

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold producer from its 100% owned 1.4Moz Warrawoona Gold Project 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
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Paul Brennan
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Mr Richard Hill
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Ms Julia Beckett
COMPANY SECRETARY

calidus.com.au

ASX : CAI

✉ info@calidus.com.au

📍 Suite 12, 11 Ventnor Ave
West Perth WA 6005
AUSTRALIA

26 October 2023

Maiden Bulletin Resource of 111,000oz at 4.1g/t Amended

Retraction of Production Target

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX: CAI) (**Calidus** or the **Company**) refers to an announcement regarding a Maiden Inferred Resource at Bulletin on 26 October 2023.

Following discussions with the ASX, the Company retracts the information relating to the pit optimisations and associated costs as these do not meet Production Target requirements under Listing Rule 5.15. The Company has also included additional information as per Listing Rule 5.8.1.

As a consequence of the retraction of these production targets, the Company advises that investors should not rely on the retracted production targets for their investment decisions.

Please refer to amended announcement below.

Warrawoona Gold Project, Pilbara

Maiden Bulletin Resource of 111,000oz at 4.1g/t

Calidus to target mining of Bulletin within next 12 months

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at Bulletin of 832,000t at 4.1g/t for 111,000oz
- Bulletin Mineral Resource is completely open at depth, having only been drilled to 100m below surface and potentially extends along strike to the east
- Bulletin was previously mined by Haoma in 2004 as a starter pit and has the majority of approvals in place, allowing Calidus to immediately begin planning to incorporate it into the Warrawoona Gold Project
- Bulletin is one of four high-priority prospects at the historic Bamboo Creek mining centre, which produced over 220,000oz at 8.7g/t
- Production from Bulletin is not included in the recently announced Warrawoona seven-year production profile and therefore offers exceptional upside to the production and cost outlook given its high-grade and minimal capex requirement
- Additional prospects within the Bamboo Creek mining centre that will now be reviewed include:
 - **Mt Prophecy – Perseverance**
 - B-12: **3.05m at 83.5g/t Au** from 252m
 - PUD-360: **1.22m at 76.35g/t Au** from 109m
 - **Wheel of Fortune – Federation**
 - A_21: **17m at 9.9g/t** from 50m
 - A_32: **14m at 8.9g/t** from 48m
 - **True Blue**
 - B-03: **15.24m at 12.5g/t Au** from 57m
 - B-05: **9.24m at 8.1g/t Au** from 123m

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said:

“This strong maiden Resource at Bulletin is another example of the substantial upside we are establishing at Warrawoona through our strategy to bring satellite deposits into the project. This approach stands to deliver significant growth in production and mine life while leveraging our existing processing infrastructure.

“Bulletin is a remarkably high-grade deposit that not only outcrops at surface but is more excitingly, completely open at depth. We will immediately mobilise a drill rig to undertake confirmatory drilling and commence testing the depth potential of the deposit.

“When mining is finished at the Blue Bar satellite deposit, we plan to move this mining fleet to Bulletin. This will enable us to capitalise on its high-grade, low costs and amenability to a simple open-pit with minimal upfront capital requirement. It is also located on granted Mining Leases.

"We will also continue working up the other prospects within the Haoma JV with the aim of bringing these into the Warrawoona production schedule".

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX: CAI) (**Calidus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 832,000t at 4.1g/t Au for 111,000oz at the Bulletin deposit.

Bulletin sits within the Bamboo Creek historical mining centre that previously produced 220,000oz at 8.7g/t. Calidus has identified the Bulletin deposit as a significant opportunity to increase near-term production by trucking high-grade ounces less than 60km to the Warrawoona Gold Project (**WGP**).

Bamboo Creek forms part of the Haoma Joint Venture (**Haoma JV**) (CAI 60%: Haoma 40%) and is a priority due to the scale of the mineralized system, proximity to the Warrawoona plant, granted Mining Leases and potential to supply substantial tonnages of high-grade ore to the Warrawoona plant. Bulletin was previously mined by Haoma in 2004 as a starter pit and has the majority of approvals in place, allowing Calidus to immediately begin planning to incorporate it into the Warrawoona Gold Project.

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.

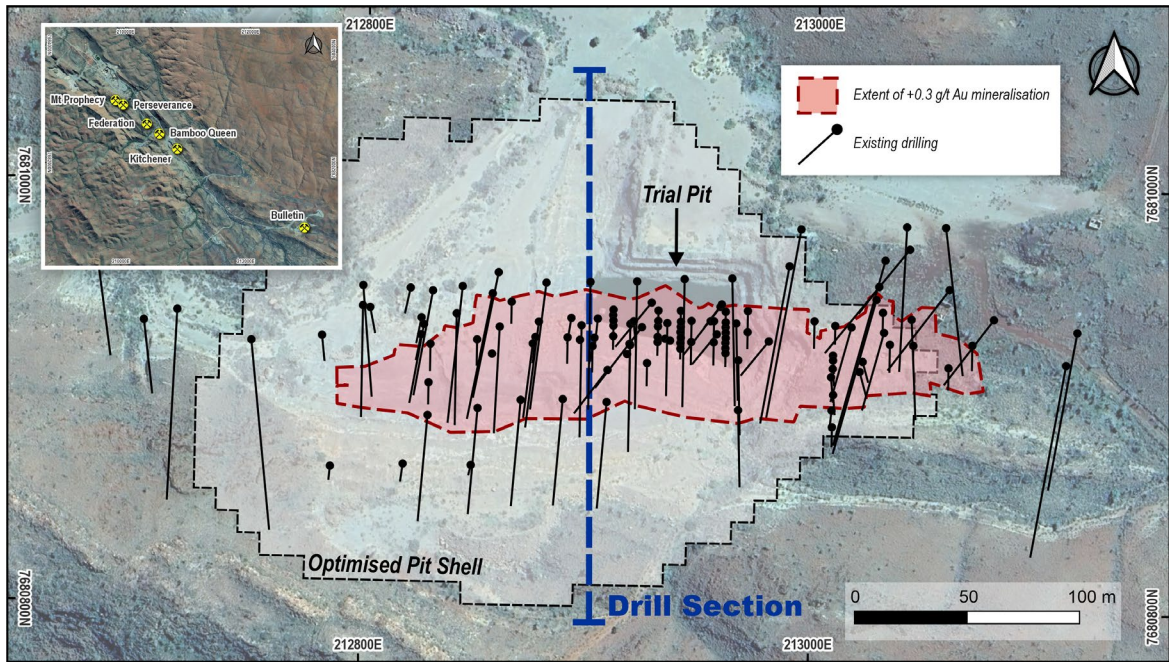


Figure 1: Location of the Bulletin Deposit

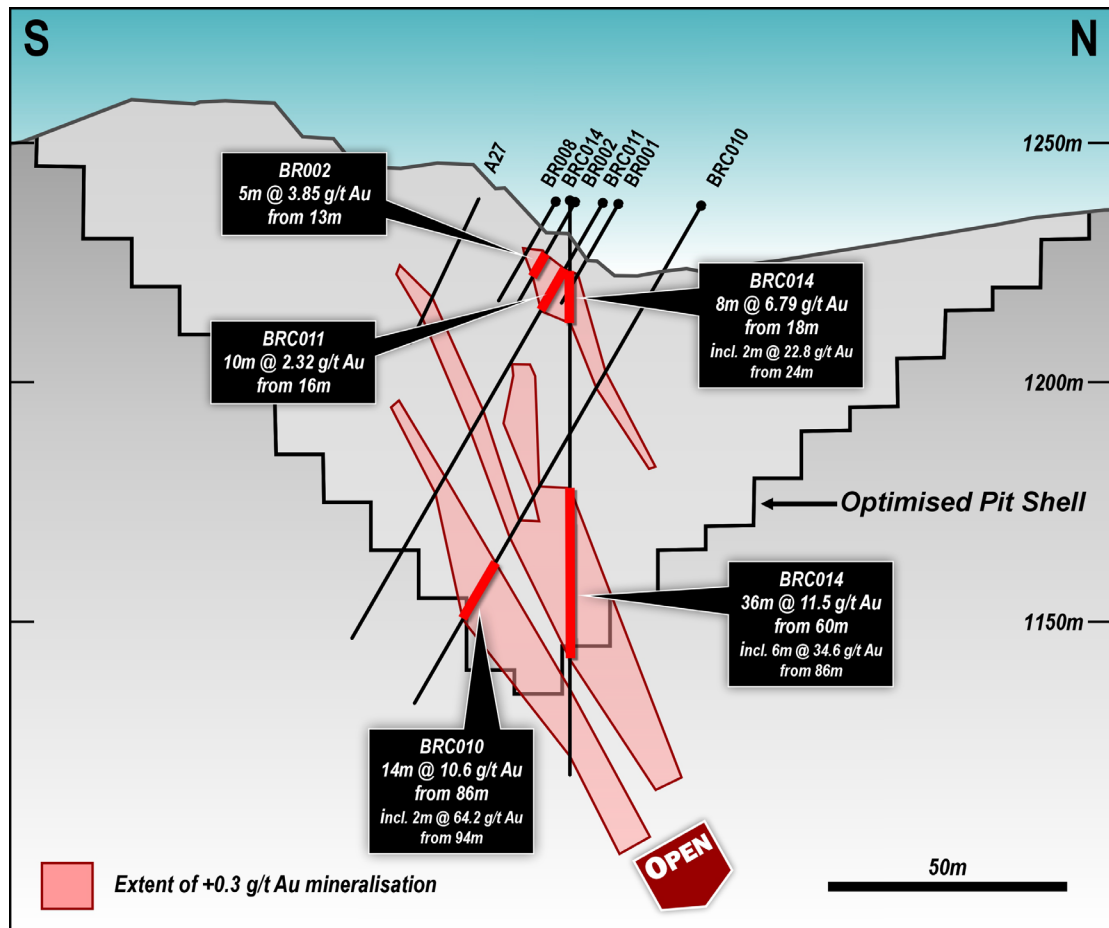


Figure 2: Cross Section of the Bulletin Deposit

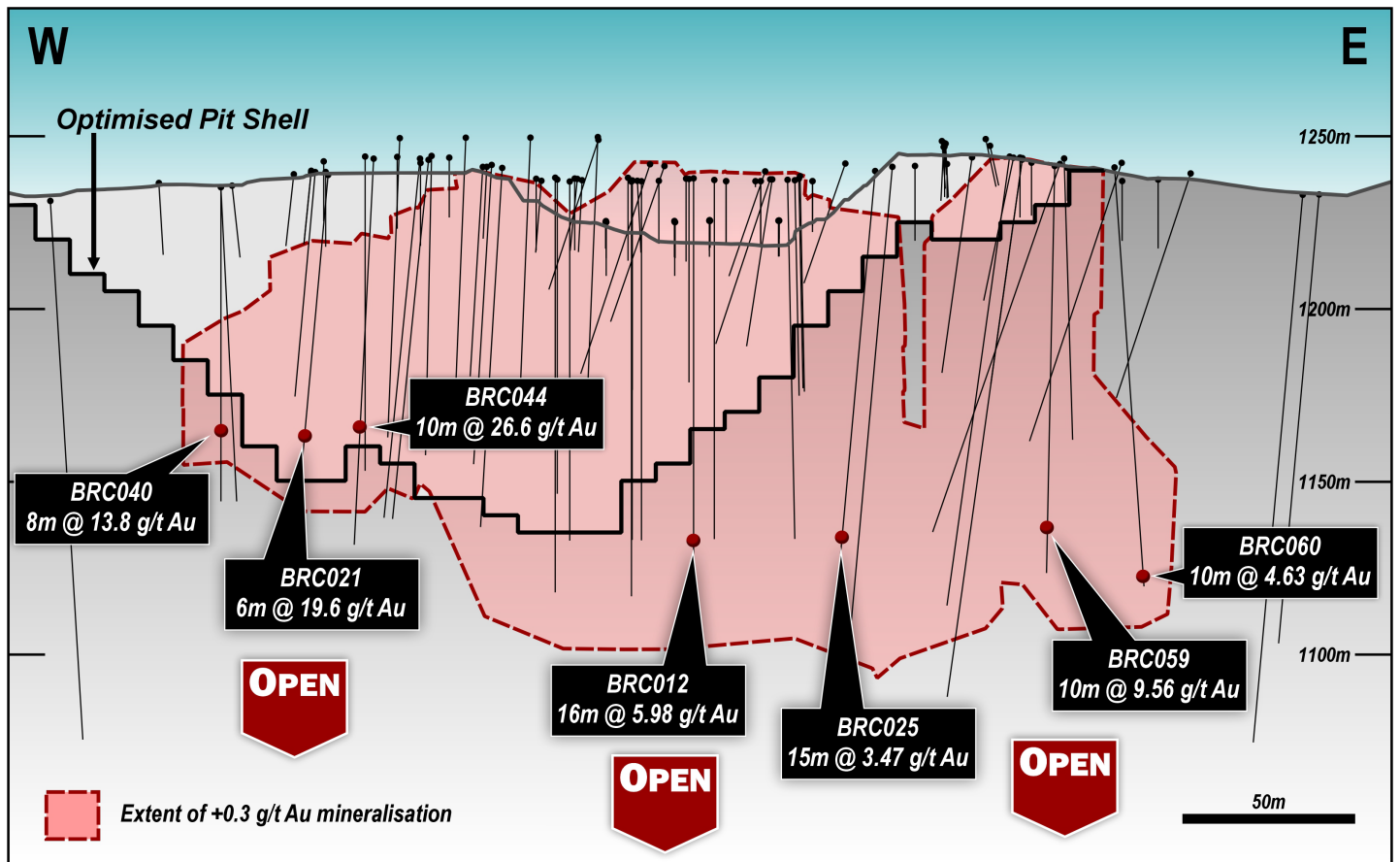


Figure 3: Long Section of Bulletin – only drilled to 100m below surface

MINERAL RESOURCE

Information required under Listing Rule 5.8

Drilling Data and Techniques

Drilling data available for the Bulletin deposit comprises a mixture of Reverse Circulation (RC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and open hole percussion drillholes (airtrack), drilled over a time period spanning from the late 1970's through to 2004. All drilling is considered historic in nature, and limited metadata is available with regards to bit diameters and drilling equipment.

Drilling is spaced on nominal 10-20m sections with collars on each section having spacings between 5-10m. The overwhelming majority of drilling is oriented at a dip of -60° towards 180°, providing a very high angle of intercept to the modelled mineralisation. The orientation of drilling is not expected to result in any significant sampling bias.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Samples from the available drilling have been collected on a per-metre basis through unknown techniques.

Sample Analysis

Sample analysis for gold content, for the majority of RAB, RC and open hole percussion, has been by Aqua Regia Digest with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Analytical methods for the few early (1970's) airtrack holes is unknown.

Estimation Methodology

Ordinary Kriging in 3-dimensions was used to inform the Mineral Resource estimate of the Bulletin deposit. Samples to

be used for estimation, and the volumes to be estimated were defined based on the modelled mineralization domains. Domain boundaries were considered hard. Data within each discrete domain were composited to 1m. Geostatistical analysis was undertaken in Supervisor software on the composites, on a per-domain basis, and included outlier (top-capping) analysis, spatial continuity analysis (variography) and optimisation of estimation input parameters via Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (QKNA).

Estimation was conducted into a block model of parent cell dimensions; 10 x 5 x 5 m (X-Y-Z) over two passes, with increasingly relaxed search ellipse dimensions and input sample parameters to ensure the overwhelming majority of relevant blocks were informed with a grade. Those blocks not informed after two passes were assigned the median grade of the input composites.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified as Inferred on a semi-quantitative basis, after consideration input data density and quality, geological and mineralisation interpretation risk, and estimation quality statistics such as the theoretical Kriging slope of regression, number of informing samples, and minimum and average distance to informing samples.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors

It is assumed the deposit will be mined by an open pit due to its close proximity to surface and results of initial pit optimisations.

The deposit was previously treated at Bamboo Creek with testwork and plant performance showing the ore is free milling.

Statement of Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources for the Bulletin deposit are reported at 832kt @ 4.1g/t Au for 111,0000 ounces (Table 1). This Mineral Resource is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was utilised based on the marginal cost of haulage and processing.

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Inferred	832	4.1	111

Table 1: Bulletin Mineral Resources, October 2023, 0.5 g/t Au cutoff

PLANNED WORK

A program of infill and extensional drilling is being planned for the Bulletin deposit, in order to validate the currently available historic drilling data, improve confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate, retrieve samples for confirmatory metallurgical testwork and test the depth extents of the modelled mineralisation.

Refer Announcements:

“Review finds high-grade Bamboo Creek has strong potential to increase production”, Calidus Resources, ASX Announcement 26 September 2023.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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	<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>All available sampling data is considered historic, with unclear 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>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The majority of historic holes have been drilled at -60° towards either 185° or 180°. The general orientation of mineralization is ~270° - 090°, with a steep (~70°) northerly dip. The selected orientation of drilling provides intersection of mineralized lodes at suitably high angles to minimize any significant bias in sampling from apparent differences in true and apparent intersection lengths. Samples within the mineralized zone were collected at 1m intervals, which is standard procedure for RC drilling, and is considered to be appropriate for the style and tenor of mineralization encountered.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Limited information is recorded regarding historic drilling, sampling and assaying procedures. It is reasonable to assume that all were conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in accordance with what was considered “best-practice” at the time of drilling. While lithological logging data is incomplete or absent for most holes, the limited downhole lithological data available and surface mapping data indicate that mineralisation is hosted by a broad shear zone within mafic / ultramafic volcanic sequence, typified by intense fuchsitic alteration.
Drilling techniques	<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>	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 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>	Sample recoveries were not recorded in historic logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	No recovery data has been recorded, and so no relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed.
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>	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. For each interval, the main rock types, alteration mineralogy and intensity, vein types and abundances, and sulfide abundances were qualitatively recorded. The Competent Person considers that the detail presented in available logging data is sufficient to support the current Mineral Resource estimate.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	The Competent Person considers that the availability of qualitative lithological logging data, though incomplete, is sufficient to inform geological modelling, including oxidation profile and rock type.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of drilling undertaken.
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>	Field sampling procedures have not been recorded.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Quality control measures during historic sub-sampling have not been recorded.
	<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>	The collection of historic field duplicates was not recorded.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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 resulted in samples between 2-5kg in weight. Such support sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization in question.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<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>	No such tools were used for the collection of data relevant to this release.
	<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>	No Quality Control procedures or data have been documented within available literature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twinned holes have not been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historic drilling data were recorded onto paper sheets for all drillholes. These logs are available in scanned digital format, and have been reviewed by the Competent Person. A Microsoft Access™ Database has been constructed from these logs for use in the reporting of the current Mineral Resource.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
Location of data points	<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>	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 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>	The recorded surveyed elevations of drill collars have been adjusted by have been validated against the current topographic DTM for the Bulletin area, available within historic data, and generated from 5m surveyed contour data.
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 historic drilling provide suitably unbiased sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Sample chain of custody and security was not historically recorded, and cannot be assessed.
Audits or reviews	<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								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	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.								
		The project is covered by the Nyamal native title claim (WC1999/008).								
		<table><tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Holder(s)</th><th>Size</th><th>Renewal</th><th>Ownership/Interest</th></tr><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></table>	Tenement ID	Holder(s)	Size	Renewal	Ownership/Interest	M45/480	Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL	964.35 HA
Tenement ID	Holder(s)	Size	Renewal	Ownership/Interest						
M45/480	Haoma Mining NL, Kitchener Mining NL	964.35 HA	27/05/2033	100%						
<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>	The project has valid Mining Licences in place covering the Mineral Resource and an existing approved Notice of Intent for Mining.									
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<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.• 2004- onwards – care and maintenance.								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<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>	All meaningful and material data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<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>	Not Applicable, Not Reporting Exploration Results.
	<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>	Not Applicable, Not Reporting Exploration Results.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of the exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation	<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 provide as close to “true” widths for each intercept as possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>		
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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.
<i>Further work</i>	<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 infill and grade control drilling to validate and verify current interpretations and to provide greater accuracy on ore definition prior to the commencement of open-pit mining. Down dip and down plunge extensions are also to be tested.
	<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
<i>Database integrity</i>	<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>	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.

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.</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 moderate.</p> <p>Mineralisation appears to be constrained within a steeply south dipping broad mylonitic shear zone; characterised by intense fuschsitic 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.</p> <p>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 description of computer software and parameters used.</i></p> <p><i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</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> <p>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</p>

	<p><i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p> <p><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></p> <p><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></p> <p><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></p> <p><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></p> <p><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></p>	<p>selected on the basis of the model semivariograms.</p> <p>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 6, and maximum counts of 18 were used, with a first-pass search radius of 20 m. This radius was doubled for second pass estimates. Blocks not estimated after two passes were assigned the median grade of the input composites for the relevant domain.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No by-products were considered during estimation, nor were any deleterious elements considered.</p> <p>As a univariate estimate, no correlations between variables were considered.</p> <p>The current Bulletin estimate was validated visually, and through the use of swath plots and log-probability plots.</p>
Moisture	<p><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i></p>	<p>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</p>
Cut-off parameters	<p><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></p>	<p>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</p>

		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>	It has been assumed that mineralisation at Bulletin will be suitable for treatment via a conventional Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) process based on previous testwork and actual plant operation when the ore was previously treated at Bamboo Creek..
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 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>	It has been assumed that there are no material waste or other environmental impediments to the development of the Bulletin deposit.
Bulk density	<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</i>	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

	<p><i>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>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.</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 Inferred, on a semi-qualitative basis.</p> <p>Considerations taken into account when applying this classification included, the historic nature of the data used for estimation, the paucity of Quality Control data and documentation of Quality Assurance procedures, uncertainty associated with historic mining activity in the region for potential depletion, and the application of assigned densities from nearby deposits.</p> <p>The classification applied appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i></p>	<p>No third party audits or reviews have been conducted.</p>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<p><i>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.</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>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>

	<i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	
--	---	--