ASX:**CXO** Announcement

24 June 2021

Nuggets at New Toolebuc Prospect extends Far East Gold Trend to 2,500m in length

Highlights

- Core has located quartz veins at the Toolebuc Prospect of identical style to those which host gold immediately to the north at Far East, extending the strike potential of the prospective zone from 1,600m to 2,500m
- Most encouragingly, gold nuggets and samples containing visible coarse gold have been located at Toolebuc, suggesting the new veins are auriferous
- Mapping, rock chip sampling and systematic soil sampling underway at Toolebuc, with assaying of the geochemical samples currently in progress
- Core has also successfully applied for co-funding through the NT Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations program to complete initial diamond drill testing of Far East
- The gold potential of the region was initially identified by re-assaying Core's lithium-focussed geochemical samples for gold in 2020. A second gold re-assay program to analyse a further ~3,000 historical samples is now underway
- Core's major focus is on the development of the Finniss Lithium Project.

Core Lithium Ltd (**Core** or **Company**) (ASX: **CXO**) is pleased to report a number of positive developments associated with its wholly owned Bynoe Gold Project (concurrent with its Finniss Lithium Project), in the Northern Territory (***Figures 2 & 5***).

Extensions to Far East Gold Belt

Soil and rock chip sampling completed in 2020 defined an open ended, 1,600m long zone of significant gold anomalism striking towards 010° at the Far East Gold Belt[1], comprising the Far East, Congo, Hurricane and Windswept sub areas (***Figure 3***). Soil samples returned numerous high magnitude assays with results in excess of 100ppb Au commonly recorded, and with individual results ranging up to an impressive maximum of 32g/t Au.

The surface geology at the target is dominated by numerous outcrops of strike extensive quartz veins, many of which contain clots of oxide formed by the weathering of original sulphides. Rock chips of the veins returned multiple assay results in excess of 1g/t Au, peaking at over 30g/t Au. Metal detecting along the 1,600m zone located over 80 gold nuggets, ranging in size from small grains up to larger specimens weighing up to 5gms.

Late in the 2020 season, a 74 hole, shallow Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program at Far East was completed[2] and recorded widespread anomalous gold in the sub-surface with approximately one third of the holes recording intersections in-excess of 0.5g/t Au. Better intersections included 10m @ 1.5g/t Au; 7m @ 1.0g/t Au; and 24.5m @ 0.5g/t Au.

Following the impressive 2020 results at Far East, exploration in 2021 has focussed on searching for along-strike extensions to the Far East gold mineralised system. This work has delineated other significant quartz vein systems to the SSW at the Toolebuc Prospect (***Figure 4***).

As at Far East, metal detecting has discovered coarse gold grains and gold nuggets confirming that the Toolebuc veins are mineralised (***Figure 1***).

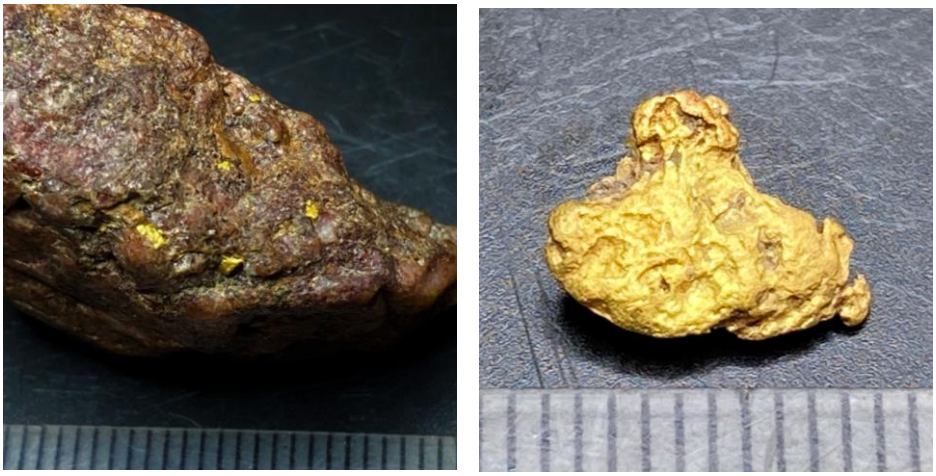

Figure 1. Toolebuc gold samples. Left: Coarse (~1mm) gold grains peppered through host rock. Right: 10mm sized gold nugget. Scale marked at 1mm intervals in both photos.

Core's recent mapping and prospecting has materially increased the strike length of the broader target zone from the 1,600m of strike defined in 2020 to a total established strike length of 2,500m, as the Company now believes the Far East Gold Belt extends unbroken beneath the Quaternary black soil cover that separates Far East from Toolebuc.

Additional quartz veins with oxide clots after sulphide continue to be found at Toolebuc, potentially also expanding the gold-related target zone's overall width.

A program of systematic soil sampling, together with rock chip sampling of the Toolebuc veins, has been recently completed, with these samples now undergoing analysis for gold and other metals.

Core wins NT Government co-funding to complete diamond drill tests at Far East.

Core Lithium is pleased to announce that it has been successful in its application for co-funding through Round 14 of the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations program, a core element of its *Resourcing the Territory* initiative.

The Company applied for funding to assist with the cost of completing the first diamond drill tests at the Far East Gold Target and has been awarded a grant of $134,810 (inclusive of GST). The funding will cover 50% of allowable costs associated with drilling two ~350m deep diamond core holes to test the broad target zone defined in 2020 at Far East.

The Far East diamond drilling program is scheduled for completion in the 2021 field season with the program timing to ultimately fit in with the Company's main lithium focussed 2021 diamond drill campaigns.

Dedicated exploration team established to pursue the gold opportunity

To enable the Company's existing exploration team to maintain its focussed efforts on the expansion of the lithium resource inventory at Finniss, Core has established a dedicated gold exploration team to pursue the concurrent gold opportunity.

The gold team has a modest but material budget with the funding considered adequate to significantly progress existing, and define additional, gold targets on the Company's wholly owned tenements.

Core has also engaged geological consultant Chris Drown to lead the Bynoe Gold Project exploration program. Mr Drown has worked in the Australian Resources Industry for over 35 years, including roles with Western Mining Corp, Aberfoyle Resources Limited, and Andromeda Metals (formerly Adelaide Resources Limited) where for 11 years he was Managing Director. He has explored for a range of commodities and has worked extensively in the Northern Territory and across Australia.

Plan going forward

In addition to progressing exploration and drill testing of the immediate opportunities presented at Far East-Toolebuc, the gold team's goal in 2021 is to establish a pipeline of additional gold targets and drill test those that show potential to represent deposits that can materially add to the market's valuation of Core.

The 2020 gold program has already presented numerous gold anomalies for follow-up (***Figure 1***), while the continuation of the successful geochemical sample gold re-assay program, together with planned on-ground prospecting and additional geochemistry, is expected to delineate new areas of focus.

Core's Managing Director, Stephen Biggins, said:

"While Core is maintaining a clear focus on the main game of expanding the lithium resource inventory and subsequent development of our first lithium mining operations at Finniss, we believe a dedicated gold effort is warranted following the outstanding results achieved in 2020 by the Company's exploration team.

"We await assay results from our recent rock chip and soil sampling programs at Toolebuc where the mapping of "Far East Style" quartz veins and the detection of gold grains and nuggets are early promising signs that we may have materially expanded the broader target zone from 1,600m to 2,500m.

"Our successful application for significant NT Government co-funding to assist with our first diamond drilling at Far East, and the establishment of a dedicated team to explore the numerous gold targets at Bynoe, further confirms our commitment to Core Shareholders to pursue additional value opportunities on our tenements over and above that delivered through our prime lithium assets."

This announcement has been approved for release by the Core Lithium Board.

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References

[1] *Gold nuggets discovered within new 1,600m gold anomaly peaking at 32 g/t Au in soils. CXO ASX release dated 10 December 2020*

[2] *Initial drilling confirms gold mineralisation at Bynoe Gold Project. CXO ASX release dated 17 February 2021*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Drown (BSc(Hons)Geol). Mr Drown consults to Core Lithium Ltd and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Geoscientists (AIG) and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Drown consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Core confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the results included in this announcement as cross referenced in the body of this announcement.

Bynoe Gold Project Background

As part of its search for lithium-bearing pegmatite resources at Finniss, Core Lithium has collected and assayed in-excess of 15,000 surface geochemical samples over the past 5 years. The Company's exploration team identified that many of the surface samples contained anomalous concentrations of "gold pathfinder" metals (eg arsenic, bismuth and antimony) which are commonly associated with gold deposits in the nearby Pine Creek Orogen located to the southeast.

A selection of the pathfinder anomalous surface samples were re-assayed for gold in 2020 using retained pulps from the original samples. The re-assay program confirmed the presence of significant gold anomalism, leading to the delineation of numerous gold anomalies on the Company's tenements, including at Far East.

Mapping, prospecting, and additional soil and rock chip sampling conducted over the areas of gold anomalism discovered auriferous quartz vein arrays, while metal detecting efforts discovered over 100 gold nuggets associated with the veins. Late 2020 season shallow RAB drilling at Far East confirmed significant gold mineralisation in the sub-surface building confidence in the regions gold prospectivity.

Core believes it is well positioned in terms of tenure, easy access, local expertise and gold prospectivity to progress the gold exploration potential at both the Bynoe and nearby Adelaide River Gold projects.

The highly prospective Pine Creek Orogen gold province in the NT currently hosts over 10Moz of gold resources. It has the potential for long-term, profitable mining operations in a historic mining district that has produced with over 4.5 million ounces of gold during the past four decades (Figure 5).

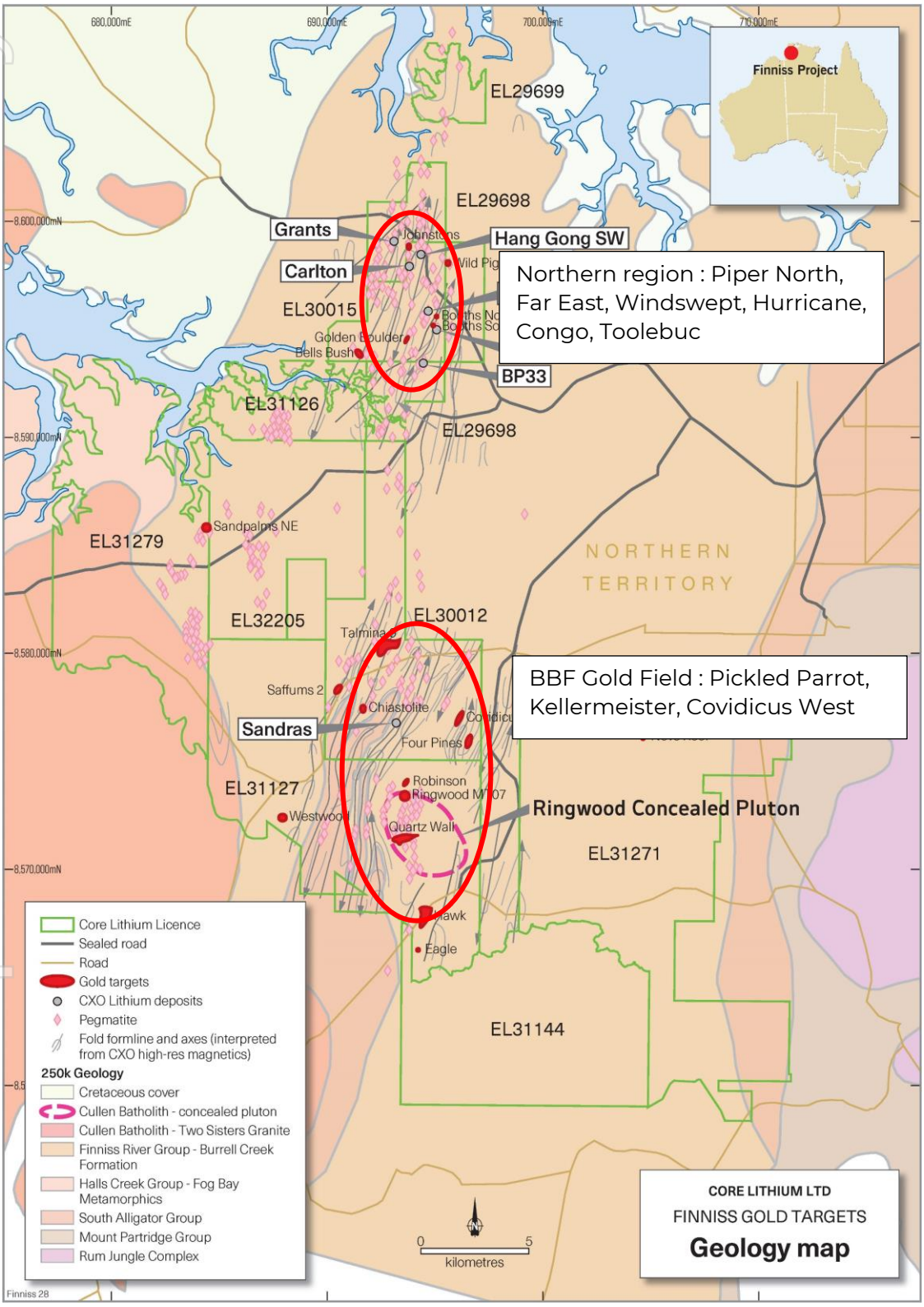

Figure 2 Bynoe Gold Project

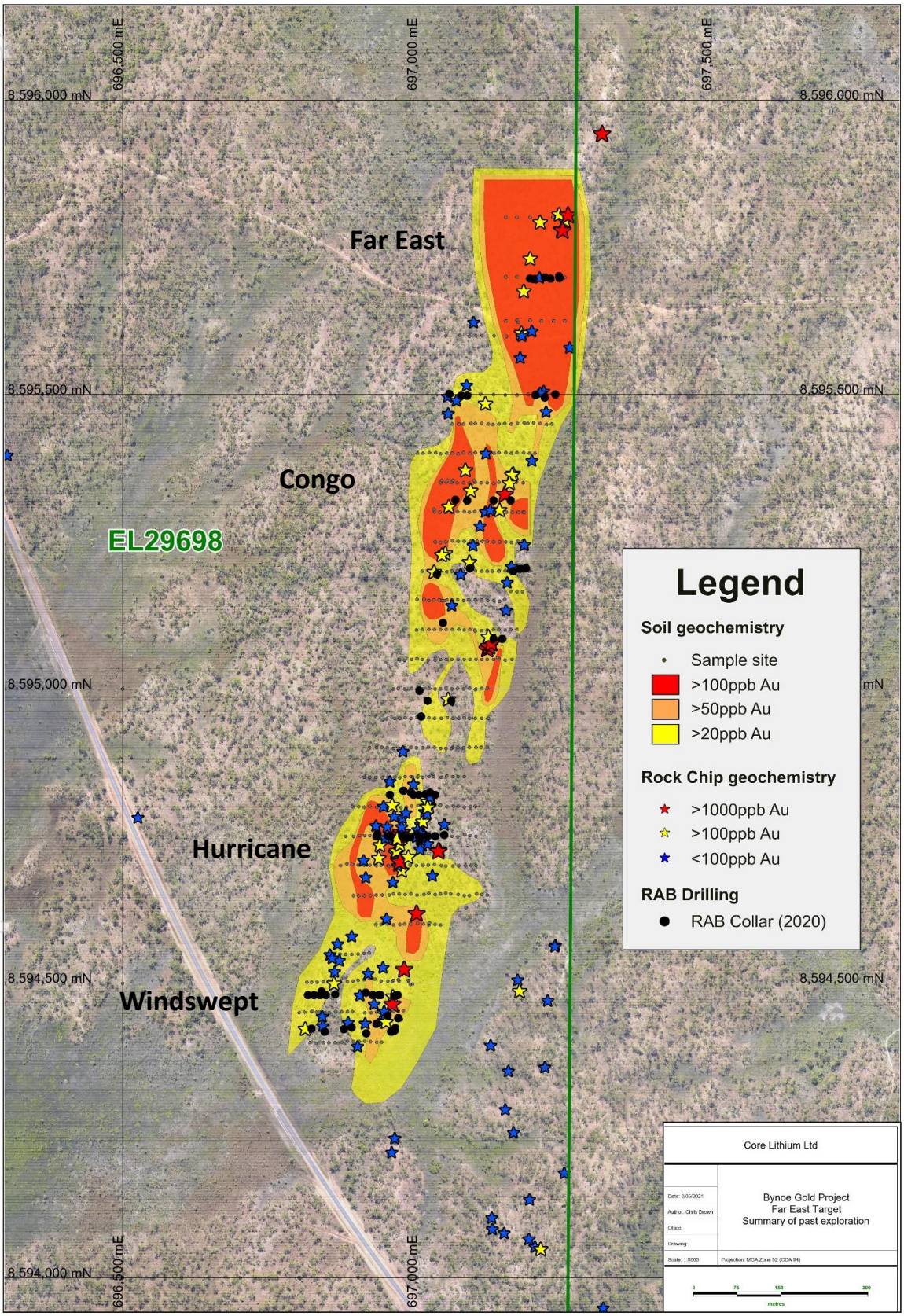

Figure 3 Far East Gold Belt (showing 2020 exploration)

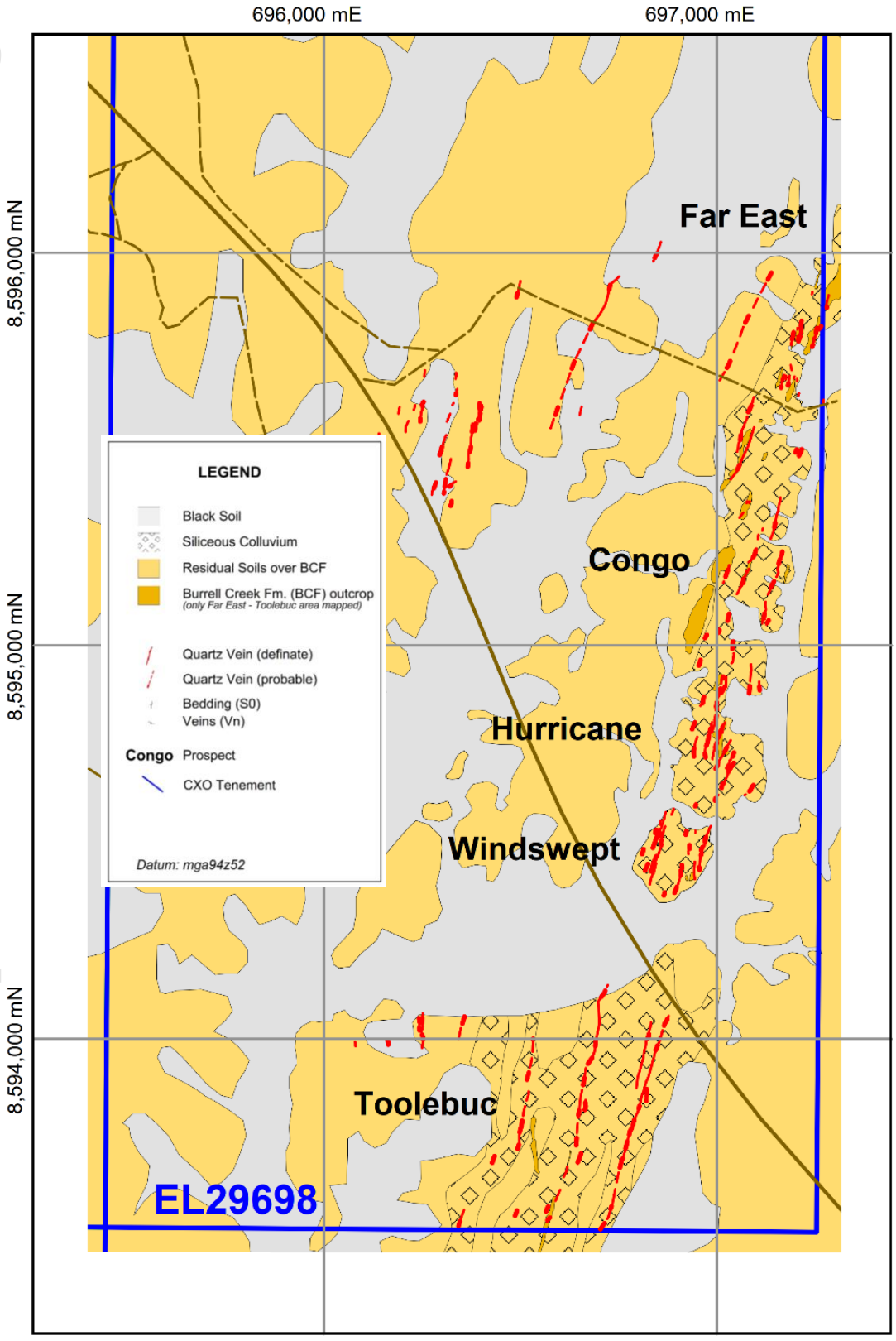

Figure 4 Plan showing recent vein mapping at Toolebuc south of Far East.

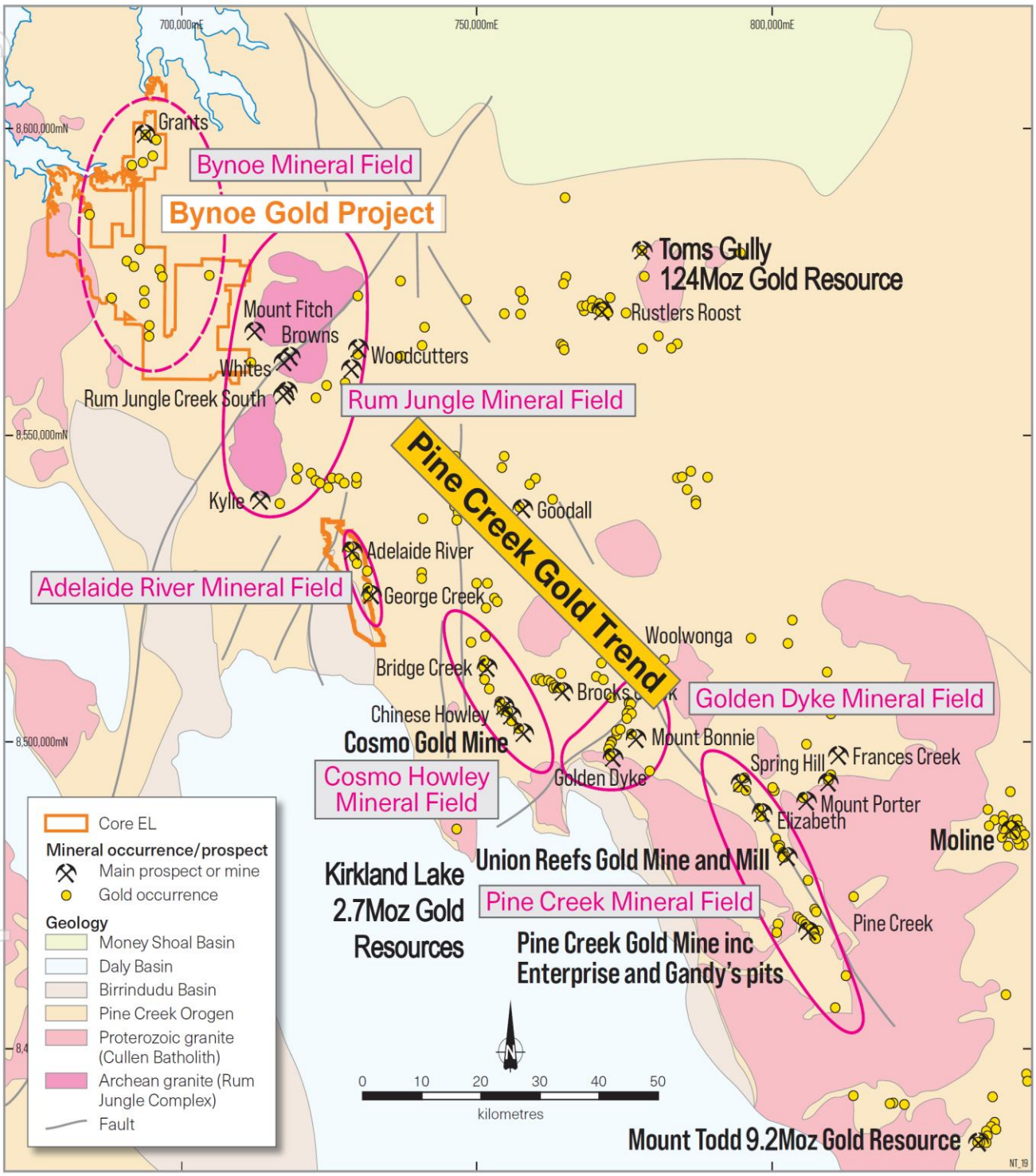

Figure 5 Location of Core's Bynoe and Adelaide River Gold Projects in relation to gold mines, resources and occurrences in the Pine Creek Orogen.

Resource data in Figure 4 sourced from past ASX announcements:

https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160824/pdf/439l67hln93qjv.pdf, https://www.vistagold.com/images/Investor/Presentation/Vista_Gold_Corp._-_Corporate_Presentation_-_September_2020_090120.pdf and https://www.kl.gold/our-business/resources-and-reserves/default.aspx.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.
	• 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.
		• Rockchips – selective grab 2 to 3 kg: 133 samples with gold and multi-element assay.
		  ○ Samples collected by Core in September to November 2020.
		  ○ Sampling procedures employed for the surface sample material are of modern standard.
		  ○ Sampling was carried out with a view towards gold. There is a high degree of discretion by the geologist as to what material was selected, for example, quartz veins or ex-sulphidic sedimentary rock. However, the geologist has attempted to collect a representative sample of the material presented, so there is no hand picking of specific pieces of broken rock or minerals.
		• Soils – 200g conventional: 461 samples (425 at 200g and 36 at 3-5 kg) with gold assay.
		  ○ Collected on close-spaced grid of 50x10m over extent of prospects
		  ○ Samples collected by Core in October and November 2020.
		  ○ Samples collected at boundary of A and B horizon at depths between 20-50 cm using shovel/pick and sieved to -5mm.

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).	• No drilling data presented.

Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• No drilling data presented.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging data was collected for all surface samples herein and is of good quality. Data is in a digital form. A photograph has been collected for each rockchip sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• There is no field sub-sampling used. • Rockchip samples are 2 to 3 kg in most cases, which is likely to be sufficient for the grain size of the material being analysed. No selective hand picking of minerals took place. • In some cases, multiple pieces of representative rock were required to create a composite sample. This approach is used in regional programs to establish the fertility of a range of veins at one locality. This is especially important given the size of the area and plethora of targets being covered in this program. The objective of the follow-up sampling is to collect individual veins wherever possible at any given locality. • Routine soil samples are collected using a -5mm sieve into a 200g paper kraft pack. • 36 bulk check samples collected of 3-5 kg size in a calico bag following -5mm sieve at roughly the same site as the original sample. • Field duplicates are not used for rockchips given the heterogeneity of mineralisation expected. Duplicates and replicate soil samples are collected on a roughly 1 in 20 basis. • No other quality control procedures were considered necessary for this reconnaissance style sampling program.

		• Samples were sent to a laboratory where the entire sample was dried, crushed, then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better using an LM2 or LM5 mill. Large bulk soil samples (36) were instead processed by a Keegormill. • Core has used 4 gold standards ranging between blank and 3500 ppb Au for these samples. • Core also relies on internal laboratory QAQC in respect of gold.
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. • 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.	• Gold analysis was carried out at North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek, Northern Territory. NAL remain the preeminent laboratory for gold assays for Core Lithium Ltd, and a number of other gold explorers and developers in the area, including Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. • Laboratory repeats show an excellent correlation with the original assay except in a small number of the high-grade soil samples (Table 1). • Standards were employed at a rate of 1 in 40. A review of these showed negligible contamination or carry-over. • Gold analysis has largely been carried out via low-level fire assay ICP-MS with a detection limit of 1 ppb. Some AAS assays collected for the bulk soil samples processed via the Keegormill route. • While the low-level method is accurate for high grade materials it is not ideal for the laboratory, which has to implement thorough cleaning of the instrument following a high-grade sample going through. In some circumstances (known high grade materials), samples are run using a an “ore grade” methodology that has higher detection limit of 10 ppb.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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.	• Verification of the results presented herein is underway, with a RAB drilling program underway and samples to be submitted to NAL over the next week. • Mapping of the area has shown that there is locally abundant sulphide, sufficient to reinforce the magnitude of the gold assays. Gold nuggets have also been recovered on a regular basis and are consistent with local high grades. • Repeat assays by the laboratory are in 98% of cases excellent (Table 1) given the heterogeneity of gold systems. • The samples are known to contain coarse gold in a number of cases and therefore the soil assays, which were derived from small fine sample size, have been averaged for the original and repeats (rationale discussed above). This impacts

		<2% of the assays and is believed to be a fairer representation of the true assay in these cases.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All data have valid location information, including easting/northing, grid datum, location method (e.g. GPS). • The grid system used by Core is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.	• Rockchip sample spacing is highly variable according to the discretion of the geologist. • Soil samples are collected on grids of between 50m N and 10m E.
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. • 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.	• Rockchip sampling was of reconnaissance nature and designed to establish the gold fertility of the various veins and textures presented at the site. This is reflected in the range of assays presented herein – barren quartz through to strongly mineralised quartz with abundant ex-sulphide. • Soil samples collected along lines orthogonal to the strike of veins, structure and bedding that are collectively likely to be the primary control on gold grade. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core has a modern Chain of Custody in place during sample submission.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audits or reviews of the data associated with these surface samples.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Surface sampling discussed herein took place on EL29698, which is 100% owned by Core via its 100%-owned subsidiary Lithium Developments Pty Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the work area. • The prospect area comprises Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903, Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp and Greenex drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all of their predecessors, did not assay for Li or Au (except Au at Golden Boulder). • Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently (2016) when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites. • The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2005 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2005). • Liontown drilled the first deep RC holes at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016, targeting surface workings dating back to the 1980s. The operators at that time were seeking Tin and Tantalum. • Core subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and a number of other prospects in 2016. • After purchase of the Liontown tenements in 2017, Core drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong. • In subsequent years approximately 50 prospects have been drilled to one degree or another by Core. • Core has now drilled several deposits to a detailed level, allowing them to be estimated as a Mineral Resource, and in some cases a Reserve. Core has completed a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and obtained Government approvals to mine the Grants deposit and is currently seeking approvals for BP33. A revised DFS is underway. • The history of gold mining in the broader Pine Creek Orogen dates back as far as the 1880s. It has had a varied history since. In respect of the Finniss area, there has been very minimal gold exploration or mining – it has been almost exclusively a tin-tantalum province. The only exception

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appears to be Golden Boulder, which was mined via shallow shafts and pits in the early 1990s producing 18-22 kg of gold. No other historic production or exploration is known. The earliest documented "modern" gold exploration within the Finniss Project was in the mid-1990s by Greenbushes Ltd (drilling at Golden Boulder). This was followed by surface exploration by Haddington Resources Ltd (mid 2000s), then Liontown Resources Ltd (2016-2017) and lastly Core Lithium Ltd (2016 to present). In respect of all of these companies, the gold exploration was largely as an add-on to the routine element suite for rockchips and soil samples in areas that appeared fertile. Across all three latter companies, less than 20% of surface samples were assayed for gold and less than 3% of drill samples. This was largely a function of cost and perceived lack of prospectivity, and the focus on the logical lithium pegmatite target.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The prospect lies in the northern portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras. • These pegmatites have been the focus of Core's lithium exploration at Finniss to date. • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex and Cullen Batholith. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. In more recent times, Core has re-mapped part of the southern area as South Alligator Group, based on geophysics and drilling data that suggests reduced rocktypes. A concealed pluton has also been interpreted at Ringwood on the basis of geophysics, large

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pegmatites and a localised metamorphic aureole. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified historically as occurring at Bilato's (Picketts) and Saffums 1 (both amblygonite) but more recently Liontown and Core have identified spodumene at numerous other prospects, including Grants, BP33, Booths, Lees, Hang Gong, Ah Hoy, Far West Central and Sandras. • Lower greenschist facies metamorphism, associated with the Top End / Barramundi Orogeny (1870-1800 Ma), deformed the South Alligator and Finniss River Groups into a series of upright, tight, north-northeast trending and south plunging folds. The fold hinges and parasitic folds on the limbs of regional folds are thought to be the principle host for gold mineralisation at Finniss. • Apart from the pegmatites, there are no mapped igneous rocks outcropping in the project area, but it is probably that the area is under-pined by intrusions(s) of the Cullen Batholith. • There are numerous quartz veins in the Finniss Project area and their relationship to the pegmatites remains contentious. Some veins transition between pegmatite and massive quartz with disseminated muscovite, while others are essentially massive quartz. There is evidence of cross-cutting relationships between vein generations in places and there is also a diversity of vein styles. • Following a review of historic data, the established gold mineralisation in the Finniss Project appears to be of two types: ○ Classic turbidite-hosted lode gold of a similar style to the Howley Mineral Field, which includes the Cosmo Howley mine operated by Kirkland Lakes Resources Ltd, 20km to the southeast. In that field, a string of gold deposits is located along the crest of the Howley Anticline and forms an intermittent line of lode extending for 24km that strikes NNE. The gold is generally either coarse and visible or as inclusions in sulphides within discordant quartz veins, faults and shear-zones sub-parallel to F3 anticlinal axes, often as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stacked saddle reefs. Most lodes in that district trend NNE and have steep dips. Gold mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen is mostly orogenic in nature and appears to be temporally associated with events related to the Cullen Batholith and mineralisation can occur some distance from the granite-sedimentary contacts. It is proposed that granite only provided the heat source for gold mineralisation and that the fluids were derived via metamorphism of the surrounding sedimentary rocks. ○ Intrusive-related gold that has a direct spatial and implied genetic relationship with granite bodies that have intruded to high crustal levels. The only demonstrable example is the gold veins in the Ringwood area. These are notably thicker and of more varied orientation to those in the north. • Core also believes that there is potential for stratiform gold deposits associated with graphitic and iron-rich sediments (BIF horizons) that occur with an absence of quartz veining. The gold is present in sub-microscopic particles of arsenopyrite and lesser pyrite. Known deposits include Cosmopolitan Howley and the Golden Dyke. At Mount Bonnie and Iron Blow the gold deposits are uniquely zinc dominant and more polymetallic with sphalerite-galena-aresenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-tetrahedrite (held by PNX Metals Ltd). These are also a valid target at Finniss but have been scantly explored for to date.
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.	• No drilling data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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. • 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.	• Soils: Average of original and any repeat gold assays used. Laboratory repeats are listed in Table 1 for clarity. • Rockchips: The original assay is used in all cases (i.e., Au1). Laboratory repeats are listed in Table 2 for clarity. • No top-cut applied. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• There is insufficient data to speculate on the relationship between mapped veins and width at this stage. • Based on surface exposure, mineralisation is within quartz veins up to 2m wide. It cannot be accurately determined if the mineralisation is confined to the margins of veins or is disseminated within. • The gold tenor of the intervening Burrell Creek Formation schists cannot be determined as it is not well exposed. • Mineralisation orientations in the vertical component have not been determined.
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 Figures and Tables in the release.
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.	• All rockchip and soil assays from this prospect have been reported in the table in the report body (Table 1, table 2). The distribution of samples is shown in the figures in the report.

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.	• All meaningful and material data has been reported either within this JORC Table or the body of the report.
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• There are very few pending rockchip and soil assays for this prospect and I therefore unlikely that these will provide more clarity on the grade distribution. The current dataset will form the basis of decisions going forward, which includes shallow RAB drilling currently underway. • The future work may include diamond drilling to ascertain geometrical and structural data to constrain mineralisation style better.