Cannindah Resources Limited

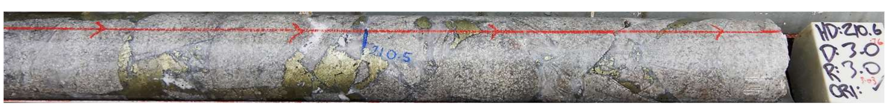
HIGH GRADE COPPER GOLD AND SILVER AT Mt CANNINDAH INCLUDING 74 m @ 2.04% CuEq* (1.52% Cu)

LARGE-SCALE INTRUSIVE BRECCIA WITH EVIDENCE OF PORPHYRY AFFINITIES

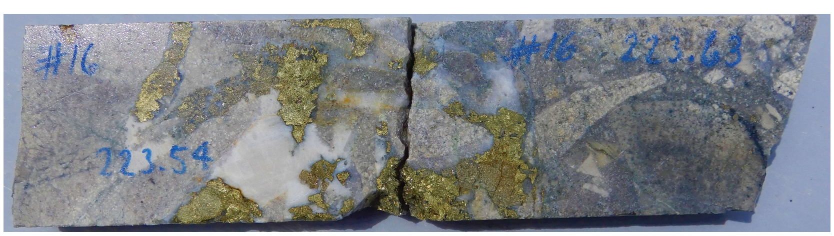
LATEST DRILLING RESULT HIGHLIGHTS - HOLE 16 (Downhole intervals): -

- **BRECCIA ZONE 155m @ 1.12 %CuEq (0.81%Cu,0.29 g/t Au, 16.5 g/t Ag) 128m-283m. Includes High grade sections eg:**
- **74m @ 2.04% CuEq (1.52%Cu,0.48g/t Au,28.9 g/t Ag) 158m-232m. INCLUDES STAND-OUT HIGH-GRADE ZONE:**
- **INFILL CHALCOPYRITE RICH BRECCIA: 41m @ 2.73%CuEq (2.13%Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, 40.2 g/t Ag. 6.37% S) 175m-213m)**
- **High grade section 8m from 205m @ 3.06%Cu, 0.6 g/t Au, 67 g/t Ag**
- **Lower zone of 44m @ 0.27%Cu,0.05g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag (304-348)**
- **CAE has today announced successful raise of $2.75 million to fund further exploration activity.**

High grade copper in hydrothermal infill breccia CAE hole # 16, : 176m depth. Interval 175m-177m : 2m @ 1.89% Cu ,0.22 g/t Au,34.9 g/t Ag..



Hydrothermal infill breccia ,altered diorite clasts , chalcopyrite -pyrite -calcite-quartz infill .CAE hole # 16, : 210m-211m depth. 1m @ 2.74% Cu,0.43 g/t Au,71.6 g/t Ag,



Hydrothermal infill breccia , diorite, hornfels clasts , chalcopyrite -pyrite -calcite-quartz infill .CAE hole # 16, : 223m-224m : 1m @ 2.27% Cu,0.43 g/t Au,34.6 g/t Ag.

*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 26 of the text and in the JORC Table 1 at p-51

ASX Announcement

DATE: 14 February 2023

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue: 548,229,95

Market Cap (@$0.23): $126.09 M

(As at 13/02/2023)

Board and Management

Tom Pickett - Executive Chairman

Dr Simon Beams - Non Executive Director

Geoff Missen - Non Executive Director

Michael Hansel - Non Executive Director

Garry Gill - Company Secretary

Company Highlights

- **Exceptional exploration management**
- **Located within existing mining lease**
- **100km from Gladstone Port**
- **Significant copper intercepts at flagship Mt Cannindah project over hundreds of metres**
- **New Gold discovery within current drill program at Mt Cannindah**
- **Expansion of current 5.5MT resource is the focus of the current program**
- **Large Gold portfolio with Piccadilly project 100km west of Townsville with existing mining lease and EPMs with large target areas yet to be drilled**
- **No debt**

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS

"The Mt Cannindah project has again delivered excellent grade over a significant intercept. Having 155m @ 1.12% CuEq which included 74m @ 2.04% CuEq in hole 16 shows drilling at Mt Cannindah is continuing to be a great success for the company. CAE has consistently drilled hundreds of metres of high-grade copper in various directions and depth indicative of a robust project. Hole 16 drilled north to south, at right angles to previous drilling. While Hole 15 drilled west to east, down a post mineral dyke, nevertheless it has provided excellent information and further evidence of porphyry style affinities relevant to the drivers of mineralization within the breccia and intrusive system. Hole 15 did intersect some reasonable copper gold mineralisation, eg. :1m @ 1.19g/t Au from 27m, and 2m @ 1.24% CuEq from 253m. The thickness of mineralisation in Hole 15 is also worth noting, even after being diluted by dykes, the aggregated interval is 65m @ 0.29% CuEq. Significantly, holes 15 and 16 showed that the post mineral andesite dykes are only a few metres wide and do not negatively impact the system. We have more planned holes to be delivered with Hole 17 already finished and awaiting assay results. We have now moved on to hole 18 in the southern section, which is currently at a depth of approximately 288m. I look forward to our hard work continuing to provide more outstanding results from the Mt Cannindah project as we increase our exploration activity."

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

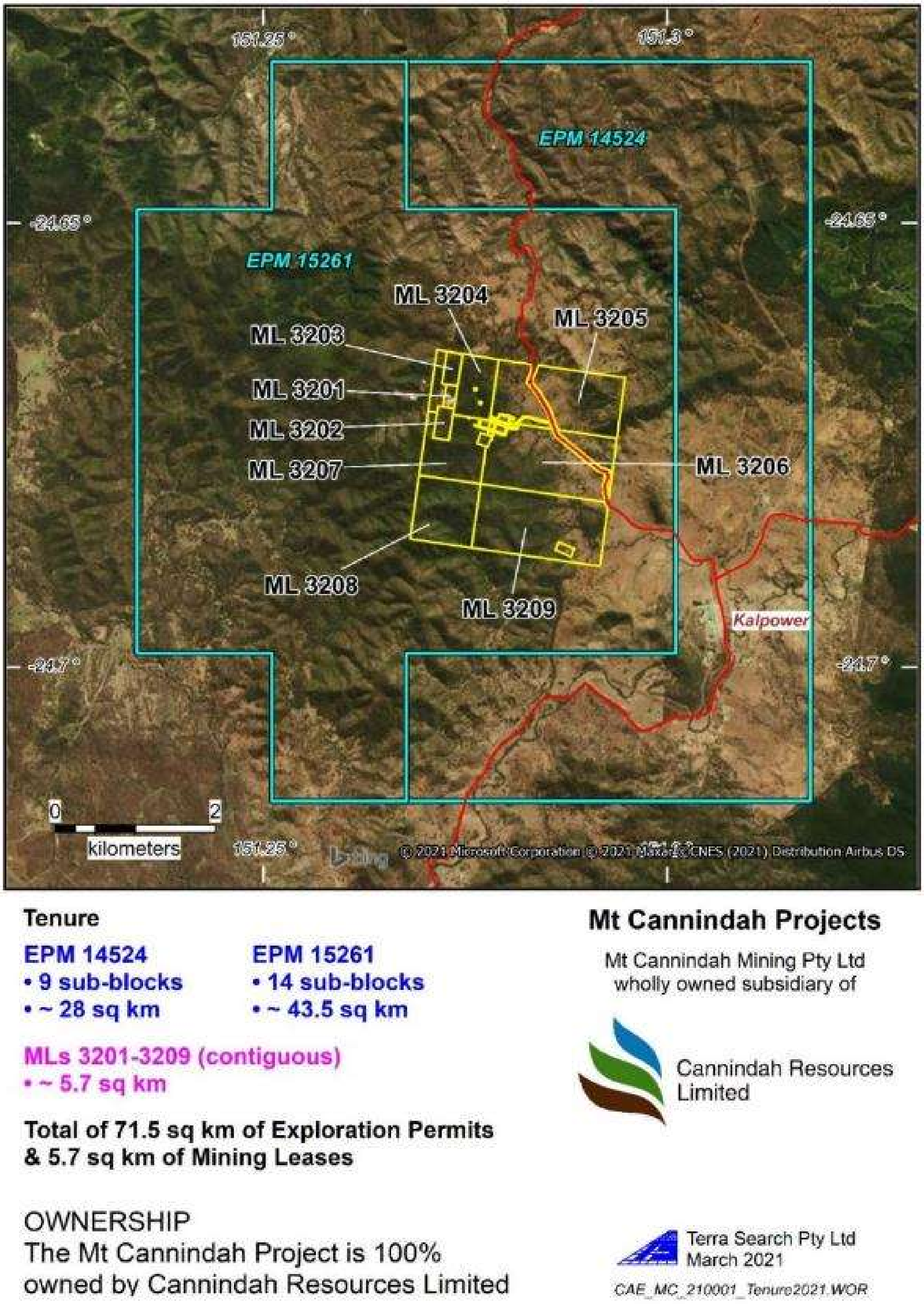


Fig 2. Mt Cannindah Project Tenure

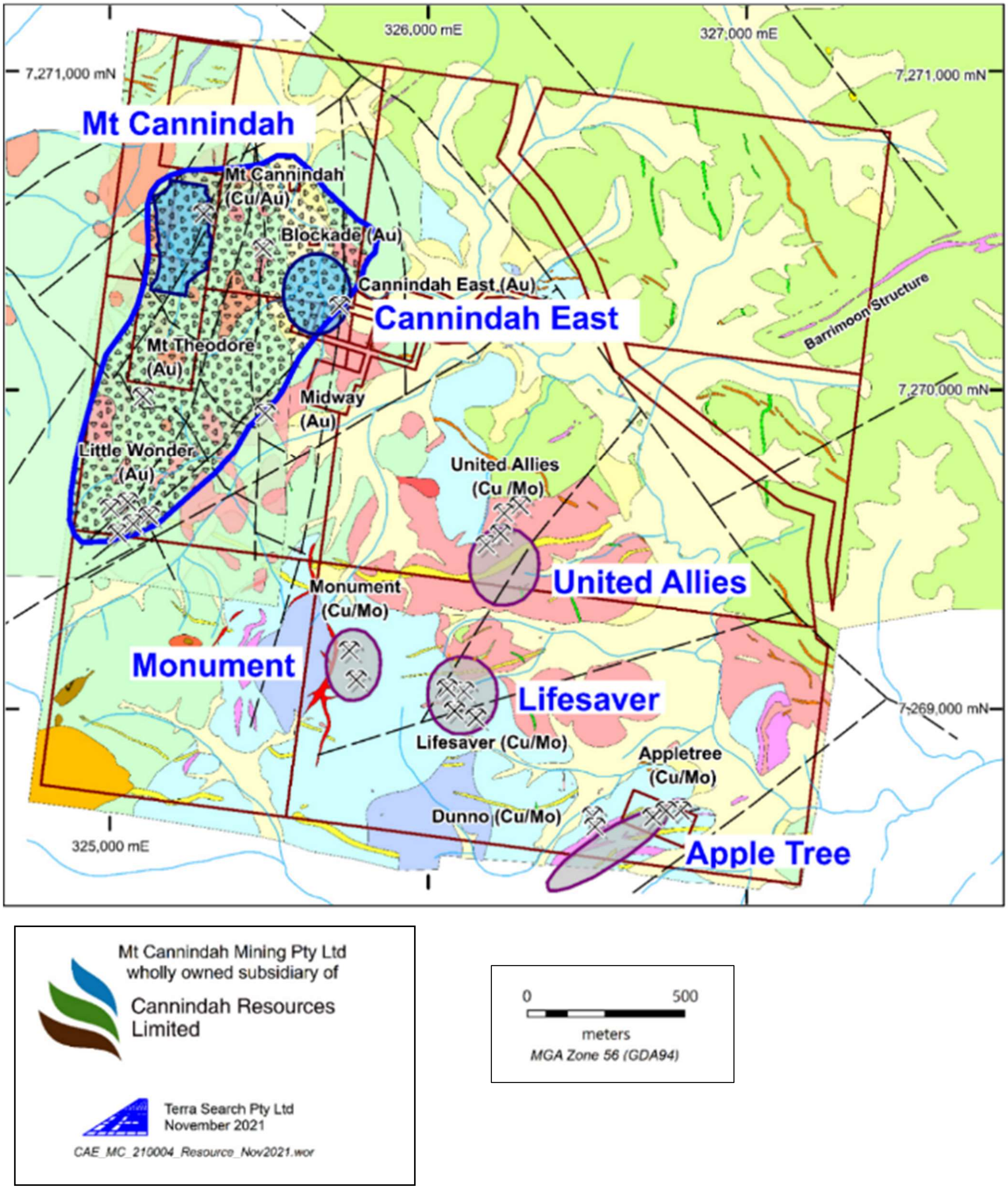


Fig 3. Mt Cannindah project Location of prospect areas and mineralised targets.

TECHNICAL DETAILS & RESULTS OF CAE HOLE 15 & 16 AT MT CANNINDAH

Cannindah Resources Limited (“Cannindah”, “CAE”) is pleased to announce the next set of completed assay results from the drilling program currently underway at Mt Cannindah, copper gold silver project south of Gladstone near Monto in central Queensland (Figs 1 to 3) pertaining to hole 22CAEDD015 (final depth 486.66m) and hole 22CAEDD016 (final depth 618.57m).

The most significant results were obtained in hole 22CAEDD016, see location plan Fig 4. Drilling hole # 16 in a north to south direction (ie. right angles to the majority of the previous drilling), has demonstrated that the mineralized zone at the northern section of the Mt Cannindah deposit is a robust high grade copper (gold, silver) rich breccia body. This is one of the higher grade portions of a larger resource that has significant potential to be expanded. The northern, high grade, diorite dominated, breccia has now been drilled from 4 directions, all of which have returned 100m plus thick, downhole intersections, grading well over 1% CuEq.

The highlights and details of CAE hole # 16 are set out below, followed by CAE Hole #15. Table 1 lists the most significant intercepts of Hole 16, Table 2 summarizes the hole geology. A full listing of results of holes 15 & 16 are presented in the Appendix to this report.

Table 1. Assay Highlights from Drillhole 22CAEDD016

Down Hole Mineralized Zones Hole 22CAEDD016	From	To	m	CuEq %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	S %
Aggregate Interval Upper Zone (Cut off 0.15% CuEq, allow 15m waste)	128	283	155	1.12	0.81	0.29	16.5	3.19
Includes High Grade (Cut off 0.5% CuEq, allow 5m waste)								
Primary Hydrothermal breccia, hornfels dominant, infill chalcopyrite-pyrite-calcite-quartz.	158	232	74	2.04	1.52	0.48	28.9	5.14
Includes Very High Grade Zones (Cut off 1.5% CuEq, allow 3m waste)								
High copper gold silver breccia sections	172	213	41	2.73	2.13	0.46	40.2	6.37
	222	228	6	2.24	1.8	0.35	28.4	3.72
	243	245	2	1.76	1.26	0.44	28.7	2.46
Aggregate Interval Lower Zone 1 (Cut off 0.15% CuEq, allow 15m waste)	304	348	44	0.34	0.27	0.05	4.8	1.8
Aggregate Interval Lower Zone 1 (Cut off 0.15% CuEq, allow 15m waste)	374	418	44	0.16	0.13	0.02	3.1	1.61
Gold anomalous zone (Cut off 0.15% CuEq, allow 15m waste)	456	457	1	0.33	0.01	0.51	0.9	0.89

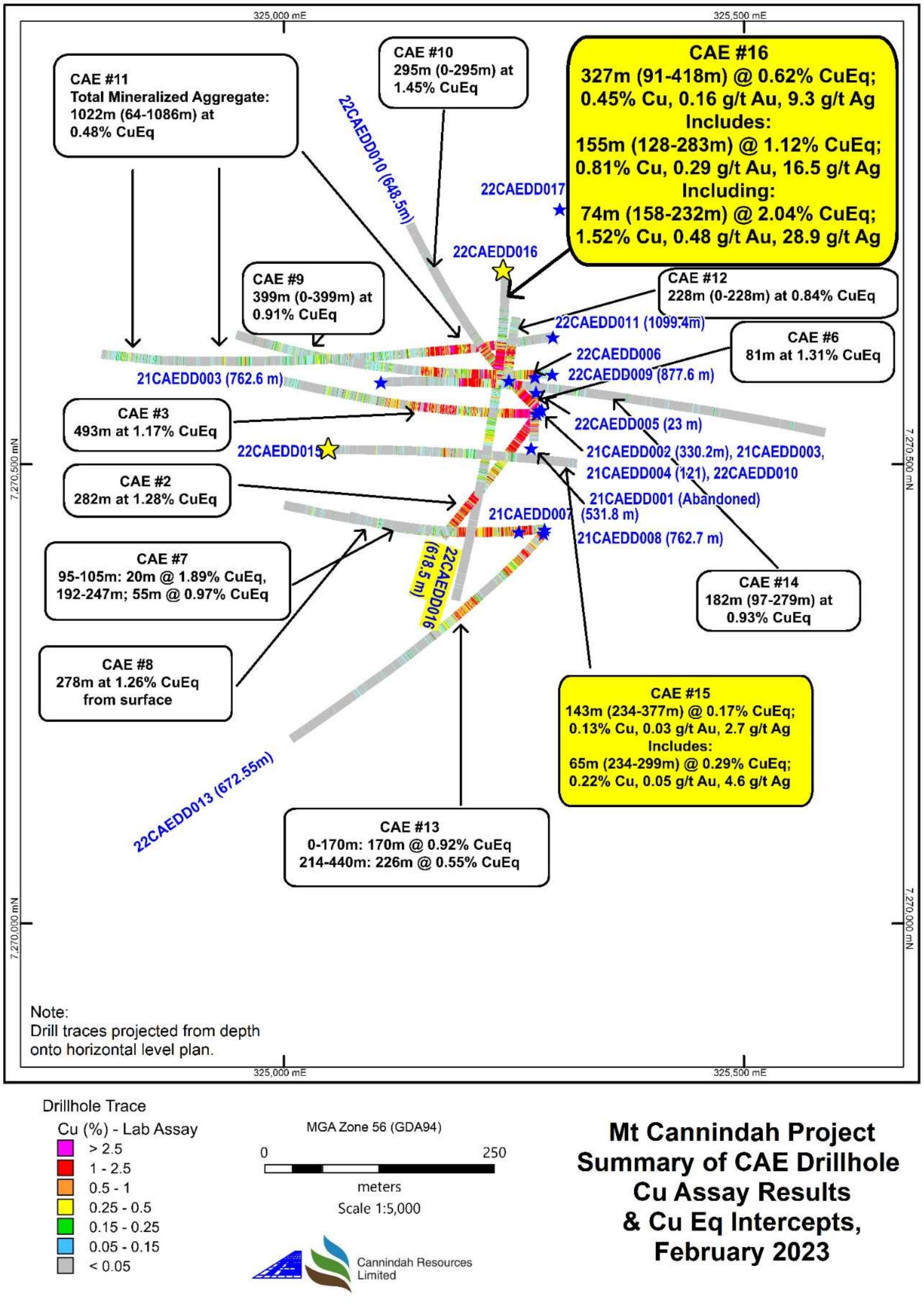


Fig 4. CAE Hole # 15 & 16 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Cu plotted , CuEq intercepts annotated. Cu,Ag Assays reported for CAE hole # 15 to 486.6m, #16 to 618.6m.

Fig 5 Photo full HQ core Hole #16 , oriented in core oriented frame, hole drilling to south, view looking east. inclined at -57.7 degrees, LHS: 145.83m : semi-massive pyrite vein cutting sericitic, argillised diorite. 145m to 146m : 1m @ 0.17% Cu, 1.80 g/t Au, 13.8 g/t Ag, 6.58% S. RHS :147.68m : Sheeted semi-massive pyrite veins cutting sericitic, argillised diorite. 147m to 148m : 1m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.79 g/t Au, 31.7 g/t Ag, 7.07% S. Veins striking east west (262mag) , dipping north -71 degrees. (Dip direction = 352 mag).

At 159m in CAE Hole #16 the vein fracture network within diorite has a sharp contact with hydrothermal infill breccia, dominated by angular clasts of sericite altered diorite with common coarse infill of quartz, calcite ,-pyrite and chalcopyrite. The infill breccia is strongly sulphidic throughout : containing 4% - 8 % pyrite , 1.5% to 7% chalcopyrite between 159m and 246m – see Figs 6 to 9. Lesser sulphide is contained in the hydrothermal infill breccia between 246nm and 295m (1.5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite).

Figs 6 Photo full HQ core Hole #16 , Hydrothermal breccia ,diorite clasts, infill quartz, calcite, pyrite ,chalcopyrite at 243.38m 243m to 244m : 1m @ 1.47% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 27.4 g/t Ag.

Fig 7 Bottom 227.03m 227m to 228m : 1m @ 2.56% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au, 42.7 g/t Ag.

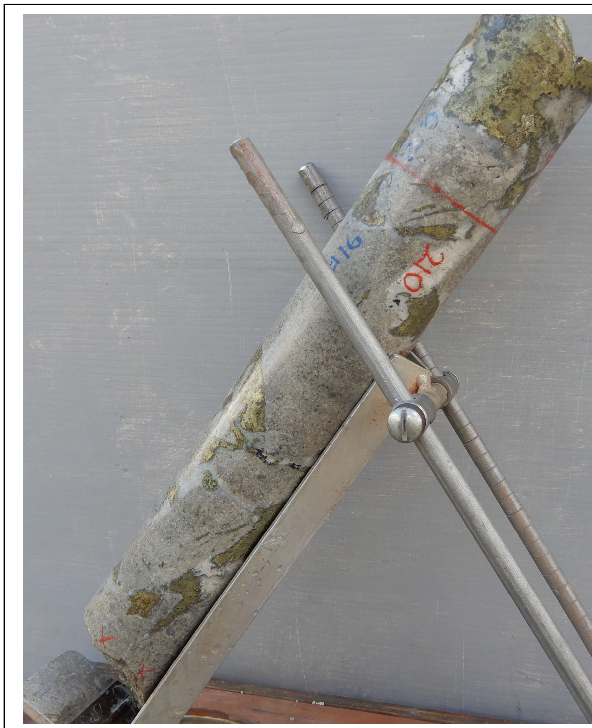


Fig 8 .Hole #16 , oriented in core oriented frame, hole drilling to south, inclined at 55.7degrees ,view looking west. LHS: 207.5m : semi-massive sulphide vein cutting sericitic, infill breccia. 207m to 208m : 1m @ 3.95% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au, 68.7 g/t Ag, 9.89% S. Vein strikes east west (070 mag) , dipping south at -68 degrees. (Dip direction = 160 mag).RHS :210m : Infill hydrothermal breccia . 210m to 211m: 1m 2.74% Cu, 0.43 g/t Au,71.6 g/t Ag, 4.41% S.

Fig 9 .Hole #16 , oriented in core oriented frame, hole drilling to south, inclined at 55 degrees view looking east. 227.3m : semi-massive quartz pyrite chalcopyrite vein cutting sericite altered diorite dominated hydrothermal breccia. Large diorite clast at bottom cut by early multi-directional quartz sulphide "porphyry-style" stockwork. 227m to 228m : 1m @ 2.56% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au, 42.7 g/t Ag, 5.59%S.

Vein strikes east west (080 mag) , dipping south at -40 degrees. (Dip direction = 170 mag).

Post mineral andesite dykes cut bleached porphyry between 295m and 313m see Fig 10.

Fig 10 .Hole #16 , oriented in CoF, hole drilling to south, inclined at -53 degrees view looking east. LHS 294.9m : uphole hydrothermal breccia in contact with green, fine grained (post mineral) andesite. RHS 300.7m, green andesite dyke, in contact downhole with hydrothermal breccia . Dyke is trending east west , dipping steeply to south , measured as dipping -80 degrees towards 195 at top contact (LHS) and -80 degrees dip direction 190 at bottom contact (RHS). CAE Hole #16 is at right angles to Hole 15 which unfortunately drilled west to east ,in and out of these relatively thin andesite dykes which have true thicknesses in the range 0.2m to 5m.

Copper rich infill breccia returns down hole In CAE hole # 16, below 313.5m, albeit at lower grade with pyrite (3%), chalcopyrite (0.5%) between 313.5m and 336m. Higher copper is noted 336m to 248m with pyrite (3%), chalcopyrite (1.5%). Clasts of diorite porphyry are cut by early porphyry style stockwork veining – see Fig 11.

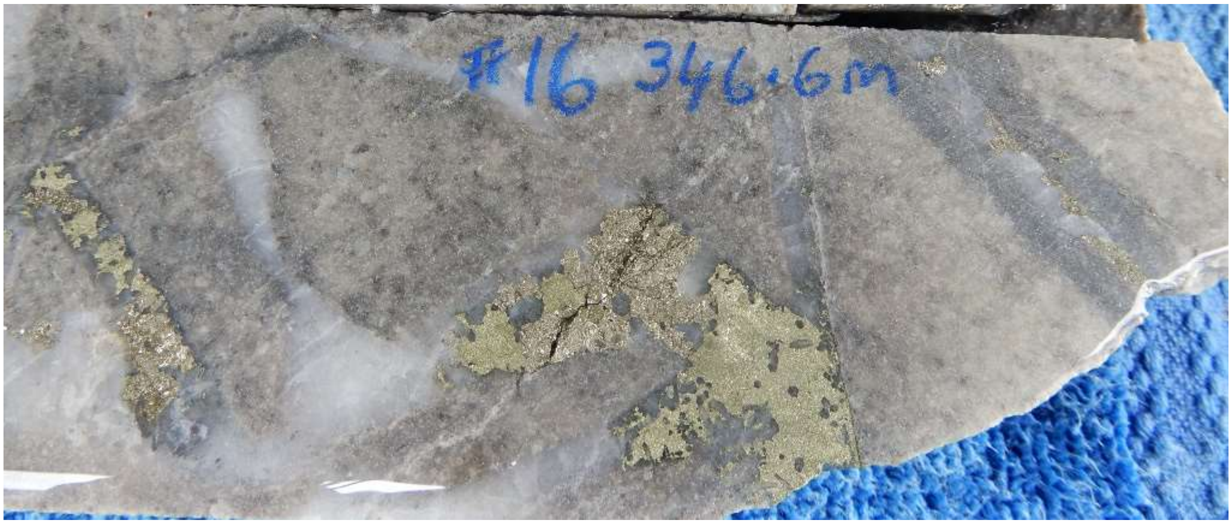


Fig 11 Hydrothermal breccia dominated by diorite porphyry clasts with infill quartz , calcite, pyrite, chalcopyrite. Early multi-directional quartz sulphide veins cut altered diorite clasts. 346-347m 1m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 19.6 g/t Ag, 3.14%S.

Lower sulphide returns again in breccia between 348m and 369m with pyrite (1.5%), chalcopyrite (0.1%-0.2%). At 369m to 371 m an argillised-sericitic fault zone marks the boundary of a lower copper breccia , dominated by hornfels & porphyry clasts ,containing pyrite (3%) and chalcopyrite (0.1%-0.5%) which runs from 371m to 418.5m (see Fig 12).

Fig 12. Infill breccia 395m, with clasts hornfels,-altered porphyry. Infill pyrite ,quartz-calcite.

The summary geology for CAE hole 22CAEDD016 , colour coded according to geological unit is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary Geology Drillhole 22CAEDD016, colour coded according to geological unit

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 22CAEDD016
0.00	**10.00**	**Clay Gravel/poorly consolidated conglomerate**
10.00	**15.60**	**Weathered oxidised ,partially oxidised diorite**
15.60	**26.50**	Diorite, minor(3%) pyrite veining
26.50	**27.01**	**Sericite/argillised shear zone,5% pyrite**
27.01	42.37	Diorite, minor (2-3%) pyrite veining
42.37	**46.75**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
46.75	139.25	Diorite, common (2-3%) pyrite veining , some bleached sericite altered zones
139.25	158.89	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite, 3%-10% pyrite veining
158.89	**207.30**	**Hydrothermal breccia, infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (6%)-chalcopyrite (4%), diorite clasts.**
207.30	**213.00**	**Hydrothermal breccia, highly sulphidic veins & infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (7.5%)-chalcopyrite (7%), diorite clasts.**
213.00	**246.05**	**Hydrothermal breccia, infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (4%)-chalcopyrite (1.5%), diorite clasts.**
246.05	**294.80**	**Hydrothermal breccia, infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (1.5%)-chalcopyrite (0.5%), diorite clasts.**
294.80	**300.23**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
300.23	**311.32**	**Bleached sericite altered crowded diorite porphyry**
311.32	**313.45**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
313.45	**336.00**	**Infill breccia with clasts diorite-hornfels,minor quartz-sulphide stockworked porphyry.Infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (3%),chalcopyrite (0.5%).**
336.00	**348.00**	**Infill breccia with clasts diorite-hornfels,minor quartz-sulphide stockworked porphyry.Infill quartz-calcite-pyrite (3%),chalcopyrite (1.5%).**
348.00	**353.75**	**Infill breccia with clasts diorite-hornfels,Infill quartz-calcite-minor sulphide : pyrite (1.5%),chalcopyrite (0.2%).**
353.75	**359.50**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
359.50	**368.60**	**Infill breccia with clasts diorite-hornfels,Infill quartz-calcite-minor sulphide : pyrite (1.5%),chalcopyrite (0.1%).**
368.60	**370.84**	**Sericitic , pyritic,argillized fault zone**
370.84	**418.50**	**Infill breccia with clasts diorite-altered porphyry and minor hornfels,Infill quartz-calcite-minor sulphide : pyrite (3%),chalcopyrite (0.1-0.5%).**
418.50	**436.65**	**Strongly bleached, sericite altered closely packed clast supported breccia dominated by hornfels clasts. Minor infill breccia, weak pyrite (0.5%).**
436.65	**439.15**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
439.15	**465.50**	**Strongly bleached, sericite altered closely packed clast supported breccia dominated by hornfels clasts. Minor infill breccia, weak pyrite (0.5%).**
465.50		**Several Thin dykes of Argillized & post mineral andesite cutting**
	478.65	**Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL clasts, low sulphide**

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 22CAEDD016
478.65	**494.87**	**Strongly bleached, sericite altered closely packed clast supported breccia dominated by hornfels clasts. Minor infill breccia, weak pyrite (0.5%).**
494.87	**560.10**	**Clast supported breccia dominated by hornfels & porphyry clasts. Infill quartz-calcite-chlorite-pyrite (3%-5%).**
560.00	**571.30**	**Argillized, clast supported pyritic breccia. 3%-10% pyrite.**
571.30	**575.30**	**Sericitic, argillized quartz sulphide vein and alteration.Highly pyritic in places.**
575.30	**581.95**	**Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (5%)**
581.95	**583.82**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
583.82	**596.10**	**Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (5%)**
596.10	**597.30**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
597.30	**600.00**	**Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (3-5%)**
600.00	**606.00**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
606.00	**618.57**	**Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (3-5%)**

The bottom interval of CAE hole # 16 from 418.5m to End of Hole 618.57 m is dominated by close packed, clast supported hornfels dominated breccia with minor rock flour and sulphidic infill see Figs 13 & 14. The latter ranges from weak pyrite development (0.5%: 418.5m to 494.5m) to strongly pyritic (3%-5% pyrite, up to 10% in places: 494.5m to 618.57). Several thin, generally east west trending post mineral andesite dykes cut the breccia.

Fig 13. Hole 16, 420.5m, Close packed , clast supported bleached, polymict breccia with clasts of fine grained hornfels, altered diorite (both porphyritic and even grained). Minor infill rock-flour, pyrite, quartz. 420m-421m : Low sulphide.

Fig 14. Hole 16, 575m, Close packed , highly sulphidic, clast supported breccia dominated by angular clasts hornfels,-minor altered porphyry. Abundant infill and disseminated pyrite & infill quartz. 574m-575m : 1m @ 0.07% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 1 g/t Ag, 11.39%S.

Location and plans are presented in Figs 15 to 19.

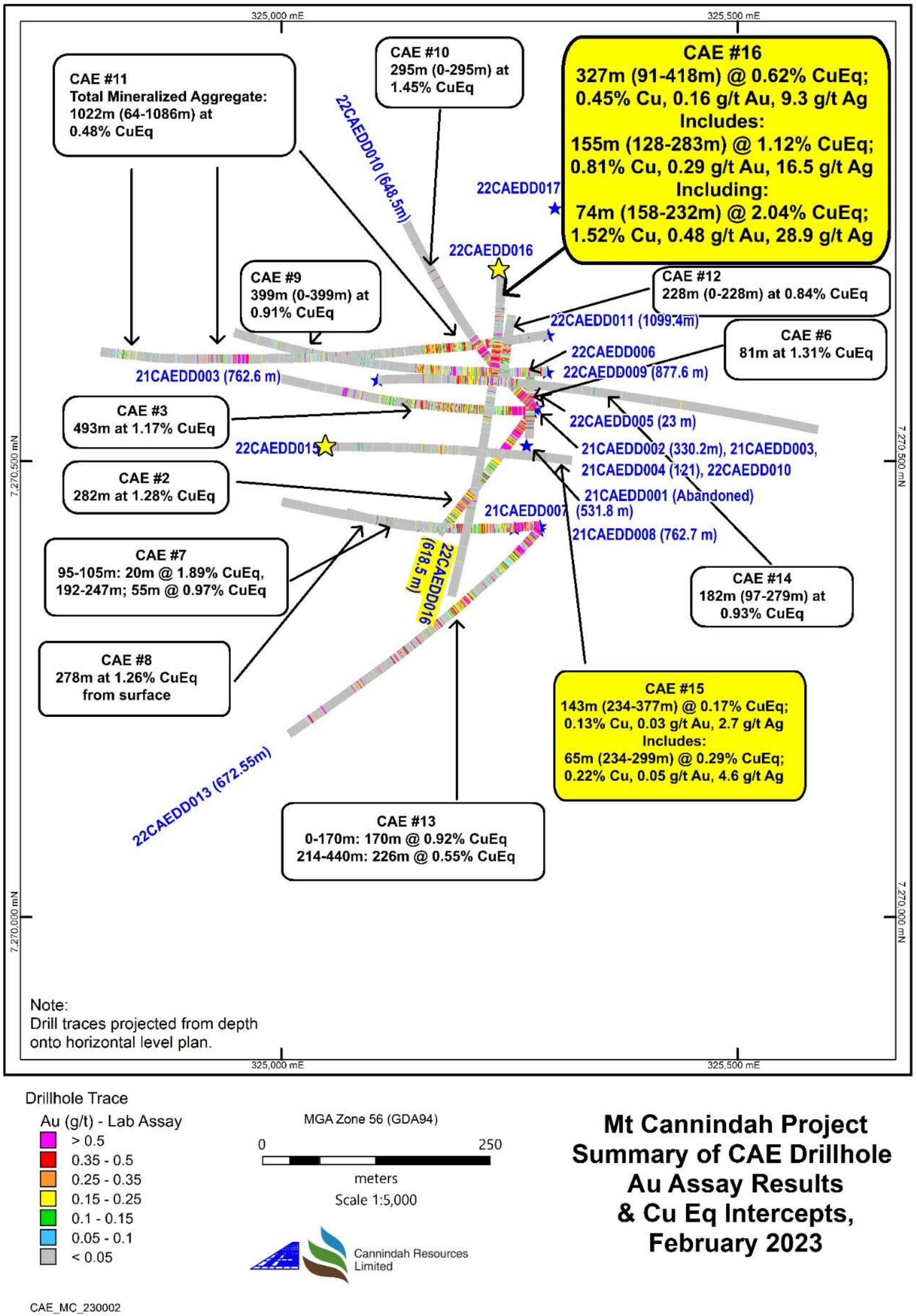


Fig 15. CAE Hole # 15 & 16 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Au plotted , CuEq intercepts annotated. Cu,Ag Assays reported for CAE hole # 15 to 486.6m, #16 to 618.6m.

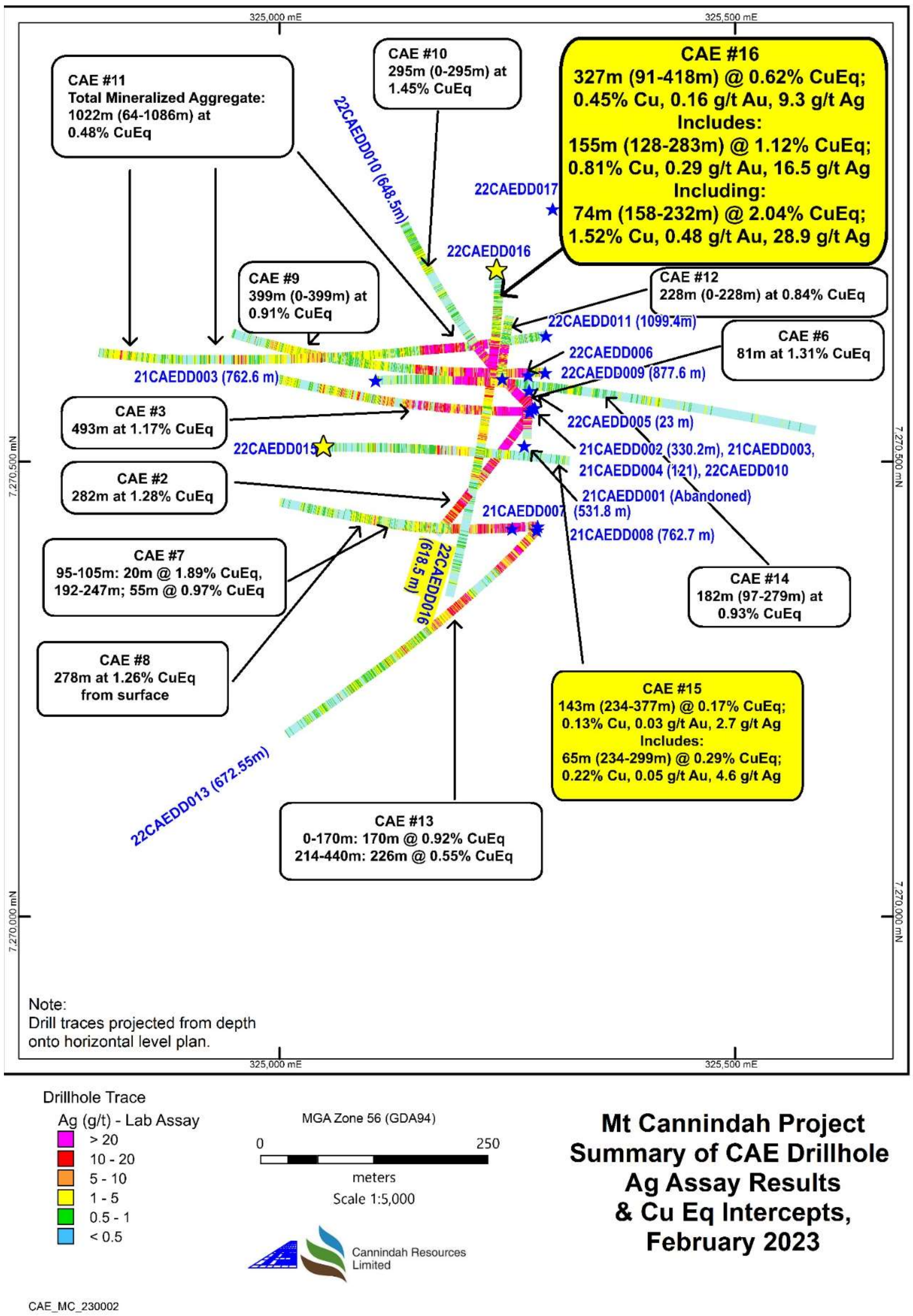


Fig 16. CAE Hole # 15 & 16 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Ag plotted , CuEq intercepts annotated. Cu,Ag Assays reported for CAE hole # 15 to 486.6m, #16 to 618.6m

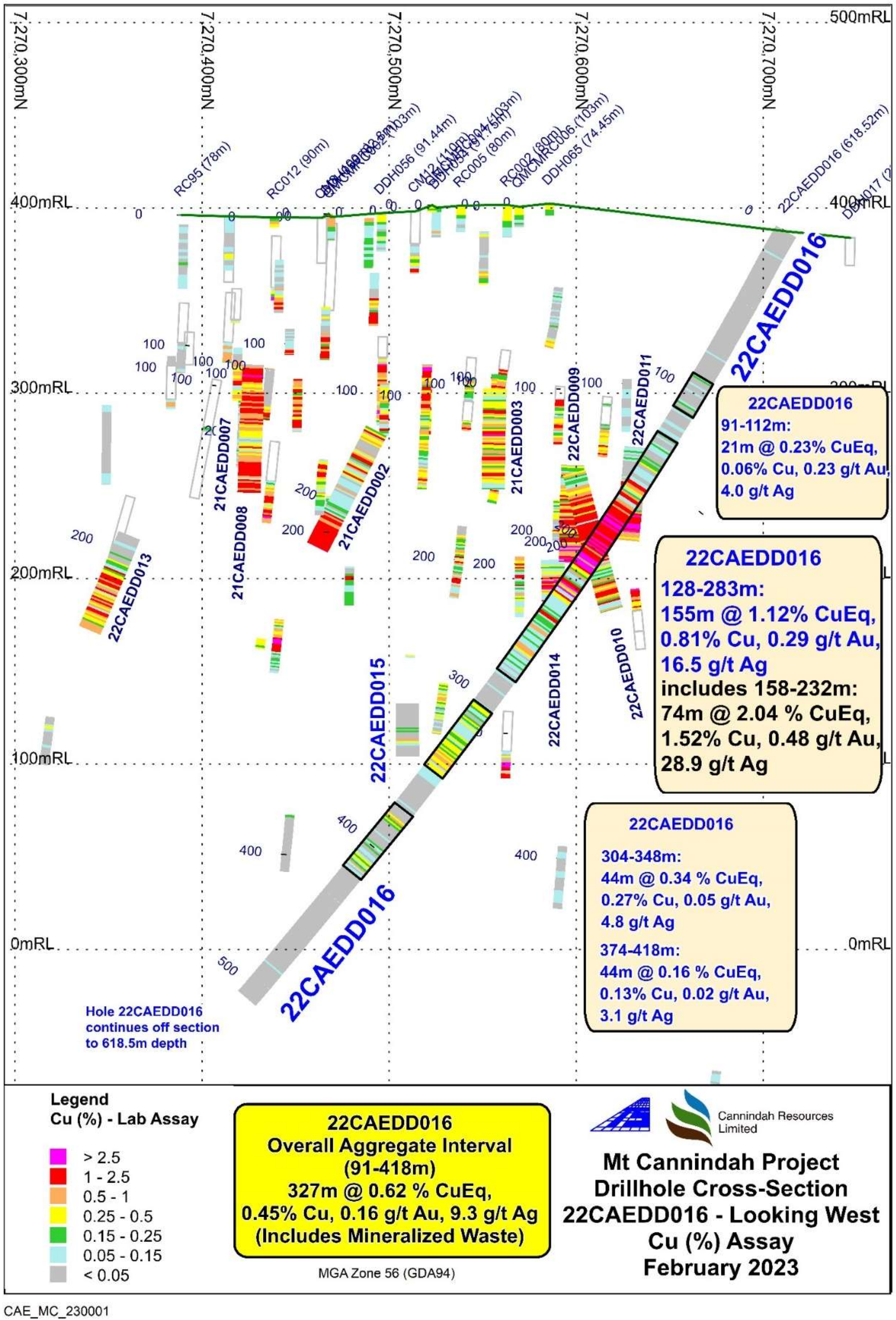


Fig 17. Mt Cannindah mine area N-S cross section CAE hole 16 looking west , with Cu lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated. Note 100m squares. Assays reported for CAE hole # 16 to 618.6m. Azimuth CAE hole # 16 at collar : 171 magnetic.

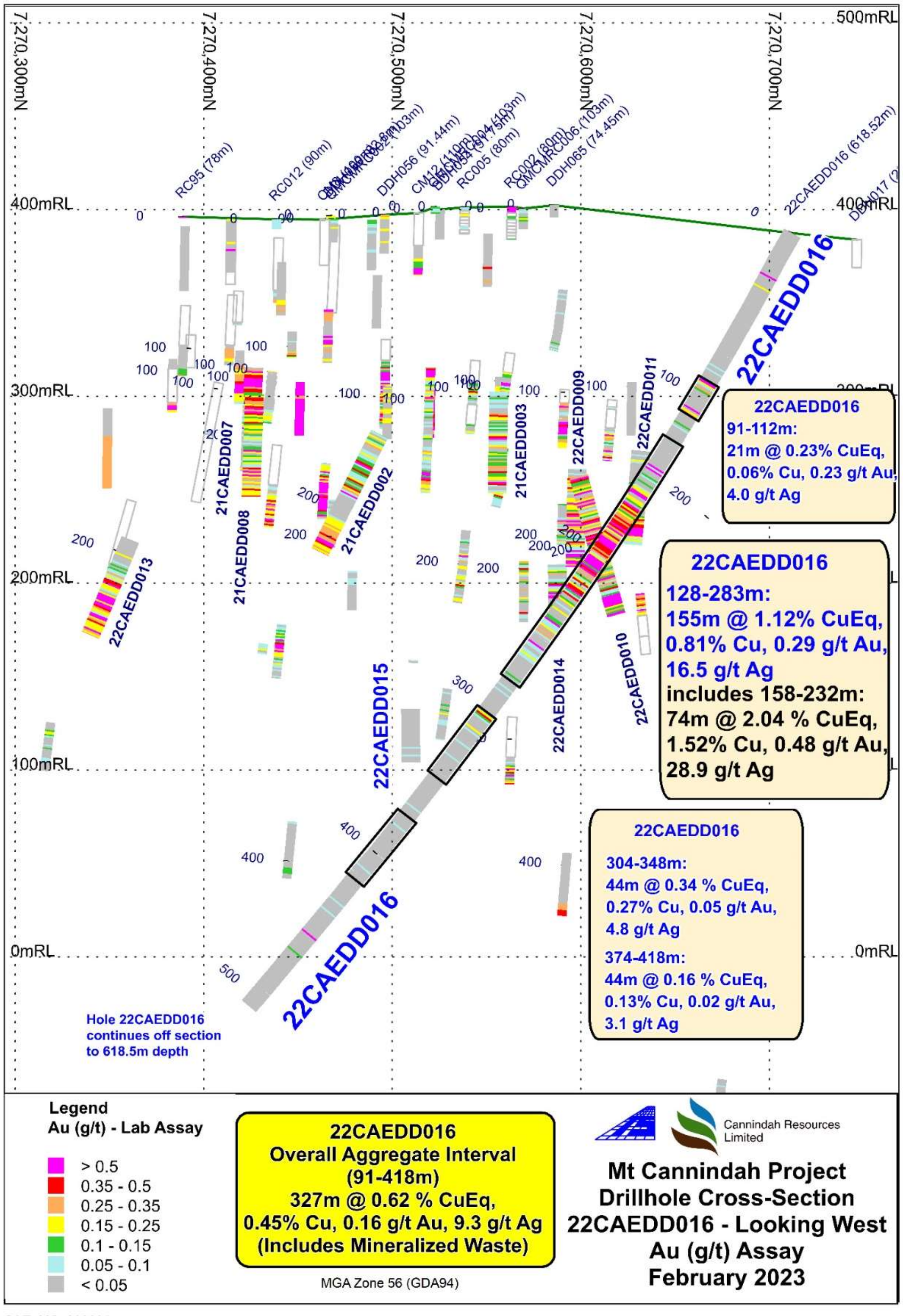


Fig 18. Mt Cannindah mine area N-S cross section CAE hole 16 looking west , with Au lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated. Note 100m squares. Assays reported for CAE hole # 16 to 618.6m. Azimuth CAE hole # 16 at collar : 171 magnetic.

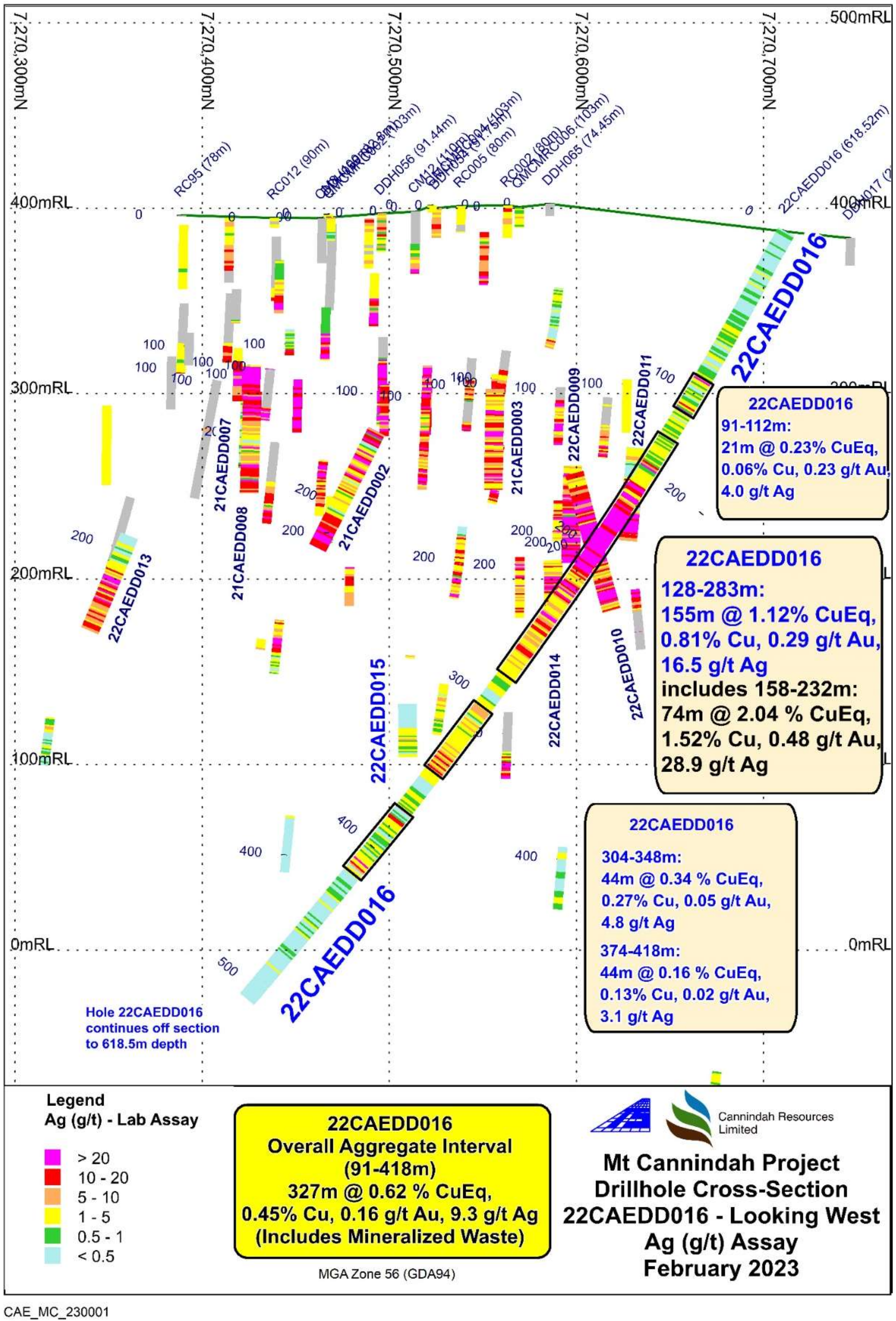


Fig 19. Mt Cannindah mine area N-S cross section CAE hole 16 looking west , with Ag lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated. Note 100m squares. Assays reported for CAE hole # 16 to 618.6m. Azimuth CAE hole # 16 at collar : 171 magnetic.

CAE Hole # 22CAEDD015

22CAEDD015 drilled west to east, (magnetic azimuth 081 degrees) in the central north of the Mt Cannindah Breccia, in a similar fashion to historic holes at Mt Cannindah and CAE hole # 14 (see CAE ASX Announcement 7/11/2022). Although mineralized veined diorite and breccia was encountered, Hole 15 was severely hampered for a lot of its length by drilling down post mineralization andesite dykes. Follow up results from CAE holes # 16 and 17 show that the east – west trending andesite dykes encountered in CAE hole # 15 are thin (mostly less than 5m true thickness) and although disruptive of the mineralised breccia in this hole, do not materially appear to stope out significant volumes of potential ore at Cannindah. The geological information provided by CAE hole #15 is still very useful and confirms some of the porphyry style affinities of the overall intrusive system. For completeness, details of hole CAE hole #15 are reported here and in the attached Appendices.

CAE hole #15 drilled diorite to 234m, in places cut by a quartz sulphide vein fracture network having porphyry affinities (see Figs 20-23).

Fig 20. Hole 15, 186.9m. Photo half HQ Core fine sheeted chalcopyrite veins cutting sericite altered diorite crowded porphyry.

Fig 21. Hole #15, 189.9m Photo HQ Core fine sheeted quartz sulphide veins with alteration selvedges, cutting earlier "porphyry-style" veins within crowded porphyry.

Fig 22 Hole #14, 190.0m. Photo half HQ core, multi-directional quartz sulphide vein stockwork with alteration selvedges, typical "porphyry-style" veins cutting diorite.

Fig 23. Hole #15, 194.2m Photo half HQ core : multi-directional quartz sulphide (minor chalcopyrite) vein stockwork with quartz-pink K-feldspar alteration selvedges, typical "porphyry-style" veins cutting diorite.

The hole intersected hydrothermal infill breccia at 234m which continues to 342m but is severely impacted by thin post mineral andesite dykes, trending in the same direction as the drillhole.

Some indication of the mineralisation present in the breccia between the dykes is given by the following intervals. Also listed are veins with diorite and overall aggregate breccia diluted by dyke intervals. :

- Quartz sulphide vein within argillised diorite 1m @ 1.19 g/t Au (27m-28m)
- Quartz sulphide vein within argillised diorite 2m @ 0.41 % Cu, 6.6 g/t Ag (144m-146m)
- When the total intersection containing breccia cut by andesite dykes is aggregated it contains :
- 65m @ 0.22%Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 4.6 g/t Ag (0.29% CuEq 234m to 299m);

Individual infill quartz-calcite-pyrite-chalcopyrite infill breccia zones, included within this breccia dyke zone of CAE Hole # 15 are :

- 13m @ 0.57%Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 7.9 g/t Ag (0.70% CuEq 234m to 247m); (Fig 24)
- 2m @ 0.99%Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, 19.4 g/t Ag (1.24% CuEq 253m to 255m);
- 2m @ 0.51%Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 8.5 g/t Ag (0.64% CuEq 265m to 267m);
- 24m @ 0.15%Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 5.2 g/t Ag (0.21% CuEq 275m to 299m);

Fig

Fig 24 Photo full HQ core Hole #15 , 241m , oriented in core oriented frame (CoF) , hole drilling to east , inclined at -55.7 degrees, view looking north north west Hydrothermal infill breccia.Prominent chalcopyrite -pyrite-quartz calcite infill. Hole #15, 240m-241m 1m @ 2.09% Cu,0.46 g/t Au, 23 g/t Ag.

The relationship between andesite dyke and breccia in CAE hole # 15 are clearly illustrated and as explained in Figs25 to 31 CAE Hole #15 for most of its length, drilled in and out of one of the more significant dykes.

Fig 25 Photo full HQ core . Oriented in CoF viewed to west , CAE Hole # 15, 246.8m. inclined at 55.7 degrees,. LHS shows green post mineral andesite dyke running down core in contact with hydrothermal infill breccia (shown in close up RHS). Drilling by CAE holes #16 & 17 at right angles to Hole #15, show that these andesite dykes are relatively thin (0.3m to 5m true thickness) and often striking east west. This has meant that CAE Hole #15 for most of its length, unfortunately drilled in and out of one of the more significant dykes (see Figs).Assay sample is a mixture of dyke and breccia : 246m-247m 1m @ 0.34% Cu,0.03 g/t Au, 5.1 g/t Ag.

Fig 26 Photo half HQ core Hydrothermal infill breccia wedged between post mineral andesite dyke (green even grained).Hole #15, 253m-255m : 2m @ 1.06% Cu,0.15 g/t Au, 19.4 g/t Ag.

Fig 27 Hole 15, 75.6m Bottom shows argillised andesite dyke running down core in contact with diorite (top)

Fig 28 Hole 15, 172m. RHS argillised andesite dyke in contact with diorite LHS

Fig 29 Hole 15, 246.6m. Top argillised andesite dyke in contact with diorite bottom

Fig 30 Hole 15, 259m. Top infill breccia in contact with argillised andesite dyke bottom

Fig 31 Hole 15, 367.68m. Top pyritic hornfels infill breccia (top) low angle contact with argillised andesite dyke (bottom).

CAE hole #15 continued drilling on to the east , encountering a pyrite veined and sericite or chlorite altered complex mix of various intervals of (1) chlorite matrix clast supported breccia, with prominent diorite and hornfels clasts (2) porphyry dykes and bodies ranging in composition from monzodiorite, monzonite to latite (3) flinty hornfels , (4) strongly argillized clast supported hornfels breccia . Some thin post mineral andesite dykes cut these older units.

The summary geology for CAE hole 22CAEDD015 , colour coded according to geological unit is presented in Table 3.:

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 22CAEDD015
0	10	**Clay Gravel**
10	15	**Weathered oxidised diorite**
15	17	**Latite porphyry**
17	52	**Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining**
52	61	**Diorite, minor pyrite (2.5%) veining, leaching,**
61	65	**Diorite, minor pyrite (2%) veining.K feldspar alteration**
65	76	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
76	88	**Equigranular Diorite, minor pyrite (2%) veining**
88	111	**Bleached, ankerite altered diorite porphyry, minor pyrite (2%) veining, trace chalcopyrite**
111	113	**Argillized ,sericitic fault zone, dipping 50 degrees to SE**
113	119	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
119	147	**Diorite, minor pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite**
147	149	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
149	171	**Monzodiorite, minor (2%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite**
171	173	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
173	196	**Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining**
196	204	**Flinty ,pyritic hornfels**
204	223	**Argillized moderately (3%) pyritic diorite**
223	234	**Equigranular diorite**
234	247	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite infill.**
247	253	**Post Mineral andesite dyke/Breccia**
253	255	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 5% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite infill.**
255	259	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
259	261	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 3% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite infill.**
261	265	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
265	267	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia**
267	275	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
275	300	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 4.5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite infill.**
300	305	**Post Mineral andesite dyke/breccia**
305	321	**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
321	336	**Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 2.5% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite infill.**

From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 22CAEDD015
336	342	Hydrothermal Infill breccia, 1% pyrite, 0.1% chalcopyrite infill.
342	351	Post Mineral andesite dyke
351	361	Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
361	367	Post Mineral andesite dyke
367	374	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts. 3% pyrite, 0.2% chalcopyrite
374	376	Porphyrytic monzodiorite
376	382	Latite
382	409	Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
409	411	Post Mineral andesite dyke
411	426	Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
426	429	Post Mineral andesite dyke
429	438	Clast supported hornfels breccia
438	439	Chloritized pyritic andesite
439	441	Weakly Pyritic Monzonite
441	451	Pyritic (3%) Monzonite
451	455	Fine grained andesite
455	464	Pyritic Monzonite
464	473	Flinty hornfels and tuffaceous units
473	475	Chloritic andesite
475	477	Flinty hornfels
477	478	Chloritic andesite
478	479	Argillized hornfels
479	480	Brecciated hornfels
480	481	Milled Breccia
481	486.7	Strongly argillized clast supported hornfels breccia

Table 3. summary geology for CAE hole 22CAEDD015 , colour coded according to geological unit .

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report 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 is also a non-Executive Director of Cannindah Resources Limited. 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.

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Appendix 1.1 Table 1 Cu,Au,Ag,S assays , chalcopyrite, pyrite visual estimates CAE hole 15, 1.2 : Hole 16.-

Appendix 2 Plan views recent drill results , Mt Cannindah; **Appendix 3** JORC Table 1,**Appendix 4** – JORC Table 2

Formula for Copper Equivalent calculations

Copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits, with copper being dominant. eg have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah.We have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in equal recoveries. This confidence is reinforced by some preliminary metallurgical test work by previous holders, geological observations and our geochemical work which established a high correlation between Cu,Au,Ag.

The full equation for Copper Equivalent is:

CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * AuRecovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * AgRecovery)/(92.5* CuRecovery)

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

We have applied a 30 day average prices in USD for Q4,2021, 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 . We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for gold , 80% for Ag and applied to the CuEq calculation.CAE are planning Metallurgical test work to quantify these recoveries.

Appendix 1.1 Cu,Au,Ag,S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 22CAEDD015 (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
DD015	0	10	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.01			Clay Gravel
DD015	10	15	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.45	2		Weathered oxidised diorite
DD015	15	17	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10			Latite porphyry
DD015	17	27	0.02	0.01	0.5	1.81	3		Diorite, minor pyrite veining
DD015	27	28	0.04	1.19	1.5	1.70	4	0.8	Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining
DD015	28	29	0.08	0.01	0.9	1.74	4	0.3	Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining
DD015	29	38	0.02	0.01	0.25	1.07	2	tr	Diorite, minor pyrite veining, 2% pyrite
DD015	38	39	0.05	0.04	2.2	1.88	4	0.5	Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining
DD015	39	50	0.02	0.00	0.25	1.08	2		Diorite, minor pyrite veining
DD015	50	51	0.01	0.02	0.9	1.90	3		Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining
DD015	51	52	0.01	0.00	0.25	2.15	4	0.1	Diorite, minor quartz sulphide veining
DD015	52	61	0.01	0.00	0.25	1.40	3		Diorite, minor pyrite (2.5%) veining, leaching,
DD015	61	65	0.04	0.01	0.4	1.52	2		Diorite, minor pyrite (2%) veining.K feldspar alteration
DD015	65	76	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.16	1		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	76	88	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.07	2		Equigranular Diorite, minor pyrite (2%) veining
DD015	88	100	0.01	0.02	0.7	0.88	1		Bleached, ankerite altered diorite porphyry, minor pyrite (1%) veining
DD015	100	111	0.06	0.03	1.2	1.01	2	0.3	Bleached, ankerite altered diorite porphyry, minor pyrite (2%) veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	111	112	0.14	0.03	12.2	0.79	2	0.2	Argillized ,sericitic fault zone, dipping 50 degrees to SE
DD015	112	113	0.04	0.03	2.1	0.86	2		Argillized ,sericitic fault zone, dipping 50 degrees to SE
DD015	113	119	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.09	0		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	119	127	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.66	2		Diorite, minor (1.75%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	127	144	0.02	0.01	0.44	1.34	2	0.1	Diorite, minor (2%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	144	145	0.58	0.08	10	2.31	2	2	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD015	145	146	0.23	0.04	3.1	1.84	2	1	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	146	147	0.08	0.03	1.8	2.54	3	1	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	147	149	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.11			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	149	171	0.03	0.02	0.5	1.28	2	0.2	Monzodiorite, minor (2%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	171	173	0.03	0.02	0.4	0.74	2		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	173	178	0.02	0.01	0.3	1.19	2		Diorite, minor (1.5%) pyrite veining
DD015	178	185	0.02	0.02	0.4	1.09	2		Diorite, moderate (2%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	185	186	0.05	0.04	1.4	2.97	4	0.5	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	186	187	0.02	0.03	0.9	2.15	3	0.2	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	187	188	0.40	0.08	8	4.47	5	2.5	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	188	189	0.02	0.01	0.5	1.81	2	0.8	Diorite, minor pyrite ,chalcopyrite veining
DD015	189	196	0.06	0.02	0.9	1.66	3	0.1	Diorite, moderate (2.5%) pyrite veining, trace chalcopyrite
DD015	196	203	0.05	0.02	0.7	1.35	3	0.1	Flinty ,pyritic hornfels
DD015	203	204	0.04	0.19	0.8	1.41	3		Flinty ,pyritic hornfels
DD015	204	215	0.04	0.03	0.9	1.57	3	0.2	Argillized moderately (3%) pyritic diorite
DD015	215	223	0.04	0.02	0.5	0.79	1	0.1	Bleached argillized diorite
DD015	223	234	0.05	0.01	0.7	1.11	2	0.1	Equigranular diorite
DD015	234	235	0.19	0.04	5.1	0.70	1	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	235	236	0.25	0.04	7	4.56	5	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	236	237	0.05	0.01	1.5	0.44	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	237	238	0.20	0.04	3.2	1.33	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	238	239	0.98	0.18	11.1	2.34	4	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	239	240	1.21	0.26	17.5	3.78	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	240	241	2.09	0.46	23	5.40	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	241	242	0.99	0.25	14.4	5.18	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	242	243	0.33	0.07	3.9	1.23	2	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	243	245	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.15			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	245	246	0.71	0.20	10.2	2.51	3	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
DD015	246	247	0.34	0.03	5.1	1.21	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	247	252	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.13			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	252	253	0.05	0.01	1.1	0.51	2	0.3	Post Mineral andesite dyke/Breccia
DD015	253	254	1.06	0.23	20.9	4.09	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	254	255	0.93	0.07	17.9	2.42	2	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	255	258	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.24			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	258	259	0.02	0.01	0.8	0.55	1	0.1	Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	259	260	0.18	0.02	3.7	1.22	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	260	261	0.15	0.03	2.8	1.02	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	261	262	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.62			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	262	263	0.09	0.07	2.8	1.20	1	0.5	Post Mineral andesite dyke/infill breccia
DD015	263	265	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.30			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	265	266	0.41	0.13	6.5	0.70	1	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	266	267	0.61	0.10	10.5	1.20	1	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	267	275	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.03			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	275	276	0.08	0.20	8.9	2.02	3	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	276	277	0.10	0.01	2.1	1.02	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	277	278	0.15	0.02	3.1	1.87	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	278	279	0.27	0.01	3.6	1.55	2	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	279	280	0.04	0.01	1.5	5.78	10	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	280	281	0.14	0.07	3.3	1.31	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	281	282	0.25	0.04	37.2	1.97	3	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	282	283	0.20	0.02	5.3	2.29	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	283	284	0.16	0.02	4.3	1.65	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	284	285	0.08	0.04	3.9	2.14	4	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	285	286	0.16	0.04	4.8	2.97	5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	286	287	0.09	0.03	2.7	2.50	4	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	287	288	0.05	0.02	2.8	3.38	5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	288	289	0.15	0.01	3.2	1.89	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	289	290	0.12	0.01	2.4	3.45	5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	290	291	0.11	0.02	2.1	1.97	5	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	291	292	0.24	0.01	3.3	1.27	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	292	293	0.28	0.03	5.1	9.93	15	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	293	294	0.11	0.04	4	5.82	8	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	294	295	0.14	0.03	3.9	3.81	5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	295	296	0.07	0.02	2.1	3.60	5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	296	297	0.23	0.02	4.4	2.40	4	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
DD015	297	298	0.19	0.04	5.9	2.58	4	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	298	299	0.24	0.02	5.9	1.66	3	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	299	300	0.06	0.02	2.4	3.84	5	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	300	304	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.03			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	304	305	0.01	0.05	1.3	0.72	1		Post Mineral andesite dyke/breccia
DD015	305	321	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.08			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	321	322	0.21	0.04	3.6	2.44	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	322	323	0.03	0.02	4.7	4.89	8	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	323	324	0.18	0.01	2.3	0.73	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	324	325	0.02	0.01	1.1	1.89	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	325	326	0.03	0.00	1	1.05	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	326	327	0.02	0.01	0.6	1.30	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	327	328	0.03	0.01	1.3	2.54	3	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	328	329	0.52	0.04	8.5	1.97	2	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	329	330	0.03	0.00	0.8	1.11	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	330	331	0.27	0.05	3.5	2.17	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	331	332	0.12	0.01	2.8	2.17	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	332	333	0.09	0.01	1.7	1.88	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	333	334	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.93	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	334	335	0.01	0.01	0.6	2.48	3	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	335	336	0.02	0.07	1.4	3.29	5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	336	337	0.01	0.01	0.8	0.90	1	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	337	338	0.01	0.01	0.25	1.16	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	338	339	0.02	0.02	1.5	1.88	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	339	340	0.01	0.03	1.8	1.01	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	340	341	0.00	0.03	1.2	1.10	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	341	342	0.01	0.01	1	0.69	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD015	342	351	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	351	357	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.79	1		Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
DD015	357	358	0.05	0.01	0.7	2.25	2	0.1	Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
DD015	358	359	0.13	0.06	1.7	2.20	2	0.1	Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
DD015	359	360	0.25	0.04	3	0.85	1	0.5	Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
DD015	360	361	0.06	0.01	0.8	0.81	1	0.5	Flinty Hornfels, minor breccia, porphyry
DD015	361	367	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.03	0		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	367	368	0.19	0.03	2.2	0.45	1	0.5	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	368	369	0.16	0.03	1.8	0.96	2	0.2	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD015	369	370	0.17	0.03	2.2	2.72	3	0.2	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	370	371	0.23	0.04	2.9	1.65	3	0.5	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	371	372	0.13	0.02	2.1	1.48	3	0.1	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	372	373	0.05	0.04	1.6	1.39	2	0.1	Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	373	374	0.00	0.01	0.8	1.10	1		Clast supported breccia, chlorite matrix, hornfels & diorite,porphyry clasts
DD015	374	375	0.01	0.33	3.4	1.86	3	0.1	Porphyrytic monzodiorite
DD015	375	376	0.06	0.09	1.5	0.65	1		Porphyrytic monzodiorite
DD015	376	377	0.13	0.03	3.1	0.38	0	0.2	Latite
DD015	377	378	0.06	0.01	1.1	0.38	1	0.1	Latite
DD015	378	382	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.34	1		Latite
DD015	382	401	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.59	1		Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
DD015	401	404	0.01	0.01	0.4	1.50	3		Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
DD015	404	409	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.57	1		Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
DD015	409	411	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.44	1		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	411	424	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.43	1		Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
DD015	424	426	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.04	2		Porphyrytic monzonite/latite
DD015	426	429	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.40	1		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD015	429	433	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.58	1	0.1	Clast supported hornfels breccia
DD015	433	438	0.02	0.02	0.4	1.44	3		Clast supported , pyritic hornfels breccia
DD015	438	439	0.09	0.12	2.2	2.75	5	0.3	Chloritized pyritic andesite
DD015	439	441	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.47	1		Weakly Pyritic Monzonite
DD015	441	451	0.01	0.00	0.25	2.14	3		Pyritic (3%) Monzonite
DD015	451	452	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.17	2		Fine grained andesite
DD015	452	455	0.01	0.00	0.4	0.38	1		Fine grained andesite
DD015	455	462	0.01	0.01	0.25	1.45	3		Pyritic Monzonite
DD015	462	464	0.04	0.01	0.8	3.37	5		Pyritic Monzonite
DD015	464	468	0.02	0.01	0.5	1.92	4		Flinty hornfels and tuffaceous units
DD015	468	472	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.92	1		Flinty hornfels and tuffaceous units
DD015	472	473	0.05	0.02	1	2.75	4		Flinty hornfels and tuffaceous units
DD015	473	474	0.03	0.01	1	2.57	4		Chloritic andesite
DD015	474	475	0.01	0.00	0.5	1.18	3		Chloritic andesite
DD015	475	477	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.65	1		Flinty hornfels

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD015	476	477	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.62	1		**Flinty hornfels**
DD015	477	478	0.02	0.01	0.6	2.26	3		**Chloritic andesite**
DD015	478	479	0.01	0.01	0.25	1.36	2		**Argillized hornfels**
DD015	479	480	0.08	0.04	1.4	3.86	5		**Brecciated hornfels**
DD015	480	481	0.04	0.03	1	3.08	5		**Milled Breccia**
DD015	481	482	0.01	0.01	0.25	1.07	3		**Strongly argillized ,bleached,clast supported hornfels breccia**
DD015	482	486	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.52	1		**Strongly argillized ,bleached,clast supported hornfels breccia**
DD015	486	487	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.16	0		**Strongly argillized ,bleached,clast supported hornfels breccia**

Note last sample is from 486m to 486.66m

Appendix 1.2 Cu,Au,Ag,S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 22CAEDD016 (Table 2.) All assays are reported .for those intervals containing significant mineralization . Lesser mineralized sections are grouped and summarized along geological unit lines.

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	0	10	0.01	0.02	0.3	0.10			Clay sand,gravel
DD016	10	13	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.02			Oxidised Diorite
DD016	13	15	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.85	1.5		Parially Oxidised Diorite
DD016	15	26	0.02	0.01	0.3	1.56	3		Diorite, minor(3%) pyrite veining
DD016	26	27	0.02	0.57	2.8	2.89	5	0.1	**Sericite/argillised shear zone,5% pyrite**
DD016	27	33	0.02	0.01	0.3	1.10	2		Diorite, minor (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	33	34	0.04	0.17	2.8	1.42	2.5	0.2	Diorite, minor (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	34	42	0.02	0.01	0.4	1.91	2.5		Diorite, minor (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	42	47	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.15	0.3		**Post Mineral andesite dyke**
DD016	47	51	0.01	0.02	0.4	0.39	0.5		Sericite altered diorite (0.5% pyrite)
DD016	51	77	0.02	0.01	0.7	1.31	2		Diorite, minor (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	77	91	0.03	0.02	0.9	1.13	2		Diorite, common (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	91	92	0.14	0.59	8.5	2.97	5	0.1	Diorite, common (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	92	93	0.17	1.77	21	3.53	6	0.1	Diorite, common (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	93	94	0.03	0.17	2.3	1.29	2	0.2	Diorite, common (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	94	108	0.03	0.05	0.9	0.90	2	0.1	Fractured diorite, weak (2%) pyrite
DD016	108	109	0.20	1.03	11	1.01	2	0.2	Bleached, sericitic diorite
DD016	109	110	0.04	0.02	1.2	0.60	1		Bleached, sericitic diorite
DD016	110	111	0.02	0.23	0.6	0.53	1		Bleached, sericitic diorite
DD016	111	112	0.16	0.30	26.7	1.18	2	0,2	Bleached, sericitic diorite
DD016	112	128	0.04	0.03	1.1	1.00	2	0.1	Diorite, (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	128	129	0.21	0.07	2.4	1.50	2.5	0.1	Diorite, (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	129	135	0.04	0.02	1.03	1.17	2	0.1	Diorite, (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	135	136	0.17	0.02	3.6	1.54	2	0.2	Diorite, (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	136	139	0.09	0.02	1.3	1.30	2	0.1	Diorite, (2-3%) pyrite veining
DD016	139	143	0.03	0.02	0.8	1.34	2.5	0.1	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite
DD016	143	144	0.22	0.03	2.8	1.49	3	0.1	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite
DD016	144	145	0.02	0.01	0.7	1.09	2	0.1	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite
DD016	145	146	0.17	1.80	13.8	6.58	10	0.5	Sericitic ,argillized,pyritic diorite.
DD016	146	147	0.20	0.09	7.5	1.79	3	0.5	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite
DD016	147	148	0.40	0.79	31.7	7.07	10	1	Sericitic ,argillized,pyritic diorite.
DD016	148	158	0.07	0.05	1.71	1.33	2	0.1	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite
DD016	158	159	1.04	0.09	14.1	2.38	3	3	Sericitic ,argillized,diorite

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	159	160	1.28	0.22	20.1	7.75	10	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	160	161	0.87	0.17	22.8	10.29	15	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	161	162	0.55	4.68	12.6	8.94	10	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	162	163	0.48	5.27	12.2	4.93	8	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	163	164	0.09	0.02	1.9	2.08	4	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	164	165	0.16	0.03	2.7	2.02	4	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	165	166	0.72	0.23	23.9	2.34	4	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	166	167	2.15	0.23	50.7	4.87	8	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	167	168	1.30	0.12	20	3.42	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	168	169	0.06	0.02	1.8	1.44	2	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	169	170	0.14	1.03	5.3	1.60	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	170	171	0.85	0.45	16.1	4.30	8	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	171	172	0.82	0.24	13.9	5.81	10	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	172	173	1.17	0.36	24	11.47	15	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	173	174	1.27	0.25	19.1	5.69	8	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	174	175	0.97	0.15	19.5	7.94	10	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	175	176	2.19	0.20	31.9	7.21	10	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	176	177	1.59	0.27	37.8	9.01	12	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	177	178	1.24	0.28	21.8	5.22	8	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	178	179	1.77	0.46	25.6	7.94	10	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	179	180	1.48	0.33	26.4	7.75	10	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	180	181	3.16	0.46	41.3	6.83	10	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	181	182	1.76	0.44	27.6	6.52	10	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	182	183	2.98	0.61	42.3	7.37	10	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	183	184	3.02	0.38	54.8	7.14	10	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	184	185	1.16	0.31	25	6.32	10	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	185	186	3.85	1.05	55.8	10.03	15	10	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	186	187	1.31	0.16	17.7	4.31	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	187	188	1.27	0.05	16.7	3.33	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	188	189	2.36	0.39	35.1	6.50	10	6	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	189	190	1.64	0.17	25.2	3.66	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	190	191	1.53	0.25	28.2	3.80	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	191	192	2.53	0.58	49.2	8.32	10	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	192	193	1.37	0.78	26.5	3.34	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	193	194	1.25	0.50	26.3	3.87	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	194	195	2.33	0.77	49.7	7.28	10	7	Hydrothermal Infill breccia

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	195	196	2.71	0.46	57.4	9.87	15	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	196	197	2.29	0.46	46.8	6.26	8	7	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	197	198	3.15	0.38	55.6	6.78	8	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	198	199	1.95	0.31	28.8	3.26	5	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	199	200	2.66	0.44	46.6	5.39	8	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	200	201	1.53	0.31	28.1	4.88	5	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	201	202	0.75	0.05	12.1	1.48	2	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	202	203	1.74	0.24	34.8	6.15	8	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	203	204	1.13	1.45	32.1	7.51	8	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	204	205	1.74	0.62	39.2	8.15	10	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	205	206	4.54	0.76	95.3	8.14	10	10	Semi-massive sulphide infill to breccia -
DD016	206	207	4.25	0.81	80.2	8.61	10	10	Semi-massive sulphide infill to breccia -
DD016	207	208	3.95	0.62	68.7	9.89	12	10	Semi-massive sulphide infill to breccia -
DD016	208	209	0.53	0.13	11.7	2.71	4	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	209	210	3.07	0.80	87	4.98	8	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	210	211	2.74	0.43	71.6	4.41	6	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	211	212	3.08	1.01	83.2	7.78	10	8	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	212	213	2.32	0.27	41	4.13	5	6	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	213	214	0.35	0.04	10.5	3.06	5	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	214	215	0.34	0.26	11.5	4.08	5	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	215	216	0.19	0.10	6	1.58	3	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	216	217	0.57	0.10	15.1	1.76	3	2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	217	218	0.06	0.23	3.1	2.17	3	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	218	219	0.10	0.43	5.6	2.48	5	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	219	220	0.06	0.10	2.5	2.15	3	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	220	221	0.03	0.05	1.2	2.63	5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	221	222	0.20	0.17	6.2	1.33	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	222	223	1.22	0.44	19.4	3.11	3	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	223	224	2.27	0.43	34.6	3.67	3	5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	224	225	3.56	0.63	53.3	5.02	6	6	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	225	226	0.70	0.14	11.4	2.00	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	226	227	0.47	0.07	8.7	2.95	5	1	Matrix supported breccia
DD016	227	228	2.56	0.41	42.7	5.59	8	2.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	228	229	0.10	0.02	2.5	1.50	1.5	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	229	230	0.06	0.04	1.7	2.71	5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	230	231	1.07	0.12	22.6	2.58	5	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	231	232	0.45	0.21	12.5	6.59	8	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	232	233	0.31	0.02	9.3	1.41	2	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	233	237	0.08	0.05	2.5	1.26	2	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	237	238	0.14	0.16	6	6.90	8	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	238	243	0.15	0.05	4.6	0.81	1	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	243	244	1.47	0.14	27.4	2.69	3	4	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	244	245	1.06	0.75	29.9	2.24	3	3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	245	246	0.11	0.06	3.6	0.87	1	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	246	247	0.20	0.06	8	1.18	2	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	247	248	0.20	0.10	8.6	0.81	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	248	249	0.20	0.23	11.6	2.43	4	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	249	250	0.15	0.03	11.1	0.78	2	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	250	251	0.17	0.29	8.6	2.18	4	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	251	252	0.10	0.01	2.7	0.54	1	0.2	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	252	253	0.63	0.26	13.2	1.58	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	253	254	0.57	0.07	11.7	1.46	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	254	255	0.13	0.02	3.1	0.77	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	255	256	0.10	0.02	3.6	1.10	2	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	256	257	0.17	0.04	5.1	0.86	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	257	258	0.14	0.03	5.8	0.77	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	258	259	0.06	0.05	4.3	1.05	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	259	260	0.09	1.53	5.5	1.38	1	0.2	Milled matrix supported breccia
DD016	260	261	0.19	0.05	9.2	1.04	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	261	262	0.07	0.06	3.6	2.11	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	262	263	0.09	0.02	3.8	0.70	0.5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	263	264	0.05	0.01	2.2	0.56	0.5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	264	265	0.53	0.06	8.6	1.34	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	265	266	0.53	0.05	10.6	1.43	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	266	267	0.53	0.17	15.2	2.02	1	1.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	267	268	0.43	0.09	12.5	1.63	1	1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	268	269	0.13	0.06	5.1	1.08	0.5	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	269	270	0.05	0.01	1.8	0.44	0.3	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	270	271	0.05	0.02	2.1	1.20	2	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	271	272	0.10	0.02	2.5	0.82	1	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	272	273	0.19	0.03	5.6	0.71	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	273	274	0.15	0.01	3.4	0.53	0.5	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia

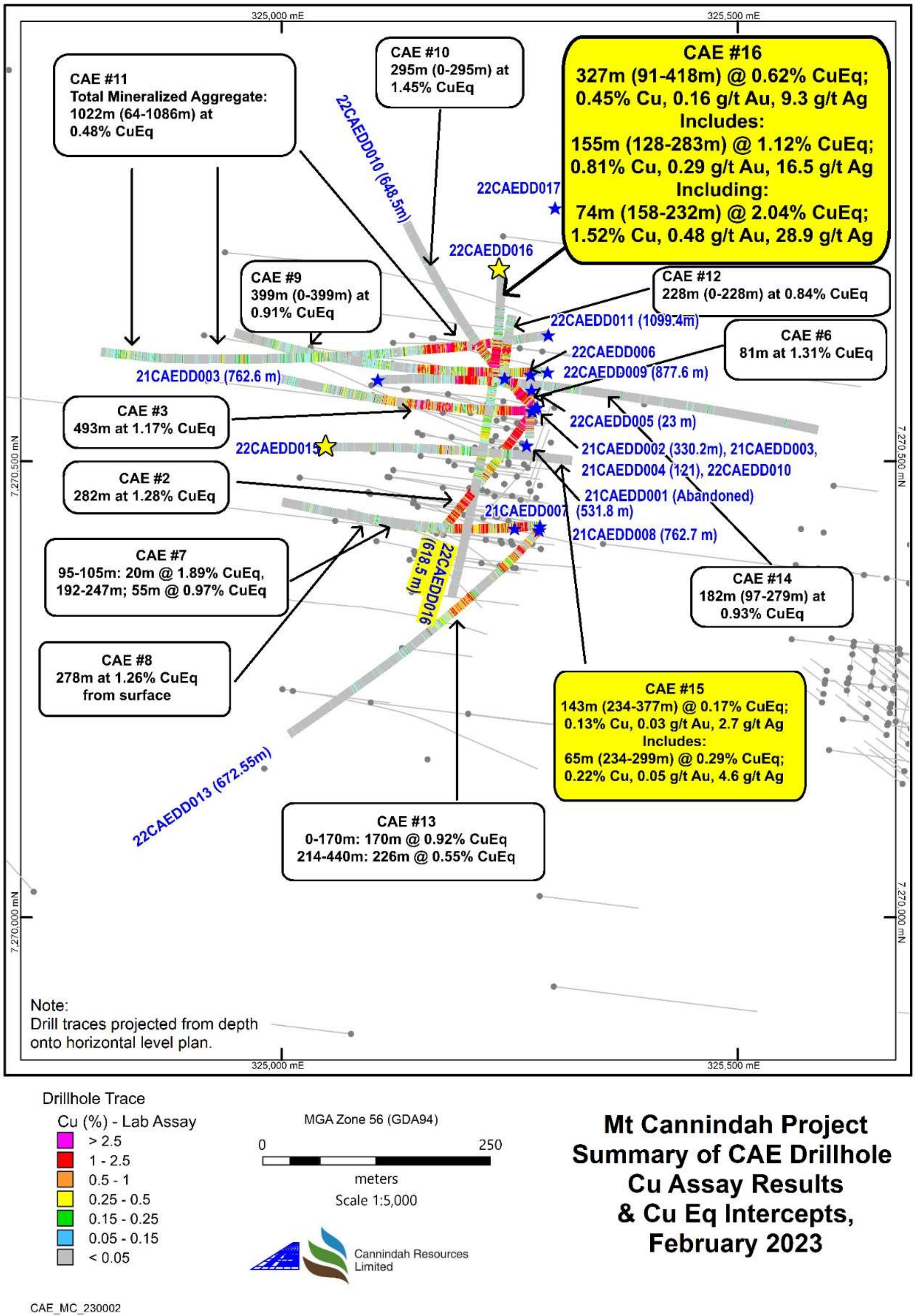
Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	274	275	0.13	0.02	3.3	0.61	0.5	0.3	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	275	276	0.24	0.04	5.1	0.96	1	0.5	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	276	280	0.06	0.02	2	0.62	0.5	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	280	290	0.04	0.05	1.6	0.89	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	290	291	0.01	0.08	2.2	3.82	5		Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	291	294	0.04	0.01	2	0.52	1	0.1	Hydrothermal Infill breccia
DD016	294	295	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.19	0.5		Sericitic shear zone & bleached porphyry
DD016	295	300	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	300	303	0.02	0.03	1.1	0.94	1	0.1	Sericitic shear zone & bleached porphyry
DD016	303	311	0.19	0.12	5	1.09	1	0.1	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	304	305	0.16	0.05	4.5	1.39	1	0.5	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	305	306	0.31	0.21	6.4	0.85	1	1	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	306	307	0.30	0.38	8	2.04	3	1	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	307	308	0.20	0.13	8.8	1.39	2	0.5	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	308	309	0.13	0.06	5.3	0.85	1	0.3	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	309	310	0.15	0.04	2.6	0.85	1	0.3	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	310	311	0.18	0.04	3.2	0.86	1	0.3	Bleached Porphyry
DD016	311	312	0.02	0.01	0.7	0.29	0.5	0.1	Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	312	313	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.03			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	313	314	0.16	0.04	2.7	2.49	3	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	314	315	0.31	0.04	7.7	0.94	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	315	316	0.23	0.22	4.4	4.24	5	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	316	317	0.11	0.04	2.7	1.75	3	0.3	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	317	318	0.29	0.08	6.8	1.82	3	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	318	324	0.05	0.02	1.3	1.36	2	0.2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	324	325	0.30	0.03	4.5	1.49	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	325	326	0.19	0.07	1.8	1.33	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	326	327	0.16	0.04	1.5	1.51	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	327	328	0.37	0.03	2.6	1.74	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	328	329	0.14	0.03	1.8	5.28	8	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	329	330	0.24	0.04	3.3	2.99	5	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	330	331	0.29	0.02	3.6	1.63	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	331	332	0.45	0.05	5	2.00	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	332	333	0.45	0.02	2.4	1.41	1.5	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	333	334	0.18	0.02	1.9	1.46	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	334	335	0.31	0.08	7	2.18	3	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	335	336	0.18	0.02	2.3	1.30	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	336	337	0.37	0.02	5.1	1.93	3	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	337	338	0.86	0.04	11.9	2.82	5	2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	338	339	0.28	0.02	4.9	1.98	3	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	339	340	0.65	0.03	9.1	1.52	2	1.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	340	341	0.96	0.03	13.8	2.63	5	3	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	341	342	0.48	0.03	6.2	2.16	3	2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	342	343	0.26	0.02	4.4	1.57	1	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	343	344	0.53	0.03	10	1.74	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	344	345	0.08	0.01	2.7	1.83	2	0.3	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	345	346	0.35	0.03	5.7	2.13	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	346	347	0.36	0.05	19.6	3.14	5	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	347	348	0.37	0.02	6.5	3.66	5	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	348	354	0.08	0.01	2.21	0.95	1.5	0.2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	354	360	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	360	369	0.05	0.02	1.2	1.42	1.5	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	369	370	0.01	0.01	1.6	6.07	10		Sericitic argillized fault zone
DD016	370	371	0.02	0.01	0.9	0.71	1		Sericitic argillized fault zone
DD016	371	374	0.04	0.00	1	0.56	1	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	374	375	0.14	0.04	6.4	3.83	5	0.3	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	375	376	0.01	0.00	0.25	1.49	2	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	376	380	0.01	0.01	0.4	1.73	2.5		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	380	381	0.48	0.03	12.5	1.23	2	1.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	381	382	0.73	0.06	10.2	2.97	5	2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	382	383	0.18	0.04	4.9	1.64	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	383	384	0.27	0.04	4.5	1.00	1	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	384	385	0.17	0.03	4.7	1.17	2	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	385	398	0.03	0.01	0.9	1.30	1.5	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	398	399	0.17	0.03	2.4	1.11	1	0.3	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	399	400	0.10	0.01	1.3	0.95	1	0.2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	400	401	0.02	0.01	0.6	1.29	2		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	401	402	0.23	0.03	4.2	1.60	3	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	402	408	0.05	0.01	1.4	1.20	2	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	408	409	0.31	0.01	3	0.99	1	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	409	410	0.20	0.02	4.3	1.19	2	1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	410	411	0.48	0.07	21.1	2.89	5	1.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	411	412	0.12	0.01	2.7	2.96	5	0.2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	412	413	0.24	0.02	4.5	3.26	5	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	413	414	0.73	0.04	10.8	4.59	8	1.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	414	415	0.12	0.01	5	2.82	5	0.5	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	415	416	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.87	2		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	416	417	0.06	0.00	1.9	0.72	1	0.1	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	417	418	0.14	0.03	6.7	1.40	1	0.2	Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	418	429	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.54	0.5		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	429	433	0.00	0.00	0.4	0.45	0.5		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	433	437	0.01	0.02	0.6	0.53	0.5		Clast Supported infill breccia, DRT HFL clasts
DD016	437	439	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	439	456	0.00	0.01	0.4	0.52	0.5		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	456	457	0.01	0.51	0.9	0.89	1		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	457	465	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.31	0.3	0.1	Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	465	466	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.3		Argillized andesite
DD016	466	467	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.19	0.2		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	467	468	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.37	0.1		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	468	470	0.00	0.05	0.25	0.44	0.1		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	470	471	0.00	0.01	0.25	0.68	0.3		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	471	475	0.01	0.00	0.5	1.35	2		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	475	479	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	479	480	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.2		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	480	481	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.44	0.6		Argillized fault /rock crush
DD016	481	484	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.90	1.5		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	484	494	0.01	0.00	1.5	1.89	2.5		Bleached close packed,clast supported breccia,HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	494	495	0.01	0.00	0.25	2.31	3		Argillized fault /rock crush
DD016	495	522	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.41	3		Clast supported breccia, HFL,PHY clasts.

Hole ID 22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD016	522	523	0.01	0.00	0.7	5.39	8		Clast supported breccia, HFL,PHY clasts.
DD016	523	526	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.06	2.5		Clast supported breccia, HFL,PHY clasts.
DD016	526	560	0.01	0.01	0.4	3.78	5.5		Clast supported breccia, HFL,PHY clasts.
DD016	560	561	0.01	0.01	0.7	6.57	10		Argillized clast supported pyritic breccia.
DD016	561	562	0.01	0.20	0.25	1.26	2		Argillized clast supported breccia.
DD016	562	564	0.01	0.01	0.25	1.79	3		Argillized clast supported breccia.
DD016	564	567	0.02	0.03	1	4.25	6		Argillized clast supported pyritic breccia.
DD016	567	569	0.02	0.00	0.25	1.82	2		Argillized clast supported breccia.
DD016	569	570	0.01	0.00	0.7	9.21	12		Sericitic, pyrite altered diorite porphyry
DD016	570	571	0.01	0.00	0.25	3.12	5		Bleached sericite altered , close packed,clast supported pyritic breccia, HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	571	574	0.01	0.02	0.5	4.00	5		Bleached sericite altered , close packed,clast supported pyritic breccia, HFL,DRT clasts
DD016	574	575	0.07	0.03	1	11.39	15	0.1	Sericitic, argillized quartz sulphide vein and alteration.
DD016	575	582	0.01	0.01	0.5	5.94	6		Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (5%)
DD016	582	584	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.46	0.5		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	584	596	0.01	0.00	0.4	3.24	5		Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (5%)
DD016	596	597	0.01	0.00	0.7	0.69	1		Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	597	600	0.02	0.01	0.6	2.53	3		Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (3-5%)
DD016	600	606	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.19			Post Mineral andesite dyke
DD016	606	618	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.97	3.5		Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (3-5%)
DD016	618	619	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.63	3		Closely packed clast supported breccia, HFL clasts, infill chlorite,quartz,pyrite (3-5%)

Note last sample is 618m to 618.57m



App2,Fig1 . Plan View of Mt Cannindah showing CAE holes #15 & 16 in relation to historical holes .

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 representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	. Sampling results are based on sawn half core samples of both PQ ,HQ and NQ diameter diamond drill core. An orientation line was marked along all core sections. One side of the core was consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved.
	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 diamond saw on a metre basis for HQ,NQ diameter core and a 0.5m basis for PQ diameter core. Samples were forwarded to commercial NATA standard laboratories for crushing, splitting and grinding ,Laboratory used in this instance is Intertek Genalysis , 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, below 30m core diameter is HQ and NQ.Triple tube methodology was deployed for PQ & HQ, which resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the hole.Core was oriented , utilizing an Ace Orientaion equipment and rigorously supervised by on-site geologist.
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 methodology ensure excellent core recoveries. Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the core . 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 retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Core recoveries were good. An unbiased , 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 split , The representative subsample was then fine ground and a representative unbiased sample was extracted for further analysis.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	Logging was qualitative in nature. A detailed log was described on the basis of visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were sawn up on a diamond saw on a metre basis for HQ, NQ diameter core and a 0.5m basis for PQ diameter core. . .
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All sampling was of diamond core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	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 the data and a report on the quality of the data is compiled.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The lab results are checked against visual estimations and PXRF sampling of sludge and coarse crush material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The standard 2kg -5kg sample is more than appropriate for the grainsize of the rock-types and sulphide grainsize. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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 both the total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay. The total amount of economic metals tied up in sulphides and oxides such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi,S 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, Al, Mg are also digested by the 4 acid digest Total method. The techniques are considered to be entirely appropriate for the porphyry, skarn and vein style deposits in the area. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in sulphides which is liberated by 4 acid digest, all gold is determined with a classic fire assay.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements utilizing Exploranium KT10 instrument, zeroed between each measurement. No PXRF results are reported here. although PXRF analysis has been utilized to provide multi-element data for the prospect and will be reported separately. The lab pulps are considered more than appropriate samples for this purpose. PXRF Analysis is carried out in an air-conditioned controlled environment in Terra Search offices in Townsville. The instrument used was Terra Search's portable Niton XRF analyser (Niton 'trugeo' 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 effected 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. .Standards 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 gradse.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been little direct twinning of holes, the hole reported here pass close to earlier drill holes , assay results and geology and assay results are entirely consisted with previous results. .
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 digital camera . Surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole , dip, magnetic azimuth and magnetic field were recorded.
	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.
	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.	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 drillholes, 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		addresses some of the concerns about grade continuity, by linking mineralisation from section to section and also in the plane of the cross sections. Further drilling is 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. .
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied, Almost all sampling is of 1m downhole samples of half core..
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The main objective of hole 22CAEDD015 reported here was to drill from west to east in a similar fashion to historic holes at Mt Cannindah and CAE Hole 14, CAE hole #16 was drilled from the north of the prospect to obtain thickness and grade of the mineralised breccia previously located blind under diorite . The overall geological interpretation at Mt Cannindah, 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 #15 followed up on CAE Hole #14 as the second of CAE's holes to be drilled from west to east, Although mineralized veined diorite and breccia was encountered, Hole 15 was severely hampered for a lot of its length ,by drilling down post mineral andesite dykes.which have an east-west strike .parallel to the drillhole. In this fashion, CAE hole # 15 did demonstrate some of the pitfalls of drilling west to east at Mt Cannindah. CAE hole # 16 , is also reported here and collared at the northern end of the prospect area.. CAE Hole # 16 drilled north to south effectively at right angles to CAE Hole 15 and much of the historical drilling at Mt Cannindah. The drill direction of CAE hole #16 is particularly appropriate for east-west striking structures and geological features. Follow up results from CAE holes # 16 and also Hole # 17 show that the east – west trending andesite dykes encountered in CAE hole # 15 are thin (mostly less than 5m true thickness) and although disruptive of the mineralised breccia in this hole ,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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		been shown to be east-west and the southerly drill direction of CAE Hole # 16 is entirely appropriate to test these structures. . Historical and CAE drill results show that there are several orientations of mineralized zones , breccia bodies and pre and post mineral dykes . The most common orientations are broadly east west, and north south . 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 and breccia bodies.
	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.	The Infill breccia is massive textured , 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 west , although the bounding structures are uncertain. The easterly drill direction of CAE Hole #15 was considered appropriate to determine true thickness of the breccia structure in the east west direction. Unfortunately, Hole 15 encountered a dyke along a large section of its length. CAE Hole # 16 was drilled in a southerly direction, at right angles to east west holes like Hole # 15. One of the key aims of Hole # 16 was to determine the true thickness of mineralised east west structures. A further objective was to help determine grade continuity along the north south axis of the breccia zone . No 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 21CAEDD016 provides valuable unbiased information concerning grade continuity of the breccia body. The complete geometry of the breccia body is unknown 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. The main issue concerning drill orientation was manifested in CAE Hole # 15 which followed the west to east orientation of the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		bulk of the 150 or so historical holes at Mt Cannindah. The drill direction of CAE hole # 15 turned out to be severely hampered by the similar parallel direction of east west post mineral andesite dykes. This relationship did demonstrate that 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 results , leading to drill intersections of considerable grade and length. From preliminary investigation of the grade model It is anticipated that there is little overall evidence of any sampling bias in the CAE drilling at Mt Cannindah.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Core trays were freighted in sealed & strapped pallets from Monto were they were dispatched by Terra Search . 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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 1996; Coolgardie Gold1999; Queensland Ores 2008;Metallica ,2008; Drummond Gold, 2011; CAE 2014.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national and environmental settings.*	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, As 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 with the current landholders in in place.
	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.	No impediments to operate are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been conducted by multiple companies. Data used for evaluating the Mt Cannindah project include : Drilling & geology, surface sampling by MIM (1970 onwards) drilling data Astrik (1987), Drill,Soil, 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 QLD has provided geological consultant support to Cannindah Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Breccia and porphyry intrusive related Cu-Au-Ag-Mo , base 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 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.*	The standard for reporting of high grade Cu zones in hole 22CAEDD016 reported here 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% CuEq% allowing for 15m of internal waste. No cut-offs have been routinely applied in reporting of the historical drill results .

	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations be shown in detail	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 mineralisation .Down 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, historical results have been reported in the aggregated form displayed in the ASX Announcement for CAE , March,2021, many times previously. 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 advantageous for analysis and comparison of historical and recently collected drill data.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	A copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits with copper being dominant. Previous holders have undertaken preliminary metallurgical test work. We have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah. We have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in equal recoveries. This confidence is reinforced by some preliminary metallurgical test work by previous holders, geological observations and our geochemical work which established a high correlation between Cu,Au,Ag. In December, 2022, CAE initiated a Metallurgical testing program for Mt Cannindah breccia. This program is current being scoped and materially important results will be reported when available. The full equation for Copper Equivalent is: CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * AuRecovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * AgRecovery)/(92.5* CuRecovery) When recoveries are equal this reduces to the simplified version:

		CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 + Au/ppm * 56.26 + Ag/ppm * 0.74)/ 92.5 We have applied a 30 day average prices in USD for Q4,2021, 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 .As these prices are similar to current Q3-Q4,2022 averages, CAE has maintained these prices in order to allow consistent reporting from 2021 to 2022. We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for gold , 80% for Ag and applied to the CuEq calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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).*	22CAEDD015 reported here is an angled hole, inclined 60 degrees to the east (magnetic azimuth 081 degrees at the drill collar). The hole is collared on transported cover, underlain by diorite. . The Mt Cannindah Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts may have an imbrication 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 west , although the bounding structures are uncertain. The easterly drill direction of hole #15 was considered important to determine true thickness of the breccia structure. 22CAEDD016 also reported here is an angled hole, inclined 60 degrees to the south (magnetic azimuth 171 degrees at the drill collar). The hole is collared on transported cover, underlain by diorite. As the breccia geometry is still to be established, the final attitude and thickness of the mineralisation is unknown at this stage. 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 plus.. The breccia body geometry, as modelled at surface has the long axis oriented NNE-SSW. In this context, hole 22CAEDD015 drills across the main orientation of the breccia body, and hole 22CAEDD016 drills across the northern contact and along the strike of the overall body . The potential

		true width of the body is likely to be close to a right angle to inclined hole 22CAEDD015. This relationship was not clearly established for hole # 15 as it drilled down a thin post mineral dyke which has stoped out much of the breccia in this hole. CAE Hole # 16 targeted the northerly contact of the breccia at Mt Cannindah and sulphidic copper-gold silver bearing structures , both of which have been measured and interpreted as east west trending. In this regard, the orientation of hole # 16 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 contacts , 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 plunges of the Mt Cannindah deposit.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scale) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Preliminary sections and plans of the drillhole 22CAEDD015 & 16 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	*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.*	The majority of 1m Cu,Au,Ag,S assays from the 0m to 486.6m section of hole 22CAEDD015 and The majority of 1m Cu,Au,Ag,S assays from the 0m to 618.57m section of hole 22CAEDD016 are listed with this report. In some instances , these have been reported as lithological and geochemical groups or sub-sets. Significant intercepts of Cu,Au,Ag are tabulated. All holes were sampled over their entire length, Reported intercepts have been aggregated where mineralization extends over significant down hole widths. This aggregation has allowed for the order of 10m-20m of non mineralized late dykes or lower grade breccia sections.to be incorporated within the reported intersections. In general, a lower value of 0.15% CuEq 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*	The latest drill results from the Mt Cannindah project are reported here. The

	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.	report concentrates on the Cu,Au, Ag results. 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 identified and further drilling is required. Hole 22CAEDD015 targets the northern potential of the deposit and drills with an east azimuth. Hole 22CAEDD016 drills from the north of the prospect in a southerly direction, similarly hole 17 drills sub parallel to Hole 16. Holes 15 & 16 reported here and hole 17 were drilled in 2022 and final results are being compiled. Drilling has recommenced at Mt Cannindah for the year 2023. CAE Hole # 18 is underway and will be followed by a series of drillholes testing the extent of the Mt Cannindah breccia at the southern end. Further drilling is planned at Mt Cannindah Breccia.
	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 4– JORC Code Table 2

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Audits or Review	*The results of audits and reviews of any ore resource Estimates.*	There have been several resource estimations made over the various deposits at Mt Cannindah. These have been in the public domain for a number of years. The most recent resource statement by by Hellman & Schofield in 2011 is for Drummond Gold on the resource at Mt Cannindah itself. This was reported under the JORC 2004 code and has not been updated to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.