Cannindah Resources Limited

ASX Announcement

1 April 2025

Update to ASX Announcement of 25 March 2023

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

Cannindah Resources Limited (ASX: CAE) advises that at the request of the ASX, the Company has updated the announcement of 25 March 2025 to address the following technical issues identified by ASX:

- The description of the calculation of CuEq at p 19 has been expanded to include confirmation that in the company's opinion all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold as required under JORC Clause 50.
- Drill hole collar information as required by Listing Rule 5.7.2 has been added in Appendix 4 and is referred to in JORC Table1 Section 2.
- Changes have been made to the text, appendices and photograph headings to better describe how the information for CAE Hole #24 is reflected in the JORC Table 1 Section 2 Data Aggregation Methods commentary at p 42.
- Formatting corrections in the appendices have also been completed.

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

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

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- First hole from the recently commenced drilling program at the Mt Cannindah Copper Gold Project has returned an outstanding intersection of:
  - **71m @ 0.95% CuEq**[1] comprising 0.75% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag from 127m to 198m including **22m @ 1.08% Cu** and 0.26g/t Au from 132m to 154m
- The intersection is within a significant larger mineralised zone of:
  - **274m @ 0.49% CuEq** comprising 0.35% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 82m to 356m
- High grade gold was also intersected in parts of the hole including:
  - **1m @ 31.07 g/t Au** from 464m to 465m
  - **1m @ 5.14 g/t Au**, 0.15% Cu, 18.3 g/t Ag, from 338m to 339m
- The intersection in hole 24 highlights the excellent continuity of the copper mineralisation at the Mt Cannindah deposit and extends mineralisation beyond the Resource also filling the data gap between the excellent results in holes 13 and 19 previously reported.
- Diamond drilling continues at the Project with the third hole for 2025 completed yesterday and the fourth hole (Hole 27) to commence shortly, assays are pending
- Drilling is now testing major IP anomalies proximal to the existing 14.5Mt @ 1.09 CuEq MRE

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

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

[1] Details regarding calculation of CuEq including metal prices and recoveries are located at the rear of this report

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

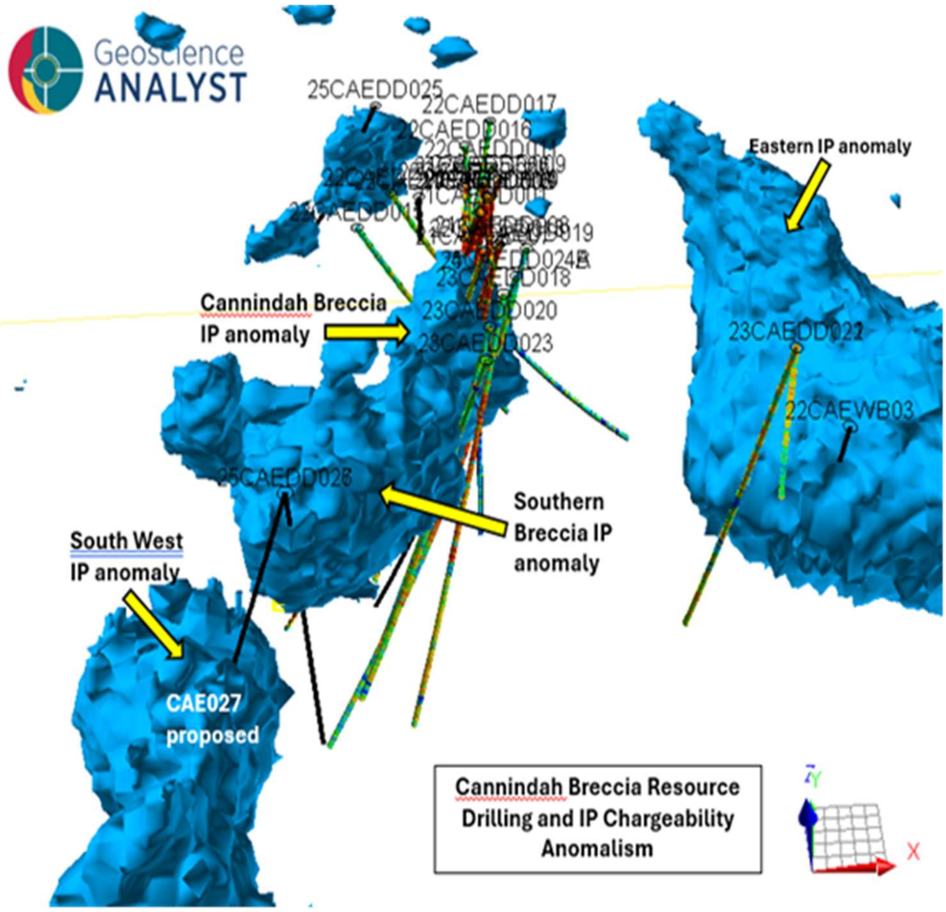


Figure 1. Cannindah Breccia IP Anomaly with resource drilling, southern breccia IP anomaly, and South West IP anomaly with proposed next hole referred to above.

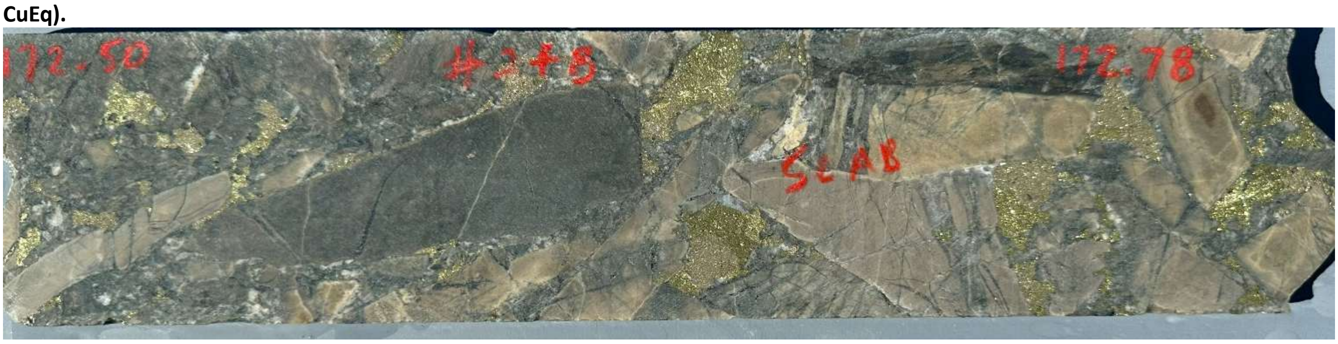
Cannindah Resources Limited (ASX: CAE) is currently completing a diamond drilling program at the Mt Cannindah, copper gold silver project south of Gladstone near Monto in central Queensland (Figs 2 to 4).

The results from CAE 024# demonstrate continuity of the breccia mineralisation and further indicate the potential development of shallow plunging higher grade zones or shoots internal to the enveloping Cu Au mineralised material. Furthermore, the continual development of high grade gold results in most drill holes completed to date provides further encouragement. This hole extends beyond the known resource area and is outside the current resource block model from 278m and potentially provides an increase in grade within the area of the resource that it has filled where there was a data gap between the excellent results of previous Holes 13 and 19 reported below.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Fig 2. Location of Mt Cannindah Project in Central Queensland.

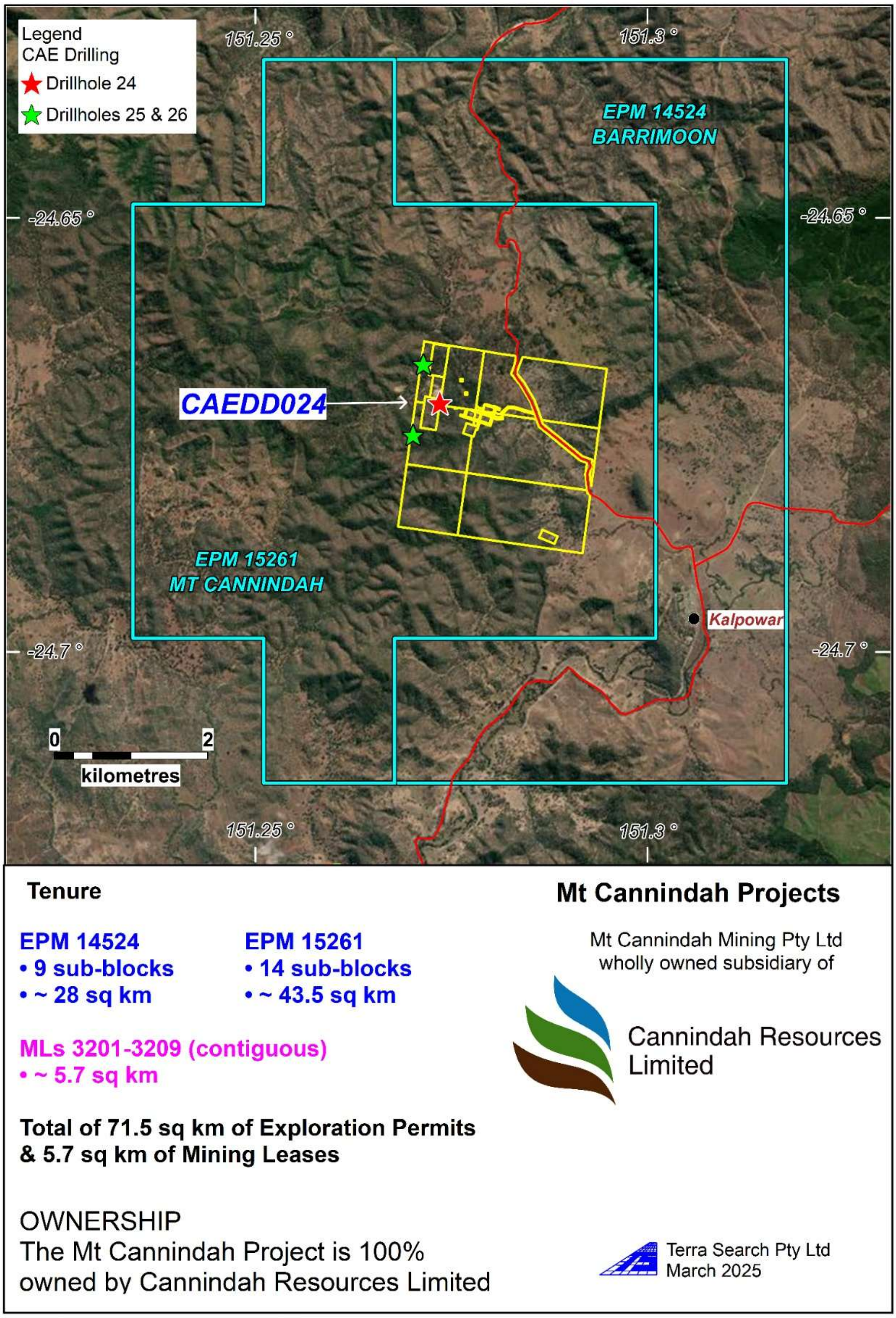


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Fig 3. Mt Cannindah Project Tenure with location of CAEDD024

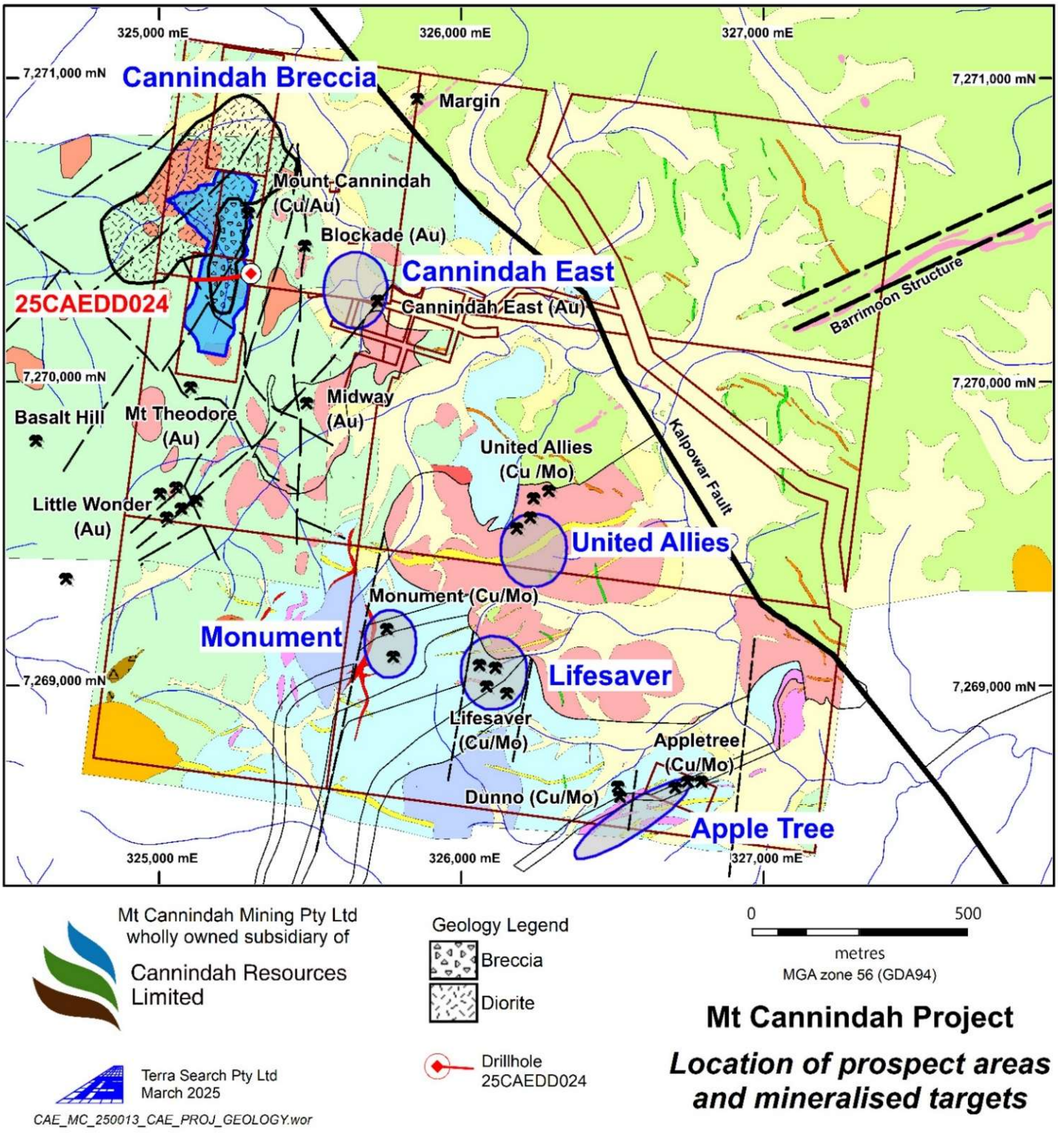

Fig 4. Mt Cannindah project Location of prospect areas, mineralised targets and location of 25CAEDD025. Drill delineated boundaries of outcropping Cannindah Diorite and breccia, as well as projected outline of CAE's 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate: 14.5Mt @ 1.09% copper equivalent (0.72% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag) are shown for the Cannindah Breccia area. (see CAE ASX Announcement 3/7/2024)

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

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

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

CAE Hole # 24 intersected

- **274m @ 0.49% Copper Equivalent comprising 0.35% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 5.9 g/t Ag from 82m to 356m including**
- **71m @ 0.95% CuEq comprising 0.75% Cu, 0.**2 **g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag from 127m to 198m including**
- **22m @ 1.08% Cu and 0.26g/t Au from 132m including**
- **1m @ 5.14 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu, 18.3 g/t Ag, from 338m to 339m**
- **1m @ 31.07 g/t Au from 464m to 465m**

Previously reported **CAE Hole # 13** drilled southwest (211° mag bearing) returned two significant Cu-Au-Ag intersections of :

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

Previously reported **CAE Hole # 19** drilled southwest (216° mag bearing), returned a wide intercept of hydrothermal infill breccia :

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

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

These intersections occur at the southern end of the Cannindah Breccia Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) where there is a lower density of drilling compared to the northern section.

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

Fig 8 is a cross section showing simplified geology over the trace of Hole # 24 traverses. Figs 9 to 11 are cross sections which respectively plot downhole Cu, Au, Ag. Figs 12 to 15 illustrate aspects of the mineralised copper rich breccias. Appendix 1 is a summary geology log whilst Appendix 2 shows Cu, Au, Ag, S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 0m-510.7m.

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

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

Breccia has the broad geometry of a north northeast trending, west dipping (100m plus wide) sheet, CAE holes drilled from the east, clearly show that they are drilling the long axis of the breccia body, with breccia matrix infill mineralization generally developed parallel to the alignment of the clast, i.e. normal to the core axis. This is exemplified by structural measurements of aligned clasts in CAE Hole # 24, see Fig 14.

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

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

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

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

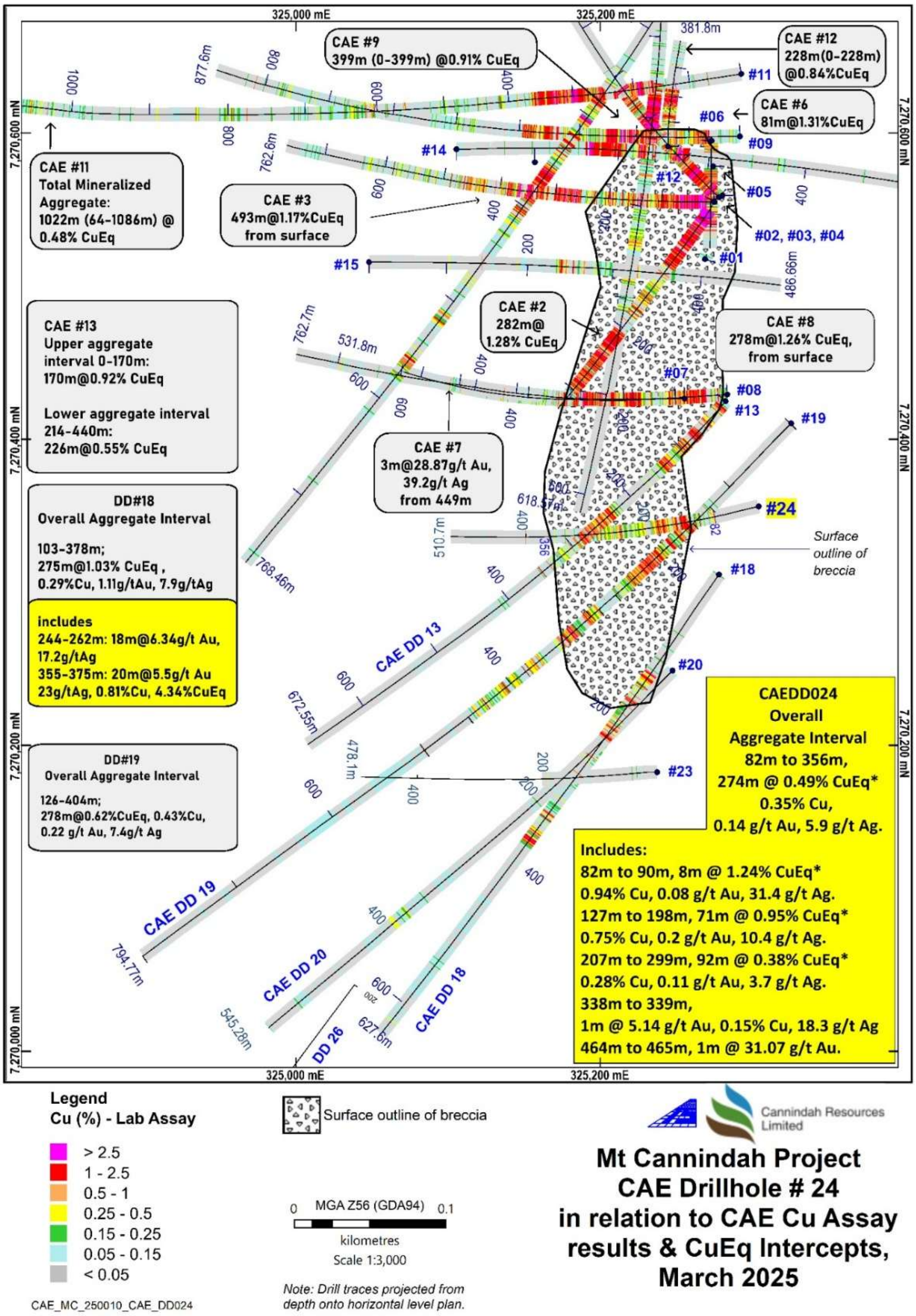

Fig 5. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Cu plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous reported CAE holes (shown in grey background).

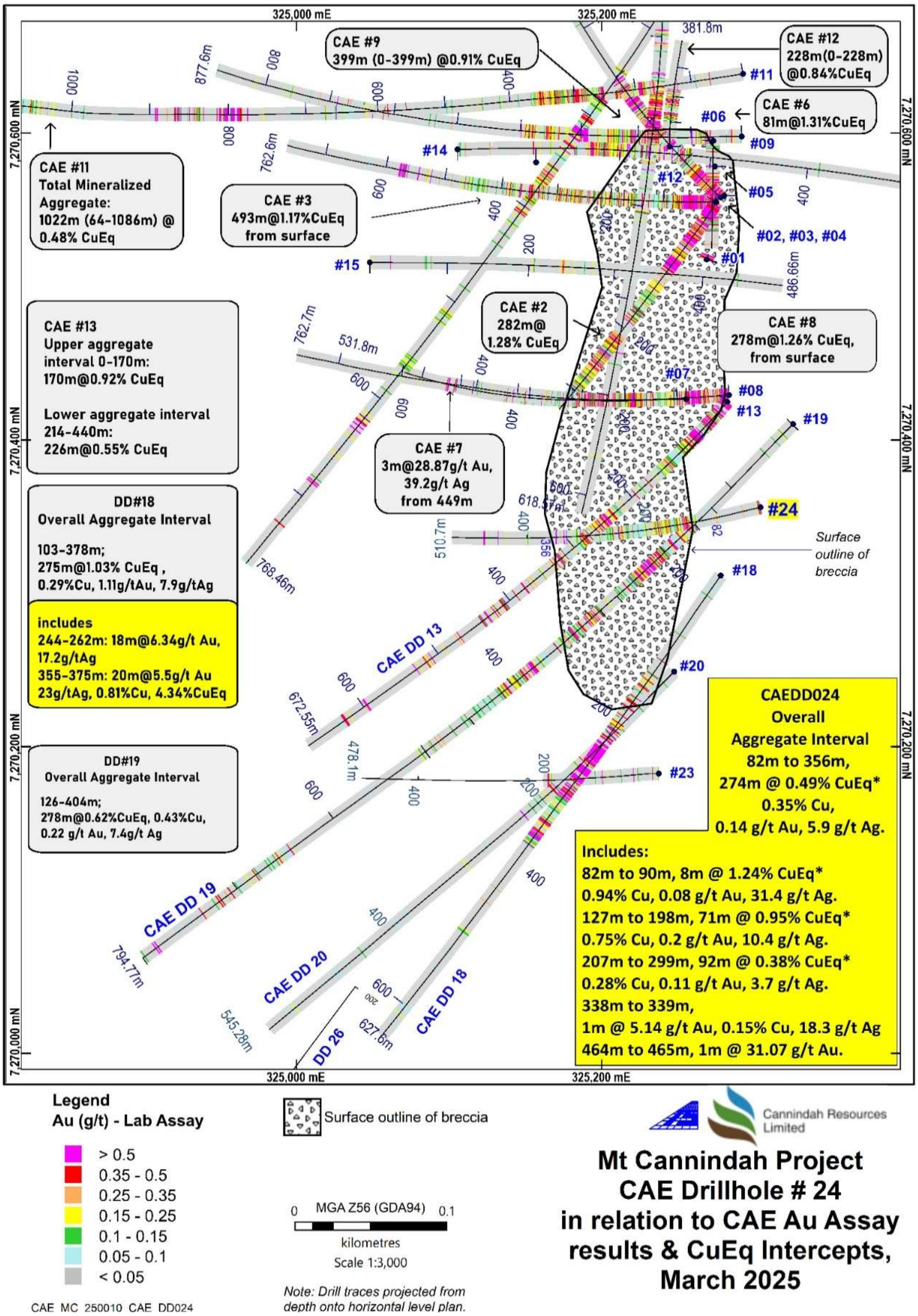

Fig 6. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Au plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous CAE holes (shown in grey background).

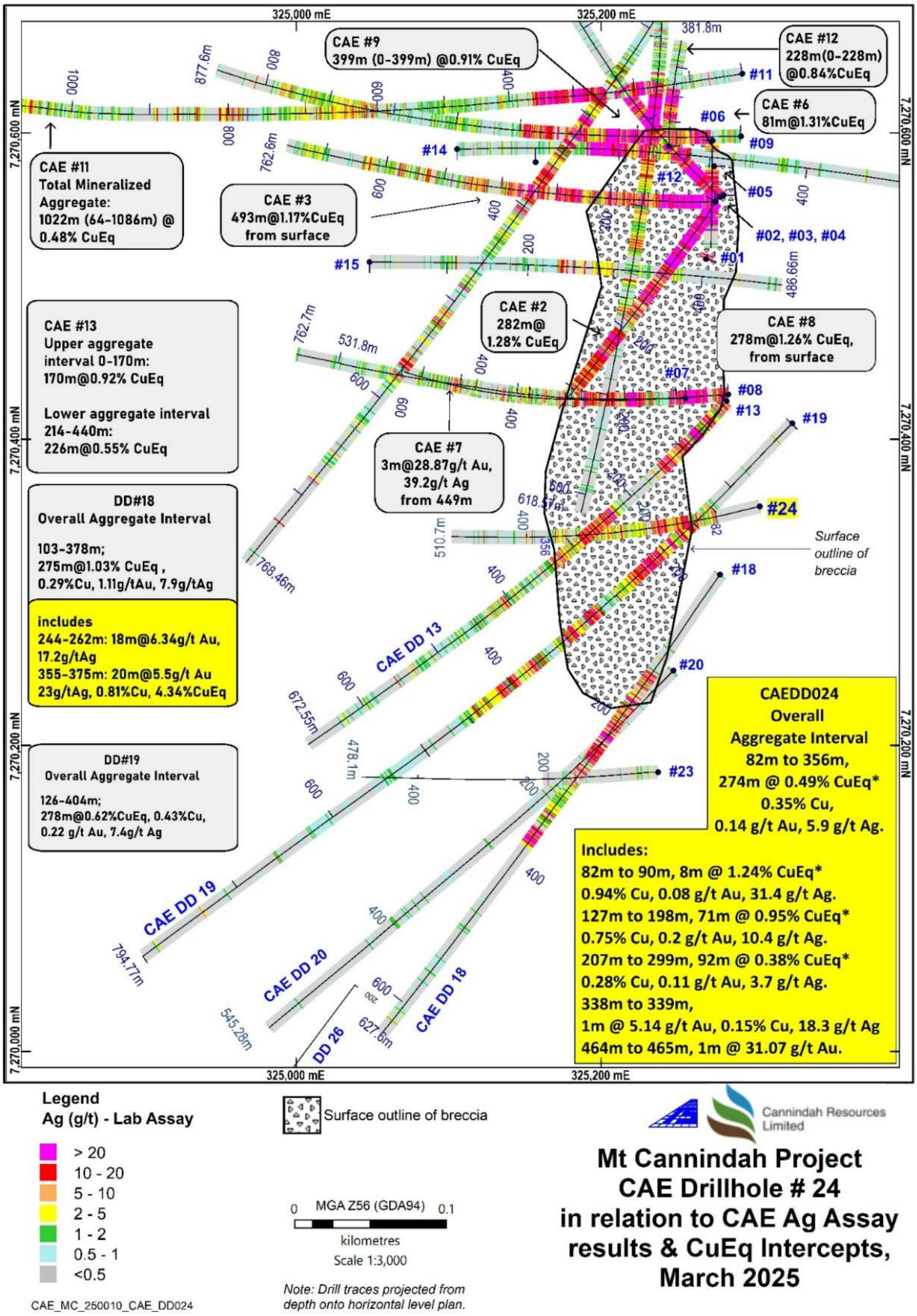

Fig 7. Plan view CAE Hole # 24 Mt Cannindah. Downhole lab Ag plotted, CuEq intercepts annotated for previous reported CAE holes (shown in grey background).

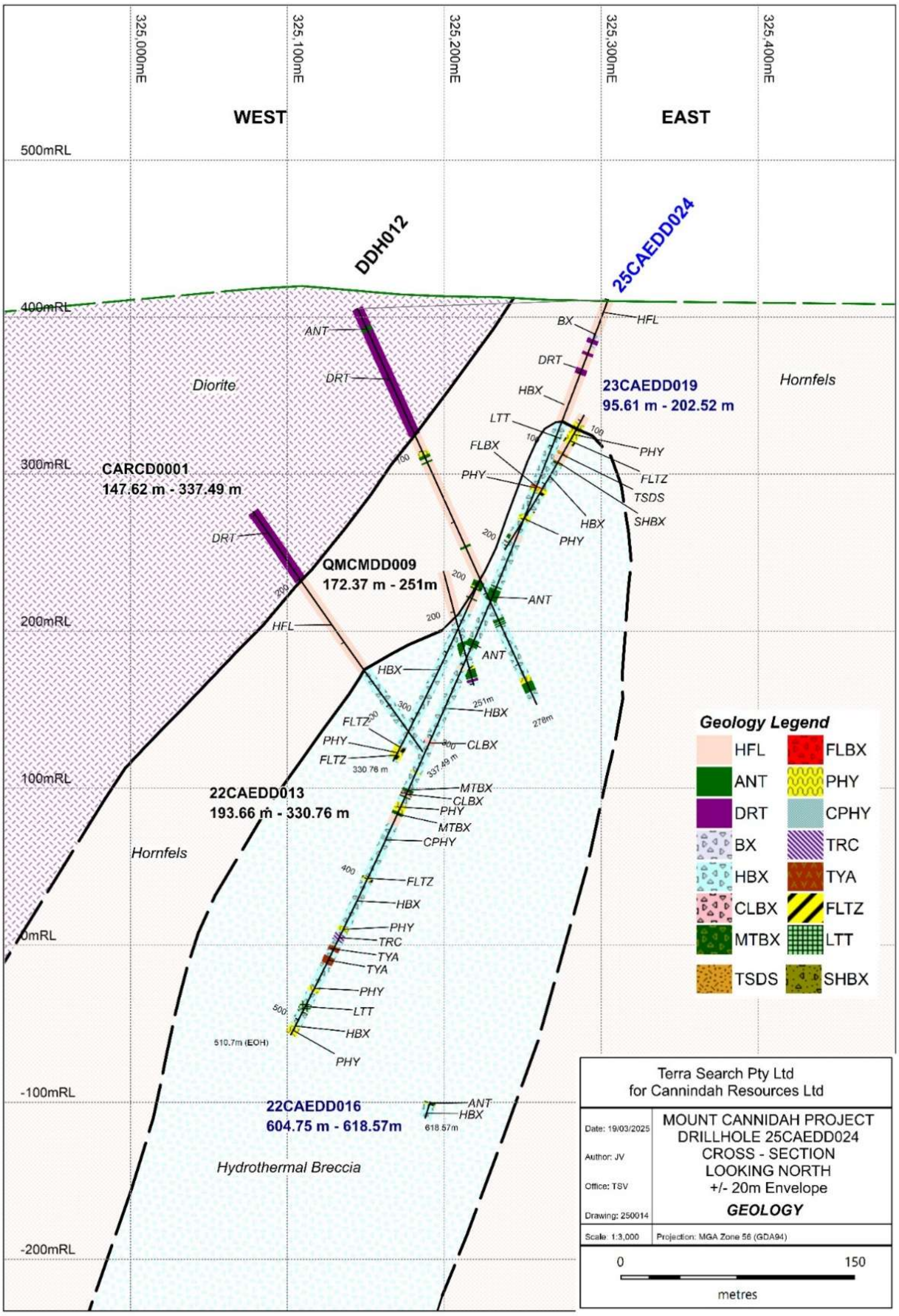

Fig 8. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east west, looking north, showing simplified geology and extent of mineralised hydrothermal breccia. Note Breccia outlines also on Cross Sections for Cu, Au, Ag (Figs 8 to 10).

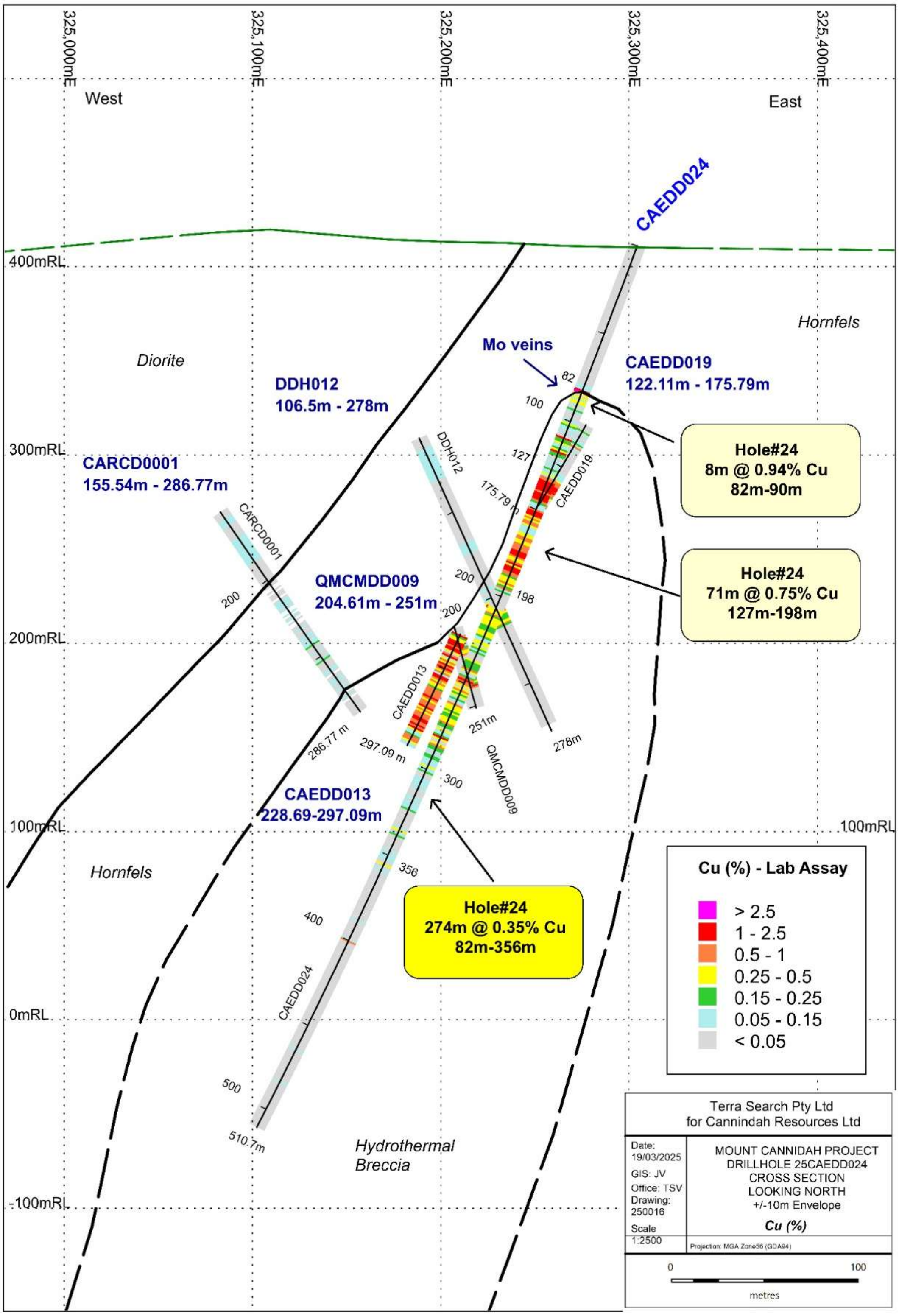

Fig 9. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west, looking north, showing downhole Cu results (%Cu) in relation to breccia outline.

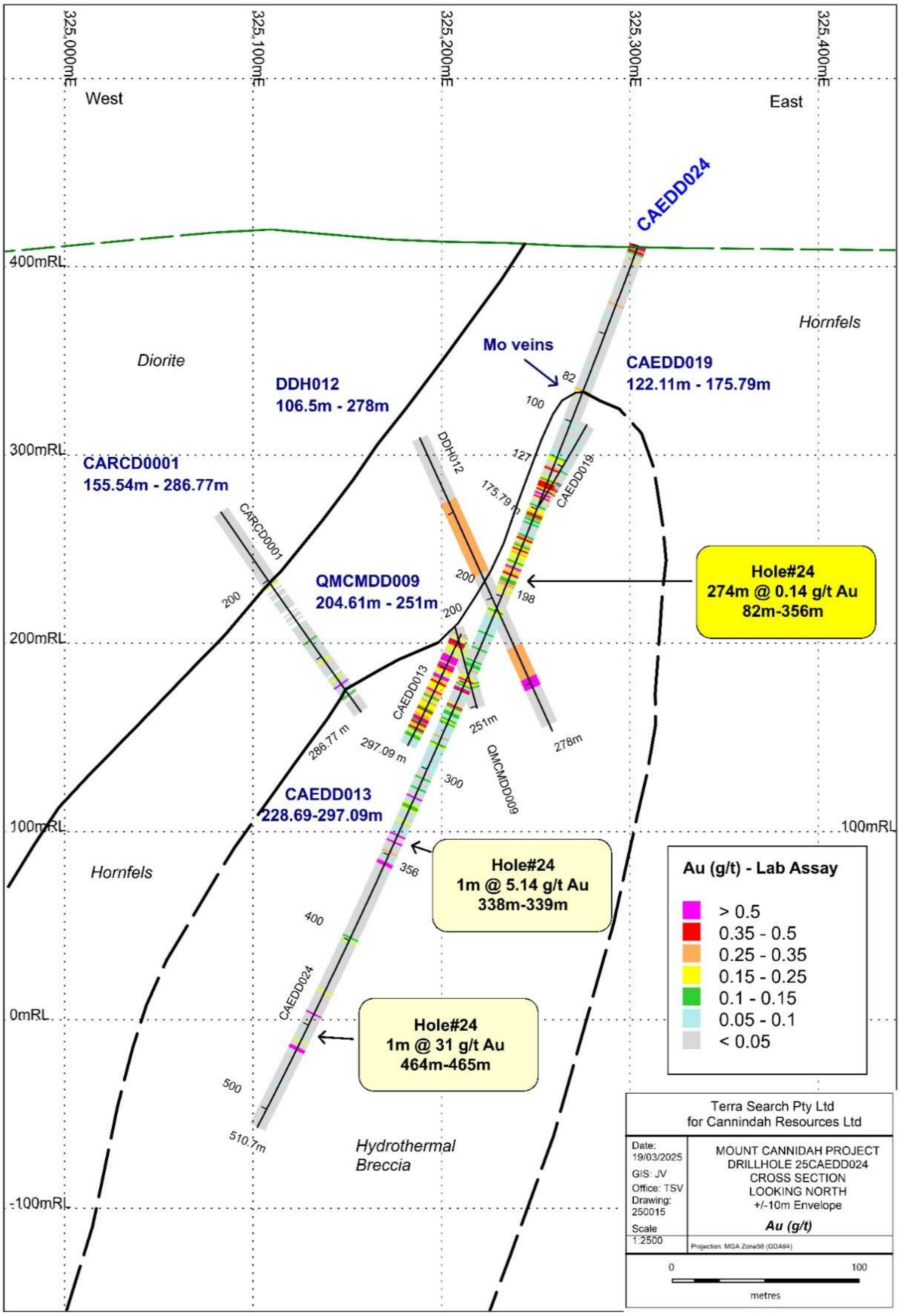

Fig 10. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west, looking north, showing downhole Au results (g/t Au) in relation to breccia outline.

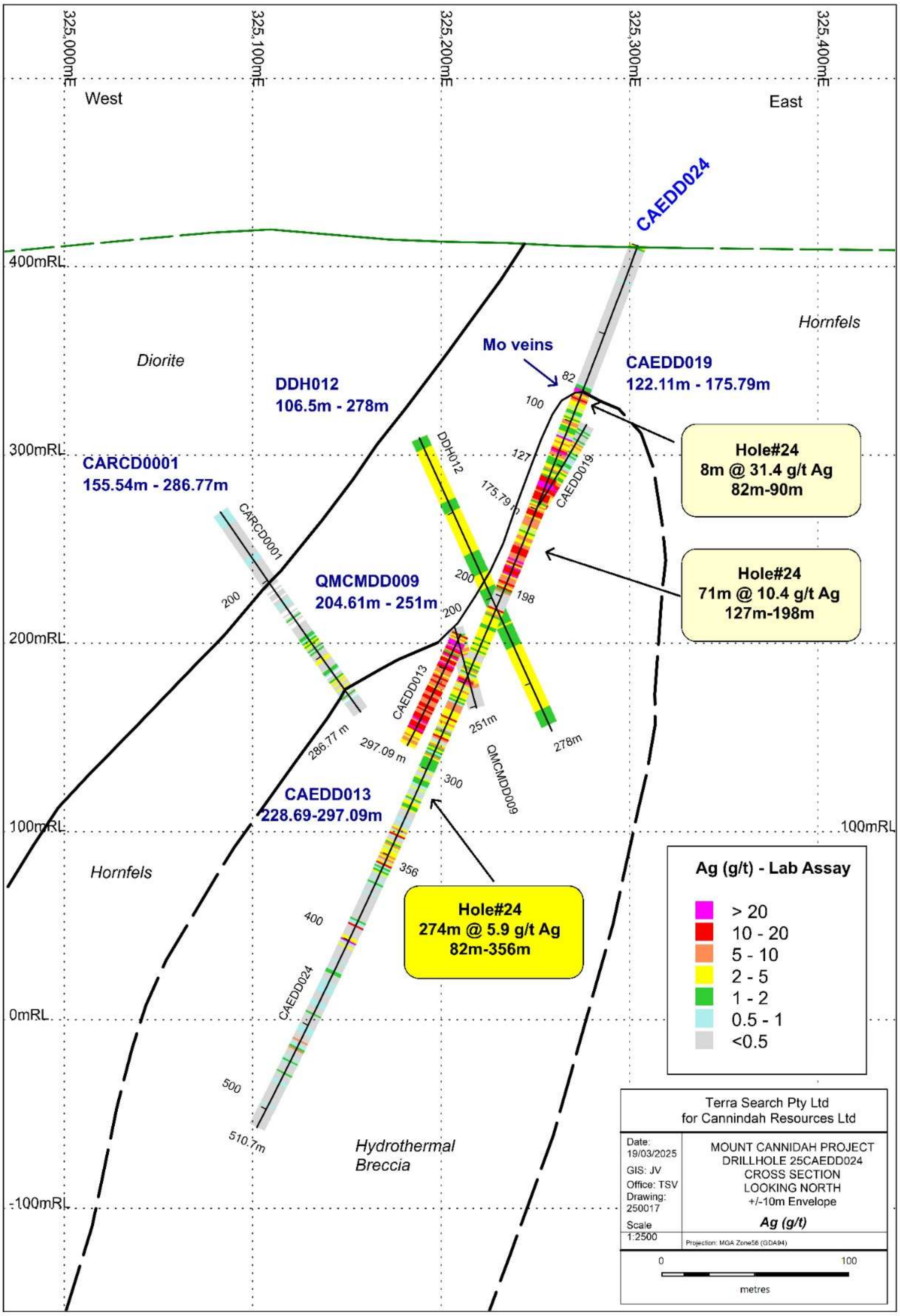

Fig 11. Cross section CAE Hole # 24 section line oriented east-west, looking north, showing downhole Ag results (g/t Ag) in relation to breccia outline.

Fig 12. Photo Half HQ Core . Hole 25CAEDD024 selected interval at 81m - sericite altered and heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone with prominent sheeted veins of quartz-ankerite-pyrite-molybdenite -minor chalcopyrite. -1m interval 81m-82m : 666 ppm Mo, 0.11% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 1.3 g/t Ag, 0.5% S.

Fig 13. Photo full HQ core Hole CAE 024, selected interval oriented in core oriented frame at 83.2m, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 83m inclined at -68 degrees toward 248 degrees mag: Chalcopyrite rich Hydrothermal Infill Breccia. Clasts dominated by yellow grey, sericite altered hornfels, with infill of chalcopyrite (golden) , pyrite (brassy) ,minor calcite (white) ,quartz (glassy).

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

Fig 14. Photo full HQ core Hole CAE 024 ,157.2m, selected interval oriented in core oriented frame, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 157m inclined at -68 degrees toward 251 degrees mag: Infill hydrothermal breccia, with slabby/shingle clasts aligned normal to direction of hole. Slab alignment averages dipping 45 degrees, striking 010 degrees mag , dip direction 100 degrees mag. Clasts dominated by light grey, sericite altered hornfels , with infill of carbonate (white) , quartz (colourless), chlorite infill & altered rock flour (green) , pyrite (brassy) . 1m Interval 157m-158m grades 0.53%Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 8 g/t Ag, 3.09% S.

Fig 15. Photo - full HQ core Hole CAE 024, selected interval oriented in core oriented frame at 338.15m, hole drilling to west south west , view looking south east , hole at 338m inclined at -66 degrees toward 258 degrees mag: Contact between Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (uphole) and semi-massive sulphide and quartz vein at contact with argillised trachyandesite dyke (downhole. Contact/Vein is oriented dipping 55 degrees , striking 335 degrees mag, dip direction 065 degrees mag (NE).

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

Disclosure:

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

Authorised by:
Mr Tom Pickett
Managing Director and CEO
Cannindah Resources Limited

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Ph: 61 7 55578791

<u>Formula for Copper Equivalent calculations</u>

Copper equivalent has been used to report the wide copper-bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits, with copper being mostly dominant. CAE. have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah as exemplified by the test work carried out on the Cannindah Breccia samples in 2023 by Core Metallurgical Consultants (see CAE ASX Announcement 15/11/2023). CAE have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in excellent recoveries and produce concentrate of a saleable quality. These metals are commonly traded on worldwide metal markets. In the opinion of Cannindah Resources Ltd all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have reasonable potential of being recovered and sold.

The full equation for Copper equivalent is:

CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * AuRecovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * AgRecovery)/(9.25 * 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

Copper Equivalent Assumptions	Copper (tonne)	Gold (ounce)	Silver (ounce)
Metal Price US$	$9,250	$1,750	$23
Recovery %	80	80	80

Formula: CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 + Au/ppm * 56.26 + Ag/ppm * 0.74)/ 92.5

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

	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
		Hole 25CAEDD024a superceded after grouting by CAE hole 24b.
0	10.05	Fractured oxidised hornfels
10.05	16.8	Fractured Partially oxidised & fresh hornfels, trace pyrite. Very poor recovery, broken ground ,hole abandoned.
From Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024a	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
8.5	11.5	Hole restarted after grouting, Fractured oxidised hornfels,
11.5	77.0	Mainly fresh hornfelsed siltstone,with hairline pyrite veins , sericite selvedges, 1%-3% pyrite. Cut by some 2m to 4m dykes of equigranular diorite.
77.0	**81.95**	**Sericite altered & heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone. Prominent sheeted veins-quartz ankerite pyrite chalcopyrite & molybdenite. Overall 3% pyrite, 0,2-0,5% chalcopyrite, 0.1% molybdenite.**
81.95	**83.86**	**Strongly sericite altered & heavily chalcopyrite veined brecciated hornfelsed siltstone. Chalcopyrite 5-10%, 3% pyrite.**
83.86	**126.0**	**Hydrothermal infill breccia, hornfels clast dominant, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.3%-0.5% , occasionally 1% chalcopyrite.**
126.0	**130.9**	**Argillised Fault Zone, altered porphyry**
130.90	**196.0**	**Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite-quartz infill ,5%-10% pyrite, 1%-3% chalcopyrite. Minor altered diorite porphyry, and fault/shear zones.**
196.0	**206.28**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide**
206.28	**232.0**	**Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.5%-1% chalcopyrite.**
232	**238**	**Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide**
238.00	**324.0**	**Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 5%-10% pyrite, 0.5%-1%, up to 3% in places chalcopyrite,**
324.00	**337**	**Hydrothermal infill breccia, sericite altered hornfels clast dominant, calcite quartz chlorite infill, 0.5%-2% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite,**
337	**340**	**Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite, matrix supported breccia, quartz sulphide vein**
340	353	Clast supported breccia, matrix supported breccia and sericite altered diorite porphyry, 3% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite

	To Depth (m)	Summary Geology Hole 25CAEDD024
353	355	Argillized matrix supported breccia
355	370	Flinty biotite hornfels & clast supported breccia, 3% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite
370	373	Crowded diorite porphyry, 2 % pyrite
373	398	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered, 2% to 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite
398	**401**	**Argillized Fault Zone & sericite altered hydrothermal infill breccia**
401	434	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill,3% to 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite
434	436	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, no sulphide
436	**439**	**Argillized Fault Zone & sericite altered porphyry**
439	**444**	**Argillized Trachyte**
444	448	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill,2% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite
448	**451**	**Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite**
451	455	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill,2% pyrite
455	**460**	**Argillized Trachyandesite/andesite**
460	476	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported polymict breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill,2%-5% pyrite. Cut by Sphalerite, pyrite, galena, pyrite calcite, quartz vein 464-465m.
476	480	Sericite altered porphyry, 2% pyrite
480	488	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported hornfels dominant breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill,2%-3% pyrite.
488	495	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, trace pyrite, minor breccia slivers
495	**499**	**Intensely altered argillised fault zone**
499	505	Hydrothermal Infill polymict breccia, sericite altered, quartz, calcite infill, argillised in part, 5% pyrite.
505	510.7	Sericite altered porphyry, 3% pyrite, some vein fracture network.

Appendix 2 Cu, Au, Ag, S assays and chalcopyrite/pyrite visual estimates 0m-510.7m 25CAEDD024. All assays are reported for those intervals containing significant mineralisation. Lesser mineralized sections are grouped and summarized along geological unit lines. Interval results referred to in announcement can be calculated from this table by taking length-weighted averages of respective intervals. Lithology is colour coded according to geological unit.

25CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	CuEq %	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD024A	**0**	**10**	0.14	0.02	0.20	0.6	0.07			Fractured oxidised hornfels
DD024	**11**	**77**	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.3	1.36	1.70	0.00	Mainly fresh hornfelsed siltstone with hairline pyrite veins , sericite selvedges, 1%-3% pyrite. Cut by some 2m to 4m dykes of equigranular diorite.
	77	82	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.7	1.20	3	0.25	**Sericite altered & heavily veined hornfelsed siltstone. Prominent sheeted veins-quartz ankerite pyrite chalcopyrite & molybdenite**
DD024	82	83	3.15	2.35	0.29	78.7	3.66	5	5.00	**Chalcopyrite rich brecciated hornfels**
DD024	83	84	4.85	3.74	0.16	127.1	4.55	5	10.00	**Chalcopyrite rich brecciated hornfels**
DD024	84	85	0.42	0.33	0.03	8.9	1.13	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	85	86	0.09	0.05	0.02	3.5	1.39	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	86	87	0.32	0.26	0.03	5.1	1.38	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	87	88	0.25	0.11	0.03	14.1	2.64	5	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	88	89	0.52	0.42	0.04	9.5	2.54	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	89	90	0.33	0.28	0.02	4.4	1.60	2	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	90	91	0.15	0.12	0.01	2.6	1.08	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	91	92	0.04	0.02	0.01	2.2	1.33	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	92	93	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.6	1.15	2	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	93	94	0.21	0.16	0.02	3.9	1.12	2	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	94	95	0.11	0.08	0.02	1.8	1.39	1	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	95	96	0.05	0.03	0.02	1.0	0.93	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	96	97	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.7	1.71	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	97	98	0.06	0.02	0.03	2.4	3.09	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	98	99	0.04	0.03	0.01	1.0	0.80	1		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	99	100	0.13	0.11	0.01	2.6	1.25	1		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	100	101	0.21	0.15	0.03	5.5	2.22	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	101	102	0.49	0.40	0.05	7.1	3.70	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	102	103	0.22	0.15	0.05	4.6	4.73	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	103	104	0.11	0.08	0.02	1.9	1.42	3	0.20	**argillised Diorite**
DD024	104	105	0.10	0.08	0.02	1.6	2.68	5		**Argillised Diorite**
DD024	105	106	0.05	0.04	0.01	1.0	0.88	1		**Argillised Diorite**
DD024	106	107	0.12	0.09	0.02	2.0	1.15	1	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	107	108	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.41	1	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	108	109	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.54	1		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	109	110	2.31	2.10	0.07	21.6	3.72	5	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	110	111	0.20	0.17	0.02	3.0	1.96	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	111	112	0.27	0.21	0.04	4.6	2.32	4	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	112	113	0.32	0.25	0.03	6.6	1.98	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	113	114	0.10	0.08	0.02	2.1	1.26	2	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	114	115	0.08	0.06	0.01	2.1	0.96	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	115	116	0.24	0.19	0.02	5.5	1.98	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	116	117	0.54	0.43	0.04	10.8	3.52	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	117	118	1.24	1.03	0.05	22.2	5.36	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	118	119	0.33	0.22	0.06	9.0	8.55	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	119	120	0.32	0.22	0.08	7.1	6.11	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	120	121	0.11	0.02	0.13	2.4	7.37	10	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	121	122	0.17	0.02	0.23	1.1	9.62	15	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	122	123	0.24	0.11	0.18	1.8	9.38	15	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	123	124	0.07	0.02	0.07	1.1	4.89	10	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	124	125	0.08	0.07	0.01	1.1	1.21	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	125	126	0.08	0.05	0.02	2.3	3.86	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	126	127	0.24	0.03	0.30	2.8	5.22	10	0.10	**Argillised Fault Zone**
DD024	127	128	0.53	0.23	0.38	8.3	2.76	10	0.50	**Argillised Fault Zone**
DD024	128	129	0.08	0.06	0.02	1.1	0.33	1	0.20	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	129	130	0.10	0.08	0.01	2.0	0.38	1	0.10	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	130	131	0.34	0.28	0.05	3.2	0.89	2	0.50	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	131	132	0.14	0.11	0.04	1.4	1.35	3	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	132	133	1.15	0.93	0.20	13.0	7.66	15	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	133	134	0.70	0.51	0.14	12.5	8.16	15	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	134	135	1.65	1.35	0.25	18.6	5.16	10	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	135	136	2.20	1.65	0.44	35.7	5.80	10	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	136	137	2.97	2.47	0.42	30.4	4.70	10	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	137	138	1.88	1.41	0.38	30.1	5.53	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	138	139	1.23	1.02	0.21	11.2	3.44	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	139	140	2.21	1.83	0.38	19.3	3.86	5	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	140	141	0.87	0.76	0.07	8.4	1.89	4	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	141	142	1.77	1.14	0.86	12.8	3.51	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	142	143	1.89	1.56	0.32	17.1	3.94	5	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	143	144	2.27	1.81	0.54	17.2	4.50	10	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	144	145	1.43	1.19	0.22	13.0	5.42	10	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	145	146	0.75	0.64	0.10	6.0	3.52	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	146	147	0.25	0.21	0.04	1.8	3.87	5	0.50	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	147	148	0.10	0.08	0.01	2.0	0.58	2	0.20	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	148	149	0.23	0.12	0.10	5.0	0.84	2	0.10	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	149	150	0.17	0.13	0.02	3.1	0.85	2	0.10	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	150	151	0.99	0.81	0.18	8.9	1.90	3	2.00	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	151	152	1.47	1.23	0.24	12.8	3.63	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	152	153	1.32	1.04	0.30	11.5	3.98	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	153	154	2.22	1.80	0.43	19.5	4.73	10	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	154	155	0.54	0.44	0.11	4.4	5.36	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	155	156	0.82	0.58	0.32	5.5	8.78	15	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	156	157	0.55	0.43	0.11	6.4	1.98	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	157	158	0.79	0.67	0.10	7.3	2.94	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	158	159	0.67	0.53	0.13	8.0	3.01	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	159	160	0.46	0.37	0.08	5.2	2.74	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	160	164	0.14	0.10	0.04	2.3	1.36	2	0.25	Hornfels
DD024	164	165	0.45	0.39	0.05	3.8	1.65	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	165	166	0.51	0.40	0.12	4.7	1.59	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	166	167	1.11	0.84	0.32	9.8	4.03	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	167	168	1.22	0.92	0.38	8.7	3.33	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	168	169	0.46	0.33	0.18	3.6	1.69	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	169	170	0.39	0.32	0.08	2.8	2.26	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	170	171	1.28	1.00	0.33	9.7	5.43	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	171	172	0.86	0.72	0.15	6.2	3.38	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	172	173	1.15	0.95	0.19	10.0	4.25	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	173	174	1.32	0.96	0.38	15.2	3.18	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	174	175	1.45	1.19	0.24	15.3	4.45	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	175	176	1.33	1.04	0.30	14.1	4.30	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	176	177	1.35	1.13	0.23	9.9	3.90	5	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	177	178	1.09	0.88	0.22	8.9	5.11	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	178	179	0.36	0.26	0.09	5.5	1.94	2	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	179	180	0.73	0.44	0.18	22.8	5.17	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	180	181	0.80	0.65	0.14	8.6	3.81	5	2.00	**Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	181	182	1.67	1.44	0.20	12.7	3.56	5	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	182	183	0.54	0.46	0.08	4.5	2.57	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	183	184	2.49	1.96	0.55	25.1	6.45	10	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	184	185	1.76	1.46	0.30	15.2	5.45	10	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	185	186	1.89	1.63	0.17	19.7	4.00	5	4.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	186	187	1.22	0.92	0.26	16.7	5.28	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	187	188	1.45	0.91	0.49	30.7	6.36	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	188	189	0.31	0.25	0.05	3.7	2.22	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	189	190	0.52	0.36	0.16	7.4	2.34	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	190	191	0.51	0.37	0.13	8.7	1.40	2	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	191	192	0.61	0.47	0.13	7.6	2.46	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	192	193	1.22	0.92	0.27	17.0	2.29	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	193	194	0.61	0.38	0.28	7.9	2.50	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	194	195	0.22	0.17	0.03	3.8	1.04	1	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	195	196	0.85	0.61	0.18	15.8	2.95	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	196	197	0.16	0.12	0.03	1.7	0.81	1	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia & andesite**
DD024	197	198	0.38	0.23	0.17	5.8	2.18	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia & andesite**
DD024	**198**	**206**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.08			**Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide**
DD024	206	207	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.3	0.86	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	207	208	0.62	0.39	0.24	10.2	4.56	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	208	209	0.43	0.34	0.11	2.8	4.71	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	209	210	0.38	0.30	0.08	3.5	3.12	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	210	211	0.78	0.60	0.20	7.9	7.68	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	211	212	0.19	0.16	0.04	1.2	3.92	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	212	213	0.52	0.45	0.06	4.3	2.01	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	213	214	0.32	0.27	0.06	2.4	3.23	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	214	215	0.41	0.35	0.06	3.6	2.90	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	215	216	0.47	0.39	0.08	4.2	2.97	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	216	217	0.39	0.30	0.09	3.7	2.89	8	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	217	218	0.22	0.17	0.06	1.4	4.35	8	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	218	219	0.21	0.17	0.04	1.8	4.48	8	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	219	220	0.21	0.15	0.07	2.2	4.61	10	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	220	221	0.38	0.30	0.08	3.5	3.68	8	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	221	222	0.42	0.32	0.12	3.8	4.68	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	222	223	0.38	0.29	0.09	3.3	5.91	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	223	224	0.23	0.20	0.02	2.4	2.10	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	224	225	0.22	0.15	0.08	2.5	3.98	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	225	226	0.15	0.09	0.09	1.3	3.44	5	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	226	227	0.31	0.25	0.05	3.4	1.34	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	227	228	0.37	0.31	0.04	4.1	1.36	2	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	228	229	0.13	0.10	0.03	1.8	2.37	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	229	230	0.37	0.32	0.05	2.7	1.68	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	230	231	0.31	0.22	0.10	3.1	2.67	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	231	232	0.17	0.13	0.05	1.6	1.25	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	232	233	0.26	0.22	0.02	2.2	1.02	2	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	**233**	**237**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.09			**Post Mineral andesite dyke, no discernible sulphide**
DD024	237	238	0.46	0.37	0.11	2.9	1.46	2	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	238	239	0.33	0.25	0.09	3.5	2.15	2	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	239	240	0.32	0.24	0.10	1.8	3.31	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	240	241	0.33	0.22	0.13	3.0	2.64	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	241	242	0.21	0.15	0.08	1.7	2.79	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	242	243	1.03	0.81	0.28	7.6	7.63	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	243	244	0.42	0.34	0.09	4.4	2.14	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	244	245	0.18	0.14	0.05	1.6	2.35	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	245	246	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.3	1.61	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	246	247	0.30	0.16	0.19	2.8	8.37	15	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	247	248	0.76	0.57	0.22	6.5	7.49	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	248	249	1.70	1.11	0.77	14.5	4.85	5	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	249	250	1.25	0.86	0.25	30.6	5.18	8	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	250	251	0.88	0.68	0.23	7.8	2.77	3	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	251	252	0.47	0.37	0.11	4.0	3.08	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	252	253	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.5	1.06	2	0.10	Hornfels
DD024	253	254	0.72	0.34	0.58	3.8	2.81	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	254	255	1.05	0.78	0.35	6.7	5.84	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	255	256	0.35	0.29	0.07	2.5	2.67	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	256	257	0.28	0.20	0.08	3.8	2.86	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	257	258	0.40	0.34	0.05	3.7	2.21	2	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	258	259	0.15	0.12	0.03	1.8	2.64	5	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	259	260	0.24	0.19	0.05	2.5	4.01	8	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	260	261	0.16	0.12	0.03	1.9	4.70	8	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	261	262	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.5	1.66	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	262	263	0.95	0.75	0.22	7.9	7.45	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	263	264	0.92	0.37	0.84	5.2	5.78	8	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	264	265	0.50	0.38	0.13	5.4	4.71	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	265	266	0.44	0.31	0.16	5.0	3.72	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	266	267	0.30	0.23	0.07	3.0	4.48	8	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	267	268	0.42	0.32	0.11	4.5	5.94	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	268	269	0.33	0.23	0.12	3.3	6.05	10	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	269	270	0.23	0.16	0.08	2.4	6.16	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	270	271	0.62	0.46	0.08	13.9	3.34	3	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	271	272	0.56	0.45	0.13	4.6	4.87	2	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	272	273	0.47	0.34	0.16	3.3	6.97	10	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	273	274	0.64	0.51	0.14	5.4	4.79	4	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	274	275	0.23	0.16	0.09	2.4	5.04	10	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	275	276	0.30	0.21	0.10	3.9	5.48	10	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	276	277	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.6	4.42	10	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	277	278	0.47	0.36	0.09	6.5	3.03	3	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	278	279	0.19	0.14	0.05	1.8	3.59	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	279	280	0.10	0.07	0.02	2.1	2.56	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	280	281	0.26	0.20	0.05	2.8	2.94	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	281	282	1.50	1.26	0.27	10.1	4.16	3	5.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	282	283	0.50	0.41	0.09	5.2	2.91	4	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	283	284	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.3	6.15	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	284	285	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.5	3.06	4	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	285	286	0.37	0.29	0.10	2.6	3.20	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	286	287	0.73	0.55	0.20	6.4	6.13	4	3.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	287	288	0.28	0.22	0.08	1.8	3.15	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	288	289	0.29	0.23	0.07	2.0	1.65	3	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	289	290	0.18	0.11	0.09	1.1	2.81	2	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	290	291	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.5	1.83	8	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	291	292	0.21	0.14	0.09	1.7	3.93	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	292	293	0.28	0.20	0.06	5.0	1.58	4	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	293	294	0.24	0.20	0.05	2.0	2.44	3	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	294	295	0.17	0.12	0.08	1.6	3.93	3	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	295	296	0.08	0.06	0.02	1.3	1.74	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	296	297	0.10	0.07	0.05	1.2	4.40	5	0.05	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	297	298	0.14	0.10	0.05	1.3	3.35	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	298	299	0.32	0.25	0.09	1.9	4.33	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	299	300	0.13	0.08	0.06	1.9	2.59	5	1.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	300	301	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.8	3.39	5	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	301	302	0.24	0.20	0.03	3.2	2.15	3	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	302	303	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.3	2.03	2		Hornfels
DD024	303	304	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.18	3		Hornfels
DD024	304	305	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.6	1.44	2	0.10	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	305	306	0.23	0.13	0.11	4.0	2.51	5	0.10	**Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	306	307	0.12	0.05	0.08	1.8	2.01	4	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	307	308	0.10	0.07	0.04	1.2	1.16	1	0.50	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	308	309	0.14	0.10	0.04	1.6	1.16	2	0.50	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	309	310	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.7	1.87	2	0.10	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	310	311	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.6	1.74	2	0.30	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	311	312	0.23	0.13	0.14	2.0	3.34	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	312	313	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.7	1.46	2	0.05	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	313	314	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.98	0.5		Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	314	315	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.3	1.31	2	0.10	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	315	316	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.5	1.48	3	0.10	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	316	317	0.64	0.07	0.89	3.8	2.76	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	317	318	0.15	0.08	0.10	1.5	3.17	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	318	319	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.3	1.44	3	0.10	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	319	320	0.19	0.13	0.07	2.2	1.34	3	0.30	Polymict Clast Supported Breccia
DD024	320	321	0.21	0.09	0.17	2.3	3.84	8	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	321	322	0.16	0.07	0.12	1.5	3.83	8	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	322	323	0.20	0.11	0.13	1.8	2.91	8	0.30	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	323	324	0.31	0.17	0.19	3.0	4.71	8	0.50	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	324	325	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.3	1.76	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	325	326	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.3	0.80	2		**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	326	327	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.3	1.26	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	327	328	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.3	1.81	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	328	329	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.3	0.99	2	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	329	330	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.6	0.94	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	330	331	0.12	0.01	0.17	0.9	1.22	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	331	332	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.3	0.65	1		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	332	333	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.49	0.5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	333	334	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.8	0.93	0.5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	334	335	0.19	0.13	0.07	3.1	0.86	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	335	336	0.42	0.30	0.08	9.2	1.24	5	2.00	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	336	337	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.8	0.83	2	0.20	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	337	338	0.14	0.09	0.05	2.0	0.88	3		**Argillised Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	338	339	3.43	0.15	5.14	18.3	2.44	10		**Argillised Trachyandesite - quartz-sulphide vein & matrix supported breccia**
DD024	339	342	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.5	2.24	3		**Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia**
DD024	342	343	0.76	0.04	1.16	2.4	1.75	10		**Argillised matrix supported breccia**
DD024	343	344	0.03	0.01	0.02	1.0	1.76	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	344	345	0.13	0.04	0.05	6.6	0.80	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**

DD024	345	346	0.06	0.02	0.01	4.8	1.02	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	346	347	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.7	1.86	2	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	347	353	0.17	0.08	0.09	4.2	0.54	2	0.10	Altered Porphyry
DD024	353	354	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.68	0.7		Argillised matrix supported breccia
DD024	354	355	0.43	0.05	0.61	2.1	3.51	10	0.50	Argillised matrix supported breccia
DD024	355	356	1.25	0.27	1.46	10.6	2.40	0.7	0.20	Hornfels
DD024	356	362	0.05	0.03	0.02	1.1	1.32	3	0.01	Hornfels
DD024	362	363	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.3	2.28	1.5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	363	364	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.3	3.06	5	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	364	365	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.6	3.48	5	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	365	366	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.72	3	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	366	367	0.05	0.03	0.01	1.5	1.19	3	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	367	368	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.78	5	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	368	369	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	4.17	10	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	369	370	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.44	10	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	370	371	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.79	2		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	371	372	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.79	2		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	372	373	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.8	4.26	4		Crowded diorite porphyry
DD024	373	374	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.04	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	374	375	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.86	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	375	376	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.86	3	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	376	377	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.73	3	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	377	378	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.3	1.26	1.5	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	378	379	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.16	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	379	380	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.97	1		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	380	381	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.35	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	381	382	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.13	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	382	383	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.01	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	383	384	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.75	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	384	385	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.61	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	385	386	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.52	3	0.20	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	386	387	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.49	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	387	388	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.83	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	388	389	0.08	0.06	0.01	1.7	2.81	5		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	389	390	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.6	1.32	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	390	391	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.7	3.57	5	0.10	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	391	392	0.12	0.01	0.02	12.3	2.48	5	0.50	Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	392	393	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.46	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	393	394	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.45	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	394	395	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.25	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	395	396	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.00	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	396	397	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.03	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	397	398	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.66	2		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	398	399	0.12	0.03	0.12	2.1	1.16	3		Hydrothermal infill breccia
DD024	399	400	0.15	0.09	0.06	3.7	1.48	5	0.20	Argillised fault zone

DD024	400	401	0.97	0.59	0.22	32.0	2.32	8	3.00	**Argillised fault zone**
DD024	401	402	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.6	2.03	10	0.50	**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	402	403	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.37	5	0.50	**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	403	404	0.12	0.05	0.09	2.5	1.40	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	404	405	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	2.75	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	405	406	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.42	3		**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	406	407	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.34	5		**Hydrothermal & Matrix supported Breccia**
DD024	407	408	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.31	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	408	409	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.3	1.37	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	409	410	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.3	2.23	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	410	411	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.02	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	411	412	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.11	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	412	413	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.7	3.61	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	413	414	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.31	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	414	415	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	1.33	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	415	416	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.50	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	416	417	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.48	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	417	418	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.5	2.10	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	418	419	0.02	0.01	0.01	1.2	1.91	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	419	420	0.04	0.02	0.02	1.7	1.45	5		**Argillised fault zone**
DD024	420	421	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.32	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	421	422	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.32	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	422	423	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.3	2.08	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	423	424	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.3	4.03	10		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	424	425	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.7	3.79	10		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	425	426	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.9	2.12	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	426	427	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.06	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	427	428	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.7	2.14	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	428	429	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.8	2.38	3		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	429	430	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.5	1.41	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	430	431	0.11	0.01	0.15	0.9	1.36	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	431	432	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.87	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	432	433	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.86	3	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	433	434	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.25	2	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	434	437	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.4	0.34	3	0.10	**Altered Porphyry**
DD024	437	438	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.8	1.25	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia argillised fault zone**
DD024	438	439	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.7	1.73	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia argillised fault zone**
DD024	439	443	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.11			**Argillised trachyte**
DD024	443	444	0.37	0.02	0.56	1.1	0.81	2		**Argillised trachyte & sulphidic clast supported breccia**

DD024	444	445	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.3	1.27	1		**Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia**
DD024	445	446	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	4.13	5	1.00	**Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia**
DD024	446	447	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	2.54	5	1.00	**Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia**
DD024	447	448	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.3	5.53	5	0.10	**Argillised sulphidic clast supported breccia**
DD024	446	451	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.3	0.17			**Argillised Trachyandesite**
DD024	451	455	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.8	0.95	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	455	459	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.3	0.23			**Argillised Trachyandesite**
DD024	459	460	0.18	0.04	0.16	5.5	1.16	5		**Argillised Trachyandesite**
DD024	460	461	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.67	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	461	462	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.7	2.55	5		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	462	463	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.6	1.77	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	463	464	0.46	0.04	0.68	1.1	1.95	2		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	464	465	19.01	0.06	31.07	6.6	1.94	5	0.10	**Hydrothermal infill breccia cut by quartz sphalerite galena vein**
DD024	465	476	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.3	1.60	4		**Hydrothermal infill breccia**
DD024	**476**	**480**	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.5	1.10	2.30		Sericite altered porphyry, 2% pyrite
DD024	**480**	**488**	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.4	2.20	2.90	0.04	Hydrothermal Infill & Clast supported hornfels dominant breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill,2%-3% pyrite.
DD024	**488**	**495**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.38	0.90	0.01	Relatively fresh latite porphyry, trace pyrite, minor breccia slivers
DD024	**495**	**499**	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.3	1.23	3.30		**Intensely altered argillised fault zone**
DD024	**499**	**505**	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.54	4.00	0.02	Hydrothermal Infill polymict breccia, sericite altered quartz, calcite infill argillised in part, 5% pyrite.
DD024	**505**	**510.7**	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3	2.58	3.00		Sericite altered porphyry, 3% pyrite, some vein fracture network.

Appendix 3 JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.) These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	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. Indicative preliminary analysis to support the geological logging at Mt Cannindah is

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sampling representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	also obtained via sludge sampling . In this method drill cuttings are collected from the water return lines while diamond drilling. These samples are collected over 3m intervals as fine sand & silt size material and bagged in calico bags, dried , subsampled , crushed in a mortar & pestle and analysed with a PXRF instrument. Standards and comparisons with lab results are consistent with the sludge samples being representative of the metres drilled. Caution is required in assessing the sludge results as the samples are influenced by drilling additives , muds, detergents etc and wear and tear of the drill string , rods and bits. Providing these considerations are considered, CAE's geological consultants Terra Search are generally confident of the robust nature of the sludge results at Mt Cannindah. Change of Drilling contractor for Mt Cannindah project in 2024 has introduced issues with regard to use of different drilling additives, some of which have affected the accuracy of the base metal analyses. Checks against the logged visual estimates also provide robust support for the sludge results as well as final checking against lab assays.
	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 PQ diameter core a. Samples were forwarded to commercial NATA standard laboratories for crushing, splitting, and grinding. The 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, generally below 30m core diameter is HQ Triple tube methodology was deployed for PQ & HQ, Core orientation utilized an Ace Orientation equipment and has been rigorously supervised by on-site geologist. Triple Tube for the most of the hole has resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the breccia and lower sections of the hole. Highly fractured hornfels has provided a lot of drilling challenges in the recent 2024-2025 campaigns and core recovery in the broken ground has been poor. In general , key economic grades are more restricted to the breccia and porphyry

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		sections where core recovery is excellent. NQ Core diameter has been utilized in previous years at Mt Cannindah.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was recorded for all drill runs and documented in a Geotechnical log. The Triple Tube technology and procedure ensured core recoveries were excellent throughout the hole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple Tube for the most of the hole has resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the breccia and lower sections of the hole. Highly fractured hornfels has provided a lot of drilling challenges in the recent 2024-2025 campaigns and core recovery in the broken ground has been poor. In general, key economic grades are more restricted to the breccia and porphyry sections where core recovery is excellent... Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the 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.
	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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The above techniques are 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.
	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 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 breccia, 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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. PXRF analysis has been utilized to provide multi-element data for the prospect. Dried sludge samples are considered appropriate and representative samples to provide preliminary chemical analysis to guide exploration targeting, providing the shortcomings of the nature of these samples is taken into consideration. The latter applies in particular to drilling additives, muds, wear and tear on the drill string etc. PXRF Analysis is carried out in a controlled environment in air conditioned Terra Search offices in Townsville or a mobile enclosed office on site. The instrument used is 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 Terra Search standard practice is to instigate recalibration of the equipment every 2 to 3 hours. Readings are undertaken for 60 seconds on a circular area of approximately 1cm diameter. A higher number of measurements are taken from the centre of the circle and decreasing outwards. PXRF measures total concentration of particular elements in the sample. Reading of the X-Ray spectra is affected by interferences between different elements. The matrix of the sample eg iron content has to be considered 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 considered 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 grades.
	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. Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geologist for errors. Accuracy of drilling data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in the Consultants office and also with CAE. There have been regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is also stored at Terra Search's Townsville Office. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab assay data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar location information was originally collected with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS. X-Y accuracy is estimated at 3-5m, whereas height is +/- 10m. Coordinates have been reassessed with DGPS, Accuracy is sub 0.5m in X,Y,Z. Down hole surveys were conducted on all holes using a Reflex downhole Gyro. Single shot surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole as the hole was drilled, dip, magnetic azimuth and magnetic field were recorded. At the completion of the hole a survey record was made every 3m up and down the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM Zone 55 (MGA) and datum is GDA94
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Pre-existing DTM is high quality and available.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At the Mt Cannindah mine area previous drilling program total over 100 deep diamond and Reverse Circulation percussion holes. Almost all have been drilled in 25m to 50m spaced fences , from west to east, variously positioned over a strike length of 350m and a cross strike width of at least 500m. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m to 2m which is entirely appropriate for the style of the deposit and sampling procedures. CAE drilling is in excess of 12,000 m. Most CAE holes have drilled east to west and rake across earlier drill hole sections such that the grid drill spacing is now considerably tighter than previous.
	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 25CAEDD024 has drilled to the west south west and is largely drilling in a direction and area where there is little previous drilling. CAE Holes # 13, 19 rake across the east west section containing hole 24, with 50m t0 60m separating drill collars , and up to 100m between drill traces down hole. Further drilling may be necessary to enhance and fine tune the previous Mineral Resource. estimates at Mt Cannindah and lift the category from Inferred to Indicated and Measured and compliant with JORC 2012. .
	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 25CAEDD024 reported here was to drill to the west south west. CAE hole #24 was drilled at the southern end of the prospect in an area of little previous drilling and fragmented outcrop and subcrop. 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 #24 followed up on CAE Hole #13 , 19 & 18 planned to explore the southern & south western end of the Mt Cannindah breccia. CAE Holes # 13 & 18 drilled NNE to SSW, whereas Hole 24 drills east to west .effectively scissoring historical drilling at Mt Cannindah.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		The drill direction of CAE hole #24 is particularly appropriate for north south or NNE striking structures which includes the breccia clast alignment, some dykes, mineralised structures and IP and geological features. Follow up results from CAE holes # 13, # 17 # 18 show that the east – west trending andesite dykes encountered in many holes are thin (mostly less than 5m true thickness) and do not materially appear to stope out significant volumes of potential ore at Cannindah, Structural measurements on mineralised, often high grade veins and sulphidic zones have also been shown to be north south and NNE and the westerly drill direction of CAE Hole #19 is entirely appropriate to test these structures. . Historical and CAE drill results show that there are several orientations of mineralized 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 still to be established with certainty. In a similar fashion to the other CAE diamond holes in this area , hornfels clasts in the breccia within CAE hole # 24 are often slab , shingle or splinter-like with their long axes aligned normal to the drill core axis, which in this case is drilled -70 degrees to the WSW. Even though the bounding footwall and hanging wall attitude of the Cannindah Breccia has the broad geometry of a north north east trending, west dipping (100m plus wide) sheet, CAE holes drilled from the east , clearly show that they are drilling the long axis of the breccia body , with breccia matrix infill mineralization generally developed parallel to the alignment of the clasts, i.e. normal to the core axis. CAE Hole # 24 was drilled in a WSW direction opposite to the mostly east west holes at Mt Cannindah. One of the aims of Hole # 24 was to determine the true thickness of mineralised N-S and NW-SE structures. A further objective was to help

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		determine grade continuity through the long axis of the breccia in this area where there was a significant 50m-100m downhole gap between previous intercepts in CAE holes 13 &19. . 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 25CAEDD024 provides valuable unbiased information concerning grade continuity of the breccia body. The hole orientation is appropriate for the broadly north south oriented structures and geological units. The complete geometry of the breccia body is still uncertain at this stage. Similarly, vein structures have several orientations and only in certain instances is it evident that vein orientations have introduced a sampling bias. These are well documented with oriented core. Historically, most holes at Mt Cannindah have been drilled from west to east . These can be severely hampered when encountering the similar parallel direction of east west post mineral andesite dykes and other structures. Following the historical drill pattern at Mt Cannindah does not necessarily lead to optimum results. Analysis of these geological relationships has led geological consultants Terra Search to design drill directions both 180 degrees and 90 degrees contrary to the historical direction. This drill pattern has produced outstanding 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 where they are 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. Independent International Porphyry Consultant Alan Wilson, 2023, Helman & Schofield 2024.

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 is in place with the current landholders over the Cannindah ML area.
	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.	Environmental Permitting and other regulatory approvals would be required to advance the project to mining stage.
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 historical interest have been listed in CAE's ASX announcement, March,2021. The details as per the requirements for all drillholes are shown in Appendix 4 Drillhole Data. This includes collar easting, northing, RL, intervals depth of hole, drill direction and dip of hole.
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 holes from Mt Cannindah reported since 2021 is an intersection grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent, allowing for 5m of internal waste. Zones of higher grade material are also reported at a grade of 0.8% Cu allowing for a maximum of 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. High grade gold results are reported greater than 1m @ 5g/t for a maximum of 2m internal dilution. Aggregates are calculated by length-weighted averages. No cut-offs have been routinely applied in reporting of the historical drill results. There has been no cutting of high grade analyses including gold. Laboratory repeat analyses are determined for very high grade analyses of gold in particular and these are averaged. Repeat analyses to date of highly sulphidic samples have not shown major nugget effects even with high grade gold values.
	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 are 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, previous historical results have been reported in the aggregated form displayed in the ASX Announcement for CAE, March,2021, There are some zones of high grade which can influence the longer intercepts, all results are reported as down hole plotted 1m half core sampling intervals or tabulated with lower grade zones clearly noted. Aggregation of the longer intercepts at Mt Cannindah is 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. In order to maintain continuity of reporting of results the same Copper Equivalent calculation has been utilised throughout the project since 2021 and also applies to the 2024 MRE. Previous holders have undertaken preliminary metallurgical test work. The full equation for Copper Equivalent is: CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * Au Recovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * Ag Recovery)/(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 (or conservative in the case of Au & Ag) to current averages, CAE has maintained these prices in order to allow consistent reporting from 2021. We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for 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).*	25CAEDD024 reported here is an angled hole, inclined 70 degrees to the west south west (magnetic azimuth 246 degrees at the drill collar). The hole is collared on fractured oxidised hornfels. As the breccia geometry is still to be established, the final attitude and thickness of the mineralisation is still to be delineated with certainty at this stage. The Mt Cannindah Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts have an alignment or preferred orientation, that is relatively flat dipping to the east or south east. The overall orientation of the Mt Cannindah breccia sheet is steeply dipping to the west , although the bounding structures are uncertain. The WSW drill direction of hole #24 was considered important to determine whether mineralised breccia extended in that direction.

		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 beyond 350m. The breccia body geometry, as modelled at surface has the long axis oriented NNE-SSW. In this context, hole 25CAEDD024 drills WSW through the mineralised envelope previously recognized at Mt Cannindah, .slightly raking across the strike of the overall body and drilling for depth extensions and establishing continuity of grade and potential high grade Au structures. Observations of core reported here in CAE Hole # 24 show an alignment of breccia clasts that is broadly at a high angle to the drill hole, indicating the hole orientation is appropriate for the broadly north south oriented structures and geological units. In this regard, the orientation of CAE hole # 24 was entirely appropriate for the geometry and trends of the targeted bodies and structures. CAE drilling has shown that the longest axis of the Mt Cannindah breccia is plunging to great depths, and the upper and lower 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 25CAEDD024 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.*	Over the past two years the majority of 1m Cu, Au, Ag, S assays from drilling at Mt Cannindah are listed with CAE's ASX reports. In some instances, these have been reported as lithological and 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 15m 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 not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The latest drill results from the Mt Cannindah project are reported here. The report concentrates on the Cu, Au, Ag results. Visual estimates of sulphide minerals ,supported by PXRF sludge results are also reported. Other data, although not material to this update will be collected and reported in due course.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drill targets are identified, and further drilling is required. Hole 25CAEDD024 drills at the southern end of the prospect in a WSW direction, Drilling is underway at Mt Cannindah for the year 2025. CAE Hole # 25 is complete, and core is being processed. Hole # 26 is underway south west of CAE Hole # 24. The current hole # 26 is evaluating the breccia and porphyry intrusions under Mt Theodore. Further drilling is planned at Mt Cannindah Breccia and other targets in the Cannindah project area. .
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not yet determined, further work is being conducted.

Appendix 4 Drillhole Data

Reporting criteria: Intercepts are downhole width (not true width) and are reported at a cut off of 0.15% CuEq allowing for 15m of internal waste. Zones of higher grade is reported at an intersection grade of 0.5% CuEq, allowing for 5m of internal waste whilst zones of higher grade Copper is reported at 0.8% Cu allowing for a maximum of 5m of internal waste. High grade gold results are reported greater than 1m @ 5g/t for a maximum of 2m internal dilution. There has been no cutting of high grade analyses including gold.

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	CuEq%	Cu%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cut off
25CAE024	DD	325304	7270356	429	510.7	248	-70	82	356	274	0.49	0.35	0.14	5.90	0.15 CuEq
incl								127	198	71	0.95	0.75	0.20	10.40	0.50 CuEq
incl								132	154	22		1.08	0.26	14.10	0.80 Cu
Incl								338	339	1		0.15	5.14	18.30	5 gt Au
incl								464	465	1		0.06	31.07	6.60	5 gt Au

Appendix 5

Table 2: Mt Cannindah Mineral Resource Table

On 3 July 2024 Cannindah Resources Limited announced a significant upgrade of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Mt Cannindah project.

The MRE was prepared by independent resource specialists H&S Consultants. The upgraded MRE for the Mt Cannindah Cu/Au deposit reported in the H&SC study is shown in the tables below:

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

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

(minor rounding errors)

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

The company is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement on 3 July 2024. In the case of estimates of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.