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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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May 29th, 2026

CANGALLO DELIVERS FURTHER LARGE COPPER HITS
MAJOR DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM SET TO COMMENCE

Highlights:

- Assays for the final four drill-holes from the recently completed Stage 3 RC drilling program at the Cangallo porphyry copper-gold discovery, highlighted further extensive copper-gold mineralisation from near surface. Significant new intersections include:
  - ***176m @ 0.38% Cu*** *and 0.07 g/t Au from 40m (CANRC052), including:*
    - ***20m @ 0.44% Cu*** and 0.10 g/t Au from 46m
    - ***44m @ 0.48% Cu*** and 0.07 g/t Au from 112m
    - ***20m @ 0.46% Cu*** and 0.09 g/t Au from 168m
    - ***18m @ 0.55% Cu*** and 0.10 g/t Au from 192m
  - ***342m @ 0.27% Cu*** and 0.05 g/t Au from 30m (CANRC053), including:
    - ***20m @ 0.38% Cu*** and 0.04 g/t Au from 112m
    - ***36m @ 0.38% Cu*** and 0.06 g/t Au from 196m
    - ***20m @ 0.42% Cu*** and 0.06 g/t Au from 212m
    - ***32m @ 0.43% Cu*** and 0.09 g/t Au from 242m
  - ***236m @ 0.30% Cu*** and 0.08 g/t Au from 2m (CANRC054), including:
    - ***16m @ 0.40% Cu*** and 0.08 g/t Au from 50m
    - ***10m @ 0.47% Cu*** and 0.41 g/t Au from 88m
    - ***20m @ 0.37% Cu*** and 0.04 g/t Au from 110m
    - ***10m @ 0.50% Cu*** and 0.04 g/t Au from 174m
- Three of the four drill-holes ended in mineralisation, confirming the significant depth extent (+400m) of the porphyry system and highlighting the large-scale potential of Cangallo.
- Cangallo continues to grow with extensive near-surface copper oxide mineralisation and strong indications of higher-grade hypogene mineralisation at depth, in a strategic location close to the coast and key infrastructure.
- +5,000m diamond drilling program (to depths of +800m) is scheduled to commence at the end of May to test for higher-grade hypogene mineralisation below the current depth of RC drilling.
- The program will initially test priority targets in the south of Cangallo where strong continuity of higher copper grades and chalcopyrite mineralisation suggests the presence of at least one hypogene core beneath the southern drill sections.

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AusQuest Limited ("**AusQuest**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: AQD) is pleased to report further broad, copper rich intercepts and the commencement of a major new phase of diamond drilling (+5,000m) at its 100%-owned Cangallo Porphyry Copper-Gold Project (Cangallo) in Peru (Figure 1).

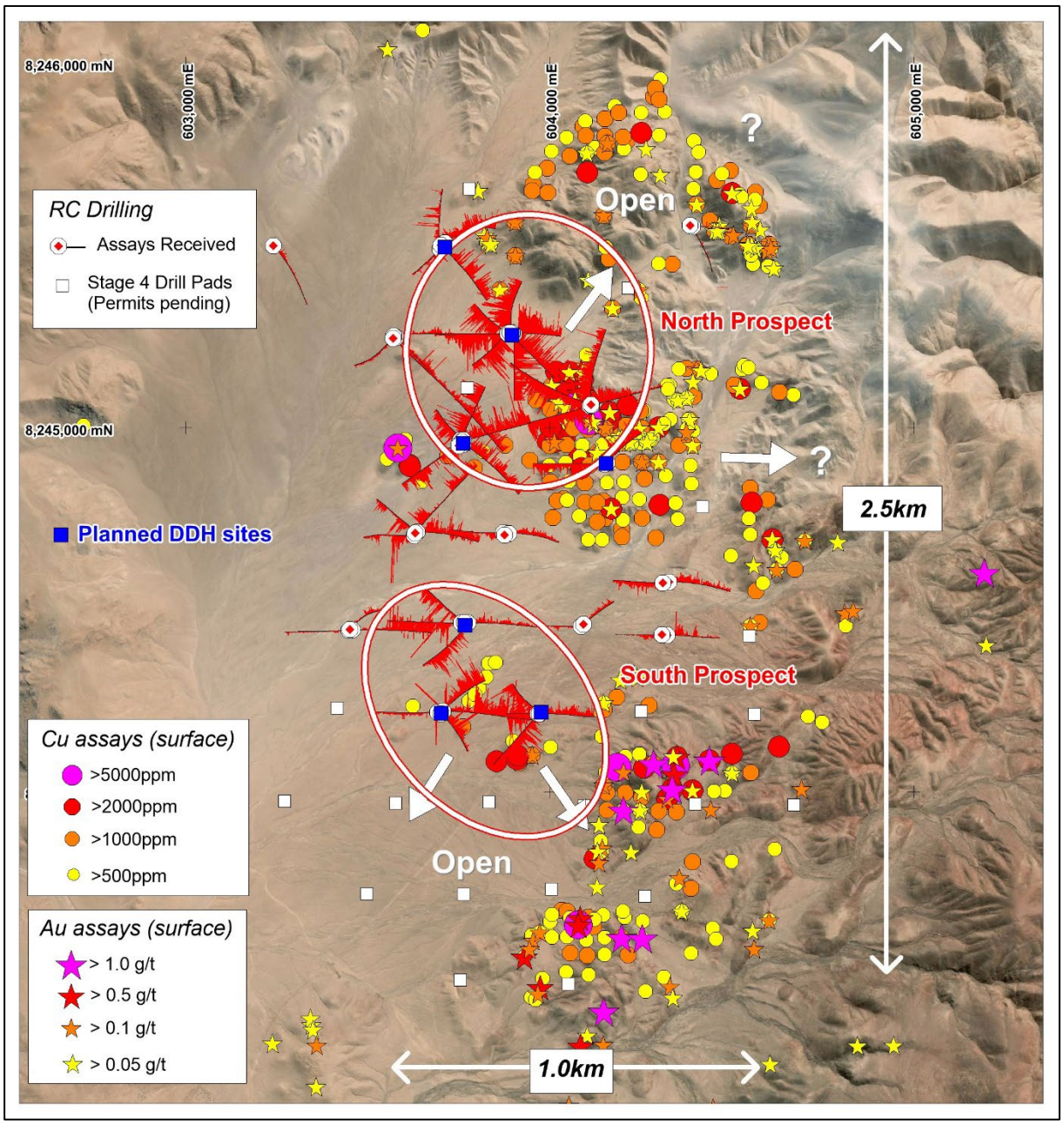


Figure 1: Cangallo Prospect showing the location of the Stage 3 RC drill-holes with copper profiles and planned diamond drill sites (surface rock-chip assays first reported in ASX releases – 30 March and 09 November 2023).

Final Stage 3 Reverse Circulation (RC) Assay Results

Final assay results have been received for the remaining four RC drill-holes (CANRC051 to CANRC054) located in the north of the prospect, with significant intersections provided in Table 1 below. *(The JORC table for this RC drilling program was included in the ASX release – Cangallo Porphyry Continues Growing - dated 05/05/2026).*

Interpretation of all RC assay results from the northern area is in progress and will be used to prioritise deep diamond drilling in this area, once the initial diamond drill-hole is completed. Each deep diamond drill-hole is expected to take several weeks to complete.

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The current results continue to highlight broad copper intersections from near surface, with mineralisation dominantly occurring in stockwork veins within the volcanic host rocks and higher copper grades (>0.5% Cu) identified within narrow (~4m) intrusive dykes or within the supergene enriched zone.

Notably three out of the four drill-holes ended in mineralisation, suggesting that the northern boundary of the mineralised porphyry system is still open and is planned to be further tested as part of the Stage 4 drilling program.

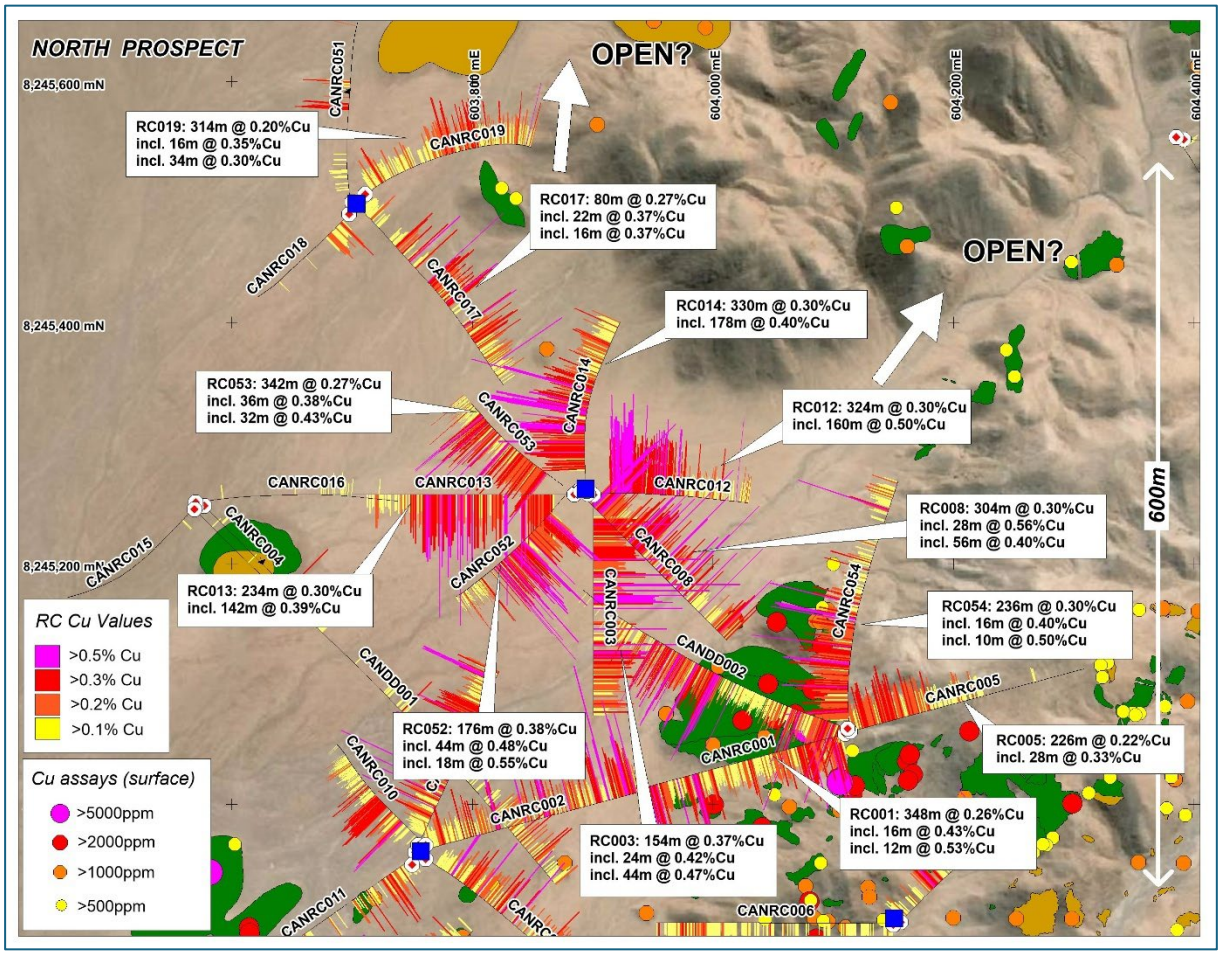


Figure 2: Cangallo North Prospect showing significant assays from the Stage 3 RC drilling program and potential sites for future deep diamond drilling.

Diamond Drilling Program

The upcoming +5,000m diamond drill program is aimed at testing for higher-grade hypogene copper mineralisation below the current depth (~350 metres) of RC drilling. Diamond drilling will target the primary source of the copper mineralisation outlined by the RC drill program, which has the potential to significantly increase the size and grade of what is already a very large-scale porphyry system(s).

The diamond drilling program is expected to continue for several months with assays available approximately four weeks after completion of each drill-hole *(Figure 1*).

Initial diamond drilling (CANDD003) will test a priority target in the south of Cangallo, where the continuity of higher copper grades and the presence of chalcopyrite has provided strong indications of a potential hypogene core beneath the southern drill sections (*Figure 3*).

Multiple RC drill-holes in the southern area returned intercepts of >20 metres @ 0.3% Cu and >10 metres @ 0.50% Cu, implying strong lateral continuity with an apparent increase in grade trending to the south-east between the two southern drill-sections.

Increasing grade continuity and stronger hypogene (sulphide) mineralisation evident in drill-holes CANRC034 and CANRC045 suggests that the area beneath these drill-holes is a high-priority target for hypogene mineralisation.

This is also supported by the increased presence of mineralised intrusive dykes in the southern area, (in some cases containing +1.0% Cu values - ASX release May 6th 2026), which highlight the potential for locating a source (parent) porphyry stock, where higher copper grades are more likely to occur.

Multiple drill-holes on the southern drill sections were also found to end in or near mineralisation, again supporting the potential for hypogene mineralisation at depth in this area (*Figures 4*).

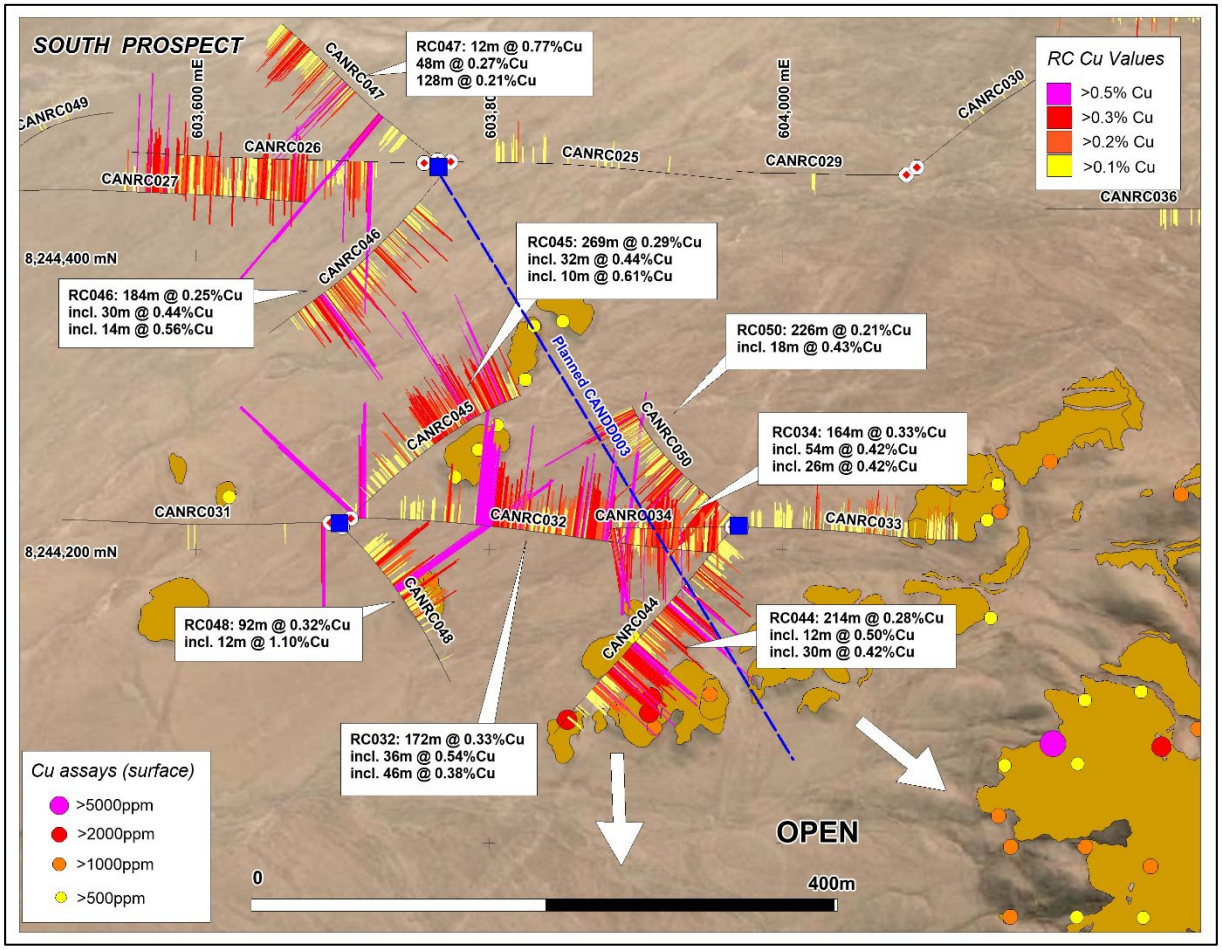


Figure 3: Cangallo South Prospect showing increased grade and thickness towards the south-east and the planned location of the initial diamond drill-hole in this area.

Diamond drill-hole CANDD003 (+800m) has been designed to test this target and provide further vectoring information within this potential hypogene zone, ahead of siting additional drill-holes. Further diamond drilling is planned (+5,000m), with future drill sites to be prioritised based on results from the ongoing drill program. All current drill pads have been permitted for diamond drilling.

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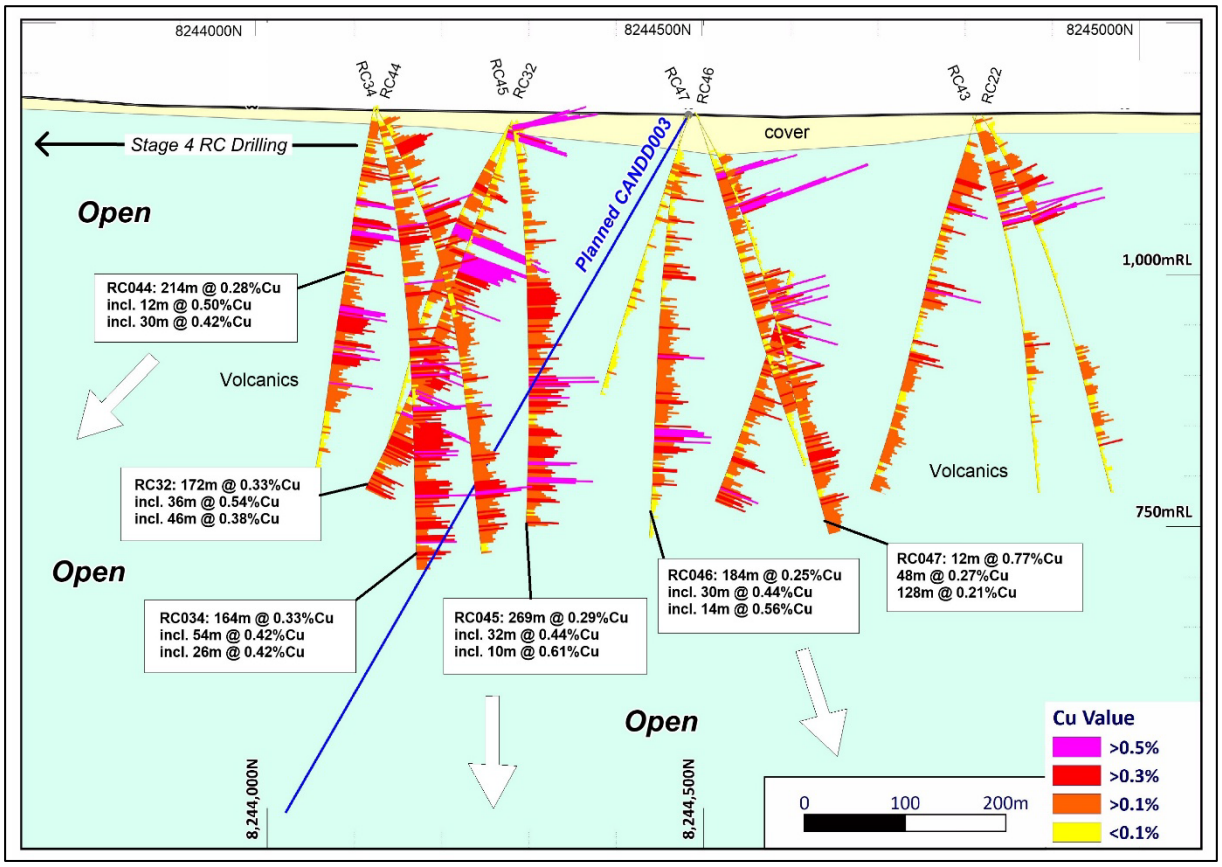


Figure 4: Cangallo South Prospect drill section showing planned diamond drill-hole (CANDD003) location.

Next Steps

Diamond drilling is scheduled to commence at the end of May to target higher-grade copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite and bornite) within the hypogene zone, below the current depth of RC drilling. Drilling will extend to at least 800 metres depth (down-hole) with the ability to extend below 1,000 metres depending on results.

A full assessment of the multi-element geochemistry and geology from the RC drilling program in the North Prospect is now in progress to identify hypogene targets for deep diamond drilling.

The diamond drilling program is expected to take several months to complete and will be finalised once all RC assay data have been assessed and incorporated with the ongoing diamond drill results.

Permitting for the Stage 4 drill pads, which have been designed to test the southern extension for both oxide and hypogene mineralisation, is also advancing, with MINEM approvals now expected around the end of June.

Commenting on the latest results and the upcoming drilling program, AusQuest's Managing Director, Graeme Drew, said:

"We are excited to be commencing the next phase of our evaluation drilling programs at Cangallo, comprising a major new phase of deep diamond drilling to test targets below the oxide zone where higher-grade hypogene mineralisation is most likely to occur.

"The data we have accumulated from our wide-spaced RC drilling programs are providing us with strong evidence of multiple porphyry centres at Cangallo, each with the potential for higher copper grades within the hypogene zone.

"We are encouraged to see that copper continues to occur from near-surface, especially within the northern prospect, where oxidation depths of 200 to 250m make it a viable proposition for an early open-cut operation, with copper potentially recoverable by heap leaching – a low-cost processing option.

"We look forward to the start of diamond drilling operations, which should give us considerable new insights into the overall scale of the Cangallo prospect, and its potential to become a significant new copper discovery in Peru.

"We look forward to keeping shareholders updated on results as they become available."

Peru: Scale and Grade / Early comparisons

Peru is one of the largest copper producers in the world behind Chile, with around 2.8Mt of copper being mined and processed per annum. The bulk of this production comes from large porphyry copper projects that are located along the Andean Belt that extends from Chile in the south to Ecuador in the north.

Porphyry deposits are typically large (often over 1 billion tonnes of ore) and usually open-cuttable with low waste to ore ratios. The shallower parts of these ore bodies are usually oxide ores that can be processed using heap leach methods, resulting in lower development and operational costs and positive short-term cash flow.

Copper grades for the oxidised ores are generally lower (except where there is a supergene enriched zone) than the deeper hypogene ores which require more expensive mining and processing methods.

There are a number of profitable large-scale porphyry copper operations within the Arequipa District where Cangallo is located as well as potential developments at Zafranal and Tia Maria, using head grades between 0.20% and 0.40% Cu. These mines have multi-decade mine-lives and are long-lived assets.

The economic viability of the Peruvian resources is often affected by a range of issues including location, altitude, proximity to infrastructure and water, as well as land usage conflicts with local communities. In this regard Cangallo is well placed.

The Cangallo Project is particularly well located with respect to the above, being close to significant infrastructure, 25km east of the town of Chala and at low altitudes within 10km of the coast. Community consultation has formed part of the Company's exploration process, with no critical issues identified to date.

Peru is a stable country and the government is supportive of new mine developments as they add significantly to the Peruvian economy and the communities where they are located.



Graeme Drew
Managing Director

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

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

NO NEW INFORMATION

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

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

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*Announcements to ASX for the Cangallo Project

2023 – 2026 Quarterly Activities and cashflow Reports

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

Table 1: Significant intersections from Stage 3 - RC drill-holes CANRC042 to 054.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm
CANRC042	34	96	62	0.27	0.09	12	0.09
	252	308	56	0.23	0.02	22	0.35
	340	392	52	0.17	0.04	14	0.25
CANRC043	48	92	44	0.2	0.07	14	0.06
	100	124	24	0.25	0.03	12	0.09
including	*110*	*124*	*14*	*0.35*	*0.20*	*13*	*0.10*
	252	302	50	0.12	0.02	20	0.12
	310	354	44	0.12	0.01	17	0.14
CANRC044	16	84	68	0.17	0.06	10	0.07
	102	112	10	0.35	0.04	12	0.20
	124	338	214	0.28	0.11	28	0.68
including	*124*	*134*	*10*	*0.46*	*0.15*	*7*	*0.54*
including	*138*	*150*	*12*	*0.50*	*0.43*	*11*	*0.55*
including	*220*	*250*	*30*	*0.42*	*0.18*	*28*	*0.90*
including	*260*	*286*	*26*	*0.37*	*0.06*	*38*	*0.84*
CANRC045	56	92	36	0.12	0.04	15	0.06
	102	126	24	0.14	0.01	13	0.03
	132	144	12	0.19	0.03	13	0.48
	160	429 EOH	269	0.29	0.05	13	0.55
including	*178*	*216*	*38*	*0.34*	*0.03*	*11*	*0.33*
including	*274*	*306*	*32*	*0.44*	*0.07*	*16*	*0.88*
including	*276*	*286*	*10*	*0.61*	*0.09*	*13*	*1.08*
including	*328*	*338*	*10*	*0.33*	*0.07*	*28*	*1.07*
including	*346*	*392*	*46*	*0.38*	*0.06*	*14*	*0.58*
CANRC046	56	92	36	0.17	0.03	19	0.10
	126	152	26	0.13	0.02	17	0.30
	160	178	18	0.27	0.04	18	0.77
	208	392	184	0.25	0.05	17	0.46
including	*328*	*358*	*30*	*0.44*	*0.10*	*18*	*0.64*
including	*332*	*346*	*14*	*0.56*	*0.15*	*20*	*0.81*
CANRC047	68	82	14	0.13	0.06	11	0.05
	102	114	12	0.77	0.08	9	0.06
	178	226	48	0.27	0.03	25	0.29
including	*204*	*216*	*12*	*0.46*	*0.04*	*22*	*0.30*
	270	398	128	0.21	0.04	17	0.39
including	*360*	*370*	*10*	*0.35*	*0.19*	*30*	*0.58*
	406	444 EOH	38	0.21	0.04	17	0.39
CANRC048	40	94	54	0.20	0.01	12	0.09
	102	194	92	0.32	0.03	23	0.46
including	*112*	*124*	*12*	*1.10*	*0.01*	*7*	*0.24*
CANRC050	38	72	34	0.25	0.09	7	0.09
including	*44*	*56*	*12*	*0.38*	*0.15*	*10*	*0.13*

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	110	202	92	0.21	0.03	9	0.35
including	*112*	*122*	*10*	*0.42*	*0.01*	*8*	*0.17*
	226	452	226	*0.21*	*0.05*	*12*	*0.36*
including	*390*	*408*	*18*	*0.43*	*0.08*	*8*	*0.80*
CANRC051	162	178	*16*	0.32	0.06	20	0.49
	216	232	16	0.21	0.04	27	1.33
CANRC052	40	216	176	0.38	0.07	27	0.44
including	*46*	*66*	*20*	*0.44*	*0.10*	*19*	*0.06*
including	*112*	*156*	*44*	*0.48*	*0.07*	*24*	*0.14*
including	*168*	*188*	*20*	*0.46*	*0.09*	*23*	*0.69*
including	*192*	*210*	*18*	*0.55*	*0.1*	*67*	*0.47*
	272	370	98	0.16	0.03	45	0.19
	388	456 EOH	68	0.14	0.03	42	0.15
CANRC053	30	372	342	0.27	0.05	27	0.34
including	*32*	*42*	*10*	*0.44*	*0.04*	*11*	*0.06*
including	*60*	*70*	*10*	*0.36*	*0.03*	*28*	*0.10*
including	*84*	*96*	*12*	*0.32*	*0.03*	*18*	*0.16*
including	*112*	*132*	*20*	*0.38*	*0.04*	*28*	*0.19*
including	*196*	*232*	*36*	*0.38*	*0.06*	*21*	*0.34*
including	*212*	*232*	*20*	*0.42*	*0.06*	*19*	*0.30*
including	*242*	*274*	*32*	*0.43*	*0.09*	*34*	*0.93*
	382	462 EOH	80	0.13	0.04	41	0.30
CANRC054	2	238	236	0.30	0.08	10	0.18
including	*12*	*22*	*10*	*0.4*	*0.05*	*4*	*0.06*
including	*50*	*66*	*16*	*0.40*	*0.08*	*9*	*0.07*
including	*88*	*98*	*10*	*0.47*	*0.41*	*7*	*0.14*
including	*110*	*130*	*20*	*0.37*	*0.04*	*12*	*0.09*
including	*174*	*184*	*10*	*0.5*	*0.04*	*13*	*0.41*
	254	268	14	0.16	0.04	13	0.19
	282	304	22	0.15	0.03	15	0.22
	320	354	34	0.12	0.05	15	0.30
	382	440 EOH	58	0.17	0.05	7	0.22

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The entire cored hole will be sampled (except for Quaternary cover sequence). Composite samples are being collected over 2 metre intervals • Core is cut in half with half sent for analysis and half retained for geological and quality control purposes • Sample intervals are measured by tape from depth intervals shown on core blocks labeled by the drillers, as per standard industry practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond Drilling to produce continuous core. • HQ3 and NQ3 drill rods used to produce 60.1mm and 45.3mm diameter core respectively. The hole starts with HQ core and changes to NQ at the appropriate depth depending on drilling conditions. • Down-hole surveys will be read at ~ 10m intervals using a gyro downhole survey system.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery is determined by comparing core lengths measured against drilled intervals shown on core blocks and recorded on the logs. • Experienced diamond drillers are engaged to ensure maximum core recovery. • Sample recovery is expected to be high negating any sample bias due to recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Drill core and sample chips are logged by experienced geologists to identify key rock types, alteration and mineralisation styles.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Core logging is qualitative with visual estimates of mineralisation made for later comparison with assay results. • All core will be oriented using Core master system to enable structural measurements to be made on veins, fractures and dykes where appropriate. • All structural elements of the core are logged by a geotechnician and Alpha and Beta angles are recorded with a Kenometer. These are then entered into the structural data base • All core will be logged and photographed wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples are collected by cutting the core in half along its length and sampling over 2 metre intervals. In sections where core cannot be cut, representative core chips are collected for assay. • Duplicate samples are collected from the core every 113th sample for quality control. The duplicated sample is from the same length and a quarter of the core is used as the original sample with 30% of the core used as the original and 30% used as the “duplicate”. 40% is retained in the core box. • The sample sizes are appropriate for the geological materials being sampled. • Specific Gravity readings are collected every10 metres and in changes of lithology. Readings are collected from a 10cm cut length of whole core that is measured in calibrated beaker for water displacement
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying of the drill samples will be by standard industry practice. • The samples are sorted, dried, crushed then split to obtain a representative sub-sample which is then pulverized. • A portion of the pulverized sample is digested using a four acid digest (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric) which approximates a total digest for most elements. Some refractory minerals are not completely dissolved.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) will be used to measure Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, • Au assays will be provided by 30g fire assay with AA finish. • Every 2 metre composite sample is also submitted for Hyperspectral analysis using a TerraSpec instrument and uploaded into the aiSIRIS™ software for mineral identification and spectral output. • Assays are provided by ALS del Peru in Lima which is a certified laboratory for mineral analyses. Analytical data is transferred to the company via email. • Data from the laboratory's internal quality procedures (standards, repeats and blanks) are provided to check data quality. • The Company has a QA/QC system allocated randomly to a percentage of every 100 samples with the following ratios: duplicate samples 6% (~ every 15), coarse blanks 3% basis (~every 30), fine blanks 3%, and ore standards 3%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A for this report. • All primary sample data will be recorded onto a printed sheet on site and uploaded to a site laptop, all geological data is recorded at the logging area on a site laptop and downloaded daily onto an external backup.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars including elevation are located by hand held GPS to an accuracy of approximately 5m. • Collars are then located on completion of the program with centimetre scale precision using a differential GPS system calibrated to the on-site registered surveyed datum points. • Down hole surveys on angled holes are carried out every 10m down hole, and at the end of the hole. • All surface location data are in WGS 84 datum, UTM

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		zone 18S. • Two registered surveyed datum points have been established at site and these points are registered in the Peruvian national grid system by a registered survey group GEOM
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drill-holes will be positioned to test for hypogene mineralization beneath previous RC drill-holes. No systematic diamond drilling is being undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Any bias due to the orientation of the drilling is unknown at this early stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the operator of the Project. Procedures match with Industry best practice. • Samples are collected into securely tied bags and placed into cable-tied plastic bags for transport to the laboratory. Each sample batch has a sample submission sheet that lists the sample numbers and the work required to be done on each sample. • Samples will be transported to the laboratory by company vehicle using trusted company personnel. • Sample pulps (after assay) are held by the laboratory and returned to the company after 90 days.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits of the sampling techniques or data have been carried out to date.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cangallo project is located approximately 25 km east of the town of Chala in the south of Peru. • The Cangallo project comprises 14 granted mineral concessions. The tenements are held by Questdor which is a 100% subsidiary of AusQuest Limited. • There are no major heritage issues to prevent access to the tenements. A drill permit (FTA) has been provided by INGEMMET for the drilling program following environmental, and community approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No historic exploration data is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cangallo project is targeting Porphyry deposits along the coastal belt of southern Peru. These are large scale disseminated copper (and gold) deposits found within orogenic belts that surround the Pacific Rim. The deposits can be really large requiring significant drilling to evaluate.

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Aggregate assay intervals for the diamond drill-holes will be based on copper assays, using a cut-off value of ~0.1% Cu, and maximum internal waste of 6 metres.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• For higher grade intervals (*quoted as including*) a 0.3% Cu cut-off and a 6m internal waste limit will be used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals reported are down-hole lengths. True widths are unknown at this stage.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All drill holes are shown on appropriate plans and included in the ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• At this early stage of drilling, only significant assay results will be reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The relationship between current drilling and previously reported exploration data is shown in the ASX release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The location of future diamond drill-holes will be dependent on results from the diamond drilling program as well as interpretation of the RC drill results. These will be provided in future reports.

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Planned Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CANDD003	603765	8244460	1158	150	-60	+800

Projection: WGS84, Zone 18S