CAZALY
RESOURCES LIMITED

COPPER ASSAY RESULTS RECEIVED
BOMMIE RESOURCE DRILLING

Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, "Cazaly" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that all analytical results have been received for the reverse circulation (RC) resource drilling program completed at the Bommie Porphyry Copper Prospect in Halls Creek during August 2022. The Halls Creek Project is located 25km southwest of Halls Creek in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- **Final assay results have been received for 3,395m of RC resource drilling at the Bommie Porphyry Copper Prospect**
- **Wide copper intercepts reported as down hole depths include:**
  - **126m @ 0.3% Cu** from 54m to 180m in HCRC0067
  - **110m @ 0.4% Cu** from surface to 110m in HCRC0065
  - **114m @ 0.3% Cu** from 2m to 116m in HCRC0077
- **Maiden Resource estimation process underway**

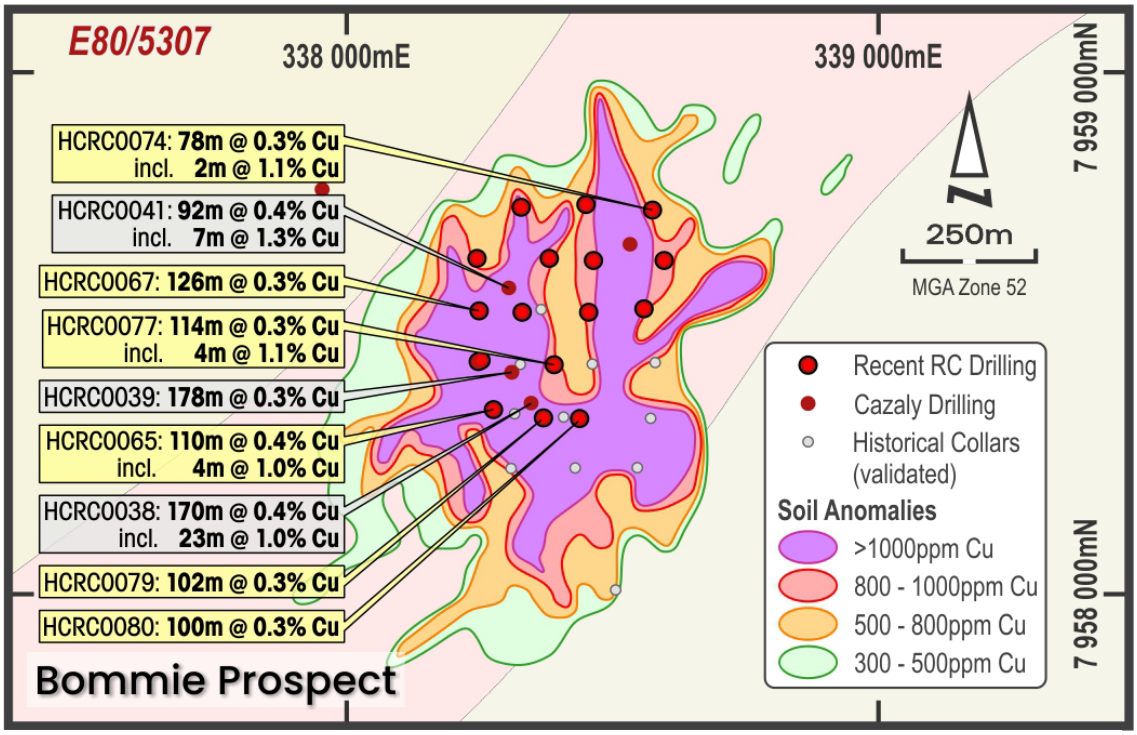

Figure 1. Bommie Porphyry Copper Prospect with contoured copper in soil anomalies and anomalous RC resource drill intercepts >0.3% Cu.

Halls Creek Copper Project

Analytical results have been received from ***RC resource drilling*** at the Halls Creek Copper Project (Figure 2). A total of 19 holes were drilled for 4,049m to test the Moses Rock Electromagnetic (EM) conductor and the Bommie Porphyry Copper System.

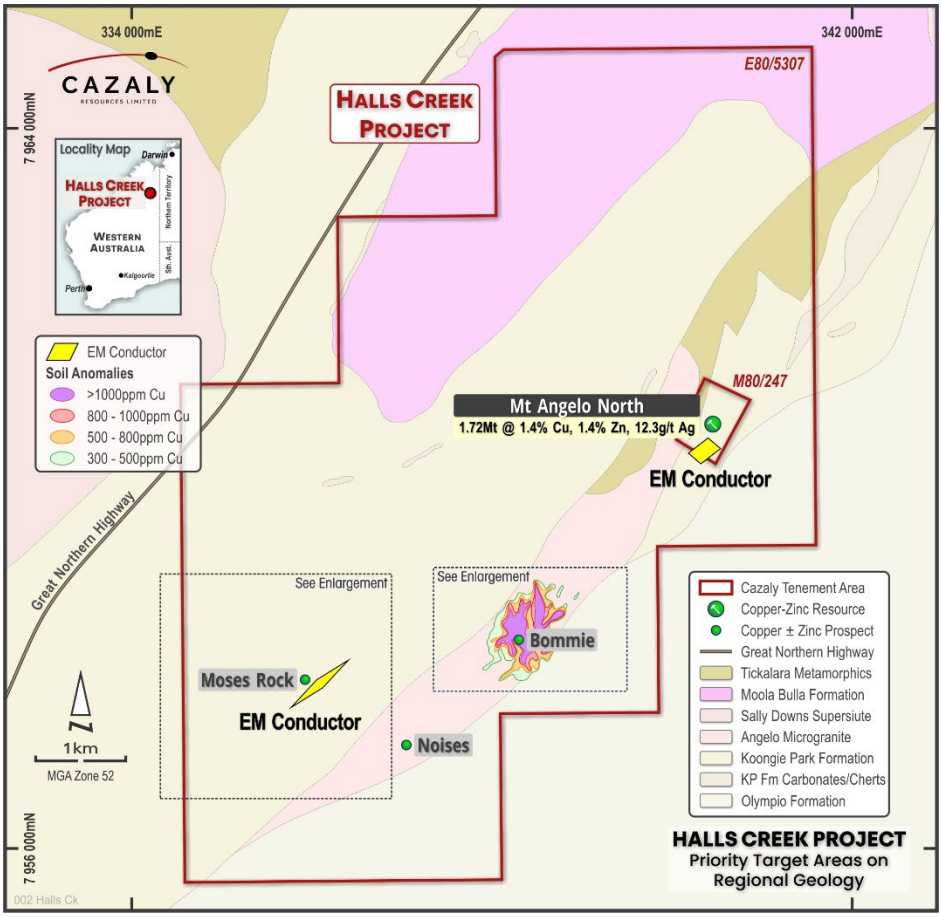

Figure 2. Halls Creek Copper Project and location of Bommie and Moses Rock Prospects.

Moses Rock EM conductor

Three holes were drilled for 654m to test a modelled EM conductor located at Moses Rock 5km to the southwest of the Mount Angelo North Cu-Ag-Zn resource (Figure 2). The EM conductor was modelled ≈100m below surface for a strike distance of ≈300m, dipping steeply towards the southeast (Figure 3). Drilling intersected a narrow sulphidic zone with up to 80% pyrrhotite + pyrite from 212m to 214m down hole. The sulphidic intersection coincided with the position of the modelled conductor plate, however no anomalous assay results were reported.

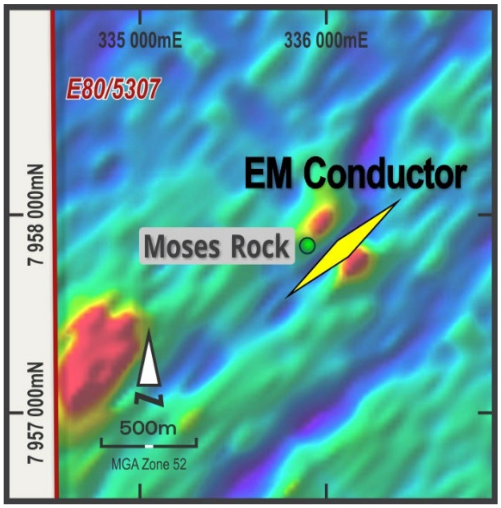

Figure 3. Moses Rock MLEM Conductor on reprocessed HeliTEM imagery.

Bommie Prospect - porphyry copper deposit

16 holes were drilled for 3,395m to test the continuity of broad copper intercepts across the Bommie Prospect on an approximate 100m x 100m grid (Figure 4). The Bommie Prospect is located 2.5km southwest of Mount Angelo North (Figure 2) and is interpreted as a large low grade porphyry copper system with significant drill intercepts as shown in Figure 4 & 5. Analytical results, sampling techniques and data collection are detailed in Appendix 1. Broad copper intercepts in recent drilling across the Bommie prospect include:

- **110m @ 0.4% Cu from surface in HCRC0065**
  - incl 4m 1.1% Cu from 78m
- **126m @ 0.3% Cu from 54m in HCRC0067**
- **114m @ 0.3% from 2m in HCRC0077**
  - incl 4m @ 1.1% Cu from 46m
- **102m @ 0.3% Cu from surface in HCRC0079**
- **100m @ 0.3% Cu from surface in HCRC0080**
- **78m @ 0.3% Cu from 72m in HCRC0074**
  - Incl 2m @ 1.1% Cu from 78m

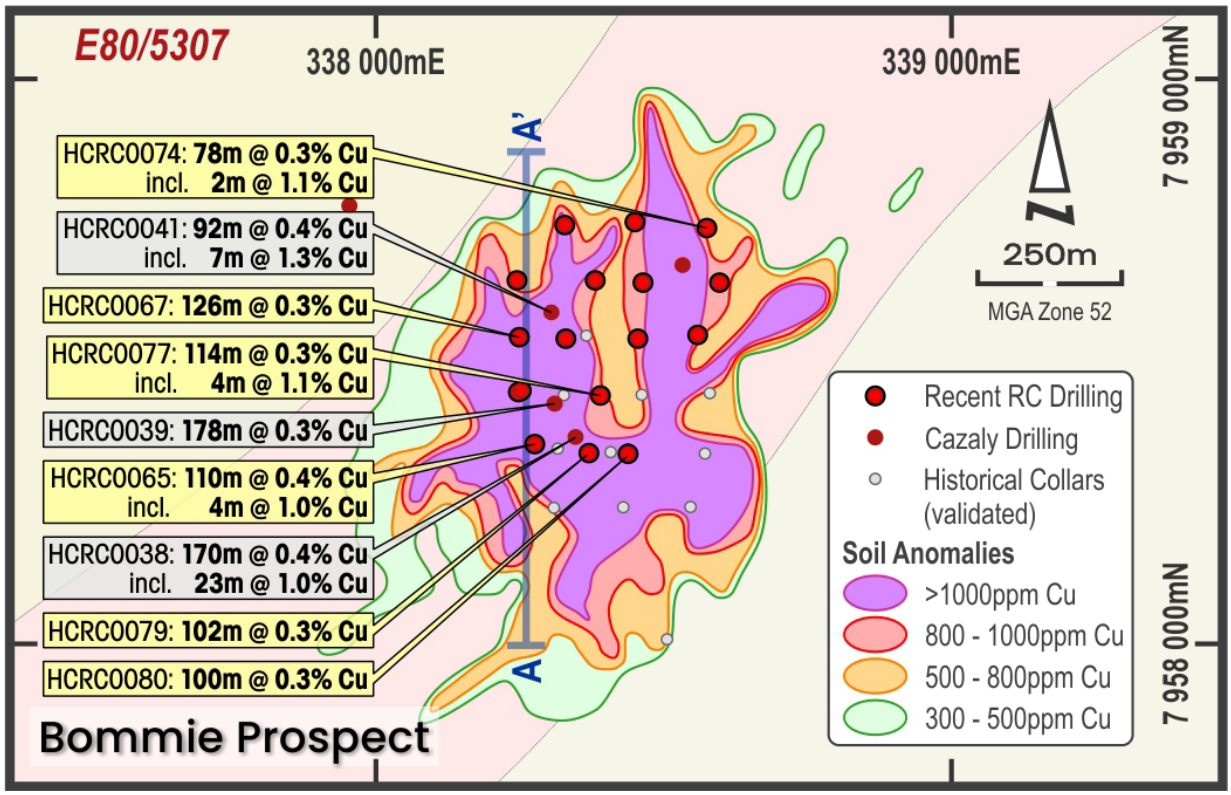

Figure 4. The Bommie porphyry copper prospect with recent RC drill collar locations and anomalous drill intercepts on contoured copper in soil results.

The section line A-A' shown in Figure 4 is displayed as a cross section in Figure 5 and illustrates the distibution of copper mineralisation across the deposit from south to north. Copper intercepts show some variability in thickness with higher grades occuring at the northern end of the deposit. Elevated copper grades generally coincide with >3% sulphides. Preliminary assessment of multielement geochemical data suggests copper has a positive correlation with silver. Assessment of multielement geochemical data is ongoing in order to better characterise this unusual Proterozoic porphyry copper deposit.

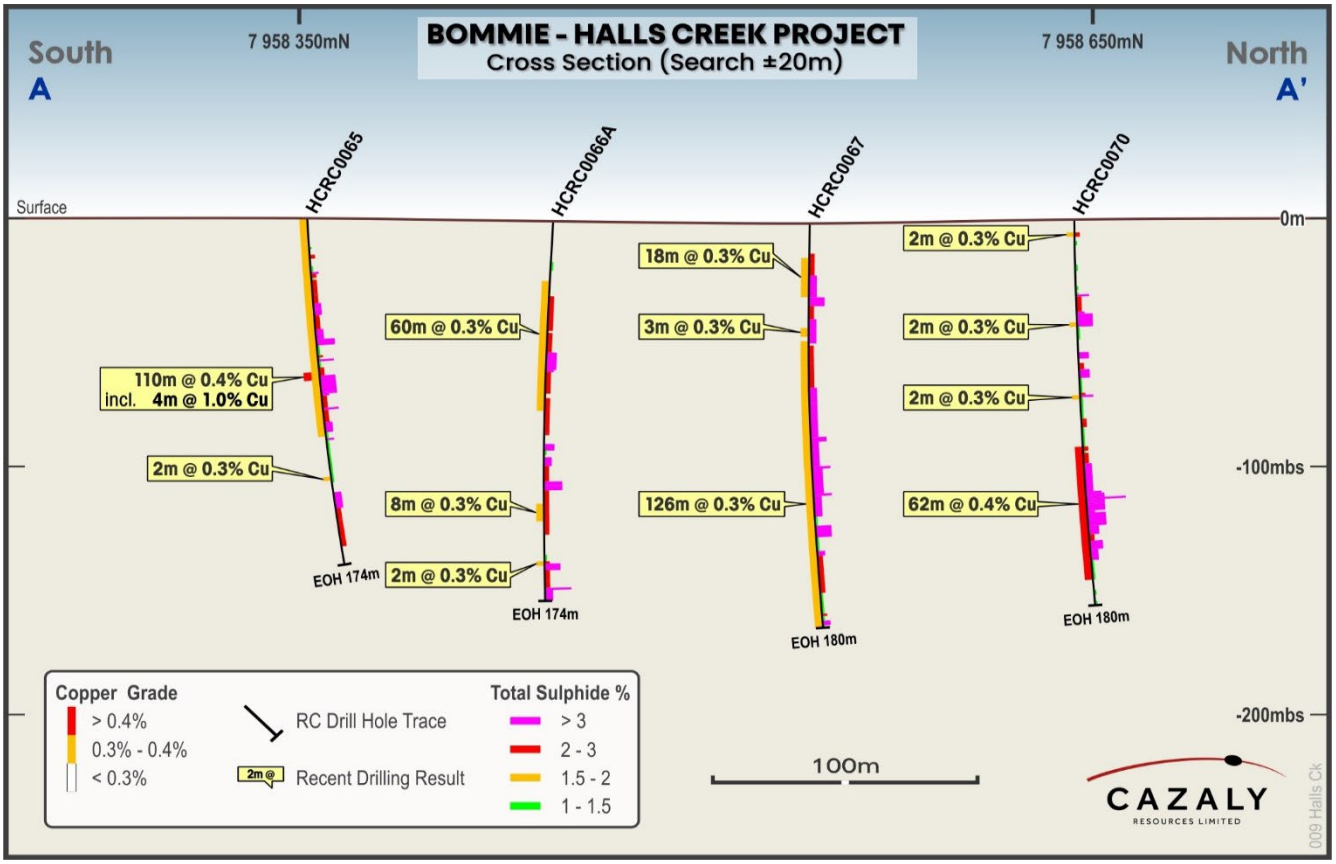

Figure 5. Bommie Section illustrates broad copper intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu lower cut and 4m internal dilution.

Cazaly's Managing Director Tara French commented *"We are pleased to see broad intercepts of copper mineralisation at the Bommie Prospect, with over 100m of mineralisation extending from surface. We look forward to receiving the maiden resource estimation next month and are further encouraged by the current mineralisation envelope, which is open to the north and west of existing drilling, indicating further growth potential of this copper deposit."*

ENDS

For and on behalf of the Cazaly Board

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled or reviewed by Mr Don Horn, who is an employee of the Company. Mr Horn is a Member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Horn consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Cazaly's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Although Cazaly Resources believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

APPENDIX 1 – Moses Rock and Bommie RC drilling results and details

Drillhole collar locations all co-ordinates in MGA94, zone 52.

Hole number	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth	Prospect
HCRC0062	7957751	336130	410	65	315	234	Moses Rock
HCRC0063	7957734	336145	410	60	315	96	Moses Rock
HCRC0064	7957721	336100	411	70	315	324	Moses Rock
HCRC0065	7958353	338276	428.4	50	270	174	Bommie
HCRC0066	7958447	338252	427.2	60	270	48	Bommie
HCRC0066A	7958446	338248	427.2	60	270	174	Bommie
HCRC0067	7958543	338249	426.3	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0068	7958547	338559	427.2	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0069	7958640	338597	426.9	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0070	7958643	338245	427.9	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0071	7958644	338381	427.9	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0072	7958741	338328	426.4	60	270	150	Bommie
HCRC0073	7958746	338450	427.2	60	270	192	Bommie
HCRC0074	7958736	338575	423.1	60	270	186	Bommie
HCRC0075	7958639	338464	428.8	60	270	210	Bommie
HCRC0076	7958540	338455	431.3	60	270	180	Bommie
HCRC0077	7958440	338390	430.8	60	270	264	Bommie
HCRC0078	7958540	338330	429.9	60	270	354	Bommie
HCRC0079	7958338	338370	431.8	60	270	354	Bommie
HCRC0080	7958337	338438	430	90	0	257	Bommie

Copper Assay Results calculated using 0.1% Cu lower cut and 4m consecutive internal dilution.

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu %	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
HCRC0065	0	110	110	2.27	0.02	0.4	30.25	6.32	30.10
including	*78*	*82*	*4*	*5.84*	*0.03*	*1.0*	*25.75*	*9.25*	*152.89*
HCRC0065	130	132	2	1.47	0.01	0.3	53.36	9.00	4.26
HCRC0066	6	12	6	1.73	0.02	0.3	7.59	2.10	2.59
HCRC0066	22	24	2	1.97	0.02	0.3	3.56	2.00	4.03
HCRC0066	44	48	4	1.07	0.01	0.3	12.24	3.10	5.11
HCRC0066A	28	88	60	1.88	0.01	0.3	47.58	3.56	7.23
HCRC0066A	130	138	8	2.02	0.04	0.3	18.08	5.15	7.38
HCRC0066A	156	158	2	1.29	0.02	0.3	17.19	9.70	7.43
HCRC0067	16	34	18	1.02	0.02	0.3	12.82	4.69	6.21
HCRC0067	48	52	4	0.61	0.01	0.3	4.51	9.35	6.51
HCRC0067	54	180	126	2.38	0.02	0.3	15.89	5.21	7.54
HCRC0068	40	42	2	1.28	0.01	0.3	19.81	3.70	4.52
HCRC0068	48	132	84	1.71	0.01	0.3	15.48	4.62	5.15
HCRC0069	30	32	2	3.82	0.01	0.3	20.29	5.30	6.13

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu %	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
HCRC0069	130	144	14	2.85	0.01	0.4	19.15	5.07	5.47
HCRC0069	168	180	12	1.26	0.02	0.3	116.17	5.62	6.67
HCRC0070	6	8	2	1.31	0.01	0.3	4.10	7.00	1.32
HCRC0070	48	50	2	1.84	0.04	0.3	15.13	4.20	8.56
HCRC0070	82	84	2	0.71	0.01	0.3	16.53	3.70	2.21
HCRC0070	106	168	62	0.84	0.01	0.4	9.56	4.03	5.62
HCRC0071	110	120	10	1.50	0.01	0.3	24.04	3.94	8.12
HCRC0071	120	126	6	1.65	0.01	0.3	29.65	5.27	6.60
HCRC0071	136	140	4	1.94	0.02	0.3	94.87	4.15	10.50
HCRC0071	158	164	6	2.37	0.03	0.3	22.89	3.00	8.97
HCRC0071	170	180	10	3.28	0.02	0.3	10.78	2.80	6.44
HCRC0072	44	66	22	2.90	0.03	0.4	16.48	3.66	4.65
HCRC0072	100	102	2	0.55	0.01	0.4	13.46	8.90	7.81
HCRC0072	112	114	2	0.74	0.01	0.4	10.79	11.30	7.42
HCRC0073	12	16	4	1.50	0.02	0.3	7.84	8.50	4.09
HCRC0073	70	72	2	2.72	0.03	0.3	20.16	2.80	5.51
HCRC0073	96	104	8	1.23	0.01	0.3	14.84	3.30	6.10
HCRC0073	144	150	6	1.47	0.02	0.3	12.43	2.97	7.59
HCRC0074	18	36	18	3.20	0.01	0.3	5.24	9.01	4.03
HCRC0074	72	150	78	2.42	0.01	0.3	32.80	7.84	6.80
including	*78*	*80*	*2*	*5.81*	*0.03*	*1.0*	*32.82*	*18.40*	*18.31*
HCRC0074	180	186	6	2.72	0.01	0.3	11.54	4.77	7.25
HCRC0075	6	16	10	2.34	0.02	0.3	8.25	2.32	3.24
HCRC0075	60	62	2	2.58	0.01	0.3	10.89	1.90	5.76
HCRC0075	142	146	4	1.60	0.03	0.3	159.18	3.65	7.67
HCRC0076	28	40	12	1.16	0.01	0.3	22.77	3.13	6.84
HCRC0077	2	116	114	1.39	0.02	0.3	24.25	2.21	3.50
including	*46*	*50*	*4*	*4.01*	*0.13*	*1.1*	*12.83*	*3.30*	*7.56*
HCRC0077	238	240	2	2.77	0.01	0.5	98.98	11.90	2.24
HCRC0077	252	256	4	2.23	0.02	0.4	97.66	15.50	4.74
HCRC0077	262	264	2	1.48	0.01	0.3	18.38	21.00	2.73
HCRC0078	2	8	6	1.15	0.01	0.3	8.65	3.53	1.81
HCRC0078	18	22	4	0.76	0.01	0.3	9.81	3.30	5.05
HCRC0078	38	44	6	0.69	0.01	0.3	8.76	2.47	6.92
HCRC0078	74	156	82	1.74	0.01	0.3	54.07	2.90	2.35
HCRC0078	174	180	6	5.71	0.02	0.4	26.99	2.33	3.49
HCRC0078	218	238	20	1.87	0.02	0.3	70.01	1.67	3.76
HCRC0078	302	306	4	1.64	0.01	0.4	14.74	5.25	1.54
HCRC0079	0	102	102	1.87	0.01	0.3	27.70	4.77	12.88
including	*16*	*18*	*2*	*2.86*	*0.01*	*1.1*	*22.82*	*8.80*	*20.16*
HCRC0079	110	114	4	1.57	0.01	0.3	17.04	6.10	1.85
HCRC0079	134	150	16	1.69	0.01	0.3	53.46	5.00	11.49
HCRC0079	172	178	6	1.44	0.01	0.3	152.57	5.57	5.72

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu %	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm
HCRC0079	182	184	2	0.85	0.02	0.4	333.54	6.20	1.75
HCRC0079	214	218	4	1.56	0.01	0.4	346.73	7.65	2.26
HCRC0079	260	264	4	1.13	0.01	0.3	30.03	4.35	3.69
HCRC0079	314	322	8	0.70	0.02	0.3	25.68	4.58	2.48
HCRC0079	322	326	4	0.95	0.01	0.3	40.81	3.40	2.66
HCRC0079	336	340	4	0.73	0.01	0.3	66.13	2.60	1.98
HCRC0080	0	100	100	1.80	0.01	0.3	42.15	5.38	5.76
HCRC0080	122	136	14	1.84	0.02	0.3	12.77	4.74	3.24
HCRC0080	138	162	24	2.83	0.02	0.3	37.71	2.83	5.62
HCRC0080	188	190	2	3.45	0.03	0.4	613.41	8.90	4.57
HCRC0080	192	200	8	1.40	0.04	0.3	22.12	14.00	39.58

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 **Moses Rock** and **Bommie** prospects have been sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. Holes were drilled on various grid spacings angled -50° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 3m. Hole azimuth was measured with a geological compass at the collar location. Down hole surveys were taken with a Axis Gyro tool every 30m down hole. 1 industry prepared independent base metal multielement standard, 1 blank sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted per every 20 samples submitted.
	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.	**Moses Rock** RC samples were collected at 4 metre composite intervals by a spearing sample 1 piles to make up a total weight of approximately 3kg per sample submitted. **Bommie** RC samples were collected at 2 metre composited intervals by rig mounted cone splitter to make up a total weight of approximately 3kg per sample submitted. All RC samples were sent to the accredited Jinning laboratory in Perth for sorting, crushing, pulverization and analysis by fire assay (Au) and four acid digest (multielement suite) methods. Samples from RC were considered representative and appropriate for the material sampled.
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*	Reverse circulation drilling employing a face sampling hammer was used for all drilling at **Moses Rock** and **Bommie.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of 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.*	Sample recovery was estimated visually and by using a spring scale to check sample weights were sufficient. Over 99% of samples were considered to have excellent recovery and over 99% of samples were dry. Small amounts of poor recovery are noted while collaring the hole and some minor wet samples were noted where there was high water influx from aquifers.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rig cyclone and splitter were cleaned throughout each drill hole, between samples and after drilling each rod. Thorough cleaning after intervals of significant water was also done. RC sample recovery was visually assessed with recovery, moisture and contamination recorded into a logging template. Sample weights were regularly checked using a spring scale.
	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.	Over 99% of RC sample recoveries were good, no bias is expected for all drilling completed.
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 drill chips were geologically logged on site by geologists following the CAZ logging scheme. With all recorded information loaded to a database and validated.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative with colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization, alteration and other features. Indicative geochemical measurements using a Niton XRF were also recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Moses Rock**: 1 metre RC drill samples fall through a cone splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile collected by a bucket. If wet samples are collected during RC drilling this is recorded and loaded to a database. Samples are composited to 4m intervals with a PVC spear at the discretion of the logging geologist **Bommie**: 1 metre RC drill samples fall through a cone splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg 2m composite sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile collected by a bucket. If wet samples are collected during RC drilling this is recorded and loaded to a database. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2m composite calico bags were submitted for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All drill samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve an average of 85% passing 75µm and all samples are considered appropriate for this technique
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicate field sample composites were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 1:20.
	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.	Appropriate sampling protocols were used during RC composite sampling. This included spear collection at various angles through bulk 1 metre sample piles to maximize representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes (2kg to 3kg) are considered to be of a sufficient size to accurately represent any base metal mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides and associated supergene enrichment). Field duplicates have been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality.
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.*	Samples have been sent for analysis to the Jinning laboratory in Perth (a commercial accredited independent laboratory). All RC samples will be analysed by: • Fire Assay using a 50g charge finished by ICP-AAS to analyze for Au. • Four Acid Digest to analyze a suite of elements with an ICP-OES/MS finish.
	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.	XRF measurements have been taken on 1m drill spoil piles to give a rough indicative reading for Cu-Mo at Bommie. These results are not considered material and results from this will not be released on the ASX.
	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.	Field duplicate samples and standards were submitted with each sample batch at a rate of 1:20. The laboratory will insert its own standards, blanks, and duplicate samples to ensure results are within tolerable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All data has been checked internally by senior CAZ staff
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data is collected using an excel spreadsheet with internal validation on a Toughbook computer. Validation checks are also used when loading the data to a company MX Deposit database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to assay data
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine	Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS (±3m). Down hole surveys were taken with a Axis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Gyro tool every 30m down hole. Prior to resource estimation collar positions will be surveyed by a licenced surveyor to ensure accurate data location.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All co-ordinates collected are in GDA94 – MGA Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface is determined from pre-existing digital elevation models and DGPS survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Holes were drilled on various grid spacings angled -50° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation wherever possible due to drill access.
	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 data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralisation at the **Bommie Prospect** to support the definition of an Inferred Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Moses Rock:** All samples are collected at 4m intervals. Samples are composited via PVC spear to 4m at the direction of the geologist. **Bommie**: All samples are collected at 2m intervals directly from the rig mounted cone splitter.
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.*	Drilling on all projects is orientated to best suit the mineralisation to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Intercepts are close to true width in most cases. Exceptions are where deep creeks have not allowed for clearing to allow optimal placement of a drill rig in a small number of holes.
	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.	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth laboratories via contract freight Transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed. A review of QAQC data will be carried out by company geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Moses Rock and Bommie prospects are located on a granted exploration license E 80/5307. Normal Western Australian State royalties apply. The license is subject to a native title claim with the Jaru Aboriginal Corporation (federal court reference - WAD45/2012)
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Intermittent exploration from 1972 and 2005 has been carried out by Pickands Mather and Co, Kennecott, Newmont, North Broken Hill, Asarco Australia, BP Minerals, RTZ Mining and Anglo Australian Resources NL. Work defined several small base metals occurrences to the southwest of Halls Creek which were subjected to drilling, geophysics surveys and geochemical sampling programs. More recently, 3D Resources and Cazaly Resources have conducted targeted exploration utilising airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, RC, and diamond drilling on the project area from 2008-2014 and in 2021.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The **Moses Rock** prospect is interpreted to be an analogue to the Mount Angelo North volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, but at depth. It is hosted within the Koongie Park formation, a sequence of felsic volcanics, argillic sediments, volcanoclastics and various intercalated chemical sediments. The Koongie Park Formation is centrally located within the Lamboo Complex consisting of Palaeoproterozoic plutonic rocks and volcanosedimentary sequence of the Halls Creek orogen. The **Bommie** prospect is interpreted to represent a porphyry copper occurrence, the final mineralised phase of the intrusive Mount Angelo microgranite. The Mount Angelo microgranite has intruded the Koongie park volcanics where it is bound by the Angelo Fault and a major splay from it. It is found along strike from the Mount Angelo VMS occurrence.
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.*	Drillhole information is summarised in the Collar location table above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Copper Assay Results calculated using 0.1% Cu lower cut and 4m maximum consecutive internal dilution. No upper cut has been applied. No metal equivalent values have been used.
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').*	Holes were drilled from -50 to -90 towards 270 (Bommie) or 315 (Moses Rock) to drill perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation or geophysical models. At the Bommie porphyry copper deposit mineralisation is generally largely disseminated within broad dome-like intrusions. Drill azimuth at Bommie has been selected to best intersect perpendicular to the interpreted overprinting foliation that postdates mineralisation. Mineralisation orientation at Moses Rock was inferred from the EM conductor model and drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation close to perpendicular.
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.*	Please refer to figures in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assay results above 0.3% Cu are reported as material. Assay results below 0.3% are not considered material. The report is considered balanced and provided in context
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.*	Please refer to the figures and text in the body of this announcement for geological observations.

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Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Assessment of geology and geochemistry is ongoing at Bommie where a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate will be completed.