

Cosmos identifies new prospective area at Quintons, along strike from +2Moz McPhillamys deposit, NSW.

Assays pending from recently completed air-core and Reverse Circulation drilling and soil sampling.

Key points:

- Recent fieldwork at the Orange East Gold Project in NSW has identified significant quartz (+-iron after sulphide) veining to the south-east of the Quintons prospect, in an area previously not mapped due to restricted land access.
- The recently discovered quartz veining is interpreted to be part of the broader Quintons hydrothermal alteration footprint, with rock chip grab samples from sub-cropping veins and adjacent float displaying brecciated, stockwork and massive hydrothermal vein textures.
- A program of 37 air-core holes and one Reverse Circulation (RC) hole for 990m was recently completed over the broader Quintons Prospect (see ASX release, 23 February 2023).
- The drilling was designed to gain a better understanding of the multi-element mineralisation and hydrothermal alteration zonation identified from historical soil sampling and spectral work on surface outcrop rock chip sampling.
- Cosmos has also collected 410 geochemical samples over the historical soil samples as part of an orientation survey, as well as extending geochemical sampling further east through the newly mapped area.
- All drill hole and surface soil samples have been submitted for multi-element analysis and bottom-of-hole spectral analysis, with results expect in the next 4-6 weeks.

Cosmos Exploration (ASX: C1X) (“Cosmos” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities undertaken at the Quintons prospect, part of the Company’s Orange East Gold Project located near Orange, New South Wales along strike from the +2Moz McPhillamys gold deposit.

As part of the Company's ongoing exploration program, mapping, soil sampling and air-core drilling activities have been completed at Quintons during February and March 2023. The aim of these activities was to identify potential mineralisation and to further define the extent of the sericite hydrothermal alteration footprint identified in historical surface rock chip samples.

Cosmos Exploration Executive Chairman, Jeremy Robinson said:

“With air-core and limited RC drilling now complete across the Quintons prospect, we have submitted assays to the laboratory and await results. In the meantime, our field team has identified a new and highly prospective area to the south-east of the Quintons prospect which was not previously accessible.

“The presence of extensive quartz veining at surface makes this an attractive target for follow-up exploration, prompting us to extend our geochemical sampling grid over this area. We are looking forward to receiving results both from the drilling and soil sampling, which will help provide us with vectors for the next stage of exploration at Orange East.”

Background

The Quintons prospect is a mineralised hydrothermal system that features abundant multi-directional quartz veins up to 600m in length and 7m in width. These veins contain gossanous iron and quartz within an extensive hydrothermal sericite halo that was identified through spectral analysis on outcropping rock chip samples in 2012.

The prospect is also associated with a broad 1km x 1km As-Bi-Sb-Au geochemical anomaly in rock chip and soil, with maximum rock chip values of arsenic up to 3,170ppm, 80 ppb Au, 15.75ppm Bi & 279ppm Sb.

The Quintons prospect is located at the intersection of the Godolphin fault and a north-south trending splay structure, both act as fluid pathways for mineralisation and significant in the region.

The core mineralised alteration at Quintons is hosted in limonite alt quartz sandstones and silts interpreted to be part of the Anson formation being the host formation to the McPhillamys deposit located approximately 10km along strike to the south-east.

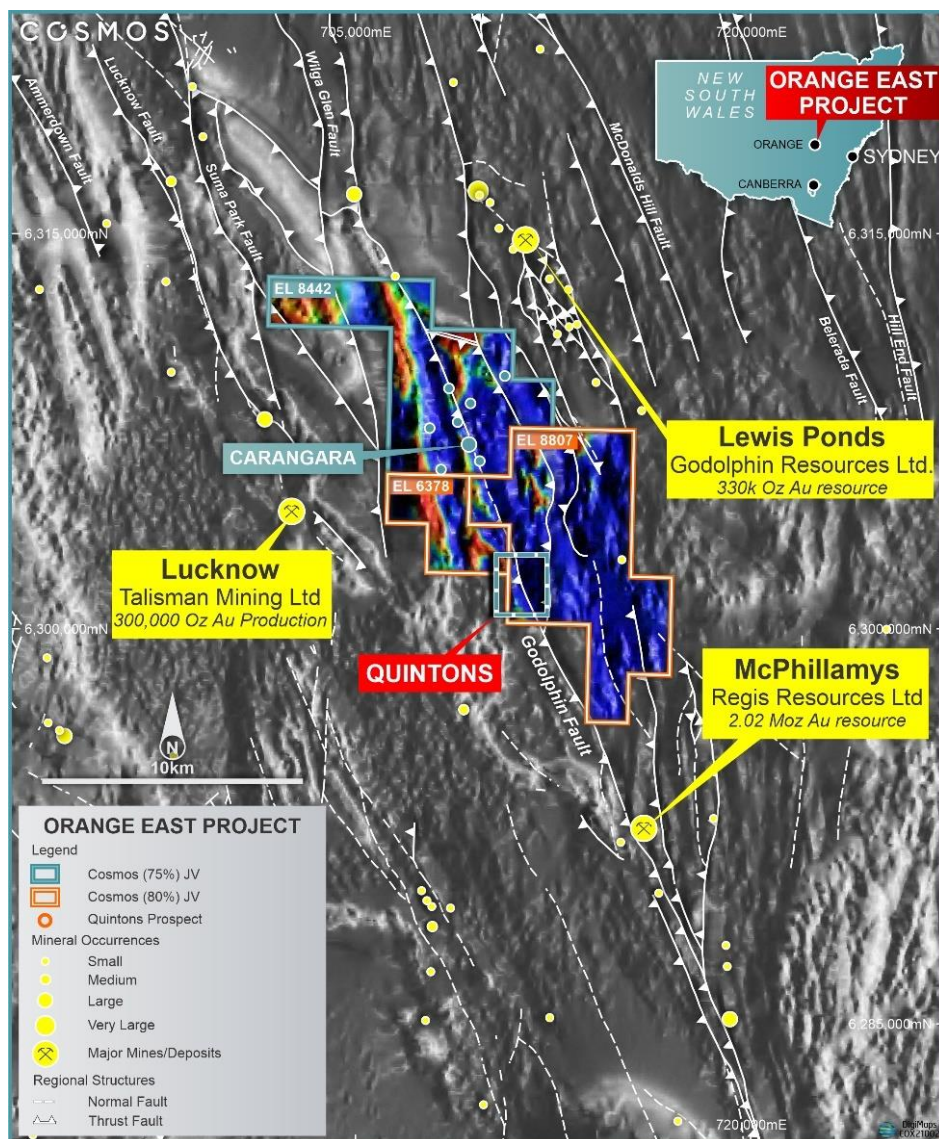


Figure 1 – Orange East Project highlighting the Quintons Prospect and Figure 3 Map extent over regional magnetics with major regional structures and mineral deposits. Current field mapping and geochemical survey area (red).

2023 Field Work Summary

Exciting new developments are taking place at the Quintons Prospect in New South Wales, with recent fieldwork uncovering new prospective areas to the south-east of the prospect. Previously inaccessible land has been mapped and quartz (+- iron after sulphide) veining has been identified in this area for the first time.

This newly discovered areas of veining are believed to be part of the broader Quintons hydrothermal alteration footprint, with surface rock samples displaying a range of brecciated (Bx) stockwork to massive hydrothermal quartz veining textures with iron oxide typically after pyrite sulphide.

Seeing these brecciated hydrothermal textures with iron after sulphide is an encouraging sign for prospective gold and base metal mineralisation.

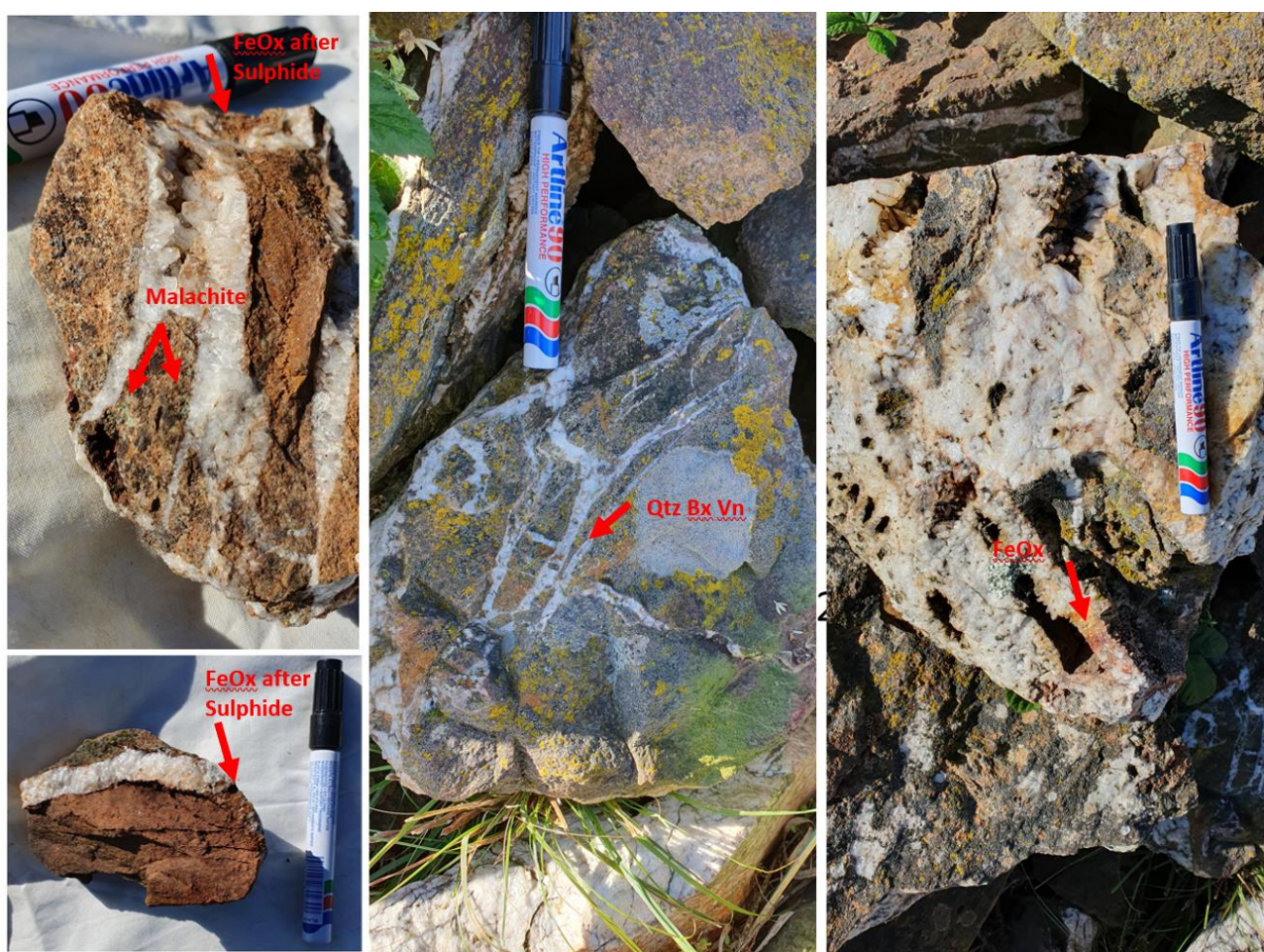


Figure 2 – Float rocks (Location A - Figure 3) proximal to sub cropping qtz vein showing various examples of hydrothermal stockwork Quartz (Qtz) Veining +- Iron oxide (FeO) in Limonite alt mafic lithologies interpreted to be of the Byng Volcanics.

In addition to these exciting fieldwork findings, a total of 37 air-core holes and one RC hole for 990m have recently been completed over the broader Quintons Prospect (Figure 3). The aim of this drilling was to gain a better understanding of the multi-element mineralisation and hydrothermal alteration zonation previously identified from wide spaced multielement geochemical soil sampling and spectral work using the terraspec analyser on surface outcrop rock samples in 2012. Drillholes within the interpreted Anson formation predominantly intersected fine to medium grained limonitic to sericitic alt sandstones and interbedded clay altered silts with intermittent cloud to disseminated iron oxide (after pyrite sulphide). Variable amounts of

quartz were also noted particularly in areas proximal to outcropping mapped veins. The company is encouraged by the qualitative descriptions of the drill holes and looks forward to publishing noteworthy assay results in the coming weeks.

To further extend the Company’s geological knowledge and understanding, Cosmos has collected 410 surface geochemical soil samples on a 50m x 200m grid over the historical assayed 200m x 200m soil samples as part of an orientation survey, as well as extending geochemical sampling further east through the newly mapped area (Figure 3).

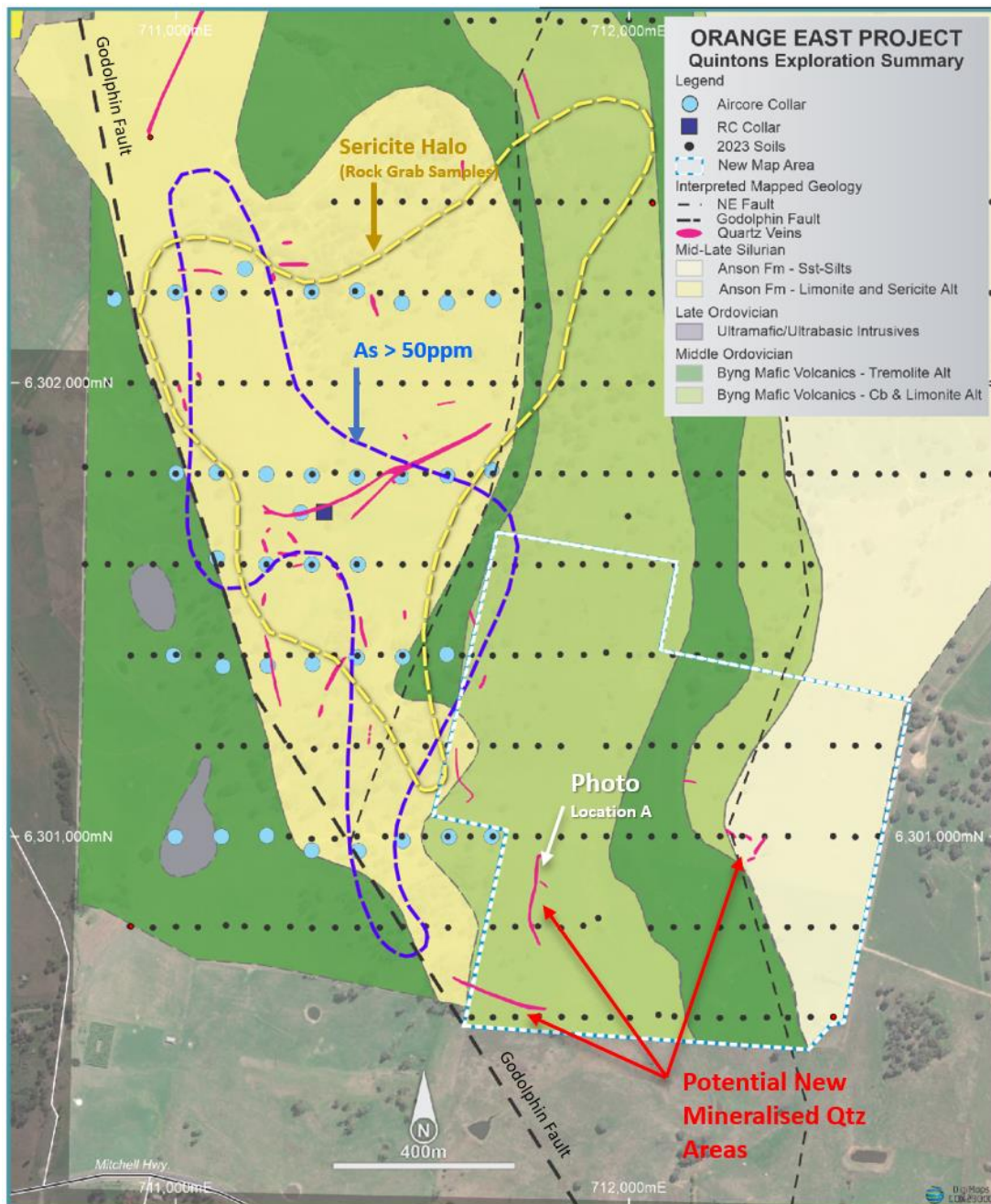


Figure 3 – Orange East Project with map extent shown on Figure 1 – Interpreted Mapped Geology Units and Quartz Veining, February-March 2023 completed Air-core and RC Drill Collars and 2023 50m x 200m soil sample locations underlying the interpreted Sericite Halo from 2012 Terraspec spectral analysis of outcrop rock chip samples, >50ppm As anomaly interpreted from 2012 wet chem assays of wide spaced 200m x 200m surface soil samples ** 2023 Drill hole and soil assay results pending – due 4-6 weeks)

All drill-hole and surface soil samples have been submitted for multi-element analysis and bottom-of-hole samples for spectral analysis, with results expected within the next 4-6 weeks. These developments are highly promising, and Cosmos looks forward to sharing the results with our stakeholders.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Limited.

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About Cosmos Exploration

Cosmos Exploration Limited (ASX: C1X) is an ASX listed International critical minerals company focussed on making world class discoveries at its highly prospective projects including; Corvette Far East Lithium Project in the James Bay region of Quebec, the Byro East Nickel-Copper-PGE Project located in Western Australia and Orange the East Gold Project located in New South Wales.

Corvette Far East is located along strike from the world class Corvette lithium project owned by Patriot Metals with historically mentioned lithium bearing pegmatites. It is considered highly prospective for giant lithium pegmatite discoveries.

Byro East was identified by RareX prior to the Julimar Discovery and has potential for mafic-ultramafic intrusion related nickel-copper and PGE mineralisation.

Orange East is an advanced exploration project located on the boundary between the Molong Arc and Hill End Trough within the Lachlan Fold Belt, a major mineral province, within a similar geological setting and along strike from the multi-million-ounce McPhillamys Gold Mine.

Competent Person Statement

This report's information related to Exploration Results is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr Kristian Hendricksen. Mr Hendricksen is an employee and shareholder of Cosmos Exploration Limited (Cosmos) and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Hendricksen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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. Accordingly, Mr Hendricksen consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases. The form and context of the announcement have not materially changed. This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Cosmos Exploration Ltd.

Table 1: Drill Hole Information Summary for Aircore and RC Drill Collars drilled in February-March 2023.

HoleID	Tenement	Hole_Type	Dip	Azi	EOH_Depth	E_MGA94z55	N_MGA94z55
23CX013	EL8807	AC	-90	0	15	710864	6302185
23CX014	EL8807	AC	-90	0	25	710999	6302199
23CX015	EL8807	AC	-90	0	40	711095	6302198
23CX016	EL8807	AC	-90	0	36	711152	6302252
23CX017	EL8807	AC	-90	0	22	711299	6302202
23CX018	EL8807	AC	-90	0	21	711400	6302204
23CX019	EL8807	AC	-90	0	25	711499	6302177
23CX020	EL8807	AC	-90	0	21	711598	6302178
23CX021	EL8807	AC	-90	0	39	711700	6302185
23CX034	EL8807	AC	-90	0	19	711001	6301801
23CX035	EL8807	AC	-90	0	34	711090	6301803
23CX036	EL8807	AC	-90	0	14	711200	6301799
23CX037	EL8807	AC	-90	0	27	711300	6301796
23CX038	EL8807	AC	-90	0	32	711399	6301793
23CX039	EL8807	AC	-90	0	34	711498	6301794
23CX040	EL8807	AC	-90	0	51	711599	6301796
23CX041	EL8807	AC	-90	0	9	711696	6301809
23CX045	EL8807	AC	-90	0	25	711091	6301614
23CX046	EL8807	AC	-90	0	32	711201	6301601
23CX047	EL8807	AC	-90	0	30	711302	6301600
23CX048	EL8807	AC	-90	0	49	711402	6301599
23CX053	EL8807	AC	-90	0	20	710995	6301399
23CX054	EL8807	AC	-90	0	45	711104	6301375
23CX055	EL8807	AC	-90	0	7	711203	6301377
23CX056	EL8807	AC	-90	0	30	711302	6301381
23CX057	EL8807	AC	-90	0	30	711399	6301395
23CX058	EL8807	AC	-90	0	22	711501	6301396
23CX059	EL8807	AC	-90	0	19	711598	6301402
23CX071	EL8807	AC	-90	0	18	710999	6300999
23CX072	EL8807	AC	-90	0	18	711101	6301000
23CX073	EL8807	AC	-90	0	16	711201	6301002
23CX074	EL8807	AC	-90	0	19	711300	6300969
23CX075	EL8807	AC	-90	0	24	711403	6300968
23CX076	EL8807	AC	-90	0	17	711501	6300991
23CX077	EL8807	AC	-90	0	26	711603	6300999
23CX078	EL8807	AC	-90	0	12	711697	6301000
23CX087	EL8807	RC	-60	240	51	711327	6301715
23CX088	EL8807	AC	-90	0	16	711276	6301714

Appendix 1 - JORC Tables Section 1 & 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Cosmos
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <p>2023 Geochemical surface samples were collected by Cosmos Exploration staff. Samples were collected on a nominal gridded pattern typically 50m sample spacing and 200m line spacing.</p> <p>Soils were collected by hand digging a 5-30cm pit with a pick/shovel and collecting approximately 2kg of bulk soil from beneath the A horizon in the B or C soil horizon. Samples were air dried then sieved to 1mm. Soil samples were collected in calico bags then placed into green sample bags to keep dry and secure during transport.</p> <p>Soil samples were submitted to ALS laboratories.</p> <p>No new assay results are reported in this release; however, it is intended that soil samples will be dried, pulverised (total prep) to produce a master pulp. From this master pulp, a 0.25g sub sample will be taken for multi-element analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. A 50g sub sample will be taken also taken for Au fire assay with ICP-AES finish.</p> <p>Aircore / RC</p> <p>Aircore (AC) drilling and RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the rig cyclone in green plastic sample bags and placed on the ground in sequential order. A 2-3kg sample was collected in a calico from each of the 1m sample intervals using a plastic PVC tube (“spear”). 700-800g was then poured from each of the 1m representative calico samples to make an approximately 3kg 4m composite calico sample in the ratio of one sample for every four metres. Where EOH depth did not allow a 4m composites to be made, a 1m sample or 2- and 3-meter composite was taken and recorded. The composite samples were then sent for analysis. The Competent Person considers the quality of the sampling to be fit for the purpose of early/reconnaissance exploration.</p> <p>No new assay results are reported in this release; however it is intended that soil samples will be dried, pulverised (total prep) to produce a master pulp. From this master pulp, a 0.25g sub sample will be taken for multi-element analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. A 50g sub sample will be taken also taken for Au fire assay with ICP-AES finish.</p>
	<p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>	<p>Sampling has been carried out under Cosmos protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</p>

	<p>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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>Samples were wet screened to -75 µm, filtered, dried and rolled to remove any residual lumps. Samples then were submitted for Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd and Mixed Acid Digest or Low-Level Mixed Acid Digest with ICP finish for 52 multi-elemental analysis</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>AC and RC drilling cited in this report was undertaken by BG Drilling using a Hanjin 8D multipurpose track mounted drill rig operating in Aircore and Reverse Circulation configuration. A track-mounted compressor was provided to supply high pressure auxiliary air where ground conditions warranted.</p> <p>Aircore (AC) drill holes used a face sampling bit and drilled to blade refusal. Aircore holes were 3.5" in diameter.</p> <p>Reverse Circulation Drill hole used an open hole hammer to drill a 4.5 inch diameter hole to a nominated depth.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sample recoveries were monitored in real-time by the presence of Cosmos personnel at the drill site. RC drill sample recovery is generally high with sample recoveries and quality recorded in the database by the logging geologist. Sample recoveries were monitored for consistent sample size for each metre. An estimated recovery was then applied to each metre and recorded. Estimates used the largest sample return as being 100% recovery then other bags proportioned accordingly.</p> <p>Appropriate measures were taken to maximise recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples, including efforts to keep the drill holes as dry as possible and using appropriate drill air pressures.</p> <p>Not applicable as no drilling results reported.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p>	<p>All drill holes are logged in their entirety. Qualitative descriptions of mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, lithology, colour and other features are recorded. A sample of every metre is permanently retained in chip trays for any follow-up logging. Logging is sufficient to support early exploration studies.</p> <p>Qualitative descriptions of mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, lithology, colour and other features are recorded. A sample of every metre is permanently retained in chip trays for any follow-up logging.</p>

	<p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, interval lengths and percentage abundance of mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, lithology, colour and other features are recorded</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p>	<p>NA - No core drilling was completed</p>
	<p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p>	<p>Aircore (AC) drilling and RC samples were collected as 1m samples from the rig cyclone in green plastic sample bags and placed on the ground in sequential order. A 2-3kg sample was collected in a calico from each of the 1m sample intervals using a plastic PVC tube (“spear”). 700-800g was then poured from each of the 1m representative calico samples to make a 4m composite calico sample weighing approximately 3kg. The 4m composite is in the ratio of one sample for every four metres. Where EOH depth did not allow a 4m composites to be made, a 1m sample or 2 and 3 meter composite was taken and recorded.</p> <p>The composite samples were then sent for analysis. The Competent Person considers the quality of the sampling to be fit for the purpose of early/reconnaissance exploration. Where a sample was wet, it was dried in the sun before composite samples were collected.</p> <p>Samples underwent sample preparation at ALS Perth following method PREP31: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize – samples were first weighed, then crushed to >70% of the sample passing 2 mm, then split using riffle splitter. A sample split of up to 250 g was then pulverized to >85 % of the sample passing -75 microns.</p> <p>No sample duplicates were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Soil Samples</p> <p>Field sampling consisted of collecting approximately 2kg bulk soil sample in a calico, dried in the sun then sieved down to 1mm discarding the coarser fraction. The sub 1mm sample was then returned to the calico sample bag and submitted to ALS for multi-element analysis.</p>
	<p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p>	<p>The sample type, size, fraction and analysis methodology and sample preparation/analysis are considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.</p>
	<p>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p>	<p>Cosmos QC procedures for soil sampling involve the insertion of certified reference material (CRM) on a 1:50 ratio into the sampling sequence. Cosmos contracts with laboratories involve the insertion of additional CRMs, blanks and repeats.</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>Recoveries are recorded for air drilling which can be used to monitor the consistency of metre sampling of the drill crew with consistent recoveries indicating equal 1m intervals off the cyclone are being sampled. A sample value is also fitted to the cyclone and closed when 1m green sample bags are interchanged to avoid sample loss. AC and RC drilling utilise rods that allow the sample to flow up the inner tube of the rod from the bit face to limit any external contamination with the wall rock. The cyclone is checked and cleaned after every 3m rod change to avoid build of sample in the cyclone and sample contamination. When sub sampling a spear was used to avoid bias sampling when collecting 1m calico subsamples. No field duplicates were taken.</p> <p>Soil samples were practicable were collected beneath the organic rich A soil horizon. Qualitative descriptions were recorded (sample depth, soil horizon, colour, landform, moisture, size fraction) to monitor the consistency of sample collection as per procedure and determine if the sample is representative of the area. No soil sample duplicates were taken.</p>
	<p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>Aircore and Reverse Circulation composite samples of approximately 3kg are considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance type exploration drilling.</p> <p>Sample sizes of 300g to 1kg for soil samples are considered appropriate for this technique</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The 250um soil samples were submitted to BV laboratories in B38 geochem bags weighing approximately 300g.</p> <p>Samples were analysed using FA003 - 40g Lead collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS for Au (1ppb) Pt (1ppb) Pd (1ppb) & MA111/112 Low Level Mixed Acid Digest - 52 Elements determined by ICP-AES & ICP-MS</p> <p>Samples were wet screened to -75 µm, filtered, dried and rolled to remove any residual lumps. Samples then were submitted for Au, Pt, and Pd determined by fire assay fire assay with ICPMS. 52 elements were determined by four acid “near total” digest on 0.25g of sample with analysis by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. This method is considered total for Au, Pt and Pd and near total for 52 elements.</p> <p>No tools of this nature were used</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>Standards were submitted in the sample order at an approximate rate of 1 :20. The laboratory conducts its own checks which are also monitored. The Competent Person considers the QAQC procedures in place to be acceptable and fit for purpose.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, repeats as part of the inhouse procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, are inserted blindly and randomly. Review of repeat analysis for elements of interest particularly Au-Pt-Pd-Ni-Cr-Cu are completed</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>No drilling results were reported</p> <p>No twinned holes were drilled.</p> <p>Aircore/RC and Geochemical sample metadata were recorded in field books. Field data is entered into Excel spreadsheets daily and sent to Cosmos Geology Manager to be verified. Once verified data is sent to an independent database geologist and entered into the Company's geochemical database. Coordinates of drillhole collars and soil sample locations are saved onto a Garmin 65s GPS with an accuracy +- 1.8m.</p> <p>No assay data has been adjusted.</p>
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Coordinates of drillhole collars and soil sample locations have been collected using a Garmin 65s GPS with an accuracy +- 1.8m. No downhole survey equipment was used.</p> <p>The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator.</p> <p>The tenement package exhibits undulating relief with rolling hills. Elevation data is applied to drill collars and sample locations by draping points over the state SRTM Digital Terrane Model (DTM) with pixel sizes of 30m</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Samples were collected on a gridded pattern, either on a 320m line or 160m line spacing with samples collected at 80m.</p> <p>Drilling to date has been reconnaissance in nature. The spacing for drilling was completed nominally on a 100m drill spacing and 400m line spacing. No drill assays have been received to make any conclusions as to the context, size, or extent of the mineralisation. Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to allow the estimation of mineral resources.</p>

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drillhole samples were composited to 4m intervals were applicable. No compositing has been applied to geochemical sampling.
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.	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness', orientation and geometry not known and whether the orientation of the sampling achieved unbiased sampling of possible structures; however, it is considered unlikely by the Competent Person. No drilling assay results were reported. It is not known if the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has introduced a sampling bias; however, it is considered unlikely by the Competent Person.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample chain of custody is managed by Cosmos Exploration. Samples were collected and taken immediately offsite and stored in secure locked facility before transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Orange East Project currently comprises 3 granted exploration licences: EL8442 - held in joint venture by Cosmos Exploration Ltd (75%) and RareX Ltd (25%) EL8807 - held in joint venture by Cosmos Exploration Ltd (80%) and Gold & Copper Pty Ltd (20%) EL6378 (now EL9482) - held in joint venture by Cosmos Exploration Ltd (80%) and Gold & Copper Pty Ltd (20%) No Native Title Claim has been lodged over the area. The Victoria State Forest covers a portion in the SE of EL8807. All tenements are in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining. All tenements are in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining outside of the state forests.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Orange East Project has been subject to exploration by numerous previous explorers. Exploration work on has included diamond, RC and Air Core drilling, ground IP surveys, soil sampling, geological interpretation and other geophysics (magnetics, gravity).

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Orange East Project lies within the Lachlan Fold belt in NSW. The tenements contain extensions of highly prospective Anson formation (host to McPhillamys) and Ordovician aged rocks prospective for Cu-Au Porphyry Style mineralisation (e.g., world-class Cadia Deposit), McPhillamys style orogenic gold and VHMS style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to body of text. RL is excluded from the data until an update is completed against the SRTM DTM elevation model.</p> <p>Excluded information is not considered material</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No weighting has been applied.</p> <p>No aggregated results are reported</p> <p>No metal equivalent values are reported.</p>
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	No drilling results were reported

	(eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	g 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 relevant exploration data is reported.
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.	All relevant exploration data is reported
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Planned future work at the Orange East Project includes soil sampling, RC/ diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.