12 September 2024

Confirmation of Strategic Antimony Prospects Close to the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Mine

Highlights

- Early results from desktop study confirm four historic antimony prospects on Halls Peak Project that have never been subjected to modern exploration.
- The Hillgrove South Prospect directly abuts the southern and southeastern boundaries of Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV's) tenure that hosts LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project.
- Mayview Homestead Stibnite prospect grading 1.55% Sb, is situated ~2.7km east of LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project.
- The Mayview antimony prospect is potentially a continuation of the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold system, occupying a southeast trending fault or shear zone, similar to many lodes at the nearby LRV Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project.
- The company has commenced exploration planning to explore the potential of the number of antimony targets present at Halls Peak.
- Halls Peak maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 884,000t grading 3.7% zinc, 1.5% lead, 0.4% Copper, 30ppm Silver and 0.1ppm Gold that has been estimated following numerous drilling campaigns, remains open along strike, and at depth, providing the potential to increase the MRE, with an immediate exploration target of a further 500,000 to 1,000,000 tonnes at similar grades to the existing maiden MRE (2.7-3.7% zinc, 1.1-1.5% lead, 0.34-0.44% copper, 27-33ppm silver and 0.08-0.12ppm gold)[1].

Critical Resources Limited ASX:**CRR** ("Critical Resources" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that its recent ongoing desktop studies have confirmed strategic Antimony Prospects within its Halls Peak project area.

Open File Records, Mineral Deposit Data Sheets, of the Geological Survey of New South Wales indicate multiple Antimony showings within the Halls Peak Project including the Mayview Homestead Stibnite prospect, situated ~2.7km east of Larvotto Resources Ltd's ("LRV") Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project.

Given recent discoveries and the global shift in antimony supply dynamics the Company recently commenced a targeted desktop study at the Hillgrove South Prospect ("the Hillgrove South Prospect") at the Company's Halls Peak Project ("Halls Peak" or "Project"), located in NSW, Australia. This initiative has initially focused on the Hall Peak tenements staked in 2021, strategically located ~6km south-east of Larvotto Resources Ltd's ("LRV") Hillgrove deposit, which currently hosts a total resource of 7.264Mt @ 1.3% Sb for 93kt of contained antimony[2].

Halls Peak Antimony Prospects

The Company's Hillgrove South prospect is part of the considerable Halls Peak Project's tenement footprint located south-east of Armidale, New South Wales, in the highly prospective New England Fold Belt, which also hosts LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. The Company's South Hillgrove Prospect, which directly abuts the southern and southeastern boundaries of LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project, contains the Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect (Figures 1 and 2). The Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect is situated ~2.7km east of LRV's Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project and is potentially a continuation of the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold system, occupying a southeast trending fault or shear zone, similar to many lodes at nearby Hillgrove Mine (Figure 2).

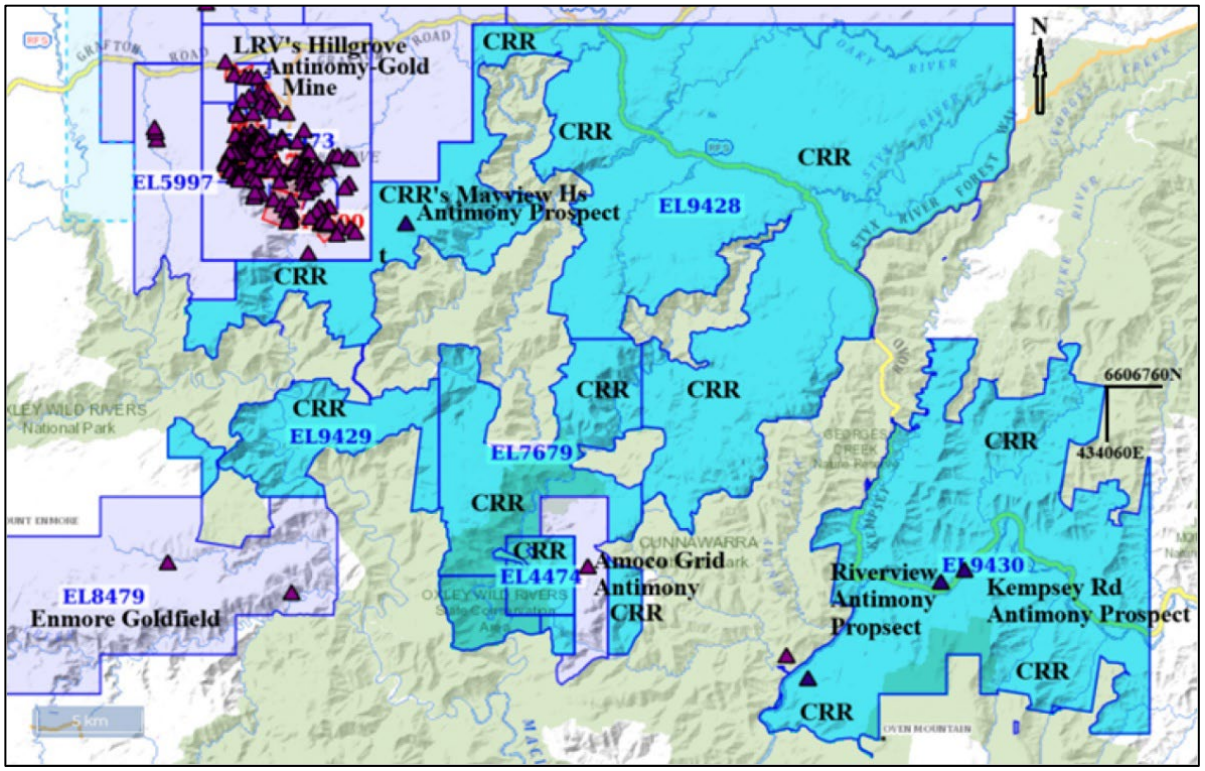

Figure 1: Location of CRR's Mayview Homestead, Kempsey Road and Riverview Antimony Prospects in relation to LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. (Map produced from MinView, Geological Survey of New South Wales -GSNSW, ▲ Antimony Prospects, Symbol GSNSW)

The records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales (GSNSW) document massive stibnite (Sb_2S_3) at the Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect. The GSNSW mapped historical underground workings, shafts and adits with one working 100m long and 5m wide. The antinomy mineralisation occupies a fault or shear zone, similar to the dominant stibnite ore structures at the adjacent LRV Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. The structures at the Hillgrove Project have been proven to extend laterally and vertically for hundreds of metres. An assay sample collected by the GSNSW about a shaft consisted of quartz veins in mudstone and assayed 1.55% Sb and 0.13ppm Au. Further work is required to determine if the Mayview Homestead antimony mineralisation is potentially a continuation of the Hillgrove Project orogenic Antimony-Gold system.

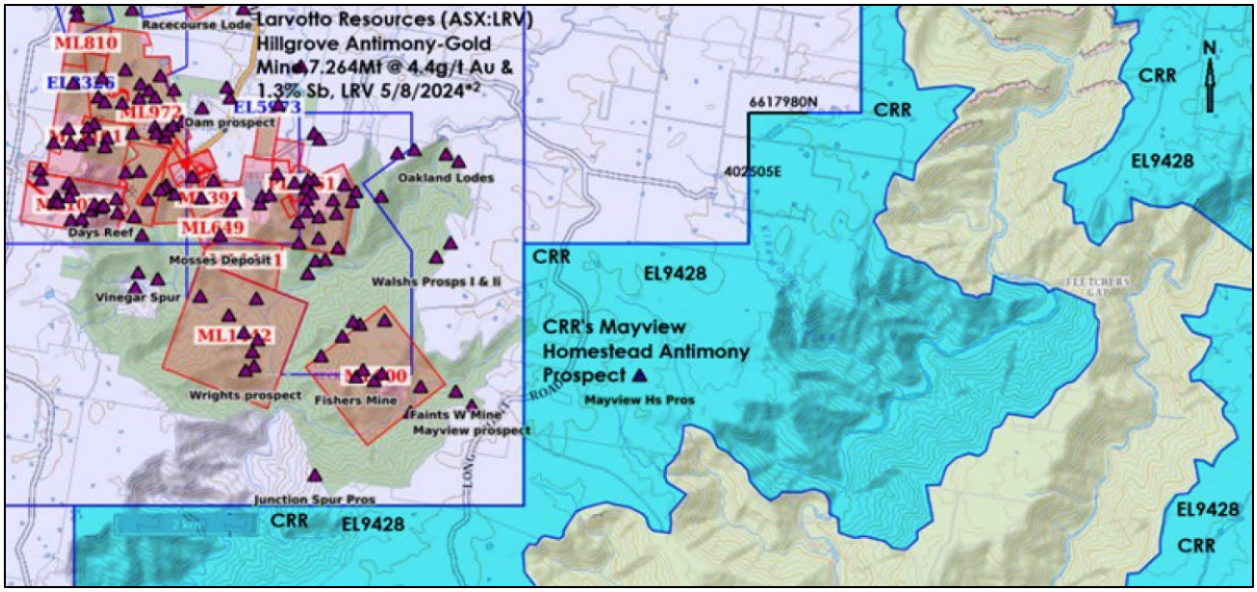

Figure 2: CRR's Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect is potentially a continuation of the Hillgrove Mine orogenic Antimony-Gold system. The Hillgrove South Exploration Licence EL9428 directly abuts the southern and southeastern boundaries LRV's antimony-gold mining leases (Map produced from MinView, Geological Survey of New South Wales -GSNSW, ▲ Antimony Prospects, Symbol GSNSW)

The Riverview and Kempsey Road Antimony Prospects were recorded by the Geological Survey of NSW in the early 1980's. The Riverview Prospect consists of adits and underground workings developed on multiple (stockwork or sheeted) antimony veins developed in granodiorite and is recorded as an intrusion-related system that could potentially be large scale.

Both the Riverview and Kempsey Road Antimony Prospects are accessible from the Kempsey Road.

Next-Steps

CRR has engaged expert consultant geologists Paul Degeling and Michael Leu, both with many years on-the-ground field experience in the Halls Peak/Hillgrove area, to continue to undertake a detailed desktop study. The desktop study is focused on the potential of Antimony-Gold potential on the company's Halls Peak project (previous area of focus for 2022 drilling campaign) and planning is underway for a mapping and sampling survey of the historic antimony workings located on the project area together with the potential Hillgrove-style orogenic Antimony-Gold system in EL4474.

Paul Degeling was a central member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales expert mapping team that published the key monograph that includes the antimony deposits of the Hillgrove-Halls Peak region viz. Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.

Paul was the principal geologist who located and documented the Riverview and Kempsey Road Antimony Prospects.

Antimony Market Overview

The global antimony market is currently navigating a period of significant disruption and opportunity, driven by China's recent decision to impose export controls on antimony ore, metal, oxides, and associated smelting and separation technologies starting from 15 September 2024. As the world's dominant producer, supplying nearly 50% of global antimony, China's actions have tightened market conditions and pushed prices to recent highs of $23,500 per metric tonne. These controls are expected to further increase market volatility and underscore the strategic importance of antimony, classified as a critical mineral by the UK, EU, US, Japan, and other key economies due to supply concentration risks.

Antimony's versatile applications span various industries, including its significant use in flame retardants, lead-acid batteries, glass manufacturing, and as a critical alloy in ammunition. Its strategic importance extends to military applications such as infrared missile guidance systems, night vision equipment, and nuclear weapons, positioning it as a vital element in national security frameworks.

Critical Resources' Non-Executive Director, Nigel Broomham, commented;

"We are thrilled to confirm antimony showings within the Halls Peak project area. Our recent desktop studies have unveiled significant opportunities close to the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Mine, highlighting several historic prospects that have yet to be explored with modern techniques.

The Mayview Homestead prospect, situated just 2.7 kilometres east of Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove deposit, stands out as particularly promising. Data recorded from the Geological Survey of NSW which includes grades of 1.55% Sb indicates that it could potentially extend the well-established Hillgrove Antimony-Gold system, given its alignment with similar fault structures.

Additionally, our desktop analysis has identified the Riverview and Kempsey Road prospects, documented by the GSNSW in the early 1980s have recorded antimony mineralisation.

Given the current global dynamics in the antimony market, notably the recent export controls imposed by China, which have spiked prices and intensified market volatility, our findings position Critical Resources favourably. Antimony's strategic importance in various high-tech and military applications further enhances the potential value of these prospects.

Looking ahead, we are engaging leading geologists to refine our understanding of these prospects and plan comprehensive fieldwork, including mapping and sampling, to validate our initial findings. This strategic approach will ensure that we are well-positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for this critical mineral and advance our exploration efforts effectively."

Halls Peak Resource Overview

The Company's Hall Peak maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 884,000t grading 3.7% zinc, 1.5% lead, 0.4% Copper, 30ppm Silver and 0.1ppm Gold has been estimated following numerous drilling campaigns[1].

Modelling has shown that mineralisation is still open along strike to the east/north-east and west/south-west, providing immediate potential to increase the MRE with follow-up drilling. An exploration target of 500,000 to 1,000,000 Tonnes (2.7-3.7% zinc, 1.1-1.5% lead, 0.34-0.44% copper, 27-33ppm silver and 0.08-0.12ppm gold) has been defined based on modelling and interpretation of the current resource[1].

References:

*1. Refer to CRR ASX Announcement 30 June 2023. Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Halls Peak Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au Project
*2. Refer to Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 5 August 2024. Measured Resource 448kt @ 3.8% Sb; Indicated Resource 3,980kt @ 1.3% Sb and Inferred Resource 2,835kt @ 0.9% Sb.
*3. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New Soutth Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED Critical Resources is focused on the exploration, development and delivery of the critical metals required for a decarbonized future, underpinned by a portfolio of lithium projects in Ontario, Canada which are ideally positioned to participate in the rapidly growing North American battery materials supply chain.

The Company's principal focus is on its flagship Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, where it has completed over 45,000m of drilling and defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 8Mt grading 1.07% Li_2O. Recent exploration success has demonstrated substantial potential to expand this resource and make new discoveries in the surrounding area. Critical is progressing a dual-track strategy at Mavis Lake of targeting resource growth in parallel with multiple permitting and project development workstreams.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientist (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a consultant of Critical Resources. Mr Leu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This document contains information relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Mavis Lake Lithium Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 5 May 2023 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. This document contains information relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Halls Peak Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 June 2024 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. This document contains information relating to the Halls Peak Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 22 November 2021 reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code") and available for viewing at https://www.criticalresources.com.au/ or https://www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Critical Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Critical Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix A; Open File Records, Mineral Deposit Data Sheets, of the Geological Survey of New South Wales

	Mayview Homestead Antimony Target	Riverview Antimony Target	Kempsey Road Antimony Target
Ref	(DCO657, H1 M)	(DCO849, CA1 M)	(DCO850, BH10, M)
Coordinates	400880mE, 6614110mN	426250mE, 6597500mN	427360mE, 6598070mN
Occurrence	Underground, shafts, adits	Underground, adits	N/A
Extent	Length: 100m, Width: 5m	Length: 2m, Width: 5m	N/A
Province	New England Fold Belt	New England Fold Belt	New England Fold Belt
General	Siltstone, Late Carboniferous, Greenschist	Felsic plutonic, Middle Triassic	Phyllite, Early Permian, prehnite-pumpellyite
Lithology	Mudstone	Granodiorite	Phyllite
Structure	Pre-ore, minor fault of shear zone	N/A	N/A
Type	Occupying fault of shear zone	Multiple vein	Vein
Primary Ore Mineral	Stibnite	Stibnite, arsenopyrite	Stibnite
Gangue	Quartz	Host rock	Host rock
Ore Chars	Massive	Massive	
Shape & extent	Consists of one filled shaft at the southern end and one collapsed adit at the northern end.	Two veins, one 280mm, the other 40mm wide, dip 71^0 south, strike 125	N/A
Assay	Assay sample collected about shaft – quartz veins in mudstone GS83/169: Au 0.13ppm, Ag 0.4ppm, Cu 50ppm, Pb 30ppm, Zn 80ppm, As 80ppm, Sb 1.55%, W 350ppm, Sn 25ppm GS83/169: Au 0.13ppm, Ag 0.4ppm, Cu 50ppm, Pb 30ppm, Zn 80ppm, As 80ppm, Sb 1.55%, W 350ppm, Sn 25ppm	N/A	N/A
Remarks	Workings trend 142^0	Mineralisation occurs in altered granodiorite, surrounded by hornblende - Biotite granodiorite (P. R. Degeling pers. com.)	Not visited in field, position approximate
Entry Date	July 1983	June 1983	Dec. 1984
References	C. Faint (pers. Comm.), fieldwork (1983), GS1984/109, NSW Geological Survey unpublished mineral report 83/34	P. R. Degeling (pers. Com.)	P. R. Degeling (pers. Com.)

1. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New Soutth Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., *Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney*

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Historical Data. One rock sample reported from: Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New Soutth Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., *Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney*. "Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect (DCO657, H1 M), Assay sample collected about shaft – quartz veins in mudstone GS83/169: Au 0.13ppm, Ag 0.4ppm, Cu 50ppm, Pb 30ppm, Zn 80ppm, As 80ppm, Sb 1.55%, W 350ppm, Sn 25ppm"
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Not applicable, historical rock sampling program

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable, historical rock sampling program
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	The single rock chip was geologically described the time of collection by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work. Not applicable
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Single rock sample reported was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales and presumed to samples representative of the material identified during fieldwork The sample size not recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Historical Data, sample reported was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales No analytical method stated but presumed to be XRF by a certified laboratory
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The rock sample data was by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales No drilling, No adjustments to data
	The use of twinned holes.	
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All current data is in MGA94 grid system.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Single rock sample reported was collected by a qualified geologist from the Geological Survey of New South Wales and presumed to samples representative of the material identified during fieldwork The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage. Compositing was not applied.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Not applicable, only one historic rock sample reported. No drilling undertaken or reported.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Only reporting historical data The historical reports don't record the chain of custody for samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Only reporting historical data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Halls Peak Project comprises 5 granted Exploration Licenses EL 4474, EL 7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430) located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 946km^2. All tenements are granted.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website. Key Sources of Exploration done by other parties include: References *1. Refer to CRR ASX Announcement 30 June 2023. Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Halls Peak Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au Project *2. Refer to Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 5 August 2024. Measured Resource 448kt @ 3.8% Sb; Indicated Resource 3,980kt @ 1.3% Sb and Inferred Resource 2,835kt @ 0.9% Sb. *3. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New Soutth Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.
	Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
	Dip and azimuth of the hole	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	down hole length and interception depth	
	hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilized. No aggregations are reported. No metal equivalents were used or calculated.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate*	Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. Coordinates in MGA94
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Results for single known historical rock samples reported in the release. All results described in this announcement have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Historical exploration data A desktop geophysical review is underway to delineate target areas for field investigation. The review is assessing previous work carried out.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base. Planning for field crews will be mobilised to site to commence orientation field reconnaissance and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling.