CAZALY
RESOURCES LIMITED

Maiden Resource Estimate
Bommie Porphyry Copper Deposit
262,000 Tonnes Copper Metal

Highlights:

- **95.6Mt @ 0.27% Copper Total Maiden Resource Estimate**
- **Includes 16Mt @ 0.3% Copper classified as Indicated**
- **Higher grade sections open to the west and along strike**

Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, "Cazaly" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a Maiden Ore Resource for its 100% owned Bommie Porphyry Copper deposit at the Halls Creek Project in the East Kimberley, northern Western Australia.

Cazaly's recent 2022 RC drilling campaign at the Bommie prospect has culminated in a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). The total MRE envelope covers 950m of strike N-S with widths ranging from 300m to 600m and extends from surface in places to 340m below surface. The resource was classified as indicated where drilling was of sufficient density in the central western portion of the deposit, and encompasses 360m of strike N-S, up to 230m width and extends from surface to a depth of 150m.

The company engaged Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC) to complete the MRE for the Bommie Porphyry Copper Prospect. The Bommie MRE[1] is reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and is detailed in Table 1 below by resource classification and weathering state, and an illustrative plan and cross section are shown in Figures 1 & 2.

Bommie Porphyry Copper Deposit
November 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.2% Cu cut-off)

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	TONNES (Metric)	Cu (%)	Cu metal Tonnes	TONNES (Metric)	Cu (%)	Cu metal Tonnes	TONNES (Metric)	Cu (%)	Cu metal Tonnes
Oxide	212,000	0.29	1,000	1,108,000	0.27	3,000	1,320,000	0.27	4,000
Transitional	2,799,000	0.30	8,000	6,978,000	0.28	19,000	9,777,000	0.27	28,000
Fresh	13,091,000	0.30	39,000	71,380,000	0.27	190,000	84,471,000	0.27	230,000
Total	**16,102,000**	**0.30**	**48,000**	**79,466,000**	**0.27**	**212,000**	**95,568,000**	**0.27**	**262,000**

Table 1. Bommie Porphyry Copper Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate reported by resource classification and weathering state.

Collar co-ordinates and assay information from this latest round of drilling were reported in ASX announcement dated 14 October 2022. See Appendix 1 for JORC Code Tables detailing drilling and resource estimation parameters.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be moderately east dipping, with higher grades noted in western portion of the deposit. The Bommie Copper resource remains open in all directions and there is opportunity for growth of the mineral resource especially to the north and west, and at depth in places.

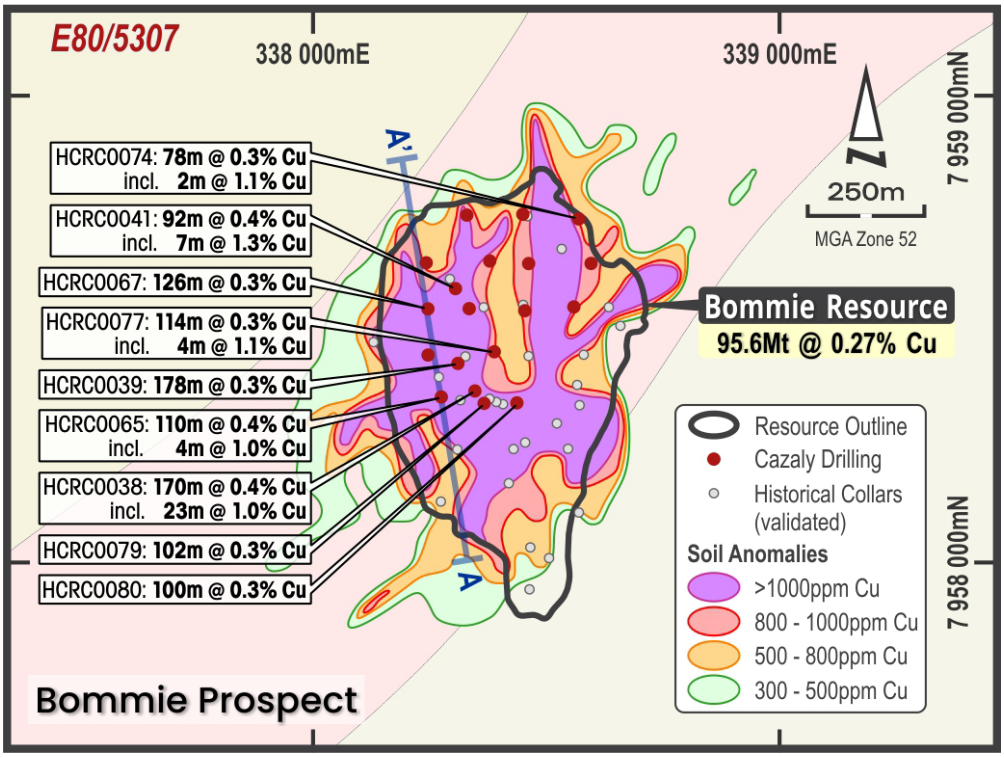

Figure 1. Drill plan showing Maiden Resource Estimate 0.2% outline and anomalous drilling results.

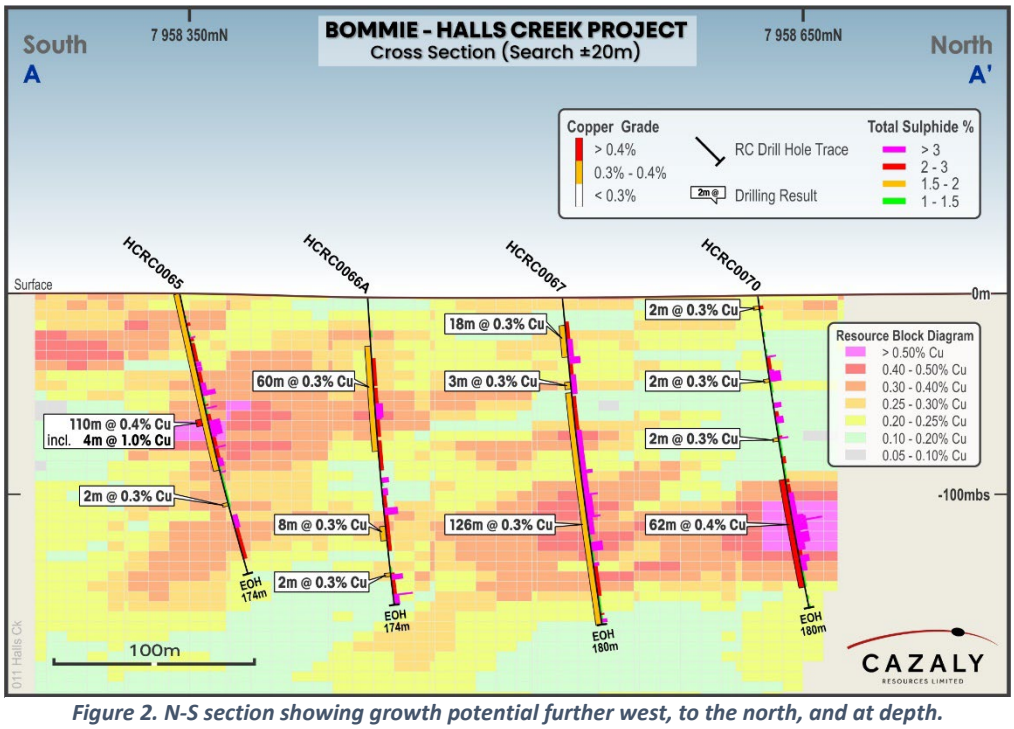

Figure 2. N-S section showing growth potential further west, to the north, and at depth.

The project is situated 25km southwest of Halls Creek and covers part of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone which is highly prospective for a range of commodities including copper, gold, and nickel (Figure 3). The project includes the Mount Angelo North Copper-Zinc deposit, an extensive zone of near surface oxidised Cu-Zn mineralisation overlying massive Cu-Zn sulphide mineralisation. The Mount Angelo North mineral resource estimate[2] is reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 as **1.72Mt @ 1.4% Cu, 1.4% Zn, 12.3ppm Ag** (using 0.4% Cu lower cut) for 23kt Cu, 25kt Zn, 680koz Ag. The mineral resource includes the following anomalous intercepts: 64m @ 2.7% Cu (1.1% Zn), 62m @ 2.4% Cu (2.8% Zn), 37m @ 2.6% Cu (6.1% Zn).

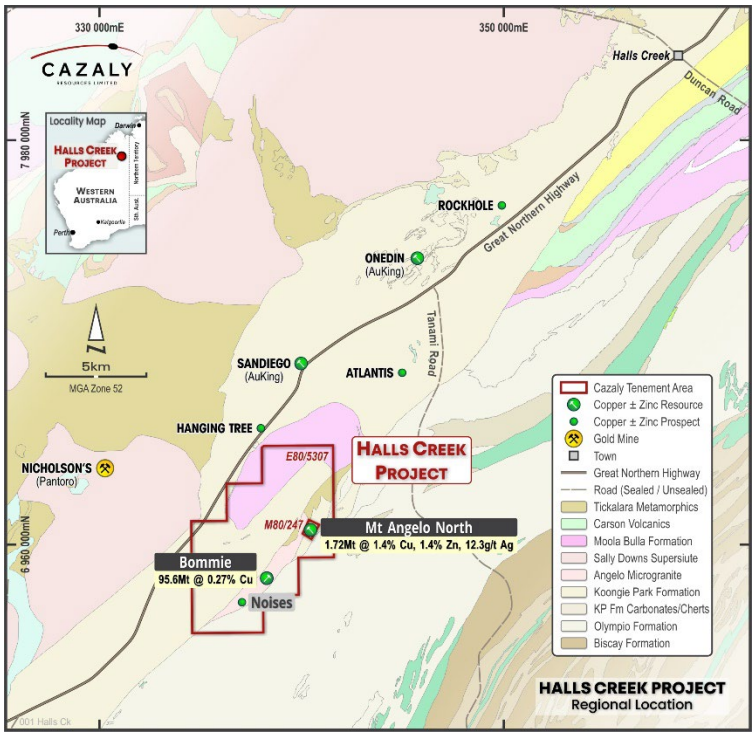

Figure 3. Location of the Halls Creek Project and the Resources at Bommie and Mt Angelo North.

Cazaly's Managing Director Tara French commented, "*We continue to advance our Halls Creek Copper Project and are pleased to deliver a large-scale maiden resource at the Bommie Porphyry Copper deposit that remains open for growth.*"

ENDS

For and on behalf of the Cazaly Board

For further information please contact:

Tara French (Managing Director) / Mike Robbins (Company Secretary)

Cazaly Resources Limited ACN 101 049 334

Competent Persons Statement

[1] The information in this report that relates to the Bommie porphyry copper mineral resource estimation is based on work completed by Mr. Stephen Hyland, a Competent Person and Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr. Hyland is Principal Consultant Geologist with Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC), who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and holds relevant qualifications and experience as a qualified person for public reporting according to the JORC Code in Australia. Mr Hyland is also a Qualified Person under the rules and requirements of the Canadian Reporting Instrument NI43-101. Mr Hyland consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

[2] The information in this report that relates to the Mount Angelo North Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Ms Vanessa O'Toole Principle Consultant of Honey Mining and Resources Pty Ltd, a Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Vanessa O'Toole consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled or reviewed by Ms Tara French and Mr Don Horn, who are employees of the Company. Ms Tara French and Mr Horn are both Members of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Tara French and Mr Horn both consent to the inclusion of their names in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Cazaly's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Although Cazaly Resources believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

APPENDIX 1 – Bommie RC drilling and Resource Estimation data

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	The **Bommie** prospect has been sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drill holes. Holes were drilled on 50 to 150m grid spacings angled -45° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Collar positions were located with a DGPS with an expected accuracy of ± 10cm accuracy for E, W & RL. Hole azimuth was measured with a geological compass at the collar location. Cazaly drill hole surveys were taken with an Axis Gyro tool every 30m. DD holes were surveyed by single shot camera. 1 industry prepared independent base metal multielement standard, 1 blank sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted per every 20 RC composite samples submitted.
	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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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.	RC samples were collected at 2 metre composited intervals by rig mounted cone splitter to make up a total weight of approximately 3kg per sample submitted. Other validated drill holes were sampled at between 1 and 3 metre intervals. Cazaly RC samples were sent to the accredited Jinning laboratory in Perth for sorting, crushing, pulverization and analysis by fire assay (Au) and four acid digest (multielement suite) methods. Samples from all RC and DD drilling were considered representative and appropriate for the material sampled.
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).*	RC drilling was completed using face sampling hammers. Pre-collar drilling was completed using face sampling and cross-over hammers. DD drilling was completed by conventional wireline single tube BQ method (42mm diameter core)
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC Sample recovery was estimated visually and by using a spring scale to check sample weights were sufficient. Over 99% of samples were considered to have excellent recovery and over 99% of samples were dry. Small amounts of poor recovery are noted while collaring the hole and some minor wet samples were noted where there was some water influx from aquifers (rare).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rig cyclone and splitter were cleaned throughout each drill hole, between samples and after drilling each rod. Thorough cleaning after intervals of significant water was also done. RC sample recovery was visually assessed with recovery, moisture and contamination recorded into a logging template. Sample weights were regularly checked using a spring scale. Very good DD core recovery is recorded in the validated drill data
	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.	Over 99% of RC and DD sample recoveries were good, no bias is expected for all drilling completed.
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.*	All RC drill chips were geologically logged on site by geologists following the CAZ logging scheme. With all recorded information loaded to a database and validated. All DD samples were geotechnically logged on site by geologists.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative with colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralization, alteration and other features. Some indicative geochemical measurements using a Niton XRF were also recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	DD core was halved and sampled in 1 to 3m composites
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 metre RC drill samples fall through a cone splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3kg 2m composite sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile collected by a bucket. If wet samples are collected during RC drilling this is recorded and loaded to a database. All 2m composite calico bags were submitted for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All drill samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve an average of 85% passing 75µm and all samples are considered appropriate for this technique
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicate field sample composites were collected in RC drilling at the rate of 1:20. No sampling bias was detected in the data
	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.	Appropriate sampling protocols were used during composite sampling. This included spear collection at various angles through bulk 1 metre RC sample piles to maximize representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes (2kg to 3kg) are considered to be of a sufficient size to accurately represent any base

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metal mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides and associated supergene enrichment). Field duplicates have been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. No issues were detected in sample technique or preparation
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.*	All samples have been sent for analysis Perth commercial accredited laboratories including Jinning and Ultratrace. All samples were analysed by: • Fire Assay using a 50g charge finished by ICP-AAS to analyse for Au. • Four Acid Digest to analyse a suite of elements with an ICP-OES/MS finish.
	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.	XRF measurements have been taken on 1m drill spoil piles to give a rough indicative reading for Cu-Mo. These results are not considered material and results from this will not be released on the ASX.
	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.	Field duplicate samples and standards were submitted with each sample batch at a rate of 1:20. The laboratory will insert its own standards, blanks, and duplicate samples to ensure results are within tolerable limits. A review of results has not detected any issue with the quality of assay data and laboratory tests
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All data has been checked internally by senior CAZ staff
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinning of holes was carried out and has assisted in validation of all phases of drilling, sampling and assaying
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data is collected using an excel spreadsheet with internal validation on a Toughbook computer. Validation checks are also used when loading the data to a company MX Deposit database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to assay data
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 positions were located with a DGPS with an expected accuracy of ± 10cm accuracy for E, W & RL. Down hole surveys were taken with an Axis Gyro tool every 30m down hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All co-ordinates collected are in GDA94 – MGA Zone 52
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface is determined from pre-existing digital elevation models and DGPS survey data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Holes were drilled on grid spacings between 50 to 150m angled -45° to -90° to varying azimuths designed to drill perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralisation at the **Bommie Prospect** to support the definition of an Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource under the 2012 JORC code once all other modifying factors have been addressed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples are collected at 1 to 3m intervals. Downhole compositing was applied to data during the resource estimate after statistical analysis.
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.*	In most areas drilling was orientated to best suit the mineralisation and to be closely perpendicular to strike and dip. However for the style of deposit mineralisation is broadly homogenous in nature. Therefore no bias in sampling due to alignment of structures would be expected. Intercepts are very likely to be close to true width.
	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.	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Perth laboratories via contract freight Transport. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An external audit on sampling techniques and data have been completed during the process of a resource estimation. A review of QAQC data has also been completed by HGMC and company geologists. No issues were reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 park and environmental settings.* *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.*	The Bommie prospect is located on a granted exploration license E 80/5307. Normal Western Australian State royalties apply. The license is subject to a native title claim with the Jaru Aboriginal Corporation (federal court reference - WAD45/2012)
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Intermittent exploration from 1972 and 2005 has been carried out by Pickands Mather and Co, Kennecott, Newmont, North Broken Hill, Asarco

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Australia, BP Minerals, RTZ Mining and Anglo Australian Resources NL. Work defined several small base metals occurrences to the southwest of Halls Creek which were subjected to drilling, geophysics surveys and geochemical sampling programs. More recently, 3D Resources and Cazaly Resources have conducted targeted exploration utilising airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, RC, and diamond drilling on the project area from 2008-2014 and in 2021.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The **Bommie** prospect is interpreted to represent a porphyry copper occurrence, the final mineralised phase of the intrusive Mount Angelo microgranite. The Mount Angelo microgranite has intruded the Koongie park volcanics where it is bound by the Angelo Fault and a major splay from it. It is found along strike from the Mount Angelo VMS occurrence.
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.*	All relevant exploration data including collar co-ordinates and assay results considered material are reported in ASX announcement dated 14 October 2022. For resource estimation results please refer to section 3 of this table.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of 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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Copper Assay Results reported in this and previous releases by the company have been calculated using 0.1% Cu lower cut and 4m maximum consecutive internal dilution. No upper cut has been applied. For resource estimation results please refer to section 3 of this table. No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Holes were drilled from -45 to -90 on various azimuths to obtain a suitable drill coverage for a resource estimation. Results indicate drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	orientation is near perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation. Bommie porphyry-style mineralisation is generally hosted in zones within broad dome-like intrusions, and not discrete lenses or veins.
Diagrams	*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.*	Please refer to figures in the body of the announcement.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All exploration assay results above 0.3% Cu are reported in ASX announcement dated 14 October 2022. For resource estimation results please refer to section 3 of this table. The report is considered balanced and provided in context
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.*	Please refer to the figures and text in the body of this announcement for geological observations.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Assessment of geology and geochemistry is ongoing at Bommie. Mineralisation remains open and further drilling is planned to test for extensions.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The drill hole database is maintained by Cazaly Resources Ltd The Competent Person has verified the internal referential integrity of the database. In total 59 drill-holes were available to assist with resource model development. Some historic drill holes required verification of location and elevation and adjusted to known and relatively flat topographic surface. No other significant errors or concerns were encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	A site visit has not yet been undertaken by the Competent Person responsible for the resource estimation. The competent person has also relied upon reports from various different personnel that have visited and worked at the Bommie deposit location The site is at a very early stage of development with limited features currently observable.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Some mapping and interpretation has been carried out to capture both the geological and structural information used to guide resource modelling. A precursor interpreted structural mapping study carried out by Sam Hoppe of Cazaly Resources Ltd. Mineralization modelling has been guided by the combined geological and structural information as is currently available. Mineralisation envelopes were interpreted in E-W, N-S and plan (bench) section slices using all available drill hole data. A nominal 0.1-0.2% Cu edge lower cut-off was initially used to delineate anomalous Copper mineralization. The mineralization developed was also locally partially adjusted to capture and delineate the majority of significant and related Molybdenum, Silver, Zinc, Lead and Gold mineralisation. The mineralisation envelopes are contained within a reasonably scaled, interpreted geological and structurally mapped package that is confirmed to correlate with the majority of observed Copper mineralization.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The majority of the geologically interpreted Bommie mineralised occurrence has an approximate 950m strike length. The mineralisation interpreted width ranges from approximately 300 m to 600 m, Mineralization in the majority of the deposit area extends and has been modelled to a depth of approximately 340 m below topographic surface. Mineralisation has been modelled commencing immediately below current topographic surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and*	All available RC and Diamond drilling data was used to build the mineralisation model and for guiding Mineral Resource estimation. Recent verification RC and Diamond drilling carried out by Cazaly has also enabled some of the estimated resources to be assigned a higher level of resource estimation confidence and therefore higher level of resource reporting classification. Cazaly has acquired new assay information from recent drilling programs. An updated drilling, geological logging and assay database was used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	define and model the mineralised domains for Cu, Mo, Ag, Pb, Zn, & Au. The majority of drill collar positions have been DGPS surveyed. Newly drilled holes were accurately DGPS surveyed by Cazaly. Some of the collar positions were adjusted according to Topographic DTM surface data. Some historical un-surveyed drill hole collar elevations were draped onto a 'pre-mining' topographic DTM surface and were checked in order to match the known surveyed drilling. The survey control for collar positions is considered adequate for the estimation of resources as stated. The mineralised domains were interpreted from the drilling data provided by Cazaly. Sets of cross-sectional 3D strings were generated throughout the deposit area in both E-W and N-S orientations. These were then used to interpret horizontal (bench) strings which were then connected to generate 3D wireframes. The resulting Copper mineralization wire-frame domain was then used for statistical analysis and grade estimation. The development of mineralization wireframe was tightly controlled and not extended (extrapolated) beyond 1 average section spacing from the last drill-hole 'point of observation'. A set of wire-frame weathering surfaces and broad material type wireframes were also modelled to highlight the near surface lithological saprolite and transitional material types. These material types were used to assign basic bulk density characteristics for the deposit. Spatial statistical analysis was carried out on the main assay data items. Sample data was composited to two (2) metre down-hole intervals initially based on the copper item. This also included equivalent compositing for the Mo, Pb, Zn, Au & Ag items. The composite probability distributions were interrogated for each element to review localized average grades, composite 'outlier' values and related coefficient of variation levels. Each of the composite items were used to generate both down-hole and where possible longer range between hole semi-variograms models to establish interpolation ranges and relative nugget and sill ratios used in Ordinary Kriging interpolation for block model grade assignment. One (1) block model was constructed for the total deposit area combining the basic lithology and mineralization modelling for the Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Au and Ag elements. The Block model was constructed using a 3D array of blocks with dimensions of using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		10.0 m x 10.0 m x 5.0 m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells coded with the mineralisation wireframes. The Block Model coordinate boundaries (GDA94 MGA Zone 56) are: 337,800mE to 339,100mE - (130 x 10m blocks) 7,957,600mN to 7,959,000mN - (140 x 10m blocks) 40mRL to 440mRL - (80 x 5.0m benches) The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Au and Ag items using variogram parameters defined separately from the geostatistical analysis of each element. A minor outlier 'distance of restriction' approach was applied during the interpolation process for all items in selected domains in order to reduce the unwanted spatial influence of very high-grade outlier composite samples. The distance of restriction was set at 25m and with the grade threshold value set within an approximate the 99th to 99.5th percentile level. The kriging interpolated grades for each element used different interpolation parameters as determined from an independent domain variography analysis and was contained within the main mineralized zone wireframe. No extrapolation of grades outside the mineralization wireframe was permitted. Dry Bulk Density ("density") was assigned by material type with the designation of values assigned representing the average bulk density for each material type. All bulk density measurements (consisting of 12 'surface' samples and 12 RC chip samples) used for assignment in the block model were taken from the recently available measured bulk density measurements carried out on recent sampling as a part of the recent drilling program carried out by Cazaly.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	All tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A 0.2% Cu cut off has been applied to reported tonnes and grade. This cut-off is considered in line with current copper price in conjunction with associated beneficial elements Mo, Pb, Zn, Au & Ag and expected favourable mineral processing considerations.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the*	It is assumed the majority of the deposit will be mined using open pit mining methods with some limited underground mining in deeper higher-grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	locations as may be necessary as per suitable small scale underground mining. Detailed grade control will refine resource and expected reserve detail prior to any mining activity.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical recovery assumptions have not been used. Reasonable mineral recovery levels are expected based on an early stage understanding of the likely metallurgical characteristics of the known mineral species observed from drill samples.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The resource is located in an area of historic mining. It is assumed no significant environmental factors would prevent activation of mining and related mineral processing activities.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Dry Bulk Density (DBD) has been determined from new Archimedes and measurements taken from surface (sump / outcrop) samples and from RC chips acquired as part of the recent Cazaly drilling program. Laboratory based Archimedes methods have been used to determine bulk density from rock chip and RC Chip samples. The bulk densities derived appear very consistent with very little variation and are deemed representative for the rock material and mineralization types described for the main observed material types. The density measurements have been averaged in all deposit areas according to the geologically logged material type characterization. The bulk density values applied in the deposit are: Saprolite zone = 2.65 t/m3, Transitional Zone = 2.70 t/m3, Fresh / Sulphide Zone = 2.75 t/m3,

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Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The classification was considered appropriate on the basis of drill hole spacing, sample interval, geological interpretation, and representativeness of all available assay data. The classification criteria have employed multiple 'ancillary' interpolation parameters including 'distance of composite to model block' (DIST1), 'number of composite available within the search ellipsoid' (COMP1) for each block interpolation and the local kriging variance' (KERR1) for each block. The DIST1, COMP1 and KERR1 item values are 'condensed into a 'quality of estimate' (QLTY) item. From the final QLTY item a 3D 'consolidated' Resource Category wireframe was developed. This was then applied to the RCAT Resource Reporting Item in the block model. Classification of the resources has been assigned by the Competent Person and includes a series of project specific 'modifying factors' appropriate for the Resource estimation. A small amount of Indicated Resources is estimated with the majority of mineralization being classified as Inferred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The mineral Resource model and estimation has been internally reviewed by Cazaly. No major concerns relating to the assumptions or estimation findings or classification issues have been identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Competent Person considers the mineral resource to be a robust and reliable global estimate of the contained Copper and related mineralization. The estimation has been constrained within defined mineralisation wireframes. The Resource classification applied to the Resource reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the estimate.