



Thick High Grade Copper Gold Intersection of **71m @ 0.95% CuEq** in Hole 24 Extends Mineralisation at Mt Cannindah Beyond Resource

*Within A Larger Significant Zone of **274m @ 0.49% CuEq***

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- First hole from the recently commenced drilling program at the Mt Cannindah Copper Gold Project has returned an outstanding intersection of:
 - **71m @ 0.95% CuEq*** comprising 0.75% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag from 127m including **20m @ 1.1%Cu** and 0.28g/t Au from 132m
- The intersection is within a significant larger mineralised zone of:
 - **274m @ 0.49% CuEq** comprising 0.35% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 82m to 356m
- High grade gold was also intersected in parts of the hole
 - **1m @ 31.07 g/t Au** from 464m to 465m
 - **1m @ 5.14 g/t Au**, 0.15% Cu, 18.3 g/t Ag, from 338m
- The intersection in hole 24 highlights the excellent continuity of the copper mineralisation at the Mt Cannindah deposit and extends mineralisation beyond the Resource also filling the data gap between the excellent results in holes 13 and 19 reported below.
- Diamond drilling continues at the Project with the third hole for 2025 completed yesterday and the fourth hole (hole 27) to commence shortly, assays are pending
- Drilling is now testing major IP anomalies proximal to the existing 14.5Mt @ 1.09 CuEq MRE

Cannindah Resources is pleased to announce an outstanding assay result from the first hole in its recently commenced drilling program to test extensions to the existing Mineral Resource as well as testing some significant IP anomalies adjacent to the Resource.

Hole CAE2024 intersected a significant **71m @ 0.95% CuEq** from 127m, within a very large and broad zone of **274m @ 0.49% CuEq**. The hole also returned some high grade gold including 1m @ 31.07 g/t Au from 464m

Cannindah Resources Managing Director Mr Tom Pickett said *“These outstanding results further demonstrate the continuity of the high grade zone and support the clear upside potential of the Cannindah Mineral System given that only 15% of the total surface area of the system hosts the 158,000t Cu equivalent that currently makes up the 14.5Mt Cannindah Mineral Resource. Future work will continue to focus on the extensions and upside of the Cannindah breccia, the high grade gold zones, along with a reinterpretation of the many remaining prospects that comprise the remainder of the substantial Cannindah Mineral System. We are pleased to have now completed the third hole for this year. We look forward to moving the rig to start drilling towards the large exciting prospect known as the south west IP anomaly.”*

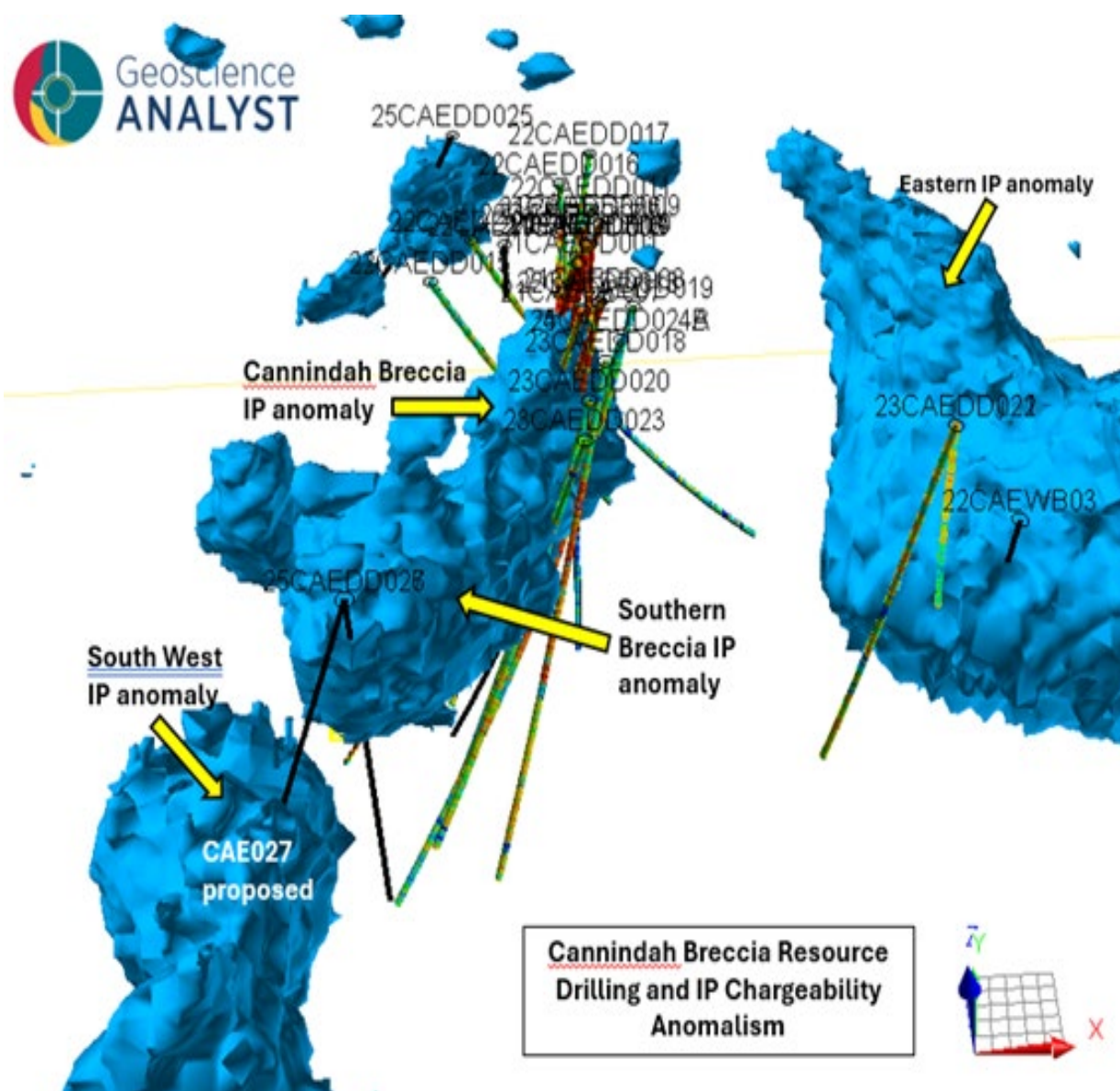


Figure 4. Cannindah Breccia IP Anomaly with resource drilling, southern breccia IP anomaly, and South West IP anomaly with proposed next hole referred to above.

These results demonstrate continuity of the breccia mineralisation and further indicate the potential development of shallow plunging higher grade zones or shoots internal to the enveloping Cu Au mineralised material. Furthermore the continual development of high grade gold results in most drill holes completed to date provides further encouragement. This hole extends beyond the known resource area and is outside the current resource block model from 278m, and potentially provides an increase in grade within the area of the resource that it has filled where there was a data gap between the excellent results of previous holes 13 and 19 reported on page 9 below.



High grade chalcopryrite infill in hornfels breccia. CAE Hole 24, 83m . 2m interval 82m-84m : 3.04% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 102.9 g/t Ag, 4.11% S (2m @ 4.0% CuEq).



Infill polymict hydrothermal breccia ,dominated by clasts of hornfels with some altered porphyry, with chalcopryrite (golden) , pyrite (brassy), white calcite, quartz. rock-flour infill. CAE Hole 24, 282.3m. 2m interval 281m-283m : 0.83% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, 7.7 g/t Ag, 3.54% S. (2m @ 1.00% CuEq)

* Copper Equivalent calculation is based on metal prices using 30 day average prices in USD for Q4 2021. Further details are provided in the calculation table at page 21 of the text and in the JORC Table 1 at p-45

Infill polymict hydrothermal breccia ,dominated by hornfels clasts, with chalcopryite (golden) , pyrite (brassy), quartz infill. , some altered porphyry. CAE Hole 24, 142.5m. 4m interval 141m-145m : 1.42% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 12.8 g/t Ag, 4.34% S. (4m @ 1.84% CuEq).



Infill polymict hydrothermal breccia ,dominated by hornfels clasts, with chalcopryite (golden) , pyrite (brassy), quartz calcite, rock-flour infill. CAE Hole 24, 172.5m. 8m interval 170m-178m : 0.98% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, 11.2 g/t Ag, 4.25% S. (8m @ 1.23% CuEq).



Infill polymict hydrothermal breccia , hornfels & porphyry clasts, with chalcopryite (golden) , pyrite (brassy), quartz calcite, rock-flour infill. CAE Hole 24, 210.5m. 1m interval 210m-211m : 0.60% Cu, 0.20 g/t Au, 7.9 g/t Ag, 7.68% S. (1m @ 0.78% CuEq).



Infill polymict hydrothermal breccia ,dominated by hornfels clasts, with chalcopryite (golden) , pyrite (brassy), quartz calcite, rock-flour infill. CAE Hole 24, 215.5m. 5m interval 212m-217m : 0.35% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag, 2.80% S. (5m @ 0.42% CuEq*).



Mount Cannindah Project Location



Fig 1. Location of Mt Cannindah Project in Central Queensland.

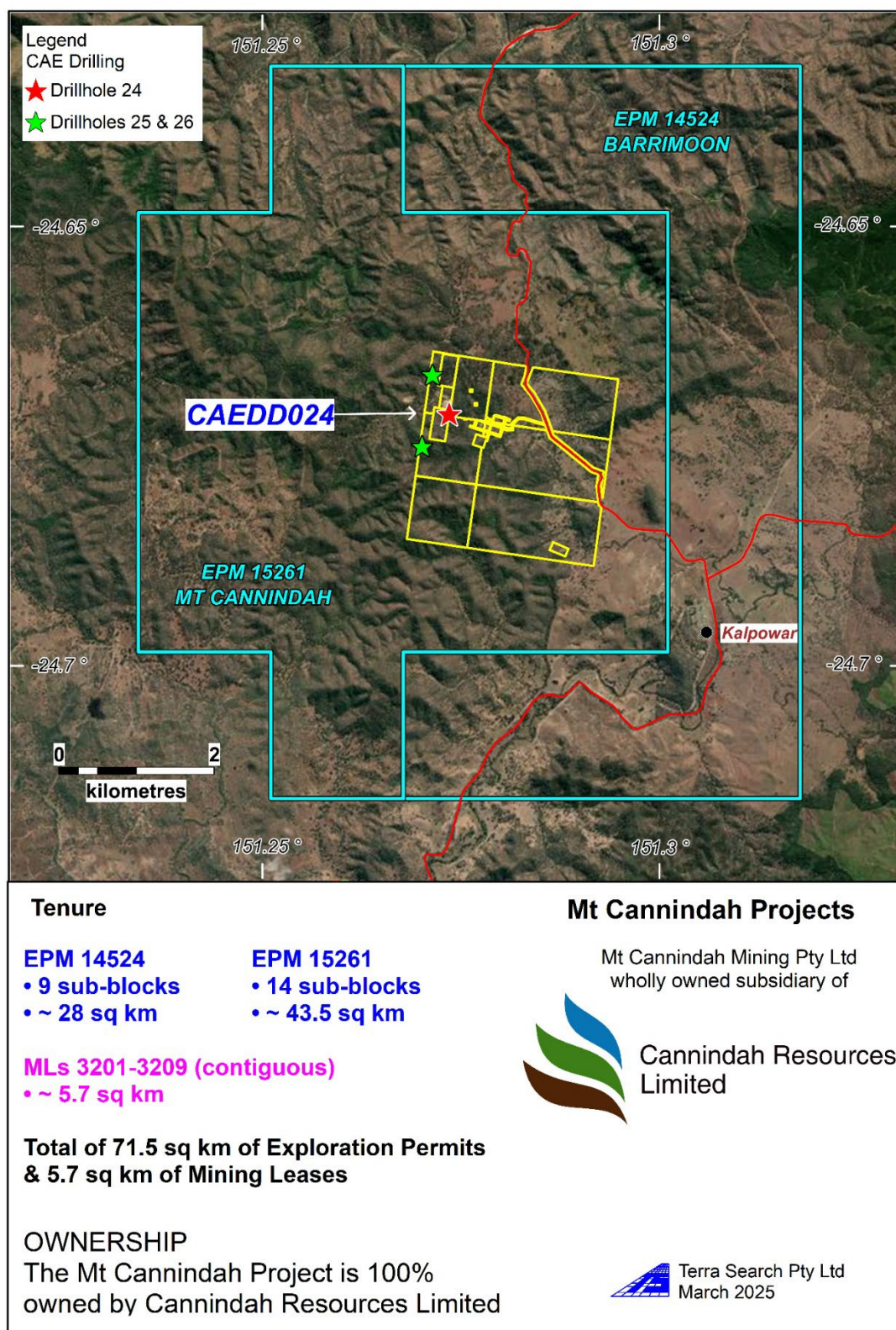


Fig 2. Mt Cannindah Project Tenure

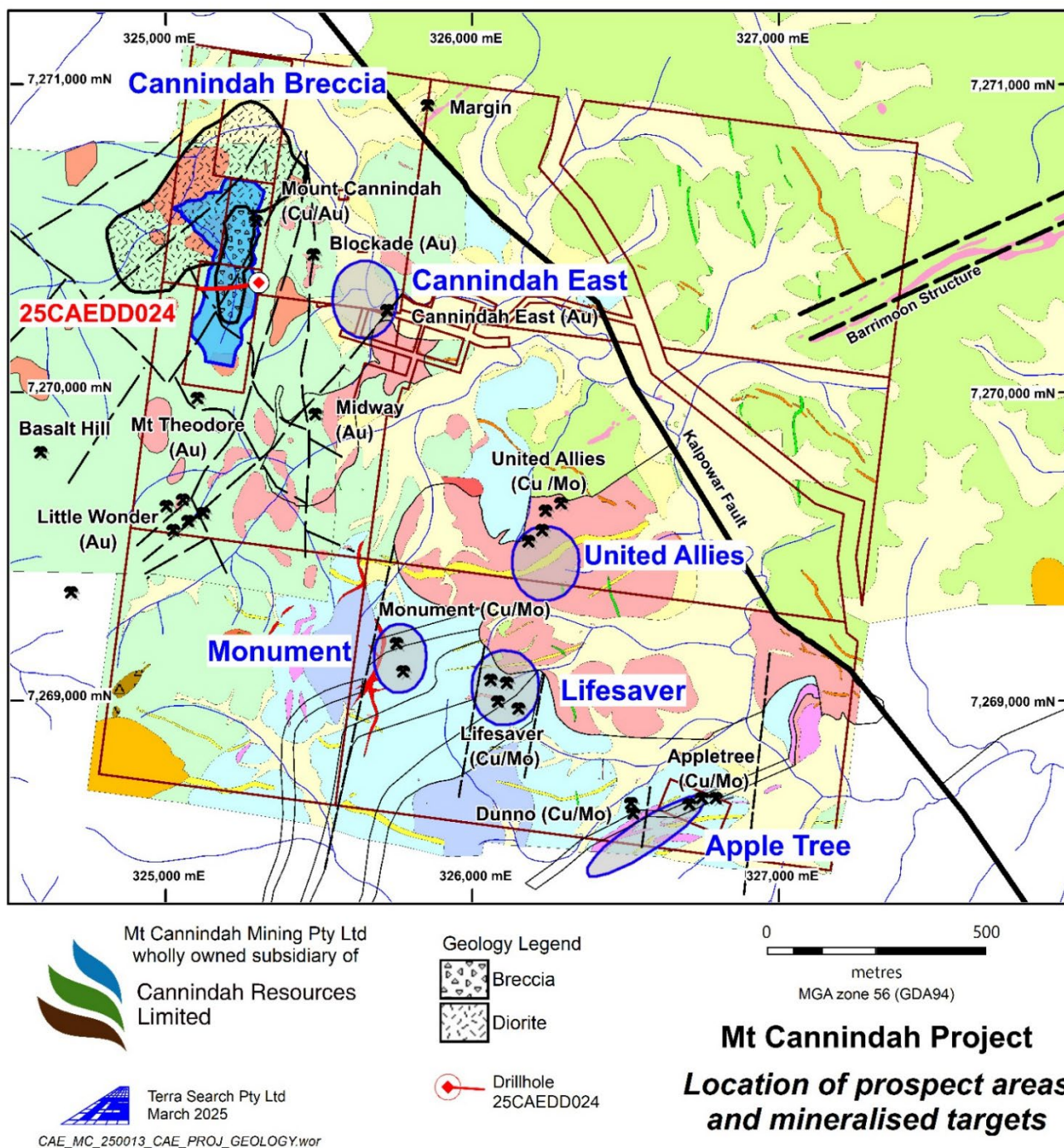


Fig 3. Mt Cannindah project Location of prospect areas , mineralised targets. Drill delineated boundaries of outcropping Cannindah Diorite and breccia, as well as projected outline of CAE's 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate : 14.5Mt @ 1.09% copper equivalent (0.72% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag) are shown for the Cannindah Breccia area.(see CAE ASX Announcement 3/7/2024)



Cannindah Resources Limited (ASX: CAE) is currently completing a diamond drilling program at the Mt Cannindah, copper gold silver project south of Gladstone near Monto in central Queensland (Figs 1 to 3).

On 3 July 2024 Cannindah Resources Limited announced a significant upgrade of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Mt Cannindah project. The MRE was prepared by independent resource specialists H&S Consultants. The upgraded MRE for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au deposit reported in the H&SC study is shown in the tables below:

Category	Mt	Cu%	Au gpt	Ag ppm	CuEq%	Density t/m3
Measured	7.1	0.77	0.41	15.4	1.15	2.77
Indicated	5.7	0.67	0.39	12.2	1.00	2.79
Inferred	1.7	0.70	0.58	12.0	1.15	2.78
Total	14.5	0.72	0.42	13.7	1.09	2.77

Category	Cu Kt	Au Kozs	Ag Mozs
Measured	54.7	93.4	3.5
Indicated	38.1	71.9	2.2
Inferred	11.9	32.0	0.7
Total	104.8	197.3	6.4

(minor rounding errors)

Source: H&SC "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au/Ag Deposit SE Queensland" (June 2024)
p9 Refer ASX Announcement 3 July 2024

The Cannindah Mineral System is defined as an ovate 2km by 2km area of coincident anomalous Cu Au Mo geochemistry within which numerous prospects identified to date include styles of mineralisation suggestive of porphyry Cu Au systems including skarns, stockworks and hydrothermal breccias. Previous exploration including IP, geological mapping and drilling further support the footprint and metal association of this system.

The Cannindah Breccia is a 600m strike by up to 100m wide, 350m deep steep westerly dipping hydrothermal breccia. Alteration is defined predominantly by sericite carbonate quartz and/or chlorite. Minor sphalerite is also observed. High grade Au associated with later argillic altered intermediate dykes overprints the main breccia phase and has a strong Bi Sb Pb association. This geochemical and alteration signature is typically associated with and peripheral to porphyry intrusive centres.

Laboratory results in CAE hole # 24 confirm a significant zone of copper, gold and silver bearing hydrothermal breccia within a drilling gap between previously reported CAE hole # 13 (CAE ASX Announcement 30/9/2022) and CAE hole # 19 (CAE ASX Announcement 28/9/2023) referred to below.



CAE Hole # 24 intersected

- **274m @ 0.49% Copper Equivalent* comprising 0.35% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 82m to 356m including**
- **8m @ 1.24% CuEq comprising 0.94% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 31.4 g/t Ag from 82m to 90m,**
- **71m @ 0.95% CuEq comprising 0.75% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag from 127m to 198m**
- **1m @ 5.14 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu, 18.3 g/t Ag, from 338m to 339m**
- **1m @ 31.07 g/t Au from 464m to 465m**

CAE Hole # 13 drilled south west (211° mag bearing) returned two significant Cu-Au-Ag intersections of :

- An upper breccia zone of 104m @ 1.0% CuEq 36m-140m (0.63% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au 14.1 g/t Ag)
- A lower breccia zone of 108m @ 1.01% CuEq 229m-337m (0.57% Cu, 0.58 g/t Au 9.8 g/t Ag)
- The lower zone includes 15m @ 2.78 g/t Au (314m to 329m).

CAE Hole # 19 drilled south west (216° mag bearing), returned a wide intercept of hydrothermal infill breccia :

- 278m @ 0.62% CuEq 126m-404m (0.43% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 7.4 g/t Ag) including
- 108m @ 0.92% CuEq 158m-266m (0.67% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, 9.5 g/t Ag)

The results reported in CAE Hole # 24 are comparable in length and tenor to the previously reported results in CAE Hole # 13 and CAE Hole # 19 importantly including the high grade zones. The results demonstrate mineralisation continuity and reinforce the concept of higher grade zones (ore shoots) internal to the lower grade material.

These intersections occur at the southern end of the Cannindah Breccia Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) where there is a lower density of drilling compared to the northern section . CAE reported this MRE in CAE ASX Announcement 3/7/2024 containing an estimated 14.5Mt @ 1.09% copper equivalent (0.72% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag).

The collar of **CAE Hole # 24** reported here is respectively 75m and 50m to the south of the collars of CAE holes # 13 and 19, and is drilling more in a westerly direction at a magnetic bearing of 246°. and an inclination at the drill collar of -70 degrees. It occurs 50m north of the collar of CAE Hole #18. Fig 4 (Cu) ,Fig 5 (Au) , Fig 6 (Ag) are plan views showing the distribution of Cu, Au, Ag respectively in CAE Hole # 24 in relation to the other CAE holes in the Mt Cannindah Breccia area. Hole # 24 is targeting mineralised breccia in the 75m to 100m (downhole) gap between holes #13 & 19 and also probing outside of the resource area to the west for high grade gold zones that may extend to the north west from Hole # 18. CAE Hole # 24 is also targeting a gold zone extending to the south east from a high grade Au structure intersected in Hole # 7 (1m @ 81.6 g/t Au , 107 g/t Au 450m-451m – see ASX Announcement Feb 21,2022).

Fig 7 is a cross section showing simplified geology over the trace of Hole # 24 traverses. Figs 8 to 10 are cross sections which respectively plot downhole Cu, Au,Ag. Figs 11 to 14 illustrate aspects of the mineralised copper rich breccias. Appendix 1 is a summary geology log whilst Appendix 2 shows Cu,Au,Ag,S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 0m-510.7m.

Similar geology is noted to other CAE holes in the area (eg Holes 13,18,19) . CAE Hole #24 collared in flinty and fractured hornfels, which is cut by an extensive vein fracture network. Immediately uphole of the hydrothermal breccia , the hornfelsed siltstone becomes bleached with strong sericite alteration and heavily veined. Prominent sheeted veins of quartz ankerite pyrite chalcopyrite and molybdenite are noted in the interval 77m-81m – see Fig 11. In the zone 82 to 84m the hornfels starts to break up and become brecciated contains chunky chalcopyrite infill (Fig 12). From 83.86m, the lithology is clearly hydrothermal sulphidic infill breccia. This breccia is clast supported, dominated by angular blocks and fragments of hornfels, with some porphyry clasts , and prominent infill of calcite, quartz , pyrite and chalcopyrite. (illustrated in the core photos in this report showing infill breccia at 83m, 142.5m, 172.5m, 210.5m, 215.5m, 282.3m and located in the Core Orienting Frame in down hole , in-situ, position at 83.3m (Fig 12). Minor post mineral andesite dykes of various orientations cut the breccia.

In a similar fashion to the other CAE diamond holes in this area , hornfels clasts are often slab , shingle or splinter-like with their long axes aligned normal to the drill core axis (eg Fig in Core Oriented Frame). Even though the bounding footwall and hanging wall attitude of the Cannindah



Breccia has the broad geometry of a north north east trending, west dipping (100m plus wide) sheet, CAE holes drilled from the east, clearly show that they are drilling the long axis of the breccia body, with breccia matrix infill mineralization generally developed parallel to the alignment of the clast, ie. normal to the core axis. This is exemplified by structural measurements of aligned clasts in CAE Hole # 24, see Fig 13. .

Alteration within the hornfels and breccia clasts is dominantly sericite from 77m to 232m, chlorite becomes more evident as both infill and as an alteration mineral effecting chloritized rock flour which is present 232m-337m. Higher copper grades are prominent in the carbonate-quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite infill sections 83m-196m where sericite is the dominant alteration, chalcopyrite here is often in the 2%-3% range.

In the section 207m-299m, where chlorite is more prominent, chalcopyrite, whilst still present is more often in the 0.5% to 1% range. Notwithstanding that breccia is present pretty well to the bottom of CAE Hole # 24, there is generally a lower clast to matrix ratio ie. less infill than upper sections. Although there are sections where pyrite is quite significant (3%-5%), chalcopyrite is intermittently present throughout, but generally trace to only 0.1%. Sericite is the dominant alteration in the lower clast supported breccias, quartz and carbonate infill are also present but have dropped off compared to the upper copper rich breccia.

The breccia is cut by phenocryst rich, crowded porphyry which is interpreted to be of original diorite to monzonite/latite composition. These are strongly sericite altered and often have disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. They are interpreted to being very closely associated with the main copper bearing breccias as syn-mineralization intrusives.

Thin late mineral dykes cut the lower breccia sections, these are trachyandesite in composition and are often argillised. Sulphide content can build up to semi-massive levels either side of dykes and these have been associated with high grade gold. In the case of CAE Hole # 24 these high sulphide zones returned 1m @ 5.14 g/t Au from a sulphidic zone adjacent to a trachyandesite dyke 338m to 339m; (see Fig 14); 1m @ 31.07 g/t Au from an argillised zone 464m to 465m. Argillic alteration overprints earlier sericite alteration and is well developed within and adjacent to late dykes and fault zones associated with sulphide build up. Argillised sulphidic zones such as these were encountered in CAE Hole # 18 which returned 18m @ 6.34 g/t Au at 244m-262m and 20m @ 5.5 g/t Au 355m-375m. The trend of these high gold zones in CAE hole # 18 project into the general path of CAE Hole # 24. Tracking down these high gold zones will be a focus of future exploration in the Cannindah area.

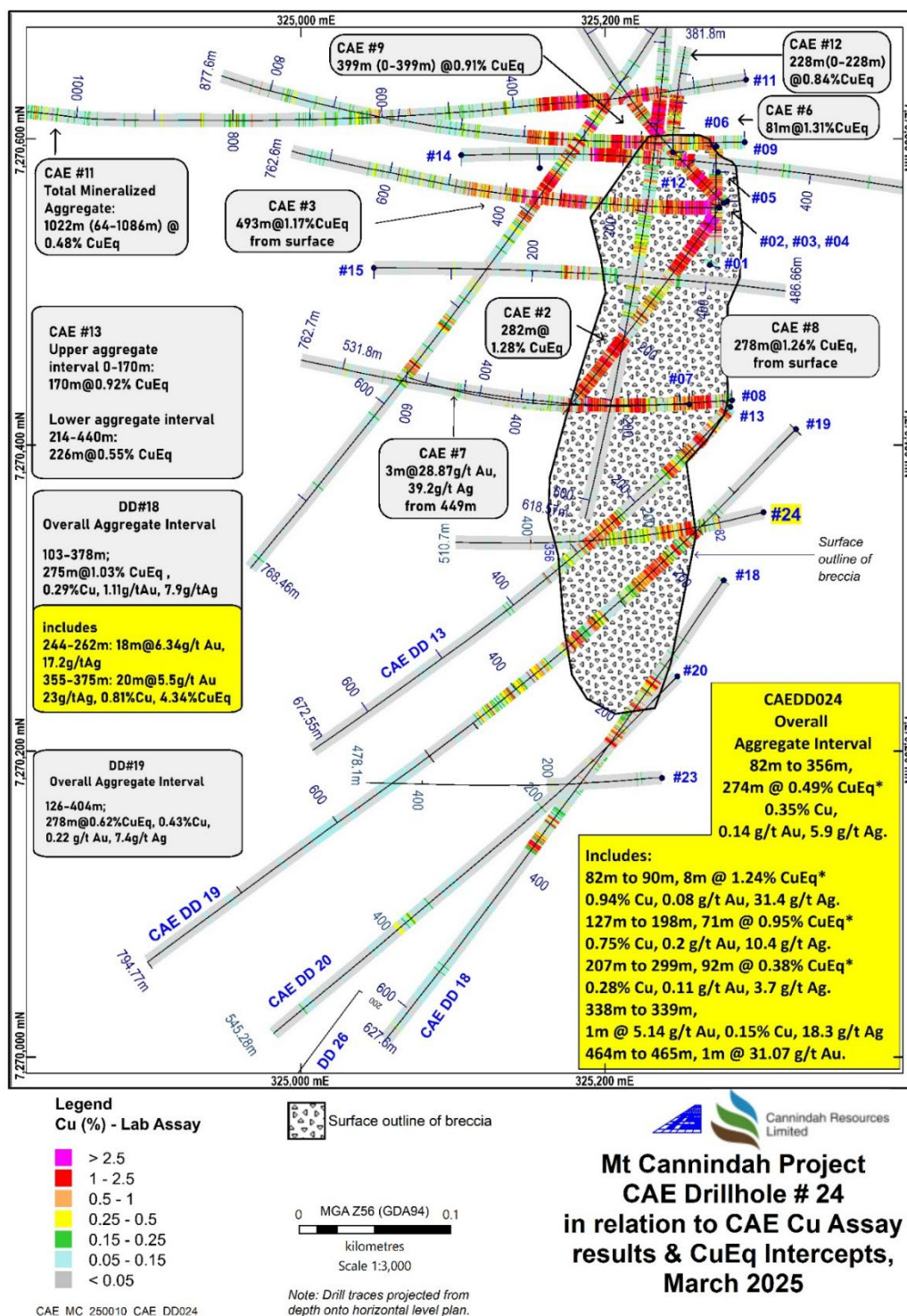


Fig 4. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Cu plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous CAE holes.

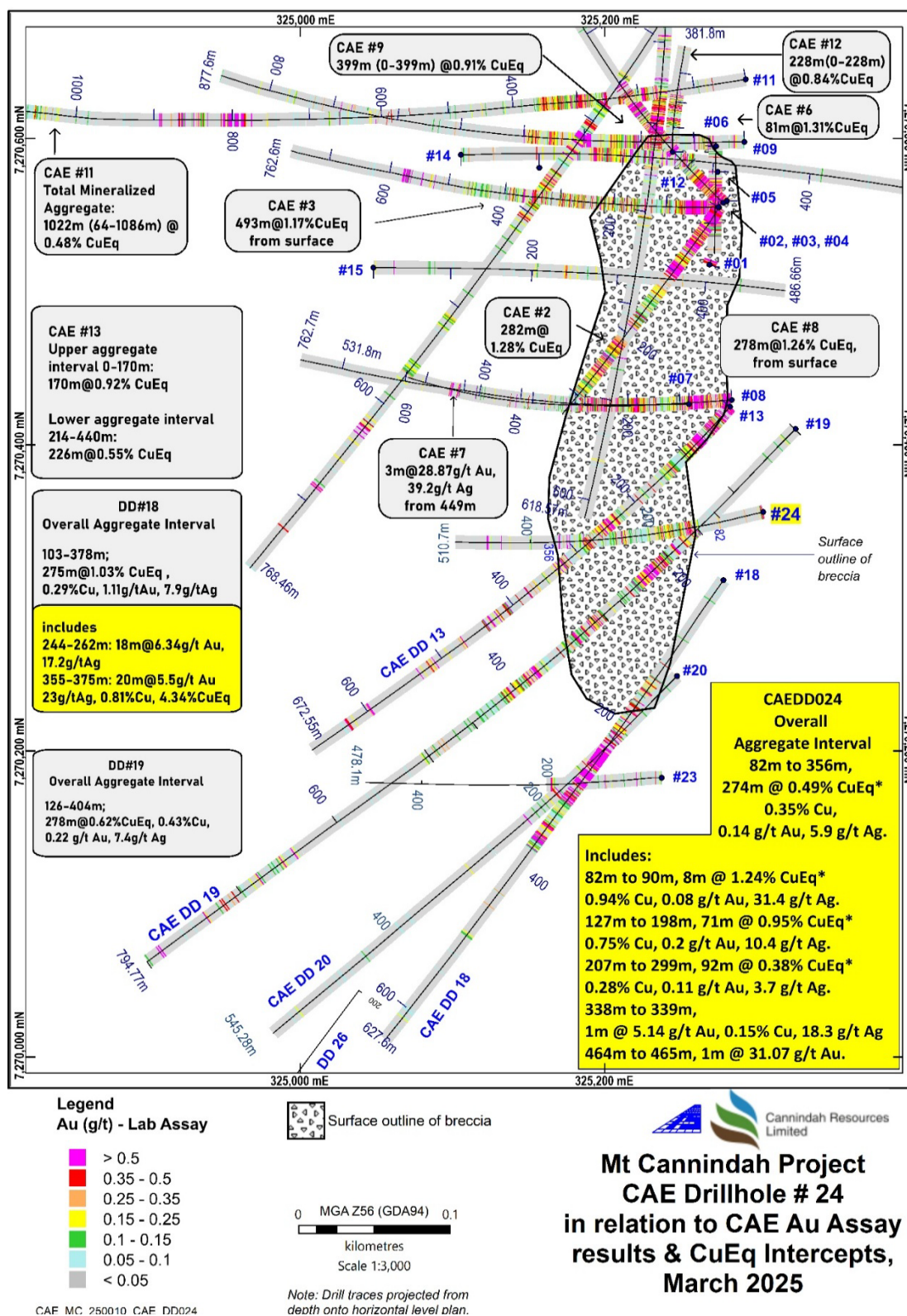


Fig 5. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Au plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous CAE holes.

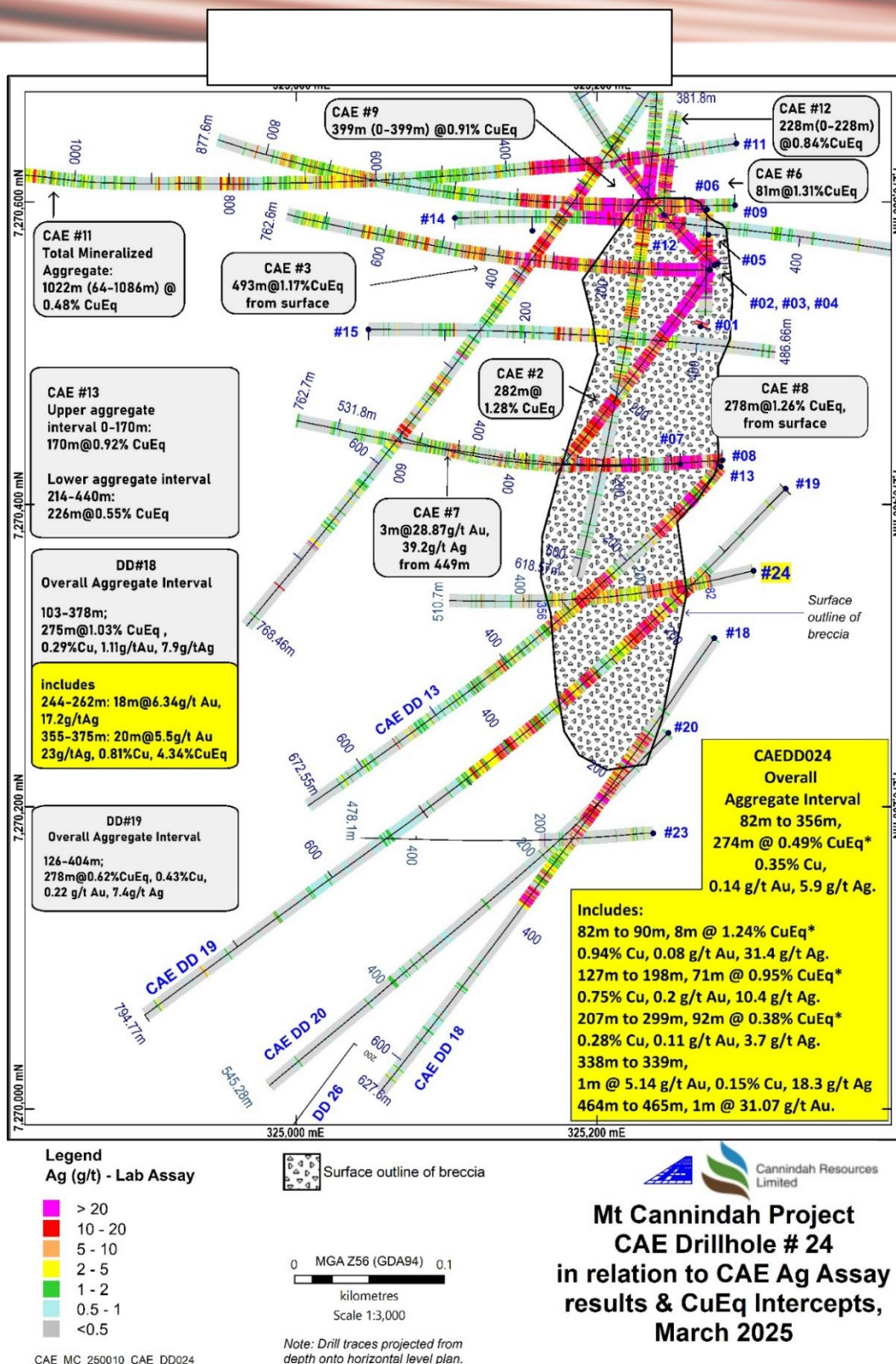


Fig 6. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Ag plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous CAE holes.

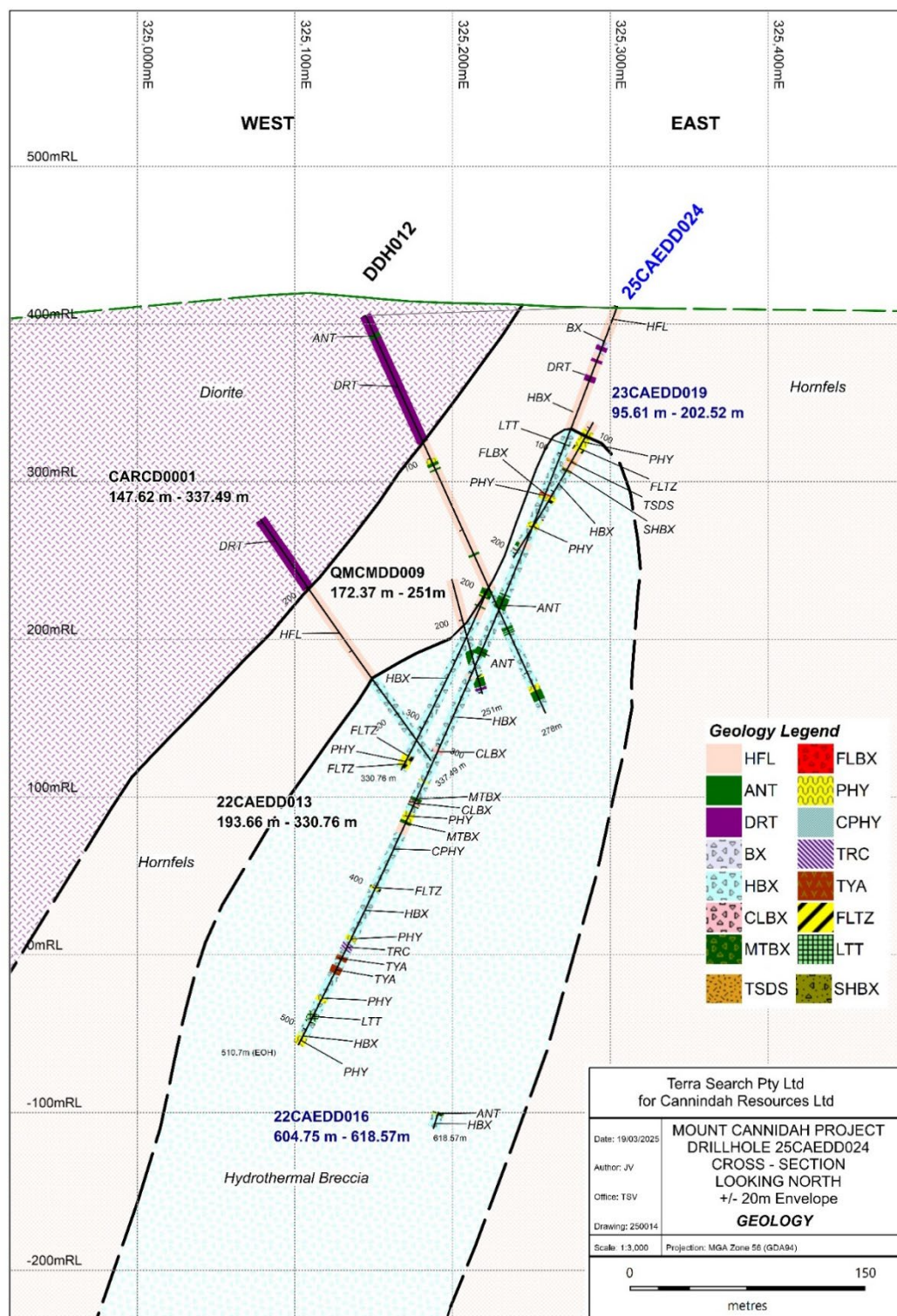


Fig 7. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west , looking north , showing simplified geology and ,extent of mineralised hydrothermal breccia. Note Breccia outlines also on Cross Sections for Cu, Au, Ag (Figs 8 to 10).

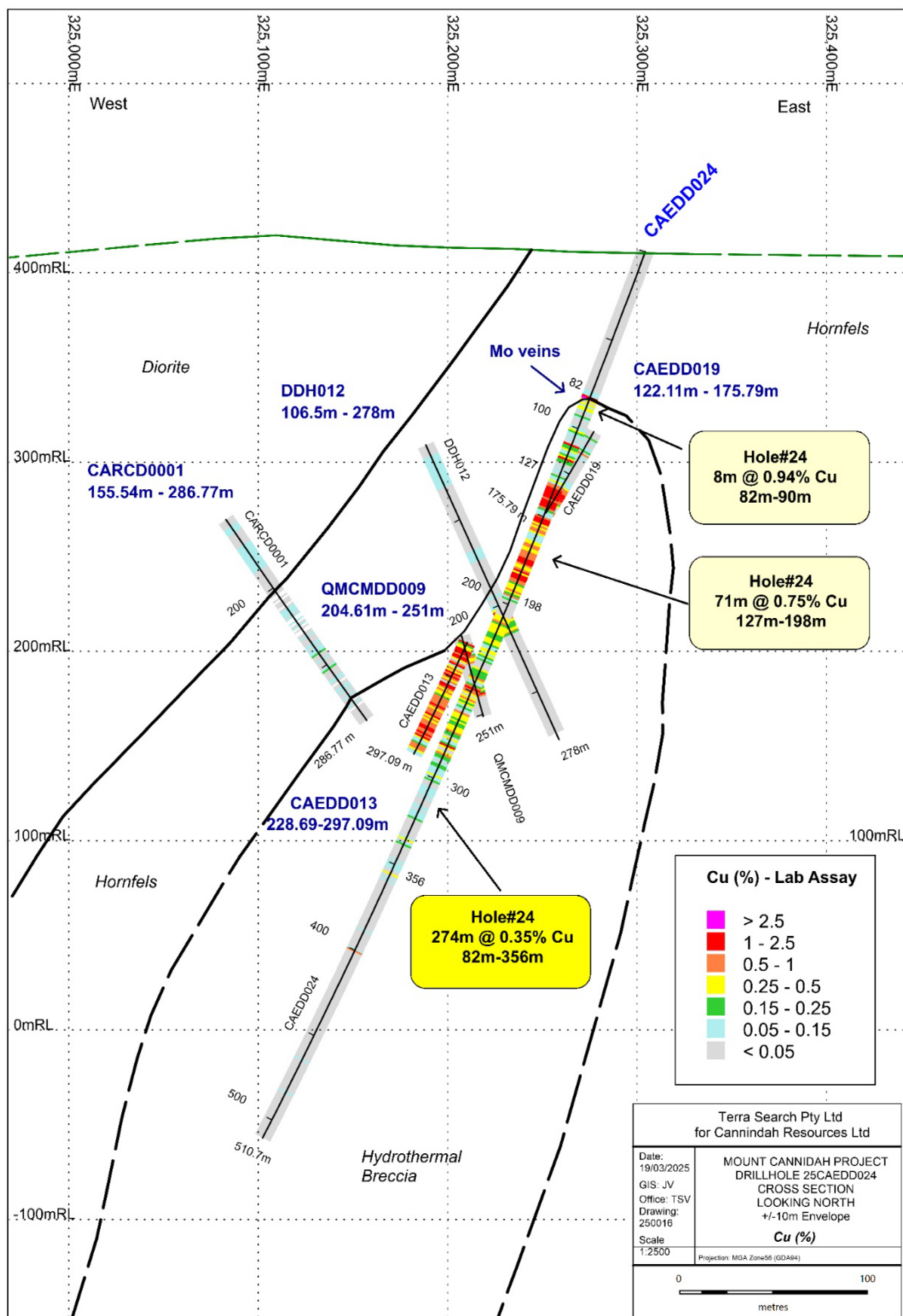


Fig 8. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west , looking north , showing downhole Cu results (% Cu) in relation to breccia outline .

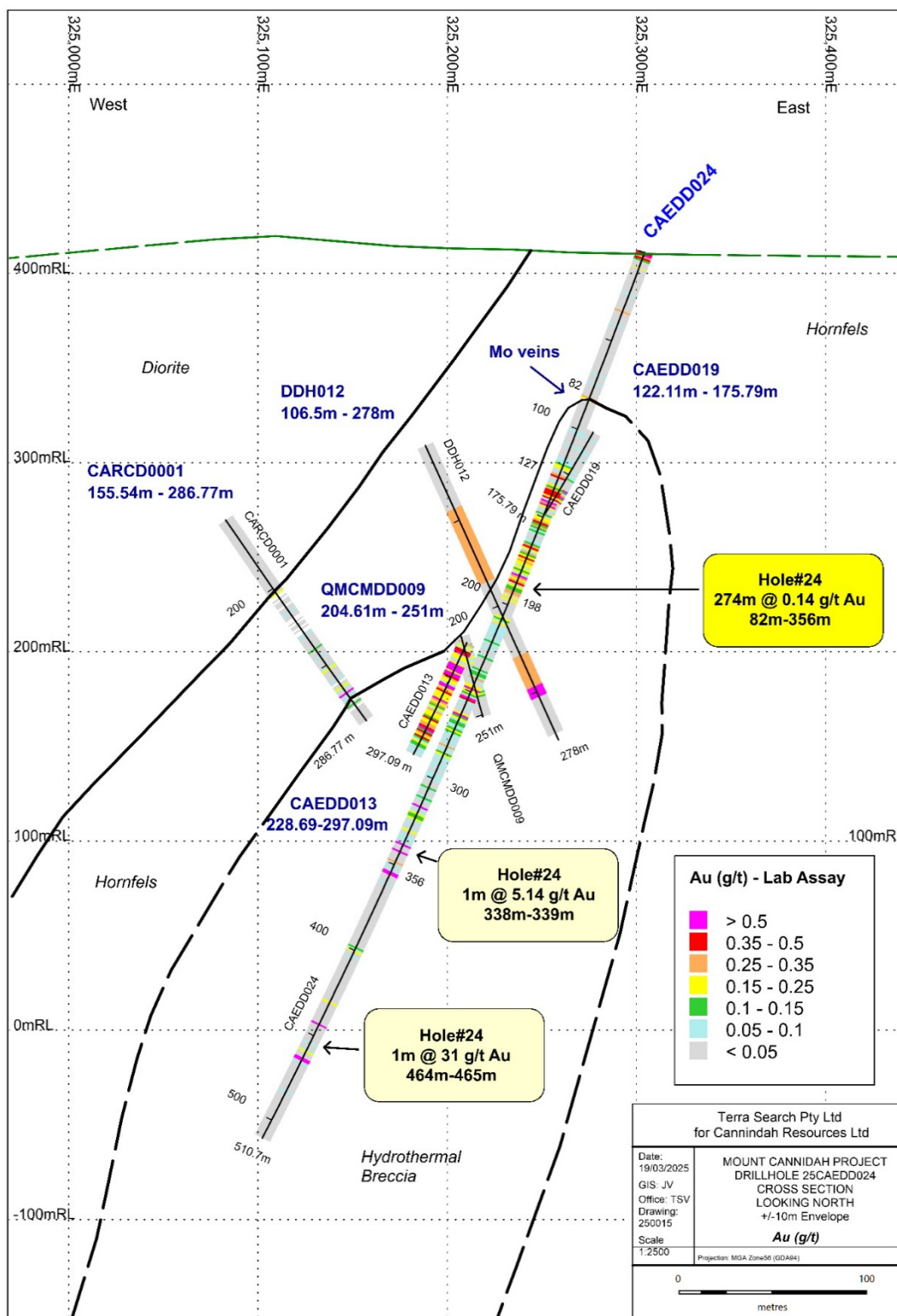


Fig 9. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west , looking north , showing downhole Au results (g/t Au) in relation to breccia outline .

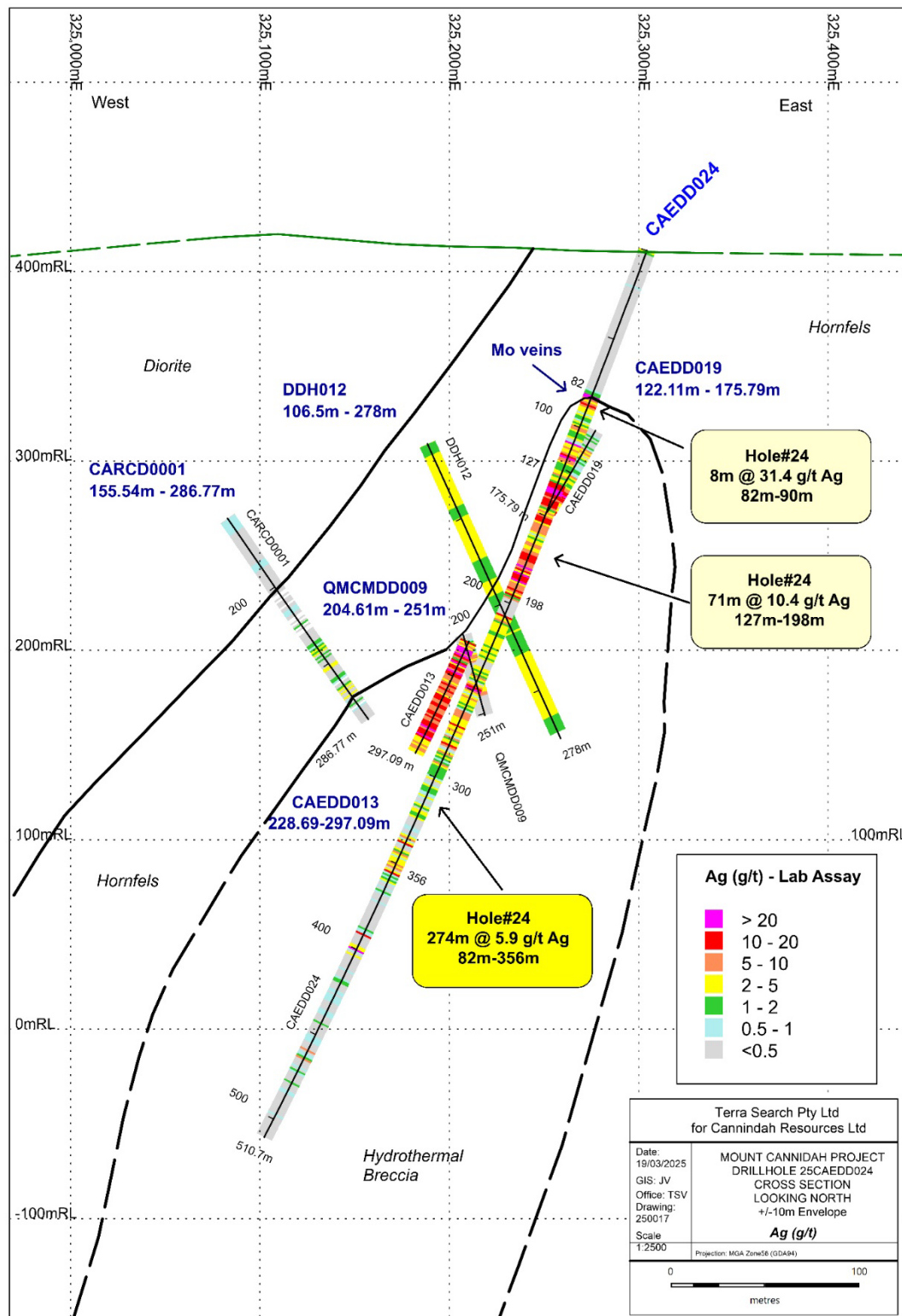


Fig 10. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west , looking north , showing downhole Ag results (g/t Ag) in relation to breccia outline .



Fig 11. Photo Half HQ Core . Hole 25CAEDD024 at 81m - sericite altered and heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone with prominent sheeted veins of quartz-ankerite-pyrite-molybdenite -minor chalcopyrite. -1m interval 81m-82m : 666 ppm Mo, 0.11% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 1.3 g/t Ag, 0.5% S.



Fig 12. Photo full HQ core Hole #24, oriented in core oriented frame at 83.2m, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 83m inclined at -68 degrees toward 248 degrees mag: Chalcopyrite rich Hydrothermal Infill Breccia. Clasts dominated by yellow grey, sericite altered hornfels, with infill of chalcopyrite (golden) , pyrite (brassy) ,minor calcite (white) ,quartz (glassy).

1m Interval 83m-84m grades 3.74%Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 127.1 g/t Ag, 4.55% S (4.85% CuEq).



Fig 13. Photo full HQ core Hole #24 ,157.2m, oriented in core oriented frame, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 157m inclined at -68 degrees toward 251 degrees mag: Infill hydrothermal breccia, with slabby/shingle clasts aligned normal to direction of hole. Slab alignment averages dipping 45 degrees, striking 010 degrees mag , dip direction 100 degrees mag. Clasts dominated by light grey,sericite altered hornfels , with infill of carbonate (white) , quartz (colourless), chlorite infill & altered rock flour (green) , pyrite (brassy) . 1m Interval 157m-158m grades 0.53%Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 8 g/t Ag, 3.09% S.



Fig 14. Photo - full HQ core Hole #24, oriented in core oriented frame at 338.15m, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 338m inclined at -66 degrees toward 258 degrees mag: Contact between Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (uphole) and semi-massive sulphide and quartz vein at contact with argillised trachyandesite dyke (downhole. Contact/Vein is oriented dipping 55 degrees , striking 335degrees mag, dip direction 065 degrees mag (NE).

1m interval 338m-339m : 5.14 g/t Au,0.15% Cu, 18.3 g/t Ag, 2.44% S, pathfinder elements : 40 ppm Bi, 413 ppm Sb.



The information in this March 2025 report on CAE Hole # 24 that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon D. Beams, a full-time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Cannindah Resources Limited to carry out geological evaluation of the mineralisation potential of their Mt Cannindah Project, Queensland, Australia. Dr. Beams has BSc Honours and PhD degrees in geology; he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member # 2689). Dr. Beams has sufficient relevant experience in respect to the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code).

Dr. Beams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Disclosure:

Dr Beams' employer Terra Search Pty Ltd and Dr Beams personally hold ordinary shares in Cannindah Resources Limited.

The data in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the Mt Cannindah copper/gold deposit is based on information evaluated by Mr Simon Tear who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Limited and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

For further information, please contact:

Tom Pickett.

Ph: 61 7 55578791

Formula for Copper Equivalent calculations

Copper equivalent has been used to report the wide copper-bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits, with copper being mostly dominant. CAE. have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah as exemplified by the test work carried out on the Cannindah Breccia samples in 2023 by Core Metallurgical Consultants (see CAE ASX Announcement 15/11/2023. CAE have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in excellent recoveries.

The full equation for Copper equivalent is:

$$\text{CuEq/\%} = (\text{Cu/\%} * 92.50 * \text{CuRecovery} + \text{Au/ppm} * 56.26 * \text{AuRecovery} + \text{Ag/ppm} * 0.74 * \text{AgRecovery}) / (9.25 * \text{CuRecovery})$$

When recoveries are equal, this reduces to the simplified version:
$$\text{CuEq/\%} = (\text{Cu/\%} * 92.50 + \text{Au/ppm} * 56.26 + \text{Ag/ppm} * 0.74) / 92.5$$

Copper Equivalent Assumptions

Refer table below



	Copper	Gold	Silver
Metal Price US\$	\$9,250	\$1,750	\$23
Recovery %	80	80	80
$CuEq/\% = (Cu/\% * 92.50 + Au/ppm * 56.26 + Ag/ppm * 0.74) / 92.5$			

Appendix 1.. Summary Log of Drillhole 25CAEDD024 (0m-510.7m EOH)

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
		Hole 25CAEDD024a superseded after grouting by CAE hole 24b.
0	10.05	Fractured oxidised hornfels
10.05	16.8	Fractured Partially oxidised & fresh hornfels, trace pyrite. Very poor recovery, broken <u>ground hole</u> abandoned.
From Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024a	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
8.5	11.5	Hole restarted after grouting. Fractured oxidised hornfels.
11.5	77.0	Mainly fresh hornfelsed siltstone, with hairline pyrite veins, sericite selvages, 1%-3% pyrite. Cut by some 2m to 4m dykes of equigranular diorite.
77.0	81.95	Sericite altered & heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone. Prominent sheeted veins-quartz ankerite pyrite chalcopyrite & molybdenite. Overall 3% pyrite, 0.2-0.5% chalcopyrite, 0.1% molybdenite.
81.95	83.86	Strongly sericite altered & heavily chalcopyrite veined brecciated hornfelsed siltstone. Chalcopyrite, 5-10%, 3% pyrite.
83.86	126.0	Hydrothermal infill breccia, hornfels clast dominant, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.3%-0.5% <u>chalc</u> , occasionally 1% chalcopyrite.
126.0	130.9	~~Argillised~~ Fault Zone, altered porphyry
130.90	196.0	Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite-quartz infill, 5%-10% pyrite, 1%-3% chalcopyrite. Minor altered diorite porphyry and fault/shear zones.
196.0	206.28	Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide
206.28	232.0	Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.5%-1% chalcopyrite.
232	238	Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide



From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
238.00	324.0	Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.5%-1%, up to 3% in places chalcopryite,
324.00	337	Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 0.5%-2% pyrite, trace chalcopryite,
337	340	Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite, matrix supported breccia, quartz sulphide vein
340	353	Clast supported breccia, matrix supported breccia and sericite altered diorite porphyry, 3% pyrite, trace chalcopryite
353	355	Argillized matrix supported breccia
355	370	Flinty biotite hornfels & clast supported breccia, 3% pyrite, trace chalcopryite
370	373	Crowded diorite porphyry, 2 % pyrite
373	398	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia sericite altered, 2% to 5% pyrite, trace chalcopryite
398	401	Argillized Fault Zone & seicite altered hydrothermal infill breccia
401	434	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 3% to 5% pyrite, trace chalcopryite
434	436	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, no sulphide
436	439	Argillized Fault Zone & seicite altered porphyry
439	444	Argillized Trachyte
444	448	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 2% pyrite, trace chalcopryite
448	451	Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite
451	455	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 2% pyrite
455	460	Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite
460	476	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 2%-5% pyrite. Cut by Sphalerite, pyrite, galena, pyrite calcite, quartz vein 464-485m.
476	480	Sericite altered porphyry, 2% pyrite
480	488	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported hornfels dominant breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 2%-3% pyrite.
488	495	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, trace pyrite, minor breccia slivers
495	499	Intensely altered argillized fault zone



From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
499	505	Hydrothermal infill polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill argillized in part, 5% pyrite.
505	510.7	Sericite altered porphyry, 3% pyrite, some vein fracture network.

Table 1. (cont) Summary Log of Drillhole 25CAEDD024 (0m-510.7m EOH)

Appendix 2 Cu, Au, Ag, S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 0m-510.7m 25CAEDD024 (Table 1.) All assays are reported for those intervals containing significant mineralization. Lesser mineralized sections are grouped and summarized along geological unit lines. Lithology colour coded according to geological unit

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024A	0	10	0.02	0.20	0.6	0.07			Fractured oxidised hornfels
DD024	11	77	0.01	0.02	0.3	1.36	1.70	0.00	Mainly fresh hornfelsed siltstone with hairline pyrite veins, sericite selvages, 1%-3% pyrite. Cut by some 2m to 4m dykes of equigranular diorite.
	77	82	0.06	0.01	0.7	1.20	3	0.25	Sericite altered & heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone. Prominent sheeted veins-quartz ankerite pyrite chalcopyrite & molybdenite
DD024	82	83	2.35	0.29	78.7	3.66	5	5	Chalcopyrite rich brecciated hornfels
DD024	83	84	3.74	0.16	127.1	4.55	5	10	Chalcopyrite rich brecciated hornfels
DD024	84	85	0.33	0.03	8.9	1.13	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	85	86	0.05	0.02	3.5	1.39	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	86	87	0.26	0.03	5.1	1.38	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	87	88	0.11	0.03	14.1	2.64	5	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	88	89	0.42	0.04	9.5	2.54	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	89	90	0.28	0.02	4.4	1.60	2	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	90	91	0.12	0.01	2.6	1.08	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	91	92	0.02	0.01	2.2	1.33	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	92	93	0.03	0.01	0.6	1.15	2	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	93	94	0.16	0.02	3.9	1.12	2	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	94	95	0.08	0.02	1.8	1.39	1	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	95	96	0.03	0.02	1.0	0.93	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	96	97	0.02	0.02	0.7	1.71	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	97	98	0.02	0.03	2.4	3.09	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	98	99	0.03	0.01	1.0	0.80	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	99	100	0.11	0.01	2.6	1.25	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	100	101	0.15	0.03	5.5	2.22	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	101	102	0.40	0.05	7.1	3.70	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	102	103	0.15	0.05	4.6	4.73	10	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	103	104	0.08	0.02	1.9	1.42	3	0.2	Argillized Diorite
DD024	104	105	0.08	0.02	1.6	2.68	5		Argillized Diorite
DD024	105	106	0.04	0.01	1.0	0.88	1		Argillized Diorite
DD024	106	107	0.09	0.02	2.0	1.15	1	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	107	108	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.41	1	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	108	109	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.54	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	109	110	2.10	0.07	21.6	3.72	5	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	110	111	0.17	0.02	3.0	1.96	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	111	112	0.21	0.04	4.6	2.32	4	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	112	113	0.25	0.03	6.6	1.98	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	113	114	0.08	0.02	2.1	1.26	2	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	114	115	0.06	0.01	2.1	0.96	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	115	116	0.19	0.02	5.5	1.98	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	116	117	0.43	0.04	10.8	3.52	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	117	118	1.03	0.05	22.2	5.36	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	118	119	0.22	0.06	9.0	8.55	10	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	119	120	0.22	0.08	7.1	6.11	10	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	120	121	0.02	0.13	2.4	7.37	10	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	121	122	0.02	0.23	1.1	9.62	15	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	122	123	0.11	0.18	1.8	9.38	15	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	123	124	0.02	0.07	1.1	4.89	10	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	124	125	0.07	0.01	1.1	1.21	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	125	126	0.05	0.02	2.3	3.86	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	126	127	0.03	0.30	2.8	5.22	10	0.1	Argillised Fault Zone
DD024	127	128	0.23	0.38	8.3	2.76	10	0.5	Argillised Fault Zone



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	128	129	0.06	0.02	1.1	0.33	1	0.2	Altered Porphyry
DD024	129	130	0.08	0.01	2.0	0.38	1	0.1	Altered Porphyry
DD024	130	131	0.28	0.05	3.2	0.89	2	0.5	Altered Porphyry
DD024	131	132	0.11	0.04	1.4	1.35	3	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	132	133	0.93	0.20	13.0	7.66	15	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	133	134	0.51	0.14	12.5	8.16	15	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	134	135	1.35	0.25	18.6	5.16	10	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	135	136	1.65	0.44	35.7	5.80	10	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	136	137	2.47	0.42	30.4	4.70	10	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	137	138	1.41	0.38	30.1	5.53	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	138	139	1.02	0.21	11.2	3.44	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	139	140	1.83	0.38	19.3	3.86	5	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	140	141	0.76	0.07	8.4	1.89	4	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	141	142	1.14	0.86	12.8	3.51	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	142	143	1.56	0.32	17.1	3.94	5	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	143	144	1.81	0.54	17.2	4.50	10	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	144	145	1.19	0.22	13.0	5.42	10	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	145	146	0.64	0.10	6.0	3.52	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	146	147	0.21	0.04	1.8	3.87	5	0.5	Altered Porphyry
DD024	147	148	0.08	0.01	2.0	0.58	2	0.2	Altered Porphyry
DD024	148	149	0.12	0.10	5.0	0.84	2	0.1	Altered Porphyry
DD024	149	150	0.13	0.02	3.1	0.85	2	0.1	Altered Porphyry
DD024	150	151	0.81	0.18	8.9	1.90	3	2	Altered Porphyry
DD024	151	152	1.23	0.24	12.8	3.63	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	152	153	1.04	0.30	11.5	3.98	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	153	154	1.80	0.43	19.5	4.73	10	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	154	155	0.44	0.11	4.4	5.36	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	155	156	0.58	0.32	5.5	8.78	15	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	156	157	0.43	0.11	6.4	1.98	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	157	158	0.67	0.10	7.3	2.94	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	158	159	0.53	0.13	8.0	3.01	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	159	160	0.37	0.08	5.2	2.74	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	160	164	0.10	0.04	2.3	1.36	2	0.25	Hornfels
DD024	164	165	0.39	0.05	3.8	1.65	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	165	166	0.40	0.12	4.7	1.59	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	166	167	0.84	0.32	9.8	4.03	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	167	168	0.92	0.38	8.7	3.33	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	168	169	0.33	0.18	3.6	1.69	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	169	170	0.32	0.08	2.8	2.26	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	170	171	1.00	0.33	9.7	5.43	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	171	172	0.72	0.15	6.2	3.38	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	172	173	0.95	0.19	10.0	4.25	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	173	174	0.96	0.38	15.2	3.18	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	174	175	1.19	0.24	15.3	4.45	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	175	176	1.04	0.30	14.1	4.30	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	176	177	1.13	0.23	9.9	3.90	5	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	177	178	0.88	0.22	8.9	5.11	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	178	179	0.26	0.09	5.5	1.94	2	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	179	180	0.44	0.18	22.8	5.17	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	180	181	0.65	0.14	8.6	3.81	5	2	Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	181	182	1.44	0.20	12.7	3.56	5	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	182	183	0.46	0.08	4.5	2.57	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	183	184	1.96	0.55	25.1	6.45	10	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	184	185	1.46	0.30	15.2	5.45	10	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	185	186	1.63	0.17	19.7	4.00	5	4	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	186	187	0.92	0.26	16.7	5.28	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	187	188	0.91	0.49	30.7	6.36	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	188	189	0.25	0.05	3.7	2.22	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	189	190	0.36	0.16	7.4	2.34	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	190	191	0.37	0.13	8.7	1.40	2	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	191	192	0.47	0.13	7.6	2.46	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	192	193	0.92	0.27	17.0	2.29	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	193	194	0.38	0.28	7.9	2.50	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	194	195	0.17	0.03	3.8	1.04	1	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	195	196	0.61	0.18	15.8	2.95	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	196	197	0.12	0.03	1.7	0.81	1	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia & andesite
DD024	197	198	0.23	0.17	5.8	2.18	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia & andesite
DD024	198	208	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.08			Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	206	207	0.05	0.01	0.3	0.86	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	207	208	0.39	0.24	10.2	4.56	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	208	209	0.34	0.11	2.8	4.71	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	209	210	0.30	0.08	3.5	3.12	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	210	211	0.60	0.20	7.9	7.68	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	211	212	0.16	0.04	1.2	3.92	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	212	213	0.45	0.06	4.3	2.01	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	213	214	0.27	0.06	2.4	3.23	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	214	215	0.35	0.06	3.6	2.90	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	215	216	0.39	0.08	4.2	2.97	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	216	217	0.30	0.09	3.7	2.89	8	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	217	218	0.17	0.06	1.4	4.35	8	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	218	219	0.17	0.04	1.8	4.48	8	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	219	220	0.15	0.07	2.2	4.61	10	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	220	221	0.30	0.08	3.5	3.68	8	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	221	222	0.32	0.12	3.8	4.68	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	222	223	0.29	0.09	3.3	5.91	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	223	224	0.20	0.02	2.4	2.10	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	224	225	0.15	0.08	2.5	3.98	10	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	225	226	0.09	0.09	1.3	3.44	5	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	226	227	0.25	0.05	3.4	1.34	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	227	228	0.31	0.04	4.1	1.36	2	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	228	229	0.10	0.03	1.8	2.37	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	229	230	0.32	0.05	2.7	1.68	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	230	231	0.22	0.10	3.1	2.67	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	231	232	0.13	0.05	1.6	1.25	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	232	233	0.22	0.02	2.2	1.02	2	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	233	237	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.09			Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide
DD024	237	238	0.37	0.11	2.9	1.46	2	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	238	239	0.25	0.09	3.5	2.15	2	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	239	240	0.24	0.10	1.8	3.31	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	240	241	0.22	0.13	3.0	2.64	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	241	242	0.15	0.08	1.7	2.79	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	242	243	0.81	0.28	7.6	7.63	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	243	244	0.34	0.09	4.4	2.14	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	244	245	0.14	0.05	1.6	2.35	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	245	246	0.03	0.02	0.3	1.61	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	246	247	0.16	0.19	2.8	8.37	15	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	247	248	0.57	0.22	6.5	7.49	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	248	249	1.11	0.77	14.5	4.85	5	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	249	250	0.86	0.25	30.6	5.18	8	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	250	251	0.68	0.23	7.8	2.77	3	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	251	252	0.37	0.11	4.0	3.08	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	252	253	0.04	0.02	0.5	1.06	2	0.1	Hornfels
DD024	253	254	0.34	0.58	3.8	2.81	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	254	255	0.78	0.35	6.7	5.84	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	255	256	0.29	0.07	2.5	2.67	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	256	257	0.20	0.08	3.8	2.86	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	257	258	0.34	0.05	3.7	2.21	2	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	258	259	0.12	0.03	1.8	2.64	5	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	259	260	0.19	0.05	2.5	4.01	8	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	260	261	0.12	0.03	1.9	4.70	8	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	261	262	0.04	0.03	0.5	1.66	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	262	263	0.75	0.22	7.9	7.45	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	263	264	0.37	0.84	5.2	5.78	8	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	264	265	0.38	0.13	5.4	4.71	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	265	266	0.31	0.16	5.0	3.72	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	266	267	0.23	0.07	3.0	4.48	8	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	267	268	0.32	0.11	4.5	5.94	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	268	269	0.23	0.12	3.3	6.05	10	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	269	270	0.16	0.08	2.4	6.16	10	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	270	271	0.46	0.08	13.9	3.34	3	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	271	272	0.45	0.13	4.6	4.87	2	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	272	273	0.34	0.16	3.3	6.97	10	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	273	274	0.51	0.14	5.4	4.79	4	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	274	275	0.16	0.09	2.4	5.04	10	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	275	276	0.21	0.10	3.9	5.48	10	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	276	277	0.03	0.02	0.6	4.42	10	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	277	278	0.36	0.09	6.5	3.03	3	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	278	279	0.14	0.05	1.8	3.59	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	279	280	0.07	0.02	2.1	2.56	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	280	281	0.20	0.05	2.8	2.94	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	281	282	1.26	0.27	10.1	4.16	3	5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	282	283	0.41	0.09	5.2	2.91	4	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	283	284	0.02	0.09	0.3	6.15	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	284	285	0.05	0.02	0.5	3.06	4	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	285	286	0.29	0.10	2.6	3.20	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	286	287	0.55	0.20	6.4	6.13	4	3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	287	288	0.22	0.08	1.8	3.15	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	288	289	0.23	0.07	2.0	1.65	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	289	290	0.11	0.09	1.1	2.81	2	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	290	291	0.04	0.03	0.5	1.83	8	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	291	292	0.14	0.09	1.7	3.93	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	292	293	0.20	0.06	5.0	1.58	4	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	293	294	0.20	0.05	2.0	2.44	3	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	294	295	0.12	0.08	1.6	3.93	3	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	295	296	0.06	0.02	1.3	1.74	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	296	297	0.07	0.05	1.2	4.40	5	0.05	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	297	298	0.10	0.05	1.3	3.35	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	298	299	0.25	0.09	1.9	4.33	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	299	300	0.08	0.06	1.9	2.59	5	1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	300	301	0.05	0.05	0.8	3.39	5	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	301	302	0.20	0.03	3.2	2.15	3	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	302	303	0.02	0.01	0.3	2.03	2		Hornfels
DD024	303	304	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.18	3		Hornfels
DD024	304	305	0.02	0.04	0.6	1.44	2	0.1	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	305	306	0.13	0.11	4.0	2.51	5	0.1	Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	306	307	0.05	0.08	1.8	2.01	4	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	307	308	0.07	0.04	1.2	1.16	1	0.5	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	308	309	0.10	0.04	1.6	1.16	2	0.5	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	309	310	0.07	0.02	0.7	1.87	2	0.1	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	310	311	0.04	0.09	0.6	1.74	2	0.3	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	311	312	0.13	0.14	2.0	3.34	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	312	313	0.04	0.06	0.7	1.46	2	0.05	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	313	314	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.98	0.5		Polymict Clast Supported Breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	314	315	0.01	0.03	0.3	1.31	2	0.1	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	315	316	0.01	0.04	0.5	1.48	3	0.1	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	316	317	0.07	0.89	3.8	2.76	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	317	318	0.08	0.10	1.5	3.17	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	318	319	0.02	0.02	0.3	1.44	3	0.1	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	319	320	0.13	0.07	2.2	1.34	3	0.3	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	320	321	0.09	0.17	2.3	3.84	8	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	321	322	0.07	0.12	1.5	3.83	8	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	322	323	0.11	0.13	1.8	2.91	8	0.3	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	323	324	0.17	0.19	3.0	4.71	8	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	324	325	0.01	0.05	0.3	1.76	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	325	326	0.01	0.02	0.3	0.80	2		Altered Porphyry
DD024	326	327	0.02	0.05	0.3	1.26	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	327	328	0.01	0.04	0.3	1.81	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	328	329	0.01	0.05	0.3	0.99	2	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	329	330	0.02	0.06	0.6	0.94	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	330	331	0.01	0.17	0.9	1.22	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	331	332	0.02	0.04	0.3	0.65	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	332	333	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.49	0.5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	333	334	0.03	0.09	0.8	0.93	0.5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	334	335	0.13	0.07	3.1	0.86	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	335	336	0.30	0.08	9.2	1.24	5	2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	336	337	0.03	0.03	0.8	0.83	2	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	337	338	0.09	0.05	2.0	0.88	3		Argillised Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	338	339	0.15	5.14	18.3	2.44	10		Argillised Trachyandesite -quartz-sulphide vein & matrix supported breccia
DD024	339	342	0.01	0.03	0.5	2.24	3		Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	342	343	0.04	1.16	2.4	1.75	10		Argillised matrix supported breccia
DD024	343	344	0.01	0.02	1.0	1.76	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	344	345	0.04	0.05	6.6	0.80	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	345	346	0.02	0.01	4.8	1.02	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	346	347	0.01	0.01	0.7	1.86	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	347	353	0.08	0.09	4.2	0.54	2	0.1	Altered Porphyry
DD024	353	354	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.68	0.7		Argillised matrix supported breccia
DD024	354	355	0.05	0.61	2.1	3.51	10	0.5	Argillised matrix supported breccia
DD024	355	356	0.27	1.46	10.6	2.40	0.7	0.2	Hornfels
DD024	356	362	0.03	0.02	1.1	1.32	3	0.01	Hornfels
DD024	362	363	0.01	0.01	0.3	2.28	1.5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	363	364	0.02	0.01	0.3	3.06	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	364	365	0.02	0.00	0.6	3.48	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	365	366	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.72	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	366	367	0.03	0.01	1.5	1.19	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	367	368	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.78	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	368	369	0.00	0.00	0.3	4.17	10	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	369	370	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.44	10	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	370	371	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.79	2		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	371	372	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.79	2		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	372	373	0.02	0.01	0.8	4.26	4		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	373	374	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.04	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	374	375	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.86	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	375	376	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.86	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	376	377	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.73	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	377	378	0.01	0.02	0.3	1.26	1.5	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	378	379	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.16	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	379	380	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.97	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	380	381	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.35	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	381	382	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.13	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	382	383	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.01	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	383	384	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.75	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	384	385	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.61	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	385	386	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.52	3	0.2	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	386	387	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.49	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	387	388	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.83	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	388	389	0.06	0.01	1.7	2.81	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	389	390	0.02	0.01	0.6	1.32	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	390	391	0.02	0.00	0.7	3.57	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	391	392	0.01	0.02	12.3	2.48	5	0.5	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	392	393	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.46	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	393	394	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.45	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	394	395	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.25	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	395	396	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.00	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	396	397	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.03	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	397	398	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.66	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	398	399	0.03	0.12	2.1	1.16	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	399	400	0.09	0.06	3.7	1.48	5	0.2	Argillised fault zone
DD024	400	401	0.59	0.22	32.0	2.32	8	3	Argillised fault zone
DD024	401	402	0.02	0.01	0.6	2.03	10	0.5	Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	402	403	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.37	5	0.5	Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	403	404	0.05	0.09	2.5	1.40	3	0.1	Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	404	405	0.00	0.00	0.3	2.75	3	0.1	Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	405	406	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.42	3		Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	406	407	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.34	5		Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia
DD024	407	408	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.31	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	408	409	0.00	0.03	0.3	1.37	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	409	410	0.01	0.04	0.3	2.23	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	410	411	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.02	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	411	412	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.11	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	412	413	0.01	0.01	0.7	3.61	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	413	414	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.31	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	414	415	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.33	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	415	416	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.50	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	416	417	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.48	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	417	418	0.01	0.00	0.5	2.10	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	418	419	0.01	0.01	1.2	1.91	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	419	420	0.02	0.02	1.7	1.45	5		Argillised fault zone
DD024	420	421	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.32	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	421	422	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.32	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	422	423	0.00	0.01	0.3	2.08	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	423	424	0.00	0.02	0.3	4.03	10		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	424	425	0.00	0.03	0.7	3.79	10		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	425	426	0.01	0.01	0.9	2.12	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	426	427	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.06	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	427	428	0.01	0.02	0.7	2.14	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	428	429	0.01	0.01	0.8	2.38	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	429	430	0.01	0.01	0.5	1.41	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	430	431	0.01	0.15	0.9	1.36	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	431	432	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.87	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	432	433	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.86	3	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	433	434	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.25	2	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	434	437	0.00	0.01	0.4	0.34	3	0.1	Altered Porphyry
DD024	437	438	0.01	0.02	0.8	1.25	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia argillized fault zone
DD024	438	439	0.01	0.03	0.7	1.73	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia argillized fault zone
DD024	439	443	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.11			Argillised trachyte
DD024	443	444	0.02	0.56	1.1	0.81	2		Argillised trachyte & sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	444	445	0.00	0.03	0.3	1.27	1		Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	445	446	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.13	5	1	Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	446	447	0.00	0.00	0.3	2.54	5	1	Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	447	448	0.01	0.01	0.3	5.53	5	0.1	Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia
DD024	446	451	0.01	0.03	0.3	0.17			Argillised Trachyandesite
DD024	451	455	0.01	0.03	0.8	0.95	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	455	459	0.01	0.03	0.3	0.23			Argillised Trachyandesite
DD024	459	460	0.04	0.16	5.5	1.16	5		Argillised Trachyandesite
DD024	460	461	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.67	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	461	462	0.01	0.03	0.7	2.55	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	462	463	0.01	0.01	0.6	1.77	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia



22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024	463	464	0.04	0.68	1.1	1.95	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	464	465	0.06	31.07	6.6	1.94	5	0.1	Hydrothermal infill breccia cut by quartz sphalerite galena vein
DD024	465	476	0.01	0.03	0.3	1.60	4		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	476	480	0.01	0.00	0.5	1.10	2.30		Sericite altered porphyry, 2% pyrite
DD024	480	488	0.02	0.02	0.4	2.20	2.90	0.0375	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported hornfels dominant breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, 2%-3% pyrite.
DD024	488	495	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.38	0.90	0.01429	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, trace pyrite, minor breccia slivers
DD024	495	499	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.23	3.30		Intensely altered argillized fault zone
DD024	499	505	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.54	4.00	0.01667	Hydrothermal Infill polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill, argillized in part, 5% pyrite.
DD024	505	510.7	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.58	3.00		Sericite altered porphyry, 3% pyrite, some vein fracture network.



Appendix 3: JORC Table 1. Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 sampling ~~representative~~ and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	. Sampling results are based on sawn half core samples of both <u>PQ-HQ</u> and NQ diameter diamond drill core. An orientation line was marked along all core sections. One side of the core was consistently sent for <u>analysis</u> and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved. Indicative preliminary analysis to support the geological <u>logging</u> at Mt Cannindah is also obtained via sludge sampling . In this <u>method drill</u> cuttings are collected from the water return lines while diamond drilling. These samples are <u>collected over</u> 3m intervals as fine sand & silt size material and bagged in calico bags, dried , subsampled , crushed in a mortar & pestle and analysed with a PXRF instrument. Standards and comparisons with lab results are consistent with the sludge samples being representative of the metres drilled. Caution is required in assessing the sludge results as the samples are influenced by drilling <u>additives</u>, muds, detergents etc and wear and tear of the drill string , rods and bits. Providing these considerations are taken into account, CAE's geological consultants Terra <u>Search</u> ~~are~~ generally confident of the robust nature of the sludge results at Mt Cannindah. Change of Drilling contractor for Mt Cannindah project in 2024 has introduced issues with regard to use of different drilling additives, some of which have <u>affected</u> the accuracy of the base metal analyses. Checks against <u>the</u> ~~logged~~ visual estimates also provide robust support for the sludge ~~results~~ ~~as~~ well as final checking against lab assays.



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	Half core samples were sawn up on a ~~metre~~ basis for ~~HQ, NQ~~ PQ diameter core a. Samples were forwarded to commercial NATA standard laboratories for crushing, splitting and grinding. Laboratory used in this instance is Intertek ~~Canabasis~~ , Townsville. Analytical sample size was in the order of 2.5kg to 3kg.
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, etc.)	Drill type is diamond core. Core diameter at top of hole is PQ, generally below 30m core diameter is HQ Triple tube methodology was deployed for PQ & HQ. Core orientation utilized an Ace ~~Orientation~~ equipment and has been rigorously supervised by on-site ~~geologist~~ . Triple Tube for <u>the most</u> of the hole has resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the breccia and lower sections of the hole. Highly fractured hornfels has provided a lot of drilling challenges in the recent 2024-2025 campaigns and core recovery in <u>the this</u> broken ground has been poor. In <u>general</u> , key economic grades are more restricted to the breccia and porphyry sections where core recovery is excellent. ~~NQ Core~~ diameter has been utilized in previous years at Mt Cannindah.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Core recovery was recorded for all drill runs and documented in a Geotechnical log. The Triple Tube technology and procedure ensured core recoveries were excellent throughout the hole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple Tube for <u>the most</u> of the hole has resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the breccia and lower sections of the hole. Highly fractured hornfels has provided a lot of drilling challenges in the recent 2024-2025 campaigns and core recovery in <u>the this</u> broken ground has been poor. In <u>general</u> , key economic grades are more restricted to the breccia and porphyry sections where core recovery is excellent... Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the <u>core</u> . Core sampling was undertaken by an experienced operator who ensured that half core was sawn up with one side consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved.
	<i>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.</i>	Core recoveries were good. An <u>unbiased</u> , consistent half core section was submitted for the entire hole, on the basis of continuous 1m sampling. The entire half core section was crushed at the lab and then <u>split</u> . The representative subsample was then fine ground and a representative unbiased sample was extracted for further analysis.
Logging	<i>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</i>	Geological logging was carried out by well-trained/experienced geologist and data entered via a well-developed logging system designed to capture descriptive geology, coded geology and quantifiable geology. All logs were checked for consistency by the Principal Geologist. Data captured through Excel spread sheets and Explorer 3 Relational Data Base Management System. A geotechnical log was prepared.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.</i>	Logging was qualitative in nature. A detailed log was described <u>on the basis of</u> visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all <u>core</u> .
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all <u>core</u> taken.</i>	Half core samples were <u>sawn</u> up on a diamond saw on a <u>quarter</u> basis for HQ, <u>NQ</u> <u>diameter</u> core and a 0.5m basis for PQ diameter core. . .
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All sampling was of diamond core
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The above techniques <u>are considered to be</u> of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of <u>mineralisation</u> anticipated.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	QA/QC protocols were instigated such that they conform to mineral industry standards and are compliant with the JORC code. Terra Search's input into the Quality Assurance (QA) process with respect to chemical analysis of mineral exploration diamond core samples includes the addition of both coarse blanks, Certified pulped Blanks, Certified and Internal matrix matched standards to each batch so that checks can be done after they are analysed. As part of the Quality Control (QC) process, Terra Search checks the resultant assay data against known or previously determined assays to determine the quality of the analysed batch of samples. An assessment is made on



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		the data and a report on the quality of the data is compiled.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the <u>in situ</u> material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	The lab results are checked against visual estimations and PXRF sampling of sludge and coarse crush material.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The standard 2kg -5kg sample is more than appropriate for the grainsize of the rock-types and sulphide grainsize. The sample sizes <u>are considered to be</u> appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	After crushing splitting and grinding at Intertek/Genalysis lab Townsville samples were assayed for gold using the 50g fire assay method The primary assay method used is designed to measure <u>both the</u> total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay. The total amount of economic metals tied up in <u>sulphides</u> and oxides such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, <u>Bi S</u> is captured by the 4 acid digest method ICP finish. This is regarded as a total digest method and is checked against QA-QC procedures which also employ these total techniques. Major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, <u>Al, Mg</u> are also <u>digested by</u> the 4 acid digest Total method. The techniques <u>are considered to be</u> entirely appropriate for the breccia, porphyry, skarn and vein style deposits in the area. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in <u>sulphides</u> which <u>is</u> liberated by 4 <u>acid digest</u>, all gold is determined with a classic fire assay.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Magnetic susceptibility measurements utilizing <u>Exploranium</u> KT10 instrument, zeroed between each measurement. PXRF analysis has been utilized to provide multi-element data for the prospect. Dried sludge samples are considered appropriate and representative samples to provide preliminary chemical analysis to guide exploration targeting, providing the shortcomings of the nature of these samples is taken into consideration. The latter applies <u>in particular to</u> drilling additives, muds, wear and tear on the drill string etc. PXRF Analysis is carried out in a <u>controlled</u> environment in air conditioned Terra Search offices in Townsville or a mobile enclosed office on site. The



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		instrument used is Terra Search's portable ~~Niton~~ XRF analyser (~~Niton~~ 'tugaa' analytical mode) analysing for a suite of 40 major and minor elements. in. The PXRF equipment is set up on a bench and the sub-sample (loose powder in a thin clear plastic freezer bag) is placed in a lead-lined stand. An internal detector ~~autocalibrates~~ the portable machine, and Terra Search standard practice is to instigate recalibration of the equipment every 2 to 3 hours. Readings are undertaken for 60 seconds on a circular area of approximately 1cm diameter. A higher number of measurements are taken from the centre of the circle and decreasing outwards. PXRF measures total concentration of ~~particular elements~~ in the sample. Reading of the X-Ray spectra is ~~affected~~ by interferences between different elements. The matrix of the sample ~~eg~~ iron content ~~has to~~ be taken into account when interpreting the spectra. The reliability and accuracy of the PXRF results are checked regularly by reference to known standards. There are some known interferences relevant to ~~particular elements eg~~ W & Au; Th & Bi, Fe & Co. Awareness of these interferences is taken into account when assessing the results.
	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.	QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well established sampling protocols including blanks (both coarse & pulped), certified reference material (CRM standards) and in-house standards which are matrix matched against the samples in the program. Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples and analyses on duplicate samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of both the commercial laboratory batch. <u>Standards</u> were checked and found to be within acceptable tolerances. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 5% of accepted values.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections were verified by Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants who geologically supervised the drilling. Validation is checked by comparing assay results with logged mineralogy ~~eg~~ sulphide material in relation to copper and gold ~~grades~~.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been little direct twinning of holes, the hole reported here pass close to



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	earlier drill holes, assay results and geology and assay results are entirely consisted with previous results. . Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geologist for errors. Accuracy of drilling data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in the Consultants office and also with CAE. There have been regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is also stored at Terra Search's Townsville Office. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab assay data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.
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.	Collar location information was originally collected with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS. X-Y accuracy is estimated at 3-5m, whereas height is +/- 10m. Coordinates have been reassessed with DGPS, Accuracy is sub 0.5m in X,Y,Z. Down hole surveys were conducted on all holes using a Reflex downhole Gyro. Single shot surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole as the hole was drilled, dip magnetic azimuth and magnetic field were recorded. At the completion of the hole a survey record was made every 3m up and down the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM Zone 55 (MGA) and datum is GDA94
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Pre-existing DTM is high quality and available.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	At the Mt Cannindah mine area previous drilling program total over 100 deep diamond and Reverse Circulation percussion holes. Almost all have been drilled in 25m to 50m spaced fences, from west to east, variously positioned over a strike length of 350m and a cross strike width of at least 500m. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m to 2m which is entirely appropriate for the style of the deposit and sampling procedures. CAE



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		drilling is in excess of 12,000 m. Most CAE holes have drilled east to west and rake across earlier drill hole sections such that the grid drill spacing is now considerably tighter than previous.
	<i>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.</i>	Previous resource estimates on Mt Cannindah include Golders 2008 for Queensland Ores and Helman & Schofield 2012 for Drummond Gold. Both these estimates utilised 25m to 50m fences of west to east <u>drillholes</u> , but expressed concerns regarding confidence in assay continuity both between 50m sections and between holes within the plane of the cross sections. The hole reported here 25CAEDD024 has drilled to the west <u>south west</u> and is largely drilling in a direction and area where there is little previous drilling. CAE Holes # 13, 19 rake across the east west section containing hole 24, with 50m to 60m separating drill <u>collars</u> and up to 100m between drill traces down hole. Further drilling may be necessary to enhance and fine tune the previous Mineral Resource estimates at Mt Cannindah and lift the category from Inferred to Indicated and Measured and compliant with JORC 2012.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied. Almost all sampling is of 1m <u>downhole</u> samples of half core.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The main objective of hole 25CAEDD025 reported here was to drill to the west <u>south west</u>. CAE hole #24 was drilled at the southern end of the prospect in an area of <u>little</u> previous drilling and fragmented outcrop and <u>subcrop</u>. The overall geological interpretation at Mt <u>Cannindah</u>, built up from the CAE holes and historical drilling, is of a steeply west dipping, roughly north south oriented, tabular body of breccia, bounded on the east by hornfels and on the west by diorite and wedges of hornfels. CAE Hole #24 followed up on CAE Hole #13. 19 & 18 planned to explore the southern & south western end of the Mt Cannindah breccia. CAE Holes # 13 & 18 drilled NNE to SSW, whereas Hole 24 drills east to <u>west effectively</u> scissoring historical drilling at Mt Cannindah. The drill direction of CAE hole #24 is particularly appropriate for north south or NNE striking structures which includes the breccia clast alignment, some dykes, mineralised structures and IP and geological features. Follow up results from



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		CAE holes # 13, # 17 # 18 show that the east – west trending andesite dykes encountered in many holes are thin (mostly less than 5m true thickness) ~~and do not~~ materially appear to stope out significant volumes of potential ore at Cannindah. Structural measurements on mineralised, often high grade veins and ~~sulphidic~~ zones have also been shown to be north south and NNE and the westerly drill direction of CAE Hole #19 is entirely appropriate to test these structures. . Historical and CAE drill results show that there are several orientations of mineralized <u>zones</u>, breccia bodies and pre and post mineral dykes . The most common orientations are broadly east west, and north <u>south</u>. In this regard, geological consultants Terra Search have planned drill holes of various orientations to target the known range of orientations observed and measured in the mineralised structures <u>and breccia</u> bodies.
	<i>If the relationship between 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.</i>	The Infill breccia is massive <u>textured</u>, recent interpretation suggests the clasts may have an imbrication or preferred orientation, that is gently to moderately dipping to the east or south east. The overall orientation of the Mt Cannindah breccia sheet is steeply dipping to the <u>west</u>, although the bounding structures are still to be established with certainty.. In a similar fashion to the other CAE diamond holes in this <u>area</u>, hornfels clasts in the breccia within CAE hole # 24 are often slab , shingle or splinter-like with their long axes aligned normal to the drill core axis, which in this case is drilled -70 degrees to the WSW. Even though the bounding footwall and hanging wall attitude of the Cannindah Breccia has the broad geometry of a north ~~north~~ east trending, west dipping (100m plus wide) sheet, CAE holes drilled from the east , clearly show that they are drilling the long axis of the breccia body , with breccia matrix infill mineralization generally developed parallel to the alignment of the clasts, ~~ie~~ normal to the core axis. CAE Hole # 24 was drilled in a WSW ~~direction opposite~~ to the mostly east west holes at Mt Cannindah. One of the <u>key</u> aims of Hole # 24 was to determine the true thickness of mineralised N-S and NW-SE structures. A further objective was to help determine grade continuity through



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		the long axis of the breccia in this area where there was a ~~significant~~ 50m-100m downhole gap between previous intercepts in CAE holes 13 & 19. <u>No</u> sampling bias is evident in the logging, or the presentation of results on drill cross and long sections. Steep structures are evident and with steep inclined holes these are cut at oblique angles. The breccia zone at Mt Cannindah is of sufficient width and depth that drillhole 25CAEDD024 provides valuable unbiased information concerning grade continuity of the breccia body. The hole orientation is appropriate for the broadly north south oriented structures and geological units. The complete geometry of the breccia body is still uncertain at this stage. Similarly, vein structures have several orientations and only in certain instances is it evident that vein orientations have introduced a sampling bias. These are well documented with oriented core. Historically, most holes at Mt Cannindah have been drilled from west to <u>east</u>. These can be severely hampered when encountering the similar parallel direction of east west post mineral andesite dykes and other structures. Following the historical drill pattern at Mt Cannindah does not necessarily lead to optimum results. Analysis of these geological relationships has led geological consultants Terra Search to design drill directions both 180 degrees and 90 degrees contrary to the historical direction. This drill pattern has produced outstanding <u>results</u>, leading to drill intersections of considerable grade and length. From preliminary investigation of the grade <u>model</u> it is anticipated that there is little overall evidence of any sampling bias in the CAE drilling at Mt Cannindah.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Core trays were freighted in sealed & strapped pallets from Monto where they were dispatched by Terra <u>Search</u> . The core was processed and sawn in Terra Search's Townsville facilities and half core samples were delivered by Terra Search to Intertek/ ~~Genalysis~~ laboratory Townsville lab.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There have been numerous independent reviews carried out on the Mt Cannindah project, reviewing sampling, data sets, geological controls, the most notable ones are Newcrest circa 1998; Coolgardie Gold 1999; Queensland Ores <u>2008: Metallica</u> , 2008; Drummond Gold,



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		2011; CAE 2014. Independent International Porphyry Consultant Alan Wilson, 2023, Helman & Schofield 2024.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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 and environmental settings.</i>	Exploration conducted on MLs 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2308, 2309, EPM 14524, and EPM 15261. 100% owned by Cannindah Resources Pty Ltd. The MLs were acquired in 2002 by Queensland Ores Limited (QOL), a precursor company to Cannindah Resources Limited. QOL acquired the Cannindah Mining Leases from the previous owners, Newcrest and MIM, <u>As</u> part of the purchase arrangement a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on any production is payable to MIM/Newcrest and will be shared 40% by MIM and 60% by Newcrest. An access agreement is in place with the current landholders over the Cannindah ML <u>area</u>.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> <i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Environmental Permitting and other regulatory approvals <u>would be</u> required to advance the project to mining stage. Previous exploration has been conducted by multiple companies. Data used for evaluating the Mt Cannindah project <u>include</u> : Drilling & geology, surface sampling by MIM (1970 onwards) drilling data Astrik (1987), ~~Drill~~ <u>Soil</u> IP & ground magnetics and geology data collected by Newcrest (1994-1996), rock chips collected by Dominion (1992). Drilling data collected by Coolgardie Gold (1999), Queensland Ores (2008-2011), Planet Metals-Drummond Gold (2011-2013). Since 2014 Terra Search Pty Ltd, Townsville <u>QLD</u> ~~has~~ provided geological consultant support to Cannindah Resources.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Breccia and porphyry intrusive related Cu-Au-Ag-Mo <u>base</u> metal skarns and shear hosted Au bearing quartz veins occur adjacent to a Cu-Mo porphyry.



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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	A major drill data base exists for the Mt Cannindah district amounting to over 400 holes. Selected Cu and Au down hole intervals of historical interest have been listed in CAE's ASX announcement, March, 2021.
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 <u>high grade</u> results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations be shown in detail	The standard for reporting of high grade Cu zones in hole from Mt <u>Cannindah</u> reported since 2021 is an intersection grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent, allowing for 5m of internal waste. The standard cut-off for reporting of total aggregate Cu mineralized zones is 0.15% <u>CuEq%</u> allowing for 15m of internal waste. No cut-offs have been routinely applied in reporting of the historical drill <u>results</u>. <u>There</u> has been no cutting of high grade analyses including gold. Laboratory repeat analyses are determined for very <u>high grade</u> analyses of gold in particular and these are averaged. Repeat analyses to date of highly <u>sulphidic</u> samples have not shown major nugget effects even with high grade gold values. The Cu-Au-Ag breccia style mineralisation at Mt Cannindah is developed over considerable downhole lengths. The breccia is generally mineralised, although copper grade and sulphide content is variable. In addition pre and post mineral dykes and intrusive bodies can mask the <u>mineralisation</u>. <u>Down</u> hole Cu-Au-Ag intercepts have been quoted both as a semi-continuous, aggregated down hole interval and also as tighter higher grade Cu-Au-Ag sections. In addition, many times <u>previously historical</u> results have been reported in the aggregated form displayed in the ASX Announcement for CAE, March, 2021. There are some zones of high grade which can influence the longer intercepts. All results are reported as down hole plotted 1m half core sampling intervals or tabulated with lower grade zones clearly noted. Aggregation of the longer intercepts at Mt Cannindah is <u>advantageous for analysis and</u>



	comparison of historical and recently collected drill data.
<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	A copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits with copper being dominant. <u>In order to maintain continuity of reporting of results the same Copper Equivalent calculation has been utilised throughout the project since 2021 and also applies to the 2024 MRE.</u> Previous holders have undertaken preliminary metallurgical test work. The full equation for Copper Equivalent is: $\text{CuEq}/\% = (\text{Cu}/\% * 92.50 * \text{CuRecovery} + \text{Au}/\text{ppm} * 56.26 * \text{AuRecovery} + \text{Ag}/\text{ppm} * 0.74 * \text{Ag Recovery}) / (92.5 * \text{CuRecovery})$ When recoveries are equal this reduces to the simplified version: $\text{CuEq}/\% = (\text{Cu}/\% * 92.50 + \text{Au}/\text{ppm} * 56.26 + \text{Ag}/\text{ppm} * 0.74) / 92.5$ We have applied a 30 day average prices in USD for Q4 <u>2021</u> for Cu, Au, Ag, specifically copper @ USD\$9250/tonne, gold @ USD\$1750/oz and silver @ USD\$23/oz. This equates to USD\$92.50 per 1 ~~wt % Cu~~ in ore, USD\$56.26 per 1 ppm gold in ore, USD\$0.74 per 1 ppm silver in ~~ore~~. <u>As</u> these prices are similar (or conservative in the case of Au & Ag) to current averages, CAE has maintained these prices in order to allow consistent reporting from 2021.. We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for <u>gold</u>, 80% for Ag and applied to the <u>CuEq</u> calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>The 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).</i> 25CAEDD024 reported here is an angled hole, inclined 70 degrees to the west <u>south-west</u> (magnetic azimuth 246 degrees at the drill collar). The hole is collared on fractured oxidised hornfels. As the breccia geometry is still to be established, the final attitude and thickness of the mineralisation is still to be delineated with certainty at this stage. The Mt Cannindah Infill breccia is massive <u>textured</u>, recent interpretation suggests the clasts have an alignment or preferred orientation, that is relatively flat dipping to the east or south east.



	The overall orientation of the Mt Cannindah breccia sheet is steeply dipping to the <u>west</u>, although the bounding structures are uncertain. The WSW drill direction of hole #24 was considered important to determine whether mineralised breccia extended in that <u>direction</u>. Previous resource estimations at Mt Cannindah model the breccia body as elongated NNE-SSW and at least 100m plus thick in an east west direction. Previous estimations indicate a potentially depth extension to 350m <u>plus</u>. The breccia body geometry, as modelled at <u>surface</u>, has the long axis oriented NNE-SSW. In this context, hole 25CAEDD024 drills WSW through the mineralised envelope previously recognized at Mt Cannindah, <u>slightly</u> raking across the strike of the overall body and drilling for depth extensions and establishing continuity of grade and potential high grade Au structures. Observations of core reported here in CAE Hole # 24 show an alignment of breccia clasts that is broadly at a high angle to the drill hole, indicating the hole orientation is appropriate for the broadly north south oriented structures and geological <u>units</u>. In this regard, the orientation of CAE hole # 24 was entirely appropriate for the geometry and trends of the targeted bodies and structures. CAE drilling has shown that the longest axis of the Mt Cannindah breccia is plunging to great depths, and the upper and lower <u>contacts</u> effectively the hanging and footwall contacts are still to be firmly established. Further investigation is required to establish the geometry of the mineralised breccia body in the north, south and down <u>plunges</u> of the Mt Cannindah deposit.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scale) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should <u>include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views</u>.</i> Preliminary sections and plans of the drillhole 25CAEDD034 reported here, are included in this report. Geological data is still being assembled at the time of this report. An update of the geological model for Mt Cannindah is underway and will be released upon completion.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> Over the past two <u>years</u>, the majority of 1m ~~Cu-Au-Ag-S~~ assays from drilling at Mt Cannindah are listed with CAE's ASX reports. In some instances, These have been reported as lithological and <u>geochemical groups</u> or sub-sets. Significant <u>intercepts</u> of ~~Cu-Au-Ag~~ are tabulated. All holes were sampled over their entire length, <u>Reported intercepts</u>



		have been aggregated where mineralization extends over significant down hole widths. This aggregation has allowed for the order of 15m of <u>non-mineralized</u> late dykes or lower grade breccia sections to be incorporated within the reported intersections. In general, a lower value of 0.15% <u>CuEq</u> has been utilized for the aggregated results. Wider aggregations have been reported for comparative purposes, in respect of reporting assaying of the mineralized sections which extend over the entire hole length. Aggregated intersections that contain zones of internal waste are clearly identified. .
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.	The latest drill results from the Mt Cannindah project are reported here. The report concentrates on the <u>CuAu</u> Ag results. Visual estimates of sulphide <u>minerals</u> supported by PXRF sludge results are also reported. Other data, although not material to this update will be collected and reported in due course.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Drill targets are <u>identified</u> and further drilling is required. Hole 25CAEDD024 drills at the southern end of the prospect in a WSW direction, Drilling is underway at Mt Cannindah for the year 2025. CAE Hole # 25 is <u>complete</u> and core is being processed. Hole # 26 is underway <u>south-west</u> of CAE Hole # 24. The current hole # 26 is testing the breccia and porphyry intrusions under Mt Theodore. Further drilling is planned at Mt Cannindah Breccia and other <u>target</u> in the Cannindah project area. .
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not yet determined, further work is being conducted.

APPENDIX 3– JORC Code Table 2



Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

<i>Audits or Review</i>	<i>The results of audits and reviews of any ore resource Estimates.</i>
	There have been several mineral resource estimates (MRE) made over the various deposits <u>at Mt Cannindah</u>. These have been in the public domain for <u>a number of years</u>. Hellman & Schofield completed a MRE in <u>2011 for Drummond Gold</u> on the resource at Mt Cannindah itself. This was reported under the JORC 2004 code and has now been updated to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. CAE reported this MRE in CAE ASX Announcement 3/7/2024 with 14.5Mt @ 1.09% copper equivalent (0.72% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag). The most recent resource statement was put together by Simon Tear of H&SC Consultants in 2024 and is fully <u>reported in</u> in CAE ASX Announcement 3/7/2024. The full methodology and accompanying JORC Table 1 documentation for the Cannindah <u>Breccia 2024</u> MRE is presented in this July 2024 CAE ASX Announcement. The upgraded Mineral Resources for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au deposit are reported in the Accompanying Table at a <u>cut off</u> grade of 0.3%CuEq, within a nominal pit shell. It has been assumed that the mineral resources will be extracted via an open pit method. To <u>take into account</u> reasonable prospects of economic extraction a nominal pit shape was designed with a maximum pit floor 350m below surface.



Table 2: Mt Cannindah Mineral Resource Table

On 3 July 2024 Cannindah Resources Limited announced a significant upgrade of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Mt Cannindah project. The MRE was prepared by independent resource specialists H&S Consultants. The upgraded MRE for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au deposit reported in the H&SC study is shown in the tables below:

Category	Mt	Cu%	Au gpt	Ag ppm	CuEq%	Density t/m3
Measured	7.1	0.77	0.41	15.4	1.15	2.77
Indicated	5.7	0.67	0.39	12.2	1.00	2.79
Inferred	1.7	0.70	0.58	12.0	1.15	2.78
Total	14.5	0.72	0.42	13.7	1.09	2.77

Category	Cu Kt	Au Kozs	Ag Mozs
Measured	54.7	93.4	3.5
Indicated	38.1	71.9	2.2
Inferred	11.9	32.0	0.7
Total	104.8	197.3	6.4

(minor rounding errors)

*Source: H&SC "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au/Ag Deposit SE Queensland" (June 2024)
p9 Refer ASX Announcement 3 July 2024*

There have been no material changes in the assumptions of the resource estimate between the release of the resource estimate on 3 July 2024 and the date of this report.