EXCEPTIONAL WIDTH AND GRADE FROM SURFACE IN HOLE 10 AT MOUNT CANNINDAH 295m @ 0.99% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au, 21 g/t Ag, Translates to 295m @ 1.45%CuEq*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hole 22CAEDD010 intersects wide and continuous high grades of copper- gold-silver from surface as it drills out to the north west, through and beyond the previously interpreted northern end of the mineralised envelope at the Mt Cannindah breccia.
- CAE has intersected significant mineralisation in every one of its deep holes drilled since the current program started in 2021. We are pleased to announce that results from hole 10 have continued the pattern and continuity of high grade copper-gold-silver bearing breccia over downhole thicknesses of 100s of metres.

Breccia at 76m – 78m grading 1.79% Cu,0.50 g/t Au, 24.9 g/t Ag

Breccia at 269m grading 3.03% Cu,0.64 g/t Au, 40.6 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 17 of the text and in the JORC Table 1 at pp 41 - 42.

ASX Announcement

DATE: 12th May 2022

Fast Facts

Shares on Issue 533,742,074

Market Cap (@ .26) $154.78M

(As at 10/5/2022)

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

- Hole 22CAEDD010 (Hole #10) intersects wide and continuous high grades of copper- gold-silver from surface as it drills out to the north west, through and beyond the previously interpreted northern end of the mineralised envelope at the Mt Cannindah breccia.
- The Mt Cannindah Breccia has again delivered some tremendous drill results with Hole #10 key results :
- An aggregate intercept of **295m @ 0.99% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au, 21 g/t Ag , (295m @ 1.45%Cu Eq*) from surface (0m to 295m).**
- An oxide zone from surface : **12.5m @ 1.04 g/t Au, 26.8 g/t Ag (0m-12.5m).**
- Supergene zone **: 11.5m @ 2.19 % Cu, 0.84 g/t Au, 31.5 g/t Ag (12.5m to 24m).**
- Higher grade primary zones within sulphidic infill breccia **:**
- Zone 1 **: 46m @ 1.68% Cu, 0.43 g/t Au, 29 g/t Ag ,5.22 % S (43m-89m)**
- Zone 2 **: 44m @ 1.31% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, 24.9 g/t Ag ,4.86 % S (171m-215m)**
- Zone 3 **: 33m @ 1.29% Cu, 0.72 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag ,6.63 % S (243m-276m)**
- Lower gold zone : aggregated to **8m @ 2.25 g/t Au (287m to 295m)**
- Includes a high grade gold zone of : **3m @ 5.52 g/t Au, 17.4 g/t Ag, (292m – 295m)**
- In a similar fashion to the very successful 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), CAE hole 10 set out to extend the mineralisation at Mt Cannindah to the north and at depth, targeting copper bearing breccia, as it disappeared under outcropping weakly mineralised diorite in the north west direction.
- Hole 10 delivered on all desired outcomes from the planning of the hole

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS

"Once again CAE's drilling program at Mt Cannindah has delivered an excellent outcome for our shareholders. We set out to extend past the northern section identified by the exceptional results released from hole 9, and achieved exactly that outcome delivering 295m @ 1.45%CuEq from surface. The board is delighted with these significant intercepts which are certainly hard to beat. However we will continue to strive for more outstanding results to expand the project size, as we maintain our focus on the exploration outcomes rather than the short term vagaries of the share market. As we continue the push for clean energy we will need more copper that's the reality. To become green we need to mine critical metals in order to produce reliable and clean energy and copper will play a huge part in this. This is now the new 'inconvenient truth'."

Cannindah Resources Limited

ASX RELEASE

12 May 2022

ASX Code: CAE

TECHNICAL DETAILS & RESULTS OF CAE HOLE 10 AT MT CANNINDAH

Cannindah Resources Limited ("Cannindah", "CAE") is pleased to announce the next set of completed assay results from the drilling program currently underway at Mt Cannindah, copper gold silver project south of Gladstone near Monto in central Queensland (Figs 1 to 2) pertaining to full results for hole 22CAEDD010.

CAE hole # 10 was designed to probe in a north westerly direction for high grade copper bearing breccia at Mt Cannindah, where previous interpretations suggested it terminated by disappearing under weakly mineralised diorite. As with the recently reported CAE hole 9 , (CAE ASX announcement, April 4, 2022), the high grade target was closed off in historical interpretations, where interesting, but scattered and discontinuous, copper intercepts present in previous drilling had been left hanging at the northern end of the breccia.

In contrast to historic drilling in this section of the deposit, CAE again took a bold approach to drill targeting with hole # 10, drilling in a completely new north west direction, aiming to link the high grade breccia mineralisation interected in CAE holes 3 and 9 and continue on to test whether the breccia system continued to the north west. These CAE holes have drilled down the long axis, but demonstrably across the layering of the Mt Cannindah breccia body. (refer CAE ASX Announcements :19th October 2021-, 9th November 2021, 25th January 2022, 22nd February 2022, 4th April,2022.)

CAE hole # 10 , was collared in gossanous veined infill breccia, dominated by weathered dolerite and hornfels clasts, which contains variable gold, silver mineralisation to 12.5m in the oxide zone. Overall the oxide zone from surface returns : from **0m to 12.5m : 12.5m @ 1.04 g/t Au, 26.8 g/t Ag** . Reference to the Table in Appendix 1 shows individual 0.5m half core samples of PQ core returned Gold Fire Assay of **10.92g/t, 2.24g/t, 1.23g/t, 1.02g/t Au**. Likewise lab assays returned some high silvers of 2 ounce to 4 ounce Ag per tonne from individual 0.5m samples such as **123.1 g/t, 63.9 g/t , 60.7 g/t Ag**.

A high grade chalcocite rich argillised diorite dominant infill breccia is present as a supergene zone from **12.5m to 24m** which returned **11.5m @ 2.19 % Cu, 0.84 g/t Au, 31.5 g/t Ag**. The interface between oxide and supergene zones is particularly enriched, with the 0.5m zone returning 10 ounces of silver per tonne with lab assays of **314.7 g/t Ag** accompanied by **3.21 g/t Au** .

Primary sulphidic mineralisation is manifested below the supergene zone as infill chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz and calcite within a clast supported breccia variably dominated in sections by sericite -silica altered diorite, hornfels and porphyry clasts and blocks . Overall this primary zone extending downhole to the north west , aggregates to **271m @ 0.98 % Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, 20.3 g/t Ag, and 4.4 % sulphur from 24m to 295m.** This translates to 271m @ 1.41% CuEq.
Higher grade sections of sulphidic infill , clast supported breccia occur, such as :

- **46m @ 1.68% Cu, 0.43 g/t Au, 29 g/t Ag ,5.22 % S (43m-89m)** dominated by a mixture of hornfels and diorite clasts.
- **44m @ 1.31% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, 24.9 g/t Ag ,4.86 % S (171m-215m)** dominated by diorite clasts.
- **33m @ 1.29% Cu, 0.72 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag ,6.63 % S (243m-276m)** dominated by hornfels clasts.
- This latter zone includes a strongly sulphidic lower zone from 269m-276m which returned **7m @ 2.07% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 26.7 g/t Ag ,11.9 % S** dominated by hornfels clasts.
- A gold zone cutting hornfels occurs below the infill breccia at **287m to 295m** and aggregated **8m @ 2.25 g/t Au.**
- A high grade section returned **3m @ 5.52 g/t Au, 17.4 g/t Ag, (292m – 295m)** with the highest **1m assay of 11.78 g/t Au**.

Assay intervals are summarised in Table 1.

At 277m in hole 10, there is a sharp contact between chalcopyrite rich infill breccia dominated by hornfels at that point and a massive hornfels that extends down hole to 376m. This hornfels appears to be a large block within a much more extensive breccia system, that extends to the bottom of hole # 10 as a chlorite matrix infilled clast supported breccia, more polymict in nature with blocks of hornfels, diorite and porphyry. The latter breccia is mineralised with minor pyrite, more extensive in places up to 3%, and some scattered blebs of chalcopyrite resulting in low tenor copper values through to the end of the hole. Lab assay results are awaited below 394m in hole 10.

The clast supported breccia is cut by argillised and sericitic altered diorite porphyry dykes and blocks as well as fragmental intrusive breccias referred to as “tuffisite” presenting as possible cross-cutting dykes and blocks. Some thin post-mineral andesite dykes cut the breccia.

Fig 3 is a plan view showing CAE hole # 10 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. Cross section plots of the top 500m of hole # 10 are presented in Fig 4 as downhole Cu assays and in Fig 5 as histograms of Cu alongside visual estimates of chalcopyrite content and in Fig 6 as Au against visual estimates of pyrite content. Further plots are in Appendix 2.

In spite of CAE Hole # 10 being oriented north west, in a similar fashion to the other CAE holes, structural measurements of lithological contacts, compositional bands, and veins mostly indicate a relatively shallow to moderate dip to the east. Very few of CAE’s structural measurements to date have returned a westerly dip. The structural grain of the breccia body often runs at a high angle to the core axis of CAE # 10. As stated previously this observation suggests that the western contact of the breccia may be more of a bounding structure and not be the controlling trend of copper grades at Mt Cannindah, as was utilised in previous resource estimations .

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 10. Selected photo examples of the mineralisation are presented in Figs 7 to 14.

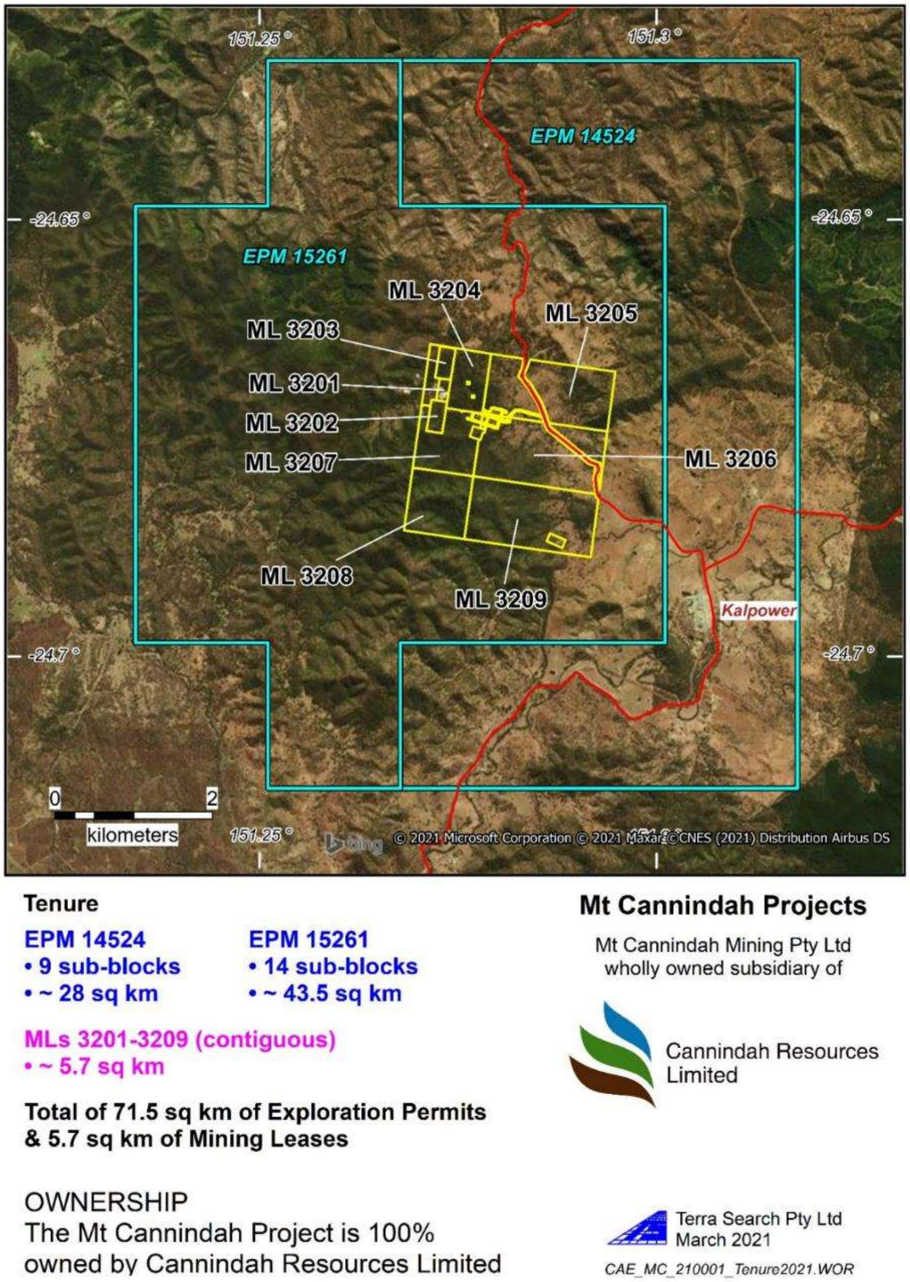

Fig 1. Mt Cannindah Project Tenure

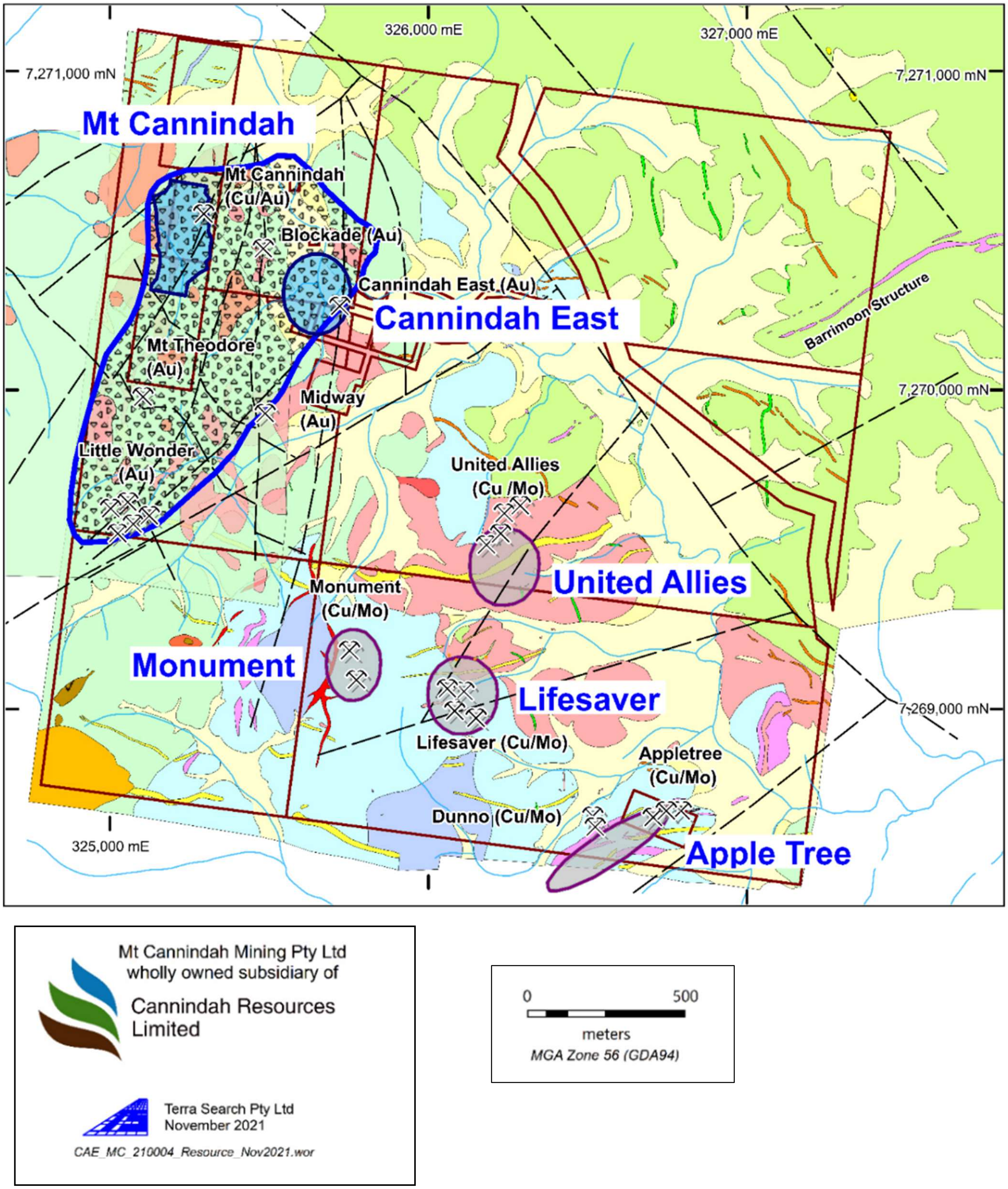

Fig 2. Mt Cannindah project Location of prospect areas and mineralised targets.

Table 1. Assay Highlights Drillhole 22CAEDD010 (see below for CuEq calculation)

Down Hole Mineralized Zones Hole 22CAEDD010	From	To	m	CuEq %	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	S %
Aggregate Interval from Surface	0	295	295	1.45	0.99	0.48	21	4.3
Top of Hole Oxidised and Supergene Zone	0	24	24	1.94	1.13	0.95	29.1	2.68
Oxidised Infill Breccia	0	12.5	12.5	1.01	0.16	1.04	26.8	0.2
Supergene Chalcocite bearing and Transition Copper zone within Infill Breccia	12.5	24	11.5	2.95	2.19	0.84	31.5	5.39
Includes : Surface Au-Ag Zone	0	2	2			0.86	59.8	
Near Surface Au-Ag Zone	4.5	5.5	1			6.58	19	
Base of Oxidation Au-Ag enrichment	12.5	13	0.5			3.21	314.7	
Primary Zone Chalcopyrite-pyrite								
Aggregate interval:primary sulphide (chalcopyrite-pyrite) in Infill breccia zone	24	295	271	1.41	0.98	0.44	20.3	4.44
Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (high Cu with Ag,Au) Zone 1: mixed hornfels diorite dominant, strong sulphide	43	89	46	2.17	1.68	0.43	29	5.22
Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (high Cu with Ag,Au) Zone 1: diorite dominant, strong sulphide	171	215	44	1.69	1.31	0.3	24.9	4.86
Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia (high Cu with Ag,Au) Lower Zone 3:hornfels dominant, strong sulphide	243	276	33	1.98	1.29	0.72	30.7	6.63
Includes strongly sulphidic lower most zone Primary Hydrothermal Infill Breccia	269	276	7	2.54	2.07	0.42	26.7	11.9
Lower Gold Zone quartz pyrite veins cutting hornfels Aggregate Interval	287	295	8	1.54	0.11	2.25	7.2	1.72
includes hornfels veined zone	292	295	3	3.74	0.25	5.52	17.4	3.89
includes high grade gold vein	294	295	1	7.79	0.38	11.78	31.4	6.25

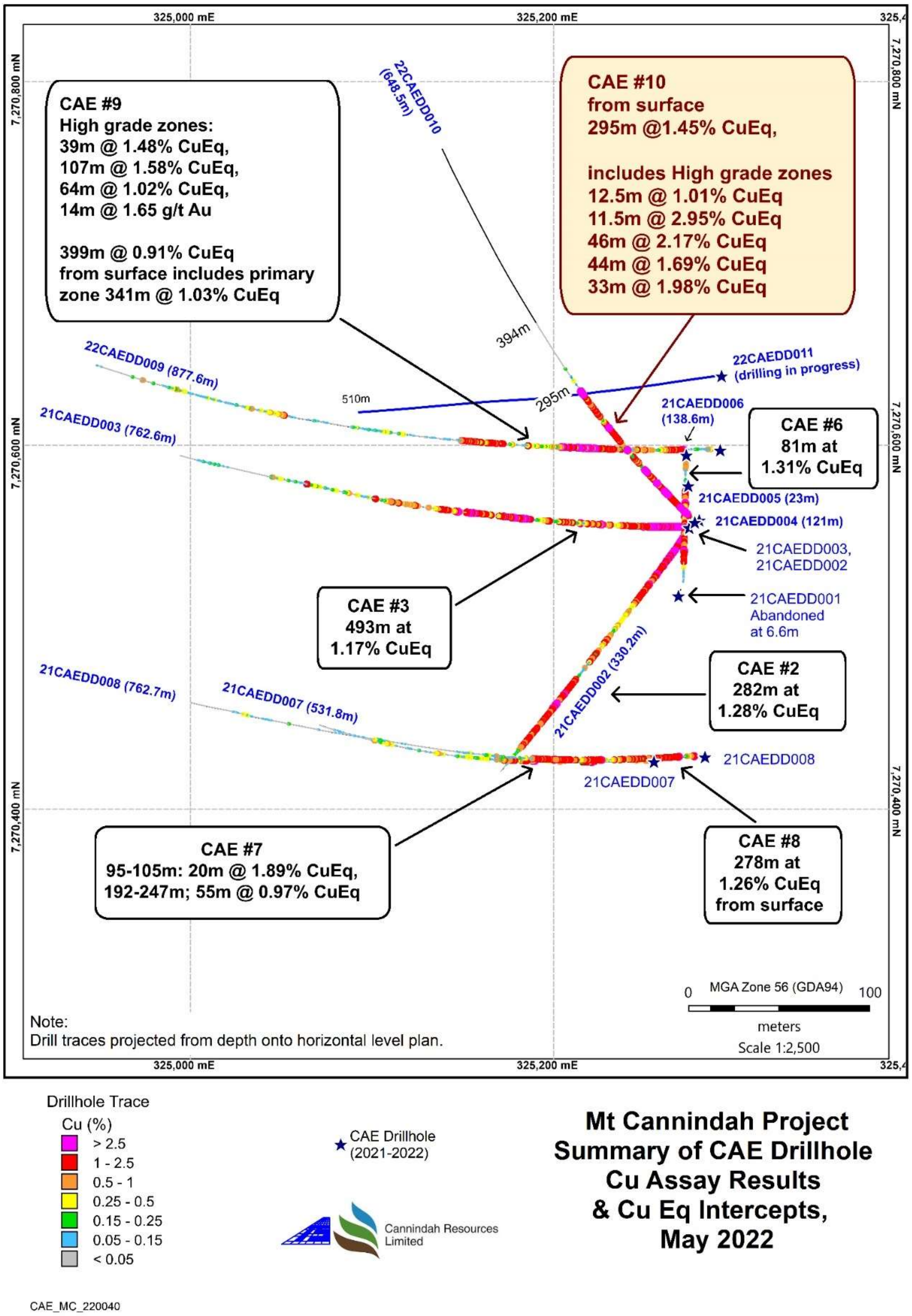

Fig 3. CAE Hole # 10 in relation to 2021-2022 CAE Drillholes at Mt Cannindah. Downhole Cu plotted, CuEq intercepts plotted.

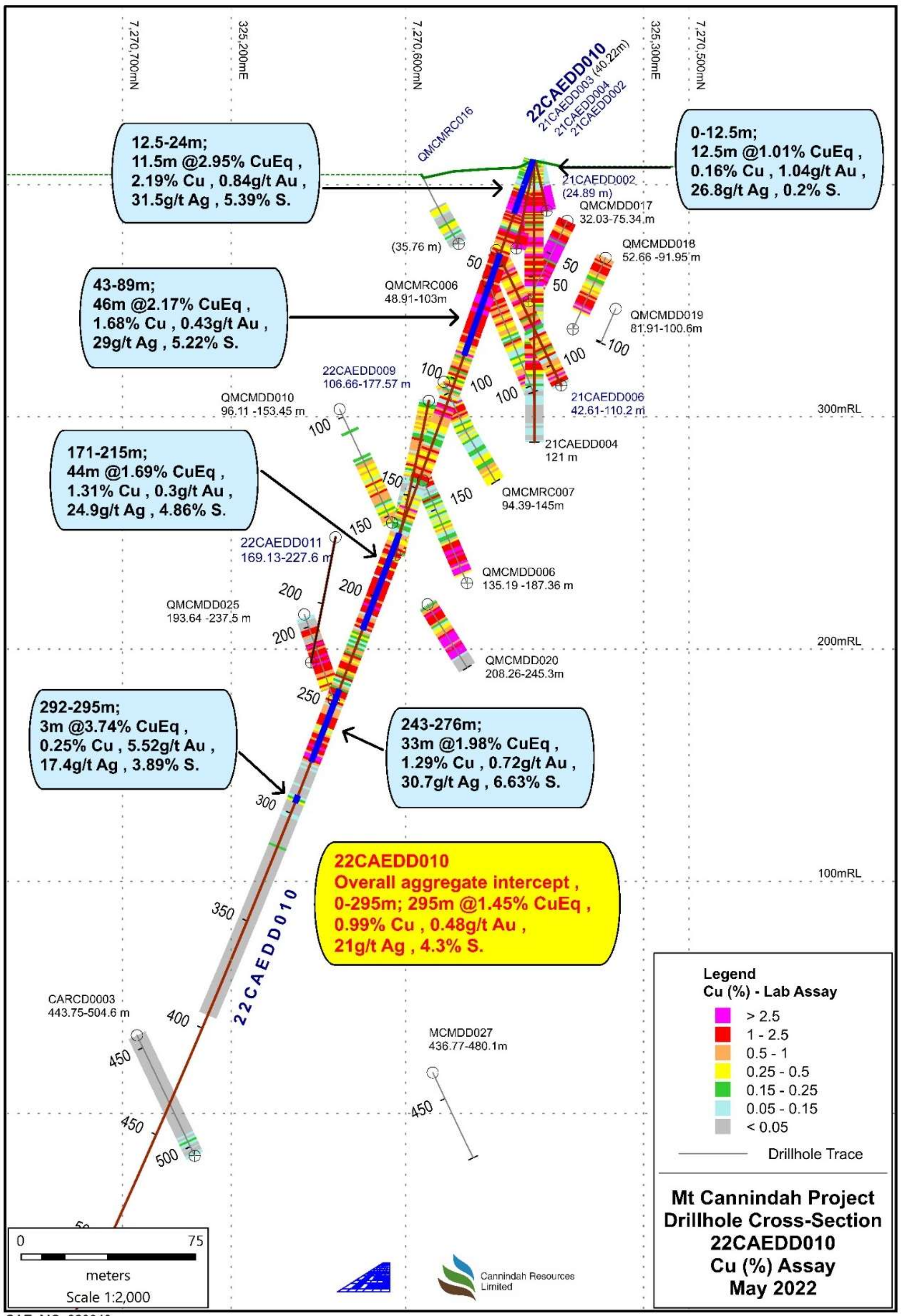

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Fig 4. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Cu lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated. See Appendix 2 for Au & Ag sectional plots.

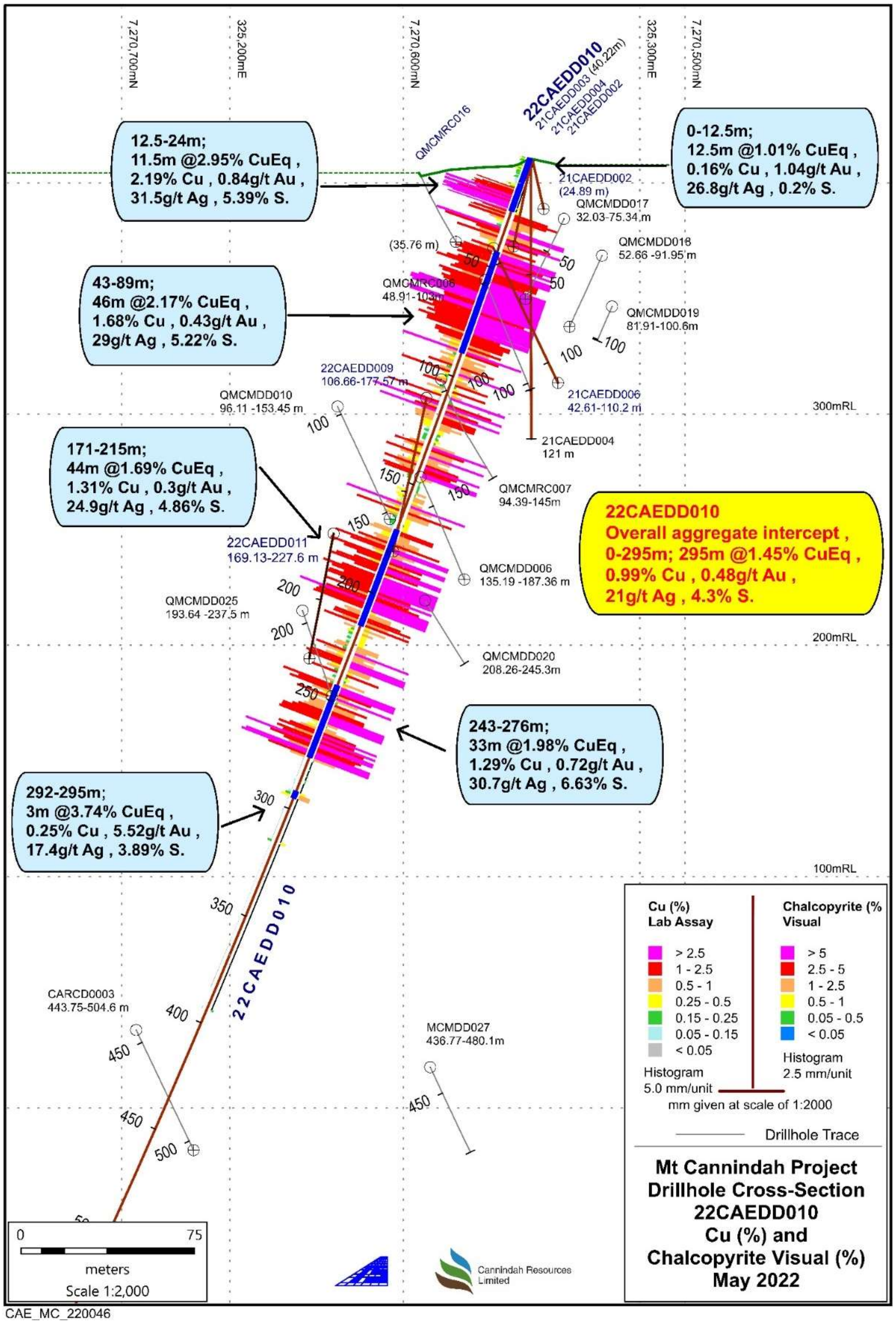

Fig 5. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Cu lab assay results plotted as histograms (LHS) alongside visual estimates of chalcopyrite (RHS) down hole, Top 500m of hole plotted.

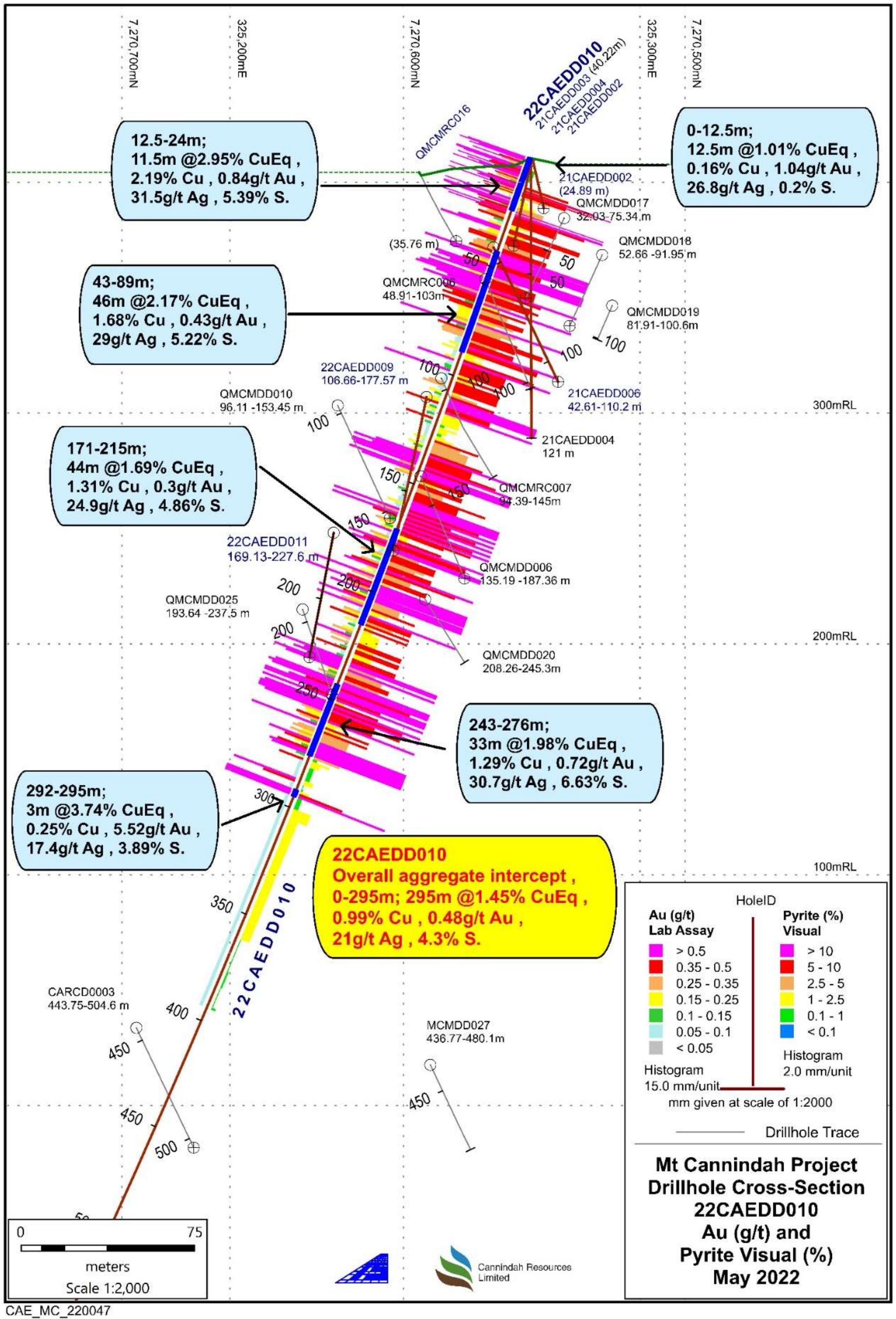

Fig 6. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Au) lab assay results (LHS) Pyrite visual estimate (RHS) plotted as histograms. Top 500m of hole plotted.

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Fig 7 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0010, 14m-15.5m Chalcocite-pyrite argillized infill breccia , dominated by argillised diorite clasts. Supergene zone 13m-15.5m assays 1.5**m @ 1.29% Cu,0.56 g/t Au, 24.6 g/t Ag, 7.57 % S.**

Fig 8 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD0010, 15.5m-18.2m Chalcocite-pyrite argillized infill breccia , dominated by argillised diorite clasts. Supergene zone 15.5m-18.5m assays 3**m @ 2.45% Cu,0.22 g/t Au, 9.45 g/t Ag, 6.92 % S.**

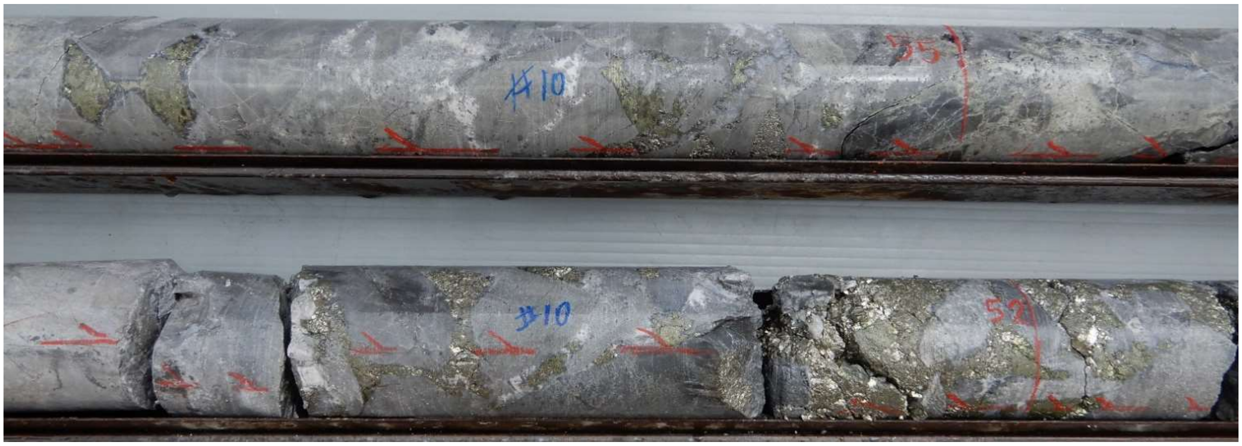

Fig 9 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD010, Two sections 52m (lower split), 55m (upper split) Chalcopyrite -pyrite , calcite-quartz infill in hornfels dominated breccia. Primary zone 52m-55m assays 3**m @ 1.36% Cu,0.53 g/t Au, 26.1 g/t Ag, 5.19 % S.**

Fig 10 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD010, Two sections 76.5m (upper split), 78m (lower split), Chalcopyrite -pyrite, calcite-quartz infill in diorite-hornfels breccia. Primary zone 76m-79m assays 3**m @ 1.79% Cu,0.50 g/t Au, 24.9 g/t Ag, 3.66 % S.**

Fig 11 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD010, 177.0m-180m Chalcopyrite -pyrite infill in diorite dominated breccia. Primary zone 177m-180m assays **3m @ 1.53% Cu,0.49 g/t Au, 23.2 g/t Ag, 6.06 % S.**

Fig 12 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD010, 203m-205m (LHS) ; 205m-206m (RHS) Chalcopyrite -pyrite quartz calcite infill in diorite dominated breccia. Primary zone 203m-206m assays **3m @ 2.31% Cu,0.43 g/t Au, 40.6 g/t Ag, 5.5 % S.**

Fig 13 HQ Core photo hole 22CAEDD010, 267m-271m Chalcopyrite -pyrite quartz calcite infill in hornfels dominated breccia. Primary zone 267m-271m assays 4**m @ 1.95% Cu,0.34 g/t Au, 30.3 g/t Ag, 7.3 % S.**

Fig 14 HQ Core Photo in core frame oriented relative to actual drillhole surveyed position, CAE hole # 10, 268.9-269.3m (LHS) ; 269.3m-269.4m (RHS). View looking to north east, hole drilling inclined 69 degrees to a magnetic bearing (azimuth) of 315 degrees ie north west. Hole # 10 drilling down the long axis of the breccia body.with drillhole cutting slabby clasts of hornfels ,diorite and porphyry at high angle. Prominent chalcopyrite pyrite calcite quartz as infill between clasts. Primary zone 269m-270m assays **1m @ 3.03% Cu,0.64 g/t Au, 40.6 g/t Ag, 9.4 % S**

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Similarly to other CAE holes, there is an apparent transition from chalcopyrite rich hydrothermal infill breccia at depth. In the case of hole # 10, this occurs at 277m where infill breccia is in sharp contact with hornfels, followed at depth by chlorite matrix, clast supported breccia, with variable pyrite and lower amounts of chalcopyrite. This is a similar pattern to the interpretation of the geological cross section containing CAE holes 7 & 8 at the southern end - refer CAE ASX Announcement: 22nd February 2022 and in CAE hole 9 at the northern end - refer CAE ASX Announcement: 4th April 2022. However, the contact between the hydrothermal infill breccia and clast supported breccia appears deeper in the northern section of the breccia deposit, suggesting a northerly plunge for this mineralisation boundary.

Sulphide mineralisation, breccia development and traces of chalcopyrite at the bottom of hole # 10 all indicate that the mineral system is open at depth and has considerable potential to host more intrusive related copper and precious metal mineralisation.

CAE hole #10 has confirmed the high grade copper breccia intersected in hole # 9 and confirmed the continuity of mineralisation between east west sections containing hole 3 and 9 and extended to the north west. Both CAE holes # 9 & 10 intersected much more significant high grade copper zones than previously recognized in this area. These high grade zones skirt the northern limit of current drilling knowledge, where there was previously an accompanying low level of confidence in the scattered drilled mineralisation intercepts in this area. The high grade results of hole 10 provide strong encouragement that the mineralised system at Mt Cannindah remains open to the north. Encouragingly, brecciation and the mineralised system extends in that direction, chalcopyrite was noted on the north side of the large hornfels block drilled at depth in hole # 10.

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 the next CAE holes # 11 and 12 are designed to test this exciting potential. A similar goal presents itself where the breccia is open to the south. There are also possible links that could be established between the copper – gold -silver hosted breccias at Mt Cannindah and Cannindah East. A major drilling program is planned to test all these possibilities, with the prospect of encountering similar high grade mineralisation to that already encountered at the Mt Cannindah Breccia.

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.

Cannindah Resources Limited

ASX RELEASE

12 May 2022

ASX Code: CAE

For further information, please contact:

Tom Pickett
Executive Chairman
Ph: 61 7 55578791

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 Code 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. Intervals below 394m 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 %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	0.0	0.5	0.15	0.88	13.5	0.5				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	0.5	1.0	0.26	1.02	36.8	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	1.0	1.5	0.16	0.70	65.9	0.2				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	1.5	2.0	0.20	0.84	123.1	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	2.0	2.5	0.12	0.28	21.1	0.0				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	2.5	3.0	0.14	0.37	43.7	0.0				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	3.0	3.5	0.14	0.77	26.3	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	3.5	4.0	0.16	0.32	29.1	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	4.0	4.5	0.31	0.21	11.2	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	4.5	5.0	0.25	2.24	25.5	0.1				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	5.0	5.5	0.17	10.92	12.5	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	5.5	6.0	0.27	0.88	9.9	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	6.0	6.5	0.17	0.45	23.6	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	6.5	7.0	0.19	0.48	28.7	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	7.0	7.5	0.18	0.95	29.7	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	7.5	8.0	0.15	0.39	9.6	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	8.0	8.5	0.12	0.79	12.4	0.0	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	8.5	9.0	0.15	0.61	31	0.1	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	9.0	9.5	0.22	1.23	60.7	0.3	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	9.5	10.0	0.10	0.28	10.2	0.3	0.5			Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	10.0	10.5	0.13	0.35	8	0.2				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	10.5	11.0	0.12	0.32	9.7	0.4				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	11.0	11.5	0.07	0.29	9.2	1.0				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	11.5	12.0	0.04	0.10	4.8	0.6				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	12.0	12.5	0.09	0.43	13.6	0.2				Oxidised Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	12.5	13.0	0.46	3.21	314.7	2.7	5			Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	13.0	13.5	0.26	0.55	36.7	6.4	5		2	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	13.5	14.0	0.23	0.58	36.2	3.1	3		2	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	14.0	14.5	1.73	0.37	32.7	6.0	8		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	14.5	15.0	0.71	1.06	18.9	13.4	15		2	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	15.0	15.5	1.43	0.26	22.4	3.4	5		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	15.5	16.0	1.78	0.46	21.7	12.4	8		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	16.0	16.5	1.70	0.21	16.9	7.5	5		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	16.5	17.0	1.87	0.43	8.7	7.8	5		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	17.0	17.5	1.72	0.19	5	11.0	3		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	17.5	18.0	3.25	0.02	1.9	1.1	3		8	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	18.0	18.5	4.40	0.03	2.5	1.7	0.5		8	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	18.5	19.0	1.59	0.05	10.2	1.7	0.5		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	19.0	19.5	4.97	6.30	47.6	13.6	1		10	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	19.5	20.0	3.02	0.72	40.5	5.0	1		8	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	20.0	20.5	2.39	0.33	13.4	2.3	1		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	20.5	21.0	2.96	1.21	14.7	3.5	1		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	21.0	21.5	3.54	1.14	20.1	7.2	2		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	21.5	22.0	3.40	0.89	26.1	4.4	2		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	22.0	22.5	2.83	0.47	15.9	2.1	3	0.5	5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	22.5	23.0	3.06	0.11	5.3	2.7	3	0.5	5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	23.0	23.5	2.53	0.45	8	2.9	3		5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	23.5	24.0	0.50	0.35	5.1	2.2	3		2	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	24.0	24.5	2.70	1.40	67.8	13.8	15	0.5	5	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	24.5	25.0	1.11	0.40	11.1	6.9	3	0.5	3	Argillised Infill Breccia (DRT) Supergene
DD010	25.0	25.5	0.72	0.88	19.3	7.6	10	3	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	25.5	26.0	1.47	0.46	31.9	9.8	10	3	2	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	26.0	26.5	1.58	0.41	31.8	8.6	8	4	2	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	26.5	27.0	0.76	0.25	12	3.0	8	4	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	27	28	1.63	0.28	27.9	6.79	5	3	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	28	29	0.65	0.39	11.9	3.64	5	2	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	29	30	0.33	0.14	10.9	4.07	5	2	0.5	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	30	31	0.12	0.08	3.0	2.43	2	2	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	31	32	0.22	0.20	4.4	2.81	1	1	0.5	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	32	33	2.92	0.65	38.3	7.16	8	5	1	Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	33	34	2.49	0.90	38.1	7.95	8	5	3	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	34	35	1.05	0.16	16.5	2.52	2	2	0.5	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	35	36	0.85	0.19	29.6	4.39	5	2	0.5	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	36	37	1.84	0.29	27.0	5.92	5	4	1	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	37	38	0.77	0.43	20.9	5.90	5	5	2	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	38	39	0.73	0.42	15.7	4.87	5	3	0.5	Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	39	40	0.32	0.14	5.7	1.84	3	1		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	40	41	0.31	0.27	6.7	2.72	3	1		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	41	42	1.01	0.31	15.2	4.27	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	42	43	0.63	0.31	12.1	2.93	5	2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	43	44	1.31	0.35	17.9	7.26	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	44	45	1.43	0.23	12.7	8.88	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	45	46	1.63	1.44	25.5	7.41	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	46	47	1.26	0.61	16.4	8.00	10	4		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	47	48	1.45	0.25	18.1	6.35	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	48	49	0.96	0.15	13.3	3.36	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	49	50	1.35	0.38	18.3	5.93	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	50	51	1.82	0.78	25.0	8.88	10	6		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	51	52	2.25	0.73	43.6	9.95	10	6		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	52	53	1.22	0.54	25.9	6.49	10	4		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	53	54	1.35	0.83	26.2	5.99	10	4		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	54	55	1.51	0.24	26.1	3.10	3	4		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	55	56	0.95	0.83	16.8	4.29	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	56	57	1.97	0.95	34.5	5.05	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	57	58	1.78	1.23	33.4	4.84	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	58	59	1.38	0.68	19.4	5.53	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	59	60	1.75	0.50	24.9	6.33	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	60	61	1.63	0.85	24.1	6.14	6	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	61	62	1.37	0.56	22.2	3.42	3	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	62	63	2.68	0.32	61.8	4.38	5	8		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	63	64	3.48	0.53	117.4	6.81	6	10		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	64	65	3.08	0.48	41.6	5.20	5	10		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	65	66	2.88	0.35	42.3	4.36	3	8		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	66	67	1.40	0.49	31.4	6.29	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	67	68	1.35	0.14	17.1	2.69	2	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	68	69	3.93	0.46	56.1	6.60	5	10		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	69	70	2.85	0.36	41.2	4.88	3	10		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	70	71	1.39	0.22	20.2	2.75	3	4		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	71	72	1.93	0.19	34.3	4.81	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	72	73	1.69	0.18	25.3	4.38	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	73	74	2.33	0.20	31.7	4.11	4	6		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	74	75	1.56	0.19	23.3	2.54	2	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	75	76	1.85	0.25	31.5	7.04	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	76	77	1.46	0.19	24.9	3.91	4.5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	77	78	2.17	1.18	34.6	3.69	4	6		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	78	79	1.74	0.14	28.0	3.40	3	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	79	80	1.73	0.41	32.9	4.10	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	80	81	0.59	0.31	25.1	4.90	8	2.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	81	82	1.25	0.33	23.7	5.19	8	3.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	82	83	1.25	0.31	23.9	3.87	5	3.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	83	84	1.04	0.07	20.0	2.86	3	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	84	85	0.80	0.09	14.0	3.86	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	85	86	0.43	0.08	7.7	2.87	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	86	87	0.88	0.15	17.9	5.56	10	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	87	88	0.46	0.04	8.2	4.91	8	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	88	89	2.50	0.24	55.8	6.94	8	8		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	89	90	0.50	0.02	7.9	1.59	2	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	90	91	0.15	0.01	3.0	1.14	1	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	91	92	0.69	0.06	17.7	1.88	2	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	92	93	0.27	0.15	8.6	4.68	8	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	93	94	0.55	0.55	28.0	8.66	10	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	94	95	0.61	0.07	13.8	2.90	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	95	96	1.09	0.09	27.9	3.06	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	96	97	0.23	0.11	12.6	2.76	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	97	98	0.51	0.10	18.9	3.21	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	98	99	2.20	1.17	71.2	5.17	5	6		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	99	100	0.25	0.02	6.4	1.67	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	100	101	0.16	0.06	5.8	2.20	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	101	102	0.28	0.03	7.0	1.56	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	102	103	0.69	0.01	21.2	2.55	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	103	104	1.04	0.07	32.2	4.04	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	104	105	0.08	0.25	4.4	2.29	5	0.2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	105	106	0.21	0.33	6.6	3.08	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	106	107	0.75	0.09	10.9	5.14	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	107	108	0.12	0.04	5.3	1.01	1	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	108	109	0.41	0.20	7.7	2.62	3	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	109	110	2.45	0.11	31.5	6.33	5	8		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	110	111	0.07	0.02	8.1	5.24	10	0.2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	111	112	0.10	0.17	3.1	4.80	10	0.3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	112	113	1.54	0.17	22.0	10.18	10	4		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	113	114	3.78	0.49	57.9	12.88	15	10		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	114	115	0.73	0.08	13.2	3.98	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	115	116	1.00	0.11	15.1	4.16	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	116	117	2.56	0.18	33.8	7.00	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	117	118	0.62	0.07	7.9	1.96	2	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	118	119	0.87	0.12	13.2	3.07	2	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	119	120	0.84	0.04	24.0	1.62	2	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	120	121	0.79	0.41	19.2	2.06	2	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	121	122	0.37	0.04	7.0	1.11	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	122	123	0.45	0.10	8.7	0.72	0.5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	123	124	0.31	0.07	6.8	1.09	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	124	125	0.14	0.02	2.2	0.62	1	0.5		Diorite
DD010	125	126	0.20	0.04	3.7	0.56	1	0.5		Diorite
DD010	126	127	0.11	0.02	1.8	0.26	0.5	0.3		Diorite
DD010	127	128	0.16	0.01	2.3	0.48	1	0.1		Diorite
DD010	128	129	0.17	0.03	3.4	0.81	2	0.3		Diorite
DD010	129	130	0.17	0.18	11.7	4.32	5	0.5		Diorite
DD010	130	131	0.08	0.02	2.6	1.81	3	0.2		Diorite
DD010	131	132	0.66	0.08	10.0	2.39	4	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	132	133	1.30	0.23	21.3	3.51	4	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	133	134	0.85	0.14	18.4	2.45	4	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	134	135	0.42	0.08	7.7	2.74	4	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	135	136	0.42	0.16	9.2	4.59	6	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	136	137	1.55	0.68	31.8	6.73	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	137	138	0.85	1.68	26.1	4.86	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	138	139	0.32	0.71	11.0	3.29	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	139	140	0.46	1.68	21.6	4.13	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	140	141	0.89	2.26	21.4	4.98	8	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	141	142	1.45	0.96	34.0	6.93	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	142	143	0.91	0.25	21.7	3.10	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	143	144	0.69	1.88	24.7	9.27	10	2.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	144	145	1.40	0.80	22.5	8.90	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	145	146	1.30	0.21	32.5	8.57	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	146	147	0.23	0.27	13.0	3.53	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	147	148	0.19	0.07	5.1	2.27	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	148	149	0.06	0.04	2.3	1.63	2	0.1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	149	150	0.03	0.03	1.4	2.20	5	0.1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	150	151	0.06	0.07	3.4	3.29	5	0.2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	151	152	0.06	0.01	1.7	1.91	3	0.2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	152	153	0.06	0.01	1.7	1.75	3	0.2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	153	154	0.45	0.13	10.6	4.72	8	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	154	155	0.04	0.04	1.7	3.97	5	0.1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	155	156	0.40	0.04	8.4	3.49	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	156	157	0.28	0.03	6.9	2.55	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	157	158	0.11	0.08	4.2	7.11	10	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	158	159	0.29	0.07	7.6	5.22	10	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	159	160	2.52	0.22	36.8	10.15	15	5		Infill Breccia (DRT)

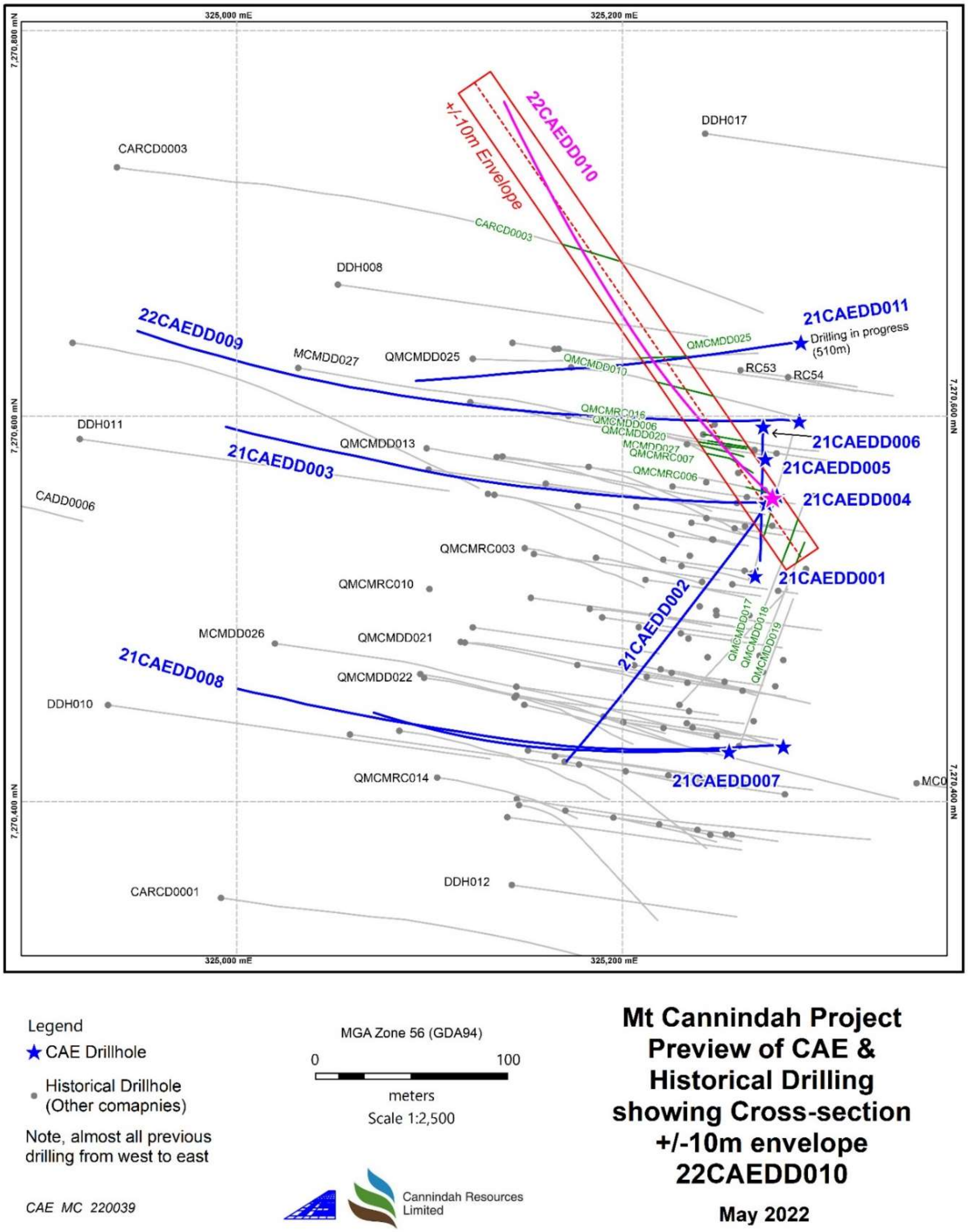
22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	160	161	0.67	0.09	9.8	6.25	10	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	161	162	0.25	0.07	5.9	4.07	8	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	162	163	1.95	1.39	53.3	9.59	15	4		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	163	164	0.49	0.33	12.5	3.99	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	164	165	0.64	1.41	17.8	7.93	10	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	165	166	0.19	0.37	13.7	4.05	8	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	166	167	0.14	0.11	3.5	4.93	10	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	167	168	0.23	0.11	5.9	3.37	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	168	169	0.22	0.29	4.9	5.04	10	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	169	170	0.13	0.21	3.5	4.33	8	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	170	171	0.14	0.12	3.4	6.34	10	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	171	172	0.83	0.17	10.8	4.83	8	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	172	173	0.99	0.57	12.8	3.48	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	173	174	0.35	0.02	5.6	1.06	1	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	174	175	0.39	0.02	6.4	1.03	1	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	175	176	0.68	0.29	19.4	3.69	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	176	177	0.54	0.22	11.7	6.81	10	2		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	177	178	1.32	0.59	19.0	5.55	8	4		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	178	179	0.99	0.35	14.3	4.48	8	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	179	180	2.30	0.52	36.4	8.15	10	6		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	180	181	1.57	0.23	23.2	7.56	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	181	182	0.52	0.03	9.2	1.99	3	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	182	183	0.35	0.08	6.0	3.07	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	183	184	2.38	0.33	33.1	6.33	5	8		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	184	185	1.72	0.15	22.6	3.55	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	185	186	1.10	0.14	16.0	2.62	4	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	186	187	0.45	0.06	7.5	2.10	3	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	187	188	1.15	0.28	19.8	4.93	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	188	189	1.92	0.41	29.6	6.83	5	8		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	189	190	2.14	0.51	42.5	10.20	10	8		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	190	191	1.02	0.15	19.1	5.40	8	3		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	191	192	0.11	0.01	2.6	1.89	3	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT)
DD010	192	193	1.51	0.22	22.9	3.83	3	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	193	194	2.33	0.92	46.3	6.29	5	8		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	194	195	1.90	0.33	41.2	5.36	5	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	195	196	1.32	0.08	21.0	2.15	1	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	196	197	1.94	0.38	37.5	6.62	10	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	197	198	2.00	1.04	44.8	7.64	10	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	198	199	1.36	0.36	30.0	6.37	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	199	200	1.09	0.27	37.5	6.47	10	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	200	201	1.97	0.58	37.6	10.37	15	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	201	202	0.78	0.12	16.9	4.89	10	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	202	203	1.26	0.19	21.5	9.34	15	4		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	203	204	1.83	0.35	33.1	7.51	10	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	204	205	3.01	0.71	53.8	5.24	3	10		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	205	206	2.08	0.22	34.9	3.75	3	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	206	207	2.18	0.34	39.5	3.92	3	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	207	208	2.26	0.70	46.7	5.71	5	6		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	208	209	0.11	0.04	2.8	1.53	2	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	209	210	0.76	0.05	11.6	1.62	1	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	210	211	0.59	0.25	22.6	5.26	10	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	211	212	1.12	0.24	38.2	3.72	5	3		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	212	213	1.14	0.44	38.3	4.22	5	4		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	213	214	0.72	0.06	23.6	2.52	3	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	214	215	1.50	0.19	23.6	4.02	5	4		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	215	216	0.10	0.04	5.2	0.93	1	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	216	217	0.51	0.11	12.9	4.30	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	217	218	0.15	0.02	3.2	0.73	1	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	218	219	0.26	0.17	9.2	1.53	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	219	220	0.19	0.31	13.7	1.22	2	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	220	221	0.14	0.10	4.6	1.14	2	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	221	222	0.18	0.54	6.3	1.49	2	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	222	223	0.11	0.30	3.9	1.45	2	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	223	224	0.15	0.05	5.9	2.24	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	224	225	0.53	0.27	18.9	2.98	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	225	226	0.61	0.05	11.5	1.79	2	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-PHY)
DD010	226	227	0.19	0.11	5.7	2.74	5	1		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	227	228	1.36	0.46	35.5	4.32	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	228	229	0.83	0.07	16.9	2.27	2	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	229	230	0.35	0.06	8.3	1.12	2	1		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	230	231	0.81	0.11	17.9	3.08	5	2		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	231	232	1.48	1.34	39.3	4.71	5	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	232	233	1.63	0.58	39.9	7.33	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	233	234	1.48	0.73	50.9	7.13	10	5		Infill Breccia (DRT-HFL)
DD010	234	235	0.42	0.51	23.7	1.63	3	2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	235	236	0.56	2.40	34.8	5.56	10	2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)

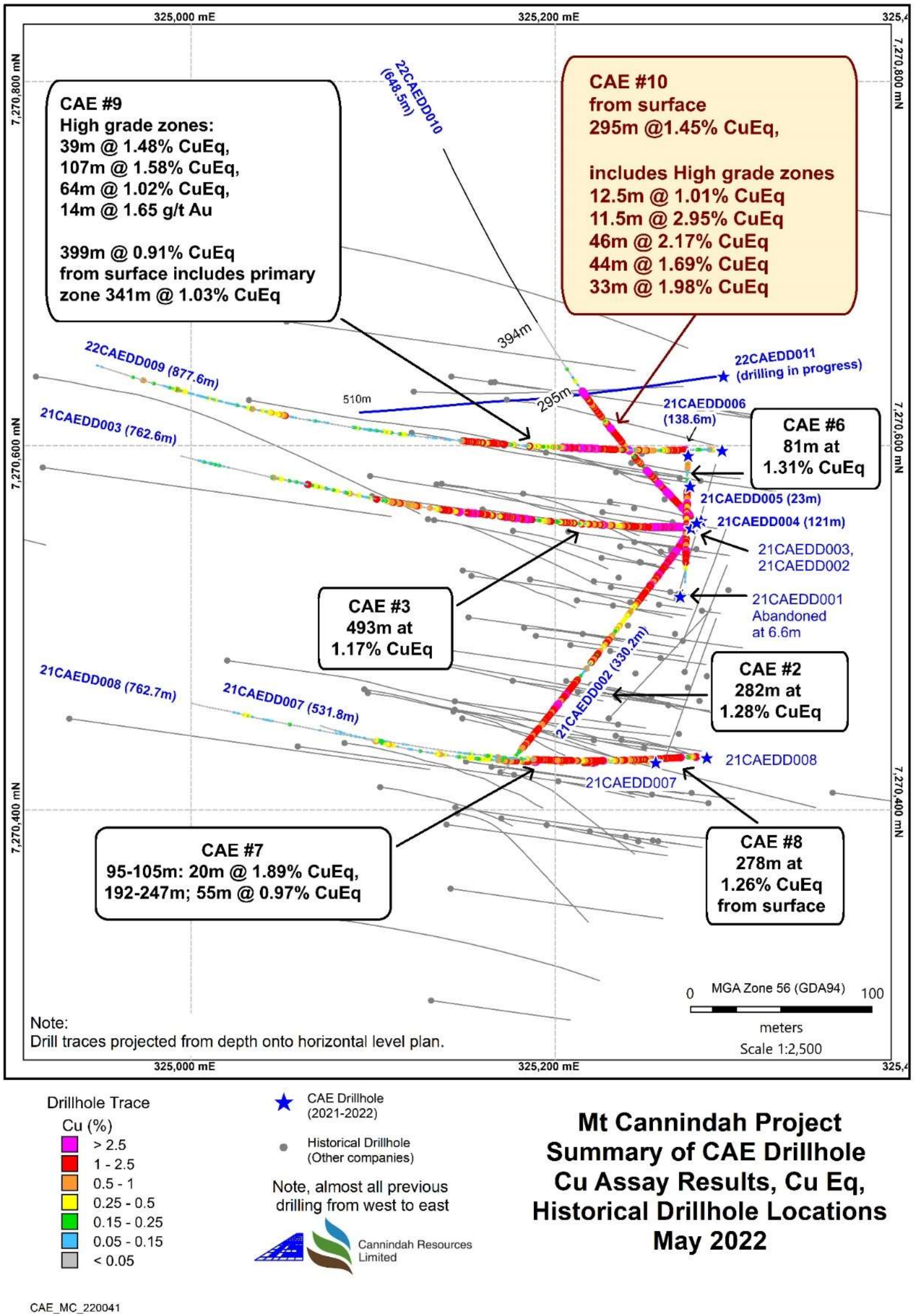
22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	236	237	0.19	0.81	10.2	2.47	4	0.5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	237	238	1.18	0.16	21.4	4.21	4	3		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	238	239	0.12	0.13	2.6	2.43	5	0.2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	239	240	0.15	0.27	6.2	2.30	5	0.5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	240	241	0.06	0.14	3.1	2.00	4	0.2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	241	242	0.51	0.90	15.1	6.89	10	2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	242	243	0.15	1.28	6.9	8.60	15	0.5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	243	244	2.27	0.93	68.3	6.65	10	6		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	244	245	1.54	0.40	37.6	5.82	8	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	245	246	1.90	0.65	46.5	8.66	10	6		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	246	247	0.81	2.12	35.1	9.95	15	3		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	247	248	0.29	2.02	16.5	8.46	15	1		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	248	249	1.44	0.36	46.2	4.84	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	249	250	0.74	1.18	33.7	12.98	15	2		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	250	251	0.08	0.04	1.5	0.61	1	0.2		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	251	252	0.78	0.94	29.0	4.02	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	252	253	0.72	3.63	37.4	7.98	10	2		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	253	254	0.71	1.26	35.3	4.06	8	2		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	254	255	0.89	1.71	41.8	11.99	15	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	255	256	1.11	0.89	39.2	4.16	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	256	257	1.35	0.31	38.3	6.12	8	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	257	258	1.75	0.24	47.0	3.94	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	258	259	1.76	0.20	40.1	4.27	5	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	259	260	1.84	0.35	45.1	7.62	10	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	260	261	0.28	0.29	9.2	1.80	2	1		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	261	262	0.08	0.11	3.0	0.58	1	0.1		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	262	263	0.44	1.85	19.9	3.49	5	1		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	263	264	0.70	0.07	24.9	1.73	2	2		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	264	265	1.16	0.26	35.1	3.61	5	3		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	265	266	1.63	0.33	30.1	3.13	3	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	266	267	0.88	0.17	17.4	2.56	3	3		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	267	268	1.63	0.34	28.2	3.23	3	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	268	269	1.33	0.22	20.9	3.19	3	4		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	269	270	3.03	0.64	40.6	9.42	10	10		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	270	271	1.82	0.39	31.3	13.30	15	5		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	271	272	1.17	0.23	16.5	17.24	15	4		Infill Breccia (HFL-DRT)
DD010	272	273	0.89	0.11	12.0	9.76	15	3.5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	273	274	2.83	0.46	32.0	10.65	15	8		Infill Breccia (HFL)

22CAE#	From Depth m	To Depth m	Lab Cu %	Lab Au g/t	Lab Ag g/t	Lab Sulphur%	Pyrite Visual %	Chalcopyrite Visual %	Chalcocite Visual %	Lithology
DD010	274	275	3.06	0.57	31.5	9.86	15	8		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	275	276	1.73	0.52	23.1	13.00	15	5		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	276	277	0.69	0.14	9.5	2.81	3	2		Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	277	278	0.06	0.02	0.8	0.32	0.5	0.1		Hornfels
DD010	278	279	0.03	0.37	1.9	0.96	2			Hornfels
DD010	279	280	0.05	0.02	1.0	0.79	1			Hornfels
DD010	280	281	0.03	0.01	0.3	0.61	1			Hornfels
DD010	281	282	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.28	0.5	0.1		Hornfels
DD010	282	283	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.29	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	283	284	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.22	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	284	285	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.21	0.5	0.1		Hornfels
DD010	285	286	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.31	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	286	287	0.01	0.00	0.3	0.22	0.5	0.1		Hornfels
DD010	287	288	0.08	0.95	3.2	0.83	1	0.1		Hornfels
DD010	288	289	0.03	0.49	1.5	0.61	1			Hornfels
DD010	289	290	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.12	0.1			Hornfels
DD010	290	291	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.21	0.1			Hornfels
DD010	291	292	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.33	0.2			Hornfels
DD010	292	293	0.14	1.46	7.7	1.27	1	0.5		Hornfels
DD010	293	294	0.23	3.33	13.1	4.14	5	1		Hornfels
DD010	294	295	0.38	11.78	31.4	6.25	10	1		Hornfels
DD010	295	296	0.02	0.02	0.3	0.25	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	296	297	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.31	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	297	298	0.01	0.02	0.3	0.57	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	298	299	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.46	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	299	300	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.33	0.5			Hornfels
DD010	300	301	0.05	0.06	0.7	1.18	2			Hornfels
DD010	301	302	0.07	0.06	0.7	1.67	2			Hornfels
DD010	302	305	0.02	0.01	0.5	1.09	2			Infill Breccia (HFL)
DD010	305	315	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.67	1			Hornfels
DD010	315	316	0.18	0.05	7.7	1.09	1	0.5		Hornfels
DD010	316	353	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.62	1			Hornfels
DD010	353	361	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.67	1			Intrusive Breccia
DD010	361	376	0.02	0.01	0.4	0.54				Hornfels
DD010	376	384	0.03	0.02	0.8	0.66	0.2			Intrusive Breccia
DD010	384	393	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.11				Post Mineral Andesite Dyke
DD010	393	394	0.03	0.01	0.9	0.26	0.5	0.2		Intrusive Breccia

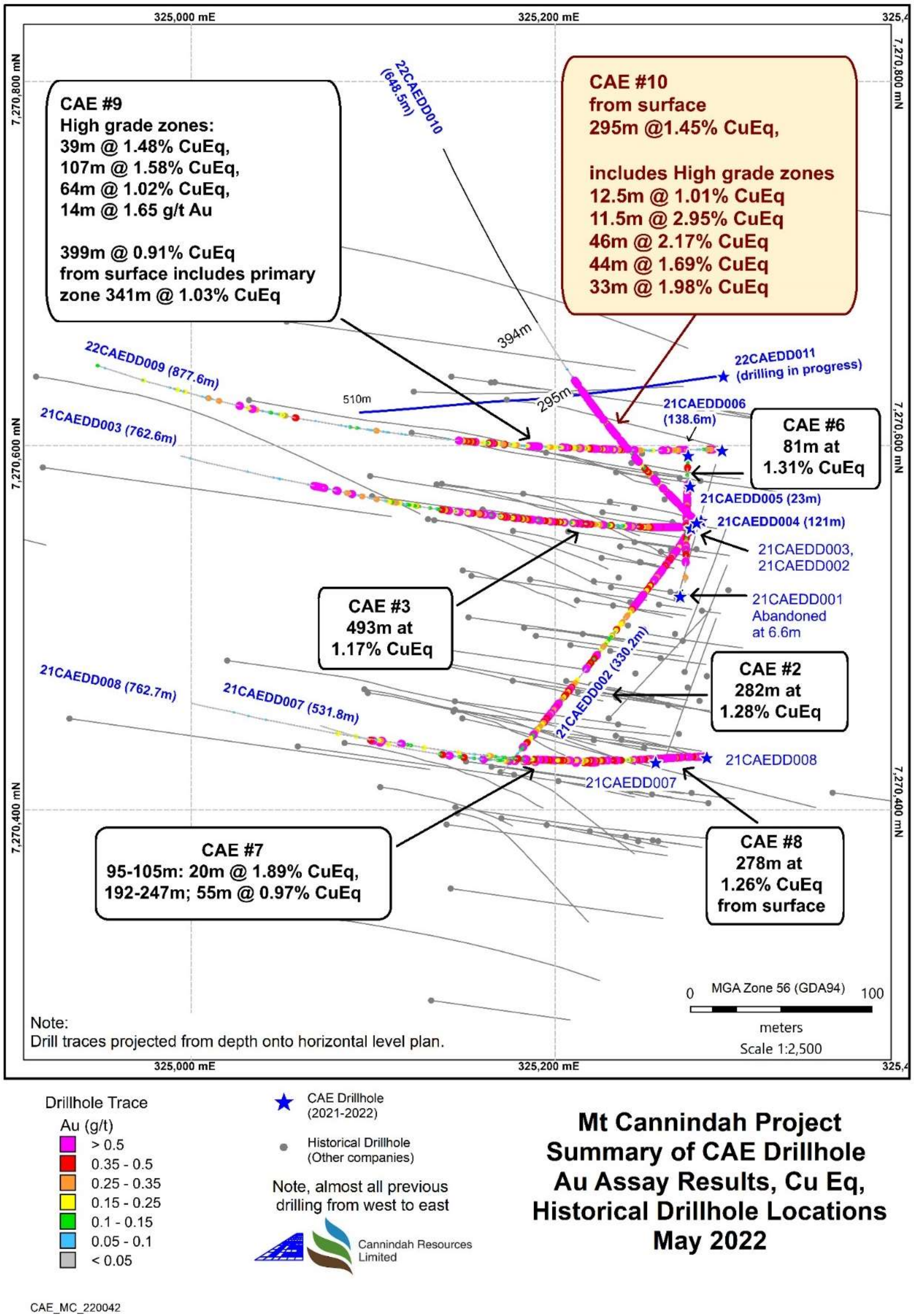
Appendix 2 Plans & Sections of CAE and Historical Drilling Mt Cannindah



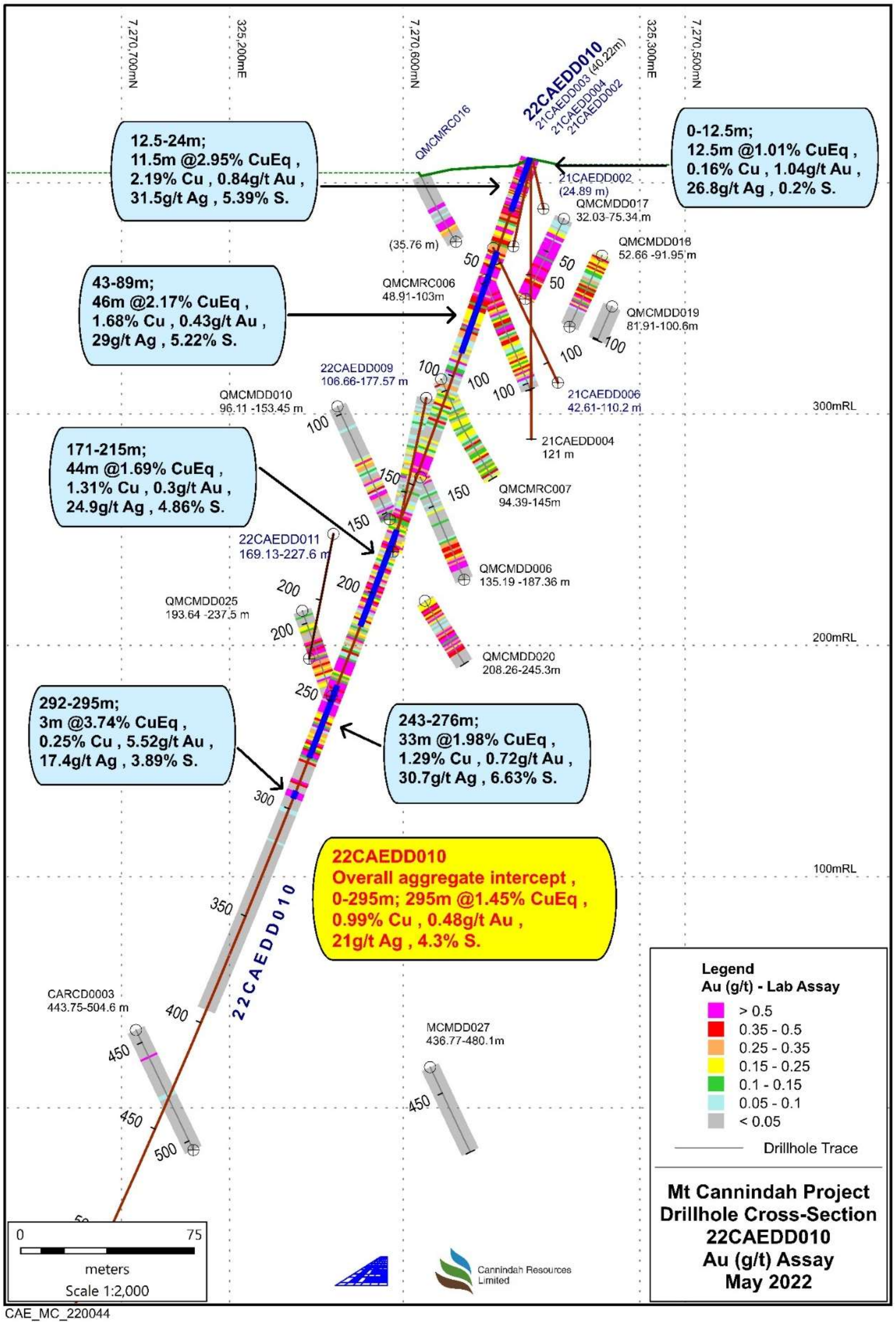
App2,Fig1 . Plan View of Mt Cannidah showing CAE hole traces (blue) in relation to historical holes . Cross Section line incorporates CAE hole 10. Note hole #11 still drilling mid May,2022, drill trace drawn to 510m.



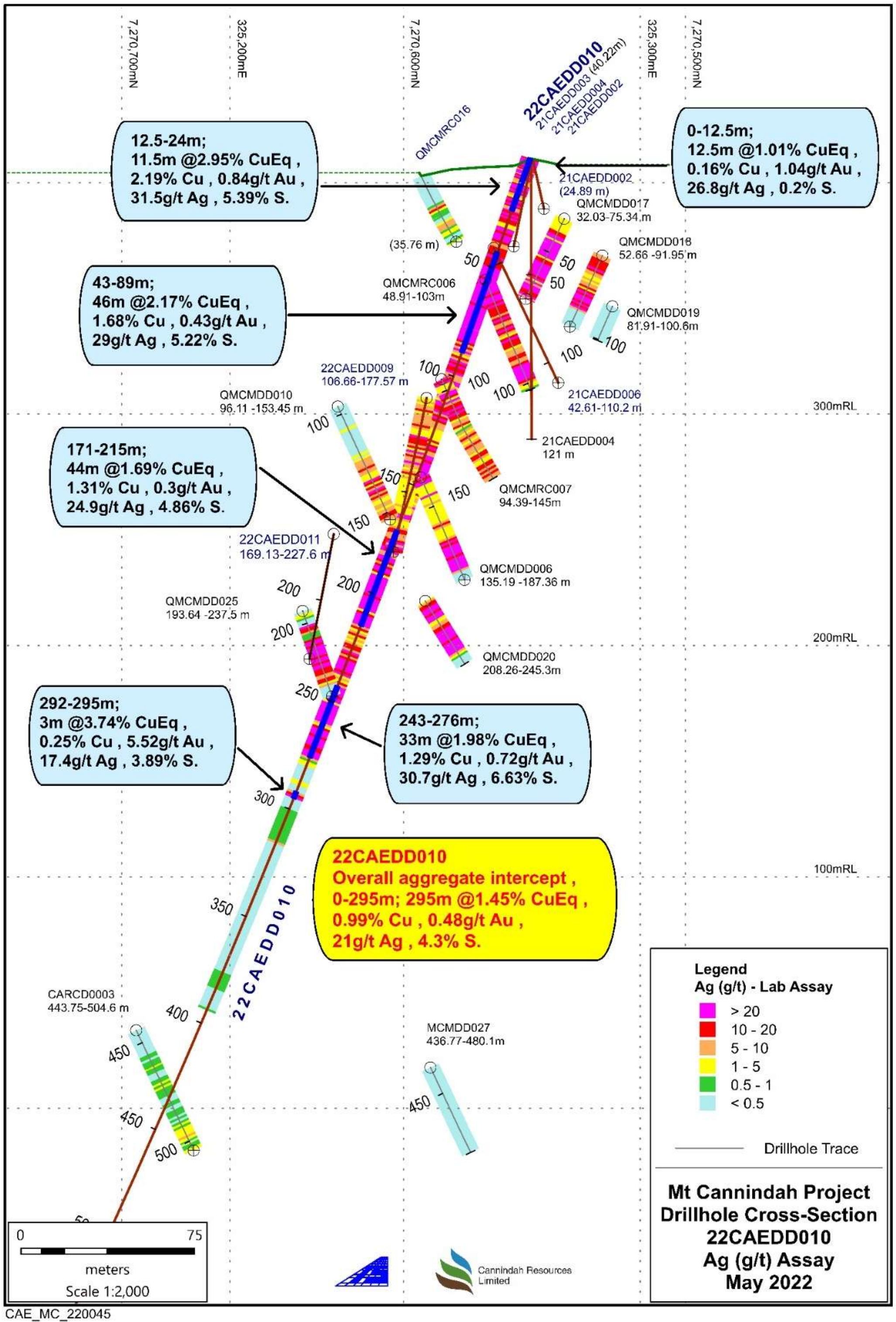
App2,Fig2 . Plan View of Mt Cannidah showing CAE hole traces with down hole Cu assays in relation to historical holes . Note hole #11 still drilling mid May,2022, drill trace drawn to 510m



App2,Fig3 . Plan View of Mt Cannidah showing CAE hole traces with down hole Au assays in relation to historical holes . Note hole #11 still drilling mid May,2022, drill trace drawn to 510m



App 2, Fig 4. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Au lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated.



App 2, Fig 5. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Ag lab assay results plotted down hole, significant intersections annotated.

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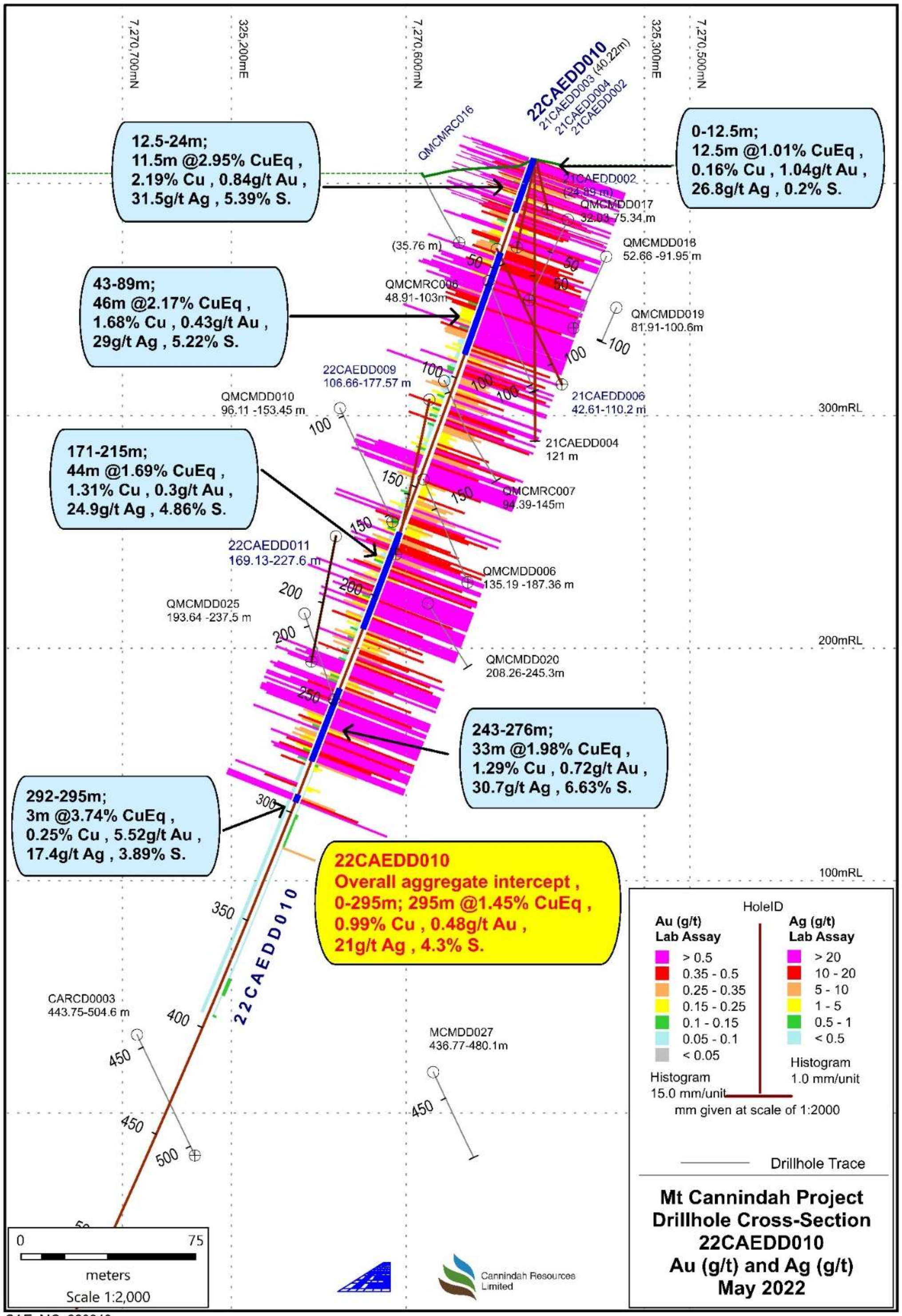

App 2. Fig 6. Mt Cannindah mine area north west – south east cross section CAE hole 10 looking north east, with Au lab assay results (LHS) Au lab assay results (RHS) plotted as histograms. Top 500m of hole plotted.

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 blanks, standards to each batch so that checks can be done after they are analysed. As part of the Quality Control (QC) process, Terra Search checks the resultant assay data against known or previously determined assays to determine the quality of the analysed batch of samples. An assessment is made on the data and a report on the quality of the data is compiled.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance	The lab results are checked against visual estimations and PXRF sampling of sludge and coarse crush material.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	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 emploty 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 Terra Search standard practice is to instigate recalibration of the equipment every 2 to 3 hours.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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, certified reference material, 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 conducted 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 are entirely consisted with previous results. .
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into database tables from the Excel spreadsheets with validation checks set on different fields. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 22CAEDD010, 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 # 10 was drilled to the north wet on a magnetic bearing at the collar of 306 degreees.. The hole started in known breccia mineralisation and was designed to establish whether the breccia system continued in a north west direction.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 .The holes drilled from east to west may actually be drilling orthogonal to the layering in the breccia. This pattern was repeated in hole #10 , where breccia clasts were observed to dip towards the drillhole (ie to the SE , see Fig 14, this report. Pre and post mineral dykes cut the drill hole , generally in two orientations , east west, and north south ,
	If the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The Infill breccia is massive textured , recent interpretation suggests the clasts may have an imbrication or preferred orientation, that is gently to moderately dipping to the east or south east. The holes drilled from east to west may actually be drilling orthogonal to the layering in the breccia. This pattern was repeated in hole #10 , where breccia clasts were observed to dip towards the drillhole (ie to the SE , see Fig 14, this report). No sampling bias is evident in the logging, or the presentation of results or drill cross and long sections.Steep structures are evident and with steeple inclined holes these are cut at oblique anges. The breccia zone at Mt Cannindah is of sufficient width and depth that drillhole 21CAEDD010 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		only in certain instances is it evident that vein orientations have introduced a sampling bias. These are well documented with oriented core.
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 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 21CAEDD002 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 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.
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).*	22CAEDD010 reported here is an angled hole, inclined 70 degrees to the north west (magnetic azimuth 305 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. This pattern was repeated in hole #10 , where breccia clasts were observed to dip towards the drillhole (ie to the SE see Fig 14, this report. Pre and post mineral dykes cut the drill hole ,

		generally in two orientations , east west, and north south , 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 22CAEDD010 drills through the north west 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 22CAEDD010. 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 10 confirm that the breccia system is still open to the north west , albeit only weakly minreralised at depth in this hole. Further investigation is required to establish the geometry of the mineralised breccia body in the north west 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 22CAEDD010 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 394m section of hole 22CAEDD010 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*	The latest drill results from the Mt Cannindah project are reported here. The

	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.	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 has continued after the completion of hole 22CAEDD010. Hole 2CAEDD011 is being drilled at the time of reporting. 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 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.