Cannindah Resources Limited

BLIND INTERSECTION BELOW DIORITE RETURNS HIGH GRADE ZONE OF 217m @ 1.08% CU, 0.41 g/t Au , 17.0 g/t Ag (150m To 367m), translating to 217m @ 1.47 % Copper Equivalent (CuEQ*).

BROADER AGGREGATE ZONE FROM 121m To 416m RETURNS 295m @ 0.84% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au, 13.2 g/t Ag translating to 295m @ 1.14% CuEQ.

MT CANNINDAH BRECCIA SYSTEM CONTINUES TO DELIVER EXCEPTIONAL WIDTH AND GRADE COPPER GOLD SILVER. UPPER SECTION HOLE 11 SHOWS BRECCIA SYSTEM PERSISTENT ALONG CURRENT NORTHERN MARGIN AND DOWN PLUNGE TO WEST .

HIGHLIGHTS

Hole 22CAEDD011 is the deepest hole to date at Mt Cannindah finishing at a depth in the order of 1100m. The pattern of wide and high grades of copper- gold-silver continues. Hole 11 is also the northern most hole that CAE have drilled to date at Mt Cannindah, drilling east to west down the axis of a major breccia body.

Sukphidic breccia at 166m – 168m grading 1.63% Cu,1.24 g/t Au, 28.5 g/t Ag.

Chalcopyrite rich, possible suphide feeder structure at 191m, CAE Hole # 11 grading 5.45% Cu,5.95 g/t Au, 132.1 g/t Ag.

* Copper Equivalent calculation is based on metal prices using 30 day average prices in USD for Q4 2021. Further details are provided in the calculation table at page 23 of the text and in the JORC Table 1 at page 50.

ASX Announcement

DATE: 27 June 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 533,742,074

Market Cap (@$0.175) $93.47M

(As at 24/6/2022)

Board and Management

Tom Pickett - Executive Chairman

Dr Simon Beams - Non Executive Director

Geoff Missen - Non Executive Director

Garry Gill - CFO & Co Sec

Company Highlights

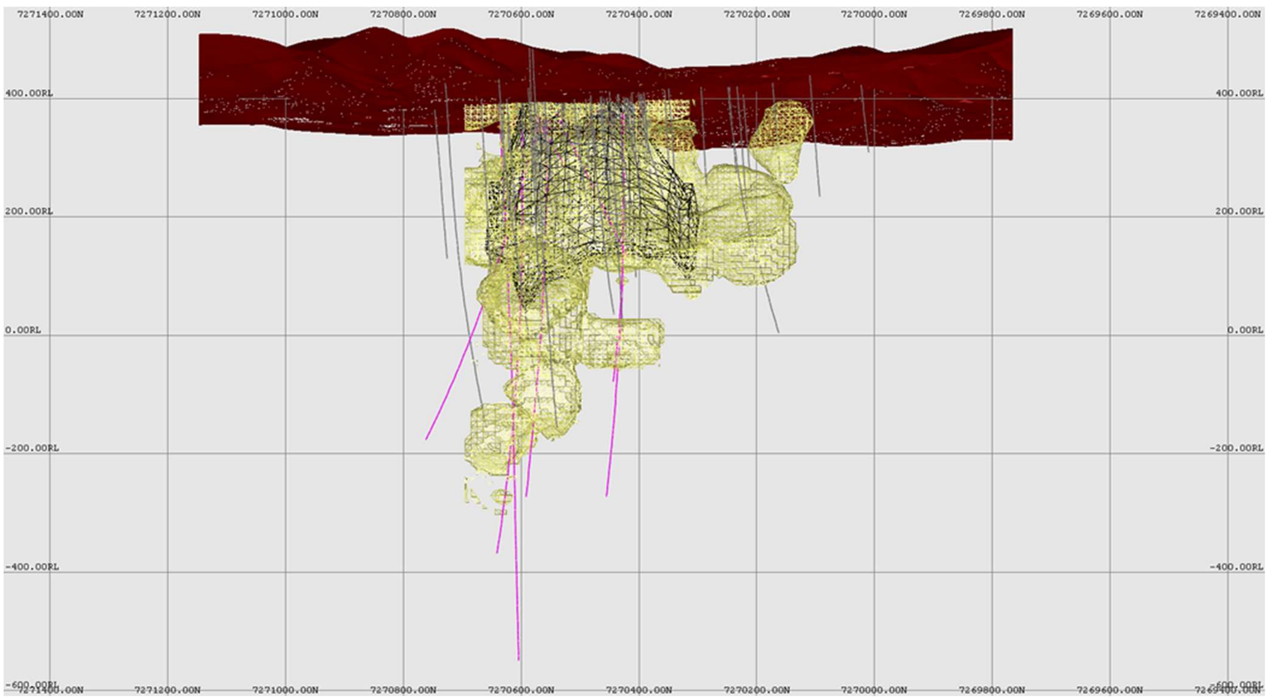
- **Exceptional exploration management**
- **Located within existing mining lease**
- **100km from Gladstone Port**
- **Significant copper intercepts at flagship Mt Cannindah project over hundreds of metres**
- **New Gold discovery within current drill program at Mt Cannindah**
- **Expansion of current 5.5MT resource is the focus of the current program**
- **Large Gold portfolio with Piccadilly project 100km west of Townsville with existing mining lease and EPMs with large target areas yet to be drilled**
- **No debt**

SUMMARY RESULTS

Once again CAE is pleased to announce some tremendous drill results demonstrating high grades over considerable down hole depths. Hole # 11 key results are:

- A high grade zone of **217m @ 1.08% CU, 0.41 g/t Au , 17.0 g/t Ag (150m To 367m) . Translating to 217m @ 1.47% CuEQ,** occurring within a broader mineralised zone from 121m to 416m that aggregates **295m @ 0.84% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au , 13.2 g/t Ag. Translating to 295m @ 1.14% CuEq.**
- Significant high grade zones of Cu, Au, Ag are present, associated with highly sulphidic sections of infill breccia or possible sulphidic feeder veins (note all results reported as downhole depths):
    - **126m-127m : 1m @ 2.5%Cu, 3.73 g/t Au, 66.9 g/t Ag, 10.82 % S**. (**1m @ 5.3% CuEq)**
    - **165m-169m : 4m @ 1.60%Cu, 1.09 g/t Au, 31.9 g/t Ag, 15.81% S. (4m @ 2.52% CuEq)**
    - **183m-194m : 11m @ 3.00%Cu, 1.73 g/t Au, 55.0 g/t Ag, 9.82% S. (11m @ 4.49% CuEq)**
    - Includes higher grade zone **190m-194m : 4m @ 4.52%Cu, 4.07 g/t Au, 97.8 g/t Ag, 14.07% S, (4m @ 7.78% CuEq)**
    - **Another wide zone 226m-364m : 138m @ 1.26%Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, 18.6 g/t Ag,4.88% S. (138m @ 1.68% CuEq). Which includes :**
    - **226m-234m : 8m @ 2.25%Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, 29.8 g/t Ag, 4.88% S. (8m @ 2.68% CuEq)**
    - **249m-258m : 9m @ 1.42%Cu, 1.34 g/t Au, 23.8 g/t Ag,6.30% S. (9m @ 2.48% CuEq)**
    - **275m-360m : 85m @ 1.51%Cu, 0.51 g/t Au, 21.6 g/t Ag,5.2% S. (85m @ 1.95 CuEq)**
    - **Includes 309m-311m : 2m @ 1.71%Cu, 9.92 g/t Au, 40.8 g/t Ag,7.22% S. (2m @ 8.07 CuEq).**
- CAE hole 11 follows up the previously successful drillholes in the north targeting copper bearing breccia, as it disappeared under outcropping weakly mineralised diorite . Similar impressive primary zone intercepts are present in CAE hole 9 see CAE ASX announcement dated 4/4/2022: **341m of 1.03%CuEq** and CAE hole 10 ASX announcement dated 12/5/2022 : **271m @1.41% CuEq .**
- The results reported here are the successful outcome of the initial priority of CAE hole 11 which was to prove up high grades and continuous mineralisation sitting below the diorite at the northern end of the Mt Cannindah Breccia as currently drilled.

- Hole 11 has then continued probing to the west down the "throat" of the breccia, intersecting mineralised sulphidic sections particularly between 600m and 825m and then continuing sporadically to depths in excess of 1km. Assay results are awaited of these lower zones. At this stage CAE can confidently say that we are still to establish the size of this large mineralized system.
- Hole 22CAEDD011is the northern most hole CAE have drilled to date at Mt Cannindah. It is also the deepest, at a depth in the order of 1100m, drilling east to west down the axis of a major breccia body as outlined below (refer Fig 19 :-



EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS

"To once again deliver a massive intercept of 295m @ 1.14%CuEq in the first 500m of hole 11, with the entire hole finishing still in mineralisation at a record depth for the project of 1100m is fantastic. The continuation of the northern section hidden beneath weakly mineralised diorite was the goal for this hole and it achieved this in spades. Further to this we continued the hole to a project record depth with assay results from this lower section to be announced once they are received and interpreted. The theory of pushing through the initial weakly mineralised section of the hole into the massive copper, gold, and silver intercepts further opening the northern section is a credit to the exploration team. We do not yet have a handle on the significant size of this system so we have mapped out the next 5 holes and the drill rig is being lined up on hole 12 as we speak. The future is very electric which is great for CAE."

Cannindah Resources Limited

TECHNICAL DETAILS & RESULTS OF CAE HOLE 11 AT MT CANNINDAH

Cannindah Resources Limited ("Cannindah", "CAE") is pleased to announce completed assay results for the top approximately 500m of hole 22CAEDD011 (hole #11) of the drilling program currently underway at the Mt Cannindah copper gold silver project south of Gladstone near Monto in central Queensland (Figs 1 to 2).

CAE hole #11 is the deepest hole drilled to date at Mt Cannindah. It was stopped at 1100m, still in mineralised and altered breccia and strongly altered diorite and porphyries. It was collared in unaltered diorite, targeting blind breccia mineralisation scattered and discontinuous, copper intercepts present in previous drilling had been left hanging at the northern end of the breccia in scattered and discontinuous, copper intercepts present in previous drilling.

CAE holes in this northern zone (CAE # 9 & 10) returned thick intersections of high grade copper-gold silver (Fig 3), reported in recent ASX announcements: CAE hole 9 - see CAE ASX announcement dated 4/4/2022: **341m of 1.03%CuEq** (0.75%Cu, 0.26g/tAu, 14.6g/tAg), and CAE hole 10 -ASX announcement dated 12/5/2022: **271m @1.41% CuEq** (0.98 % Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, 20.3 g/t Ag)**.**

CAE hole # 11 is collared 40m north of CAE hole # 9 , similarly drilling east to west , down the axis of the breccia body,at the northern extremity of drilling at Mt Cannindah. The trace of CAE hole # 11 crosses over the paths of CAE holes # 9,10 and drills under CAE hole # 3 during its 1km journey into the depths of the Cannindah breccia system (Fig 3 & Fig 4).

These CAE holes have drilled down the long axis and demonstrably across the layering of the Mt Cannindah breccia body (refer CAE ASX Announcements: 19 October 2021, 9 November 2021, 25 January 2022, 22 February 2022 and 4 April,2022 - see also Fig 15, this announcement).

Fig 3 is a plan view showing CAE hole # 11 in relation to the 2021 and 2022 CAE holes in the Mt Cannindah breccia area plotted with Cu assays.The location of CAE holes in plan & section view in relation to historic holes is presented in Appendix 2 with figure App 2.1 showing a location plan of the cross section of CAE hole 11 plotted with historical drilling; App 2 Fig 2 to Fig 4 show plans of CAE drillholes with downhole Au assays Cu and CuEQ with CAE and historical holes. Cross section plots of the top 500m of hole # 11 are presented in Figure 4 as downhole Cu assays, Figure 5 as histograms of Cu alongside visual estimates of chalcopyrite content, Figure 6 as Au against visual estimates of pyrite content and Figure 7 as histograms of lab assay Au vs lab assay Ag (pp10 – 13). Appendix figures App2 Fig5 and App2 Fig 6 are the top 500m of hole # 11 presented as downhole Au and Ag assays respectively.

Summary assay intervals for drillhole 22CAEDD011 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Assay Highlights Drillhole 22CAEDD011 (see below for CuEq calculation)

Down Hole Mineralized Zones Hole 22CAEDD011	From	To	m	CuEq %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	S %
Aggregate Interval	121	416	295	1.14	0.84	0.33	13.2	3.85
Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (high Cu with Ag,Au) Zone 1: diorite dominant, strong sulphide	150	367	217	1.47	1.08	0.41	17.0	4.66
	126	127	1	5.30	2.50	3.73	66.9	10.82
	165	205	40	2.02	1.40	0.67	25.9	7.33
includes	165	169	4	2.52	1.60	1.09	31.9	15.81
quartz pyrite vein cutting infill breccia, low angle to drill core.	183	194	11	4.49	3.00	1.73	55.0	9.82
includes	190	194	4	7.78	4.52	4.07	97.8	14.07
	226	364	138	1.68	1.26	0.44	18.6	4.88
includes	226	234	8	2.68	2.25	0.32	29.8	5.39
	249	258	9	2.43	1.42	1.34	23.8	6.30
Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (high Cu with Ag,Au) , strong sulphide	275	360	85	1.99	1.51	0.51	21.6	5.29
includes	309	311	2	8.07	1.71	9.92	40.8	7.22

CAE hole # 11 , was collared in unbrecciated diorite. Although relatively unaltered, the diorite is weakly sulphidic containing 1-2% pyrite and trace to 0.5% chalcopyrite, with the odd higher grade chalcopyrite rich vein eg. Fig 8. This diorite continues to 163m where breccia development becomes more obvious as a monomict diorite breccia with prominent infill of chalcopyrite-pyrite-calcite and quartz. (Figs 9 to 11)

The interval 185m to 194m is dominated by semi-massive sulphide (chalcopyrite and pyrite), quartz sulphide veins running down the length of the core and intensely sericite altered fault zones. A major, steeply dipping east west oriented, strongly mineralised structure is apparent - see Figs 12 to 14. On this basis, we are interpreting this structure as a significant sulphide feeder. Sulphidic development within the breccia is particularly strongly developed adjacent to the structure. In terms of CAE hole #11 this is evident as high grade mineralisation between 165m and 205m which returned **40m @ 1.4% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au, 25.9 g/t Ag, 7.33% S.** The semi-massive sulphide sections were particularly high grade as shown by the zone 190m to 194m : **4m @ 4.52% Cu, 4.07 g/t Au, 97.8 g/t Ag. 14.07 % S.**

It is more appropriate to drill this high grade zone at right angles to strike, therefore CAE plans to test the potential east west sulphide feeder zone from the south and north.

CAE's goal is to expand the sulphidic breccia north of the current limits of drilling. East west mineralised structures were noted in other sections of CAE hole 11, there is a possibility that these form a sheeted vein array, the understanding of which could unlock the delineation of high grade zones within the Mt Cannindah Breccia.

Fault/crush zones, bleached ,sericite altered argillised diorite porphyry, and hornfels blocks are present from 205m to 227m . These units are weakly mineralized with 1% to 2% pyrite and generally 0.2% to 0.5 % chalcopyrite.

Sulphidic infill breccia is present with clasts dominated by hornfels and diorite from 226m to 234m which returned **8m @ 2.25% Cu,0.32 g/t Au, 29.8 g/t Ag and 5.4 % S**. Breccia textures are similar to those observed across the Mt Cannindah breccia, with infill chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz-calcite between tabular and slab like clasts which often have a preferred orientation dipping to the east or south east ie. Towards the CAE holes drilled from the east (see Fig 15).

A block of weakly mineralized hornfels occurs in the breccia between 234m and 247m before another major infill breccia zone that runs from 247m to 364m. (see Fig 16).

Overall the zones described above aggregate from 226 to 364m with **138m @ 1.26% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, 18.6 g.t Ag and 4.9 % S.**

A more coherent higher grade section of infill breccia occurs 275m to 360m with **85m @ 1.51 % Cu, 0.52 g/t Au, 21.6 g/t Ag , 5.3 % S.** Fig 17 shows a typical chalcopyrite rich section.

Below 364m there is a sharp contact between infill breccia and clast supported breccia, characterised by chlorite infill and polymict clasts of hornfels, diorite and bleached altered porphyry. Variable amounts of sulphide (pyrite and chalcopyrite) are present in the latter breccia associated with chlorite-quartz infill and as veins. Overall pyrite content from 364m through to the end of current assays at 481m is in the order of 1% to 2% pyrite, 0.2% or so chalcopyrite up to 0.5% chalcopyrite in some sections . A richer chalcopyrite vein occurs at 412m to 413m , again running down the core m steeply dipping with an east-west strike (Fig 18).

In a similar fashion to the other deeper holes that CAE have drilled at the northern end eg CAE holes 3, 9, 10, hole 11 encountered significant sulphidic copper-gold-silver breccia related mineralisation at depth below high grade sulphidic infill breccia 150m to 367m. This deeper breccia mineralisation occurs as sporadically mineralised , chloritic clast and matrix supported breccia. Higher copper and gold grades are noted when associated with more strongly sericite-argillic altered breccia and sulphide rich veins.

The same highly sulphidic, sericite and argillic altered breccias encountered at depth in CAE hole 9 at 600m have been intersected in hole 11. In the current hole these mineralised chalcopyrite intervals appear to be broader and extend from 600m to 825m . In fact, chalcopyrite has been noted in variable amounts down to 1100m in CAE hole 11. Assay results are awaited for these deeper intervals.

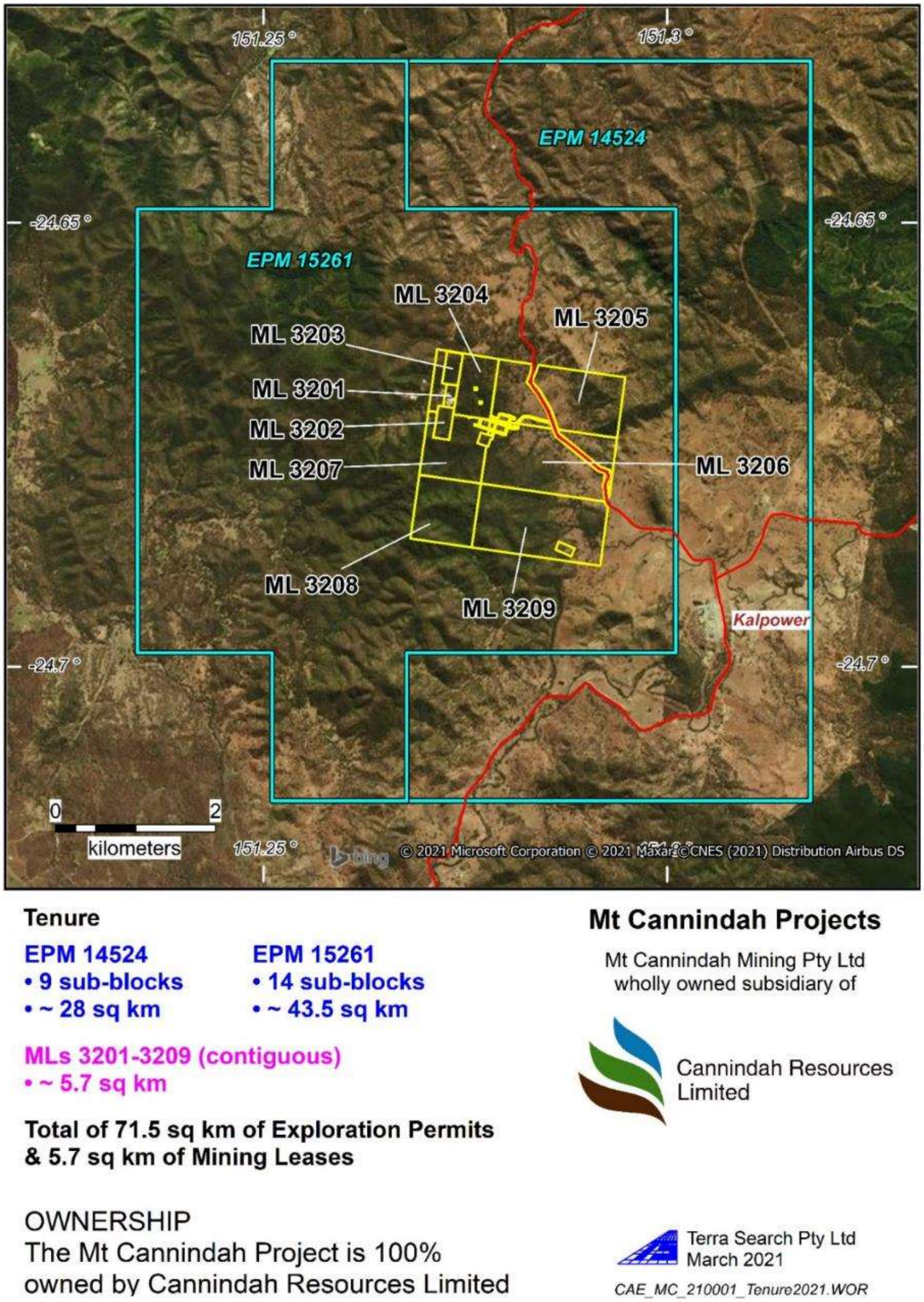


Fig 1. Mt Cannindah Project Tenure

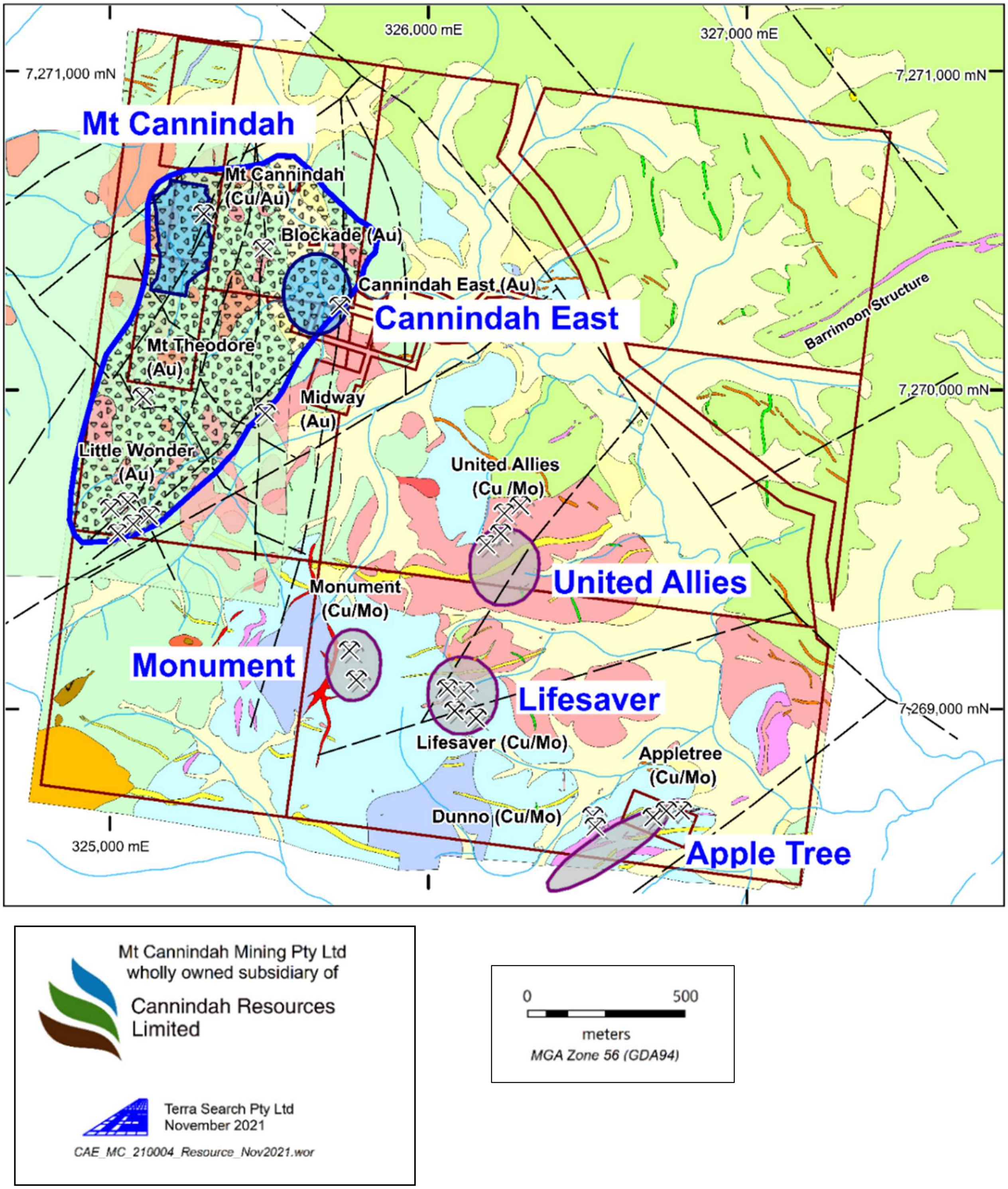
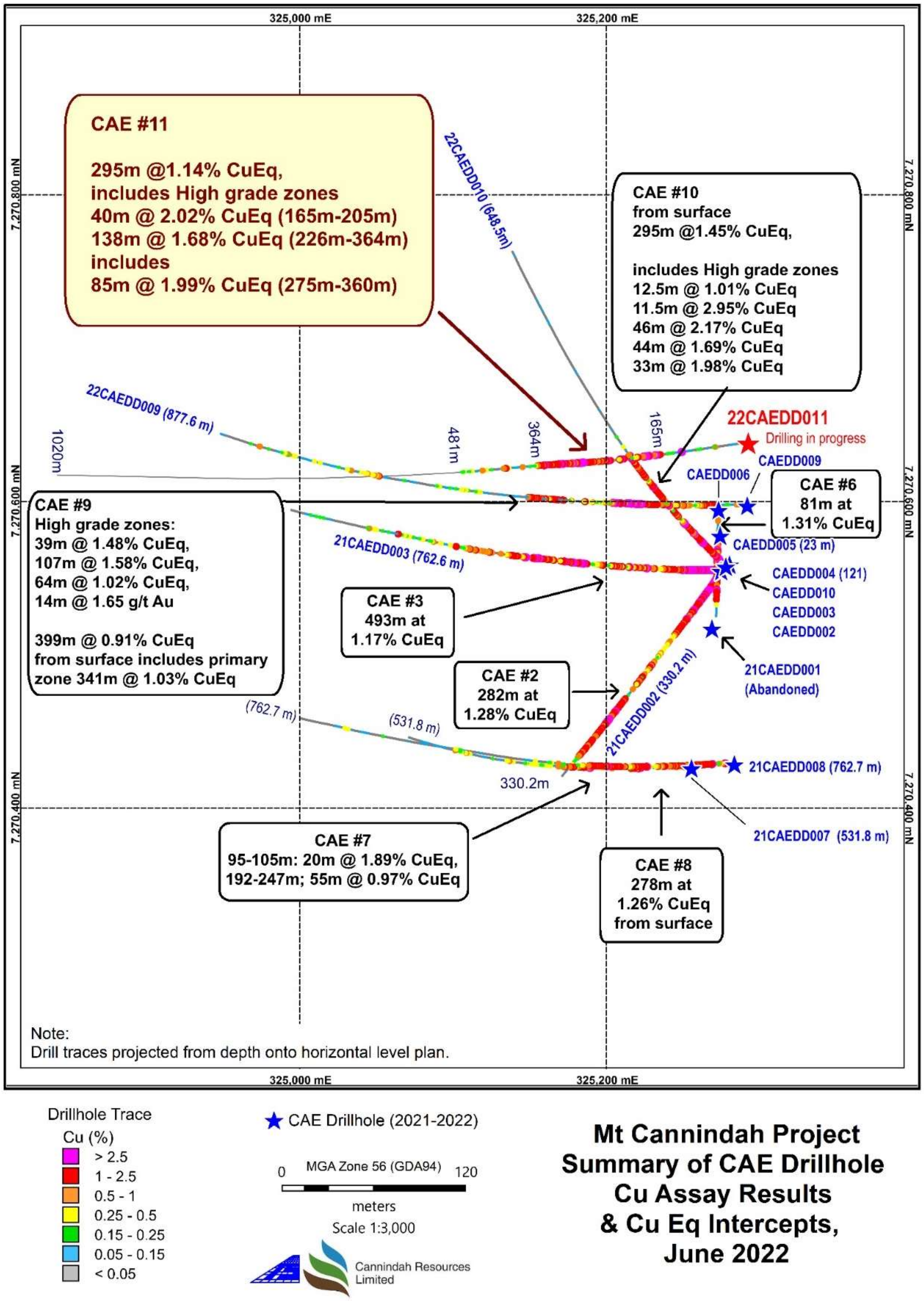
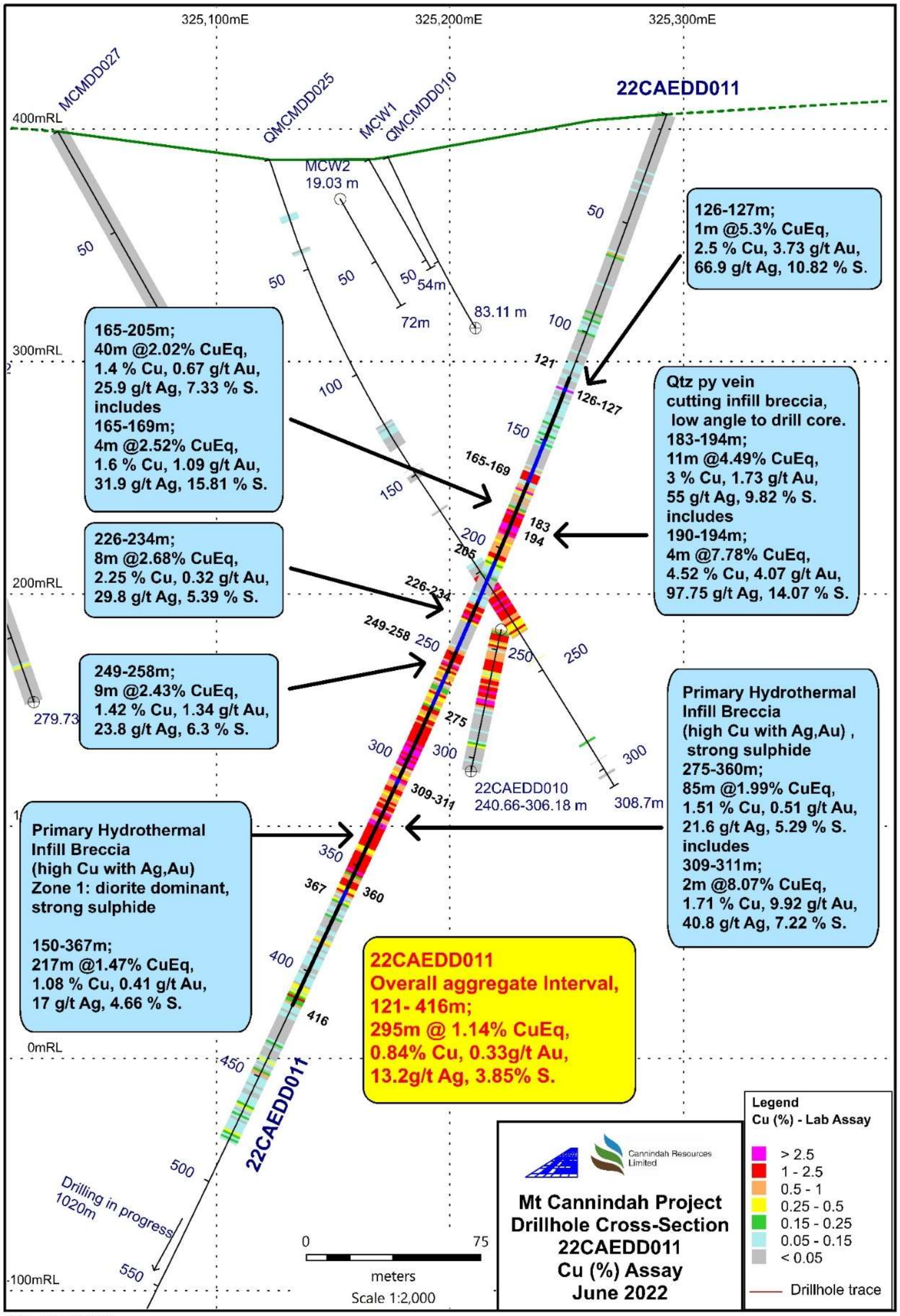


Fig 2. Mt Cannindah project Location of prospect areas and mineralised targets.



CAE_MC_220055

Fig 3. CAE Hole # 11 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes at Mt Cannindah. Downhole Cu plotted , CuEq intercepts plotted. Note Hole # 11 terminates around 1100m; assays only available 0m to 481m. Note all intersections recorded as downhole widths. Copper Equivalent Calculation based on metal prices of 3 month ave of Q4 2021. Formulae details in JORC Table 1.



CAE_MC_220052

Fig 4. Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north , with Cu lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated. See Appendix 2 for Au & Ag sectional plots.

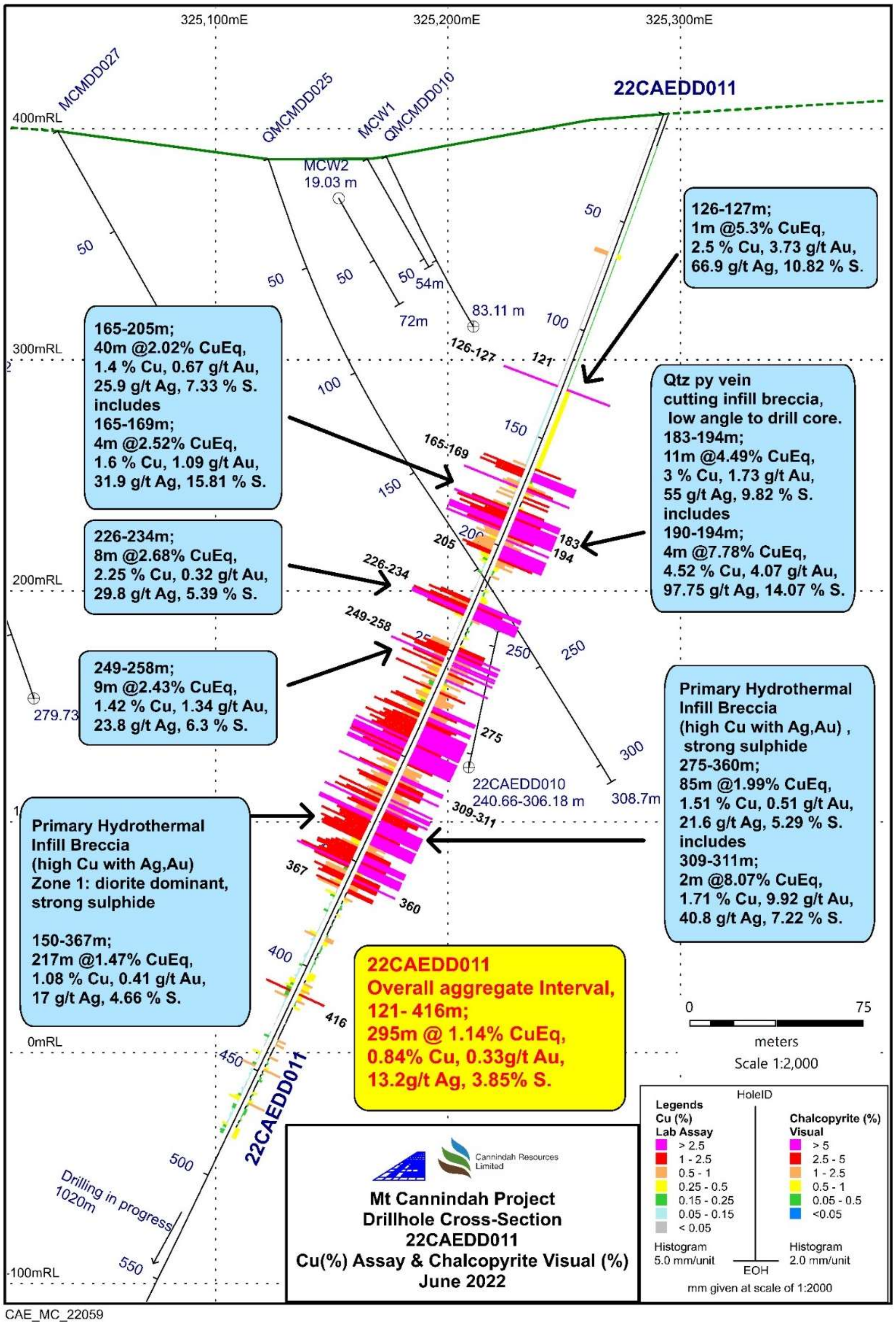


Fig 5 Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north, with Cu lab assay results plotted as histograms (LHS) alongside visual estimates of chalcopyrite (RHS) down hole, Top 480m of hole plotted.

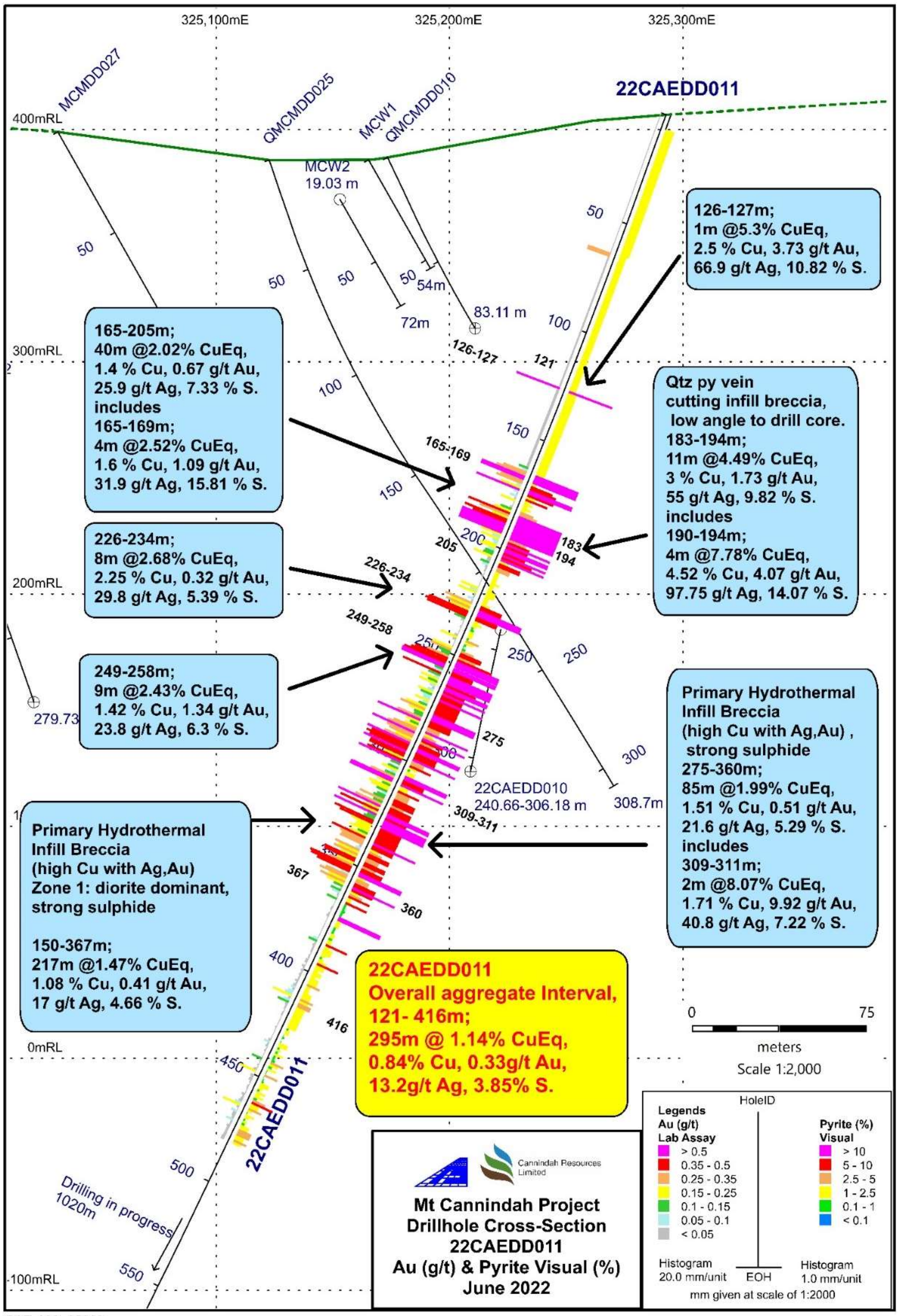


Fig 6 Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north, with Au lab assay results plotted as histograms (LHS) alongside visual estimates of pyrite (RHS) down hole, Top 480m of hole plotted.

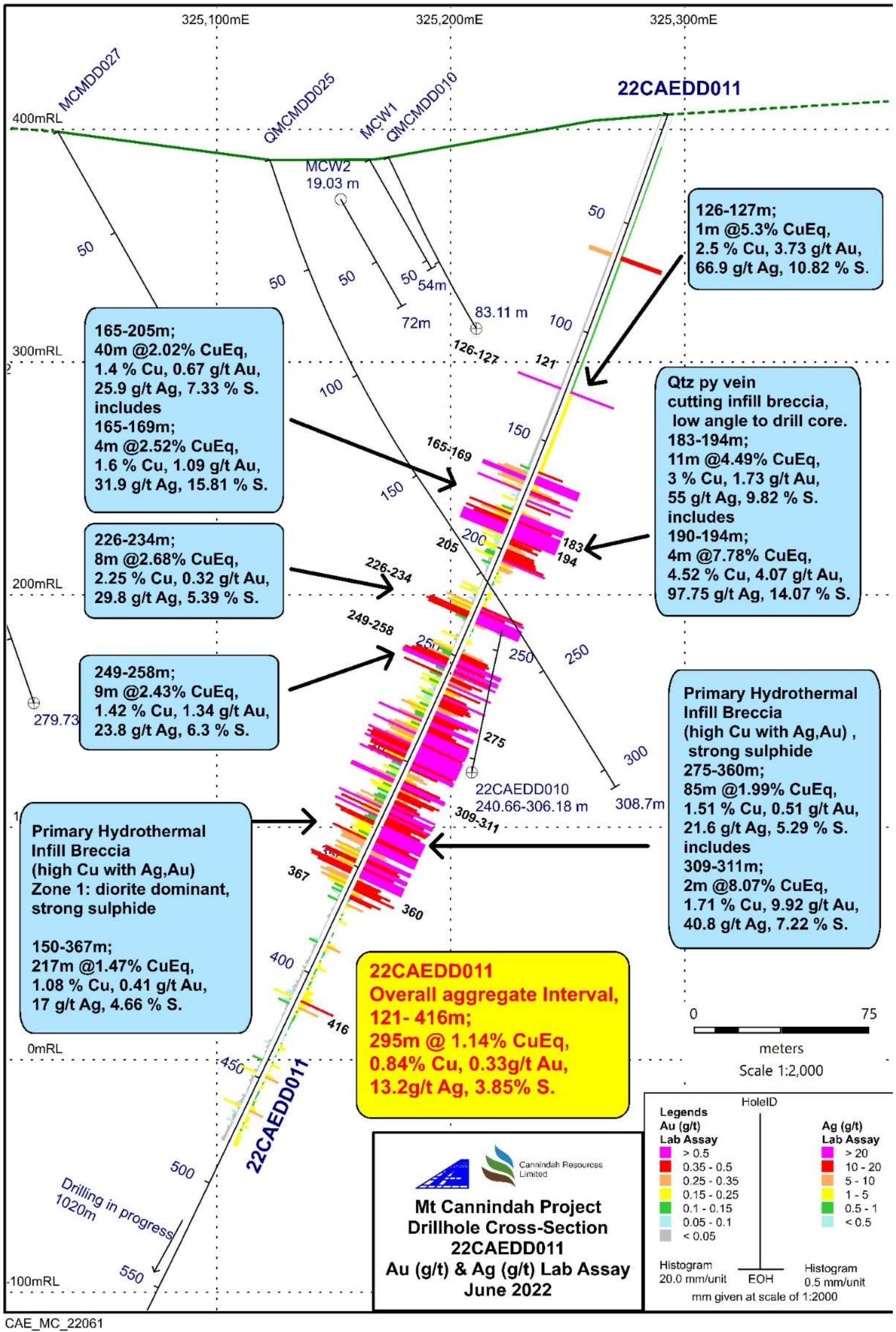


Fig 7 Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north, with Au lab assay results plotted as histograms (LHS) alongside Ag lab assay results (RHS) down hole, Top 480m of hole plotted.

Fig 8 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 126m Chalcopyrite -pyrite veins and aggregations in diorite . Primary zone 126m-127m assays 1m @ 2.50% Cu,3.73 g/t Au, 66.9 g/t Ag, 10.82 % S.

Fig 9 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 167m Chalcopyrite -pyrite , minor quartz calcite infill between blocks diorite in clast supported infill breccia. Primary zone 166m-168m assays 2m @ 1.63% Cu,1.24 g/t Au, 28.5 g/t Ag, 15.48 % S.

Fig 10 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 174m Chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite infill between blocks diorite in clast supported breccia. Primary zone 173m-176m assays 3m @ 1.17% Cu,0.21 g/t Au, 22.73 g/t Ag, 8.31 % S.

Fig 11 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 185m Chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite infill between blocks diorite in clast supported breccia. Primary zone 185m-187m assays 2m @ 1.66% Cu,0.26 g/t Au, 24.55g/t Ag, 7.03 % S.

Fig 12 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 191m Chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite semi massive sulphide vein cutting diorite. Primary zone 190m-192m assays 2m @ 5.45% Cu,5.95 g/t Au, 132.1 g/t Ag, 16.14 % S.

Fig 13 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 190m Massive chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite vein cutting strongly altered diorite. Oriented in core frame , looking east, sulphidic feeder structure oriented east-west. Primary zone 190m-191m assays 1m @ 7.73% Cu,5.47 g/t Au, 140.8 g/t Ag, 17.92 % S.

Fig 14 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 193m , massive chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite feeder like vein cutting diorite. Primary zone 192m-193m assays 1m @ 1.57% Cu,1.75 g/t Au, 43.6 g/t Ag, 8.68 % S.

Fig 15 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 232m. HQ Core Photo in core frame oriented relative to actual drillhole surveyed position, looking north.Tabular, slab-like clasts dipping to south east with infill chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz-calcite. Primary zone 231m-233m assays 2m @ 4.01% Cu,0.48 g/t Au, 48.4 g/t Ag, 5.99 % S.

Fig 16 Hole 22CAEDD0011, 247.75m HQ Core Photo in core frame oriented relative to actual drillhole surveyed position, looking east. Chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite infill breccia dominated by hornfels clasts. Primary zone 247m-248m assays 2m @ 0.86% Cu,0.23 g/t Au, 9.9 g/t Ag, 2.47 % S.

Fig 17 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 324.4 -331.65m Chalcopyrite -pyrite , quartz calcite infill in diorite breccia. Primary zone 324m-332 assays 8m @ 1,71% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au, 25.7 g/t Ag, 7.76 % S.

Fig 18 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0011, 413m Photo in core frame oriented relative to actual drillhole surveyed position, looking south. East west oriented chalcopyrite -pyrite , calcite quartz vein

Appendix 1 present tables listing the complete Cu,Au,Ag,S assays and pyrite, chalcopyrite visual estimates for the individual metres and summarised sections of CAE hole # 11. Selected photo examples of the mineralisation are presented in Figs 8 to 18 above.

In order to allow visualization in 3D of the MtCannindah Breccia, Terra Search presents a set of figures that demonstrate a preliminary 3D model of the mineralization envelope as outlined by historical and CAE drilling. Note that these figures do not include the deeper sections of CAE hole 11, where results are awaited. Terra Search has used Blockviewer as the 3D modelling software package to develop these shapes.This preliminary visualization of the mineralisation envelope is an early stage depiction in 3D, which is designed to guide future drill planning. It is an important first step in understanding the geometries of the breccia mineralisation. More rigorous constraining of the geology, geochemical and structural controls of mineralisation is underway which will be incorporated in the updated resource model for Mt Cannindah.

The overall geometries of the Mt Cannindah breccia can be visualized in Fig 19 to Fig 21.

- Fig 19 is a view to the east. CAE has drilled from within the mineralised envelope as modelled by Helman & Schofield (H&S) in 2011, and then extended deep holes to great depths outside this envelope. As previously reported significant mineralisation has been encountered in these deeper holes, whereas holes within the H&S envelope have enhanced grade and continuity.(see Fig 3). The overall geometry as drilled to date shows a deep "chimney like" mineralised breccia body at the northern end of Mt Cannindah , extending to the south as a reasonably solid tabular shape. Deep drilling in the central portion between CAE hole # 3 and CAE holes #7 & 8 will help delineate whether this chimney geometry becomes wider to the south. Similarly drilling to the north will help determine whether the current abrupt, steep east west termination is structurally or lihologically controlled and whether the high grade copper and sulphide encountered in CAE hole # 11 just to the south of this boundary is developed to the north of it.

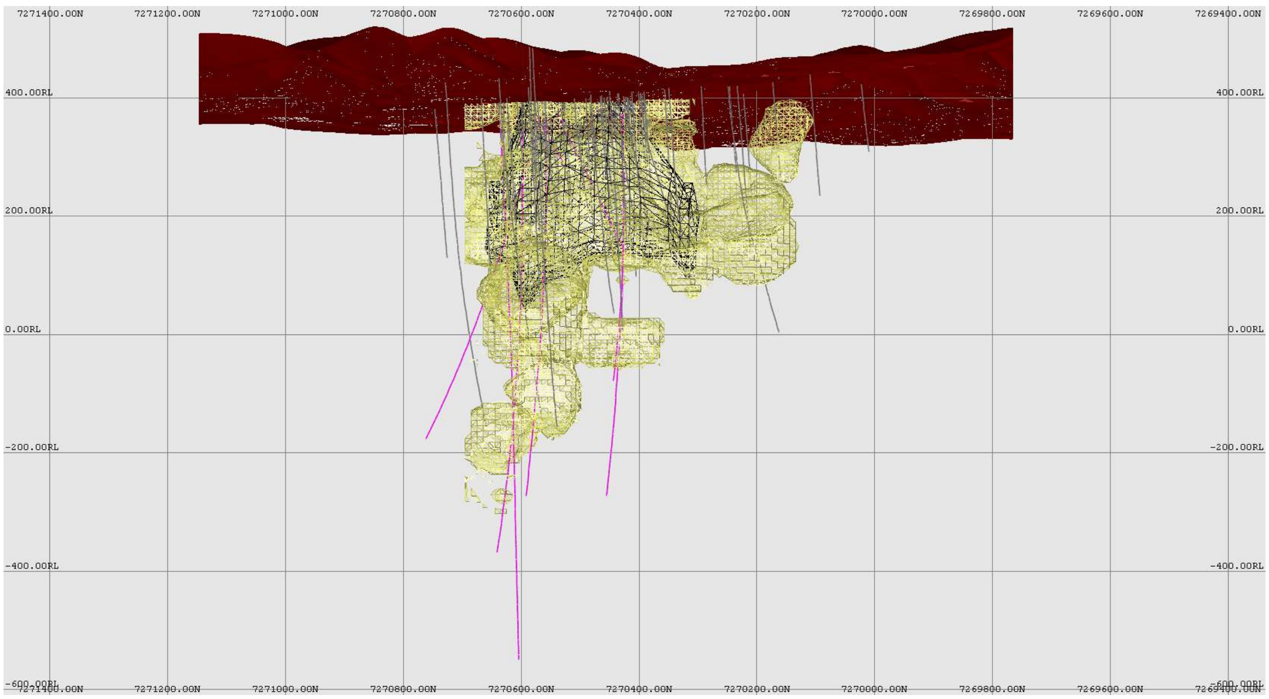


Fig 19. 3D Visualization of mineralization envelope from drilling at Mt Cannindah Brecca. Looking to east. Note scale is 200m squares. Deep CAE holes are magenta drill traces, from north to south (LHS) northern most hole # 10, then CAE holes #3, 9 and deepest hole # 11 (over 1km deep) . CAE holes in middle of image are Holes 7 & 8. Note full results from the deeper sections of CAE hole # 11 are not yet incorporated in this image.Black outline is previous mineralisation envelope modelled by Helman & Schofield from 2011. (Block Viewer Software).

- Fig 20 is a view to the north east.Again the H&S mineralised envelope can be clearly seen as a black outline , along with the CAE deep drilling outside this H&S envelope .The chimney style geometry is evident at the northern end, as is the north south strike , and a plunge to the west and an apparent shallowing to the south. The full scale of these figures need to be appreciated as the deepest hole is over 1km (CAE hole # 11).
- Fig 21 is a view to the south. The CAE drilling within the H&S mineralised envelope has confirmed the previous geometry and confidences as well as providing significant new and thicker drill intersections which have enhanced the continuity of mineralisation. Major mineralisation is evident in the deeper sections where the volumes are likely to increase when the full results of the deep section of CAE hole # 11 are incorporated.

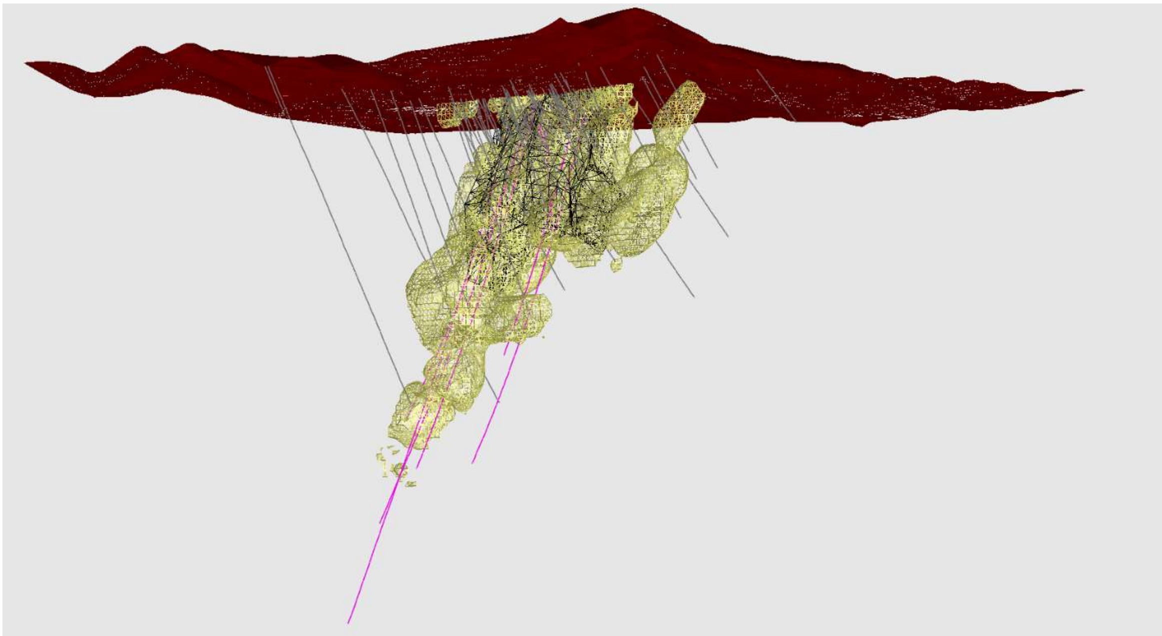


Fig 20. 3D Visualization of mineralization envelope from drilling at Mt Cannindah Brecca. Perspective to north east. Deepest hole # 11, over 1km. (Block Viewer Software).

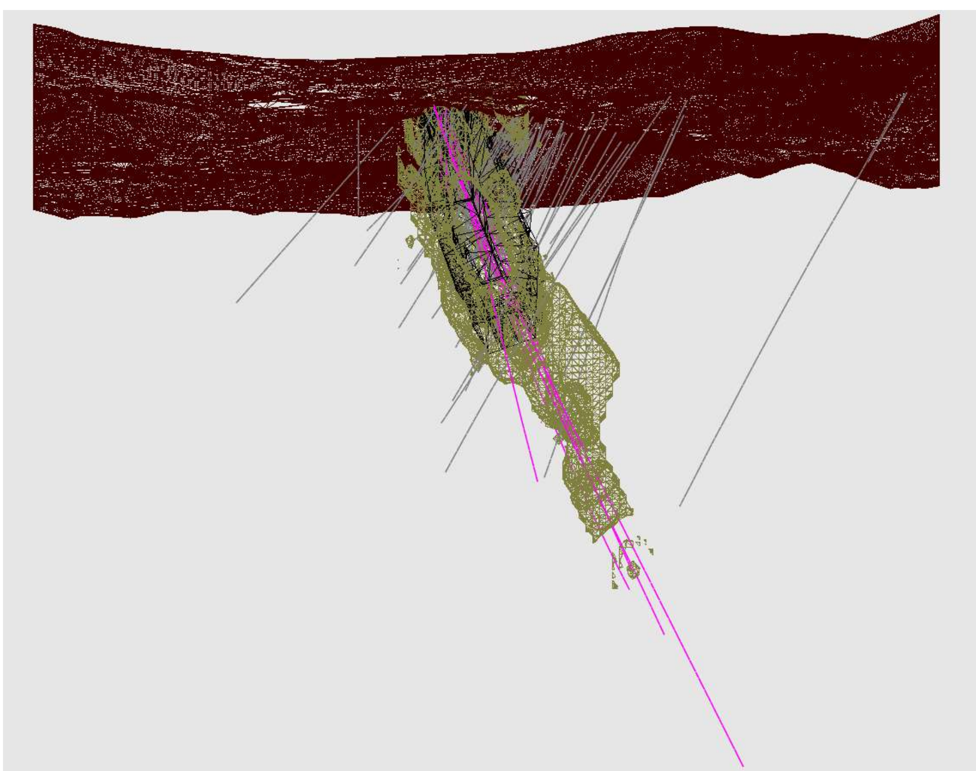


Fig 21. 3D Visualization of mineralization envelope from. Perspective to south.

In conclusion, geological observations have outlined extensive copper zones over wide intervals throughout CAE hole 11.which expands the northern section at Mt Cannindah and provides confirmation that CAE's exploration, although probing to depths in excess of 1km , has still not yet reached the boundaries of this clearly large and well mineralised breccia system. CAE is concurrently developing a resource model which will form the basis of further exploration in these areas, along with providing the market with updated information on how the wide , high grade copper-gold-silver intercepts that CAE have drilled in the past months , have impacted on the previous resource estimations."

In regard to the mineralised system at Mt Cannindah remaining open to the north., we are encoiouraged by CAE hole # 10 where chalcopyrite is noted along with breccia development on the north side of the large hornfels block drilled at depth in that hole. In a similar result to CAE hole 10, the high grade results in CAE hole 11, along the northern boundary of the deposit (eg around 190m) provide strong encouragement that similar high grade mineralisation may be developed to the north of this apparent east west steep structure. The sparse drilling to the north leaves potential; for more mineralised bressia to be discovered.

As stated previously, Cannindah Resources' goal and challenge is to track the copper rich infill breccia component along strike to the north, down plunge and establish whether other pods and lenses exist to the north west and north east. Drilling of CAE hole # 11 tested this exciting potential with some spectacular high grade copper gold silver intersections ,associated with strongly sulphidic sections. A major drilling program is underway to also test the possibilities of the breccia being open to the south and establishing whether there are any links between the copper – gold -silver hosted breccias at Mt Cannindah and Cannindah East.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon D. Beams, a full-time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Cannindah Resources Limited to carry out geological evaluation of the mineralisation potential of their Mt Cannindah Project, Queensland, Australia. Dr Beams is also a non-Executive Director of Cannindah Resources Limited.

Dr. Beams has BSc Honours and PhD degrees in geology; he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member # 2689). Dr. Beams has sufficient relevant experience in respect to the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code).Dr. Beams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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Cannindah Resources Limited

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Appendix 1 Table 1 Cu,Au,Ag,S assays , chalcopyrite, pyrite visual estimates, CAE hole 10-

Appendix 2 Plan & section views of recent drill results , Mt Cannindah

Appendix 3 JORC Table 1

Appendix 4 JORC Table 2.

Formula for Copper Equivalent calculations

Copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carry Au and Ag credits, with copper being dominant.

We have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah.

We have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in equal recoveries.

This confidence is reinforced by some preliminary metallurgical test work by previous holders, geological observations and our geochemical work which established a high correlation between Cu,Au,Ag.

The full equation for Copper Equivalent is:

CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * AuRecovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * AgRecovery)/(92.5* CuRecovery)

When recoveries are equal this reduces to the simplified version:

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

We have applied a 30 day average prices in USD for Q4,2021, for Cu, Au , Ag , specifically copper @ USD$9250/tonne, gold @ USD$1750/oz and silver @ USD$23/oz. This equates to USD$92.50 per 1 wt %Cu in ore, USD$56.26 per 1 ppm gold in ore, USD$0.74 per 1 ppm silver in ore .

We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for gold , 80% for Ag and applied to the CuEq calculation.CAE are planning Metallurgical test work to quantify these recoveries.

APPENDIX 1: Table 1 Cu, Au, Ag, S assays chalcopyrite, pyrite,chalcocite visual estimates, hole 22CAEDD010 0m to 394m. Note Dominant clast in breccias in brackets : Decodes : DRT = Diorite;HFL=Hornfels,PHY = bleached diorite porphyry.top Intervals are summarized.

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	0.0	6.0	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.05			Weathered Diorite
DD011	6.0	14.0	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.39	2.0		Weathered Diorite
DD011	14.0	64.0	0.01	0.01	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.1	Fresh Diorite
DD011	64.0	66.0	0.62	0.26	18.6	1.7	1.5	0.5	Veined diorite
DD011	66.0	126.0	0.04	0.02	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	Fresh Diorite
DD011	126.0	127.0	2.50	3.73	66.9	10.8	12.0	10.0	Qz Cpy vein cutting Diorite
DD011	127.0	163.0	0.07	0.03	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	163.00	164.00	0.62	0.11	11.2	1.97	2.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	164.00	165.00	0.10	0.06	1.4	1.21	2.0	0.1	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	165.00	166.00	1.90	0.27	30.6	17.03	14.0	8.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	166.00	167.00	1.27	0.34	23.6	17.32	15.0	6.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	167.00	168.00	1.99	2.15	33.5	13.63	15.0	6.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	168.00	169.00	1.24	1.62	39.8	15.25	12.0	6.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	169.00	170.00	0.08	0.26	2.5	3.31	1.0	0.3	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	170.00	171.00	0.13	0.30	3	3.25	5.0	0.5	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	171.00	172.00	0.58	0.06	9.5	4.50	6.0	2.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	172.00	173.00	0.73	0.23	13.5	11.53	15.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	173.00	174.00	3.04	0.55	60.3	16.35	20.0	10.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	174.00	175.00	0.39	0.06	6.7	6.62	6.0	1.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	175.00	176.00	0.08	0.02	1.2	1.95	2.0	0.5	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	176.00	177.00	0.72	0.08	31.7	3.09	5.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	177.00	178.00	0.04	0.02	0.7	1.97	1.0	0.1	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**178.00**	**179.00**	0.79	0.17	11.8	1.88	2.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**179.00**	**180.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	1.93	1.0		Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**180.00**	**181.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	2.01	2.0		Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**181.00**	**182.00**	0.16	0.03	1.8	0.64	1.0	0.5	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**182.00**	**183.00**	0.76	0.13	8.6	2.53	3.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**183.00**	**184.00**	1.72	0.19	20.8	3.32	4.0	5.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**184.00**	**185.00**	2.94	0.48	37.6	8.36	11.0	10.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**185.00**	**186.00**	2.32	0.34	33.5	6.93	10.0	10.0	Fault/Crush Zone
DD011	**186.00**	**187.00**	1.00	0.18	15.6	7.12	10.0	3.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**187.00**	**188.00**	2.12	0.49	30.5	7.51	10.0	6.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**188.00**	**189.00**	1.60	0.39	26.3	10.72	15.0	5.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**189.00**	**190.00**	3.22	0.69	49.5	7.75	10.0	15.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**190.00**	**191.00**	7.73	5.47	140.8	17.92	15.0	22.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**191.00**	**192.00**	3.17	6.43	123.4	14.35	15.0	10.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**192.00**	**193.00**	1.57	1.75	43.6	8.68	10.0	5.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**193.00**	**194.00**	5.61	2.64	83.2	15.31	20.0	15.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**194.00**	**195.00**	0.71	0.23	14	5.90	10.0	3.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**195.00**	**196.00**	0.62	0.09	10.4	1.54	4.0	2.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**196.00**	**197.00**	0.99	0.21	13.4	2.97	5.0	5.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**197.00**	**198.00**	0.32	0.07	6.1	9.61	15.0	1.0	Qz Cpy-py vein & alt Diorite
DD011	**198.00**	**199.00**	0.58	0.05	8.5	2.01	5.0	2.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**199.00**	**200.00**	0.80	0.15	12.9	6.91	10.0	6.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**200.00**	**201.00**	0.82	0.19	13.4	7.73	10.0	5.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill a

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**201.00**	**202.00**	0.86	0.08	14.4	2.47	5.0	9.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**202.00**	**203.00**	0.92	0.10	15	8.85	12.0	6.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**203.00**	**204.00**	1.34	0.11	18.9	4.68	7.0	8.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**204.00**	**205.00**	1.11	0.21	22.7	7.76	10.0	7.0	Diorite Breccia with sulphide infill
DD011	**205.00**	**206.00**	0.42	0.04	6.1	1.48	2.0	4.0	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	**206.00**	**207.00**	0.34	0.04	4.3	2.28	5.0	2.0	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	**207.00**	**208.00**	0.22	0.10	6.3	2.22	5.0	1.0	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	**208.00**	**209.00**	0.31	0.07	5.4	1.76	3.0	2.0	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	**209.00**	**210.00**	0.10	0.03	1.6	1.84	3.0	0.5	Argillized Diorite/Fault Zone
DD011	**210.00**	**211.00**	0.05	0.02	0.8	0.66	1.0	0.5	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**211.00**	**212.00**	0.08	0.02	2.6	0.65	1.0	0.2	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**212.00**	**213.00**	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.40	1.0	0.2	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**213.00**	**214.00**	0.21	0.03	3.2	0.64	1.0	1.0	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**214.00**	**215.00**	0.02	0.01	0.6	0.54	1.0		Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**215.00**	**216.00**	0.04	0.01	0.8	1.06	2.0		Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**216.00**	**217.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.49	1.0		Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**217.00**	**218.00**	0.02	0.01	0.5	0.69	1.0		Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**218.00**	**219.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.47	1.0		Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**219.00**	**220.00**	0.03	0.20	1.7	0.67	2.0	0.1	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**220.00**	**221.00**	0.04	0.09	1.9	0.74	2.0	0.5	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**221.00**	**222.00**	0.07	0.21	2.3	0.71	2.0	0.2	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**222.00**	**223.00**	0.03	0.02	0.8	0.59	1.0	0.2	Bleached Diorite Porphyry
DD011	**223.00**	**224.00**	0.07	0.02	1	0.49	1.0	0.5	Hornfels
DD011	**224.00**	**225.00**	0.06	0.07	1	0.35	1.0	0.8	Hornfels
DD011	**225.00**	**226.00**	0.10	0.02	1.3	0.84	2.0	0.8	Hornfels
DD011	**226.00**	**227.00**	1.38	0.31	19.1	5.83	5.0	5.0	Hornfels
DD011	**227.00**	**228.00**	1.90	0.24	25	3.43	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**228.00**	**229.00**	0.81	0.28	11.6	3.61	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**229.00**	**230.00**	1.74	0.22	21.9	6.40	11.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**230.00**	**231.00**	2.48	0.46	40.9	8.94	12.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**231.00**	**232.00**	3.90	0.49	44.8	6.16	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**232.00**	**233.00**	4.13	0.46	51.9	5.83	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**233.00**	**234.00**	1.71	0.13	23.5	2.95	1.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**234.00**	**235.00**	0.42	0.04	5	2.43	2.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**235.00**	**236.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.80	1.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**236.00**	**237.00**	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.71	0.5	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**237.00**	**238.00**	0.05	0.02	0.7	0.62	0.8	0.1	Hornfels
DD011	**238.00**	**239.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.33	1.0		Hornfels
DD011	**239.00**	**240.00**	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.48	1.0	0.3	Hornfels
DD011	**240.00**	**241.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.60	1.0		Hornfels
DD011	**241.00**	**242.00**	0.02	0.04	1.3	0.58	0.5	0.2	Hornfels
DD011	**242.00**	**243.00**	0.05	0.19	2.6	1.98	3.0	0.5	Hornfels
DD011	**243.00**	**244.00**	0.03	0.04	1	1.28	2.0	0.1	Hornfels
DD011	**244.00**	**245.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.55	0.5		Hornfels
DD011	**245.00**	**246.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.42	0.2		Hornfels
DD011	**246.00**	**247.00**	0.05	0.01	0.8	0.62	0.8	0.5	Hornfels
DD011	**247.00**	**248.00**	0.86	0.23	9.9	2.47	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**248.00**	**249.00**	0.89	0.25	12.4	2.35	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**249.00**	**250.00**	1.20	0.14	13.4	4.01	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**250.00**	**251.00**	1.01	0.10	12.1	3.96	4.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**251.00**	**252.00**	2.12	0.25	24.3	5.42	8.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**252.00**	**253.00**	1.49	0.38	23.6	7.62	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**253.00**	**254.00**	0.52	0.42	13.3	6.47	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**254.00**	**255.00**	2.60	0.49	46.5	8.44	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**255.00**	**256.00**	1.43	5.90	42	9.06	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**256.00**	**257.00**	0.54	4.27	16.9	7.72	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**257.00**	**258.00**	1.86	0.10	22.5	3.97	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**258.00**	**259.00**	0.37	0.09	5.9	4.49	5.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**259.00**	**260.00**	0.89	0.45	14.6	8.59	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**260.00**	**261.00**	0.55	0.14	10.1	8.46	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**261.00**	**262.00**	0.44	0.06	9.5	7.26	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**262.00**	**263.00**	1.92	0.20	31.1	7.61	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**263.00**	**264.00**	0.11	0.11	3	4.20	7.0	0.3	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**264.00**	**265.00**	0.61	0.20	15.9	7.98	11.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**265.00**	**266.00**	0.24	0.07	7.2	8.94	10.0	0.5	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**266.00**	**267.00**	0.20	0.03	4.9	3.54	5.0	0.5	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**267.00**	**268.00**	0.56	0.07	10.9	5.50	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**268.00**	**269.00**	1.31	0.17	24.5	3.99	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**269.00**	**270.00**	0.31	0.13	12.4	3.85	5.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**270.00**	**271.00**	0.39	0.09	13.8	5.06	10.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**271.00**	**272.00**	0.60	0.08	14.5	4.51	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**272.00**	**273.00**	0.54	0.16	11.6	3.52	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**273.00**	**274.00**	0.38	0.06	9.4	2.74	5.0	1.5	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**274.00**	**275.00**	0.22	0.10	6.6	2.85	5.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**275.00**	**276.00**	1.35	0.23	30.9	4.88	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**276.00**	**277.00**	1.54	0.29	31.6	5.23	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**277.00**	**278.00**	0.94	0.18	15.8	5.51	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**278.00**	**279.00**	0.70	0.11	12.1	6.47	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**279.00**	**280.00**	0.48	0.10	10.2	6.58	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**280.00**	**281.00**	1.68	0.28	25.1	4.01	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**281.00**	**282.00**	2.10	0.67	30.5	6.02	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**282.00**	**283.00**	0.74	0.16	10.7	4.01	5.0	3.5	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**283.00**	**284.00**	1.14	0.10	13	2.31	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**284.00**	**285.00**	1.54	0.15	19.5	3.08	3.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**285.00**	**286.00**	1.44	0.27	22.5	7.74	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**286.00**	**287.00**	1.64	0.33	21.7	3.02	2.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**287.00**	**288.00**	2.26	1.01	29.1	4.38	3.0	7.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**288.00**	**289.00**	1.31	0.32	20.7	8.46	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**289.00**	**290.00**	1.96	0.28	25.7	4.92	5.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**290.00**	**291.00**	1.58	0.19	19.2	3.15	3.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**291.00**	**292.00**	1.78	0.31	28.2	5.95	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**292.00**	**293.00**	3.21	0.63	55.2	5.53	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**293.00**	**294.00**	1.17	0.44	26.2	7.37	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**294.00**	**295.00**	4.06	0.49	42.3	10.17	10.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**295.00**	**296.00**	2.73	0.44	29.3	5.84	5.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**296.00**	**297.00**	4.66	0.70	50.5	8.44	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**297.00**	**298.00**	2.48	0.41	31.3	6.75	5.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**298.00**	**299.00**	2.97	0.41	37.4	8.93	10.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**299.00**	**300.00**	1.83	0.22	18.9	3.92	3.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**300.00**	**301.00**	2.87	0.41	32.9	4.91	3.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**301.00**	**302.00**	2.75	0.85	29.3	6.15	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**302.00**	**303.00**	1.21	0.11	13	2.11	2.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**303.00**	**304.00**	0.06	0.01	0.7	0.43	0.5	0.1	Diorite
DD011	**304.00**	**305.00**	0.75	0.12	7.6	2.34	2.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**305.00**	**306.00**	0.91	0.18	9.6	2.12	2.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**306.00**	**307.00**	0.31	0.07	3.7	6.94	10.0	1.5	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**307.00**	**308.00**	0.52	0.12	5.7	6.66	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**308.00**	**309.00**	1.58	0.28	17.1	5.96	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**309.00**	**310.00**	2.89	0.81	44	5.23	5.0	10.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**310.00**	**311.00**	0.54	19.02	37.2	9.22	10.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**311.00**	**312.00**	0.90	0.17	14	1.85	2.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD011	**312.00**	**313.00**	0.72	0.10	9.2	1.67	2.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**313.00**	**314.00**	1.45	0.24	19	4.40	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**314.00**	**315.00**	1.32	0.20	16.8	3.31	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**315.00**	**316.00**	0.96	0.13	11.5	2.32	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**316.00**	**317.00**	0.39	0.05	5.8	2.35	3.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**317.00**	**318.00**	0.63	0.10	10.4	6.05	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**318.00**	**319.00**	0.77	0.13	12.2	4.01	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**319.00**	**320.00**	2.04	0.28	41	7.16	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**320.00**	**321.00**	0.64	0.11	10.3	2.58	3.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**321.00**	**322.00**	1.60	0.31	21.4	5.38	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**322.00**	**323.00**	2.10	0.70	32.6	5.11	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**323.00**	**324.00**	0.64	0.16	16.6	4.74	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**324.00**	**325.00**	2.67	0.45	36.8	9.25	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**325.00**	**326.00**	1.18	0.18	19.4	10.72	15.0	4.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**326.00**	**327.00**	1.33	0.70	18.8	5.92	5.0	4.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**327.00**	**328.00**	0.81	0.10	12.2	6.79	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**328.00**	**329.00**	0.83	0.13	17.2	8.90	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**329.00**	**330.00**	2.79	0.46	41.2	7.40	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**330.00**	**331.00**	2.52	0.39	36.8	8.52	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**331.00**	**332.00**	1.58	0.24	23.4	4.62	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**332.00**	**333.00**	1.40	0.16	23.3	5.79	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**333.00**	**334.00**	1.36	0.17	21.5	4.87	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**334.00**	**335.00**	2.18	0.22	31.2	5.97	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**335.00**	**336.00**	1.03	0.12	15.2	5.26	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**336.00**	**337.00**	1.48	0.20	19.9	4.65	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**337.00**	**338.00**	2.06	0.40	29.1	5.74	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**338.00**	**339.00**	1.86	0.29	24.1	6.57	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**339.00**	**340.00**	1.93	0.26	26.6	6.18	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**340.00**	**341.00**	1.88	0.27	26.2	5.90	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**341.00**	**342.00**	0.44	0.03	6.8	1.62	2.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**342.00**	**343.00**	0.39	0.06	8.2	3.46	3.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD011	**343.00**	**344.00**	0.78	0.29	27.9	4.49	5.0	2.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**344.00**	**345.00**	1.04	0.24	20.1	4.24	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**345.00**	**346.00**	1.21	0.28	14.4	3.26	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**346.00**	**347.00**	1.41	0.19	15.8	3.61	3.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**347.00**	**348.00**	1.74	0.37	21	4.33	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**348.00**	**349.00**	1.73	0.36	20.5	4.27	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**349.00**	**350.00**	1.20	0.19	14.6	3.53	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**350.00**	**351.00**	1.55	0.28	20.2	5.24	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**351.00**	**352.00**	2.33	0.49	29.7	5.81	5.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**352.00**	**353.00**	2.66	0.47	35	10.41	10.0	8.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**353.00**	**354.00**	1.63	0.39	28.2	7.07	10.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**354.00**	**355.00**	0.18	0.09	2.4	2.17	2.0	0.8	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD011	**355.00**	**356.00**	0.98	0.26	11.2	3.31	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**356.00**	**357.00**	0.95	0.32	10.4	3.05	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**357.00**	**358.00**	1.44	0.21	16.5	5.65	5.0	5.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**358.00**	**359.00**	1.01	0.29	12.6	4.85	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**359.00**	**360.00**	1.16	0.20	19.3	10.12	10.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**360.00**	**361.00**	0.29	0.11	3.5	5.47	5.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**361.00**	**362.00**	0.50	0.02	5.4	1.59	2.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**362.00**	**363.00**	1.11	0.12	14.2	3.41	3.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**363.00**	**364.00**	0.99	0.09	10.5	4.14	5.0	3.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**364.00**	**365.00**	0.06	0.02	0.8	0.66	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**365.00**	**366.00**	0.04	0.01	0.5	0.56	1.0		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**366.00**	**367.00**	0.49	0.12	8.1	3.69	5.0	1.0	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**367.00**	**368.00**	0.20	0.01	2	0.42	0.5	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**368.00**	**369.00**	0.04	0.01	0.25	0.47	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**369.00**	**370.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.5	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**370.00**	**371.00**	0.07	0.02	1	0.42	0.8	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**371.00**	**372.00**	0.10	0.02	0.8	0.65	0.5	0.3	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**372.00**	**373.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.55	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**373.00**	**374.00**	0.06	0.02	0.8	7.82	10.0		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**374.00**	**375.00**	0.19	0.03	3.9	12.26	15.0	0.5	Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD011	**375.00**	**376.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.80	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**376.00**	**377.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.67	1.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**377.00**	**378.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.69	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**378.00**	**379.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.40	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**379.00**	**380.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.35	0.5	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**380.00**	**381.00**	0.05	0.01	0.6	0.41	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**381.00**	**382.00**	0.05	0.01	0.6	0.55	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**382.00**	**383.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.71	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**383.00**	**384.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.31	0.8		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**384.00**	**385.00**	0.05	0.01	0.9	0.67	1.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**385.00**	**386.00**	0.33	0.06	4	1.12	1.0	1.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**386.00**	**387.00**	0.54	0.10	6.6	3.26	5.0	1.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**387.00**	**388.00**	0.10	0.02	1.3	0.70	1.0	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**388.00**	**389.00**	0.12	0.03	1.7	1.36	2.0	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**389.00**	**390.00**	0.05	0.02	0.7	0.99	2.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**390.00**	**391.00**	0.07	0.02	0.9	1.00	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**391.00**	**392.00**	0.07	0.02	0.6	0.66	1.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**392.00**	**393.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.31	0.5	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**393.00**	**394.00**	0.05	0.02	0.6	0.49	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**394.00**	**395.00**	0.08	0.02	1.1	0.95	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**395.00**	**396.00**	0.12	0.03	1.7	2.45	5.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**396.00**	**397.00**	0.12	0.03	4.4	0.97	2.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**397.00**	**398.00**	0.05	0.01	0.8	1.56	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**398.00**	**399.00**	0.04	0.04	0.6	0.86	1.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**399.00**	**400.00**	0.04	0.02	0.7	1.30	2.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)

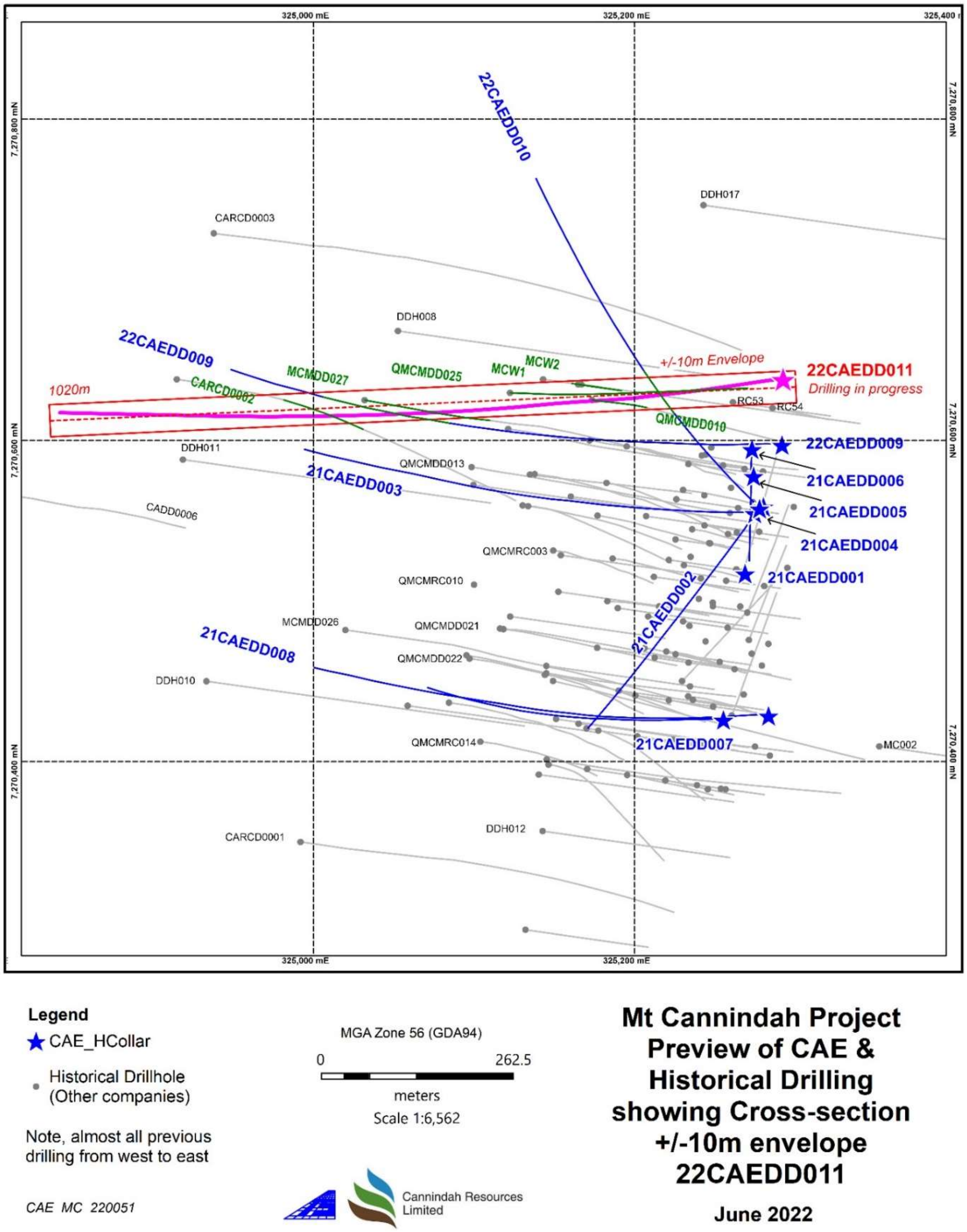
22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**400.00**	**401.00**	0.15	0.03	1.7	0.80	2.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**401.00**	**402.00**	0.03	0.02	0.5	0.73	1.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**402.00**	**403.00**	0.10	0.03	1.3	0.97	2.0	0.8	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**403.00**	**404.00**	0.06	0.02	0.9	0.89	2.0	0.8	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**404.00**	**405.00**	0.06	0.02	0.9	0.94	2.0	0.8	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**405.00**	**406.00**	0.13	0.04	1.7	1.57	3.0	0.5	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**406.00**	**407.00**	0.05	0.02	0.8	1.08	1.0		Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**407.00**	**408.00**	0.26	0.04	3.7	1.01	1.0	1.0	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**408.00**	**409.00**	0.26	0.05	3.1	1.29	1.0	0.8	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**409.00**	**410.00**	0.15	0.03	1.9	1.34	2.0	0.8	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**410.00**	**411.00**	0.32	0.07	4.9	1.91	2.0	1.0	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**411.00**	**412.00**	0.24	0.09	3.9	1.60	2.0	0.5	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**412.00**	**413.00**	1.16	0.22	15.4	2.35	3.0	3.0	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**413.00**	**414.00**	0.19	0.03	2.5	1.39	2.0	0.5	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**414.00**	**415.00**	0.19	0.07	3.2	2.24	3.0	0.5	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**415.00**	**416.00**	0.62	0.13	9.7	2.84	3.0	1.0	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**416.00**	**417.00**	0.10	0.03	1.7	1.68	2.0	0.1	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**417.00**	**418.00**	0.06	0.02	0.9	1.33	2.0	0.2	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**418.00**	**419.00**	0.07	0.02	1.2	1.79	2.0	0.8	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**419.00**	**420.00**	0.04	0.01	0.9	1.42	2.0		Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**420.00**	**421.00**	0.06	0.02	0.9	0.75	2.0		Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**421.00**	**422.00**	0.05	0.02	0.9	0.78	2.0		Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**422.00**	**423.00**	0.03	0.01	0.6	1.13	2.0		Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**423.00**	**424.00**	0.02	0.01	0.5	0.78	2.0		Coarse sedimentary units?

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**424.00**	**425.00**	0.04	0.01	0.6	0.91	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**425.00**	**426.00**	0.05	0.01	0.6	0.93	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**426.00**	**427.00**	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.42	0.5	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**427.00**	**428.00**	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.90	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**428.00**	**429.00**	0.03	0.01	0.6	1.49	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**429.00**	**430.00**	0.01	0.01	-0.5	0.25	0.1		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**430.00**	**431.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.46	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**431.00**	**432.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.1		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**432.00**	**433.00**	0.04	0.01	0.5	0.46	0.2		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**433.00**	**434.00**	0.08	0.03	1.2	1.00	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**434.00**	**435.00**	0.23	0.07	2.8	1.53	2.0	1.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**435.00**	**436.00**	0.04	0.02	0.6	0.48	0.5	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**436.00**	**437.00**	0.09	0.03	1.3	0.89	1.0	1.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**437.00**	**438.00**	0.03	0.01	-0.5	0.52	0.5	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**438.00**	**439.00**	0.04	0.02	0.7	1.59	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**439.00**	**440.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.36	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**440.00**	**441.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.63	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**441.00**	**442.00**	0.05	0.01	0.7	1.05	0.8		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**442.00**	**443.00**	0.38	0.12	4.2	2.07	3.0	1.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**443.00**	**444.00**	0.08	0.02	1	1.17	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**444.00**	**445.00**	0.04	0.01	0.25	0.70	0.8	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**445.00**	**446.00**	0.08	0.02	1	1.17	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)

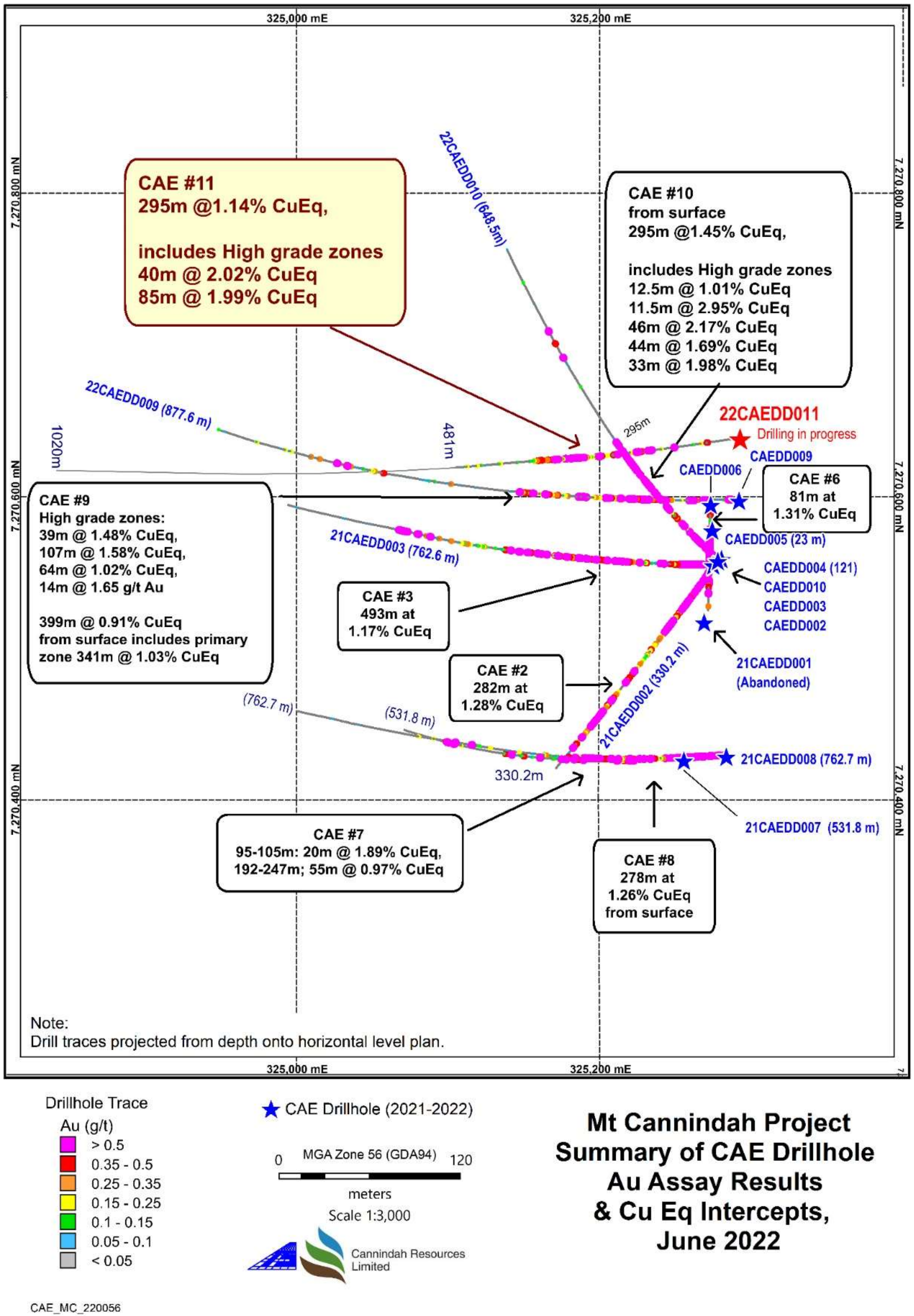
22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**446.00**	**447.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.38	0.2		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**447.00**	**448.00**	0.17	0.04	3.3	0.86	0.2	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**448.00**	**449.00**	0.61	0.19	6.4	2.74	3.0	2.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**449.00**	**450.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.06	0.1		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**450.00**	**451.00**	0.13	0.04	1.4	0.68	0.3	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**451.00**	**452.00**	0.05	0.03	0.7	0.57	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**452.00**	**453.00**	0.10	0.04	1.2	1.24	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**453.00**	**454.00**	0.06	0.02	1.3	1.17	2.0	0.4	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**454.00**	**455.00**	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.87	1.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**455.00**	**456.00**	0.06	0.02	0.7	0.78	0.5		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**456.00**	**457.00**	0.08	0.02	0.8	1.02	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**457.00**	**458.00**	0.04	0.01	0.6	0.70	1.0		Altered diorite prophyry
DD011	**458.00**	**459.00**	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.54	2.0		Altered diorite prophyry
DD011	**459.00**	**460.00**	0.13	0.04	1.5	0.89	0.8	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**460.00**	**461.00**	0.07	0.02	0.9	1.54	3.0	0.2	Coarse sedimentary units?
DD011	**461.00**	**462.00**	0.06	0.03	0.9	2.69	5.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**462.00**	**463.00**	0.15	0.04	1.6	1.40	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**463.00**	**464.00**	0.25	0.07	2.6	1.42	2.0	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**464.00**	**465.00**	0.48	0.20	6.6	2.39	3.0	2.0	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**465.00**	**466.00**	0.05	0.03	1.1	0.63	1.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**466.00**	**467.00**	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.28	0.2		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**467.00**	**468.00**	0.15	0.07	1.8	1.70	2.0	0.3	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**468.00**	**469.00**	0.15	0.04	1.8	1.09	1.0	0.3	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Lithology
DD011	**469.00**	**470.00**	0.12	0.04	1.5	0.78	0.4	0.3	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**470.00**	**471.00**	0.05	0.03	0.5	1.12	1.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**471.00**	**472.00**	0.11	0.08	3	0.82	0.7	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**472.00**	**473.00**	0.08	0.02	1.1	1.17	2.0	0.2	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**473.00**	**474.00**	0.05	0.02	0.9	1.48	2.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**474.00**	**475.00**	0.07	0.04	1.1	2.00	3.0	0.1	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**475.00**	**476.00**	0.08	0.03	1.1	2.08	3.0		Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**476.00**	**477.00**	0.25	0.03	2.1	2.22	3.0	0.5	Clast Supported Breccia chlorite matrix (HFL)
DD011	**477.00**	**478.00**	0.15	0.03	1.6	1.22	2.0	0.5	Altered diorite prophyry
DD011	**478.00**	**479.00**	0.14	0.03	1.7	1.52	2.0	0.5	Altered diorite prophyry
DD011	**479.00**	**480.00**	0.19	0.04	2.3	1.88	3.0	0.5	Altered diorite prophyry
DD011	**480.00**	**481.00**	0.15	0.04	1.8	1.41	2.0	0.5	Altered diorite prophyry

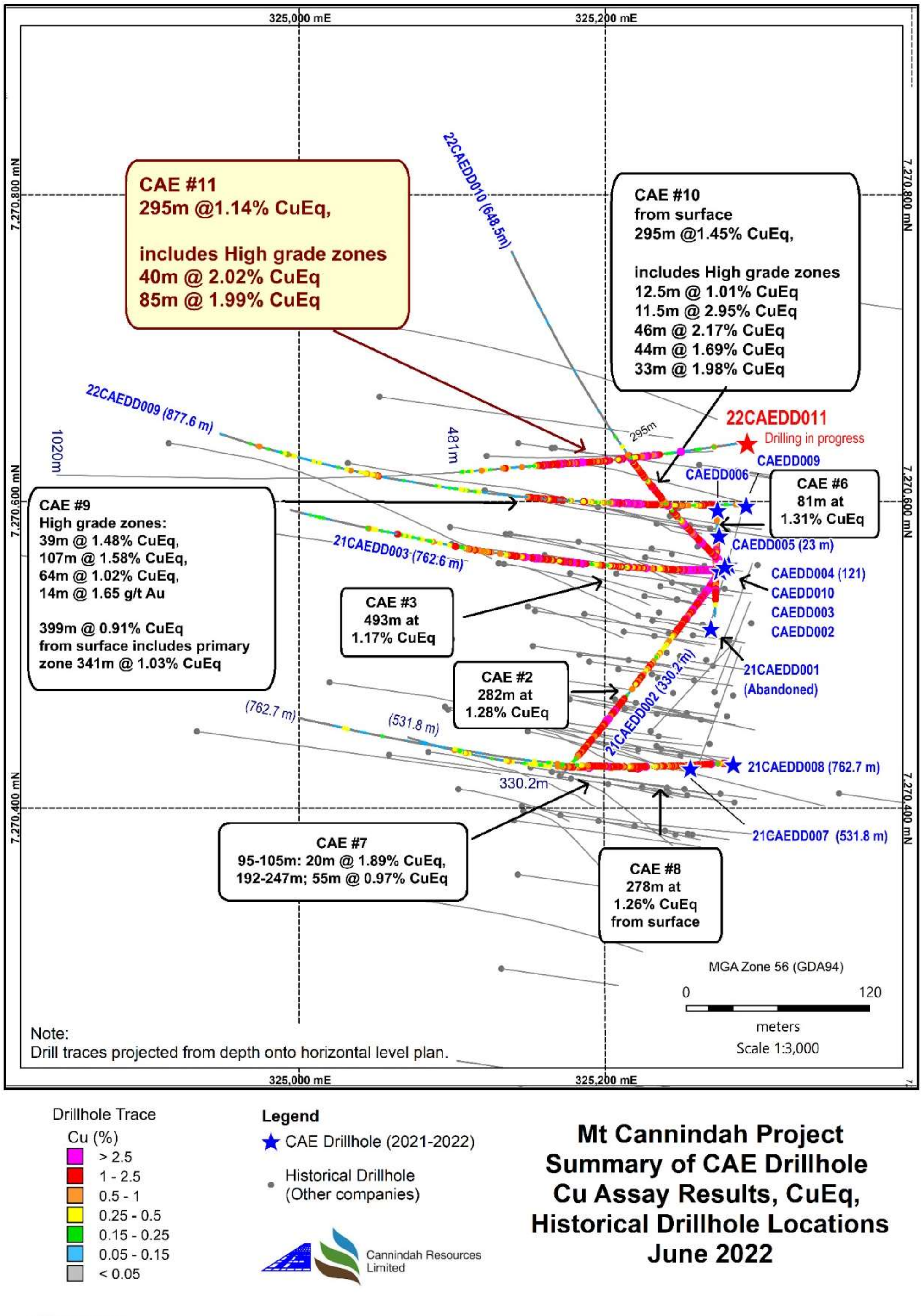
APPENDIX 2: Plans & Sections of CAE and Historical Drilling Mt Cannindah



App2, Fig1 . Plan View of Mt Cannidah showing CAE hole traces (blue) in relation to historical holes and CAE holes. Cross Section line incorporates CAE hole 11. Note Hole # 11 will terminate around 1100m, drill trace drawn to 1020m.



App2, Fig2 CAE Hole # 11 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes at Mt Cannindah. Downhole Au plotted , CuEq intercepts plotted. Note Hole # 11 will terminate around 1100m; assays only available 0m to 481m.



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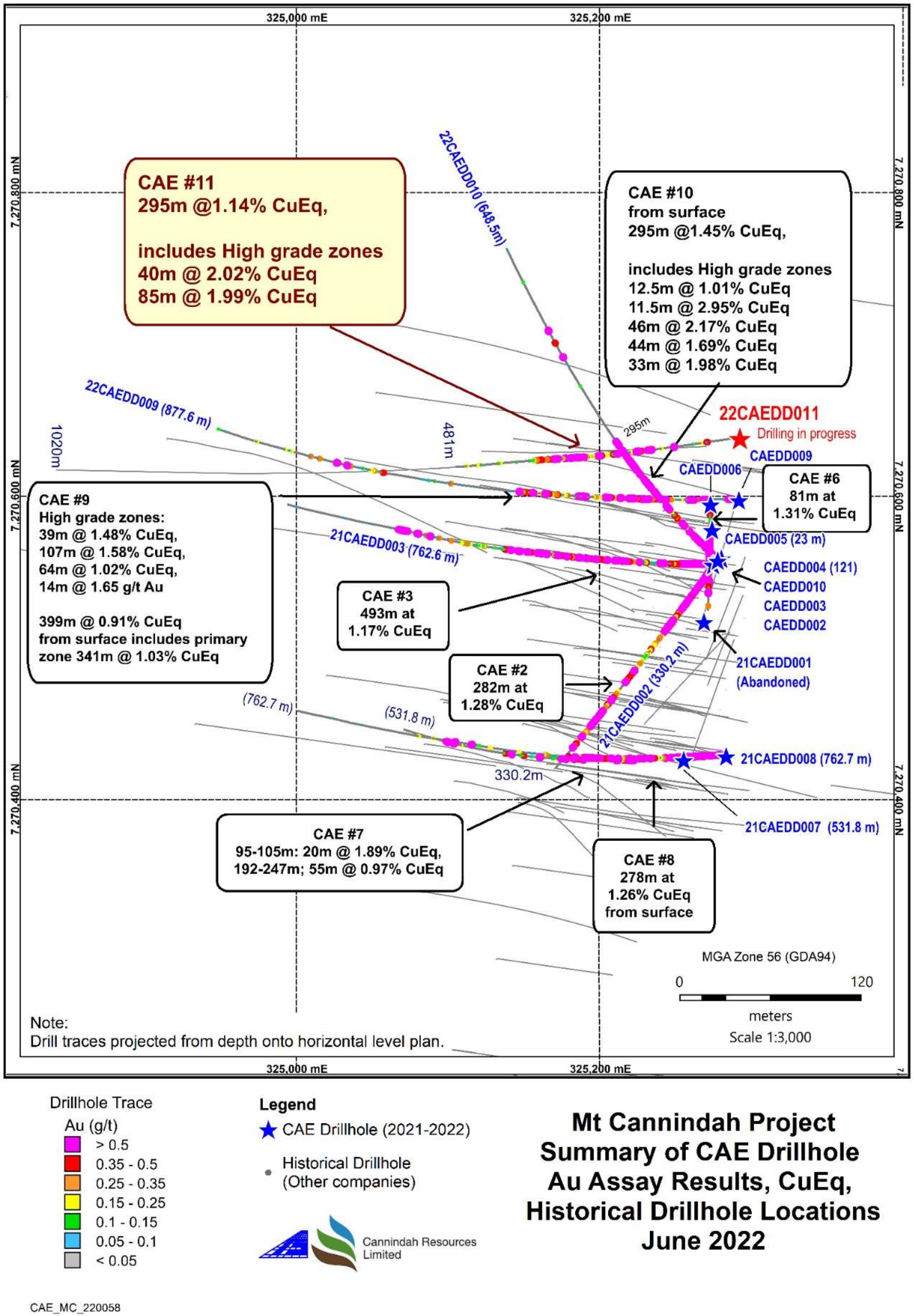
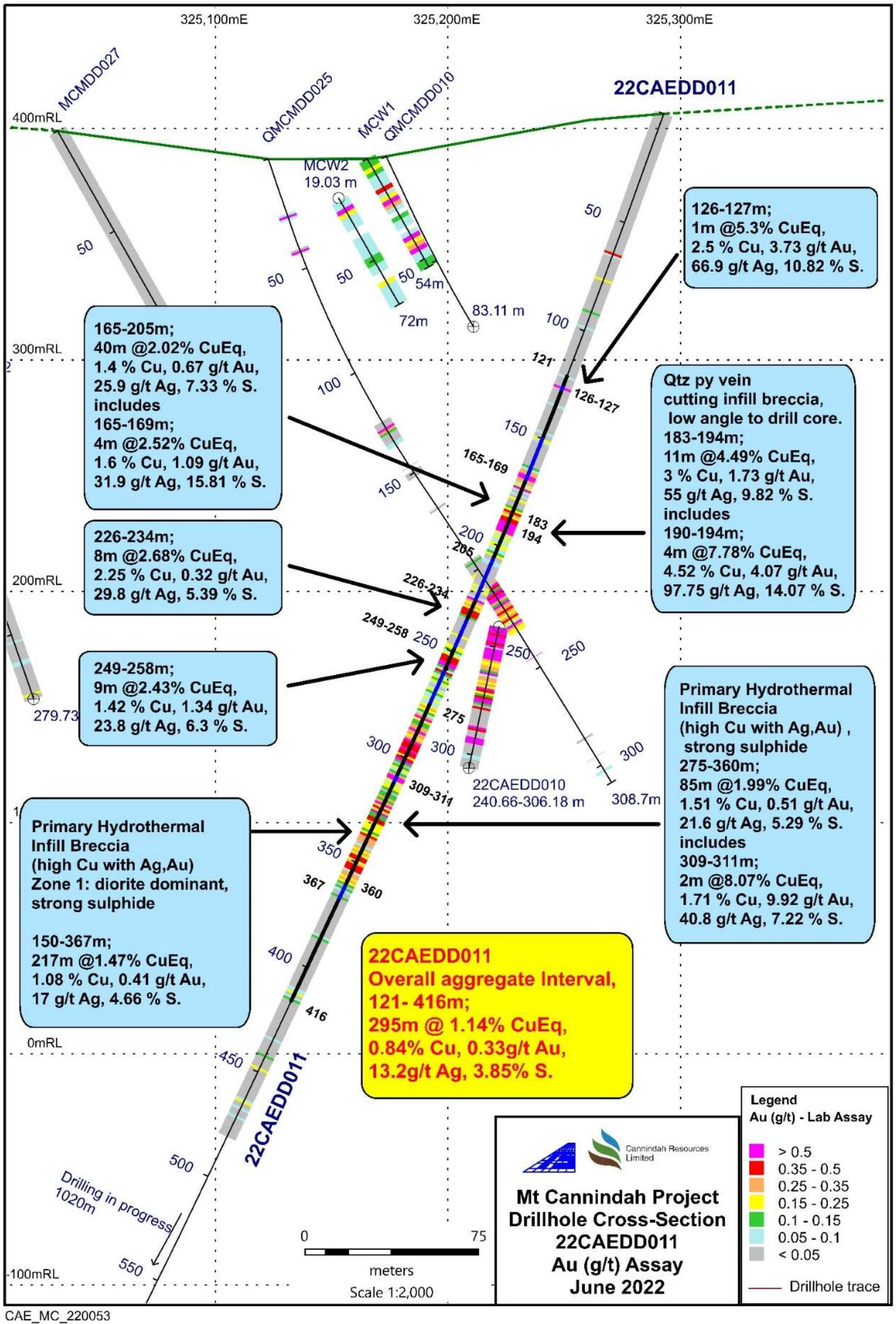
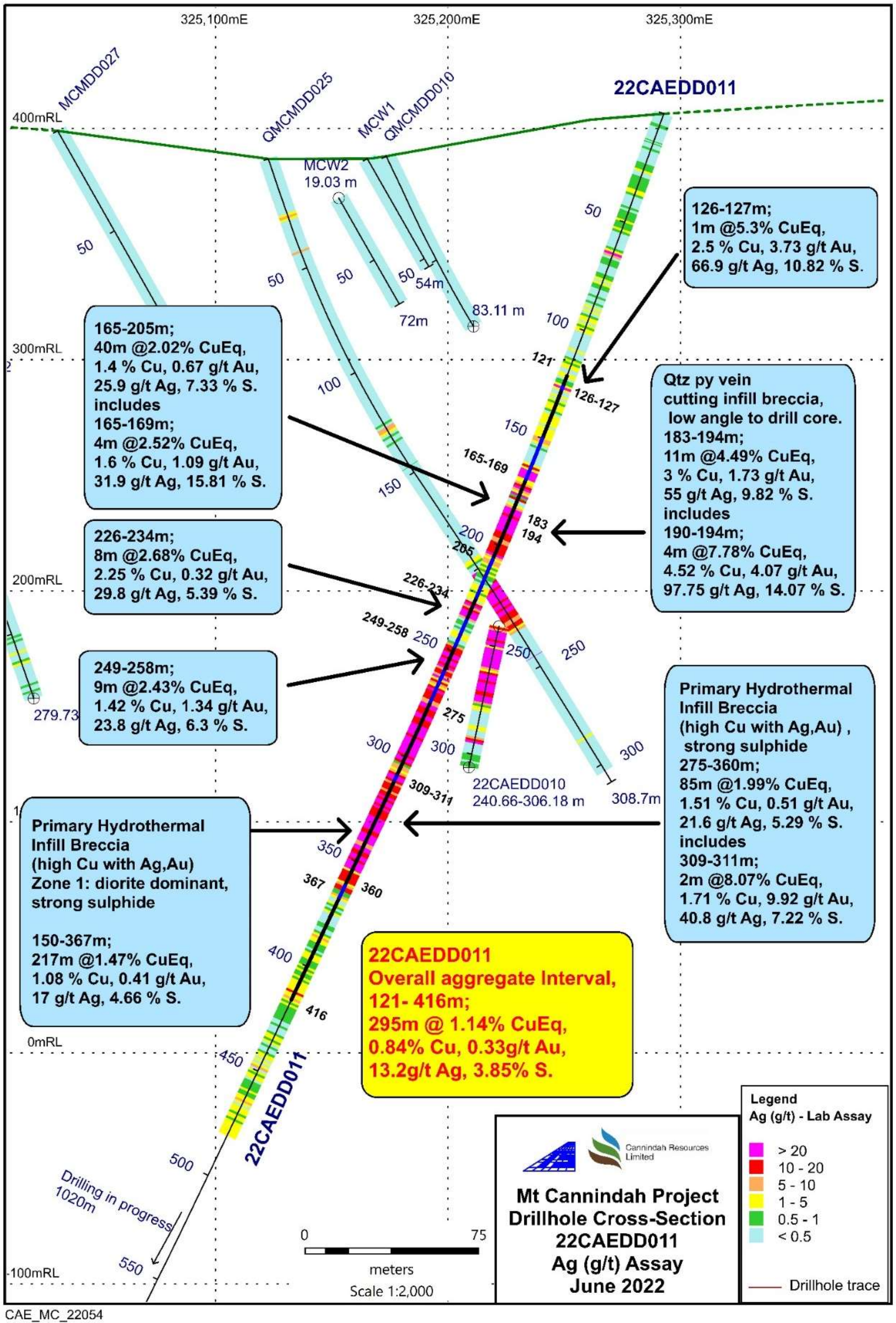
App2,Fig3 CAE Hole # 11 in relation to all Drillholes at Mt Cannindah. Downhole Cu plotted , CuEq intercepts plotted. Note Hole # 11 will terminate around 1100m; assays only available 0m to 481m. Note all intersections recorded as downhole widths.



App2, Fig4 CAE Hole # 11 in relation to all Drillholes at Mt Cannindah. Downhole Au plotted, CuEq intercepts plotted. Note Hole # 11 will terminate around 1100m; assays only available 0m to 481m.



App2, Fig 5 Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north , with Au lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated.



App 2, Fig 6. Mt Cannindah mine area east-west cross section CAE hole 11 looking north , with Ag lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated.

APPENDIX 3 - JORC Table 1. Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.) These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sampling representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	. Sampling results are based on sawn half core samples of both PQ ,HQ and NQ diameter diamond drill core. An orientation line was marked along all core sections. One side of the core was consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Half core samples were sawn up on a diamond saw on a metre basis for HQ,NQ diameter core and a 0.5m basis for PQ diameter core. Samples were forwarded to commercial NATA standard laboratories for crushing, splitting and grinding ,Laboratory used in this instance is Intertek Genalysis , Townsville. Analytical sample size was in the order of 2.5kg to 3kg.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)*	Drill type is diamond core. Core diameter at top of hole is PQ, below 30m core diameter is HQ and NQ.Triple tube methodology was deployed for PQ & HQ, which resulted in excellent core recovery throughout the hole.Core was oriented , utilizing an Ace Orientaion equipment and rigorously supervised by on-site geologist.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was recorded for all drill runs and documented in a Geotechnical log. The Triple Tube technology and procedure ensured core recoveries were excellent throughout the hole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube methodology ensure excellent core recoveries. Core was marked up in metre lengths and reconciled with drillers core blocks. An orientation line was drawn on the core . Core sampling was undertaken by an experienced operator who ensured that half core was sawn up with one side consistently sent for analysis and the other side was consistently retained for archive purposes. The orientation line was consistently preserved.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core recoveries were good. An unbiased , consistent half core section was submitted for the entire hole, on the basis of continuous 1m sampling. 0.5m in the case of PQ.The entire half core section was crushed at the lab and then split , The representative subsample was then fine ground and a representative unbiased sample was extracted for further analysis.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies*	Geological logging was carried out by well-trained/experienced geologist and data entered via a well-developed logging system designed to capture descriptive geology, coded geology and quantifiable geology. All logs were checked for consistency by the Principal Geologist. Data captured through Excel spread sheets and Explorer 3 Relational Data Base Management System. A geotechnical log was prepared.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	Logging was qualitative in nature. A detailed log was described on the basis of visual observations. A comprehensive Core photograph catalogue was completed with full core dry, full core wet and half core wet photos taken of all core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were sawn up on a diamond saw on a metre basis for HQ, NQ diameter core and a 0.5m basis for PQ diameter core. . .
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All sampling was of diamond core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	QA/QC protocols were instigated such that they conform to mineral industry standards and are compliant with the JORC code. Terra Search's input into the Quality Assurance (QA) process with respect to chemical analysis of mineral exploration diamond core samples includes the addition of both coarse blanks, Certified pulped Blanks, Certified and Internal matrix matched standards to each batch so that checks can be done after they are analysed. As part of the Quality Control (QC) process, Terra Search checks the resultant assay data against known or previously determined assays to determine the quality of the analysed batch of samples. An assessment is made on the data and a report on the quality of the data is compiled.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The lab results are checked against visual estimations and PXRF sampling of sludge and coarse crush material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The standard 2kg -5kg sample is more than appropriate for the grainsize of the rock-types and sulphide grainsize. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	After crushing splitting and grinding at Intertek/Genalysis lab Townsville samples were assayed for gold using the 50g fire assay method The primary assay method used is designed to measure both the total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay. The total amount of economic metals tied up in sulphides and oxides such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi,S is captured by the 4 acid digest method ICP finish. This is regarded as a total digest method and is checked against QA-QC procedures which also employ these total techniques. Major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, Al, Mg are also digested by the 4 acid digest Total method. The techniques are considered to be entirely appropriate for the porphyry, skarn and vein style deposits in the area. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in sulphides which is liberated by 4 acid digest, all gold is determined with a classic fire assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Magnetic susceptibility measurements utilizing Exploranium KT10 instrument, zeroed between each measurement. No PXRF results are reported here. although PXRF analysis has been utilized to provide multi-element data for the prospect and will be reported separately. The lab pulps are considered more than appropriate samples for this purpose. PXRF Analysis is carried out in an air-conditioned controlled environment in Terra Search offices in Townsville. The instrument used was Terra Search's portable Niton XRF analyser (Niton 'trugeo' analytical mode) analysing for a suite of 40 major and minor elements. in. The PXRF equipment is set up on a bench and the sub-sample (loose powder in a thin clear plastic freezer bag) is placed in a lead-lined stand. An internal detector autocalibrates the portable machine, and

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Terra Search standard practice is to instigate recalibration of the equipment every 2 to 3 hours. Readings are undertaken for 60 seconds on a circular area of approximately 1cm diameter. A higher number of measurements are taken from the centre of the circle and decreasing outwards. PXRF measures total concentration of particular elements in the sample. Reading of the X-Ray spectra is effected by interferences between different elements. The matrix of the sample eg iron content has to be taken into account when interpreting the spectra. The reliability and accuracy of the PXRF results are checked regularly by reference to known standards. There are some known interferences relevant to particular elements eg W & Au; Th & Bi, Fe & Co. Awareness of these interferences is taken into account when assessing the results.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well established sampling protocols including blanks (both coarse & pulped), certified reference material (CRM standards) , and in-house standards which are matrix matched against the samples in the program. Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples and analyses on duplicate samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of both the commercial laboratory batch. .Standards were checked and found to be within acceptable tolerances. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 5% of accepted values.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were verified by Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants who geologically supervised the drilling. Validation is checked by comparing assay results with logged mineralogy eg sulphide material in relation to copper and gold gradse.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been little direct twinning of holes, the hole reported here pass close to earlier drill holes , assay results and geology and assay results are entirely consisted with previous results. .
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geologist for errors. Accuracy of drilling data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in the Consultants office and also with CAE. There have been regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is also stored at Terra Search's Townsville Office. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab assay data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Collar location information was originally collected with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS. X-Y accuracy is estimated at 3-5m, whereas height is +/- 10m.Coorinates will be reassessed with DGPS survey. Down hole surveys were conducted on all holes using a Reflex downhole digital camera . Surveys were generally taken every 30m downhole , dip, magnetic azimuth and magnetic field were recorded.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM Zone 55 (MGA) and datum is GDA94
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Pre-existing DTM is high quality and available.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At the Mt Cannindah mine area previous drilling program total over 100 deep diamond and Reverse Circulation percussion holes.. Almost all have been drilled in 25m to 50m spaced fences , from west to east, variously positioned over a strike length of 350m and a cross strike width of at least 500m.. Down hole sample spacing is in the order of 1m to 2m which is entirely appropriate for the style of the deposit and sampling procedures.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Previous resource estimates on Mt Cannindah include Golders 2008 for Queensland Ores and Helman & Schofield 2012 for Drummond Gold. Both these estimates utilised 25m to 50m fences of west to east drillholes, but expressed concerns regarding confidence in assay continuity both between 50m sections and between holes within the plane of the cross sections. The hole reported here addresses some of the concerns about

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		grade continuity, by linking mineralisation from section to section and also in the plane of the cross sections. Further drilling is necessary to enhance and fine tune the previous Mineral Resource. estimates at Mt Cannindah and lift the category from Inferred to Indicated and Measured and compliant with JORC 2012. .
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied, Most are 0.5m to 1m downhole samples..
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The main objective of hole 22CAEDD011, reported here is to explore the northern end of the Mt Cannindah Deposit for high grade copper bearing breccia, where previous interpretations suggested it terminated by disappearing under weakly mineralised diorite. The high grade target is essentially blind in this area , with interesting ,but scattered and discontinuous , copper intercepts present in previous drilling. In contrast to historic drilling in this section of the deposit, CAE # 11 was drilled to the west on a magnetic bearing at the collar of 261 degreees.. The hole started in diorite and successfully targeted breccia between relatively unmineralized diorite and a hornfels block. The Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts are slabby and have an imbrication or preferred orientation, that is gently to moderately dipping to te east or north east.The holes drilled from east to west may actually be drilling orthogonal to the layering in the breccia.. Pre and post mineral dykes cut the drill hole , generally in two orientations , east west, and north south , Many structures and lithological contacts are striking north south, or north north east, dipping east so the westerly drill direction is entirely appropriate. There are some significant sulphide veins and feeders that are east west striking and steeply dipping north or south. As these structures are possibly sheeted veins , they are better targeted with north south holes, which is the planned direction of the next few drill holes at Mt Cannindah.
	If the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts may have an imbrication or preferred orientation, that is gently to moderately dipping to the east or south east. Many structures and lithological contacts are striking north south, or north north east, dipping east so the westerly drill direction is entirely appropriate. No sampling bias is evident in the logging, or the presentation of results or drill cross and long sections.Steep structures are evident

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		and with steep inclined holes these are cut at oblique anges. The breccia zone at Mt Cannindah is of sufficient width and depth that drillhole 21CAEDD011 provides valuable unbiased information concerning grade continuity of the breccia body. The complete geometry of the breccia body is unknown at this stage. Similarly, vein structures have several orienations and only in certain instances is it evident that vein orientations have introduced a sampling bias. These are well documented with oriented core. There are some significant sulphide veins and feeders that are east west striking and steeply dipping north or south. As these structures are possibly sheeted veins , they are better targeted with north south holes, which is the planned direction of the next few drill holes at Mt Cannindah. Results of these north ssouth holes may help determine which is the appropriate drill direction for the various structural trends evident at Mt Cannindah. From preliminary investigation of the grade model It is anticipated that there is little overall evidence of any sampling bias in the CAE drilling at Mt Cannindah.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Core trays were freighted in sealed pallets from Monto were they were dispatched by Terra Search . The core was processed and sawn in Terra Search's Townsville facilities and half core samples were delivered by Terra Search to Intertek/Genalysis laboratory Townsville lab.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There have been numerous independent reviews carried out on the Mt Cannindah project reviewing sampling, data sets, geological controls, the most notable ones are Newcrest circa 1996; Coolgardie Gold1999; Queensland Ores 2008;Metallica ,2008; Drummond Gold, 2011; CAE 2014.

APPENDIX 4 – JORC Code Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national and environmental settings.*	Exploration conducted on MLs 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2308, 2309, EPM 14524, and EPM 15261. 100% owned by Cannindah Resources Pty Ltd. The MLs were acquired in 2002 by Queensland Ores Limited (QOL), a precursor company to Cannindah Resources Limited. QOL acquired the

Cannindah Resources Limited

		Cannindah Mining Leases from the previous owners, Newcrest and MIM, As part of the purchase arrangement a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on any production is payable to MIM/Newcrest and will be shared 40% by MIM and 60% by Newcrest. An access agreement with the current landholders in in place.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	No impediments to operate are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been conducted by multiple companies. Data used for evaluating the Mt Cannindah project include : Drilling & geology, surface sampling by MIM (1970 onwards) drilling data Astrik (1987), Drill,Soil, IP & ground magnetics and geology data collected by Newcrest (1994-1996), rock chips collected by Dominion (1992),. Drilling data collected by Coolgardie Gold (1999), Queensland Ores (2008-2011), Planet Metals-Drummond Gold (2011-2013) . Since 2014 Terra Search Pty Ltd, Townsville QLD has provided geological consultant support to Cannindah Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Breccia and porphyry intrusive related Cu-Au-Ag-Mo , base metal skarns and shear hosted Au bearing quartz veins occur adjacent to a Cu-Mo porphyry.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	A major drill data base exists for the Mt Cannindah district amounting to over 400 holes. Selected Cu and Au down hole intervals of interest have been listed in CAE's ASX announcement, March,2021.
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.*	No cut-offs have been routinely applied in reporting of the historical drill results or the drillhole 21CAEDD011 reported here.

	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations be shown in detail	The Cu-Au-Ag breccia style mineralisation at Mt Cannindah is developed over considerable downhole lengths. The breccia is generally mineralised, although copper grade and sulphide content is variable. In addition pre and post mineral dykes and intrusive bodies can mask the mineralisation .Down hole Cu-Au-Ag intercepts have been quoted both as a semi-continuous, aggregated down hole interval and also as tighter higher grade Cu-Au-Ag sections. In addition, historical results have been reported in the aggregated form displayed in the ASX Announcement for CAE , March,2021, many times previously. There are some zones of high grade which can influence the longer intercepts, however the variance in copper and gold grade within the breccia is generally of a low order..
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	A copper equivalent has been used to report the wider copper bearing intercepts that carriy Au and Ag credits with copper being dominant. Previous holders have undertaken preliminary metallurgical test work. We have confidence that existing metallurgical processes would recover copper, gold and silver from Mt Cannindah. We have confidence that the Mt Cannindah ores are amenable to metallurgical treatments that result in equal recoveries. This confidence is reinforced by some preliminary metallurgical test work by previous holders, geological observations and our geochemical work which established a high correlation between Cu,Au,Ag. The full equation for Copper Equivalent is: CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 * CuRecovery + Au/ppm * 56.26 * AuRecovery + Ag/ppm * 0.74 * AgRecovery)/(92.5* CuRecovery) When recoveries are equal this reduces to the simplified version: CuEq/% = (Cu/% * 92.50 + Au/ppm * 56.26 + Ag/ppm * 0.74)/ 92.5 We have applied a 30 day average prices in USD for Q4,2021, for Cu, Au , Ag , specifically copper @ USD$9250/tonne, gold @ USD$1750/oz and silver @ USD$23/oz. This equates to USD$92.50 per 1 wt %Cu in ore, USD$56.26 per 1 ppm gold in ore, USD$0.74 per 1 ppm silver in ore .As these prices are similar to

		current Q1-Q2,2022 averages, CAE has maintained these prices in order to allow consistent reporting from 2021 to 2022. We have conservatively used equal recoveries of 80% for copper, 80% for gold , 80% for Ag and applied to the CuEq calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*The relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).*	22CAEDD011 reported here is an angled hole, inclined 70 degrees to the west (magnetic azimuth 261 degrees at the drill collar. The hole is collared on diorite and drills into a breccia body which is blind at this surface position. . The Mt Cannindah Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts may have an imbrication or preferred orientation, that is relatively flat dipping to the east or south east. If this is the case, the holes drilled vertically or from east to west may be actually be drilling orthogonal to the layering in the breccia.. Pre and post mineral dykes cut the drill hole , generally in two orientations , east west, and north south , There are some significant sulphide veins and feeders that are east west striking and steeply dipping north or south. The downhole widths in these instances are likely to be at variance with the true thickness of the mineralised structures which could be thin but high grade. The thickness of the feeder structure however is not the only determinant of mineralisation thickness as the mineralisation extends from the vein well into the breccia as infill. Therefore as the breccia geometry is still to be established, the true attitude and thickness of the mineralisation is unknown at this stage. As some of these structures in hole 11 are possibly sheeted veins , they are better targeted with north south holes, which is the planned direction of the next few drill holes at Mt Cannindah. Results of these north south holes may help determine the orientation and true thickness of the various mineralised trends evident in the northern section of Mt Cannindah Breccia. Previous resource estimations at Mt Cannindah model the breccia body as elongated NNE-SSW and at least 100m plus thick in an east west direction. Previous estimations indicate a potentially depth extension to 350m plus.. The breccia body geometry, as modelled at surface has the long axis oriented NNE-SSW. In this context hole 22CAEDD011 drills along the northern boundary of the

		mineralised envelope interpreted around the breccia body. The potential true width of the body is oriented at an oblique ange to inclined hole 22CAEDD011. However, geological consultants, Terra Search argue that the dimensions of the mineralised body are uncertain , the longest axis could well be plunging to greater depths, and the upper and lower contacts , effectively the hanging and footwall contacts are still to be firmly established. The results of CAE hole 11 confirm that the breccia system is still open down plunge and as an undrilled window to the north. Further investigation is required to establish the geometry of the mineralised breccia body in the north, south and down plunges of the Mt Cannindah deposit.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scale) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Sections and plans of the drillhole 22CAEDD011 reported here, are included in this report.Geological data is still being assembled at the time of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of Cu,Au,Ag assays from the 0m to 481m section of hole 22CAEDD011 are listed with this report. In some instances , these have been reported as lithological and geochemical groups or sub-sets. Significant intercepts of Cu,Au,Ag are tabulated. All holes were sampled over their entire length,Reported intercepts have been aggregated where mineralization extends over significant down hole widths. This aggregation has allowed for the order of 10m-15m of non mineralized late dykes or lower grade breccia sections.to be incorporated within the reported intersections. In general, a lower value of 0.15% CuEq has been utilized for the aggregated results. Wider aggregations have been reported for comparative purposes, in respect of reporting assaying of the mineralized sections which extend over the entire hole length..
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The latest drill results from the Mt Cannindah project are reported here. The report concentrates on the Cu,Au, Ag results. Other data, although not material to this update will be collected and reported in due course.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drill targets are identified and further drilling is required. Drilling will continue after the completion of hole 22CAEDD011 which has drilled on to pass the 1000m

		mark.. The next hole 2CAEDD012 will target the northern potential of the deposit and will drill with a northerly azimuth, right angles to hole 11. Other drilling is planned at Mt Cannindah Breccia.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not yet determined, further work is being conducted.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Audits or Review	*The results of audits and reviews of any ore resource Estimates.*	There have been several resource estimations made over the various deposits at Mt Cannindah. These have been in the public domain for a number of years. The most recent resource statement by by Hellman & Schofield in 2011 is for Drummond Gold on the resource at Mt Cannindah itself. This was reported under the JORC 2004 code and has not been updated to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.