ASX Announcement (updated) **30 October 2024**

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) provides the following update of its announcement of 25 October 2024, providing a table with additional details on the mineralisation observed in drill core images, plus the associated JORC tables.

Bismarck Drilling Successfully Completed

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Bismarck Project partners (Canterbury and Rio Tinto) have successfully completed a core drilling program on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea comprising 6 holes for 1,400.3m.**
- **The program tested grassroots porphyry and skarn targets at the Willie Headwaters, Waso Creek and Ndokowai prospects.**
- **Evidence of a fertile porphyry system hosting chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralisation was confirmed adjacent to the lithocap at Willie Headwaters and Waso Creek, albeit in a distal setting.**
- **Limestone interbedded with andesite volcanics was intersected in drilling at N'Dokowai. Narrow sulphidic bands with minor garnet were observed, indicating distal skarn settings.**
- **All drill core from the program has now been sampled and dispatched to the laboratory, with final multi-element assays expected around year-end.**
- **Additional geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling are proposed around the Ndokowai prospect ahead of potential future drilling.**
- **The 2024 drilling program was funded by Rio Tinto Exploration (PNG) Limited (Rio Tinto) under a Farm-In Agreement. Canterbury was the operator of the program and received management fees.**

Figure 1 Drillhole BISM0004 at Waso Creek Prospect, August 2024

Managing Director, Grant Craighead, said: *"We are pleased to have successfully and safely completed the 2024 drill program. Observations of the drill core reaffirm the potential for the discovery of large-scale mineralisation systems within the Bismarck Project. The current work is enhancing our geological understanding and will aid future drill targeting."*

Canterbury Resources Limited (**Canterbury** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its Bismarck Project on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea (see Figure 2) where the 2024 core drilling program has been successfully completed, in partnership with Rio Tinto Exploration (PNG) Limited (**Rio Tinto**).

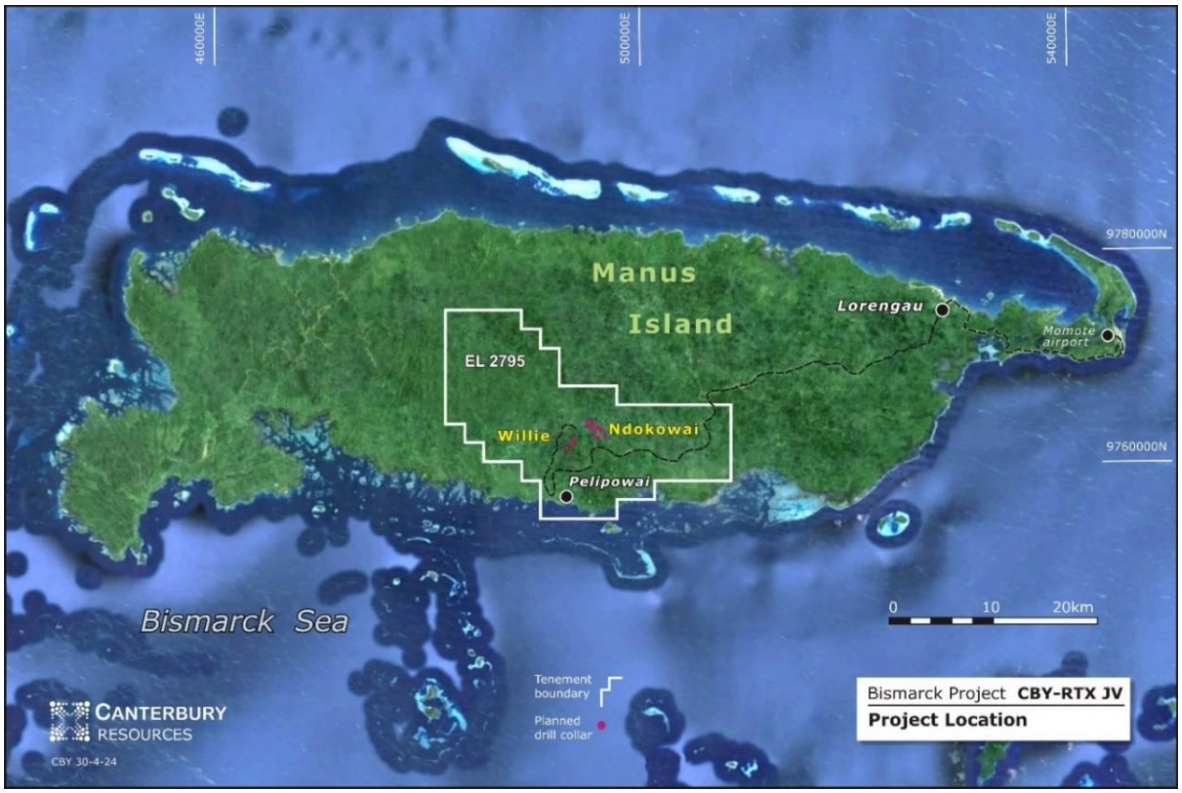

Figure 2 Bismarck Project location plan, Manus Island

The Bismarck Project is in central Manus Island, around 830km north of Port Moresby, and is prospective for porphyry and skarn style mineralisation. Field programs and interpretation of data over recent years has generated multiple targets, and three of these were partially tested in the 2024 drill program:

- **Willie Headwaters** (Cu-Au Porphyry):
  A potassic alteration zone largely concealed under phyllic altered volcanics and lithocap (acid-altered rocks that often form at the high levels of hydrothermal mineralisation systems).
- **Waso Creek** (Cu-Au Porphyry)**:**
  A recently identified porphyry intrusive located between Willie Headwaters and the historical Kren Cu porphyry prospect.
- **Ndokowai Skarn:** (basemetal + precious metal)
  A ~2km zone that is prospective for concealed skarn type mineralization along the margin of a lithocap.

Six core holes, for 1,400.3m, were completed in the program, as outlined in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Table 1 Collar details of the 2024 diamond drill holes at the Bismarck Project

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Willie Headwaters	BISM0002	493745	9761762	466	330	-60	319.7
Waso Creek	BISM0003	492837	9761241	255	035	-55	269.9
Waso Creek	BISM0004	492580	97610266	262	345	-65	344.5
Ndokowai	BISM0005	496699	9762731	177	160	-55	163.6
Ndokowai	BISM0006	496491	9763133	126	215	-70	181.0
Ndokowai	BISM0007	496699	9762731	177	0	-90	121.6

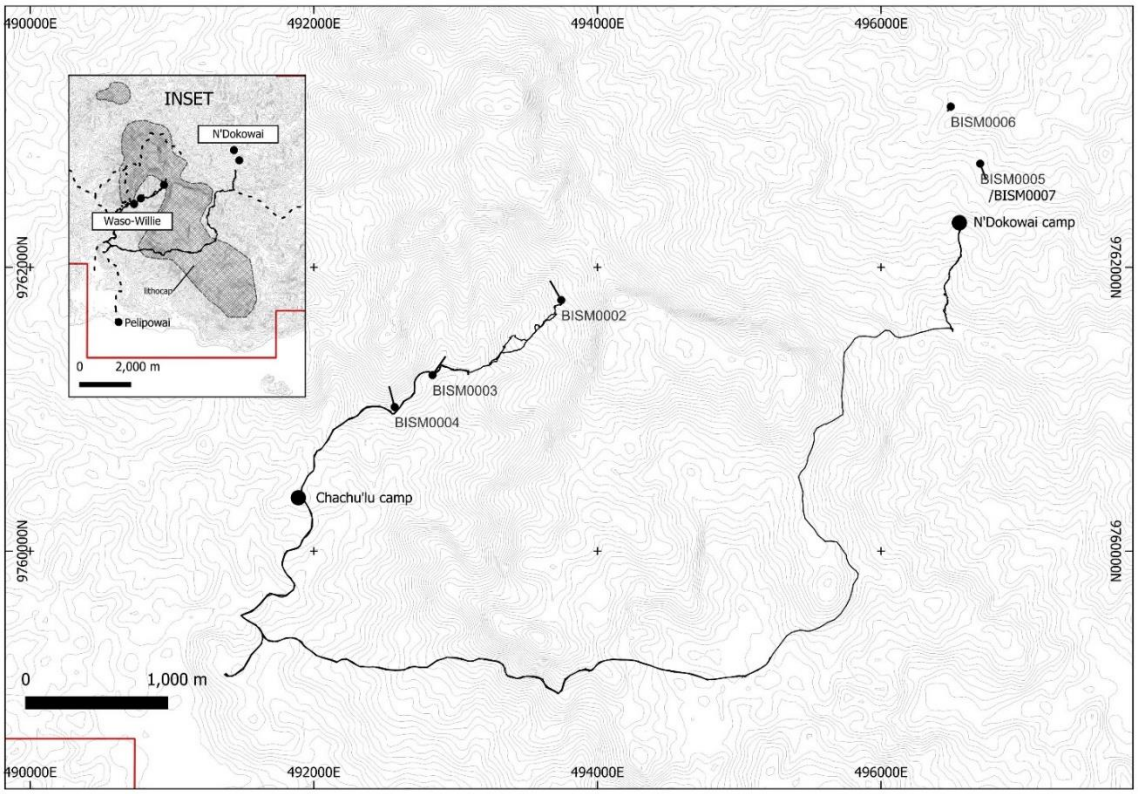

Figure 3 Plan displaying 2024 drill collars and hole traces

Observations from each of the prospects drilled are outlined as follows:

Willie Headwaters

One hole, BISM0002, was completed testing the Willie Headwaters porphyry target. The hole was drilled to a depth of 319.7m and encountered predominantly diorite and quartz monzodiorite intrusive rocks displaying variable sulphide-poor k-feldspar and biotite alteration with weak magnetite veins. A zone of high fracturing and faulting between ~60 and 98m contained fracture chalcocite. The hole failed to explain the intense potassic altered zone to the northwest in outcrop and suggests a large fault may be located between BISM0002 and the target outcrop.

Figure 4 BISM0002 at 118.9m. Quartz-sericite-pyrite altered quartz monzodiorite (refer Table 2).

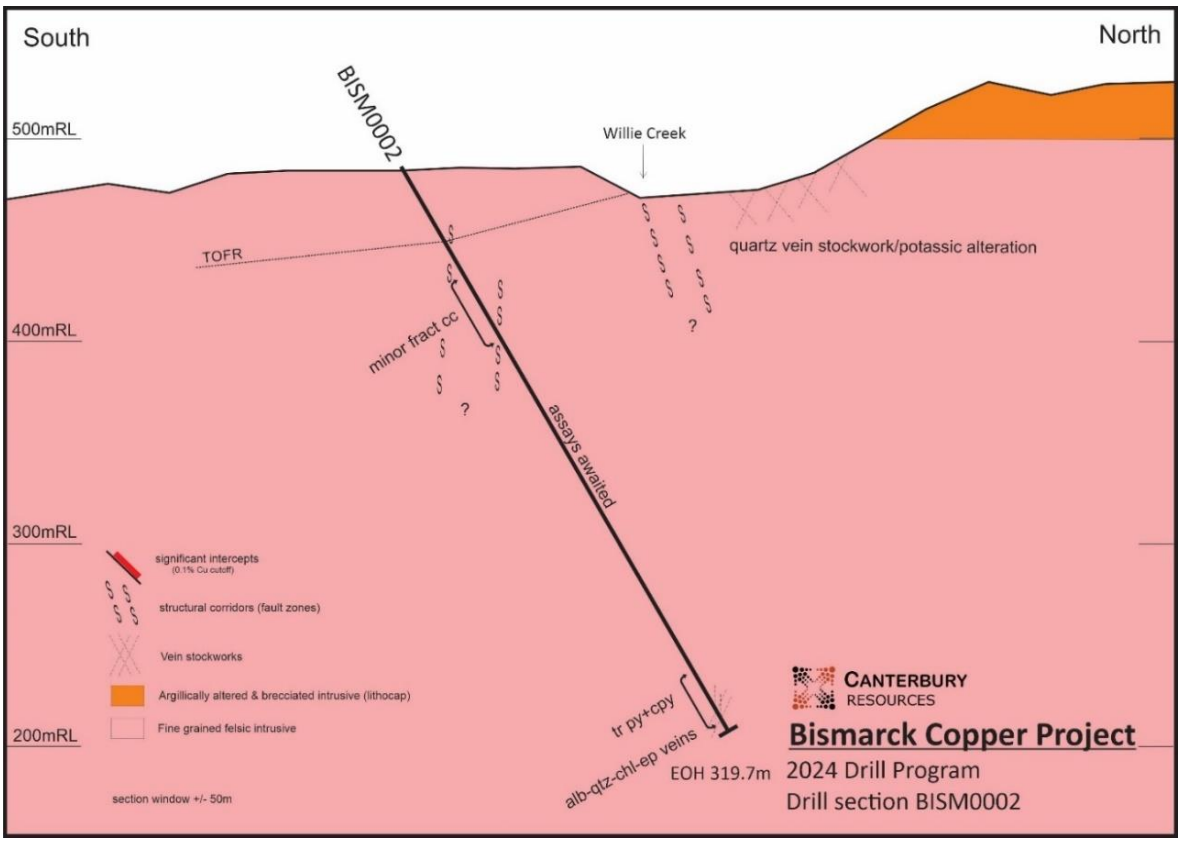

Figure 5 Geological cross section BISM0002

Waso Creek

Two holes, BISM0003 and BISM0004, were completed testing the Waso Creek target, an outcrop of porphyry-style quartz veins exposed in the drill access track.

BISM0003 was drilled to a depth of 269.9m and intersected diorite and monzodiorite intrusive rocks. A highly fractured zone was intersected from 50 to 150m. Quartz-sericite-pyrite is localised to fractures accompanied by variable molybdenite. Early, poorly developed, sulphide poor quartz veins occur in more monzodioritic units.

Figure 6 BISM0003 at 150m with grey molybdenite as fracture infill (refer Table 2).

Figure 7 BISM0003 at 173m. Diorite with early potassic (biotite±k-feldspar) and later epidote-albite (refer Table 2).

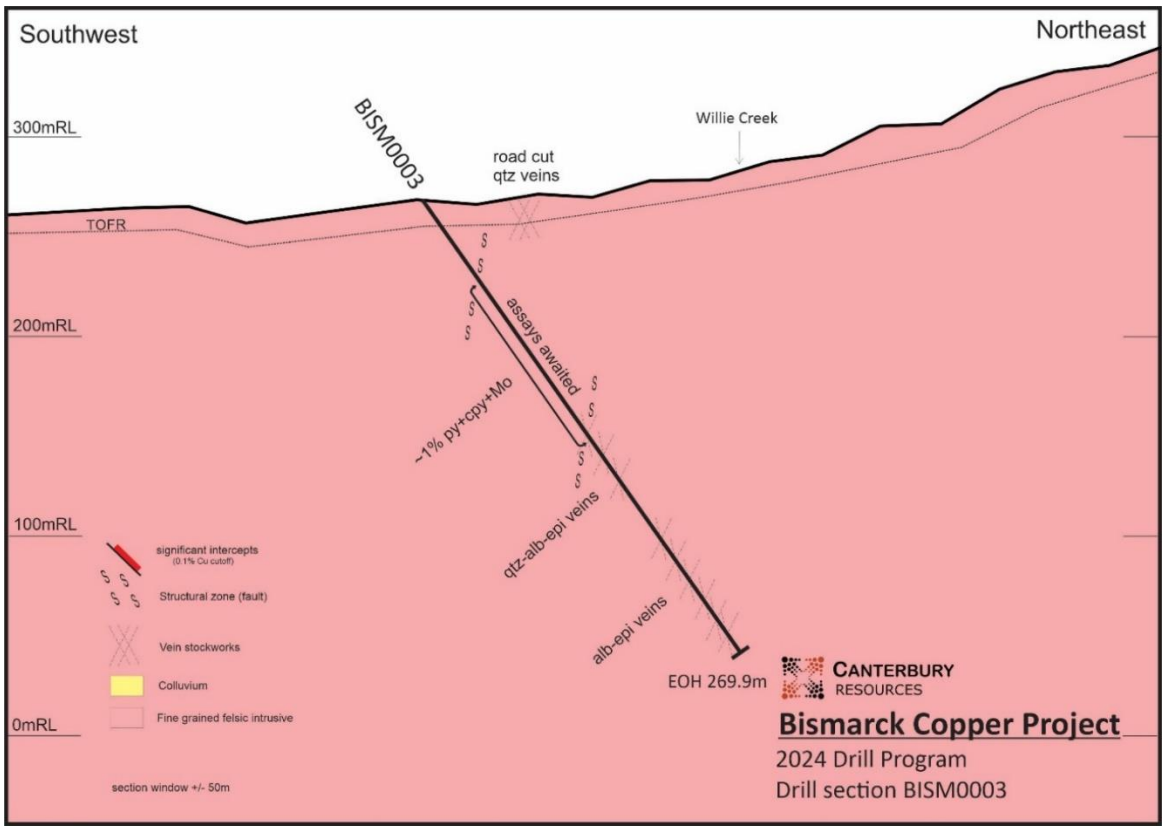

Figure 8 Geological cross section BISM0003

BISM0004 was drilled to a depth of 344.5m and was designed to test the downdip extension of the structure hosting molybdenite mineralisation in BISM0003 and the Mt Kren soil copper anomaly. The entire hole drilled diorite and monzodiorite intrusive rocks with variable potassic alteration overprinted by later albite-epidote alteration and was generally sulphide poor. Highly broken ground was intersected from surface to 160m.

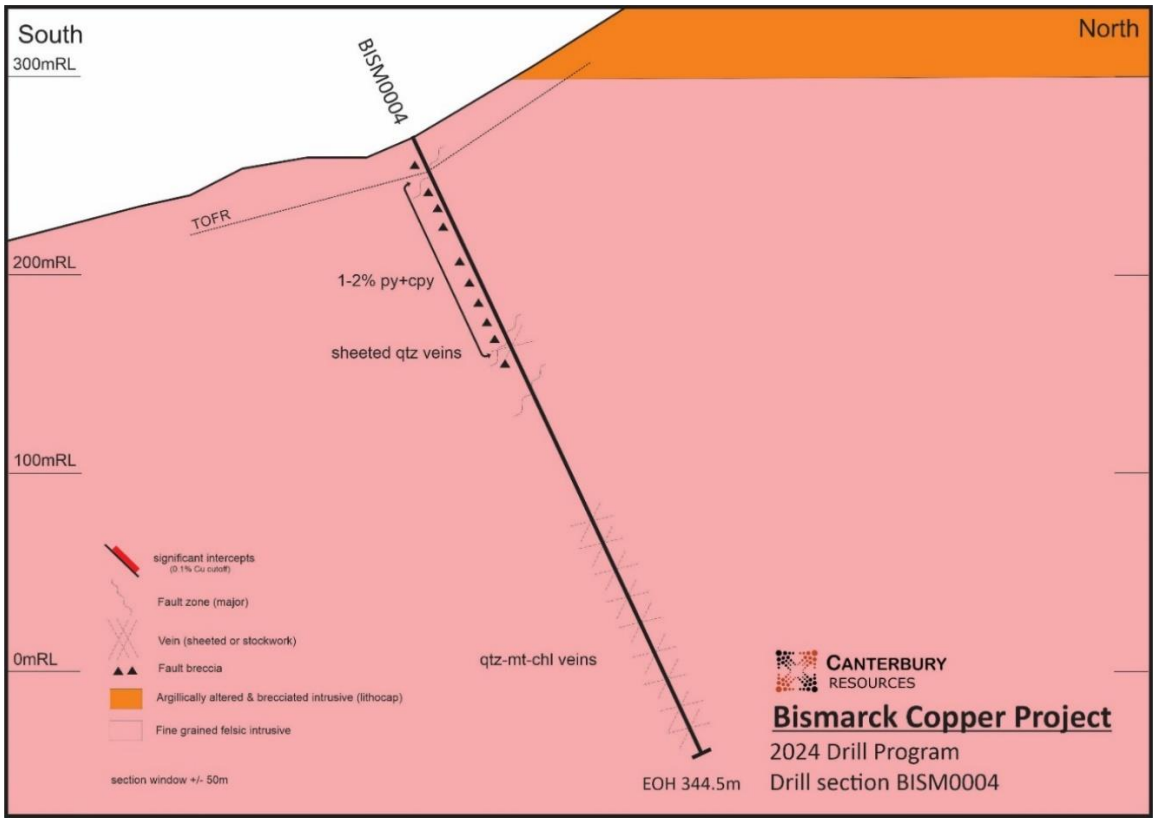

Figure 9 Geological cross section BISM0004

Figure 10 BISM0004 at 166m. Monzodiorite intrusive breccia dyke. Potassic (k-feldspar) alteration (refer Table 2).

Ndokowai

Three holes, BISM0005, BISM0006 and BISM0007 were completed testing the Ndokowai skarn target. BISM0005 targeted an outcrop of skarn and encountered limestone overlying andesitic breccia separated by a narrow zone of hornfels and garnet skarn. The andesite breccia is high altered albeit propylitic (albite-pyrite-silica-epidote) with later quartz-carbonate-pyrite±chalcopyrite veining.

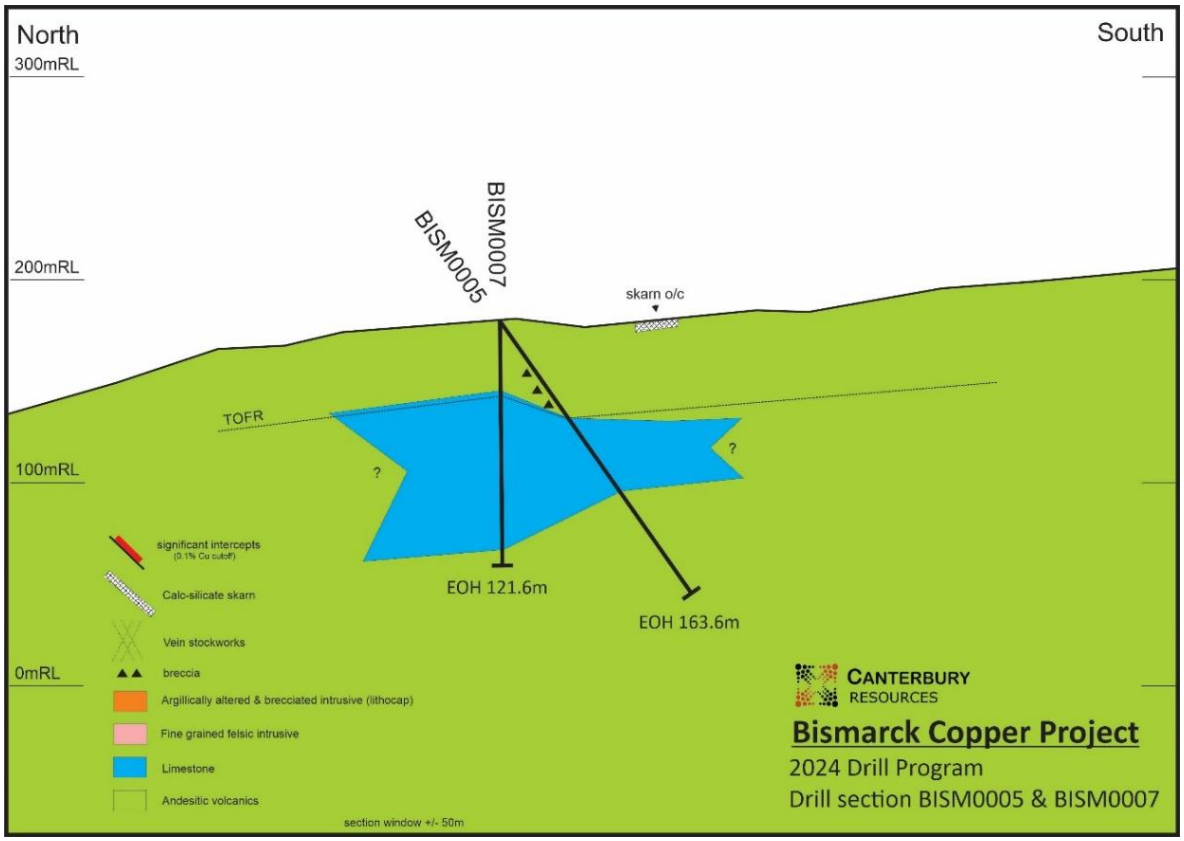

Figure 11 Geological cross section BISM0005 & BISM0007

Figure 12 BISM0005 at 133m feldspar (albite?) -epidote-pyroxene (black) skarn alteration (refer Table 2).

BISM0007 was drilled vertically from the BISM0005 collar and encountered highly weathered andesitic volcanics, limestone and minor later stage andesitic dykes showing chlorite-epidote±k-feldspar with disseminated pyrite up to 4%.

BISM0006 targeted an outcrop of skarn in Nanai Creek. The drill hole intersected a thick sequence of andesitic volcanoclastics with zones of albite-epidote-chlorite with later quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining.

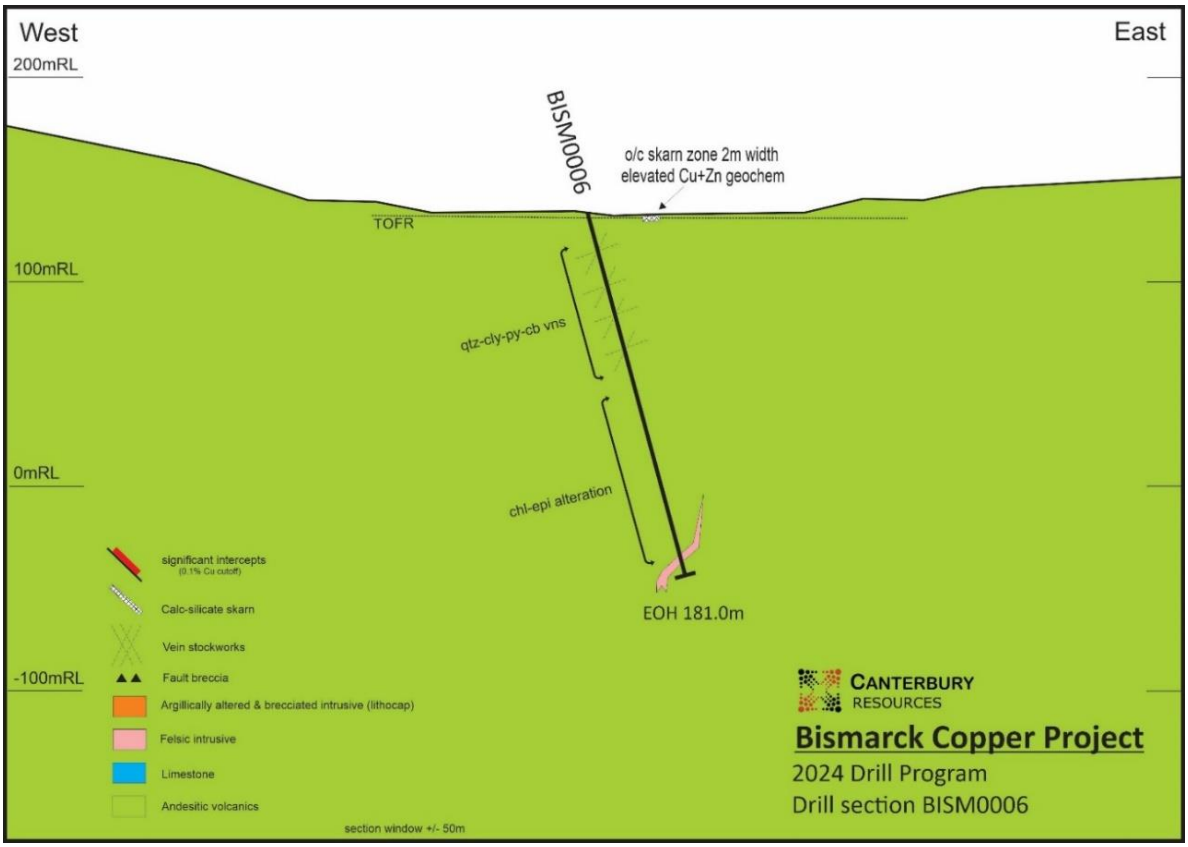

Figure 13 Geological cross section BISM0006

Figure 14 BISM0006 at 99.2m. Hornfelsed fine grained andesite with later epidote-chlorite and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins (refer Table 2).

All drill core from the program has been sampled and dispatched to the laboratory, with final multi-element assays expected around year-end. This data will be assessed by the Bismarck partners and be used to inform planning of 2025 field activities.

Table 2 Description and details for images displayed throughout the report

Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Nature of Mineral Occurrence	Mineralogy (estimated vol %)	Lithology
BISM0002 (Figure 4)	118.9	0.15	Disseminated and very fine fractures/veinlets	Pyrite (0.25), chalcopyrite (0.25)	Quartz-sericite-pyrite altered quartz monzodiorite
BISM0003 (Figure 6)	150	0.05	Fracture fill	Molybdenite (2), chalcopyrite (0.3), pyrite (0.3)	Sericite-chlorite altered felsic intrusive
BISM0003 (Figure 7)	173	0.15	Disseminated and fine veinlets	Pyrite (0.25), chalcopyrite (0.25)	Diorite with early potassic (biotite±k-feldspar) and later epidote-albite
BISM0004 (Figure 10)	166	0.15	Disseminated and fine veinlets	Pyrite (0.25), chalcopyrite (0.25)	Monzodiorite with intrusive breccia dyke. Potassic (k-feldspar) alteration
BISM0005 (Figure 12)	133	0.20	disseminated	Pyrite (0.25), chalcopyrite (0.25)	feldspar (albite?) - epidote-pyroxene (black) skarn alteration
BISM0006 (Figure 14)	99.2	0.20	Fractures and fine veinlets	Pyrite (0.25), chalcopyrite (0.25)	Hornfelsed fine grained andesite with later epidote-chlorite and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins
Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.					

Authorised by Managing Director of Canterbury Resources Limited.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

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

The information in this report that relates to the Estimation of Mineral Resources, has been prepared by Mr Geoff Reed, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a Consulting Geologist of Bluespoint Mining Services (BMS) and is a shareholder of Canterbury Resources Limited. Mr Reed has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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". Mr Reed consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimate of Mineral Resources continue to apply and have not materially changed.

DISCLAIMER

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

ABOUT CANTERBURY RESOURCES LIMITED

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

It has a strong portfolio of projects in Australia and Papua New Guinea that are prospective for porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold and epithermal gold-silver deposits.

The Company is managed by an experienced team of resource professionals, with a strong track record of exploration success and mine development in the region.

The Company periodically forms partnerships with other resource companies to mitigate risk and defray cost. Current partners comprise Rio Tinto, Alma Metals and Syndicate Minerals.

The Company has established significant mineral resources at three deposits:

- Briggs copper-molybdenum deposit in Queensland, and
- Idzan Creek and Wamum Creek copper-gold deposits in PNG.

In aggregate these deposits contain around 1.8Mt copper and 3.2Moz gold. Canterbury's geologists have identified multiple opportunities to significantly expand these resources.

Current Mineral Resource Estimates[1] (100% basis) are:

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

[1] CBY ASX releases 26 November 2020 and 6 July 2023.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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.	• All drill core has been longitudinally cut and sampled for assay using a core saw. • Selected photographs of core are representative examples of rock types and styles of alteration and mineralisation intersected. • Mineral abundances (volume %) estimated by a geologist. • Assays are awaited.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling is PQ3/HQ3 size from surface.
Sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recovery determined during logging by reference to drillers marker blocks. • Core recovery generally exceeded 90%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill core is photographed and logged to industry standard.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is	• Core has been cut longitudinally using a core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals with ½ core being sampled. • ¼ core field duplicates 1:30 samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples to be assayed at commercial laboratories (Intertek Lae PNG – FA25/AAS) and ALS Brisbane (ICP/MS multi-element) • Commercial standards and blanks 1:30 • Lab report 1:40 sieve test coarse crush 70% 2mm. • Lab report 1:40 pulverising 85% passing 75microns.
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.	• Scout drilling. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Data is stored electronically in a database managed by Rio Tinto
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill collar coordinates have been determined by hand-held GPS survey. • Down hole survey data was collected systematically at approximately 30m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA94 MGA Zone 56 • Topographical control available and adequate for area.
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.	• Scout drilling. • Spacing not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimate.
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.	• Drillholes designed based on surface mapping and orientated to drill across known controls on mineralization.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed (logged, cut and sampled) on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Half core sampled, bagged, palleted & strapped for transport by commercial carrier to Intertek Laboratory laboratory in Lae PNG.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not Applicable. Assay results not yet received.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</td><td>• EL2795 Bismarck, central Manus Island PNG.
• Rio Tinto and Finny Limited (100% CBY) joint venture.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>YEAR</th><th>COMPANY</th><th>ACTIVITIES</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1952-1954</td><td>BMR</td><td>Conducted regional exploration programme for Bauxite.</td><td>Identified the Lepatuan prospect but concluded that it held no economic potential.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1965</td><td>CRA</td><td>Helicopter-supported regional drainage reconnaissance.</td><td>Did not follow up any anomalies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1969-1972</td><td>Exoil (Oilmin)</td><td>Conducted detail/regional stream sediment survey. Retained Kren prospect and farmed out Arie to a consortium of Eagle Exploration, Tennyson Minerals and Uranium Corp. Farmed out Njekel to International Mining of Canada (IMC).</td><td>Survey had identified the Kren, Arie & Njekel prospects. Follow up conducted by Oilmin, the consortium and LMC in the farmed-out areas. The Arie & Kren prospects were drilled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1972</td><td>Australian Anglo American</td><td>Farm-in arrangement with Exoil and the consortium. Work involved further drilling at Kren & Arie prospects.</td><td>Resources at Arie were estimated at l64Mt @ 0.32% Cu, 0.l ppm Au & 107ppm Ag to a depth of 200m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1979</td><td>CRA</td><td>Granted EIA36. Work focused on Kren, Aniwea and Puan Prospects</td><td>Relinquished tenement in 1982.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1984</td><td>Kennecott-Niugini Mining JV</td><td>Granted EL534 covering central Manus. Targeted porphyry related Au-Cu systems. Work was concentrated at Arie Wamuk, Yirri & Chiniwea prospects.</td><td>Results were below expectations of the JV & the tenement was subsequently relinquished.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1986</td><td>Paragon</td><td>Granted EL679. Completed a drainage geochemical survey.</td><td>Paragon unsuccessfully tried to JV the area after exhausting their financial resources.</td></tr>
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		1990-1994	Highlands Pacific	Held EL946 and 988 covering Central Manus. Identified 2 gold-quartz veins west of Worei.	56m road cutting averaging 2.47 ppm Au in Kisi zone.
		1995-1998	Highlands Pacific	Acquired EL 1073, conducted soil and auger sampling and scout drilled Worei and Kah and conducted metallurgical testwork.	Forced to drop the area after failure to meet exploration commitment and property acquired by Golden Success.
		2010-2013	Newcrest JV (Triple Plate, Terenure Ltd, Pacific Energy Ltd, Golden Success Ltd, and Newcrest PNG Exploration Ltd.	Five Diamond drill holes in the Kisi Epithermal system (1430). Three diamond drill holes in the Arie Porphyry System (1463.6m). Extension of the surface geochemical sampling at Arie and Kisi. Ridge and spur soil sampling, geological mapping and litho – chemical sampling in the East Mt. Kren and Mt. Chayer areas.	Field operations ceased 2012.
		2015 – present	Finny Ltd – Rio Tinto JV (CBY acquired Finny in 2018)	2018 drill program at Mt Chayer (310m) 2022 & 2023 surface sampling & mapping programs at Mt Dremsel lithocap 2024 6-hole (1400.3m) drill program	Drilling failed to adequately test lithocap. Willie, Dremsel and N'Dokowai (skarn) drill targets identified. Assays awaited
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Quartz monzodiorite of the Yirri Intrusive complex intrudes Tiniwi volcanics (late Eo-early Mio). • Extensive area of argillic alteration ('Dremsel lithocap") dominates area. Kren copper porphyry on west margin of lithocap. • Target is porphyry style copper-molybdenum-gold associated with lithocap (quartz vein stockworks and skarn).			
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.	• 6 holes drilled for 1400.3m			

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Willie Headwaters	BISM0002	493745	9761762	466	330	-60	319.7
Waso Creek	BISM0003	492837	9761241	255	035	-55	269.9
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Ndokowai	BISM0006	496491	9763133	126	215	-70	181.0
Ndokowai	BISM0007	496699	9762731	177	0	-90	121.6

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. • 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.	• assays awaited.
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').	• Drill holes are predominantly designed to test across the dominant NW-SE structural grain.
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.	• See figures and tables in body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not Applicable. Assay results not yet received.
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.	• Extensive geology, geochemical, geophysical database. • Summarised in Canterbury Resources Limited Prospectus 2018.
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.	• Awaiting assay results before formulating future plans.