Significant gold-bearing intervals at Trundle Park

17.08.2021 | CNW

- Assay results for hole TRDD022 at the Trundle Park prospect return significant broad mineralized intervals, strong
- - 162m @ 0.24 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 670m, including:
  - 46m @ 0.54 g/t gold and 0.08% copper from 684m, and
  - 18m @ 0.75 g/t gold and 0.09% copper from 712m
- Mineral tenor, particularly gold, and interpreted alteration akin to proximal setting to the gold rich, high grade copp
- Results provide the greatest "proof of concept" support to date for Trundle Park to host a potential series of porph
- Scissor hole following up TRDD022 commenced, targeting the interpreted core of the porphyry system.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17, 2021 - Kincora Copper Ltd. (the Company, Kincora) (TSXV: KCC) (ASX: KCC) is pleased to re

John Holliday, Technical Committee chair, and Peter Leaman, VP of Exploration, noted:

"The wide interval of gold and alteration in TRDD022, and the extensive strike (over 500m) of near surface skarn miner

TRDD022 is highly encouraging in that we are potentially very close to our porphyry target. A follow up hole is drilling to

Detailed geological logging of TRDD022 has taken place and noted that the better mineralized zones exhibit interpreted

Two rigs remain operational, one currently drilling a scissor hole to TRDD022 at the Trundle Park prospect at Trundle, a

Figure 1: Kincora is currently drilling the Trundle and Fairholme projects

- Favourable locations of the key porphyry belts of the Macquarie Arc
- Demonstrate potential hallmarks of neighbouring world-class deposits

Figure 2: Trundle is the only brownfield porphyry project held by a listed junior in the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) located wi

- Large geochemical footprints with a cluster of concealed intrusive deposits at Northparkes

[1] Bespoke March 2020 report by Richard Schodde, MinEx Consulting, for Kincora

Trundle Park prospect

Kincora's drilling at Trundle Park has focused on simultaneously testing both the near surface skarn mineralization and

Improved geological understanding has provided the confidence and vectors to drill to comparable depths to where the

TRDD022 followed up several previous holes that returned potassic alteration with anomalous gold mineralisation, and

Figure 3: TRDD022 provides the greatest "proof of concept" support to date for Trundle Park hosting a potential series
Working Leapfrog model (section LHS & plan view RHS): initial follow up hole to TRDD022, TRDD026 commenced tes

Assay results have been returned for TRDD022 with significant broad mineralized intervals including 162m @ 0.25 g/t g

Detailed geological logging has taken place and noted that the better mineralized zones exhibit generally centimeter sc

Figure 4: Mineral tenor and interpreted alteration akin to a proximal setting to the gold rich, high grade-copper Cadia-Ri

- Similar exploration approach, geological vectors and target as Cadia-Ridgeway

The encouraging mineralization and lithology in TRDD022 is coincident with intense red alteration, interpreted to be rep

Brecciated monzodiorite with monzonite fingers with strongly developed and variable interpreted outer potassic alteratio

The immediate focus of drilling at Trundle Park is the recently commenced TRDD026, the initial diamond drill 'scissor' h

Table 1: Trundle Park target hole TRDD022 - Significant broad mineralized intervals

Porphyry gold and copper intercepts are calculated using a lower cut of 0.10g/t and 0.05% respectively.

Internal dilution is below cut off; and, * Dilutions related with Core loss

Figure 7: Examples of the rock types in hole TRDD022, Trundle Park prospect

(a) Monzonite finger (red-orange) intruding monzodiorite at 700m: 2m @ 0.42g/t gold, 0.12% copper and 3ppm molybd

(b) Monzonite fingers (red-orange) intruding monzodiorite and silicified volcanoclastic rocks at 717.7m, in an interval wi

(c) Monzonite dyke network (red-orange) cutting monzodiorite (grey) with pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite and interpr

(d) LHS: Monzodiorite (grey) cut by monzonite (red-orange) in an interval with: 2m @ 0.91g/t gold, 0.12% copper & 19p

(e) Disseminated chalcopyrite around pyrite at 728.8m: 2m @ 1.03g/t gold, 0.15% copper & 15ppm molybdenum

Photos of selected intervals which are not representative of the mineralization hosted on the whole property or Trundle

COVID-19 update

Kincora continues to closely monitor the development of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the evolving circumstan

The Company's COVID-19 safety and management plan continues to be updated as needed to modify how our contrac

Two rigs remain operational, one currently drilling a scissor hole to TRDD022 at the Trundle Park prospect at the Trund

Corporate update video

Kincora's President and CEO, Sam Spring, recently spoke to the Assay TV to provide an update on exploration activitie

This interview is available at: https://www.theassay.com/the-assay-tv/the-assay-tv-sam-spring-president-ceo-kincora-co

Trundle Project background
The Trundle Project includes one single license covering 167km^2 and was secured by Kincora in the March 2020 agree

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Kincora Copper Ltd. (ARBN 645 457 763)

Table 3: Trundle project - Collar Information

For further details, including QAQC procedures, please refer to the following press releases:

1. July 6, 2020 - Kincora announces high-grade gold-copper results from first hole at Trundle
2. July 23, 2020 - Kincora reports further strong encouragement at Trundle
3. September 3, 2020 - Kincora provides update on expanded drilling program at Trundle
4. November 30, 2020 - Kincora intersects broad mineralized zones at Trundle
5. January 20, 2021 - Kincora intersects further shallow mineralization at Trundle
6. March 2021 - Independent Technical Report for the ASX prospectus
7. April 22, 2021 - Exploration Update
8. July 8, 2021 - Exploration portfolio drilling update

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information regarding Kincora contained herein may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements may include estimates, plans, expectations, opinions, forecasts, projections, guidance or other statements that are not statements of fact. Although Kincora believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Kincora cautions that actual performance will be affected by a number of factors, most of which are beyond its control, and that future events and results may vary substantially from what Kincora currently foresees. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration results, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. The information contained herein is stated as of the current date and is subject to change after that date. Kincora does not assume the obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) or the Australian Securities Exchange accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Drilling, Assaying, Logging and QA/QC Procedures

Sampling and QA/QC procedures are carried out by Kincora Copper Ltd., and its contractors, using the Company's protocols as per industry best practise.

All samples have been assayed at ALS Minerals Laboratories, delivered to Orange, NSW, Australia. In addition to internal checks by ALS, the Company incorporates a QA/QC sample protocol utilizing prepared standards and blanks for 5% of all assayed samples.

Diamond drilling was undertaken by DrillIt Consulting Pty Ltd, from Parkes, under the supervision of our field geologists. All drill core was logged to best industry standard by well-trained geologists and Kincora's drill core sampling protocol consisted a collection of samples over all of the logged core.

Sample interval selection was based on geological controls or mineralization or metre intervals, and/or guidance from the Technical Committee provided subsequent to daily drill and logging reports. Sample intervals are cut by the Company and delivered by the Company direct to ALS.

All reported assay results are performed by ALS and widths reported are drill core lengths. There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralized domains and determine the relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths.

True widths are not known at this stage.

Significant mineralised intervals for drilling at the Trundle project are reported based upon two different cut off grade criteria:

- Interpreted near surface skarn gold and copper intercepts are calculated using a lower cut of 0.20g/t and 0.10% r
- Porphyry intrusion system gold and copper intercepts are calculated using a lower cut of 0.10g/t and 0.05% respe

Significant mineralised intervals are reported with dilution on the basis of:

- Internal dilution is below the aforementioned respective cut off's; and,
- Dilutions related with core loss as flagged by a "*".

The following assay techniques have been adopted for drilling at the Trundle project:

- Gold: Au-AA24 (Fire assay), reported.
- Multiple elements: ME-ICP61 (4 acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis for 33 elements) and ME-MS61 (4 acid dig
- Copper oxides and selected intervals with native copper: ME-ICP44 (Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES analysis
- Assay results >10g/t gold and/or 1% copper are re-assayed.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information in this news release was prepared in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and was reviewed, verified and compiled by Kincora's geological staff under the supervision of Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), Exploration Manager Australia, who is the Qualified Persons for the purpose of NI 43-101.

JORC Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Paul Cromie, a Qualified Person under the definition established by JORC and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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'.

Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), is Exploration Manager Australia for the Company.

Mr. Paul Cromie consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The review and verification process for the information disclosed herein for the Trundle, Fairholme and Nyngan projects have included the receipt of all material exploration data, results and sampling procedures of previous operators and review of such information by Kincora's geological staff using standard verification procedures.

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

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