

# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

## ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold producer that is ramping up the 1.7Moz Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia.

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2 June 2022

## Strong drilling results show potential for open pit at Blue Spec East

**Latest results are outside current Blue Spec Feasibility Study, which is aimed at increasing production at nearby Warrawoona Project to ~130,000ozpa**

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Gold intercepts at Blue Spec East highlight potential for an open-pit operation
- Results include 52m @ 1.4g/t Au from 22m in 22BSRC010, 20m @ 1.41g/t Au from 44m in 22BSRC009, and 10m @ 1.95g/t Au from 81m in 22BSRC018
- These results are outside of the Blue Spec Resource being used in the current Feasibility Study
- At the Marble Bar Goldfield, 25km from Warrawoona, drilling has confirmed the down-dip extension of the Marble Bar quartz reef with high-grade intercepts including 2m @ 8.03g/t Au from 22m in 21MBRC005, 2m @ 6.75g/t Au from 48m in 21MBRC002 and 2m @ 4.53g/t Au from 85m in 21MBRC007
- These results demonstrate the presence of shallow high-grade gold down dip from the old workings, showing potential for Marble Bar to provide ore to Warrawoona

Calidus Resources Limited (Calidus (ASX:CAI)) is pleased to announce strong drilling results which highlight the potential for an open-pit operation at its Blue Spec East prospect in the Pilbara.

The results come from the RC drilling campaign conducted in December 2021 and January 2022<sup>1</sup>. Assay results, including multi-element geochemistry, have been received now for all drill holes.

The results better defined the shape of previously identified intersections and confirm that known mineralisation at depth continues to near the surface where it may be amenable to open-pit mining. Follow-up drilling is needed to determine the potential for an open-pit resource.

At Blue Spec, south of the main fault zone hosting the Blue Spec and Gold Spec deposits, drilling has confirmed that a newly identified zone is highly anomalous in gold and pathfinder elements.

At the historic Marble Bar Goldfield, drilling of the main quartz reef has confirmed the down-dip continuity of the reef with intersections of up to 2m @ 8.03g/t Au (including 1m @ 12.9g/t Au) present. The reef is open along strike and down dip.

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said: “These results clearly demonstrate there is opportunity for additional mine life at Blue Spec beyond the current resource. In addition, anomalous gold results from a parallel shear are encouraging for the wider area where targeted soil sampling is scheduled to begin shortly.

“At Marble Bar, the initial drilling program has demonstrated the presence of shallow high-grade gold down dip from the old workings. These results will be followed up with further drilling as this area may provide additional high-grade ore to Warrawoona given it is just 25km from the processing plant”.

## Blue Spec

At Blue Spec East, about 400m east of the old Blue Spec deposit (Figure 1), historic drilling yielded several significant intercepts. However, most of these intercepts were greater than 120m below surface and the geometry of the controlling structures was unclear. Drilling in January this year was designed to identify the potential for intercepts at depths shallow enough for an open pit and to provide a better understanding of the geometry of the mineralisation.

Thirteen holes for 1,034 m were drilled with the best intercepts, using a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au, consisting of:

- 52m @ 1.40g/t Au from 22m in 22BSRC010,
- 20m @ 1.41g/t Au from 44m in 22BSRC009,
- 10m @ 1.95g/t Au from 81m in 22BSRC018,
- 10m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 34m in 22BSRC017, and
- 4m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 12m in 22BSRC016.

The full list of intercepts is contained in Table 1 and a plan and section across the centre of the drilled area with significant intercepts is shown in Figure 2 and 3.

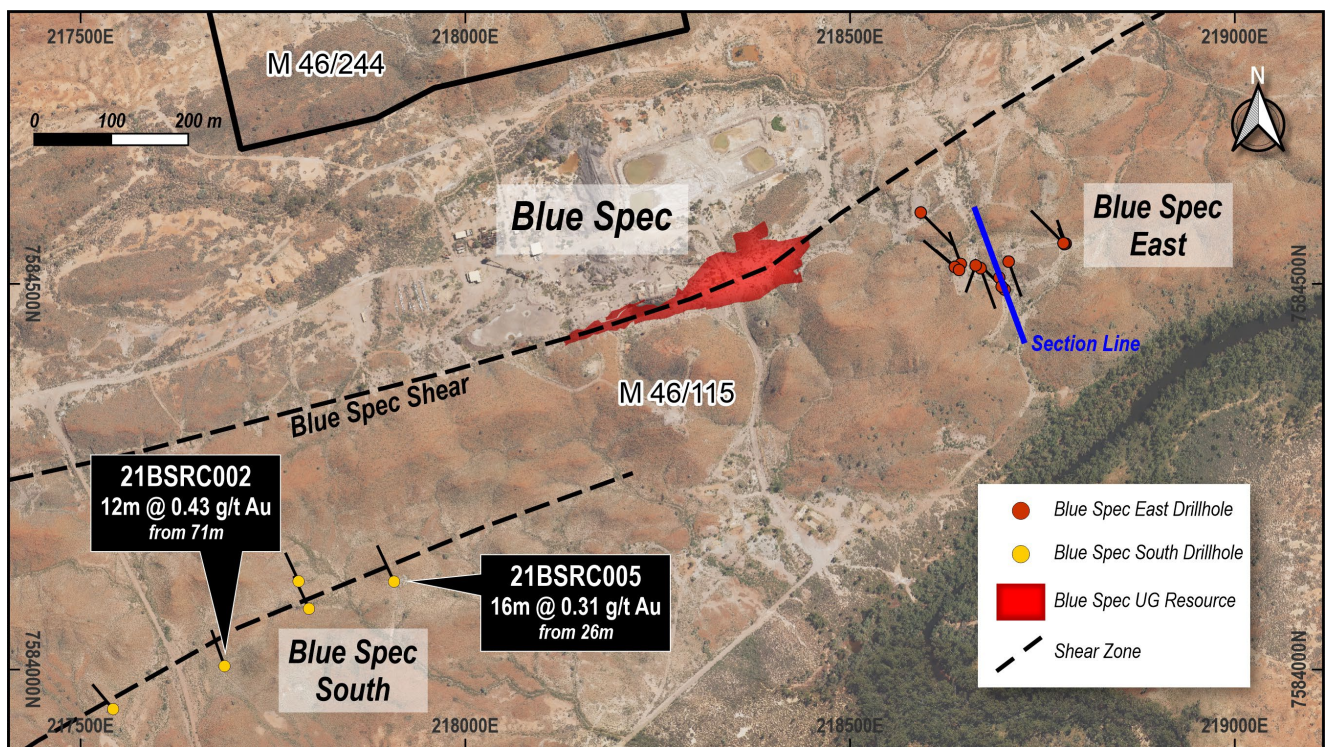


Figure 1 – Location of holes from recent drilling at Blue Spec East and Blue Spec South

At present, the shape and orientation of the mineralisation is not well understood. Further drilling is required to refine the geometry and to establish the potential for an open-pit mineral resource. The mineralisation at Blue Spec East, unlike that at Blue Spec and Gold Spec on the main Blue Spec Shear, is low in antimony; almost all samples have <120ppm Sb.



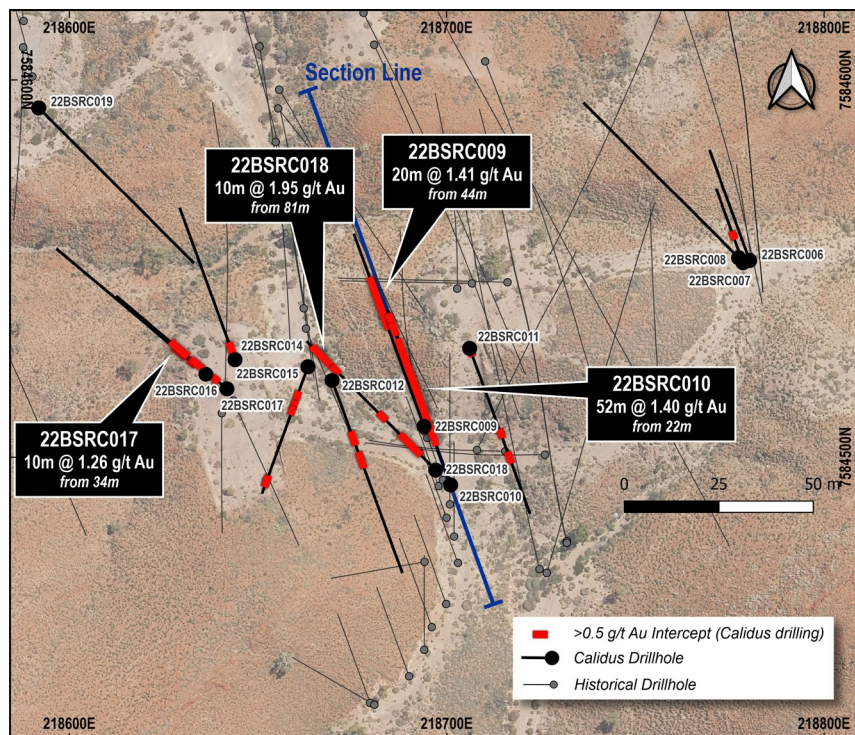


Figure 2 – Location of holes at Blue Spec East showing historic and recent Calidus drill holes and recent gold intercepts at Blue Spec East.

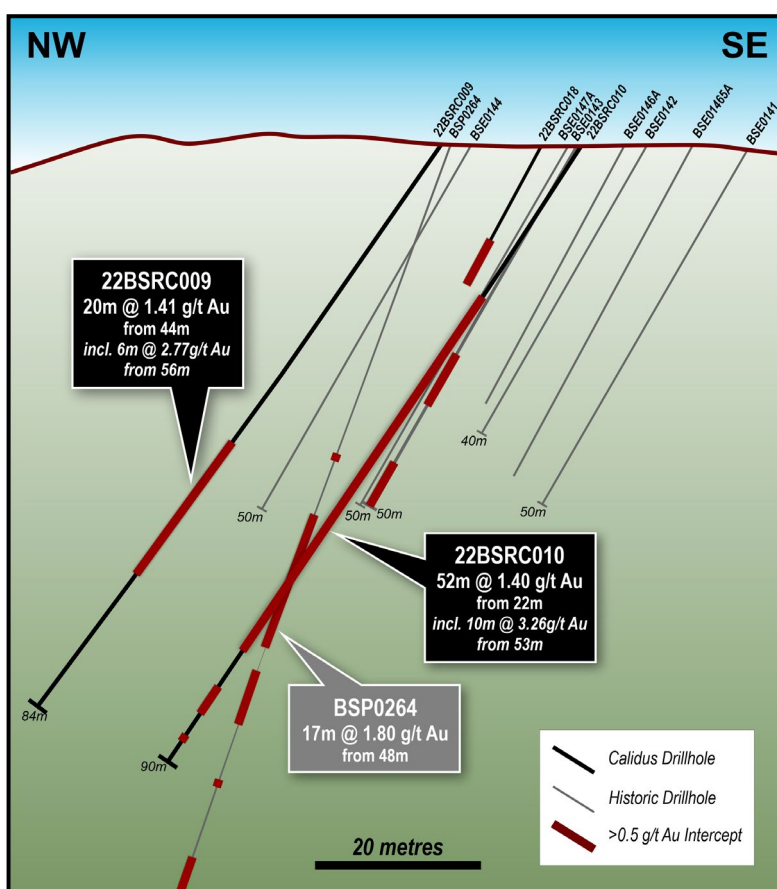


Figure 3 – Cross section showing historic and recent Calidus drill holes and gold intercepts at Blue Spec East.

At Blue Spec South (Figure 1), about 800m to the west-southwest of Blue Spec East, five widely spaced RC holes between 78 and 100m deep were drilled into an east-northeast-striking zone of quartz–ankerite±pyrite veining with carbonate–sericite alteration. Two of the five holes (22BSRC002 and 22BSRC005) intersected mineralisation (Table 1) within broader intercepts of >0.10g/t Au (12m @ 0.43g/t from 71m in 22BSRC002 and 16m @ 0.31g/t from 26m in 22BSRC005). Two of the remaining three holes showed weak gold mineralisation (5m @ 0.11g/t from 6m in 22BSRC001 and 8m @ 0.18g/t from surface in 22BSRC003) without any significant intercepts. However, the drilling has demonstrated the presence of another gold-bearing fluid pathway in the Blue Spec area that requires follow up work.

### **Blue Spec Feasibility Study Update**

The Blue Spec Feasibility Study is well advanced and is now expected to be released early in the September Quarter. Covid-related delays have impacted various aspects of the study, including laboratory test work and availability of technical consultants.

Metallurgy test work and mining studies (including Geotechnical) are largely completed. The processing route has been finalised, however Calidus is still awaiting key input costs being the Capex/Opex of the Sulphide Float Plant and underground mining costs which are being prepared on a non-binding request for proposal from specialist Underground Mining Contractors. In parallel, Calidus is also undertaking an Owner Mining Study, as an alternate operating strategy for a relatively small underground mining operation and the existing underground capability within the Calidus management team.

Calidus has also progressed all Environmental Base line studies for Regulatory Approval and is targeting submission of applications in the September Quarter. Based on feedback from Regulatory Agencies, permitting approvals to commence operations would be expected early in CY2023, which would align with the end of wet season in the Pilbara.

The Blue Spec Feasibility Study contemplates a new underground mine targeting existing resources below the historic Blue Spec and Gold Spec underground workings. The results contained within this announcement are outside of the existing resource and will provide opportunity to extend the Blue Spec mine life.

### **Marble Bar**

On E45/5172, just outside Marble Bar, eight RC holes for 676m were drilled to test the down-dip potential of the main quartz reef which was the focus of historic mining on the goldfield (Figure 4). The only historic holes were drilled adjacent to the quartz reef. The reef strikes north to northwest and dips at about 20° to the west. The footwall to the reef was also tested for potential mineralised structures feeding into the reef. All intercepts are shown in Table 2, with the best results comprising:

- 2m @ 8.03g/t Au from 22m in 21MBRC005 (incl. 1m @ 11.87g/t from 23m),
- 2m @ 6.75g/t Au from 48m in 21MBRC002 (incl. 1m @ 12.94g/t from 48m), and
- 2m @ 4.53g/t Au from 85m in 21MBRC007 (incl. 1m @ 8.34g/t from 85m).



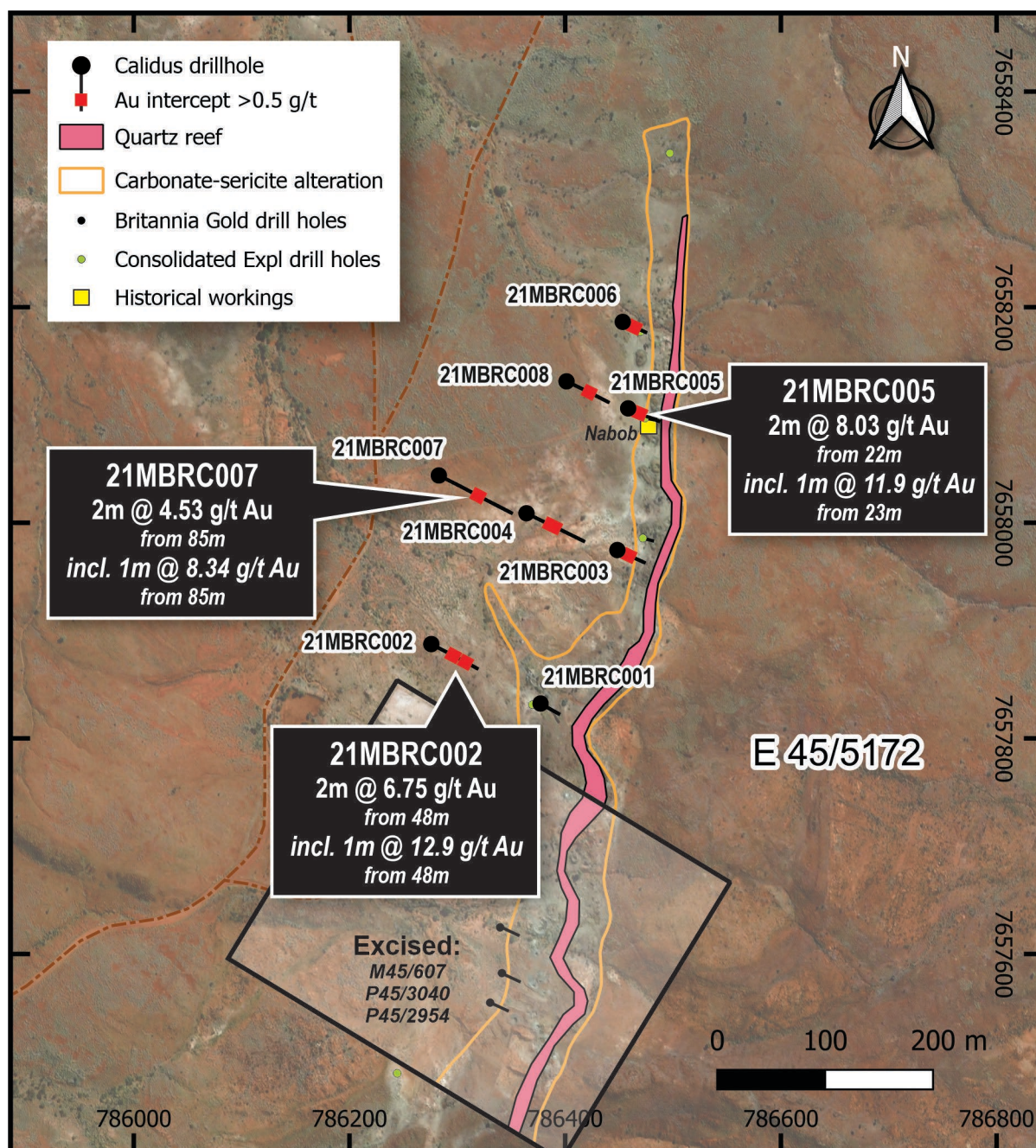


Figure 4 – Map of E45/5172 showing the location of recently drilled RC holes and significant intercepts.

Notably, two of the best three intercepts were derived from holes furthest down dip on the quartz reef. Despite patchy, and locally intense white mica alteration in the footwall, no significant mineralisation was intercepted in the footwall to the reef.

#### Brockman Hay

At Brockman Hay, about 8km west of the Klondyke deposit, 13 holes were planned to test a zone of shearing accompanied by carbonate and variable sericite and fuchsite alteration, and quartz-ankerite veins with goethite after pyrite. Eleven of the 13 holes for 907m were drilled, with the full list of intercepts shown in Table 2. Only three holes recorded intercepts of  $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$ .

## NOTES

1. “Calidus to commence drill testing priority greenfields gold targets”: Calidus Resources Ltd, ASX Announcement 1 December 2021.

## COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Steve Sheppard a competent person who is a member of the AIG. Steve Sheppard is employed by Calidus Resources Limited and holds shares and options in the Company. Steve has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Steve Sheppard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain “forward looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management’s best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

## DISCLAIMER

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, which in turn may have included exploration results and Minerals Resources. For full details, please refer to the said announcement on the said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

For further information please contact:

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## Refer announcements:

- 8 November 2021 – Results of up to 101g/t Au confirms high grade nature of Blue Spec
- 1 December 2021 – Calidus to commence drill testing priority greenfields gold targets
- 15 February 2022 – Calidus to present at the RIU Explorers Conference
- 21 March 2022 – Strong exploration results highlight growth potential of Blue Spec Project
- 28 April 2022 – Calidus positioned for first gold in May

Table 1 – Significant intercepts and drill hole details for Blue Spec

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
22BSRC001	217542	7583948	343	80	-60	320					No significant intercepts
22BSRC002	217687	7584004	346	96	-60	340	59 72	60 77	1 5	0.50 0.65	
22BSRC003	217796	7584078	345	90	-60	335					No significant intercepts
22BSRC004	217783	7584114	347	78	-60	335					No significant intercepts
22BSRC005	217907	7584113	345	100	-60	335	32 39	34 40	2 1	0.76 0.60	
22BSRC006	218780	7584552	351	48	-50	340					No significant intercepts
22BSRC007	218778	7584551	350	60	-70	340	22	23	1	1.22	
22BSRC008	218777	7584552	353	90	-50	315					No significant intercepts
22BSRC009	218693	7584508	349	84	-50	340	44	64	20	1.41	Incl. 6m @2.77 g/t Au from 56m
22BSRC010	218701	7584492	347	90	-57	340	22 79 86	74 83 87	52 4 1	1.40 0.84 0.63	Incl. 10m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 53m
22BSRC011	218706	7584528	358	72	-50	160	1 37 47	2 38 49	1 1 2	2.15 0.85 1.02	
22BSRC012	218669	7584520	349	84	-50	160	24 33	27 37	3 4	0.78 0.57	
22BSRC014	218643	7584525	353	66	-50	340	3	6	3	2.64	
22BSRC015	218663	7584524	349	84	-65	200	19 25 29 75	20 26 30 78	1 1 1 3	0.86 1.77 0.61 1.01	
22BSRC016	218636	7584522	355	80	-50	310	7 12	8 16	1 4	0.89 2.42	
22BSRC017	218641	7584518	357	90	-65	310	9 21 34	10 27 44	1 6 10	0.93 0.69 1.26	
22BSRC018	218697	7584496	347	96	-60	315	13 39 74 81	25 41 77 91	12 2 3 10	0.80 1.37 0.59 1.95	Incl 4m @ 3.64 g/t Au from 82m
22BSRC019	218591	7584592	351	90	-50	135					No significant intercepts

Table 2 – Significant intercepts and drill hole details for Marble Bar and Brockman Hay

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)	Comments
21MBRC001	786376	7657833	186	40	-60	115					No significant intercepts
21MBRC002	786275	7657888	190	108	-60	115	48	50	2	6.75	Incl. 1m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 48m
							78	79	1	0.66	
21MBRC003	786447	7657975	190	54	-60	115	23	24	1	1.09	
21MBRC004	786363	7658009	190	114	-60	115	48	49	1	0.72	
							56	57	1	1.19	
21MBRC005	786457	7658106	190	60	-60	115	22	24	2	8.03	Incl. 1m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 23m
21MBRC006	786452	7658186	190	48	-60	115	23	25	2	2.38	
21MBRC007	786282	7658044	190	162	-60	115	85	87	2	4.53	Incl. 1m @ 8.34 g/t Au from 85m
21MBRC008	786400	7658131	190	90	-60	115	47	48	1	2.97	
21BHRC001	790670	7637693	228	114	-60	360	13	14	1	0.61	
21BHRC002	790666	7637790	232	108	-60	180					No significant intercepts
21BHRC003	790991	7637713	238	84	-60	360					No significant intercepts
21BHRC004	791777	7637732	252	132	-55	180					No significant intercepts
21BHRC005	791962	7637655	238	130	-55	360	79	80	1	2.96	
21BHRC006	792203	7637727	241	102	-60	180					No significant intercepts
21BHRC007	792395	7637732	237	84	-60	180					No significant intercepts
21BHRC009	792721	7637574	239	60	-60	180					No significant intercepts
21BHRC010	794134	7638042	244	36	-60	135	20	21	1	0.62	
21BHRC011	792444	7637609	238	57	-60	360					No significant intercepts



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>All reverse circulation drilling samples were collected using a Hydco-Moses RC70 Reverse Circulation drill rig operated by JDC Drilling. Drilling was undertaken using a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer.</p> <p>RC holes were sampled for their entire length every 1m, with 1/8 of each interval riffle split for sampling, and the remaining 7/8 of each material stored on site. Representative chips from the drilling were also collected in chip trays for reference. The chip trays were photographed and scanned with an X-ray fluorescence analyzer at Minalyze in Belmont, Perth. The chip trays were also scanned at Corescan using hyperspectral sensors to determine the alteration mineralogy.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>At Warrawoona and Blue Spec south, holes were drilled at either -55° or -60° and at an azimuth to be as perpendicular to the mineralized zones as possible. At Blue Spec East, because of topography and space limitations, holes were drilled at between -50° and -70° and at varying azimuths to hit the desired target areas. Therefore, not all holes were drilled perpendicular to the mineralized zones.</p> <p>RC samples were collected at one-metre intervals by a cone splitter mounted to the drill rig cyclone. The cone is balanced vertically to minimize bias during sampling.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	RC samples were split at the rig to achieve a target sample weight of 2-5kg for each metre. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, and pulverized by Nagrom Laboratories in Perth prior to analysis for gold using fire assay on a 50g charge with AAS finish. The Blue Spec drilling samples were also analyzed for another nine elements using ICP-MS and ICP-OES on a 0.25g charge.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	The RC samples were collected using a Hydco-Moses RC70 Reverse Circulation drill rig using a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. The rig was equipped with a Sullair 900cfm/350psi compressor and an 700psi Hurricane booster that provided sufficient air to ensure that more than 99% of the samples were kept dry.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sample recoveries were monitored and recorded for each metre. Recoveries were estimated by the supervising geologist on the rig to be close to 100% of the volume extracted each metre. Recoveries were generally consistent down the hole, except for some metres from the first rod before the holes were collared.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Sufficient air was available from the auxiliary compressor and booster to ensure that samples were kept dry, and that material was evacuated from the hole rapidly. Recoveries were monitored each metre and the relative weights of primary and duplicate samples were monitored to ensure minimal bias from the cyclone and splitter.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No correlation has been demonstrated between sample recovery and grade.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies</i>	For each 1m interval, the main rock types, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and abundances, and sulfide abundances were logged. Rock chips from every metre in chip trays were analyzed by XRF at Minalyze and scanned by a hyperspectral sensor at Corescan to refine the lithologies and alteration mineralogy logged at the rig.  The detail of logging is sufficient to support any future Mineral Resource Estimations.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC samples and drill core was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulfide percentages were estimated visually. The chip trays from all holes were photographed at Minalyze and/or Corescan.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All recovered intervals were geologically logged.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable as no diamond drilling was undertaken.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected from the full recovered interval each metre at the drill rig by a cone splitter. A split, comprising roughly 1/8 of the drilled interval, was collected each metre into a pre-labelled calico bag. The condition of each sample was recorded with >99% of samples being collected dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples submitted for fire assay to Nagrom Laboratory were oven dried at 105°C for 8 hours, fine crushed to a nominal top size of 2mm, (samples >3kg were riffle split), and pulverised to achieve a grind size of 95% passing 75 micron. In gold systems with a low proportion of nuggets, this sample preparation is regarded as being appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures include the insertion of blanks, standards, and collection of field duplicates. These were inserted at a rate of 1 in 40 for each.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates in a second calico bag were collected at a predetermined rate of 1 in every 40 samples. The relative and absolute weights of the primary and duplicate samples were monitored to ensure sufficient recovery of both and an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		even split between the two samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Each primary RC sample was between 2 and 5kg (mostly between 3 and 4kg), which is considered appropriate for this non-nuggetty style of gold mineralisation.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Gold was determined by fire assay, which is considered a total digest, and was completed using the lead collection method using a 50g charge. The prepared sample was fused in a flux to digest. The melt was cooled to collect the precious metals in a lead button. The lead was removed by cupellation and the precious metal bead was digested in aqua regia. The digest solution was analysed by ICP.  For Al, As, Ca, Cu, K, Na, Rb, Sb, and Sr, the sample was prepared using a four-acid digest followed by analysis using ICP-MS and ICP-OES (lab method ICP003). For most mineral species, and the elements of interest here, this method was a near-total digest.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No such tools were used in the preparation of this release.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Three different certified reference materials (CRMs) from OREAS of suitable grade were inserted into the batches of RC samples submitted to monitor the accuracy of the results from Nagrom. Precision was monitored by several lab (pulp) duplicate assays in each batch. The results of internal laboratory CRMs and blanks were also reported. Both accuracy and precision were satisfactory.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intercepts have not been verified by independent or alternative company personnel, as no such personnel are available. However, all significant intercepts have been reviewed by all personnel involved in the drilling program.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Geological data was logged into Micromine Geobank on a Toughbook computer at the drill rig for transfer into the drill hole database. DataShed is used as the database storage and management software and incorporated numerous data validation and integrity checks using a series of predefined relationships. All original planned data was retained in DataShed for validation purposes.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole collar locations were captured by Calidus field staff using a hand-held Garmin GPS with an estimated accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$ .  Downhole azimuths and dips were measured using a north-seeking multi-shot gyro from Axis Mining Technology. The manufacturer's stated accuracy was $\pm 0.75^\circ$ .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the azimuth and $\pm 0.15^\circ$ for the dip at dips between $20^\circ$ and $90^\circ$ .
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used at Blue Spec was MGA94 Zone 51. The grid system used at Marble Bar and Brockman Hay was MGA94 Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The elevations of the collars have been estimated from 1m contours generated from detailed DEMs at both Warrawoona and Blue Spec. Collar elevations at Marble Bar were estimated from 1:100,000 topographic data. The topographic control was suitable for the present release but would require more accuracy and precision for a Mineral Resource estimate.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See Tables 1 and 2 for hole positions and figures in the release for hole spacings.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data spacing and distribution of holes was not sufficient at this early stage for Mineral Resource estimations.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The holes at Marble Bar were drilled almost perpendicular to the shallowly west-dipping mineralized quartz reef, so it is unlikely that sampling will have been biased. At Brockman Hay and Blue Spec south, drilling was directed at as high an angle as possible to the subvertical zones of mineralisation and veining and sampling is unlikely to be biased. At Blue Spec East, owing to constraints on pad locations due to topography, not all holes could be drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralized structures. In addition, there is some uncertainty about the dip direction of mineralisation at Blue Spec East.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	At Marble Bar, mineralisation appears largely confined to a shallow-dipping quartz reef. Holes were drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and no bias is expected. At Brockman Hay and Blue Spec south, mineralisation is hosted in subvertical, thin quartz-carbonate veins. Drill holes were directed perpendicular to strike of the veins, and no sample bias is expected. At Blue Spec East the plunge of mineralized structures is not well understood, and, at this stage, it is unclear if a sampling bias has been introduced.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples were placed into green plastic bags which were then sealed in bulker bags at the rig. Samples were then picked up from the drill sites and transported to the laboratory in Perth using a reputable freight company. Sample numbers received by the lab were checked against numbers in the submission forms.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Calidus’ Blue Spec Project comprises four tenements, including M46/115, on which the drilling at Blue Spec south and east was undertaken. Calidus’ Warrawoona Project comprises numerous tenements, of which E45/3381 (Brockman Hay) and E45/5172 (Marble Bar) are a part.				
		Tenement ID	Holder	Size	Renewal	Ownership/Interest
		M46/115	Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd	931/4 Ha	3/02/2033	100%
		E45/3381	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	27 Blocks	16/03/2023	100%
	E45/5172	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	16 Blocks	30/05/2024	100%	
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are all in good standing and no known impediments exist.				
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	At Blue Spec, modern exploration has been undertaken by several companies from the mid-1970s to the present day. During this period Anglo-American, Mulga Mines, Metramar Metals, Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd, MinProc, Chase Minerals, Fimiston Mining and NorthWest Resources all conducted exploration in the Blue Spec area. Exploration included drilling, geological mapping, bulk sampling, underground sampling, soil sampling, aeromagnetic surveys, aerial photography, resource modelling/calculations and petrology.  At Marble Bar, in modern times limited, very shallow percussion drilling was undertaken by Consolidated Exploration and very shallow RC drilling by Britannia. Britannia sampled the drilling as 4m composites, but few details are available for either drilling program. At Brockman Hay in 2002, Image Resources drilled five short holes but no details on the rig type or sampling methodology were provided.				
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	M46/115 lies within metasedimentary rocks of the 2980-2930 Ma Mosquito Creek Basin. Gold deposits across the basin largely consist of epizonal, quartz-vein hosted Au±Sb mineralisation associated with flexures or oblique cross-cutting structures of the main E- to ENE-trending shear zones. The deposits at Blue Spec and Gold Spec, immediately north of the drilled areas, are very high-grade, narrow quartz lodes.  Tenements E45/3381 and E45/5172 are in the Warrawoona Group, one of the oldest greenstone units in the Pilbara Craton. The Klondyke gold deposit (~1.15Moz Au) southeast of Marble Bar is a deformed orogenic vein system localized at an interflow contact between komatiite and high-Mg basalt. The contact is defined by an interflow metasedimentary horizon (Kopcke’s Leader) with distinctive pale green siliceous, and locally black siliceous chemical sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralisation is present				

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		in laminated quartz-carbonate-chlorite-fuchsite-galena-sphalerite-Au±scheelite veins at the komatiite/meta-basalt contact with dense wall rock sheeted vein arrays. E45/5172, a tenement that encompasses the northern part of the historic Marble Bar goldfield (Figure 2) immediately north of the town of Marble Bar. This field produced nearly 1,300kg of gold until about 1950, mainly from the Homeward Bound and Stray Shot group of mines. Mineralisation is hosted in a quartz reef that strikes north to northwest and dips at about 20° to the west.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p>	The coordinates and RLs of the collars, the dip, azimuth, and length of holes, and the down-hole lengths and depths of intercepts are contained in Tables 1 and 2.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation methods have been applied to these exploration results.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	High-grade gold intercepts within broader, lower grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of the exploration results.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The drill holes at Marble Bar were oriented perpendicular to mineralization, so down-hole widths will approximate true widths. At Blue Spec south and Brockman Hay, drill holes were oriented at a high angle to subvertical zones of mineralization, so down-hole widths will be slightly longer than the true widths. At Blue Spec East, the holes were probably oriented at moderate angles to the zone(s) of mineralisation and, hence, reported down-hole widths will be longer than the true widths. However, owing to uncertainty about the orientation of the mineralization, it is not possible to estimate the true widths.

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<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) 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.</i>	Suitable summary plans and a representative cross section are included in the body of the report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All intercepts have been reported, regardless of their grade and, therefore, the report is considered balanced and provided in context.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further work may include drill testing down-dip extensions of the quartz reef at Marble Bar on E45/5172, further drilling to define the orientation and geometry of mineralisation at Blue Spec East on M46/115, and review of multi-element geochemical data at Blue Spec south to determine if vectors to higher grade mineralisation are present. Detailed gravity surveys may be undertaken across M46/115 to determine if known mineralisation at Blue Spec and Gold Spec deposits has a gravity signature.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams are contained in this announcement.