LOS CERROS LIMITED

23 February 2023

ASX Announcement

ASX: LCL

Review suggests Ubei Project central to 60km copper trend

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple undrilled copper-gold targets at Ubei (PNG) in high grade vein systems developed over a 4km x 4km area**
- **Announcement expands upon 25 November 2022 ASX release and is part of larger portfolio review ahead of seeking partners to advance multiple targets concurrently with Company focus at Kusi gold-copper oxide skarn**
- **Puma target (within Ubei) is a coincident high grade surface copper-gold anomaly (up to 4.29% Cu and 367.7g/t Au)[1] and IP chargeability high which remains to be drill tested**
- **Ubei forms part of an interpreted 60km long NW trending copper trend owned 100% by the Company**
- **Ubei veins similar mineralisation style to veins mined by TSX listed K92 Mining Inc (Kainantu – PNG)**
- **Company held $8.4M cash at 31 December 2022.**

Following a review of the recently acquired 100% owned PNG portfolio, **Los Cerros Limited (ASX: LCL) (Los Cerros** or the **Company)** is pleased to provide additional information (briefly reported in ASX release 25 November 2022) regarding the Ubei Project in the Owen Stanley range of southern PNG (Figure 1). The Company's portfolio review is part of gaining deeper understanding of project prospectivity and potential to attract joint venture partners whilst focussing Company exploration and drilling expenditure on the high grade oxide skarn Kusi Prospect.

The Ubei Project is a 4km x 4km surface geochemical anomaly defined by rock chip samples with individual samples frequently grading >2% Cu and >2g/t Au[1] (Table 1). Peripheral epithermal Cu-Au vein corridors including the Puma, Lion, Cheetah and Tiger veins surround an undrilled EM/IP geophysical anomaly, thought to be mapping a buried Cu-Au porphyry (Figure 2).

The Ubei geochemical anomaly forms part of a 60km long northwest trending copper-gold corridor (the Liamu Copper Trend) including the Liamu Project 30km to the NW and extending to Veri Veri in the SE. The trend is entirely under Los Cerros tenure and interpreted to be prospective for multiple porphyry and epithermal style copper-gold deposits.

[1] *See ASX announcement 25 November 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of new information that affects the information contained in the original announcement.*

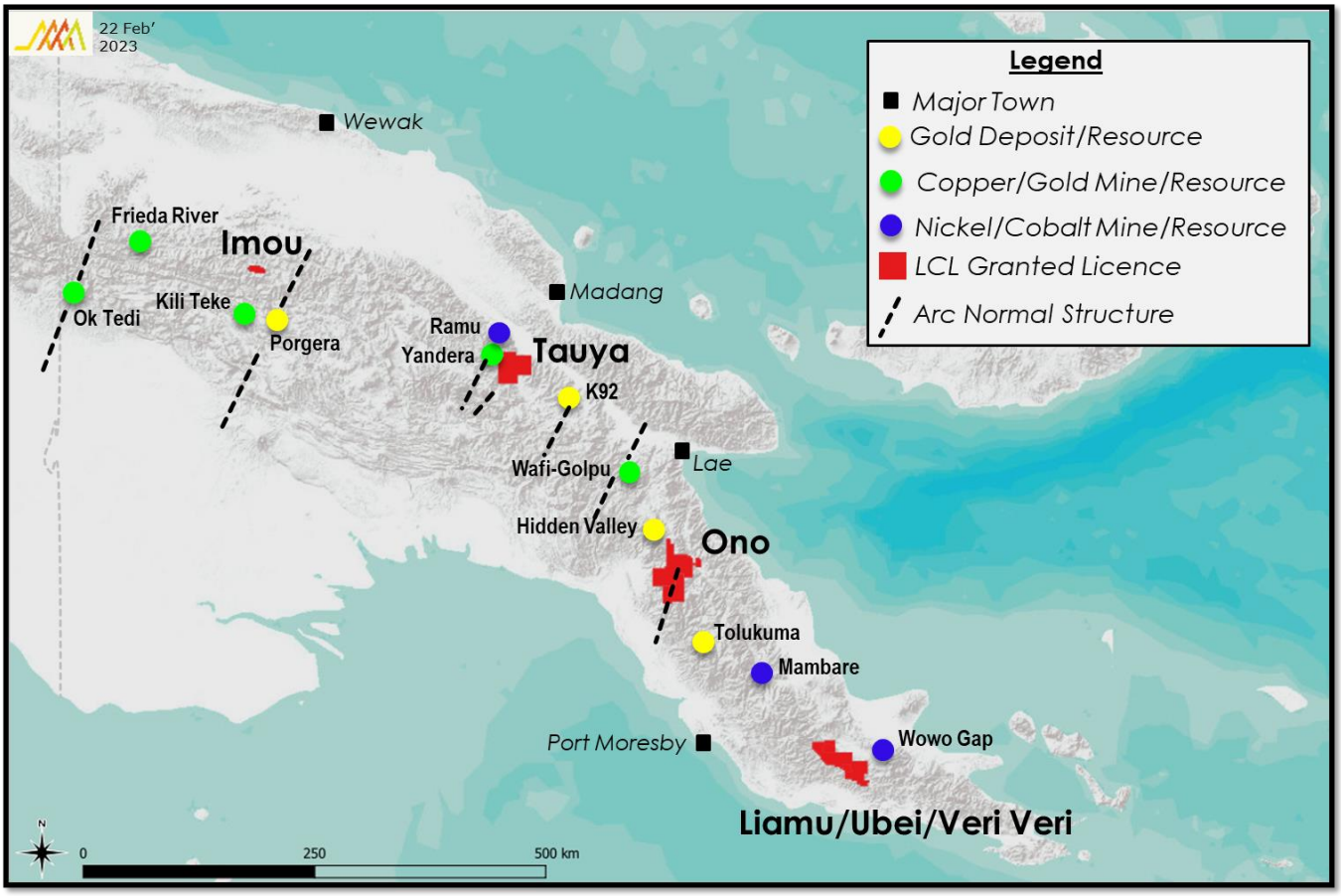

Figure 1: *The Ubei Project, part of the Company's 100% owned PNG portfolio.*

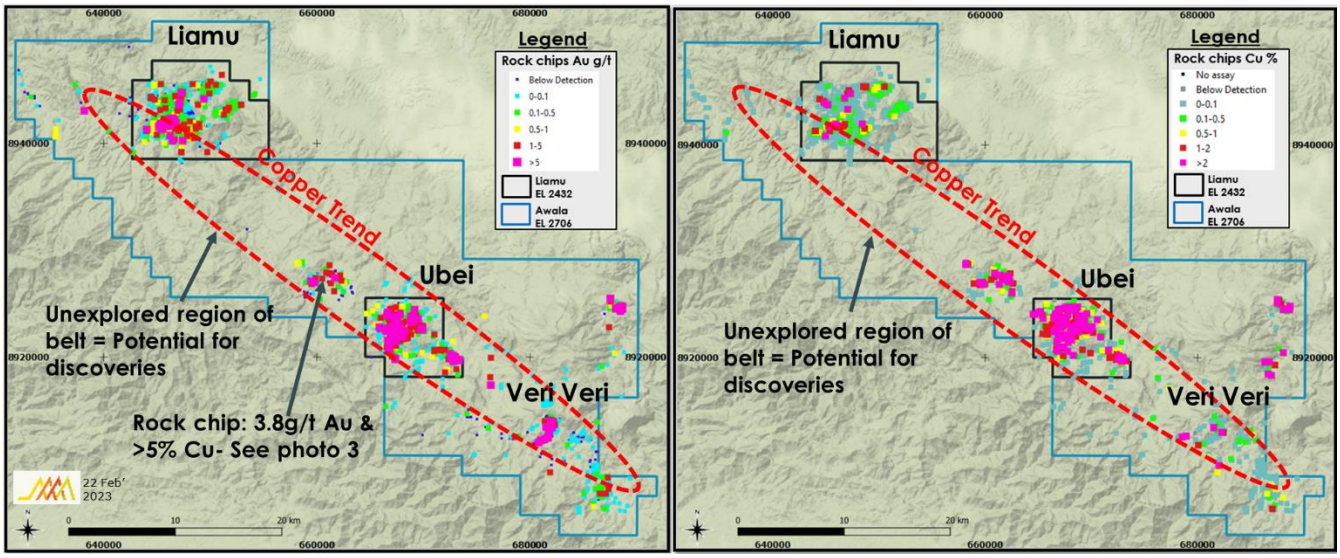

Figure 2: *The Ubei Project. The distribution of high-grade Cu (right map)-Au (left map) rock chip samples over a >60km trend captures the Company's Ubei, Liamu and Veri Veri targets and bodes well for additional greenfield discoveries.*

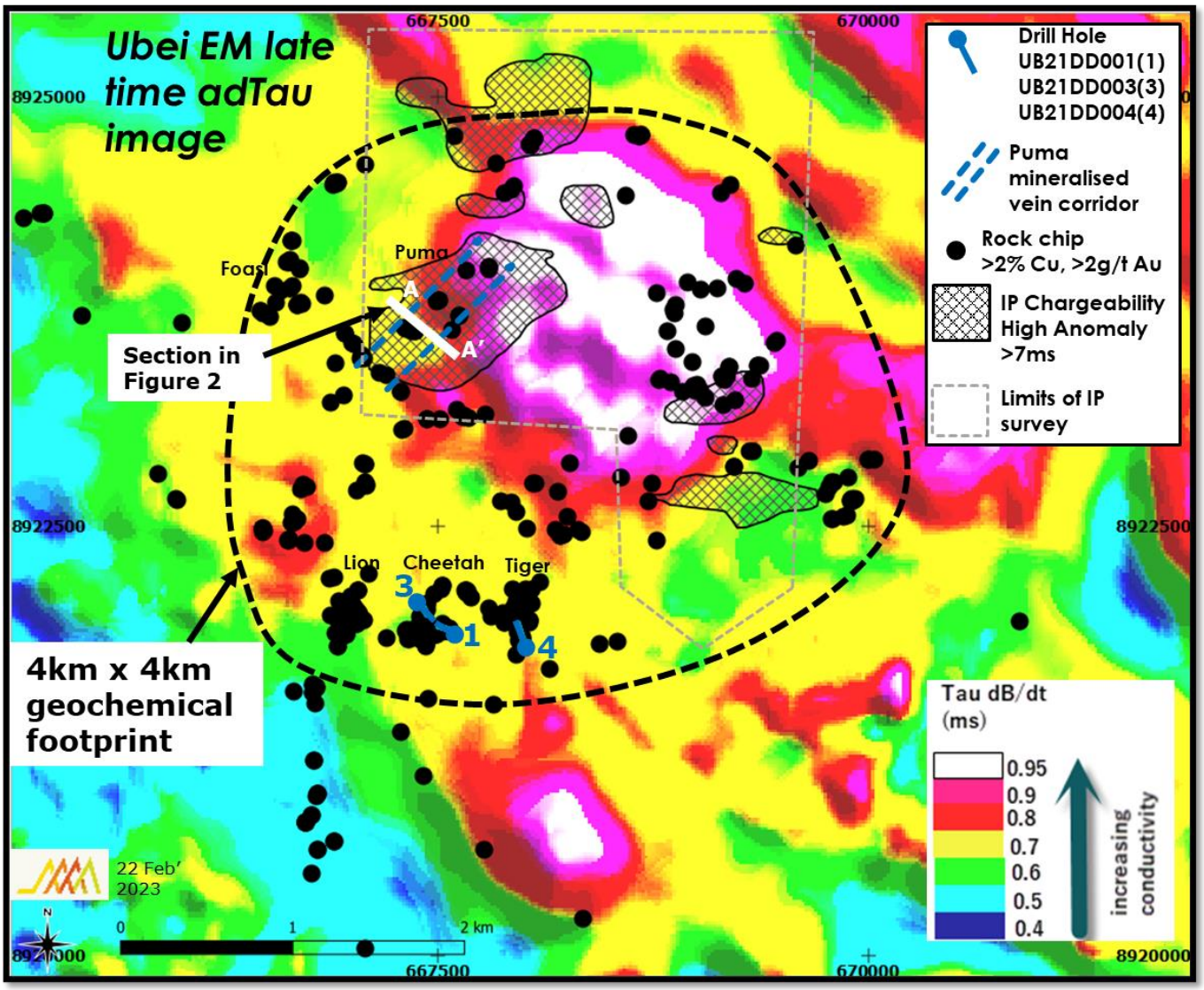

***Figure 3**: Significant rock chip sample results and IP chargeability highs over EM AdTAU (Electro Magnetic Adaptive Tau) image. The EM response highlights a circular late time conductivity high with coincident IP chargeability highs, which could be mapping the causative porphyry intrusive centre at depth. Note the location of Puma, Lion, Cheetah and Tiger veins.*

Sample ID	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
FT5095	Basalt	367.7	0.49
FT0065	Qtz-sulphide vein	312.0	7.95
FT009007	Qtz-sulphide vein	209.7	10.89
FT0047	Breccia	156.0	9.50
FT5233	Andesite	153.3	6.90
FT009006	Qtz-sulphide vein	141.0	7.00
FT5229	Andesite	133.9	9.51
FT5232	Andesite	129.1	10.28
FT3009	Qtz-sulphide vein	113.0	0.36

Sample ID	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
FT009004	Qtz-sulphide vein	106.3	4.67
FT009057	Qtz-sulphide vein	102.5	8.20
FT0061	not logged	100.0	9.27
FT5230	Andesite	89.5	4.64
FT5275	Basalt	70.0	5.99
FT5280	Basalt	66.6	21.07
FT009002	Qtz-sulphide vein	47.2	0.55
FT3067	Qtz-sulphide vein	42.5	1.65
FT009003	Qtz-sulphide vein	32.8	0.79
FT5096	Basalt	1.0	4.29

***Table 1**: High grade gold and copper rock chips samples from the Ubei Project. The full table of rock chip results is presented at Table 8 in ASX release dated 25 November 2022[1]*

Puma Vein Corridor

The Puma vein corridor has demonstrated capacity for at-surface bonanza grades including outcrop rock chips of 4.29% copper and 367.7g/t gold[1] within zones of silicification and chalcopyrite breccia proximal to the interpreted porphyry centre (Figure 2). Surface geochemistry (soil samples supplemented with outcrop samples) suggests the mineralised corridor could be ~60m wide in places with a dip of approximately 60 degrees to the SE and projects to a large, modelled chargeability (IP) geophysical high at mid-depths of approximately 300m, potentially representing a 'blow out' of mineralisation (e.g. breccia pipe) (Figures 3 and 4).

Puma vein mineralisation is a similar mineralisation style to veins mined by TSX listed K92 Mining Inc at the Kainantu mine in PNG.

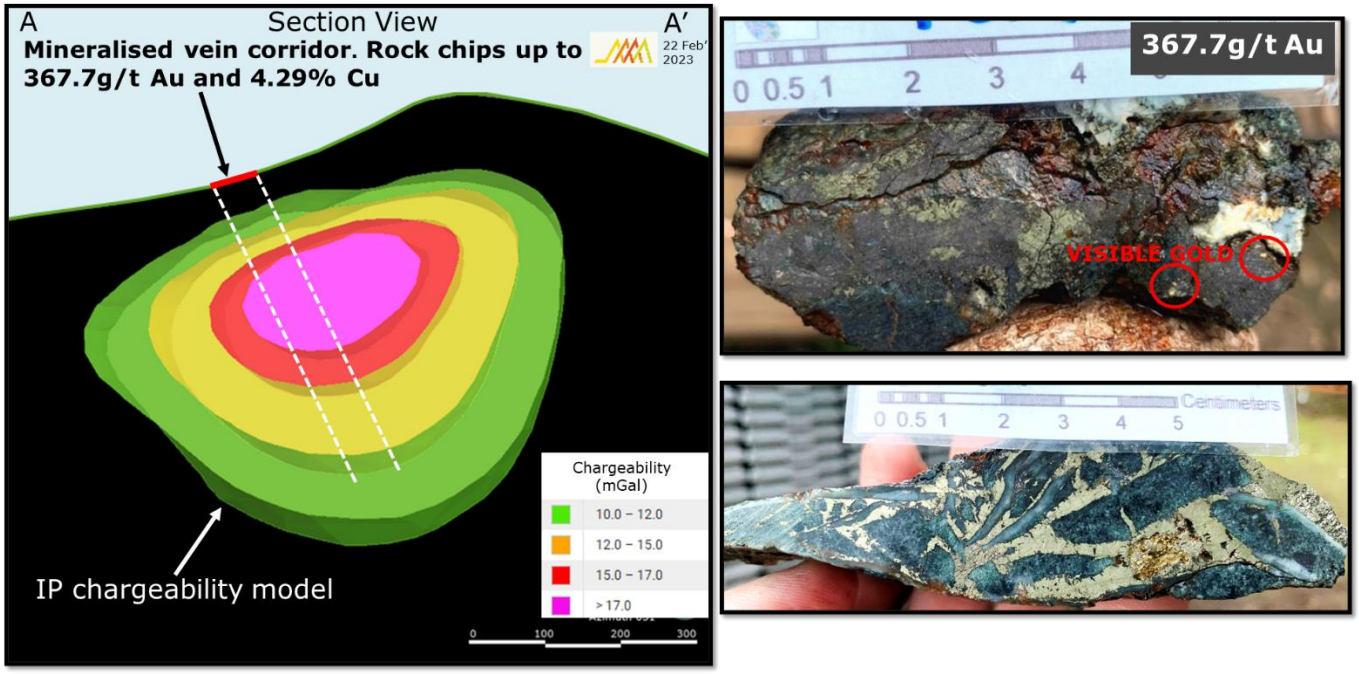

***Figure 4**: The Puma vein corridor extrapolates down dip into a substantial chargeability high which might represent a zone of dense copper/gold rich veining. Photo Top – Surface grab sample of Puma vein grading 367.7g/t Au[1], note visible gold (VG). Photo Bottom – Example of Puma vein chalcopyrite breccia. See Figure 3 for section location.*

Lion, Cheetah and Tiger Veins

The Lion, Cheetah and Tiger veins are distal (~3km south) from the core of the EM/IP geophysical anomalies. Previous drilling at Cheetah and Tiger veins intercepted low grade mineralisation with best result being 17m @ 0.51% Cu, 0.05g/t Au from 15m in UB21DD003 (Table 2). The narrow alteration envelope associated with both veins and drill results suggest Cheetah and Tiger veins are both distal stringer type veins.

Surface rock chip samples at Lion (Photo 2), returned high grade copper and gold grades including[2]-

- PFT001 9.4% Cu, 332 g/t Au
- FT0047 9.5% Cu, 156 g/t Au

[2]*See Table 3 for rock chip assays PFT001 (and FT5840), for all others see ASX announcement 25 November 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of new information that affects the information contained in the original announcement.*

- FT0061 9.3% Cu, 100 g/t Au
- FT0065 7.95% Cu, 313 g/t Au
- FT9007 10.9% Cu, 209.7 g/t Au

Whilst Puma's proximity to a modelled porphyry centre, its geochemical footprint and its expansive, robust alteration envelope makes it the most exciting target for high-grade copper/gold, the Lion vein is also compelling and yet to be drilled.

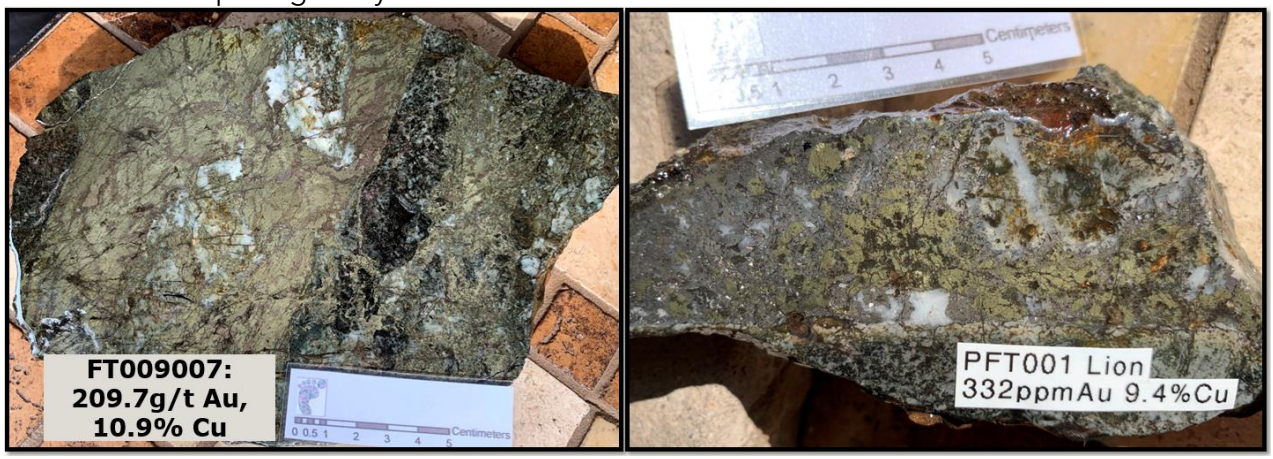

***Photo 2**: High grade Cu-Au rock samples of the Lion Vein.*

Ubei Porphyry

The central Ubei porphyry target is a circular geophysical feature (EM conductor) surrounded by highly anomalous copper and gold rock chip samples (Figure 3). The EM high may represent a porphyry centre driving the regionally extensive copper/gold mineralisation expressed as peripheral high grade Intermediate Sulphidation epithermal vein systems (Puma, Cheetah, Lion, Tiger,) at surface.

The EM high has never been drilled, however the scale of the surface geochemical footprint and supporting geophysics, offers the potential for a significant porphyry discovery supported by bonanza grade epithermal copper-gold mineralisation.

Liamu Copper Trend

The Company believes extensive mineralisation in the area is indicative of a regional copper trend conforming to major NW trending arc structures. The Company holds 60km of the potential belt strike extending from NW of the Company's Liamu target, through Ubei and further SE to the Veri Veri nickel sulphide prospect.

First pass prospecting between Ubei and Liamu (Figure 2) has discovered outcropping veins assaying >5% Cu and 3.8g/t Au confirming the potential of the entire 60km strike length of the corridor (Photo 3).

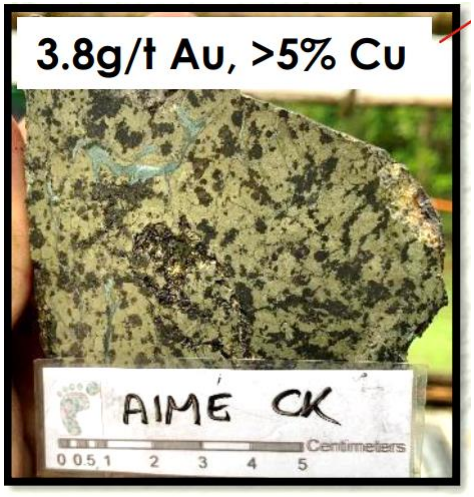

Photo 3 *Float sample taken from ~10km NW of Ubei (along the potential regional copper trend) carries high grade copper and gold consistent with the regional model. Sample of semi-massive chalcopyrite-pyrite ± oxide float sample 50cm diameter. Copper grade reported as >5% Cu, as true assay grade exceeded the sensitivity limit of the assay method employed (Sample FT5840, see Table 3).*

Managing Director Jason Stirbinskis commented:

"The Ubei Project is a large, compelling target requiring commitment to an integrated exploration program testing both vein-hosted copper-gold potential such as the Puma vein and porphyry-style copper-gold. Whilst the Company's focus is drill testing the high-grade gold-copper Kusi oxide skarn, which will commence in March 2023, the Company will concurrently explore the potential for joint venture funding for Ubei.

The review of the recently acquired PNG portfolio has now identified two major target areas (Ubei and Imou) worthy of joint venture expenditure. The review has yet to commence on the remaining projects within the PNG portfolio briefly reported in ASX release dated 25 November 2022[1]. Namely Tauya (6km along strike from the giant Yandera Cu-Mo-Au porphyry project) and Liamu (30km NW of Ubei and within the interpreted Liamu Copper Trend).

Review results to date indicate the Company is well placed to attract joint venture partners as a result of the Footprint acquisition, offering multiple targets plus intimate geological knowledge and optimal strategy for exploring these systems through the Company's employment of Footprint principals.

The joint venture strategy will be reviewed pending drill results from the Kusi program."

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised this announcement to be released.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This document contains forward looking statements concerning Los Cerros. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Los Cerros' beliefs, opinions and estimates of Los Cerros as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of gold, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this presentation will actually occur.

JORC STATEMENTS - COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The technical information related to Los Cerros' assets contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr John Dobe, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is a Geologist employed by Los Cerros on a full-time basis. Mr Dobe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Dobe consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on the information he has compiled in the form and context in which it appears.

Hole_ID	From	To	Lithology	Au g/t	Cu %
UB21DD003	0	1	Colluvium	0.03	0.01
UB21DD003	1	2	Andesite	0.05	0.02
UB21DD003	2	3	Andesite	0.01	0.02
UB21DD003	3	4	Andesite	0.01	0.02
UB21DD003	4	5	Andesite	<0.005	0.02
UB21DD003	5	6	Andesite	0.01	0.02
UB21DD003	6	7	Andesite	0.01	0.02
UB21DD003	7	8	Andesite	0.02	0.06
UB21DD003	8	9	Andesite	0.01	0.01
UB21DD003	9	10	Andesite	0.01	0.004
UB21DD003	10	11	Andesite	<0.005	0.01
UB21DD003	11	12	Andesite	0.01	0.03
UB21DD003	12	13	Andesite	0.02	0.02
UB21DD003	13	14	Andesite	0.02	0.02
UB21DD003	14	15	Andesite	<0.005	0.05
UB21DD003	15	16	Andesite	0.02	0.36
UB21DD003	16	17	Andesite	<0.005	0.47
UB21DD003	17	18	Andesite	0.01	0.12
UB21DD003	18	19	Andesite	<0.005	0.10
UB21DD003	19	20	Fault	0.02	0.09
UB21DD003	20	21	Fault	0.05	0.20
UB21DD003	21	22	Fault	0.02	0.25
UB21DD003	22	23	Fault	0.01	0.48

Hole_ID	From	To	Lithology	Au g/t	Cu %
UB21DD003	23	24	Basalt	0.02	0.35
UB21DD003	24	25	Basalt	0.02	0.32
UB21DD003	25	26	Basalt	0.01	0.12
UB21DD003	26	27	Basalt	0.09	1.84
UB21DD003	27	28	Basalt	0.06	0.90
UB21DD003	28	29	Basalt	0.14	0.12
UB21DD003	29	30	Porphyry	0.18	0.18
UB21DD003	30	31	Porphyry	0.07	1.63
UB21DD003	31	32	Porphyry	0.05	1.18
UB21DD003	32	33	Porphyry	0.01	0.03
UB21DD003	33	34	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	34	35	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	35	36	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	36	37	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	37	38	Andesite	0.03	0.02
UB21DD003	38	39	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	39	40	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	40	41	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	41	42	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	42	43	Andesite	0.01	0.003
UB21DD003	43	44	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	44	45	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	45	46	Andesite	0.01	0.001

Hole_ID	From	To	Lithology	Au g/t	Cu %
UB21DD003	46	47	Andesite	0.01	0.001
UB21DD003	47	48	Andesite	1.77	0.02
UB21DD003	48	49	Andesite	<0.005	0.003
UB21DD003	49	50	Andesite	<0.005	0.001
UB21DD003	50	51	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	51	52	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	52	53	Basalt	0.01	0.01
UB21DD003	53	54	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	54	55	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	55	56	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	56	57	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	57	58	Basalt	<0.005	0.003
UB21DD003	58	59	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	59	60	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	60	61	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	61	62	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	62	63	Basalt	<0.005	0.004
UB21DD003	63	64	Basalt	NS	NS
UB21DD003	64	65	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	65	66	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	66	67	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	67	68	Andesite	<0.005	0.001
UB21DD003	68	69	Andesite	NS	NS

Hole_ID	From	To	Lithology	Au g/t	Cu %
UB21DD003	69	70	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	70	71	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	71	72	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	72	73	Andesite	<0.005	0.001
UB21DD003	73	74	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	74	75	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	75	76	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	76	77	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	77	78	Andesite	<0.005	0.002
UB21DD003	78	79	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	79	80	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	80	81	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	81	82	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	82	83	Andesite	0.01	0.003
UB21DD003	83	84	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	84	85	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	85	86	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	86	87	Andesite	NS	NS
UB21DD003	87	88	Andesite	0.02	0.004
UB21DD003	88	89	Andesite	0.02	0.005
UB21DD003	89	90	Andesite	0.01	0.001
UB21DD003	90	91	Andesite	0.01	0.001
UB21DD003	91	92	Andesite	0.07	0.001

***Table 2**: Diamond drill hole (UB21DD003) lithology and assays for the Ubei Prospect contained within this report. NS=No Sample.*

Sample ID	Easting WGS84Z55S	Northing WGS84Z55S	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Cu %
PFT001	667002	8921976	Qtz-sulphide vein	332	9.38
FT5840	659786	8926973	Chalcopyrite-quartz vein	3.76	>5

***Table 3**: Significant rock chip samples contained within this report, not previously announced. Note: Copper grade reported as >5% Cu, as true assay grade exceeded the sensitivity limit of the assay method employed. See Table 8 ASX announcement of 25 November 2022 for all rock chips assays.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1-Liamu Licence EL2432 (includes Ubei Target), Awala EL2706

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling is carried out to produce PQ, HQ and NQ core. All holes drilled by Footprint (Now 100% Subsidiary of Los Cerros Limited). • Following verification of the integrity of stored core boxes, and the core within them at the Company's core shed in Ubei, the core is logged by a geologist and marked for sampling. Following the marking of the cutting line and allocation of sample numbers, allowing for insertion of QAQC samples, the core is cut by employees in the Company's facility within the core-shed. • Nominally core is cut in half and sampled on 2m intervals, however the interval may be reduced by the geologist. • Samples are bagged in numbered calico sacks with a sample tag. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy-duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to a commercial airport, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the Intertek (ITS) Laboratory in Lae, PNG. • Drill sample preparation (PB05) is carried out by ITS Laboratory in Lae, PNG where the whole sample is dried (105°C), crushed, pulverise (95%,106µm). Splits are then generated for fire assay (FA50/AAS). • Pulp samples (30g) are shipped by ITS to the ITS Laboratory in Townsville, Australia where the samples are analysed for an additional 48 elements using Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10. • Rockchip samples, where possible, are taken from outcrops or saprock however during reconnaissance mapping samples from float material may also

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be taken if it is considered to be important to the exploration targeting. • Continuous rockchip channel samples were obtained along the length of channels dug to C horizon and weathered rock. Channel sample intervals within the porphyry style mineralisation are 2m lengths but may be 1m at the geologist's discretion. • Channel, rock chip grab samples and soil samples are approximately 2kg weight. • Historical soil and rock sample techniques have been verified by both Terra Search on behalf of the Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) and Los Cerros' geologists via laboratory reports and from company annual reports. The integrity of the analytical techniques used is deemed appropriate and accurate for targeting purposes. • The historical airborne VTEM was undertaken by Goldminex in 2008. A total of 3,065 line kilometres were flown at 100m line spacing and 80m terrain clearance. • The historical 3D IP survey at Ubei was undertaken by Goldminex in 2010. A total of 25 line kilometres was undertaken at 200m line spacing.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drilling program is a diamond drilling program using PQ, HQ, and NQ diameter core. Drilling was triple tube and was orientated via the Reflex tool and surveys undertaken every 30m using a multi-shot camera.
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.*	• The drillers are required to meet a minimum core recovery rate of 95%. Recoveries for all Footprint drill holes were satisfactory. • On site, a Drill Contractor employee is responsible for labelling core blocks the beginning and end depth of each drill run plus actual and expected recovery in meters. This and other field processes are audited daily by a Company employee during drill core mark up. • On receipt the core is visually verified for inconsistencies including depth labels, degree of fracturing (core breakage versus natural), lithology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		progression etc. If the core meets the required conditions it is cleaned, core pieces are orientated and joined, lengths and labelling are verified, and geotechnical observations made. The core box is then photographed. • Orientated sections of core are aligned and structural measurements taken. • Following logging, sample intervals are determined and marked up and the cutting line transferred to the core.
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.*	• Logging is carried out visually by the project geologists focusing on lithology, structure, alteration, veining, recovery RQD and mineralization characteristics. The level of logging is appropriate for exploration and initial resource estimation evaluation. • Core is photographed following the core “mark-up” stage. • Core is logged and sampled, nominally on 2m intervals respectively but in areas of interest more dense logging and sampling may be undertaken. • No sample interval is ever less than 30cm of diamond core. • On receipt of the multi-element geochemical data this is interpreted for consistency with the geologic logging.
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*	• After logging and definition of sample intervals by the geologist, the marked core is cut in half using a diamond saw in a specially designed facility on site. Core is cut and sampled. The standard sample interval is 2m but may be varied by the geologist to reflect lithology, alteration or mineralization variations. • As appropriate, half or quarter core generated for a specific sample interval is collected and bagged. The other half of the core remains in the core box as a physical archive. • The large size (4-8kg) of individual drill samples and continuous sampling of the drill hole, provides representative samples for exploration activities. • Field duplicates were taken to test the geological homogeneity of the mineralization and the sample sizes and procedures. Duplicate samples of drill core were obtained by cutting the reference half of the core in half again with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the material being sampled.	diamond saw, and taking one of the quarter core samples as the field duplicate sample, while leaving the other quarter core for reference. This method may introduce a certain amount of additional variance due to the difference in sample weights, and is a measure of the geological variability of the mineralization and the sample size. • Rockchip samples, where possible, are taken from outcrops or saprock however during reconnaissance mapping samples from float material may also be taken if it is considered to be important to the exploration targeting. • Continuous rockchip channel samples were obtained along the length of channels dug to C horizon and weathered rock. Channel sample intervals are measured with a tape, and within the porphyry style mineralisation are 2m lengths, but may be 1m at the geologist's discretion. Geologists log each sample interval for geology, alteration, veining, and mineralisation. Continuous rockchip sampling is an accepted exploration methodology to obtain a representative sample. • Channel, rock chip grab samples and soil samples are approximately 2kg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample mediums were submitted to ITS laboratory in Lae for sample preparation and Au assay. Pulps are sent to ITS laboratory in Townsville, Australia for multi-element assays. ITS are ISO accredited. • Drill samples: Gold assays were obtained using a lead collection fire assay technique (FA50/AAS) and analyses for an additional 48 elements obtained via Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10. Fire assay for gold is considered a "total" assay technique. An acid (4 acid) digest is considered a total digestion technique. However, for some resistant minerals, not considered of economic value at this time, the digestion may be partial e.g. Zr, Ti etc. • No field non-assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • Certified reference material (OREAS) was used for drilling QAQC control. Sample blanks and field duplicates are also inserted into the sample sequence. QAQC reference samples make up 15% of a sample batch, made up from standards, blanks and duplicates. • Geochemistry results are reviewed by the Company for indications of any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are also reported by the laboratory and are reviewed as part of the Company's QAQC analysis. The geochemical data is only accepted where the analyses are performed within acceptable limits. • Rock chip samples are approximately 2kg and collected in calico bags with unique sample ticket, and then placed in thick plastic bags, weighed, labelled, and sealed for shipment to ITS Laboratory in Lae, PNG. The rock samples are prepared via drying, crushing and pulverizing using PT01/PF01. Gold is assayed via lead fire assay using FA50/AAS, while the pulps are sent to ITS Townsville Laboratory for 48 multi-element 4 acid digest 4A/MS. • For rock sample PFT0001, the 2kg sample was assayed by ALS in Perth, via Fire Assay (AA26) and multi-elements via 4 acid digest ME-MS61. • No QAQC data (field duplicates, standards, blanks) were undertaken on trenches/channel samples. The data is reliant on the ITS internal laboratory checks. This is considered appropriate for early stage surface exploration. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggest the laboratory performed within acceptable limits. • Historical rocks samples taken by Goldminex were processed and assayed at SGS Laboratory in Townsville. Gold was assayed using fire assay (50g) and multi-elements by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish. These analytical techniques are deemed appropriate for the given mineralisation styles and geology. • The historical airborne VTEM was undertaken by Goldminex in 2008. A total of 3,065 line kilometres were flown at 100m line spacing and 80m terrain clearance. The VTEM system used a base frequency of 25Hz with a 26m transmitter loop and 1.2m receiver. Geophysics raw data has been reviewed by Los Cerros' geologists and stored in the Company database. • The historical 3D IP survey at Ubei was undertaken by Goldminex in 2010. A total of 25 line kilometres was undertaken at 200m line spacing and 100m electrode spacing. A 3D Double Offset Pole-Dipole Induced Polarization survey was employed. Geophysics raw data has been reviewed by Los Cerros'

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologists and stored in the Company database.
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.*	• Digital data received is verified and validated by Los Cerros' management before loading into the assay database. • Reported results are compiled by the Company's geologists and verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. • No adjustments to assay data were made. • Data is stored digitally in a database which has access restricted to Footprint (Los Cerros) database personnel. • Pulps from the ITS Laboratory for drilling, trenching and rock chips, are returned to Los Cerros after 3 months. Los Cerros then store the samples in a secure lock storage container in Lae, PNG. • Historical soil and rock chip data has been verified by both Terra Search consulting group on behalf of the MRA, as well as Los Cerros' purchase of original annual reports to cross check and validate geochemical data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill hole is located using a handheld GPS using the averaging function for a minimum of 10 minutes. This has an approximate accuracy of 3-5m considered sufficient at this stage of exploration. • Downhole deviations of the drill hole are evaluated on a regular basis (30m) and recorded in a drill hole survey file to allow plotting in 3D. • Channel samples, soils and rock chips are located with handheld GPS. • The grid system is WGS84 UTM zones Z55S. • Historical soil and rock chip data has been georeferenced using historical maps and supplied co-ordinates and projections.
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*	• Drill spacing is variable due to topography access. • The sampling of porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation is undertaken on 2m composites. Vein or structurally controlled styles of mineralisation are sampled routinely at 1m intervals, but depending on the geologist's logging, may be

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	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	down to no less than 30cm of NQ half core. • Continuous rock chip channel samples nominally have a length of 2m, which is sufficient for porphyry style mineralisation, but may be varied to 1m based on the geologist's discretion. For vein mineralisation, sampling is at the geologist's discretion. • The historical airborne VTEM was undertaken by Goldminex in 2008. A total of 3,065 line kilometres were flown at 100m line spacing and 80m terrain clearance. • The historical 3D IP survey at Ubei was undertaken by Goldminex in 2010. A total of 25 line kilometres was undertaken at 200m line spacing and 100m electrode spacing.
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.*	• Drill holes are preferentially located in prospective area. • Drill holes are planned to best test the lithologies, mineralisation and structures as known, taking into account that steep topography limits alternatives for locating holes. • Drill holes discussed within this announcement are oriented to intercept major mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to strike where such information is known or suspected. • The nature and extent of the soil geochemical sampling achieves an unbiased representation of the distribution of the elements assayed. • The nature and extent of the rockchip channel samples is limited to the channel. The sample results were accompanied by mapping to indicate the orientation of the key mineralized structures. • Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact locations of mineralisation and its relation to structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the sampling pattern is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known features interpreted from other data sources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The historical airborne VTEM survey is considered to be flown in an optimal direction to map regional geology. • The historical IP survey is considered to be appropriate for line spacing and orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill hole core boxes are stored on concrete platforms with lids and strapped down in a timber and wire frame. • On receipt at the core shed the core boxes are examined for integrity. If there are no signs of damage or violation of the boxes, they are opened, and the core is evaluated for consistency and integrity. • The core shed and core boxes, samples and pulps are secured in the Company core yard facility. • Sample dispatches are secured and labelled on site. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy-duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to a commercial airport, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the ITS Laboratory in Lae, PNG.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this stage no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Liamu Licence EL2432 (includes Ubei Target), Awala EL2706

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• The Exploration Titles were validly issued as Exploration Licences pursuant to the 1992 Mining Act. • The Exploration Licence grants its holders the exclusive right to carrying out exploration for minerals on that

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land tenure status	*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.*	land. There are no outstanding encumbrances or charges registered against the Exploration Title at the National Registry.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Ubei Project: Previous explorers of the Ubei Project area include: Goldminex 2004-2013. This includes an airborne VTEM survey and an IP survey at Ubei.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Ubei Project is an Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal vein system that spans 4km x 4km area. The mineralisation is hosted within Cretaceous basalt and dolerite.
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*	

Drill hole	East_WGS84Z54	North_WGS84Z54	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azi (grid)
UB21DD001	667566	8921897	850	128.1	-56	286
UB21DD002	667413	8922026	837	42.5	-55	151
UB21DD003	667409	8922026	837	92	-55	15155
UB21DD004	668001	8921811	912	230.1	-55	341

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	All holes were drilled at Tiger and Cheetah targets, UB21DD003 results are reported as Table 2 in this announcement. Results from holes UB21DD001, UB21DD002, and UB21DD004 are considered immaterial. Hole UB21DD002 was a failed hole.
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*	• No metal equivalent intersections have been reported. • Quoted drill intervals use a weighted average compositing method of assays within the interval. Uncut intervals include values below 0.1g/t Au. • No cut of high grades has been done. • Widths quoted are intercept widths, not true widths, as there is insufficient information at this stage of exploration to know the geometries within the system. • The summary metrics for the rockchip channel sample results have been averaged and reported as uncut values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 holes discussed within this announcement are oriented to intercept major mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to strike where known or suspected. Efforts were made to intercept the mineralization as perpendicular as possible to derive a best estimate of the true thickness of the mineralization.
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.*	• Tabulations of drill hole assays provided as Table 2. Supporting maps are presented in text body.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• Reporting is considered balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 QAQC data (field duplicates, standards, blanks) were undertaken on trenches. The data is reliant on the ITS internal laboratory checks. • Logs of rock chip and trenches are generated in the field and material data later transferred by a geologist to the Company's database. When available and after review, QAQC compliant assay data is also transferred to the Company's database by a qualified database manager. • Pulps are collected from the assay laboratory after 3 months and stored in a locked container with security.
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.*	• Future work will focus on the Puma vein corridor.