ASX Announcement | ASX: CPM

8 April 2024

Drilling Update for Brumby Ridge Mt Isa East Project

Highlights

- **Four diamond holes for 1,054m and five RC drill holes for 1,044m were completed at Brumby Ridge in March. Approximately 500 drill samples have been submitted to the laboratory in Mt Isa and results are expected in late April**
- **Of the five new RC drill holes reported in this ASX announcement, three scissor holes were drilled on the same section as RC drill hole 23MERC028 (71m @ 2.8% Cu[1]), with new drill hole 24MERC003 intersecting over 60m of visual disseminated sulphides**
- **Drill hole 24MERC003 intersected around 5m of mineralised quartz-carbonate vein with laminated sulphides (5-10% sulphides) from 89m followed by 67m of disseminated sulphides (1-2% sulphide). Drill hole 24MERC003 is interpreted to have drilled down a narrow mineralised fault breccia zone (MFBZ), thought to be the same mineralised fault structure that 23MERC028 intersected in the November 2023 drilling**
- **Early geological interpretation at Brumby Ridge indicates that the narrow MFBZ appears to crosscut the NNW trending main quartz-carbonate sulphide vein**
- **Some samples of the MFBZ have been found on surface, but how this relates to MBFZ intersected in the drilling is yet unclear, with further investigation ongoing as part of the detailed assessment of the copper grade and size potential at Brumby Ridge**
- **Drilling is currently on hold due to wet weather but will restart soon, with a regional RC program of approximately 14 drill holes for around 2,200m on multiple prospects including Raven, Yarraman, Mafic Sweats South and Mafic Sweats North**

Cooper Metals Managing Director, Ian Warland commented:

"At Brumby Ridge, scissor hole 24MERC003 drilled on the same section as 23MERC028 and has intersected over 60m long length of disseminated visual sulphides. Drillhole 24MERC003 appears to have intersected a narrow mineralised fault breccia zone which crosscuts the main mineralised NNW trending quartz-carbonate vein. We have engaged a consultant to help review the Brumby Ridge data in detail as the assays are received in late April. Rain has temporarily halted drilling, before we head back out later this month to test four prospects in the area, including the untested Mafic Sweats North which has a combined geophysical and geochemical anomaly. We will provide more detail once drilling is back underway and as assay results are received for Brumby Ridge".

Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) ("CPM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project.

Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect

Four diamond holes for 1,054m and five RC drill holes for 1,044m were completed at Brumby Ridge in March 2024. Approximately 500 assay samples have been submitted to the laboratory in Mt Isa and results are expected in late April. Visual sulphides are reported only in this release, ***see cautionary statement regarding visual sulphides included below***.

The four diamond drill holes and three scissor RC holes (24MERC003, 004, 005) were drilled on section 1 near the original 2023 RC drill hole 23MERC028 which intercepted **71m @ 2.8% Cu from 115m**[3]. As previously reported in March the first three diamond holes intersected 1-3m of visual sulphide mineralisation in a quartz-carbonate vein, without intercepting the expected broad zone of copper mineralisation found in the 2023 RC holes[1]. The fourth diamond hole 24MEDH002 also intersected the mineralised quartz carbonate vein with approximately 3.35m of laminated sulphides (5-10% sulphides) from 153.8m followed by a broader zone of pyrite dominated disseminated sulphides. A list of visual sulphides for the diamond drilling is in **Table 1**.

Of the three scissor holes also drilled on section 1, RC drill hole 24MERC003 intersected a significant length of visual sulphides (**Figure 5**). Drill hole 24MERC003 intersected 5m of quartz-carbonate vein with laminated sulphides (5-10% sulphides) from 89m followed by 67m of disseminated sulphides (1-2% sulphide). RC drill hole 24MERC003 is interpreted to have drilled down a narrow-mineralised fault breccia zone (**MFBZ**), thought to be the same mineralised fault structure that 23MERC028 intersected in the November 2023 drilling. Two other scissor holes drilled underneath drill hole 24MERC003 (24MERC004 and 005) did not intersect the MFBZ indicating the breccia zone to be poddy, however they intersected visual sulphides, including 7m of 5-10% laminated sulphide in the main quartz-carbonate vein from 126m (24MERC004), and 2m of 1-2% sulphides from 160m in 24MERC005. A list of the visual sulphides for the RC drilling is contained in **Table 2**.

While geological interpretation at Brumby Ridge is in its early stages, there appears to be NNW trending sulphide mineralised quartz-carbonate vein (**MQCV**) varying from 1 to 3.5m down hole width and steeply dipping to the ENE. The main NNW trending MQCV is cut by one or more later stage narrow MFBZ(s). Drill holes 23MERC028 and new hole 24MERC003 appear to have drilled down the MFBZ potentially explaining the lengthy drill intercepts. Localized supergene enrichment of chalcopyrite to chalcocite within the MFBZ has been observed in some petrology samples taken from the higher-grade zone in drill hole 23MERC028, which has upgraded the copper content of the assays. Chalcocite mineral has approximately 80% copper by weight compared to 34.5% copper in chalcopyrite (**Figure 1**). Similar MFBZ's cutting the main MQCV may have been intersected by 2023 RC drill holes 23MERC030 and 23MERC024, but this is yet to be confirmed by further drilling.

Two new scissor RC drill holes (24MERC001 & 24MERC002) were completed, testing an induced polarisation chargeability response received in pole-dipole line (PDP) L10200N[2]. Both these holes intersected visual sulphide mineralisation with the best result from 24MERC001 which intersected approximately 3m of vein sulphides (1-2% sulphide) from 90m. The chargeability response observed on PDP section L10200N appears to be from a combination for the main sulphide vein and a parallel adjoining magnetite rich zone **(Figure 6**). Magnetite is often proximal to the sulphide mineralisation at Brumby Ridge and may add to the IP chargeability response. No MBFZ was intersected on section 2.

Some confirmatory evidence for the MBFZ has been found at surface in an outcrop near RC drill hole 23MERC030 (**Figure 2 and Figure 4**) and shows a breccia made up of mixed rock fragments, including mafic, felsic and quartz vein fragments with a matrix of limonite, hematite and goethite possibly after weathered pyrite and chalcopyrite (**Figure 2**). The distribution of the MBFZ at surface and how it relates to recent drilling is not yet clear and is subject to further investigation. Determining if the MBFZ is purely a mechanical fault breccia derived from brittle brecciation of the MQCV as opposed to a later mineralised hydrothermal breccia event could be important in establishing its economic potential to host copper-gold mineralisation.

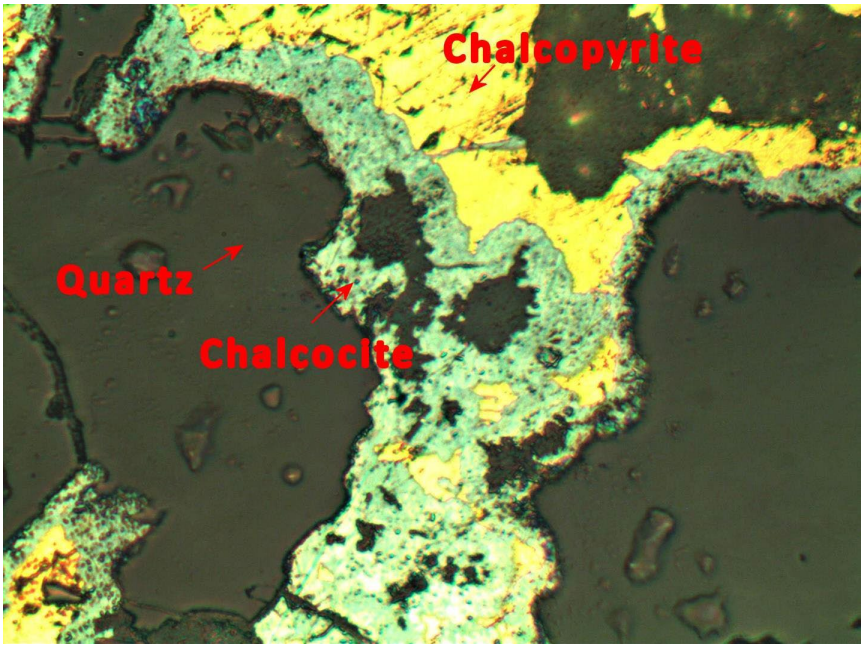

Figure 1: Supergene enrichment of chalcopyrite (drill hole 23MERC028 115m to 120m) microscope picture – cross polarised light ~200microns across

Figure 2: Fault breccia rock sample from surface at Brumby Ridge (374756E, 7702215N)

Next Steps at Brumby Ridge

The potential for the cross cutting MFBZ's and mineralised quartz carbonate vein to host economic concentrations of copper-gold mineralisation requires further investigation. The assay results for Brumby Ridge diamond and RC drilling are expected in late April. The interpretation of the data is ongoing, including further petrology, assay analysis and geological interpretation to ascertain the mineralisation potential and extent of the follow-up program. An external geological consultant with extensive experience in the Mt Isa Inlier has been engaged to review the data as part of the process.

*Visual estimate Cautionary Statement

No assay results are available yet. Visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation ranged from trace (<1%), to disseminated, laminated (0-10%) and up to semi-massive (>10%). Sulphide mineralisation is dominantly hosted in intermediate to felsic volcanics and associated with quartz-carbonate alteration.

Visual estimates of sulphide content were completed in the field by a geologist and should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Sulphides contain a mixture of pyrite and chalcopyrite in varying proportions. No visual indication of gold grade can be assessed. Selected samples are in the process of being prepared for laboratory analysis. Please refer to the table 1 and table 2 below notes below for more details.

Table 1 : Visual Estimate Description of Sulphide Mineralisation for Diamond Drilling

Holeid	Mineralised Interval (m)	Int (m)	Drill Type	Sulphide %	Sulphide composition	Mineralisation Style	Comment
24MEDH001	15-35	20	RC	<1%	40% Cpy 40% Py 20% Ox	Trace sulphide	Partially oxidised mineralised structure
24MEDH001	53-54	1	RC	2-5%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Stringer sulphide vein
24MEDH001	65-83	18	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Trace sulphide	Quartz sulphide stringer veins
24MEDH001	93-95.5	2.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001	108-128	20	DDH	<1%	20% Cpy 80% Py	Trace sulphide	Shear zone
24MEDH001	**128-130.3**	**2.3**	**DDH**	**10-20%**	**70% Cpy 30% Py**	**Laminated to Semi Massive**	**Major Fault Structure**
24MEDH001	139-152.5	13	DDH	<1%	10% Cpy 90% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001	156-237.5	81.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	58.5-68.5	10	DDH	<1%	60% Cpy 40% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	69.5-97	27.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	109.5-129	19.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	**129-130**	**1**	**DDH**	**10-20%**	**50% Cpy 50% Py**	**Laminated to Semi Massive**	**Major Fault Structure**
24MEDH001A	130-130.25	0.25	DDH	40-60%	50% Cpy 50% Py	Semi Massive Sulphide	Sulphide matrix rubble breccia
24MEDH001A	130.25-138.5	8.25	DDH	<1%	20% Cpy 80% Py	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH001A	149.5-150	0.5	DDH	<1%	100% Cpy	Trace sulphide	Quartz sulphide stringer veins
24MEDH005	58-72	14	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Trace sulphide	Shear zone
24MEDH005	229.5-235.2	5.7	DDH	<1%	100% Cpy	Trace sulphide	Brittle shear zone
24MEDH005	**235.2-237.9**	**2.7**	**DDH**	**5-10%**	**100% Cpy**	**Laminated Sulphide**	**Major Fault Structure**
24MEDH005	279.5-280.2	0.7	DDH	1-2%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH005	283.25-284	0.75	DDH	5-10%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Minor structure
24MEDH005	304-304.8	0.8	DDH	5-10%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Minor structure
24MEDH002	34-35	1	RC	<1%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Minor structure
24MEDH002	41.2-42.7	1.5	DDH	<1%	100% Cpy	Disseminated sulphide	Minor structure
24MEDH002	77.3-78	0.7	DDH	2-5%	80% Cpy 20% Po	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MEDH002	78-79.2	1.2	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH002	144.3-148.2	3.9	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH002	148.2-149.1	0.9	DDH	2-5%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein + disseminated sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MEDH002	149.1-152.6	3.5	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH002	**153.8-157.15**	3.35	**DDH**	**5-10%**	**100% Cpy**	**Laminated Sulphide**	**Major Fault Structure**
24MEDH002	157.15-171.5	14.35	DDH	<1%	100% Py	Disseminated sulphide	Alteration feature
24MEDH002	171.5-175.25	3.75	DDH	1-2%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MEDH002	297.5-298	0.5	DDH	1-2%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein

Table 2: Visual Estimate Description of Sulphide Mineralisation for RC Drilling

Holeid	Mineralised Interval (m)	Int (m)	Drill Type	Sulphide %	Sulphide composition	Mineralisation Style	Comment
24MERC001	90-93	3	RC	1-2%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MERC001	148-156	8	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MERC002	172-178	6	RC	<1%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MERC003	2-4	2	RC	<1%	100% Ox	Trace sulphide	Copper oxide redox front
24MERC003	89-94	5	RC	5-10%	100% Cpy	Laminated Sulphide	Major Fault Structure
24MERC003	96-163	67	RC	1-2%	60% Cpy 40% Py	Disseminated + blebby sulphide	Alteration feature
24MERC004	126-133	7	RC	5-10%	100% Cpy	Laminated Sulphide	Major Fault Structure
24MERC004	172-182	10	RC	1-2%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MERC005	160-162	2	RC	1-2%	80% Cpy 20% Py	Vein sulphide	Stringer quartz sulphide vein
24MERC005	196-197	1	RC	1-2%	60% Cpy 40% Py	Disseminated + blebby sulphide	Alteration feature
24MERC005	211-213	2	RC	1-2%	60% Cpy 40% Py	Disseminated + blebby sulphide	Alteration feature

Notes: Py = pyrite, Cpy = chalcopyrite

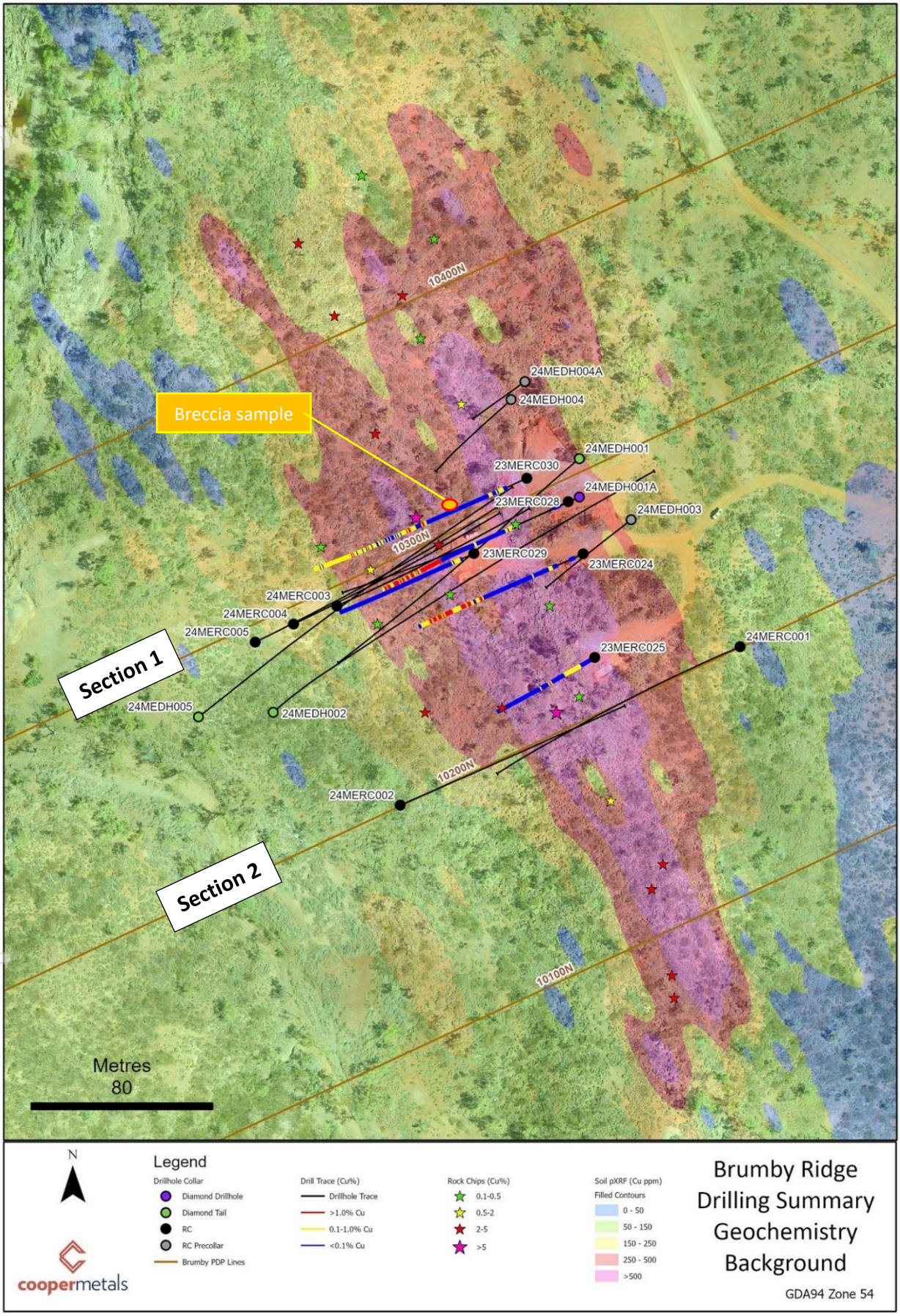

Figure 3: Brumby Ridge Drilling Summary (background soil pxrf Cu ppm)

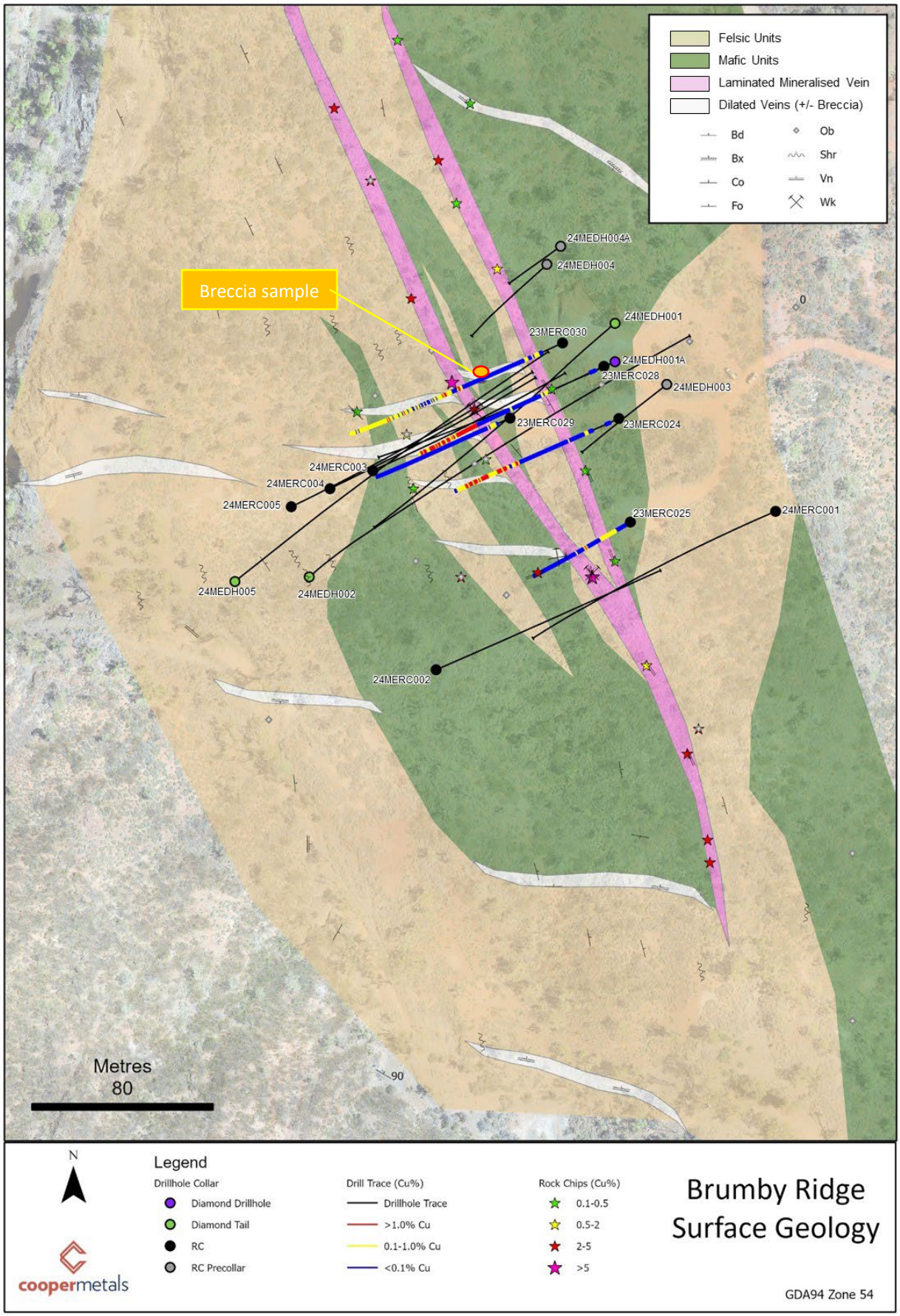

Figure 4: Simplified Geology Map at Brumby Ridge with drilling summary

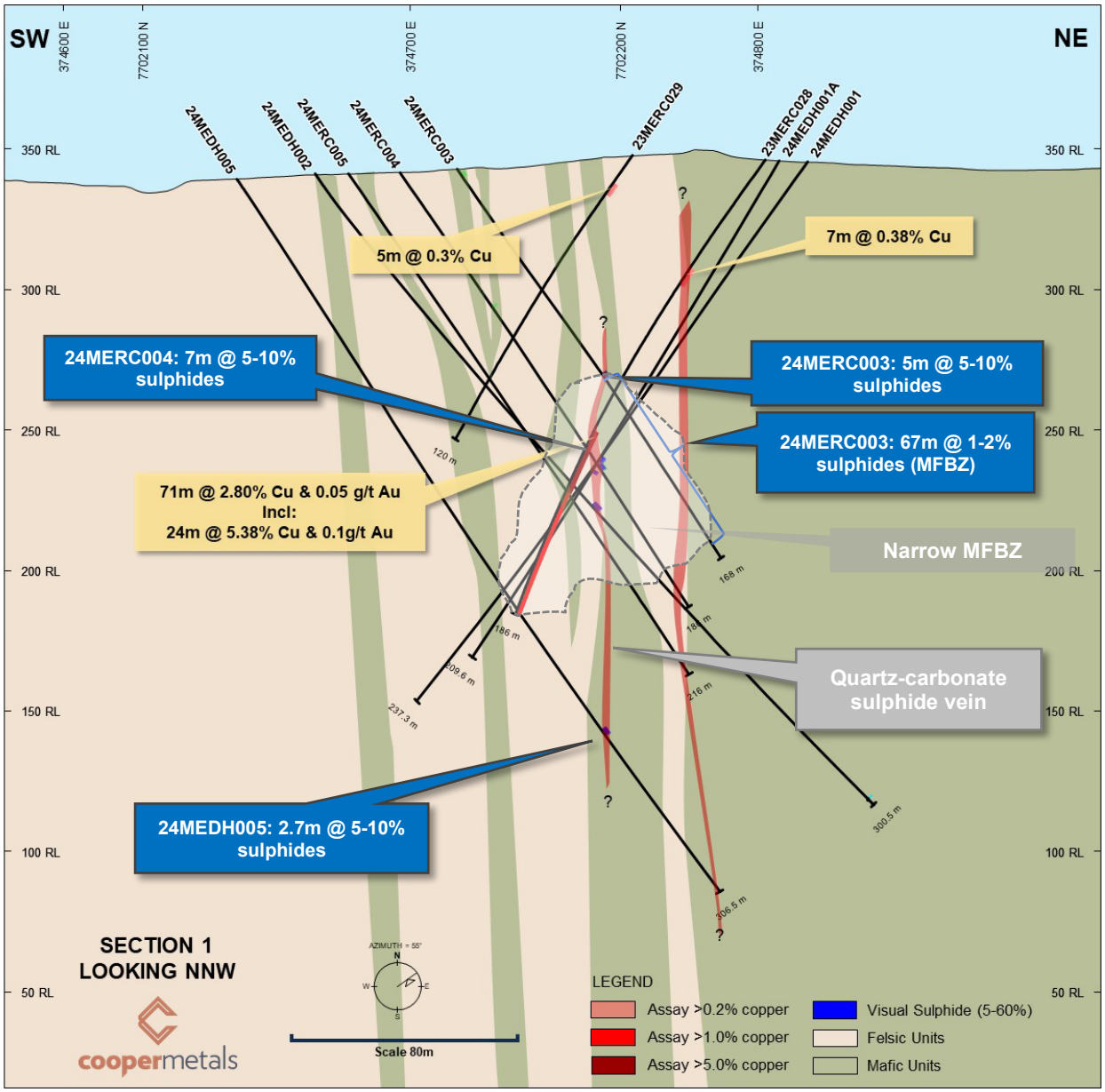

Figure 5: Drilling Summary showing 2023 and 2024 drill holes on Section 1 with geology background

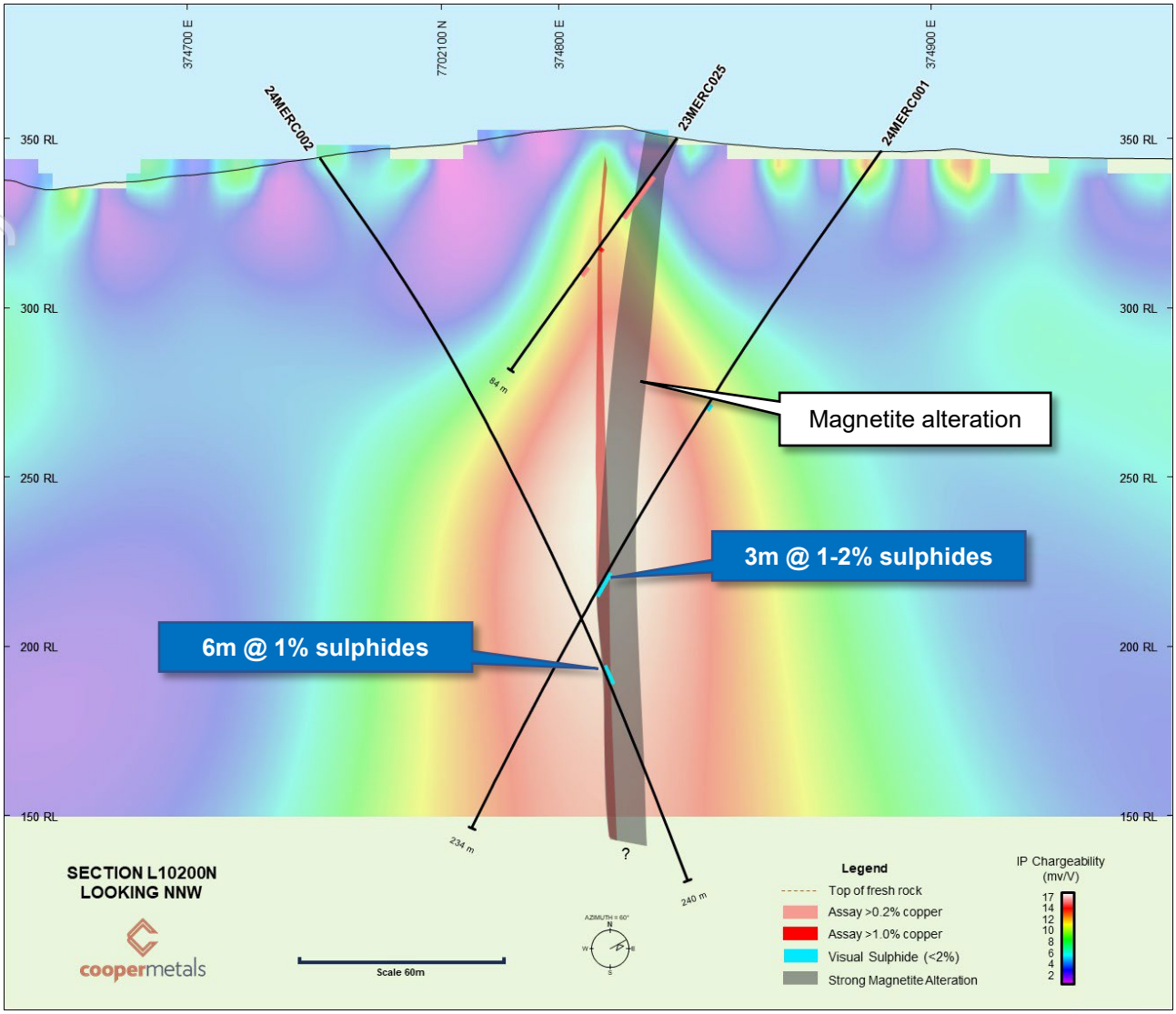

Figure 6: PDP section L10200N, RC drilled holes with IP chargeability anomaly background (visual sulphides only 24MERC001 and 002)

Regional RC Drilling Program

Recent heavy rains have caused a pause to the drilling, however once ground conditions allow the Company will commence drilling on several prospects including Raven, Yarraman, Mafic Sweats North and Mafic Sweats South (**Figure 7**). The Company is planning around 14 RC holes for 2,200m of drilling on the four prospects following up a combination of geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drilling is expected to start by mid-April.

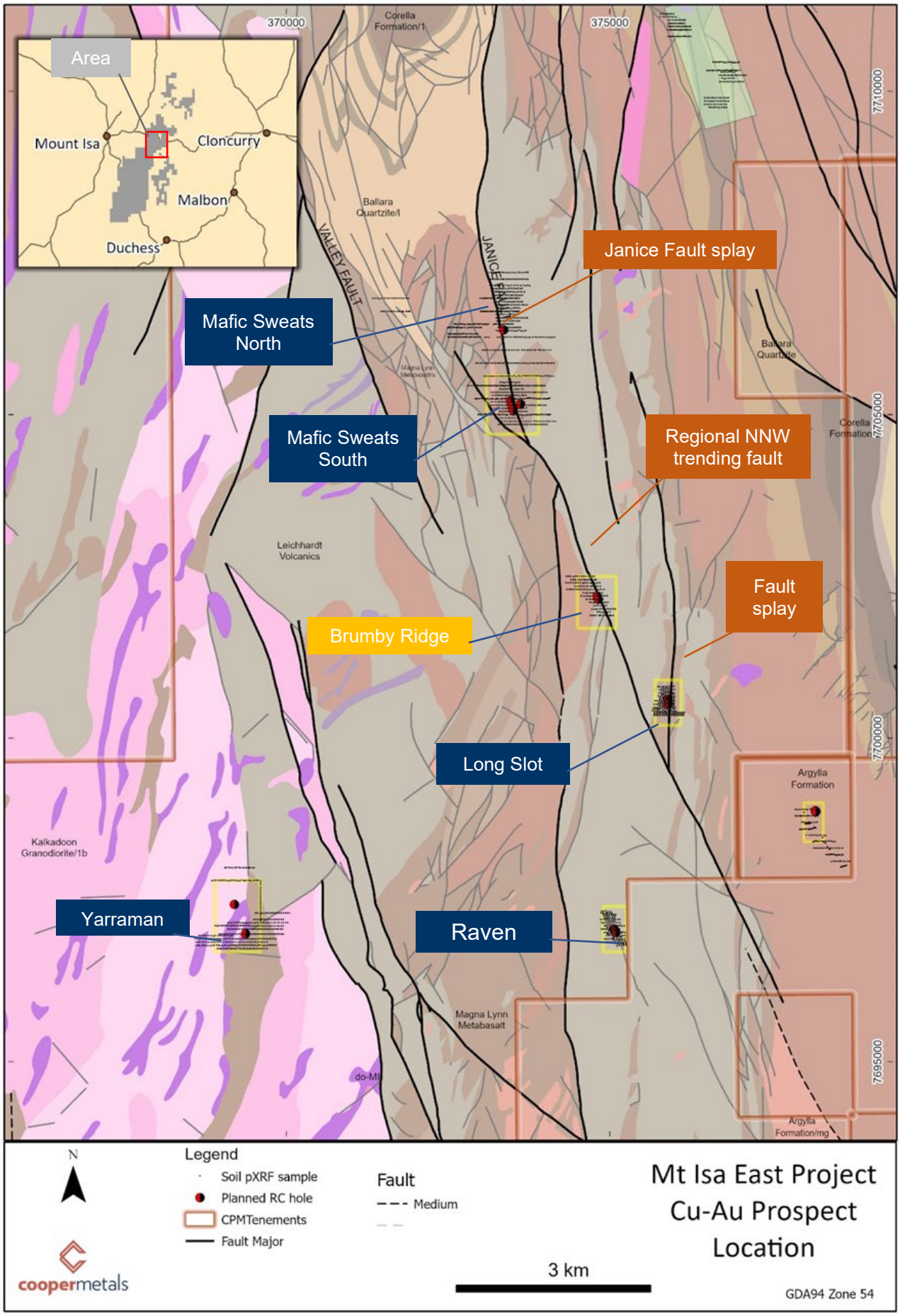

Figure 6: Prospect Location Map Mt Isa East Project

The Board of Cooper Metals Limited has approved this announcement and authorised its release on the ASX.

For further information:

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Warland is employed by Cooper Metals Limited. Mr Warland 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 Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

Reference

1. ASX: CPM: 13 March 2024: Brumby Ridge Diamond Drilling Exploration update
2. ASX: CPM: 21 February 2024: Excellent IP result at Brumby Ridge Cu-Au Prospect with fully funded drill program ready to commence
3. ASX: CPM 30 November 2023: Brumby Ridge Copper Discovery confirmed with 71m @ 2.8% Copper including 24m @ 5.4% Copper

About Cooper Metals Limited

Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is an ASX-listed explorer with a focus on copper and gold exploration. CPM aims to build shareholder wealth through discovery of mineral deposits. The Company has three projects all in proven mineralised terrains with access to infrastructure. The Projects are detailed briefly below:

Mt Isa East Project (Qld)
Cooper Metal's flag ship Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project covers ~1600 sq.km of tenure with numerous historical Cu-Au workings and prospects already identified for immediate follow up exploration. The Mt Isa Inlier is highly prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu +/- Au deposits.

Gooroo Project (WA)
Lastly the Gooroo Cu and or Au Project covers newly identified greenstone belt ~20 km from Silver Lakes (ASX: SLR) Deflector mine. The 26 km expanse of covered greenstone belt has had almost no exploration and was only added to government geology maps in 2020 after reinterpretation of geophysical data.

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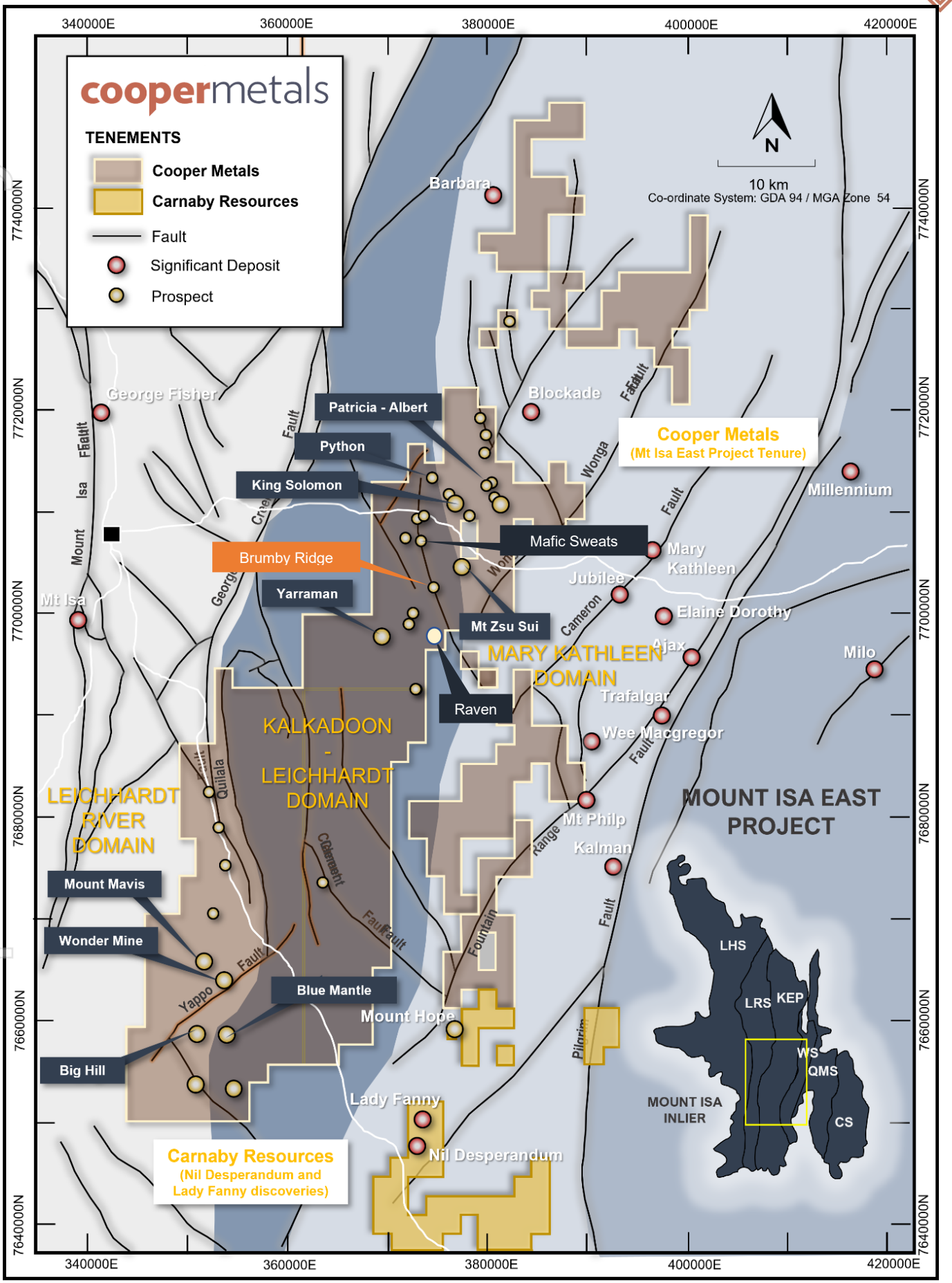

Figure 7: Mt Isa East Project Location over regional geology and main prospects

Appendix 1: Drill hole Location Table, Diamond Drilling Brumby Ridge

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	RC Precollar Depth	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)	Comment
24MEDH001	374815	7702238	237.3	84.0	230	55	Assays Pending
24MEDH001A	374814	7702220	209.6	0.0	245	59	Assays Pending
24MEDH002	374680	7702126	300.5	42.0	50	55	Assays Pending
24MEDH005	374647	7702124	306.5	90.0	52	55	Assays Pending
Total			1053.9				

Appendix 2: Drill hole Location RC Drilling Brumby Ridge

Holeid	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	AZI(true)	Dip (-ve)	Comment
24MERC001	374886	7702155	234	245	-55	Assays Pending
24MERC002	374735	7702085	240	65	-55	Assays Pending
24MERC003	374708	7702173	168	65	-55	Assays Pending
24MERC004	374689	7702165	186	65	-55	Assays Pending
24MERC005	374672	7702157	216	65	-55	Assays Pending
Total			1044			

Note: coordinates are in GDA 94 and taken with a handheld GPS

APPENDIX 3: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Mt Isa East Project in Qld.

1.1. **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**CPM Diamond Drilling** • No drill assays are available for this drill program yet and hence no assay results are reported. • The drilling was conducted by DDH1 Pty Ltd. **CPM RC Drilling** • No drill assays are available for this drill program yet and hence no assay results are reported. • The drilling was conducted by Bullion Drilling Pty Ltd **Sample Representativity** • In 2023 initial shallow RC drilling was undertaken to identify near surface mineralisation indicated by a number of historically worked pits. • No assay results are reported in this release. • Visual results are reported only for diamond core. • A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling. • No assay results reported in this release
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).	• The diamond drilling was completed using a Sandvik DE840/DE880 truck mounted drill rig. • RC precollars between 50 and 90m were completed with diamond tails. • Diamond holes are started with HQ core from surface, switching to NQ2 in competent ground. All three holes to date are in HQ size. • diamond holes are planned from 200m to 300m in depth see release for details. • The RC drilling was completed using a Schramm 450WS rotary drill rig, with maximum air 350psi/900cfm was used to drill holes reported herein. An auxiliary IR air compressor 350psi/1070cfm was also utilised. • Drilling diameter is 5.75-inch RC hammer. • Face sampling bits are used. • RC holes range from 168m to 240m
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.	• Sample recovery, and contamination are noted in a Toughbook computer by CPM field personnel. • For diamond any core loss is recorded with core blocks denoting the start and end depth of the core loss interval. • No significant sample loss, contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling. A cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter are cleaned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant sample loss, contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling. Several samples at Brumby Ridge were drilled wet below the water table, sample, sample recovery remained satisfactory.
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.	• Geological logging has been routinely undertaken by suitably qualified geologists on all RC and diamond holes along the entire length of the hole recording lithology, mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, structure, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Observations were recorded in a Toughbook computer appropriate to the drilling and sample return method and is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Diamond core is stored in core trays, then marked up with metre marks for reference. All core is photographed wet and dry, with images named with drill hole and tray number then stored on the Company's cloud server. • During the RC logging process Copper Metals Ltd routinely retained representative samples (stored in chip trays) for future reference. The RC chip trays are photographed and electronically stored.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Every metre sample of RC and diamond drilling is logged by the geologist. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates. • An estimate of visual sulphide content is included in this release, see main body of report for details.
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 instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• ***Note assays are pending, no assay results in this release.***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• A Niton XL5 portable XRF is available to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling. • **No assays reported in this release, method described below for submitted samples to ALS**
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Higher grade mineralisation intercepts were observed and verified by Cooper Metals personnel. • A complete record of logging, sampling and assays were stored within an Access Database including digital assay sheets obtained from ALS.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinning program has been conducted, given the early-stage of the project. Holes 24MEDH001 and 24MEDH001A are drilled in the same direction and orientation for comparison
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The sample data has been validated against the logging for all RC holes and were directly input onto electronic spread sheets and validated by the database manager. All data is digitally recorded
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to the 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.	• A hand-held GPS has been used to determine all collar locations at this stage. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. • Down hole surveying is routinely employed through the drilling campaign. All holes were downhole surveyed by Axis champ gyro tool at nominal 30m spacing down hole. Drill core is orientated using a reflex Act III orientation tool operated by the drillers. • At this stage the RL of the collar is taken from the handheld GPS, this will be corrected with the local topographic surface (SRTM 1m topographic data) will be used to generate the RL of most of the collars, given the large errors obtained by GPS (±10m). Zone 54.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. The prospect has been drilled with a wide drill hole spacing required at this stage to determine the merit of the prospect and produce a reliable interval. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• The drillhole spacing is appropriate for early-stage exploration only, and not considered sufficient for Resource or Reserve estimation. • The true thickness, grade continuity along strike and down dip is unknown at this time and will require more detailed drilling.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing 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.	• The diamond drilling is oriented as best as possible to perpendicular to the structure/geology containing or controlling the observed mineralisation based on projections from surface outcrops, the 2023 RC drilling and guided by Induced polarisation response at Brumby Ridge. • Generally, the orientation is considered appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced, however the geological model is still evolving, and localised orientation of mineralisation may vary along strike. Investigations into the difference between the 2023 RC and 2024 diamond results is ongoing.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security adopted by Cooper Metals Ltd was based on responsibility and documentation of site personal with the appropriate experience and knowledge to maintain sample chain of custody protocols from site to lab.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

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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 Mt Isa East project is centred around 50 km south-east of Mount Isa. The drilling reported here took place at the Brumby Ridge prospect which are located within EPM 27700. • The tenements (specifically EPM 27700) referred to in this release are held jointly by Revolution Mining Pty Ltd (15%) and Cooper Metals Ltd (85%).
	• 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 tenements are secure under Qld legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There has been limited previous exploration of copper-gold mineralisation has occurred on the prospect. • .There are at least two small historical pits on the prospect
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Isa East Project is located within the Mt Isa Inlier. The EPM 27700 tenement straddles a major geological boundary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt to the west and the Eastern Fold Belt to the east. • The adopted exploration model for the Mt Isa East tenements targets the IOCG model and low-tonnage, high grade, shear-hosted deposits.
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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See Appendix 1 and 2 of this release • No assay information is available at time of writing
Data aggregation methods	• 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	• No assay results reported • An estimate of visual sulphide content is included in this release, see main body of report.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No assay results reported
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').	• No assay results reported • The azimuth and dip data for all holes is presented in Appendix 1. Most holes have been drilled at angles approximating -55° dip on the interpretation of steeply dipping mineralised horizon and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the expected mineralised zone. • The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated. • True widths and downhole widths are not reported in this release.
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.	• A collar plan of all collar locations are provided in the main body of this 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.	• All exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;	• At the Brumby Ridge there are some shallow historical workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Cooper has completed five RC drill holes in 2023. This release covers the first diamond drill program and the five RC holes completed in 2024 • First pass geochemical sampling (rock chip) was conducted by Cooper Metals under the current tenure in 2023. • A fixed loop ground electromagnetic survey (FLEM) and downhole EM survey was undertaken in late 2023. • An induced polarisation survey was completed at Brumby Ridge in early 2024 • A drone based aeromagnetic survey was completed at Brumby Ridge in late 2023, • Cooper has completed geophysics , geochemistry and RC drilling at Brumby ridge, This work needs further review. • Assay results from the drilling will be reported on receipt of the results
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).	• Early-stage exploration and follow-up of identified Cu and Au anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets, and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing. • At Brumby Ridge the mineralisation is hosted in a felsic to intermediate package of rocks near the mapped Argylla and Leichardt Volcanics contact. • Cooper Metals Ltd plans to commence RC drilling at its Brumby Ridge Prospect and continue diamond drilling testing deeper and laterally distal extensions of the copper mineralisation successfully intersected in the current program. Refer main body of the report.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to the figures in this report.