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ASX Limited - Company Announcements Platform

ADVANCED EXPLORATION DRILLING COMMENCED – KALAHARI COPPER BELT, BOTSWANA

Cobre Limited (ASX: **CBE**, **Cobre** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the commencement of the next stage of drilling at Kalahari Metals Limited's (**KML**) Ngami Copper Project. This initial phase of drilling is designed to test the first of several prospective areas identified on KML's extensive license holding on the northern margin of the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**). The programme comprises four diamond holes, planned to test for extensions to encouraging Copper (**Cu**)-Silver (**Ag**) mineralisation previously intersected at two separate historical drill targets. Establishing that anomalous Cu-Ag mineralisation is laterally extensive in this initial programme will provide significant motivation for the district-scale potential of this relatively unexplored portion of the KCB.

NCP and Kitlanya West – potential for a new copper district

The NCP is located near the northern margin of the KCB (*refer Figure 1*) and includes significant strike of sub-cropping Ngwako-Pan / D'Kar Formation contact at which the majority of the known deposits in the KCB occur. The Project is located immediately east of KML's Kitlanya West licenses- collectively covering a significant portion of prospective KCB stratigraphy. In terms of regional prospectivity, the greater license package includes:

- Over 500km of prospective sub-cropping Ngwako Pan / D'Kar Formation contact;
- Strategic location near the basin margin typically prioritised for sedimentary-hosted copper deposits;
- Outcropping Kgwebe Formation often considered a key vector for deposits in the northeast of the KCB;
- Well defined gravity low anomalies indicative of sub-basin architecture or structural thickening (a number of the deposits in the KCB are hosted on the margins of gravity lows)[1];
- Relatively shallow Kalahari Group cover (between 0m and ~60m thick); and
- Numerous soil sample anomalies identified on regional sample traverses.

[1] Refer ASX announcement 14 July 2021 "*Kalahari Metals Limited - Kitlanya West Exploration Update*."

By combining the vectors above, it is possible to sub-divide the area into a set of ranked targets for follow-up (*refer Figure 2*). The scale of the license areas and targets highlights the district scale potential of the combined projects.

NCP - Area of interest for the Current Drill Programme

Historically, within the NCP project, two phases of diamond drilling intersected Cu (Ag) mineralisation above the Ngwako-Pan/D'Kar Formation contact. Intersections included *2m @ 1.8% Cu and 8 g/t Ag* and *5.2m @ 0.7% Cu*[2], which are considered highly anomalous relative to typical background Cu intersections along the KCB and may represent the halo of more significant mineralisation. The upcoming drill campaign will focus on testing the lateral continuity of mineralisation intersected during previous drill programmes. The programme will include four diamond core holes each approximately 300m in length, totalling ~1200m. The location of the planned drill programme is illustrated in *Figure 3*.

Triprop Holdings Ltd updated earn-in agreement

KML has recently extended the earn-in agreement with Triprop Holdings Ltd. The agreement provides KML with an option to acquire 75% of Triprop after incurring USD$800,000 of exploration costs on the Triprop licenses and issuing of £60,000 of Cobre shares to the non-KML shareholders. KML then has the option to acquire the remaining 25% of Triprop based on an independent market valuation.

Commenting on the drill programme, Cobre's Executive Chairman and Managing Director, Martin Holland, said:

"The Kalahari Copper Belt is one of the most prospective copper belts world-wide. This programme represents the start of Cobre's new strategy to open up the significant potential within KML's extensive license holding on the northern margin of the Kalahari Copper Belt. We are thrilled to be recommencing exploration work with both our new KML CEO on board, as well as our experienced, Africa-based technical team, and look forward to providing updates on our exploration progress. Mitchell Drilling International have been commissioned to undertake the drilling and have already mobilised to site, with drilling expected to start shortly. We look forward to updating the market with results as they become available".

[2] The historical drilling results referred to have been substantiated by Cobre and captured in the JORC tables annexed to this announcement.

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Cobre Board by: Martin C Holland, Executive Chairman and Managing Director.

For more information about this announcement, please contact:

Martin C Holland

Executive Chairman and Managing Director

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Catterall, a Competent Person and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisations (ROPO). David Catterall 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 (JORC 2012). David Catterall is a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, a recognised professional organisation.

David Catterall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

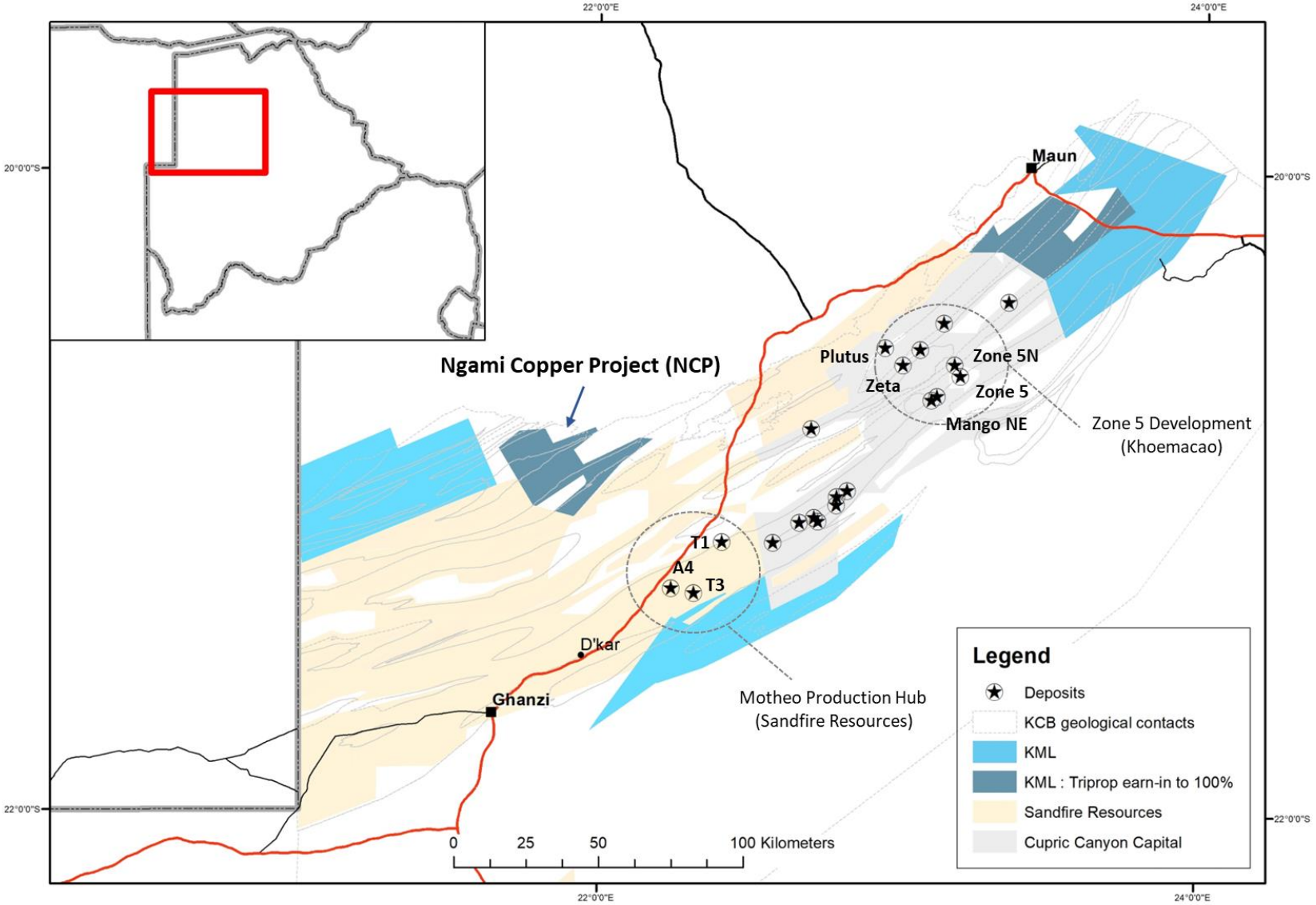

Figure 1. Locality map illustrating the position of KML's projects in the KCB.

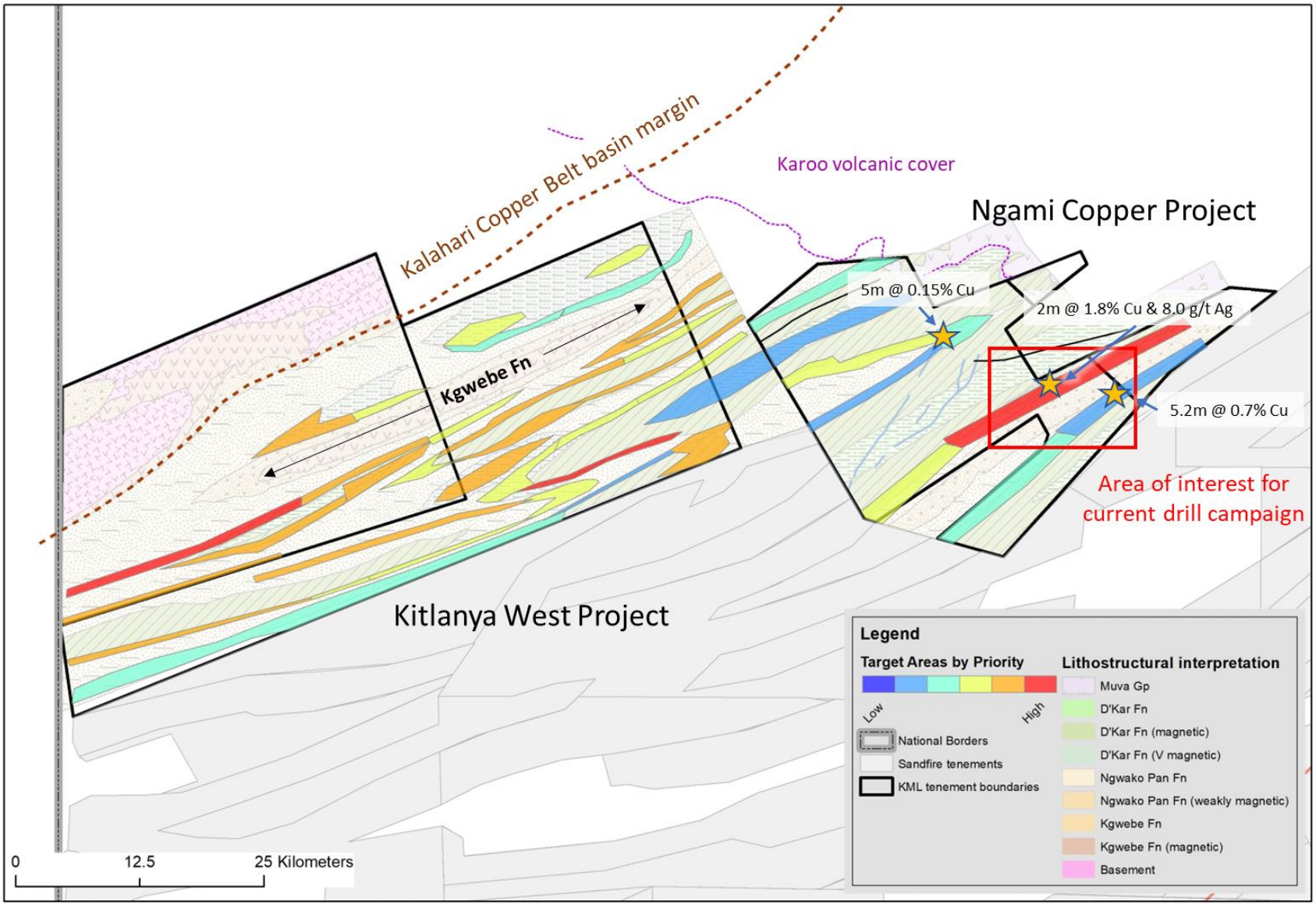

Figure 2. Ranked targets along drill tested and interpreted Ngwako Pan / D'Kar Formation contacts. Targets have been ranked by target type, structural setting, proximity to Kgwebe Formation and margins of gravity lows, soil sample anomalies, drill tested mineralisation, cover thickness and exploration state (untested vs tested)

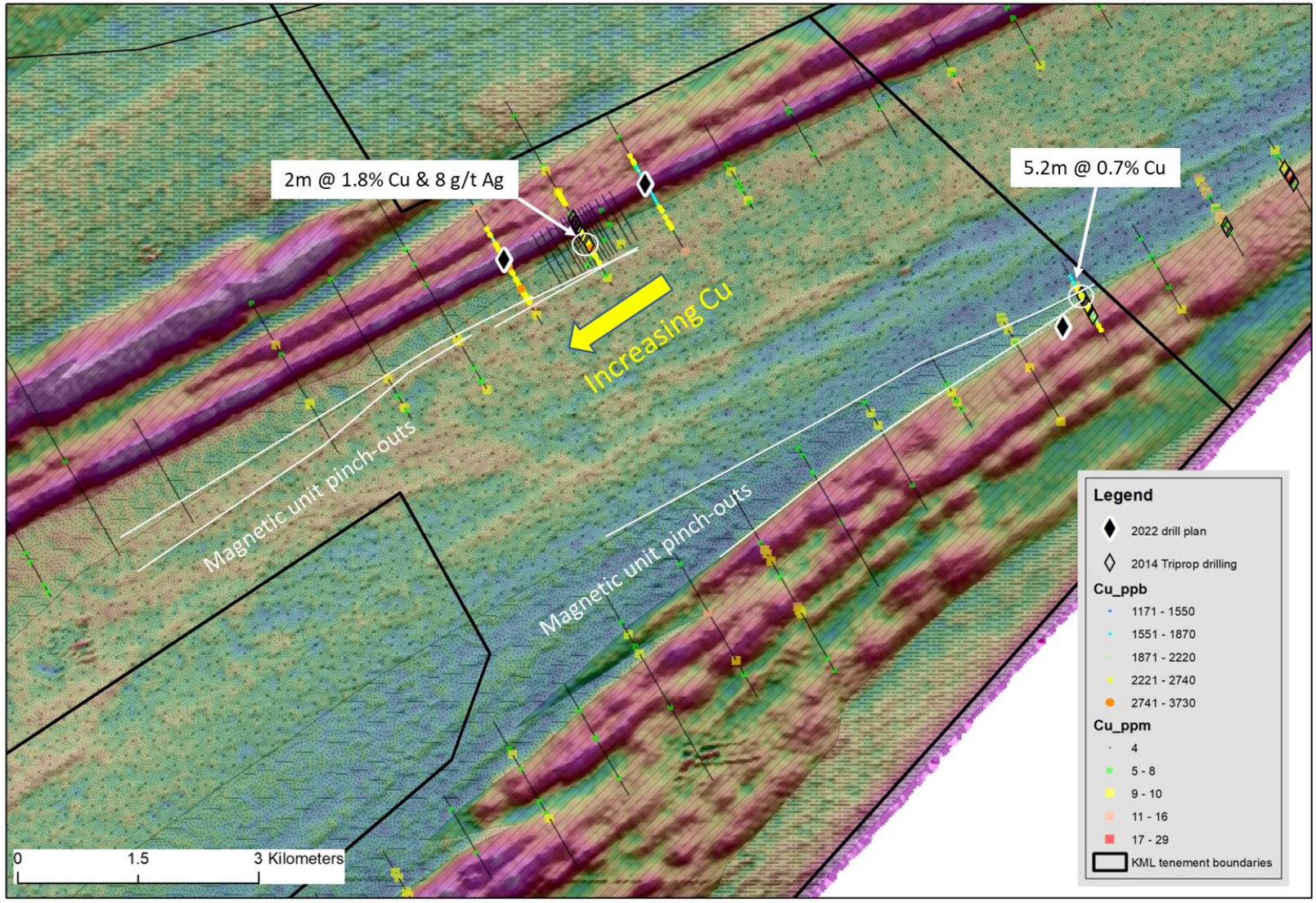

Figure 3. Location of the first three planned diamond drill holes illustrated with previous drill results, Terraleach TL1™and pXRF soil sample results on inverted high-resolution magnetic susceptibility image (50m depth slice). Note the pinch out of subtle magnetic units (potential trap-sites for mineralisation) and increase in apparent copper anomalism in soil sample results.

JORC Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for the NCP and KITW Projects

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template 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.*	• The information in this release relates to the technical details from the Company's exploration and drilling program at Kitlanya West (KITW) and Ngami Copper Projects (NCP) which lie within the Ghanzi and Ngamiland Districts respectively on the Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana. • For the NCP project work was initially carried out by Triprop Holdings Ltd (Triprop) and later by Kalahari Metals Ltd (KML). • Triprop's and KMLs' soil sampling was carried out in the dry season, 20m (NCP) and 50m (KITW) spaced samples along traverses, taken at an average depth of 30cm (NCP) and 10cm (KITW) from uncontaminated and undisturbed sites. • Locally, infill sampling took place with tighter line spacing and 10-20m sample intervals along line (NCP). • Soil samples were sieved on site to -90 µm double bagged and tagged in sealed plastic sample bags or in sealed kraft paper bags. • All soil samples were analysed using a pXRF. • Selected soil samples of NCP were submitted to Scientific Services for ICP AAS analysis. • Selected soil samples of NCP were submitted to ALS laboratory for a weak partial digest and wet geochemical analysis (e.g. TerraLeach1, multi element). • Over the KITW project, selected percussion drilling was conducted for reconnaissance purposes to assist with determining cover thickness. • Diamond core drilling over NCP, half core samples were taken from zones of interest in the diamond core. Samples were taken consistently of the same side of the core cutting line. Core cutting line was positioned to result in two splits as mirror images with regards to bedding or mineralisation (e.g. veins, cleavage etc), and to preserve the orientation

		line.
	• *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.*	• All of Triprop and KML's soil sampling contained field replicate samples(and field duplicates for KITW) to assess the representativity of the sample method and of the sampling site. • All of Triprop and KML's diamond core samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site. • Sample representativity was ensured by bisecting structures of interest, and by the sample preparation technique in the laboratory. • The diamond drill core samples were selected based on geological logging, with the ideal sampling interval being 0.5m (Triprop) and 1m (KML) respectively, whilst ensuring that sample interval does not cross any logged feature of interest (e.g. litho contact, alteration, mineralisation or structure). Individual core samples were crushed entirely to -2mm, before splitting off 250g aliquots and pulverized to 80% minus 80µm (Triprop). For Kalahari Metals, individual core samples were crushed entirely to -2mm, before riffle splitting of 0.1kg aliquots and pulverized to 80% minus 80µm. • For Triprop's core sampling, samples that were regarded as low potential for mineralisation, were composited after milling by combining 2 (flank samples) and 4 samples respectively resulting in effective 1m and 2m samples. • Triprop's core samples were digested with 4-acid near total digest, and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag by AAS. • KML's core samples were digested with 4-acid near total digest, and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Mo by ICP-OES. • Following industry best practice a series of standards, duplicates and blanks were included for QAQC as outlined further below.
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*	• Triprop and KML's Diamond drilling was conducted with Tricone (Kalahari Sands), followed by PQ/HQ/NQ core sizes (standard tube) with HQ and NQ core oriented using Reflex ACT RD II orientation tool (Reflex ACT RD III tool for Kalahari Metal).

	diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recovery was measured and recorded for all Triprop and KML drilling. Once bedrock was intersected, sample recovery was generally very good (>96% for Triprop; >98% for KML). For individual samples selected for analysis from Triprop, for each sample a measured sample length was recorded.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Samples were taken consistently of the same side of the core cutting line to avoid bias. • Core cutting lines was positioned to result in two splits as mirror images with regards to bedding or mineralisation (e.g. veins, cleavage etc), and to preserve the orientation line. • During core cutting, geologists frequently checked on the procedures to ensure the core cutter splits the core correctly in half. • Core samples are selected within logged geological, structural, mineralisation and alteration constraints. • Samples are collected from distinct geological domains with sufficient width to avoid overbias
	• *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.*	• Sample recovery was generally very good and as such it is not expected that any such bias exists
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.*	• Triprop and KML Diamond drill core were geologically logged by a qualified geologist using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging codes. • The geologists on site followed industry best practice and standard operating procedure for Diamond core drilling processes. • Diamond drill core was marked up on site and logged back at the field office or camp where it was securely stored. • Data was and is recorded manually by hand on

		paper standard logging sheets (hard copy) and then data captured to Excel logging sheets (soft copy). • The QA/QC'd compilation of all logging sheets is stored in an access database on a server and on the cloud.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All logging used standard published logging charts and classification for grain size, abundance, colour and lithologies to maintain a qualitative and semi-quantitative standard based on visual estimation. • Magnetic susceptibility readings are also taken every meter and/or half meter using a ZH Instruments SM-20/SM-30 reader.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Selected intervals were cut with a commercial core cutter in half, using a 2mm thick blade, for one half to be sampled for analysis. For selected samples core was quartered and both quarters being sampled as an original and field replicate sample.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry*	• Soil Samples were collected and sieved dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques*	• Field sample method and preparation is suitable for the soil samples. • Field sample preparation is suitable for the core samples.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Triprop and KML's standard field QAQC procedures for core drilling include the field insertion of blanks, standards and selection of requested laboratory duplicates (as well as field replicates for Kalahari Metals). These are being inserted at a rate of 4- 5% each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC. • Triprop and KML's standard field QAQC procedures for pXRF (as well as selected AAS) analysis of soil samples include the insertion of blanks, standards and selection of field duplicates and repeat analyses. These are being inserted and analysed at a rate of 5% for each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC. For the TL1 analysis, standard QAQC procedure include the insertion of duplicates and

		blanks, in addition to lab internal repeat analyses and internal CRMs.
	• *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.*	• Sampling is deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. • Lab duplicate samples of drill core samples showed that the sample preparation method is repeatable and representative. • Field duplicate and field replicate sample pairs from the soil sampling programs indicate that the sample media and sample site are representative.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes collected are in line with standard practice.
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.*	• Triprop's core samples were sent for 4-acid near total digest and AAS analysis (4 elements Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn) at Scientific Services laboratories in Cape Town, South Africa. • Selected samples were re-assayed with the same digest but with ICP-OES (36 elements) finish by the same lab. • KML's core samples were sent for 4-acid digest for "near total" digest and ICP-OES analysis (5 elements: Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo) at Scientific Services laboratories in Cape Town, South Africa. • The selection of soil samples that were sent for partial selective digest TerraLeach (TL1) and ICP-MS analysis ((5 elements: Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo) at Intertek Genalysis Perth, Australia. • The sampling and analysis are appropriate for the type of sampling
	• *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.*	• Triprop and KML used a ZH Instruments SM20 magnetic susceptibility meter for measuring magnetic susceptibilities and readings were randomly repeated to ensure reproducibility and consistency of the data. • For the soil samples analysed by Triprop, an Olympus X-5000 Portable XRF Analyzer instrument was used. Reading times on Soil Mode was 120seconds in total. • For the soil samples analysed by KML, a Niton FXL950 pXRF instrument was used. Reading times on Soil Mode was 120seconds in total. • For the pXRF analyses, well established in-house SOPs were strictly followed and data QAQC'd before

		accepted in the database. • A test study of 5 times repeat analyses on selected soil samples was conducted to establish the reliability and repeatability of the pXRF at low Cu-Pb-Zn values. • For the pXRF Results, no user factor was applied, and as per SOP the units calibrated daily with their respective calibration disks. • All QAQC samples were reviewed for consistency and accuracy. Results were deemed repeatable and representative.
	• *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.*	• Appropriate certified reference material were inserted on a ratio of 1:20 samples for both the core samples as well as for the soil samples. • Laboratory duplicate samples were requested for every 25 samples. • Blanks were inserted on a ratio of 1:20 for the core samples and 1:60 for the soil samples • Scientific Services as well as Intertek Genalysis insert their own standards, duplicates and blanks and follow their own SOP for quality control. • Both internal and laboratory QAQC samples were reviewed for consistency. Results were deemed repeatable and representative.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drill core intersections were verified by peer review. • Significant intersections of Triprop's drilling were re-assayed with a different analytical technique (e.g. ICP-OES vs initial AAS).
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes were drilled to date.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All data is electronically stored with peer review of data processing and modelling • Data entry procedures standardized in SOP, data checking and verification routine. • Data storage on partitioned drives and backed up on server and on the cloud.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were 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*	• Triprop and KML's Drill collar coordinates are captured by using handheld Garmin GPS and verified by a second handheld Garmin GPS. • Most diamond core holes are inclined and have been surveyed with a reflex EZ-track down-hole survey, where possible as multi-shot survey.

	in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Triprop fixed-wing magnetic data were positioned using a Trimble SPS 852 Modular GPS Receiver, Omnistar DGPS link. • KML heliborne magnetic, airborne electromagnetic and fixed-wing magnetic and gravity data were positioned using a Novatel DL-V3L112 GPS with post-processed differential DGPS correction.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is WGS84 UTM Zone 34S. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Elevation control on the geophysical survey relied on Novatel DL-V3L1L2 with post-processed differential correction in conjunction with a Freeflight radar altimeter. • Topographic control was based on satellite survey data collected at 30m resolution. Quality is considered acceptable.
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.*	• Data spacing and distribution of all survey types is deemed appropriate for the type of survey and equipment used. • Drill hole spacing is broad, as might be expected for this early stage of exploration, and not yet at a density sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation • Triprop's magnetic data were collected on a bearing of 150 degrees with line spacing of 75m. • Kalahari Metals collected heliborne magnetic data on the same bearing and line spacing to stitch into the earlier fixed-wing survey. • Magnetic and electromagnetic survey lines were flown on bearing 157 degrees with line spacing 400m (NCP) and 2 km (KITW) • Airborne magnetic and gravity data were collected on a bearing of 157 degrees at a line spacing of 100m (KITW) • Historical GeoTem AEM data was collected on a bearing of appr. 150 degrees at a line spacing of 400m.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For Triprop's sampling, samples that were regarded as low potential for mineralisation, were composited after milling by combining 2 (flank samples) and 4 samples respectively resulting in effective 1m and 2m samples.

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.*	• Drill spacing is currently broad and hole orientation is aimed at intersecting the foliation of the host stratigraphy as perpendicular as practically possible (e.g. within the constraint of the cover thickness). This is considered appropriate for the geological setting and for the known mineralisation styles in the Copperbelt. • Soil geochemical surveys were conducted perpendicular to the regional strike direction. • Magnetic and AEM surveys were flown across the average regional strike direction (~070).
	• *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.*	• Existence, and orientation, of preferentially mineralised structures is not yet fully understood but current available data indicates mineralisation occurs within steep, sub-vertical structures, sub-parallel to foliation. • No significant sampling bias is therefore expected.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags are logged, tagged, double bagged and sealed in plastic bags, stored at the field office. • Diamond core is stored in a secure facility at the field office and then moved to a secure warehouse. • Sample security includes a chain-of-custody procedure that consists of filling out sample submittal forms that are sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to make certain that all samples are received by the laboratory. Prepared samples were transported to the analytical laboratory in sealed gravel bags that are accompanied by appropriate paperwork, including the original sample preparation request numbers and chain-of-custody forms. • All readings/geophysical measurements collected and stored on computer. Data was transferred via cloud storage and stored on computer with separate backup data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• KML and Triprop's drill hole sampling procedure was done according to industry best practice. • Sampling procedures were reviewed by CSA Global as part of a competent persons report on the Triprop Drilling.

JORC Table 2 - 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.*	• Cobre Ltd holds a 75% interest in Kalahari Metals Ltd • Kalahari Metals in turn owns 51% of Triprop Holdings Ltd (with an earn-in in place to acquire the remaining 49%) and 100% of Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd both of which are locally registered companies. • Triprop Holdings holds the NCP licenses PL035/2017 (624km^2) and PL036/2017 (96km^2), which are due their next extension on 30/09/2022 • Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd holds the KITW licenses PL342/2016 (941 km^2) and PL343/2016(986 km^2), which are due their next renewal on 31 March 2024: • The company has applied for second extensions for the NCP licenses
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration on portions of the NCP and KITW projects was conducted by BHP. • BHP collected approximately 125 and 113 soil samples over the KITW and NCP projects respectively in 1998. • BHP collected Geotem airborne electromagnetic data over a small portion of PL036/2012 and PL342/2016, with a significant coverage over PL343/2016.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The regional geological setting underlying all the Licences is interpreted as Neoproterozoic meta sediments, deformed during the Pan African Damara Orogen into a series of ENE trending structural domes cut by local structures. • The style of mineralisation expected comprises strata-bound and structurally controlled disseminated and vein hosted Cu/Ag mineralisation.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Drill hole Information</td>
<td>

A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:

easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

</td>
<td>

Information relating to the drilling described in this announcement are listed in Table 1.
Summary table of all core drill holes is presented below:

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Project</th><th>Drill Hole Type</th><th>HoleID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Drill Azimuth</th><th>Drill Inclination</th><th>EOH Length m</th></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-D001</td><td>545576</td><td>7678585</td><td>1047,2577</td><td>150</td><td>-60</td><td>337,63</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-D002</td><td>546884</td><td>7678723</td><td>1059,4825</td><td>150</td><td>-60</td><td>98,37</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>Kitlanya West</td><td>DD</td><td>KIT-W-P003</td><td>545584</td><td>7678352</td><td>1044,626</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP01</td><td>594786</td><td>7694068</td><td>1052</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>76,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP01A</td><td>594786</td><td>7694070</td><td>1052</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>95,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP02</td><td>617226</td><td>7692104</td><td>999</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>347,65</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP03</td><td>594746</td><td>7693874</td><td>1034</td><td>155</td><td>-80</td><td>294</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP04</td><td>590768</td><td>7691124</td><td>1054</td><td>155</td><td>-80</td><td>109,22</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP05</td><td>590566</td><td>7691488</td><td>1053</td><td>155</td><td>-75</td><td>176,96</td></tr>
<tr><td>KML</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>NCP06</td><td>590610</td><td>7691398</td><td>1050</td><td>155</td><td>-70</td><td>283,12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-01</td><td>612238</td><td>7687953</td><td>1042</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>71,65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-02</td><td>612339</td><td>7687802</td><td>1047</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>58,55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-02A</td><td>612338</td><td>7687804</td><td>1047</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>83,85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-03</td><td>612281</td><td>7687887</td><td>1042</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>92,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-04</td><td>609703</td><td>7686345</td><td>1040</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>149,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-05</td><td>609596</td><td>7686512</td><td>1040</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>59,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-06</td><td>609653</td><td>7686433</td><td>1038</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>59,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-07</td><td>609663</td><td>7686414</td><td>1042</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>111</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-08</td><td>607204</td><td>7684683</td><td>1056</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>71,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-09</td><td>607133</td><td>7684805</td><td>1055</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>72,95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-10</td><td>607061</td><td>7684936</td><td>1024</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td><td>68,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-11</td><td>607150</td><td>7684776</td><td>1014</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>182,85</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-17</td><td>608880</td><td>7685776</td><td>1027</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>81,18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triprop</td><td>NCP</td><td>DD</td><td>TRDH14-17A</td><td>608862</td><td>7685805</td><td>1028</td><td>330</td><td>-60</td><td>179,72</td></tr>
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<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
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In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

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Results > 0.5% Cu have been averaged weighted by downhole lengths, and exclusive of internal waste.

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<tr>
<td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td>
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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

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Down hole intersection widths are used throughout.

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	down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Included within the report.
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.*	• Results from the previous exploration programmes are summarised in the target priorities which are based on an interpretation of these results. • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced and representative report.
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.*	• Nothing relevant at this early stage of reporting
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Based upon the results announced in this release further diamond drilling has been planned. • The additional drill holes are shown on diagrams within the announcement.