

Drilling Significantly Expands the Briggs Copper Deposit

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) is pleased to provide an update on its current drilling program at the Briggs Copper Project in SE Queensland.

Highlights

- **Step-out drilling at the Briggs Copper Project is encountering very broad intervals of copper mineralization, significantly expanding the scale of the deposit.**
- **The Central Porphyry Zone has now been broadly outlined over a strike length of up to 600m, widths of between 150m and 300m, and depths of at least 350m. It remains open in all directions.**
- **Assays have been received for BD019-003 which tested the central portion of the Central Porphyry Zone. These results have identified higher-grade features in the deposit, as well as highlighting the importance of a mineralized zone on its western margin.**
- **Partial results for BD019-003 were released on 21 October (“Higher Grade Zone Discovered at Briggs Copper Deposit”). Full reporting of significant intervals is as follows:**
 - **130.8m at 0.20% Cu from 5.2m, including**
 - **27.0m at 0.23% Cu from 76.0m**
 - **12.0m at 0.23% Cu from 108.0m**
 - **246.8m at 0.30% Cu from 152.0m including**
 - **125.0m at 0.36% Cu from 157.0m including**
 - **28.0m at 0.83% Cu from 226.0m, including**
 - **17.6m at 1.00% Cu from 236.4m**
 - **21.7m at 0.35% Cu from 289.3m**
 - **29.0m at 0.37% Cu from 369.8m to EOH**
- **BD019-004 has been completed at a depth of 452.8m testing the southern portion of the deposit. Mineralisation is observed throughout the hole, including substantially greater widths of strongly mineralized volcanoclastic sediments on the western margin of the deposit. Assays are pending.**
- **Drilling of BD019-005 is commencing, collared on the same pad as BD019-003 but drilled at a steeper angle. The hole is designed to test depth extensions of the higher grade, structurally controlled fluid out-flow zone discovered in BD019-003, as well as a broader interval of the strongly mineralized western margin of the deposit observed in BD019-004.**

Canterbury’s Managing Director, Grant Craighead, said:

“We are excited to report further significant progress at Briggs. The latest drilling has outlined major extensions at the southern and western margins of the deposit, and at the same time we are observing higher-grade features that will enhance the overall economic potential of the project.

The next hole, BD019-005, will test potential depth extensions of several strongly mineralised features observed in holes BD019-003 and BD019-004, which will further enhance our understanding of the system. In addition, it should add substantially to the quantum of mineralisation being delineated.

We look forward to completing our initial resource estimate for Briggs immediately following completion of the drilling program in December.”

Briggs Copper Project

Briggs EPM19198, Queensland (CBY 100%, Rio Tinto 1% NSR)

The Briggs, Mannersley and Fig Tree Hill Projects, located 50km inland from Gladstone, are prospective for large scale porphyry copper ±gold ±molybdenum deposits.

In early 2017 the Briggs and Mannersley tenements were acquired from Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited, which retains certain back-in rights, including the option to acquire a 60% joint venture interest by payment of \$15 million and sole-funding the first \$50 million of joint venture funding.

Canterbury separately holds a 100% interest in the surrounding Fig Tree Hill application (EPM 27317).

The region is very well serviced by key infrastructure including industrial service providers, power, transport and port facilities, enhancing the development potential of any discovery.

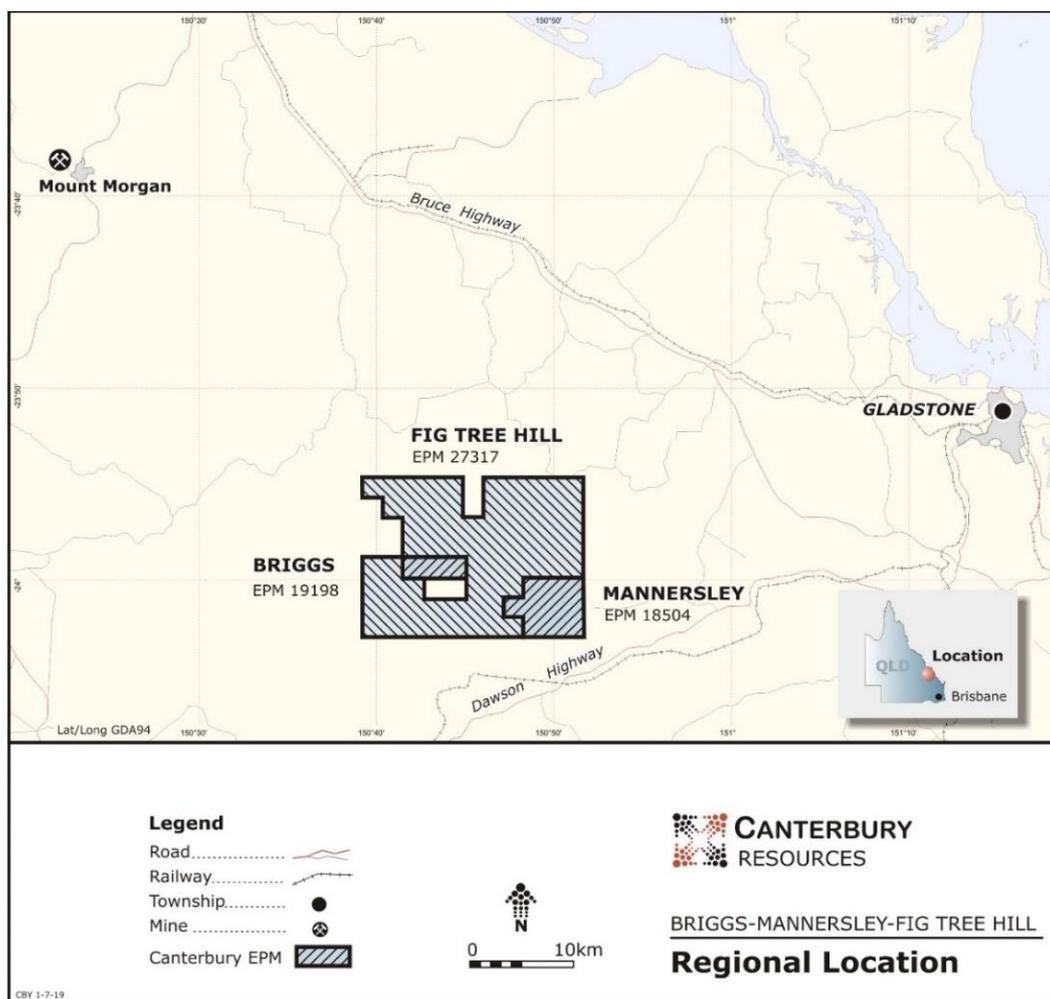


Figure 1 Tenement Location Plan

At Briggs, historical explorers recognised multiple large porphyry style mineralisation systems and outlined extensive low-moderate grade copper mineralisation at shallow depths over a 2km strike length along a dominant northwest structural corridor.

In mid-2019 Canterbury commenced a diamond drilling program focused on a ~500m strike length at the Central Porphyry Zone, systematically testing depth extensions of outcropping mineralisation. The dual objectives were to quantify a large near-surface resource and provide vectors for locating a higher-grade core of the system, which is speculated to occur associated with a causative intrusion (porphyry).

Four holes have been completed in the program to date, outlining significant copper mineralisation over a strike length of up to 600m, over widths of between 150m and 300m, and to depths of at least 350m. Importantly, the drilling includes the discovery of higher-grade features. The deposit remains open in all directions. Drilling of the fifth hole in the program is currently commencing.

Table 1 Drill Hole Collar Details - Briggs Project

Drill Hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°T)
BD019-001	268572	7345242	200	203.6	-55	225
BD019-002	268570	7345249	200	375.5	-75	225
BD019-003	268699	7345211	191	398.8	-55	225
BD019-004	~268802	~7345054	~232	452.8	-55	~240
BD019-005	~268699	~7345211	191	Target +500m	-65	225

Each of the holes drilled to date has encountered very broad intervals of copper mineralisation; predominantly as quartz-potassium feldspar-chalcopyrite veins developed within a granodiorite porphyry and volcanoclastic sediment sequence. All the holes have finished in mineralisation.

The first two holes in the program, BD019-001 and BD019-002, were drilled to depths of 203.6m and 375.5m respectively on a SW-NE oriented section line testing the northwest margins of the Central Porphyry Zone and encountered broad intervals of low-grade copper mineralisation.

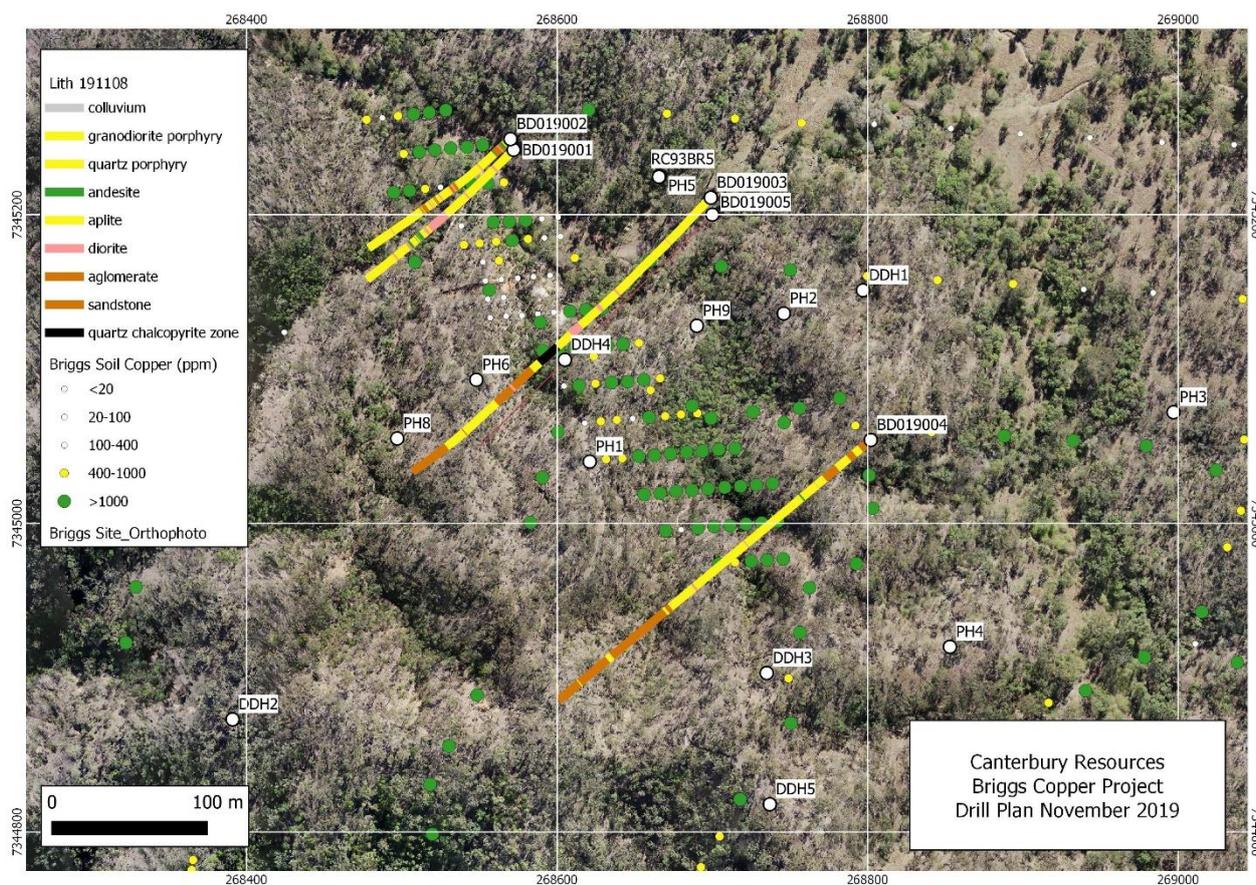


Figure 2 Briggs Drill Plan, Central Porphyry Zone

The third hole, BD019-003, was drilled to 398.8m on a parallel section through the centre of the system and included a strongly mineralised zone of pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing massive quartz between 229.6m

and 253.0m which correlates to a quartz-copper feature at surface and may represent a structurally controlled fluid out-flow zone. High grade (>1% Cu) copper assays were recorded through this zone.



Figure 3 Well Mineralised Massive Quartz Zone - BD019-003

Additionally, the lower portion of BD019-003 transitioned through phyllic altered plagioclase porphyry, into biotite-magnetite altered volcanoclastic sediment which is veined and mineralised. However, only limited drilling of this feature was completed before the hole was terminated.

Very broad intervals of mineralised volcanoclastic sediments have also been encountered in lower portion of BD019-004 and more extensive testing of this style of mineralisation will also be undertaken in the current hole, BD019-005.



Figure 4 Altered, Mineralised Sediment - BD019-003

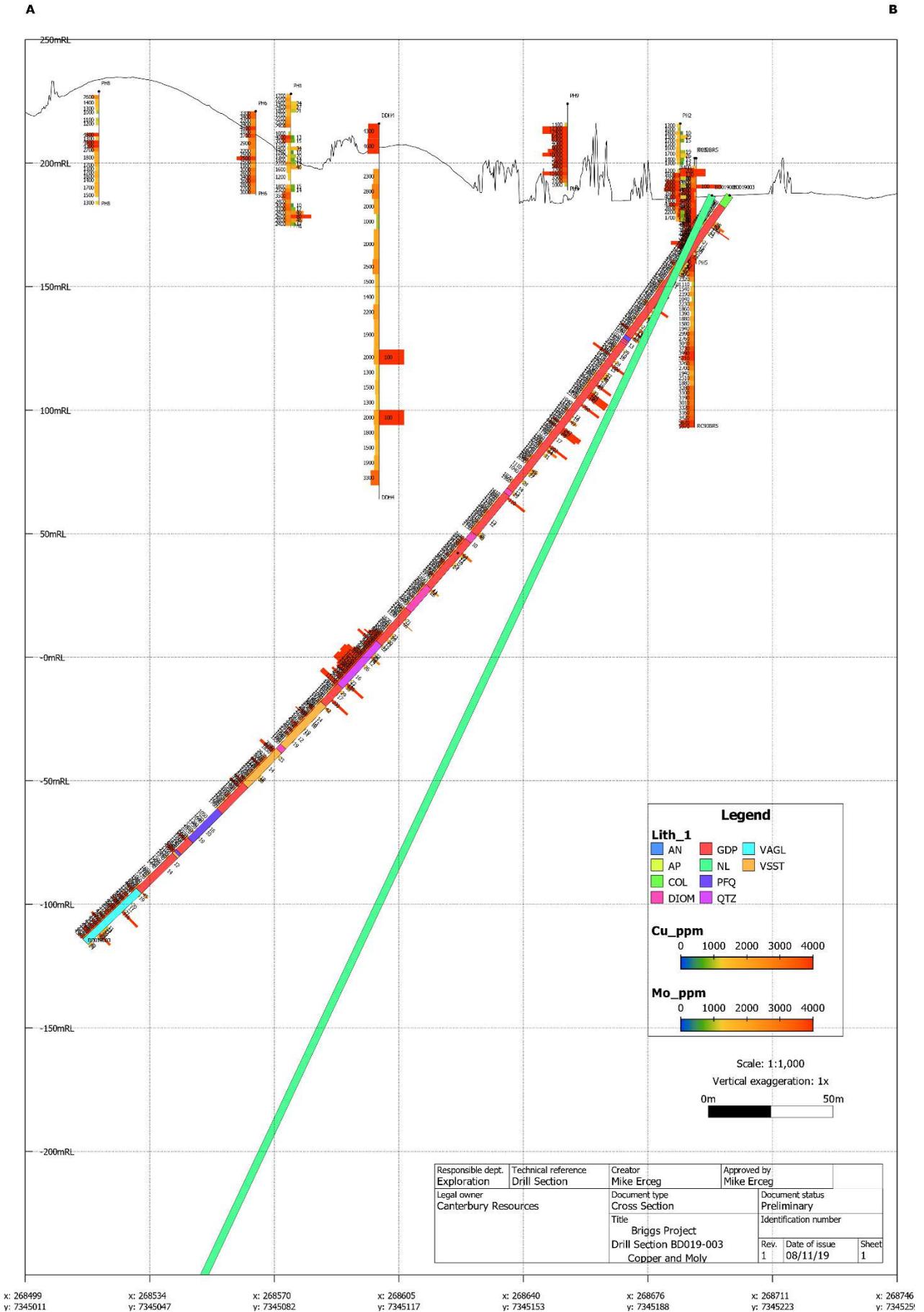


Figure 5 Drill Section of BD019-003 and Planned BD019-005 - Viewed to the Northwest

The fourth hole in the program, BD019-004, was drilled to 452.8m on a SW-NE oriented section line testing the southern margins of the Central Porphyry Zone, with visible copper mineralisation observed throughout.

The upper ~300m of BD019-004 is predominantly in granodiorite porphyry, with alteration and mineralisation observed at levels comparable to holes BD019-001, BD019-002 and BD019-003. Thereafter, a very broad interval of volcanoclastic sediments was encountered which represents the western margins of the Central Porphyry. There is an observable increase in the level of mineralisation (pyrite and chalcopyrite) in this ~150m interval associated with quartz-biotite-magnetite veins.



Figure 6 Mineralised Sediments - BD019-004

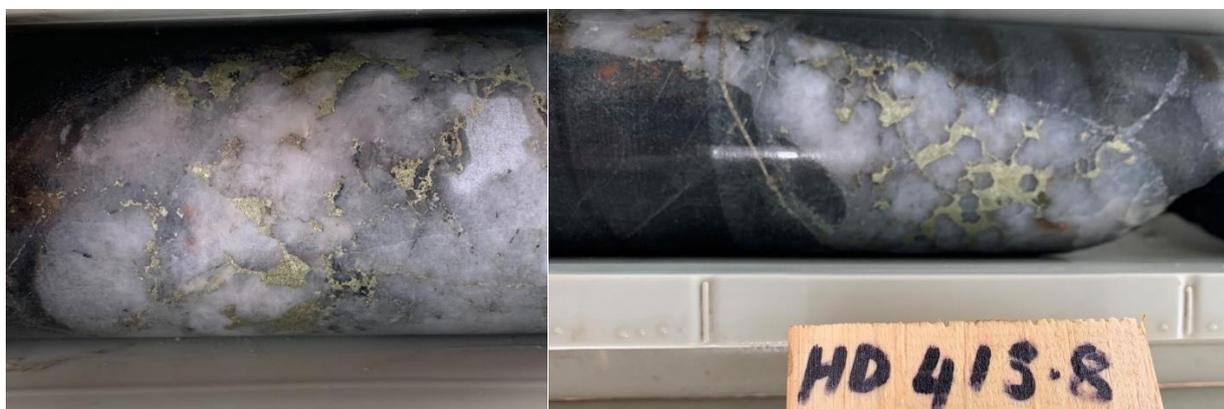


Figure 7 Mineralised Quartz Veins in Sediments - BD019-004

The fifth hole in the program, BD019-005, is currently commencing and is collared on the same pad as BD019-003 but drilled at a steeper angle. The hole is testing depth extensions of the higher grade, structurally controlled fluid out-flow zone as well as a broader interval of the visually significant copper mineralisation being encountered in the volcanoclastic sediments on the western margin of the Central Porphyry. The hole depth is expected to be greater than 500m.

All assays are now available for holes BD019-001, BD019-002 and BD019-003 and significant intervals are summarised in Table 2.

Results were previously reported for BD019-001 on 4th September 2019 (“Drilling Intersects Broad Copper Zone at Briggs”), for BD019-002 on 11th October 2019 (“Drilling Confirms Large Copper Deposit at Briggs”) and for parts of BD019-003 on 21st October 2019 (“Higher Grade Zone Discovered at Briggs Copper Deposit”), as well as in the Company’s Quarterly Activities Report released on 28th October.

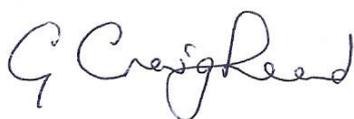
Table 2 Briggs Project – Significant Drill Hole Assays BD019-001, BD019-002 and BD019-003

Hole No.	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off (% Cu)
BD019-001	6.0	203.6	197.6	0.22	7	0.1
including	37.0	110.0	73.0	0.25	2	0.2
including	79.0	96.0	17.0	0.31	3	0.3
and	129.0	173.7	44.7	0.24	19	0.2
including	138.0	148.0	10.0	0.36	7	0.3
and	184.0	203.6	19.6	0.24	2	0.2
BD019-002	4.5	375.0	370.5	0.27	10	0.1
including	5.0	112.0	107.0	0.35	10	0.2
including	6.0	45.0	39.0	0.53	14	0.3
and	117.0	139.0	22.0	0.27	13	0.2
and	146.0	186.0	40.0	0.34	5	0.2
and	168.0	186.0	18.0	0.46	6	0.3
including	191.0	245.0	54.0	0.26	16	0.2
and	250.0	273.0	23.0	0.31	12	0.2
and	279.0	302.0	23.0	0.25	5	0.2
and	306.0	332.0	26.0	0.22	11	0.2
BD019-003	5.2	1360	130.8	0.20	34	0.1
including	76.0	103.0	27.0	0.23	41	0.2
and	108.0	120.0	12.0	0.23	80	0.2
plus	152.0	398.8	246.8	0.30	10	0.1
including	157.0	282.0	125.0	0.36	12	0.2
including	226.0	254.0	28.0	0.83	17	0.3
including	236.4	254.0	17.6	1.00	17	0.5
and	289.3	311.0	21.7	0.35	7	0.2
and	369.7	398.8	29.0	0.37	19	0.3

Notes:

1. Down hole intersections which may not reflect true-width
2. Weighted average grades
3. Significant results reported at 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.5% Cu cut-off grade
4. Significant intervals >10m, with maximum internal dilution 4m

The 2019 drill program will continue until December. Results received to date, and visual observations for BD019-004, strongly support Canterbury's immediate objective of quantifying a large-scale near-surface resource. An initial resource estimate will be undertaken once all results are received.



On behalf of the Board
 Grant Craighead, Managing Director

Please direct enquiries to:

Telephone: +61 9392 8020

Email: gcraighead@canterburyresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The technical information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Erceg, MAIG RPGeo. Mr Erceg is an Executive Director of Canterbury Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Erceg consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on that information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT CANTERBURY RESOURCES LIMITED

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) ("Canterbury" or the "Company") is an ASX-listed resource company focused on creating shareholder wealth by generating, exploring and monetising potential Tier-1 copper-gold projects in the southwest Pacific. It has established a strong portfolio of projects in Australia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu that are prospective for porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver deposits. The Company is managed by an experienced team of resource professionals, with a strong track record of exploration success and mine development in the region.

Canterbury's near-term plans include drilling programs at three of its more advanced assets – the Ekoato and Bismarck porphyry copper-gold projects in Papua New Guinea and the Briggs porphyry copper project in Queensland. Each program provides the potential for the discovery and/or delineation of a large-scale copper (\pm gold) resource. The 100% owned Briggs and Ekoato projects are being managed and funded by Canterbury, while the Bismarck JV Project (Canterbury 40%) is being managed and sole-funded by Rio Tinto Exploration (PNG) Limited as part of a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement.

DISCLAIMER

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)", "potential(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard core drilling using track-mounted Alton 900 core rig, used to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg was pulverized for Au and multi-element assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core HQ3 (61.1mm), and NQ3 (45mm) sizes. Core is orientated (electronic ori tool).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill runs are measured and actuals compared with lengths drilled on site and recoveries logged.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core is photographed and geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation if warranted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sawn in half length-wise using a core saw. Sampling is of half core in nominally 1m intervals reducing in areas of structures and/or geological complexity. Samples are sent to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Brisbane for drying, crushing and pulverizing using Boyd Crushers and LM2s. Whole samples are crushed and split using a rotary splitter then a sub-sample (<3kg) pulverized in LM2. Field duplicates and second half sampling will be considered on receipt of initial samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples dried, crushed and pulverized using ALS codes DRY-21, CRU-21 and PUL-24. Samples assayed by codes Au-AA23 and ME-MS61.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are determined by weighted average and reported by the Exploration Manager. Data is collected on fit-for-purpose data entry templates and stored in the company database. No adjustment is made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Zone 56. Topographic surface is LIDAR. Survey control is by Garmin GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are at a spacing and distribution that is expected to support estimation of an Inferred Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are testing across known structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of Custody procedure in place.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM19198 is located 30km west of Calliope in central Queensland. EPM19198 is 100% owned by Canterbury Resources. Rio Tinto retains a 1% NSR and a back-in option to claw back 60% joint venture equity by paying Canterbury A\$15m in cash and sole-funding the next A\$50m of joint venture expenditure.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous explorers over the Briggs area include Noranda (1969 to 1972), Geopeko (1970s), Plutonic (1980s), CRAE (1990s) and Rio Tinto 2011-2017). Noranda conducted extensive surface sampling and mapping. Both Noranda and RTX drilled Briggs and intersected broad zones of low grade Cu mineralization.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cu ± Mo porphyry.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attached

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assays reported in text. Weighted averages used in calculations. Cut off grades documented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down-hole lengths reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill plan included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable surface mapping and sampling conducted over the Briggs project since discovery in the late 60s.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed exploration history presented in Canterbury Resources Limited Replacement Prospectus (3 October 2018).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	BRIGGS PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the planned drill program. Undertake a resource assessment.