Superior Resources Limited

ACN 112 844 407

ASX Release
5 July 2018

LUCKY CREEK
RAB DRILLING RETURNS GRADES TO 0.11% COBALT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Significant cobalt mineralisation encountered:**
    - **Maximum values of 0.11% Co (1080ppm), 0.15% Ni (1470ppm) and 58ppm Sc returned.**
- **2.1 kms of the main 3 km cobalt soil anomaly drilled.**
- **Cobalt mineralisation more laterally extensive than previously known.**
- **Fully-developed, thick lateritic weathering profile developed on a meta-basalt protolith.**
- **Maiden drilling provides vectors for extending areas of cobalt mineralisation for targeting potentially thicker zones of mineralisation.**

Superior Resources Limited (ASX Code: **SPQ**) (**Superior** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that final assay results have been received for the initial ninety-eight (98) hole, 2,087 metre rotary air blast (**RAB**) drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned, Lucky Creek Ni-Co Prospect.

Maximum individual assay values are **1080 ppm Co, 1470 ppm Ni and 58 ppm Sc** (Table 1).

Consistently anomalous cobalt values (>250ppm Co) were returned along the 2.1 kilometre RAB grid centred within the main cobalt soil anomaly ("Anomaly 1", Figure 1). The enriched cobalt and nickel zones within the weathering profiles ranged from 2 to 10 metres in thickness.

Important observations from the drilling program include:

- patchy, but significant cobalt assay values (up to 0.11% Co) are present over a zone of at least 2.1 kilometres at Lucky Creek;
- cobalt mineralisation is more laterally extensive than defined by the legacy soil geochemical survey – mineralisation remains open in all directions (Figure 2);
- the weathering profile thickens significantly towards the southeast, effectively widening the potential mineralised zone (Figure 3);
- cobalt nickel mineralisation occurs at shallow depths with nil to minimal overburden (Figure 3).

Table 1: Cobalt drill intersections using a lower cut-off grade of 500 ppm Co.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Co (%)	Ni (%)	Sc (ppm)	Regolith
RAB010	8	12	4	**0.05**	0.11	27	bright green clay / pallid zone
RAB011	9	11	2	**0.11**	0.15	36	bright green clay / pallid zone
RAB012	1	5	4	**0.06**	0.07	23	pallid zone & amphibolite saprolite
RAB013	1	5	4	**0.08**	0.11	28	bright green clay / pallid zone
RAB019	2	4	2	**0.07**	0.05	33	pallid zone & schist saprolite
RAB043	1	3	2	**0.06**	0.04	29	mottled zone & pallid zone
RAB048	3	4	1	**0.05**	0.10	30	amphibolite lower saprolite
RAB049	1	3	2	**0.07**	0.13	29	amphibolite lower saprolite
RAB058	1	5	4	**0.08**	0.11	33	mottled zone & pallid zone

The RAB drilling results confirm significant enrichment of cobalt and nickel within a lateritic weathering profile, with peak cobalt values comparable to several notable Australian cobalt deposits held by other companies:

- SCONI (12kms east of Lucky Creek; Australian Mines) – 17Mt @ 0.80% Ni, **0.07% Co**
- Thackaringa (Cobalt Blue) – 72Mt @ **0.08% Co**, 9.3% S, 10.0% Fe
- NiWest Ni-Co (GME Resources) – 81Mt @ 1.03% Ni, **0.06% Co**
- Walford Creek (Aeon Metals) – 15.7Mt @ 1.25% Cu, **0.16% Co**
- Syerston (Clean TeQ) – 109Mt @ 0.65%Ni, **0.10% Co**.

Superior's Managing Director, Peter Hwang commented:

"We are encouraged by the cobalt potential confirmed by this first pass drilling on the Lucky Creek Prospect. In addition to defining zones of strongly anomalous cobalt and nickel that are comparable to Australia's most advanced cobalt projects, the work has also confirmed that the enriched zones are more extensive than originally understood.

Lucky Creek has plenty of upside potential. The areas under cover to the east lack any geochemical sampling and strong cobalt enrichment extends further southwest than indicated by the soil geochemistry.

These results represent a robust expansion of the Company's focus into the battery minerals sector and will be followed up within the next month with the commencement of field work at its Walford Creek West Project (adjacent to Aeon Metals in northwest Qld) and shortly afterwards with the Big Mag target located 20 kilometres southwest of Lucky Creek."

Next Steps

The Company is currently analysing the drill results together with all other data sets including geophysics in order to determine a potential exploration target. The analysis work will also aim to define additional mineralisation potential and ultramafic source rocks within the project area, particularly under areas of Tertiary cover to the east which remain unexplored.

Work over these areas of deeper weathering is likely to include geochemical sampling (soils or bedrock auger/RAB) and detailed ground magnetics to map the extent of the mafic host unit. This follow up work is planned for the remainder of 2018.

Background

The Lucky Creek Ni-Co Prospect is located approximately 12 kilometres west of the SCONI Project (Australian Mines Ltd), centred near Greenvale, 210 kilometres west of Townsville in northeast Queensland.

The main goal of the RAB program was to test the regolith profile and to identify the source and extent of cobalt and nickel enrichment within the weathering profile. The RAB survey tested the strongest parts of the main NE-SW striking Co(-Ni) soil anomaly. The grid covered 2.1 kilometres of this 3 kilometre zone ("Anomaly 1", Figure 1). Fences of RAB holes were also drilled across two other more discrete Co soil anomalies located to the southeast of Anomaly 1 (Anomalies 2 & 3; Figure 1). As Lucky Creek is almost entirely blanketed by black soils which hinder exploration; the program also aimed to define the bedrock lithologies across the prospect area.

Drill Results

The program comprised 98 vertical RAB holes with depths ranging from 3 to 48 metres total depth averaging 21.3 metres. All holes were drilled to blade refusal. Sample widths varied from 1 to 4 metres with the vast majority being 2 metre composites. The majority of the holes intersected a foliated meta-basalt (or amphibolite) unit with a few holes intersecting a schistose unit that occurs to the east of the meta-basalt. The overall weathering trend is that weathering is deepest on the eastern side of the RAB grid with weathering depths to ~ 50 metres and shallows gently to the (grid) west where fresh bedrock crops out sporadically along the ridgeline along 500 - 600mE (local grid; Figure 1).

The Company's initial analysis of the drill results confirm that anomalous cobalt and nickel occurs within the lateritic weathering profile developed over a meta-basalt (amphibolite) host rock. The anomalous zones occur at shallow depths (generally less than 15 metres vertical depth) usually within the pallid (bright green, clay rich) zone, directly below the mottled zone and above the lower saprolite (refer to Figure 2).

Patchy, yet consistently anomalous Co values (>250ppm) were returned along the main zone ("Anomaly 1", Figure 2) from 1400 to 2400N (local grid). Anomaly 2 (characterised by peak soil value of 596ppm Co with several other values between 100 and 200ppm) appears to be structurally controlled - abundant quartz veining and varying lithologies with low to moderate Co numbers were returned from the 2 fences of holes drilled across this zone. The best result was from RAB019, which retuned 433 ppm Co and 444 ppm Ni over a width of 6 metres from surface. Anomaly 3 located on the eastern end of line 2200N comprises a weak Co soil anomaly (maximum value of 131ppm Co). A single fence of 6 holes (RAB039 to RAB044 inclusive) was drilled across this Anomaly. Three (RAB039, RAB040 and RAB043) of the 6 holes returned Co values in excess of 250ppm over 2 metre widths - this anomaly remains open along strike in both directions.

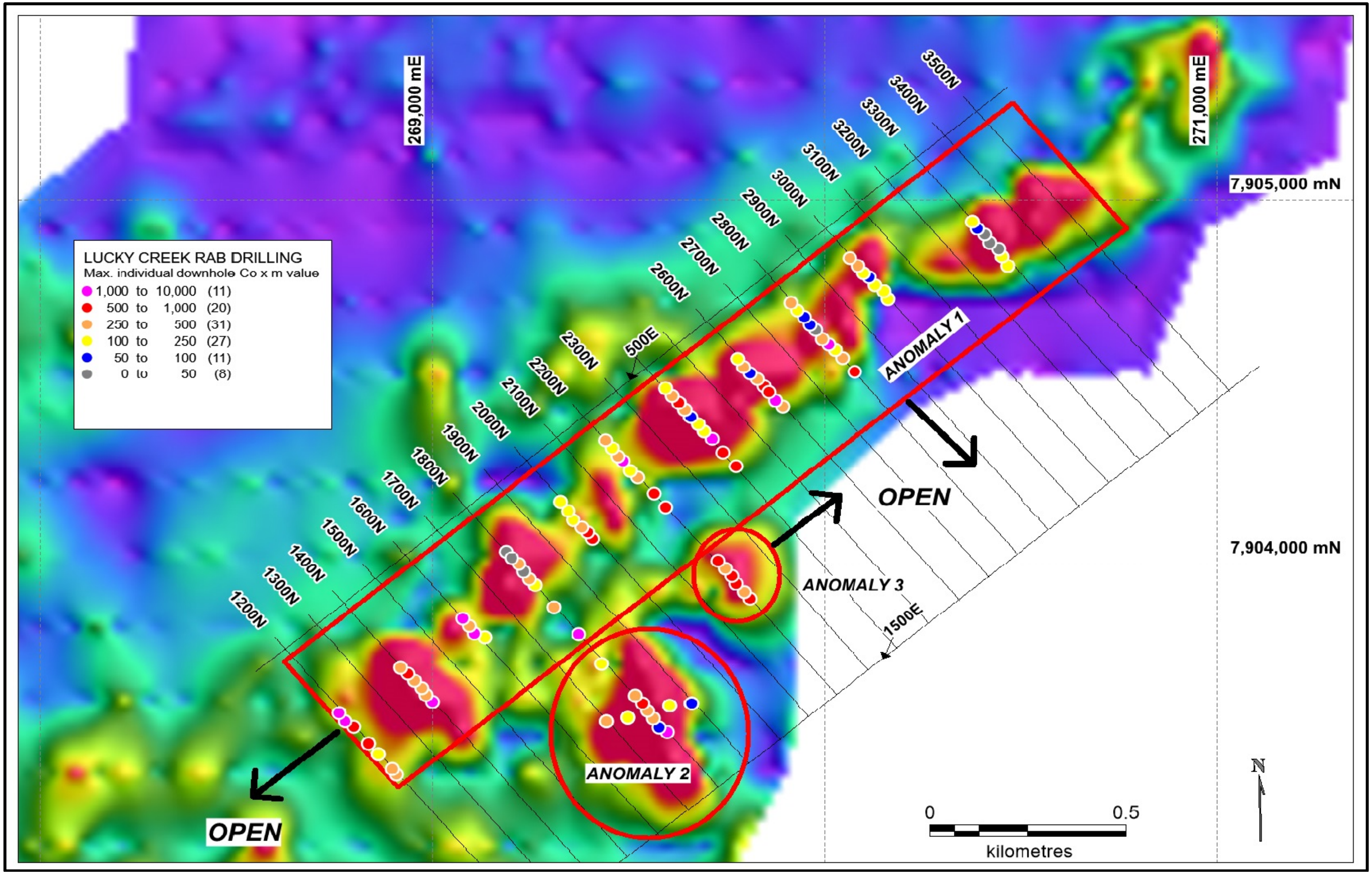

Figure 1: RAB holes thematically mapped by maximum downhole individual cobalt x metres value. Local gridlines shown and GDA94 grid. Background image is gridded Co in soil geochemistry.

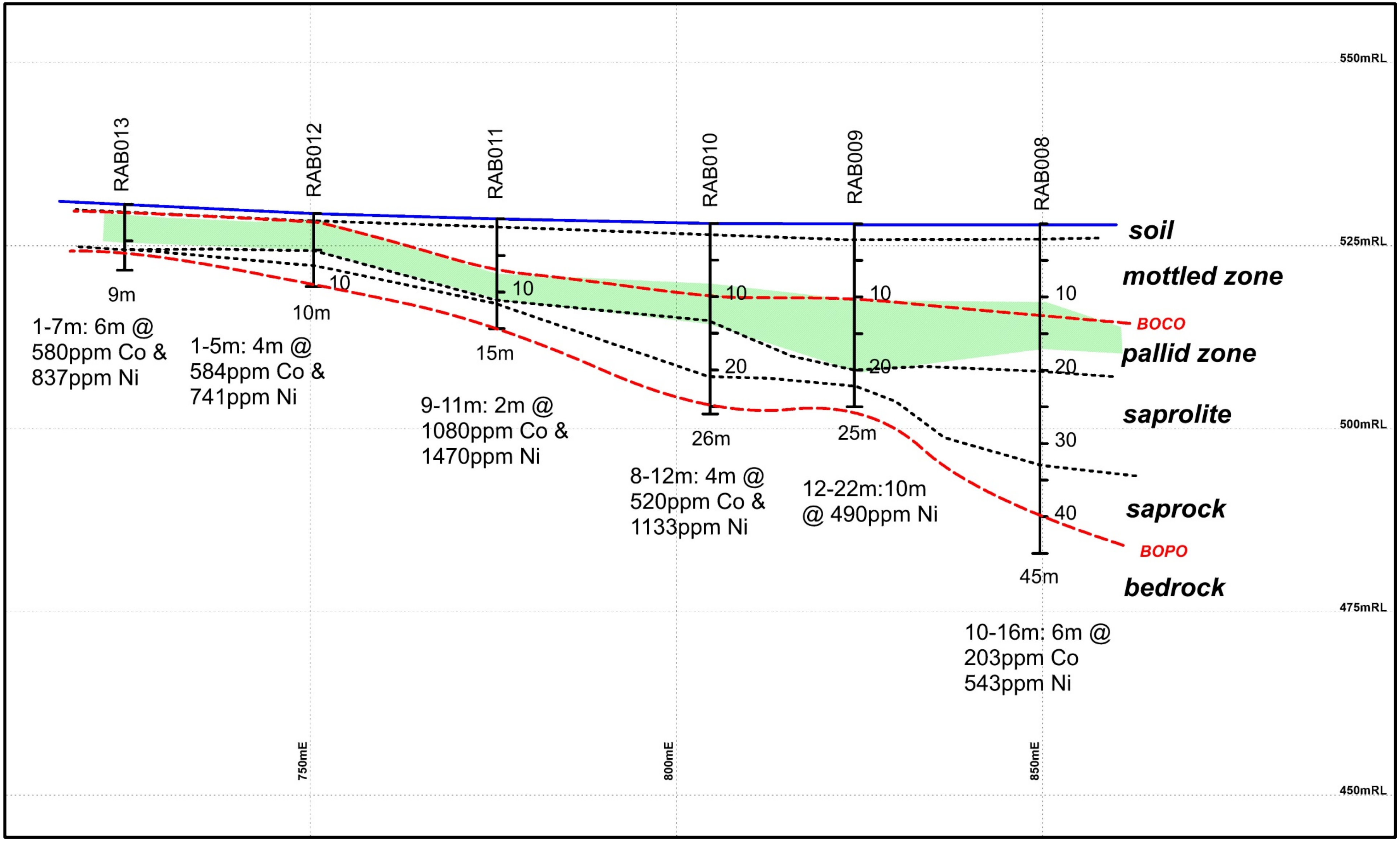

Figure 2: Cross section on Line 1400N (local grid) showing RAB drill holes, interpreted regolith stratigraphy and annotated cobalt and nickel zone. The zone of enriched cobalt and nickel is shaded green.

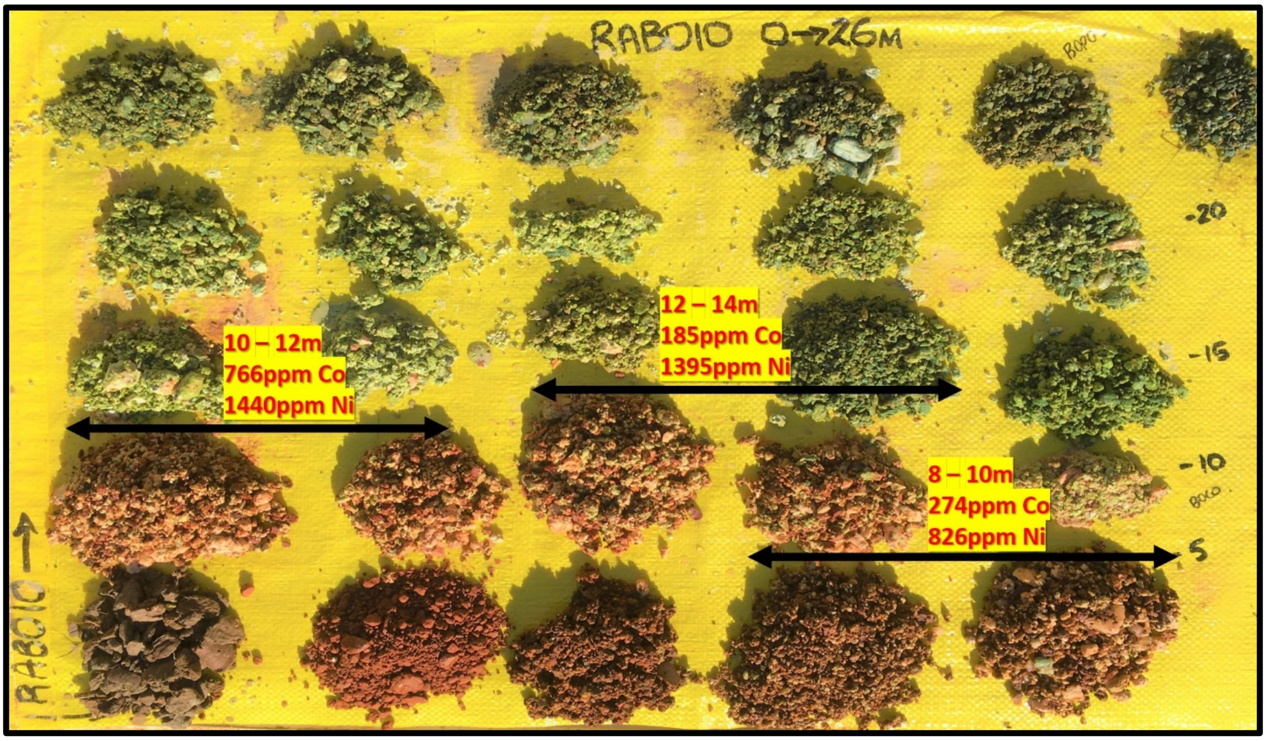

Figure 3: Cobalt and nickel assays with corresponding RAB drill chips from drill hole RAB010. Corresponding geology is: 8-10m mottled zone transitioning to pallid zone, 10 -12 m: bright green clay pallid zone and 12 -14 m: lower saprolite. Also refer to Figure 2 (1400N cross section).

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Information in this report related to exploration results are based on data compiled by Mr Erik Conaghan who is a part-time employee of Superior Resources Limited and a member of the AIG. Mr Conaghan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Conaghan consents to the inclusion in the report of the statements based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

Individual RAB drill hole intersections at a lower 250 ppm Co cut-off.

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lab Batch	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
RAB008	5180057	12	14	2	TV18136287	381	551
RAB009	5180069	10	12	2	TV18136287	409	968
RAB010	5180082	8	10	2	TV18136287	274	826
RAB010	5180083	10	12	2	TV18136287	766	1440
RAB011	5180092	9	11	2	TV18143892	1080	1470
RAB012	5180095	1	3	2	TV18143892	621	861
RAB012	5180096	3	5	2	TV18143892	547	621
RAB013	5180100	1	3	2	TV18143892	956	1200
RAB013	5180101	3	5	2	TV18143892	605	942
RAB016	5180115	3	5	2	TV18143892	353	696
RAB019	5180125	0	2	2	TV18143892	269	310
RAB019	5180126	2	4	2	TV18143892	675	530
RAB019	5180127	4	6	2	TV18143892	354	492
RAB027	5180166	11	13	2	TV18143892	265	625
RAB028	5180171	5	7	2	TV18143892	326	587
RAB029	5180176	2	4	2	TV18143892	264	383
RAB033	5180195	12	14	2	TV18143892	324	469
RAB033	5180196	14	16	2	TV18143892	274	771
RAB035	5180216	16	18	2	TV18143892	266	655
RAB036	5180223	8	10	2	TV18143892	425	556
RAB038	5180239	12	14	2	TV18143892	352	617
RAB039	5180247	5	7	2	TV18143892	466	693
RAB040	5180251	5	7	2	TV18143892	283	367
RAB043	5180284	1	3	2	TV18143892	613	379
RAB047	5180318	6	8	2	TV18143892	353	760
RAB048	5180322	3	4	1	TV18143892	504	980
RAB049	5180325	1	3	2	TV18143892	692	1300
RAB054	5180342	8	10	2	TV18143892	273	618
RAB058	5180369	1	3	2	TV18143892	553	1020
RAB058	5180370	3	5	2	TV18143892	1055	1305
RAB059	5180375	6	8	2	TV18143892	456	620
RAB060	5180380	3	5	2	TV18143892	435	767
RAB065	5180401	8	10	2	TV18143892	264	387
RAB068	5180418	4	6	2	TV18143892	537	522
RAB088	5180483	5	8	3	TV18143892	332	203

APPENDIX 2

RAB drill hole collar specifications.
Grid co-ordinates are MGA GDA94 zone 55 and Lucky Creek Local Grid. All holes were drilled vertically so have no defined azimuth.

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (AHD)	East (Local Grid)	North (Local Grid)	Dip (°)	TD (m)
RAB001	268909	7903426	529	944	1196	-90	40
RAB002	268898	7903441	528	926	1198	-90	45
RAB003	268861	7903482	529	871	1196	-90	17
RAB004	268838	7903511	529	834	1197	-90	36
RAB005	268801	7903558	528	774	1199	-90	42
RAB006	268777	7903572	530	748	1190	-90	35
RAB007	268761	7903594	531	721	1192	-90	33
RAB008	269000	7903626	528	850	1396	-90	45
RAB009	268983	7903645	528	824	1395	-90	25
RAB010	268974	7903663	528	805	1399	-90	26
RAB011	268955	7903685	529	775	1399	-90	15
RAB012	268938	7903704	529	750	1398	-90	10
RAB013	268918	7903720	531	725	1393	-90	9
RAB014	269133	7903804	522	799	1611	-90	10
RAB015	269107	7903814	524	774	1598	-90	9
RAB016	269093	7903834	524	750	1600	-90	6
RAB017	269077	7903855	524	723	1601	-90	3
RAB018	269599	7903542	520	1299	1800	-90	24
RAB019	269579	7903554	519	1277	1793	-90	15
RAB020	269565	7903580	518	1248	1799	-90	12
RAB021	269549	7903602	519	1221	1800	-90	24
RAB022	269537	7903623	520	1197	1804	-90	20
RAB023	269518	7903643	521	1169	1803	-90	23
RAB024	269434	7903731	520	1048	1795	-90	40
RAB025	269374	7903811	517	948	1801	-90	32
RAB026	269309	7903887	518	848	1800	-90	40
RAB027	269262	7903947	515	772	1802	-90	17
RAB028	269248	7903963	515	751	1802	-90	13
RAB029	269233	7903983	515	726	1804	-90	13
RAB030	269221	7904005	516	701	1808	-90	6
RAB031	269201	7904021	517	677	1803	-90	18
RAB032	269188	7904038	518	655	1804	-90	9
RAB033	269410	7904074	514	770	1998	-90	33
RAB034	269396	7904093	514	747	1999	-90	24
RAB035	269383	7904105	514	729	1996	-90	38
RAB036	269360	7904126	514	698	1992	-90	32
RAB037	269348	7904151	514	671	1999	-90	24
RAB038	269326	7904176	514	638	1999	-90	28
RAB039	269807	7903910	518	1151	2196	-90	12
RAB040	269794	7903928	518	1129	2198	-90	19
RAB041	269772	7903951	517	1097	2195	-90	41
RAB042	269762	7903971	516	1075	2201	-90	35
RAB043	269746	7903993	517	1048	2202	-90	22
RAB044	269726	7904014	515	1019	2201	-90	37
RAB045	269596	7904162	511	822	2196	-90	19
RAB046	269566	7904198	510	776	2196	-90	16

RAB047	269524	7904242	512	714	2193	-90	24
RAB048	269505	7904262	514	687	2191	-90	11
RAB049	269487	7904287	515	656	2194	-90	10
RAB050	269474	7904302	516	637	2193	-90	8
RAB051	269461	7904324	517	611	2197	-90	3
RAB052	269444	7904344	518	585	2197	-90	5
RAB053	269772	7904274	509	849	2403	-90	25
RAB054	269738	7904311	509	799	2401	-90	38
RAB055	269711	7904349	509	753	2405	-90	22
RAB056	269691	7904369	509	725	2402	-90	15
RAB057	269676	7904390	510	699	2404	-90	17
RAB058	269659	7904410	510	672	2404	-90	11
RAB059	269643	7904429	512	648	2404	-90	16
RAB060	269628	7904448	513	624	2404	-90	19
RAB061	269612	7904468	515	598	2405	-90	5
RAB062	269595	7904488	515	572	2405	-90	12
RAB063	269892	7904439	505	800	2601	-90	25
RAB064	269873	7904454	506	776	2597	-90	18
RAB065	269855	7904477	505	747	2598	-90	26
RAB066	269843	7904495	505	726	2599	-90	15
RAB067	269826	7904512	505	702	2598	-90	19
RAB068	269808	7904529	505	677	2595	-90	22
RAB069	269792	7904547	506	653	2594	-90	11
RAB070	269776	7904569	506	626	2595	-90	3
RAB071	270077	7904534	504	846	2804	-90	36
RAB072	270045	7904571	503	798	2804	-90	12
RAB073	270027	7904594	503	768	2804	-90	18
RAB074	270010	7904609	503	746	2800	-90	28
RAB075	269993	7904623	503	724	2797	-90	22
RAB076	269977	7904648	502	695	2800	-90	45
RAB077	269962	7904662	502	674	2798	-90	14
RAB078	269947	7904684	504	648	2801	-90	6
RAB079	269928	7904702	506	621	2798	-90	9
RAB080	269913	7904724	505	595	2800	-90	9
RAB081	270162	7904734	498	748	2998	-90	12
RAB082	270151	7904754	499	726	3002	-90	15
RAB083	270129	7904772	499	698	2996	-90	23
RAB084	270113	7904794	500	670	2999	-90	6
RAB085	270099	7904805	501	653	2995	-90	8
RAB086	270084	7904825	501	628	2997	-90	5
RAB087	270065	7904847	501	599	2995	-90	5
RAB088	270466	7904827	504	872	3290	-90	48
RAB089	270450	7904850	504	844	3293	-90	39
RAB090	270442	7904872	506	822	3300	-90	40
RAB091	270419	7904887	506	796	3293	-90	30
RAB092	270408	7904911	505	770	3300	-90	21
RAB093	270389	7904928	505	745	3296	-90	35
RAB094	270375	7904947	504	722	3298	-90	17
RAB095	269445	7903572	524	1177	1701	-90	34
RAB096	269500	7903583	522	1205	1751	-90	11
RAB097	269606	7903615	520	1247	1852	-90	37
RAB098	269660	7903621	517	1277	1897	-90	30

Appendix 3: 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.* • *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.*	• Samples are obtained from OPEN HOLE rotary air-blast (**RAB**) drilling. • Two sampling methodologies were employed. Holes RAB001 to 010 and RABB019 to 025 used a cyclone. Bulk samples were collected into a large plastic bucket from the cyclone in 1 metre intervals then placed in lines near the drill site. Holes that encountered broad zones of smectite swelling clays were sampled using another method, utilised for holes RAB011 to 018 and RAB026 to RAB098. This method used a large metal box that was placed around the collar. Samples were collected in this metal box, then placed into a large plastic bucket then were stacked in piles near the drill site. Sample recovery by this second technique was lower than that of through the cyclone but was still considered satisfactory. • Samples were collected from the piles on the ground using either a plastic spear or a metal scoop. Approximately 2 to 3 kg of sample were collected into calico bags. Sample intervals ranged from 1 to 4 metres with the majority being 2 metre composites. • Samples intervals were generally selected based on visible geology. • All RAB holes were drilled using a standard face sampling blade drill bit with bit size of 92.8mm (3 and 5/8ths inches). The drill bit sizes used in the drilling were consistent in size and are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of metal anomalism. • Sample intervals that lack metalliferous anomalism are not reported and are not considered to be material. • The magnetic susceptibility of end of hole (last metre) samples was measured in the field.
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.).*	• All holes were drilled using an open hole RAB blade drilling technique. • All holes were drilled to blade refusal / fresh bedrock with total depths ranging from 3 to 48 metres. • Drilling from surface was performed using standard RAB drilling techniques using a blade type drill bit. • Drilling was conducted by Colling Exploration using a custom-built rig mounted on a small truck, featuring a 400cfm/180psi compressor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All RAB holes were drilled using a standard face sampling blade drill bit with bit size of 92.8mm (3 and 5/8ths inches).
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.*	• Sample recovery was monitored and logged by Terra Search Pty Ltd (**Terra Search**) contractor and Superior Resources' representatives. All chip piles were photographed as a record of sample recovery. • Sample recovery as well as degree of cross-sample contamination were logged on a metre basis. Overall recoveries were satisfactory. The majority of samples were dry with some being damp. • The volume of sample collected for assay is representative of each individual 1m interval. • Sampling methodology is described in "Sampling Techniques" section above. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade of mineralisation.
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 of each hole was done by a Superior Resources geologist having sufficient qualification and experience for the mineralisation style expected and observed at each hole. Logging focussed predominantly on the regolith stratigraphy and secondary mineral types and abundances. Base of complete and partial oxidation were recorded for all holes. • Geological logging data was entered into a Panasonic Toughbook laptop in the field. Data was entered via a well-developed logging system designed by Terra Search to capture descriptive geology, coded geology and quantifiable geology. All logs were checked for consistency by Superior Resources' Exploration Manager. • The logging of RAB chips is both qualitative and quantitative. Alteration, weathering and mineralisation data contain both qualitative and quantitative fields. • All holes were logged in their entirety. All logging data is digitally compiled and validated before entry into the Superior Resources database. • The level of logging detail is considered more than appropriate for first pass RAB drilling. • Magnetic susceptibility data for the final 1m sample interval was collected in the field. • The entire length of all drill holes has been geologically logged. • All samples piles and sieved drill chips were photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.*	• The sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for RAB drilling and was conducted in accordance with best industry practice. • Open hole bulk 1m samples are regarded as representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Samples were collected as dry or slightly damp samples. • Quality Assurance (**QA**)/Quality Control (**QC**) protocols were instigated such that they conform to mineral industry standards and are compliant with the JORC code – certified OREAS standards were inserted into all sample batches. • Superior Resources input into the (QA) process with respect to chemical analysis of mineral exploration samples includes the addition of blanks and standards and to each batch so that checks can be done after they are analysed. As part of the (QC) process, Superior checks the resultant assay data against known or previously determined assays to determine the quality of the analysed batch of samples. An assessment is made on the data and a report on the quality of the data is compiled. • Standards were inserted at the rate of on average one standard per 65 samples. There was a conscious effort on behalf of the samplers to ensure consistent weights for each sample (between 2 and 3kg). • The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated. The 2-3kg sample size is appropriate for the material being sampled. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to represent the style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Townsville for gold and multi-element analysis. • Samples were dried, weighed then crushed, pulverised to ensure a minimum of 85% pulp material passing through 75 microns, then dissolved using an aqua-regia digest (ALS method code GEO-AR01). • A sub-sample (up to 25g weight) was analysed for low detection level Au by method Au-TL43 which uses an ICPMS finish. • A sub-sample of each sample was subjected to a multi-element analysis using aqua regia digest and ICP emission spectroscopy technique for the following 35 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn (ALS code ME-ICP41). • The primary assay method used is designed to measure both the total Au in the sample well as the total amount of economic metals tied up in clays and oxides such as Co, Cu, Ni and Sc as per aqua regia digest ICP finish. • Some major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, Al and Mg are not liberated by aqua regia digest. In this sense, the aqua regia digest is a partial analytical technique for elements locked up in silicates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Magnetic susceptibility measurements on end of hole sample utilised an Exploranium KT10 instrument, zeroed between each measurement. Three readings were performed each time. • Certified geochemical standards and blank samples were inserted into the assay sample sequence. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 10% of accepted values.
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.*	• The reported significant intersections have been verified by Superior Resources' Exploration Manager against representative drill chips collected and the drill logs. • No holes were twinned. • No adjustments to assay data were undertaken. • All drill hole logging and sampling data were uploaded and validated by Superior staff. Validation is checked by comparing assay results with logged geology/regolith zones in the case of lateritic Ni-Co deposits. • Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. • Data collected in Excel spreadsheets was validated using various drilling software then any errors corrected. Accuracy of drilling data is then validated when imported and plotted into MapInfo. • Data is stored on a server in the Company's head office, which is backed-up nightly and archival copies of the database made. • No adjustments are made to the data. Data is imported into the database in its original raw format.
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.*	• Drill hole collar locations were recorded in the field using hand held GPS with 2 to 3 metre (X-Y) accuracy. Holes were drilled on a local grid that was pegged using a tape and compass – considered to be very accurate. • Topographic RL control (in AHD) were recorded with the handheld GPS then checked against SRTM DTM. All drill holes are located in a relatively flat area, insomuch the RL accuracy of the SRTM DTM and handheld GPS data is considered acceptable. • All holes were drilled vertically with depths ranging from 3 to 48 metres. Deviation from the vertical is considered insignificant. No downhole surveys were conducted. • The area is located within UTM Zone 55, GDA94 datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A total of ninety-eight (98) holes totalling 2087 metres were drilled as fences on local gridline northings. Line spacing was a nominal 200 metres. Local grid north is oriented 050° GDA. The nominal drill hole spacing was 25 metres but was 50 metres in some areas outside of the main soil anomalies. • RAB drilling is a widely used open hole technique, meaning that sample contamination is possible. • This was first pass, "scout" RAB drilling program – significant further drilling is necessary to establish a Mineral Resource. • Samples were composited over widths varying from 1 to 4m, with the majority being 2m. Geologically more interesting zones were sampled at narrower 1 or 2m) intervals and less interesting zones at wider spacings 3 or 4m).
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.*	• All holes were drilled vertically on fence lines oriented perpendicular to the known strike of stratigraphy. Due to a lack of outcrop the dip of the strata is unknown. There has been insufficient drilling and geological interpretation to determine if there is a bias to sampling as a result of drilling oblique to or downdip on mineralised structures. • No orientation sample bias has been identified at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search. Samples were transferred by Terra Search to ALS Townsville.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken at this time.

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 areas reported on lie within Exploration Permit for Minerals 18987 which was granted on 25 September 2013 and held 100% by Superior. Superior holds much of the surrounding area under granted exploration permits. • Superior has agreements or other appropriate arrangements in place with landholders and native title parties with respect to work in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• No regulatory impediments affect the relevant tenements or the ability of Superior to operate on the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All of the historical work reported or used in this report has been completed and reported in accordance with the current regulatory regime. • Previous work on the prospect has been completed by Beacon Minerals. • The main work completed by Beacon over this prospect was in the early 2000's and comprised regional scale soil sampling and an airborne VTEM survey.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lucky Creek Prospect is hosted within the Lugano Metamorphics, interpreted to be Neoproterozoic to Early Palaeozoic in age Proterozoic and partly by the Eland Metavolcanics (Cambrian to Early Ordovician in age). The host rocks consist of deformed mafic meta-volcanics (amphibolites), volcaniclastics and metasediments (schists and gneisses). • The mineralisation style targeted in the current program is lateritic nickel-cobalt within the weathering profile developed over mafic host rocks. • Weak cobalt and nickel anomalism was defined by the current RAB program however further geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the nature and extent of any lateritic mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Drill hole collar tables and significant drill hole assay cobalt and nickel intersections are included in the main body of the announcement. These tables include information relevant to an understanding of the results reported.
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.*	• In the intervals quoted cut-off grades of 250ppm and 500 ppm Co have been applied respectively. The majority of intersections reported consist of 2 metre composite samples. • No metal equivalent values are reported.

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.* • *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').*	• Downhole length, true width not known. • Drill hole angle was vertical. • Drill sections not available at this stage. • Only significant anomalous intercepts are reported.
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.*	• A complete set of drill sections not available at this early stage. • A representative drill section (1400N) is included. • A plan map showing maximum downhole cobalt (x metres) for each individual RAB hole is included in the body of the report.
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.*	• Only significant intercepts reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable.
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*	• Further drilling is required to establish continuity, thickness, grade and extensions to mineralisation. • Proposed further work is outlined in the report and may include further surface and bedrock geochemical sampling (soil sampling, auger / RAB drilling) and ground geophysical surveying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Insufficient information currently exists to evaluate the geometry of mineralisation, although anomalous zones appear to correspond to the regolith stratigraphy.