Major mineralised fault zone provides strong target for Horse Well drilling campaign

Highlights:

- The recent identification of a major mineralized fault zone, newly named the "Bluebush Fault", has defined a strong target zone for the next drill hole (HWDD07) at the Horse Well Project.
- Major brecciated and haematised zones associated with structures such as the Bluebush Fault are a key target vector for IOCG (Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold) mineralisation.
- HWDD07 will test the inferred continuation of the Bluebush Fault which has been discovered following a detailed review of lithologies and geochemical signatures within holes HWDD04, HWDD05 and HWDD05W1.

Cohiba Minerals Limited (ASX: CHK, OTCQB: CHKMF, 'Cohiba' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the details for its next planned drillhole, HWDD07, for the exploration drilling program at its Horse Well Project in South Australia (*Figure 1 and 2*).

Cohiba's CEO, Andrew Graham says, *"Cohiba has committed significant resources to ensuring it has a solid technical understanding of the geology and structure of the Horse Well Project area. The discovery of what has been named the Bluebush Fault, a persistent regional structure that is characterised by brecciation and haematisation, provides a strong focal zone for the ongoing exploration program at Horse Well. Holes 4, 5 and 5W (wedge) provided evidence of persistent, low-level mineralisation and with the discovery of the Bluebush Fault there is strong justification for conducting further investigations in this area."*

Note: The naming conventions / Hole IDs for the holes that were previously drilled at Horse Well have had the "20CO" and "21CO" (which identified the year and the company) removed to simplify the drill hole IDs. They do not represent new drill holes.

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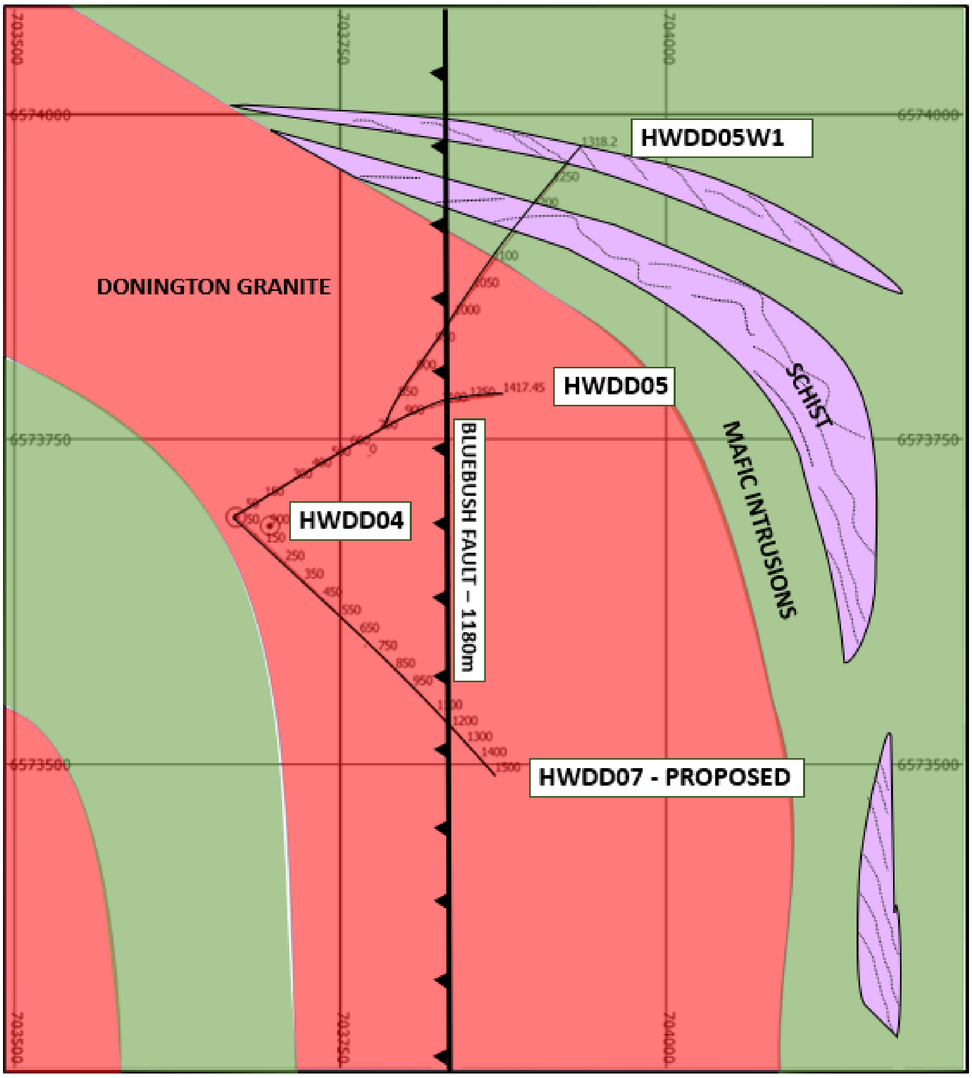

Figure 1: Proposed Location of HWDD07 relative to Interpreted path of Bluebush Fault at 1180m RL

The identification of the Bluebush Fault as a high value exploration target is part of the Cohiba strategy in the continual enhancement of the prospectivity of the Horse Well Project area. Geophysical surveys were conducted to generate targets in these tenements immediately adjacent to BHP's Oak Dam West deposit. Early-stage drilling of geophysical targets has resulted in the discovery of significant and persistent copper anomalism at Horse Well, confirming the location does have potential for a substantial copper deposit. A marked variability in copper and gold mineralisation, such as that found between adjacent holes HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 confirms that persistence is required in exploration, indeed parts of IOCG deposits are known to have a knife-edge boundary between barren and ore grade material. Ongoing review of previous and current drilling is further refining the scope of these targets to increase the probability of making a significant discovery.

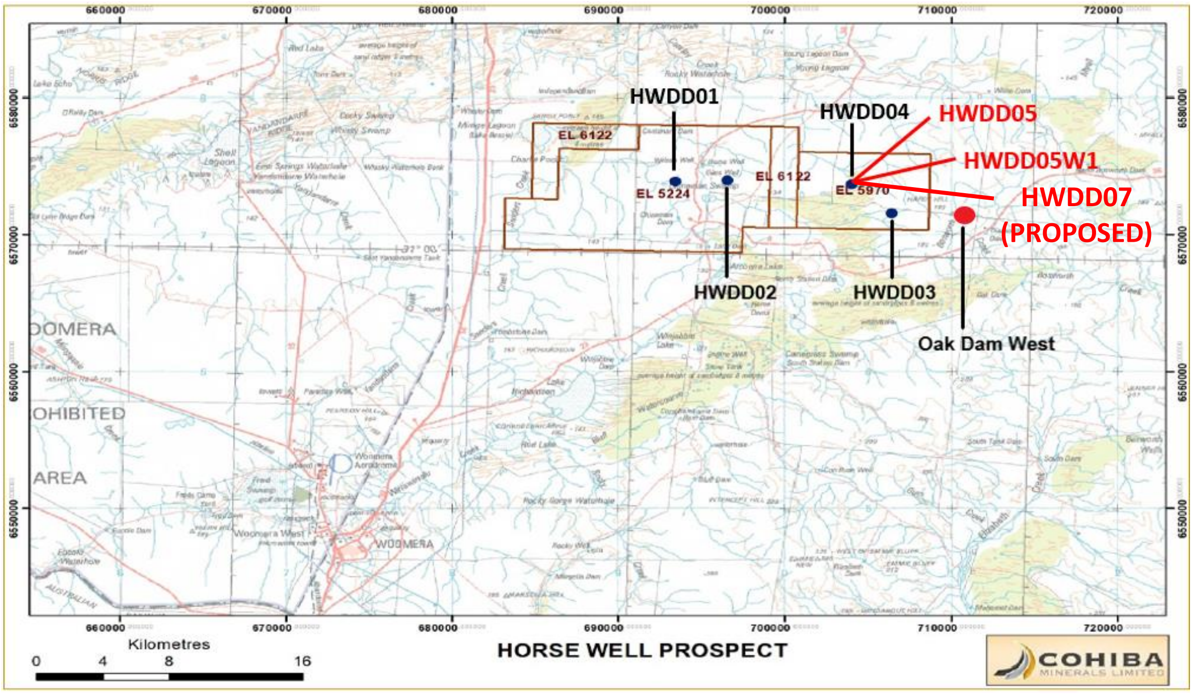

Figure 2: Horse Well Prospect showing location of HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 and proposed hole HWDD07.

(see Figure 5)
Previously drilled holes HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 showed significant copper and gold anomalism over broad intervals (see page 7). This copper is predominantly hosted in magnetite-chalcopyrite veins, which in the Olympic Domain of South Australia have to date been sub-economic but may be found either on the outer margins of IOCG (Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold) deposits or occurring independently. In Queensland's Mt Isa district, however, this is the dominant ore mineral association.

The Olympic Domain is characterised by strong oxidation of the reduced magnetite-chalcopyrite, generally attributed to a two fluid mixing model, involving reduced fluids from deep within the crust, mixing with shallow oxidised ground waters. Higher copper grades are gained in this process, particularly with the conversion of chalcopyrite to more copper rich bornite or chalcocite, or direct precipitation of these. Concurrent brecciation creates porosity for more fluid to enter in a positive feedback loop, as occurred at the supergiant Olympic Dam deposit, and the very large scale Carrapateena, Prominent Hill, and Oak Dam deposits.

A recent review of holes HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 has highlighted an exciting correlation of oxidised grey haematite-chalcopyrite as both clasts and matrix in lenses of breccia within the newly interpreted 'Bluebush Fault' in HWDD05 (***Figure 3***). Grey haematite-chalcopyrite is rare as an alteration type, normally being confined to close proximity to ore zones within known IOCG deposits, and the association with a distinct structure gives a further tangible target for drilling.

Assay results for the HWDD05 zone are very encouraging, with an anomalous copper and gold intersection of **40m @ 0.52% Cu & 0.27ppm Au from 1140m** over the interval of the Bluebush Fault, including **0.91m @ 3.2% Cu & 1.15ppm Au from 1158.85m** for a magnetite-haematite-chalcopyrite vein hosted within the fault. Additionally, the Rare Earth Elements, Lanthanum (La) and Cerium (Ce), which are commonly used as indicators for IOCG mineralisation, are highly anomalous associated with chlorite alteration in the hanging wall of the Bluebush Fault, and with the magnetite-haematite-chalcopyrite vein at 1158.85m depth.

Holes HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 are all interpreted to have intersected the Bluebush Fault (Figure 1 and Figure 4). Only in HWDD05 does the fault manifest as a breccia with haematite alteration and associated chalcopyrite mineralisation, although in HWDD04 the fault zone hosts a siderite-matrix breccia, which is commonly found in the deeper and more peripheral zones of IOCG deposits. The fault is dipping 55° to the west and strikes approximately north-south which is sub-parallel with most of the mafic intrusive contacts.

Mineral deposits are commonly controlled by faults and structures that are dilational, i.e. they open up allowing mineralising fluids to percolate into them. The variation (discussed below) of the Bluebush Fault observed in HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 is likely due to such an effect. In the Olympic Domain, the dominant structural grain is northwest-southeast, or northeast-southwest, with northwest-southeast being dominant at the Horse Well prospect. North-South striking structures are likely to be dilational in this setting, making the Bluebush Fault a good exploration target. The current zone of interest is in the order of magnitude of 1 km to the north and 1 km to the south of current drilling. To the south the geophysical magnetic high becomes progressively muted in this direction (Figure 5). With magnetic highs being associated with the strongly magnetite rich mafic intrusive and the magnetite-chalcopyrite veining, it is proposed that a magnetically muted zone within this high may represent broad haematitic oxidation of magnetite, and an IOCG breccia deposit. Alternatively, a narrow zone of haematite IOCG may co-exist with magnetite in the hanging wall, as is the case at the Prominent Hill deposit, so the northern strike extent is also not excluded.

The plan for the next drill-hole is to target the Bluebush Fault to the south from a collar position on the HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1 drill pad. A successful intercept will add ~250m of verified strike length to the Bluebush Fault and give more confidence in its overall strike, which is required to successfully hit the fault in any future wider spaced step out drilling.

Cohiba believes that the Bluebush Fault contains the right mix of alteration, elevated copper mineralisation in the form of chalcopyrite veins associated with spotty gold, textural preparation by brecciation, and a likely dilational orientated structure. The only ingredient missing is 'scale', and with +2km of potential strike length (Figure 5) there is ample scope to satisfy this component.

The identification of the Bluebush Fault as a high value exploration target is an exciting product of the Cohiba strategy to continually enhance the prospectivity of the Horse Well Project area. Geophysical surveys were conducted to generate targets in these tenements immediately adjacent to BHP's Oak Dam West and East deposits. Early-stage drilling of geophysical targets has resulted in significant, persistent and variable copper anomalism, confirming that the at Horse Well area does have potential for a substantial copper deposit. A marked variability in copper and gold mineralisation, within adjacent holes HWDD04, HWDD05, and HWDD05W1, proves that persistence is required in exploration, indeed an IOCG deposit often has a knife-edge boundary from barren to ore grade material. Ongoing and continual review of previous and current drilling is further refining the scope of these targets to have a much higher probability of making a significant discovery.

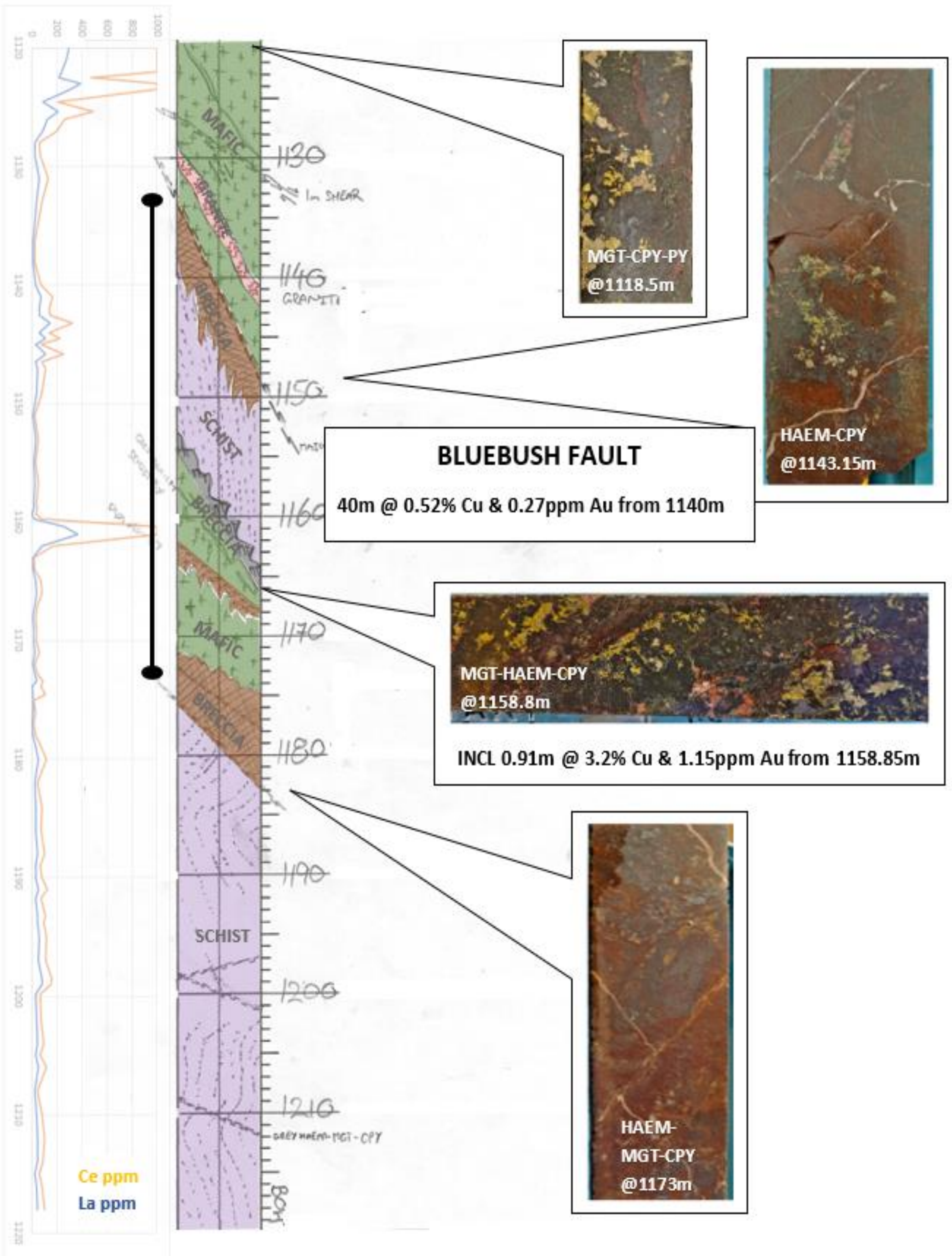

Figure 3*: Strip log portion of the HWDD05 interval through the Bluebush Fault looking South-East. Surrounding wall-rocks contain magnetite (MGT) – chalcopyrite (CPY) – pyrite (PY) mineralisation. In the Bluebush Fault magnetite is largely oxidised to brown and grey haematite (HAEM) – chalcopyrite mineralisation. Haematite clasts and matrix in hydrothermal breccia bands are present – a diagnostic characteristic of IOCG mineralisation. Cerium (Ce) and Lanthanum (La), which are pathfinder elements for IOCG systems, are highly elevated in the magnetite-haematite-chalcopyrite zone in the centre of the Bluebush Fault, and in the hanging-wall alteration leading into the fault.*

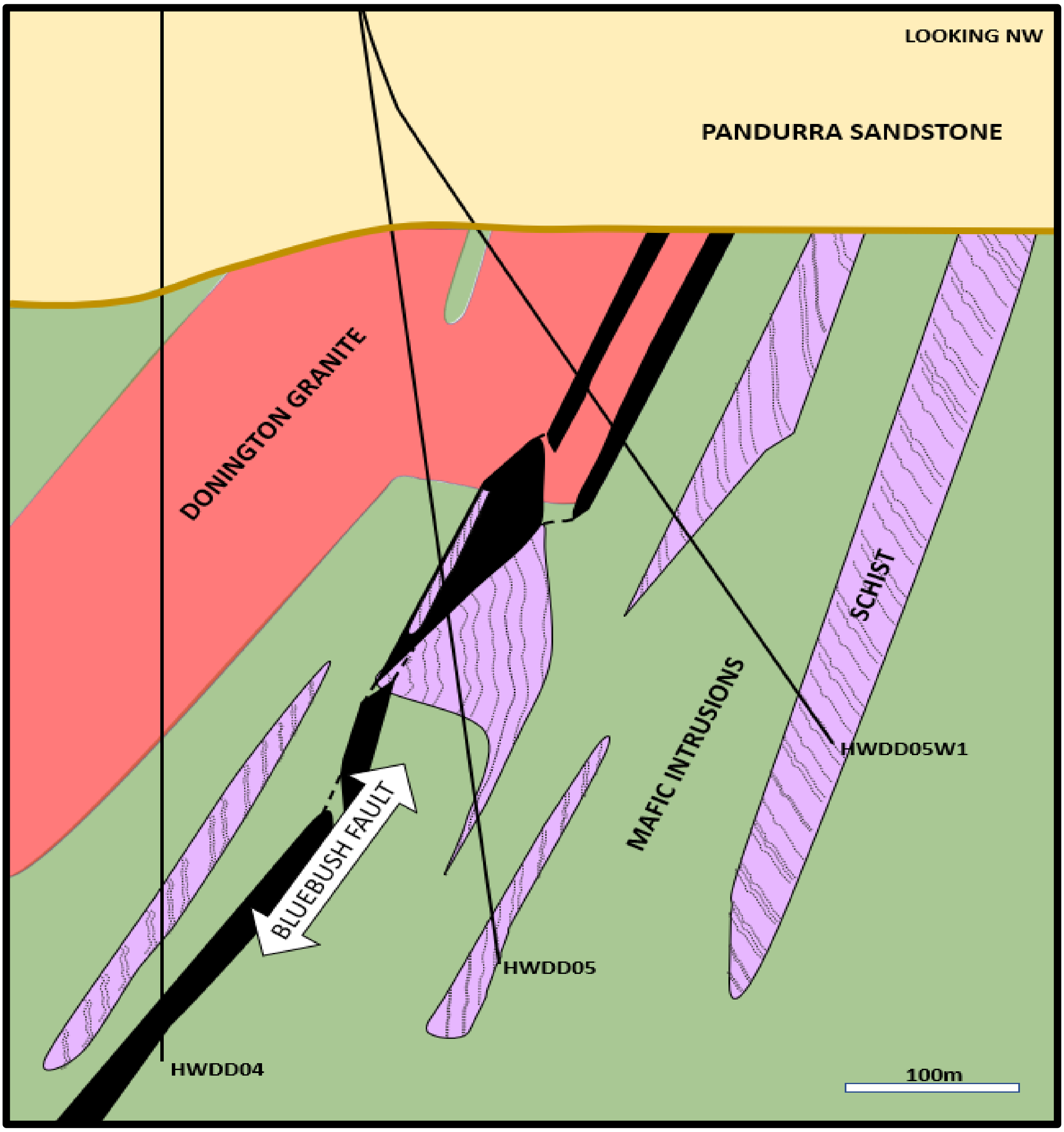

***Figure 4**: Interpretative section looking North-West. Foliated Donington Granite and schist are intruded by mafic intrusions with chilled margins on the contacts. The ~ north-south trending Bluebush Fault cross-cuts all lithologies and is sub-parallel with the mafic intrusion contacts. The Bluebush Fault manifests in different ways in each of the drillholes; as a strong platy fracture in HWDD05W1, as a breccia with partial haematisation in HWDD05, and as a siderite breccia in HWDD04. Haematitic and sideritic breccias are closely associated with IOCG style mineralisation.*

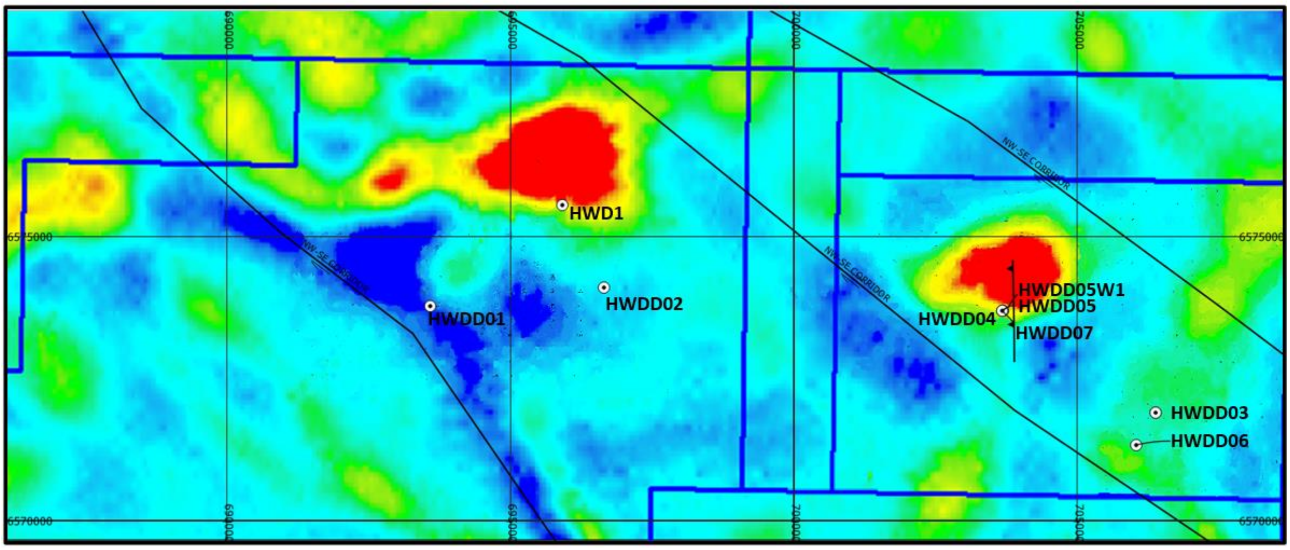

***Figure 5**: Plan View of Horse Well Project tenements overlaying a Vertical Gradient Magnetics map. The Bluebush Fault is marked with a strike length of 2 kilometres. This figure shows potential bounding, north-westerly trending structures, consistent with the Bluebush Fault being a length-limited, offset-limited dilational crack.*

Previous Assay Results:

The collar locations are outlined in Table 1:

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Collar RL	Hole Depth (m)
HWDD04	703670	6573690	0	90°	133.8m	1,464.7
HWDD05	703670	6573690	55°	80°	133.8m	1,417.45
			Azimuth (Final)	Dip (Final)		
HWDD05W1	703670	6573690	40.8°	59.9°	133.8m	1,335.7

Table 1: Collar location and depth for drill holes at Horse Well Project.

The analytical data for drill holes HWDD04, HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 were generated by ALS Laboratories and have been assessed by the Company and its technical consultants. The assay results have been weighted based on the sample length, and all reported intervals are continuous sample lengths. No minimum assay cut-off has been applied and intervals quoted are down-hole widths – true widths are not currently able to be determined.

The results are summarised below:

- **HWDD04 (*Note 1*):**
  - **1.95m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 948.05 – 950m**
  - **3.1m @ 1.03% Cu from 971.8 – 974.9m**
  - **0.8m @ 12.15% Cu, 2.62 g/t Au from 1033 – 1034.3m**
  - **0.5m @ 2.58% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au from 1225.5 – 1226m**
  - **0.5m @ 1.52% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au from 1232.8 – 1233.3m**

- **HWDD05 (Note 2):**
  - **2m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 928 - 930m**
  - **47m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au and 1.06 g/t Ag from 965 – 1,012m**
    Including:
    0.4m @ 1.70% Cu, 2.01 g/t Au and 2.57 g/t Ag from 992.6 m
  - **114.66m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.25 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Ag from 1,095.34 – 1,210m**
    Including:
    1.0m @ 1.74% Cu, 2.19 g/t Au and 4.53 g/t Ag from 1,122.0m
    1.0m @ 0.85% Cu, 5.31 g/t Au and 6.65 g/t Ag from 1,123.5m
    0.91m @ 3.21% Cu, 1.15 g/t Au and 2.81 g/t Ag from 1,158.85m
    1.14m @ 1.55% Cu, 1.78 g/t Au and 2.84 g/t Ag from 1,173.36
    0.8m @ 10.85% Cu, 2.94 g/t Au and 20.6 g/t Ag from 1,199.0m
  - **0.5m @ 1.18% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au and 3.2 g/t Ag from1,326.5 – 1,327m**
  - **23m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au and 1.9 g/t Ag from 1,362 – 1,385m**

- **HWDD05W1 (Note 3):**
  - **70m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.36 g/t Au and 1.84 g/t Ag from 962 – 1,032m**
    Including:
    0.35m @ 1.76% Cu, 1.79 g/t Au and 6.9 g/t Ag from 980.75m
    1.0m @ 3.5 g/t Au and 3.67 g/t Ag from 1,005.0m
    4.0m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 1,018.0m
  - **13.08m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au and 1.43 g/t Ag from 1,055 – 1,068.08m**
  - **5.0m @ 0.64% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au from 1,096 – 1,105m**
  - **41.55m @ 0.22% Cu from 1,116.45 – 1,158m**
  - **22m @ 0.16% Cu from 1,182 – 1,204m**
  - **4m @ 0.39% Cu from 1,210 – 1,214m**
  - **8.12m @ 0.16% Cu from 1,228 – 1,236.12m**
  - **37m @ 0.22% Cu from 1,243 – 1,281m**

Note 1: HWDD04 ASX release "Exploration Drilling Results", 10 March 2021.
Note 2: HWDD05 ASX release "Up to 10.85% Copper plus Gold intersected at Horse Well Prospect", 13 January 2022.
Note 3: HWDD05W1 ASX release "Horse Well Prospect hits further Copper & Gold Mineralisation", 7 February 2022.

- Ends -

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of CHK.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information either compiled or reviewed by Mr Andrew Graham, who is an employee of Mineral Strategies Pty Ltd and an Executive Director of Cohiba Minerals Ltd. Mr Graham is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits 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 Graham consents to the inclusion in this report /ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Cohiba Minerals Limited

Cohiba Minerals Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) with the primary focus of investing in the resource sector through direct tenement acquisition, joint ventures, farm in arrangements and new project generation. The Company has projects located in South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland with a key focus on its Olympic Domain tenements located in South Australia.

The shares of the company trade on the Australian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol CHK and on OTCQB Market under the ticker symbol CHKMF.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Sampled intervals of core was taken from NQ2 diameter core only for all three holes mentioned. • The drill core was logged and photographed on site prior to sealing in core trays for transport to the core shed. • The drill core was filleted via a diamond saw and the sampling intervals were based on a visual assessment of mineralisation. Cut sheets were provided to ensure the exact sampling intervals were recorded. A quarter core sample was provided for analysis except where a shorter interval required a half core sample for minimum sample weight to be achieved. • The shortest sampling interval was 0.095m and the longest was 2.0m with the majority of samples being taken at 1 metre intervals. Each sample interval was bagged and labelled with a unique identifier prior to submission to ALS Laboratories.
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)*	• Surface holes HWDD04 and HWDD05 were drilled PQ3, HQ3, and finished in NQ2. The top of the wedge hole HWDD05W1 was reamed at RX size and the remainder of the hole was diamond core at NQ2 size. • HWDD04 was a vertical hole and was not surveyed downhole. HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 are angled holes, with Single Shot Magnetic surveys done at ~30m intervals whilst drilling, and end of hole SPRINTIQ Gyroscopic continuous surveys done at the end of hole. Core orientation was done via

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		REFLEX digital downhole survey tool.
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 logs and geological logs were compared throughout the drilling campaign and actual core recoveries were calculated for each 3-metre core tube lift and reconciled for each day's drilling. Core recoveries were in excess of 98%. The rock types were competent resulting in particularly good recoveries. Drill mud additives were utilized to help achieve excellent recoveries.
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.*	• The diamond drill core was logged by qualified geological personnel and a photographic record was kept for each core tray. The core trays have been securely stored in a purpose-built facility. • Summary core logging was conducted in the field camp near to the drilling rig. Further logging was conducted at the core shed in Adelaide. • The geological logging was qualitative in nature with a focus in rock types, minerals and visual evidence of mineralisation. • 100% of the core was logged. Total length of diamond core logged was 4200.35m.
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*	• The drill core was filleted via a diamond saw blade with quarter (25%) core being submitted for full suite chemical analysis unless the sample interval was too small and then a half (50%) core sample was submitted. The remainder of the core was returned to the core trays for secure storage. • The core was sampled based on a visual assessment of possible mineralisation. Sample intervals ranged from 0.095m to 2.0m with most of the samples being 1m intervals in generally mineralised zones and generally 2m where there was a lack of evidence of any significant mineralisation. • The core samples were prepared in a core shed by Euro Exploration and submitted to ALS Laboratories under a full Chain-of-Custody procedure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	• ALS Laboratories provided a full Work Order Confirmation outlining the procedures for sample management (handling, delivery and preparation), analytical methodologies, duplicate and blank procedures and reporting procedures.
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.*	• The analytical work was undertaken by ALS Laboratories, a nationally recognised lab services company with expertise in the minerals sector. • The gold analyses were conducted using ICP22 (Inductively Coupled Plasma) which is an industry standard technique for gold analysis. • The other 48 elements were analysed using ICP_MS (inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) following a four-acid digest. This is considered to be the industry standard for this type of multi-element analysis. • ALS Laboratories utilised their standard analytical procedures comprising the use of standard, blanks and duplicates to ensure analytical integrity. All analytical services conducted by ALS Laboratories are covered under their NATA Accreditation. For HWDD05 and HWDD05W1 external standards where used, and all standards passed ± 2SD. HWDD04 had external duplicates of two sections of quarter core.
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.*	• All sample intervals were logged by qualified personnel at Euro Exploration and checked by the Company's own technical team. • Key analytical results were checked by the Company and two independent consultants. • All logging, sample and assay data were supplied as Excel spreadsheets to the Company and its primary technical consultant along with all duplicate, blank and standards results. All assay results were checked prior to release. Geology, Sample, Assay Laboratory Results, and Standards Data are stored in an Access Database. Primary source material along with the Access database is stored on a cloud-based

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		server. • Samples are matched to Assay values in Access. Standard values are matched to expected values using Access. Results are exported to Excel and verified manually.
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 collars for the drill holes were positioned using a GPS unit and recorded using the GDA94 coordinate reference system.
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.*	• The exploration results relate to a three drill holes drilled from one pad over an IOCG targets within the Horse Well area (Project Area). (Figure 1) • No mineral resource calculations were undertaken. • Sample compositing is not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The target is a bulk commodity IOCG deposit targeting a broad geophysical anomaly. The drilling is early exploration, and the orientation of relevant structures is unknown. The orientation. The drill hole orientation is considered to not bias the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected from site by the nominated consultant and delivered directly to the sample preparation laboratory at ALS Adelaide. ALS provided full Chain-of-Custody evidence from the sample preparation laboratory, through analytical services to the secure delivery of the results in electronic format. • Samples were delivered electronically to the Company CEO and nominated technical consultant only.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques were conducted but the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling protocols were established prior to sampling occurring.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Cohiba Minerals currently has a Farm-In Agreement with Olympic Domain Pty Ltd in relation to Olympic Domain's tenements which includes the Horse Well Project (i.e. EL6183, EL6675 and EL6122) where the drilling was conducted. A full Heritage Survey was conducted with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) as part of the approval process prior to drilling. A full Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR) was completed and Submitted to the Department of Energy and Mines SA (DEM SA) for approval prior to site access. Cohiba has a Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) in place with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC). • All of the tenements (in the Horse Well area where the drilling occurred) were of good standing at the time of the drilling program and remain in good standing with all expenditure requirements having been exceeded.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no other exploration in or around HWDD04, HWDD05, or HWDD05W1 other than that recently conducted by Cohiba Minerals (Company) which has been reported in previous releases and company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The drilling at Horse Well was targeting Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) style mineralisation similar to the immediately adjacent Oak Dam West deposit (BHP). • The Horse Well project lies in the Olympic Domain on the eastern margin of the Gawler Craton. Younger sediments conceal the crystalline basement rocks of the Craton, which are interpreted as an eroded surface of Archaean, Palaeoproterozoic and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mesoproterozoic rocks. Archaean rocks are represented by metamorphics of the Mulgathing Complex. The Palaeoproterozoic is represented by Donnington Suite granitoids, Hutchinson Group metasediments and rocks of the Wallaroo Group. These older country rocks are intruded and overlain by Mesoproterozoic igneous rocks of the Gawler Range Volcanics. Hiltaba Suite granites, which are co-magmatic with the Gawler Range Volcanics, also intrude the basement rocks (Reidy, 2017). West of Lake Torrens comprises the relatively stable Stuart Shelf. The Stuart Shelf is a platform of Early to Middle Proterozoic rocks on the north-eastern margin of the Gawler Craton. The Shelf is bounded to the south by the Gawler Range Volcanics and to the east by the Torrens Hinge Zone which lies approximately along the western shore of Lake Torrens. The Pandurra and Adelaidean sedimentary succession directly overly the granitic and gneissic basement and varies in thickness from less than 300m to more than 1000 metres. The Pandurra Formation is the lowermost unit and comprises a fluvial red-bed sequence of arenites and argillites with thin but widespread conglomeratic lenses. The unit was deposited in a NW-SE trending fault-controlled basin across the southern half of the Stuart Shelf. Erosion and glaciation have resulted in considerable topography on the upper surface of the Pandurra Formation (Reidy, 2017). Unconformably overlying the Pandurra Formation is a thick succession of flat-lying Adelaidean sediments namely the Umberatana and Wilpena Groups, respectively. The unconformity represents a hiatus of approximately 700Ma. The Tapley Hill Formation is the lowermost Adelaidean unit on the Stuart Shelf. It comprises dominantly a thinly laminated carbonaceous, partly calcareous siltstone and represents the first transgression onto the Gawler Craton. This marks the change from a rift tectonic style to a sag phase

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		producing an extensive marine basin (Reidy, 2017). The aeolian Whyalla Sandstone gradationally overlies the eroded Tapley Hill Formation and comprises coarse-grained, bimodal sandstone. The onset of glaciation during the Marinoan was accompanied by another sea level fall which resulted in the Whyalla Sandstone (Reidy, 2017). A widespread post-glacial transgression resulted in the deposition of the Wilpena Group. The lowermost unit is the Nuccaleena Formation, a thin laminated micritic dolomite with interbedded shales in the uppermost unit. It grades up into the Tent Hill Formation comprising the lower Tregolana (Woomera) Shale Member, the middle unit of the Tent Hill Corraberra Sandstone Member and the upper Arcoona Quartzite Member, marking an eastward progradation of shallow water facies (Reidy, 2017). The second major cycle of the Wilpena Group commenced with a rapid marine transgression resulting in the deposition of the maroon silty shale of the Yarloo Shale (equivalent of the Bunyeroo Formation deposited elsewhere in the Adelaide Geosyncline). This is the youngest Adelaidean unit preserved locally on the Stuart Shelf. The Adelaidean rocks are overlain by Cambrian Shelf Facies of the Andamooka Limestone, comprising cavernous, massive Archaeo-cyatha limestone and dolomitic shale, and the Yarrawurta Shale which contains red-brown, purple and green shales and siltstones. These shelf facies are overlain by coarse sands and ferruginous sandstones of the Jurassic Cadna-owie Formation & Algebuckina Sandstone, which thickens to the west. Overlying these units is the Cretaceous Bulldog Shale which outcrops around the northern edge of Lake Torrens. Tertiary deposits of carbonaceous sandstones, siltstones & mudstones (Eyre and Mirikata Formations) and silcrete cap the Bulldog Shale with several outcrops to the north and west of Lake Torrens. Overlying this is

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		varying thicknesses of Quaternary sediments including playa sediments and dune fields (Reidy, 2017). • The Olympic Dam IOCG deposit formed during the Mesoproterozoic Era, in a high level (near surface) geological environment associated with igneous activity that was responsible for the extrusion of the Gawler Range Volcanics and intrusion of the co-magmatic Hiltaba Suite granites, which provided mineralising fluids. Therefore, the ancient geological setting, where older country rocks lie immediately beneath or adjacent to the Gawler Range Volcanics and the intruding Hiltaba Suite granites, was favourable for the deposition of IOCG mineralisation. Like Olympic Dam, Carrapateena and Oak Dam West deposits Cohiba's Horse Well tenements lie within this former high-level volcanic zone, marginal to the Gawler Range Volcanics. The older country rocks in this area include members of the Wallaroo Group, which includes evaporitic units. These rocks may have contributed saline waters to mix with ascending hydrothermal fluids and form the Olympic Dam deposit, according to the evaporite source model for IOCG deposits (Reidy, 2017). Reidy, P. (2017): Independent Geologists Report – Olympic Domain Project South Australia.
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*	• Coordinate System UTM UPS: Zone J. measured by GPS. • Drillhole HWDD04 – collar location 703696 E, 6573683 N, 133.8m RL. HQ3 to 704.6m, NQ2 to end of hole 1464.7m. Vertical Hole. • Drillhole HWDD05 – collar location 703670 E, 6573690 N, 133.8m RL. Dip -80° to Azimuth 55° TN. PQ3 to 320m, HQ3 to 797.5m, NQ2 to end of hole 1417.45m. • Drillhole HWDD05W1 – daughter hole from HWDD05. Reaming (NQ2 size) from 747.1 – 758.1m; diamond drilling (navi type NX size) from 758.1 - 789.4m and diamond drilling (NQ2 size) from 789.4 – 1,335.7m (End of Hole). Dip from end of navi -59.7° to

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	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	azimuth 35.01° TN.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The sample intervals ranged from 0.095m to 2.0m. Where mineralisation was observed samples were taken either at 1m intervals or shorter intervals as dictated by veining and elsewhere at 2m intervals. Smaller intervals were based on individual mineralised veins. • Cut-off grades were not incorporated into the reporting of these results. • The analytical results are reported as received and aggregated results are weighted by the length of the interval over which the analytical result was acquired There is no sample bias. • No metal equivalent values are 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').*	• No relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been stated or inferred. There is insufficient data to make any assumptions as there has been only three holes drilled over this large target area.
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.*	• The interpreted cross-section is located in Figure 4 and plan view is located at • Figure **5**. These diagrams are based on early exploration and limited drilling and are subject to change.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All grade intersections have been reported to provide a balanced overview.
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;*	• No other exploration data to be reported. All exploration data is either included in this Table or has been reported in previous announcements. • Geophysical surveys comprising magnetic, gravity and magnetotelluric surveys were previously undertaken

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	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	and fully reported. These were used to help define drilling targets.
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.*	• Drilling is proposed to further define the orientation of the Bluebush Fault, and the extend the strike length 250m (Figure 1). 2 kilometres of strike length is interpreted, and this will be drilled to the north and to the south on ~400m centres. • The location of future drilling has not been absolutely determined at this stage. A further Heritage Survey in conjunction with the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) has been undertaken and the results from that survey will inform drilling locations. Previous drill hole locations were modified to account for areas of heritage significance and as such no definitive statement on drill hole locations can be made prior to the outstanding Heritage Survey being submitted.