Risk Management Policy

Approved by the Board with effect 30 July 2026

1. Overview

Risk management is a complex and critical component of the Cannindah Resources Limited (the **Company's**) governance.

The Board will oversee and guide the detail of risk management. The Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**), or the most senior Executive Director is charged with implementing appropriate risk systems within the Company. Aspects of this process may be delegated but remains the responsibility of the CEO.

2. Objectives

Risk management is considered a key governance and management process. It is not an exercise merely to ensure regulatory compliance.

Therefore, the primary objectives of the risk management system at the Company are to ensure:

(a) all major sources of potential opportunity for and harm to the Company (both existing and potential) are identified, analysed and treated appropriately;

(b) business decisions throughout the Company appropriately balance the risk and reward trade off;

(c) regulatory compliance and integrity in reporting are achieved; and

(d) senior management, the Board and investors understand the risk profile of the Company.

In line with these objectives, the Company's risk management system covers:

(a) operations risk (inclusive of health and safety management);

(b) financial reporting (inclusive of treasury and financial viability); and

(c) compliance (inclusive of commercial and regulatory matters).

The Board reviews all major strategies and transactions and corporate actions for their impact on the risk facing the Company and makes appropriate recommendations. The Company also undertakes an annual review of operations to update its risk profile. This normally occurs in conjunction with the strategic planning process.

The Company discloses in each reporting period that such a review has taken place. The Board also collectively undertakes a bi-annual review of those areas of risk identified.

In addition, as specified by Recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or most senior Executive Officer and CFO conduct a review and provide a written declaration of assurance that their opinion, that the financial records of the Company for any financial period have been properly maintained, comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

3. Specific Risks

The Board of the Company has identified a range of specific risks that have the potential to have an adverse impact on its business. These include:

(a) operational risk;

(b) environmental regulation and risks;

(c) insurance risk;

(d) litigation risks;

(e) financing risk;

(f) government policy and taxation risk;

(g) reliance on key personnel and consultants risk

(h) privacy and data breaches risks;

(i) conduct risks;

(j) digital disruption risks;

(k) cyber-security risks;

(l) sustainability and climate change risks;

(m) treasury and finance risks;

(n) tenement risks;

(o) exploration and production risks;

(p) resource estimations risks;

(q) compliance risk;

(r) land access risk

(s) impact of native title risk

(t) aboriginal sites of significance risk

(u) conflict management risk;

(v) political risk;

(w) accounting risk; and

(x) reputational and conduct risk.