ASSAYS CONFIRM EXTENSIVE OUTCROPPING GRAPHITE MINERALISATION AT THE MCINTOSH EXPLORATION TARGETS

Highlights

- GCM is pleased to advise the results from its recent rock chip sampling programme over the Company's **50-100Mt* Exploration Target**, which is significantly larger than the current 23.8Mt @ 4.5% TGC resource at McIntosh

- The programme confirmed the use of EM as a targeting tool with outcropping graphite mineralisation being confirmed at each target **and extensions to the strike lengths outside of the Exploration Targets being confirmed at Trevally, Marlin West and Threadfin.**

- Very limited reconnaissance work had been conducted over key targets, in some cases **rock chip samples had been collected for the first time.**

- Notable rock chip samples greater than the headline resource at McIntosh include:
    - Marlin West - 5.73%, 4.96% and 4.98% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC).
    - Threadfin - 6.76%, 5.3%, and 4.39% TGC
    - Trevally - 4.94%, 3.32% and 3.08% TGC
    - Cobia - 6.65%, 4.72% and 4.52% TGC

- The rock chip sampling field trip has been very successful with areas of high priority drilling being identified and **outcropping graphite up to 21m in width** being identified at Marlin West at both the Southern and Northern anomaly

- Rock chip sampling at Threadfin suggest that the northern extension of Threadfin is the most prospective with two parallel zones traced over ~500m strike length, **this area has never been drilled before.**

- The Threadfin target (which is not currently included in the Company's Exploration Target) was previously reported to have a considerable exploration target of 25-50Mt*

- The Threadfin target is expected to be re-introduced into the Exploration Target pending results of petrographic samples, further adding to the Company's already significant Exploration Target size.

- Selected samples have been submitted for Petrographic analysis to determine indicative flake size distribution at each prospect, this will allow the Company to finalise the ranking and prioritisation of targets for drill testing.

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*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource as determined by JORC 2012 guidelines.

Green Critical Minerals Pty Ltd ("**GCM**" or "**the Company**") which holds earn-in rights for up to 80% of the advanced Ultra High Purity / High Quality McIntosh Graphite Project (see CML's announcement on 15 June 2022) is pleased to announce to market the results of the 10-day mapping and sampling programme completed at the company's flagship McIntosh Graphite Project ("**the Project**") previously reported on the 20th of October 2022. 9 targets were visited with outcropping graphite mineralisation identified at 7 locations. Findings from the field mapping programme are being used to prioritise the targets for future follow up drilling campaigns.

The fieldtrip has proved very successful and valuable information was attained by the Company by identifying multiple outcropping graphite occurrences across 7 exploration targets over the tenure. The Company is excited by confirmation of outcropping graphite at the targets, as this provides further support to the Companies exploration targeting model which is driven by the electromagnetic (EM) highs identified in the historic VTEM survey.

The company was able to confirm the total graphitic carbon content of the outcrop samples at several previously unexplored targets. Selected samples have been submitted for Petrographic analysis to determine flake size of the material found.

MCINTOSH FIELD MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAMME

The company undertook a 10-day mapping and sampling programme between 10th to the 29th of September, with the support of Apex Geoscience. The field mapping programme focussed on **areas of high electromagnetic (EM) response that have not been previously investigated, drilled or rock chip sampled.** The EM highs are a critical exploration tool as the graphitic mineralisation is highly conductive and presents itself with this tenor of response which was further confirmed by the presence of outcropping graphite at 7 of the 9 locations.

Nine targets were investigated over the course of the field programme (Figure 1) - Marlin West, Marlin, Marlin South, Willis, Threadfin, Mahi Mahi, Trevally, Wahoo and Cobia). The field trip was to provide a first pass reconnaissance over the primary target areas and to map and sample any outcropping graphitic schist identified. A total of 65 rock chip samples were collected and analysed at ALS in Perth (Table 1 and Figure 2 to 12). All assay results have been returned. Key findings from each of the target areas visited are presented and discussed below.

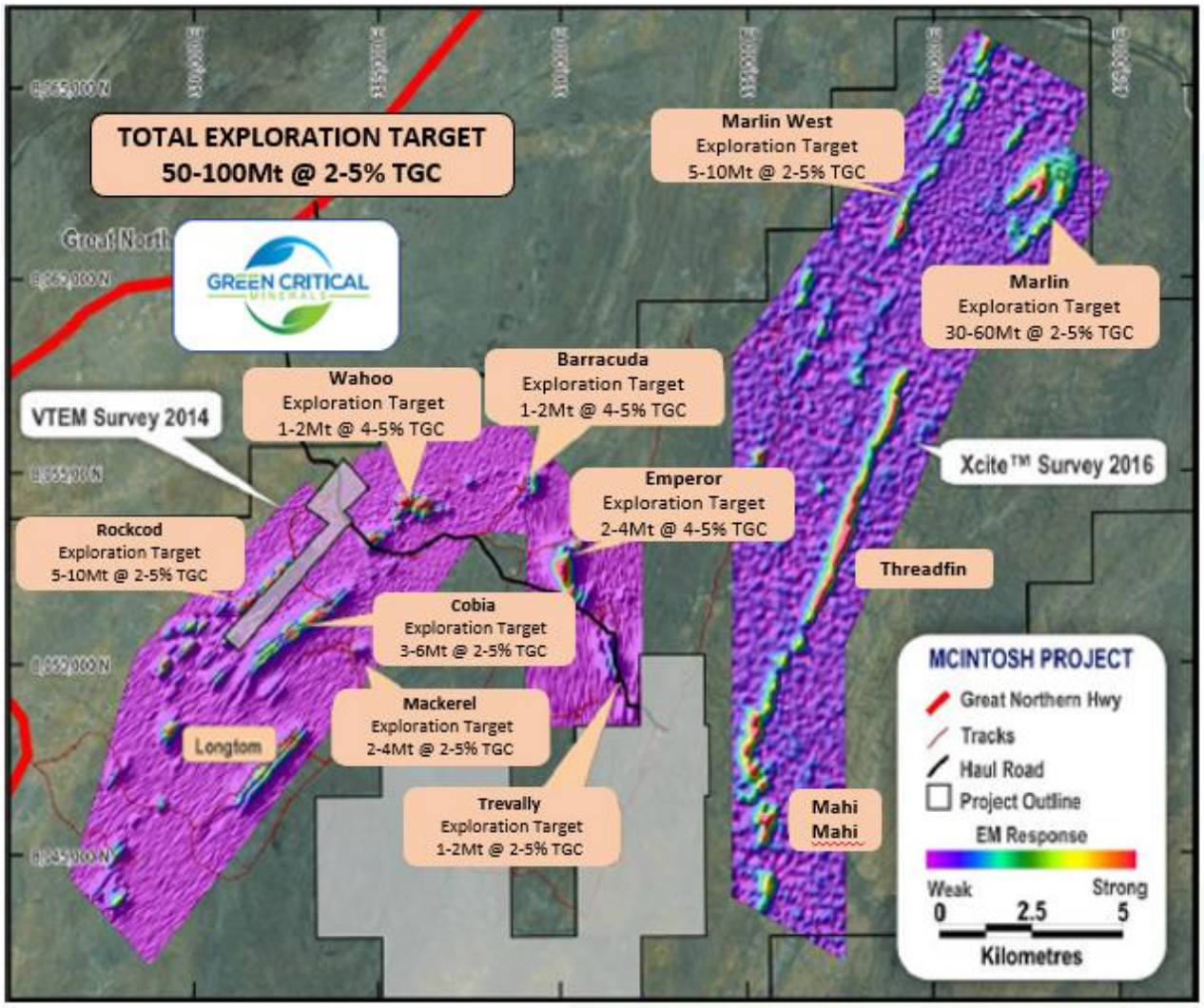

Figure 1; Green Critical Minerals McIntosh Exploration Targets.*

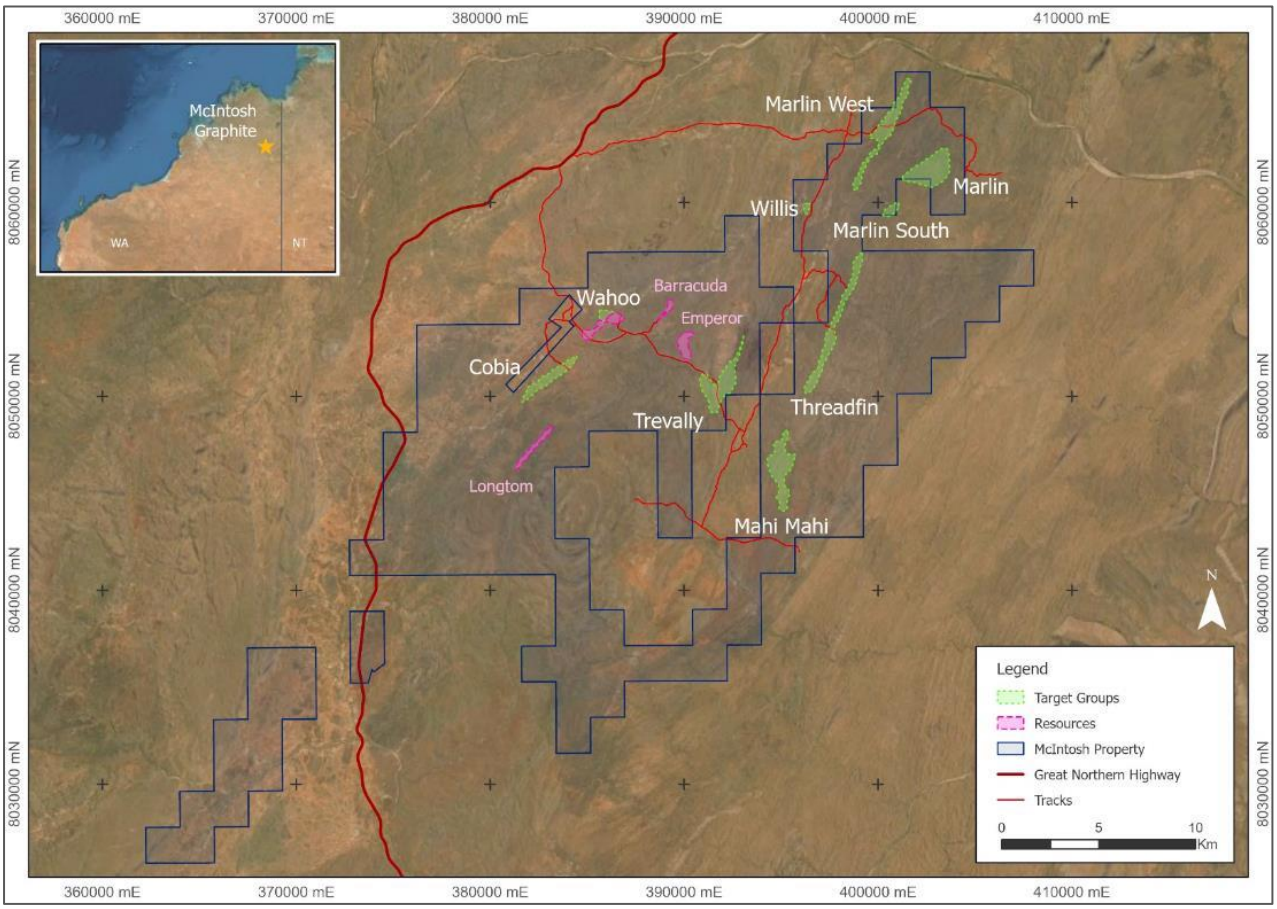

Figure 2; McIntosh Project location map showing the relative positions of the 9 exploration targets visited and the current JORC reported resources at Emperor, Barracuda, Wahoo, and Longtom

MARLIN WEST

The Marlin West area (**Error! Reference source not found.**) represents a **high priority target for GCM**. Multiple locations of outcropping graphite mineralisation have been identified during the field mapping programme with a total of 24 rock chip samples collected (Table 1 and Figure 3). **The outcrops occur intermittently over a 2.6km strike length** and reveal near vertical dipping graphite mineralisation (Figure 4 and Figure 5), **with some areas of graphite outcropping up to 21 metres in thickness.**

The assay results of the rock chip samples collected over the strike of the Marlin West EM anomaly confirm the presence of anomalous graphite mineralisation confirming that the visually inspected outcropping is graphite. Rock chip assay results over the strike length of the EM anomaly up to range from 0.6 to 5.73 % TGC. Although this is the first mapping and sampling programme completed over the Marlin West trend, the southern and northern extensions of the EM anomaly have been identified as key locations for future drill testing. **There has been no drilling completed at Marlin West to date and only the southern section**

of the EM anomaly is considered in the current 5-10Mt Exploration Target* for Marlin West, with the Northern section (not included in the Exploration Target) appearing as another considerable target with confirmed outcropping graphite over 800 metres in strike.

All the outcrop locations within the Marlin West trend were observed to be hosted in graphitic schist with minor carbonate veining. Several targets along the strike length of the trend contain parallel graphitic sub-units within the EM high (GCM0024-28, 36-44 and GCM0010-12). **Individual units within the trend range in width from 4-21 m, with exposed creek beds giving the most accurate range at 7-21 m (GCM0017).**

Southern Area of Marlin West (5-10Mt Exploration Target*)

The southern area comprises two zones of **outcropping graphite mineralisation that ranges in width up to 21m.** Mapping confirms that these two graphitic units dip between 70^{o} to 80^{o} to the west. A total of 13 Rock chip samples were collected over of these two units with assay results up to 5.73% TGC with an average of 3.73% TGC over an 800m of strike. **This sampling confirms that there is high grade graphitic mineralisation and prioritised this target for drill testing.**

Northern Area of Marlin West (No Exploration Target Attributed)

The northern portion of the Marlin West EM anomaly is the other area of interest. Once again it comprises of **two distinct zones that range in width up to 21m** that dip 60^{o} to 80^{o} to the west. A total of 8 rock chip samples were taken from the northern portion of the Marlin West trend. Rock chip results peak at 4.98% TGC with an average of 2.01% TGC over an 800m strike length.

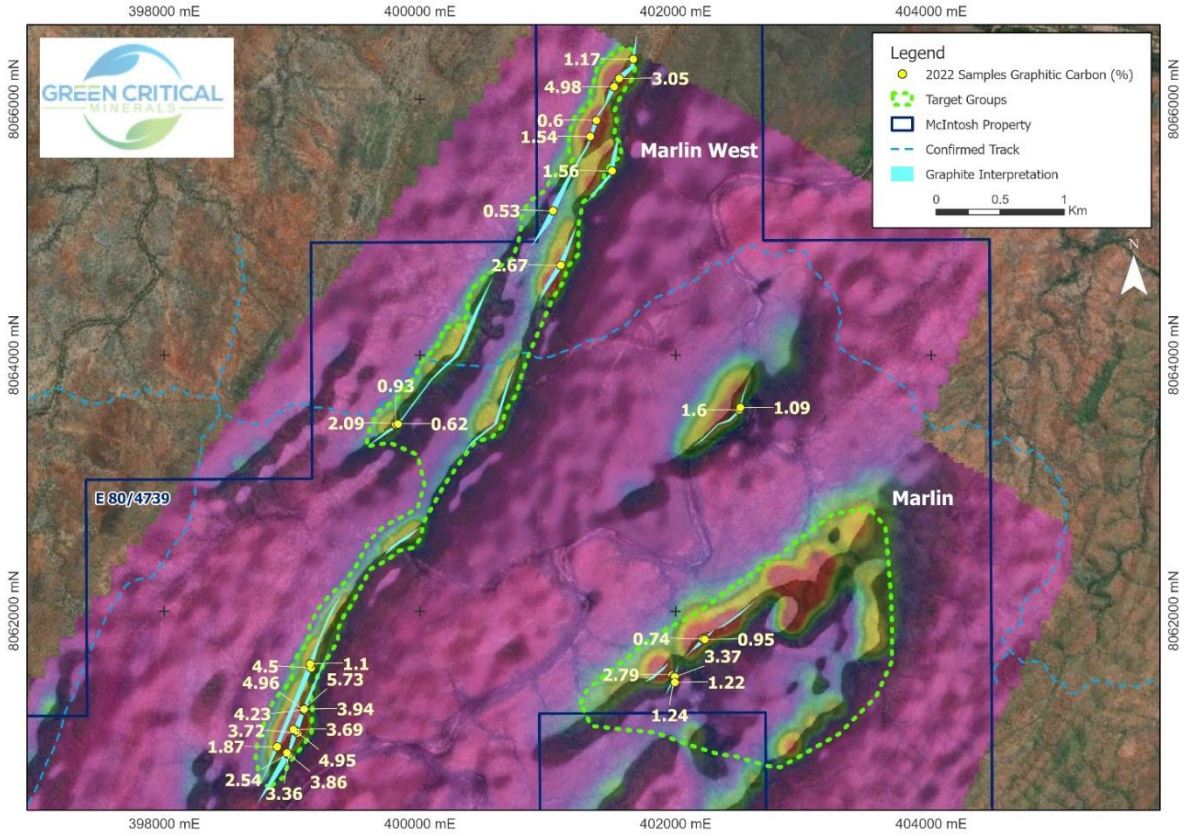

Figure 3; Mapping and rock chip results over the Marlin area and coincident EM anomalies.

Figure 4; Marlin West sample location GCM0010 (2.09% TGC) showing graphitic outcrop in the banks of a creek. Note the steeply dipping nature of the graphite mineralization.

Figure 5; Close up view of graphite outcrop at sample location GCM0010 (2.09% TGC).

MARLIN

The Marlin target (Figure 3) represents a regionally significant EM anomaly with an exploration target of 30-60Mt[1] which was previously identified by Hexagon Energy Material Limited (ASX:HXG) to be a substantial target for graphite mineralisation. Field investigations were focussed on identifying the source of the EM anomaly and outcrop. **Outcropping graphite was discovered in the western limb of the Marlin trend (Figure 3), confirming the presence of graphite mineralisation in the area** (Figure 6). The graphite outcrops found near the EM high in the middle of the western limb are striking 230˚ (NE-SW; in alignment with the EM anomaly) and are hosted in a ferruginous ironstone. The westernmost portion of the EM high comprised two sub parallel graphitic outcrops that strike almost north-south in orientation (across strike of the regional trend) also hosted in ferruginous ironstone. A total of six rock chip samples were collected in this area (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Of the six samples collected from the Marlin target, with results up to 3.37% TGC with the exception of two rock chips the remaining rock chips were sub 2.0% TGC. These results are in line with field observations with rock chip samples mainly being collected from more ferruginous ironstone and graphitic schist. The Marlin target area is considered to be a target that requires drill testing to further explain the significant modelled EM conductor present, the presence of graphite in outcropping at the smaller southwest EM responses are encouraging and warrant an exploration hole to test the very large sized target.

Figure 6; Marlin sample location GCM0032 (3.37% TGC) showing outcrop of ferruginous ironstone and graphite.

THREADFIN

The Threadfin target (**Error! Reference source not found.**) was targeted based on the extent of the EM high in the northern and southern parts of the trend and based on review of the historical drilling which produced significant shallow results. These included 9 m at 5.1% TGC from 13m and 5 m at 5.5% TGC from 25m (TFRC001) and 3 m at 4.9% TGC from 35m (TFRC0009).

The northern portion of the trend is comprised of **two parallel zones traced over ~500m strike length** (Figure 7). The exposed outcrop in this target area ranges from 2m to 4 m in thickness (Figure 8), however this is not thought to be true thickness of mineralisation as the outcrop is not well exposed and more deeply weathered. A total of four rock chip samples were collected from Threadfin North (Table 1 and Figure 7). **Results from the rock chip sampling suggest that the northern extension of Threadfin is the most prospective with four rock chips returning + 3.5% TGC and peaking a 4.39% TGC. This section has never been drilled.**

The southern EM high which has been drill tested has an interpreted **strike length of ~2 km, with multiple sub-parallel units observed** (Figure 7). Unit thickness in outcrop ranges from 2m to 8m in width. The graphite is hosted in graphitic schist units with minor carbonate veining observed. A total of eleven rock chip samples were collected in the southern area of this trend (Table 1 and Figure 7). The rock chip results are in line with graphite mineralisation observed in the historic drilling (TFRC0001 and TFRC0009). Rock chip samples assayed up to 6.76% TGC in this area. The higher rock chip samples comprising 6.73%, 5.3% and 4.41% TGC are in the vicinity of the historic drilling.

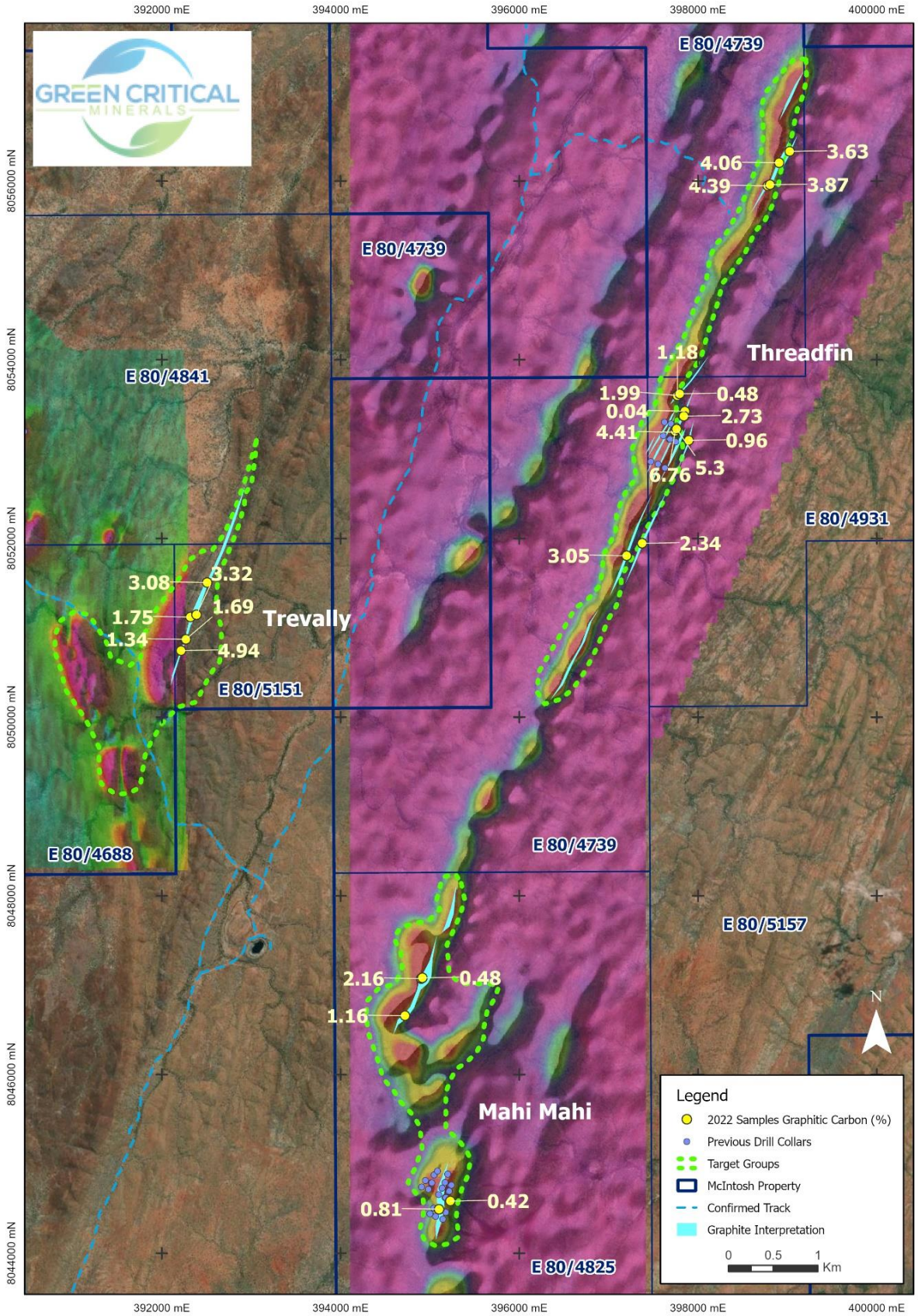

Figure 7; Mapping and rock chip sampling over the Threadfin/Trevally area and coincident EM anomalies.

Figure 8; Sample location GCM0049 (1.99% TGC), graphitic schist outcrop identified at Threadfin trend.

TREVALLY

The Trevally trend (Figure 7) groups together the NNW-SSE striking EM highs in conjunction with the NE-SW striking EM high. Intermittent **graphitic schist outcrop** (Figure 9) **was observed in the Trevally East target for almost 1 km in strike length.** The exposed graphitic outcrop ranges in thickness up to 11m in width. A total of six rock chip samples were collected from this target (Table 1 and Figure 7). It should be noted that graphitic schist outcrop was observed past the extents of the EM survey which indicates that the graphite potential may continue further northeast along the metasedimentary carbonate subunit of the Tickalara metamorphics.

Only a 1-2Mt Exploration Target* has been estimated for Trevally based on the EM response, given graphitic schist outcrops for 680 metres past the extents of the EM survey indicating the graphite potential may continue further northeast. The Exploration Target of 1-2Mt is possibly under calling the potential at Trevally given the considerable strike length.

Of the six rock chips collected, all samples returned assays greater than 1.34 % TGC with the peak of 4.94% TGC. **This is very encouraging and prioritises the target for drill planning and ultimately drill testing. No drilling has ever been completed at Trevally with this being the first rock chip sampling programme conducted at the exploration target.**

Figure 9; Sample Location of GCM0065 (3.08% TGC) graphitic outcrop photo at Trevally trend.

COBIA

The northern extensions of the Cobia trend (Figure 10) have been drill tested at 100 m drill spacing. The reconnaissance mapping programme focussed on the southern extension to the drilling with **outcropping graphitic mineralisation noted up to 750 m past the southern extension of the drilling** (Figure 10). A total of six rock chip samples were collected from the Cobia trend (Table 1 and Figure 10). The extent of outcrop was insufficient to determine potential thicknesses of graphite mineralisation (e.g. Figure 11).

Of the six rock chips collected, all samples returned assays greater than 2.16 % TGC with the peak of 6.65% TGC. This is very encouraging and prioritises the target for drill planning and ultimately drill testing. A total of 27 RC and diamond drill holes have been drilled at Cobia to the north. These were completed by both Hexagon in 2016 and Lamboo Resources Ltd in 2012.

Examples of mineralised zones intersected in drilling include 5m @ 3.9%TGC from 36m (T3GRC071), 6m @ 2.8% TGC from 22m (T3GR054) and 9m @ 3.7% TGC from 106m (T3GRC060). While thickness and grade in the Cobia drilling decrease in the southern drill lines, recent rock chip sampling indicate that the graphite zone continues to the south and rock chip assays suggest that there is still potential to delineate further higher grade zones along strike to the south.

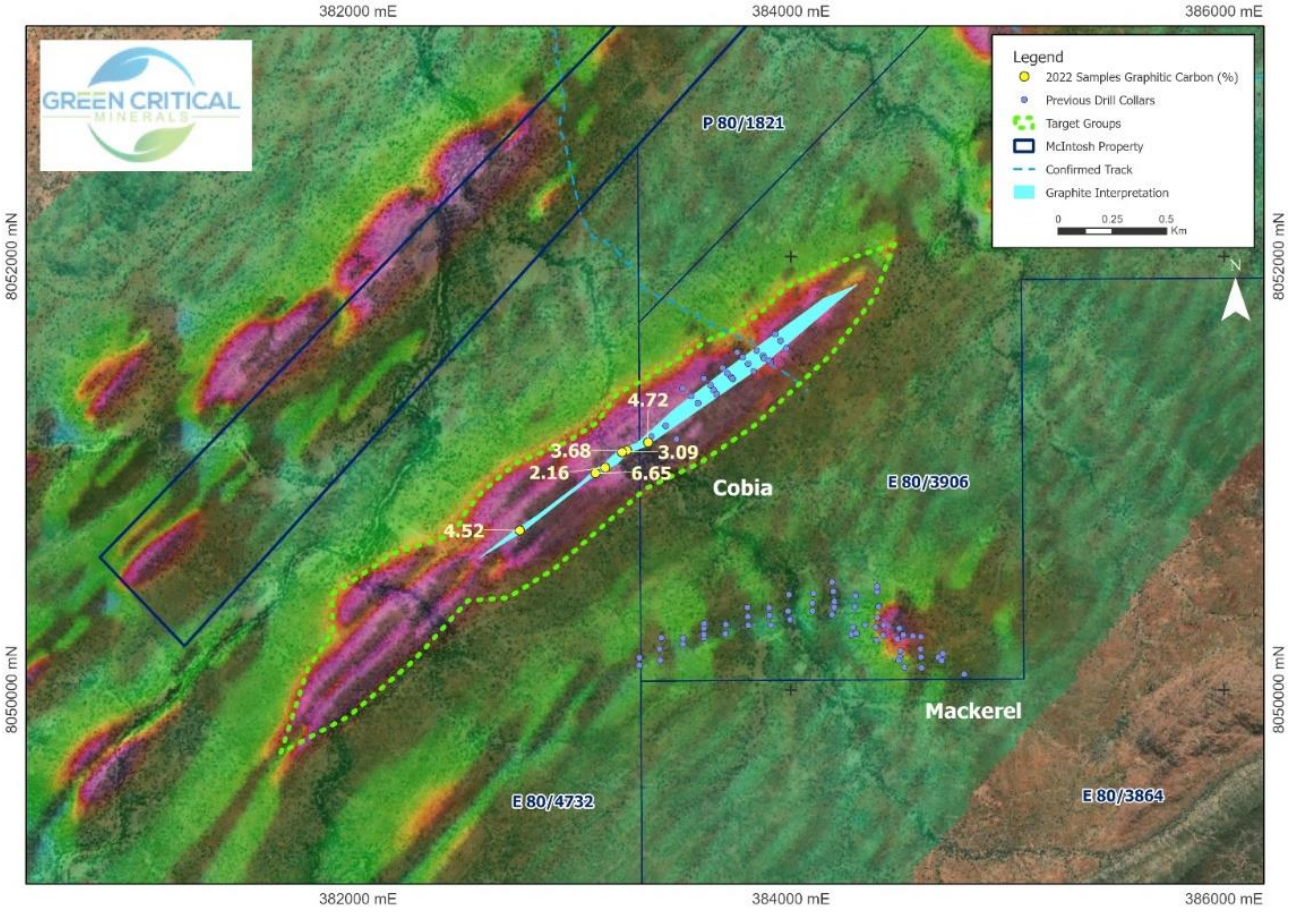

Figure 10; Mapping and rock chip results over the Cobia area and coincident EM anomalies.

Figure 11; Sample location GCM0056 (4.72% TGC) graphitic outcrop photo at Cobia trend.

NEXT STEPS

With the preliminary field mapping and sampling programme complete, the following works are underway as a matter of priority for GCM to advance the McIntosh Graphite Project.

- Review the results of the pending petrographical analysis to determine flake size of outcropping graphite mineralisation at the various target areas.
- Rank and prioritise the exploration targets based on findings from the mapping and sampling programme.
- Plan drill programmes to test the exploration targets.
- Submit heritage survey requests for priority targets to commence the process to get on the ground for follow up drill testing in April.

Exploration Target* (Additional to Mineral Resource)			
Prospect	**Tonnage Range (Mt)**		**Grade Range TGC (%)**
	Minimum	Maximum	
Emperor	2	4	4.0 – 5.0
Wahoo	1	2	4.0 – 5.0
Barracuda	1	2	4.0 – 5.0
Cobia	3	6	2.0 – 5.0
Marlin	30	60	2.0 – 5.0
Marlin West	5	10	2.0 – 5.0
Rockcod	5	10	2.0 – 5.0
Mackerel	2	4	2.0 – 5.0
Trevally	1	2	2.0 – 5.0
Total	50	100	2.0 – 5.0

Deposit	Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	%Total Graphite Content (TGC)	Contained Graphite (kt)
Emperor	Indicated	12.1	4.28	517
	Inferred	3.8	4.35	165
	Total	15.9	4.30	683
Wahoo	Indicated	1.3	3.97	51
	Inferred	0.0	0	0
	Total	1.3	3.97	51
Longtom	Indicated	5.1	4.93	252
	Inferred	0.8	5.25	40
	Total	5.9	4.97	293
Barracuda	Indicated	0.7	4.40	31
	Inferred	0.0	0	0
	Total	0.7	4.40	31
TOTAL	Indicated	19.2	4.44	853
	Inferred	4.6	4.50	205
	Total	23.8	4.45	1,060

HXG Announcement - REVISED MCINTOSH MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – 1 April 2019

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Executive Chairman Leon Pretorius and Non-Executive Director Charles Thomas of Green Critical Minerals.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to the exploration activities are based on information compiled by Mr. S Nicholls, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and full time employee of Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. Mr Nicholls 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. Nicholls consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1; Green Critical Minerals 2022 Rock chip sample locations and results.

Trend	Sample Number	East (GDA94z52)	North (GDA94z52)	Elevation (m)	Graphitic C (%)	Lithology
Marlin West	GCM0010	399824	8063470	303	2.09	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0011	399811	8063460	304	0.93	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0012	399829	8063460	304	0.62	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0013	401040	8065130	294	0.53	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0014	401333	8065710	300	1.54	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0015	401379	8065840	301	0.6	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0016	401520	8066100	300	4.98	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0017	401558	8066160	299	3.05	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0018	401669	8066310	296	1.17	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0019	401503	8065440	298	1.56	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0020	401102	8064700	289	2.67	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0024	399043	8061050	289	3.72	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0025	399028	8061060	289	4.95	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0026	399010	8061080	289	3.69	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0027	399150	8061560	296	4.5	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0028	399140	8061590	296	1.1	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0036	398884	8060940	304	1.87	Ironstone
	GCM0037	398965	8060880	294	2.54	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0038	398974	8060880	293	3.36	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0039	398959	8060890	294	3.86	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0040	399091	8061230	290	4.23	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0041	399094	8061220	290	4.96	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0043	399088	8061240	289	5.73	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0044	399093	8061240	288	3.94	Graphitic Schist

Marlin North	GCM0021	402502	8063570	287	1.6	Ironstone
	GCM0022	402507	8063590	284	1.09	Ironstone
Marlin	GCM0030	401973	8061500	284	2.79	Ironstone
	GCM0031	401989	8061490	289	1.24	Ironstone
	GCM0032	401995	8061490	291	3.37	Ironstone
	GCM0033	401995	8061440	302	1.22	Ironstone
	GCM0034	402212	8061790	300	0.74	Ironstone
	GCM0035	402227	8061780	300	0.95	Ironstone
Marlin South	GCM0023	401207	8059960	300	2.43	Graphitic Schist
Threadfin	GCM0006	398779	8055950	333	4.39	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0007	398805	8055960	335	3.87	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0008	398908	8056200	335	4.06	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0009	399028	8056330	338	3.63	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0029	397200	8051810	341	3.05	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0045	397744	8053190	341	4.41	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0046	397744	8053200	341	6.76	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0047	397759	8053230	344	5.3	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0048	397853	8053430	341	0.04	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0049	397770	8053600	341	1.99	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0050	397769	8053600	341	1.18	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0051	397793	8053620	344	0.48	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0052	397840	8053370	342	2.73	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0053	397897	8053100	348	0.96	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0055	397376	8051950	340	2.34	Graphitic Schist
Mahi Mahi	GCM0003	394902	8047070	401	2.16	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0004	394915	8047080	401	0.48	Ironstone
	GCM0005	394722	8046660	426	1.16	Ironstone
	GCM0066	395103	8044490	412	0.81	Ironstone
	GCM0067	395227	8044580	410	0.42	Ironstone
Trevally	GCM0001	392318	8051120	361	1.75	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0002	392387	8051150	360	3.32	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0062	392258	8050870	361	1.34	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0063	392269	8050870	361	1.69	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0064	392215	8050750	358	4.94	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0065	392506	8051510	357	3.08	Graphitic Schist
Cobia	GCM0056	383340	8051140	402	4.72	Ironstone
	GCM0057	383242	8051100	403	3.68	Ironstone
	GCM0058	383221	8051100	404	3.09	Ironstone
	GCM0059	383142	8051030	403	2.16	Graphitic Schist
	GCM0060	383096	8051000	406	6.65	Ironstone
	GCM0061	382748	8050740	417	4.52	Ironstone

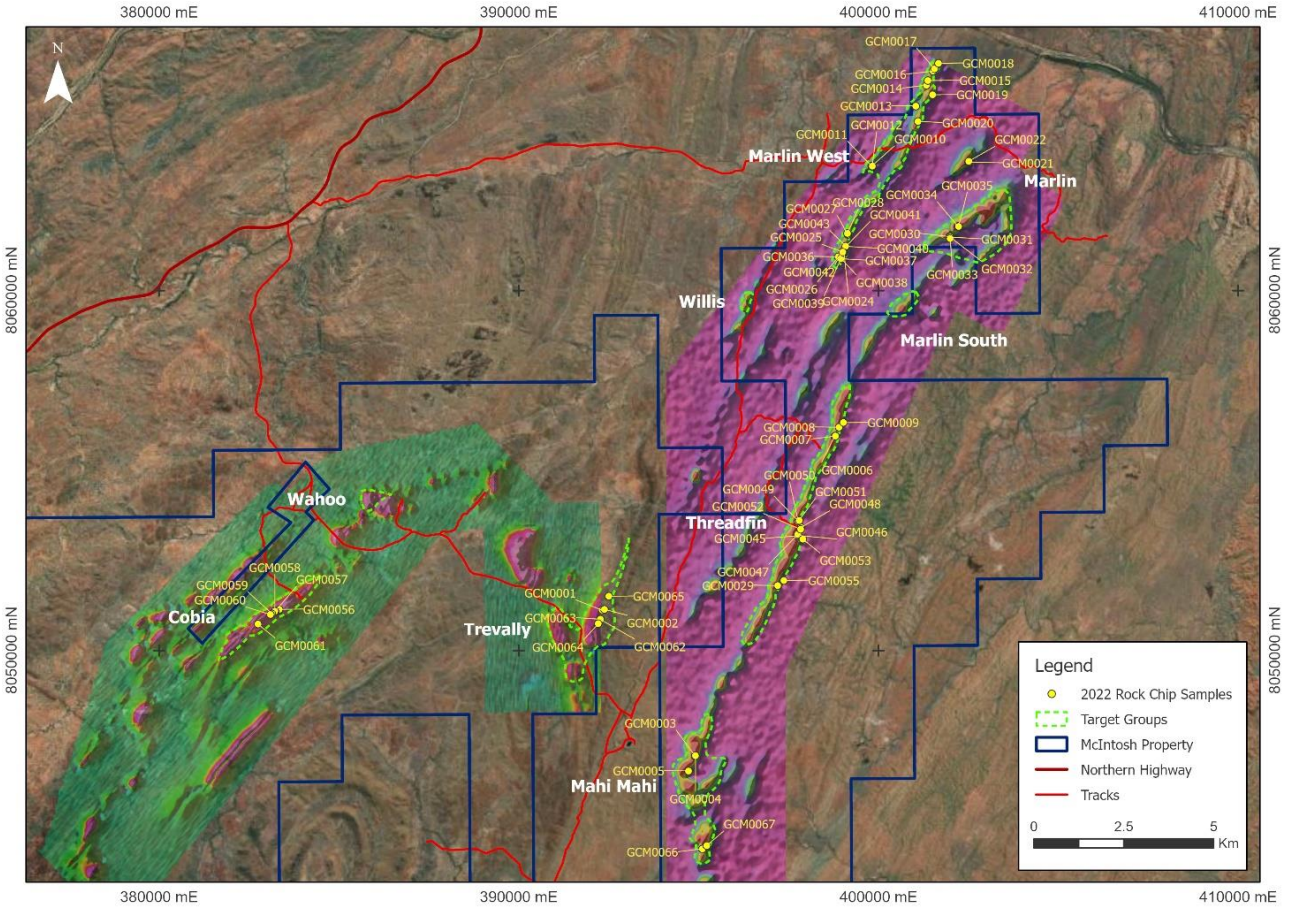

Figure 12; Map of the McIntosh Project showing exploration target areas and rock chip samples collected.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (eg 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Green Critical Minerals Ltd (Green Critical Minerals) rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcroppings on the McIntosh Project, WA. Samples were collected by a geologist from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd (independent geological consultancy). Samples were submitted to ALS in Perth, WA for sample preparation and analysis. • Hexagon Resources Ltd (Hexagon) sampling methods- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling used high pressure air and a sophisticated cyclone with a cone splitter. Sampling was taken as continuous one metre intervals. • Hexagon diamond drill (DD) core was generally sampled at one metre intervals. Where geology indicated an obvious change, sampling was undertaken so that the one metre samples could be composited. • Duplicate samples were taken during Hexagon RC drilling. • Hexagon RC drilling samples of 3 to 5 kg weight were shipped to the laboratory in plastic bags; samples were pulverized and milled for assay. • Hexagon diamond core was marked up and cut into half and quarter core using a large diamond bladed saw. • For Hexagon drilling, Industry standard RC and DD methods were used. It is noted that although RC drilling may yield samples sufficient to estimate graphite content (total graphitic carbon, or "TGC"), RC samples are generally considered insufficient to estimate graphite flake size and purity. • Diamond core drilling is recommended to twin selected Hexagon RC holes so as to verify TGC, flake size and purity or liberation characteristics.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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).*	• For Hexagon drilling, RC drilling (5 ½" hammer) accounts for majority of the drilling database at Mackerel, Cobia, Barracuda and Emperor Minor diamond core drilling (NQ) at Mackerel and Cobia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC split samples from Hexagon drilling were recovered from a cyclone and rig-mounted cone splitter. The sample recovery and physical state were recorded. Sample recovery of the diamond core is recorded on core blocks after each run and recorded in the logging. • For Hexagon drilling, a face sampling hammer is used to reduce contamination at the face. Diamond drilling samples are half and quarter cored, with core sawn using a diamond blade core-saw. • The Hexagon RC samples in one pair of twin holes are noted to report lower graphite content than DD core at Longtom, therefore it is suggested that RC samples are biased due to loss of fine material.=
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.*	• The Green Critical Minerals rock samples and sample locations were qualitatively logged and registered by geologists from Apex Geoscience. • All Hexagon RC chips and diamond core were geologically logged in the field by qualified geologists. Lithological and mineralogical data is recorded for all drill holes using a coding system developed specifically for the Project. Diamond core is geotechnically logged. • In the Hexagon drilling, primary and secondary lithologies are recorded in addition to texture, structure, colour, grain size, alteration type and intensity, estimates of mineral quantities, graphite intensity and sample recovery. The oxidation zone is also recorded and a general lithological description is made of the interval. Logging is qualitative in nature. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • The vast majority of intersections in Hexagon drilling have been geologically logged.
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.*	• The Green Critical Minerals rock samples were collected between 0.5-1 kg and were of sufficient size to represent the outcrop area of interest. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to ALS where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. • Hexagon diamond drilling samples are half (metallurgical testing) and quarter core (assaying), with core sawn using a diamond blade core-saw. • 1m samples from the Hexagon RC drilling were submitted to either Actlabs or ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples were riffle split on a 50:50 basis, with one split pulverised and analysed for Total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Graphitic Carbon (TGC), Total Carbon (TC) and Total Sulphur (TS) using a Leco Furnace, and the other split held as in storage. • Sample preparation techniques in Hexagon drilling represent industry good practice • Sampling procedures in Hexagon drilling represent industry good practice. • Duplicate assay results from Hexagon drilling exhibit good correlation with the original assays and no consistent bias is evident. • Limited twin hole drilling has indicated negative bias in the RC graphite results compared to core samples. Diamond core drilling has been engaged. • The sample sizes in the Hexagon drilling are considered to be 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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Green Critical Minerals sampled were crushed before undergoing analysis for Graphitic Carbon (C-IR18), Total Carbon (C-IR07) and Total Sulphur (S-IR08). The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. ALS inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • The assaying and laboratory procedures used for Hexagon samples are appropriate for the material tested. • VTEM geophysical work was carried out by Geotech Limited with the data validated and processed by reputable consultants. • The RC and DD samples that were submitted by Hexagon to the laboratory include a duplicate, washed sand blank and certified standard at approximately every 20th sample submitted. The duplicate and standard samples were statistically analysed as part of the QAQC process and the data and was found to be satisfactory.
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.*	• Green Critical Mineral samples were collected by Apex Geoscience field geologists. Assay results are pending but will be verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. • CSA verified several graphite intersections in Hexagon core and RC chip samples from Longtom, Barracuda, Emperor and Wahoo during a visit to Hexagon's Joondalup warehouse during January 2015 and a site visit during October 2016. Samples from Wahoo, Barracuda and Emperor were submitted to a petrographic laboratory for mineralogical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		examination and estimation of flake size and liberation characteristics. • An independent geological consultant has verified the graphite intersections in Hexagon core samples from Wahoo, Barracuda and Emperor. • Twinned Hexagon RC and DD core holes were completed on Exploration Mackerel and Cobia. An initial comparison of RC and DD twins suggests that the RC method may be under-reporting Total Graphitic Carbon and that this needs addressing in future exploration. • The Hexagon database is hosted in a SQL backend database, ensuring that data is validated as it is captured, and exports are produced regularly. Assay results are merged into the database from the lab certificates limiting transcription or mapping errors from occurring. • Verification for Hexagon data was based on use of duplicates, standards and blanks used. No adjustments to assay data has been made.
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.*	• The Green Critical Minerals rock chip sample locations were determined by handheld GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 52 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by a the two previously completed VTEM surveys and handheld GPS elevations • Hexagon drill hole collars were surveyed by a registered surveyor from Kununurra using a differential GPS and ground station. Preliminary RC collars were located by handheld Garmin 62S and Garmin 76c Global Positioning System ("GPS") units with a typical ±5 metres accuracy. • The map projection used is the Australian Geodetic MGA 94 Zone 52 • 10 metre contour DTM was used for the topographic control with the DTM surface clipped the collar surveys completed by a registered surveyor for Hexagon drilling. The quality and 10m accuracy of the topographic control is considered accurate for the purpose of calculating a mineral resource estimate.
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.*	• The Green Critical Minerals reported rock sampling is of a reconnaissance nature, and thus, only visibly mineralized rocks were targeted for sampling. The reported data is insufficient to support or establish any resource definition. • Hexagon RC drill holes at Mackerel, Cobia and Barracuda are spaced on traverses of 80 to 250 m apart. Diamond drill holes at Targets Wahoo, Barracuda and Emperor are spaced on 80m traverses. • No sample compositing has been applied for Hexagon drilling.

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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.*	• The Green Critical Minerals sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of visible mineralization. Sampling revealed a number of graphite outcrop occurrences that had not previously been identified or sampled. • Hexagon RC drill holes were drilled at near perpendicular to the strike of the graphitic schist horizons. Diamond drill core has been oriented using a Reflex ACE tool (Act II), with α and β angles measured and positioned using a Kenometer. • The relationship between the Hexagon drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For the Green Critical Minerals samples the sample security consisted of the rock chip samples being collected from the field into pre numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. The sample submission list was submitted by email to the laboratory, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff. • Hexagon RC samples were collected from the cone splitter, DD samples were cut using a diamond blade core saw; samples were then placed in calico bags and then placed in self-sealing plastic bags prior to being put into bulka bags. The bulka bags were then transported by road to the laboratory in Perth. The samples were processed and the pulps despatched to Actlabs in Canada or ALS in Brisbane/Adelaide. In this announcement the samples were taken in personal luggage on a commercial plane to Perth. The sample security is considered to be adequate
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For the Green Critical minerals rock chip sampling, no formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The Green Critical Minerals rock chip work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice. • Sampling techniques and data for the Hexagon drilling have been handled by an independent data management consultancy in Perth, WA. CSA completed an audit of the database and found it to be reliable. CSA conducted a site visit in October 2015 to review geological, sampling and QA/QC procedures and found them to be well documented and being adhered to.

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.*	• These tenements are held by McIntosh Resources Pty Ltd who is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon Energy Materials Limited (HXG). • Green Critical Minerals Ltd (GCM) has the right to earn up to an 80% interest in McIntosh from Hexagon Energy Materials Limited (HXG) • HXG entered into a joint venture arrangement with Mineral Resources Ltd (MRL) who are the managers of exploration on the project. • There are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The East Kimberley has been largely explored for base metals and diamonds with no active previous exploration for graphite. Graphite had been noted by Gemutz during regional mapping in the Mabel Downs area for the BMR in 1967, by Rugless mapping and RAB drilling in the vicinity of Melon Patch bore, to the east of the Great Northern Highway in 1993 and has been located during nickel exploration by Australian Anglo American Ltd, Panoramic Resources Ltd and Thunderlarra Resources Ltd over the last 20 years.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The McIntosh Project graphite schist horizons occur in the high grade metamorphic terrain of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone of Western Australia. • The host stratigraphy is the Tickalara Metamorphics which extend for approximately 130 km along the western side of the major Halls Creek Fault. • The metamorphic rocks reach granulite metamorphic facies under conditions of high-temperature and high pressure although the metamorphic grade in the McIntosh Project area appears to be largely upper amphibolite facies with the presence of key minerals such as sillimanite and evidence of original cordierite. • Hexagon has identified graphite schist horizons and accompanying aerial EM anomalies over a strike length in excess of 15 km within the granted tenements, with potential for another 35 km strike length of graphite schist in EL applications. The McIntosh target areas contain graphite and include seven (7) identified exploration target areas – Mackerel, Cobia, Wahoo, Barracuda, Emperor, Rockcod and Trevally.
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*	• Reported in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• For the rock chips sampling conducted by Green Critical Minerals no weighting or averaging of the data has been applied. No high cuts have been applied. Metal equivalent values are not being reported. • Hexagon RC samples were all 1m in length. Diamond core samples will vary between 1m and 2m samples. • Metal equivalents are not reported in the Hexagon reports, as this is an industrial mineral project where the mineral properties define grade (e.g. flake size and purity).
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is a very close relationship between the graphitic schist unit and Total Graphitic Carbon TGC% assays. The presence of graphitic schist is clearly evident in both the Hexagon RC chips and diamond drill core so that the assay widths can be clearly related to the geological logs • Hexagon RC and Diamond core drill holes were drilled at or near perpendicular to the strike of the graphitic schist horizons
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.*	• An appropriate exploration map has been included in the release showing the Green Critical Minerals rock chip samples alongside historical Hexagon drilling.
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.*	• A table containing rock chip sample assays and locations has been included in the release. All sample locations are however displayed on the plans.
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.*	• The September 2014 VTEM Supermax and 2016 XCite electromagnetic survey over the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project identified numerous high priority anomalies. Five of these were previously identified by induced polarisation (IP) and confirmed to be flake graphite schist by geological field mapping, petrographic analysis, rock chip sampling and exploration drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Future work under Green Critical Minerals entails a heritage impact

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	application, heritage survey and drilling to test the depth and strike extensions to observed surficial graphite mineralisation.