



DIAMOND RIG ARRIVES ON SITE FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF MAJOR DRILLING PROGRAM AT THE MT CANNINDAH COPPER GOLD PROJECT

(INCLUDES UPDATED RELEASE OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF 22 NOVEMBER 2024)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drill rig has arrived on site at the Mt Cannindah Copper Gold Project for the commencement of a large scale drilling program
- The program will initially focus on extending the recently updated Resource area at Mt Cannindah.
- The program will also test other key IP targets proximal to the Resource which are identified to be a continuation of chargeability anomolism from the current Resource area.
- This includes the large scale SW IP Anomaly which is circa 700m to the Southwest of the Mt Cannindah Resource and is interpreted to be significantly larger than the size of the current Resource footprint (see ASX release dated 22nd November 2024 – copy of release attached)
- Drilling will be underway imminently

Cannindah Resources Limited (CAE) is pleased to announce the imminent commencement of the diamond drilling program at the Mt Cannindah Copper Gold Project with the arrival of the Diamond Drill rig to site.



Figure 1. Mitchell Services delivering the rig to the Mt Cannindah site

CAE's geologists have been working on the drill location planning for some time to firstly aim at extending the size of known resource area into the Southern Breccia anomaly, and then move to the testing of the large SW IP anomaly as indicated in the ASX release on the 22nd of November 2024. The large scale SW IP Anomaly which is circa 700m to the Southwest of the Mt Cannindah Resource and is interpreted to be significantly larger than the size of the current Resource footprint.

The board of CAE looks forward to the commencement of drilling and providing updates to the market as we begin to test the significant IP anomalies that exist within the Mt Cannindah project area.

Managing Director Tom Pickett Commented: "The delivery of the diamond drill rig to site marks the beginning of the next phase of drilling at the Mt Cannindah project. The extension of the resource by testing the extension into the Southern breccia zone, and the significant SW IP anomaly is the current focus of the company. CAE looks forward to the possibility of generating some more excellent outcomes from this high quality copper gold project in the very near future."

Mt Cannindah is the flagship project of Cannindah Resources Limited (ASX: CAE). The project is a copper gold silver project located in Queensland Australia with established resources and significant upside potential. The project benefits from excellent access to local towns and corresponding infrastructure, strategically located 100km from the port of Gladstone, making it an ideal target for continued exploration and development into the future. The CAE board looks forward to providing updates to the market as drilling commences and continues through to the remainder of 2024 and into 2025.

Re-release of Announcement of 22 November 2024

Directors attach a copy of an updated release of 22 November 2024 "IP Highlights Significant Anomaly Extension from Resource" which includes a Table 1 regarding the IP survey.

For further information, please contact:

Tom Pickett Managing Director

Ph: + 61 7 5557 8791



REVIEW OF IP MODELLING HIGHLIGHTS SIGNIFICANT IP ANOMALISM EXTENDING FROM THE 14.5MT @ 1.09% CUEQ MT CANNINDAH RESOURCE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing geophysical work at the Mt Cannindah Copper Gold Project has identified a **significant and connected system of IP Anomalism associated with the 14.5Mt @ 1.09% CuEq** (0.72 % Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag) Mt Cannindah Resource.
- Modelling of the IP survey shows a significant chargeability anomaly extending to the south and west beyond the current mineral resource area and of comparable size and strength to the IP anomaly over the Mt Cannindah Resource. This anomaly has not been tested effectively by recent and historical drilling.
- The IP anomaly further to the southwest (SWIP) is a highly prospective target as a blind sizeable chargeability body untested by any drilling.
- A major drilling program to test extensions to the existing Copper Gold Resource and the other key IP anomalies proximal to the Resource, is scheduled to commence shortly.

Cannindah Resources Limited (ASX: CAE) is pleased to announce that a recent review of results from the IP survey has identified a significant continuation of chargeability anomalism from the 14.5Mt @ 1.09% CuEq Resource area at the flagship Mt Cannindah copper gold project in Queensland Australia. Initial results from this survey were reported to the ASX on the 16th of August 2023. The company sees excellent potential in continuing to extend the resource area to the south.

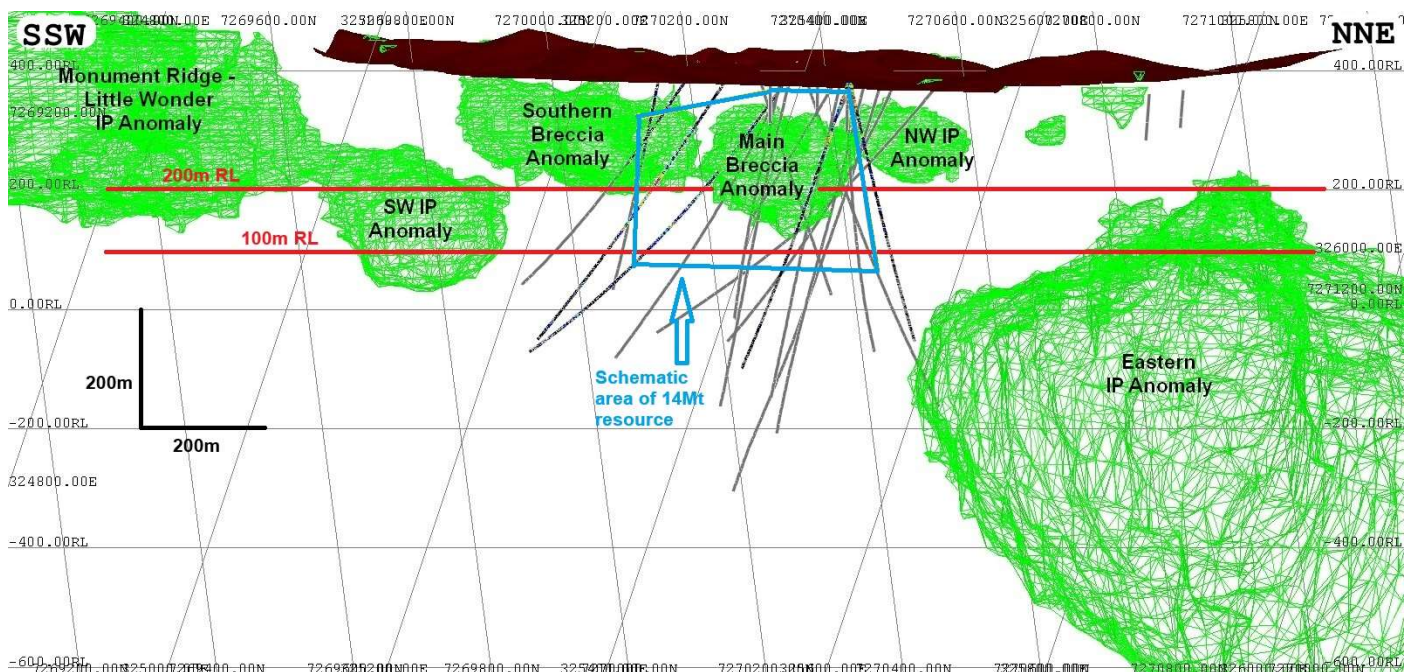
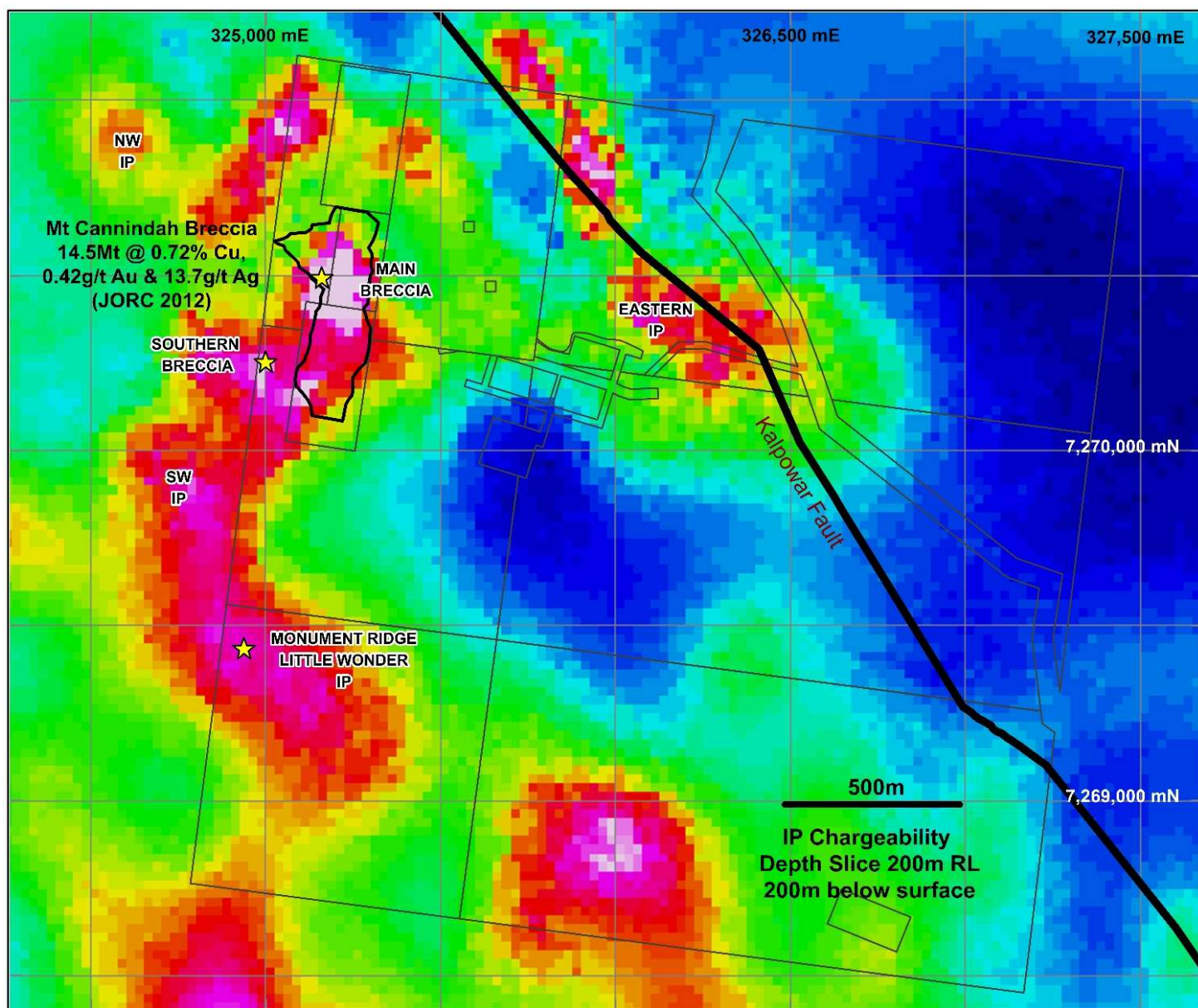


Figure 1. Perspective view towards West North West of strong chargeability anomalies (65 mV/V shell) in relation to current mineral resource area and CAE 2021-2023 drilling. Note 200m scale and also red RL lines at 200m and 100m RL corresponding to plan views in Fig 2 & 3.

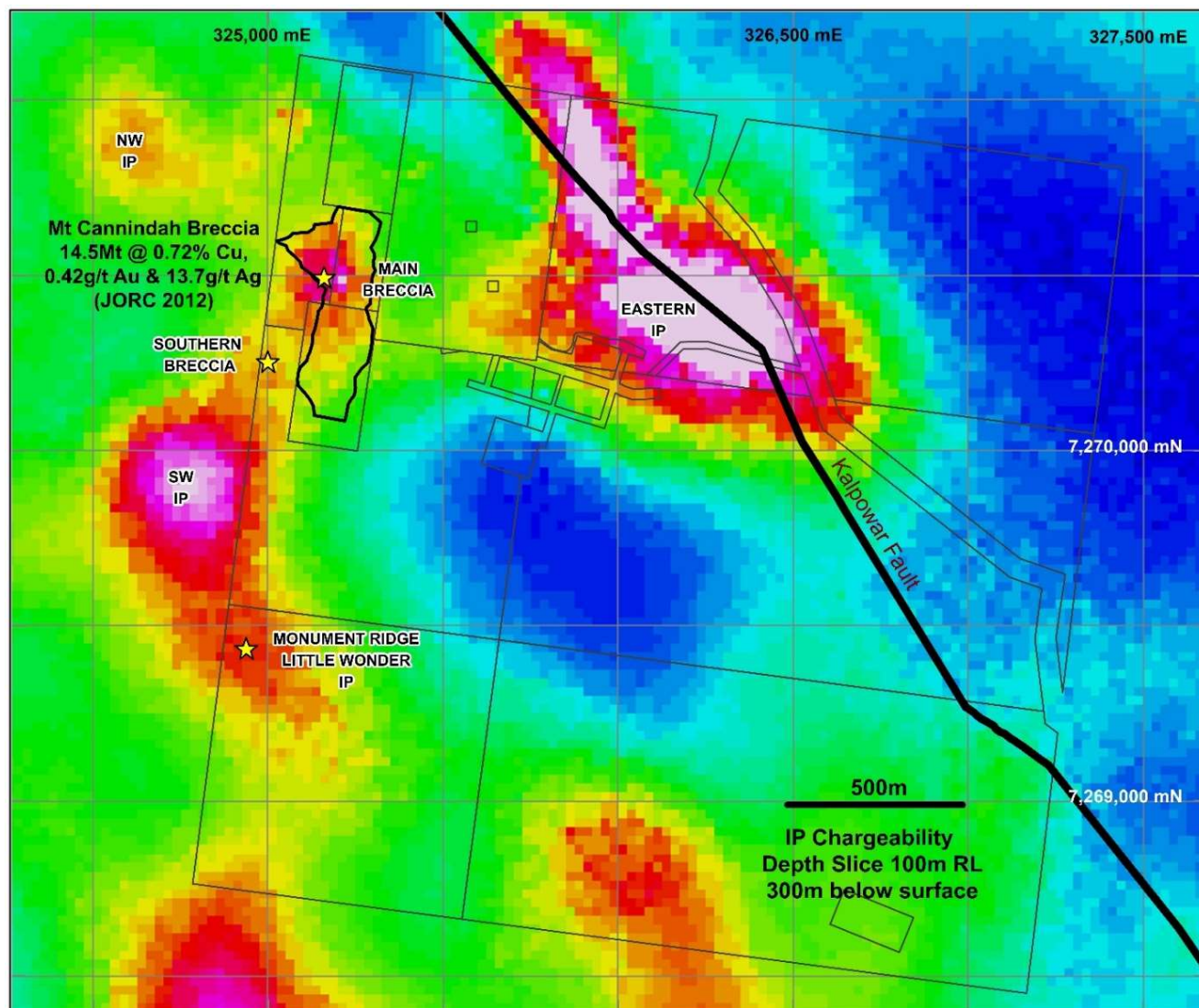
Figures 2 & 3 show depth slices through the chargeability model at 200m and 100m RLs which are respectively approximately ,200m and 300m below the land surface. This southern area including the SW IP anomaly referred to in Figures 1& 3 provides further evidence of the large-scale exploration potential of this copper gold project. If the undrilled SWIP anomaly turns out to contain significant economic mineralisation, this could very quickly materially alter the current Mineral Resource Estimate at Mt Cannindah.

Fig 2. IP Chargeability model, 200m RL Depth Slice (approx. 200m below surface). At this level the Southern Breccia chargeability anomaly extends continuously to the SSW from the main Cannindah breccia.



CAE_MC_240012_MtCann_IP_Targets_Identification_Plan_View.WOR

Figure 3. Plan view of the various IP targets adjacent to the Mt Cannindah breccia MRE shaded below



CAE_MC_240012_MtCann_IP_Targets_Identification_Plan_View.WOR

Fig 3. IP Chargeability model, 100m RL Depth Slice (approx. 300m below surface). This level highlights the Southwest IP anomaly (SWIP) and the top of the large eastern IP anomaly. Modelling of this anomaly extend several hundred metres deeper – see Figure 1.

Note on IP Survey

A MIMDAS IP Survey was undertaken over the Cannindah Project area in June 2023-Aug 2023.

This MIMDAS IP survey was previously discussed with Images of the IP models previously presented in ASX Announcement 11/10/2024: Fig 19 300m RL (page 16) Quarterly Activities , March 2024, (Fig 1, page 3) and Quarterly Activities , July 2024, (Fig 1, page 3) .More details are given in the accompanying JORC Table 1 , presented here as Appendix 1

ASX: [CAE](#)



Cannindah Resources Ltd ABN 35 108 146 694
4D, Level 4, 16 Queensland Ave, Broadbeach QLD 4218
PO Box 8895, Gold Coast Mail Centre, QLD 9726
P: (07) 5557 8791 www.cannindah.com.au

Contact
Tom Pickett
Managing Director
E: admin@cannindah.com.au

Mt Cannindah Resource Table

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

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

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

(minor rounding errors)

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

Managing Director Tom Pickett, commented: -

"We are coming into a very exciting time for the company as a major drilling program is about to commence. The CAE board is thrilled to see the potential for resource growth at Mt Cannindah, as we progress exploration of this project further to the south into new target zones. The IP targets available to the company in this southern section demonstrate its exploration upside potential. The scale and tenor of the IP and geochemical anomalies within the Cannindah project area support a large intrusive related mineralised system. CAE's exploration efforts over the next few months will focus on drill targets where there is a high probability of success."

ASX: [CAE](#)



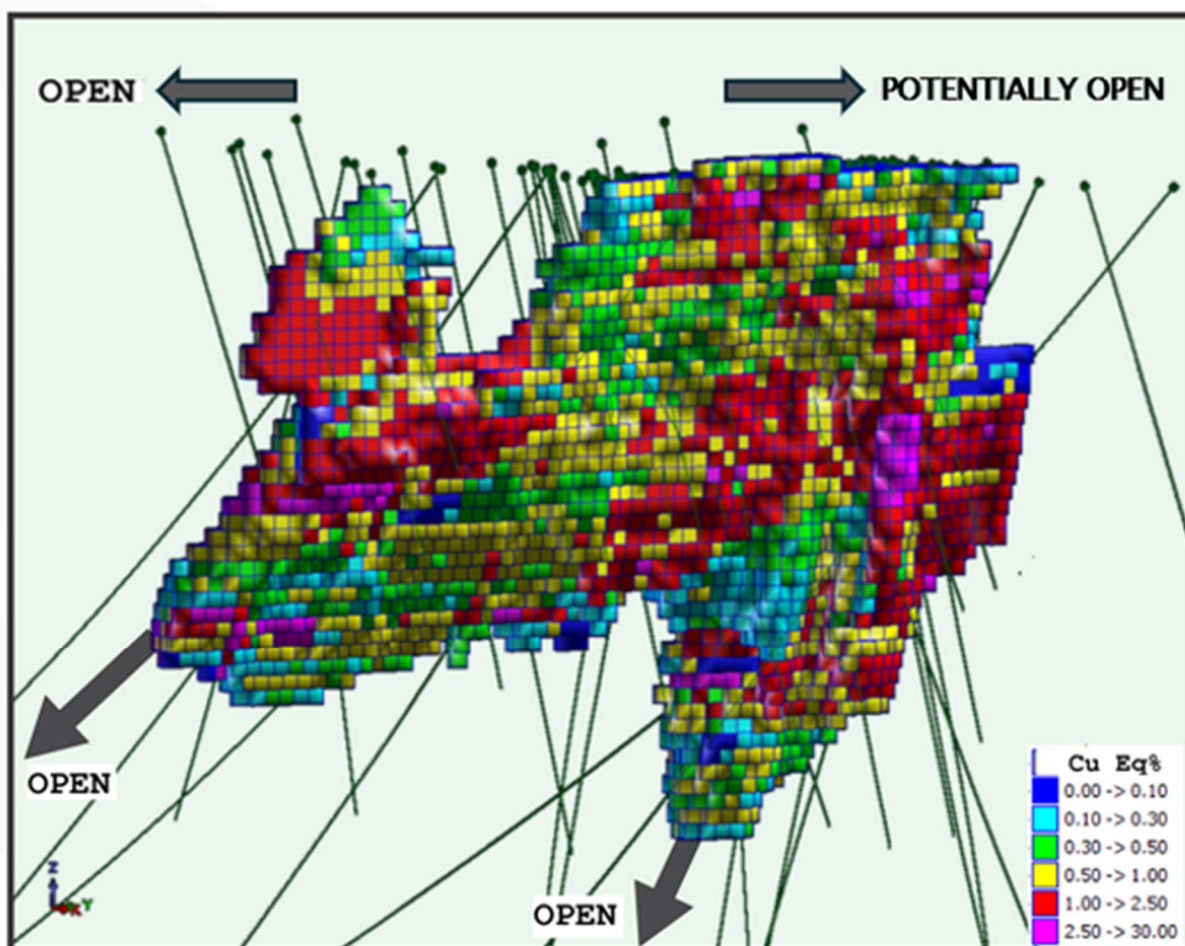
Cannindah Resources Ltd ABN 35 108 146 694
4D, Level 4, 16 Queensland Ave, Broadbeach QLD 4218
PO Box 8895, Gold Coast Mail Centre, QLD 9726
P: (07) 5557 8791 www.cannindah.com.au

Contact

Tom Pickett
Managing Director
E: admin@cannindah.com.au

About Mt Cannindah:

Mt Cannindah is the flagship project of Cannindah Resources Limited. The project is a copper gold silver project located in Queensland Australia with established resources and significant upside potential. The project benefits from excellent access to local towns and corresponding infrastructure, strategically located 100km from the port of Gladstone, making it an ideal target for continued exploration and development into the future.



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed 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.

The metallurgical test work reported here was carried out by Internationally recognized Metallurgical Consultants. Core Metallurgy Pty Ltd, Brisbane, Australia and Base Metallurgy Laboratories (BML) of Canada. The test work is comprehensively documented in independently compiled technical reports accompanied by a full set of raw data and interpretations.

Disclosure:

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

Mineral Resource Estimate

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

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 e.g. 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:

$$\text{CuEq/\%} = (\text{Cu/\%} * 92.50 * \text{CuRecovery} + \text{Au/ppm} * 56.26 * \text{AuRecovery} + \text{Ag/ppm} * 0.74 * \text{AgRecovery}) / (92.5 * \text{CuRecovery})$$

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

Prices used are a 30 day average 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 conducting Metallurgical test work to quantify these recoveries.

In the Company's opinion all elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. This CuEq% formula has been used throughout the CAE drilling program, mineral resource estimates and previous ASX Announcements, we have chosen to retain this copper equivalent formula in order to maintain consistency. "

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	No new drill or soil results reported in this report.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sampling representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	No new soil results reported in this report.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.)</i>	No new drill results reported in this report.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>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.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No new drill or soil results reported in this report
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>A MIMDAS IP Survey was undertaken over the Cannindah Project area in June 2023-Aug 2023.</p> <p>This MIMDAS IP survey was previously discussed with Images of the IP models previously presented in ASX Announcement 11/10/2024 : Fig 19 300m RL (page 16) Quarterly Activities , March 2024, (Fig 1, page 3) and Quarterly Activities , July 2024, (Fig 1, page 3)</p> <p>Regional lines were surveyed at 400m spacing and with a dipole spacing of 200m along the lines. The MIMDAS IP survey was undertaken by GRS Geophysical Contractors. MIMDAS was the first system of quantitatively calculating and removing telluric noise in real time. GRS have an international reputation for undertaking high quality 2D and 3D IP surveys. The setup of the Cannindah survey allows for 2D pole dipole IP data to be collected on 400m spaced lines . A 3D grid was also set up to collect pole dipole IP data on 100m line spacing and at 100m dipole spacing. GRS were responsible to check and maintain the filed instruments and ensure field data quality and undertake QA_QC checks during the sophisticated data processing and presentation.</p> <p>The IP results presented in this report are a 3D Smooth model inversion using E4D completed by GRS. The model was run with the pole-dipole data from all 6 2D lines and all 6 of the 3 line 3D blocks. The model fits the data to similarly good levels of fit that were observed with the 2D modelling. Fig 1 of the ASX Announcement Nov 2024, is a 3D perspective view of the 65 mV/V chargeability shell from this model . Figs 2 & 3 are level plans for depth slices through the model at 200m RL and 100m RL</p>
	<i>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.</i>	No new drill or soil results reported in this report
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data</i>	Data is collected by qualified geophysicists, geologists and experienced

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	field assistants and entered into software packages. Data is imported into database tables with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geophysicist, Geologist for errors. 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. Relevant data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.
Location of data points	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 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.</i>	No new drill results reported here sample 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinate system is UTM Zone 55 (MGA) and datum is GDA94
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Pre-existing DTM is high quality and available. The data spacing for IP surveys is 400m regional lines with 200m dipole spacing, 3D detail lines were completed at 100m spacing and 100m dipole. This level of IP sampling is considered typical industry practise for exploring this style of intrusive related deposits.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	IP data reported here is of exploration nature and not utilized in any resource estimation. . .
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No new drill results reported here
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	IP surveying was completed along East West lines which is an appropriate orientation for the geometries expected at Mt Cannindah, particularly the NNE trending Mt Cannindah Breccia body.
	<i>If the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody was managed by GRS & Terra Search Pty Ltd. IP data was processed by GRS in the field and communicated directly to GRS headquarters where it was distributed directly to CAE representatives.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There have been numerous independent reviews carried out on the Mt Cannindah project. reviewing Geophysics Surveys. The most notable ones are Newcrest circa 1996; Coolgardie Gold 1999; Queensland Ores 2008; Drummond Gold, 2011; GeoDiscovery 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 is 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length 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.	No new drill results reported in this report
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of	No new drill soil results reported in this report

	<p><i>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No new drill results reported in this report</p>
	<p>A copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits with copper being dominant.</p> <p>Previous holders have undertaken preliminary metallurgical test work. We have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The full equation for Copper Equivalent is: $\text{CuEq/\%} = (\text{Cu/\%} * 92.50 * \text{CuRecovery} + \text{Au/ppm} * 56.26 * \text{AuRecovery} + \text{Ag/ppm} * 0.74 * \text{AgRecovery}) / (92.5 * \text{CuRecovery})$ When recoveries are equal this reduces to the simplified version: $\text{CuEq/\%} = (\text{Cu/\%} * 92.50 + \text{Au/ppm} * 56.26 + \text{Ag/ppm} * 0.74) / 92.5$ 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.</p> <p>We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for gold , 80% for Ag and applied to the CuEq calculation.</p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>The relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).</i></p>	<p>No new drill results reported in this report</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p>No new drill results reported in this report</p>

	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No new drill results reported in this report
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	.Other data, although not material to this update will be collected and reported in due course.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Drill testing of IP anomalies is planned.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Not yet determined, further work is being conducted.

APPENDIX 3– JORC Code Table 2

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

<p>Classification</p> <p><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). <p>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</p>		<p><i>The Mineral Resources have been classified using the estimation search pass category subject to assessment of other impacting factors such as drillhole spacing (variography), core handling and sampling procedures, sample recoveries, QAQC outcomes, density measurements, geological model and previous resource estimates.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Mineral Resources have been reported inside a nominal pit shape with a maximum pit floor at 350m below surface.</i> <i>The Mineral Resources have been classified for Mt Cannindah using the search pass category with Pass 1 = Measured, Pass 2 = Indicated and Pass 3 = Inferred. The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>
<p>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No statistical or geostatistical procedures were used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource. The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the current drillhole spacing and local geological complexities.</i> <i>The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits and geology.</i> <i>Block model validation via visual and statistical block grade/composite analysis has not indicated any issues.</i> <i>Reporting of the Mineral Resources using the 2011 cut-off grade of 0.5% copper has indicated no significant change in overall block grade for copper and only a minor grade increase for gold and silver (<10%).</i> <i>The geological understanding has been progressively improved with the CAE drilling campaigns. No significant mining of the deposit has taken place with no production data available for comparison.</i>