ASX RELEASE
26th April 2022
ASX Code: COD

CODA MINERALS

Strong IP, Geochemistry, and High-grade Rock Chips at Cameron River

Drill targets strengthened and new targets defined on the back of strong coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies ahead of maiden drilling.

Highlights

- **Multiple new targets identified following preliminary results from ongoing IP Surveys at Cameron River.**
- **Induced Polarisation ("IP") geophysical surveys have been instrumental in driving discoveries in the Mt Isa Inlier Region of Queensland.**
- **High-grade rock chips, with individual peak grades of 26.3% Cu, 1.19g/t Au, 0.08% Co and 65.5g/t Ag recorded in systematic rock-chip sampling at the newly discovered Bluey and Bingo prospects at Cameron River, where IP surveys will commence in the coming weeks.**
- **Assays from rock-chips have confirmed historical data and increased the dimensions of the mineralised Rebound prospect area. Highlights include:**
  - **Sample R22CR0072: 4.54% Cu, 0.50 g/t Au, 9.77g/t Ag and sample R22CR0080: 4.84% Cu, 1.19g/t Au**
- **The results from geophysics and geochemistry provide extensive evidence of prospectivity, putting Coda in an excellent position with drilling scheduled to commence early next quarter.**
- **Coda's cash balance remains above $11 million at the date of this announcement.**

Figure 1 Sample R22CR0007 malachite veins and veinlets within goethitic quartzite gossan, Bluey prospect. 15.25% Cu and 8.1g/t Ag

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Coda Minerals Limited **(ASX: COD, "Coda", or "the Company"),** reports encouraging results from recent fieldwork at its highly prospective **Cameron River Project**, located in the heart of the world-class Mt Isa mineral province in North Queensland.

Cameron River comprises 35km^2 of prospective copper and gold exploration tenure immediately north of the historical Mary Kathleen Uranium Mine. In March 2021, the Company entered in a binding Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement giving it the right to acquire up to an 80% ownership in the Cameron River Project.

Sampling of rock chips and soils at Cameron River has returned highly anomalous results from the 152 samples collected (*Figure 3*), confirming the prospectivity of the Rebound prospect where copper mineralisation occurs within several different geological units, and defining a previously undiscovered 1,400m x 600m mineralised trend at the newly discovered Bluey and Bingo prospects closely associated with a north-south trend of VTEM anomalies (Figure 3).

Additionally, Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical surveys commenced at Cameron River on April 3rd, with three arrays covering the Rebound, Copper Weed and the newly-identified Bluey/Bingo prospects (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Preliminary results have been received from the Rebound array, which have highlighted promising chargeability and conductivity anomalies that coincide with the mineralised Rebound trend, and the poorly tested southern extension of the Copper Weed mineralisation (Figure 1, Figure 2). These represent priority drill targets.

Commenting on the results to date, Coda's CEO Chris Stevens said: *"The results of our initial exploration at Cameron River have exceeded our expectations, clearly highlighting the prospectivity of this ground.*

"Geochemistry and IP surveys are fundamentally important tools when exploring for these types of copper-gold deposits in the Mt Isa region. IP has been highly successful as a tool for recent discoveries in the region, and the strong results we are seeing at Rebound are highly encouraging, with chargeability anomalism appearing to extend well beyond the mineralisation mapped at surface. These results are also suggestive of sulphide mineralisation persisting at depth –below the surficial malachite expressions.

"Beyond the IP survey, the identification through soil samples, rock chips and VTEM of a potential second mineralised corridor at Bluey/Bingo to complement the known mineralised corridor at Copper Weed/Rebound only serves to further improve the overall project prospectivity.

"Although our primary focus remains on our core asset at the Elizabeth Creek Copper Project in South Australia, some opportunities are just too good to pass by, so we are excited to get drilling on these exceptional targets at Cameron River as soon as possible. We have a long pipeline of targets ahead of us at Cameron River, and we are now finalising the necessary approvals to begin drilling early next quarter."

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Gradient Array IP Survey

A Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical survey to investigate three main areas at Cameron River commenced on the 3rd of April and is ongoing at the date of this announcement (Figure 4). GAIP is a geophysical technique where a grid of receivers is inserted into the ground and an electrical current is passed through the subsurface inducing an electrical charge in disseminated electrically conductive minerals such as sulphides.

Adjacent survey grids have been designed over the Copper Weed and Rebound prospects, while a single grid at Bluey and Bingo will refine the VTEM anomalies and assist to define the distribution of recently identified sulphide and oxide copper along this trend. The survey is expected to be completed in May with final results expected to be received shortly thereafter.

Preliminary 2D data have been received for the northern half of the Rebound prospect (Figure 2). The data is preliminary, with the full Rebound array set to be completed in the coming days, but it has been subject to first-pass QA/QC checks by Coda's geophysical consultants and the data appears both high quality, with very little noise, and consistent between stations.

The mineralisation at Rebound is clearly reflected in the IP as a moderate chargeability anomaly, increasing in intensity towards the south, with an associated moderate conductivity anomaly over approximately 500m of strike. At the southern end of this trend is a coincident elliptical high-conductivity anomaly and moderate chargeability anomaly, associated with local historic rock chips of >1% Cu.

Additionally, a north trending high chargeability feature (the "Copper Weed Anomaly") has been identified, corresponding with both a magnetic high and the trend of the historic Copper Weed artisanal workings. Mapped malachite appears to flank either side of the peak of the chargeability trend, and historic rock chip samples taken from several points along this trend have reported results of up to 22% Cu.

The chargeability anomaly may in fact represent two separate anomalies, with the northern NNW trending portion consistent with topography suggesting a stratigraphic response, while the southern portion reorients to SSW and is consistent with a trend of mapped malachite to the west of the ridge at Copper Weed, suggesting a non-stratigraphic source. The company considers the more southerly portion of the anomalism to be a high priority target for further work.

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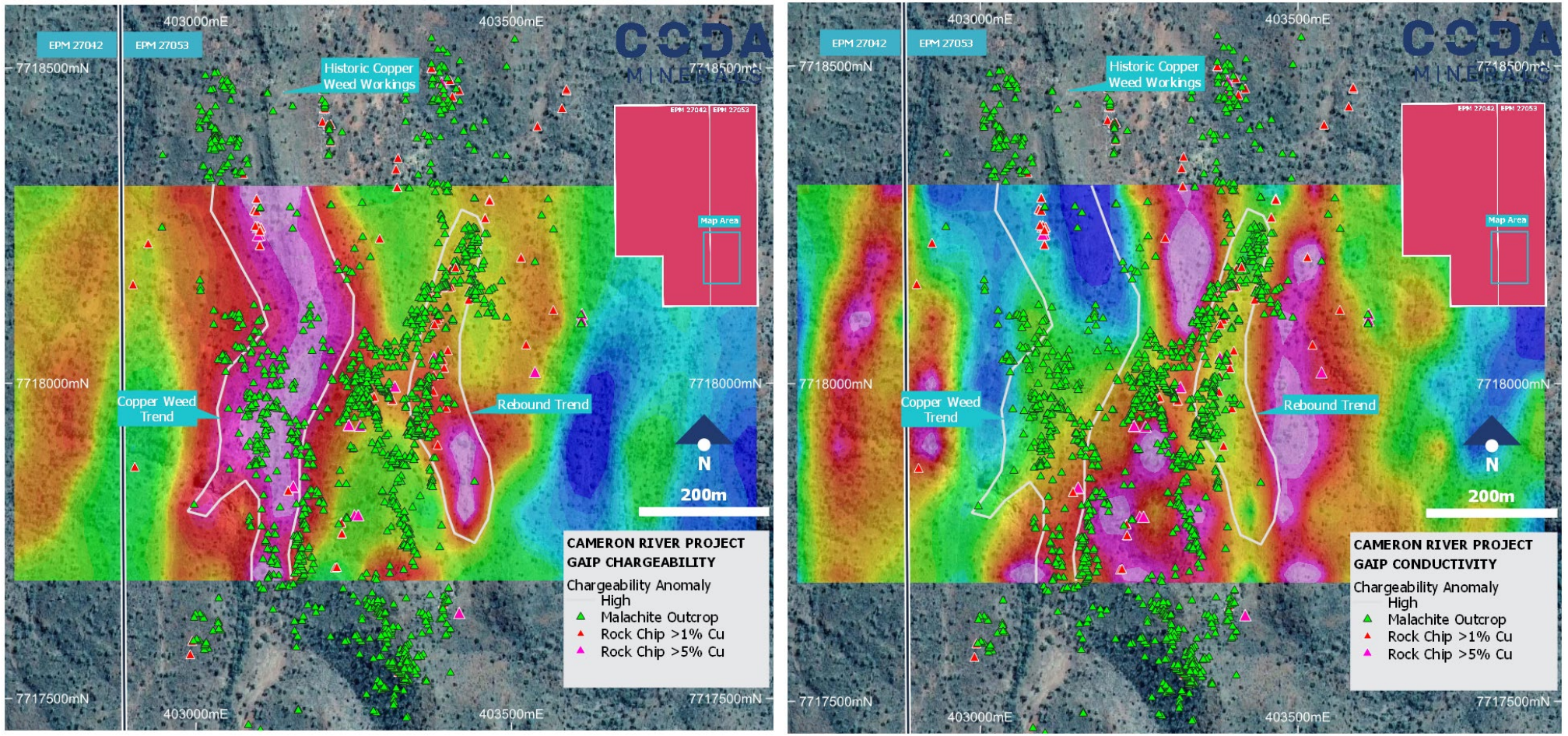

Figure 2 Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) chargeability and conductivity grids at Rebound and their association with mapped malachite occurrences.

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Rock Chips and Soil Sampling

In March 2022 Coda undertook a programme of soil and rock chip sampling at Cameron River to test several new targets generated out of the integrated lithostructural, geophysical and geochemical desktop study, as well as to carry out ground truthing activities at the proposed drilling targets for the 2022 drill programme.

A total of 84 rock chip samples and 68 soil samples were collected and submitted to the ALS laboratory in Mt Isa for assay. The programme returned exceptional preliminary results (Figure 4, Table 1) with maximum values of 26.3% Cu, 1.185 g/t Au, 65.5 g/t Ag, 0.08 % Co and 0.4% Ni.

Of the 84 rock chip samples, 11 samples were 1% Cu or greater with five samples of 5% Cu or greater, five samples assayed 0.5 g/t Au or greater and two samples were greater than 1 g/t Au, and 12 samples were 1 g/t Ag or greater including four samples of at least 5 g/t Ag.

The area which hosts the newly identified Bluey and Bingo prospects was targeted based on VTEM anomalies associated with the central north-south oriented ridge at the Project identified following reprocessing of 2015 Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetics (VTEM) survey by Mount Isa Mines (MIM). VTEM involves a transmitter that generates a current in the ground, and this current flows most easily through conductive material. These targets were never tested by MIM and the only geochemistry was a 1979 rock chip sample by Otter Exploration from this trend, SF54-2-1R, which assayed 29.51% Cu and 380ppm Co and was never followed up.

Rock chip sampling traverses by Coda identified the presence of disseminated copper sulphides in outcrop, in addition to the distribution of malachite and minor azurite in gossans, as fracture coatings and as development of a malachite halo beneath the weathering rind in outcrop. The source of sample SF54-2-1R was identified as a lozenge (approx. 50-100m N/S) of gossanous goethitic ironstone with malachite and azurite, developed within sheared marble which contained disseminated grains and blebs of chalcopyrite and bornite as well as malachite and azurite.

Prospectivity has now been confirmed at Bluey and Bingo, with several of the most highly mineralised rock chip samples collected from this area. Better samples from the area included R22CR0064 (26.3% Cu, 0.59g/t Au and 65.5g/t Ag), R22CR0003 (19.45% Cu, 1.135g/t Au and 2.5g/t Ag) and R22CR0007 (15.25% Cu, 0.049g/t Au and 8.1g/t Ag).

The Bluey-Bingo geochemical anomaly extends over 1,100m along strike N/S may be up to 680m wide, and consists of multiple lenses and bands of mineralisation. Distribution of high grade copper in outcrop appears to correspond with the margins of linear magnetic highs orientated approximately north-south and running through this area and where structures appear to have broken and offset the magnetic lineations. These trends are associated with >100ppm Cu soil anomalies which occur on the edges of the magnetic highs (Figure 3).

Mineralisation within this area is predominantly hosted in marbles and sheared recrystallised limestone and is primarily associated with development of veins of quartz and ironstone. The marble units are from 0.5m to 4m wide and are up to 100-150m in length, occurring as stacked bands within an approximately north-south oriented metamorphic package of sheared and tightly folded biotite schists, phyllites, massive mafics, quartzite, recrystallised limestone and marble. Disseminated trace copper sulphides were also identified within quartzites in the area.

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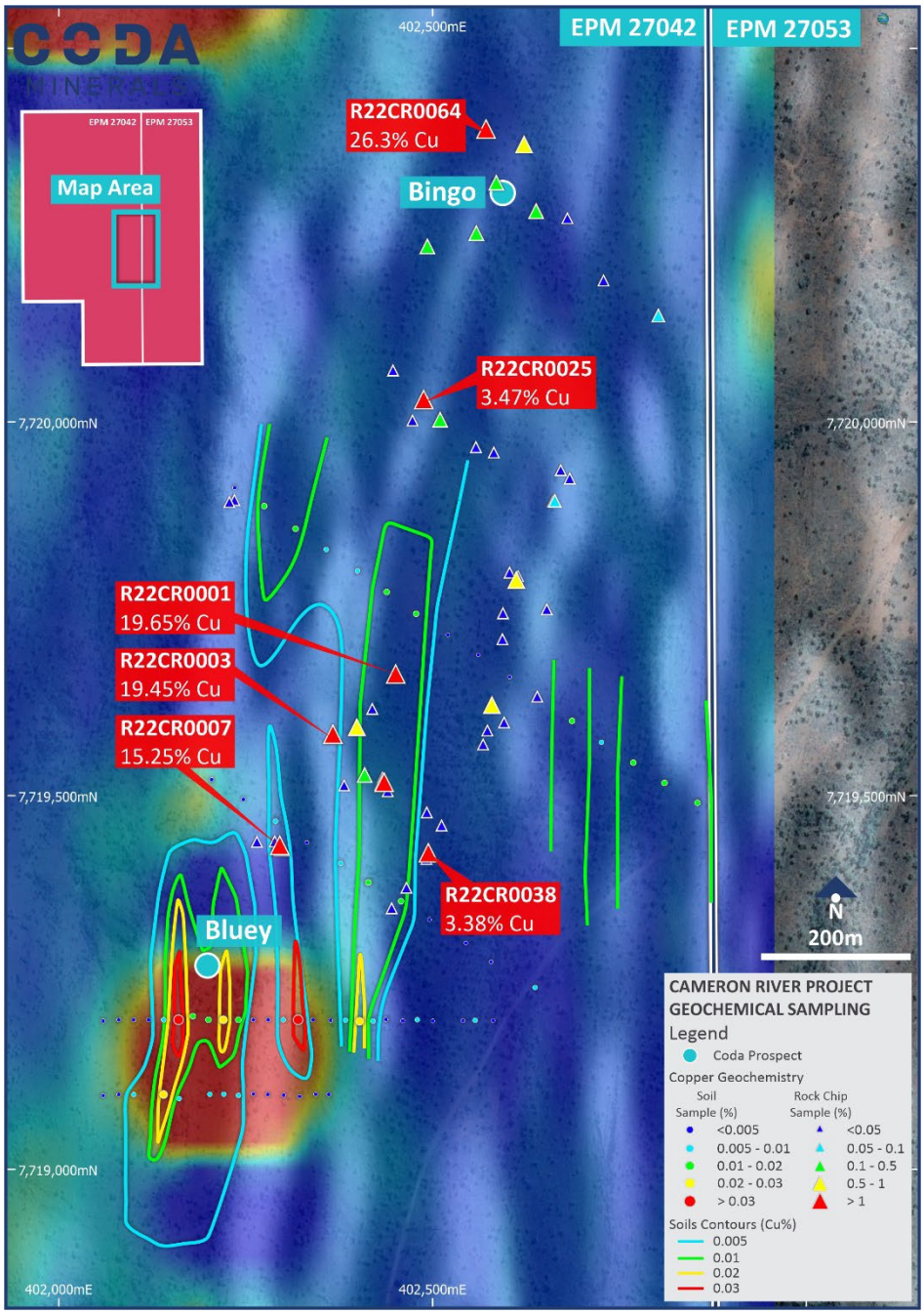

Figure 3 Contoured copper percent in soils associated with late time VTEM anomalies and parallel the north-south magnetic trends in the area.

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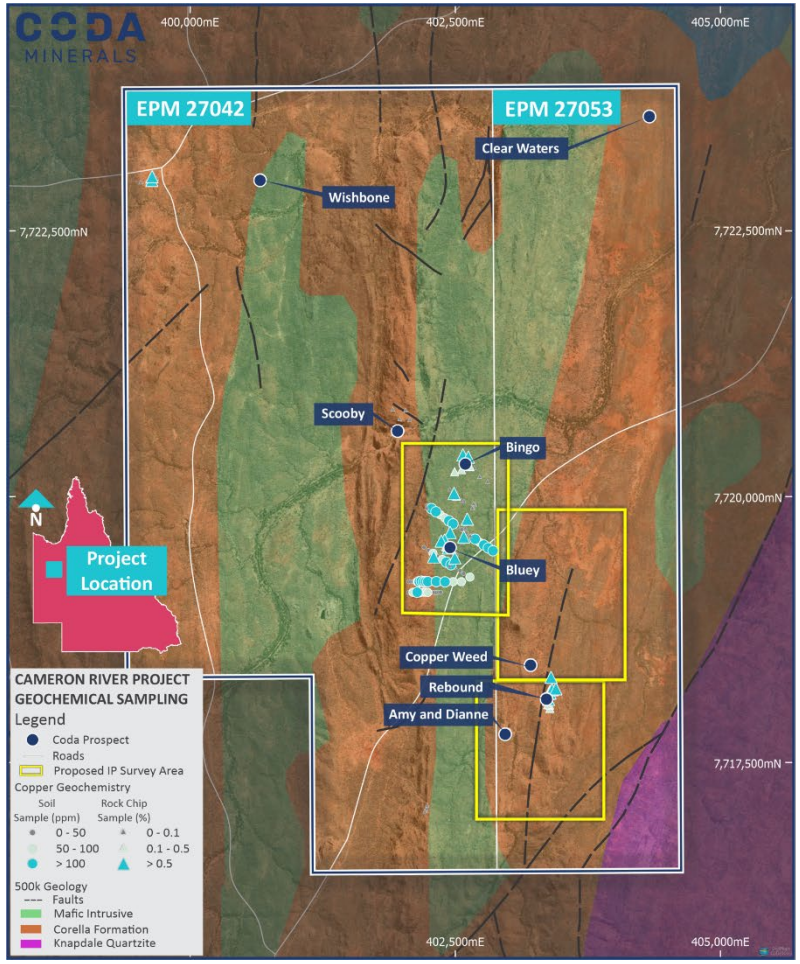

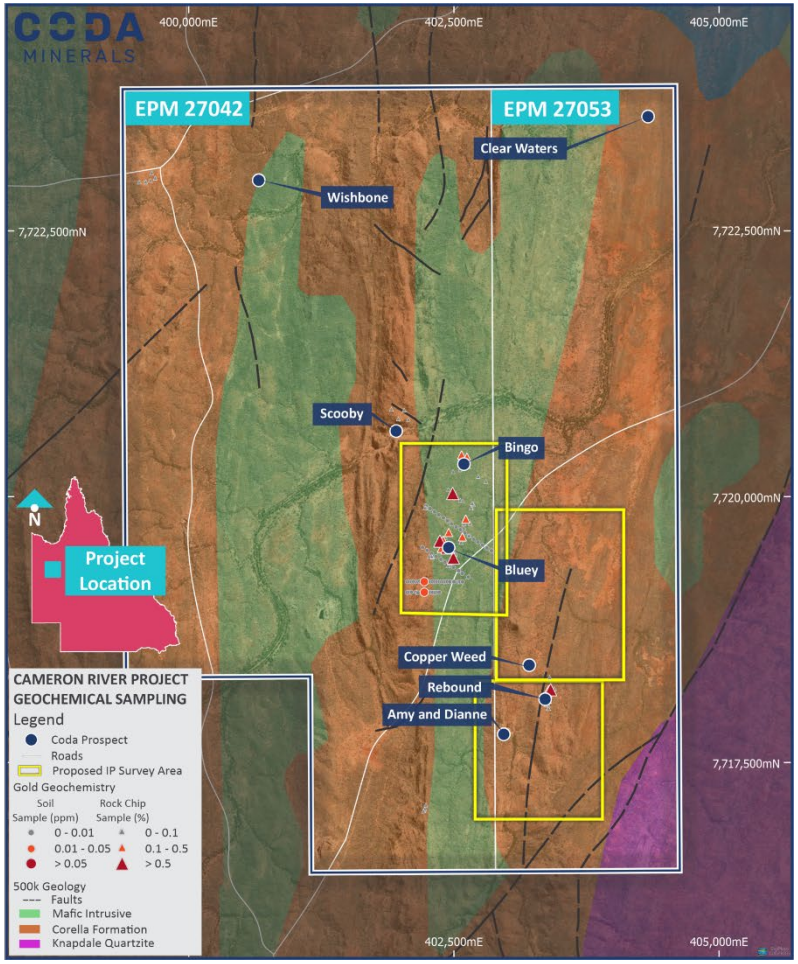

Figure 4 Copper and gold assay results from the March 2022 sampling programme related to GAIP survey areas at Coda's Cameron River project.

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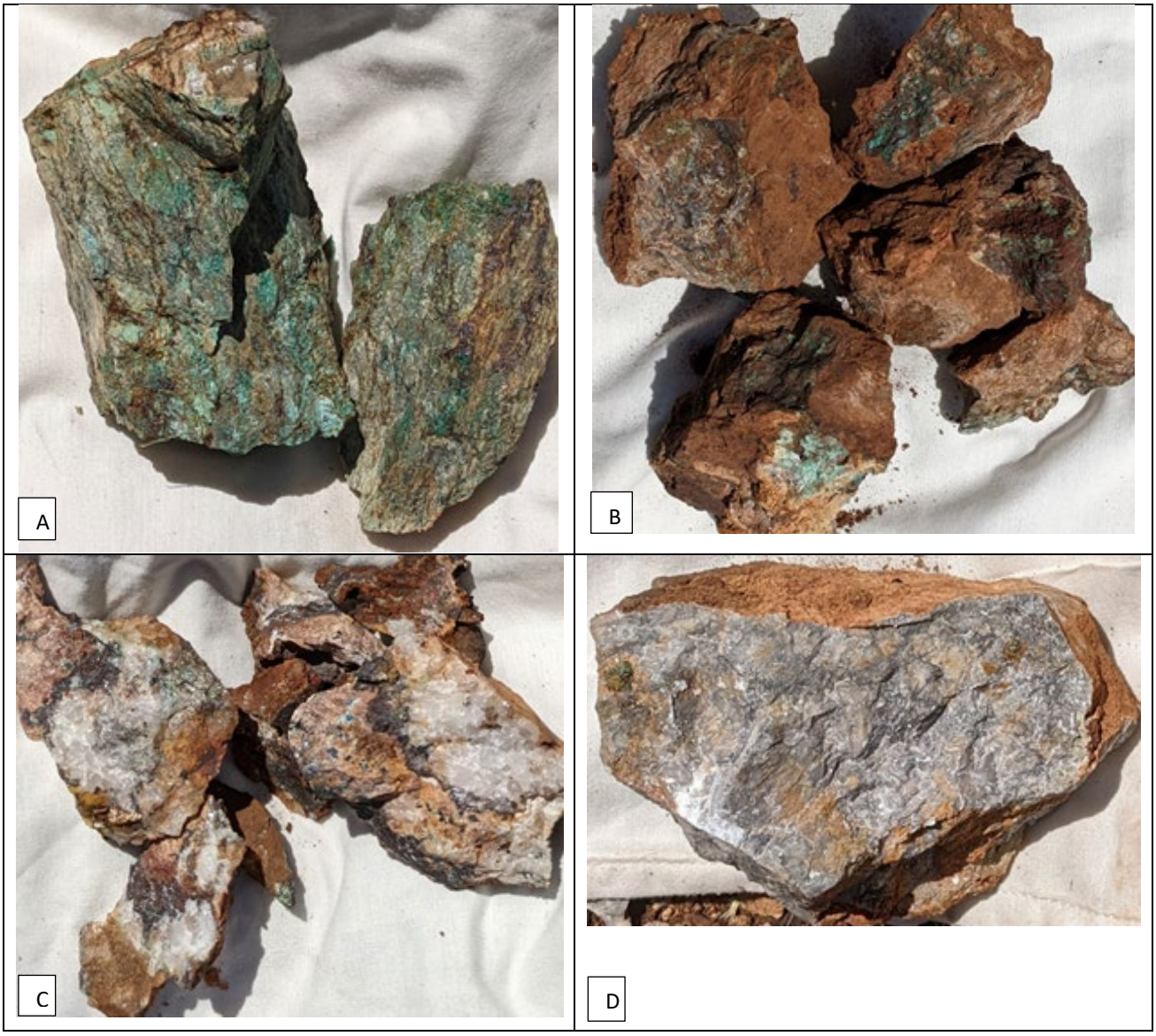

Figure 5 Typical mineralisation styles at the Bluey, Bingo and Rebound prospects at Cameron River. A) R22CR0080 albitised Corella Formation sandstone with malachite from Rebound, B) R22CR0064 goethitic ironstone gossan with malachite and minor azurite from Bingo

Field investigation of the Rebound prospect identified fine disseminated copper oxides in magnetite altered mafic and Knapdale Quartzite, albitic sandstone, albitised and calcsilicate altered schist and marble. Copper is not universally visually identifiable as a surficial expression and was often only apparent when the interior surface of outcrop was exposed.

An exposure of biotite schist associated with abundant disseminated malachite was observed adjacent to a farm track in the northwest of the project and 1km west of the Wishbone prospect. Only limited outcrop expression occurs in the area but samples R22CR0011 and R22CR0013 returned assays of 2.38% Cu and 7.81% Cu respectively, and further investigation is warranted.

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Assay Results

A total of 84 rock chip samples were collected from expression of outcrop and float at the Rebound, Bluey and Bingo prospects as well as grab samples taken from several other sites across the Cameron River Project (Figure 4).

68 soil samples were taken every 20m along two 100m spaced east-west lines traversing the VTEM anomaly at the southern end of the Bluey prospect, and a further two northwest-southeast oriented lines across the Bluey-Bingo trend with samples 50m apart and 340m line separation.

Full details of significant assays are included as Table 1, below, and all samples are detailed in Appendix 1:

Table 1 Material assays from Cameron River.

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Copper %	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Cobalt g/t
Bingo	R22CR0025	402571	7720392	3.47	0.226	0.35	804
Bingo	R22CR0064	402488	7720030	26.3	0.590	65.5	181
Bluey	R22CR0001	402450	7719662	19.65	0.287	6.2	159
Bluey	R22CR0003	402366	7719582	19.45	1.135	2.5	405
Bluey	R22CR0007	402295	7719433	15.25	0.049	8.1	66
Bluey	R22CR0038	402494	7719423	3.38	0.501	3.09	134.5
Rebound	R22CR0072	403378	7718093	4.54	0.496	9.77	167.5
Rebound	R22CR0080	403411	7718184	4.84	1.185	1.11	95.7
Wishbone	R22CR0011	399638	7722974	2.38	0.067	0.28	36.7
Wishbone	R22CR0013	399641	7723008	7.81	Pending	2.1	30

Planned and Ongoing Work

Coda is currently progressing negotiation of a land access and compensation agreement with landholders and securing environmental approvals for drilling from the government. A Notice of Intent to Negotiate has been sent to the landholder to initiate the formal negotiation process and secure drilling access, at the same time an application has been lodged with the Queensland Department of Environment and Science to secure environmental approvals for exploration drilling. Pending finalisation of these steps and assuming rig availability, drilling is anticipated to begin in late July or early August.

An initial drilling programme to test the Bluey-Bingo and Copper Weed-Rebound trends, consisting of 80 percussion drill holes, has been designed in two phases to target the anomalies generated from the geochemistry and the GAIP survey results. These areas have been cleared by the traditional owners, and a further cultural heritage survey is planned to expand the area of clearance to accommodate the increased scale of mineral potential generated by this programme, providing flexibility for growth of proposed drilling activities should the results of the initial phase of drilling prove positive.

Fieldwork is also planned to investigate new GAIP targets in advance of drilling for the presence of any surface expression or relationship between the chargeability and conductivity anomalies and the presence of a geochemical signature.

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About Cameron River

Cameron River consists of 35km^2 of copper and gold exploration tenure spanning two Exploration Permits (EPMs 27042 and 27053). The tenure is located approximately halfway between Mt Isa and Cloncurry, and immediately north of the historic Mary Kathleen Uranium Mine.

In March 2021, Coda entered into a binding Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Wilgus Investments Pty Ltd ("**Wilgus**") giving it the right to acquire up to an 80% ownership in the Cameron River project ("**Cameron River**" or "**Project**") by spending up to $2 million on exploration in stages over a three-year period. (refer ASX Announcement" Coda Expands Australian Copper Portfolio", released to market on 22 March 2021 for details of farm-in terms).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Coda Minerals Ltd

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report which relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Daniel Stitt-Hatton, who is an employee of the company. Mr Stitt-Hatton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Stitt-Hatton consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Full Assay Results

Assay results from earlier exploration activities by Coda at Cameron River were reported in a previous announcement on 26 October 2021[1]. All elements which Coda believes have the potential to be economically relevant are included in the table below.

Table 2 Material assays from March 2022 geochemical sampling at Cameron River.

SampleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	W ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ce ppm	La ppm	Ni ppm	U ppm
R22CR0001	402450	7719662	0.287	6.2	196500	159	5	-10	11	43		20	468	10
R22CR0002	402398	7719591	0.124	0.5	9910	90.3	3	-0.1	6.4	14	12.4	8.8	175	0.4
R22CR0003	402366	7719582	1.135	2.5	194500	405	28	-10	58	69		10	796	10
R22CR0004	402409	7719527	0.007	0.18	4340	559	17.1	0.1	2.8	5	13.9	4.8	1905	2
R22CR0005	402381	7719513	0.306	0.01	162	8.7	0.9	0.4	3.7	14	6.94	3.3	27.4	0.2
R22CR0006	402298	7719429	0.004	0.05	1295	17.6	18.6	1	20.7	8	27.1	19.7	114.5	3.5
R22CR0007	402295	7719433	0.049	8.1	152500	66	67	-10	49	14		10	236	-10
R22CR0008	402288	7719438	0.005	0.08	426	15.2	6.6	1.3	5.5	6	3.07	1.2	111	2.9
R22CR0009	402264	7719438	0.002	0.01	111.5	5.3	0.5	-0.1	1.4	5	7.09	2.9	12.8	0.1
R22CR0010	402579	7719621	0.278	0.62	9300	46.6	1.5	0.1	3.3	6	2.73	1	170.5	0.8
R22CR0011	399638	7722974	0.067	0.28	23800	36.7	1	0.1	3.2	10	20.7	10.5	63.5	1.4
R22CR0012	399651	7723046	0.001	-0.01	161	16.2	1.1	0.7	18.4	9	108.5	56	36.9	17.2
R22CR0013	399641	7723008	Pending	2.1	78100	30	-5	-10	2	14		10	55	-10
R22CR0014	399683	7722995	0.001	-0.01	29.4	12.8	0.3	2.6	1.2	8	15.35	6.4	36.3	0.6
R22CR0015	399592	7722960	0.003	0.01	361	22.6	3.4	0.7	3.6	50	203	55.9	41	2.5
R22CR0016	399532	7722958	0.001	0.01	168.5	42.1	1.2	0.6	2.1	21	57.5	18.5	36.3	1.2
R22CR0017	402639	7720283	0.005	0.01	816	3.6	0.6	-0.1	0.7	2	33.1	14.3	4.4	0.1
R22CR0018	402558	7720252	0.005	0.03	3750	164.5	1.9	0.2	6.4	6	6.41	3	885	0.5
R22CR0019	401916	7720590	0.001	-0.01	28	9.4	1.1	0.9	2.2	8	39.8	16.2	12.2	3.6
R22CR0020	402071	7720725	0.007	0.02	539	217	11.9	0.3	6.4	16	6.95	4.2	918	1.3
R22CR0021	401974	7720731	0.001	0.01	47.4	15.2	2.8	0.6	3.8	45	59.4	30.6	19.1	5
R22CR0022	402030	7720814	0.004	-0.01	556	116.5	7.8	0.8	9.6	14	48.7	37.3	447	3.4
R22CR0023	401910	7720822	0.003	-0.01	580	81	6	0.4	5.7	4	30	18.6	1905	4.2
R22CR0024	401910	7720822	0.001	-0.01	22.8	1.9	0.4	-0.1	0.8	3	80.4	32.5	4.3	0.1
R22CR0025	402571	7720392	0.226	0.35	34700	804	5.4	7.5	16.9	11	2.97	1.7	4040	1
R22CR0026	402622	7720371	0.149	0.04	5510	7.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	3	14.85	7.1	25.7	0.5
R22CR0027	402585	7720320	0.025	0.46	1960	13.4	1	0.2	31.3	6	3.57	1.4	29.8	0.2
R22CR0028	402638	7720282	0.024	0.02	3610	27.6	2.7	-0.1	1.1	2	35.8	15.8	28.9	0.2
R22CR0029	402680	7720272	Pending	-0.01	64.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	2	14.9	8.8	1.5	0.1
R22CR0030	402728	7720189	0.009	0.03	307	6.1	0.3	-0.1	0.6	2	32	13.6	4.4	0.1
R22CR0031	402802	7720142	0.04	0.06	834	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	3	61.5	35.3	4.9	0.2
R22CR0032	402215	7717047	0.001	-0.01	10.9	5.9	1	0.3	1.9	18	43	21.1	25.2	3.5
R22CR0033	402225	7717062	0.001	0.01	12.8	10.2	6.1	0.4	4.7	20	169.5	91.4	31.8	4.6
R22CR0034	402212	7717042	0.001	0.06	153	12.3	3.4	0.3	2.4	6	49.4	27.2	8.3	3.1
R22CR0035	402234	7717099	0.001	-0.01	13.9	12.5	1.3	0.2	4	13	33.3	14	27.8	5.7
R22CR0036	402445	7719349	0.001	0.01	52.6	3.4	0.3	-0.1	0.9	3	4.33	2.6	18.6	0.1
R22CR0037	402464	7719376	0.001	-0.01	13.9	26	1.4	0.9	1.9	12	29.1	10.2	31.1	2.3
R22CR0038	402494	7719423	0.501	3.09	33800	134.5	3.4	-0.1	19.6	28	5.83	3.7	186.5	1.8
R22CR0039	402491	7719415	0.002	0.01	89.4	1.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	2	5.29	2.8	4.3	-0.1
R22CR0040	402512	7719460	0.001	0.02	126.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	2	12.95	12.6	2.5	-0.1
R22CR0041	402492	7719477	0.003	0.03	338	38.1	0.5	0.3	1	24	20.6	8.9	54.7	0.6
R22CR0042	402432	7719517	0.012	0.78	1890	445	4.2	0.2	4.8	-2	2.18	1.4	2840	1.3
R22CR0043	402439	7719505	0.002	0.01	25.1	15	0.8	0.5	2.3	5	56.2	27.5	30.5	3.3

[1] For full details including JORC Table 1, see ASX announcements "Copper-Gold-Target-Zones-Identified-at-Cameron-River", https://www.codaminerals.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/20211026_Coda_ASX-ANN_Copper-Gold-Target-Zones-Identified-at-Cameron-River_RELEASE.pdf.

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R22CR0044	402435	7719517	0.526	0.2	17700	138.5	4.8	0.4	4.3	11	2.13	2.7	414	0.7
R22CR0045	402432	7719524	0.001	-0.01	44.9	3.9	0.2	-0.1	0.8	2	17.35	7.4	23	0.1
R22CR0046	402419	7719616	0.001	-0.01	20.6	2.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	13	17.5	10	5.2	-0.1
R22CR0047	402573	7719587	0.004	-0.01	65.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.8	2	6.33	2	2.5	-0.1
R22CR0048	402567	7719568	0.011	0.26	471	1.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	3	16.8	10.2	5.1	-0.1
R22CR0049	402595	7719597	0.002	-0.01	7.8	9.5	0.9	1	2	4	18.95	5	17.4	1.5
R22CR0050	402652	7719749	0.001	-0.01	21.8	10	0.7	0.3	1.4	7	7.8	3.1	22.3	0.9
R22CR0051	402614	7719793	0.003	0.04	117	1.3	0.2	-0.1	1.1	2	7.55	3.7	7	-0.1
R22CR0051A	402603	7719798	0.001	-0.01	11.6	20.1	1	0.7	1.5	18	25.1	7.9	26	2.2
R22CR0052	402612	7719788	0.106	0.66	5320	135	162.5	1.2	3	4	2.07	1.3	118.5	0.3
R22CR0053	402594	7719743	0.002	0.01	86.8	8.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-2	88.7	42.1	10.8	-0.1
R22CR0054	402593	7719709	0.001	0.01	9.9	1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	-2	125	75.7	0.8	0.1
R22CR0055	402663	7719894	0.007	0.34	757	2.3	0.6	-0.1	0.5	2	5.39	2	16.6	-0.1
R22CR0056	402660	7719893	0.001	-0.01	10	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	2	4.65	2	1.3	-0.1
R22CR0057	402683	7719924	0.002	0.04	82.2	1.6	0.3	-0.1	0.8	2	4.76	1.9	5.8	-0.1
R22CR0058	402671	7719935	0.001	0.01	16.8	22	1.2	2.5	2.1	13	26.7	8	43.8	3.7
R22CR0059	402581	7719959	0.001	-0.01	6.2	27.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	21	14.5	6.1	30.8	0.6
R22CR0060	402557	7719966	0.001	-0.01	6.5	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-2	2.63	0.8	5.8	-0.1
R22CR0061	402510	7720005	0.001	-0.01	24.2	1.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-2	5.98	2.7	1.6	-0.1
R22CR0062	402510	7720003	0.068	0.1	3900	7.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	3	11.5	5.5	32.3	-0.1
R22CR0063	402473	7720002	0.002	0.03	129	2.3	0.7	-0.1	2.1	2	20.2	11.3	30.7	-0.1
R22CR0064	402488	7720030	0.59	65.5	263000	181	15	-10	9	51		-10	541	20
R22CR0065	402493	7720027	0.001	0.01	161.5	24.3	0.9	0.5	2	21	30.3	13.7	33.5	1.5
R22CR0066	402447	7720069	0.001	0.01	29.7	40.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	19	21.3	10	116.5	0.6
R22CR0067	402493	7720235	0.001	0.25	1225	5.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	2	9.32	5.4	24.2	0.1
R22CR0068	403391	7718009	0.002	0.01	11.5	1	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	2	23.4	7.7	1.4	-0.1
R22CR0069	403391	7718007	0.003	0.34	1325	3	0.4	-0.1	0.7	2	35.9	11.3	4.9	0.1
R22CR0070	403388	7718039	0.014	1.01	2300	18.2	1.2	0.1	1.8	6	1.64	0.6	46.2	0.2
R22CR0071	403369	7718042	0.002	0.44	2850	9.9	1.6	1.5	2	3	59.3	32.9	20.3	7
R22CR0072	403378	7718093	0.496	9.77	45400	167.5	4.1	0.9	4.7	2	19.75	13.8	53.8	24.6
R22CR0073	403383	7718149	0.407	2.51	9080	72.4	2	0.8	3	10	140.5	76.7	47.2	3.6
R22CR0074	403392	7718153	0.094	0.73	5270	66.4	1.4	0.5	3.5	19	54.9	24.9	56.1	2
R22CR0075	402234	7719895	0.001	0.01	32.4	8.5	2.8	1	3.4	6	98.2	53.6	26.5	4.8
R22CR0076	402228	7719892	0.001	0.01	23.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	3	7.51	6.6	4.6	4.6
R22CR0077	402640	7719632	0.001	-0.01	33	17.2	1	0.4	1.8	12	32.3	17	55.2	1.1
R22CR0078	403389	7718183	0.207	0.14	3780	16.8	3.3	1.7	3.5	10	8.18	3.5	37.9	3.4
R22CR0079	403399	7718190	0.039	0.86	2770	18	2.1	0.9	2.9	6	9.65	5	17.5	2.8
R22CR0080	403411	7718184	1.185	1.11	48400	95.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	12	13.95	6.7	215	9.4
R22CR0081	403419	7718185	0.042	0.38	2890	18.4	2.1	2	2.8	10	18.75	7.4	25	4.7
R22CR0082	403447	7718192	0.003	1.2	5310	21.9	1	1.4	6.1	22	30.7	16.5	56.8	2.4
R22CR0083	403402	7718300	0.028	1.6	5090	67.4	2.4	0.7	3.5	13	26.5	11.2	80.9	10
S22CR0001	402059	7719198	-0.02	0.01	8.19	23.1	6.7	0.06	4.3	13	67.9	33.5	22	2.14
S22CR0002	402080	7719200	-0.02	0.01	3.61	13.5	22.7	0.11	4.3	8	85.4	37.2	23	1.65
S22CR0003	402100	7719200	-0.02	0.01	3.51	12.3	36.8	0.12	4.7	8	97.9	38.7	27.9	1.94
S22CR0004	402120	7719200	-0.02	0.01	4.12	13.2	20.6	0.13	5	9	76.9	35.6	24.6	1.82
S22CR0005	402140	7719200	-0.02	0.02	3.14	14.7	32.7	0.28	5.1	12	57.2	27.5	22.2	1.38
S22CR0006	402160	7719200	-0.02	0.02	4.87	53.2	59	0.21	4.6	8	53.7	25.4	24.1	1.84
S22CR0007	402179	7719204	-0.02	0.02	3.56	19.8	18.2	0.49	6.6	12	86	43.3	24.3	2.83
S22CR0008	402200	7719200	-0.02	0.02	3.62	24.4	31.7	0.38	5.9	12	86.6	45.5	29.4	2.4
S22CR0009	402220	7719200	0.02	0.02	4.2	32.6	48.8	0.48	5.2	9	76.9	39.6	35.7	2.38
S22CR0010	402240	7719200	-0.02	0.02	2.98	18.8	52.5	0.67	4.7	12	71.2	35.5	24.2	1.96
S22CR0011	402260	7719200	-0.02	0.01	3.25	11.2	7.1	0.13	4.9	6	73	32.8	22.3	2.14
S22CR0012	402280	7719200	-0.02	0.01	4.79	14.1	12.2	0.13	3.9	5	87	29	26.2	1.86
S22CR0013	402300	7719200	-0.02	0.01	6.49	27.5	8.1	0.17	2.8	10	34.1	17.7	49.8	1
S22CR0014	402320	7719200	-0.02	0.03	6.5	45.7	13.7	0.22	2.2	8	32.1	17.9	85	0.66

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SampleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	W ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ce ppm	La ppm	Ni ppm	U ppm
S22CR0015	402340	7719200	-0.02	0.01	4.41	19.9	9	0.11	1.1	9	43.7	19.7	51.8	0.35
S22CR0016	402363	7719199	-0.02	0.01	4.47	19.1	2.2	0.14	1.2	7	14.4	7.5	26.5	0.44
S22CR0017	402059	7719098	-0.02	0.01	3.6	10.7	3.7	-0.05	3.8	6	53.7	19.6	11.6	1.23
S22CR0018	402080	7719100	-0.02	0.01	2.01	6.8	2.8	-0.05	3.7	4	40.1	15.2	7.5	0.88
S22CR0019	402100	7719100	-0.02	0.02	3.14	16	8.3	0.05	8.8	11	68	26.3	19	1.28
S22CR0020	402141	7719100	-0.02	0.02	3.64	16.4	29.2	0.21	5.3	14	92.6	48.9	25.9	1.52
S22CR0021	402140	7719100	-0.02	0.03	4.22	21.8	6	0.19	5.7	14	54.6	29.7	23.7	1.74
S22CR0022	402160	7719094	-0.02	0.02	3.05	12.1	4.4	0.31	8	18	65.5	30.9	19.2	1.46
S22CR0023	402201	7719100	-0.02	0.02	3.39	16.2	16.8	0.18	6.5	12	86.8	35.8	29.1	1.92
S22CR0024	402220	7719100	0.02	0.03	3.84	24.9	60.6	0.13	6.1	10	124	54.8	30.3	2.04
S22CR0025	402240	7719098	-0.02	0.02	3.36	18.9	53.7	0.14	6.4	14	83	35.8	25.3	2.06
S22CR0026	402260	7719100	-0.02	0.01	4.01	15.2	20	0.13	5.9	12	72.8	32.7	27.7	2.36
S22CR0027	402279	7719099	-0.02	0.01	5.75	13.6	13.2	0.27	4	7	65	26.6	25.2	1.76
S22CR0028	402300	7719099	-0.02	0.01	6.8	20.8	12.7	0.09	3.9	7	56.9	26.3	31.7	1.7
S22CR0029	402322	7719097	-0.02	-0.01	4.98	18.8	4.5	0.08	2.1	11	48.3	25.3	42.4	0.64
S22CR0030	402343	7719100	-0.02	-0.01	6.16	21.5	2.4	0.09	1.4	10	32.2	13.8	46	0.45
S22CR0031	402361	7719100	-0.02	0.01	7.24	17.6	1.2	0.16	2.6	7	25.6	12	22	0.92
S22CR0032	402383	7719199	-0.02	0.01	4.03	18	1.7	0.14	1	7	15.4	7.9	26	0.39
S22CR0033	402402	7719197	-0.02	0.01	5.6	26	3.2	0.1	1.8	13	29.8	18.8	55	0.47
S22CR0034	402420	7719198	-0.02	0.01	6.57	22.6	1.4	0.1	1.6	10	22.2	10.8	38	0.45
S22CR0035	402437	7719200	-0.02	0.01	6.43	17.6	1.2	0.07	2.4	8	19.35	9.2	25.4	0.47
S22CR0036	402479	7719200	-0.02	0.01	5.9	20.3	1.8	0.05	2.9	12	27.6	15.4	39.1	0.36
S22CR0037	402459	7719198	-0.02	0.01	3.14	18.2	1	0.06	1.2	10	13.35	6.1	54.1	0.25
S22CR0038	402500	7719198	-0.02	0.02	3.06	16.2	1.6	0.07	1.3	11	12	6.7	53.2	0.36
S22CR0039	402540	7719198	-0.02	0.01	4.14	19	1.7	0.1	2.3	13	39.7	20	29.3	0.6
S22CR0040	402556	7719199	-0.02	0.01	3.86	19.2	1.3	0.1	2.1	13	24	11.5	37.2	0.49
S22CR0041	402581	7719199	-0.02	0.01	2.91	12.8	1.1	0.12	2.4	11	25.6	13.2	24	0.6
S22CR0042	402204	7719521	-0.02	0.01	5.2	12.6	3.3	0.09	3.7	10	65.2	31.1	25	2.25
S22CR0043	402246	7719494	-0.02	0.01	4.84	13.7	2.6	0.15	3	6	64.4	22.8	20.8	2.39
S22CR0044	402289	7719465	-0.02	0.01	5.87	15.2	2.4	0.14	1.5	8	21.7	11	32.6	0.64
S22CR0045	402331	7719437	-0.02	0.01	4.2	17	2.6	0.1	1.2	10	22.8	11.8	50.3	0.46
S22CR0046	402377	7719409	-0.02	0.01	8.92	22	3.4	0.08	2.6	6	33.6	14.6	31.7	0.87
S22CR0047	402414	7719383	-0.02	0.03	5.49	23.3	6.8	0.26	2.5	14	64.7	31.9	42.9	1.5
S22CR0048	402457	7719358	-0.02	0.01	5.24	16.6	2.6	0.09	1.1	8	17.5	10.2	38.2	0.47
S22CR0049	402495	7719334	-0.02	0.01	3.36	19.2	0.9	0.09	0.7	9	13.8	7.1	46.9	0.34
S22CR0050	402544	7719302	-0.02	0.01	3.13	15.2	1.6	0.09	1.2	9	16.45	9.1	36.1	0.33
S22CR0051	402578	7719277	-0.02	0.01	2.67	13.2	1.4	0.09	1.6	9	17.9	9.8	28.4	0.41
S22CR0052	402637	7719243	-0.02	0.01	4.09	21.6	1.2	0.12	1.8	12	15.15	8	55.6	0.36
S22CR0070	402235	7719912	-0.02	-0.01	5.77	11.4	1.7	0.17	2.8	9	19.4	9	23.7	1.72
S22CR0071	402274	7719887	-0.02	0.02	7.01	24.7	1.8	0.14	2.2	10	25.9	13.8	46.9	0.62
S22CR0072	402316	7719857	-0.02	0.02	6.24	34.2	1.2	0.08	2	14	24.5	12.4	84.6	0.48
S22CR0073	402357	7719829	-0.02	0.01	4.93	22.6	1	0.06	1.9	9	25.4	11.8	46.9	0.51
S22CR0074	402399	7719800	-0.02	0.01	9.62	26.9	1.4	0.05	1.8	10	32.6	16.7	71.1	0.51
S22CR0075	402438	7719772	-0.02	0.01	9	27.5	1.6	0.08	3	9	31.6	15	46.2	1.01
S22CR0076	402477	7719743	-0.02	0.02	5.08	25.2	8.2	0.19	3.6	15	56.6	27.7	35.6	1.36
S22CR0077	402520	7719715	-0.02	0.01	4.23	18.8	0.7	0.05	1.6	8	24.4	11.2	40.9	0.49
S22CR0078	402561	7719688	-0.02	0.01	3.76	12.5	0.7	0.07	1.6	5	35.8	13.1	20.5	0.82
S22CR0079	402603	7719658	-0.02	0.01	5.29	16.6	0.8	0.09	1.9	9	22.2	10.1	29.2	0.72
S22CR0080	402642	7719629	-0.02	0.01	4.54	16.4	0.6	0.07	1.1	9	20.5	10.4	29.7	0.45
S22CR0081	402686	7719600	-0.02	0.02	5.2	26.6	1.9	0.1	3.9	9	67.6	29.4	28.2	1.72
S22CR0082	402726	7719571	-0.02	0.02	4.71	19.8	1.3	0.3	2.9	15	39.9	19.8	30.9	1.06
S22CR0083	402768	7719544	-0.02	0.02	8.88	29.1	3.2	0.2	3.9	11	37.5	15.8	32.7	1.48
S22CR0084	402810	7719516	-0.02	0.02	5.89	20.9	1.6	0.25	2.4	13	40.8	19.2	25.9	1.02
S22CR0085	402854	7719490	-0.02	0.02	7.67	25.3	1.2	0.21	2.2	14	24.7	11.4	42.1	0.72

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Appendix 2: Detailed Technical Information and JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • 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.	• Coda took rock chips as representative samples from areas of outcrop and subcrop, sieved soil samples were taken from the B horizon with the -2mm fraction collected for assay. • 4 samples reported preliminary copper grades > 10% by the ME-MS61 method, high levels of Cu can lead to carryover, contamination, inter-elemental interference and detector saturation, these samples were re-assayed by ME-ICP61. • Historical sample results presented on maps in this release are a mix of single and composite rock chips, and soil samples. • Single rock chip samples are inherently selective, while composite rock chips make an effort to be non-selective by sampling outcrops multiple times to assess the true overall grade. • Coda cannot comment on the representivity, calibration, appropriateness of sample techniques etc. beyond this as the samples are historical in nature and were collected by previous holders. • Ground IP Survey • Geophysical technique: Time Domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity • Array: Gradient Array (GAIP) • Rx Diploe Separation: 50m • Tx Dipole Separation: 2500m • Station Separation: 50m • Line Separation: 100m • Line Length: 2km – 2.4km • Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) • Number of Grids: 3 • Programme Size: 55.4km • Line Direction: 090 - 270 (Local Grid North = GDA 360)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Chargeability Integration: 590 – 1450mS Typical Current: 6.5 A
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release.
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.	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Full details are not available regarding the assay techniques used due to the age of the historical data and lack of available records in some cases. Rock chip samples collected by Coda were submitted to the ALS lab in Mount Isa, and the Intertek Genalysis lab in Townsville, for analysis. Samples submitted to ALS were crushed to <4mm, pulverised to <75µm before 4 acid ICP-AES multielement assay, plus fire assay AAS for Au and follow-up 4 acid ICP-AES for ore grade (>1%) Cu, and Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS for rare earths. Samples submitted to Intertek Genalysis were crushed to <2mm, pulverised to <75µm before 4 acid ICP-MS multielement assay, plus fire assay AAS for Au with ICP-MS analysis. • QA/QC procedures for samples collected by Coda consisted of lab-inserted standards, blanks and duplicate samples, these have been used to track the quality control of lab processes and repeatability of assay methods and results. A review of the results received confirmed that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision existing within the assaying process. • Coda has presented historic data to illustrate the known distribution of previous exploration work, and the scale of geochemical anomalism. Reliance on this data has been limited to those samples where Coda can confirm to a reasonable degree of confidence the provenance of the sample and assay. These assays fall into two groups: • The “Seymour” samples were collected by G. L. Seymour and assayed at the then AMDEL lab in Mt Isa at various points in the 1990s. Full details are not provided, with the gold and copper results being reported solely as “Fire Assay” and “AAS” respectively. Based on the reputation and professional accreditation of the laboratory, Coda has assumed that these results were obtained using industry standard techniques and can be relied on. • The “Mosquito” samples were collected by M. Bull in 2008 and assayed by the then ALS Chemex laboratory in Brisbane. Samples were crushed to <2mm, pulverised to <75µm before 4 acid ICP-AES multielement assay, plus fire assay AAS for Au and follow-up Aqua Regia ICP-AES for ore grade (>1%) Cu. • Ground IP Survey

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geophysical technique: Time Domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity • Array: Gradient Array (GAIP) • Rx Diploe Separation: 50m • Tx Dipole Separation: 2500m • Station Separation: 50m • Line Separation: 100m • Line Length: 2km – 2.4km • Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base) • Number of Grids: 3 • Programme Size: 55.4km • Line Direction: 090 - 270 (Local Grid North = GDA 360) • Chargeability Integration: 590 – 1450mS • Typical Current: 6.5 A
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No details are available of repeats, standards, etc. undertaken in either of the above sets of historical assays. • Rock chips collected by Coda confirm the tenor of historical samples in the project area. • Historic open file reports have been digitised and compiled into validated excel templates, these have been uploaded into an SQL database. A random selection of samples have been validated against the original reports to confirm the accuracy of transcription and data capture.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Sites where Coda took samples were recorded by GPS using the GDA94 Zone 54 coordinate system. • Historic results in the "Seymour" series were recorded using the AGD84 Zone 54 coordinate system. Where AGD84 coordinates were not available (i.e. where a local grid has been used) samples were excluded from consideration. • Historical results in the "Mosquito" series were recorded using GDA94 Zone 54 coordinate system. • In both cases coordinates appear to have been obtained with handheld GPS. • All other historical results were recorded in AGD66 Zone 54, AGD84 Zone 54 or GDA94 Zone 54, depending on the date when samples were collected. • IP locations were obtained using a Garmin GPS in UTM MGA94 mode
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release. • Coda's geochemical samples were collected at 100m intervals along 300m and 150m spaced sampling lines. Data collection is for exploration purposes and is insufficient to be used for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. • Reported historical geochemical samples are irregularly spaced and distributed. • Sample compositing was applied to some of the historic rock chips when collected in an attempt to provide a more representative view of the copper and gold grades across a given outcrop. Coda does not consider this material for the purposes of indicating general prospectivity of the ground.
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.	• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release. • Coda's sampling traverses are oriented east-west and southeast-northwest so that sampling is perpendicular to the regional structure. • Historic geochemical samples are irregularly spaced and distributed. Rock chip sampling is inherently biased as samplers tend to sample rocks considered prospective for potential mineralisation. • IP lines in grid were oriented east-west at right angles to geology and mineralisation. Data was collected on east-west spaced lines spaced 100m apart at 50m receiver spacings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by employees of Coda, or geological contractors supplied by Gnomic Exploration Services, and were delivered in person to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for analysis. • For previous sampling programmes, as the data is historical, Coda cannot confirm the security measures taken when initially collected. Coda has attempted to ensure integrity of its reported dataset by excluding results where provenance, location or analytical technique cannot be determined to a reasonable level of confidence.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits, umpire assays or reviews have been undertaken on the historical assay results.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• EPMs 27042 and 27053 are currently 100% owned by Wilgus Investments. • Coda Minerals is currently farming in to increase its ownership to a maximum of 80%. • The tenure is in good standing and is considered secure at the time of this release. No other impediments are known at this time.

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Broad scale exploration activities that encompassed the tenement area were carried out by Summit Resources and CRA exploration in the 1980s and 90s.
		• Prior to Wilgus' acquisition of the properties, two parties undertook the majority of exploration work on the Cameron River leases.
		  ○ G. L. Seymour, who attempted to define the near surface mineralisation by composite rock chip sampling, much of which is incorporated into the geochemical database used by Coda, and
		  ○ Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd, who undertook detailed mapping and rock chip sampling in 2008.
		• Coda considers the Mosquito work to be of high quality, with high detail mapping and well kept records detailing the location, collection methodology and assay techniques used to generate geochemical data. Coda considers the Seymour work to be of lower but acceptable quality, with less detail around methodologies and less accurate location data due to technological limitations associated wit the date of collection.
		• Of the 20 geochemical samples of 1g/t Au or better and the 87 samples of 1% Cu or better, 12 and 24 respectively come from the Seymour data, 8 and 39 respectively come from the Mosquito data, the remaining 13 Cu results come from a range of historic exploration companies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Cameron River is located in the Mary Kathleen Fold Belt and consists of an overturned syncline of Corella Formation metasediments, massive mafics, biotite and phyllite schists, marbles, albitised granitic intrusions, and banded iron formation. • Regionally the project area is prospective for structurally controlled Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation, Tick Hill-style gold, base metals, and uranium and REE-bearing skarns.

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.
		• Drilling has not been reported as part of this release.
		• While minor historical drilling appears to have been undertaken at the project, data is considered of too low quality to be reported to the market (details such as collar locations, hole orientation, geology, etc. are not known).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	• Drill has not been reported as part of 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.	• See maps and tables in main body of 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.	• Maps in the body of the announcement indicate the prevalence of mineralised vs unmineralised geochemical samples collected and reported on by Coda.
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.	• No other substantive exploration results are considered relevant to this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Coda intends in the 2022 calendar year to undertake reverse circulation drilling to test identified geochemical anomalism. The primary area of focus will be the Copper Weed-Rebound area, with additional drilling planned for the other identified areas detailed in the body of this announcement. • Coda has provided diagrams highlighting the areas of geochemical anomalism which will be drill tested in the body of this announcement. Final collar locations are yet to be confirmed.