16 February 2023

Drilling Identifies New Mineralised Zone South of Mavis Lake

Highlights

- Step-out drilling, of newly permitted drill pads, has intersected significant spodumene-bearing pegmatites, approximately 300m south of the Main Zone
- Logging of core from the South Zone identifies very-high concentrations of spodumene up to 45% over lengths greater than 6m.
- Highlights include:
  - Drill hole SZ23-002: 6.8m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 72.4m down hole;
  - Drill hole SZ23-004: 9.45m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 111.85m down hole; and
  - Drill hole SZ23-010: 6.45m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 208.05m down hole
- Main Zone drilling continues to intersect thick intervals of spodumene-bearing pegmatite, proving down dip continuation of the Main Zone
- Highlights include:
  - Drill hole MF23-190: 14.7m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 167.6m down hole, and 20.05m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 251.5m down hole;
  - Drill hole MF23-189: 17.65m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 167.6m down hole; and
  - Drill hole MF22-188: 16.15m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite from 165.1m down hole
- Drilling continues to expand the known area of lithium mineralisation at Mavis Lake, with all results supporting the development of the Company's JORC 2012 compliant, Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

Overview

Lithium development company, Critical Resources Limited **ASX:CRR,** ("Critical Resources" or "the Company") is pleased announce further exceptional spodumene-bearing pegmatite intercepts

from recent drilling at Mavis Lake[1]. Additionally, the results identify a new mineralised zone located ~300m south of the Main Zone at Company's 100% owned Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada.

Drilling Program Delivers Continued Success

The Company recommenced drilling in early January 2023 with two drill rigs focusing on different areas at Mavis Lake. The recent results extend the known mineralisation of the Main Zone down dip, and confirms that mineralisation remains open at depth. The results also confirms a new mineralisation area to the south of the Main Zone. The successful drilling of the South Zone highlights the continued potential for scale and growth at Mavs Lake with multiple, mapped, spodumene-bearing outcrops yet to be drill tested.

All drill results will be incorporated in a Maiden Mineral Resources Estimate which is currently being developed. Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of key intercepts, with full exploration results in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – Key spodumene-bearing pegmatite intersections and estimates of spodumene percentage confirmed through visual estimate (South Zone)[1]

South Zone Intercepts				
Hole ID	From	To	Length	Visual Estimate of Spodumene
SZ23-002	72.4	79.2	6.8	25%
SZ23-004	111.85	121.3	9.45	25%
SZ23-005	71.85	75.25	3.4	25%
and	81.9	82.25	0.35	10%
SZ23-006	182	185.75	3.75	20%
SZ23-008	129.95	131.85	1.9	15%
SZ23-009	123.2	125.9	2.7	10%
and	142.8	143.95	1.15	15%
and	161.75	165.4	3.65	35%
SZ23-010	186.9	191.2	4.3	35%
and	208.05	214.5	6.45	35%
SZ23-011	163.25	164.65	1.4	35%
and	182.5	188.75	6.25	45%

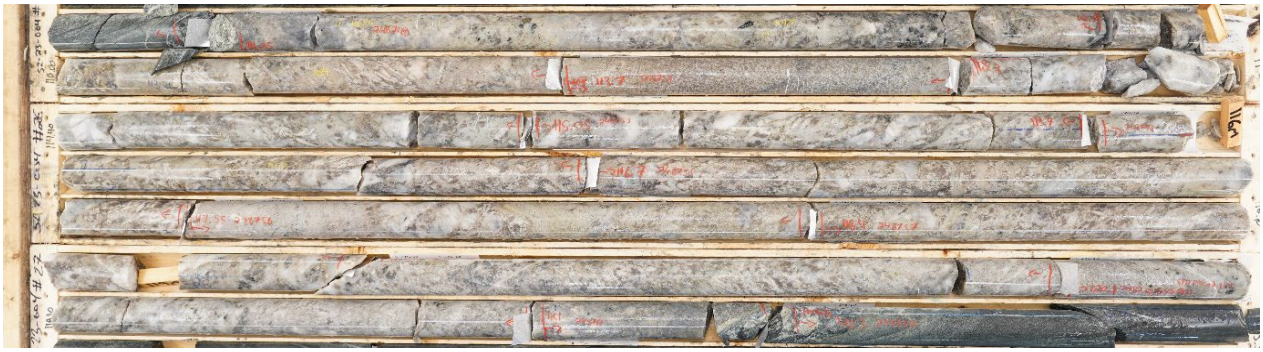

Figure 1 – SZ23-004 core with fine to large white spodumene laths from 111.85m to 121.3m

[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. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only. Refer to Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates

Table 2 – Key spodumene-bearing pegmatite intersections and estimates of spodumene percentage confirmed through visual estimate (Main Zone)[1]

Main Zone Intercepts				
Hole ID	From	To	Length	Visual Estimate of Spodumene
MF23-181	174.7	179.6	4.9	25%
and	281.75	284.25	2.5	10%
MF23-182	181.55	194.05	12.5	10%
and	287.15	289.65	2.5	20%
MF23-186	297	300.6	3.6	5%
MF23-188	165.1	181.25	16.15	15%
and	272.55	275.4	2.85	10%
and	293.55	295.15	1.6	10%
MF23-189	149.95	167.6	17.65	25%
MF23-190	216.9	231.6	14.7	25%
and	239.95	244.25	4.3	10%
and	251.5	271.55	20.05	15%

Future Work

The Company continues drilling at Mavis Lake and has also commenced baseline technical and environmental studies and assessments to support the preparation of a Scoping Study for the Mavis Lake Project.

The Company is awaiting assays from samples collected from over 50 individual drill holes (including samples generated from drilling in late 2022).

Critical Resources' Managing Director Alex Cheeseman said:

"These are further great results from Mavis Lake, identifying a new mineralisation zone has the ability to significantly increase the scale potential of the project, and is extremely encouraging.

These results reinforce the Company's commitment to conduct comprehensive, large scale drilling programs throughout 2022 and continuing in 2023.

We look forward to further develop our understanding of the mineralisation at Mavis Lake and adding these results to our pending Mineral Resource Estimate."

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

-ends-

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is advancing and developing critical metals projects for a decarbonised future. The Company holds a suite of lithium prospects across Ontario, Canada, including Mavis Lake, Graphic Lake, Plaid and Whiteloon Lake. The Company's other projects include the Block 4 and Block 5 copper project, located in Oman, and the Halls Peak Project in NSW, Australia, a high-quality base metals project with significant scale potential.

The Company's primary objective is the rapid development of its flagship Mavis Lake Lithium Project. Mavis Lake is an advanced exploration project with near-term development potential. The Company completed over 19,500m of drilling in 2022 and has commenced another significant drilling program in 2023. The Company has also commenced initial studies that will underpin the transition from explorer to developer.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Troy Gallik (P. Geo), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Troy Gallik is a full-time employee of Critical Resources. Mr. Gallik 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. Gallik consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTIONARY NOTE – VISUAL ESTIMATES The Company stresses that the reported visual estimated percentages in Tables 1 and 2 relate specifically to the abundance of spodumene logged in the drill core and is not estimated lithium grade for the interval. 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. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). Quantitative assays will be completed by Activation Lab.

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

Appendix 1 – Exploration Results

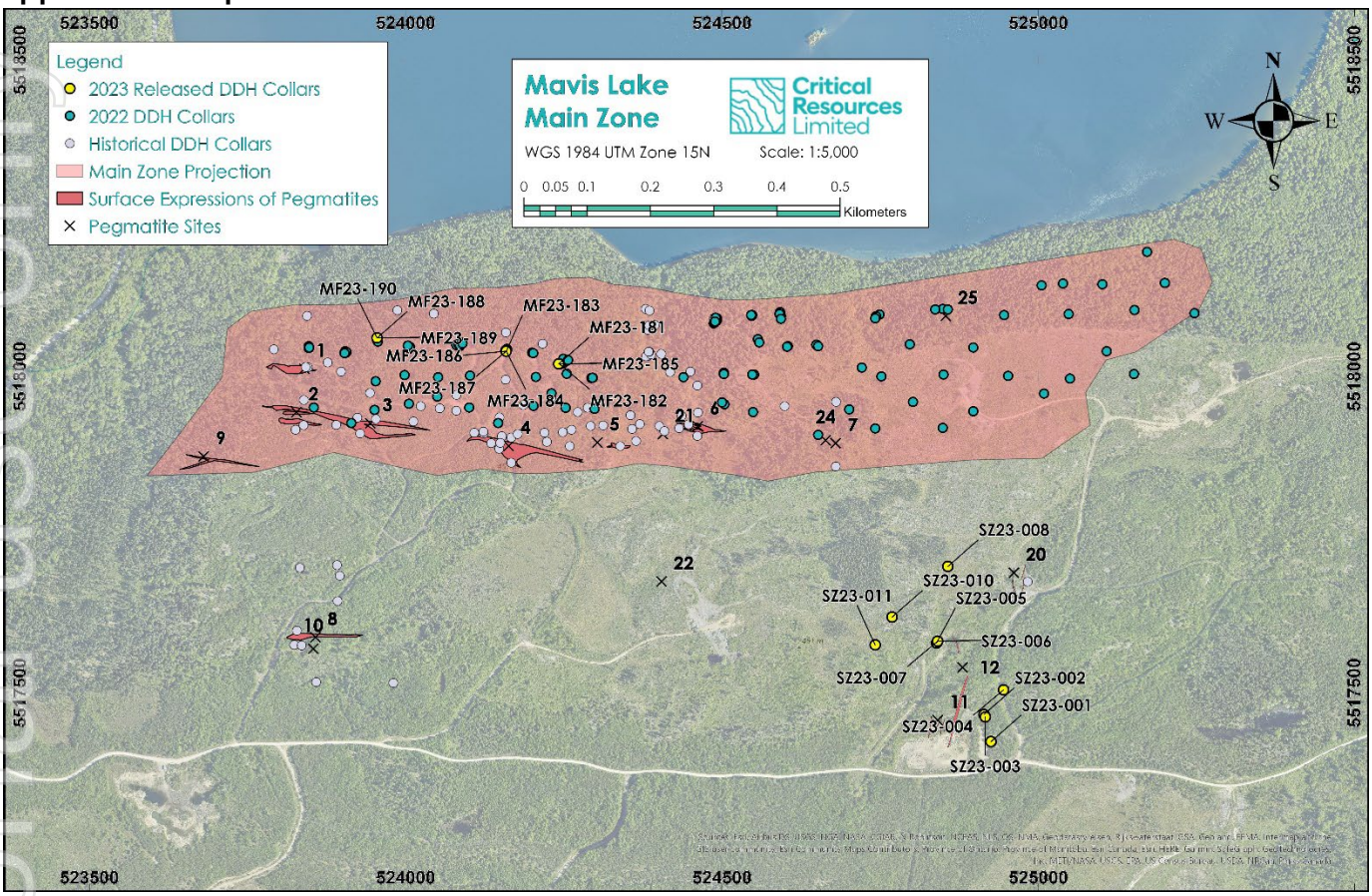

Figure 2 - Plan map of completed drill hole locations

Table 3 – Drill Hole Summary MF23-181 to MF23-190 and SZ23-001 to SZ23-011

Hole ID	Date Drilled		UTM Zone 15N (NAD83)			Collar Orientation		Metres Drilled	
Hole ID	Start Date	End Date	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Casing Depth	End Depth
MF23-181	09-Jan-23	14-Jan-23	524242	5518020	453	32	-65	3	443
MF23-182	15-Jan-23	20-Jan-23	524243	5518020	453	349.7	-68.4	3	464
MF23-183	15-Jan-23	20-Jan-23	524159	5518040	447	350	-68	3	407
MF23-184	21-Jan-23	24-Jan-23	524159	5518040	447	214.8	-68.1	3	317
MF23-185	21-Jan-23	24-Jan-23	524242	5518020	449	9.9	-44.7	3	254
MF23-186	24-Jan-23	28-Jan-23	524159	5518040	447	315.1	-44.9	3	314
MF23-187	28-Jan-23	03-Feb-23	524159	5518040	447	8	-57	3	394
MF23-188	04-Feb-23	08-Feb-23	523955	5518061	429	40	-75.2	3	308
MF23-189	08-Feb-23	11-Feb-23	523955	5518061	429	310	-75.3	3	212
MF23-190	11-Feb-23	13-Feb-23	523955	5518061	429	339.8	-68.1	3	299
SZ23-001	25-Jan-23	25-Jan-23	524925	5517423	417	290.4	-45.5	20	197
SZ23-002	26-Jan-23	28-Jan-23	524914	5517466	420	290	-44.7	6.6	173
SZ23-003	28-Jan-23	30-Jan-23	524916	5517462	417	290	-70	6	209
SZ23-004	31-Jan-23	31-Jan-23	524945	5517505	436	289.9	-45	6	143
SZ23-005	01-Feb-23	02-Feb-23	524839	5517579	430	109.9	-45.5	6	110
SZ23-006	02-Feb-23	04-Feb-23	524841	5517582	430	45	-45.4	12	200
SZ23-007	04-Feb-23	05-Feb-23	524841	5517582	430	110	-60	9	113
SZ23-008	06-Feb-23	07-Feb-23	524857	5517700	426	110	-45	9	149
SZ23-009	07-Feb-23	09-Feb-23	524769	5517620	431	109.8	-45.3	6	192
SZ23-010	09-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	524769	5517620	436	109.7	-65	3	263
SZ23-011	11-Feb-23	13-Feb-23	524742	5517576	432	110	-50	3	221

JORC Table 1 – MF23-181 to MF23-190 and SZ23-001 to SZ23-011 Exploration Results

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.*	• Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained. • No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples. • Sampling is conducted based on core logging, 100% of drill hole core is logged. The core logger is a geologist, has experience in lithium mineralisation, and determines the intervals of samples. All pegmatite intersections are sampled regardless of the visual presence of lithium minerals/spodumene. Host rock is typically not sampled as lithium mineralisation is localized to pegmatites (spodumene mineral) or their alteration halos (holmquistite mineral) within mafic volcanic host rock. • Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis. • Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one metre intervals based on the drillers core block measurement. • Assay samples are selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal metre marks. • Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ActLabs) in Dryden, Ontario, Canada for sample preparation and shipment to analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what*	• NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Cyr EF-50 rig was used throughout the hole. • Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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 visually assessed by professional geologists before cutting to ensure representative sampling. • See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.
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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core samples were not geotechnically logged. • Core samples have been geologically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • The core logging was qualitative in nature. • All core was photographed •Total length of the MF23-181 was 443m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-182 was 464m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-183 was 407m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-184 was 317m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-185 was 254m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-186 was 314m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-187 was 394m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-188 was 308m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-189 was 212m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF23-190 was 299m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-001 was 197m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-002 was 173m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-003 was 209m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-004 was 143m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-005 was 110m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-006 was 200m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-007 was 113m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-008 was 149m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-009 was 192m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-010 was 263m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the SZ23-011 was 221m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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 NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with half core sent for assay and half core retained. •Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation •No duplicates or second half-sampling • Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained
	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.*	• Not Applicable, no assay results have been provided
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	
	The use of twinned holes.	
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• No independent verification completed at this stage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No holes are twins of previous holes. • Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records. • No assay results have been provided
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.*	• Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• No specific topography survey has been completed over the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not relevant to current drilling.
	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.	• 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 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 mineralisation. • If orientation of mineralisation is known or thought to be known, drill holes are planned to intersect at an appropriate angle relative to true width of the mineralisation. Intercepts with mineralisation released are given as downhole widths, not true widths unless true widths are stated • 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 are stored at the Dryden core yard and core shack under lock and key before delivery to ActLabsGroups in Dryden, Ontario for analysis.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not undertaken at this stage.

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.*	The Mavis Lake Lithium Project consists of 189 unpatented Single Cell Mining Claims and six separate surface leases which secure the surface rights of the land required for the Project footprint. All claims and leases are active and in good standing. The leases have a term of 21 years and are not set to expire until 2032, at which time they can be renewed for an additional 21 years if required.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by a number of parties including Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited (1956), Selco Mining Corporation (1979-1980), Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1981-1982), Emerald Field Resources (2002), International Lithium Corp (2006-2021) and Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited (2018-2021).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Fairservice and Mavis Lake Prospects host zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium and tantalum
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*	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	End Depth
MF23-181	524242	5518020	453	32	-65	443
MF23-182	524243	5518020	453	349.7	-68.4	464
MF23-183	524159	5518040	447	350	-68	407
MF23-184	524159	5518040	447	214.8	-68.1	317
MF23-185	524242	5518020	449	9.9	-44.7	254
MF23-186	524159	5518040	447	315.1	-44.9	314
MF23-187	524159	5518040	447	8	-57	394
MF23-188	523955	5518061	429	40	-75.2	308
MF23-189	523955	5518061	429	310	-75.3	212
MF23-190	523955	5518061	429	339.8	-68.1	299
SZ23-001	524925	5517423	417	290.4	-45.5	197
SZ23-002	524914	5517466	420	290	-44.7	173
SZ23-003	524916	5517462	417	290	-70	209
SZ23-004	524945	5517505	436	289.9	-45	143

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC-Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>SZ23-005</td><td>524839</td><td>5517579</td><td>430</td><td>109.9</td><td>-45.5</td><td>110</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-006</td><td>524841</td><td>5517582</td><td>430</td><td>45</td><td>-45.4</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-007</td><td>524841</td><td>5517582</td><td>430</td><td>110</td><td>-60</td><td>113</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-008</td><td>524857</td><td>5517700</td><td>426</td><td>110</td><td>-45</td><td>149</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-009</td><td>524769</td><td>5517620</td><td>431</td><td>109.8</td><td>-45.3</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-010</td><td>524769</td><td>5517620</td><td>436</td><td>109.7</td><td>-65</td><td>263</td></tr>
<tr><td>SZ23-011</td><td>524742</td><td>5517576</td><td>432</td><td>110</td><td>-50</td><td>221</td></tr>
</table>
• All drill collars are re-surveyed at a later date upon completion of drill hole for accurate collar coordinates.
</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td rowspan="3">• Uncut.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>• All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.

• None used</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td rowspan="3">• True width is calculated from logging geologists structural measurements from upper and lower contacts of pegmatite dyke and the host rock. Both apparent downhole lengths and true widths are provided.

• 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.

• Down-hole length reported, true width not known.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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').</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>• The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.
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.
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).*	• Further drilling underway to confirm, infill and extend known mineralisation. • A total of 20,000m has been approved with consideration for further extensions at the Board's discretion.