SRD5541	60	61	1	399
ACD006	SRD5542	61	62	1	82
ACD006	SRD5543	62	63	1	27
ACD006	SRD5544	63	64	1	35
ACD006	SRD5545	97	98	1	208