

Summary

Bottletree Copper Prospect (Greenvale)

- Detailed studies of drill core from 2022 Bottletree drilling program confirms the discovery of a large porphyry-style alteration and Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation system.
- Discovery of high-grade molybdenum mineralisation associated with late-stage tonalite porphyry intrusions with up to a spectacular 5.2% Mo (1m assay) encountered in BTDD010.
- Western-most hole BTDD010 and deeper part of BTDD005 potentially drilled within close proximity to a targeted porphyry core.
- Wall rock-hosted copper mineralisation (out of porphyry zone) likely sourced from mineralised porphyry core shown to extend to at least 850m depth from surface with approximately 270m true width.
- Primary objective to build a geological model to enable vectoring of 2023 holes to the central mineralised potassic core(s).
- The 2022 program focussed on one of several porphyry core targets.

Cockie Creek Porphyry Copper Prospect (Greenvale)

- Preparations underway for commencement of two maiden drilling programs on Superior's most advanced porphyry Cu-Au-Mo prospect.
- Potential for significant porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation.
- Current Mineral Resource Estimate: **13MT @ 0.42% Cu** (0.25% Cu cut-off grade) (JORC 2004), based on strike length of 1.2kms and a maximum depth of 250m.
- Interpreted buried porphyry intrusions within an intrusive complex.
- Two large, intense IP chargeability targets at depth beneath the defined structurally controlled mineralisation corridor.

Greenvale Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE Sulphide Project

- Discussions underway with two well-funded parties regarding potential joint venture arrangements on two different nickel mineralisation styles.

Superior Resources Limited

ASX:SPQ

Board

Carlos Fernicola – Chairman
Peter Hwang – Managing Director
Simon Pooley – Non-Exec Director
Carlos Fernicola – Company Secretary

Securities

Ordinary Shares – 1,701,220,418
Top 20 holders: 37% issued capital

Summary

Superior Resources Limited is a Brisbane based ASX-listed mineral explorer with a portfolio of large base metal exploration projects, including a developing portfolio of nickel-cobalt projects in northern Queensland. The projects include large targets for Mount Isa style copper and lead-zinc-silver deposits in north western Queensland and exploration projects in northeast Queensland for VMS and porphyry style copper-gold-silver-molybdenum deposits. The Company's cobalt projects are located across the northern Queensland region.

Share Registry

Link Market Services
Level 15, 324 Queens Street
Brisbane, QLD, 4000

Web Site

www.superiorresources.com.au

Contact

Peter Hwang
(07) 3847 2887

Carlos Fernicola
(07) 3831 4172

PROJECT LOCATIONS



Figure 1. Location map showing the Company's current portfolio of projects.

GREENVALE PROJECT

Operational activities during the Quarter were focused entirely at the Company's 100%-owned Greenvale Project (Figures 1 and 2).

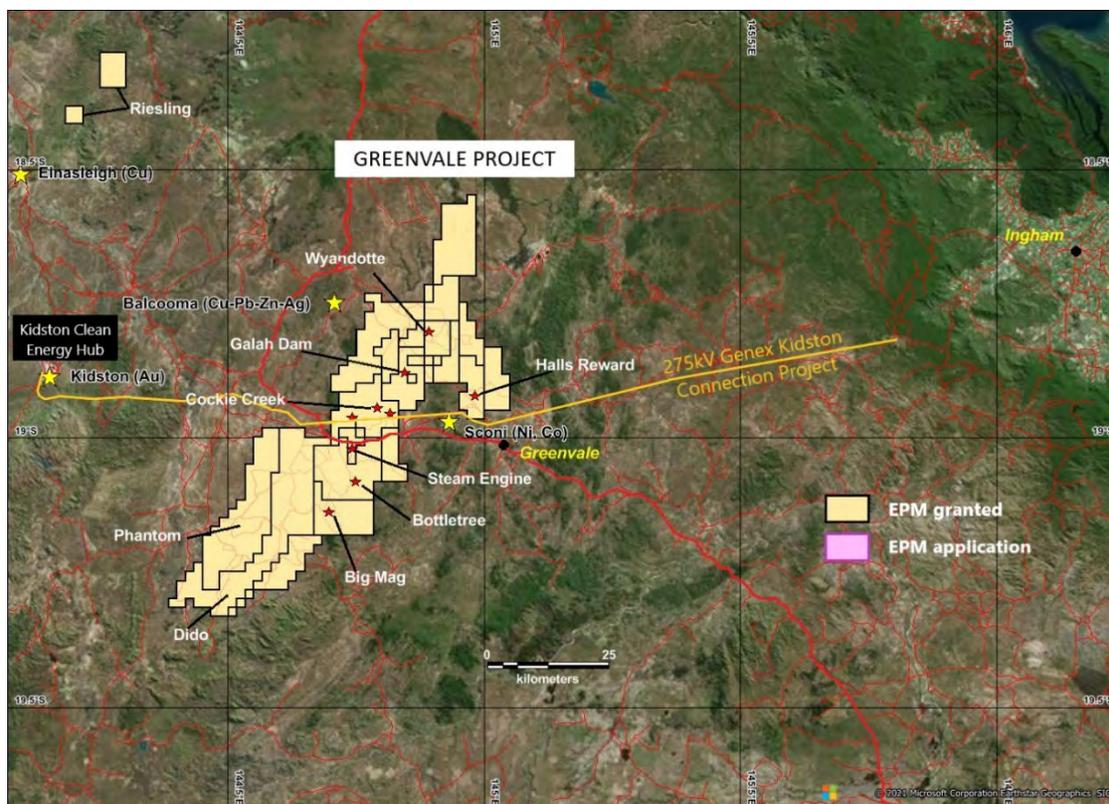


Figure 2. Greenvale Project tenements and prospects shown over satellite imagery. Note: recent new tenement applications are not shown (refer section "New Tenement Applications" below).

SUMMARY

The main activities of the Company during the Quarter were as follows:

- Detailed analysis of drill core from 2022 **Bottletree** drilling program and structural and geochemical data sets;
- Preparation and planning of **2023 Bottletree exploration program**;
- Preparation and planning of **maiden Superior drilling programs on two additional porphyry prospects: Cockie Creek and Wyandotte**;
- Planning of initial exploration programs on the Company's new **magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide project**; and
- Discussions regarding two potential joint venture arrangements with well-funded parties regarding the Ni-Cu-PGE project and laterite nickel-cobalt.

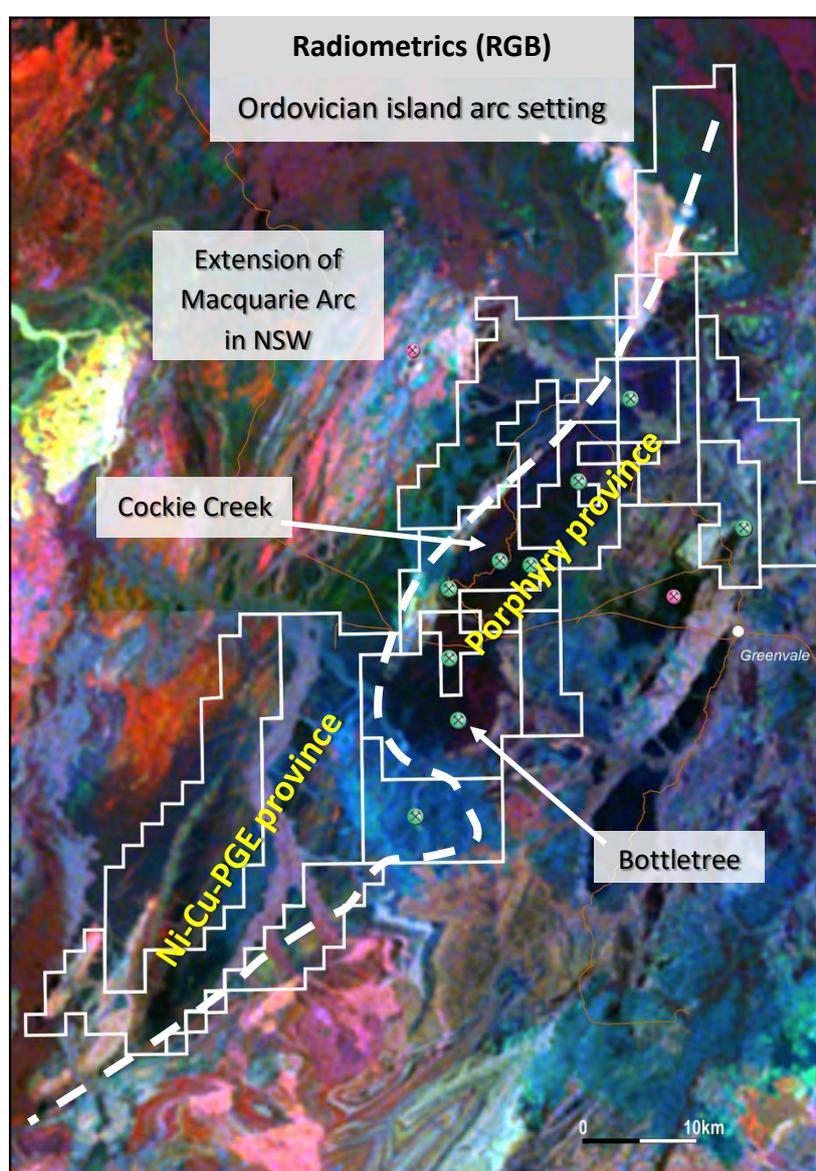


Figure 3. Satellite regional radiometrics (RGB) over the Greenvale Project area showing the newly recognised porphyry province and the magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide province. The approximate boundary between the two provinces is indicated by the white dashed line. The Bottletree and Cockie Creek Prospects are also indicated.

DISCOVERY OF A Cu-Au-Mo PORPHYRY SYSTEM AT BOTTLETREE

Large scale Cu-Au-Mo system emerging at Bottletree

Recently completed studies of drill core confirmed that early-stage drilling at Bottletree during the second half of 2022 resulted in the discovery of a large (>1km diameter) porphyry-style alteration and copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation system.

The cause of the mineralisation and alteration is considered to be a central porphyry intrusion, potentially at close proximity to the two western-most holes, BTDD010 and BTDD005, that were drilled along a line of holes that spanned from BTDD003 (eastern-most hole), BTDD001, BTDD004, BTDD006, BTDD005 to BTDD010 (western-most hole) (Figure 4).

This single drill line crosses approximately half of the Bottletree soil copper geochemical anomaly and is considered to traverse along the northern outer edge of the system (Figures 4 and 5).

Consideration of the drill core studies together with structural and geochemical data indicate that the causative porphyry intrusion is potentially located in close proximity to the south or southwest of holes BTDD010 and BTDD005. An alternate or second source porphyry intrusion is potentially located further west-southwest towards Porphyry Target E (Figure 4).

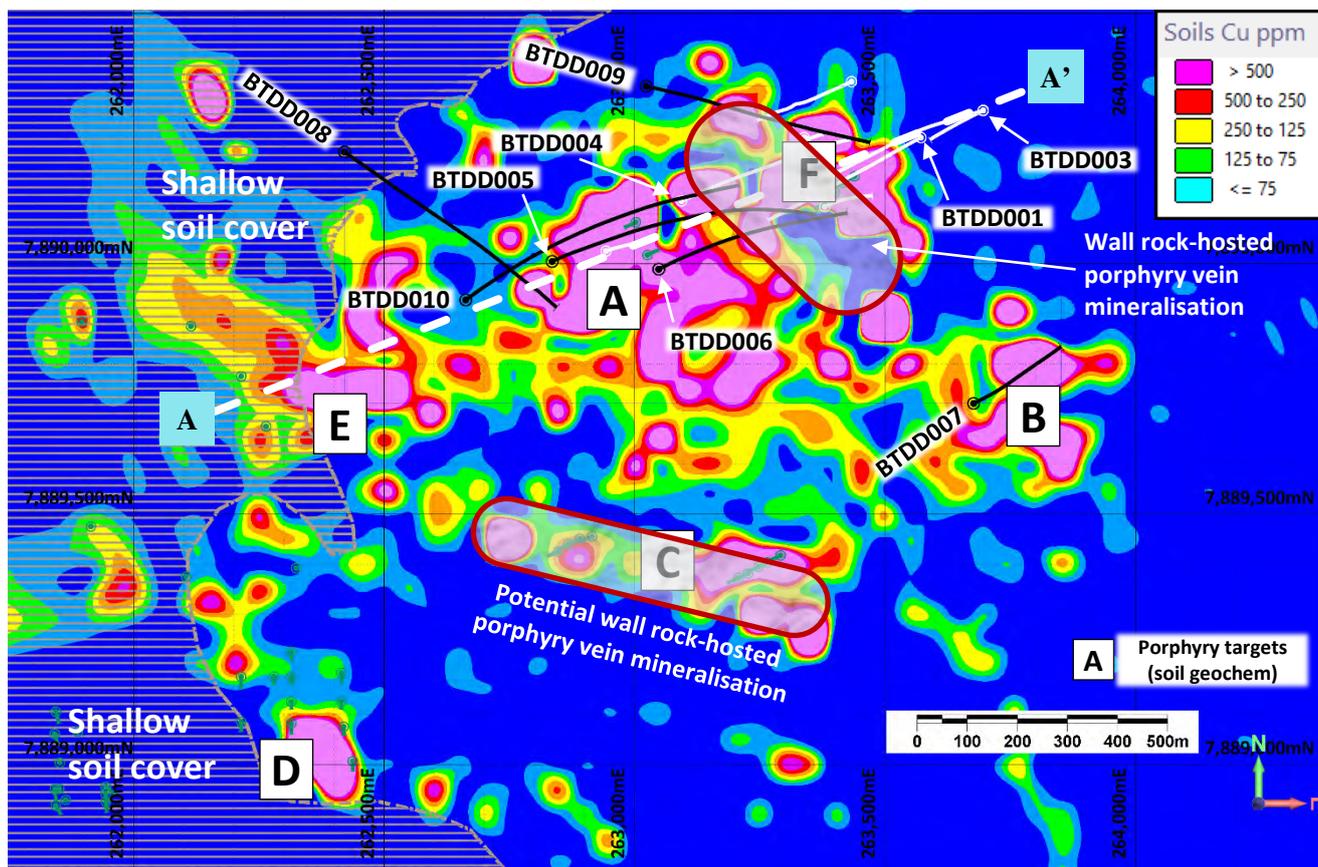


Figure 4. Plan of Bottletree diamond core drill holes over gridded soil copper geochemistry. Porphyry Targets A to F with highlighted zones of more intense wall rock-hosted porphyry vein mineralisation and alteration zones are indicated. Cross-section profiles in other figures are based on the dashed line A-A'. Area of recent alluvium and colluvium is shown as a hashed area over the western part of the image.

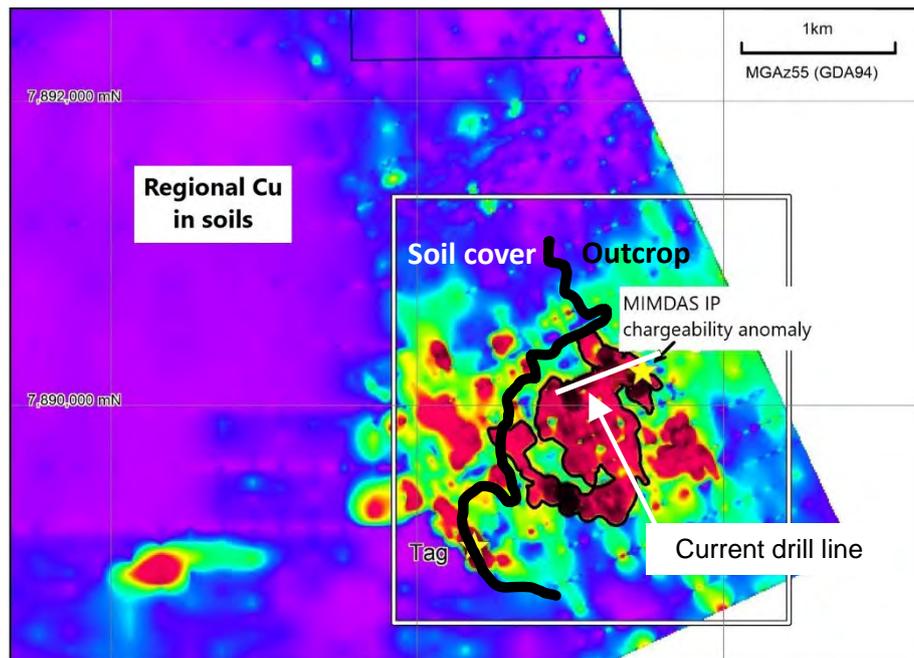


Figure 5. Plan of historical regional Cu in soil geochemistry highlighting the Bottletree Prospect. Note the eastern boundary of recent soil cover (black line) which masks the soil copper geochemical signatures to the west of this boundary.

PORPHYRIES AND THE BOTTLETREE REGIONAL SETTING

Porphyry Cu-Au deposits are usually developed within the collision zones of two tectonic plates where subduction of one plate under the other occurs. The Greenvale Project area covers a remnant island arc system formed from subduction, which has resulted in several porphyry Cu-Au prospects along the trend of the <60km belt.

Whilst collision and subduction events are dominated by overall regional compressional forces, localised dilational zones may develop during the collisional event and also as a result of a change in the tectonic dynamics with time. Zones or periods of dilational forces are considered to facilitate the intrusion of deeper magmas into shallower and cooler rocks. Porphyry Cu-Au deposits and the associated alteration systems are formed from magmatic fluids derived from the porphyry intrusions.

As mentioned above, the large alteration and mineralisation system discovered at Bottletree is considered to be caused by a nearby porphyry intrusion that has formed within the identified island arc system. Interpretation of regional magnetic data indicates that Bottletree is also located within a large, regionally-identifiable dilational zone (Figure 6). It is plausible that more than one mineralised porphyry is developed within this dilational structure.

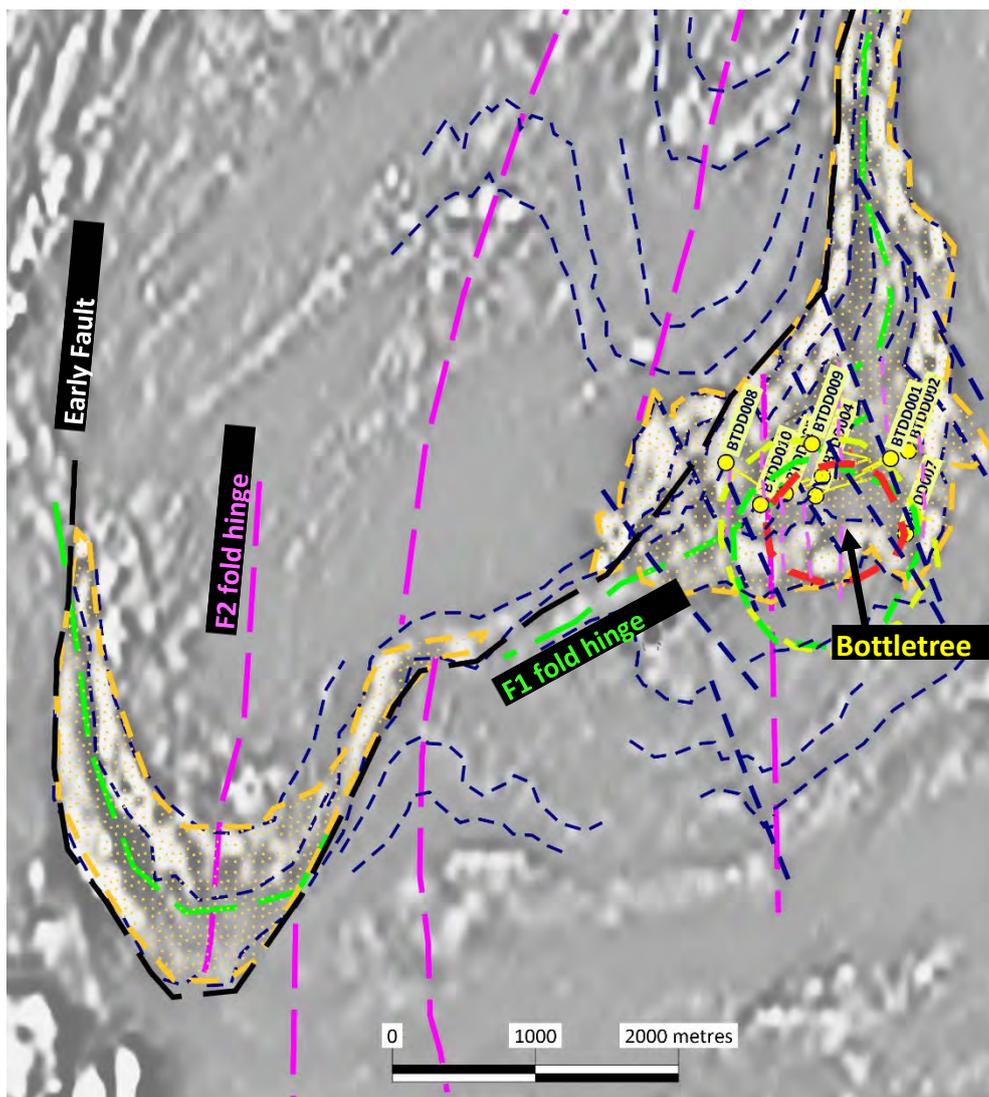


Figure 6. Background image of regional aerial magnetics data with interpretation of structures that are relevant to the development of a dilational zone near the eastern edge of the image within which, the Bottletree Prospect is located. The circular zones marked in red and green dashed lines represent a silver and lithium geochemical anomaly (respectively) highlighting the Bottletree alteration system.

BOTTLETREE ALTERATION SYSTEM

Diamond core holes BTDD004, BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010 (Figure 4) have defined a broad porphyry-style alteration shell of at least one kilometre diameter along the northern margin of the Bottletree Prospect area. The alteration is developed within wall rocks located outside a porphyry intrusion and comprises an outer propylitic alteration shell that zones inward and at depth to several inner propylitic and potassic alteration zones.

The zonation of hydrothermal alteration within wall rocks to a porphyry system is a key pathfinder indicator used to vector exploration towards the potassic core of a porphyry system.

The alteration grade increases progressively towards the centre of the Bottletree Prospect area, from cooler epithermal mineralisation in the east to hotter porphyry potassic alteration towards the west and with depth over Porphyry Target A (Figure 4).

The Bottletree alteration profile is typical of an “out of porphyry” wall rock porphyry environment and is considered to be located at a position that is marginal to the core of a mineralised porphyry system.

The persistence of the key potassic biotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation pathfinder westwards and to deeper levels may be an indication that BTDD010 is close to the main porphyry potassic zone.

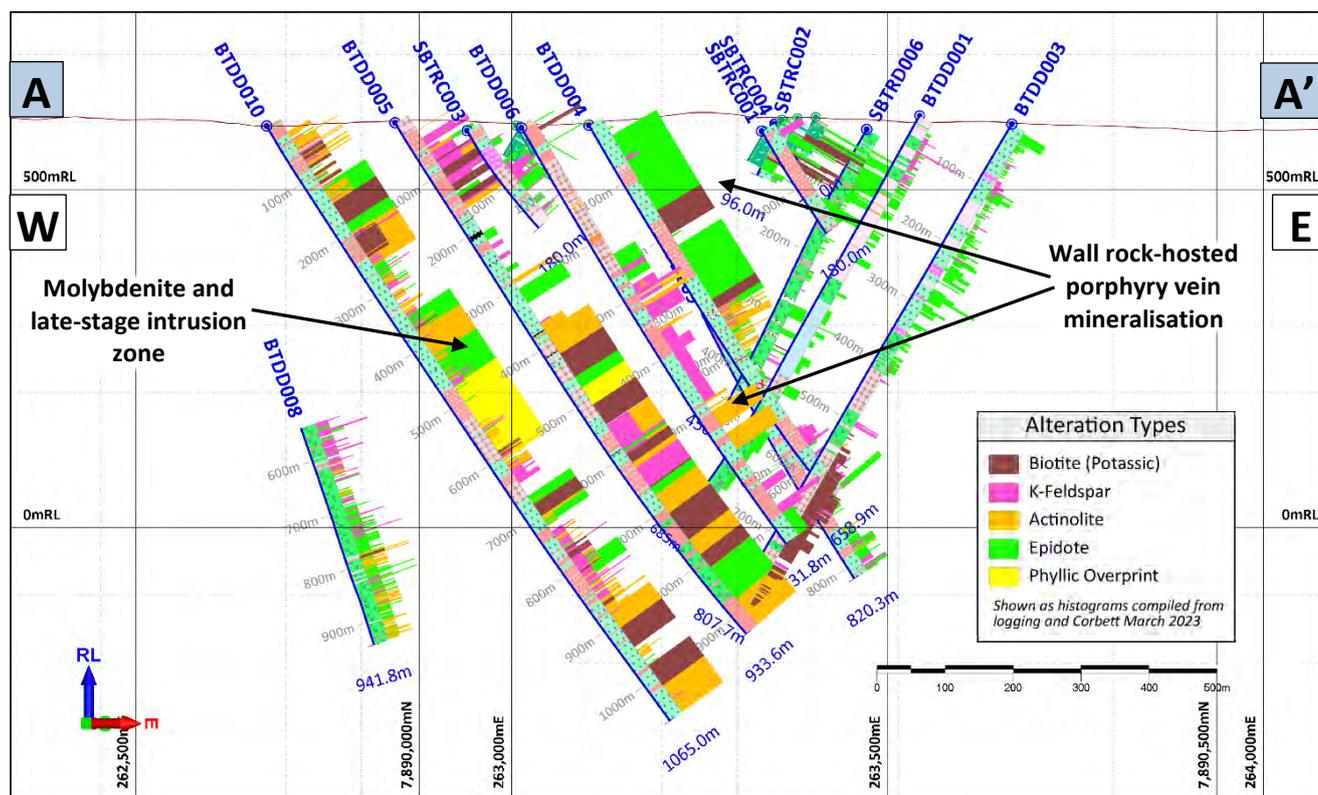


Figure 7. Down-hole intersections of porphyry alteration presented as key alteration minerals with histograms representing generalised alteration intensities. Modelling of the main potassic alteration fluid pathway (shown in 2-D), together with structural and other data, enables vectoring of the pathfinders towards a possible intrusion source.

Porphyry B and D-type veins, mineralised with copper, developed within the main area of wall rock-hosted porphyry alteration and mineralisation, grade to lower temperature deep epithermal quartz-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins to the east. As exploration progresses, the wall rock-hosted porphyry-style alteration and vein mineralisation are expected to provide improved vectors towards a possible porphyry source.

The overall alteration trend observed across the Porphyry Target A area is one of increasing temperature of hydrothermal alteration towards the west and towards deeper levels with increasing abundance of biotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation as the dominant potassic mineral assemblage.

However, with only one line of three holes providing the main pathfinder information, 3D analysis of the data has been limited.

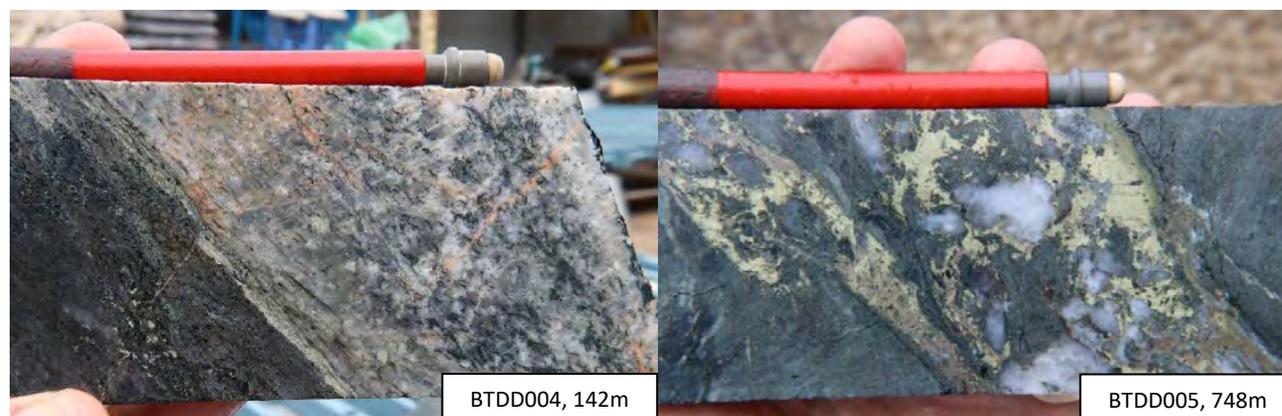


Figure 8. Feldspar porphyry dyke (light coloured) with actinolite alteration intruded parallel to foliation (Left) and porphyry quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite D vein cross-cutting chlorite (photos from Corbett, 2023).

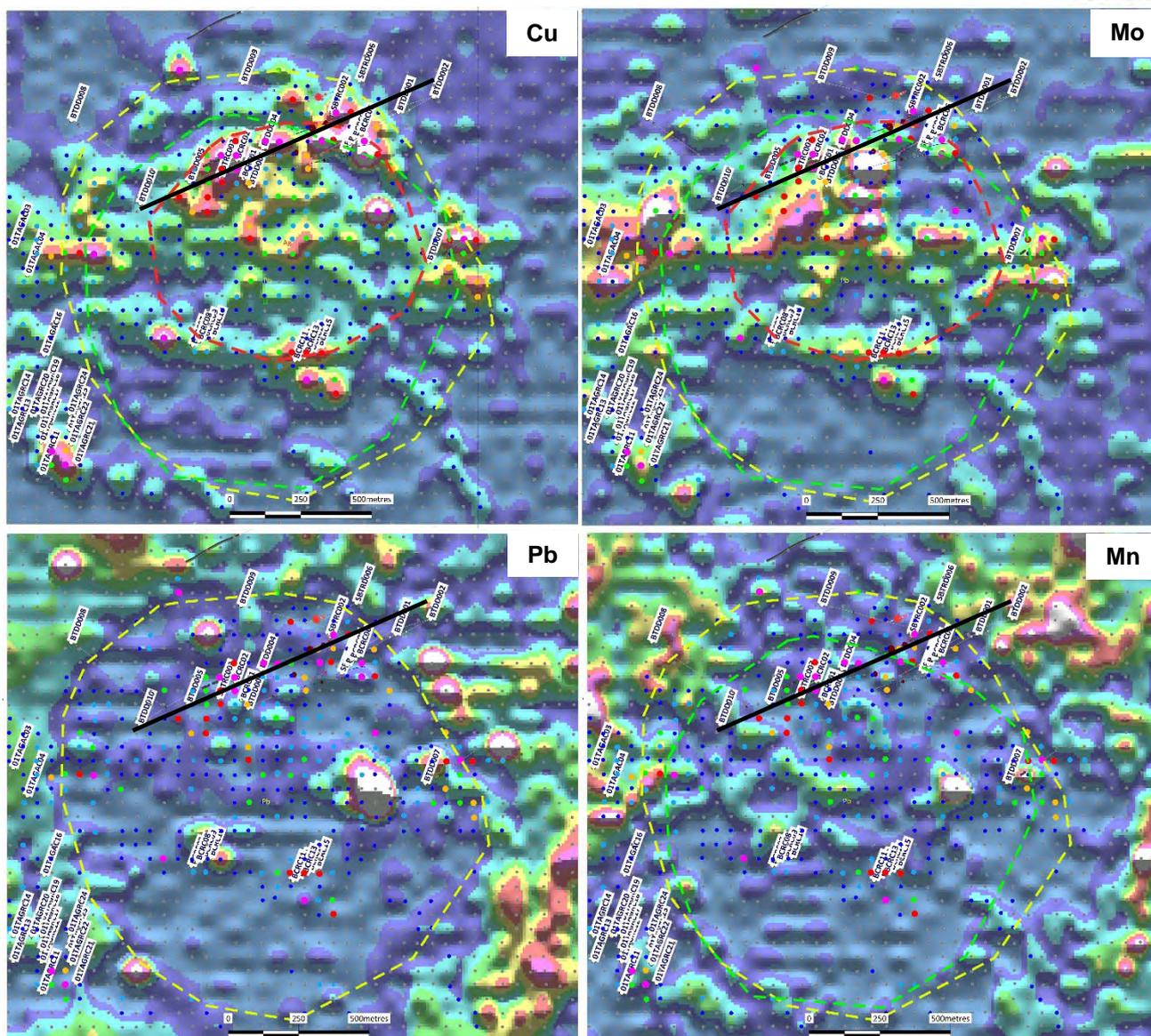


Figure 9. Multi-element soil geochemistry over the Bottletree Prospect area showing gridded soil assays for Pb, Ag, Cu, and Mo. Distinct geochemical zonation can be observed with each element. Geochemical haloes representing Ag (red dashed line), Li (green dashed line) and Pb are also shown. The solid black line represents the current line of drilling.

MINERALISATION

The 2022 drill holes were not drilled for copper grade, but rather to enable the identification of the type of mineralising system and to build a geological model to enable the vectoring of future exploration towards the (porphyry) source of the mineralisation.

Despite being ‘stratigraphic’ holes, copper mineralisation at Bottletree was found to be distributed over a very broad area (Figures 5 and 10). **Copper mineralisation in holes BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010, targeting Porphyry Target A, is variably present within veins and veinlets over almost the entire 933.6 metre, 731.8 metre and 1,065 metre respective lengths of those holes.**

The broad distribution of copper vein mineralisation is considered to be an indication of the size-potential of the causative porphyry source.

Of particular note, is the apparent association of strong molybdenite mineralisation with late stage tonalite porphyry intrusions. At the western half of the current line of drill holes, a substantial tonalite porphyry has

intruded into earlier copper mineralisation. Copper grades decline in the vicinity of the tonalite intrusion within which, early potassic alteration may display a strong sericite overprint with associated molybdenite mineralisation. This and other tonalite intrusions are interpreted to overprint the main copper mineralisation event, locally stopping out the copper (Figure 10).

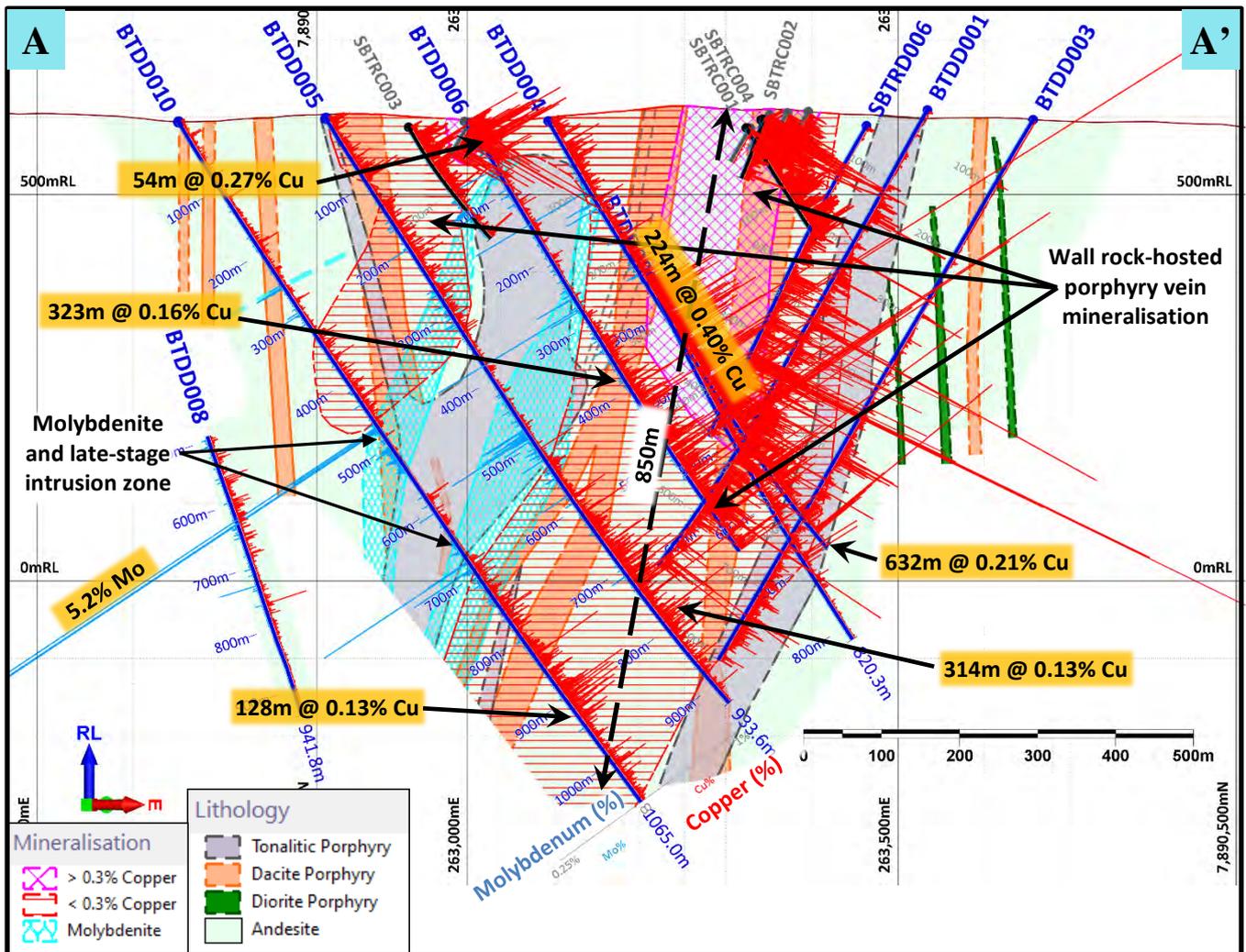


Figure 10. Cross section A-A' showing geology, Wallrock Porphyry Zone and averaged Cu and Mo grades. Higher grade zones of copper and zones of strong molybdenite mineralisation are also shown. Hydrothermal fluid flow, porphyry core and Wallrock Porphyry Zone potentially sourced from off the section line towards the SSW.

The mineralisation is mainly developed in veins and zones of structural weakness up to 50 centimetres in thickness along the margins and within the tonalite porphyry. **Grades up to 6m @ 1.39% Mo from 470m in BTDD010, including a spectacular 1m @ 5.2% Mo from 474m have been returned** (Figure 11).

The Mo soil geochemistry indicates that a significant molybdenum zone lies about 250 metres to the south of BTDD010 (Figure 9). This zone will be tested for the possibility of a shallow molybdenum resource and a potential causative porphyry intrusion. **With the current molybdenum spot price at above US\$60,000 per tonne, the presence of one or more zones of high Mo grades is likely to have a significant upgrading effect on the overall economics of the system, particularly as an average global grade of porphyry copper deposits has been reported as 0.018% Mo (John, et al., 2010).**

Although the temporal and spatial separation of copper and molybdenum mineralisation is common within porphyry systems, **the separation observed at Bottletree is likely to indicate the existence of at least two different porphyry source intrusions.**



Figure 11. Intense molybdenum mineralisation within tonalite porphyry (1m @ 5.2% Mo within 6m @ 1.39% Mo, BTDD010, 474m – 476m).

HIGHER GRADE WALL ROCK MINERALISATION

Holes BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010 also intersected one or more zones of intense wall rock-hosted porphyry-style vein copper and molybdenite mineralisation displaying similar characteristics to the high grade zone in 2021 hole **BTDD004, which returned 224m @ 0.40% Cu¹**. Each of the zones in holes BTDD004, 005, 006 and 010 are considered to be the down-dip extensions of the extensive copper mineralisation observed in surface outcrop. **Hole 10 effectively extends this copper zone from surface to at least 850 metres down dip.**

The more intense zones of copper mineralisation within Holes 4, 5, 6, 10 and 2018 hole SBTRD006 define a large, more intensely-mineralised zone of wall rock-hosted porphyry-style vein mineralisation. **The zone remains open in most directions and is considered likely to extend to, or close to the targeted potassic core of a porphyry system.**

On the basis of detailed geological mapping of a gossan envelope, soil geochemical data and historical drilling, potential exists for **a second zone of wall rock-hosted mineralisation that continues over a distance of up to 800 metres at the southern margin of the prospect area.**

The full extent in terms of size and grade of the two currently identified wall rock-hosted mineralised zones will be investigated in a separate drilling program.

Some examples of the wall rock-hosted vein mineralisation are shown in Figure 12.

¹ Refer ASX announcement dated 2 June 2022



Figure 12. Examples of wall rock-hosted vein mineralisation: BTDD005 – 699.9m (left); BTDD005 – 708.5m (middle) – buck quartz vein with chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite infill; and BTDD006 – 531.7m (right) – quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite.

2023 PROGRAM TO VECTOR TO A PORPHYRY CORE

Exploration at Bottletree is at an early stage with only four holes targeting a porphyry core having been completed. As the holes are located along one drill line with the same hole directional parameters, limited 3D interpretation of the exploration vectors is available at this stage.

However, it appears that **the main copper-mineralising fluid flow pathways are likely to be moving off the section line A-A' (as defined by holes BTDD004, 005 and 010) towards either a north-westerly or south-westerly direction** (Figures 13 and 14). In other words, BTDD010 and possibly BTDD005 may have intersected the margins of the higher-grade wall rock-hosted copper zones and potassic alteration zone (Figures 13 and 14).

The Company considers that the latest drilling has reached a point that is potentially within “close” proximity to a source potassic zone of a mineralised porphyry system.

The 2023 program is currently planned to include:

- Significant drilling focussed on vectoring the alteration fluid pathways further to the west, southwest and south of the current line of holes (Figure 15);
- Testing of the southern wall rock-hosted mineralisation zone and potentially, delineation drilling of the currently identified higher grade wall rock-hosted mineralisation zone; and
- Gravity survey and extension of the multi-element soil geochemistry grid westwards within the area of recent soil cover.

The drilling of high priority Porphyry Targets E and C is also planned for the 2023 season. Porphyry Target E is considered to be of particular interest as it lies about 100 metres west of the BTDD010 collar and is defined by a potentially large and high order copper soil anomaly that despite being covered by soil, persists for up to 500 metres westwards under the soil cover. In addition, the soil copper anomaly is coincident with a distinct aerial magnetic feature.

Other planned exploration activities that will enable better understanding of the prospect include:

- Drilling of the main Mo targets that were not targeted by the 2022 program;
- Uranium-Lead radiometric dating of zircon and Rhenium-Osmium radiometric dating of molybdenite to confirm the age of the porphyry system; and
- Down-hole IP surveys.

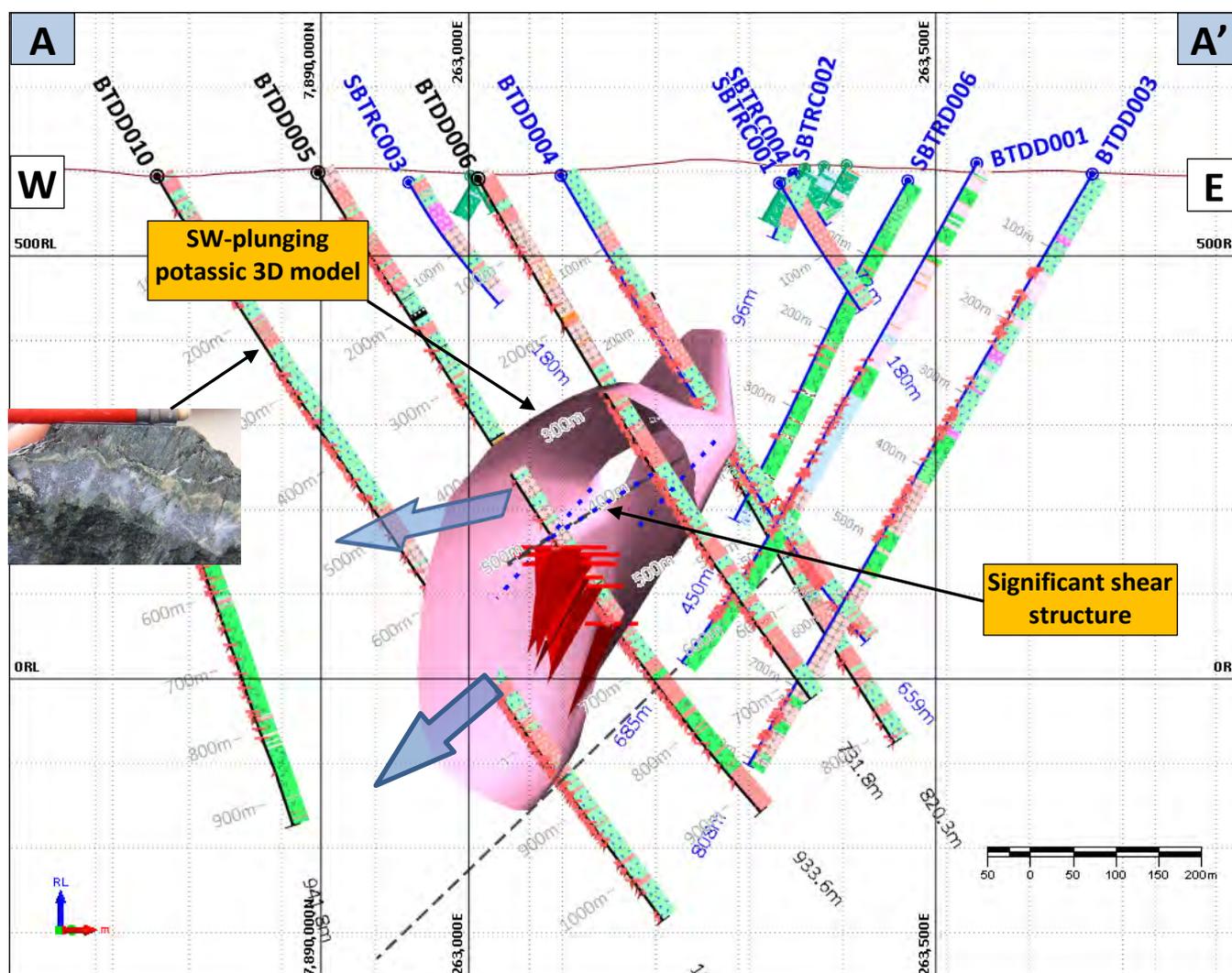


Figure 13. Cross section A-A' showing 3D model of the general zone of main potassic alteration which, based on alteration and structural information, plunges with a range of dips towards the south-southwest. Large blue arrows indicate possible vector directions towards a porphyry potassic core. A significant shear zone considered to be one of several possible fluid pathways and the early-stage quartz-chalcopyrite vein are also shown.

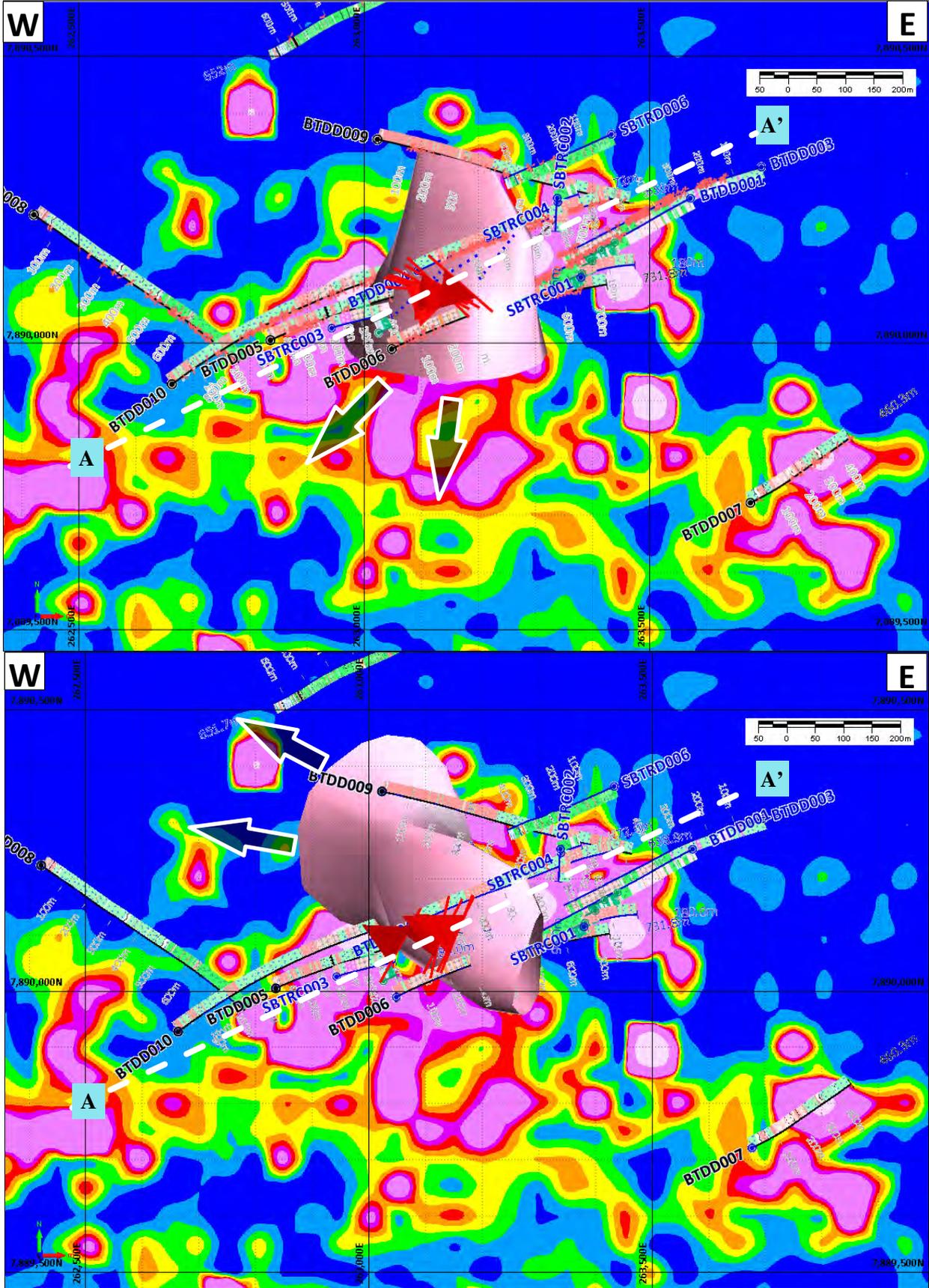


Figure 14. Plan views of Bottletree Prospect showing 3D models of the general zone of main potassic alteration on soil Cu data. SSW potassic model (top) with enlarged dip triangles representing larger chalcopyrite veins that cross-cut foliation and WNW potassic model (bottom) with enlarged dip triangles representing chalcopyrite veins aligned with foliation.

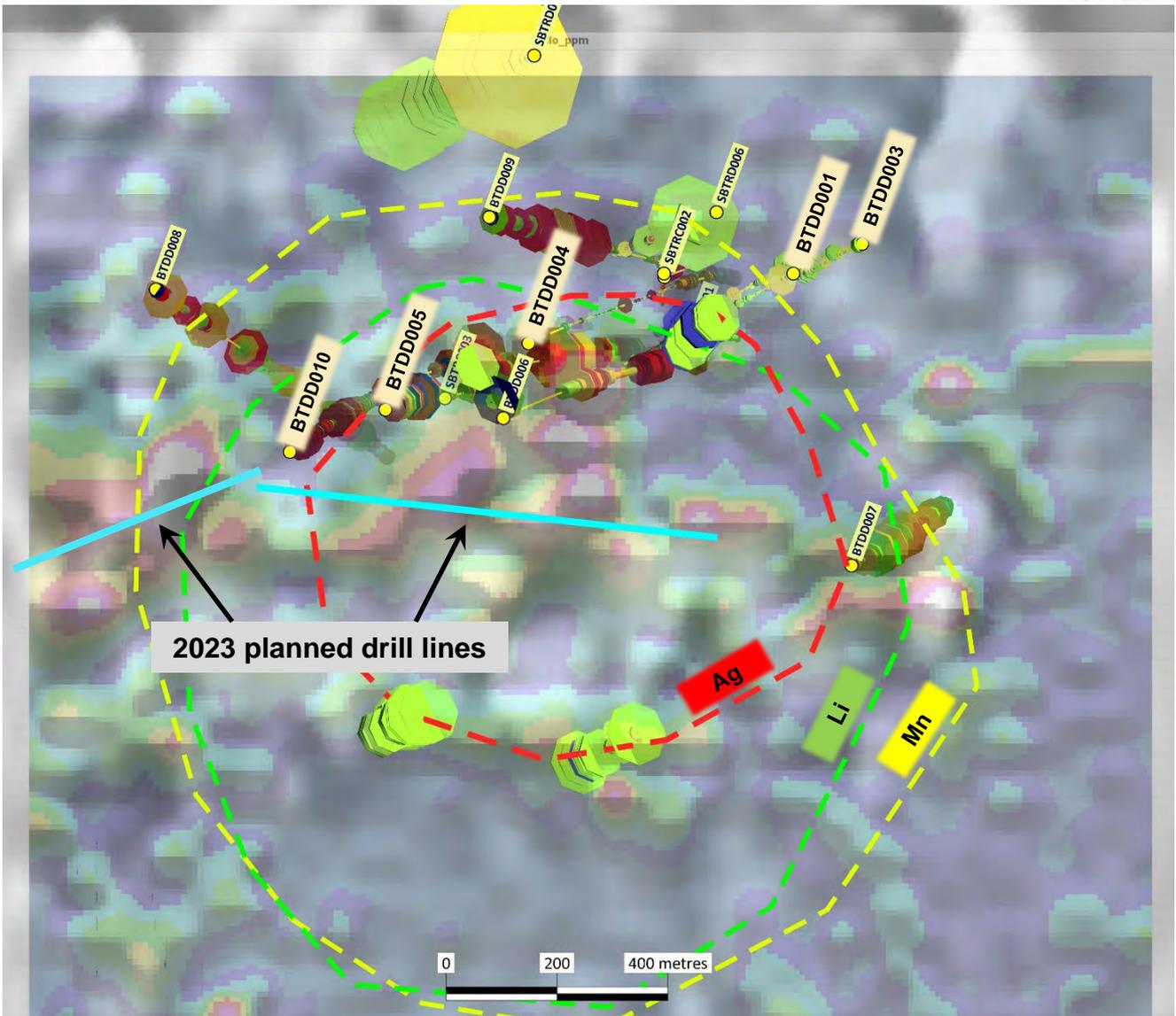


Figure 15. Proposed 2023 drill lines, recent Superior drill holes and silver, lithium and manganese soil geochemical haloes over gridded soil molybdenum geochemistry background. Down-hole alteration indicated as disks centred on drill hole traces. 2023 drill holes will target potential fluid pathway zones to the south, southwest and west-southwest of 2022 holes.

COCKIE CREEK (PORPHYRY Cu-Au)

SUMMARY

- Planning is underway for the commencement of two maiden Superior drilling programs at the Cockie Creek Porphyry Prospect. Cockie Creek is the Company's most advanced porphyry prospect. The main exploration work that has been conducted was drilling of the near surface copper deposit by MIM Exploration during the mid to late 1980's and the drilling of a limited number of diamond core holes by Beacon Minerals Limited in 2007. The prospect has not been subjected to on-ground exploration work since 2007.
- The program objectives are as follows:
 1. Discover a large, mineralised porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system beneath the current shallow Cu-Au deposit. Drill-targeting two large, induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies directly below the shallow mineralisation and interpreted porphyry intrusions within an intrusive complex (Figures 16 and 17); and
 2. Resource definition drilling to establish a JORC (2012)-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and to expand the size of the resource.
- Current Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate: **13MT @ 0.42% Cu** (0.25% Cu cut-off grade) (JORC 2004), based on strike length of 1.2kms and a maximum depth of 250m (Refer ASX announcement dated 27 March 2013).
- Significant potential exists at Cockie Creek for the discovery of a large porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation system.

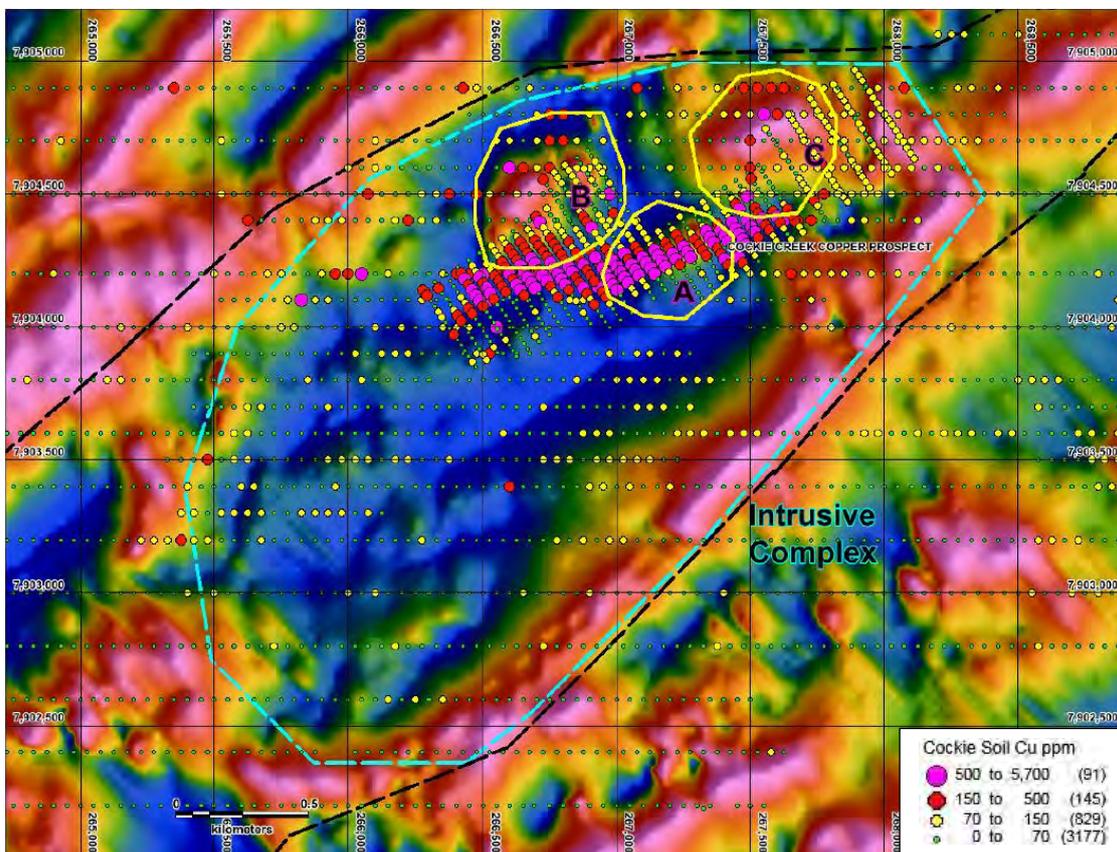


Figure 16. Cockie Creek thematic Cu soil data and interpreted porphyries on TDr VI NSSF processed airborne magnetics data, showing interpreted porphyry intrusions (A to C) within an interpreted intrusive complex.

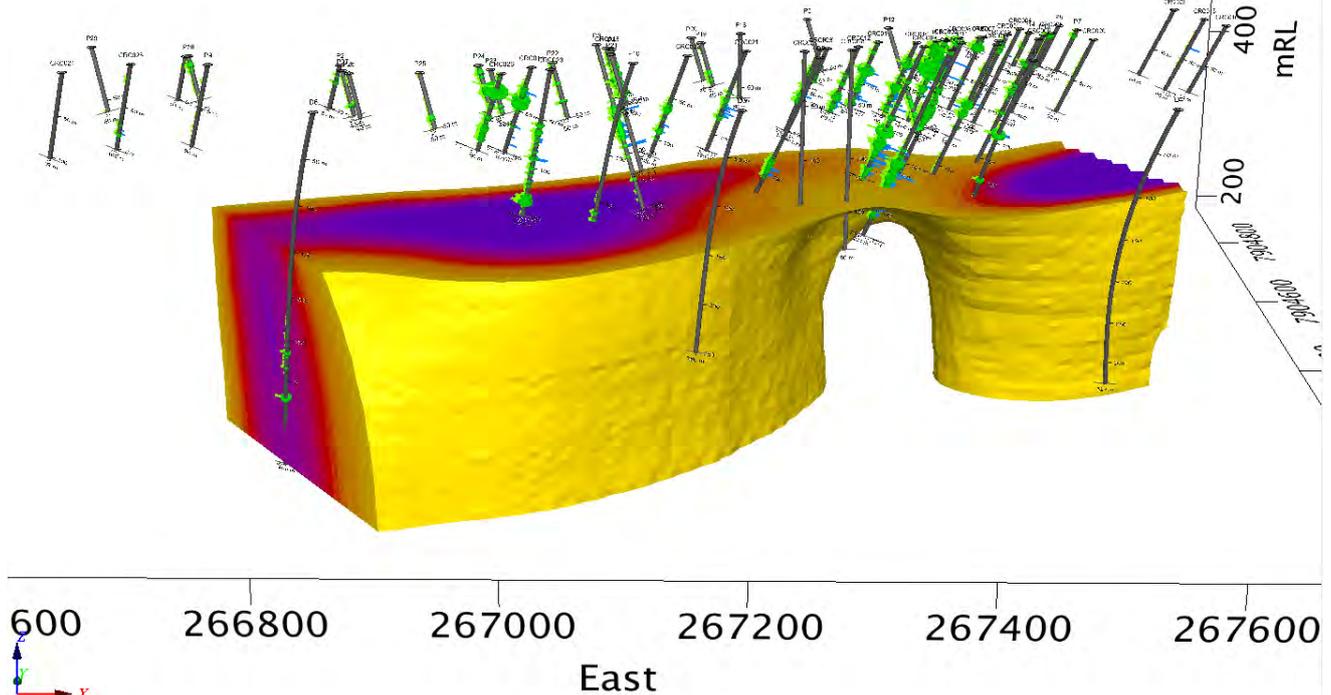


Figure 17. 3D modelled IP chargeability below approximately 200m below surface, showing historical drill holes and copper mineralisation (in green), viewed looking north.

PORPHYRY Cu-Au-Mo TARGET

Cockie Creek is characterised by a tabular zone of disseminated copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation that crops out at surface and extends for over 1.2 kilometres in strike length with a true width of up to 60 metres. The mineralisation shows good continuity and has only been drilled to shallow depths (Figures 18 and 19).

Directly beneath the mineralisation lies a strong IP chargeability anomaly that has not been adequately drilled. Modelling by the Company indicates that a second chargeability anomaly lies to the west of and parallel to the main anomaly. The western anomaly has not previously been drilled.

The main target at Cockie Creek is one or more deeper porphyry cores, which are suggested to be the source of the copper mineralisation. The mineralisation identified by the historic drilling potentially represents leakage into the wall rocks of a nearby mineralised porphyry system.

As may be the case at Bottletree, the likely wall rock-hosted mineralisation at Cockie Creek represents a potentially significant copper resource. **Copper grades are relatively high in porphyry deposit terms (Table 1). In addition, a significant zone of gold (3m @ 9.0 g/t Au, from 80m in hole CRC003) was returned short of the western chargeable zone.**

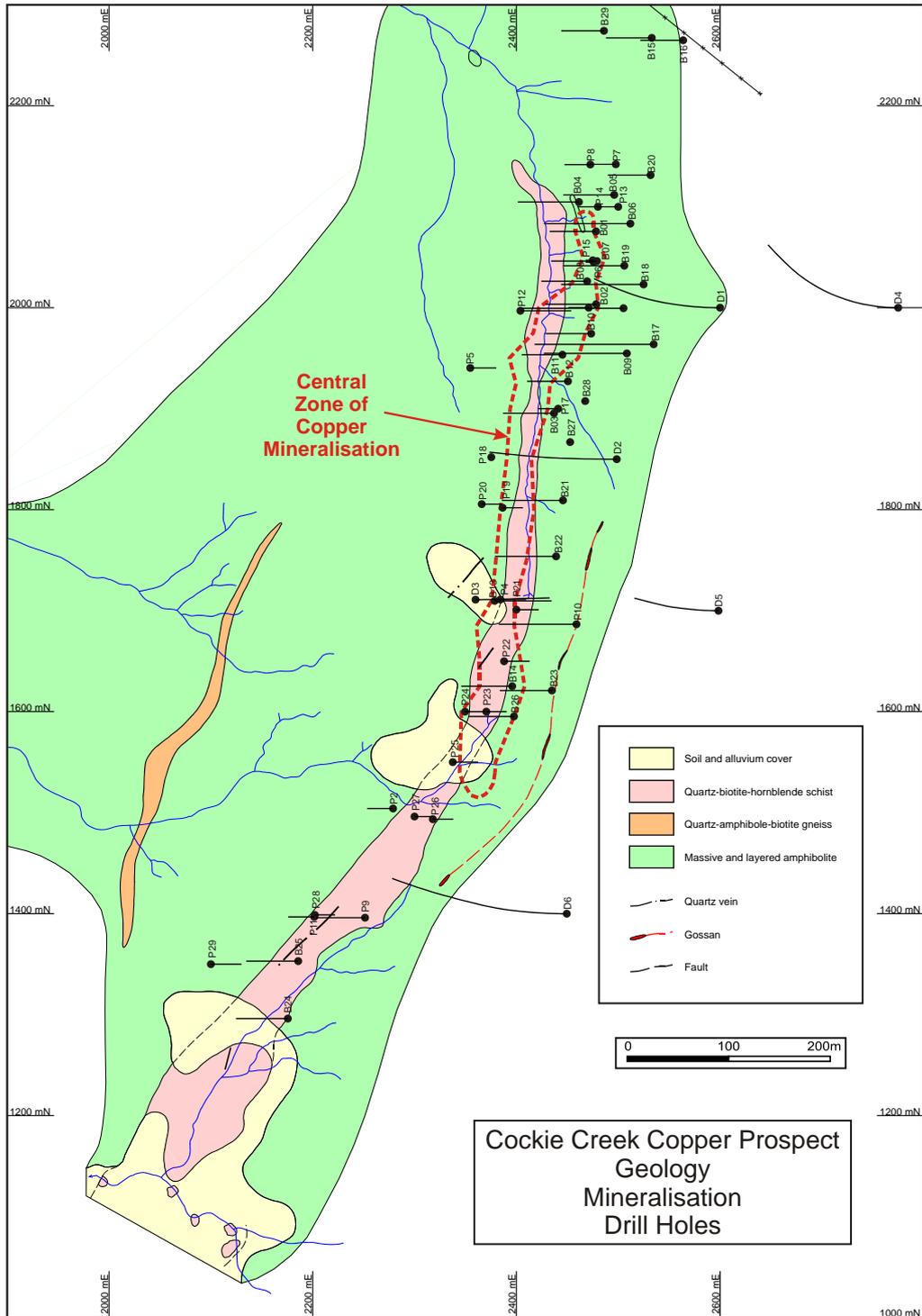


Figure 18. Geological map of the Cockie Creek Copper Prospect showing all historic drill holes and the Central Zone of Copper Mineralisation. Approximately 97% of the Inferred Mineral Resource is contained within the Central Zone of Copper Mineralisation.

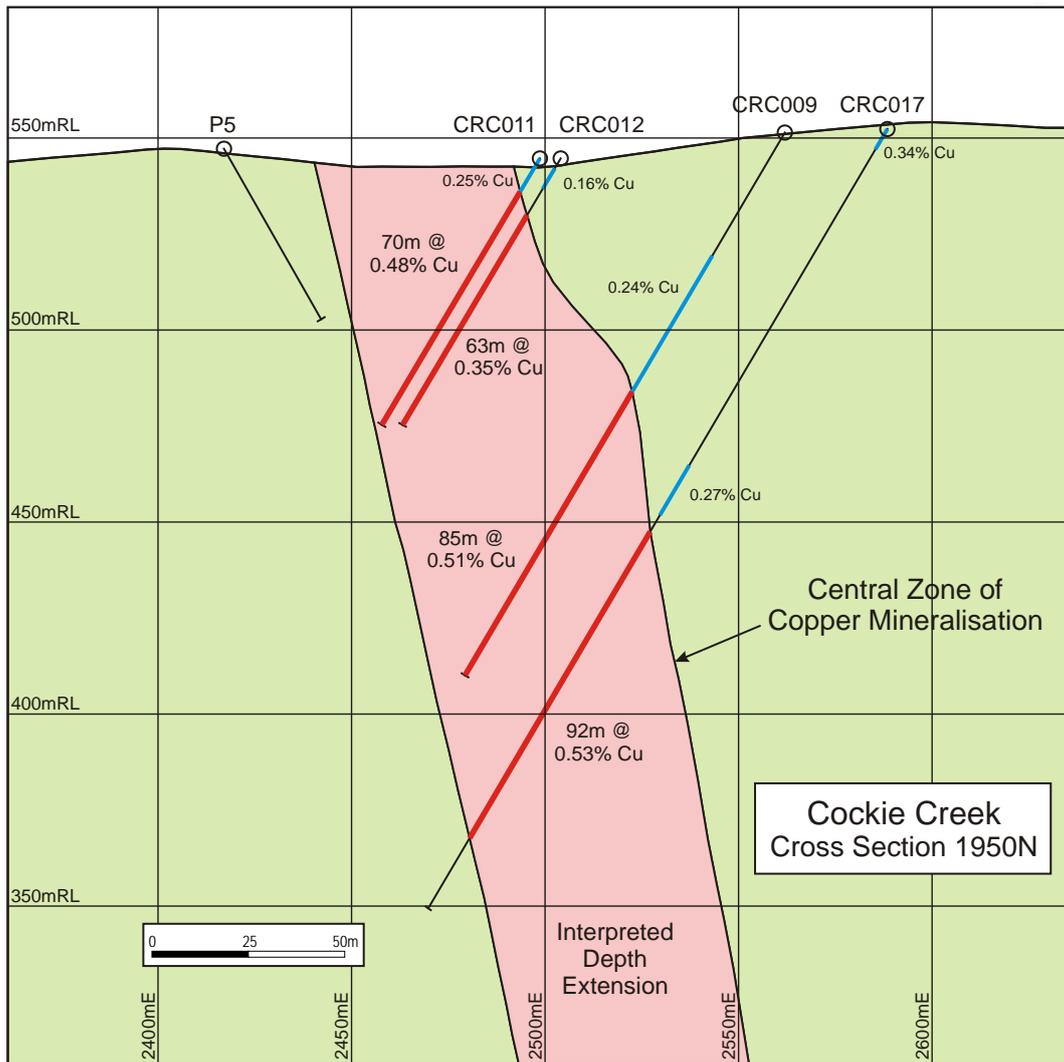


Figure 19. Cross section along 1950mN (local grid) showing drill holes and Central zone of Copper Mineralisation.

Table 1. Cockie Creek Copper Prospect - Selected drillhole intersections.

Hole	EastMGA	NorthMGA	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Mo (ppm)
CRC002	267380	7904295	0	68	68	0.74	0.12	92
CRC009	267356	7904243	66	163	97	0.48	0.07	114
CRC010	267353	7904283	11	85	74	0.42	0.08	78
CRC011	267320	7904295	1	80	79	0.45	0.06	76
CRC014	267019	7904155	15	56	41	0.50	0.10	48
CRC017	267378	7904226	121	215	94	0.53	0.08	99
CRC023	267037	7904120	53	141	88	0.43	0.06	49
CRC026	266995	7904137	11	84	73	0.44	0.05	22
D1	267448	7904183	180	216	36	0.57	0.10	28
D3	267075	7904227	56	104	48	0.48	0.10	94
P11	267403	7904244	50	108	58	0.64	0.07	-
P12	267339	7904345	50	100	50	0.44	0.07	-
P16	267370	7904307	0	40	40	0.75	0.13	-

NEW TENEMENT APPLICATIONS

- Applications for three new exploration permits for minerals (EPM) were made during the September 2022 Quarter. Each of the applications comprise 100 sub-blocks, covering a total of 900km², being the maximum size permitted for an EPM (Figure 18).
- The applications were made for the purpose of covering additional terrain considered prospective for Voisey's Bay style magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides.
- The EPM areas include several high priority magnetic features that were considered by Anglo American to be priority intrusion-related magmatic sulphide targets.
- The area also includes several known uranium occurrences. The Company will be collating all available information relating to the uranium occurrences, including any historic exploration conducted in the area. Notably, the local area is known for uranium mineralisation, with the Oasis Uranium Prospect located approximately 25kms to the north-northwest.

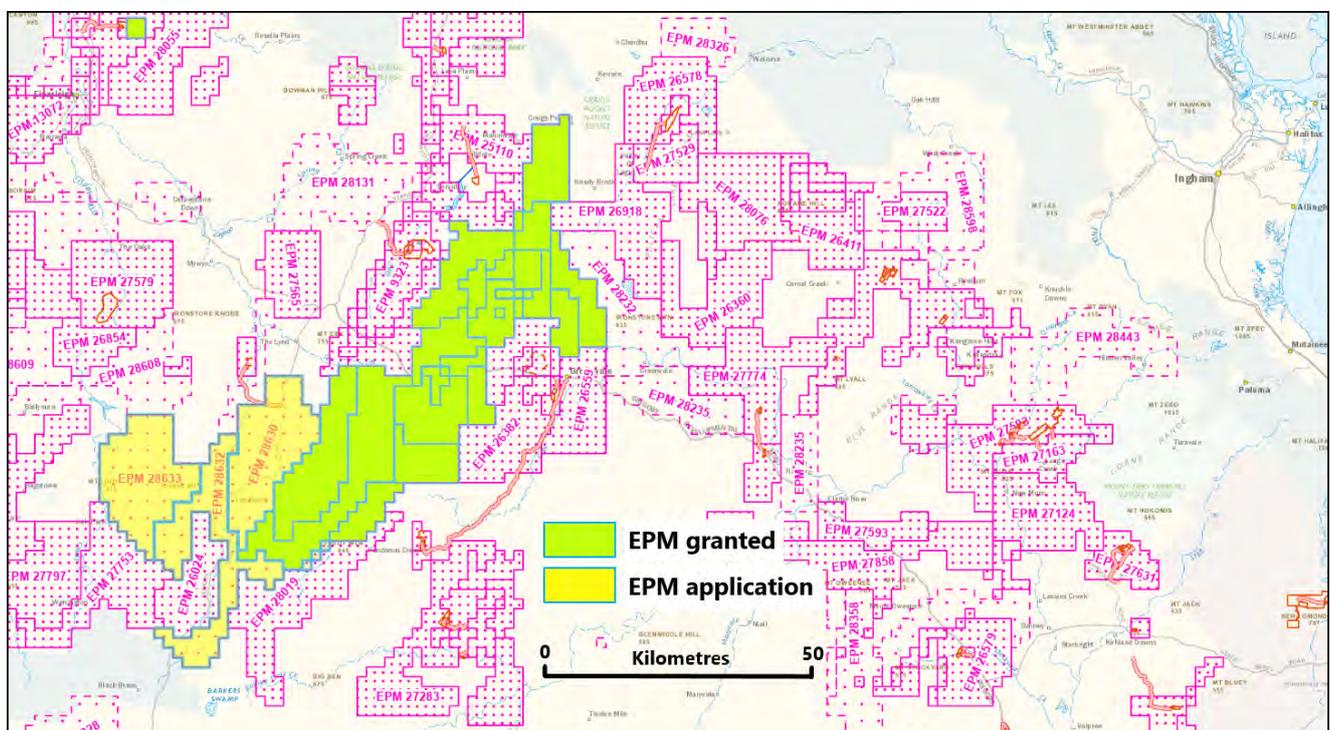


Figure 18. The expanded 100%-owned Greenvale Project tenements showing new EPM applications in yellow.

REFERENCES

- Corbett, G.J., (2023). Comments on the exploration potential of the Bottletree Project, North Queensland. Unpubl. Report, 37 p. (Report is available at www.superiorresources.com.au).
- John, D.A., Ayuso, R.A., Barton, M.D., Blakely, R.J., Bodnar, R.J., Dilles, J.H., Gray, Floyd, Graybeal, F.T., Mars, J.C., McPhee, D.K., Seal, R.R., Taylor, R.D., and Vikre, P.G., (2010). Porphyry copper deposit model, chap. B of Mineral deposit models for resource assessment: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5070–B, 169 p.

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL

Commercial

Discussions are currently being progressed with two well-funded organisations in respect of the Company's magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide and lateritic nickel projects.

Investments

Superior maintains an exposure in relation to ASX listed entity, Deep Yellow Limited (ASX:DYL).

As at 31 March 2023, the Company held 74,244 DYL shares with a closing value of \$42,319.08.

Related Party Matters

Payments to Directors of the Company and related parties during the December Quarter totalled \$112,000.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

Appendix 1 sets out information that is required under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3 (for exploration entities).

Peter Hwang
Managing Director

Contact:

Mr Peter Hwang
Ph: (07) 3847 2887

Further Information:

www.superiorresources.com.au
manager@superiorresources.com.au

Reporting of Results: *The Exploration Results and interpretations contained in this report reflect information that has been reported in ASX market announcements as noted within this report. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the relevant original market announcements.*

Information in this report that relates to the Bottletree Project were originally announced on the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 12 April 2023. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information provided in the ASX announcement. Information relating to Figures 6, 9 and 15 in this report were compiled by Mr Don Huntly who is an independent contractor to the Company. Mr Huntly is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the “Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Huntly consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to the Cockie Creek Copper Project were originally announced to the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 27 March 2013. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information provided in the ASX announcement.

Reliance on previously reported information: *In respect of references contained in this report to previously reported Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Exploration Targets, Superior confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information, results or conclusions contained in the original reported document. In respect of previously reported Mineral Resource estimates, all originally reported material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not been materially changed or qualified. The form and context in which the relevant Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original document.*

Forward looking statements: *This document may contain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “indicate”, “target”, “anticipate”, “forecast”, “believe”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect” and “intend” and statements that an event or result “may”, “will”, “should”, “could” or “might” occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Indications of, and interpretations on, future expected exploration results or technical outcomes, production, earnings, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on current interpretations, expectations, estimates, assumptions, forecasts and projections about Superior, Superior’s projects and assets and the industry in which it operates as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. The forward-looking statements are subject to technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and may involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimated or anticipated events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.*

Disclaimer: *Superior and its related bodies corporate, directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors do not make any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy, correctness, completeness, adequacy, reliability or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement, except to the extent required by law. Superior and its related bodies corporate and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and contractors disclaims, to the maximum extent permitted by law, all liability and responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage which may be suffered by any person (including because of fault or negligence or otherwise) through use or reliance on anything contained in or omitted from this presentation Other than as*

Appendix 1

DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER ASX LISTING RULE 5.3.3

- Mining tenements held at the end of the quarter and their location

State	Tenement Name	Tenement ID	Location	Interest	Holder	Comments
QLD	Hedleys 2	EPM15670	Nicholson	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Hedleys South	EPM18203	Nicholson	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Tots Creek	EPM19097	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Scrubby Creek	EPM19214	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cockie Creek	EPM18987	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cassidy Creek	EPM19247	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Dinner Creek	EPM25659	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Wyandotte	EPM25691	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cockie South	EPM26165	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Victor Extended	EPM26720	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Twelve Mile Creek	EPM26751	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Dido	EPM27754	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Arthur Range	EPM27755	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Phantom Creek	EPM27932	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Six Mile Creek	EPM28630	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application
QLD	Lyndhurst	EPM28632	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application
QLD	Middle Creek	EPM28633	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application

- Mining tenements acquired and disposed of during the end of the quarter and their location

State	Tenement Name	Tenement ID	Location	Interest	Holder	Comments

- Beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements at end of the quarter

State	Project Name	Agreement Type	Parties	Interest held at end of quarter by exploration entity or child entity	Comments

Abbreviations:

EPM Exploration Permit for Minerals, Queensland

SPQ Superior Resources Limited