ASX Announcement

4 December 2024

Hillgrove South Antimony Samples Return Over Detection Limit, Further Testing Underway & Geological Review Identifies Exceptionally High Grade Silver at Halls Peak

Highlights

Mayview Antimony-Gold Prospect

- ALS Laboratories has advised that recent Hillgrove South antimony samples sent for assaying have returned results in excess of the upper detection limit (>10,000ppm) of the assay method selected. Pending assays will be delayed by approximately two weeks whilst further specialised tests for antimony (Sb) are conducted
- 19 Samples from the recent fieldwork program at the Mayview Prospect (located within the Hillgrove South property) have been sent to ALS laboratories in mid-November for assaying. Multiple historic antimony workings comprising pits/shafts and trenches have been mapped and sampled
- The Hillgrove South property, which is part of the broader 981 km^2 Halls Peak Project, is contiguous to the southern and southeastern boundaries of Larvotto Resources Ltd's ("LRV") Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. The Mayview Antimony Prospect is situated ~2.7km east and contiguous to LRV's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project
- The Company will continue to expediate its exploration strategy seeking to identify Hillgrove-style gold-antimony systems at Halls Peak in light of China's recent antimony ban to the U.S.[1]

Halls Peak Ag Desktop Study

- Desktop study incorporating historical exploration work within the greater Halls Peak Project has identified exceptionally high grade silver intercepted in previous drilling including 3,780 grams per tonne, over 1.15m downhole in drill hole DDHA6
- More than 130 drill core samples have returned silver assays greater than 100 grams per tonne and 10 samples exceed 940 grams per tonne silver
- Halls Peak Inferred Mineral Resource of 840,000 tonnes of 30 grams per tonne silver and significant potential for resource expansion
- Historical drilling also highlighted the presence of high-grade silver in black shales indicating the potential to discover black shale-hosted silver mineralisation at Halls Peak
- Results of field work programs will feed into the generation of further exploration and new drilling programs planned for 2025

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 Mayview field work program results and recent studies on the exceptionally high grade silver values discovered during a geological review on past drilling campaigns at the Gibsons Project within CRR's 100% owned broader Halls Peak Project.

Nineteen samples from CRR's Hillgrove South prospect field work campaign were dispatched to ALS laboratories mid-November for express assaying. The Company has been informed there will be a delay in receiving these as some results are in excess of the upper detection limit (10,000ppm Sb) for antimony of the selected assay method ME-MS61. The Company expects to now receive the result within the next 2 weeks.

This Gibsons Project is part of the Company's considerable Halls Peak Project's footprint (Figure 5) located south-east of Armidale, New South Wales, covering an area of about 982km^2 in the highly prospective New England Fold Belt, that includes antimony, silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead.

This report outlines the significant findings of diamond drilling programs conducted under Exploration Licence 4474, which is held by the Company at the Gibsons Open Cut project, located in the Halls Peak area, New South Wales (NSW). The primary objective of these drilling campaigns has been to identify and quantify high base metal and silver values within the project area.

Silver is a precious metal, however the majority of silver is used for industrial purposes, especially in the expanding manufacturing of photovoltaic solar cells. Silver is currently US$30.47 per ounce (UBS 27 Nov. 2024), 30% above the 2024 average of US$23.40 per ounce.

The extensive exploration and drilling activities at the Gibsons Open Cut project have successfully identified significant high silver values, alongside other valuable minerals.

This report highlights the substantial progress made in understanding the mineral potential of the Gibsons Open Cut project and sets the stage for future exploitation and development opportunities in the Halls Peak area.

High Silver Values

- More than 130 drill core samples have silver assays greater than 100g/t.
- Of these, 10 samples exceed 940 grams per tonne (30 ounces per tonne) silver (Table 1) including:
  - 3,780 g/t (121.5 ounces per tonne) silver over 1.15m downhole in drill hole DDHA6
  - 1,900 g/t (61.1 ounces per tonne) silver over 1.38m downhole in drill hole PMR027
  - 1,750 g/t (56.3 ounces per tonne) silver over 1.6m downhole in drill hole PMR027

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Silver Assay (g/t)	Silver Ounces
CRR21DD_04	150.6	1.38	>1,500	>48.2
DDHA6	17.37	1.15	3,780	121.5
PMR027	62.5	1.6	1,900	61.1
CRR21DD_01	102.6	1.24	1,750	56.3
SG03	14.15	0.85	1,180	37.9
CRR21DD_04	77.65	0.45	1,165	37.5
SG03	9.9	0.85	1,150	37.0
SG03	12.88	1.27	1,145	36.8
CRRDD_14	261.5	2	1,085	34.9
CRR21DD_01	10.75	0.85	945	30.4

Table 1: Significant Silver values from Halls Peak drill campaigns. CRR21DD_04 was an overlimit and was not retested.

- Up to 9 mineralised horizons have been identified at the Gibsons Project, all have sections with high silver (>100g/t Ag) assays.
- Three of these horizons contain zones with exceptionally high (>900ppm, Table 1) grade silver (see figure 2).
- The lowest of the three lodes is characterised by low base metal values, silver being present in the mineral tetrahedrite, which is disseminated throughout an intensely altered and deformed black shale unit, rather than being associated with massive base metal sulphide horizons.
- High silver values also characterise the near-surface parts of the lodes, possibly owing to supergene enrichment.

The occurrence and distribution of high silver values in the Gibsons Open Cut deposit is illustrated in cross sections, which are located in the surface plan of the area (Figures 1, 2 & 3), below.

Black Shale Hosted Mineralisation

The drilling has discovered a new type of silver-rich mineralisation up to 1,900 grams per tonne at Halls Peak. The presence of high grade silver in altered and deformed black shales distinct from the high grade silver in the Zn-Pb-Cu massive sulphide lodes, e.g. drill hole PMR027 intercepted 1.6m downhole of black shale with 1,900 g/t (61.1 ounces per tonne) silver and very low base metals.

This discovery indicates there is potential for black shale-hosted silver mineralisation.

Drilling Campaigns

The Gibsons Open Cut project has seen extensive exploration efforts spanning several decades. A total of 6,921 metres of drilling has been completed across 47 holes in various campaigns from 1969 until the most recent efforts in 2023. The following details provide an overview of the drilling activities:

- Initial Campaigns: Early drilling efforts commenced in 1969 by Allstate Exploration, focusing on identifying the mineral potential of the Gibsons Open Cut area.
- Subsequent Campaigns: Continued exploration activities took place periodically by Precious Metal Resources and Sovereign Gold Ltd, building a comprehensive geological understanding of the site.
- Recent Campaign by CRR (2021-2023): The latest campaign conducted by Critical Resources Limited from 2021 until 2023, aimed to further delineate the mineral resources and confirmed the presence of high silver values.

The drill holes interrogated to identify high grade silver intercepts are detailed in the JORC 2012 tables appended. The resource estimate based on this suite of drill holes was presented in CRR ASX release of 30 June 2023 Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Halls Peak Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au Project based on a JORC 2012 report produced by: Principal Consultant and Managing Director, H&S Consultants Pty. Ltd., A. Van der Heyden 2023. Halls Peak Mineral Resource Estimate – April 2023, H&S Consultants Pty. Ltd.

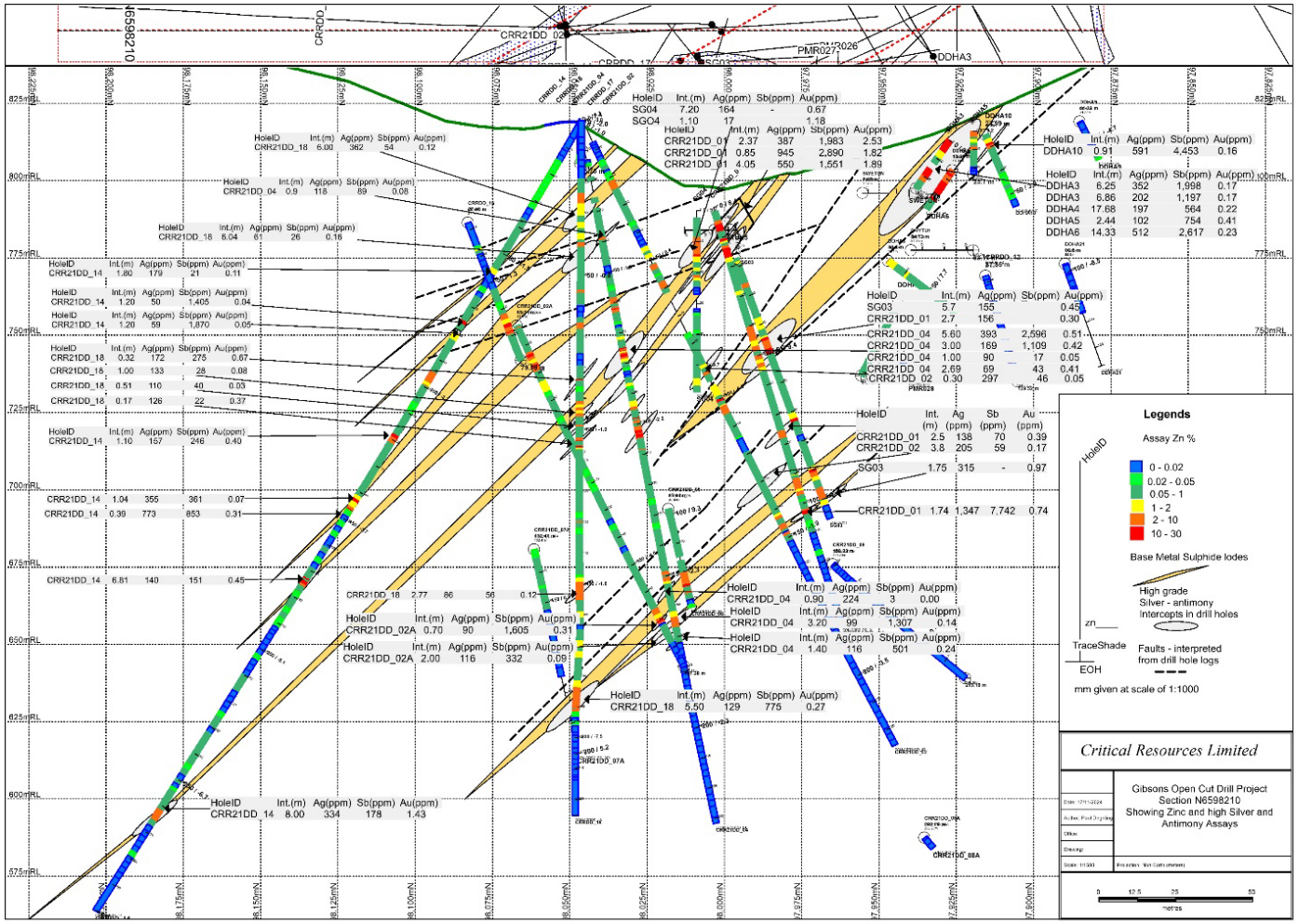

Figure 1: Cross section illustrating the occurrence and distribution of high silver values in the Gibsons Open Cut deposit. High (>100ppm silver) grade silver zones are identified by silver coloured ellipses within the brown stacked massive sulphide lodes (Zn-Pb-Zn).

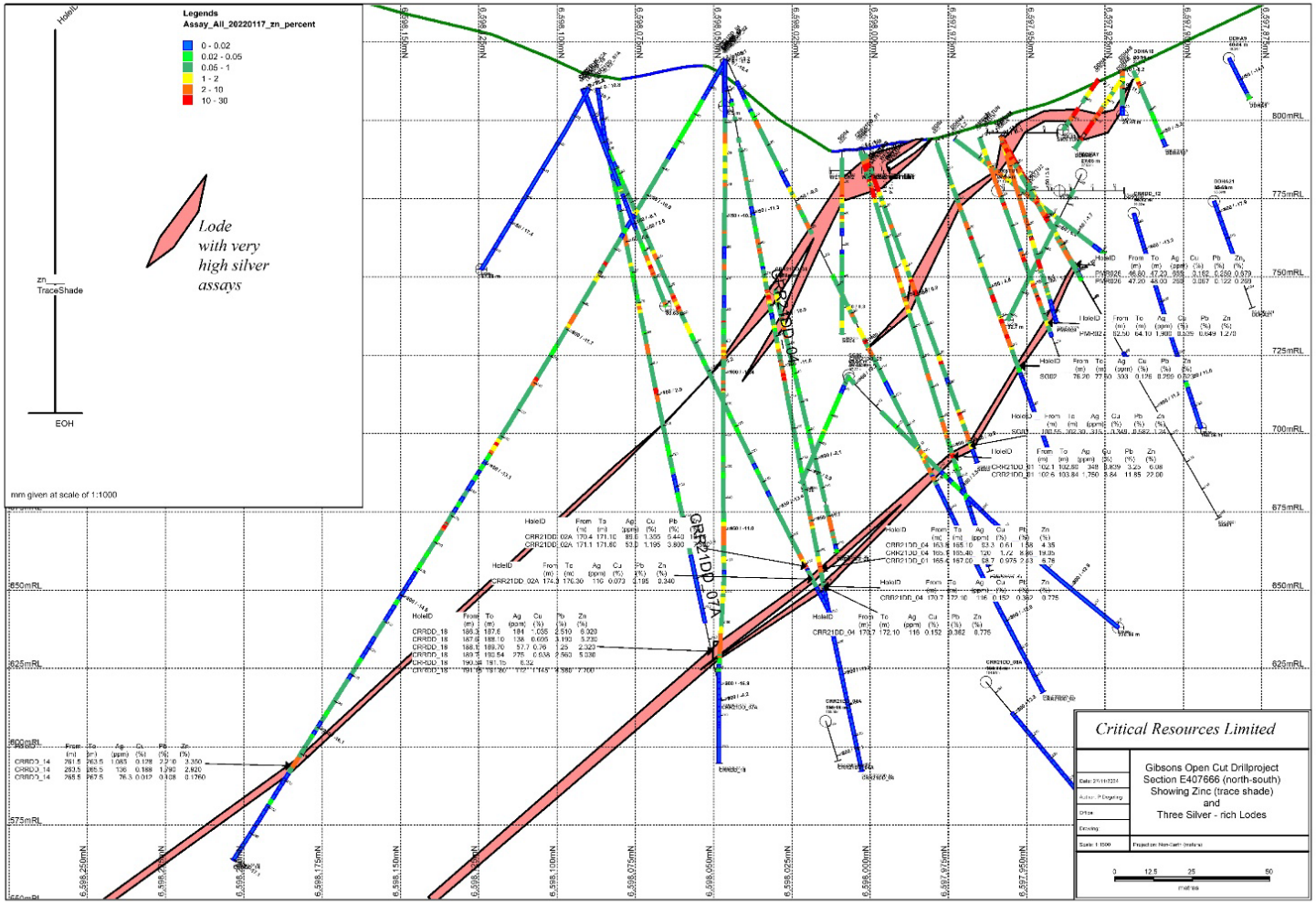

Figure 2: Cross section illustrating the occurrence and distribution three silver-rich lodes (>100ppm silver) within the Gibsons Open Cut deposit.

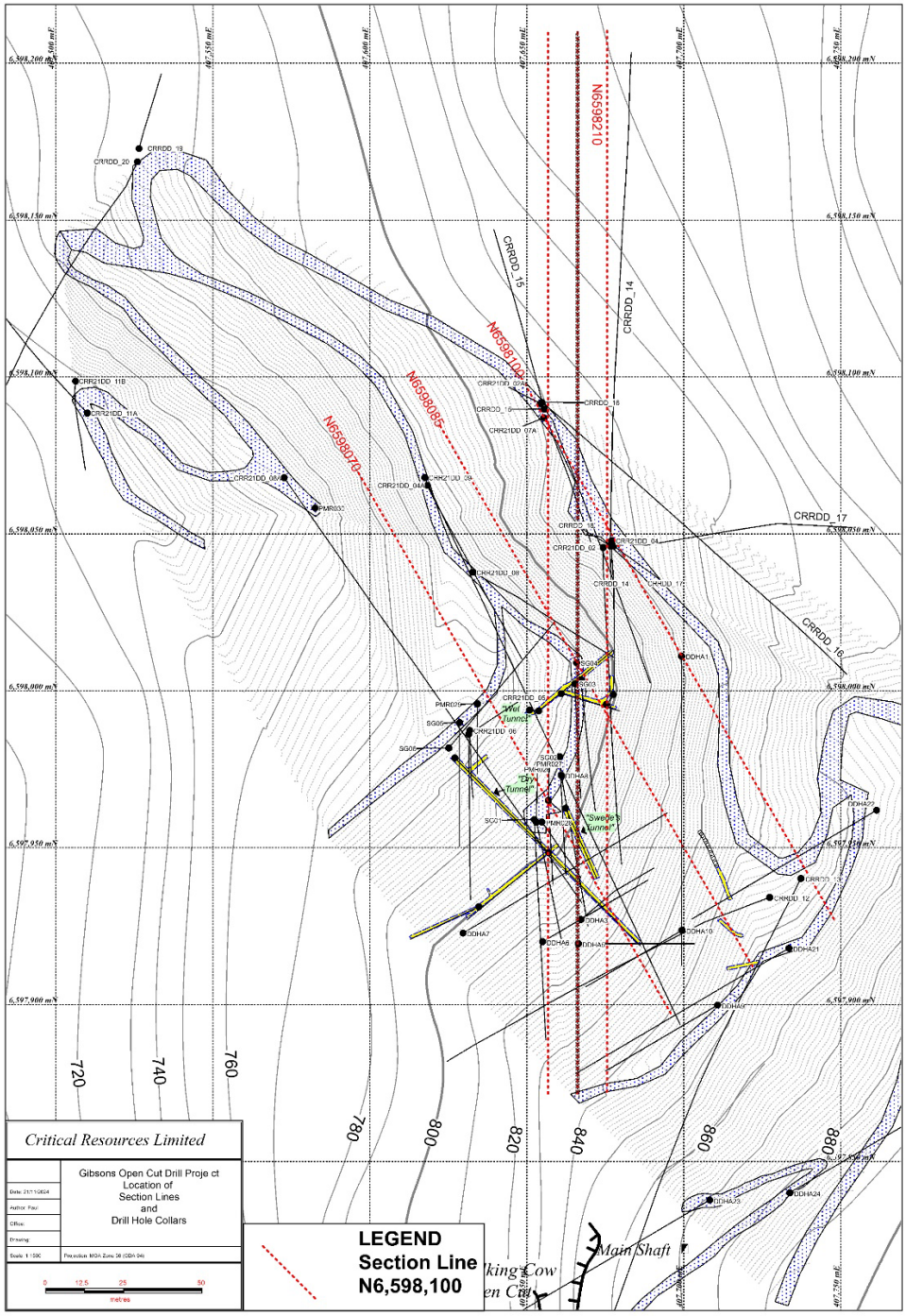

Figure 3: Surface plan of the Gibsons Open Cut deposit showing locations of the cross-sections.

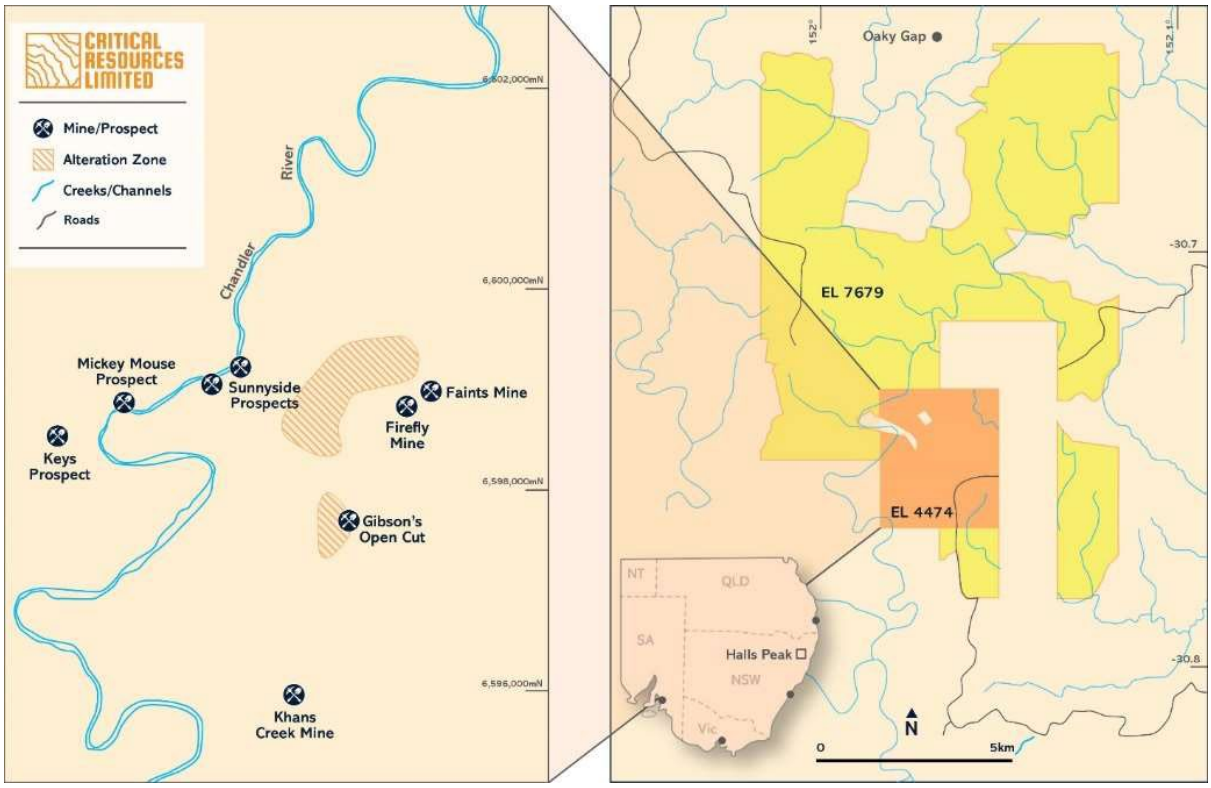

Figure 4: Location of Gibsons Open Cut prospect and other base and precious metal mines within EL4474.

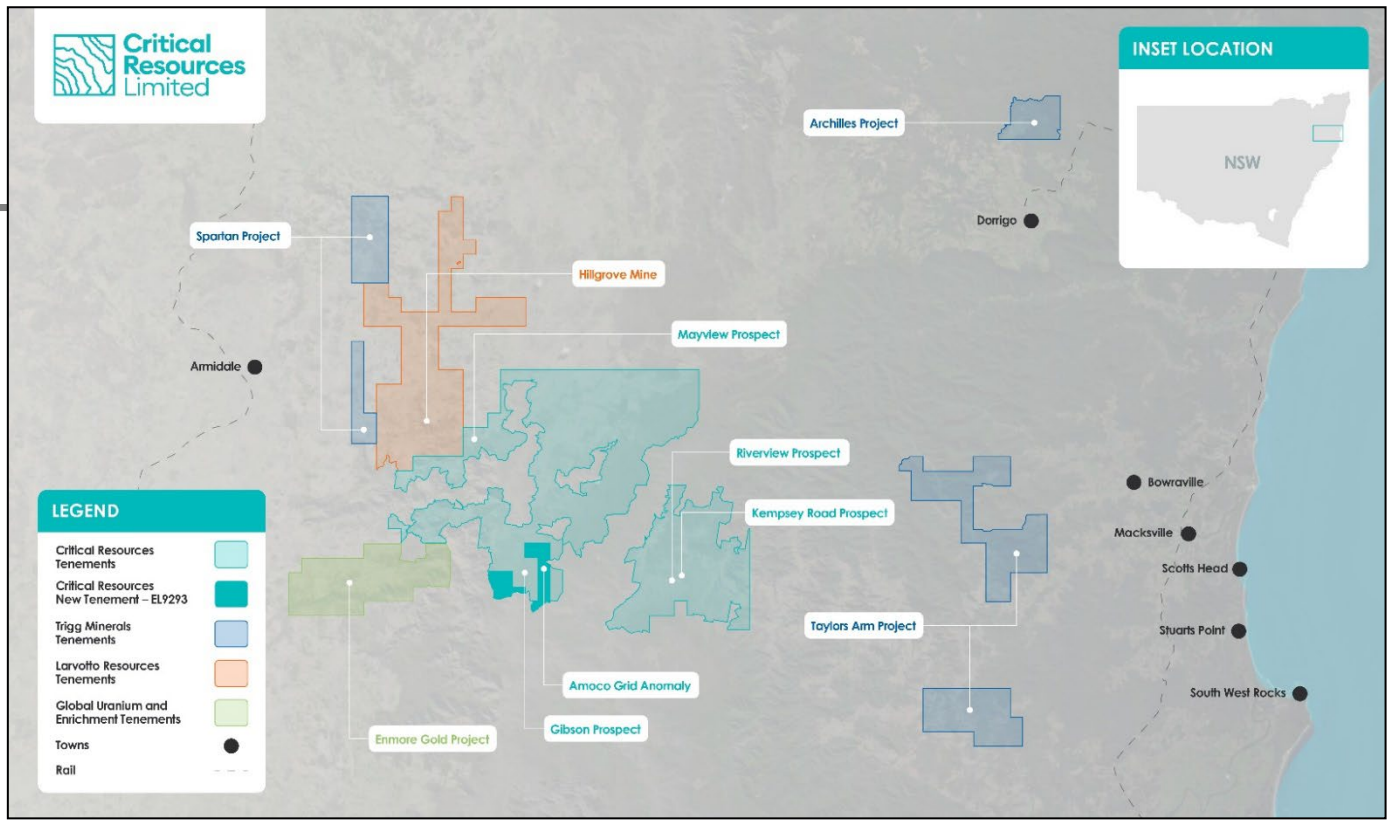

Figure 5: Halls Peak Project Location map showing proximity to significant Antimony-Gold projects in the region.

References

1. "China bans export of key minerals to U.S. as trade frictions escalate", By A.Lv and T.Munroe; Reuters 3 December 2024 (

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% 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.

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

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 information in this ASX Announcement that relates to the Halls Peak Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from ASX market announcement dated 30 June 2023 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 any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Halls Peak Project JORC Classification	Zn Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag ppm	Au pm	SG (calc)
Inferred	2.0	0.84	3.7	1.5	0.44	30	0.1	2.80
Total*	**Inferred**	**0.84**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**0.44**	**30**	**0.1**	

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 2% Zn for an open pit mining scenario. Estimation for the model is from the generation of a rotated block model, with blocks dipping 55>330°. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Refer to ASX announcement 30 June 2024.

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.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	**Allstate Exploration Diamond Drilling, 1969-1970** • Core stored by the Geological Survey of N.S.W. at WB Clarke Geoscience Centre Londonderry Core Library was re-sampled. • 1,120metres from 14 drill holes . • Complete core and half core were halved using a diamond saw, with a half core from complete core and quarter core from half core sent for assay and remainder core retained. **Precious Metal Resources Limited diamond drilling, 2014** • 382metres from 5 holes • Oriented HQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained. **Sovereign Gold Limited diamond drilling, 2016** • 637metres from 6 holes • Oriented HQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained. **Critical Resources Limited diamond drilling, 2021- 2022** • 4,782metres from 22 holes • Diamond Core drilling, NQ size, was used to recover core in a 3m length barrel. The core is placed in 1m core trays with the drillers' core blocks indicating depth measurement, drilled length and core recovered. Core trays are then marked up in 1 metre lengths based on the driller's blocks. • Oriented core was placed on a V-rail and fitted together; a consistent cut-line was drawn along the core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples. • Oriented core was cut in halves using a diamond saw; one half of the core was sent for assay and the other half retained. • Core sample intervals were based on geological logging and the occurrence of visible mineralisation. • High resolution, scaled photographs were taken of the core as a physical record for later analysis. • No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage. Samples were dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ALS) in Brisbane, Australia for sample preparation and analysis.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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).*	Diamond drill core was recovered in all drilling campaigns, refer to above. Critical Resources Limited diamond drilling, 2021- 2022 NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Sandvik DE710 rig was used throughout the program.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Lithological logging, photography Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger. Results of core loss are discussed below.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling. In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery. Core was washed before placing in the core trays.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Core was assessed by eye before cutting to ensure representative sampling.
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.*	Core samples were not geotechnically logged. Core samples have been geologically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The core logging was qualitative in nature, recording features such as lithology, structure, oxidation and alteration and sulphide mineralisation. The orientation of planar features such as bedding and cleavage was determined and recorded where possible.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core was photographed 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples Oriented HQ or NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained. Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation No duplicates or second half-sampling
	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.	
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.*	Assays methods appropriate for style of mineralisation: ME-MS61 0.25g sample for 48 Elements and Gold by method Au-AA25 30g sample. Samples have been sent to accredited Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) ALS conducted appropriate quality assurance according to Australian Standards. ALS issued QC Certificates for each batch of samples assayed. This included control procedures adopted viz: standards, blanks and duplicate assays. Variations were within acceptable limits. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were confirmed.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	No independent verification completed at this stage Hole CRR21DD_01 was drilled to twin hole SG_03. It confirmed the occurrence and tenor of the mineralisation encountered in SG_03. Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records. Assay data presented in this report
	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.*	The CRR hole collars were picked up by a registered surveyor at the completion of the drill program. Historical drill holes were located using old maps and/or tape and compass surveys. The collar elevation of these holes was derived by projecting them onto the current topographic surface. The accuracy of the old hole collars is estimated to be within 1-5m. MGA94 (Zone 56) Topographic control based on Department of Lands digital terrain model.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Not relevant to current drilling. Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation and no sample composting applied. Reporting of final results includes many weighted average- composting of assay data.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the base of mineralisation by drilling three holes. It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.
	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.*	Core samples were stored at the Gibsons core yard before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane. Sample movements and security documented by ALS Chain of Custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on this Mineral Resource Estimate

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 Hall Peak Project comprises granted Exploration Licences EL4474, EL7679, EL9293, EL9428, EL9429 and EL9430 located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 982km^2. There are no known impediments to operate in the key areas of interest within the tenements
	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.	Tenure is current and in good standing

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Exploration for base metals and gold have been conducted at Halls Peak since 1896 when massive sulphide deposits were discovered by prospectors. There was some small-scale mining of deposits of copper, lead, zinc and silver ore on the east side of the Chandler River until 1916. According to Report 52 – The Geological Survey of New South Wales "In 1965, 1,600 tons of ore were mined to give 263 tons of lead, 450 tons of zinc, 46.3 tons of copper and 12523 oz of silver". Following this several exploration campaigns were conducted until the mid-1980's for massive sulphides and silver by major mining companies such as BHP Co. Ltd., Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., The Zinc Corporation Ltd., Halls Peak Australia Limited and Allstate Exploration N.L. but most work was hindered as none were able to secure tenure to the whole area. All of these work programs comprising drilling, geochemistry and geophysics have resulted in an immense body of data.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Halls Peak is in the southern part of the New England Orogen, a belt of continental crust uplifted to form a mountainous region. Mineralisation is hosted in the Permian Halls Peak Volcanics, a sequence of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed due to their formation in a rift setting. Sulphide mineralisation is stratiform with several massive sulphide bodies within broad zones of disseminated and stockwork sulphides. Massive sulphide bodies are generally moderate to steeply dipping and up to tens of metres across. The massive sulphides are often associated with sulphidic shale and siltstone within zones of stockwork and disseminated sulphides in sericite-quartz altered rocks. Sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite. The key metals in relative order of abundance are Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *Dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	See table below
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.*	Exploration results are not being reported

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	TotDepth
DDHA1	407699.27	6598011.03	819.00	180.00	45.00	139.29
DDHA2	407699.27	6598011.03	819.00	180.00	75.00	99.97
DDHA3	407667.25	6597927.14	813.00	59.50	36.00	30.48
DDHA4	407667.25	6597927.14	813.00	59.50	50.00	44.20
DDHA5	407666.39	6597919.41	816.00	90.00	36.00	45.72
DDHA6	407655.02	6597920.03	812.60	59.50	37.00	35.97
DDHA7	407629.68	6597922.78	801.80	59.50	45.00	106.68
DDHA8	407660.97	6597973.07	794.00	170.00	37.00	60.96
DDHA9	407710.74	6597899.84	848.30	239.50	45.00	58.52
DDHA10	407699.40	6597923.68	834.00	239.50	50.00	55.17
DDHA21	407733.45	6597917.98	852.50	239.50	55.00	137.16
DDHA22	407761.39	6597961.93	852.50	239.50	50.00	106.07
DDHA23	407708.24	6597837.72	870.50	239.50	50.00	108.51
DDHA24	407733.76	6597840.06	881.50	59.50	45.00	91.44
PMR026	407653.07	6597958.13	794.80	168.00	60.00	81.40
PMR027	407656.88	6597965.08	794.50	177.00	70.00	78.40
PMR028	407654.81	6597958.19	794.80	145.00	70.00	63.40
PMR029	407634.22	6597995.83	775.80	180.00	60.00	44.50
PMR030	407582.55	6598058.24	754.00	0.00	90.00	114.60
SG01	407652.34	6597958.94	794.80	177.00	60.00	140.60
SG02	407660.45	6597979.04	793.50	177.00	70.00	110.70
SG03	407665.25	6598002.27	791.00	177.00	70.00	106.70
SG04	407665.82	6598008.95	790.30	0.00	90.00	58.50
SG05	407628.57	6597989.88	774.90	180.00	70.00	115.30
SG06	407625.16	6597981.78	775.20	40.00	60.00	105.20
CRR21DD_01	407667.20	6598003.50	791.30	174.10	73.20	141.60
CRR21DD_02	407674.30	6598045.70	819.10	180.00	65.00	225.60
CRR21DD_04	407677.00	6598047.90	819.30	180.00	75.00	231.60
CRR21DD_05	407631.50	6597986.20	775.20	179.40	53.20	87.20
CRR21DD_06	407631.80	6597987.40	775.30	177.60	79.20	105.70
CRR21DD_08	407632.70	6598037.80	783.80	119.00	67.80	132.60
CRR21DD_09	407617.50	6598068.00	787.20	155.00	46.20	258.00
CRR21DD_02A	407654.40	6598091.50	810.00	144.00	65.00	210.50
CRR21DD_04A	407618.30	6598065.50	787.00	154.60	74.40	201.60
CRR21DD_07A	407655.40	6598087.00	810.20	144.00	80.00	200.00
CRR21DD_08A	407572.70	6598067.90	753.90	145.10	48.60	237.00
CRR21DD_11A	407510.00	6598088.50	737.10	329.40	75.00	550.60
CRR21DD_11B	407506.30	6598098.70	737.80	0.00	90.00	375.90
CRRDD_12	407727.30	6597934.20	843.80	249.00	60.00	210.40
CRRDD_13	407737.30	6597940.20	845.10	207.00	60.00	300.30
CRRDD_14	407676.60	6598046.10	819.40	1.10	60.00	300.30
CRRDD_15	407655.50	6598089.80	810.20	345.00	60.00	112.90
CRRDD_16	407654.80	6598091.90	810.00	129.40	59.10	244.30
CRRDD_17	407677.60	6598046.20	819.10	81.00	60.00	150.40
CRRDD_18	407676.40	6598046.30	819.40	0.00	90.00	225.30
CRRDD_19	407526.50	6598172.80	776.20	15.00	70.00	78.80
CRRDD_20	407526.00	6598168.60	775.90	205.00	55.00	201.20

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.
	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').	Down-hole length reported, true width not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to diagrams in body of text.
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.*	Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided. There were no deleterious elements identified. There were no bulk density or specific gravity measurements for the Allstate NL, Precious Metal Resources Limited and Sovereign Gold Company Limited drilling Campaigns HSC compiled 50 samples with density measurements from 6 CRR holes, which were performed by ALS Method OA-GRA08, described as "Specific Gravity on solid object". This method determines specific gravity, rather than bulk density, presumably by weighing a sample in air and in water, without wax coating. Dry bulk density is the attribute required for resource estimation, but it is unclear if the method used here is significantly different. Density data was merged with assays for further analysis. HSC has substantial experience in deriving density estimates from assays for base metal deposits, so this methodology was applied to the Halls Peak data set. The proportions of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were calculated from Pb, Zn and Cu assays respectively and used to calculate a density value for each sample with a gangue density of 2.70.
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).*	Drill programs are being designed to test mineralisation that is still open along strike to the ENE and WSW.