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AUSQUEST LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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September 3rd, 2026

FIRST TWO DIAMOND DRILL HOLES EXTEND CANGALLO COPPER SYSTEM TO +800M & CONFIRM HIGHER GRADE ZONES

Significant broad copper intersections and emerging higher-grade zones reinforce the scale and potential of the Cangallo porphyry system

Highlights:

- *Assay results from the first two diamond drill-holes significantly expand the footprint of copper mineralisation and provide important new evidence of higher-grade feeder zones within the broader porphyry system.*
- ***CANDD004**, drilled in the northern part of the system, returned a broad intersection of:*
  - ***355.8 metres @ 0.31% Cu, 0.05g/t Au** from 34.2m (CANDD004), including:*
    - ***40 metres @ 0.48% Cu and 0.06 g/t Au***
    - ***10 metres @ 0.73% Cu and 0.08g/t Au***
    - ***20 metres @ 0.53% Cu and 0.07g/t Au***
    - ***10 metres @ 0.54% Cu and 0.09g/t Au***
- ***CANDD003**, the first diamond hole completed in the southern mineralised corridor, returned:*
  - ***348 metres @ 0.23% Cu, 0.06g/t Au** from 178m (CANDD003), including:*
    - ***10 metres @ 0.46% Cu and 0.07 g/t Au***
    - ***10 metres @ 0.56% Cu and 0.14g/t Au***
    - ***10 metres @ 0.40% Cu and 0.07g/t Au***
- *CANDD003 highlighted potential higher-grade feeders within the porphyry system in the south and has significantly extended the mineralisation below the current depth of RC drilling to at least 800m depth.*
- *CANDD004 demonstrates lateral continuity of the higher-grade copper mineralisation in the north and supports a potential southerly plunge to the higher-grade mineralisation.*
- *Diamond drilling continues to test for hypogene copper sulphides at depth and determine controls on the distribution of copper below the deep oxide zone. Further assay results will be available as drill holes are completed.*

Commenting on results, AusQuest's Managing Director, Graeme Drew, said:

"We are very pleased with the results so far as diamond drilling continues to grow the copper footprint at Cangallo and provide our geologists with a much better understanding of the controls on copper distribution.

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Drill-hole CANDD003 is particularly important as it demonstrates that the porphyry system extends well below the depth of RC drilling in the south, with copper mineralisation now extending to at least 800m vertical depth, and also provides evidence for a strongly mineralised source porphyry nearby, given the presence of higher-grade copper associated with more intense veining, porphyritic dykes and hydrothermal breccias in this drill-hole.

"This gives us great confidence that further drilling in this area, once Stage 4 permits have been received, should significantly extend the copper mineralisation, with significant implications for the size and grade of the Cangallo porphyry.

"With diamond drilling continuing for the next couple of months, we are progressively building the geological picture we need to assess the true scale and depth extent of Cangallo and, importantly, to vector towards the higher-grade parts of the system. These first two holes have strengthened our view that Cangallo is an important new South American copper discovery with significant upside, and we look forward to the results from the remaining diamond holes."

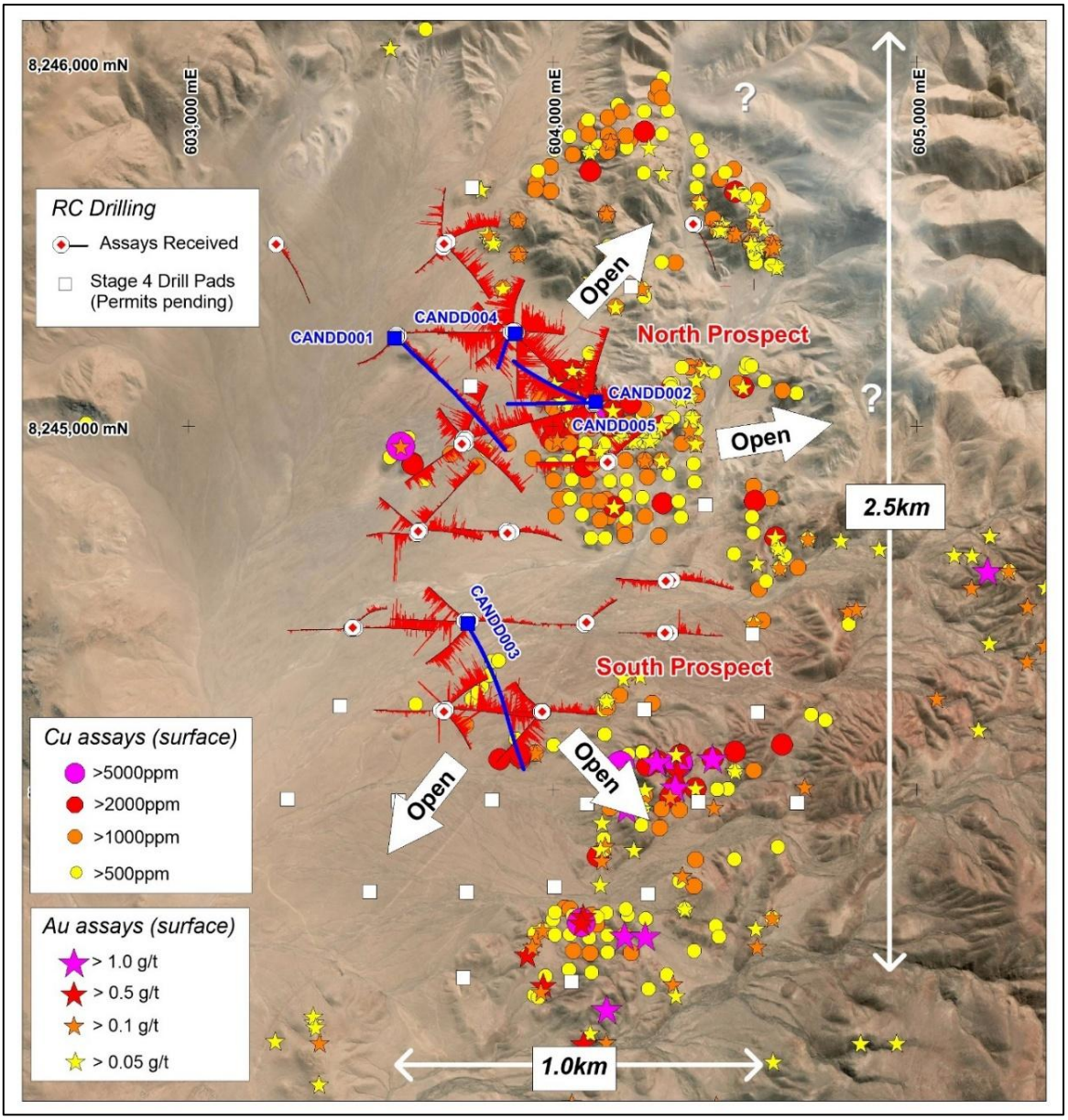


Figure 1: Cangallo Prospect showing the location of the Stage 3 RC drill-holes with copper profiles plus the location of diamond drill-holes (surface rock-chip assays first reported in ASX releases – 30 March and 09 November 2023).

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AusQuest Limited ("**AusQuest**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: AQD) is pleased to advise that assay results from the first two diamond drill-holes (CANDD003 and CANDD004) in the current program at the Company's 100%-owned Cangallo Porphyry Copper-Gold Project (**Cangallo**) in Peru have extended the known mineralised porphyry system in the south to at least 800 metres vertical depth and confirmed the lateral continuity of higher-grade copper mineralisation within the northern area.

The current drilling program is designed to test for hypogene copper mineralisation below the current depth limit (~350 metres) of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and, importantly, will also provide critical geological information that will help vector towards higher-grade copper mineralisation that is interpreted to extend to depth.

The first drill-hole in the current program (***CANDD003***) is located within the southern mineralised corridor and is the first diamond hole to be completed in this area (*Figure 1 & 2*).

Assay results have confirmed broad continuous mineralisation from 178 metres down-hole (**348m @ 0.23% Cu and 0.06g/t Au**) containing multiple high-grade intercepts (**10m @ 0.46% Cu and 0.07g/t Au; 10m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.14g/t Au and 10m @ 0.40% Cu and 0.07g/t Au**) associated with more intense veining within the volcanics or with porphyritic dykes and/or hydrothermal breccias reflecting fluid conduits from the source porphyry. Copper values of up to 1.0% Cu can occur within these narrow structures.

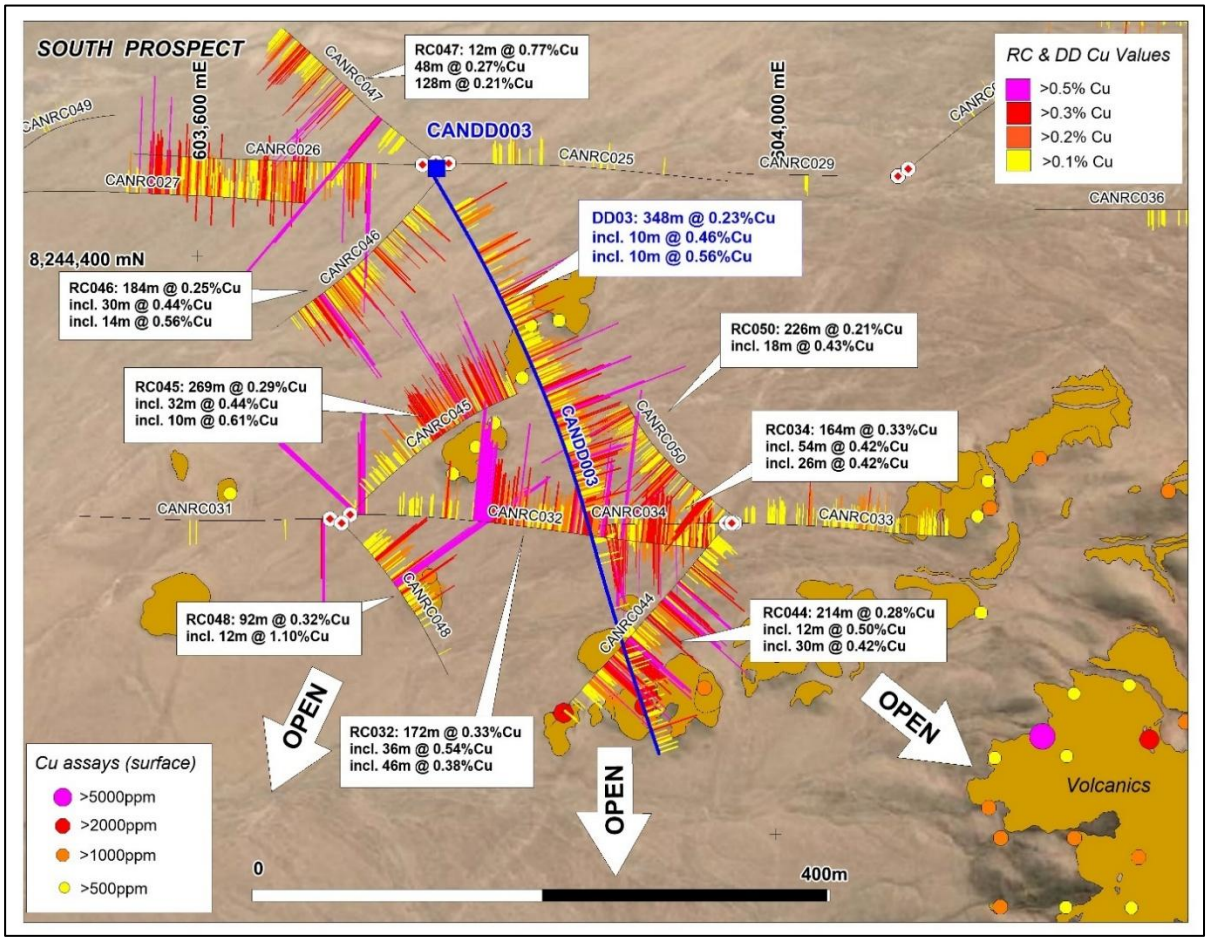


Figure 2: Cangallo South Prospect showing increased grade and thickness towards the south-east and the location of diamond drill-hole CANDD003 (assays first released 4th March and 29th May 2026).

Copper mineralisation is generally associated with quartz–sericite/muscovite–chlorite veining within the host volcanics, but also occurs within narrow porphyritic dykes and hydrothermal breccia zones suggesting multiple intrusive and mineralising events typical of a large

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mineralised porphyry system. Further diamond drilling is required to understand and define the copper distribution and controls on mineralisation within this southern area.

Diamond drill-hole ***CANDD004***, which is located in the north of the prospect, intersected strong copper mineralisation from immediately below the cover (~34m) to in excess of 380 metres down-hole (*Figures 3 and 4*).

Copper mineralisation in CANDD004 is continuous down-hole averaging **0.31% Cu over 356 metres, with multiple higher-grade zones containing in excess of 0.5% Cu** also reported within this intersection, highlighting the lateral continuity of the copper mineralisation intersected by earlier Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.

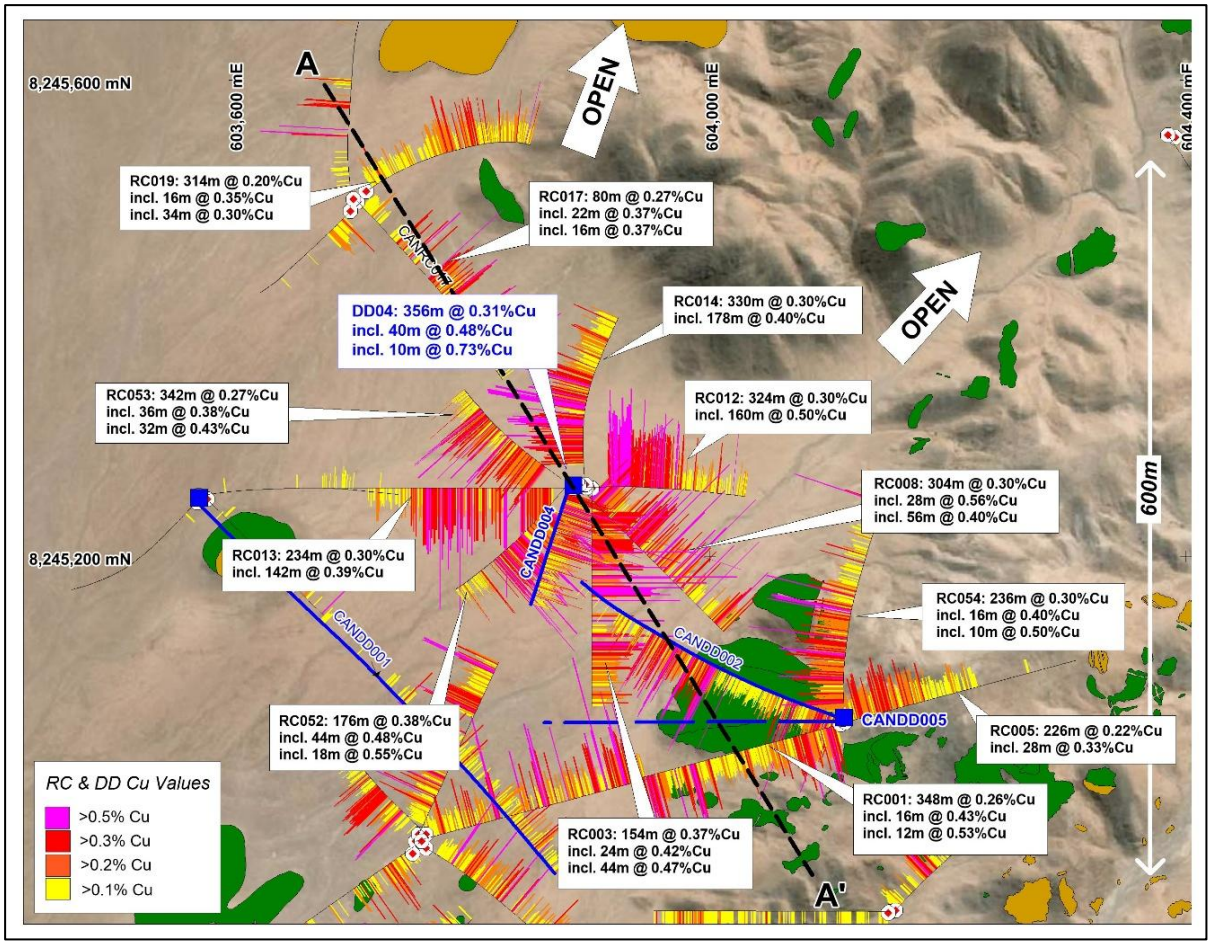


Figure 3: Cangallo North showing location of RC & diamond drill-holes with down-hole copper grades.

The higher-grade zones, especially above ~250 metres depth, are largely due to supergene effects, whereas deeper higher-grade intersections are often associated with hydrothermal breccias and/or porphyritic dykes reflecting potential fluid pathways emanating from a nearby source porphyry. Correlation between drill-holes of the higher copper grades, suggests a possible steep southerly plunge to this mineralisation (*Figure 4*).

Diamond drilling is continuing in the northern area, with further drill-holes being sited to test depth extensions of the higher-grade mineralisation. Multiple RC drill-holes in this area finished in mineralisation, supporting the potential for additional hypogene mineralisation at depth.

Significant intersections from drill-holes CANDD003 and CANDD004 are provided in Table 1 below.

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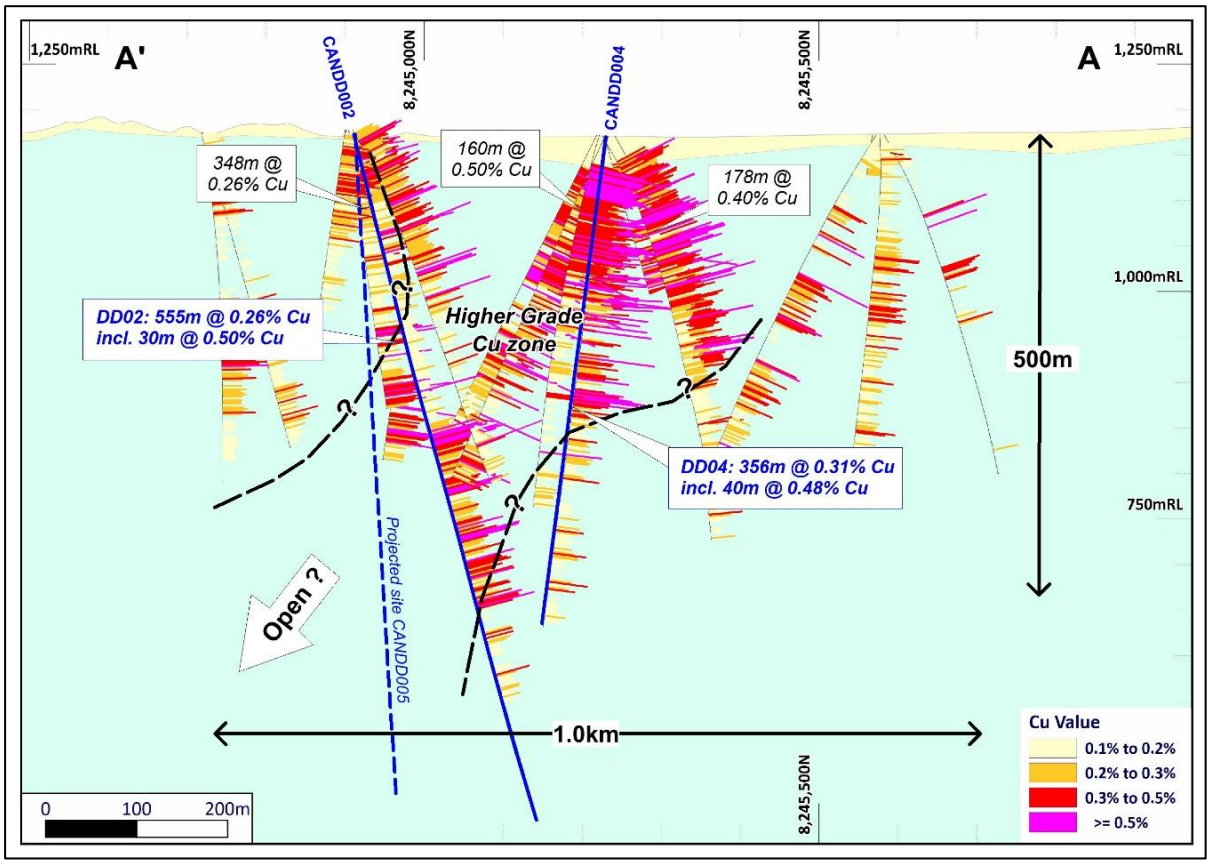


Figure 4: Cangallo North cross section A-A' showing interpreted steep southerly plunge to higher-grade copper mineralisation (NB: Drill-holes have been projected onto the section).



Graeme Drew
Managing Director

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The details contained in this report that pertain to exploration results are based upon information compiled by Mr Graeme Drew, a full-time employee of AusQuest Limited. Mr Drew is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Drew consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

NO NEW INFORMATION

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by AusQuest Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments

*Announcements to ASX for the Cangallo Project

2023 – 2026 Quarterly Activities and cashflow Reports

22/07/2026 First Deep Diamond Drill-Hole confirms Depth Extensions at Cangallo
29/05/2026 Cangallo diamond drilling to commence
05/05/2026 Cangallo Porphyry Copper Continues Growing
25/03/2026 Major new drilling program commences at the Cangallo Copper-Gold Discovery, Peru
04/03/2026 Highly encouraging drill results continue to grow the Porphyry Cangallo Copper-Gold Project
11/02/2026 Cangallo delivers significant Cu extensions extending the porphyry discovery to over 1500m
06/01/2026 Diamond and RC drilling substantially expands scale of copper mineralization at Cangallo
02/12/2025 Stage 3 Drilling commences at the Cangallo Copper-Gold Discovery in Peru
13/11/2025 RC Drilling set to commence at Cangallo
12/11/2025 Diamond Drilling more than doubles depth extent of copper mineralisation at Cangallo
30/09/2025 Diamond Drilling Commences at Cangallo
28/08/2025 Cangallo Porphyry Copper Discovery continues to grow
21/07/2025 Cangallo Drilling Progress Report
12/06/2025 Drilling Commences at Cangallo
24/04/2025 Drilling set to commence at Cangallo
05/03/2025 Drilling to extend Cangallo Cu-Au discovery
06/02/2025 Cangallo Discovery Confirmed
23/01/2025 Significant Porphyry Copper Discovery at Cangallo
17/12/2024 Drilling commences at Cangallo in Peru

Table 1: Significant assays from Diamond drill-holes CANDD003 and CANDD004

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu %	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm
CANDD003	56	94	38	0.17	0.04	5	0.05
	122	150	28	0.21	0.03	24	0.46
	178	**526**	**348**	**0.23**	**0.06**	**17**	**0.46**
including	*188*	*200*	*12*	*0.32*	*0.08*	*16*	*0.63*
including	*336*	*346*	*10*	*0.46*	*0.07*	*18*	*0.78*
including	***376***	***386***	***10***	***0.56***	***0.14***	***30***	***0.74***
including	*450*	*460*	*10*	*0.40*	*0.07*	*13*	*0.78*
	556	574	18	0.12	0.02	23	0.28
	736	766	30	0.11	0.01	21	0.22
	776	796	20	0.12	0.02	25	0.23
	814	828	14	0.12	0.02	10	0.27
	836	880 EOH	44	0.13	0.02	15	0.32
CANDD004	**34.2**	**390**	**355.8**	**0.31**	**0.05**	**35**	**0.24**
including	*42*	*70*	*28*	*0.38*	*0.05*	*22*	*0.06*
including	*92*	*132*	*40*	*0.48*	*0.06*	*10*	*0.49*
including	***118***	***128***	***10***	***0.73***	***0.08***	***10***	***1.60***
including	*156*	*170*	*14*	*0.40*	*0.07*	*8*	*0.11*
including	***174***	***184***	***10***	***0.54***	***0.09***	***10***	***0.21***
including	*198*	*218*	*20*	*0.40*	*0.06*	*52*	*0.25*
including	*246*	*258*	*12*	*0.41*	*0.06*	*54*	*0.18*
including	*264*	*272*	*8*	*0.42*	*0.04*	*32*	*0.31*
including	***282***	***302***	***20***	***0.53***	***0.07***	***58***	***0.53***
including	*306*	*314*	*8*	*0.36*	*0.04*	*51*	*0.28*
	410	428	18	0.14	0.03	38	0.20
	434	478	44	0.20	0.04	19	0.20
	494	510	16	0.23	0.04	20	0.36
	516	544	28	0.14	0.05	16	0.20

NB: Broad copper intervals determined using a 0.1% Cu cut-off and an internal waste of 6 metres.
Gold, molybdenum and silver values were averaged for same intervals as the copper intersections
Higher grade intervals (including) were determined using 0.3% Cu cut-off and 6 metre waste intervals and a minimum 10m interval

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report, Diamond Drilling at Cangallo in Peru

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• The entire cored hole is sampled (except for Quaternary cover sequence). Composite samples are being collected over 2 metre intervals • Core is cut in half with half sent for analysis and half retained for geological and quality control purposes • Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labeled by the drillers, as per standard industry practice.
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 will produce continuous core. • HQ3 and NQ3 drill rods used to produce 60.1mm and 45.3mm diameter core respectively. The hole starts with HQ core and changes to NQ at the appropriate depth depending on drilling conditions. • Down-hole surveys are read at ~ 10m intervals using a gyro downhole survey system.
Drill 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 is determined by comparing core lengths measured against drilled intervals shown on core blocks and recorded on the logs. • Experienced diamond drillers are engaged to ensure maximum core recovery. • Sample recovery is high negating any sample bias due to recovery.
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.*	• Drill core is logged by experienced geologists to identify key rock types, alteration and mineralisation styles. • Core logging is qualitative with visual estimates of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	mineralisation made for later comparison with assay results. • All core is oriented using Core master system to enable structural measurements to be made on veins, fractures and dykes where appropriate. • All structural elements of the core are logged by a geotechnician and Alpha and Beta angles are recorded with a Kenometer. These are then entered into the structural data base • All core will be logged and photographed wet and dry.
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.* • *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 are collected by cutting the core in half along its length and sampling over 2 metre intervals. In sections where core cannot be cut, representative core pieces are collected for assay. • Duplicate samples are collected from the core every 113th sample for quality control. The duplicated sample is from the same length and a quarter of the core is used as the original sample with 30% of the core used as the original and 30% used as the "duplicate". 40% is retained in the core box. • The sample sizes are appropriate for the geological materials being sampled. • Specific Gravity readings are collected every10 metres and where changes of lithology. Readings are collected from a 10cm cut length of whole core that is measured in calibrated beaker for water displacement
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.*	• Assaying of the drill samples is by standard industry practice. • The samples are sorted, dried, crushed then split to obtain a representative sub-sample which is then pulverized. • A portion of the pulverized sample is digested using a four acid digest (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric) which approximates a total digest for most elements. Some refractory minerals are not completely dissolved. • Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MS) will be used to measure Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, • Au assays will be provided by 30g fire assay with AA finish. • Every 2 metre composite sample is also submitted for Hyperspectral analysis using a TerraSpec instrument and uploaded into the aiSIRIS™ software for mineral identification and spectral output. • Assays are provided by ALS del Peru in Lima which is a certified laboratory for mineral analyses. Analytical data is transferred to the company via email. • Data from the laboratory's internal quality procedures (standards, repeats and blanks) are provided to check data quality. • The Company has a QA/QC system allocated randomly to a percentage of every 100 samples with the following ratios: duplicate samples 6% (~ every 15), coarse blanks 3% basis (~every 30), fine blanks 3%, and ore standards 3%.
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.*	• No independent verification has been undertaken. • All primary sample data are recorded onto a printed sheet on site and uploaded to a site laptop, all geological data is recorded at the logging area on a site laptop and downloaded daily onto an external backup.
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 hole collars including elevation are located by hand held GPS to an accuracy of approximately 5m. • Collars are then located on completion of the program with centimetre scale precision using a differential GPS system calibrated to the on-site registered surveyed datum points. • Down hole surveys on angled holes are carried out every 10m down hole, and at the end of the hole. • All surface location data are in WGS 84 datum, UTM zone 18S.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Two registered surveyed datum points have been established at site and these points are registered in the Peruvian national grid system by a registered survey group GEOM
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.*	• Diamond drill-holes are positioned to test for hypogene mineralization beneath previous RC drill-holes. No systematic grid-based diamond drilling is being undertaken.
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.*	• Any bias due to the orientation of the drilling is unknown at this early stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the operator of the Project. Procedures match with Industry best practice. • Samples are collected into securely tied bags and placed into cable-tied plastic bags for transport to the laboratory. Each sample batch has a sample submission sheet that lists the sample numbers and the work required to be done on each sample. • Samples will be transported to the laboratory by company vehicle using trusted company personnel. • Sample pulps (after assay) are held by the laboratory and returned to the company after 90 days.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits of the sampling techniques or data have been carried out to date.

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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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cangallo project is located approximately 25 km east of the town of Chala in the south of Peru. • The Cangallo project comprises 14 granted mineral concessions. The tenements are held by Questdor which is a 100% subsidiary of AusQuest Limited. • There are no major heritage issues to prevent access to the tenements. A drill permit (FTA) has been provided by INGEMMET for the drilling program following environmental, and community approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historic exploration data is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cangallo project is targeting Porphyry deposits along the coastal belt of southern Peru. These are large scale disseminated copper (and gold) deposits found within orogenic belts that surround the Pacific Rim. The deposits can be very large requiring significant drilling to evaluate.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All relevant drill hole data and information for the first two diamond drill-holes are provided below.
		• Subsequent drill-hole details are unknown at this stage as they will be dependent on ongoing assessment of data, including results from the current diamond drill-holes, and will be included in future reporting.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Aggregate assay intervals for the diamond drill-holes will be based on copper assays, using a cut-off value of ~0.1% Cu, and maximum internal waste of 6 metres.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• For higher grade intervals (*quoted as including*) a 0.3% Cu cut-off and a 6m internal waste limit will be used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• All intervals reported are down-hole lengths. True widths are unknown at this stage.
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 drill holes are shown on appropriate plans and included in the ASX release.
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.*	• At this early stage of drilling, only significant assay results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The relationship between current drilling and previously reported exploration data is shown in the ASX release.
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.*	• The location of future diamond drill-holes will be dependent on results from the diamond drilling program as well as interpretation of the RC drill results. These will be provided in future reports.

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CANDD003	603762	8244458	1159	149.85	-58.56	880.4
CANDD004	603881	8245255	1171	197.86	-79.43	550.5
CANDD005	604115	8245064	1178	264.55	-70	800 planned

Projection: WGS84, Zone 18S

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