BLACK CANYON

ASX Announcement

14 November 2023 ASX:BCA

Multiple High-Grade Manganese Rock Chip Samples from Wandanya Project

- **Detailed sampling over the Wandanya (E46/1407) tenement (BCA 100%) has delivered further high-grade rock chip samples - up to 58.5% manganese (Mn).**
- **Four samples taken between 80 and 100m apart (across and along strike) returned 53.3%, 58.5%, 57.9% and 57.8% Mn.**
- **The new samples, in conjunction with previously reported high-grade samples, confirm the main body of bedded to massive mineralisation at the W2 prospect is ~300m long and 150m wide. Further mineralisation has been mapped and sampled to the north over a strike length of 1,750m.**
- **Two lines of a dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed over the mineralised outcrop generated a co-incident surface and deeper anomaly located to the east.**
- **No previous drilling has been completed on the W2 prospect.**
- **The Company is planning a drill program at W2 and integrating datasets to determine if further IP data is warranted along strike, prior to drill commencement.**

Australian manganese explorer and developer, Black Canyon Limited (**Black Canyon** or **the Company**) (ASX: BCA) is pleased to announce that detailed mapping and further rock chip sampling completed over the Wandanya Project has confirmed high-grade manganese mineralisation at surface.

The follow-up sampling program was completed to verify the initial high-grade samples and improve the geological understanding and mineralisation potential of the W2 prospect at Wandanya and targets located along strike to the north. The Wandanya tenement is located on the eastern boundary of the Oakover Basin and approximately 80km south of the Woodie Woodie manganese mine.

Black Canyon's Executive Director Brendan Cummins said:

"The second round of mapping and rock chip sampling has confirmed high-grade manganese and the mineralisation footprint at Wandanya. The mineralisation is weakly bedded to massive and forms a coherent 300m long x 150m wide zone of outcropping mineralisation. Intermittent mineralisation was also mapped to the north over a strike length of 1,750m. This represents a significant target area for hydrothermal manganese mineralisation styles, which tend to be more structurally controlled and warrant further investigation."

"These rock chip sample results are very encouraging given the grade of the samples and similarities in geological setting to the Woodie Woodie manganese mine that has multiple orebodies ranging in size from 50,000t to 5Mt and an average deposit size of approximately 500,000t. The Company is eager to progress exploration along the high-grade W2 trend and explore for potential concealed mineralisation. We see these potentially smaller tonnage, higher-grade manganese deposits as highly complementary to the manganese-enriched shale-hosted discoveries we recently announced across the Balfour Manganese Field."

Figure 1. Manganese outcrops close to sample site WDR008 – 53.3% Mn on tenement E46/1407 at prospect W2.

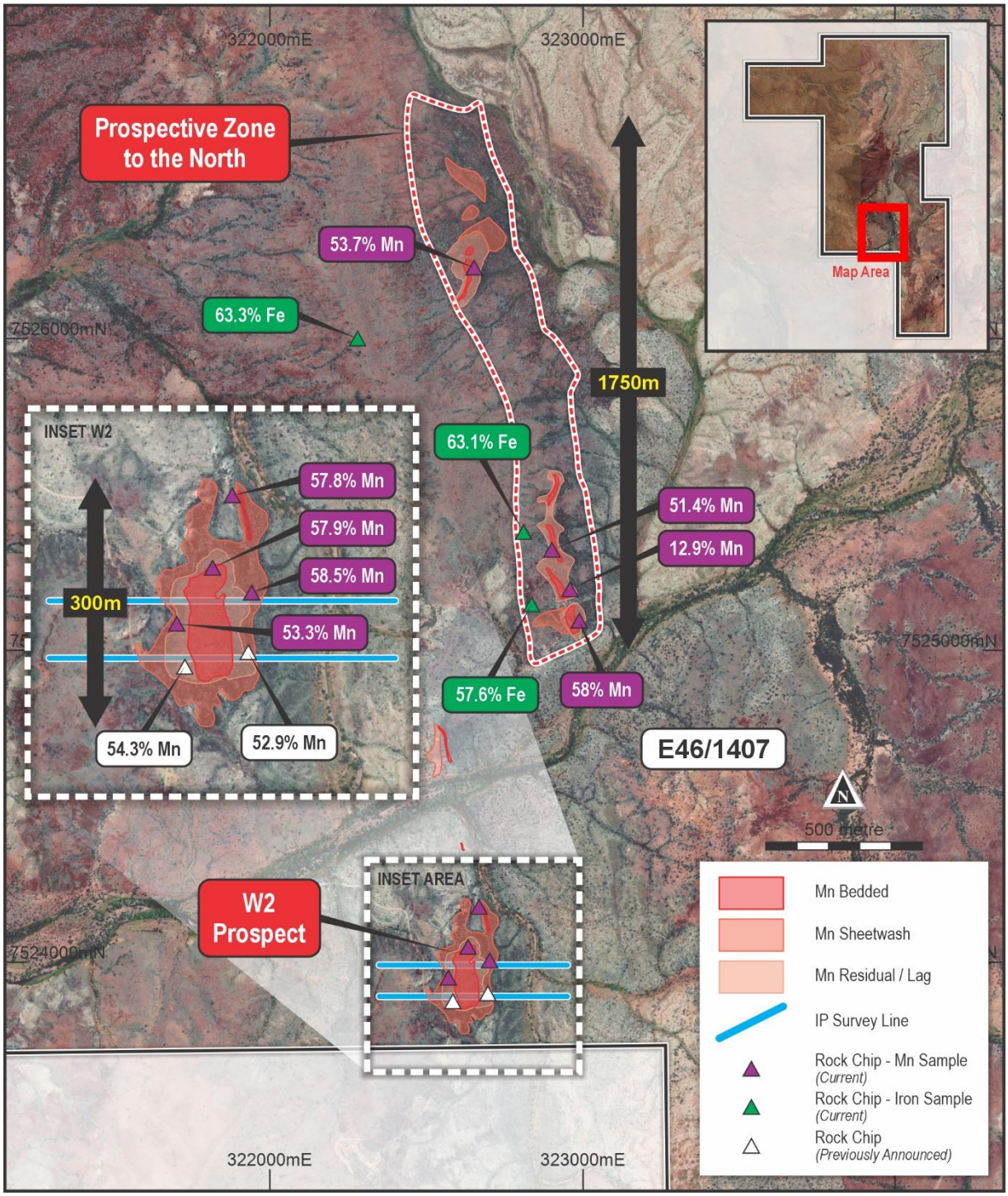

Figure 2. W2 prospect, Wandanya Project (E46/1407) showing high-grade manganese and iron results.

Wandanya (W2) High-Grade Manganese Mineralisation

Detailed mapping of mineralisation at the W2 prospect confirmed *in situ* shallow dipping high-grade bedded mineralisation locally overlain by a veneer of re-cemented residual lag and wider areas of transported manganese dominant sheetwash. The area is structurally complex, with NE and NW-trending cross cutting faults dislocating the main mineralised horizon. Several rock chip samples taken across the mineralisation between 80 to 100m apart confirm the tenor of the mineralisation. The high-grade manganese samples were gathered from weakly bedded to massive botryoidal manganese enrichment, which is widespread across the main 300m long zone of mineralisation.

Several moderate to high-grade iron-rich samples were also identified as part of the mapping and sampling program. The grades range between 51.5% Fe to 63.3% Fe and are dominated by hematite with secondary geothite/limonite. The mineralisation appears to be hosted in a sedimentary horizon (not a banded iron formation) of unknown thickness and was mapped along strike for over 500m. Further exploration is required to establish the significance of this iron mineralisation.

All of the samples assay data is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Rock chip samples from E46/1407 – Wandanya

Sample ID	East GDA94	North GDA94	Tenement	Prospect	Mn %	Fe %	Al %	Si %	P %	Description
WDRC001	322838	7525151	E46/1407	W2	0.1	**57.6**	0.6	7.1	0.02	Iron enriched lag sample
WDRC002	322990	7525099	E46/1407	W2	**58.0**	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.02	High-grade weakly bedded manganese
WDRC003	322960	7525199	E46/1407	W2	12.9	1.8	1.6	31.2	0.01	Manganese chert
WDRC004	322812	7525382	E46/1407	W2	0.1	**63.1**	0.6	3.4	0.02	High-grade iron rich sediment
WDRC005	322282	7526000	E46/1407	W2	0.2	**63.3**	0.4	3.2	0.02	High-grade iron rich sediment
WDRC006	322654	7526227	E46/1407	W2	**53.7**	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.01	Manganese rich kanga
WDRC007	322902	7525325	E46/1407	W2	**51.4**	8.0	0.5	0.9	0.01	High-grade weakly bedded manganese
WDRC008	322572	7523959	E46/1407	W2	**53.3**	4.0	0.9	1.4	0.01	High-grade massive manganese
WDRC009	322704	7524014	E46/1407	W2	**58.5**	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.01	High-grade massive manganese
WDRC010	322670	7524185	E46/1407	W2	**57.8**	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.01	High-grade bedded manganese
WDRC011	322635	7524058	E46/1407	W2	**57.9**	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.01	High-grade weakly bedded manganese
WDRC012	323633	7532085	E46/1407		0.3	**51.5**	0.3	11.6	0.01	Moderate-grade iron rich sediment

A dipole diploe IP survey was completed and comprised two east-west lines located 100m apart. The results highlighted a strong chargeable anomaly located to the east of the main body of mineralisation and may represent a down dip extension. A deeper discrete chargeable anomaly was detected between 50 and 100m below the main body of mineralisation and warrants further investigation. The main body of mineralisation at W2 is highlighted by a well-defined resistivity low, imaged to approximately 20m depth.

Figure 3. W2 prospect showing high-grade manganese outcrops on tenement E46/1407.

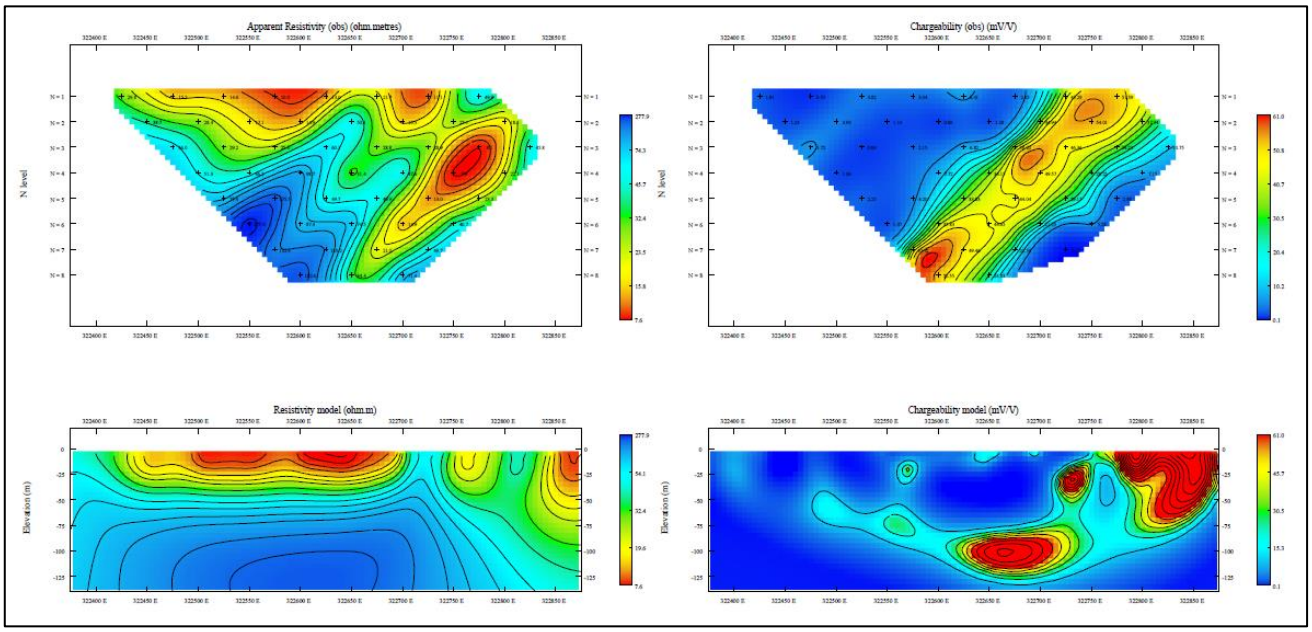

Figure 4. W2 prospect DDIP line 7,523,900mN with 50m dipole spacing showing a resistive anomaly related to the main body of the W2 manganese mineralisation and chargeable anomaly partly below the main body of mineralisation that spans between 322,550mE to 322,700mE.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Black Canyon Limited.

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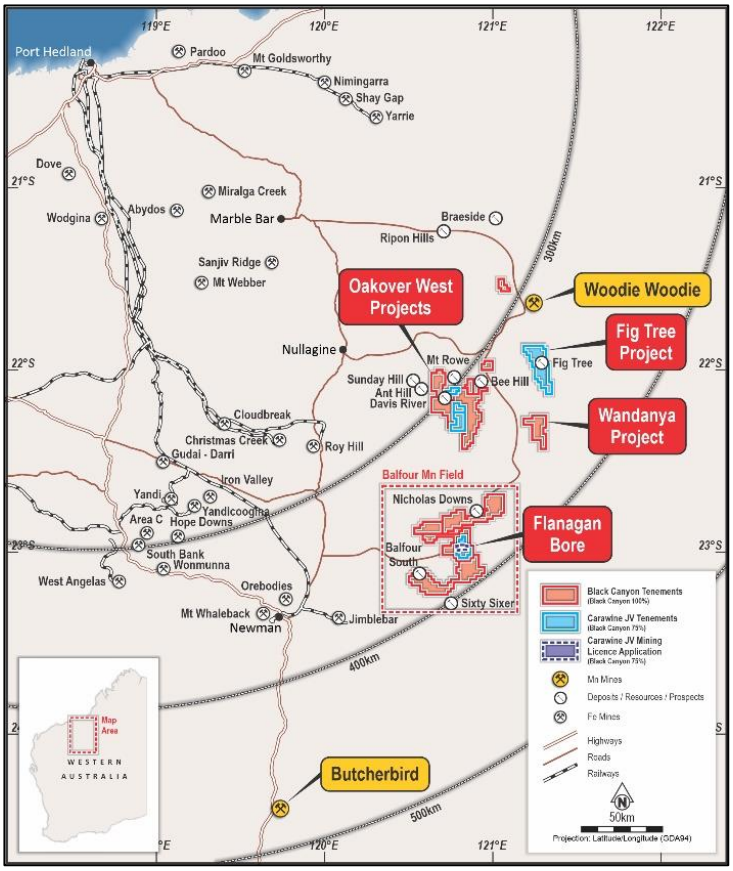
About Black Canyon



Black Canyon has consolidated a significant land holding totalling 2,400km^2 in the underexplored Balfour Manganese Field and across the Oakover Basin, in Western Australia.

The emerging potential for the Balfour Manganese Field is evident by the size of the geological basin, mineral resources identified to date, distance from port, potential for shallow open pit mining and a likely beneficiated Mn oxide concentrate product grading between 30 and 33% Mn. Black Canyon holds several exploration licenses 100% within the Balfour Manganese Field along with a 75% interest in the Carawine Joint Venture with ASX listed Carawine Resources Limited. A Mineral Resource (Measured and Indicated) of **171Mt @ 10.3% Mn** has been defined at Flanagan Bore which is part of the Carawine JV[3].

Manganese continues to have attractive fundamentals where it is essential and non-substitutable in the manufacturing of alloys for the steel industry and a critical mineral in the cathodes of Li-ion batteries.

Compliance Statements

Reporting of Exploration Results and Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Brendan Cummins, Executive Director of Black Canyon Limited. Mr Cummins is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Mr Cummins consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Cummins is a shareholder of Black Canyon Limited.

For further information, please refer to ASX announcements dated 17 May 2021, 10 June 2021, 7 July 2021, 5 October 2021, 4 January 2022, 8 February 2022, 21 February 2022, 2 March 2022, 23 March 2022,13 April 2022, 9 June 2022, 7 September 2022, 15 September 2022, 11 October, 21 & 24 November 2022, 5 December 2022, 28 December 2022, 14 February 2023, 27 March 2023, June 1 2023, June 14 2023, June 17 2023, July 14 2023, 23 August 2023, 5 September 2023, 26 September 2023, 12 October 2023 and 18 October which are available from the ASX Announcement web page on the Company's website. The Company confirms that there is no new information or data that materially affects the information presented in this release that relate to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in the original market announcements.

Note 3 ASX release 24/11/2022 Mineral Resource increases by 64% at Flanagan Bore.

Appendix 1. JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Point surface samples consisting of rock chips of outcropping rock, to a nominal 0.3 - 2kg weight. • Each sample was described at the site and time of collection to ensure accurate records of sampled material. Samples were selected based on mineralisation / alteration zones, or to distinguish low level alteration indicating potential mineralisation at depth. • The samples are selective but representative of the outcrop from which they were taken. • Rock chip sampling is an industry wide field technique for establishing metal content to understand potential tenor of the underlying mineralisation. • Results in this ASX release relate to geophysical IP survey data • Geophysical survey details including sample spacing are reported in this Table.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Not applicable
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All samples have been logged at the time and location of collection, enabling them to be placed in geological context. • All surface samples have been logged to high detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were collected dry and consisted of multiple chips dislodged and fractured by a geological pick. • Samples were between a nominal 0.3-2kg weight and placed directly in to numbered calico bags at the collection point. • Appropriate assay techniques were designated at the point of collection based on the perspective commodity. • Single point samples.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg*	• The samples were submitted to NATA accredited ALSChemex in Wangara • The samples was sub-split to 750gram and pulverised with 85% passing 75µm • The sample was then analysed using method ME-XRF26s for manganese ores using fusion disc XRF for Fe, SiO2, Mn, Al2O3, TiO2, P2O5, S,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	MgO, K2O, Na2O, CaO, BaO, Cr2O3 and ZrO2 • In ALSCHEMEX has undertaken its own internal QAQC checks using CRM, Blanks and pulp duplicates and no issues have been reported or identified • The CP is satisfied that the analysis was completed to an acceptable standard in the context in which the results have been reported • No CRM, blanks or duplicates were inserted in the rock chip sequence • The assay data has sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results at this early stage of exploration.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay results summarised in the context of this report have been rounded appropriately. • The results have been reviewed by other technical members of the Board • No assay data has been adjusted.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were surveyed by a hand held GPS +/-5m, at the time of sample collection. • RL was not recorded and is not relevant to surface point samples. • Coordinates reported are GDA Zone 51. • Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of exploration results at this early stage. • The DDIP survey was located using handheld GPS +/- 5m. Accuracy and quality of location data is appropriate to the survey method and results in the context in which they are reported
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Selective sampling based on field observation and outcrops identified as hosting potential for mineralisation. • Should not be considered representative of the rock mass as a whole but an indication of the local grade at surface • The DDIP east -west oriented lines were spaced 100m apart with 50m spaced dipoles
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.* • *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.*	• Samples are representative only of the material sampled and based on surface outcrops it is unknown if the samples have a bias related to orientation of structures or mineralised horizons.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples are generally placed in a calico bag and then secured in a polyweave bag that is zip locked. • The analysing laboratories will normally report any tampering or missing samples. • This is not considered a high risk given the Project location.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable at this early stage of exploration

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 rock chip samples were all taken from tenements E46/1407 • Black Canyon owns these licenses 100% • The tenement is subject to Native Title and forms part of a Heritage Agreements with the Karlka Nyiyaparli People. • Heritage Surveys will be required prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities such as drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work on the tenements is limited with the target mentioned in this release remaining undrilled.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements are located within the Oakover Basin, the edges of which are defined by the Neoarchaean Fortescue Group. Most of the tenements are covered by quaternary alluvium, sheetwash and outcrop only exists within the southern part and consists of rocks of the Manganese Group, mainly the Encheddong Dolomite and Balfour Formation. The tenements contain widespread manganese scree associated with manganese enriched Balfour Formation shales • The hydrothermal styles of mineralisation are typically located inside and at the contact between the Carawine Dolomite and the Pinjian Chert from the upper Hamersley Group. The mineralisation shows a distinct alteration haloe with the high core dominated by manganese radiating out to iron oxides such as geothite and limonite.

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 rock chip location data is presented in the text

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	• No data aggregation has been undertaken on single point samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drill widths or intervals reported
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.*	• See body of the release for geology and tabulation of surface sample assays
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.*	• Information considered material to the reader's understanding of the sampling and results have been reported in the body of the text
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.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding and context of the Exploration Results have been reported. • All rock chip data has been reported in the body of the text • The DDIP survey was completed using a SmarTEM receiver, GDD Tx4 transmitter, 50m dipole spacing and n=8
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further work is planned that includes: detailed site inspections, geophysical surveys Heritage surveys and RC or AC drilling of the priority targets.