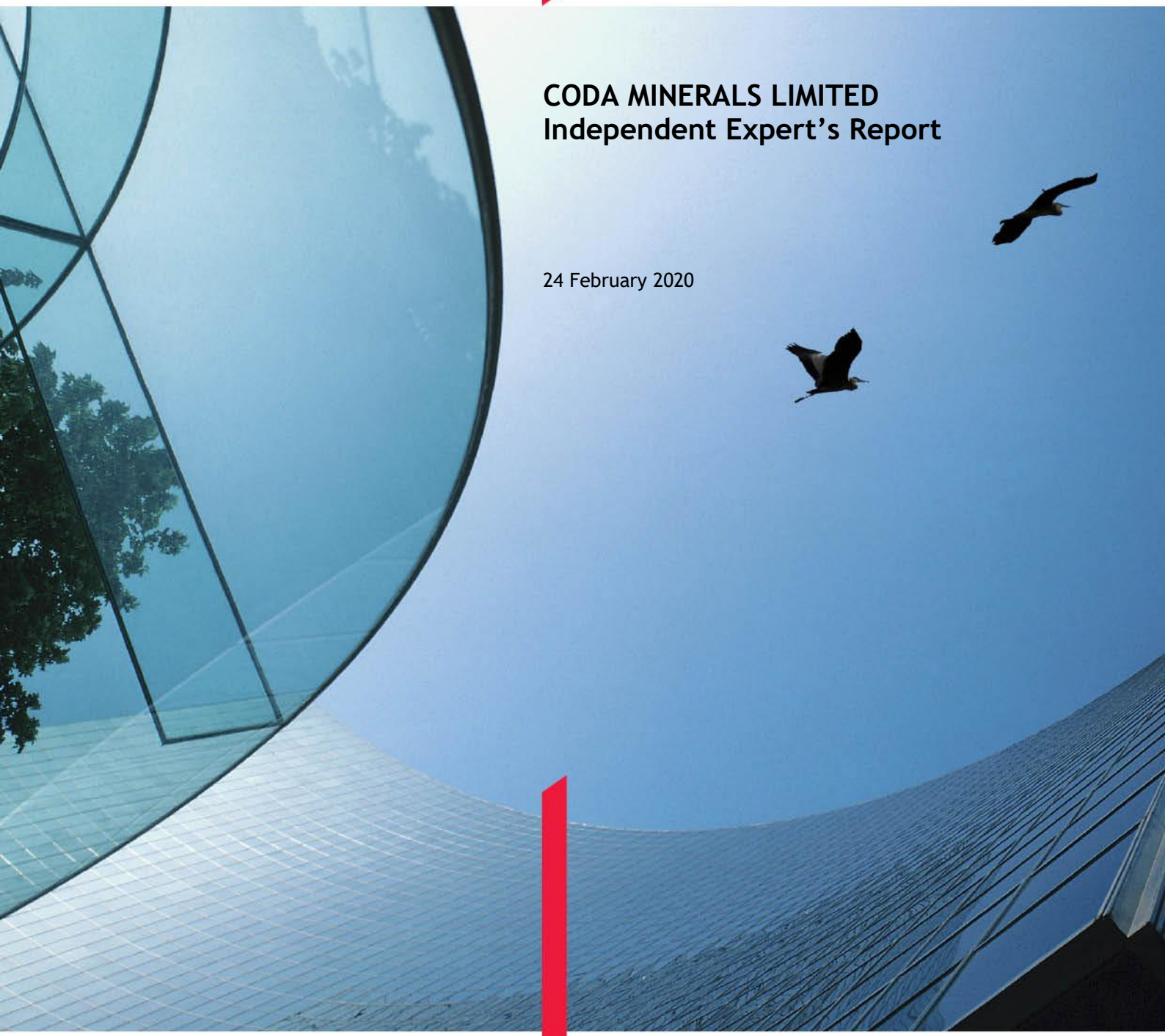

CODA MINERALS LIMITED
Independent Expert's Report

24 February 2020

Financial Services Guide

24 February 2020

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd ABN 27 124 031 045 ('**we**' or '**us**' or '**ours**' as appropriate) has been engaged by Coda Minerals Limited ('**Coda**') to provide an independent expert's report on the proposal to offer shareholders the opportunity to sell their shares off-market at a sale price of $0.15 per share via a voluntary off-market share sale facility ('**the Offer**'). You are being provided with a copy of our report because you are a shareholder of Coda and this Financial Services Guide ('**FSG**') is included in the event you are also classified under the Corporations Act 2001 ('**the Act**') as a retail client.

Our report and this FSG accompanies the Letter to Shareholders required to be provided to you by Coda to assist you in deciding on whether or not to participate.

Financial Services Guide
This FSG is designed to help retail clients make a decision as to their use of our general financial product advice and to ensure that we comply with our obligations as a financial services licensee.

This FSG includes information about:

- Who we are and how we can be contacted;
- The services we are authorised to provide under our Australian Financial Services Licence No. 316158;
- Remuneration that we and/or our staff and any associates receive in connection with the general financial product advice;
- Any relevant associations or relationships we have; and
- Our internal and external complaints handling procedures and how you may access them.

Information about us
We are a member firm of the BDO network in Australia, a national association of separate entities (each of which has appointed BDO (Australia) Limited ACN 050 110 275 to represent it in BDO International). The financial product advice in our report is provided by BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd and not by BDO or its related entities. BDO and its related entities provide professional services primarily in the areas of audit, tax, consulting, mergers and acquisition, and financial advisory services.

We and BDO (and its related entities) might from time to time provide professional services to financial product issuers in the ordinary course of business and the directors of BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd may receive a share in the profits of related entities that provide these services.

Financial services we are licensed to provide
We hold an Australian Financial Services Licence that authorises us to provide general financial product advice for securities to retail and wholesale clients, and deal in securities for wholesale clients. The authorisation relevant to this report is general financial product advice.

When we provide this financial service we are engaged to provide an expert report in connection with the financial product of another person. Our reports explain who has engaged us and the nature of the report we have been engaged to provide. When we provide the authorised services we are not acting for you.

General Financial Product Advice
We only provide general financial product advice, not personal financial product advice. Our report does not take into account your personal objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consider the appropriateness of this general advice having regard to your own objectives, financial situation and needs before you act on the advice. If you have any questions, or don't fully understand our report you should seek professional financial advice.

Fees, commissions and other benefits that we may receive
We charge fees for providing reports, including this report. These fees are negotiated and agreed with the person who engages us to provide the report. Fees are agreed on an hourly basis or as a fixed amount depending on the terms of the agreement. The fee payable to BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd for this engagement is approximately $11,000.

Except for the fees referred to above, neither BDO, nor any of its directors, employees or related entities, receive any pecuniary benefit or other benefit, directly or indirectly, for or in connection with the provision of the report and our directors do not hold any shares in Coda.

Other Assignments
In March 2019, BDO was engaged by Coda's parent company at the time, Gindalbie Metals Limited ('**Gindalbie**'), to prepare an independent expert report opining on the fairness and reasonableness of: (i) the proposed demerger of Coda from Gindalbie; and (ii) the proposed acquisition of the entire issued capital of Gindalbie by Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited. BDO received a combined fee of approximately $50,000 for the two independent expert's reports we were commissioned to produce.

In December 2019, BDO was subsequently engaged by Coda to prepare a separate valuation report of Coda, for income tax purposes. The fee for this engagement will be approximately $8,000.

Remuneration or other benefits received by our employees
All our employees receive a salary. Our employees are eligible for bonuses based on overall productivity but not directly in connection with any engagement for the provision of a report. We have received a fee from Coda for our professional services in providing this report. That fee is not linked in any way with our opinion as expressed in this report.

Referrals
We do not pay commissions or provide any other benefits to any person for referring customers to us in connection with the reports that we are licensed to provide.

Complaints resolution
Internal complaints resolution process
As the holder of an Australian Financial Services Licence, we are required to have a system for handling complaints from persons to whom we provide financial product advice. All complaints must be in writing addressed to The Complaints Officer, BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd, PO Box 700 West Perth WA 6872.

When we receive a written complaint we will record the complaint, acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 15 days and investigate the issues raised. As soon as practical, and not more than **45 days** after receiving the written complaint, we will advise the complainant in writing of our determination.

Referral to External Dispute Resolution Scheme
A complainant not satisfied with the outcome of the above process, or our determination, has the right to refer the matter to the Australian Financial Complaints Authority ('**AFCA**').

AFCA is an external dispute resolution scheme that deals with complaints from consumers in the financial system. It is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee and authorised by the responsible federal minister. AFCA was established on 1 November 2018 to allow for the amalgamation of all Financial Ombudsman Service ('**FOS**') schemes into one. AFCA will deal with complaints from consumers in the financial system by providing free, fair and independent financial services complaint resolution. If an issue has not been resolved to your satisfaction you can lodge a complaint with AFCA at any time.

Our AFCA Membership Number is 12561. Further details about AFCA are available on its website www.afca.org.au or by contacting it directly via the details set out below.

Australian Financial Complaints Authority
GPO Box 3
Melbourne VIC 3001
AFCA Free call: 1800 931 678
Website: www.afca.org.au
Email: info@afca.org.au

You may contact us using the details set out on page 1 of the accompanying report.

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Australia

24 February 2020

The Directors
Coda Minerals Limited
6 Altona Street
West Perth WA 6005

Dear Directors

INDEPENDENT EXPERT'S REPORT

1. Introduction

The directors of Coda Minerals Limited ('**Coda**' or '**the Company**') have requested that BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd ('**BDO**') prepare an independent expert's report ('**our Report**') to express an opinion as to whether or not the Company's offer to facilitate the sale of Coda shares for its shareholders via a voluntary off-market share sale facility ('**the Facility**') at a sale price of $0.15 per share ('**the Offer**') is fair and reasonable to the eligible shareholders who are able to participate in the Facility ('**Shareholders**'). We note that Coda's largest shareholder, Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) ('**Ansteel**'), with its 35.56% interest in Coda, is not considered an eligible shareholder for participation in the Facility by virtue of its address not being in Australia. The Company has engaged CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd (AFSL 294848) ('**CPS**') to manage the Facility.

A maximum of 13,333,333 shares will be sold through the Offer, representing approximately 39% of the Company's issued capital, however this maximum limit may be increased at the Company's discretion. Coda and CPS will ensure that none of the buyers obtain a 'relevant interest', as defined in Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) ('**the Act**'), which exceeds 20%, or increases an existing 'relevant interest' which is already above 20%, by acquiring shares under the Offer, except to the extent permitted under Chapter 6 of the Act. However, the Company reserves the right to seek shareholder approval for a buyer to exceed this 20% relevant interest threshold at its discretion.

2. Summary and Opinion

2.1 Requirement for the report

There is no requirement under ASX Listing Rules, or Corporations Act or Regulations, for Coda to engage an independent expert in relation to the Offer.

Notwithstanding the above, Coda engaged BDO to prepare this report for provision to Shareholders to assist them in deciding whether to accept or reject the Offer. Our Report is to be included in the Letter to Shareholders pursuant to the Offer.

2.2 Approach

Our Report has been prepared having regard to Australian Securities and Investments Commission ('**ASIC**') Regulatory Guide 111 'Content of Expert's Reports' ('**RG 111**') and Regulatory Guide 112 'Independence of Experts' ('**RG 112**').

In arriving at our opinion, we have assessed the terms of the Offer as outlined in the body of this report. We have considered:

- How the value of a Coda share on a minority basis with a discount for lack of marketability applied compares to the value of the sale price in the Offer;
- The likelihood of an alternative offer being made to Shareholders;
- Other factors which we consider to be relevant to the Shareholders in their assessment of the Offer; and
- The position of Shareholders should they not accept the Offer.

2.3 Opinion

We have considered the terms of the Offer as outlined in the body of this report and have concluded that, in the absence of an alternative offer, the Offer is fair and reasonable to Shareholders.

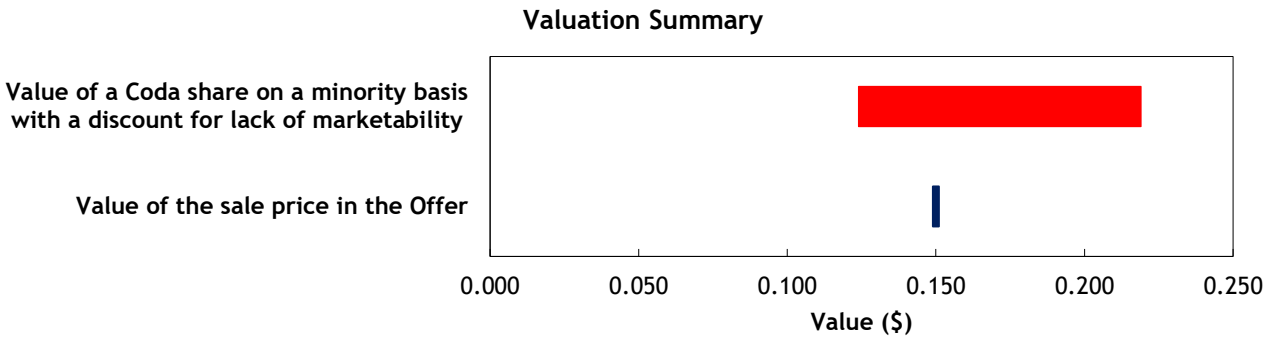
2.4 Fairness

In Section 11 we determined that the value of the sale price in the Offer compares to the minority value of a share in Coda with a discount for lack of marketability applied, as detailed below.

	Ref	Low $	Preferred $	High $
Value of a Coda share on a minority interest basis with a discount for lack of marketability applied	Section 9	0.124	0.168	0.219
Value of the sale price in the Offer	Section 10	0.15	0.15	0.15

Source: BDO analysis

The above valuation ranges are graphically presented below:



We note from the table above that, the $0.15 sale price in the Offer falls within our estimate of the value of a Coda share on a minority interest basis and with a discount for lack of marketability applied.

Therefore, in the absence of any other relevant information, and an alternate offer, we consider that the Offer is fair.

2.5 Reasonableness

We have considered the analysis in Section 12 of this report, in terms of both

- advantages and disadvantages of the Offer; and
- other considerations, including the position of a Shareholder who does not participate in the Offer.

In our opinion, after considering the advantages and disadvantages of the Offer and the other considerations, and in the absence of an alternative proposal, we believe that the Offer is reasonable for Shareholders.

The respective advantages and disadvantages considered are summarised below:

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES			
Section	**Advantages**	**Section**	**Disadvantages**
12.3	The Offer is fair	12.4	The Offer does not guarantee a sale
12.3	The Offer provides an opportunity for Shareholders to liquidate their investment in Coda shares at a fixed price	12.4	The sale price received may not maximize the value a Shareholder could receive for their shares
12.3	No brokerage applies to the shares sold through the Offer	12.4	Certain shareholders are not able to participate in the Offer
12.3	The Offer is optional	12.4	Shareholders could potentially forego a control premium should one emerge in the future
12.3	The sale price in the Offer matches that of the recent off-market sale by a sophisticated investor		

Other key matters we have considered include:

Section	Description
12.1	Alternative proposal
12.2	Consequences of not accepting the Offer
12.5	Other considerations

3. Scope of the Report

3.1 Purpose of the Report

There is no requirement under Australian Securities Exchange ('**ASX**') Listing Rules, or the Corporations Act or Regulations, for Coda to engage an independent expert in relation to the Offer.

Notwithstanding the above, Coda engaged BDO to prepare this report for provisions to Shareholders to assist them in deciding whether or not to accept the Offer.

3.2 Regulatory guidance

Neither the Listing Rules nor the Corporations Act defines the meaning of 'fair and reasonable'. In determining whether the Offer is fair and reasonable, we have had regard to the views expressed by ASIC in RG 111 which provides guidance as to what matters an independent expert should consider to assist security holders to make informed decisions about transactions.

RG 111 suggests that, where an expert assesses whether a transaction is 'fair and reasonable', this should not be applied as a composite test—that is, there should be a separate assessment of whether the transaction is 'fair' and 'reasonable', as in a control transaction. An expert should not assess whether the transaction is 'fair and reasonable' based simply on a consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal.

We do not consider the Offer to be a control transaction. It is expected that the Offer will be for up to 13,333,333 shares or approximately 39% of Coda's current issued capital, although this limit may be increased at the Company's discretion. However, Coda and CPS will ensure that none of the buyers obtain a 'relevant interest', as defined in the Act, which exceeds 20%, or increases an existing 'relevant interest' which is already above 20%, except to the extent permitted under Chapter 6 of the Act. However, the Company reserves the right to seek shareholder approval for a buyer to exceed this 20% relevant interest threshold at its discretion.

As such, we have used RG 111 as a guide for our analysis but have considered the Offer as if it were not a control transaction.

3.3 Adopted basis of evaluation

RG 111 states that a transaction is fair if the value of the offer price or consideration is equal to or greater than the value of the securities which are the subject of the offer. This comparison should be made assuming a knowledgeable and willing, but not anxious, buyer and a knowledgeable and willing, but not anxious, seller acting at arm's length. RG 111 states that when considering the value of the securities which are the subject of the offer in a control transaction, the expert should consider this value inclusive of a control premium. However, as stated in Section 3.2 we do not consider that the Offer is a control transaction. As such, we have not included a premium for control when considering the value of Coda shares.

Further to this, RG 111 states that a transaction is reasonable if it is fair. It might also be reasonable if despite being 'not fair' the expert believes that there are sufficient reasons for security holders to accept the offer in the absence of any alternatives.

Having regard to the above, BDO has completed this comparison in two parts:

- A comparison between the Offer consideration for a Coda share and the value of a Coda share (fairness – see Section 11 'Is the Offer Fair?'); and
- An investigation into other significant factors to which Shareholders might give consideration, prior to accepting the Offer, after reference to the value derived above (reasonableness – see Section 12 'Is the Offer Reasonable?').

This assignment is a Valuation Engagement as defined by Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board professional standard APES 225 'Valuation Services' ('**APES 225**').

A Valuation Engagement is defined by APES 225 as follows:

'an Engagement or Assignment to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the Valuer is free to employ the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods, and Valuation Procedures that a reasonable and informed third party would perform taking into consideration all the specific facts and circumstances of the Engagement or Assignment available to the Valuer at that time.'

This Valuation Engagement has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in APES 225.

4. Outline of the Offer

Shareholders are being offered the opportunity to tender all or part of their shareholding into the Facility at a sale price of $0.15 per Coda share. CPS will seek to, on a best endeavours basis, identify and match potential buyers for the shares tendered, up to an aggregate of 13,333,333 shares from all Shareholders. There is no guarantee that there will be sufficient demand from potential buyers for all the shares tendered. Buyers will be persons to whom securities may be offered without a prospectus or other disclosure document, as specified in section 708 or 708A of the Act.

The Facility is being provided to assist certain Shareholders who wish to exit their investment in the Company to sell their shares, as well as to provide holders of small parcels of shares with the opportunity to sell into an aggregated pool. The Offer is entirely voluntary and Coda will bear all brokerage costs involved.

Shareholders can elect to tender all of their shares or may elect to tender only some of their shares provided that the Shareholder holds more than 5,000 shares and will continue to hold more than 5,000 shares after selling shares through the Facility. Priority will be given to Shareholders who hold 5,000 or fewer shares ('**Small Holders**'). Thereafter, tenders will be processed on a first-come basis in the order in which the tender forms are received by the Coda share registry. If insufficient buyers are identified or more shares are tendered for sale than the Facility limit, tenders will be scaled back on the same basis.

The Offer is a once-off opportunity for Shareholders to sell all or part of their holding with a defined closing date for participation.

The Directors of Coda who are Shareholders do not intend to sell their shares through the Offer. Further details on the Offer can be found in the Letter to Shareholders which our Report accompanies.

5. Profile of Coda

5.1 History

On 11 March 2019, Gindalbie Metals Limited, then parent of Coda, announced that it had entered into two separate but inter-conditional Schemes of Arrangement (collectively '**the Schemes**'):

- Acquisition by Ansteel of all of the Gindalbie shares that it did not already own ('**Acquisition Scheme**'); and
- Demerger of Gindalbie's wholly owned subsidiary, Coda, to eligible Gindalbie shareholders ('**Demerger Scheme**') via a capital reduction.

The Schemes received shareholder approval and were subsequently implemented on 23 July 2019. As a result of the Demerger Scheme, each eligible Gindalbie shareholder received one Coda share for every 45 Gindalbie shares held on the Demerger Scheme record date, being 16 July 2019.

Certain ineligible foreign shareholders did not receive Coda shares. Instead, the Coda shares which they would have received were transferred to a nominee and are currently still held by the nominee awaiting the opportunity for sale. Once sold, the nominee will transfer the average sales proceeds (net of expenses) to the ineligible foreign shareholders. Coda has advised that, pending final legal advice and discussions with the nominee, it is contemplated that the sale of these shares may be conducted through the Offer.

Prior to the Demerger Scheme, Coda was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gindalbie incorporated on 26 April 2018 as a public company limited by shares. At the time of incorporation, it was established to farm-in to an interest of up to 75% of the Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project (**'Mt Gunson Project'** or **'the Project'**). As part of the demerger, Coda received approximately $8 million from Gindalbie and retained its interest in the Mt Gunson Project. Coda is now an exploration company focused on progressing the Mt Gunson Project, with plans to list on the ASX and raise capital in due course.

The current directors of Coda are:

- Mr Keith Jones – Non-Executive Chairman;
- Mr Andrew Marshall - Non-Executive Director;
- Mr Colin Moorhead – Non-Executive Director;
- Mr Paul Hallam – Non-Executive Director; and
- Mr Chris Stevens – Chief Executive Officer.

5.2 Mt Gunson Project

Coda holds the rights and interests under the Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Farm-In Agreement (**'Farm-In Agreement'**) with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (**'Terrace Mining'**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens Mining Limited, which allows Coda to earn up to a 75% interest in the Project. Under the Farm-In Agreement, Terrace Mining's interest could be diluted should it fail to meet certain cash calls and this could result in Coda's interest increasing to above the 75% level. At present, Coda holds contractual rights to a 51% interest in the Project, having satisfied Stage 2 of its Farm-In Agreement in September 2019, and is currently in the process of applying to formally register its interest in the tenements with the South Australian Department of Energy and Mines. The Mt Gunson Project is in the exploration stage and includes the Windabout and MG14 deposits, Emmie Bluff prospect and over 739 km^2 of prospective tenements. It is located in the Olympic Dam Copper Province in South Australia and is accessed by established unsealed roads off the sealed Stuart Highway. Established access to electrical grid power and scheme water is available in the area.

Per Gindalbie's previous announcements in January 2018 and June 2019, the Mt Gunson Project consists of two JORC 2012 compliant resources (both based on a 0.5% copper equivalent cut-off):

Deposit	Category	Million tonnes ('Mt')	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Silver (g/t)	Copper equivalent (%)
Windabout	Indicated	17.67	0.77	0.05	8	1.41
MG14	Indicated	1.83	1.24	0.03	14	1.67
Total		**19.5**	**0.8**	**0.05**	**8.6**	**1.14**
Contained metal			**159,000 tonnes**	**9,400 tonnes**	**5.4 million ounces**	**280,000 tonnes**

*Above figures have been rounded

Source: Coda management

The currently contemplated mining strategy for the Windabout and MG14 deposits is open pit mining with MG14 mined first due to its higher grades and shallow depth.

The Mt Gunson Project also holds the Emmie Bluff underground exploration target.

5.3 Glycine License

Coda also holds a license agreement between it, Mining & Process Solutions and Terrace Mining Pty Ltd relating to the processing of selected mineral concentrates and metals, for use on certain tenements within the Mt Gunson Project ('**Glycine License**').

5.4 Historical Balance Sheet

Statement of Financial Position	Unaudited as at 31-Oct-19 $	Audited as at 30-Jun-19 $
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,253,304	17,542
Trade and other receivables	15,212	13,855
Prepayments	73,984	1,080
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	7,342,500	32,477
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	55,891	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	1,416,359	1,416,359
Intangible assets	166,774	171,219
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,639,025	1,587,578
TOTAL ASSETS	8,981,525	1,620,055
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	338,442	161,910
Employee entitlements	6,222	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	344,663	161,910
TOTAL LIABILITIES	344,663	161,910
NET ASSETS	8,636,862	1,458,145
EQUITY		
Issued capital	1,000	1,000
Capital contribution reserve	12,040,106	3,789,110
Accumulated losses	(3,404,245)	(2,331,965)
TOTAL EQUITY	8,636,862	1,458,145

Source: 2019 Coda Annual Report and Coda management.

We have not undertaken a review of Coda's unaudited management accounts in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standard 2405 'Review of Historical Financial Information' and do not express an opinion on this financial information. However nothing has come to our attention as a result of our procedures that would suggest the financial information within the management accounts has not been prepared on a reasonable basis.

- Cash and cash equivalents substantially increased after the financial year ended 30 June 2019 as a cash contribution of approximately $8 million was received from Gindalbie as part of the Demerger Scheme.
- Trade and other receivables comprise of Goods and Services Tax receivable from the Australian Tax Office.

- Prepayments of $73,984 as at 31 October 2019 comprised insurance prepayments, subscriptions and rent.
- The property, plant and equipment balance of $55,891 as at 31 October 2019 includes furniture, fittings, office equipment and leasehold improvements, the majority of which was purchased from Gindalbie as part of the Demerger Scheme.
- Coda continues to conduct exploration programs at the Company's Mt Gunson Project. However these have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of economically recoverable reserves. Therefore, the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is measured at cost, with any subsequent expenditure expensed as incurred, up until the point at which a scoping study is completed, a pre-feasibility study entered into and the pre-feasibility study enters the stage where a case to proceed with preliminary engineering design work has been made.
- Intangible assets relate to the Glycine License which is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.
- Trade and other payables primarily relates to trade creditors, which are unsecured and usually paid within 60 days of recognition and also includes legal fees payable.
- Prior to the Demerger Scheme, Gindalbie, as parent company to Coda, bore all employee related costs and therefore no provisions for employee entitlements were recorded on Coda's balance sheet as at 30 June 2019. Following the Demerger Scheme, Coda now is responsible for paying its employees and a provision for employee entitlements payable is recorded as at 31 October 2019.
- The capital contribution reserve of $12.04 million as at 31 October 2019 reflects the cash and asset contributions from Gindalbie, since Coda's incorporation on 26 April 2018.

5.5 Historical Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Unaudited for the 4 months ended 31-Oct-19 $	Audited for the period 26-Apr-18 to 30-Jun-19 $
Other income	-	-
Expenses		
Administration expenses	(504,592)	(18,860)
Directors fees, employee salary and on costs expenses	(275,388)	-
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(285,333)	(2,301,409)
Other expenses	(10,978)	(11,638)
Results from operating activities	(1,076,291)	(2,331,908)
Finance income	4,312	-
Finance expenses	(300)	(58)
Loss before income tax	(1,072,279)	(2,331,965)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss after income tax	**(1,072,279)**	**(2,331,965)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(1,072,279)**	**(2,331,965)**

Source: 2019 Coda Annual Report and Coda management.

We have not undertaken a review of Coda's unaudited management accounts in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standard 2405 'Review of Historical Financial Information' and do not express an opinion on this financial information. However nothing has come to our attention as a result of our procedures that would suggest the financial information within the management accounts has not been prepared on a reasonable basis.

- The audited statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period to 30 June 2019 reflects the timing of Coda's incorporation, which only occurred on 26 April 2018.
- Prior to the Demerger Scheme, all of Coda's employees were paid by Gindalbie, while administration expenses and exploration & evaluation expenses either incurred initially by Gindalbie and subsequently transferred to Coda, or incurred directly by Coda.
- Administration expenses of $18,860 for the period to 30 June 2019 includes audit fees of $9,500, with the remainder being corporate, consultant and other administration costs. Administration expenses for the 4 months ended 31 October 2019 were higher than that recorded over the 2019 financial year reflecting the administration expenses transferred to Coda as part of the Demerger Scheme.
- The Company's primary expense over the financial year ended 30 June 2019 relates to exploration and evaluation expenditure on its Mt Gunson Project.
- The other expenses line item relates to amortisation expense in relation to the Company's Glycine License. The acquired licenses are amortised using the straight line method over 15 years, which is the estimated useful life and period of contractual rights.

5.6 Capital Structure

The share structure of Coda as at 27 November 2019 is outlined below:

	Number
Total ordinary shares on issue	33,463,651
Top 20 shareholders	21,123,675
Top 20 shareholders - % of shares on issue	63.12%

Source: Share registry information provided by Coda.

The range of shares held in Coda as at 27 November 2019 is as follows:

Range of Shares Held	Number of Ordinary Shareholders	Number of Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
1 - 1,000	9,096	1,917,590	5.73%
1,001 - 5,000	1,392	3,039,083	9.08%
5,001 - 10,000	240	1,730,300	5.17%
10,001 - 100,000	200	5,113,908	15.28%
100,001 - and over	25	21,662,770	64.74%
TOTAL	**10,953**	**33,463,651**	**100.00%**

Source: Share registry information provided by Coda.

The ordinary shares held by the most significant shareholders as at 27 November 2019 are detailed below:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Held	Percentage of Issued Shares (%)
Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited	11,899,834	35.56%
Mr Keith Jones and Mrs Jennifer Jones <Capeview Superannuation Fund>	2,363,600	7.06%
Ms Linlin Li	1,966,936	5.88%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,023,684	3.06%
Subtotal	17,254,054	51.56%
Others	16,209,597	48.44%
Total ordinary shares on Issue	**33,463,651**	**100.00%**

Source: Share registry information provided by Coda.

As shares in Coda were distributed to Gindalbie shareholders on a pro-rata basis, Gindalbie's major shareholder, Ansteel, is also Coda's largest shareholder with a 35.56% interest. However, Ansteel has agreed that it will not participate in an equity capital raising if it occurs within 12 months after the implementation of the Demerger Scheme.

Coda currently does not have any options on issue. On 19 July 2019, the Company approved the issuance of 6,000,000 options to key management personnel. The options have an exercise price of $0.30 per share, and a maximum vesting period of 3 years from grant date with vesting prices of $0.35, $0.40 and $0.45 for every one-third of options granted. However, the issuance of these options is still subject to finalisation and implementation of the options schemes.

6. Economic analysis

The Mt Gunson Project and Coda's headquarters are both based in Australia. A discussion of Australia's recent economic trends and monetary policy adopted is provided below.

Domestic growth

The Reserve Bank of Australia (**'RBA'**) is expecting Gross Domestic Product **('GDP')** to gradually pick up to around 3.0% in 2021. Growth is anticipated to be supported by increased investment in infrastructure and a pick-up in activity in the resources sector, as mining firms invest to sustain production levels and expand productive capacity. However, there remains some uncertainty around the outlook for household consumption. Continued low growth in household income remains a key risk to the outlook for household consumption, with only modest increases in household disposable income continuing to weigh on consumer spending. However, signs of stabilisation in the Melbourne and Sydney housing market are expected to support spending. The RBA lowered the cash rate to a historic low of 0.75% in October 2019. It remained unchanged at 0.75% for November 2019 and December 2019.

The easing of monetary policy this year is supporting employment and income growth and a return of inflation to the medium-term target of 2.0%. The lower cash rate has put downward pressure on the exchange rate, supporting various industries. Lower mortgage rates are expected to boost household spending.

Inflation

Domestic inflation remains low and suggests subdued inflationary pressures across the economy. The RBA is expecting underlying inflation to be close to 2.0% over 2020 and 2021.

Employment

Strong employment growth has persisted despite a dampening in expectations for GDP growth, with labour force participation at a record level. The unemployment rate has been steady at approximately 5.25% over recent months and is anticipated to remain around this level for some time before declining to just below 5.0% in 2021. The RBA notes that a gradual lift in wage growth would be needed to sustainably lift inflation to within its medium target range of 2.0% to 3.0%.

Currency movements

The Australian dollar is currently at the low end of the narrow range that it has been trading recently. Movements in the Australian dollar tend to be related to developments in commodity prices and interest rate differentials. Since the start of the year, these two forces have been working in offsetting directions, with commodity prices including gold increasing significantly in June 2019 and Australian bond yields declining relative to those in other major markets.

Source: www.rba.gov.au *Statement by Philip Lowe, Governor: Monetary Policy Decision* 3 December and *Statement on Monetary Policy November 2019.*

7. Industry analysis

Coda's primary focus is expected to be the continued development of the Mt Gunson Project. The Project primarily targets copper and cobalt deposits. Therefore, the price of these two minerals will be a key determinant in the economic viability of Coda. We discuss the major drivers of these two industries below.

7.1 Copper

Copper is a soft, malleable, ductile metal used primarily for its electrical and thermal conductive properties and its resistance to corrosion. It is highly versatile and has a variety of applications in construction, electrical and electronic components, communications and transportation.

Copper occurs naturally in the Earth's crust in a variety of forms such as sulphide deposits, carbonate deposits and silicate deposits. Open pit mining is widely utilised in most copper producing countries although in Australia, approximately 93% of output is extracted through underground mining. Copper is often found in conjunction with gold, lead, cobalt or zinc, and a number of industry operators mine these metals and ores as well.

Copper concentrate is derived from an oxide through beneficiation processes and is then converted to copper products through smelting and refining. Copper is also 100% recyclable and approximately 80% of the copper ever produced is still in use today.

According to the World Copper Factbook 2019 published by the International Copper Study Group ('**ICSG**'), the top three countries by copper mine production in 2018 were (in descending order): Chile, Peru and China. However, in terms of refined copper production for 2018, the same publication ranked China, Chile and Japan as the top three countries (in descending order).

Global Demand for Copper

Based on the latest full year statistics available on Bloomberg, global demand for refined copper grew from approximately 18 million tonnes in 2009 to approximately 24.1 million tonnes in 2018, representing a compound annual growth rate ('**CAGR**') of 3.3%. On a year-on-year basis, global demand for refined copper has experienced growth in each of the nine years to 2018, although the growth rate varied from as low as 0.6% for 2016-17 to as high as 7.3% for 2013-14. The ICSG forecasts refined copper usage to continue to grow in 2019 and 2020, to approximately 24.97 million tonnes and 25.33 million tonnes, respectively. Prior studies by the ICSG have also found an increasing trend in world refined copper usage on a per capita basis over the period from 1950 to 2017, although the trend has plateaued in recent years. Growth in demand is expected to be supported by existing uses such as for the transmission of electricity, in construction and in electronics, as well as emerging uses such as in electric vehicles, renewable energy and, as a result of its antimicrobial properties, healthcare.

The following table shows the top five countries by demand for refined copper in 2018, as well as their trends in demand from 2014. Of these countries, China accounts for approximately half of total global demand for refined copper and having the highest CAGR amongst the top five countries.

'000 tonnes	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	CAGR%
China	12,515	11,802	11,670	11,357	11,151	2.9%
United States	1,814	1,783	1,811	1,797	1,760	0.8%
Germany	1,204	1,180	1,238	1,220	1,163	0.9%
Japan	1,025	998	973	997	1,073	-1.1%
South Korea	661	674	720	715	751	-3.1%
Others	6,916	7,059	6,945	6,901	6,941	-0.1%
Global refined copper demand	**24,135**	**23,497**	**23,356**	**22,987**	**22,838**	**1.4%**

Source: *Bloomberg Intelligence*

Global Supply for Copper

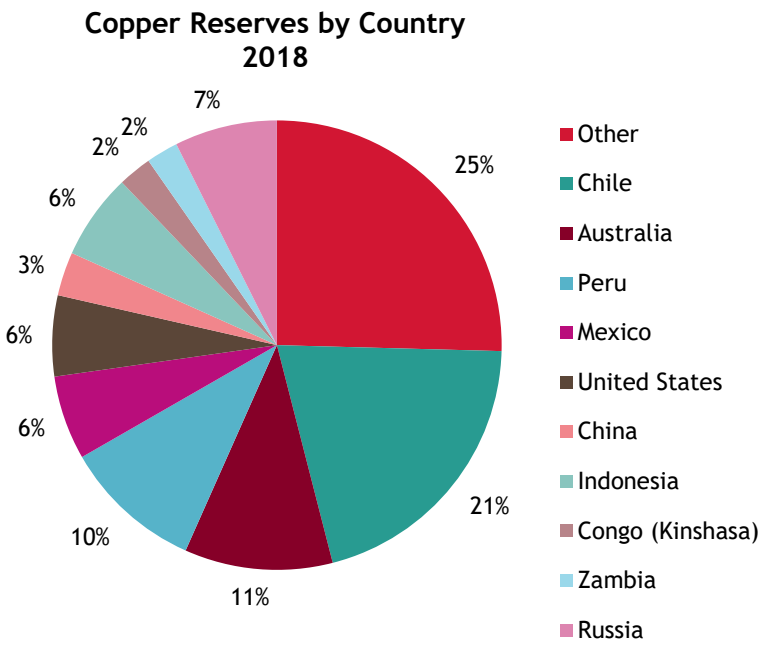
The total amount of copper mined also increased from 15.9 million tonnes in 2009 to 20.7 million tonnes in 2018 (CAGR of 3.0%). Global mined copper production growth was muted coming out of the 2008/2009 Global Financial Crisis with a 0.9% year-on-year growth recorded for 2009-2010 followed by a 0.2% growth for 2010-2011. Over the subsequent years however, growth improved with 2012-2013 being a particularly strong year (8.3%). A small contraction in global mined copper production was observed for 2016-2017 (-1.1%).

The table below shows the breakdown of global mined copper production by the top five countries in 2018, and recent trends in their mine production from 2014. Chile was the largest producer accounting for 28% of global mined copper production, followed by Peru which accounted for 12% of global mined production in 2018.

'000 tonnes	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	CAGR%
Chile	5,832	5,504	5,553	5,772	5,761	0.3%
Peru	2,437	2,445	2,354	1,701	1,379	15.3%
China	1,549	1,681	1,875	1,690	1,759	-3.1%
United States	1,232	1,272	1,447	1,415	1,384	-2.9%
DRC	1,231	1,060	981	972	949	6.7%
Others	8,429	8,205	8,191	7,759	7,294	3.7%
Global mined copper production	**20,709**	**20,167**	**20,401**	**19,308**	**18,525**	**2.8%**

Source: *Bloomberg Intelligence*

Australia's copper reserves are second only to Chile's according to the United States Geological Survey (**'U.S. Geological Survey'**). As depicted in the chart below, Chile, Australia and Peru are estimated to collectively account for just over 40% of global reserves of copper.



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

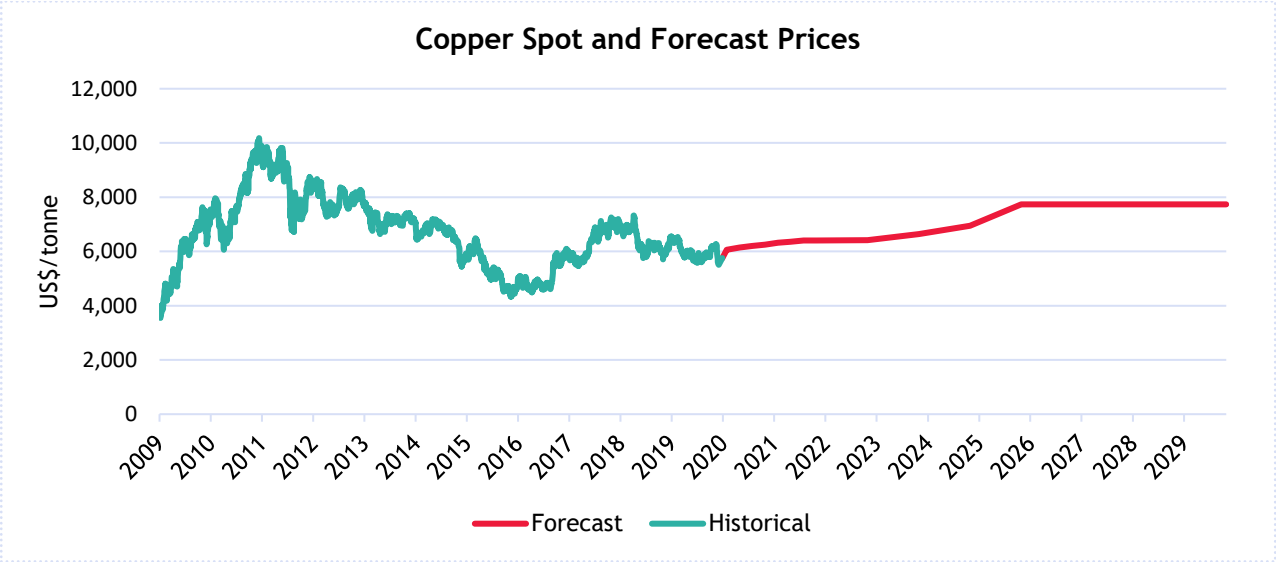
Copper Prices

Following a deterioration in global economic conditions in 2008, base metal prices, including copper, fell sharply. The copper price recovered over 2010 and 2011, to reach a high of approximately US$10,180 per tonne in February 2011. The recovery in the copper price reflected a steady increase in demand for base metals, following a pick-up in global industrial production after the Global Financial Crisis.

Between 2011 and 2017, the copper price steadily declined, before increasing in price in mid-February 2017 as a result of strike action at the world's largest copper mine Escondida, located in Chile.

The average copper price from January 2019 through November 2019 was US$6,004/t, ranging from a low of US$5,585/t on 3 September 2019 to a high of US$6,556/t on 28 February 2019.

A summary of the historical spot price of copper, based on the quoted price on the London Metals Exchange in US$ per tonne, and forecasts to 2029 (in nominal terms, free on board) are illustrated in the chart below



Source: Bloomberg and Consensus Economics

Copper Outlook

The ICSG anticipates global mine production to remain unchanged in 2019 (after adjusting for historical disruption factors) and to grow by 1.9% in 2020. In 2019, additional output from the start-up of the major Cobre de Panama mine, the expansion of Toquepala mine and the commissioning of a few small and medium mines is expected to be balanced by a significant decline in Indonesian output and regulatory and taxation issues which will negatively impact output from Zambia. Indonesian output is expected to recover in 2020 which will support global output growth of about 1.9% (after adjusting for possible supply disruptions).

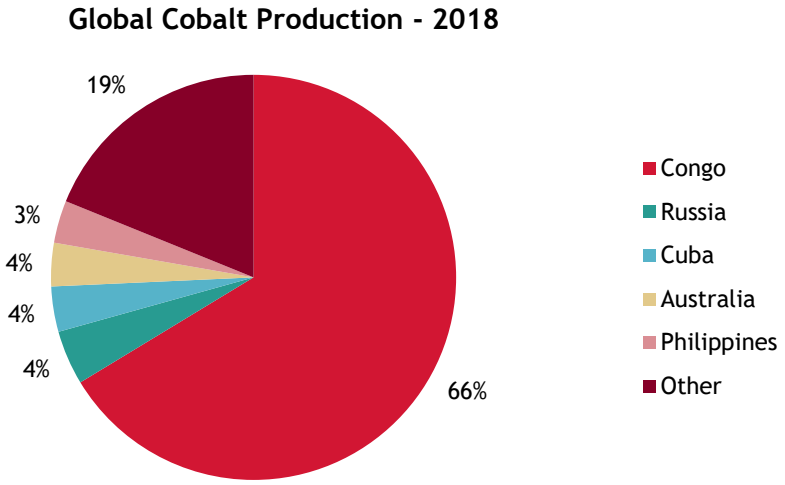
The ICSG also expects sustained growth in copper demand as it remains an essential commodity to economic activity, particularly in today's modern technological society. Infrastructure development in China and India as well as the trend towards cleaner energy is expected to support demand for the metal. World apparent refined usage is expected to increase by around 2% in 2019 and 1.5% in 2020. Overall, global refined copper balance projections indicate a deficit of about 190,000t for 2019 before increasing to 250,000t for 2020, with growth in refined production expected to lag behind that of usage. The actual market balances will however, be influenced by the ongoing US-China trade issues and strength of the global economy, especially that of China.

7.2 Cobalt

Almost all global cobalt production occurs as a by-product of mining other commodities, approximately 38% of which comes from nickel mining. Therefore, as nickel production increases, cobalt production can also rise. Cobalt is principally used as a super alloying agent due to its anti-corrosive properties.

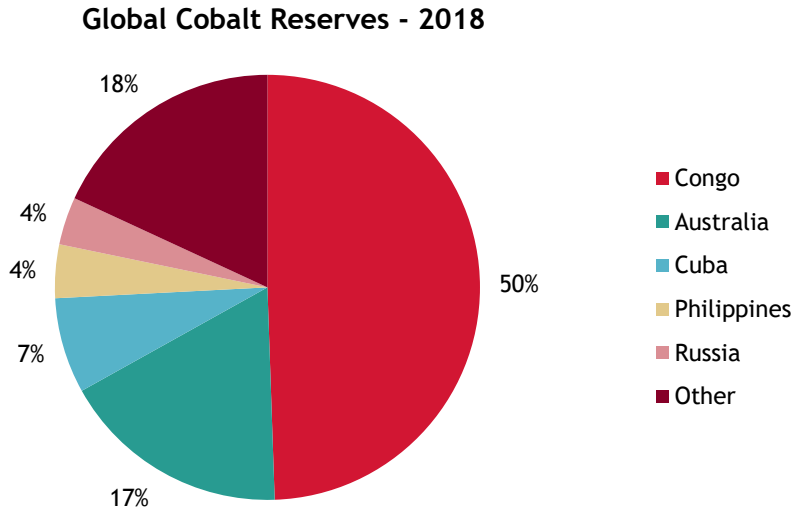
Most cobalt is sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo ('**DRC**'), however the country is politically unstable and mining operations there often use child labour. Consequently, demand for cobalt produced from Australian mines has also risen as battery manufacturers seek a more reliable and ethical source for the metal.

In 2018, an estimated 140,000 metric tonnes of cobalt were produced. The chart below shows the countries in which the majority of cobalt was produced in 2018, with the DRC the clear leader in global cobalt production:



Source: US Geological Survey

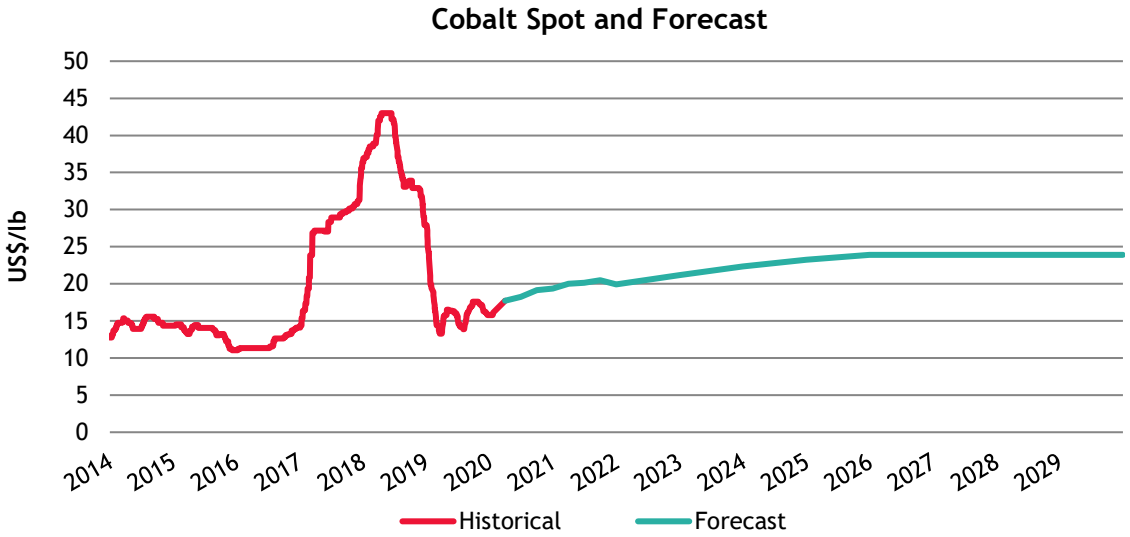
The chart below shows the location of the world's cobalt reserves, with DRC once again accounting for the largest proportion of global reserves.



Source: US Geological Survey

Price Trends

A summary of the historical spot price of cobalt, based on the quoted price on the Asian Metals Exchange in US$ per pound, and forecasts to 2029 (in nominal terms, free on board) are illustrated in the chart below.



Source: Bloomberg, Consensus Economics

Historical prices

Over the past five years, demand for cobalt has been supported by an increasing demand from battery manufacturers who use the metal to prevent overheating and to extend the usable life of batteries. As cobalt is almost entirely produced as a by-product of nickel and copper mining, growth in the price of cobalt does not necessarily translate to an increase in supply. The falling cobalt price over the past year has primarily been driven by increasing supply from the DRC. In August 2019, global cobalt producer, Glencore, announced it would suspend its operations at its copper and cobalt mine in DRC by the end of the year. The announcement temporarily boosted cobalt prices, with prices exceeding US$17/lb in October 2019, although prices have moderated since.

Forecast prices

Global cobalt prices are expected to rise due to the lack of viable cobalt resources globally coinciding with higher global demand. One of the key customers of cobalt is the battery manufacturing industry. While most of the cobalt required by that industry is used in portable electronic devices, the advent of electric vehicles is expected to lead to a step change in demand. An average electric vehicle is expected to require nearly 1,000 times more cobalt than a cell phone. However, in the near term, supply is expected to exceed demand which would limit the price of the metal.

Source: Bloomberg, 2019 World Copper Factbook, 2019 US Geological Survey, *Battery Metals Sliding as Other Commodities Stabilize 20 November 2019* Wall Street Journal, BDO analysis.

8. Valuation approach adopted

8.1 Valuation approach

There are a number of methodologies which can be used to value a business or the shares in a company. The principal methodologies which can be used are as follows:

- Capitalisation of future maintainable earnings ('**FME**')
- Discounted cash flow ('**DCF**')
- Quoted market price basis ('**QMP**')
- Net asset value ('**NAV**')
- Market based assessment such as a Resource Multiple.

A summary of each of these methodologies is outlined in Appendix 2.

Different methodologies are appropriate in valuing particular companies, based on the individual circumstances of that company and available information.

For our assessment on fairness of the Offer, we compare the value of the sale price in the Offer to the value of a Coda share as held by Shareholders.

In our assessment of the value of Coda shares we have chosen to assess the value of the Company using the NAV methodology. The NAV methodology is predicated on the assumption that a prudent buyer would pay no more for a business than it would cost to purchase the assets of the business at current market prices.

We have chosen this methodology for the following reasons:

- The FME methodology was not used as it is most commonly applicable to profitable businesses with steady growth histories and forecasts. The FME methodology is also not considered appropriate for valuing finite life assets such as mining assets;
- A DCF valuation was not used as we have not been provided with forecast cash flows for the Company;
- For the QMP methodology to be considered relevant, a company's shares must be listed on a regulated and observable market where the company's shares can be traded. Furthermore, a company's shares should be liquid and the market should be fully informed on the company's activities. Coda's shares are not currently listed on any regulated and observable market. Hence we do not consider this a suitable method in our valuation;
- Given the above and given that Coda has yet to demonstrate a record of historical profitability, the NAV methodology has been considered as the only appropriate valuation methodology to undertake in order to value the shares of the Company. Under this methodology, all assets and liabilities of the entity are valued at market value and this combined market value forms the basis for the entity's valuation. Under this basis we assume a knowledgeable and willing, but not anxious, seller acting at arm's length. No realisation costs are taken into account under this approach; and
- In our NAV assessment, the valuation of the Mt Gunson Project was conducted by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd ('**SRK**'). We are satisfied with the valuation methodologies adopted by SRK, which we believe are in accordance with industry practices and compliant with the requirements of the Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (2015 Edition) ('VALMIN Code'). The specific valuation methodologies used by SRK are referred to in

the respective sections of our Report and in further detail in the Independent Valuation Report attached as Appendix 3.

However, the NAV methodology assesses a valuation which reflects control over Coda's assets. As Shareholders individually do not have control over Coda's assets, the valuation derived from NAV needs to be adjusted to a minority interest basis. We address this adjustment by applying a minority interest discount based on the inverse of the control premiums observed in the market. We note that majority shareholder, Ansteel, with its 35.56% interest in Coda, is not considered an eligible shareholder for participation in the Facility by virtue of its address not being in Australia.

Furthermore, we consider that an additional adjustment to the value of Coda is required due to there not currently being a liquid and active market in which Shareholders can readily trade their Coda shares in. We refer to this additional adjustment as a discount for lack of marketability.

In addition to the NAV method with adjustments as discussed above, we have also given consideration to the value at which Coda shares were transacted recently in an off-market transfer, although we note the transaction related to only a single transaction from a joint account held by a sophisticated investor, with the transfer representing approximately 5.4% of the issued capital of Coda.

9. Valuation of a Coda share

9.1 Net Asset Valuation of Coda

The value of Coda's assets on a going concern basis is reflected in our valuation below:

Statement of Financial Position	Ref	Unaudited as at 31-Oct-19 $	Low value $	Preferred value $	High value $
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	a	7,253,304	7,253,304	7,253,304	7,253,304
Trade and other receivables		15,212	15,212	15,212	15,212
Prepayments		73,984	73,984	73,984	73,984
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		7,342,500	7,342,500	7,342,500	7,342,500
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment		55,891	55,891	55,891	55,891
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	b	1,416,359	4,386,000	6,528,000	8,670,000
Intangible assets	c	166,774	166,774	166,774	166,774
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,639,025	4,608,665	6,750,665	8,892,665
TOTAL ASSETS		8,981,525	11,951,165	14,093,165	16,235,165
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables		338,442	338,442	338,442	338,442
Employee entitlements		6,222	6,222	6,222	6,222
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		344,663	344,663	344,663	344,663
TOTAL LIABILITIES		344,663	344,663	344,663	344,663
NET ASSETS		8,636,862	11,606,502	13,748,502	15,890,502
Number of shares on issue				33,463,651	
Value per share ($)			0.347	0.411	0.475

Source: BDO analysis

We have been advised that there has been a significant change in the net assets of Coda since 30 June 2019 as a result of the Demerger Scheme from Gindalbie which occurred on 23 July 2019. In particular, Coda received a cash contribution from Gindalbie as part of the Demerger Scheme. Therefore, we have adopted the unaudited balance sheet figures as at 31 October 2019. Where the above balances differ materially from the audited position as at 30 June 2019, we have obtained supporting documentation and queried management to provide reasonable grounds for reliance on the unaudited financial information.

We have not undertaken a review of Coda's unaudited accounts in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standard 2405 'Review of Historical Information' and do not express an opinion on this financial information. However, nothing has come to our attention as a result of our procedures that would suggest the financial information within the management accounts has not been prepared on a reasonable basis.

The table above indicates the net asset value of a Coda share, when rounded to three decimal places, is between $0.347 and $0.475.

Note a) Cash and cash equivalents

Subsequent to the period ended 30 June 2019, on 23 July 2019, Coda was demerged from Gindalbie and received an $8.06 million capital injection from Gindalbie. The movements in the cash balance from 30 June 2019 to the latest practicable date, being 31 October 2019, is set out below. We have also sighted bank documents that support this balance.

Cash and cash equivalents	$
Audited balance as at 30 June 2019	17,542
Add: Cash received from Gindalbie over the period to 31 October 2019	8,190,707
Add: Interest received over the period to 31 October 2019	4,312
Less: Payments to suppliers, employees and for exploration and evaluation expenditure	(957,121)
Less: Payments for plant and equipment	(2,136)
Balance as at 31 October 2019	**7,253,304**

Source: Coda management

Note b) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

We instructed SRK to provide an independent market valuation of the exploration assets held by Coda. SRK considered a number of different valuation methods when valuing the exploration assets of Coda. SRK has valued the Mt Gunson Project on a 100%-interest basis and we have adjusted the value on a pro-rata basis to reflect Coda's current 51% interest. We have not applied a discount for minority interest to the value of Coda's share of the Mt Gunson Project as we do not consider 51% to be a minority interest.

SRK applied the comparable transaction valuation methodology for Coda's pre-development mineral resources and its advanced exploration tenure, with the geoscientific approach and yardstick method relied on as a secondary valuation methodology, respectively.

The range of values for each of Coda's exploration assets as calculated by SRK is set out below:

Coda Mineral Asset Valuation	Low value $	Preferred value $	High value $
Pre-development - mineral resources	6,800,000	10,100,000	13,500,000
Advanced exploration tenure	1,800,000	2,700,000	3,500,000
Total mineral asset valuation on a 100% basis	**8,600,000**	**12,800,000**	**17,000,000**
Value of Coda's 51% interest	**4,386,000**	**6,528,000**	**8,670,000**

Source: Independent Valuation Report by SRK

The table above indicates Coda's 51% interest in the Mt Gunson Project falls within a range of values between $4,386,000 and $8,670,000, with a preferred value of $6,528,000.

We note that SRK's valuation range is wide, and this also impacts our range of Coda's net asset valuation. The mineral assets are at a comparatively early stage, with the values derived by SRK sourced from a range of comparable transactions with similar degrees of uncertainty and as such, values that are transacted over a wide range. This range has been applied to Coda's mineral assets.

The mineral resources considered in the SRK valuation are reported in the Indicated category, which typically have an uncertainty range of +/-30 to 50%. The additional mineral asset in SRK's valuation is an exploration target which SRK typically considers an uncertainty range of +/- 100% to be reasonable.

Note c) Intangible assets

We have not made any adjustments to the intangible assets line item which relates to the Company's Glycine License. As detailed in SRK's Independent Valuation Report, this license allows Coda to use certain technology for the processing of ore on certain tenements and Coda may also sub-licence some or all of its rights by written agreement and with prior notice to the grantor of the Glycine License, Mining & Process Solutions. Although Coda has yet to reach a stage where it can begin to process ore, we consider the Glycine License to still have value to the Company given that it will be able to use this technology in the future, and also given that it has the option to sub-licence its rights out in the meantime. Therefore, we have adopted the book value of the Glycine License per the management accounts as at 31 October 2019.

9.1.1. Number of shares on issue

As at 27 November 2019, Coda had 33,463,651 ordinary shares on issue. As at the date of our Report, there are no Coda options on issue.

9.2 Discount for minority interest

The NAV methodology calculates a valuation which reflects control over Coda's assets. This value needs to be adjusted to a minority interest basis reflecting the interests of individual shareholders. This discount for a minority interest is applied to the NAV valuation to arrive at a value of a Coda share, on a minority interest basis. A minority interest discount is calculated based on a control premium, which we have identified from our analysis set out below.

Coda and CPS will ensure that none of the buyers obtain a 'relevant interest', as defined in the Act, which exceeds 20%, or increases an existing 'relevant interest' which is already above 20%, by acquiring shares under the Offer, except to the extent permitted under Chapter 6 of the Act. The Company reserves the right to seek shareholder approval for a buyer to exceed this 20% relevant interest threshold at its discretion. At this stage, the Company is not seeking shareholder approval for such a transaction through the Offer.

Therefore, we consider it appropriate to apply a discount for minority interest as under the Offer, buyers should not be able to acquire a controlling stake through this Offer, without seeking shareholder approval first. If Coda were seeking shareholder approval for such a transaction through this Offer, we would then consider it appropriate to include a premium for control in our valuation of a Coda share.

Control Premium

We have reviewed the control premiums on completed transactions, paid by acquirers of both general mining and all ASX-listed companies. This analysis was conducted over a ten year period to 20 November 2019. In assessing the appropriate sample of transactions from which we determine a control premium, we have excluded transactions where an acquirer obtained a controlling interest (20% and above) at a discount (i.e. less than a 0% premium).

We have summarised our findings below:

General mining companies

Year	Number of Transactions	Average Deal Value ($m)	Average Control Premium (%)
2019	10	167.50	43.26
2018	11	115.93	53.97
2017	5	13.91	35.21
2016	13	59.54	74.92
2015	11	279.22	48.40
2014	16	111.11	47.28
2013	21	109.91	58.21
2012	20	543.92	49.20
2011	23	955.52	36.41
2010	22	531.46	50.83
2009	8	273.32	51.28

Source: Bloomberg and BDO analysis

All ASX-listed companies

Year	Number of Transactions	Average Deal Value ($m)	Average Control Premium (%)
2019	36	3,652.23	35.57
2018	44	1,126.69	41.66
2017	29	973.72	43.33
2016	42	718.51	49.58
2015	34	828.14	34.10
2014	46	507.34	39.97
2013	41	128.21	50.99
2012	52	472.10	51.68
2011	68	891.85	44.43
2010	53	574.61	44.37
2009	14	466.82	50.38

Source: Bloomberg and BDO analysis

	General mining companies		All ASX-listed companies	
Entire Data Set Metrics	Average Deal Value ($m)	Average Control Premium (%)	Average Deal Value ($m)	Average Control Premium (%)
Mean	**364.31**	**50.23**	**912.67**	**44.24**
Median	**45.11**	**40.42**	**115.97**	**35.03**

Source: Bloomberg

In arriving at an appropriate control premium to base our calculations on, we note that observed control premiums can vary due to the:

- Nature and magnitude of non-operating assets;
- Nature and magnitude of discretionary expenses;
- Perceived quality of existing management;
- Nature and magnitude of business opportunities not currently being exploited;
- Ability to integrate the acquiree into the acquirer's business; and
- Level of pre-announcement speculation of the transaction.

When performing our control premium analysis, we considered completed transactions where the acquirer held a controlling interest, defined at 20% or above, pre transaction or proceeded to hold a controlling interest post transaction in the target company.

The table above indicates that the long term average control premium paid by acquirers of general mining companies is 50.23% and for all ASX listed companies is 44.24%. However, in assessing the transactions included in the table, we noted several transactions that appear to be extreme outliers. These outliers included 17 general mining transactions and 32 ASX-listed company transactions in total, for which the announced premium was in excess of 100%. We consider these transactions as outliers, as it is likely that the acquirer in these transactions would be paying for special value and/or synergies in excess of the standard premium for control. Whereas, the purpose of this analysis is to assess the premium that is likely to be paid for control, not specific strategic value to the acquirer.

In a population where there are extreme outliers, the median often represents a superior measure of central tendency compared to the mean. We note that the median announced control premium over the last ten years was 40.42% for general mining companies and 35.03% for all ASX-listed companies.

Based on the above analysis, we consider an appropriate premium for control to be between 30% and 40%. The minority interest discount is the inverse of the control premium identified above and is calculated using the formula: 1 - [1/(1+Control Premium)]. Therefore the minority interest discount is between 23% to 29%, with a midpoint of 26%.

It is important to note that this minority interest discount was derived from a control premium analysis on ASX-listed companies. Market participants are able to buy and sell shares of companies listed on the ASX easily and with minimal transaction costs. Therefore, the minority interest discount calculated above does not include a discount for lack of marketability. Such a discount is considered separately in Section 9.3 below.

NAV value including minority interest discount

Applying a minority interest discount to Coda's NAV value results in the following price per share:

	Low $	Midpoint $	High $
NAV value	0.347	0.411	0.475
Minority interest discount	29%	26%	23%
NAV including a discount for minority interest	**0.248**	**0.305**	**0.365**

Source: BDO analysis

Therefore, our valuation of a Coda share based on the NAV method and including a discount for minority interest is between $0.248 and $0.365, with a midpoint value of $0.305.

9.3 Discount for lack of marketability

In addition to the discount for minority interest, we also consider a discount for lack of marketability ('**DLOM**') should be applied to the value of a Coda share. This is because there is currently no liquid and active market for which Shareholders can readily trade their Coda shares in. The DLOM should reflect the illiquidity cost of the investment.

The DLOM is affected by factors such as:

- Availability of potential buyers;
- Size of the interest; and
- Restrictions on the transferability of the interest.

Specifically, although Coda has intentions to conduct an Initial Public Offering ('**IPO**') and list on the ASX, the timing is uncertain and there are no guarantees that it will proceed. Therefore, Shareholders, in particular Small Holders and retail shareholders, do not have a readily available market to trade their shares in at present. We note that holdings of approximately 5.4% of the issued shares have been sold off-market at a price of $0.15 per share between sellers who are professional investors under the Corporations Act and sophisticated buyers. This particular sale is discussed in more detail in Section 9.4 below.

Taking into account the above factors, we consider that an appropriate DLOM to apply is between 40% and 50%, with a midpoint of 45%. Accounting for the discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability, the value of a Coda share is calculated below.

	Low $	Midpoint $	High $
NAV including a discount for minority interest (Section 9.2)	0.248	0.305	0.365
Discount for lack of marketability	50%	45%	40%
NAV including discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability	**0.124**	**0.168**	**0.219**

Therefore, our valuation of a Coda share based on the NAV method and including discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability is between $0.124 and $0.219, with a midpoint value of $0.168.

9.4 Value of a Coda share based on the recent off-market sale

Since the Demerger Scheme of Coda from Gindalbie, there has only been one instance of an off-market sale of Coda shares. In September 2019, 1,817,401 shares, representing approximately 5.4% of the issued shares, were sold in an off-market sale. The shares were transacted at a price of $0.15 per share between a seller classified as a professional investor under the Corporations Act, and sophisticated buyers. To qualify as a professional investor under the Act, one of several provisions may be satisfied including: holding an Australian Financial Services License or holding or controlling at least $10 million or more in assets (on a gross basis).

We view this recent off-market sale price of $0.15 as being broadly supportive of the sale price in the Offer. However, we have not relied on it as a primary valuation methodology to conclude on the value of a Coda share because:

- it was a single transaction;
- we are not privy to the rationale behind the transaction;

- the sale occurred between a professional investor and a sophisticated buyer, whereas the large majority of Coda shareholders are likely to be retail investors and likely to hold a smaller parcel of shares compared to what was transacted; and
- the sale occurred at a time when the Coda interest in Mt Gunson was 25% and had not quite yet reached its current contractual right of 51%. We note however that, the contractual right to 51% of Mt Gunson was earned soon after this sale and also that given the buyer was a related party to Coda, they likely were aware of the impending increase.

9.5 Assessment of the Value of a Coda share

The results of the valuations performed are summarised in the table below:

	Low $	Preferred $	High $
Net assets value including discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability (Section 9.3)	0.124	0.168	0.219
Recent off-market sale (Section 9.4)	0.15	0.15	0.15

Source: BDO analysis

Based on our discussions above, we consider the net asset value including discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability to be a better reflection of the value of a Coda share. The recent off-market sale at $0.15 per share broadly supports the preferred valuation derived from NAV.

Based on the results above we consider the value of a Coda share to be between $0.124 and $0.219, with a preferred value of $0.168, after applying discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability.

10. Valuation of sale price in the Offer

Should Shareholders accept the Offer and if their shares are successfully tendered, Shareholders will receive a sale price of $0.15 per Coda share, with proceeds received as cash.

11. Is the Offer fair?

The value of a Coda share and the value of the sale price received under the Offer is compared below:

	Ref	Low $	Preferred $	High $
Value of a Coda share on a minority interest basis with a discount for lack of marketability applied	Section 9	0.124	0.168	0.219
Value of the sale price in the Offer	Section 10	0.15	0.15	0.15

We note from the table above that, the $0.15 sale price in the Offer falls within our estimate of the value of a Coda share on a minority interest basis and with a discount for lack of marketability applied. Therefore, in the absence of any other relevant information, and an alternate offer, we consider that the Offer is fair.

12. Is the Offer reasonable?

12.1 Alternative Proposal

We are unaware of any alternative proposal that might offer the Shareholders of Coda a premium over the value resulting from the Offer.

12.2 Consequences of not Accepting the Offer

Shareholders who choose not to accept the Offer may not be able to realise the value of their investment in Coda. Although there are plans for an IPO of Coda on the ASX, there are no guarantees if and when this will occur.

12.3 Advantages of Accepting the Offer

We have considered the following advantages when assessing whether the Offer is reasonable.

Advantage	Description
The Offer is fair	As set out in Section 11 the Offer is fair. RG 111 states that an offer is reasonable if it is fair.
The Offer provides an opportunity for Shareholders to liquidate their investment in Coda shares at a fixed price	Although an IPO on the ASX is contemplated, there are no guarantees on if and when it will occur, and if it does proceed, at what price or whether it will be successful. Shareholders who successfully tender their shares can expect to receive their consideration of $0.15 per Coda share in cash within 8 weeks of the Facility closing date.
No brokerage applies to the shares sold through the Offer	Coda will cover the brokerage and costs of identifying a buyer. An individual Shareholder looking to sell their shares outside of the Offer would incur costs in seeking out a willing buyer.
The Offer is optional	Shareholders who wish to remain investors in Coda and participate in the development of the Mt Gunson Project are not obliged to tender their shares for sale.
The sale price in the Offer matches that of the recent off-market sale by a sophisticated investor	Coda Shareholders who are retail shareholders are being offered the same consideration received by a sophisticated investor in the recent off-market sale.

12.4 Disadvantages of Accepting the Offer

If the Offer is approved, in our opinion, the potential disadvantages to Shareholders include those listed in the table below:

Disadvantage	Description
The Offer does not guarantee a sale	There are no guarantees that any or all of the Shares tendered in the Offer will be sold. There are scenarios under which Shareholders sell only part or none of the shares they tender. These scenarios include: • A scale back mechanism applies if an excess of shares are tendered into the Offer or if there is a lack of buyer interest; and • If no buyers are identified, none of the shares tendered will be sold.
The sale price received may not maximize the value a Shareholder could receive for their shares	The sale price in the Offer may not reflect the highest price achievable for Coda shares. In particular, we have assessed the value of a Coda share after applying discounts for minority interest and lack of marketability, using NAV as a primary approach. The NAV approach is conducted on a cost basis and may not fully reflect the value of the Company's assets.
Certain shareholders are not able to participate in the Offer	Only eligible shareholders, defined as those with an address in Australia, are able to participate in the Offer. Shareholders with a registered address outside of Australia are not able to participate in the Offer.
Shareholders could potentially forego a control premium should one emerge in the future	As discussed in Section 9.2, given that the Company and CPS will ensure none of the buyers obtain a relevant interest exceeding 20% or increases an existing interest above 20%, our analysis has been conducted on a minority interest basis. Under the scenario where a buyer meets or exceeds this 20% relevant interest threshold, the Company will be required to seek shareholder approval for this, and only in this scenario do we consider that a control premium should be applied to the value of a Coda share. The control premium will increase the value of a Coda share, typically in the region of 30% to 40%. Therefore, should Shareholders participate in the Offer, they potentially forego a control premium should one emerge in the future.

12.5 Other considerations

Shareholders who decide to accept the Offer should be aware that the Offer prioritizes Small Holders in the tender. Thereafter, tenders will be processed on a first-come basis. Noting that the Company may, at its discretion, increase the upper limit of 13,333,333 shares in the Offer, if more shares are tendered for sale than the upper limit set, tenders will also be scaled back on the same basis.

13. Conclusion

We have considered the terms of the Offer as outlined in the body of this report and have concluded that the Offer is fair and reasonable to the Shareholders of Coda.

14. Sources of information

This report has been based on the following information:

- Draft Letter to Shareholders for the Voluntary Share Sale Offer on or about the date of this report;
- Audited financial statements of Coda for the period ended 30 June 2019;
- Unaudited management accounts of Coda for the period ended 31 October 2019;
- Independent Valuation Report of Coda's mineral assets performed by SRK;
- Details of off-market sale of Coda shares in September 2019 from management;
- Share registry information provided by Coda management;
- Information in the public domain; and
- Discussions with Directors and Management of Coda.

15. Independence

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd is entitled to receive a fee of $11,000 (excluding GST and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses). The fee is not contingent on the conclusion, content or future use of this Report. Except for this fee, BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd has not received and will not receive any pecuniary or other benefit whether direct or indirect in connection with the preparation of this report.

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd has been indemnified by Coda Minerals Limited in respect of any claim arising from BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd's reliance on information provided by the Company, including the non provision of material information, in relation to the preparation of this report.

Prior to accepting this engagement BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd has considered its independence with respect to Coda and any of their respective associates with reference to ASIC Regulatory Guide 112 'Independence of Experts'. In BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd's opinion it is independent of Coda and their respective associates.

A draft of this report was provided to Coda and its advisors for confirmation of the factual accuracy of its contents. No significant changes were made to this report as a result of this review.

BDO is the brand name for the BDO International network and for each of the BDO Member firms.

BDO (Australia) Ltd, an Australian company limited by guarantee, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of Independent Member Firms. BDO in Australia, is a national association of separate entities (each of which has appointed BDO (Australia) Limited ACN 050 110 275 to represent it in BDO International).

16. Qualifications

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd has extensive experience in the provision of corporate finance advice, particularly in respect of takeovers, mergers and acquisitions.

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd holds an Australian Financial Services Licence issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission for giving expert reports pursuant to the Listing rules of the ASX and the Corporations Act.

The persons specifically involved in preparing and reviewing this report were Adam Myers and Sherif Andrawes of BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd. They have significant experience in the preparation of independent expert reports, valuations and mergers and acquisitions advice across a wide range of industries in Australia and were supported by other BDO staff.

Adam Myers is a member of the Australian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Adam's career spans 20 years in the Audit and Assurance and Corporate Finance areas. Adam is a CA BV Specialist and has considerable experience in the preparation of independent expert reports and valuations in general for companies in a wide number of industry sectors.

Sherif Andrawes is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales and a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand. He has over 30 years' experience working in the audit and corporate finance fields with BDO and its predecessor firms in London and Perth. He has been responsible for over 300 public company independent expert's reports under the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules and is a CA BV Specialist. These experts' reports cover a wide range of industries in Australia with a focus on companies in the natural resources sector. Sherif Andrawes is the Corporate Finance Practice Group Leader of BDO in Western Australia, the Global Natural Resources Leader for BDO and a former Chairman of BDO in Western Australia.

17. Disclaimers and consents

This report has been prepared at the request of Coda Minerals Limited for inclusion in the Letter to Shareholders for the voluntary off-market share sale facility being offered to Coda Shareholders. Coda engaged BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd to prepare an independent expert's report to consider fairness and reasonableness of the offered sale price for each Coda share.

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd hereby consents to this report accompanying the above Letter to Shareholders. Apart from such use, neither the whole nor any part of this report, nor any reference thereto may be included in or with, or attached to any document, circular resolution, statement or letter without the prior written consent of BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd.

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd takes no responsibility for the contents of the Letter to Shareholders other than this report.

We have no reason to believe that any of the information or explanations supplied to us are false or that material information has been withheld. It is not the role of BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd acting as an independent expert to perform any due diligence procedures on behalf of the Company. The Directors of the Company are responsible for conducting appropriate due diligence in relation to CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd. BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd provides no warranty as to the adequacy, effectiveness or completeness of the due diligence process.

The opinion of BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd is based on the market, economic and other conditions prevailing at the date of this report. Such conditions can change significantly over short periods of time.

With respect to taxation implications it is recommended that individual Shareholders obtain their own taxation advice, in respect of the Offer, tailored to their own particular circumstances. Furthermore, the

advice provided in this report does not constitute legal or taxation advice to the Shareholders of Coda, or any other party.

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd has also considered and relied upon independent valuations for mineral assets held by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd.

The valuer engaged for the mineral asset valuation possesses the appropriate qualifications and experience in the industry to make such assessments. The approaches adopted and assumptions made in arriving at their valuation is appropriate for this report. We have received consent from the valuer for the use of their valuation report in the preparation of this report and to append a copy of their report to this report.

The statements and opinions included in this report are given in good faith and in the belief that they are not false, misleading or incomplete.

The terms of this engagement are such that BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd is required to provide a supplementary report if we become aware of a significant change affecting the information in this report arising between the date of this report and prior to the date of the meeting or during the offer period.

Yours faithfully

BDO CORPORATE FINANCE (WA) PTY LTD

Adam Myers

Director

Sherif Andrawes

Director

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Reference	Definition
Acquisition Scheme	Acquisition by Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited of all of the Gindalbie shares that it did not already own
The Act	The Corporations Act 2001 Cth
AFCA	Australian Financial Complaints Authority
Ansteel	Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited
APES 225	Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board professional standard APES 225 'Valuation Services'
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
BDO	BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
Coda	Coda Minerals Limited
The Company	Coda Minerals Limited
Corporations Act	The Corporations Act 2001 Cth
CPS	CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd (AFSL 294848)
DCF	Discounted Future Cash Flows
Demerger Scheme	Demerger of Gindalbie's wholly owned subsidiary, Coda, to eligible Gindalbie shareholders via a capital reduction
DLOM	Discount for lack of marketability
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation
The Facility	The voluntary off-market share sale facility to facilitate sale of Coda shares for eligible shareholders

Reference	Definition
Farm-In Agreement	The Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Farm-In Agreement
FME	Future Maintainable Earnings
FOS	Financial Ombudsman Service
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gindalbie	Gindalbie Metals Limited
Glycine License	Coda's license agreement between it, Mining & Process Solutions and Terrace Mining Pty Ltd relateing to the processing of selected mineral concentrates and metals, for use on certain tenements within the Mt Gunson Project
ICSG	International Copper Study Group
IPO	Initial Public Offering
JORC Code	The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition)
Mt	Million tonnes
Mt Gunson Project	The Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project
NAV	Net Asset Value
The Offer	Coda's offer to eligible shareholders to facilitate the sale of their Coda shares via a voluntary off-market share sale facility at a sale price of $0.15 per share
The Project	The Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project
QMP	Quoted market price
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
Regulations	Corporations Act Regulations 2001 (Cth)
Our Report	This Independent Expert's Report prepared by BDO
RG 111	Content of expert reports (March 2011)
RG 112	Independence of experts (March 2011)
The Schemes	Two separate but inter-conditional Schemes of Arrangement entered into by Gindalbie on 11 March 2019

Reference	Definition
Shareholders	Shareholders of Coda Minerals Limited who are able to participate in the Offer
Small Holders	Eligible shareholders of Coda Minerals Limited that hold 5,000 shares or less
SRK	SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd
Terrace Mining	Terrace Mining Pty Ltd
U.S. Geological Survey	United States Geological Survey
VALMIN Code	Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (2015 Edition)
Valuation Engagement	An Engagement or Assignment to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the Valuer is free to employ the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods, and Valuation Procedures that a reasonable and informed third party would perform taking into consideration all the specific facts and circumstances of the Engagement or Assignment available to the Valuer at that time.
VWAP	Volume Weighted Average Price

Appendix 2 – Valuation Methodologies

Methodologies commonly used for valuing assets and businesses are as follows:

1 *Net asset value ('NAV')*

Asset based methods estimate the market value of an entity's securities based on the realisable value of its identifiable net assets. Asset based methods include:

- Orderly realisation of assets method
- Liquidation of assets method
- Net assets on a going concern method

The orderly realisation of assets method estimates fair market value by determining the amount that would be distributed to entity holders, after payment of all liabilities including realisation costs and taxation charges that arise, assuming the entity is wound up in an orderly manner.

The liquidation method is similar to the orderly realisation of assets method except the liquidation method assumes the assets are sold in a shorter time frame. Since wind up or liquidation of the entity may not be contemplated, these methods in their strictest form may not be appropriate. The net assets on a going concern method estimates the market values of the net assets of an entity but does not take into account any realisation costs.

Net assets on a going concern basis are usually appropriate where the majority of assets consist of cash, passive investments or projects with a limited life. All assets and liabilities of the entity are valued at market value under this alternative and this combined market value forms the basis for the entity's valuation.

Often the FME and DCF methodologies are used in valuing assets forming part of the overall Net assets on a going concern basis. This is particularly so for exploration and mining companies where investments are in finite life producing assets or prospective exploration areas.

These asset based methods ignore the possibility that the entity's value could exceed the realisable value of its assets as they do not recognise the value of intangible assets such as management, intellectual property and goodwill. Asset based methods are appropriate when an entity is not making an adequate return on its assets, a significant proportion of the entity's assets are liquid or for asset holding companies.

2 *Quoted Market Price Basis ('QMP')*

A valuation approach that can be used in conjunction with (or as a replacement for) other valuation methods is the quoted market price of listed securities. Where there is a ready market for securities such as the ASX, through which shares are traded, recent prices at which shares are bought and sold can be taken as the market value per share. Such market value includes all factors and influences that impact upon the ASX. The use of ASX pricing is more relevant where a security displays regular high volume trading, creating a liquid and active market in that security.

3 *Capitalisation of future maintainable earnings ('FME')*

This method places a value on the business by estimating the likely FME, capitalised at an appropriate rate which reflects business outlook, business risk, investor expectations, future growth prospects and other entity specific factors. This approach relies on the availability and analysis of comparable market data.

The FME approach is the most commonly applied valuation technique and is particularly applicable to profitable businesses with relatively steady growth histories and forecasts, regular capital expenditure requirements and non-finite lives.

The FME used in the valuation can be based on net profit after tax or alternatives to this such as earnings before interest and tax (‘**EBIT**’) or earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (‘**EBITDA**’). The capitalisation rate or ‘earnings multiple’ is adjusted to reflect which base is being used for FME.

4 *Discounted future cash flows (‘DCF’)*

The DCF methodology is based on the generally accepted theory that the value of an asset or business depends on its future net cash flows, discounted to their present value at an appropriate discount rate (often called the weighted average cost of capital). This discount rate represents an opportunity cost of capital reflecting the expected rate of return which investors can obtain from investments having equivalent risks.

Considerable judgement is required to estimate the future cash flows which must be able to be reliably estimated for a sufficiently long period to make this valuation methodology appropriate.

A terminal value for the asset or business is calculated at the end of the future cash flow period and this is also discounted to its present value using the appropriate discount rate.

DCF valuations are particularly applicable to businesses with limited lives, experiencing growth, that are in a start-up phase, or experience irregular cash flows.

5 *Market Based Assessment*

The market based approach seeks to arrive at a value for a business by reference to comparable transactions involving the sale of similar businesses. This is based on the premise that companies with similar characteristics, such as operating in similar industries, command similar values. In performing this analysis it is important to acknowledge the differences between the comparable companies being analysed and the company that is being valued and then to reflect these differences in the valuation.

The resource multiple is a market based approach which seeks to arrive at a value for a company by reference to its total reported resources and to the enterprise value per tonne/lb of the reported resources of comparable listed companies. The resource multiple represents the value placed on the resources of comparable companies by a liquid market.

Appendix 3 – Independent Valuation Report by SRK

Independent Specialist Report on the Mineral Assets of Coda Minerals Limited

Report Prepared for

Coda Minerals Limited

Report Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd

COD002

December 2019

Independent Specialist Report on the Mineral Assets of Coda Minerals Limited

Coda Minerals Limited

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December 2019

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Peer Reviewed by

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Principal Consultant

Author:

Karen Lloyd

Executive Summary

Coda Minerals Limited (Coda) Coda intends to create a liquidity event for its shareholders through participation in a secondary market (Secondary Market).

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd (BDO) has been appointed by Coda to provide an Independent Expert Report (IER), which will comment on the fairness and reasonableness of the price set for the Secondary Market. BDO has subsequently contacted SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) to provide an Independent Specialist Report (ISR or Report) incorporating a technical assessment and valuation of the mineral assets of Coda (Mineral Assets). The Report's objective is to provide independent assessment of the technical assumptions that would likely be considered by the market as part of a potential investment or transaction process involving the Mineral Assets. The Report does not comment on the 'fairness and reasonableness' of any transaction between Coda and any other parties.

The Report has been prepared under the guidelines of the 2015 edition of the Australasian Code for the Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (VALMIN Code). The VALMIN Code incorporates the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012). In addition, the Report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and relevant Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) Regulatory Guidelines.

SRK has not performed, nor does it accept the responsibilities of a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code (2012) in respect to the Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets presented in the Report. In SRK's opinion, the Mineral Resource and Exploration Targets for the Project are acceptable as a reasonable representation of global grades and tonnages and have been prepared to a sufficient quality standard.

SRK has recommended preferred values and valuation ranges for the Mineral Assets on the basis of their perceived potential. SRK has considered Market, Income and Cost based methods of assessment to arrive at a valuation range. These methods are outlined in the valuation section of this Report (Section 3). SRK's recommended valuation ranges and preferred values for the Mineral Assets are summarised in Table ES-1. All monetary figures used in the Report are expressed in Australian dollar (A$) terms. The final valuation is presented in Australian dollars. The Report has adopted an effective valuation date of 6 December 2019.

Table ES-1: Summary of SRK's valuation ranges (100% basis)

Stage	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Pre-Development (Mineral Resources)	6.8	13.5	10.1
Advanced Exploration Tenure	1.8	3.5	2.7
Total	**8.6**	**17.0**	**12.8**

Note: Any discrepancies between values in the table are due to rounding.

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Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this Report have been based on the information supplied to SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) by Coda Minerals Limited (Coda or the Company). The opinions in the Report are provided in response to a specific request from Coda to do so. SRK has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. While SRK has compared key supplied data with expected values, the accuracy of the results and conclusions from the review are entirely reliant on the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data. SRK does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them. Opinions presented in the Report apply to the site conditions and features as they existed at the time of SRK's investigations, and those reasonably foreseeable. These opinions do not necessarily apply to conditions and features that may arise after the date of this Report, about which SRK had no prior knowledge nor had the opportunity to evaluate.

1 Introduction

Coda Minerals Limited (Coda) Coda intends to create a liquidity event for its shareholders through participation in a secondary market (Secondary Market).

BDO Corporate Finance (WA) Pty Ltd (BDO) has been appointed by Coda to provide an Independent Expert Report (IER), which will comment on the fairness and reasonableness of the price set for the Secondary Market. BDO has subsequently contacted SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) to provide an Independent Specialist Report (ISR or Report) incorporating a technical assessment and valuation of the mineral assets of Coda (Mineral Assets). The Report's objective is to provide independent assessment of the technical assumptions that would likely be considered by the market as part of a potential investment or transaction process involving the Mineral Assets. The Report does not comment on the 'fairness and reasonableness' of any transaction between Coda and any other parties.

The Mineral Assets considered in the Report comprise three granted contiguous exploration licences (EL 5635, EL 6141, and EL 6265), covering a combined area of approximately 739 km^2 in the Olympic Dam Copper Province of South Australia. The Mineral Assets are known as the Mount Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project (Project), which hosts copper and gold strata-bound mineralisation.

1.1 Reporting Standard

The Report has been prepared to the standard of, and is considered by SRK to be, a Technical Assessment and Valuation Report under the guidelines of the VALMIN Code (2015). The Report was prepared by Ms Karen Lloyd with peer review undertaken by Mr Jeames McKibben (Authors).

The Authors are Members or Fellows of either the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) or the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and, as such, are bound by both the VALMIN and JORC Codes. For the avoidance of doubt, this report has been prepared according to:

- The 2015 edition of the Australasian Code for Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets (VALMIN Code)
- The 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

The peer reviewer of this Report, Mr Jeames McKibben, is a Registered Valuer and Chartered Valuation Surveyor with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). As a result, this Report may be subject to monitoring by RICS under the Institution's Conduct and Disciplinary Regulations. This Report does not comply with the RICS 2017 Valuation Standards, otherwise known as the 'Red Book', as we are required to provide a valuation range that reflects the highest and lowest likely Market Values of the subject mineralisation in accordance with our mandate. As such, it is noted that this report is a departure from the Red Book standard.

Details of the qualifications of Ms Lloyd and Mr McKibben, who have extensive experience in the mining industry, are set out below.

Karen Lloyd, Associate Principal Consultant (Project Evaluation), BSc (Hons), MBA, FAusIMM

Karen has more than 20 years' international resource industry experience gained with some of the major mining, consulting and investment houses globally. She specialises in independent reporting, mineral asset valuation, project due diligence, and corporate advisory services. Karen has worked in funds management and analysis for debt, mezzanine and equity financing and provides consulting and advisory in support of project finance. She has been responsible for multi-disciplinary teams

covering precious metals, base metals, industrial minerals and bulk commodities in Australia, Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe.

Karen has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience, competence and independence to be considered a 'Specialist' and 'Competent Person' under the VALMIN (2015) and JORC (2012) codes, respectively.

Jeames McKibben, Principal Consultant (Project Evaluation), BSc(Hons), MBA, FAusIMM(CP), MAIG, MRICS

Jeames is an experienced international mining professional having operated in a variety of roles including consultant, project manager, geologist and analyst over more than 25 years. He has a strong record in mineral asset valuation, project due diligence, independent technical review and deposit evaluation. As a consultant, he specialises in mineral asset valuations and Independent Technical Reports for equity transactions and in support of project finance. Jeames has been responsible for multi-disciplinary teams covering precious metals, base metals, bulk commodities (ferrous and energy), industrial minerals and other minerals in Australia, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Europe. He has assisted numerous mineral companies, financial, accounting and legal institutions and has been actively involved in arbitration and litigation proceedings. Jeames has experience in the geological evaluation and valuation of mineral projects worldwide. He is a Chartered Professional Fellow of the AusIMM, a Member of the AIG, and a Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (MRICS).

Jeames has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience, competence and independence to be considered a 'Specialist' and 'Competent Person' under the VALMIN (2015) and JORC (2012) codes, respectively.

As per the VALMIN Code (2015), a first draft of the report was supplied to Coda to check for material error, factual accuracy and omissions before the final report was issued. The final report was issued following review of any comments by Coda.

As defined in the VALMIN Code (2015), mineral assets comprise all property including (but not limited to) tangible property, intellectual property, mining and exploration tenure and other rights held or acquired in relation to the exploration, development of and production from those tenures. This may include plant, equipment and infrastructure owned or acquired for the development, extraction and processing of minerals relating to that tenure.

For this Report, the Mineral Assets was classified in accordance with the categories outlined in the VALMIN Code (2015), these being:

- **Early Stage Exploration Projects** – Tenure holdings where mineralisation may or may not have been identified, but where Mineral Resources have not been identified.
- **Advanced Exploration Projects** – Tenure holdings where considerable exploration has been undertaken and specific targets have been identified that warrant further detailed evaluation, usually by drill testing, trenching or some other form of detailed geological sampling. A Mineral Resource estimate may or may not have been made, but sufficient work will have been undertaken on at least one prospect to provide both a good understanding of the type of mineralisation present and encouragement that further work will elevate one or more of the prospects to the Mineral Resources category.
- **Pre-Development Projects** – Tenure holdings where Mineral Resources have been identified and their extent estimated (possibly incompletely), but where a decision to proceed with development has not been made. Properties at the early assessment stage, properties for which a decision has been made not to proceed with development, properties on care and maintenance and properties

held on retention titles are included in this category if Mineral Resources have been identified, even if no further work is being undertaken.

- **Development Projects** – Tenure holdings for which a decision has been made to proceed with construction or production or both, but which are not yet commissioned or operating at design levels. Economic viability of Development Projects will be proven by at least a pre-feasibility study (PFS).
- **Production Projects** – Tenure holdings – particularly mines, wellfields and processing plants that have been commissioned and are in production.

SRK has classified the Mount Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project as a Pre-Development project with associated Advanced Exploration stage tenure.

1.2 Work Program

SRK's work program commenced in November 2019, with a technical assessment of publicly available data, reports and other information sourced from subscription databases such as S&P Global Market Intelligence database services. A review and assessment of all material technical reports and supporting documentation prepared by and/ or on behalf of Coda was then undertaken to determine its reasonableness for use. Further to this review and assessment, the Report was prepared by SRK.

In accordance with the VALMIN Code (2015) Section 11.1, a site inspection to the Mineral Assets was not undertaken by SRK as, in SRK's opinion, a site inspection was not likely to reveal additional information that was material to the Report

1.3 Effective date

The effective date of this Report is 6 December 2019.

1.4 Legal matters

SRK has not been engaged to comment on any legal matters. SRK notes that it is not qualified to make legal representations as to the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements that are the subject of this Report. SRK has not attempted to confirm the legal status of the tenements with respect to joint venture agreements, local heritage or potential environmental or land access restrictions.

SRK has sighted documentation supplied by Coda from relevant Government Agencies which indicates that Coda has legal rights to the Mineral Assets that are the subject of the Report. SRK has relied on the accuracy and completeness of the technical documentation supplied to it by Coda. SRK has made all reasonable enquiries into this status as at 6 December 2019.

1.5 Limitations

SRK's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to SRK by Coda throughout the course of SRK's assessment as described in the Report, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Such technical information as provided by Coda was taken in good faith by SRK. SRK has not independently verified the Exploration Targets or Mineral Resource estimates by means of recalculation. This Report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, averages and weighted averages. Such calculations may involve a degree of rounding. Where such rounding occurs, SRK does not consider it to be material.

As far as SRK has been able to ascertain, the information provided by Coda was complete and not incorrect, misleading or irrelevant in any material aspect.

Coda has confirmed in writing to SRK that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided by Coda was complete, accurate and true and not incorrect, misleading or irrelevant in any material aspect. SRK has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld.

1.6 Statement of SRK independence

Neither SRK nor the authors of this Report have any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of the Report, nor any pecuniary or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as capable of affecting the independence of SRK.

SRK has previously prepared an Independent Geologist Report for Gindalbie Metals Limited on the Mineral Assets which are the subject of the Report (Gindalbie IGR). The Gindalbie IGR was included in documentation relating to the Demerger Scheme, Acquisition Scheme and Capital Restructure, which was implemented on 23 July 2019.

Neither SRK nor the authors of this Report have any beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment and valuation capable of affecting their independence.

1.7 Indemnities

As recommended by the VALMIN Code (2015), Coda has provided SRK with an indemnity under which SRK is to be compensated for any liability and/ or any additional work or expenditure resulting from any additional work required:

- which results from SRK's reliance on information provided by Coda or not providing material information; or
- which relates to any consequential extension workload through queries, questions or public hearings arising from the Report.

1.8 Consent

SRK consents to the Report being included, in full, in BDO's documents in the form and context in which the technical assessment and valuation opinion is provided, and not for any other purpose. SRK provides this consent on the basis that the technical assessment and valuation opinion expressed in the Executive Summary and in the individual sections of the Report are considered with, and not independently of, the information set out in the complete Report.

1.9 Consulting fees

SRK's estimated fee for completing the Report is based on its normal professional daily rates plus reimbursement of incidental expenses. The fees are agreed based on the complexity of the assignment, SRK's knowledge of the assets and availability of data. The fee payable to SRK for this engagement is estimated at approximately A$10,000. The payment of this professional fee is not contingent upon the outcome of this Report.

2 Mount Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project

The Project comprises three granted contiguous exploration licences, EL 5635 (host to the Windabout and MG14 prospects), EL 6141 (early exploration only) and EL 6265 (host to the Emmie Bluff prospect), covering a combined area of approximately 739 km^2 in the Stuart Shelf of central South Australia. It is centred approximately 35 km southeast of the town of Woomera and 135 km northwest of Port Augusta (Figure 2.1).

Nearby mining projects include BHP Billiton's Olympic Dam copper-gold-uranium mine, which is located 100 km to the north, and OZ Minerals' Carrapateena copper-gold project, which is located approximately 50 km to the east.

The Windabout and MG14 prospects are estimated to contain a total multi-element Indicated Mineral Resource of 19.5 Mt at 0.81% Cu, 477 ppm Co, 8.6 g/t Ag, 1.43% Cu-Eq (using 0.5% Cu-Eq grade cut-off). This Mineral Resource estimate has been reported in accordance with JORC Code (2012) guidelines (Gindalbie ASX announcement 19 January 2018)

The Emmie Bluff prospect has an Exploration Target of 43.0 to 71.6 Mt at 0.336 to 1.558% Cu, 0.016 to 0.064% Co and 5.0 to 18.9 g/t Au. This Exploration Target is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines (Gindalbie ASX announcement 19 June 2019). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

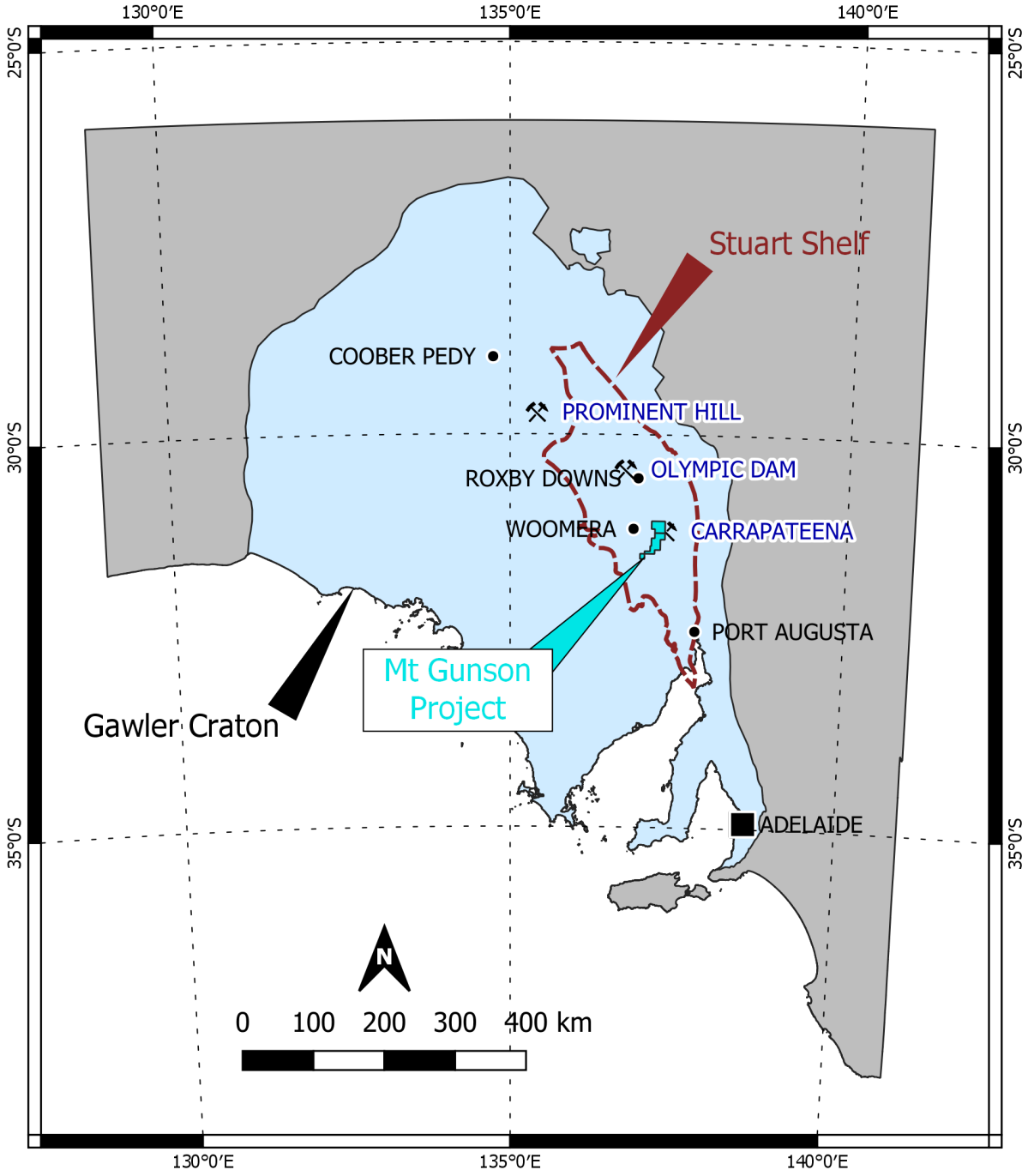


Figure 2.1: Location of the Mount Gunson Project

Source: Coda Management Information

The Project is accessed from the town of Woomera via the Stuart Highway and then along unsealed roads for approximately 10 km. The main transcontinental railway (Adelaide to Perth, and Adelaide to Darwin) runs parallel to the Stuart Highway and electrical grid power and scheme water are connected to the Project area (Figure 2-2).

The nearest regional airports are Roxby Downs and Port Augusta, which are regularly serviced from the South Australian state capital of Adelaide. An airstrip for light aircraft is located at the Project. Accommodation facilities and local labour are sourced from the regional town of Woomera.

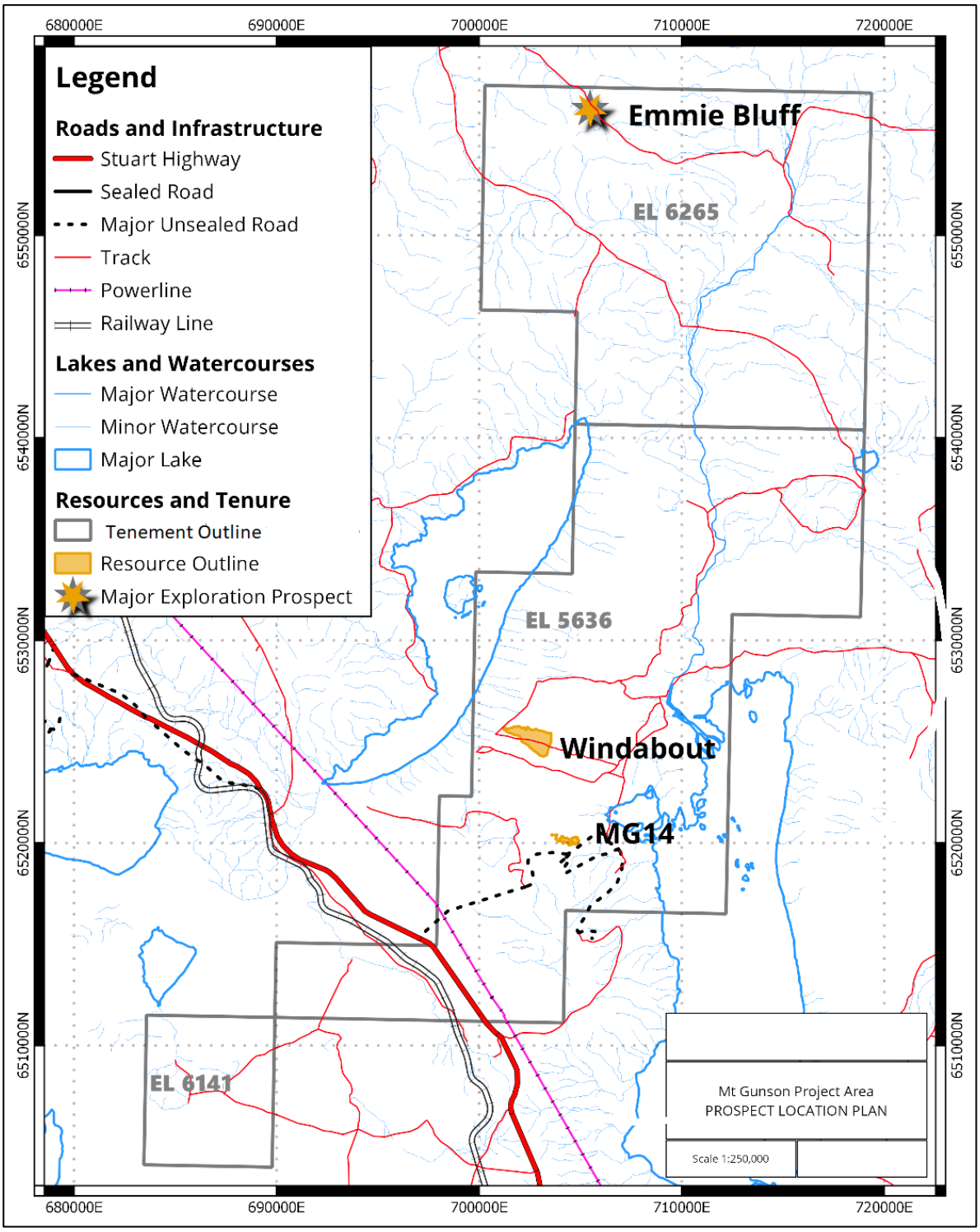


Figure 2.2: Mount Gunson Project tenure and infrastructure

Source: Coda Management Information

The Project area experiences an arid climate with hot, dry summers and cool, mostly dry winters. Exploration and field activities can be undertaken unencumbered by weather events year-round.

The hottest months are January and February, with temperatures averaging 34°C. The coolest months are June and July, with daytime temperatures averaging 17°C. The year-round diurnal temperature range typically varies between 10°C and 15°C.

Figure 2-3 presents the average climate for the Woomera Aerodrome, which was sourced from the Australian government Bureau of Meteorology website.

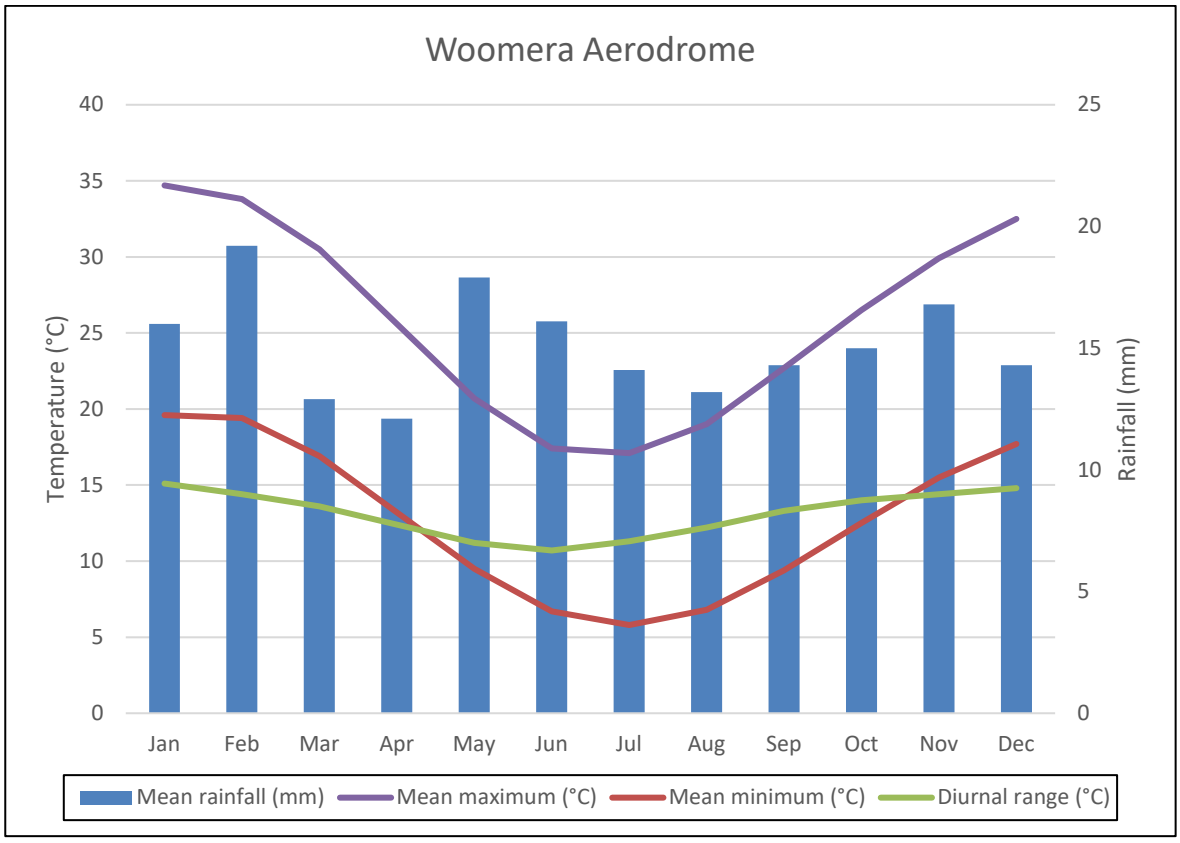


Figure 2.3: Woomera aerodrome climate statistics

2.1 Status of Tenure

Coda has supplied information to SRK which indicates that Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (Terrace), a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens Mining Limited (Torrens) is the legal and beneficial owner of 75% of the shares in the three contiguous granted Exploration Licences (EL 5635, EL 6141 and EL 6265) that comprise the Project, with Coda holding 25% of the shares.

SRK has made all reasonable enquiries into the tenure status as at 6 December 2019 and has relied on representation from Coda that this information is correct for the purpose of the Report.

Table 2-1 presents a summary of the ownership and tenure status at 6 December 2019.

Table 2-1: Tenement schedule

Tenement	Grant date	Expiry date	Commodities sought	Area (km^2)	Current bond	Minimum expenditure (A$)	Registered encumbrances	Native title
EL 5636*	25/03/2015	24/03/2020	Silver, cobalt, gold and copper	401	A$10,000 cash bond (Bond 1069)	A$900,000 during the period 25/03/2017 to 24/03/2020	Farm-in/ Joint Venture 41502	Kokatha People (Part A) Native Title determination (SCD2014/004) Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA (SI2014/011) NTMA381 – Mining Native Title Agreement for Exploration Mining Native Title Agreement 47 – Access Inspection Agreement Two registered Aboriginal sites within the boundary.
EL 6141	29/10/2017	27/10/2022	Silver, cobalt, gold, copper and uranium	47	N/A	A$280,000 during the period 29/10/2017 to 28/10/2019	Farm-in/ Joint Venture 41502	Kokatha People (Part A) Native Title determination (SCD2014/004) Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA (SI2014/011) NTMA381 – Mining Native Title Agreement for Exploration
EL 6265	07/10/2018	06/10/2020	Gold and copper	291	N/A	A$960,000 during the period 07/10/2018 to 06/10/2020	Farm-in/ Joint Venture 41502	Kokatha People (Part A) Native Title determination (SCD2014/004) Kokatha Native Title Claim Settlement ILUA (SI2014/011) NTMA381 – Mining Native Title Agreement for Exploration

Notes:
*EL 5636 is overlapped by tenements jointly held and operated by OZM Carrapateena Pty Ltd/ OZ Minerals Carrapateena Pty Ltd: MPL 152, EML 6480, EML 6481, and EML 6482. This overlap is managed in accordance with the Dual Tenement Agreement (Section 2.2.2).

EL 5636 is also overlapped by MPL 1, ML 5599, ML 5598, ML 3718, ML 3719, ML 3720, ML 3721, and ML 3717, which are tenements held and operated by A & MJ Musolino Pty Ltd, and EML 6192, which is held by A & MJ Musolino Pty Ltd and operated by Hornet Resource Assessment Services Pty Ltd. These tenements were excluded from the area of grant for EL 5636.

2.2 Registered Encumbrances and Material Contracts

2.2.1 Farm-in and Joint Venture

Gindalbie Metals Limited (Gindalbie) entered into a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd in March 2017 to earn up to a 75% interest in the Project via staged expenditure requirements as presented in Figure 2-4. Gindalbie's interests in the Agreement were novated to its wholly owned subsidiary, Coda.

On 18 August 2018, Gindalbie reported to the ASX that it had satisfied the Stage 1 expenditure commitment to allow transfer of the initial 25% interest in the Project to Coda from Terrace.

In July 2019, Coda was demerged to Gindalbie shareholders and Gindalbie was acquired by its Chinese joint venture partner and major shareholder, Angang Group Hong Kong (Holdings) Limited (Ansteel) by way of two inter-conditional schemes of arrangement (Schemes).

Coda has represented in writing to SRK that it has received legal sign-off on the scheme of arrangement completion and that the Schemes were successfully confirmed as implemented on 23 July 2019. As at the date of this report Coda's interest in the Project is 25%, however SRK understands that Coda has fulfilled the requirement for a 51% ownership pursuant to the Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement and is in the process of formally registering the ownership with the South Australian Government.

Figure 2.4: Stage farm-in overview

Source: Coda Management Information

2.2.2 Dual Tenement Agreement

A. Under a Dual Tenement Agreement dated 11 May 2017 between OZ Minerals Carrapateena Pty Ltd (OZ Minerals), OZM Carrapateena Pty Ltd (OZM) and Terrace (Dual Tenement Agreement), Terrace granted consent to OZ Minerals and OZM to jointly apply for:

   a. up to 10 miscellaneous purposes licences in relation to a mineral lease applied for by OZ Minerals and OZM jointly for an east/ west site access and haulage road, power transmission line with access corridors and associated infrastructure

b. up to 10 miscellaneous purposes licences in relation to a mineral lease applied for by OZ Minerals and OZM jointly, within the area of an exploration licence tenement (or tenements) held by them, for borefields, pipelines and access roads and associated infrastructure

c. mineral claims for up to 25 extractive minerals leases to be applied for by OZ Minerals and OZM jointly

d. up to 25 extractive minerals leases to be applied for by OZ Minerals and OZM jointly, over an area to the east of EL 5636 and EL 6252 held by Terrace for the purpose of the Carrapateena copper-gold project.

B. Since the commencement of the Dual Tenement Agreement, OZ Minerals and OZM have jointly been granted MPL 152, EML 6480, EML 6481 and EML 6482 (OZ Tenements). The OZ Tenements are overlapped by the area of EL 5636 held by Terrace Mining.

C. The Dual Tenement Agreement regulates the respective mining operations of the common operations areas subject to both of the OZ Tenements and EL 5636 to the extent of any overlap.

D. Key relevant provisions of the Dual Tenement Agreement include:

1 Terrace must seek written consent from OZ Minerals and OZM prior to conducting any drilling, exploration activity or other mining operations as permitted under the grant of EL 5636 and EL 6252 that occurs within 100 m of any infrastructure constructed by or on behalf of OZ Minerals and OZM located within the area of the granted mineral purposes licence (MPL 152).

2 Each party acknowledges that the other party has a right to carry on mining operations within the common operations area provided that OZ Minerals and OZM are not in breach of any material provision of the Dual Tenement Agreement. OZ Minerals and OZM have a right to carry on mining operations within the common operations area pursuant to the instruments of grant for the OZ Tenements in priority to Terrace pursuant to the instruments of grant for EL 5636 and EL 6252.

3 The parties have agreed to use their best endeavours to minimise interference caused by their operations in the common operations area and cooperate to reduce or minimise capital and operational costs.

4 Terrace has a right of first refusal in circumstances in which OZ Minerals and OZM propose or decide to dispose of infrastructure located within the area of the OZ Tenements, subject to requirements under any applicable laws or conditions of the OZ Tenements to remove or dispose of the infrastructure.

5 Agreement by the parties that their rights, interests or obligations under the Dual Tenement Agreement may only be assigned with written consent of the other party (which must not be unreasonably withheld) and the assignor must procure that the assignee enter into a deed of assumption that covenants that the assignee is bound to the obligations of the assignor and the terms and conditions of the Dual Tenement Agreement.

2.2.3 Glycine Licence

Under a Licence Agreement dated 4 May 2017 between Mining & Process Solutions (MPS), Terrace and Gindalbie (now Coda) (Glycine Licence), MPS granted non-transferable, non-exclusive intellectual property licences (including patent rights and know-how) relating to the processing of copper, cobalt and silver ores and concentrates thereof, and secondary processing of other metals that occur naturally, to Terrace and Coda for use on EL 5636, EL 5333 (now EL 6252) and EL 5108 (now EL 6141).

Terrace and Coda must pay licence fees to MPS and comply with the terms and conditions set out in the agreement, including in relation to sub-licencing. Coda may sub-licence some or all of its rights under the Glycine Licence by written agreement and with prior notice to MPS.

The term of the Glycine Licence expires if Terrace and Coda have not entered into a binding unconditional contract with one or more contractors to build an operating plant on or before 14 February 2024, or otherwise the date that is the later of 4 May 2032 and the date upon which the first granted patent expires.

Curtin University, a body corporate established under the *Curtin University of Technology Act 1966 (WA)* of Kent Street, Bentley, Western Australia (Curtin), entered into a contract with MPS dated 12 April 2017, pursuant to which Curtin authorised MPS to perform certain activities involving inventions (Technology) which are the subject of patent rights owned by Curtin (Curtin Contract). Under the Curtin Contract, MPS is authorised to sub-licence the Technology to third parties, one such example being the Glycine Licence. While Curtin has a right to terminate the Curtin Contract (Termination Right), under deeds of covenant between Curtin, Gindalbie and Terrace dated 4 May 2017 and between Curtin and Gindalbie (now Coda) dated 4 May 2017, Curtin provided covenants to Coda and Terrace, and Coda (respectively) that in the event that Curtin exercises its Termination Right, Curtin's rights under the Glycine Licence will continue.

2.3 Native Title

A Native Title mining agreement dated 2016 is registered in respect of the Project. The agreement is made pursuant to Part 9B of the *Mining Act* and has been entered into between Terrace Mining and Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (Kokatha RNTBC) (Native Title Agreement). Kokatha RNTBC, which holds the determined Native Title rights and interests in trust for the Kokatha People Native Title holders, has provided a warranty that it has the authority to execute the agreement on behalf of the Native Title holders.

The registered Native Title Agreement provides a process for clearance by the Kokatha RNTBC to authorise the mining exploration operations. With respect to conduct of activities under the agreement, Terrace Mining is not liable for the personal health or safety or otherwise of persons engaged by Kokatha RNTBC except in cases of negligence or wilful misconduct.

In documentation prepared by Clayton Utz, it is noted that although this is not an Aboriginal heritage agreement under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1998 (SA)* (the AH Act), there is an obligation on Terrace to comply with the AH Act and there are provisions relating to the treatment of areas of significance or Aboriginal objects.

Assignment of the agreement can occur subject to the acquiring party signing a deed of assignment and assumption assuming obligations under and being bound by the terms and conditions of the agreement.

While there is no compensation regime under this Native Title Agreement, Terrace does have an obligation to pay for various costs relating to Clearance Work. There is also an obligation on Terrace to make reasonable endeavours to engage and offer employment opportunities to the Native Title holders.

2.4 Royalties

Royalties will be distributed to the South Australian Government at the rate of 5.0% of the royalty value of any concentrate material produced from the Project should the Project progress through feasibility studies and processing commence. This rate is the *ad valorem* rate, which applies to concentrate material as outlined in section 17(5) of the *Mining Act 1971*.

Under the terms of the Sale & Purchase Agreement between Terrace Mining and Strandline Resources Limited (Strandline) dated 14 December 2015, Strandline is eligible to receive a deferred cash payment of A$1 million should a formal decision to mine in connection with the Project be made. In the event of substantially all ownership of the Project being acquired by a third party prior to a decision to mine being made, A$250,000 of the deferred cash consideration is payable. The balance will be converted to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) capped at A$1.25 million, with the option at Terrace's election to buy back the Royalty at any time for A$750,000.

SRK understands that under the terms of the Sale & Purchase Agreement, the deferred cash payment has been retained as a Terrace liability.

2.5 History

2.5.1 Historical Mining

The mining history surrounding the Project has been summarised from Ken F. Bampton's article 'Copper mining and treatment in South Australia' (MESA Journal 28, 2003). This history relates to MPL 1, ML 5599, ML 5598, ML 3718, ML 3719, ML 3720, ML 3721 and ML 3717, which are tenements held and operated by A & MJ Musolino Pty Ltd, and EML 6192, which is held by A & MJ Musolino Pty Ltd as noted in Section 2.1 of this Report.

Economic mineralisation was discovered at Mount Gunson in 1875 and production was first recorded in 1899. A smelter was erected in the Main Open Cut (MOC) area in 1904 and a leach and cementation plant commissioned in 1915. Rio Tinto Southern mined 32,000 t of 3.5% Cu and 14 g/t Ag from the MOC during the period 1941 to 1943.

The Cattlegrid prospect was developed from 1974 to 1986, where 7.2 Mt of 1.9% Cu was produced from the Cattlegrid Mine. From 1987 to 2003, the Adelaide Chemical Company (ACC) produced 14,000 t of copper in cement and it is understood that this copper in cement was transported by road to the Burra cupric oxide plant. This copper in cement was sourced from the heap leaching of 1.2 Mt of 1.3% Cu oxide ore from the MOC area, Gunyot, House and Core Shed prospects and 2,000 t from in-place leaching (after blasting) of low-grade (0.4% Cu) chalcocite remnants on the Cattlegrid Mine pit floor.

The historical mining locations and deposit areas are shown in Figure 2-5.

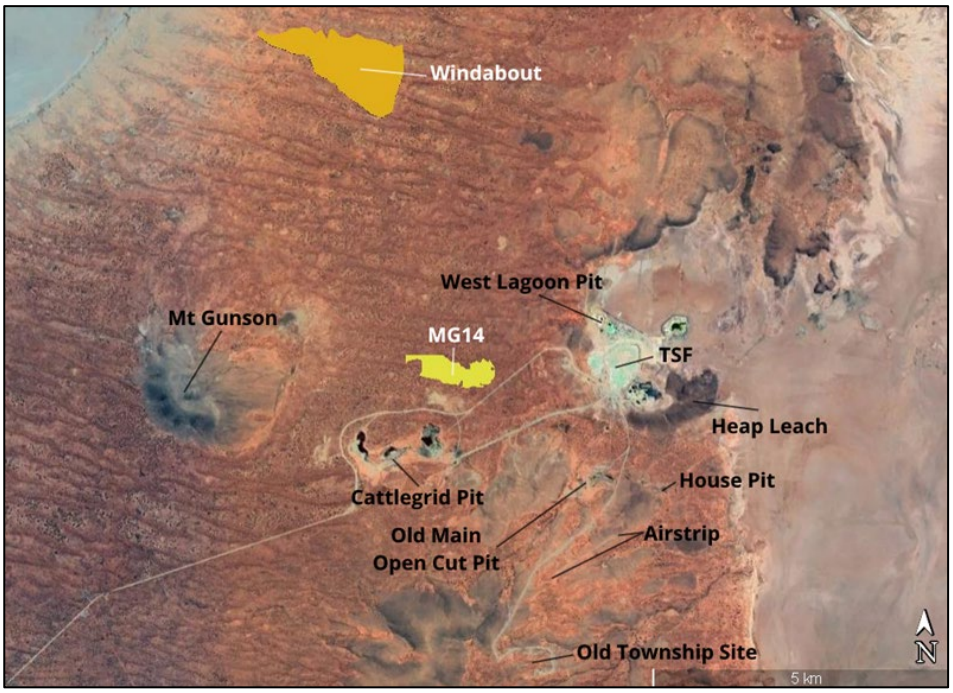


Figure 2.5: Location of historical mining and deposit areas

Source: Coda Management Information

2.5.2 Modern exploration history

Modern exploration at the Project commenced in the 1960s with Pacminex (CSR) identifying mineralisation at the MG14 prospect. CSR identified mineralisation 1.6 km south of the Cattlegrid historical workings (Cattlegrid South) in the early 1970s. Mineralisation at the Windabout prospect was discovered in the early 1990s. Between 1984 and 1995, Carpentaria Exploration and MIM Exploration drilled 15 deep drill holes 40 km to the north of the historical workings at Cattlegrid South and discovered mineralisation at the Emmie Bluff prospect at this time.

In July 1995, Stuart Metals commenced technical studies on the Windabout prospect; however, these studies were not finalised as a result of low copper metal prices in 1996.

In February 2000, Gunson Resources Limited (Gunson) acquired tenements that cover the Project area. From 2000 to 2012, Gunson's regional exploration campaigns, in Joint Venture with BHP Billiton and Noranda Pacific, were focused on the potential discovery of iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) targets. These Joint Venture agreements reflected the positive sentiment for IOCG prospectivity in the region at that time.

In December 2013, Gunson (re-named Strandline Resources) announced a farm-in agreement with Terrace, a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens. Torrens completed an initial scoping study at the MG14 and Windabout prospects. Metallurgical testwork indicated that the use of a sodium cyanide leaching processing method could yield copper recoveries of up to 90%.

On 30 September 2015, Strandline reported to the ASX an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the MG14 prospect in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines. The estimate was prepared at a 0.5% Cu cut-off, with Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 2.05 Mt grading 1.3% Cu, 371 ppm Co and 14 g/t Ag.

In March 2016, Torrens acquired a 100% interest in the Project from Strandline. Torrens commenced feasibility studies on the Project at this time. These studies included hydrometallurgical test work, mining studies and the preparation of updated Mineral Resource estimates (see Section 2.10.1 of this Report).

Gindalbie entered into a farm-in agreement with Torrens to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Project in March 2017 (see Section 2.2 of this Report).

Since 2017, Gindalbie (Coda) has undertaken reverse circulation and diamond core drilling at the MG14, Windabout and Emmie Bluff prospects. Further, it has updated the Mineral Resource estimates and progressed metallurgical and mining study estimates for MG14 and Windabout, and prepared and reported an initial Exploration Target for Emmie Bluff. These estimates are discussed later in this Report.

2.6 Geological setting

The Project is located on a flat-lying Late Precambrian/ Neoproterozoic platform of volcano-sediments of the Stuart Shelf. These volcano-sediments overlay the Gawler Craton crystalline basement within the Olympic Dam Cu-Au Province, which is a generally north-trending feature that hosts a number of copper-rich projects (Figure 2-6).

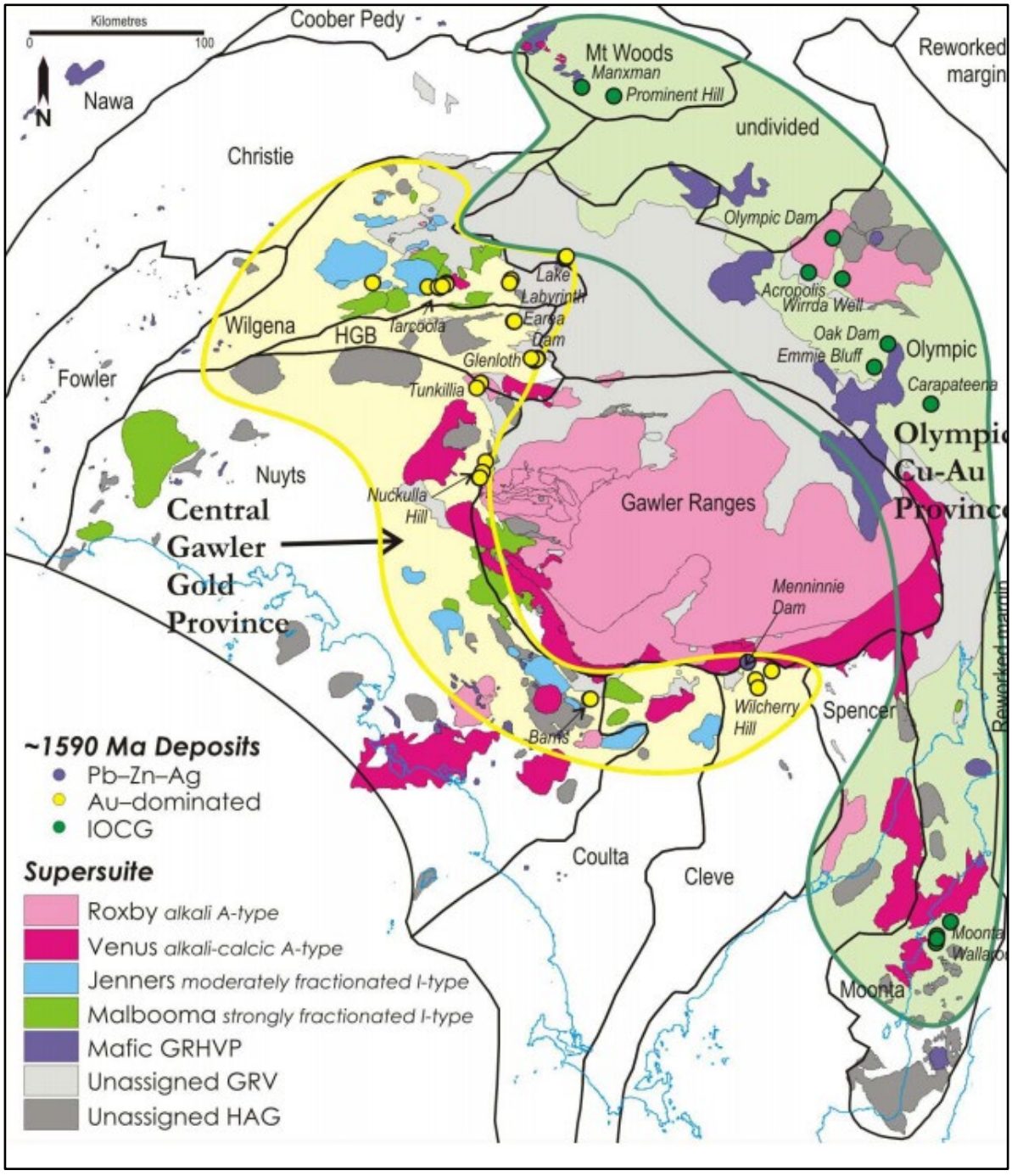


Figure 2.6: Geological setting

Source: Australian Government: Geoscience Australia

The volcano-sedimentary units belong to the Wilpena and Umbertana groups, which unconformably overlie the much older (Meso-Palaeoproterozoic) Pandurra Formation. The formation has been uplifted by the Pernatty Upwarp, a large horst structure that directly underlies the Project.

Sediment-hosted base metal mineralisation on the Stuart Shelf is mainly associated with the Pandurra and Tapley Hill Formations, and mineralisation at the Project is hosted within the Tapley Hill formation. Here, the mineralisation is basically stratiform; however, veinlet-hosted and/ or disseminated Cu-sulphides do occur within a basal 'white sandstone' package. Relatively minor concentrations of copper mineralisation also occur in the brecciated surface of the Beda Volcanics, lower portions of the Whyalla Sandstone and Tregolana Shale.

It is postulated that deep crustal fracturing and the subsequent emplacement of mantle fluids was responsible for the Olympic Dam IOCG mineralisation in the crystalline basement and also in the volcano-sedimentary graben-sequence.

2.6.1 Mineralisation

The MG14 and Windabout prospects have similar origins, morphology and mineralogy and are located approximately 6.5 km apart. The historical Cattle Grid Cu-Co-Ag mine is located approximately 1 km south of the MG14 prospect.

MG14 Prospect

The MG14 prospect was named in 1973 after the discovery drill hole. MG14 mineralisation is hosted in a flat-lying dolomitic shale at the top of the Tapley Hill Formation.

The main copper sulphides at the MG14 prospect are bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and covellite, which replaced digenetic pyrite. Carrollite (copper-cobalt sulphide), wittichenite (copper-bismuth sulphide), linnaeite (cobalt sulphide) galena (lead sulphide), and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) have also been identified as occurring in the prospect area (Curtis, 1974).

The dolomitic shale is overlain by cover sands of the Whyalla Sandstone unit. This cover is approximately 25 m in depth. The mineralisation is geologically modelled as a tabular, horizontal body that is approximately 1.4 km in length (east–west) and 0.4 km in width (north–south). The mineralisation is between 3 and 8 metres in thickness and is located approximately 20 to 25 m below the surface cover provided by the Whyalla Sandstone (Figure 2-7).

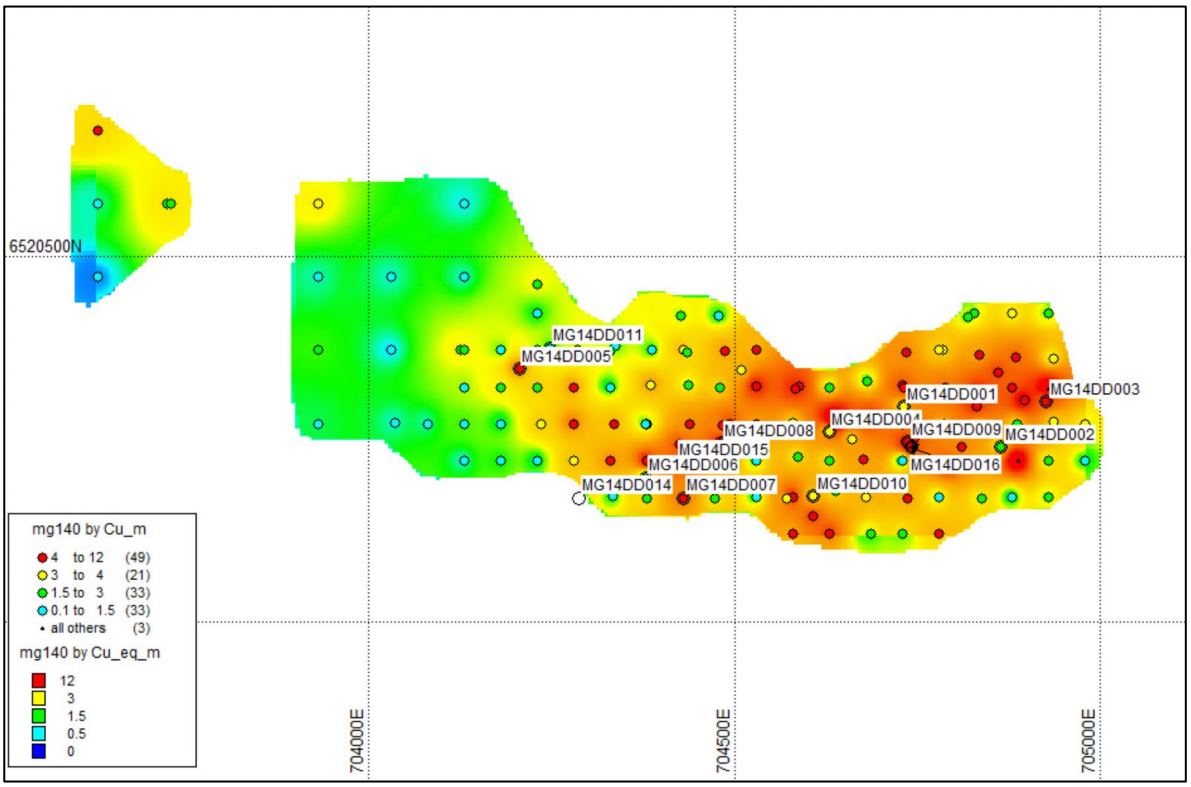


Figure 2.7: MG14 modelled mineralisation in plan view

The lower contact of the mineralised dolomitic shale is diffuse and lower grade, although there is a secondary thin and discontinuous lower mineralised horizon in places.

A prominent northwest-trending dolerite dyke transects the basement of the mineralisation.

A historical maiden Indicated Mineral Resource was estimated by Mr K.F. Bampton of Ore Reserve Evaluation Services in 1997 (1997 MG14 Resource Estimate). This estimate was reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (1996), though no public record is noted. The 1997 MG14 Resource Estimate was reported as 1.1 million tonnes at 1.7% copper, 17 g/t silver and 390 ppm cobalt at a 0.5% copper cut-off. Excluding by-product credits, the contained copper metal in the deposit was estimated at 18,700 tonnes. The 1997 MG14 Resource Estimate was based on 107 vertical drill holes (approximately 50% diamond core drill holes and 50% reverse circulation drill holes). The 1997 MG14 Resource Estimate is provided in this Report for the purpose of providing historical context only. It is not considered to be reasonable given the lack of quality and transparency in the supporting documentation.

In 2013, a revised resource estimate was prepared under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) (2013 MG14 Resource Estimate). The 2013 MG14 Resource Estimate was reported as 2.0 million tonnes at 1.3% copper, 14 g/t silver and 371 ppm cobalt at a 0.5% copper cut-off. The 2013 MG14 Resource Estimate is provided in this Report for the purpose of providing historical context only.

Gindalbie updated the Indicated Mineral Resource estimate for the MG14 prospect in 2018 as part of the Stage 1 Mount Gunson farm-in requirement detailed in Section 2.2.1 of this Report. This estimate was reported as 1.83 million tonnes at 1.24% copper, 14 g/t silver and 300 ppm cobalt at a 0.5% copper cut-off (2018 MG14 Resource Estimate).

The 2018 MG14 Resource Estimate is considered to be reasonable for reporting purposes and has been prepared to a sufficient quality standard. This estimate has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012).

Further details of the 2018 MG14 Resource Estimate are given in Section 2.7 of this Report.

Windabout prospect

As at the MG14 prospect, the Windabout prospect mineralisation is also hosted in the flat-lying dolomitic shale of the Tapley Hill Formation. Here, mineralisation has been identified in two discrete horizons (upper and lower) within the dolomitic shale.

As at the MG14 prospect, the main copper sulphides at the Windabout prospect are bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and covellite, which replaced digenetic pyrite. Carrollite (copper-cobalt sulphide), wittichenite (copper-bismuth sulphide), linnaeite (cobalt sulphide) galena (lead sulphide), and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) have also been identified as occurring in the prospect area (Curtis, 1974).

The upper mineralised horizon is stratigraphically close to the Tapley Hill Formation–Whyalla Sandstone contact. Some additional mineralisation has been geologically modelled towards the base of the Tapley Hill Formation near its contact with the underlying Pandurra formation.

The dolomitic shale is overlain by cover sands of the Whyalla Sandstone unit. This cover is of variable depth between 55 m and 85 m.

The mineralisation is geologically modelled as a tabular, horizontal, triangular shaped body which is approximately 2.0 km in length (east–west) and 1.0 km in width (north–south). The mineralisation is located approximately 55 to 70 m below the surface cover provided by the Whyalla Sandstone.

The upper mineralised zone varies from 3 m to 8 m in thickness, while the lower varies between 2 m and 6 m (Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-9).

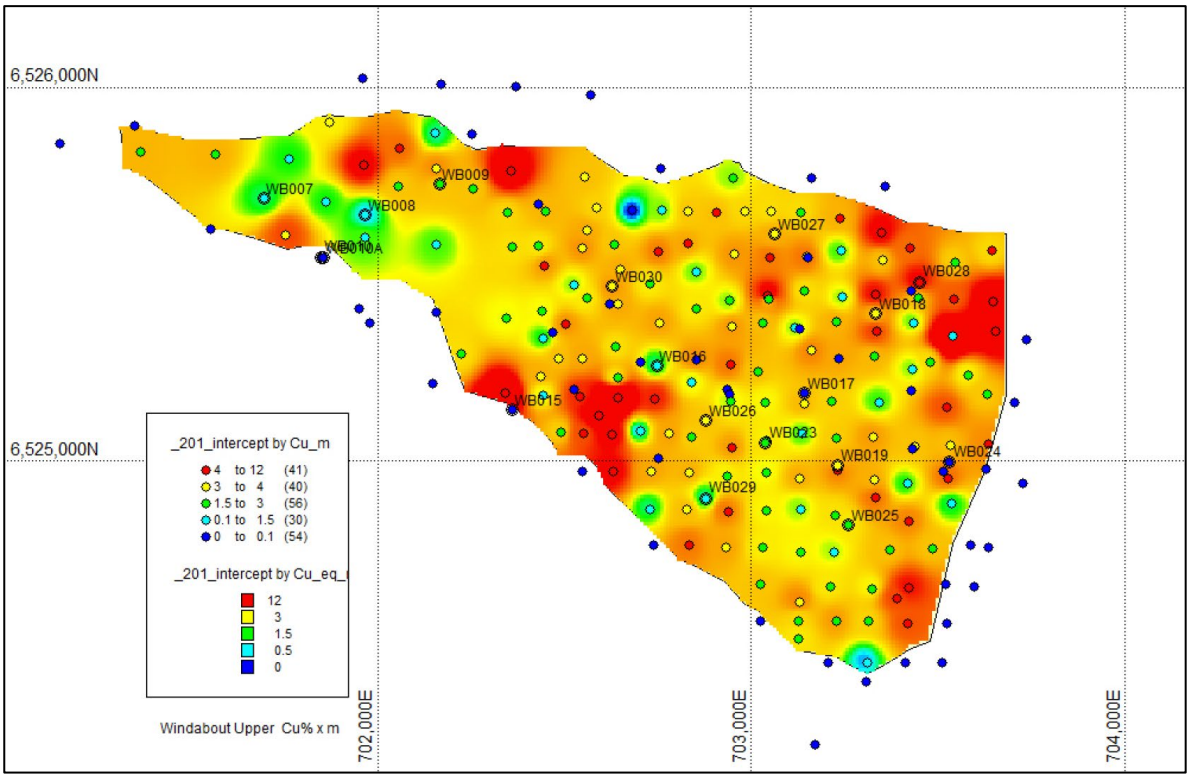


Figure 2.8: Windabout modelled mineralisation in plan view (upper horizon)

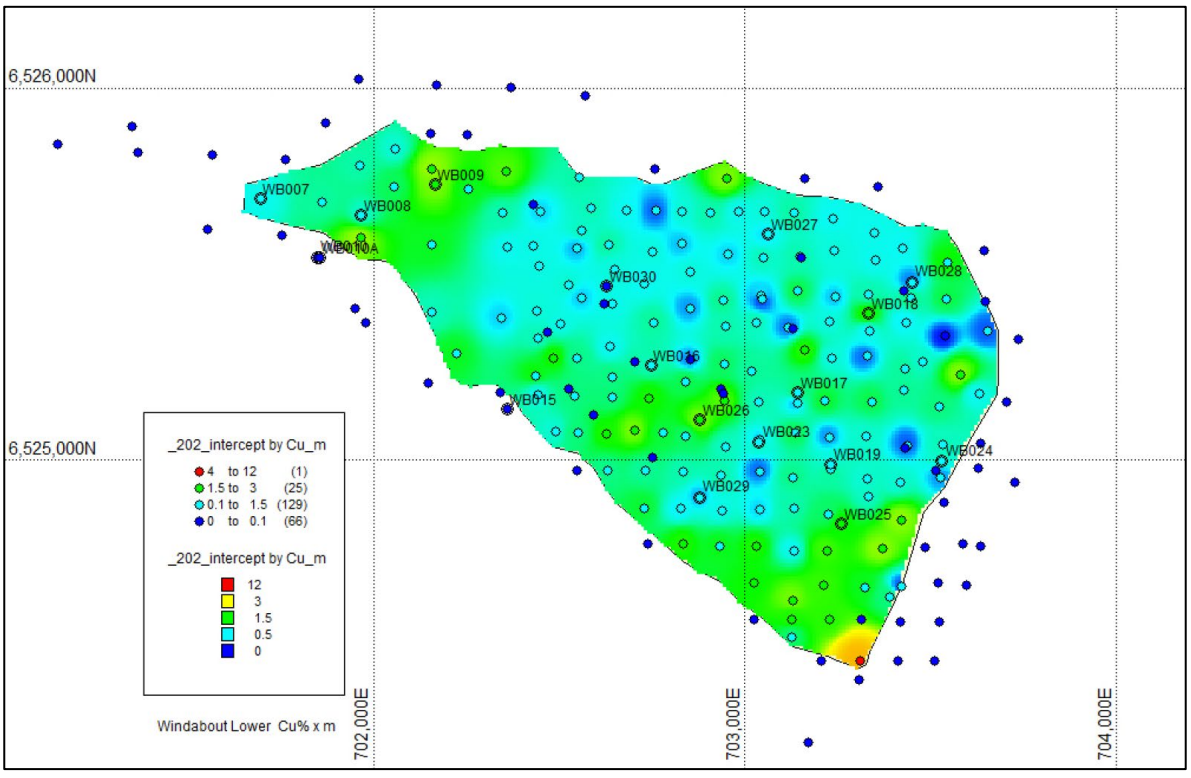


Figure 2.9: Windabout modelled mineralisation in plan view (lower horizon)

A historical maiden Indicated Mineral Resource was estimated by Ms F.J. Hughes in 1997 (1997 Windabout Resource Estimate). This estimate was reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (1996).

The 1997 Windabout Resource Estimate was reported as 18.7 million tonnes at 1.0% copper, 10 g/t silver and 500 ppm cobalt at a 0.5% copper cut-off, through no public record can be found. Excluding by-product credits, the contained copper metal in the deposit was estimated at 187,000 tonnes. The 1997 Resource Estimate was based on 197 vertical drill holes.

The 1997 Resource Estimate is provided in this Report for the purpose of providing historical context only. It is not considered to be reasonable given the lack of quality and transparency in the supporting documentation.

Gindalbie reported to the ASX an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate for the Windabout prospect in 2018 as part of the Stage 1 Mount Gunson farm-in requirement detailed in Section 2.2.1 of this Report. This estimate was reported as 17.67 million tonnes at 0.77% copper, 8 g/t silver and 492 ppm cobalt at a 0.5% copper cut-off (2018 Windabout Resource Estimate).

The 2018 Windabout Resource Estimate is considered to be reasonable for reporting purposes and has been prepared to a sufficient quality standard.

Further details of the 2018 Windabout Resource Estimate are given in Section 2.7 of this Report.

Emmie Bluff prospect

The Emmie Bluff prospect hosts both Cu-Co-Ag mineralisation within the dolomitic shale of the Tapley Hill Formation and IOCG mineralisation at depths of up to 1 km.

Mineralisation within the Tapley Hill formation at the Emmie Bluff prospect occurs as disseminated grains of chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite. Here, the Tapley Hill formation is comprised of a carbonaceous pyritic shale unit that is interbedded with thin unmineralised bands of grey dolostone and sandy dolostone.

In June 2019, Gindalbie reported to the ASX an Exploration Target for Emmie Bluff in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The Exploration Target was reported as 43.0 to 71.6 million tonnes at 0.34 to 1.56% copper, 5 to 18.9 g/t silver and 16 to 64 ppm cobalt (2019 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target).

The 2019 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target is considered to be reasonable for reporting purposes and has been prepared to a sufficient quality standard.

Further details of the 2019 Emmie Bluff Exploration Target are given in Section 2.8 of this Report.

Beneath the Tapley Hill Formation, at a depth of approximately 800 m, a regional-scale fault has uplifted a block of early Proterozoic metagranite of the Donington Suite. Across the silicified fault zone, IOCG-style copper sulphides are present, together with haematite and chlorite mineralisation. Low-grade copper mineralisation has also been identified within the metagranite. Immediately beneath the fault zone, extensive deposition of copper sulphides occurred in the magnetite-rich Wandearah Siltstone, which has been geologically interpreted to be up to 150 m thick.

In the Wandearah Formation, the copper sulphides are typically associated with the quartz phase of veining. Late-stage unmineralised sericite and fluorite veins also exist.

To date, no Exploration Targets or Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared or reported for the IOCG mineralisation in the Wandearah Siltstone at Emmie Bluff.

2.7 Current Mineral Resource Estimates (MG14 and Windabout)

In December 2017, Gindalbie commissioned Tim Callaghan to prepare Mineral Resource estimates for the Windabout and MG14 prospects, which were reported to the ASX on 19 January 2018 (Table 2-2).

In SRK's opinion, these Mineral Resource estimates for the Project have been prepared to a sufficient quality standard, reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) and are considered to be reasonable as a global representation of tonnes and grade.

Table 2-2: Mineral Resource estimates for Mount Gunson Project, January 2018

Windabout Indicated Resource									
Cu-Eq > 0.5% cut-off					Cu-Eq > 1.0% cut-off				
Mt	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Cu-Eq (%)	Mt	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Cu-Eq (%)
17.67	0.77	492	8	1.41	11.86	0.95	599	10	1.73
MG14 Indicated Resource									
Cu_Eq > 0.5% cut-off					Cu-Eq > 1.0% cut-off				
Mt	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Cu-Eq (%)	Mt	Cu (%)	Co (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Cu-Eq (%)
1.83	1.24	334	14	1.67	1.59	1.33	360	15	1.8

Source: Gindalbie, ASX release dated 19 January 2018

Notes: Tonnes have been rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding. Cu-Eq has been calculated from copper and cobalt metal selling prices, recoveries and other assumptions contained in the Mineral Resource estimation report.

The technical information summarised below is from Callaghan's technical report and JORC Code Table 1, which were appended to Gindalbie's ASX announcement on 19 January 2018.

Resource drilling history

The Windabout and MG14 mineralisation has been delineated by diamond and reverse circulation drilling. Numerous drilling campaigns were completed between 1970 and 1995 by CSR, ACC, Pacminex and Stuart Metals. Drilling after 2007 was completed by Gunson and Gindalbie. Drilling statistics are listed as follows:

- Windabout pre-2007 drilling – 198 drill holes for 16,933 m
- Windabout post-2007 drilling – 23 drill holes for 1,384 m
- MG14 pre-2007 drilling – 185 drill holes for 6,865 m
- MG14 post-2007 drilling – 25 drill holes for 904 m.

Samples from within the Tapley Hill Formation and lower Whyalla Sandstone were selected for geochemical analysis. Typically, 0.5 m samples of 1 to 2 kg were taken from diamond saw-cut drill core or riffle-split RC samples while respecting geological boundaries.

Estimation domains

The estimation domains were modelled as tabular, horizontal, triangular sheets for both deposits. The minimum width of the domain was 1 m downhole at 0.5% Cu-Eq (Table 2-4) with internal dilution restricted to 1 m to allow for geological continuity. The dimensions of the domains and depth undercover of the cover sequence of semi-consolidated Whyalla Sandstone for each deposit are compared in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Dimensions of Windabout and MG14 mineralisation domains

Mineralisation dimensions	Windabout	MG14
East–west extent (km)	2	1.4
Northern extent (km)	1	0.4
Thickness (m)	2–8	3–8
Depth undercover (m)	55–85	20–25

Estimation methodology

Mineral Resource estimation was undertaken using ordinary kriging for Cu, Co and Ag constrained by a geology solid model. Ag was estimated by regression analysis of Cu-Ag for the Windabout deposit. The data were composited on 0.5 m intervals including Cu, Co, Ag, S, Pb, Zn and total C. Top-cutting, based on coefficient of variation (CV) and grade histograms, of Co to 2,555 ppm was undertaken for the Windabout domain. The block size for both deposits is 25 mE by 25 mN by 0.5 mRL with sub-celling to 6.25 mE by 6.25 mN by 0.5 mRL

Cut-off grade

A copper equivalent cut-off grade of 0.5% Copper Equivalent (Cu-Eq) was selected as the reporting cut-off grade using the assumptions given in Table 2-4 to derive the Cu-Eq = Cu% + (Co ppm * 0.0012) formula.

Table 2-4: Factors used to determine Cu-Eq formula

		Cu	Co
Metal price (US$/t)		6,600.00	55,000.00
Exchange rate (A$/US$)	0.73		
Metallurgical recoveries		60%	85%
Payable metal factors		70%	75%
Calculated metal equivalent (t)		3,797.26	48,030.82
Factor copper relative to cobalt		1%	0.0012 ppm

2.8 Current Exploration Target (Emmie Bluff)

In June 2019, Gindalbie reported an Exploration Target for Emmie Bluff in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The Exploration Target was reported as 43.0 to 71.6 million tonnes at 0.34 to 1.56% copper, 5 to 18.9 g/t silver and 16 to 64 ppm cobalt (Table 2-5). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. In SRK's opinion, the Exploration Target for the Emmie Bluff prospect has been prepared to a sufficient quality standard, reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) and is considered to be reasonable as a global representation of tonnes and grade.

Table 2-5: Exploration target estimate for the Emmie Bluff prospect

Area	Layer thickness (m)	Volume (m^3)	Tonnage range (Mt)	Cu range (%)	Co range (%)	Ag range (g/t)
Tapley Hill Formation Upper Layer	1.7–6.1	14,271,000	26.8–44.6	0.935–1.558	0.038–0.064	11.3–18.9
Tapley Hill Formation Lower Layer	0.8–4.7	8,642,000	16.2–27.0	0.336–0.560	0.016–0.027	5.0–18.4
Total	**0.8–6.1**	**22,913,000**	**43.0–71.6**	**0.336–1.558**	**0.016–0.064**	**5.0–18.9**

Source: Gindalbie, ASX release dated 19 June 2019

Notes: Tonnage range assumes a dry bulk density of 2.5 t/m^3 with a range of +/-25%. Grade range assumes length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25%.

Tonnage Range

The tonnage ranges for the Exploration Target are based on geological modelling and drill hole assay results. An upper higher-grade zone and smaller lower-grade zone were modelled within the Tapley Hill Formation.

Geological modelling was constrained to the boundary of EL 6265.

Grade Range

Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag were taken from drill hole assay results within each of the modelled zones (Table 2-6). Length weighted average grades for Cu, Co and Ag with a range of +/-25% were applied to the results to estimate the grade range.

Table 2-6: Assay results used to inform the Emmie Bluff exploration target

Zone	Hole ID	Thickness	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t
Upper	DD18EB0001	1.90	1.015	0.055	13.5
	DD18EB0002	2.05	1.511	0.073	22.3
	DD19EB0001	1.70	1.278	0.055	18.8
	DD19EB0002a	3.12	1.140	0.081	14.1
	MGD57	2.00	0.656	0.031	-
	SAE12	6.00	1.398	0.049	15.4
	SAE15	5.00	0.206	0.012	3.4
	SAE17	3.05	2.502	0.005	28.8
	SAE18	6.05	1.034	0.058	11.0
	SAE19	3.65	1.014	0.064	9.8
	SAE20	3.30	3.239	0.200	26.4
	SAE21	5.25	0.605	0.003	11.7
	SAE22	2.53	0.814	0.027	10.2
	SAE5	2.00	1.437	0.034	-
	SAE6	6.00	1.490	0.051	21.3
	Length weighted average		**1.246**	**0.051**	**15.1**
Lower	DD18EB0001	3.50	0.488	0.037	9.5
	DD18EB0002	4.69	0.202	0.012	4.8
	DD19EB0002a	0.77	0.340	0.012	2.5
	MGD57	2.50	0.272	0.009	-
	SAE12	3.65	0.567	0.030	8.5
	SAE15	2.00	0.427	0.017	7.3
	SAE21	2.80	0.289	0.010	3.8
	SAE22	3.00	0.308	0.014	5.5
	SAE6	2.00	1.450	0.057	10.0
	Length weighted average		**0.448**	**0.022**	**6.7**

2.9 Current Studies

The Project has a long history of exploration and feasibility studies. During Stage 1 of the farm-in, Gindalbie focused on metallurgical test work and mining studies to allow the confirmation of a process flowsheet and conceptual project plan.

The results of preliminary metallurgical testwork supported the design of a conventional flotation-based circuit to produce split copper and cobalt-rich concentrates from both the MG14 and Windabout prospects.

Metallurgical testwork on large-diameter core taken from the Windabout and MG14 prospects commenced in early 2019. The results of this testwork will be used to inform the planned pre-feasibility study.

The base case conceptual flowsheet is presented in Figure 2-10.

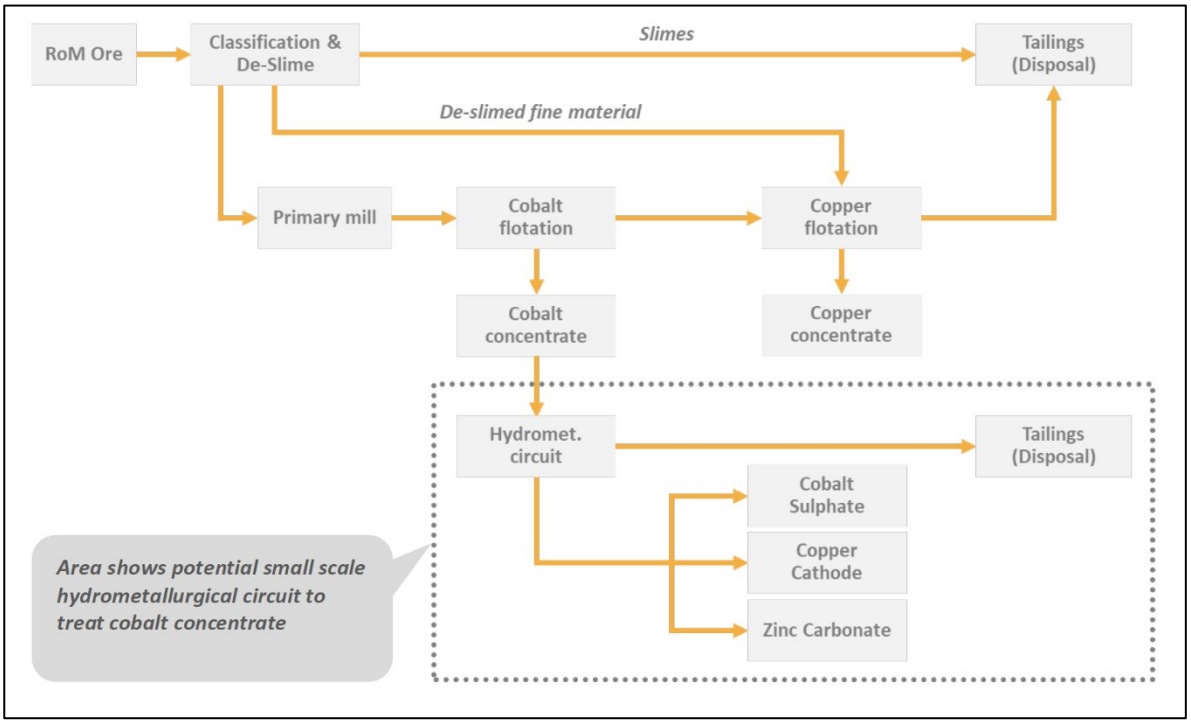


Figure 2.10: Conceptual process flowsheet

Source: Coda Management Information

Coda is currently investigating the potential to add a small, separate hydrometallurgical circuit to the flowsheet to treat the cobalt concentrate stream due to the relatively high-value and low-mass cobalt concentrate. Preliminary testwork indicates that the copper concentrate stream also contains a small proportion of cobalt and silver.

A conceptual mining options study was undertaken by mining and metallurgical consultants Mining & Process Solutions (MPS). The study focused on pit shell evaluations limited to recovery of the current Indicated Mineral Resources for the MG14 and Windabout prospects. No Ore Reserve estimates have been prepared for any of the prospects at the Project to date.

MPS has been retained by Coda to undertake further mining studies to support the planned pre-feasibility study.

2.9.1 International Geoscience Prospectivity Study

In October 2018, Gindalbie contracted International Geoscience[1] to undertake litho-structural mapping and Basement Architecture Modelling at the Project (Prospectivity Study). Information relating to the Prospectivity Study was reported to the ASX by Gindalbie on 29 October 2018.

The Prospectivity Study comprised several study phases.

The first phase involved using high-resolution aeromagnetic data, constrained by drill hole data, to develop a quantitative depth to basement model.

The second phase involved the use of the modelled basement surface to inform a qualitative regional-scale litho-structural interpretation and identify the key structural controls on sedimentary basin development and the key mineralising geological structures, together with the key tectonic events.

The third phase involved the refinement of the litho-structural model at a local scale and the identification of several key target areas that are favourable for economic copper mineralisation.

The Prospectivity Study concluded that approximately 20 km of the Project's tenure is favourable for IOCG mineralisation along local embayments in the Donington Formation margin with the Hutchinson Group lithologies (Figure 2-11). International Geoscience notes that limited basement drilling has been carried out along this margin; however, the Emmie Bluff prospect shows appropriate basement alteration consistent with IOCG-style mineralisation.

The Prospectivity Study contributes to the current academic debate on the source of metals that have concentrated into the economic sediment hosted Cu-Co deposits of the Project area.

The primary target areas that International Geoscience defined are associated with areas of local structural intersections and are considered to represent sites where focused metal-bearing fluid flow would have been most efficient. International geoscience also notes the northeast–southwest trending structure that transects the Project's tenure and comments that this structure is associated with most of the known local mineralisation in the MG14 and Cattlegrid prospect (Figure 2-11 and Figure 2-12).

In October 2019, Coda engaged Resource Potentials to undertake a 3D modelling exercise of government provided magnetotelluric data over the Mt Gunson tenure. Although intended as a tool to distinguish potential IOCG mineralisation, the model also identified areas of low resistivity in the overlying sediments. At Emmie Bluff, a large discrete northwest/southeast trending anomaly can be seen at an approximate depth of between 300 and 450m below the local surface. This is anomalism is coincident with sulphidic, copper mineralised Tapley Hill Formation shale. SRK understands that Coda will focus its exploration efforts on this anomaly in the coming years.

[1] International Geoscience, 2018. Lithostructural Mapping & Basement Architecture Modelling Mt Gunson Project.

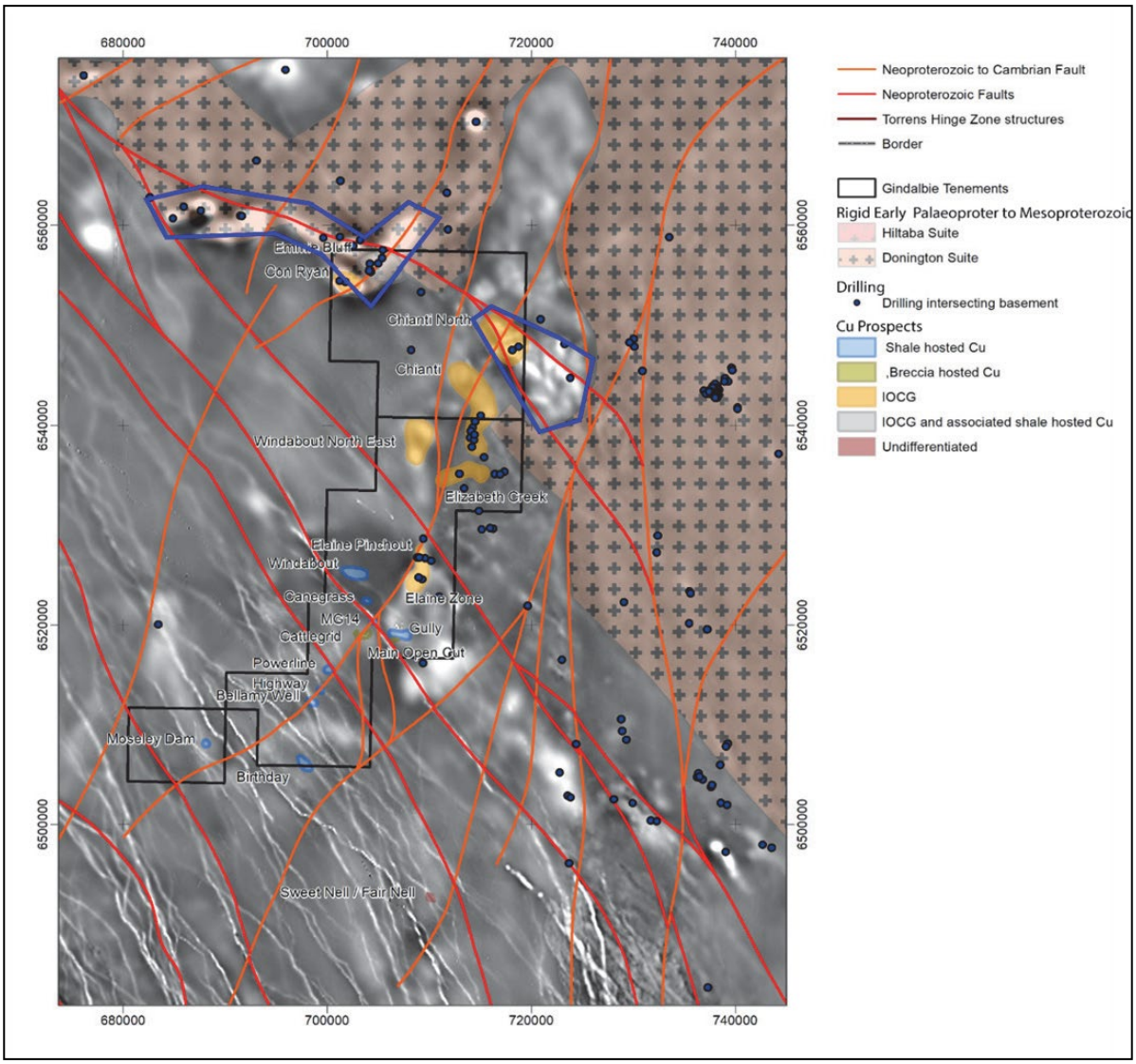


Figure 2.11: International Geoscience selected sites – IOCG prospectivity

Source: International Geoscience, 2018. Lithostructural Mapping & Basement Architecture Modelling Mt Gunson Project.

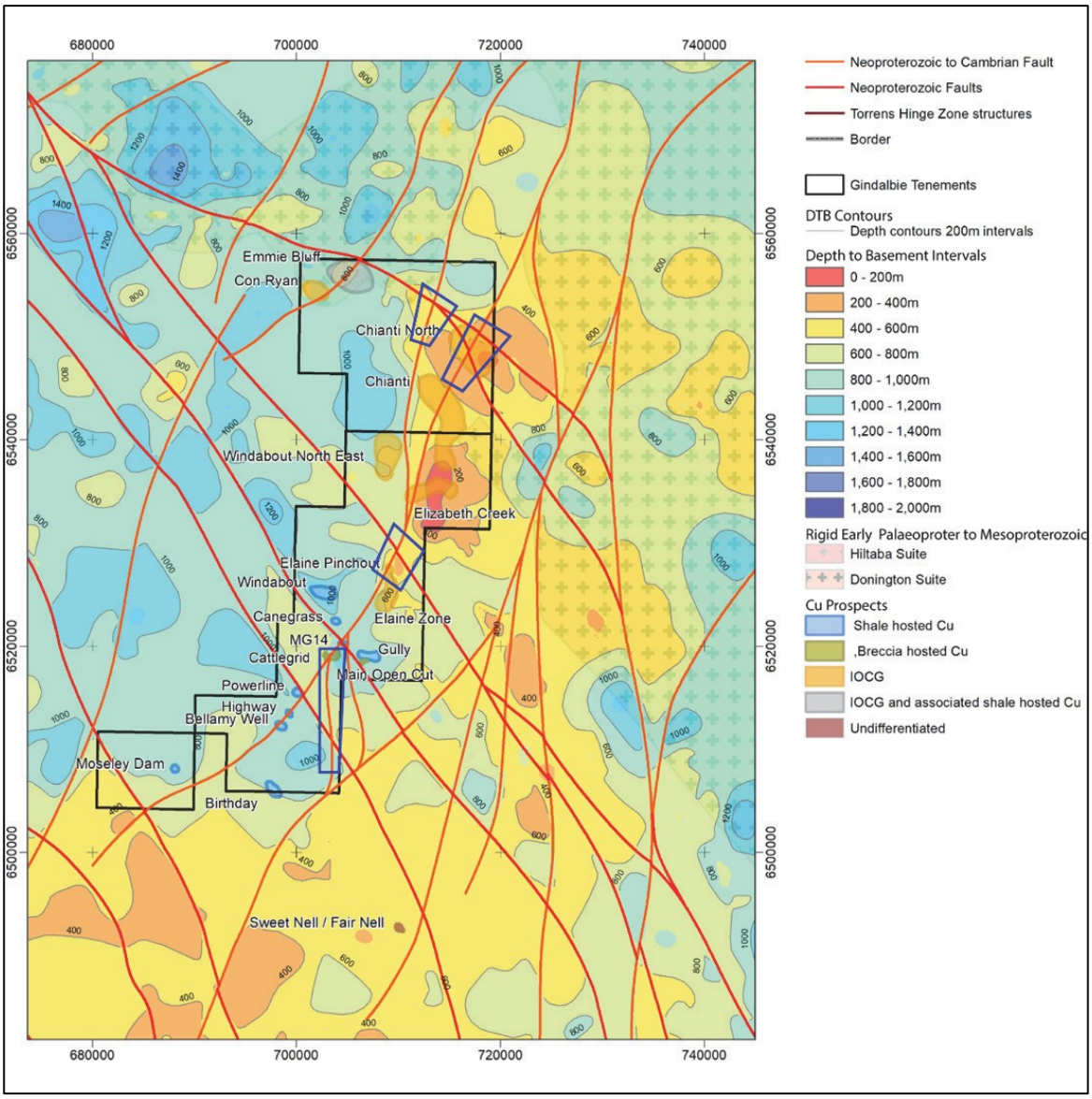


Figure 2.12: International Geoscience primary sediment-hosted target structures

2.9.2 SRK Prospectivity Commentary

In SRK's opinion, the prospectivity for further sediment-hosted mineralisation at the MG14 and Windabout prospects is high, particularly to the south of the MG14 deposit. Further, the targets identified by International Geoscience and Resource Potentials have potential for IOCG-style mineralisation. This opinion concurs with the opinion given by International Geoscience, and the conclusions reached in the August 2019 prospectivity modelling study published by the Geological Survey of South Australia, Department for Energy and Mining (Figure 2-13).

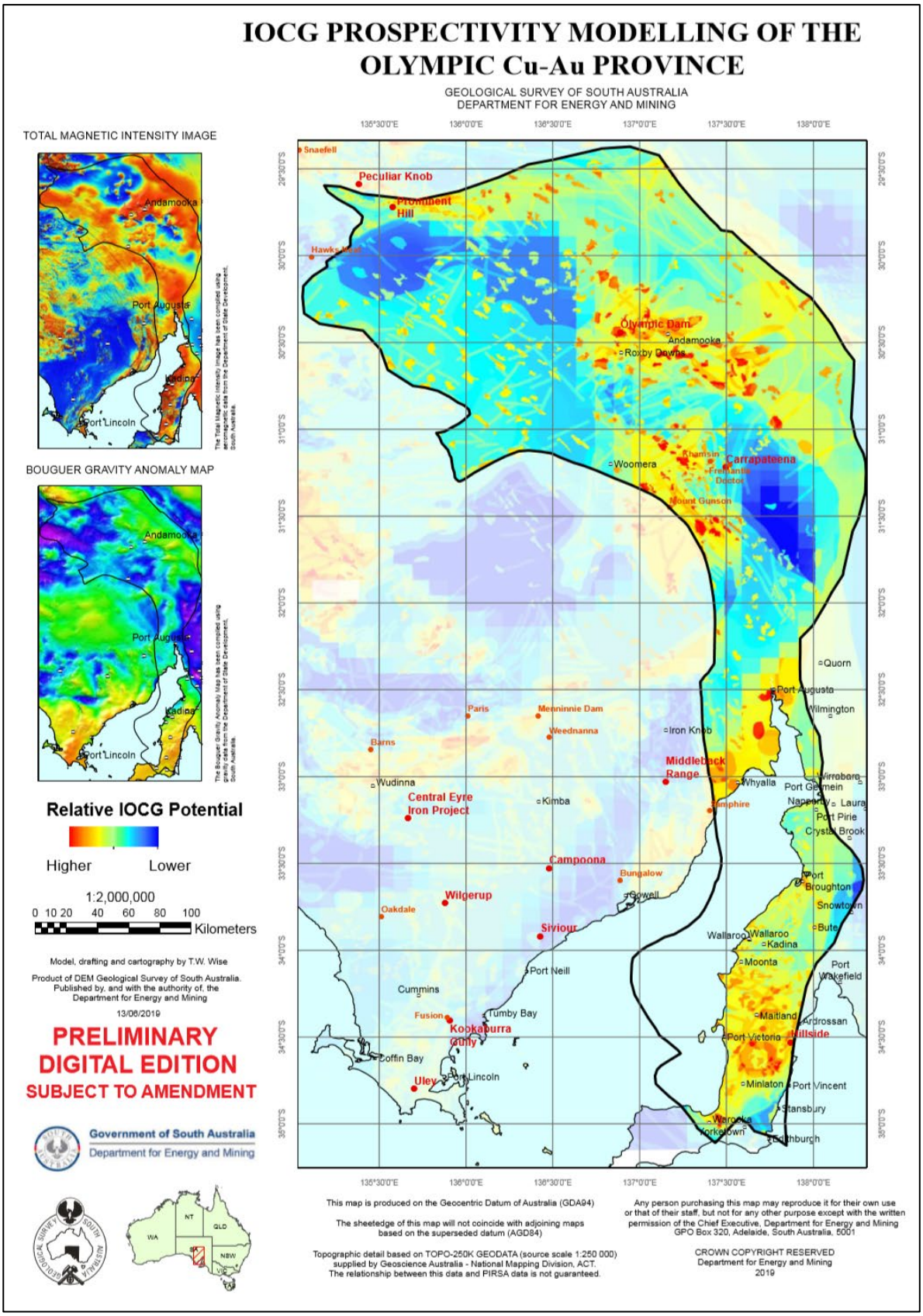


Figure 2.13: Government of South Australia IOCG prospectivity modelling – August 2019

2.9.3 Other Considerations

Commodity prices

SRK has carried out a limited analysis of the copper market to provide an understanding of price trends for the consideration of the market value. This analysis considers the prevailing conditions as at 6 December 2019 and is considered reasonable to support the opinions and conclusions presented in this Report.

According to Australian Governments' Resources and Energy Quarterly (September 2019 Edition), reduced industrial activity in China and concerns around world economic growth weighed on copper prices over the last quarter, which reached a low of US$5,585 a tonne at the start of September 2019 (Figure 2-14). Concerns about expanding US tariffs put further pressure on prices. The copper price averaged US$5,858 a tonne in the September quarter, 4.0 per cent lower year on year. Resilient consumption growth expected to support price increases. Prices are expected to stabilise as production constraints contribute to an ongoing deficit in world copper markets. Prices are forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent to average US$6,620 a tonne in 2021.

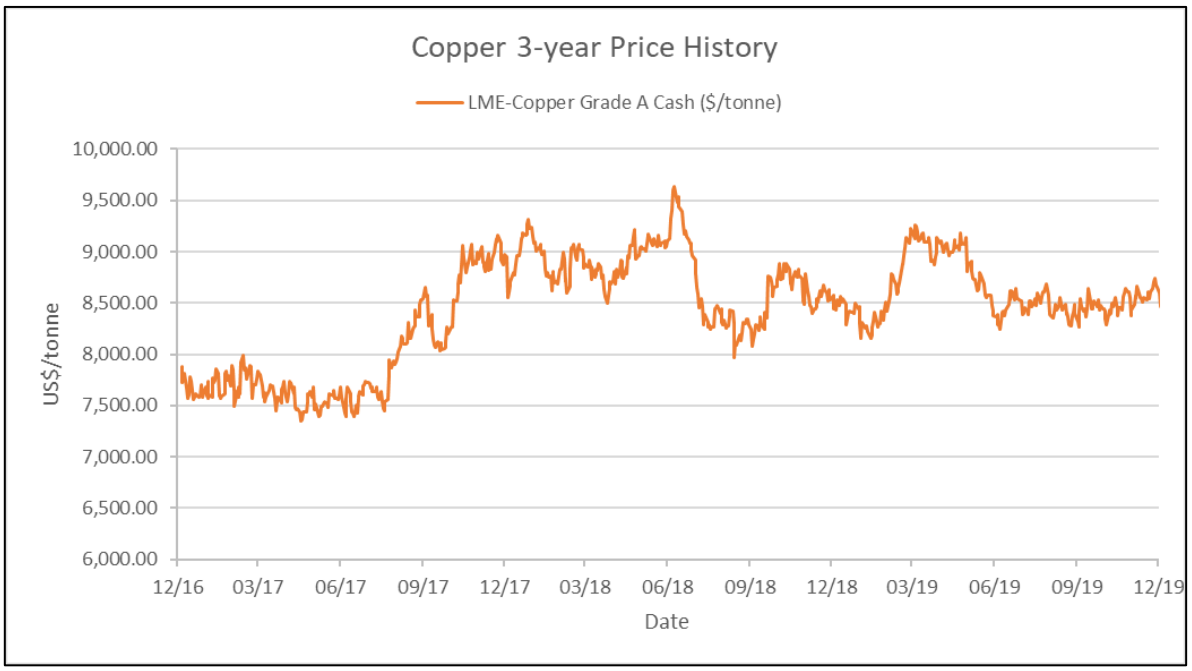


Figure 2.14: Copper price

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence (accessed 2 December 2019)

2.9.4 Historical valuations

The VALMIN Code (2015) requires that an Independent Valuation report should refer to other recent valuations or Expert Reports undertaken on the mineral properties being assessed.

SRK is not aware of any previous public valuation reports relating to the mineral assets that are the subject of the Report.

3 Valuation

In determining the appropriate parameters for valuation, SRK has considered the assessments that might be made by a willing, knowledgeable and prudent buyer in assessing the value of the Project and the Project's tenure. In preparing its valuation opinion, SRK considered a number of methods and compared the results achieved using different methods to select a preferred value within a valuation range. This reflects the uncertainty in the data and interaction of the various assumptions inherent in the valuation.

The VALMIN Code (2015) outlines three generally accepted valuation approaches:

1 Income Approach

2 Market Approach

3 Cost Approach.

The *Income Approach* is based on the principle of anticipation of benefits and includes all methods that are based on the income or cash flow generation potential of the Mineral Property (VALMIN, 2015). Valuation methods that follow this approach include Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) modelling, Monte Carlo Analysis, Option Pricing and Probabilistic methods.

The *Market Approach* is based primarily on the principle of substitution and is also called the Sales Comparison Approach. The Mineral Property being valued is compared with the transaction value of similar Mineral Properties transacted in an open market (CIMVAL, 2003). Methods include comparable transactions, metal transaction ratio (MTR) and option or farm-in agreement terms analysis.

The *Cost Approach* is based on the principle of contribution to value (CIMVAL, 2003). Methods include the appraised value method and multiples of exploration expenditure, where expenditures are analysed for their contribution to the exploration potential of the Mineral Property.

The applicability of the various valuation approaches and methods varies depending on the stage of exploration or development of the project, and hence the amount and quality of the information available on the mineral potential of the project. Table 3-1 presents the various valuation approaches for the valuation of mineral projects at the various stages of exploration and development.

Table 3-1: Suggested valuation approaches (VALMIN (2015)

Valuation approach	Exploration projects	Pre-development projects	Development projects	Production projects
Market	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Income	No	In some cases	Yes	Yes
Cost	Yes	In some cases	No	No

Source: VALMIN Code (2015)

In general, these methods are accepted analytical valuation approaches that are in common use for determining the Market Value (defined below) of mineral assets, using market derived data.

The **'Market Value'** is defined in the VALMIN Code (2015) as, in respect of a mineral asset, the amount of money (or the cash equivalent of some other consideration) for which the Mineral Asset should change hands on the Valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after appropriate marketing wherein the parties each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The term Market Value has the same intended meaning and context as the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC) term of the same name. This has the same

meaning as Fair Value in RG111. In the 2005 edition of the VALMIN Code, this was known as Fair Market Value.

The **'Technical Value'** is defined in the VALMIN Code (2015) as an assessment of a Mineral Asset's future net economic benefit at the Valuation Date under a set of assumptions deemed most appropriate by a Practitioner, excluding any premium or discount to account for market considerations. The term Technical Value has an intended meaning that is similar to the IVSC term Investment Value.

Valuation methods are, in general, subsets of valuation approaches (for example the Income Based Approach comprises several methods). Furthermore, some methods can be considered to be primary methods for valuation, while others are secondary methods or rules of thumb considered suitable only to benchmark valuations completed using primary methods.

An overview of a number of methods traditionally used to value exploration projects includes:

- Multiples of Exploration Expenditure (MEE)
- Joint Venture Terms Method (expenditure-based)
- Geoscience Ratings Methods (e.g. Kilburn – area-based)
- Comparable Market Value Method (real estate based)
- Metal Transaction Ratio (MTR) Analysis (ratio of the transaction value to the gross dollar metal content, expressed as a percentage – real estate based)
- Yardstick/ Rule of Thumb Method (e.g. A$/Resource or production unit, percentage of an in situ value)
- The geological risk method.

In preparing its valuation opinion, SRK has considered the three main approaches as well as the available methodologies under each approach and has elected to use the Comparable Market Value Method as its primary valuation method for the Mineral Assets, with cost-based methods used to cross-check the results of the Comparable Market Value Method (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Valuation basis

Development Stage	Description	Method
Pre-Development	Mineral Resource (158 kt Cu contained)	Market: Comparable Transactions Cost: Yardstick Method
Advanced Exploration	Associated tenure (739 km^2)	Market: Comparable Transactions Cost: Geoscientific Rating

3.1 Valuation of Mineral Resources

3.1.1 Comparable Market Transactions

SRK used the S&P Global Market Intelligence subscription database to compile and assess recent market transactions. Three transactions were assessed to have been undertaken on comparable projects with Mineral Resource estimates reported at a similar level of confidence with comparable mineralisation styles (Table 3-3). Transaction values were normalised to the London Metal Exchange (LME) copper metal equivalent Grade A Cash price of A$8,465/t (2 December 2019 price) on an MTR basis. The MTR is the transaction value (on a 100% equity basis) divided by the gross dollar metal content of the reported Mineral Resource estimates. The gross dollar metal content cannot be considered as value and is only used for the purpose of deriving the MTR. It does not attempt to estimate or reflect the metal tonnes likely to be recovered as required under JORC Code (2012) reporting guidelines. In SRK's opinion the MTR valuation approach is consistent with the valuation methodology that would be adopted under the market value concept.

Leigh Creek Transaction

In March 2018, Strategic Minerals Plc (SMP) paid A$1.5 million cash to acquire a 100% interest in Resilience Mining Australia Ltd's Leigh Creek project, which comprised three granted Mining Leases and two Exploration Lease Applications. In addition, SMP also issued shares totalling A$1.45 million and assumed a debt of A$50,000.

At the time of the transaction, the Leigh Creek Project had a resource of 3.6 Mt averaging 0.69% Cu which was reported under JORC (2012) guidelines and a copper concentrate processing facility which had been under care and maintenance since 2011. The Project is located in the northern Adelaide Geosyncline, a deformed, complex sedimentary basin of Neoproterozoic (Adelaidean) to Middle Cambrian sediments. The mineralisation is hosted by siliceous siltstones and closely associated with diapiric breccia structures.

Thaduna/ Green Dragon Transaction

In August 2016, Sandfire Resources NL (Sandfire) purchased the remaining 65% interest that it did not already own in the Thaduna/ Green Dragon Copper project from its joint venture partner, Ventnor Resources Ltd (Ventnor). Sandfire issued 352,423 of its common stocks and will pay a further A$1.0 million on a decision to mine from the project. In addition, Sandfire granted a 2.0% NSR royalty payable up to 90,000 tonnes of recovered copper production and an ongoing NSR of 1.0% on further production. SRK's derived implied value does not include any royalty payments on the basis that these are contingent on achieving future production.

The transaction involved two granted miscellaneous leases and two granted mining leases over historical open pits (Thaduna and Green Dragon). The mineralisation at Thaduna/ Green Dragon comprises high-grade shear-hosted shoots and lower-grade disseminated mineralisation. The mineralisation is completely oxidised to a depth of around 50 m below surface. Secondary copper minerals include chrysocolla, malachite, azurite and cuprite with a supergene zone to 90 m vertical depth containing chalcocite and lesser covellite. Chalcopyrite and bornite are the dominant copper-bearing minerals in the primary zone. At the time of the transaction, the project had a Mineral Resource estimate of 8.2 Mt grading 1.80% copper, 0.37 g/t silver reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Millennium Transaction

In June 2018, Global Energy Metals Corp. (GEM) acquired a 25% interest in the Millennium project in the Mount Isa region of Queensland from Hammer Metals Ltd (Hammer), through an earn-in and joint venture transaction (A$253,800 in cash and is approximately A$507,500 in exploration expenditure).

The transaction included five granted mining leases with shear-hosted cobalt-copper mineralisation within a sequence of volcanic and sedimentary units including an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 3.1 Mt grading 0.14% Co, 0.34% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Further details relating to these transactions are provided in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Comparable market transactions for pre-development projects *

Transaction completion date	Project/ company name	Buyer	Seller	Price paid	Equity acquired	Deal value implied at 100% basis	Metal	Resource base (100%)	Total contained metal value at transaction completion data	MTR at transaction completion date	Cu normalised MTR
				(A$M)	(%)	(A$M)		(Mt)	(A$ M)	(%)	(%)
Aug-16	Thaduna	Sandfire Resources NL	Ventnor Resources Limited	3.00	65	4.62	Copper, Silver	8.2	923.50	0.50	0.69
Mar-18	Leigh Creek	Strategic Minerals Plc	Resilience Mining Australia Limited	2.95	100	2.95	Copper	37.2	2,244.36	0.95	0.93
Jun-18	Millennium	Global Energy Metals Corporation	Hammer Metals Limited	0.76	25	3.04	Copper, Cobalt, Gold	5.9	848.78	0.36	0.35

* This analysis does not attempt to estimate or reflect the metal tonnes likely to be recovered as required under JORC Code (2012) reporting guidelines. As such, future royalty streams have not been included in this analysis.

The MTR range implied by the comparable transaction analysis is 0.35% to 0.93%, with a resource size weighted average MTR of 0.65%. Given that the Leigh Creek transaction included processing facilities and supporting infrastructure, SRK considers that this transaction represents a high outlier in the implied MTR range. As such, SRK has elected to adopt the range implied by the Thaduna/ Green Dragon and Millennium transactions to assign an implied MTR value range of 0.35% to 0.69% to the Mineral Resource estimates at Mount Gunson (19.5 Mt at 0.81% Cu, 477 ppm Co, and 8.56 g/t Ag for 158,000 t Cu (contained) at an Indicated level of confidence). Using the metal price assumptions given in Table 3-4, the implied gross in situ dollar metal content is A$1,951 M (Table 3-5).

Table 3-4: Metal price assumptions (2 December 2019)

Metal	Unit	Total
Copper	A$/t	8,465
Cobalt	A$/t	51,730
Silver	A$/oz	24.74

Table 3-5: Mount Gunson Resource gross dollar metal content

Contained Metal	Indicated Resources	Unit Price	Gross Metal Content
Copper	157,950 t	A$/t 8,465	A$M 1,337.0
Cobalt	9,302 t	A$/t 51,730	A$M 481.2
Silver	5,366,478 oz	A$/oz 24.74	A$M 132.8
		TOTAL	**A$M 1,951.0**

Gross dollar metal content = (Contained metal x metal prices).

Using the 0.35% MTR to inform the low end of the value range and the 0.69% MTR to inform the high end of the value range, using the MTR-based comparable transaction method as applied to the Mount Gunson resources (100% basis), the valuation is estimated to lie between A$6.8 M and A$13.5 M, with a preferred estimate of A$10.1 M, which is the mid-point of the valuation range (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6: Mount Gunson Resource Valuation Range – Comparable Transactions

Method	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Comparable transaction analysis	6.8	13.5	10.1

3.1.2 Yardstick Method

As a cross-check to the value implied by the comparable market transactions method, SRK has considered the yardstick valuation method for its valuation of resources at the Project. The Yardstick Method is not generally considered to be a suitable primary valuation method but is considered to be an acceptable secondary valuation method.

Under the yardstick method of valuation, specified percentages of the spot prices (2 December 2019 prices) are used to assess the likely value (Table 3-7 to Table 3-11)

Table 3-7: Yardstick assumptions – copper

Category	Percentage of spot price (A$8,465/t)		A$/contained tonne copper	
	Low	**High**	Low	High
Inferred Resources	0.5%	1%	42.3	84.7
Indicated Resources	1%	2%	84.7	169.3
Measured Resource	2%	5%	169.3	423.3

Table 3-8: Yardstick assumptions – cobalt

Category	Percentage of spot price (A$51,730/t)		A$/contained tonne cobalt	
	Low	High	Low	High
Inferred Resources	0.5%	1%	258.7	517.3
Indicated Resources	1%	2%	517.3	1034.6
Measured Resource	2%	5%	1034.6	2586.5

Table 3-9: Yardstick assumptions – silver

Category	Percentage of spot price (A$24.74/oz)		A$/contained ounce silver	
	Low	High	Low	High
Inferred Resources	0.5%	1%	0.1	0.2
Indicated Resources	1%	2%	0.2	0.5
Measured Resource	2%	5%	0.5	1.2

Table 3-10: Mount Gunson Resource yardstick value

Contained Metal	Indicated Resources	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)
Copper	157,950 t	13.37	26.74
Cobalt	9,302 t	4.81	9.62
Silver	5,366,478 oz	1.33	2.66
TOTALS		19.5	39.0

Gross dollar metal content = (Contained metal x metal prices).

On this basis, using the yardstick method as applied to the Mount Gunson resources (100% basis), the valuation is estimated to lie between A$19.5 M and A$39.0 M with a preferred estimate of A$29.3 M, which is the mid-point of the valuation range. The valuation range derived using the yardstick method is three times higher than the range derived using MTR-based comparable transaction valuation method, indicating a weak market sentiment for comparable polymetallic projects. As such, SRK has elected to use the valuation range implied by the comparable transactions analysis in determining its preferred overall market valuation range (Table 3-11).

Table 3-11: Valuation Summary – Mineral Resources

Method	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Comparable transaction analysis	6.8	13.5	10.1
Yardstick method	19.5	39.0	29.3
Selected	**6.8**	**13.5**	**10.1**

3.1 Valuation of Advanced Exploration Tenure

3.1.1 Comparable Market Transactions

Five transactions were assessed to have been undertaken on projects with comparable Advanced Exploration Tenure without Mineral Resource estimates reported (Table 3-12). Transaction values were normalised to the London Metal Exchange (LME) copper metal equivalent Grade A Cash price of A$8,465/t (2 December 2019 price).

Table 3-12: Market comparable transactions on Advanced Exploration km²

Project	Buyer	Completion date	Area (km²)	Interest (%)	Consideration (A$M)	Normalised A$/km²
Bullo Downs A	Atlas Iron Limited	Jun-14	896	90%	0.55	792
Bullo Downs B	Dynasty Resources Limited	Mar-14	218	90%	0.42	2,476
Osborne JV	Minotaur Exploration Limited	Aug-15	1,800	51%	3.50	4,588
Eloise Exploration Area	Minotaur Exploration Ltd	Jul-13	515	50%	6.0	26,149
Borroloola West	Sandfire Resources NL	Jul-13	2,062	80%	7.0	4,762

Based on this analysis and excluding the outlier values, SRK considers the market is likely to pay in the range A$2,476 to A$4,762/km² for comparable Advanced Exploration Tenure (739 km²).

On this basis, using the comparable transaction method as applied to the Advanced Exploration Tenure, the valuation is estimated to lie between A$1.8 M and A$3.5 M, with a preferred estimate of A$2.7 M, which is the mid-point of the valuation range (Table 3-6).

Table 3-13: Advanced Exploration Valuation Range – Comparable Transactions

Method	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Comparable transaction analysis	1.8	3.5	2.7

As a cross-check on the valuation range implied by the comparable transaction method, SRK used the cost-based geoscientific rating method as its secondary valuation method. The geoscientific rating method (also known as the modified Kilburn method) of valuation attempts to quantify the relevant technical aspects of a property through appropriate multipliers (factors) applied to an appropriate base (or intrinsic) value. The intrinsic value is referred to as the Base Area Cost (BAC) and is critical because it forms the standard base from which to commence a valuation. It represents the 'average cost to identify, apply for and retain a base unit of area of title'.

SRK has calculated the BAC per km² as A$642/km² for a typical Exploration Licence being held for an average term of 4 years in South Australia, based on values obtained from the Government of South Australia Department of Energy and Mining website[2] (Table 3-14).

[2] Government of South Australia Department of Energy and Mining, 2019. Forms and Fees, Fees under the Mining Act 1971. http://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/forms_and_fees accessed 11/04/2019.

Table 3-14: Base Area Cost input data – Exploration Licence – South Australia

Metric	Unit	Value	Cost (A$)
Average licence size	km^2	70	-
Average licence age	Years	4	-
Application fee	A$ per licence	1,696	1,696
Annual administration	A$ per licence	164	656
Annual rent	A$ per km^2	12	3,360
Minimal expenditure per year	A$ per licence	30,000	120,000
Annual expenditure	A$ per km^2	97	27,160
Costs of identification, legal costs and negotiations and compensation agreements	A$ per licence	25,000	25,000
Annual rates	A$ per licence	2,000	2,000
Total cost per licence			**179,972**
Average licence size	**km^2**	**70**	-
Average licence Cost (4-year term)	**A$ per km^2**		**2,570**
Base Acquisition Cost	**A$ per km^2**		**642**

Multipliers are considered for Off-property aspects, On-property aspects, Anomaly aspects, and Geology aspects. These multipliers are applied sequentially to the BAC to estimate the Technical Value for each tenement. The rating criteria used for assessing the modifying factors are provided in Table 3-16. These rating criteria have been modified by SRK. In converting the implied Technical Value to a Market Value, SRK has elected to apply a market factor of 0.5 given the current market demand for polymetallic base metal exploration projects and funding sources available for comparable projects. The geoscientific rating calculation is provided in Table 3-17.

Using the multiples implied by the geoscientific approach, SRK considers the market would pay within the range A$1.7 M to A$5.0 M for a 100% interest in the Advanced Exploration tenure associated with the Mount Gunson Project, with a preferred estimate of A$3.3 M, which is the mid-point of the valuation range (Table 3-6) and supports the valuation range implied by the comparable transaction analysis.

Table 3-15: Advanced Exploration Valuation Range – Geoscientific Rating

Method	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Geoscientific Rating	1.7	5.0	3.3

Table 3-16: Modified property rating criteria

Rating	Off-property factor	On-property factor	Geological factor	Anomaly factor
0.1			Unfavourable geological setting	No mineralisation identified – area sterilised
0.5	Unfavourable district/ basin	Unfavourable area	Poor geological setting	Extensive previous exploration provided poor results
0.9			Generally favourable geological setting, under cover or complexly deformed or metamorphosed	Poor results to date
1.0	No known mineralisation in district	No known mineralisation on lease	Generally favourable geological setting	No targets outlined
1.5	Minor workings	Minor workings or mineralised zones exposed		Target identified, initial indications positive
2.0	Several old workings in district	Several old workings or exploration targets identified	Multiple exploration models being applied simultaneously	
2.5			Well-defined exploration model applied to new areas	Significant grade intercepts evident but not linked on cross or long sections
3.0	Mine or abundant workings with significant previous production	Mine or abundant workings with significant previous production	Significant mineralised zones exposed in prospective host rock	
3.5				Several economic grade intercepts on adjacent sections
4.0	Along strike from a major deposit	Major mine with significant historical production	Well-understood exploration model, with valid targets in structurally complex area, or under cover	
5.0	Along strike from a world-class deposit		Well-understood exploration model, with valid targets in well-understood stratigraphy	
6.0			Advanced exploration model constrained by known and well understood mineralisation	
10.0		World-class mine		

Source: Modified after Xstract, 2009 and Agricola Mining Consultants, 2011.

Table 3-17: Geoscientific approach – modified Kilburn rating

BAC/km^2 A$642, Market Factor 1			Off-property		On-property		Geology		Anomaly		Technical value (A$M)		Market Value (A$M)	
Tenement	Area (km^2)	BAC	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
EL 5636	120	$77,040	2	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	3	2.41	7.08	1.20	3.54
EL 6141	47	$30,174	2	2.5	1	1.5	1	2	0.5	1	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.11
EL 6265	90	$57,780	2	2.5	1.5	2.5	2	2.5	2.5	3	0.87	2.71	0.43	1.35
											TOTAL		1.65	5.01

SRK has elected to adopt the valuation range implied by the comparable transactions analysis as its preferred valuation range given that this is the best representation of the current market conditions and therefore current market value (Table 3-6).

Table 3-18: Valuation Summary – Mineral Resources

Method	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Comparable transaction analysis	1.8	3.5	2.7
Geoscientific rating	1.7	5.0	3.3
Selected	**1.8**	**3.5**	**2.7**

4 Valuation Summary

Table 3-19 summarises the market value of a 100% interest in the Project's resources and tenure as at the effective valuation date.

Table 3-19: Valuation summary– resources and tenure (100% basis)

Stage	Low (A$M)	High (A$M)	Preferred (A$M)
Pre-Development (Mineral Resources)	6.8	13.5	10.1
Advanced Exploration Tenure	1.8	3.5	2.7
Total	**8.6**	**17.0**	**12.8**

4.1 Discussion on SRK's valuation range

SRK is conscious of the technical and market risks associated with valuations of Pre-Development and Advanced Exploration stage projects. SRK notes that there are always inherent risks for exploration properties given the level of uncertainty present (Figure 3-1).

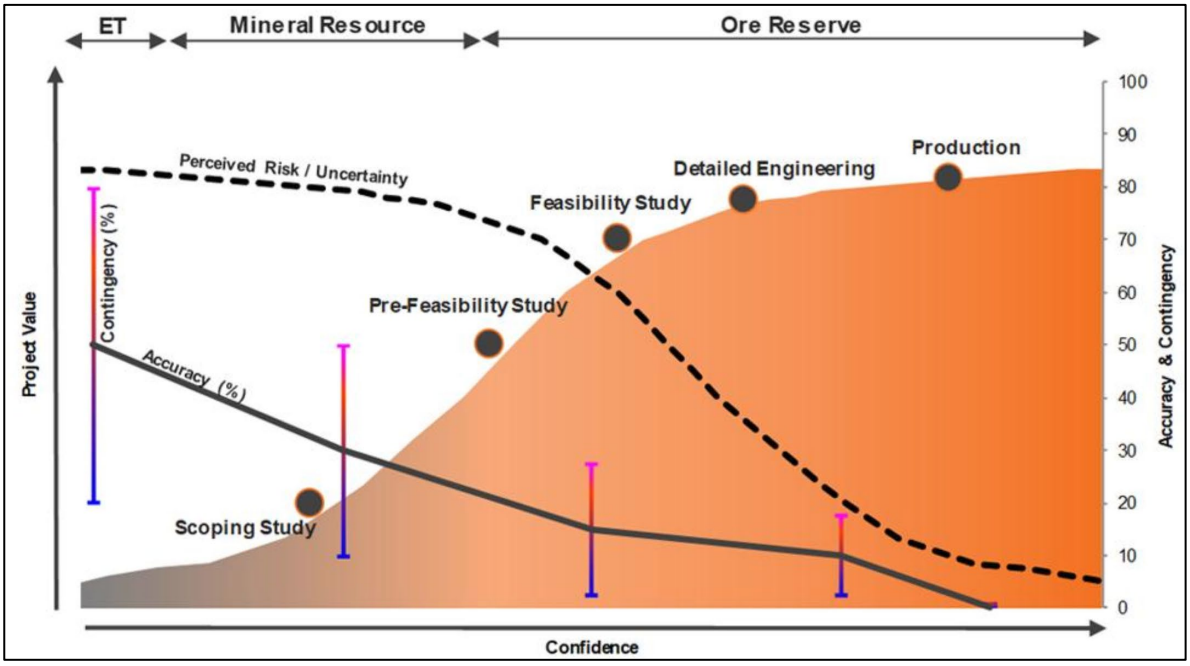


Figure 3.1: Risk and uncertainty during each study phase

In SRK's opinion, the understanding of the local geology by Coda and the prospectivity targets identified by International Geoscience are reasonable.

Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets prepared under the JORC Code (2012) are best estimates based on individual judgement and reliance upon knowledge and experience using industry standards and the available database. The Exploration Targets and Mineral Resource estimates for the Project have been prepared to a sufficient quality standard and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012) and are considered to be reasonable estimates.

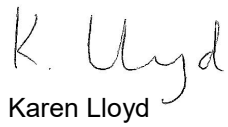
The conversion of the Exploration Target to a Mineral Resource estimate at Emmie Bluff carries a low risk given the proposed expenditure detailed in Section 3 of this Report.

The completion of pre-feasibility studies to support an Ore Reserve estimate for the MG14 and Emmie Bluff prospects carries a low risk given the proposed expenditure detailed in Section 3 of this Report. This risk is contingent on the material contracts outlined in Section 2 of this Report and the price and cost environment at the time the pre-feasibility study is prepared.

SRK considers the environmental and land access risk at the Project to be low, given that the appropriate approvals and permits are in place.

The facts, opinions and assessments presented in this Report are current at the effective date of 6 December 2019.

Compiled by



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Name/Title	Company
Chris Stevens, Chief Executive Officer	Coda Minerals Ltd

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0	09/12/2019	Karen Lloyd	Draft Report
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