Drilling Commences Testing Cundumbul Project

19.05.2021 | CNW

- First pass drilling commenced by Sultan Resources Ltd ("Sultan") within 300 metres of the license boundary of Ki
- The Big Hill target has been described by Sultan as "the standout, undrilled porphyry gold copper target in the cer
- The Big Hill magnetic complex is approximately 5km long by 2.5km wide situated within both the Sultan and Kinco
- Kincora operated drilling programs are ongoing at the Trundle and Nyngan copper gold projects with preparations

MELBOURNE, May 19, 2021 - Kincora Copper Ltd. (the "Company", "Kincora") (TSXV: KCC) (ASX: KCC) notes that S

Sultan states that the Big Hill target displays coincident and complimentary magnetic and Induced Polarisation ("IP") re

The Big Hill magnetic complex is approximately 5km long by 2.5km wide situated within both the Sultan and Kincora lic

Sam Spring, President & CEO, commented: "Since Sultan secured its portfolio in the Lachlan Fold Belt in March 2020 i

Sultan's exploration approach and common large-scale magnetic complex target, of which up to 40% potentially sits on

With our drilling ongoing at Trundle and Nyngan copper gold porphyry projects, and preparations to commence drilling

[1] Refer to Sultan Resources press release April 29th, 2021 "Big Hill IP results define 'classic' East Lachlan porphyry Au-Cu priority drill target"

[2] Refer to Sultan Resources press release May 18th, 2021 "Maiden drill programme at priority Big Hill porphyry Au-Cu target commences"

Figure 1: Key Lachlan Fold Belt players and junior explorers - Kincora projects with near term drilling news flow highligh
Central West, New South Wales, Australia
(View PDF)

Figure 2: Sultan has identified three targets on the license boundary with Kincora's Cundumbul license, including Big H
Air magnetics of the larger Big Hill magnetic complex across neighbouring licenses and geochemical footprint identified
Kincora: Cundumbul (EL6661 - outlined in black); &, Sultan: Star Plateau (EL8735 - outlined in white)
(View PDF)

Figure 3: Plan view of Big Hill target, including the 3 initial first phase drill holes (3 x 400m deep holes for 1200m) with c
(View PDF)

Figure 4: Kincora project drilling timelines and upcoming catalysts
One rig remains operational at the Trundle project with another recently mobilised to the Nyngan project ahead of the c
The first phase 3-hole program recently commenced by Sultan is testing a common magnetic complex to Kincora's Cur
(View PDF)

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Kincora Copper Ltd. (ARBN 45 457 763)

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information regarding Kincora contained herein may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning o
are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. The information contained herein is stated as of the

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TS

Qualified Person
The scientific and technical information in this news release was prepared in accordance with the standards of the Can

JORC Competent Person Statement
Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been reviewed an

Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy a

The review and verification process for the information disclosed herein for the Cundumbul project has included the rec

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Sampling techniques	● Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random c ● Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample repre ● Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Mate ● In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this
Drilling techniques	● Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,
Drill sample recovery	● Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample re ● Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure re ● Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and
Logging	● Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and ● Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core ● The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all ● If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. a ● For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness ● Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stag ● Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representativ ● Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of th

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	● The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and ● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instrum ● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards
Verification of sampling and assaying	● The verification of significant intersections by either indepen ● The use of twinned holes. ● Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data ● Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	● Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (co ● Specification of the grid system used. ● Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	● Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ● Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to est ● Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sam ● If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the ori
Sample security	● The measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	● The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	● Type, reference name/number, location and ow ● The security of the tenure held at the time of re
Exploration done by other parties	● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration b
Geology	● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mi
Drill hole Information	● A summary of all information material to the un ● easting and northing of the drill hole collar ● elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation abo ● dip and azimuth of the hole ● down hole length and interception depth ● hole length. ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on
Data aggregation methods	● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting ave ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short l ● The assumptions used for any reporting of met
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● These relationships are particularly important in ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respe ● If it is not known and only the down hole length
Diagrams	● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) an

Balanced reporting	● Where comprehensive reporting of all Explorati
Other substantive exploration data	● Other exploration data, if meaningful and mate
Further work	● The nature and scale of planned further work (e ● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of poss

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