ASX Announcement **12 November 2026**

Encouraging Progress in Drilling at John Hill

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Encouraging progress is being achieved in a major drilling program at the massive John Hill copper-molybdenum-silver deposit, which is part of Canterbury's Monto Project in central Queensland.**
    - **John Hill has a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 254Mt at 0.21% Cu, 100ppm Mo & 1.1g/t Ag and the current program aims to rapidly expand the MRE[1].**
- **Drilling commenced on 1 September 2026 and 957.5m has been completed across three holes.**
    - **26JHD01[2] was drilled as a 100m step-out to the north of historical drilling and encountered broad intervals of quartz-hematite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlet stockwork mineralisation within altered granodiorite, beneath a thick laterite horizon.**
        - **Assay results have been received for the first 126m, recording 60m at 0.23% Cu, 134ppm Mo & 0.9g/t Ag between 66m and 126m. Assay results for the remainder of the hole are expected in late-November.**
        - **26JHD01 was terminated in mineralisation at 275.5m due to drilling difficulties. Step-out drilling is proposed to test for further extensions of the system towards the large-scale Kiwi Carpet porphyry Cu-Mo prospect 1km to the north.**
    - **26JHD02 is testing the continuity of strong mineralisation recorded in historical hole 12KC058 (171m at 0.31% Cu, 115ppm Mo, 1.5g/t Ag from 85m) in the northern portion of the deposit.**
        - **26JHD02 has encountered granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry units with disseminated and vein hosted chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralisation, beneath a 35m thick sandstone unit.**
        - **The hole was paused at 407m in a zone of strengthening mineralisation and will be extended to around 600m when additional drill rods are delivered to site.**
    - **26JHD03 is being drilled into the 'NE drill target' which is outside the current MRE limits. The hole will provide valuable data on the grade and scale potential of this previously untested area.**
        - **26JHD03 is currently at 251.5m having encountered a broad zone of fracture-controlled pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation from 160m to the current depth.**
        - **The planned hole depth has been extended to around 600m (previously 300m) due to the encouraging observations to date.**
- **Drilling at John Hill will continue for the remainder of 2026 and is proposed throughout much of 2027, with an interim MRE update planned to be undertaken in early 2027.**

Managing Director, Grant Craighead, said: *"We are excited by what we are seeing in our drilling at John Hill. The initial assay results and progressive observations of drill core are reaffirming the tremendous scale potential of the deposit, and we look forward to quantifying this in an updated MRE early in the New Year."*

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[1] CBY ASX release 28 May 2026
[2] CBY ASX release 22 September 2026

Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: **CBY**, "the **Company**" or "**Canterbury**") is pleased to provide an update on progress at its 100% owned Monto Project in central Queensland.

Monto Project Background

The Monto Project (**Monto**) was acquired by Canterbury in May 2026 and comprises six tenements in central Queensland (refer Figure 1). It is located 100km southwest of the deep-water port and industrial hub of Gladstone and 80km south of Canterbury's Briggs JV Project.

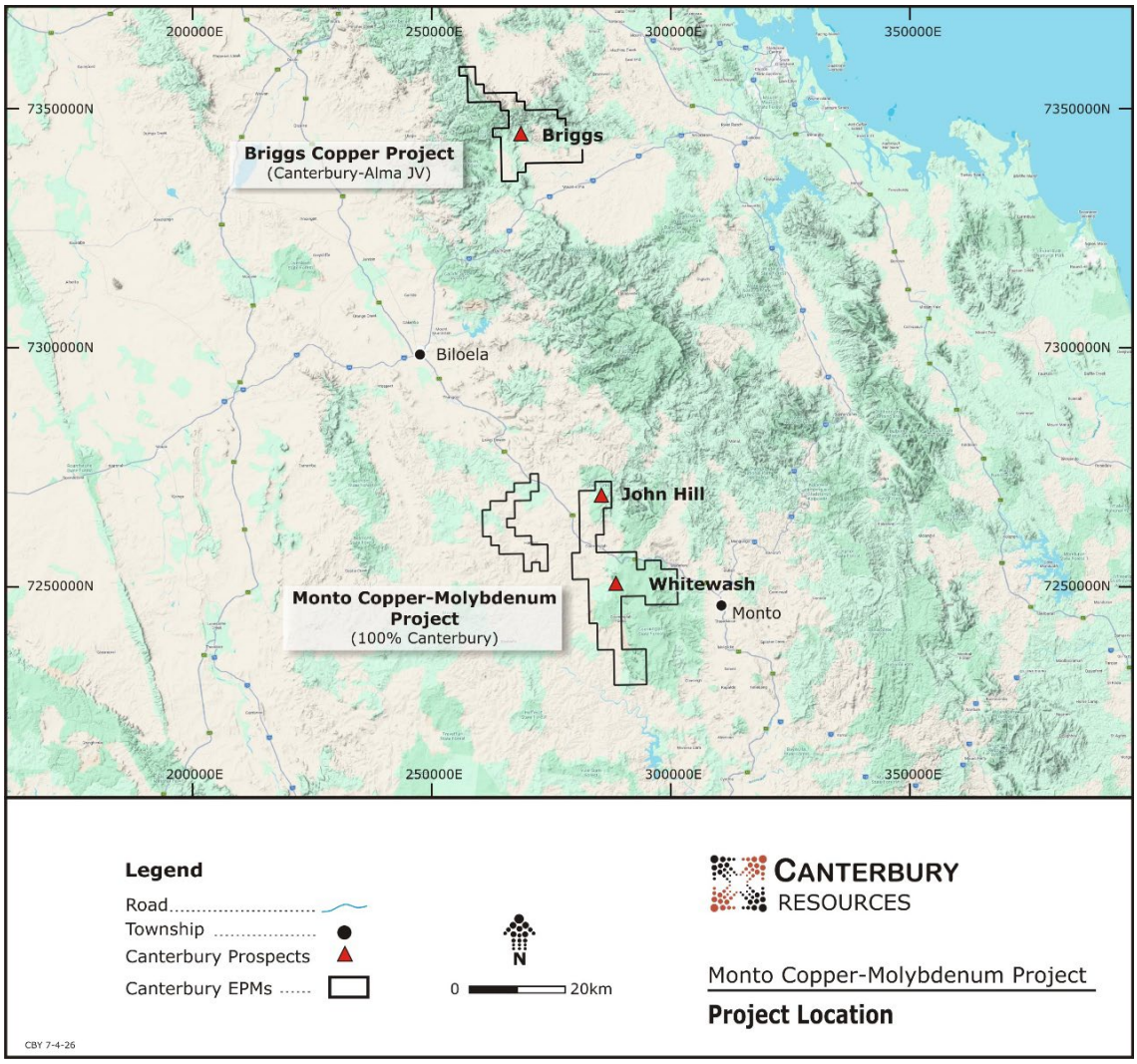


Figure 1 Briggs and Monto location, close to Gladstone in central Queensland, with significant project enabling proximal infrastructure including road, rail, port, high-voltage power and multiple gas pipelines.

The tenements cover a 20 km corridor of mineralisation occurrences which typically occur within, and immediately adjacent to, intermediate composition porphyritic intrusions of Permian-Triassic age. Portions of the project area are masked by younger Jurassic sandstone and Tertiary basalt units, as well as laterite.

The project includes a significant resource at the John Hill copper-molybdenum-silver deposit (refer Table 1) that has only partially tested by historical drilling. The current drilling by Canterbury is the first meaningful field work undertaken since 2013.

Table 1 John Hill Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

Deposit	Category	Cut-off	Mt	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (g/t)
John Hill[3]	Inferred	0.15% Cu	254	0.21	100	1.1

[3] Aeon Metals Ltd ASX release 12 November 2013 (MRE prepared by SRK Consulting)

John Hill Deposit – 2026-2027 Drilling Program

Canterbury is undertaking a diamond core drilling program at the John Hill copper-molybdenum-silver deposit that remains open in multiple directions laterally, and at depth. The initial focus is on the northern and northeast portions of the deposit where drilling undertaken between 2010 and 2013 intersected broad zones of strong copper-molybdenum mineralisation.

Eight holes have been designed to date (refer Figure 2) and the program is being amended and expanded based on progressive results. Drilling will continue for the remainder of 2026 and throughout much of 2027.

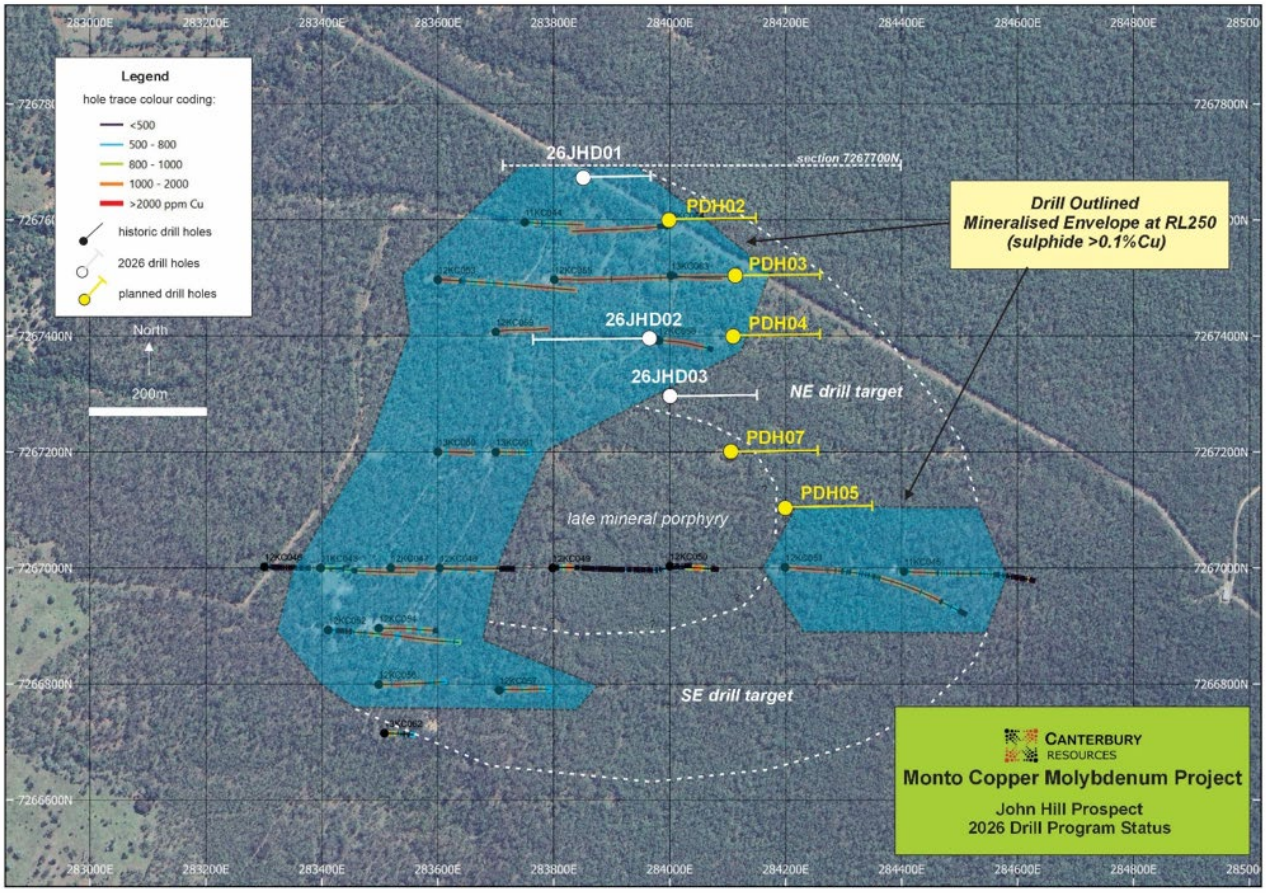


Figure 2 John Hill - interpreted mineralisation envelope, historic drill holes and completed/planned 2026-2027 holes

The first hole in the program, 26JHD01, tested the mineralisation system on a drill section 100m north of hole 13KC064 that recorded 244m at 0.22% Cu, 169ppm Mo, 1.2g/t Ag from 84m. 26JHD01 was terminated in mineralisation at a downhole depth of 275.5m due to drilling difficulties.

The hole encountered broad intervals of quartz-hematite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlet stockwork mineralisation within altered granodiorite, beneath a thick laterite horizon. Assay results are available for the upper 126m (refer Table 2):

Table 2 John Hill - significant assay results for 26JHD001

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cut-off (% Cu)
26JHD001*	66.0	126.0	60.0	0.23	134	0.9	0.1
	126.0	275.5*		Assays awaited			

Notes:
1. Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths.
2. Average grades are weighted against sample interval.
3. Significant results reported at 0.1% Cu cut-off grade.
4. Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m.
*. Hole ended in mineralisation.

It is evident that the John Hill mineralisation system remains open to the north and additional step-out drilling is proposed to test potential extensions along the regional trend towards the extensive Kiwi Carpet porphyry Cu-Mo prospect, located 1km to the north.

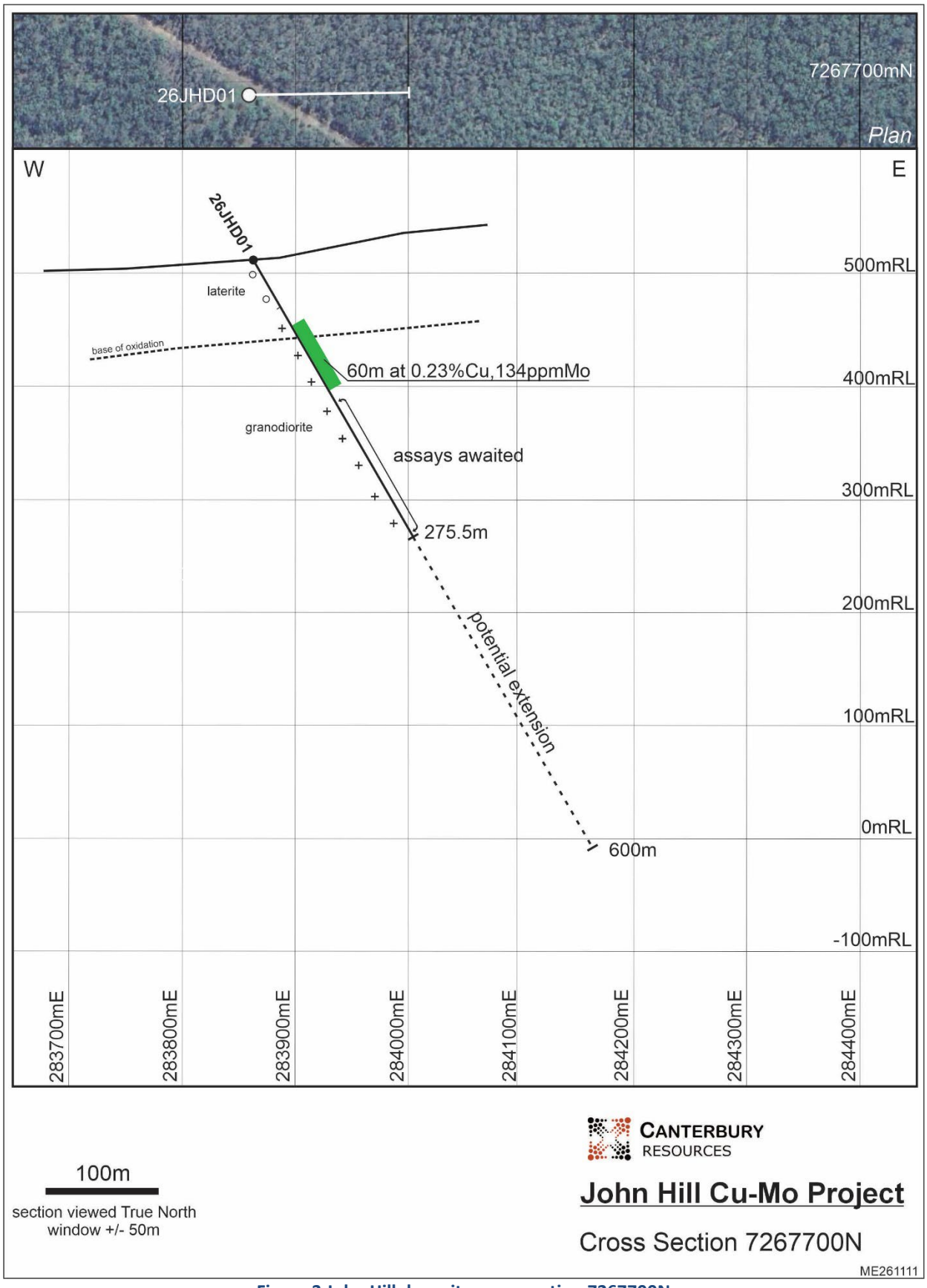


Figure 3 John Hill deposit - cross section 7267700N

26JHD02 is testing the continuity of strong mineralisation recorded in historical hole 12KC058 (171m at 0.31% Cu, 115ppm Mo, 1.5g/t Ag from 85m) in the northern portion of the deposit. It is being drilled grid west, whereas 12KC058 was drilled grid east.

26JHD02 has encountered granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry units, with variable amounts of disseminated and vein hosted chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralisation, beneath a 35m thick sandstone unit. The hole has been paused at a depth of 407m in a zone of strengthening mineralisation and will be extended to around 600m when additional drill rods are delivered to site.

26JHD03 is being drilled into the 'NE drill target' (refer Figure 2) which is outside the current MRE limits. It provides valuable data on the potential of this previously untested area, with very encouraging progressive observations. Specifically, the hole has encountered a broad zone of coarse fracture-controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation from 160m to the current depth of 251.5m in unweathered granodiorite.

The planned hole depth has been extended to around 600m (previously ~300m) due to the observed geology and mineralisation.

Table 3 John Hill - 2026 drill hole details

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94/Z56)	Northing (GDA94/Z56)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (T)	Hole Depth (m)
26JHD01	283800	7267700	535	-60	90	275.5
26JHD02	283941	7267377	550	-60	270	407.0*
26JHD03	284000	7267300	560	-60	90	Currently 251.1m

* Extension to around 600m proposed, reducing from HQ3 to NQ diameter drilling

This announcement is authorised for release by Managing Director, Grant Craighead

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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 information in this report which relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at John Hill, 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.

There is information in this announcement extracted from the Mineral Resource Estimate and Exploration Results for John Hill that were previously announced on 28 May 2026.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market 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 market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Canterbury does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

ABOUT CANTERBURY RESOURCES LIMITED

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

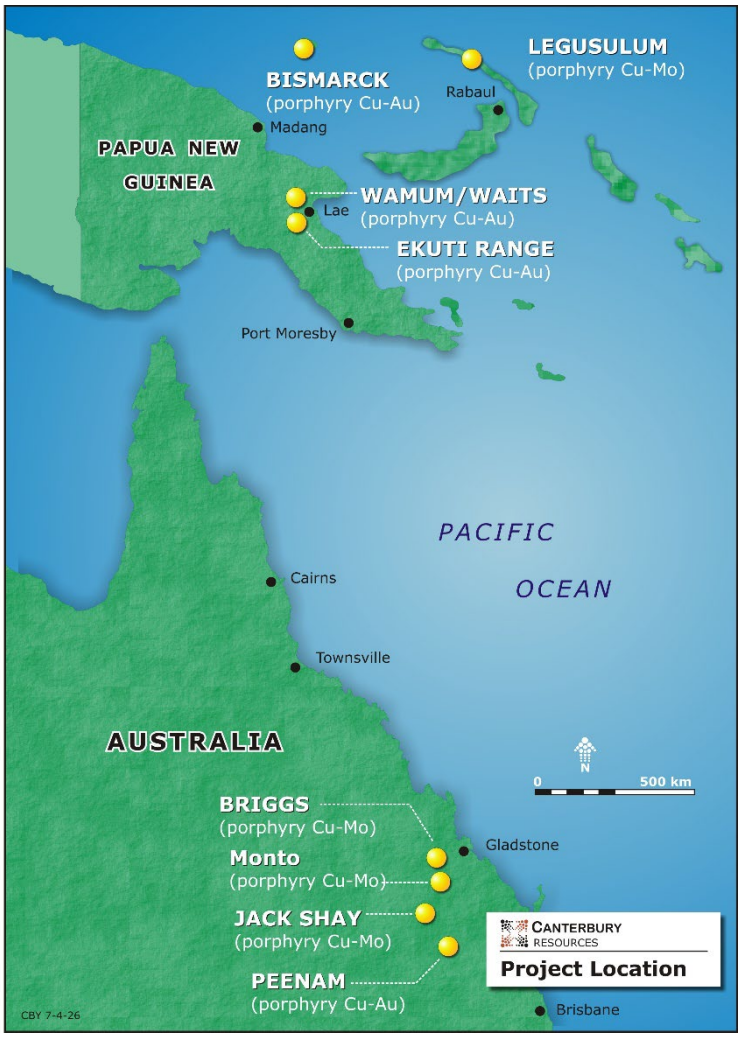
It is managed by an experienced team of resource professionals, who have a strong track record of exploration success throughout the region.

During the past decade the Company has generated a strong portfolio of high risk - high reward projects in eastern Australia and Papua New Guinea that are prospective for porphyry related copper, molybdenum and gold deposits.

Canterbury periodically forms partnerships to mitigate risk and defray cost. Current partners comprise Rio Tinto (ASX: RIO), Alma Metals (ASX: ALM) and Syndicate Minerals.

The Company has outlined significant Mineral Resource Estimates at four deposits:

- The Briggs and John Hill copper-molybdenum deposits in central Queensland, and
- the Idzan Creek and Wamum Creek copper-gold deposits in Papua New Guinea.



In aggregate these deposits contain 3.3Mt copper and 3.2Moz gold (100% project basis), plus significant molybdenum and silver. We are actively seeking to expand, enhance and develop these resources.

Current Mineral Resource Estimates[4] (100% project basis) are:

Deposit	Category	Cut-off	Mt	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Idzan Creek	Inferred	0.2g/t Au	137	0.24	-	0.53	-
Wamum Creek	Inferred	0.2% Cu	142	0.31	-	0.18	-
Briggs	Indicated	0.15% Cu	137	0.25	39	-	0.7
Briggs	Inferred	0.15% Cu	793	0.20	35	-	0.5
John Hill	Inferred	0.15% Cu	254	0.21	100	-	1.1

Canterbury is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the MREs and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MREs continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Canterbury, and its Joint Venture partner Alma Metals, are undertaking a Preliminary Feasibility Study at the Briggs Copper Project assessing a very large-scale, long-life mining operation producing highly marketable copper concentrate for sale to smelters.

[4] CBY ASX releases 26 November 2020, 10 April 2025 and 28 May 2026.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC TABLES – Monto Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (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. • 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drill core is photographed and logged by a company geologist to industry standard. • Whole core is cut longitudinally on site using a Clipper type core saw, with ½ core sampled for assaying. • Sample intervals are nominally 2m. • Samples are transported by Company personnel to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere, Brisbane for sample preparation and assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling is HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) triple tube from surface to around 400m. Extension of holes beyond 400m is proposed by NQ (47.6mm diameter) triple tube. • Where possible core orientation is undertaken using an Axis Mining ori tool.
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 exceeds 95% in fresh rock.
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.	• Core is cut longitudinally using a Clipper type core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals with ½ core being sampled. • Sample are fine crushed, rotary split, 250g

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	pulverized (ALS prep code PREP31-AY). • ¼ core duplicates will be taken every 20 samples. • Quality control assessment will be undertaken when assays are received.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples are assayed for base metals at ALS Laboratories by multi-element ultra trace, 4 acid digest, ICP-MS instrumentation (ALS code ME-MS61). • Gold is assayed by fire assay of a 30g aliquot with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Code Au-ICP21) • Commercial standards alternating with a blank are inserted every 25 samples. • Duplicates (1/4 core) are created every 20 samples. • Quality control assessment will be undertaken when assays are received.
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.	• The current drilling program will infill and extend the northern and northeast portions of the John Hill mineral resource estimate (MRE) on the existing east-west grid which has 100m north-south spaced grid lines (see Figures in this release). • Data is stored electronically in a database managed by a data administrator. • No adjustments are made to any assays.
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 are determined by hand-held GPS survey which will be updated to Differential GPS. • Down hole survey data is collected systematically at approximately 30m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA2020 MGA Zone 56. • Topographical control has been obtained by hand-held GPS.
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.	• This drilling program is an infill and extension program of the John Hill deposit. • The data spacing, and distribution of drilling to date is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and will be used to periodically update the MRE as new data is generated.
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	• The current holes will provide infill and extension drilling data around the northern and northeast portions of the previously defined Inferred Resource (ASX release dated 28 May 2026). • All holes are drilled on east-west grid lines, with grid lines spaced 100m apart. Azimuth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	is generally grid 90°, with an occasional hole at 270°. • The grid is perpendicular to the broad N-S regional structural trend, albeit the John Hill deposit is broadly circular. • No sampling bias is expected based on the orientation of these drill holes.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Half core is sampled on 2m intervals and these samples are transported by Canterbury personnel to ALS in Brisbane for assaying.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Monto Project

(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>• The John Hill deposit is entirely within EPM14628, which is 100% owned by Monto Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Canterbury Resources Limited.
• The John Hill deposit lies within the Grevilia State Forest, and the western portion of the deposit is classified as a category B ESA.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Aeon Metals Ltd (previously Aussie Q Resources) discovered the John Hill deposit in 2011 and is the only company to undertake exploration materially relevant to the John Hill Mineral Resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• John Hill is a porphyry style Cu-Mo deposit associated with granodiorite to diorite igneous intrusives. Mineralisation occurs within a series of overprinting narrow veins and vein stockworks which represent progressive mineralisation phases. 3D modelling of the drill data indicates the mineralisation occurs within a 1km x 1km envelope or carapace marginal to a central, largely unmineralized porphyritic rhyodacite intrusive. The resource occurs within a 20km corridor hosting a range similar occurrences that are generally at an early stage of exploration. They are interpreted to be related to a common deep seated intrusive complex (Rawbelle Batholith).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
o easting and northing of the drill hole collar
o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
o dip and azimuth of the hole
o down hole length and interception depth
o 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.</td><td>• Canterbury commenced a diamond drilling program on 1 September, based on an initial 8 planned holes, as tabulated.
<table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting GDA94_E</th><th>Northing GDA94_N</th><th>Azi</th><th>Decln</th><th>Depth</th></tr><tr><td>26JHD001</td><td>283800</td><td>7267700</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>276</td></tr><tr><td>PDH02</td><td>284000</td><td>7267600</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>PDH03</td><td>284100</td><td>7267500</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>PDH04</td><td>284100</td><td>7267400</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>PDH05</td><td>284200</td><td>7267100</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>26JHD003</td><td>283941</td><td>7267377</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td>PDH07</td><td>284100</td><td>7267200</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>26JHD002</td><td>284000</td><td>7267300</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>407</td></tr></table>• One hole (26JHD01) has been completed, and two holes are in progress (26JHD002 and 26JHD003).
• Assay results are available for the upper 126m of 26JHD001 with significant results reported in the body of the report.
• The program will be modified and extended based on progressive results.
• No material information excluded.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Average grades are weighted against sample interval.
• Significant results reported at 0.1% Cu cut-off grade.
• Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m.</td></tr>
</table>

	• 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.	
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').	• Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths. • Drill holes are predominantly designed to test across the dominant N-S 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.	• All drilling data is modelled using 3D software.
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.	• All historical exploration drilling results at John Hill have been reported (refer CBY ASX release 28 May 2026).
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.	• Geological logging of drill holes indicates depth to base of oxidation across the deposit is typically between 40m and 100m. • Cu-Mo mineralisation at John Hill is principally hosted by monzonite/granodiorite intrusives marginal to a central relatively unmineralized porphyry intrusive. The central porphyry intrusive has a lower magnetic susceptibility than the host rocks. The lower magnetic character has enabled use of regional magnetic data to aid production of a 3D model for the porphyry body.
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.	• Canterbury commenced a diamond drilling program on 1 September 2026 to assess potential lateral and depth extensions of the known resource, initially focussed on the northern and north-east portions of the deposit. The program is expected to continue in 2027.