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ASX Limited - Company Announcements Platform

Significant Copper Anomaly Uncovered at the Kitlanya West Project, Botswana

Aircore and Reverse Circulation drilling identifies prominent copper anomaly associated with the Tlou Target at the Kitlanya West Project in Botswana

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Highlights:

- Ongoing Aircore (**AC**) and shallow Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at Cobre's 100% owned Kitlanya West (**KITW**) project has identified a consistent 2.5 x 1 kilometre (**km**) copper anomaly associated with the Tlou fold target;
- The copper anomaly has been identified in 16 widely spaced shallow RC holes, in samples at the base of cover (up to 165ppm Cu) and upper bedrock samples (up to 1530 ppm Cu);
- In one of the drill holes, minor chrysocolla and copper sulphide mineralisation was observed in RC chips;
- Extending further support to the target, a clearly defined zinc (**Zn**) and lead (**Pb**) halo surrounding the copper anomaly has been mapped from drill results ;
- Interpretation of magnetic data over the Tlou Target supports a geological setting similar to ASX-listed Sandfire Resources Limited's (ASX: **SFR**, **Sandfire**) T3 deposit, where mineralisation is associated with thrust/s breaching a doubly plunging fold structure; and
- Follow-up work at the Tlou Target will include infill RC holes followed by a 1500m diamond drilling programme designed to intersect structurally controlled high-grade mineralisation responsible for the widespread copper anomalism.

Commenting on the AC and RC results, Chief Executive Officer, Adam Wooldridge, said

"I am extremely pleased with the findings from our ongoing drilling activities at the Kitlanya West project in Botswana. The identification of a consistent and significant copper anomaly associated with the Tlou Target provides further support for the copper potential in the 2000km² project area.

Tlou is in a high-priority setting for structurally controlled mineralisation associated with folding of target stratigraphy. The confirmation of copper in bedrock and base of Kalahari samples provides a strong indicator for underlying mineralisation.

Overall, these findings demonstrate the excellent prospects of KITW outside of the Ngami Copper Project, and further validate our exploration strategy in Botswana.

We look forward to updating the market with further RC results as we test new areas across the KITW project as well as a diamond drilling campaign to identify the source of copper mineralisation at Tlou.

Finally, we remain dedicated to maximising shareholder value and are excited about the future prospects as we advance towards the next phase of exploration to unlock the district scale opportunities in the Kalahari Copper Belt of Botswana."

The ongoing 10,000m AC and RC drill campaign, designed to test for geochemical anomalies at the base of cover and upper portion of underlying bedrock, is now 50% complete. Initial results have identified a compelling multi-element anomaly associated with the Tlou Target (***Figures 1 and 2***).

The drilling programme was initially designed to provide an AC sample at the base of the Kalahari cover with a core plug of the underlying lithology providing valuable information on the stratigraphy and potential for proximal copper-silver mineralisation. However, given the challenges drilling AC through the Kalahari cover, the programme was adjusted to RC drilling. Over 71 shallow RC holes have been completed into bedrock, testing several priority soil sampling targets, including Tlou, which was the focus of the initial portion of the drill programme.

Drilling at Tlou has identified a consistent copper anomaly in a structurally-bounded zone to the north of a compelling curvilinear magnetic feature. The geological setting shares similarities to Sandfire's T3 deposit. Anomalous copper intersections span 16 shallow RC drill holes defining a 2.5 x 1km anomaly with a broader zinc (+lead) halo. Of particular interest is the 1530ppm Cu intersection (***refer to Figure 3***) [1] where minor chrysocolla and copper sulphide mineralisation are noted in the same hole.

The ongoing RC programme is expected to be completed in the next two months. Results will be combined with recently completed soil sampling and the ongoing Airborne Gravity Gradient (**AGG**) survey, currently being conducted in collaboration with Sandfire (*refer ASX announcements on 14 December 2022 and 9 May 2023*), to generate a set of priority targets. Follow-up drilling designed to identify the source of the anomalous copper at Tlou will include infill RC drilling and a target focused 1500m diamond drilling programme. The Tlou drilling will be carried out in parallel with the regional RC drilling.

[1] Results are based on pXRF analysis of 1m composite RC samples which have been sieved to -180µm – see JORC Tables herein for details on QAQC.

Tlou Target

The Tlou Target is one of several fold targets located in the reduced sedimentary units of the lower D'Kar Formation. These targets are positioned on the northern side of an elongate zone of outcropping and subcropping, tightly folded oxidised basal Kgwebe, Kuke and Ngwako Pan Formation volcanosedimentary units, which likely represent an intra-basin high in the Ghanzi basin. Copper-silver mineralisation is expected to occur at the redox contact at the base of the D'Kar Formation, typical in sedimentary copper deposits, as well as in structurally controlled trap-sites in the lower D'Kar Formation where it is introduced along thrust or shear structures. The Tlou Target is covered by Kalahari Group cover, which averages between 20 and 40 meters thick.

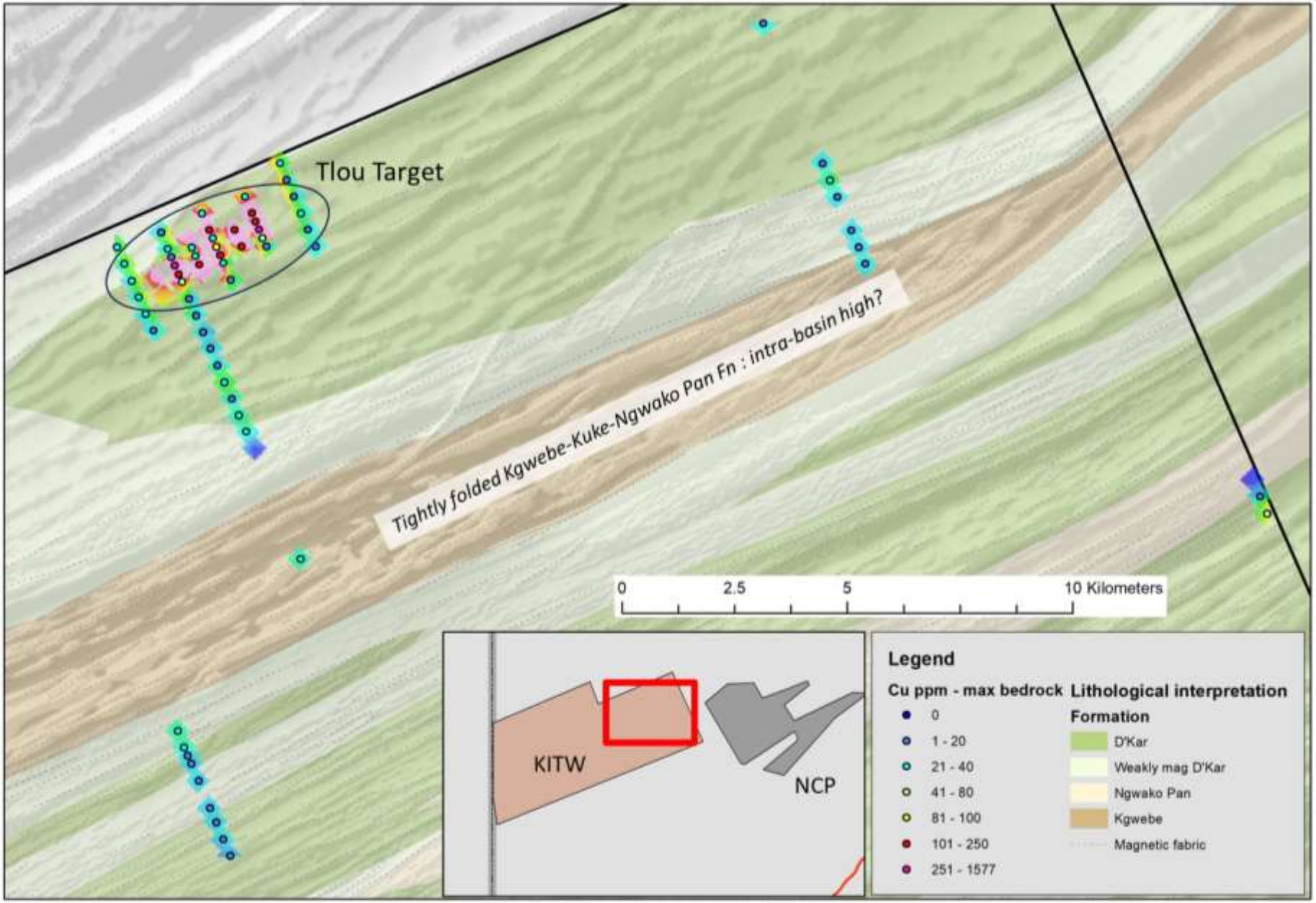

Figure 1. RC drill hole results coloured by bedrock Cu on lithological interpretation from magnetic data. The Tlou target is highlighted along with sub-cropping folded Kgwebe formation which may represent the position of an intra-basinal high in the early Kalahari Copper Belt basin.

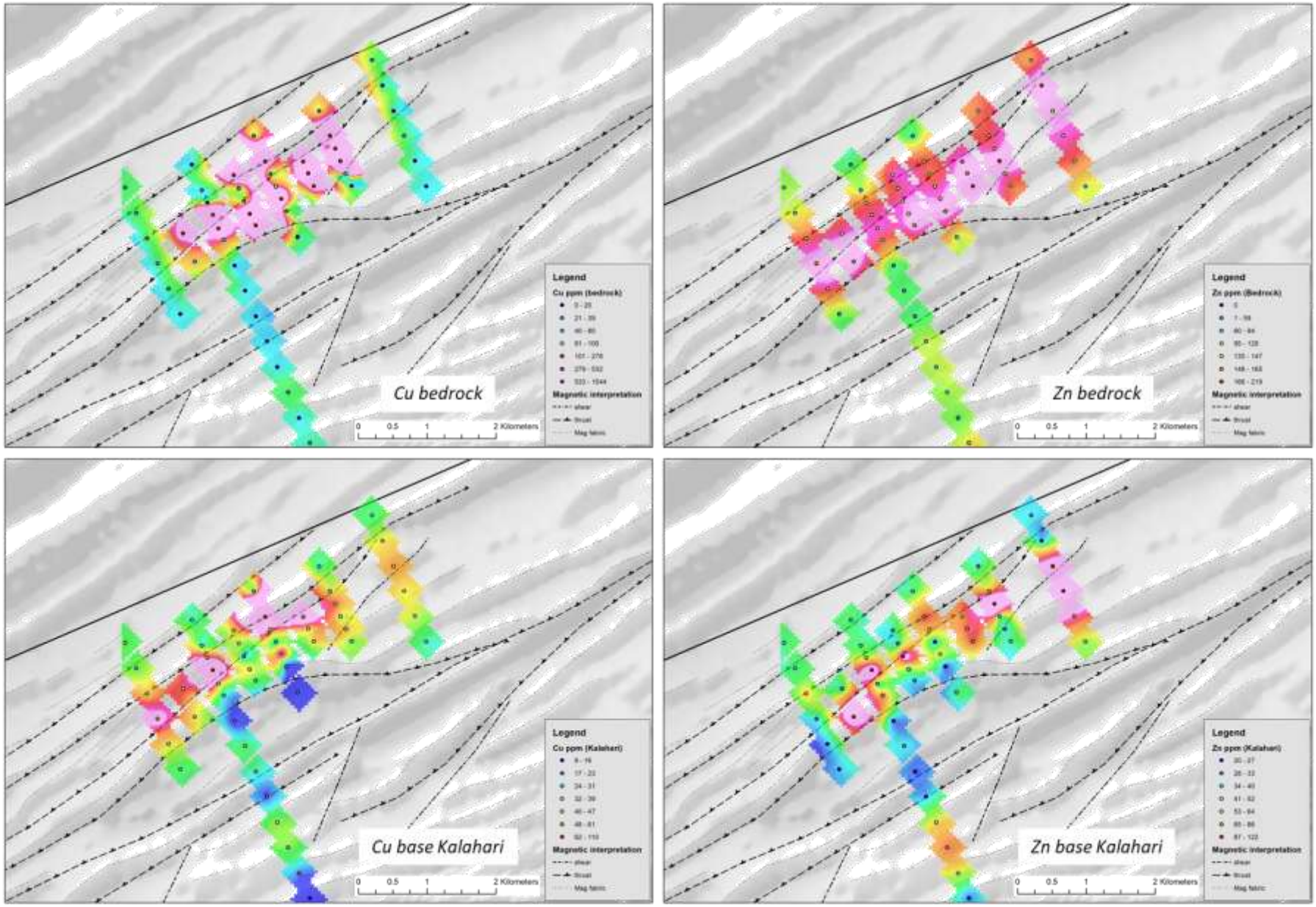

Figure 2. Image plots of Cu and Zn for samples from the base of Kalahari cover and bedrock highlighting the Tlou target.

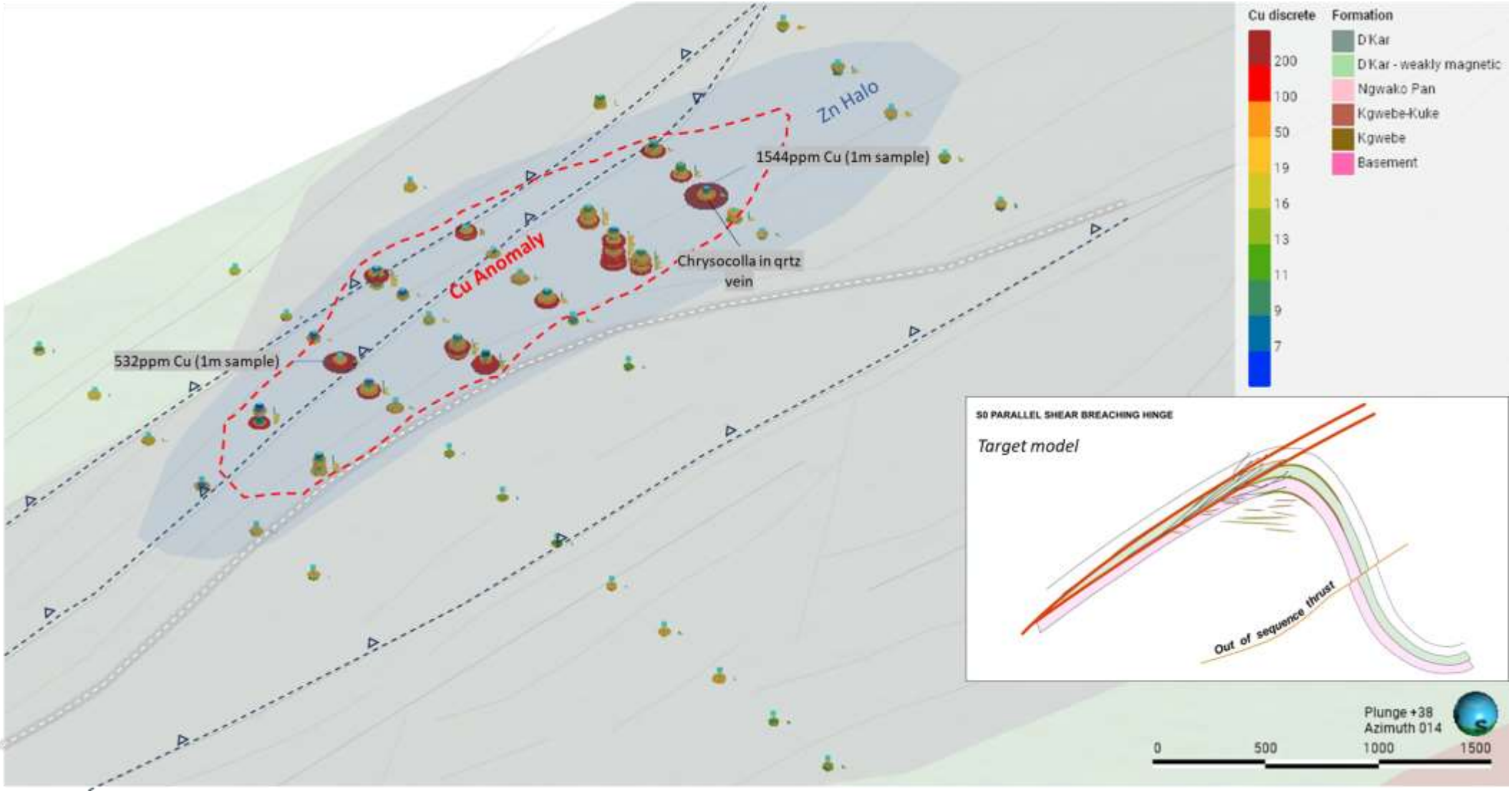

Figure 3. 3D oblique view illustrating Cu (log-scaled disks) and Zn (ladder plots) downhole. Key intersections and potential thrusts highlighted. Inset of the exploration target model highlighting mineralisation associated with folding and thrusting of lower D'Kar Formation stratigraphy.

KITW Overview and Exploration Target

The KITW area is located near the northern margin of the Kalahari Copper Belt (**KCB**) and includes significant strike of sub-cropping Ngwako-Pan / D'Kar Formation contact on which the majority of the known deposits in the KCB occur. The Project is located immediately west of the Ngami Copper Project (**NCP**), collectively covering a significant portion of prospective KCB stratigraphy with drill tested copper-silver mineralisation. In terms of regional potential, the greater license package includes:

- Over 500km of estimated Ngwako Pan / D'Kar Formation contact with several prospective targets located in the KITW and NCP properties;
- 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 (several deposits in the KCB are hosted on the margins of gravity lows);
- Relatively shallow Kalahari Group cover (between 0m and ~60m thick); and
- Numerous soil sample anomalies.

The Company is targeting analogues to the copper deposits in Khoemacau's Zone 5 development in the north-eastern portion of the KCB. These include Zone 5 (92.1 Mt @ 2.2% Cu and 22 g/t Ag), Zeta NE (29 Mt @ 2.0% Cu and 40 g/t Ag), Zone 5N (25.6 Mt @ 2.2% Cu and 38 g/t Ag) and Mango NE (21.1 Mt @ 1.8% Cu and 21 g/t Ag)[2]. In addition, a number of doubly-plunging anticlines have been identified offering potential trapsites for analogous deposits to Sandfire's T3 and A4 deposits (combined reserve of 49.6Mt @ 1.0% Cu and 14g/t Ag)[3].

A locality map is provided in ***Figure 4*** for context.

[2] https://www.khoemacau.com/

[3] For full exploration results including relevant JORC table information, refer to Sandfire's ASX announcement, 30 August 2022.

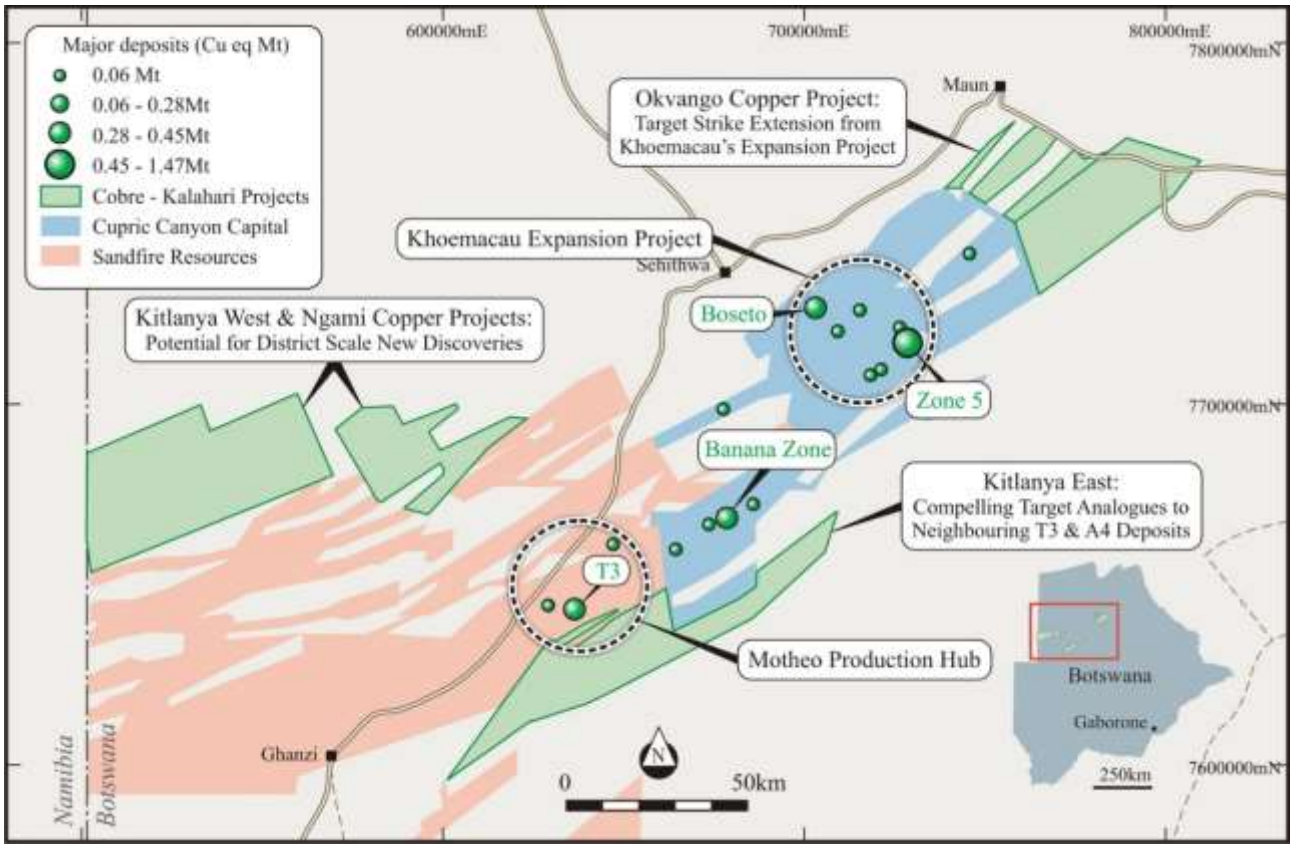

Figure 4. Cobre's KCB projects in relation to Sandfire and Khoemacau's development projects.

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

For more information about this announcement, please contact:

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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 is the principal geologist at Tulia Blueclay Limited and a consultant to Kalahari Metals Limited. 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.

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 the Kitlanya West Project (KITW) located within the Ngamiland District on the Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. • A representative sample , sieved to -180µm fraction was then prepared for each meter interval and analysed using pXRF at the field laboratory in camp
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used*	• pXRF instruments are calibrated using calibration disks at the start of each batch run; • Regular control source material samples (CRMs and blanks) were analysed along with duplicate and replicate samples to verify the instrument accuracy and repeatability. • All current Kalahari Metals air core and reverse circulation drill samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site.
	• *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.*	
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).*	• COBRE's samples are predominantly reverse circulation samples with a limited number of aircore samples. Reverse circulation drilling was favoured after aircore drilling was unable to reach the base of the Kalahari Cover formation. Reverse circulation samples have been drilled with 4.5'' and slimline (NQ) rods.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC samples were collected directly from the cyclone and visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination

	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• AC/RC drill chips were logged at site and securely stored at the field office or camp • Data is recorded digitally on-site and uploaded daily to the cloud.
	• *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.*	• All 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.*	• All logging has been carried out to industry standard by qualified geologists. • The drill programme is designed to test for base metal anomalies at the base of the Kalahari cover and in the upper few metres of bedrock as part of a regional exploration programme and is not intended for resource delineation purposes.
	• *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 using a ZH Instruments SM-20/SM-30 reader. • pXRF measurements are taken at the drill site for to assist with visual logs and identification of copper, lead, or zinc minerals in chip samples.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of all recovered intervals are geologically logged.
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*	• A representative sample is collected from homogenised bulk samples using a spear. The sample is then reduced to a -180µm fraction which is retained for analysis.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques*	• 1m samples are sieved to -180µm in the field and then assayed using pXRF at the camp laboratory. • Field sample preparation is suitable for the programme objective.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• COBRE's standard field QAQC procedures for drill samples include the field insertion of blanks, selection of standards, field duplicates (additional readings). These are being inserted at a rate of 2.5-5% each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC.
	• *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.*	• Duplicate readings are taken on anomalous samples to ensure consistency and data veracity.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A

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.*	• The objective of the AC/RC drill programme is to identify areas with anomalous copper, lead, and zinc in order to prioritise targets for follow-up detailed drill testing. The pXRF results are considered appropriate for the task.
	• *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.*	• ZH Instruments SM20 and SM30 magnetic susceptibility meters were used for measuring magnetic susceptibilities and readings are randomly repeated to ensure reproducibility and consistency of the data. • Both Niton FXL950 and Olympus Vanta VMR pXRF instruments are used with reading times on Soil Mode of 120seconds in total for quoted assay results. • For the pXRF analyses, well established in-house SOPs were strictly followed and data QAQC'd before accepted in the database. • 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 was inserted on a ratio of 1:20 samples. • Blanks were inserted on a ratio of 1:20. • Both internal and laboratory QAQC samples are reviewed for consistency. • The CRM's accuracy, precision and control charts is within acceptable limits for Cu. • The duplicate sample data indicates that the results are representative and repeatable.
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.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been 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 in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill collar coordinates are captured by using handheld Garmin GPS and verified by a second handheld Garmin GPS.
	• *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.*	• Topographic control is based on shuttle radar data at 30m resolution. Quality is considered acceptable for the regional programme.
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
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 1m samples have been collected from the AC/RC cyclone.
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 designed to delineate anomalies for follow-up detailed RC and diamond drilling.

	• *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. • 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. • 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 will be 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
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• COBRE's drill hole sampling procedure is done according to industry best practice.

JORC Table 2 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 100% of Kalahari Metals Ltd. • Kalahari Metals in turn owns 100% of Triprop Holdings Ltd and Kitlanya (Pty) Ltd both of which are locally registered companies. • Triprop Holdings holds the NCP licenses PL035/2017 (306.76km^2) and PL036/2017 (49.8km^2), which, following a recent renewal, are due their next extension on 30/09/2024 • 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: • Kitlanya has been recently awarded a 364.02km^2 license area previously relinquished by Triprop Holdings Ltd. PL252/2022 (161.13 km^2), PL253/2022 (14.09 km^2), PL254/2022 (147.45 km^2) & PL255/2022 (41.35 km^2). • Metal Tiger plc holds a 2% NSR on the KITW project area. • Resource Exploration and Development Ltd entitled to a 5$/ton of copper contained within a JORC complaint resources discovery bonus on the KITW project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration on portions of the KITW project was conducted by BHP. • BHP collected approximately 125 and 113 soil samples over the KITW project in 1998. • BHP collected Geotem airborne electromagnetic data 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.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Summary table of all completed AC and RC drill holes on the KITW licenses is presented below. All coordinates are presented in UTM Zone 34S, WGS84 datum. HGPS indicates that the holes were surveyed using a handheld GPS; DGPS indicates that the holes have been re-surveyed with differentially corrected GPS. • All holes are vertical. • Plan contour maps of intersection results have been included in the report and are considered more applicable for display and interpretation of results.

SiteID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Method	Date	EOH (m)		
KITW001AC	542584	7688686	1000	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	27		
KITW002AC	542430	7689050	1019	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	24		
KITW003AC	542272	7689420	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	22		
KITW004AC	542115	7689785	949	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	28		
KITW005AC	541956	7690146	1002	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	33		
KITW006AC	541796	7690520	1019	WGS84	HGPS	2023/04/30	32		
KITW007AC	541640	7690890	1032	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	33		
KITW008AC	541484	7691256	999	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	32		
KITW009AC	541321	7691624	1070	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	35		
KITW010AC	541170	7691993	1024	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	34		
KITW011AC	541009	7692357	972	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	25		
KITW012AC	540850	7692724	1052	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/01	19		
KITW013AC	540696	7693093	1010	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/02	17		
KITW014AC	540534	7693460	983	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/02	12		
KITW015AC	545575	7678585	984	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/02	12		
KITW016AC	543921	7683033	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/02	8		
KITW017AC	543769	7683402	1047	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/02	18		
KITW018AC	562253	7685985	1044	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/03	13		
KITW019AC	561402	7690450	1036	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/03	33		
KITW020AC	542832	7690668	1052	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/27	74		
KITW001RC	542583	7688690	1044	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/06	27		
KITW002RC	542425	7689060	1040	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/11	61		
KITW003RC	542262	7689420	1042	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/12	61		
KITW004RC	542102	7689780	1046	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/12	58		
KITW005RC	541946	7690155	1033	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/13	60		
KITW006RC	541785	7690521	1038	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/15	58		
KITW007RC	541636	7690897	1036	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/15	56		
KITW008RC	541475	7691260	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/16	53		
KITW009RC	541318	7691631	1031	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/17	55		
KITW010RC	541165	7691997	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/19	57		
KITW011RC	541008	7692369	1028	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/20	53		
KITW012RC	540847	7692735	1029	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/22	55		
KITW013RC	540688	7693094	1026	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/22	39		
KITW014RC	540544	7693465	1026	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/22	37		
KITW015RC	542074	7679702	1077	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/23	40		
KITW016RC	541920	7680065	1073	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/23	49		
KITW017RC	541763	7680439	1074	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/24	57		
KITW018RC	541623	7680760	1078	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/25	55		

KITW019RC	541374	7681357	1076	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/25	49		
KITW020RC	541211	7681734	1071	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/26	54		
KITW021RC	541131	7681915	1083	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/27	58		
KITW022RC	541053	7682096	1076	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/29	59		
KITW023RC	540914	7682460	1066	WGS84	HGPS	2023/05/30	55		
KITW024RC	541445	7693883	1029	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/01	55		
KITW025RC	541608	7693510	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/01	53		
KITW026RC	541687	7693329	1010	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/01	33		
KITW027RC	541765	7693147	1011	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/01	49		
KITW028RC	541919	7692787	1023	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/02	49		
KITW029RC	542082	7692414	1025	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/02	55		
KITW030RC	539572	7693132	1026	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/03	49		
KITW031RC	539735	7692764	1019	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/03	43		
KITW032RC	539890	7692392	1024	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/03	43		
KITW033RC	540046	7692028	1022	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/05	49		
KITW034RC	540204	7691660	1025	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/05	55		
KITW035RC	540376	7691293	1030	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/06	60		
KITW036RC	540769	7692911	1030	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/06	43		
KITW037RC	540929	7692537	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/06	78		
KITW038RC	542396	7694247	1032	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/07	46		
KITW039RC	542552	7693886	1024	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/07	50		
KITW040RC	542703	7693518	1020	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/08	56		
KITW041RC	542869	7693155	1033	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/09	37		
KITW042RC	541226	7693124	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/09	34		
KITW043RC	541300	7692936	1020	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/09	43		
KITW044RC	564964	7687259	1034	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/10	30		
KITW045RC	564809	7687629	1044	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/10	85		
KITW046RC	564645	7687996	1058	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/12	73		
KITW047RC	542631	7693697	1028	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/13	67		
KITW048RC	542784	7693333	1017	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/14	49		
KITW049RC	541844	7692968	1026	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/14	73		
KITW050RC	543621	7686251	1057	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/15	52		
KITW051RC	556095	7692768	1020	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/16	49		
KITW052RC	555946	7693134	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/16	60		
KITW053RC	555787	7693504	1020	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/17	52		
KITW054RC	555471	7694237	1017	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/17	52		
KITW055RC	555312	7694605	1018	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/19	60		
KITW056RC	555152	7694977	1015	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/19	63		
KITW057RC	553839	7698071	995	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/19	43		

KITW058RC	543317	7694615	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/20	68		
KITW059RC	543478	7694247	1027	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/20	61		
KITW060RC	543633	7693885	1029	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/21	63		
KITW061RC	543789	7693521	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/21	54		
KITW062RC	543954	7693150	1012	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/21	55		
KITW063RC	543164	7694985	1036	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/22	70		
KITW064RC	542316	7693151	1021	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/22	103		
KITW065RC	542164	7693509	1022	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/23	100		
KITW066RC	541384	7692750	1022	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/24	100		
KITW067RC	541152	7693310	1019	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/26	100		
KITW068RC	540586	7692056	1037	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/26	100		
KITW069RC	540414	7692465	1033	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/27	103		
KITW070RC	541471	7692581	1051	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/28	102		
KITW071RC	542237	7693338	1016	WGS84	HGPS	2023/06/29	200		

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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation of intercepts has been 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole intersection widths are used throughout. • The RC and AC holes are drilled vertically and geometry of mineralisation is as yet not established. .
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps have been included in the report. Sections have not been used given the relatively shallow hole depths and long length of drill traverses and spacing.

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.*	• 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 and infill RC drilling has been planned into the Tlou target.