ASX Announcement **15 February 2024**

Final Assays from 2023 Drilling at the Briggs Copper Project Extend the Higher-Grade Contact Zone

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Final assays from the 2023 core drilling program at the Briggs Copper Project in Central Queensland reaffirm the presence of shallow, higher-grade copper-molybdenum mineralisation straddling the contact zone between the granodiorite intrusion and enclosing volcanic sediments:**

Hole ID	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)
23BRD0022	1.6	41.0	39.4	0.20	37
including	23.0	33.0	10.0	0.37	68
and	234.0	257.5*	23.5	0.28	26
including	239.1	255.0	15.9	0.32	27
23BRD0023	5.4	247.8*	242.4	0.26	60
including	22.0	183.0	161.0	0.29	71
including	194.0	236.0	42.0	0.26	46
23BRD0024	2.8	190.0	187.2	0.24	34
including	95.45	190.0	94.55	0.33	48
including	97.0	109.0	12.0	0.50	20
23BRD0025	4.9	147.9*	143.0	0.20	28
including	41.0	86.1	45.1	0.25	16
including	93.0	119.0	26.0	0.21	38
including	131.8	147.9*	16.1	0.21	91
* denotes end of hole depth					

- **These results extend the known strike length of higher-grade mineralisation along the eastern contact zone of the Briggs Central deposit to ~500m. This zone has been outlined to a depth of over 200m and remains open along strike and at depth.**
- **Strong copper anomalism from detailed soil sampling highlights a potential continuation of the higher-grade contact zone along the entire south-western margin of the intrusion, which covers more than 600m strike-length and is a high-priority target for drilling.**
- **Further drilling to evaluate the intrusive contact zone is planned to commence in early Q2, 2024, targeting an upgrade in resource confidence sufficient to support a scoping study later this year.**

Managing Director, Grant Craighead, said: *"The 2023 drilling program successfully delineated shallow, higher-grade copper-molybdenum mineralisation in the contact zone between the main granodiorite intrusion and the enclosing volcanic sediments. We have already outlined this zone over a strike length of ~500m and will be testing significant potential extensions of it in our 2024 drilling campaign, ahead of the planned completion of a scoping study later in the year."*

Canterbury Resources Limited (**Canterbury** or the **Company**) provides final assay results from the 2023 core drilling program recently completed at the Briggs Copper Project in Queensland (see Figure 1). Exploration at Briggs is being funded by Alma Metals Limited (ASX ALM) (**Alma**) under an Earn-In Joint Venture agreement where Alma currently has a 30% JV interest in the Briggs, Mannersley and Fig Tree Hill tenements (**Project**) and can earn up to a 70% interest from Canterbury via a staged earn-in.

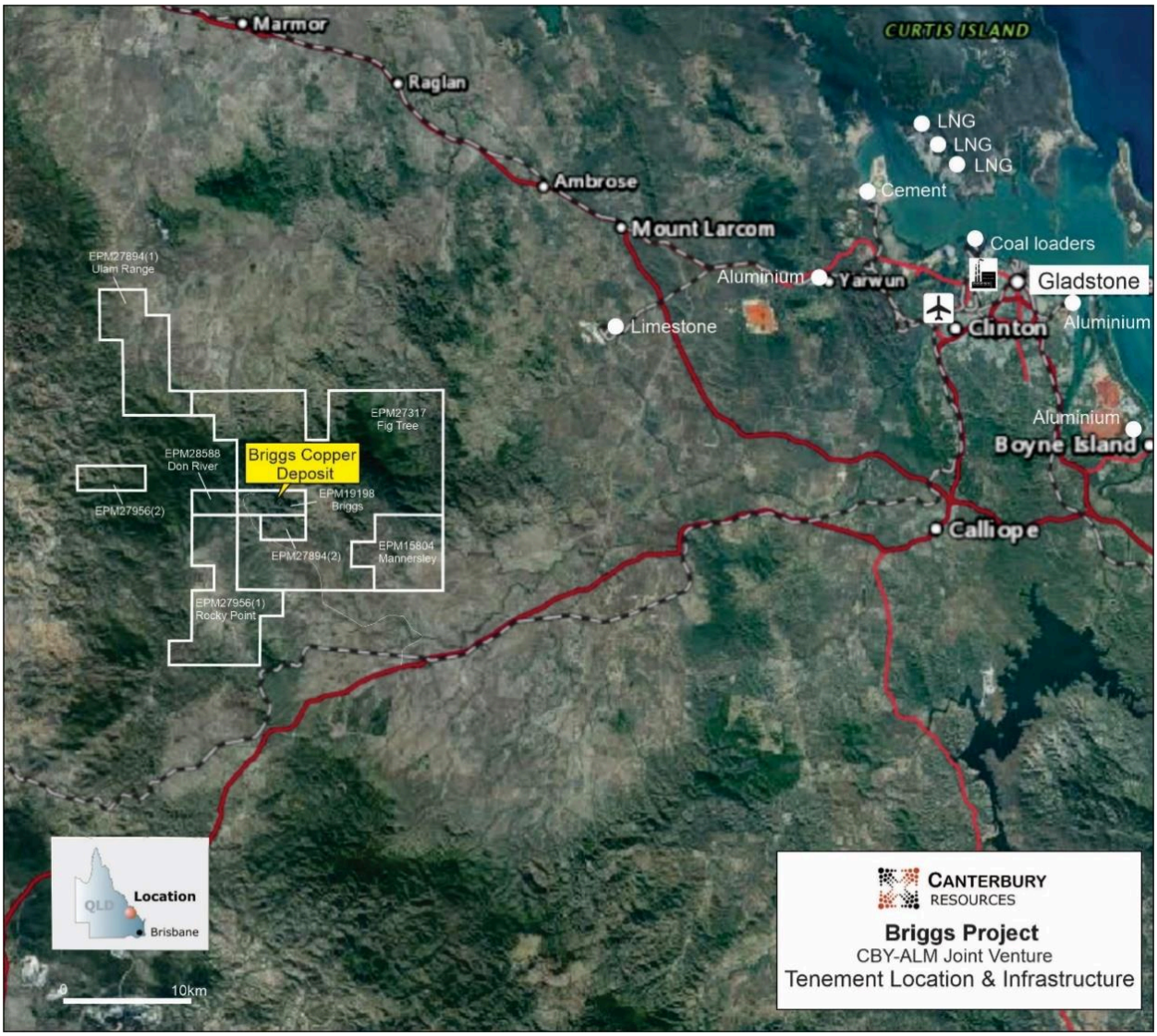

Figure 1 Regional plan showing the proximity of Briggs to key infrastructure elements around Gladstone. It includes EPM's being acquired by Alma from Tropex Metals that will be added to the joint venture.

The Project includes the Briggs Copper-Molybdenum deposit, where an Inferred Mineral Resource[1] of 415Mt at 0.25% Cu and 31ppm Mo has been defined at a 0.20% Cu cut-off grade.

The recently completed drill program tested the Exploration Target[2] of 480-880Mt at 0.20% to 0.30% Cu and 25 to 40ppm Mo which surrounds the Inferred Resource, as well as a zone of potentially elevated copper-molybdenum grades around the margin of the central porphyry[3] (see Figure 2).

The potential tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in an increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

[1] CBY ASX release 6 July 2023
[2] CBY ASX release 18 July 2023
[3] CBY ASX release 21 September 2023

Assay Results for Drill Holes 23BRD0022 to 23BRD0025

Drill holes 23BRD0022 to 23BRD0025 inclusive were drilled on sections near the south-eastern margin of the Briggs Central Inferred Resource to test for potential higher-grade Cu-Mo mineralisation straddling the contact between the main porphyritic granodiorite intrusion and the surrounding volcanic sediments (Figures 2, 3 and 5 and Tables 1 and 2).

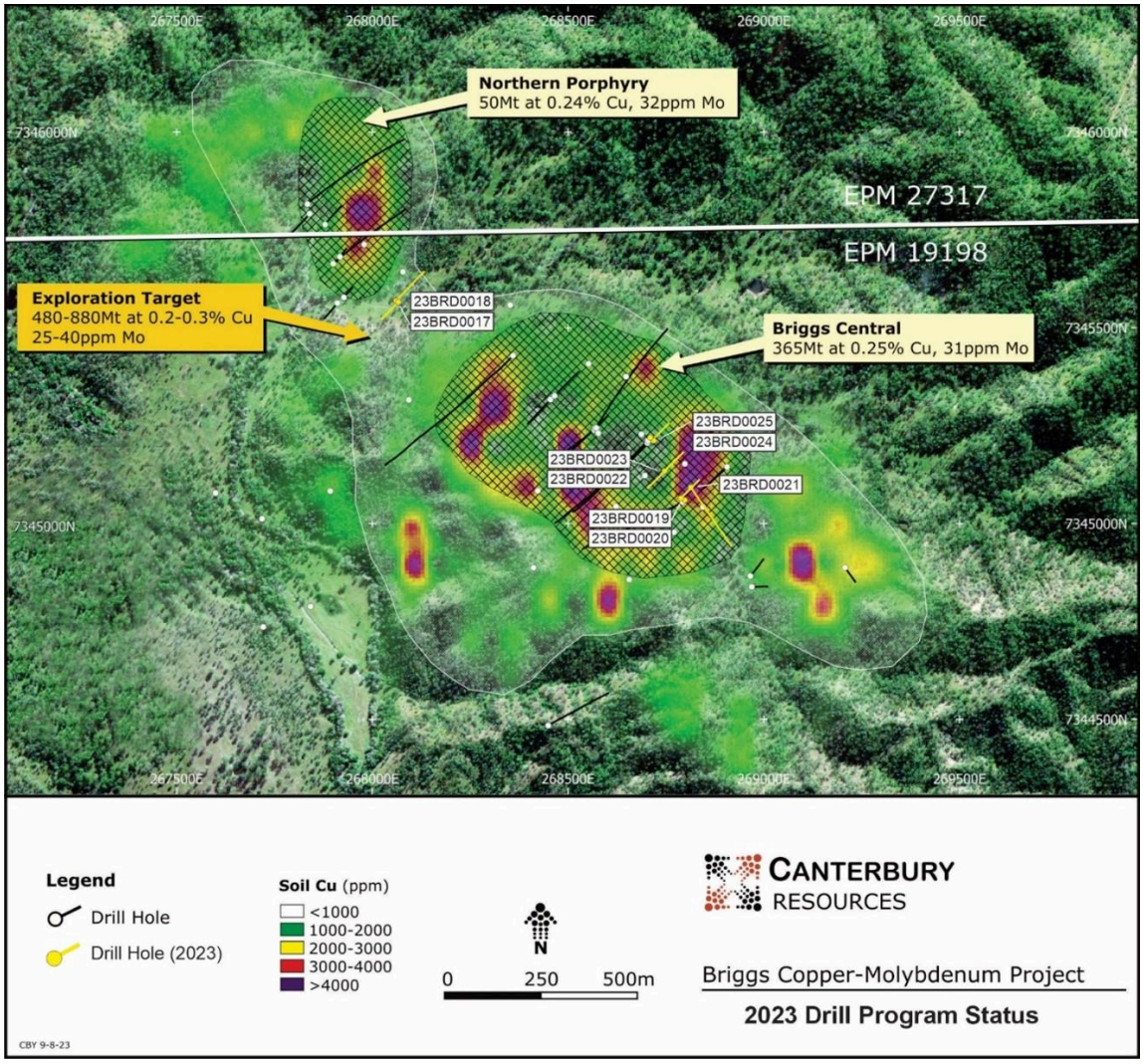

Figure 2 Plan displaying Cu in soil geochemistry, Exploration Target area outline based on 500ppm Cu contour (white) and existing Inferred Resource (hatched area), plus historic and 2023 drill holes.

This drilling has been highly successful, with higher grades of copper and molybdenum encountered around the contact zone on all sections drilled. Mineralisation occurs as chalcopyrite and molybdenite grains in quartz veins and as fine disseminations within both heavily altered volcanic sediments and granodiorite.

These results, and those reported earlier in the program[4], confirm the presence of enhanced copper grades in the zone straddling the contact between the granodiorite intrusion at Briggs and the surrounding volcanic sediments along the southeast margin of the Briggs Central intrusion. These higher grades extend from surface to where holes were terminated at planned 200-250m down-hole depths.

These zones of higher grade are very effectively mapped by the surface geochemical sampling previously undertaken. Inspection of the gridded surface copper geochemical data highlights areas on the southwest side of the inferred resource where drilling has not fully evaluated this higher-grade halo, particularly in the top 200m, closest to surface. This area is a high-priority drill target for infill drilling which may improve resource confidence in the target area and provide support for a scoping study.

[4] CBY ASX releases dated 21 November 2023 and 29 January 2024

The gridded copper geochemistry also highlights the potential of the Southern Porphyry Target which has yet to be drill tested adequately and which may provide a significant increase in the overall size of the resource.

Further drilling is planned to commence in early Q2, 2024, with a scoping study to commence later in the year.

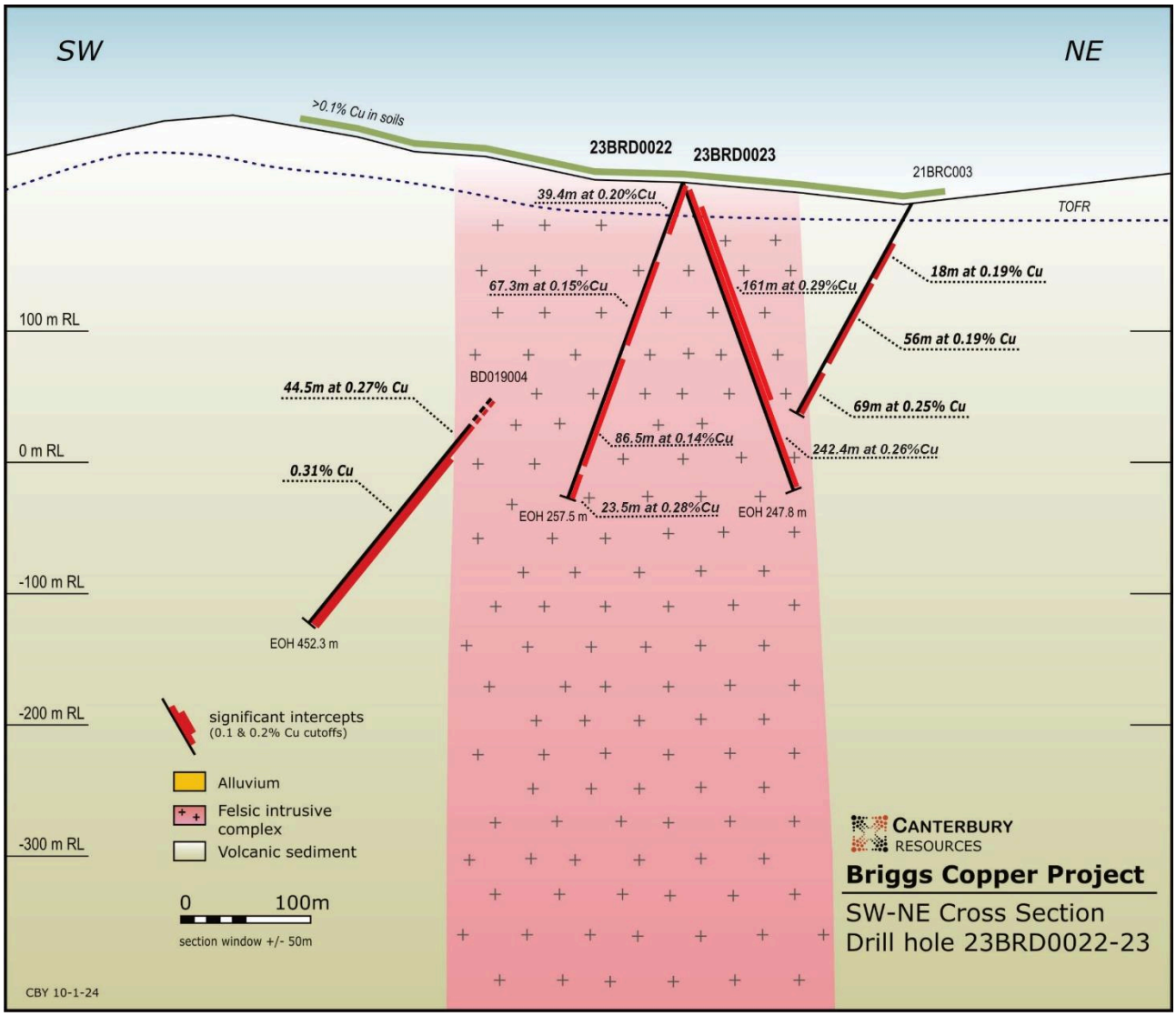

Figure 3 Cross-Section for 23BRD0022 & 23BRD0023, Briggs Central

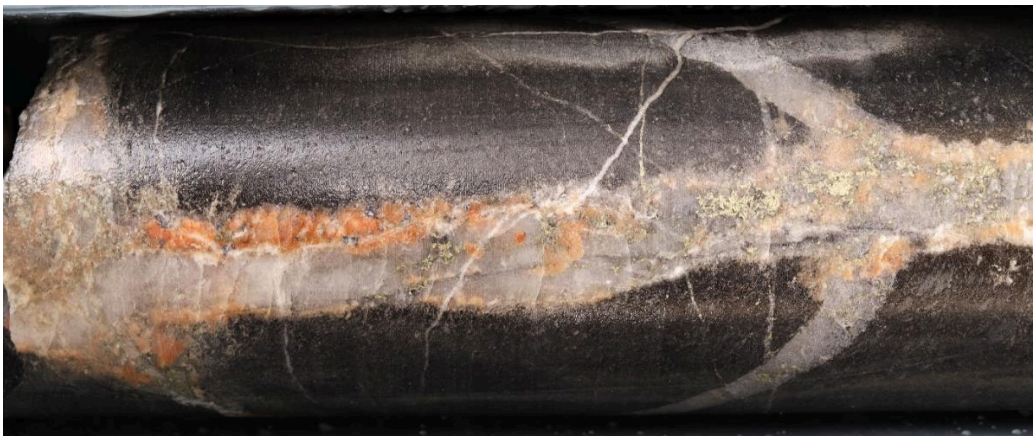

Figure 4 Mineralised volcanic sediments in 23BRD0024, 167.3m depth from a 2m sample which assayed 0.4% Cu and 197ppm Mo. Core diameter 61.5mm.

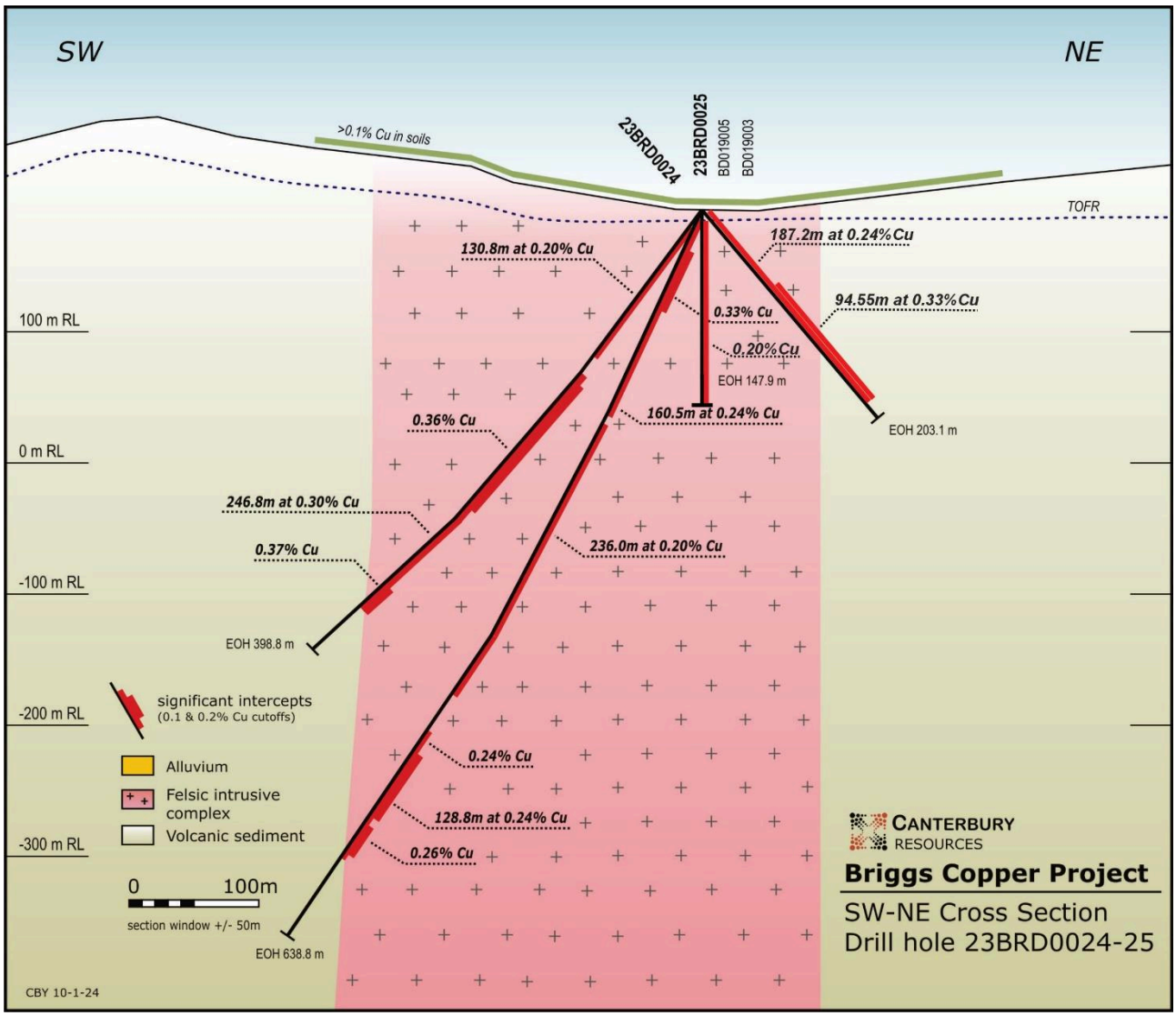

Figure 5 Cross-Section for 23BRD0024 & 23BRD0025, Briggs Central

Table 1 Collar details of core drill holes in the most recent program at the Briggs Copper Project

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Northern Porphyry	23BRD0017	268047.22	7345571.43	172.53	223.5	-70	193.1
Northern Porphyry	23BRD0018	268044.43	7345570.43	172.47	45	-50	177.6
Central Porphyry	23BRD0019	268791.22	7345054.00	232.26	45	-70	200.5
Central Porphyry	23BRD0020	268790.87	7345053.52	232.33	-	-90	200.5
Central Porphyry	23BRD0021	268807.13	7345074.30	232.94	149	-50	302.0
Central Porphyry	23BRD0022	268750.01	7345139.37	211.75	225	-70	257.5
Central Porphyry	23BRD0023	268747.76	7345137.25	211.77	45	-70	247.8
Central Porphyry	23BRD0024	268706.02	7345212.62	189.45	45	-50	203.1
Central Porphyry	23BRD0025	268705.04	7345211.64	189.44	-	-90	147.9

Table 2 Assay results for drill holes 23BRD0022 to 23BRD0025

Hole ID	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off (Cu %)
23BRD0022	1.6	41.0	39.4	0.20	37	0.1
including	23.0	33.0	10.0	0.37	68	0.2
and	63.7	131.0	67.3	0.15	29	0.1
and	141.0	227.5	86.5	0.14	27	0.1
and	234.0	257.5*	23.5	0.28	26	0.1
including	239.1	255.0	15.9	0.32	27	0.2
23BRD0023	5.4	247.8*	242.4	0.26	60	0.1
including	22.0	183.0	161.0	0.29	71	0.2
including	194.0	236.0	42.0	0.26	46	0.2
23BRD0024	2.8	190.0	187.2	0.24	34	0.1
including	95.5	190.0	94.5	0.33	48	0.2
including	97.0	109.0	12.0	0.50	20	0.3
23BRD0025	4.9	147.9*	143.0	0.20	28	0.1
including	41.0	86.1	45.1	0.25	16	0.2
including	93.0	119.0	26.0	0.21	38	0.2
including	131.8	147.9*	16.1	0.21	91	0.2

Notes:
1. Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths.
2. Average grades are weighted against sample interval.
3. Significant results reported at min-env (mineralized envelope), 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Cu & 0.3% Cu cut-off grade.
4. Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m.
5. Intervals of no core recovery assigned weighted average grade of assays either side.
6. * denotes end of hole depth

Authorised by Managing Director of Canterbury Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

Grant Craighead
Managing Director
M: +61 409 900 570
E: gcraighead@canterburyresources.com.au

Michael Kotowicz
Investor Relations Manager
M: +61 416 233 145
E: admin@canterburyresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (Executive Director of Alma Metals Limited) who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr Michael Erceg (Executive Director of Canterbury Resources Limited), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geologist. Dr Tabeart and Mr Erceg have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Tabeart and Mr Erceg consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

- *(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Briggs Central Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 6 July 2023, and*
- *(ii) exploration results and an Exploration Target which were previously announced on 18 July 2023.*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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. The term "Canterbury" must be loosely construed to include the subsidiaries of Canterbury Resources Limited where relevant.

ABOUT CANTERBURY RESOURCES LIMITED

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) is an ASX-listed resource company focused on creating shareholder wealth by generating and exploring potential Tier-1 copper-gold projects in the southwest Pacific.

It has a strong portfolio of projects in Australia and Papua New Guinea 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. It periodically forms partnerships with other resource companies to defray risk and cost. Joint venture partners currently comprise Rio Tinto, Alma Metals and Syndicate Minerals.

Canterbury's portfolio includes multiple projects that are at the advanced exploration phase. Each project provides potential for the discovery and/or delineation of large-scale copper ±gold ±molybdenum resources.

Current Mineral Resource Estimates[5] (100% basis) are:

Project	Deposit	Category	Cut-off	Mt	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)
Wamum	Idzan Creek	Inferred	0.2g/t Au	137.3	0.53	0.24	2.34	327
Wamum	Wamum Creek	Inferred	0.2% Cu	141.5	0.18	0.31	0.82	435
Briggs	Briggs	Inferred	0.2% Cu	415.0	-	0.25	-	1,038
Total							**3.16**	**1,800**

[5] *Refer CBY ASX releases 26 November 2020 and 6 July 2023*

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLES - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drill core was photographed and logged by a company geologist to industry standard. • Sample intervals were nominally 2m. • Whole core was transported to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere, Brisbane for cutting, sample preparation and assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling is HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) from surface.
Sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recovery determined during logging by reference to drillers marker blocks. • Core recovery exceeded 90%
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill core is photographed and logged to industry standard.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Core has been cut longitudinally using an Almonte type core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals with ½ core being sampled. • Samples were fine crushed, rotary split, 250g pulverized (ALS prep code PREP31-AY). • ¼ core field duplicates were taken every 20

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	samples. • Quality control was assessed as adequate for this batch.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Samples were assayed base metals at ALS Laboratories by multi-element ultra trace, 4 acid digest, ICP-MS instrumentation (ALS code ME-MS61). Gold was assayed by fire assay of a 30g aliquot with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Code Au-ICP21)
		• A commercial standard alternating with a blank was inserted every 25 samples.
		• Duplicates were created every 20 samples.
		• The QC was acceptable for these holes:
		  ○ The Cu values in the Blank samples were acceptable.
		  ○ The standards had all results within acceptable limits.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not Applicable. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Data is stored electronically in a database managed by a data administrator
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill collar coordinates have been determined by DGPS survey. • Down hole survey data was collected systematically at approximately 50m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 56 • Topographical control has been obtained by Lidar survey
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Holes 23BRD0019-25 are infill holes. The data spacing, and distribution of drilling to date is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill hole 23BRD0017 and 23BRD0018 were drilled to test the southern extension of the Northern Porphyry within the Briggs Exploration Target (ASX announcement 18 July 2023). • Drill holes 23BRD0019 to 23BRD0025 were drilled to test for potential higher-grade mineralisation straddling the geological contact between porphyritic granodiorite intrusions and the hosting volcanic sediments. • Minor historical drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		into the Briggs Central Porphyry. Details are reported in CBY Replacement Prospectus 03/10/2018 and in ALM Release to ASX dated 18 August 2021. • Drill holes were drilled between -50 and -90deg in mineralisation that has a sub-vertical geological grain. Minor sampling bias may have been introduced with sub-vertical holes but due to the overall stockwork and disseminated nature of the mineralisation any bias is not considered material.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Whole core is palleted & strapped for transport by commercial carrier to ALS Zillmere preparation facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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	• 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 license to operate in the area.	• EPM19198 (Briggs), EPM18504 (Mannersley), EPM28588 application (Don River) and EPM27317 (Fig Tree) are located 50km west southwest of Gladstone in central Queensland. • EPM19198, EPM18504, EPM28588 application and EPM27317 are 70% owned by Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) and 30% owned by Alma Metals Ltd. Rio Tinto holds a 1.5% NSR interest in EPM19198. • In July 2021, Alma Metals committed to a joint venture covering the four EPM's whereby it has the right to earn up to 70% joint venture interest by funding up to $15.25M of assessment activity. • Alma Metals Ltd reached a 30% joint venture interest in the tenements in July 2023, and has commenced funding the second stage of the earn-in, under which a further $3M must be spent on exploration and evaluation for Alma to reach a 51% JV interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release from 18 August 2021 covering work by Noranda (1968-1972), Geopeko (early 1970s), Rio Tinto (2012-2016) and Canterbury Resources (2019-2022). • A 12-hole RC drilling program was completed testing the Central, Northern and Southern porphyry prospects in 2021 (ASX announcement 18 February 2022). • A four-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in May 2023.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• At Briggs, a granodiorite porphyry stock (GDP) with dimensions in excess of 500m by 200m has been drilled to a depth of ~500m at the Central Porphyry prospect. This stock has intruded volcanoclastic sediments with a zone of hornfels along the contact. The Central Porphyry is one of at least three intrusive centers comprising the Briggs Cu ± Mo porphyry prospect. Intrusive outcrop, soil geochemistry and magnetics (depressed susceptibility) indicate the existence of at least two other centers, referred to as the Northern and Southern Porphyry, that have been comparatively poorly explored. • Copper as chalcopyrite with accessory molybdenum as molybdenite dominate the potentially economic minerals. A relatively thin oxide zone blankets the deposit. The GDP is pervasively altered to potassic style alteration (biotite – k-feldspar) overprinted by phyllic (sericite) alteration. Distribution of copper grade is relatively consistent and predictable within the GDP and in the contact hornfels. • Banded silica bodies with UST textures have been observed at Northern, Central and Southern Porphyries. Similar quartz zones have been intersected in drilling. These siliceous bodies appear to be sub-vertical and dyke-like in character and may have formed at contacts between intrusive phases. The silica bodies are generally well mineralised. It is suggested that they represent emanations from a fertile parent intrusive at depth.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• Canterbury's interpretation is that copper deposition at Briggs is multi-stage, with an earlier event associated with quartz - k-feldspar - chalcopyrite - molybdenite veins and a later cross-cutting event dominated by quartz - sericite - chalcopyrite. The earlier event appears related to the intrusion of the granodiorite porphyry and potassic alteration, while the later event is thought to be related to phyllic alteration and an as-yet undiscovered intrusive at depth.
• The earlier copper event is predominantly hosted within the granodiorite porphyry and the latter along the contact between the intrusive stock and volcanoclastic sediments, probably taking advantage of permeability afforded along intrusive contacts and faults with deposition controlled by brittle fracture and reaction with Fe-rich host rocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
o easting and northing of the drill hole collar
o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
o dip and azimuth of the hole
o down hole length and interception depth
o 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.</td><td>• Drill holes 23BRD0017-25 represent the entire recently completed core drilling program at Briggs (refer ASX announcement 21 September 2023).
• Hole location and orientation details are as follows:

<table><tr><th>Target</th><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Depth (m)</th></tr><tr><td>Northern Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0017</td><td>268047.22</td><td>7345571.43</td><td>172.53</td><td>223.5</td><td>-70</td><td>193.1</td></tr><tr><td>Northern Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0018</td><td>268044.43</td><td>7345570.43</td><td>172.47</td><td>45</td><td>-50</td><td>177.6</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0019</td><td>268791.22</td><td>7345054.00</td><td>232.26</td><td>45</td><td>-70</td><td>200.5</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0020</td><td>268790.87</td><td>7345053.52</td><td>232.33</td><td>-</td><td>-90</td><td>200.5</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0021</td><td>268807.13</td><td>7345074.30</td><td>232.94</td><td>149</td><td>-50</td><td>302.0</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0022</td><td>268750.01</td><td>7345139.37</td><td>211.75</td><td>225</td><td>-70</td><td>257.5</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0023</td><td>268747.76</td><td>7345137.25</td><td>211.77</td><td>45</td><td>-70</td><td>247.8</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0024</td><td>268706.02</td><td>7345212.62</td><td>189.45</td><td>45</td><td>-50</td><td>203.1</td></tr><tr><td>Central Porphyry</td><td>23BRD0025</td><td>268705.04</td><td>7345211.64</td><td>189.44</td><td>-</td><td>-90</td><td>147.9</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Significant intercepts of Cu and Mo are reported at 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Cu and 0.3% Cu cut-offs.
• Maximum internal dilution is 4m and minimum significant interval is 10m.
• Refer to text for significant intercept table.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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').</td><td>• Drill holes are predominantly designed to test across the dominant NW-SE structural grain.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• See figures in body of the report.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not Applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not Applicable.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling is planned to test extensions of the mineralisation discovered to date, and to evaluate higher grade zones on the southern side of the Central Porphyry. This drilling is scheduled to commence in Q2, 2024. • Refer Drill Status plan in this release.