# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 October 2023

## September Quarter Production Update

# Calidus on track to meet FY24 guidance, supported by higher grade ore and start of mining at Blue Bar

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **September quarter production at Warrawoona totalled 13,696 ounces**
- **Result is per guidance due to scheduled mill shutdown as well as access to higher grade ore restricted by mining in cutback areas which will be completed by the end of December quarter**
- **Strong drilling results pave way for mining set to start at Blue Bar deposit in March quarter, contributing ~10,000 ounces to FY24 production**
- **Calidus on track to meet FY24 guidance of 65,000-75,000oz at an AISC of A$2,000-A$2,250/oz; Production scheduled weighted towards second half**
- **Strong pipeline of news flow, including:**
  - **Findings of review of the significant Mickeys Find deposit in Haoma JV**
  - **Initial Mineral Resource for Bulletin, which forms part of the Bamboo Creek project and is within the Haoma JV; Bulletin will underpin increased production over next few years and is not currently included in forecasts**
  - **Update on Pirra Lithium**
  - **Quarterly Cashflow Report**
  - **Updated three-year growth plan taking into account Haoma JV assets**

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) is pleased to provide an update on its September quarter production and outlook for the remainder of FY24 at the Warrawoona Gold Project in the Pilbara.

Production totalled 13,696 ounces in the September 2023 quarter. This result is per guidance which forecast a stronger H2 FY24 than H1 FY24 and is primarily a result of restricted access to higher grade ore due to mining scheduled in cutback areas resulting in low grade being added to the processing blend. The cut back will be completed by the end of the December Quarter (**Figure 1**) with a corresponding reduction in all-in sustaining cost ("**AISC**") in H2 FY24 as a result of a decreasing strip ratio and access to these higher-grade ore zones. The strip ratio in H1 FY24 is forecast to average 4.1, reducing to 2.6 in H2 FY24.




**ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES**

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold company that owns 100% of the operating 1.4Moz Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia.

**DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT**

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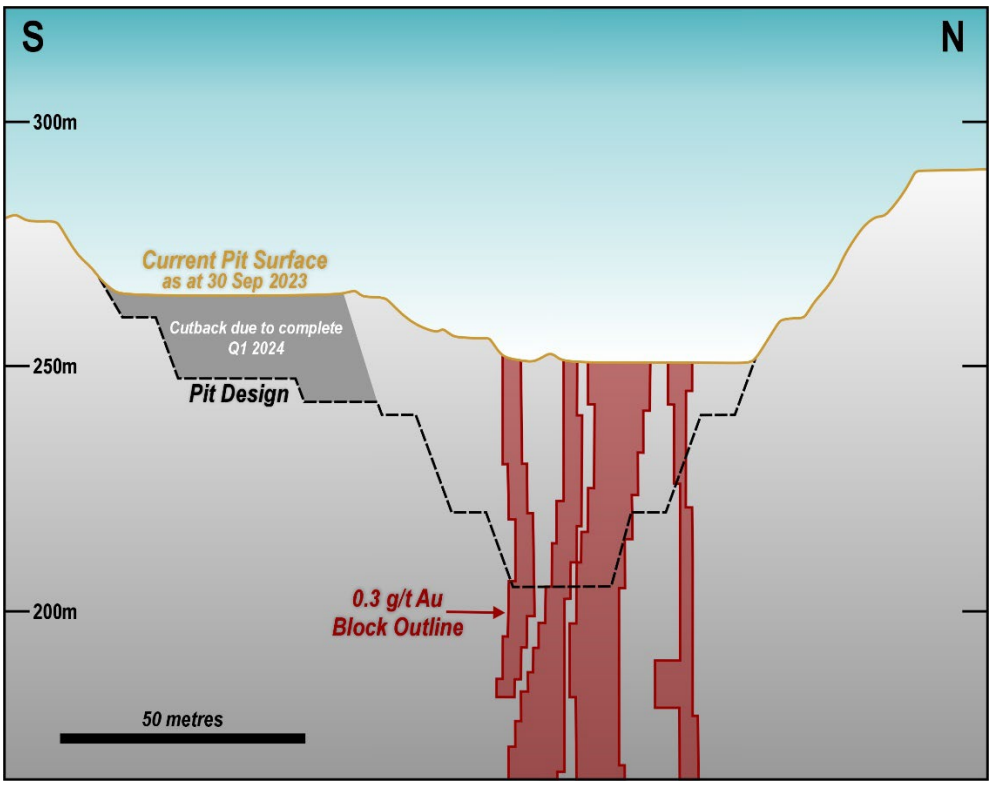


**Figure 1:** Cross Section of Klondyke Open Pit showing remaining cut back to complete

At 30 September 2023, Calidus held $15.0 million in cash and cash equivalents following debt repayments of $6M and reduction in hedge position of 11,250 ounces during the quarter.

Production at Warrawoona in H2 FY24 will also be bolstered by incorporation of the Blue Bar Mine, which is part of the recently announced Haoma Joint Venture. Blue Bar is forecast to contribute 10,000 ounces @ 2.5g/t with FY2024 production guidance at Warrawoona maintained at 65,000 – 75,000 ounces at an AISC between A$2,000 – A$2,250/oz.

Blue Bar grade control drilling has now commenced after the conclusion of a recently completed confirmation resource definition drill program that returned the following significant intersections (see Appendix A for additional information):

- **31m at 2.98g/t Au** from 12m incl. 3m at 17.7g/t Au from 28m (23BBRD002)
- **26m at 3.13g/t Au** from 10m incl. 1m at 12.9g/t Au from 31m (23BBRD007)
- **4m at 18.4g/t Au** from 13m incl. 2m at 31.7g/t Au from 14m (23BBRD006)
- **5m at 11.38g/t Au** from 34m incl. 3m at 18.5g/t Au from 35m (23BBRD011)
- **17m at 3.06g/t Au** from 37m incl. 2m @ 12.5g/t Au from 42m to EOH (23BBRD012)
- **7m at 7.29g/t Au** from 27m incl. 1m @ 21.8g/t Au from 30m (23BBRD013)

**– END –**

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director

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## Appendix A: Blue Bar Resource Definition Drilling Plan View and Drilling Results

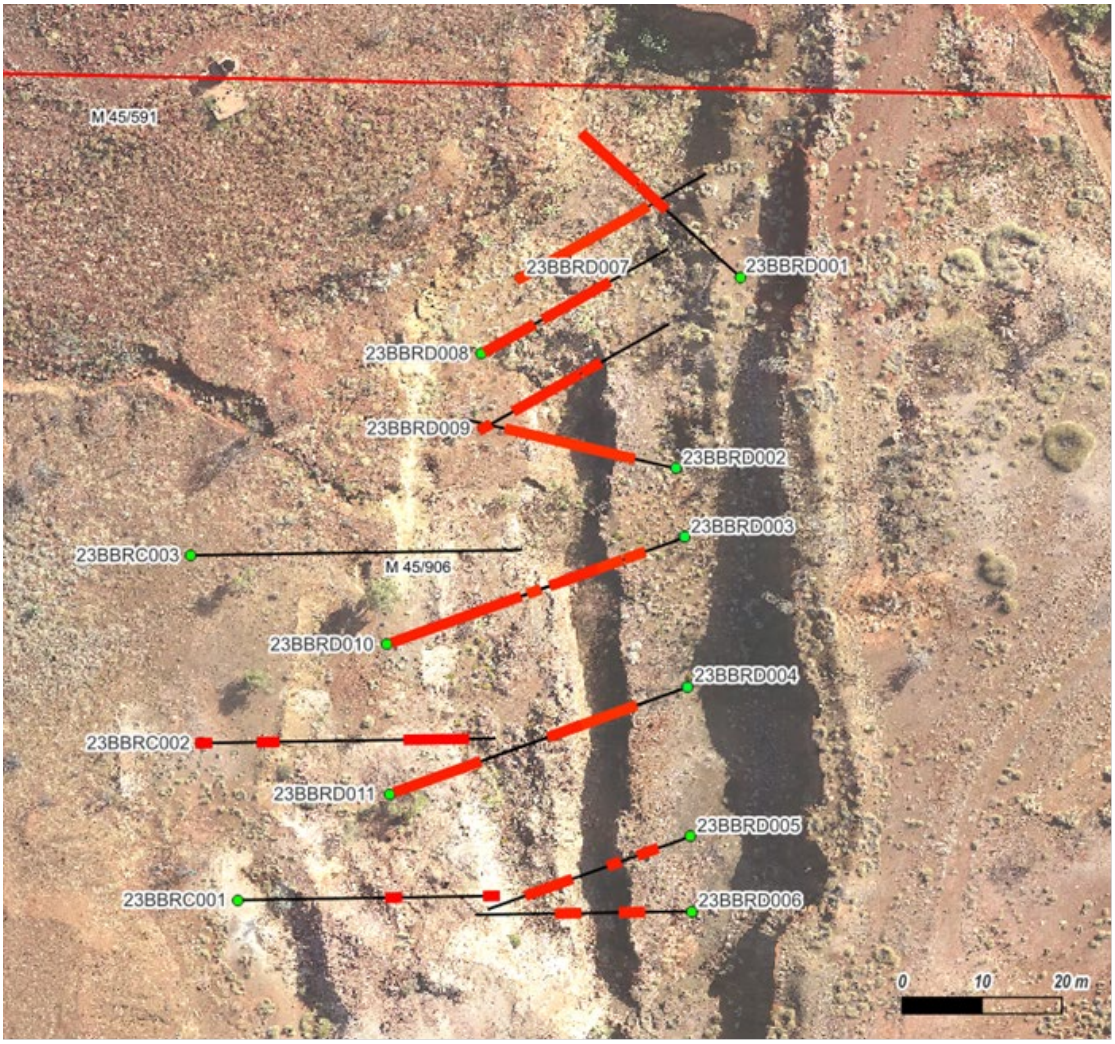


**Figure 2:** Blue Bar Resource Definition Drilling Plan View

**Table 1:** Blue Bar Resource Definition Drilling Assays

| DataSet | Hole_ID | Depth from (m) | Depth_To (m) | Interval Width | Grade (g/t Au) | Intercept Description | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD002 | 12 | 43 | 31 | 2.98 | 31m @ 2.98 g/t Au | *incl. 3m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 28m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD006 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 18.4 | 4m @ 18.40 g/t Au | *incl. 2m @ 31.7 g/t Au from 14m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD007 | 10 | 36 | 26 | 3.13 | 26m @ 3.13 g/t Au | *incl. 1m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 31m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD011 | 34 | 39 | 5 | 11.38 | 5m @ 11.38 g/t Au | *incl. 3m @ 18.5 g/t Au from 35m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD012 | 37 | 54 | 17 | 3.06 | 17m @ 3.06 g/t Au | *incl. 2m @ 12.5 g/t Au from 42m. Mineralised to EOH* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD013 | 27 | 34 | 7 | 7.29 | 7m @ 7.29 g/t Au | *incl. 1m @ 21.8 g/t Au from 30m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD014 | 19 | 36 | 17 | 2.45 | 17m @ 2.45 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD015 | 10 | 27 | 17 | 2.4 | 17m @ 2.40 g/t Au | *incl. 3m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 21m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD016 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 2.89 | 14m @ 2.89 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD017 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 1.85 | 12m @ 1.85 g/t Au | *inc. 1m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 4m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD018 | 2 | 27 | 25 | 0.87 | 25m @ 0.87 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD019 | 35 | 43 | 8 | 2.59 | 8m @ 2.59 g/t Au | *incl. 1m @ 11.0 g/t Au from 41m* |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD020 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 2.1 | 8m @ 2.10 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD021 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 0.67 | 16m @ 0.67 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD022 | 30 | 33 | 3 | 3.27 | 3m @ 3.27 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD023 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 2.58 | 3m @ 2.58 g/t Au | |

| DataSet | Hole_ID | Depth from (m) | Depth_To (m) | Interval Width | Grade (g/t Au) | Intercept Description | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD024 | 29 | 33 | 4 | 1.5 | 4m @ 1.50 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD025 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 0.99 | 3m @ 0.99 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD026 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1.43 | 2m @ 1.43 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD027 | 34 | 43 | 9 | 0.29 | 9m @ 0.29 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD028 | 33 | 43 | 10 | 0.24 | 10m @ 0.24 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD029 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.54 | 1m @ 0.54 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD030 | 41 | 42 | 1 | 0.54 | 1m @ 0.54 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD031 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 0.52 | 1m @ 0.52 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD032 | 40 | 41 | 1 | 0.5 | 1m @ 0.50 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD033 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.37 | 1m @ 0.37 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD034 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 0.32 | 1m @ 0.32 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD035 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 0.31 | 1m @ 0.31 g/t Au | |
| Blue_Bar | 23BBRD036 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.3 | 1m @ 0.30 g/t Au | |

**COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Dr Matthew Cobb, a Competent Person and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 5486). Dr Cobb is employed by Calidus Resources Limited and holds shares in the Company. Dr Cobb has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cobb consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

# Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

# Blue Bar Gold Project – Section 1 & 2

***Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data***

| Criteria | JORC Code 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.* | Recent sampling at the Blue Bar deposit was conducted via Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Individual samples from each metre of drilling were collected via a rig-mounted cone splitter, fed directly from the inner sample return hose, yielding a 12.5% split. Assays were undertaken using leachwell digestion and an AAS finish.<br><br>Pre-Calidus sampling is considered historic, with unclear collection procedures, and limited information recorded in historic reports regarding methodologies. Of the 62 holes drilled at Bue bar, 25 of these (all RC) were drilled prior to 1993 and have no associated sampling methodologies recorded in available reports.<br><br>The remaining historic RC holes are recorded as having been sampled via 4m composites comprising spear samples of each relevant drill-spoil pile. Proximal to the main mineralized zones, defined in available reports as being within 4 metres of the main mineralized shear, 1m samples were collected via an externally mounted 50:50 riffle splitter.<br><br>Historic assays were undertaken using fire assay with an AAS finish, on an unknown charge weight. |
| | *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | Recent drilling has been aligned along various azimuths; nominally: 315, 285, 270, 250 or 060, 070, 090 at dips between -50 to -60 degrees from horizontal. The varying dips and azimuths are due to limited available drill positions but are designed to intercept interpreted mineralization as close to orthogonally as possible, in order to reduce apparent width intercept bias. The use of a rig mounted cone splitter directly fed from the sample return hose also ensured sample representivity.<br><br>The majority of historic RC holes have been drilled at -50° towards 250°. The general orientation of mineralization is 355° - 000°, with a subvertical dip. The selected orientation of drilling provides intersection of mineralized lodes at suitably high angles to minimize any significant bias in sampling from apparent differences in true and apparent intersection lengths. Samples within the mineralized zone were collected at 1m intervals, which is standard procedure for RC drilling, and is considered to be appropriate for the style and tenor of |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | mineralization encountered. The use of a 50:50 riffle splitter to subsample each interval has ensured unbiasedness in the subsampling procedure. |
| | *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* | While the identification of mineralization at Blue Bar may be characterized by the presence of intense fuschsitic alteration and quartz veining within the sample lithologies, current sampling for assay has been comprehensive in order to preclude selection bias from assay results.<br><br>Limited information is recorded regarding historic drilling, sampling and assaying procedures. It is reasonable to assume that all were conducted in accordance with what was considered "best-practice" at the time of drilling. The earliest drill logs record the presence of the water table at 25m and suggests that some of the samples may be wet. |
| ***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).* | Recent drilling has been conducted utilizing an Epiroc D65 track mounted Reverse Circulation drill rig. The rig uses an onboard compressor supplying 995 cfm air at 435 psi. Holes were drilled with a 5.5" diameter face-sampling pneumatic hammer. Samples are returned via inner tube from the hammer face, into a rig-mounted cone splitter with knife gate sample dump on a per-metre basis yielding 12.5% split (and an additional 12.5% duplicate when required).<br><br>Regarding historic drilling:<br><br>No records exist of specific RC equipment used for drilling prior to 1994.<br><br>Post 1994, Brittania gold employed Westralian Diamond Drillers to use a Warman 1000 multi-purpose rig with 900 cfm on board air at 350 psi for both RC and NQ diamond drilling.<br><br>RC samples were returned to a dust suppression cyclone, from which chips were collected and sub sampled via the use of a 50:50 riffle splitter as noted in available reports. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* | Sample recoveries from recent drilling are qualitatively recorded during logging, with estimated percentages.<br><br>Sample recoveries were not recorded in historic logs. |
| | *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | The application of sufficient downhole air to ensure dry drilling and adequate sample return, coupled with appropriately aligned drillholes (at high angles to mineralisation orientation), coupled with 1m sample collection to a rig mounted cone splitter are designed to maximise sample representivity and reduce sample collection bias in recent drilling.<br><br>Historic measures taken to ensure sample recoveries have not been recorded. Drilling orientations are such that samples collected on a 1m basis, as noted, should offer good cross-sectional representivity across the mineralized domains. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Historic reports do not record the RC drilling equipment used at the time and also note that water was encountered in some drillholes from 25m depth. There is implication that some samples may have been collected wet. |
| | *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.* | Sample recoveries from recent drilling are all considered excellent, with minimal loss to fines. No relationship between sample recoveries and grade is expected.<br>For historic drilling, no recovery data has been recorded, and so no relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed. |
| ***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* | All holes from recent drilling have been logged in their entirety, onto a dedicated toughbook computer with specialist geological logging software.<br>Historic holes were logged in their entirety to paper log sheets then later transcribed to digital files.<br>For each 1m interval of both recent and historic drilling, the main rock types, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and abundances, and sulfide abundances were logged. The Competent Person considers that the detail presented in available logging data is sufficient to support the current Mineral Resource estimate. |
| | *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* | For both historic and recent drilling, logging of RC samples and drill core was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulfide percentages were estimated visually. The Competent Person considered that the availability of qualitative lithological logging data has appropriately informed the geological modelling, including oxidation profile, water table and rock type. |
| | *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | All recovered intervals were geologically logged. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | Historic NQ ½ core was collected on support lengths which varied between 0.6 to 1.4m according to geological boundaries. Core was cut on site using a diamond core saw. |
| | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | Recent RC samples were collected as a direct 12.5% split from a rig mounted cone splitter.<br>Historic RC samples were collected from the full recovered interval each metre at the drill rig by a 50:50 riffle splitter. |
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | Both recent sampling methods and historic sampling methods are considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate for the style of mineralization and are recognized as industry standard methods of sample collection for the style of mineralization in question. |
| | *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | Recent samples were collected directly from the rig as a 12.5% split via a cone splitter, with knife gate sample dump control for each metre drilled. Samples |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | were then jaw crushed to <2mm, and subsequently riffle split (50:50) to produce a 500g sub samples. Multiple passes through the riffle splitter were used where required. Riffle splitters and crushers jaws were cleaned with high pressure air and scrubbed between the preparation of each individual sample. Jaw crushers were also subject to routine quartz blank wash crushes. The Competent Person considers this procedure adequate to maximise representivity of final subsamples.<br><br>Quality control measures during historic sub-sampling have not been recorded. |
| | *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.* | Field duplicates from recent drilling were collected directly from the rig-mounted cone splitter every 20$^{th}$ sample.<br><br>The collection of historic field duplicates was not recorded. |
| | *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | Recent samples collected from the rig averaged 3-5 kg in weight and are considered adequate for the grainsize of the material being sampled.<br><br>Historic sample sizes were not recorded, however it is reasonable to assume that industry standard practices at the time would have applied, and that 50:50 riffle split samples would have resulted in sample between 2-5kg in weight. Such support sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization in question. |
| ***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.* | Recent samples have been analysed via PAL (leachwell) method digestion, with leachate assayed via AAS. These yields assay results for total recoverable gold, and is not considered a complete (absolute total gold) method. The Competent Person notes this method is appropriate as, while it is not a total gold method, results are analogous to those expected from actual gold recoveries in a conventional CIL processing facility.<br><br>Pre-Britannia assay methods have not been recorded. Brittania samples were assayed by acid digest. Assay finish was via Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). 16 samples were sent to a secondary laboratory (Analabs) for check fire assay, which showed a very high correlation coefficient (r = 0.988) which is taken to indicate that the original acid digest may be considered an equivalently complete digest technique as fire assay. |
| | *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.* | No such tools were used for the collection of data relevant to this release. |
| | *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of* | Certified Reference Materials (including blank samples) were inserted into the sample stream for recent drilling at a rate of 1:25. Field duplicates were collected |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | every 20th sample. There were no identified concerns with results in relation to accuracy or precision of returned values.<br><br>Data regarding quality control procedures for the drilling is limited. Blanks and internal reference materials (IRMs) were inserted by Britannia into the sample stream in the field, prior to submission for assay. Insertion rates vary between 1:20 to better than 1:5 and imply that a blank / IRM was inserted after every sampled interval. No data regarding the use of certified reference materials or field duplicates has been recorded. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* | The Competent Person has visited the Blue Bar deposit and confirmed the presence of mineralisation.<br><br>Recent drilling, designed as infill to historic drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralization at grades equivalent to those historically recorded. |
| | *The use of twinned holes.* | Twinned holes have not been drilled. |
| | *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* | Recent downhole logging data is collected directly to a Toughbook into geological logging specific software.<br><br>Historic drilling data were recorded onto paper sheets for all drillholes. These logs are available in scanned digital format and have been reviewed by the Competent Person. A Microsoft Access™ Database has been constructed from these logs for use in the reporting of the current Mineral Resource. |
| | *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value. |
| ***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.* | Recent drill collars are aligned for azimuth and dip using a sighting compass and clinometer by the responsible geologist and driller. Due to the short nature of the holes, downhole surveys are not taken as deviation is expected to be immaterial. Post-completion, collar locations are picked up using RTK DGPS.<br><br>Historic drill hole collar locations were initially captured by previous operators into a local Mine Grid. Recent verification and ground truthing work by Calidus staff over the Blue Bar deposit has positively identified multiple collar locations via GPS allowing for a grid transform between historic Mine Grid and UTM (MGA94). |
| | *Specification of the grid system used.* | The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All coordinates in this release refer to this grid system |
| | *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The recorded surveyed elevations of drill collars have been adjusted by +130 m and validated against the current topographic DTM for the Blue Bar area, created from recent drone LiDAR survey data at 0.5 m resolution. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* | Mineralisation at Blue Bar has been defined by a series of north trending sections, each comprising multiple drillholes (minimum two). Sections are nominally 20 m apart in the north-south direction, with collars on each section nominally 10 m apart. This orientation has provided consistent support to intersection of mineralization which strikes north-south with a subvertical dip. |
| | *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.* | The data spacing and distribution of holes is considered suitable for the definition of a Mineral Resource estimate. |
| | *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | No sample compositing has been applied to recent drilling.<br>Historically, downhole intervals logged as mineralized, and those within 4m of logged mineralization were sampled and assayed on 1m intervals. Intervals considered unmineralized were composited via drill spoil spear sampling to 4m composites for assay. |
| ***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.* | Considering the northerly strike and sub vertical to steep east dip of the mineralisation at Blue Bar, the Competent Person believes the orientations of both recent and historic drilling provides suitably unbiased sampling. |
| | *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.* | The orientation of drilling is not considered to have introduced any significant bias into sampling. |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | Recent samples are transported daily directly from the drilling rig to the Warrawoona site laboratory, buy Calidus staff. There are not considered to be any security concerns with sample chain of custody.<br>Sample chain of custody and security was not historically recorded, and cannot be assessed. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | No audits have been undertaken. |

***Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results***

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>Mining Licenses M45/591 and M45/906 are owned by Haoma Mining NL. A Joint-Venture agreement with Haoma Mining NL gives Calidus the exclusive right for access to all Hamoa’s gold tenements, deposits and stockpiles on the basis of a 60%:40% profit share.<br><br>The project is covered by the Nyamal native title claim (WC1999/008).<br><br>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Holder</th><th>Size</th><th>Renewal</th><th>Ownership/Interest</th></tr>
<tr><td>M45/591</td><td>Haoma Mining NL</td><td>41.01 HA</td><td>05/09/2035</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>M45/906</td><td>Haoma Mining NL</td><td>4.8535 HA</td><td>13/10/2041</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The project has valid Mining Licences in place covering the Mineral Resource and an existing approved Notice of Intent for Mining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Recent drilling has been conducted by Calidus Resources, however the Blue Bar deposit has a volume of historic work which may be summarised thus:<ul><li>BP Minerals / Kennecott Exploration Pty Ltd drilled 5 RC holes drilled in 1987 for a total of 397m Best results included 15m at 10.92 g/t Au from BBRC002</li><li>Between 1992 and 1993, a further 16 RC holes were drilled by Mr M.D Stewart.</li><li>In 1994, Brittania gold drilled a further 32 RC holes, and 2 diamond holes into the deposit. An additional 10 holes were drilled proximal to the deposit to test a potentially mineralised paleosol at the base of the Mt Roe basalt unconformity.</li><li>Topographic survey of the area was also completed during this period by Spectrum Surveys, with collar pickups undertaken by D.M. Gerloff and Associates.</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Blue Bar deposit is located in the Coongan greenstone belt, which is the southwest along-strike continuation of the southern side of the Warrawoona greenstone belt. The Coongan greenstone belt strikes north-south in the shape of a faulted synform between the Corunna batholith to the east and the Shaw batholith to the west. The belt juxtaposes west dipping units of the c. 3050-</td></tr>
</table>

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 3015Ma Kelly Group on the east side of the synform against east-dipping units of the c. 3475-3450Ma Coongan Subgroup of the Warrawoona Group and the Kelly Group on the west side. Between the two is a fault-slice of banded iron-formation of the c. 3022Ma Cleaverville Formation. These greenstones and granites are unconformably overlain by basalt and siliciclastic sedimentary rock of the c. 2775-2630Ma Fortescue Group which is itself cut by brittle north-trending faults. The Blue Bar deposit is hosted along such a fault cutting the Euro Basalt, which forms a tiny inlier of the Kelly Group within the Fortescue Group. |
| ***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:*<br>*easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>*elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>*dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>*down hole length and interception depth*<br>*hole length.* | All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement. |
| ***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 data aggregation methods have been applied to these exploration results. |
| | *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.* | Higher grade gold intercepts within broader, lower grade intercepts are reported as included intervals. Intercepts were calculated using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, 1m minimum width, and internal waste intervals of 2m or less. |
| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of the exploration results. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* | Mineralisation at Blue Bar is sub-vertical in dip, and is intersected by drilling at a high angle (-50 to -60° dip) at close to perpendicular orientations. This provided as close to “true” widths for each intercept as possible. |
| ***Diagrams*** | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not* | Mineralised intercepts have been reported from recent drilling. Total hole |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | depths are also reported. Those intervals within a drillhole that do not have provided assays may be considered barren. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement. |
| ***Further work*** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | Further proposed work includes the drilling of grade control drilling to validate and verify current interpretations and to provide greater accuracy on ore definition prior to the commencement of open-pit mining. Down dip and down plunge extensions are also to be tested. |
| | *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement. |