

19 November 2024

Hillgrove South Prospect Mapping and sampling identifies visual Antimony Mineralisation

Highlights

- A series of historic antimony workings comprising pits/shafts and trenches have been mapped and sampled at the Mayview prospect, located within the Hillgrove South Project.
- Presence of Antimony-bearing, stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation at Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect visually confirmed in historical workings, which extend for over 270m*.
- Multiple samples of antimony oxide and antimony sulphide collected from mine dumps of old workings.
- Samples from historic antimony workings have been dispatched for express assay and anticipated to be received in the next 3 to 4 weeks.
- Fieldwork ongoing at the Company's Halls Peak project, which covers 981 km², which is prospective for a repeat Hillgrove antimony/gold style system.
- Results of field work programs will feed into the generation of further exploration and drilling programs.

Critical minerals exploration and project development company Critical Resources Limited **ASX:CRR** ("Critical Resources", "CRR" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update of the Company's ground mapping and sampling survey activities at the Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect within the Company's Hillgrove South prospect. The exploration team has successfully completed the first part of the wider field program, identifying the historical mine workings and advancing the geological understanding of the prospect.

This prospect is part of the Company's considerable Halls Peak Project's footprint (Figure 5) located south-east of Armidale, New South Wales, in the highly prospective New England Fold Belt, which also hosts Larvotto Resources Ltd ("LRV's") Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project (reported as being Australia's largest Antimony-Gold System).

The South Hillgrove Prospect, which is part of the broader Halls Peak Project, is contiguous to the southern and southeastern boundaries of LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. The Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect is situated ~2.7km east of LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project (Figure 1).

* In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged are qualitative, visual estimates only. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates

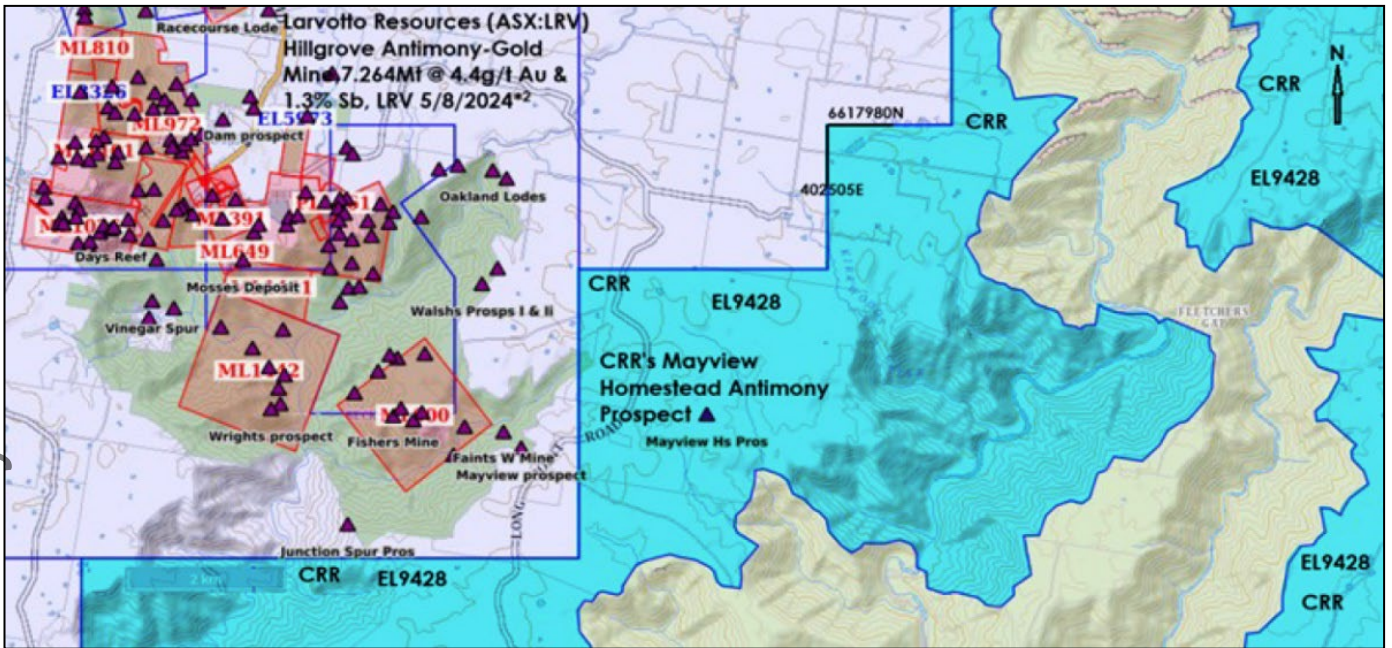


Figure 1: Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect directly adjacent to the LRV Hillgrove Project.

Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales ("GSNSW") document massive stibnite (Sb_2S_3) occurrences at the Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect*¹. The GSNSW mapped historical underground workings, shafts and adits with one working 100m long and 5m wide. The antimony mineralisation occupies a fault or shear zone. 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 ongoing to determine if the Mayview Homestead antimony mineralisation is potentially a continuation of the Hillgrove Project orogenic Antimony-Gold system.

A series of historic antimony workings comprising pits/shafts and trenches have been mapped and sampled. The workings were developed by miners in the nineteenth century and have since been infilled with soil and debris, resulting in the exploration team being unable to access the mineralised lodes which the miners were working. However, there were numerous mine dumps left by the old miners which have been identified, excavated and sampled

The exploration crew have dug into the old workings and located samples of mineralisation previously overlooked. All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old waste piles. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual grab samples to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as no outcrop exposures of mineralisation have been sampled.

Cautionary Statement: Visual Estimates. This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations

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Mineralisation visually consists of multiple part-and-fill veins events comprising antimony and/or quartz. Most of the mineralised rocks have multiple quartz and oxidised stibnite veins, with individual veins ranging up to 4cm. Several samples consisted of white-yellow-green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3), and some silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3) hosted in grey, silicified pelite. True width of mineralised multiple veins system could not be determined, however the pits/shafts ranged from 2mx2m and up to 6mx4m and the trenches developed along strike were approximately 1-2m wide. Further exploration (included potential trenching and drilling) will be required to test the prospect and the antimony and gold grades.

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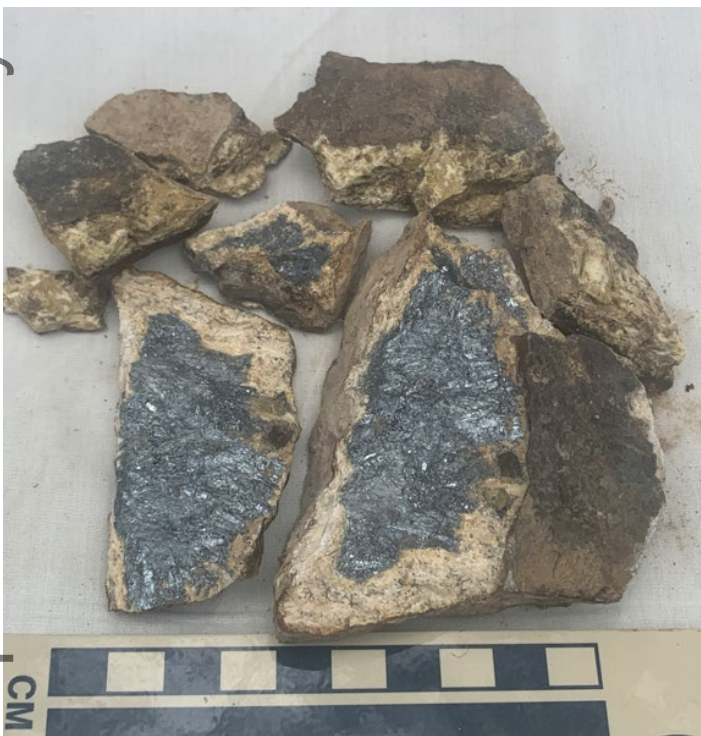


Figure 2: Left: Sample MVS16: Vein of white-lesser yellow-green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 55%), and silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 20%) up to 70mmx30mm, hosted in grey, silicified pelite (15%). Right: Sample MVS16: Detail of sample above, entire sample comprises vein of white-lesser yellow-green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 55%), and silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 20%) up to 70mmx30mm, hosted in grey, silicified pelite (25%). Note the acicular (elongate) stibnite crystals. Single rock collected from mine dump (GDA94, 56J, 6614288mN, 400905mE) and fragmented for examination (scale bar: Centimetre divisions). Sample dispatched for assay and results anticipated in 3 -4 weeks.



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Figure 3: Sample MVS14: Silicified, grey pelite (45%) hosting a 30mm wide vein of white and minor pale green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 40%) and portions with silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 10%). Clumps of stibnite up to 20mmx12mm. Also 2mm wide quartz veins with Fe-Ox (5%). Single rock collected from mine dump (GDA94, 56J, 6614288mN, 400905mE) and fragmented for examination (scale bar: Centimetre divisions). Sample dispatched for assay and results anticipated in 2-3 weeks.



Figure 4: Sample MVS17: Vein of white and minor pale green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 55%) and portions with silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 10%) up to 32mmx12mm, hosted in grey, silicified pelite (35%). Note the acicular (elongate) stibnite crystals. Single rock collected from mine dump (GDA94, 56J, 6614288mN, 400905mE) and fragmented for examination (scale bar: Centimetre divisions). Sample dispatched for assay and results anticipated in 2-3 weeks.



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Figure 5: Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect, 2m x 2m infilled shaft



Figure 6: Left; Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect, sampling mine dumps of old workings; Right: Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect, sampling mine dumps of old workings

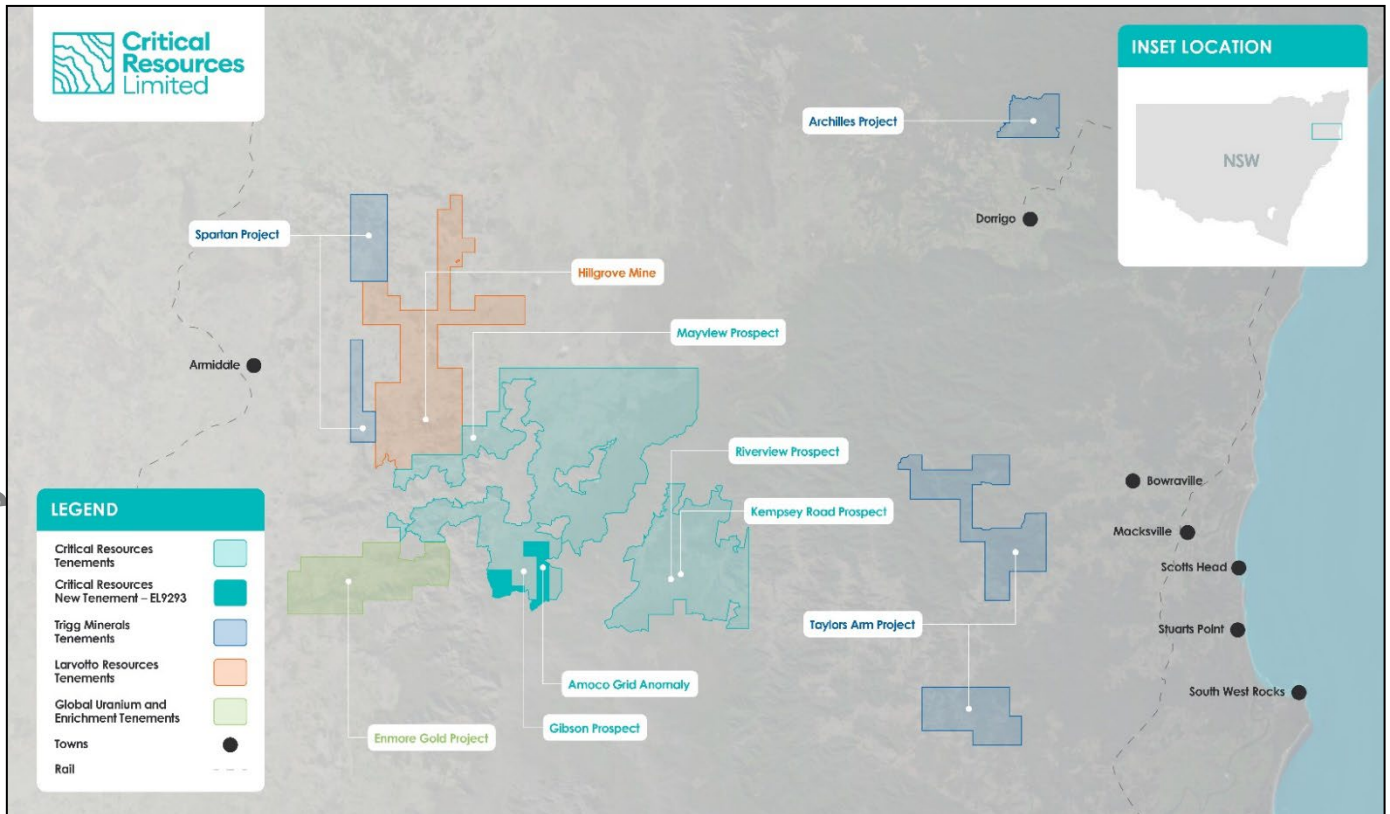


Figure 7: Project Location map showing proximity to significant Antimony-Gold projects in the region.

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Sample_ID	Easting GDA94 56J	Northing GDA94 56J	Sample Source/Type	Lithology, Mineral & Visual %
MSV5	400980	6614279	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Silicified, grey pelite (60%) with a 14mm wide vein antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 15%) and quartz (20%) and portions with silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 5%).
MSV8	400980	6614277	Single rock collected from mine dump and broken into three pieces for examination	5cmx3cm portion of vein with small 1mm-3mm patches of stibnite (5%) in yellow-white antimony oxide (60%), quartz (35%).
MSV9	401013	6614191	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Grey, silicified pelite, brecciated in places (60%), 5mm wide veins of yellow-white antimony oxide (15%), limonite and quartz veining (25%)
MSV10	400810	6614320	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Grey silicified pelite (50%), brecciated in places, some 30mm wide veins with abundant red Fe-Ox (35%), lesser yellow oxidised antimony (5%), subordinate quartz (10%).



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Sample_ID	Easting GDA94 56J	Northing GDA94 56J	Sample Source/Type	Lithology, Mineral & Visual %
MSV11	400905	6614288	Rocks collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination.	Grey, silicified pelite (50%), 30mm interval with multiple veins events, veins 1mm-6mm wide, some veins white to greenish-yellowish-white oxidised antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 25%) and quartz (5%), others dominated by Fe-Ox and lesser quartz (10%), others quartz dominated with subordinate Fe-Ox (10%)
MSV14	400905	6614288	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Silicified, grey pelite (45%) hosting a 30mm wide vein of white and minor pale green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 40%) and portions with silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 10%). Clumps of stibnite up to 20mmx12mm. Also 2mm wide quartz veins with Fe-Ox (5%)
MSV16	400905	6614288	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Vein of white-lesser yellow-green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 55%), and silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 20%) up to 70mmx30mm, hosted in grey, silicified pelite (25%).
MSV17	400905	6614288	Single rock collected from mine dump and fragmented for examination	Vein of white and minor pale green antimony oxide (antimony trioxide Sb_2O_3 , 55%) and portions with silvery-grey antimony sulphide (stibnite, Sb_2S_3 , 10%) up to 32mmx12mm, hosted in grey, silicified pelite (35%). Note the acicular (elongate) stibnite crystals

Table 1: Visual estimates of sample mineralisation at the Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect (% are based on visual estimates, refer to Cautionary Statement)

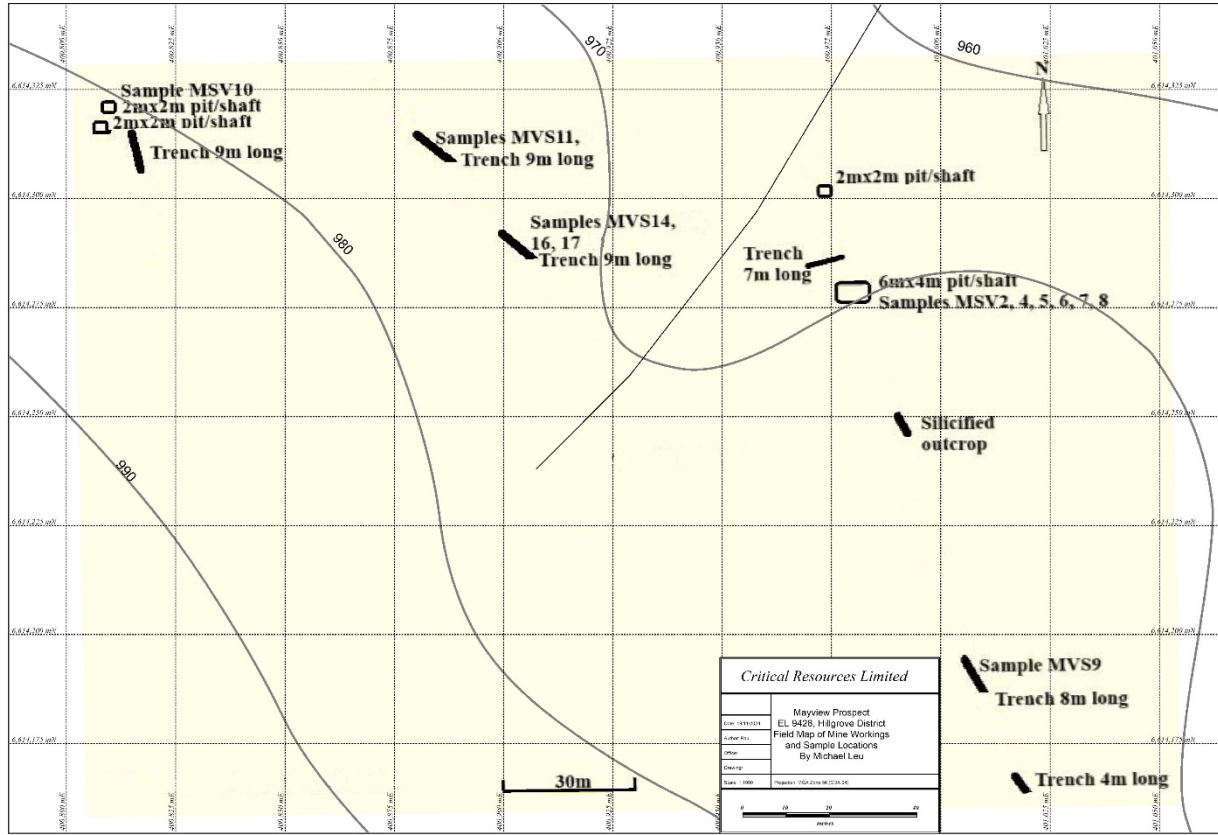


Figure 8: Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect, mapped occurrence of historic antimony workings and sample locations.

References

*1. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South 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. The Company's 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% Li₂O. 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.

The Company's Hall Peak Base Metals Project is located 87km south-east of Armidale New South Wales, Australia, a regional hub in New South Wales. The Company has defined a 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. 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.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT Visual Estimates This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of mineralised sample/rock does not necessarily indicate the presence of gold or antimony mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation.

COMPETENT PERSON, COMPLIANCE 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 announcement contains information on the Halls Peak Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 22 November 2021, 30 June 2023, 28 August 2024, 12 September 2024 and 3 October 2024 and 8 November 2024 reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at www.criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

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.

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.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of historic antimony workings comprising pits/shafts and trenches have been mapped and sampled. The workings were developed by miners in the nineteenth century and have since been infilled with soil and debris, resulting in the exploration team being unable to access the mineralised lodes which the miners were working. However, there were numerous mine dumps left by the old miners which have been identified. The exploration crew had to dig into these dumps to locate samples of mineralisation previously overlooked. All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old mine dumps. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual rocks to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Consequently, many samples are of small mass. It must be stressed that these samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as there was no outcrop exposures of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, rock sampling program
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, rock sampling program Not applicable, rock sampling program Not applicable, rock sampling program
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drill hole data, reporting data comprising rock samples.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were collected in the field by qualified field geologists and as part of a detailed prospecting program. Qualitative categorical and descriptive data was collected on each sample by the field geologists along with a representative photo collected of each sample • Not applicable, rock sampling program
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data comprising rock samples • No field sub-sampling techniques were employed on the program. • All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old mine dumps. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual rocks to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Consequently, many samples are of small mass. It must be stressed that these samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as there was no outcrop exposures of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples reported herein were collected by qualified geologists and the nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are detailed below. • All samples have been dispatched to ALS Laboratories Zillmere, Queensland. • All samples - Preparation: PUL-31 Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um • All samples - Analytical Method: AuME-TL44 50g, 51 elements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verification sampling and assaying has been captured to date • No drilling • No adjustments to data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples have been located by handheld Garmin GPS 60x where the grid datum GDA94 Zone 56J



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision on the spatial distribution and distance of sampling has been determined solely by the distribution of old mine workings and mine dump and no continuity of grade is implied • No sample compositing has been implied • 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sample orientation was undertaken • No drilling undertaken or reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were in continual custody of professional Company representatives until final delivery by secure express parcel post to the laboratory where all sample will be held in a secure setting until processing
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audit has been undertaken at this early stage of exploration

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRR holds five granted Exploration Licences (EL4474, EL7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430), northeast of Armidale N.S.W., that encompass a total of 946km². • All tenements are granted.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South 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. Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 10 September 2024. Presentation, New World Metals Conference, Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Red River Resources Limited ASX Release September 2019 Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Site Visit
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elev above sea level in metres) of the drill collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilized. No aggregations are reported. No metal equivalents were used or calculated.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported • N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported • N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. • Coordinates in GDA94
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No analytical data from laboratory analyses for grades is reported, only visual estimates. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base. • Desktop reviews of gold and antimony mineralisation and structural controls on nearby extensively explored tenements is being undertaken to define diagnostic features to inform field programs.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field crews will be mobilised to site to commence orientation field reconnaissance and rock and soil geochemical sampling. • Further exploration (included potential trenching and drilling) will be required to test the prospect and the antimony and gold grades. • Diagrams are being prepared highlighting geological interpretations of the potential mineralised structures.