



February 22, 2024

Haoma Mining Shareholder Update

Maiden Probable Ore Reserve at Bulletin

Haoma's Directors are pleased to advise shareholders that Calidus Resources Limited has today released a **Maiden open-pit Probable Ore Reserve for the Bulletin Mine of 600kt at 2.86g/t Au for 55,000oz** with additional open-pit Inferred Resources of 100,000 tonnes @ 2.55g/t Au for 8,000ozs.

The Bulletin Mine is located at Bamboo Creek and forms part of the Haoma-Calidus Joint Venture Agreement (Calidus 60%: Haoma 40%). Bulletin was previously mined by Haoma in 2004 as a starter pit.

The calculation of the open-pit Probable Ore Reserve is based upon conversion of a portion of the Bulletin Indicated Mineral Resource (refer to the Haoma Mining Shareholder Update of February 19, 2024 <https://haoma.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Haoma-Mining-NL-Shareholder-Update-February-19-2024.pdf>) and is subject to detailed mine planning and economic evaluation based on modifying factors determined as part of the Calidus Pre-Feasibility Study. Approximately 87% of the Mineral Resources in the pit have been converted to Probable Reserves.

Calidus has advised that mining at Bulletin is now likely to commence in the later part of the second half of calendar year 2024.

The Bulletin Mineral Resource remains open at depth, targeting extensions of high-grade mineralisation including intercepts of 36m @ 11.5g/t Au from 60m (incl. 6m @ 34.6g/t Au from 86m) highlighting the scope to extend production from open pit and to commence underground mining.

This update should be read in conjunction with the full Calidus Resources announcement which is attached as Appendix 1.

Yours sincerely

Gary C. Morgan, Chairman

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 February 2024

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources Limited is an ASX listed gold company that owns 100% of the operating Warrawoona Gold Project and the nearby Nullagine Gold Project which are both located in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Mr Mark Connelly
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Mr David Reeves
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr John Ciganek
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms Kate George
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Mr Richard McLeod
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AUSTRALIA

Warrawoona Gold Project, Pilbara

Maiden Reserve at Bulletin to drive step-change in production

Mine Life of 2 years; AISC of A\$1,730/oz

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) on the Bulletin deposit highlights low upfront capex, high-margin gold production to commence later in CY2024
- PFS is based on a Maiden Probable Ore Reserve of 600kt @ 2.86g/t Au for 55koz and includes open-pit Inferred Resources 100kt @ 2.55g/t Au for 8koz
- Mine Life of 2 years; AISC of A\$1,730/oz; Upfront capital including pre-strip cost of A\$17M
- Production from Bulletin will drive an increase in Warrawoona's production profile by feeding higher grade ore
- Mineralisation at Bulletin remains open at depth, highlighting scope to extend production from open pit and to commence underground mining
- Bulletin is located on granted Mining Leases
- In light of the strong PFS outcome, Calidus has prioritised development of Bulletin, with mining proposed to start later in CY2024 once fully permitted

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said:

"This maiden reserve and PFS confirms the high-grade Bulletin deposit will be significant in driving production growth and increasing cashflow generation at Warrawoona.

"With mining of Blue Bar well advanced, we see the introduction of Bulletin's higher-grade ore to supplement the existing ore from the Klondyke open-pit as a pivotal turning point in Calidus' ambitions to achieve a 100,000 oz per annum production rate at the Warrawoona Gold Project."

Calidus Resources Limited (**Calidus**) (**ASX:CAI**) is pleased to announce a maiden open-pit Probable Ore Reserve for Bulletin of 600kt at 2.86g/t Au for 55,000oz and exceptional Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) outcomes.

Bulletin sits within the Bamboo Creek historical mining centre that previously produced 220,000oz at 8.7g/t. Bamboo Creek forms part of the Haoma Joint Venture (Haoma JV) (CAI 60%: Haoma 40%) Bulletin was previously mined by Haoma in 2004 as a starter pit.

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Location

Bamboo Creek is located approximately 55 kilometres northeast of Marble Bar in the Pilbara Mineral Field of Western Australia. The majority of deposits along the trend are located on granted Mining Leases M45/480 and M45/481.

Past Production

Alluvial gold was discovered near Bamboo Creek in 1893 and outcropping mineralisation was found soon after. Gold has been mined sporadically from deposits along the field with peaks in the 1890s, 1930-1955 and 1984-1995. Total production from hard rock sources at Bamboo Creek is estimated to have exceeded 7,000 kilograms of gold (about 225,000 ounces) from approximately 800,000 tonnes of ore at a gold grade of 8.7g/t. The majority of ore was extracted from the Mt Prophecy-Perseverance deposit, which was mined as an underground operation between 1984 and 1989. Most recent production was from the Bulletin open pit in 2004-2005.

GEOLOGY

The Bulletin deposit is located in a SE-greenstone sequence belonging to the Early Archaean Euro Basalt formation, which is part of the broader Warrawoona Supergroup greenstone belt. The specific greenstone belt lies along the northern margin of the Mt Edgar Batholith; a complex suite of granitoids ranging in age from 3.3 – 3.5 Ga.

The stratigraphy of the host greenstone belt comprises basal basalts, overlain by interlayered felsic and sedimentary rocks, then in turn overlain by interbedded komatiitic volcanics and cherts. Mineralisation is hosted primarily within the ultramafic komatiitic units, which are intensely fuchsitically altered within an east-west trending bedding-parallel shear zone, as a series of en-echelon lodes that each have a steep to moderate northerly dip. Mineralisation is open down dip.

OPEN PIT

The planned open pit will use conventional truck and shovel operations using a specialised contractor. Key metrics of the Open Pit are:

- Open-pit Probable Ore Reserve of 600kt @ 2.86g/t Au for 55,000ozs;
- Open-pit Inferred Resources of 100kt @2.55g/t Au for 8,000ozs;
- Strip Ratio 12.2:1;
- Ore loss of 7% and dilution of 37% included via re-blocking to 5m by 5m by 2.5m;
- Two stage pit to minimise upfront strip ratio and allow early access to ore;
- Mine Life of 2 years;
- AISC inclusive of haulage and processing A\$1,720/oz; and
- Peak capital outlay of A\$17M for pre-strip and required infrastructure.

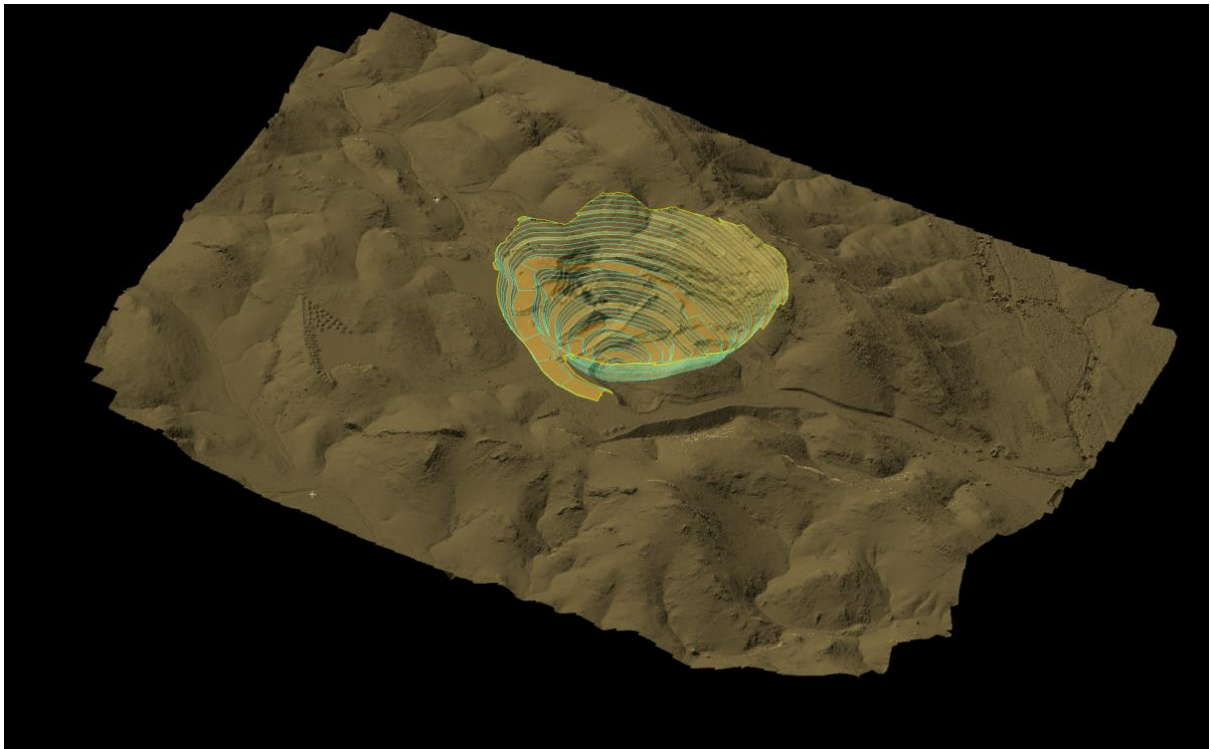


Figure 1: Bulletin Stage 2 pit

INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH ACCORDANCE ASX LISTING RULE 5.9.1

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rule 5.9.1, the following summary information is provided that is material to understanding the reported estimates of Ore Reserves.

Material Assumptions

The Ore Reserve statement is based on modifying factors including geotechnical, hydrogeological, hydrological, ecological and cost estimates that describe the development of the Bulletin Pit. Material Assumptions and outcomes derived from the completed Pre-Feasibility Study and applied in the estimation of the Probable Ore Reserve are outlined below.

A portion of the Bulletin Indicated Mineral Resource has been converted to a Probable Ore Reserve subject to detailed mine planning and economic evaluation based on modifying factors determined as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study. The status of the modifying factors are considered sufficient to support the classification of the Probable Reserve when based upon the Indicated Resource. Approximately 87% of the Mineral Resource in the pit have been converted to Probable Reserves.

The following table shows key economic inputs:

Key Parameter	
Gold Price (A\$/oz)	A\$3,000
Metallurgical Recovery (%)	88%
Mining Cost (A\$/BCM)	\$18.5
Haulage Cost (A\$/t)	\$45.0
Processing Cost (A\$/t)	\$15.0

Processing costs are based on actuals at Warrawoona.

Haulage and mining costs are based on contractor quotes.

Criteria for Classification

The Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve was calculated by the Competent Person and released to the ASX on the 19 February 2024 (*Maiden Indicated Resource at Bulletin underpins production growth strategy*). The MRE which forms the basis of the Ore Reserve calculation was determined by the Competent Persons' in accordance with the JORC Code.

A portion of the Indicated Mineral Resource was classified as Probable Ore Reserve after consideration of the appropriate modifying factors and the results reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit. Only Indicated tonnes are used in conversion to Ore Reserves.

Mining Method

The PFS contemplates open pit mining.

The open pit is a conventional arrangement comprising:

- Clearing, stripping and stockpiling of near surface material in the areas of the pit and proposed waste storage facility suitable for later rehabilitation;
- RC grade control programs to further delineate ore boundaries;
- Drill and blasting of ore and waste on 5 metre bench heights using a combination of 115 and 127mm diameter holes;
- Load and haul using 130t excavators and 100t rigid trucks using 2.5m flitch heights;
- Haulage of ore to the ROM pad stockpiles;
- Haulage in triple road trains to Warrawoona; and
- Pit designs were completed in accordance with the geotechnical batter and berm configuration guidelines from Bastion Geotechnical.

The Mineral Resource was re-blocked to a 5m by 5m by 2.5 m (X,Y,Z) which resulted in an inherent 37% dilution from the Mineral Resource.

Processing Method

The ore will be processed at the existing Warrawoona CIL plant.

The plant comprises:

- Single stage crusher;
- Surge bin, reclaim feeder and crushed ore stockpile;
- Single stage SAG grinding circuit and classification;
- Gravity recovery;
- Leaching and adsorption; and
- Elution and gold recovery.

Ore will be placed in stockpiles on the ROM pad and will be fed into the primary crusher bin by a front-end loader.

Cut-off Grades

For Ore Reserve Estimation cut-off grades for ore have been calculated based on positive cash flow generation. The economic cut off post regularisation was determined as 0.65 g/t for open pit.

Ore Reserve Estimation Methodology

As part of the MRE modelling process a geological block model was developed. The geological model was regularised to produce a mining model which was then optimised using Whittle (open pit) which uses inputs such as gold price, royalty payments, mining costs, processing and administration costs, metallurgy recovery and geotechnical parameters to generate an initial economic inventory. Detailed mine design and scheduling was then undertaken to generate open pit schedules using recommended geotechnical design parameters and other modifying factors.

Material Modifying Factors

Tenure:

Bulletin is located on granted Mining Lease M45/480.

Environmental Permitting and Approvals:

Bulletin sits in the Bamboo Creek minesite. As such, many permits such as water licensing are already in place. The main outstanding permits required to commence mining is an approved Mining Proposal which is administered by the Department of Energy, Mines Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**). It is intended to submit this application later this quarter.

Infrastructure:

The supporting infrastructure required for the operation of the Project will include the following works:

- Upgraded Accommodation village and communication; and
- Various minor upgrades to the proposed haulage route.

Transport:

Ore will be hauled to Warrawoona, a distance of 115 km by road on existing gazetted roads in triple road trains using a specialised contractor.

Transportation of gold dore' to market will be via charter aircraft utilised for transporting company personnel to Perth.

Refer Announcements:

ASX - 6 February 2019 – “Calidus Grows Resource by 75% to 1.25Moz”

ASX – 26 September 2023 - “Review finds high-grade Bamboo Creek has strong potential to increase production”

ASX – 27 October 2023 – “Maiden Bulletin Resource of 111,000oz at 4.1g/t – Amended”

ASX – 16 November 2023 – “Bulletin Joint Venture Executed”

ASX – 9 January 2024 – “Outstanding Drill Results Grow Potential at Bulletin Deposit”

ASX – 18 January 2024 – “Shallow, high-grade intercepts continue at Bulletin”

ASX – 19 February 2024 – “Maiden Indicated Resource at Bulletin underpins production growth strategy”

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

This Ore Reserve statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code – 2012 Edition) and should read in conjunction of the Section 4 - Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves contained in Appendix A.

The Ore Reserve has been compiled by Stephen O’Grady, Principal of Intermin Engineering Consultants, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O’Grady has had sufficient experience in Ore Reserve estimation relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr O’Grady consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in in this announcement that relates to the estimation and reporting of gold Mineral Resources at Bulletin is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Cobb, a Competent Person and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists

(MAIG 5486). Dr Cobb is a full-time employee of Calidus Resources Ltd (CAI) and holds shares in the Company. Dr Cobb has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cobb consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain “forward looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management’s best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

DISCLAIMER

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, which in turn may have included exploration results and Minerals Resources. For full details, please refer to the said announcement on the said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant 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 announcement.

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

For further information please contact:

Dave Reeves
Managing Director

✉ info@calidus.com.au

Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Bulletin Gold Project – Sections 1, 2 & 3

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Bulletin Sampling is a mixture of current and historic, with the most recent sampling having been conducted by Calidus Resources in December 2023. All sampling prior to this is considered historic.</p> <p>Current:</p> <p>24 Reverse Circulation drillholes were drilled, with rock chips collected via a face sampling pneumatic hammer using a 5.25” bit. Samples were collected on a per-metre basis. Drill bits were regularly sharpened and monitored for wear to minimize sample loss to fines. The quality of the samples is considered very high.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Historic data is unclear regarding collection procedures, and limited information recorded in historic reports regarding methodologies. Of the 129 holes drilled at Bulletin, 11 of these (all RC) were drilled prior to 1982, and have no associated sampling methodologies recorded in available reports.</p> <p>The remaining 47 RC holes were drilled by Haoma and are recorded as being completed in 2004 and sampled on a per-metre basis. 48 of the holes are blasthole percussion drillholes; chip sampled on a per-metre basis. 23 holes are RAB drilling of unknown age and are also sampled on a per-metre basis.</p> <p>Historic assays were undertaken using aqua regia digest with an AAS finish, on an unknown charge weight.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>While hole orientations were limited by the availability of suitable sites for drill pads, holes were designed with azimuths between 155° and 205° and dips between -50° and -70°. The majority of holes were drilled along an azimuth of 180° with a dip of -60°. Hole orientations and dips were designed to maximise the angle of intersection</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of the mineralization (the general orientation of mineralization is ~270° - 090°, with a steep (~70°) northerly dip) thereby minimising intersection bias. Samples were collected on a 1m basis from the inside return of the RC rods, into a dump hopper above a rig-mounted cone splitter. A knife gate was used to drop each metre sample in its entirety into the splitter. A 6.25% split was collected directly into a calico sample bag. Sample weights averaged 2.5 kg, indicating very high percentage recoveries per-sample.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>The majority of historic holes have been drilled at -60° towards either 185° or 180°. 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 mineralization encountered.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p>	<p>Current drillholes were sampled in their entirety and were also qualitatively logged in their entirety. Mineralisation has been determined on the combined basis of lithological identification of host rock alteration / veining / sulphide presence, and also Au assay results.</p> <p>Downhole lithological data and surface mapping data indicate that mineralisation is hosted by a broad shear zone within mafic / ultramafic volcanic sequence, typified by intense fuchsitic alteration.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Drilling utilized a Hydco-Moses RC70 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig, with face sampling pneumatic hammer. The rig was equipped with a 900cfm / 350psi on board compressor and a 700 psi auxiliary booster, ensuring that all samples were kept dry.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>No records exist of specific equipment used for drilling. Hole types are recorded within the collar table of the available drillhole data, and the available database</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		comprises a mixture of Reverse Circulation, Airtrack, Blasthole and RAB drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Sample recoveries were visually estimated qualitatively by the supervising geologist, with supplementary validation checks of split recoveries on the basis of sample weight; measured as a percentage of idealized whole-metre weights (with an assumed density for the given host lithology).</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Sample recoveries were not recorded in historic logs.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>The auxiliary booster was used where needed to ensure that sufficient air was always available to both keep samples dry and lift complete samples for collection from the face sampling hammer. Bits were regularly sharpened and checked for wear to ensure consistent hole diameters. Sample weights and relative recoveries metre-to-metre were monitored by the supervising geologist, as was the relative comparison of field duplicates to originals (where collected) to monitor and minimize bias from the cyclone and splitter.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Historic measures taken to ensure sample recoveries have not been recorded. Drilling orientations are such that samples collected should offer good cross-sectional representivity across the mineralized domains. Historic reports do not record the drilling equipment used at the time.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>There is no relationship between recovery and grade. Dust suppression was used during drilling to reduce the loss of fines.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>No recovery data has been recorded, and so no relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Drillholes were logged on a per-metre basis in their entirety. Qualitative logging for main lithotypes, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and their abundance, and sulphide abundances were recorded.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Where lithological data is available, it is evident that holes were logged in their entirety to paper log sheets then later transcribed to digital files.</p> <p>For each interval, the main rock types, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and abundances, and sulfide abundances were qualitatively recorded.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Both current and historic logging data is qualitative in nature, though visual estimates of vein and sulphide percentages have been made in current logging.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>All recovered intervals were logged.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>59 of the available 129 holes in the Bulletin drillhole database have been logged. All recovered intervals were geologically logged for these holes for a total of 1725 m of logging, which represents 24% of the total 7,233 m of drilling undertaken.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drillcore was collected
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Field samples were collected directly from the rig via a rig-mounted cone splitter. Samples were overwhelmingly (>99%) collected dry.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Field sampling procedures have not been recorded.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Samples were oven dried at 105°C for 8 hours, then crushed to a 3mm top size. A split</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of approximately 500g was collected into photon-assay analytical pots. The preparation methods are considered by the Competent Person to be appropriate.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>While sampling procedures have not been recorded, it is reasonable to assume that samples were collected in accordance with standard procedures for the particular type of drilling, as they stood at the time. This is likely to have been either rig mounted splitting, or standalone riffle splitting to produce 2-5 kg samples for each interval sampled. In the context of the historic nature of the data, the Competent Person considers the assumed sampling methods to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Field QC procedures included the insertion of Certified Reference Materials (CRMS), including blanks, into the sample stream at a rate of 1:20 samples. Field duplicates were also collected directly from the rig-mounted splitter every 20th metre drilled.</p> <p>At the laboratory, repeat check assays were conducted every batch of 80 analyses. Two laboratory CRMs were also analysed every batch and was a single blank sample.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Quality control measures during historic sub-sampling have not been recorded.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Field duplicates were collected every 20th metre. The relative and absolute weights of duplicate and original samples were monitored to ensure consistent and even sample recoveries.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>The collection of historic field duplicates was not recorded.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Sample weights averaged 2.5kg and ranged generally between 2 and 3.5 kg. These sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization under study.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Sample sizes were not recorded, however it is reasonable to assume that industry standard practices at the time would have applied, and that sampling would have</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>resulted in samples between 2-5kg in weight. Such support sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization in question.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories in Maddington, Western Australia via Photon Assay™. This method is considered total and is also considered appropriate for the style of mineralization under consideration.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Assay methods recorded in the available drillhole data indicate that Aqua Regia digest followed by an AAS finish was used as the primary assay methodology. Aqua Regia digest is not considered a total digest technique.</p> <hr/> <p>No such tools were used for the collection of data relevant to this release.</p> <hr/> <p>Current:</p> <p>Two Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) of differing certified grades were inserted into the primary sample stream, along with coarse certified blanks. These three samples were inserted in rotation every 20th sample. Field duplicates were also collected and inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample.</p> <p>Owing to the relatively small size of the drilling and sampling program, statistical trend analysis of accuracy of the CRMs was not possible, however individual analyses of each CRM were reviewed in a stochastic sense for deviation from the reference grade. Field duplicates and their original counterparts were assessed visually on a scatter plot and via linear regression to check for potential precision issues.</p> <p>Calidus procedure dictates that blanks returning results greater than 5 times the detection limit are considered failures and an investigation into the sample preparation for that batch is launched. Absolute differences of CRM results greater than 2 standard deviations (sd) from the reference value are considered warnings and investigations into analytical conditions are launched. In both cases, batch re-assay is requested if deemed necessary. CRMs returning values greater than 3 sd. from the reference value are considered failures, and batch re-assay is requested.</p> <p>No issues were identified in the batches received to date.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Historic:</p> <p>No Quality Control procedures or data have been documented within available literature.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>The Competent Person has not visited the Bulletin deposit, however other Calidus staff have visited site on numerous occasions and have verified the presence of mineralization.</p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>Twinned holes have not been drilled.</p>
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Geological and sampling data were logged into Micromine Geobank on a dedicated Toughbook computer, at the rig, for upload into the main database. Datashed is used as the main database storage management system and includes routine strict validation requirements for data integrity.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Current:</p> <p>Drillhole collar locations were surveyed post-drilling by Dean Smith Engineering Surveyor using an RTK DGPS with base and rover. Surveyed accuracy is $\pm 30\text{mm}$.</p> <p>Downhole azimuth and dip were measured using a REFLEX EZ-TRAC™ mutlishot survey instrument. Stated accuracy from the supplier is $\pm 0.35^\circ$ for azimuth and $\pm 0.25^\circ$ for dip.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <p>Historic drill hole collar locations were initially captured by previous operators into a local Mine Grid which is a truncated UTM system. The most recently completed drilling (2004 – Haoma) also recorded UTM coordinates for the GDA94 datum, and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the comparison of these values to the local coordinates was used to transform all relevant data into GDA94 Zone 50 UTM coordinates.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Current: Topographic control has been provided by a LiDAR drone survey with sub metre accuracy, as flown by Dean Smith Engineering Surveyor. Historic: The recorded surveyed elevations of drill collars have been adjusted by validation against the current topographic DTM for the Bulletin area.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Mineralisation at Bulletin has been defined by a series of east trending sections, each comprising multiple drillholes (minimum two). Sections are nominally 10-20 m apart in the east - west direction, with collars on each section nominally 5 - 10 m apart. This orientation has provided consistent support to intersection of mineralization which strikes east-west with a steep to moderate northerly dip.
	<i>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.</i>	The data spacing and distribution of holes is considered suitable for the definition of a Mineral Resource estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No Sample compositing has been applied at Bulletin.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Considering the easterly strike and steep north dip of the mineralisation at Bulletin, the Competent Person believes the orientations of both current and historic drilling provide suitably unbiased sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	The orientation of drilling is not considered to have introduced any significant bias into sampling.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Current: Samples were collected daily from the rig by Calidus staff, packed into bulka-bags, tagged and shipped by commercial courier to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington. Sample submission paperwork was emailed directly to the lab. Upon sample arrival, the laboratory conducted an inventory of samples received. Sample security is not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>considered to be of concern.</p> <p>Historic: Sample chain of custody and security was not historically recorded and cannot be assessed.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary										
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Mining License M45/480 is owned jointly by Haoma Mining NL and Kitchener 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 split.</p> <p>The project is covered by the Nyamal native title claim (WC1999/008).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1234 469 2040 764"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement ID</th> <th>Holder(s)</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Renewal</th> <th>Ownership/Interest</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M45/480</td> <td>Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL</td> <td>964.35 HA</td> <td>27/05/2033</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenement ID	Holder(s)	Size	Renewal	Ownership/Interest	M45/480	Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL	964.35 HA	27/05/2033	100%
Tenement ID	Holder(s)	Size	Renewal	Ownership/Interest								
M45/480	Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL	964.35 HA	27/05/2033	100%								
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>The Bamboo Creek mining centre, of which the Bulletin deposit forms part has been subject to a volume of exploration and mining activity which may be summarized thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold first discovered as alluvial finds in 1893. • Subsequently, the Kitchener and Hidden Treasure deposits were discovered and mined • Two stamp batteries in operation by 1894. • Bulletin deposit mined between 1900-1912 • Late 1970’s – to approx. 1985, CRA Pty Ltd entered joint venture with Kitchener Mining NL – some Historic RC drilling (including at Bulletin). • 1984 – mining recommences, with Bulletin mined by open pit on a campaign basis (tonnages not recorded). • 1995 – mining ceased. • 2003-2004 Haoma Mining NL conducts further RC drilling (and some RAB / Blasthole). • 2004 – small scale open pit mining by Haoma at Bulletin. 										
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The project has valid Mining Licences in place covering the Mineral Resource and an existing approved Notice of Intent for Mining.</p>										

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004- onwards – care and maintenance.
Geology	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The Bulletin deposit is located in generally SE-striking ultramafic rocks belonging to the Early Archaean Euro Basalt formation, which is part of the broader Warrawoona Supergroup greenstone belt. The specific greenstone belt lies along the northern margin of the Mt Edgar Batholith; a complex suite of granitoids ranging in age from 3.3 – 3.5 Ga.</p> <p>The Stratigraphy of the host greenstone belt comprises basal basalts, overlain by interlayered felsic and sedimentary rocks, then in turn overlain by interbedded komatiitic volcanics and cherts. Mineralisation is hosted primarily within the ultramafic komatiitic units, which are intensely fuchsitically altered within an east-west trending shear zone.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p>	<p>All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Not Applicable. Not reporting exploration results.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Not Applicable. Not reporting exploration results.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting of the exploration results.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation at Bulletin dips steeply to moderately north and is intersected by drilling at a high angle (-60° dip) at close to perpendicular orientations. This provides as close to “true” widths for each intercept as possible.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable. Not reporting exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further proposed work includes the execution of additional extension drilling to follow up on significant intercepts which have indicated possible extensions to the currently modelled mineralization.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.

Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<p><i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i></p> <p><i>Data validation procedures used.</i></p>	Current drillhole data, including collar and downhole survey information and geological logging were all collected digitally, and emailed directly to Calidus’ database administrator. Downhole logging data were recorded using a series of predefined lookup tables for the primary features of interest, including lithology, alteration mineralogy and intensity, and weathering state, in order to minimise recording or transcription errors, and maintain logging consistency. Assay data, when received, were provided digitally directly from the analytical laboratory. All data was then uploaded into Calidus’ SQL Server database, which requires a series

		<p>of relational integrity checks which flag any potential spurious data (gaps in downhole from-to data, overlaps in downhole data, unrecognised logging codes etc) for investigation and rectification.</p> <p>Historic data, available as digital text files for collar, survey, assay and lithology were sourced from the joint venture partner Haoma Mining NL, and used to build a Microsoft Access™ database for use in Mineral Resource estimation. These files were selectively validated against the digitised hardcopy document logs discovered in the Western Australian Department of Mines Industry Resources and Safety (DMIRS) reporting archives.</p>
Site visits	<p><i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></p> <p><i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>The Competent Person has not visited site. Other geological staff from Calidus Resources have visited site on numerous occasions, and have selectively verified the existence of historic collars and their locations. A site visit is planned by the CP for the first quarter of 2024.</p>
Geological interpretation	<p><i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i></p> <p><i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i></p>	<p>Confidence in the geological and mineralisation interpretation of the Bulletin deposit is considered reasonable.</p> <p>Mineralisation appears to be constrained within a steeply south dipping broad mylonitic shear zone; characterised by intense fuchsitic alteration of the host ultramafic rocks. At the meso- to micro-scale, mineralisation is considered contained within quartz and quartz-carbonate stringer veins occurring en-echelon with a steep to moderate northerly dip, within the broader shear zone.</p> <p>The data available presents a reasonable petrogenetic paradigm for mineralisation, and it is unlikely that alternative interpretations would have a material impact upon Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Dimensions	<p><i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i></p>	<p>Mineralisation currently extends 290 m along an easterly strike, has a depth extent from surface of 140 m, and is hosted within a series of en-echelon lodes that vary between 2 and 20 m thick. Mineralisation is steeply to moderately north dipping within a steep south dipping shear zone.</p>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<p><i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a</i></p>	<p>The Bulletin Mineral Resource estimate was calculated via ordinary kriging of gold (Au) only, constrained by 3-dimensional wireframes constraining mineralisation lodes. Wireframes were treated as hard boundaries to mineralisation.</p>

description of computer software and parameters used.

The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.

The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.

Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).

In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.

Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.

Any assumptions about correlation between variables.

Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.

Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.

The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

Input data were composited to 1 m, then topcut on the basis of analysis of mean-variance plots, histograms and log-probability plots for both of the two discrete domains modelled. Experimental and model semivariography was generated and reviewed as part of a process of exploratory data analysis using Snowden's Supervisor™ software package. Estimation and search parameters including maximum search radii and min / max input samples were quantitatively selected on the basis of the model semivariograms.

Au grades were estimated into parent cells of dimensions 10 x 5 x 5 m (X-Y-Z) via ordinary kriging within Geovia's Surpac™ mining software package. This block size was selected through the use of quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis within the Snowden's Supervisor™ package, and is considered appropriate for the spacing of available drillhole data. A multiple pass approach was used to ensure the overwhelming majority of blocks defined as mineralisation were populated with a grade. Minimum input samples counts of 4, and maximum counts of 16 were used, with a first-pass search radius of 74 m. Search radii for pass two were set to the range of the second spherical structure of the model semivariogram (113m). This radius was doubled for third pass estimates. Blocks not estimated after three passes were assigned the median grade of the input composites for the relevant domain.

An historic estimate of Mineral Resources at Bulletin was completed by Haoma Mining Pty Ltd in 2004. This Mineral Resource reports a total of 98,000 ounces at a cutoff of 0.5 g/t Au, however direct comparison to the current estimate is not considered appropriate as no comparative wireframes or documentation were available for review. Calidus released a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bulletin deposit, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) in October 2023, and containing 832,000t @ 4.1 g/t Au for 110,000oz. The current estimate supercedes this previous MRE, and is the result of additional infill drilling.

No by-products were considered during estimation, nor were any deleterious elements considered.

As a univariate estimate, no correlations between variables were considered.

The current Bulletin estimate was validated visually, and through the use

		of swath plots and log-probability plots. This MRE update is also suitably comparable to the next most recent MRE released by Calidus in October 2023.
Moisture	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i>	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	Reporting cutoff grades have been selected after consideration of a number of factors including known marginal cutoff grades currently employed at the nearby Warrawoona gold operations, the size, grade and depth of mineralisation, the size of equipment likely to be used for mining, and the likely cost associated with transport of potential ore to the nearby Warrawoona plant.
Mining factors or assumptions	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	Open Pit mining is considered as the appropriate method for potential extraction, and the Competent Person believes there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Bulletin deposit on this basis.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	Leachwell analysis of 197 samples from the latest drilling campaign have shown average recoveries of 88%. These results are comparable to expected recoveries from conventional CIL processing.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly</i>	It has been assumed that there are no material waste or other environmental impediments to the development of the Bulletin deposit.

	<i>for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	
Bulk density	<p><i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i></p>	<p>Bulk densities used in the Bulletin Mineral Resource estimate have been assigned on the basis of lithology and oxidation state. Values have been drawn from measurements taken of equivalent lithologies at the proximal Warrawoona gold operations.</p> <p>A database of over 900 samples has been recorded, with measurements collected via the Archimedes method of water displacement.</p> <p>Deposit Specific density measurements are recommended for future work in order to improve classification confidence in future Mineral Resource updates. A bulk density measurement program will form part of the data collection from the most recent diamond drilling, for which results are pending.</p>
Classification	<p><i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <p><i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i></p> <p><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></p>	<p>The Bulletin Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred, on a semi-qualitative basis.</p> <p>Considerations taken into account when applying this classification included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Control analysis results from recent sample analysis, • the spacing between drillholes across various portions of the deposit, • informing search pass during estimation, • minimum and average distances to informing samples for a given block estimate, and • estimation quality statistics including estimate slope of regression and Kriging Variance. • The current source of bulk density information <p>The classification applied appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	No third party audits or reviews have been conducted.

<p>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</p>	<p>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</p> <p>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</p> <p>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</p>	<p>Confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected through the classification applied to the reported Mineral Resources.</p> <p>The Bulletin Mineral Resource estimate is a global estimate that relates to in-situ tonnes and grade.</p>
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JORC Code explanation		Commentary
<p>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</p>	<p>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</p> <p>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</p>	<p>The Open Pit Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource estimate by Calidus Competent Person.</p> <p>Mineral Resources are inclusive of Reserves.</p>
<p>Site visits</p>	<p>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</p> <p>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</p>	<p>The Competent Person has not visited site as it is not material to the work completed.</p> <p>The Competent Person has also relied on reports from other independent consultants and site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.</p> <p>The Competent Person has not visited site as it is an operating mine with actual cost data and other supporting information readily available.</p>

<p>status</p>	<p><i>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</i></p> <p><i>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</i></p>	<p>The Warrawoona Gold Project is an operating open pit mining operation with a standalone CIL processing plant which was commissioned in April 2022. The Warrawoona Gold Project was the subject of a full feasibility study in 2020.</p> <p>The current study relies on actual inputs related to operational costs and production parameters.</p>
<p>parameters</p>	<p><i>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></p>	<p>Cut off grades are calculated based on a gold price of \$3,000/oz, and predicted costs for mining, processing, business services and metallurgical recovery. The cut-off grade applied was 0.65 g/t.</p>
<p>factors or options</p>	<p><i>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).</i></p>	<p>Only open pit mining has been considered in the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve studies.</p> <p>The Mineral Resource was re-blocked to 5m x 5m by 2.5m. This introduced 37% dilution to the model.</p> <p>The mining schedule was based on actual mining productivity and equipment utilisation estimates, actual mining costs and the vertical rate of open pit mining development.</p> <p>No Inferred Mineral Resources were used in Ore Reserve calculations.</p>
<p><i>The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.</i></p>	<p>Conventional open cut mining methods of drill and blast and load and haul utilising excavators and dump trucks. The Open Pit design used for the Reserve was based on the current Life of Mine Open Pit design.</p>	
<p><i>The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.</i></p>	<p>Initial Feasibility Geotechnical parameters and ongoing review are provided by Bastion Geotechnical. The open pit design conforms to these recommendations. Grade Control drilling will be required as the pit advances to finalise ore block outlines for digging.</p>	

	<i>The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).</i>	The original MRE model was regularised to a minimum block size of 5m along strike, 5m across strike and 2.5m vertical (Selective Mining Unit – SMU).
	<i>The mining dilution factors used.</i>	No additional dilution was applied to the SMU.
	<i>The mining recovery factors used.</i>	No additional recovery factors were applied to the SMU.
	<i>Any minimum mining widths used.</i>	The minimum mining width at the base of the pit is 15m.
	<i>The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.</i>	The Ore Reserve does not include any Inferred Resource and the Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of the Inferred resource.
	<i>The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</i>	A temporary workshop will be required for operations. A dome structure will most likely be installed.
Metallurgical factors and assumptions	<p><i>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.</i></p> <p><i>The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.</i></p> <p><i>For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</i></p>	Leachwell analysis of 197 samples from the latest drilling campaign have shown average recoveries of 88%. These results are comparable to expected recoveries from conventional CIL processing.

<p>Environmental</p>	<p><i>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i></p>	<p>Bulletin is an existing pit with an associated waste dump. The pit and waste dump will be expanded, however the pit is small in size and will require minimal new clearing. Waste samples have been taken for rock characterisation and base environmental reviews conducted. The main outstanding permit is an approved Mining Proposal which shall be submitted shortly.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p><i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i></p>	<p>Upgrades to the camp and communications at Bamboo Creek, where Bulletin is located, will be required.</p>
	<p><i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i></p> <p><i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i></p> <p><i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i></p> <p><i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.</i></p> <p><i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i></p> <p><i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i></p> <p><i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i></p>	<p>The economic analysis in support of the Reserve was a life of mine financial model. This relied on actual cost inputs from open pit mining, processing, G&A, royalties and is based on total operating costs.</p> <p>Mining Costs are from the existing Blue Bar mining costs. Haulage costs have been estimated by a specialised haulage contractor. All processing and administration costs are based on actual operating Warrawoona costs.</p> <p>No allowances are made for the content of deleterious elements as these have not been encountered.</p> <p>The gold price is based on \$3,000/oz.</p> <p>All financial analyses and gold price have been expressed in Australian dollars so no direct exchange rates have been applied.</p> <p>Gold transportation costs to the refinery are included in the refining component of the processing costs. State royalties are allowed for.</p>

<p>Revenue factors</p>	<p><i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i></p>	<p>Single commodity pricing for gold only.</p> <p>The Competent Person considers this to be an appropriate commodity price assumption based on the current level of study and price environment at the time of the completion of the Ore Reserve work.</p>
<p>Market assessment</p>	<p><i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i></p> <p><i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.</i></p> <p><i>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</i></p> <p><i>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</i></p>	<p>Gold doré from the mine is further refined at an independent LBMA certified refiner, and then then sold to the company's various gold sale counterparties.</p>
<p>Economic</p>	<p><i>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.</i></p> <p><i>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</i></p>	<p>The Ore Reserve estimate is supported by a life of mine financial model that has been prepared from operating cost inputs and quotations. The model covered the current life of the Project.</p> <p>All major cost inputs have been sourced from contractors and suppliers.</p> <p>The resulting NPV and IRR is positive and sensitivity analysis have been completed for the commodity price. NPV remains favourable for sensitivity tests within reasonable ranges.</p>
<p>Legal</p>	<p><i>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</i></p>	<p>All legally required stakeholder agreements are in place.</p>
<p>Risks</p>	<p><i>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:</i></p> <p><i>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</i></p>	<p>No material naturally occurring risks have been identified for the project.</p> <p>Ordinary course of business like Mining Approvals and Safety Management Plans will be secured before mining commences.</p>

	<p><i>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</i></p> <p><i>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</i></p>	<p>There are no known matters pertaining to any third parties to affect the development of the project.</p>
Classification	<p><i>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></p> <p><i>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</i></p>	<p>Classification of the Ore Reserve is based on the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classification only.</p> <p>The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource has been converted to a Proven and Probable Ore Reserve.</p> <p>The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</p>
or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</i></p>	<p>The Ore Reserve estimate has not been independently audited or reviewed.</p>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<p><i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></p> <p><i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></p> <p><i>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore</i></p>	<p>The Competent Person is satisfied the cost assumptions and modifying factors applied in the process of estimating Ore Reserves are reasonable.</p> <p>There is a degree of uncertainty in the commodity price which is subject to market forces and present an area of uncertainty.</p>

Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.

It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.