

Drilling Permits Approved for Cummins Project in South Australia

Highlights

- All statutory approvals have now been received for the planned aircore drilling program at the Company's Cummins Uranium Project in South Australia.
- Exploration Manager Charles Nesbitt is on-ground completing final stakeholder consultation and site logistics in preparation for the commencement of drilling.
- Drilling is planned to commence upon appointment of drilling company and will test high priority target areas from historic exploration which identified a large paleochannel system, with anomalous uranium mineralisation over a distance of greater than 10km.
- The initial program of 50 holes will be assessed throughout the campaign, with the Company having the ability to extend the program to 120 drill holes under the now approved drilling permit.

Core Energy Minerals Limited (ASX:CR3) ("**Core Energy**", "**CR3**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the 100% owned Cummins Uranium Project ("**Cummins**" or the "**Project**"), in South Australia.

Core Energy Minerals Executive Director, Tony Greenaway said:

"We are very pleased to have received the final statutory approvals for our maiden drilling campaign at the Cummins Uranium Project in South Australia. This is a significant milestone for the Company following our recent acquisition of the project and supports our anticipated timeline to commence drilling. Our Exploration Manager Charles Nesbitt is on the ground at Cummins liaising with our stakeholders in preparation for the commencement of drilling."

We have several high-quality, priority one target areas to test at Cummins, based on historic results by previous explorers. This work has shown that there is a significant paleochannel system at Cummins, containing widespread uranium mineralisation. The aim of our campaign is to verify these historic results, and vector into areas that may contain higher-grade mineralisation."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

CUMMINS PROJECT DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Permitting approval for the maiden drilling campaign at the Company's 100% owned Cummins Project has now been received from the South Australia mines department, paving the way for the commencement of drilling. The Company has been engaging with multiple air-core drilling contractors over the past months and is now in the process of finalising site logistics prior to the commencement of drilling.

Aircore drilling has been selected for this campaign as it provides a quality sample for analysis, is relatively fast and is very cost effective. The maiden campaign will comprise 50 priority one holes for an estimated ~3,000m of drilling, aimed at testing several target areas. However, the approved Exploration Program for Environmental

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Protection and Rehabilitation (“**EPEPR**”) allows for a total of 120 drill holes, giving the Company the flexibility to extend and or modify the program if and where required.

High-priority target areas at Cummins that will be drill tested, along with redox patterns and interpreted flow directions of uranium enriched fluid into the extensive paleochannel system located on the Cummins Project (Figure 1).

Drilling will target the prospective paleo-sedimentary horizon within the channels system (Figure 2), which is interpreted to be located approximately 40-60 meters below surface.

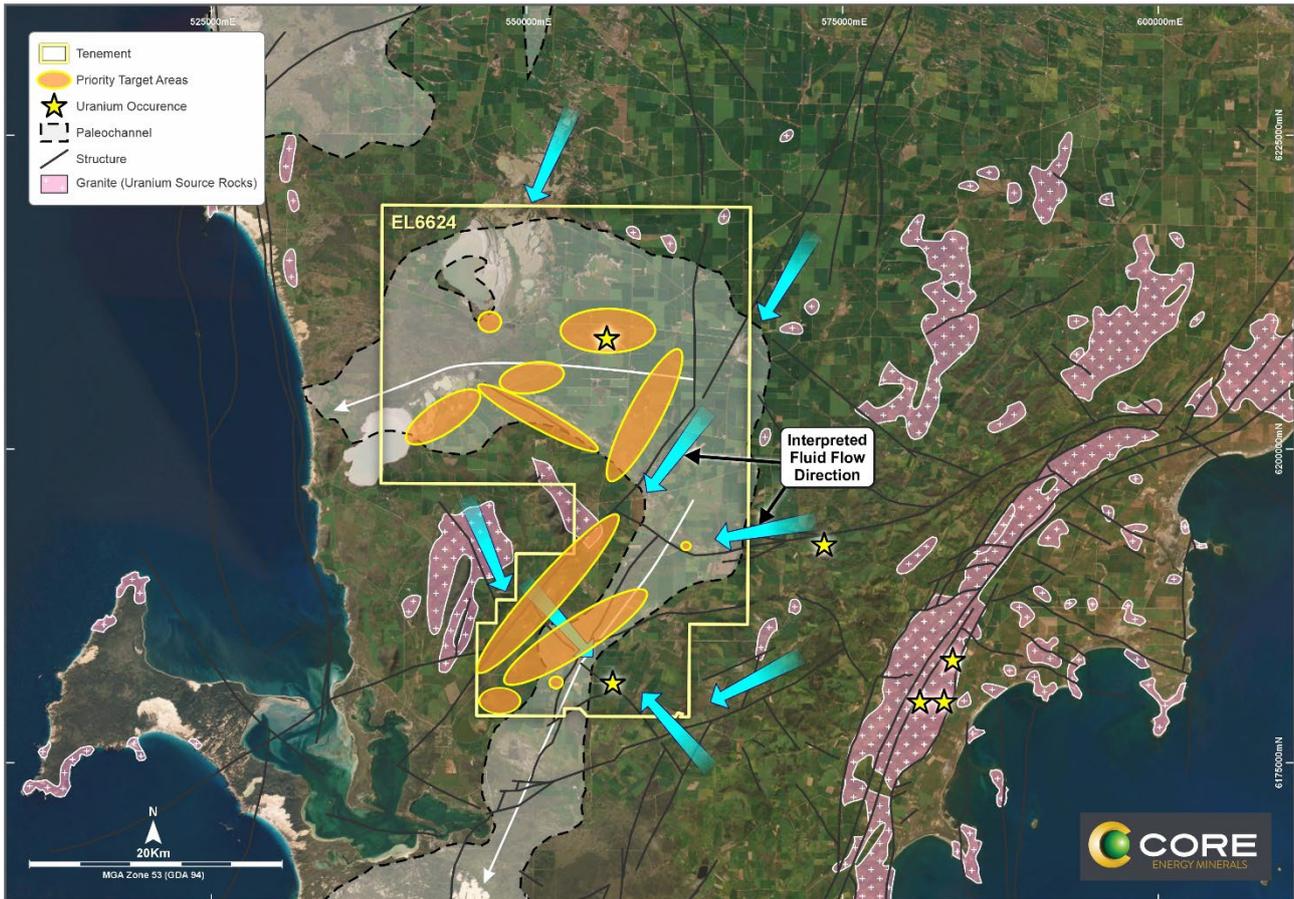


Figure 1: Cummins Project area illustrating interpreted fluid flow direction, highlighting high priority drill target areas.

OVERVIEW OF CUMMINS URANIUM PROJECT

Cummins is located in the Tier 1 exploration and mining district of South Australia, which is considered to be Australia’s most supportive Uranium Mining jurisdiction, with long term pro-uranium bipartisan government support (Appendix 1).

The Eyre Peninsula is one of the highest radiometric regions of South Australia, host to numerous known uranium occurrences and uranium deposits (e.g. Sapphire Uranium Deposit, Alligator Energy Ltd (ASX: AGE)) with reduced facies tertiary paleochannels trending through the Cummins Project Area providing ample trap sites for remobilised uranium to accumulate.

It is this style of remobilised uranium accumulation or “Role Front” orebodies that CR3 is targeting at Cummins. Historic work undertaken in the 1970s by Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV (1973) and Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd (1975 – 1976), identified uranium trap sites within the tertiary basin sediments at redox boundaries within the Cummins Project area.

Broad, shallow zones, greater than 10km, of anomalous gamma were identified from historical drilling and later confirmed by French state-owned uranium exploration company Areva in 2009¹. Detailed analysis by CR3’s exploration team has identified ‘classic’ roll-front signatures in the historic datasets that have not been investigated.

All the critical elements of the uranium mineralising model (**Figure 2**) are present within the geological stratigraphic setting within the Eyre Peninsula, hence the Cummins Project Area is favourable for the formation uranium mineralisation of the style being targeted by CR3 at Cummins. CR3 has interpreted several areas where the historic drilling geophysical gamma logs, illustrate this same, or similar stratigraphic setting that represent high priority target areas for the maiden drilling campaign.

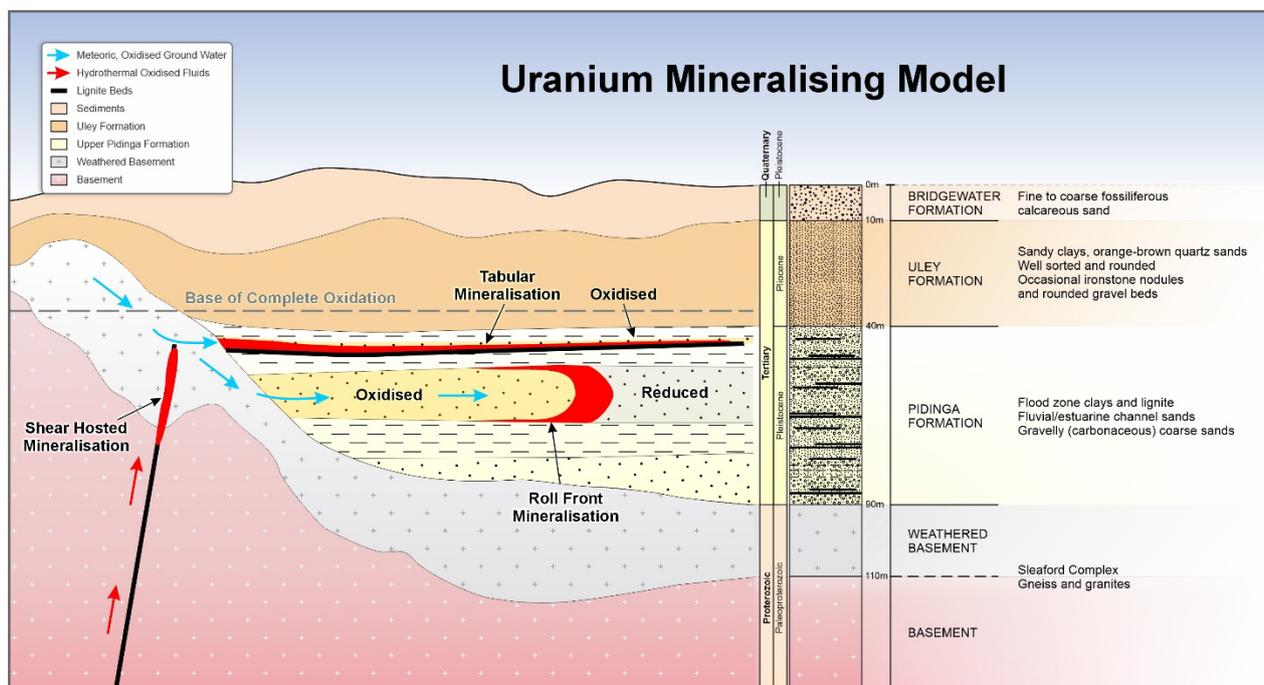


Figure 2: CR3 interpreted Schematic illustration of the geological cross section model and stratigraphic column for Roll-Front Uranium mineralisation within the Cummins Project Stratigraphy.

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¹ EL 4635 Marble Range, Annual Technical Reports 20 Dec 2010 to 19th Dec 2014, Areva, Afmeco Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd, Open File Envelope ENV12233

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This announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Core Energy Minerals.

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About Core Energy Minerals Ltd

*Core Energy Minerals Ltd (ASX:CR3) is a critical mineral exploration company with a uranium asset portfolio in tier one mining jurisdictions. Core Energy aims to advance its projects across Brazil (**Figure 3**) and Australia (**Figure 4**), refining its focus, and unlocking shareholder value. Core Energy is currently focussed on its uranium projects in Australia and Brazil, with the Company exploring options to expand its land position in all jurisdictions.*



Figure 3 - Location of CR3's pegged Brazilian Projects

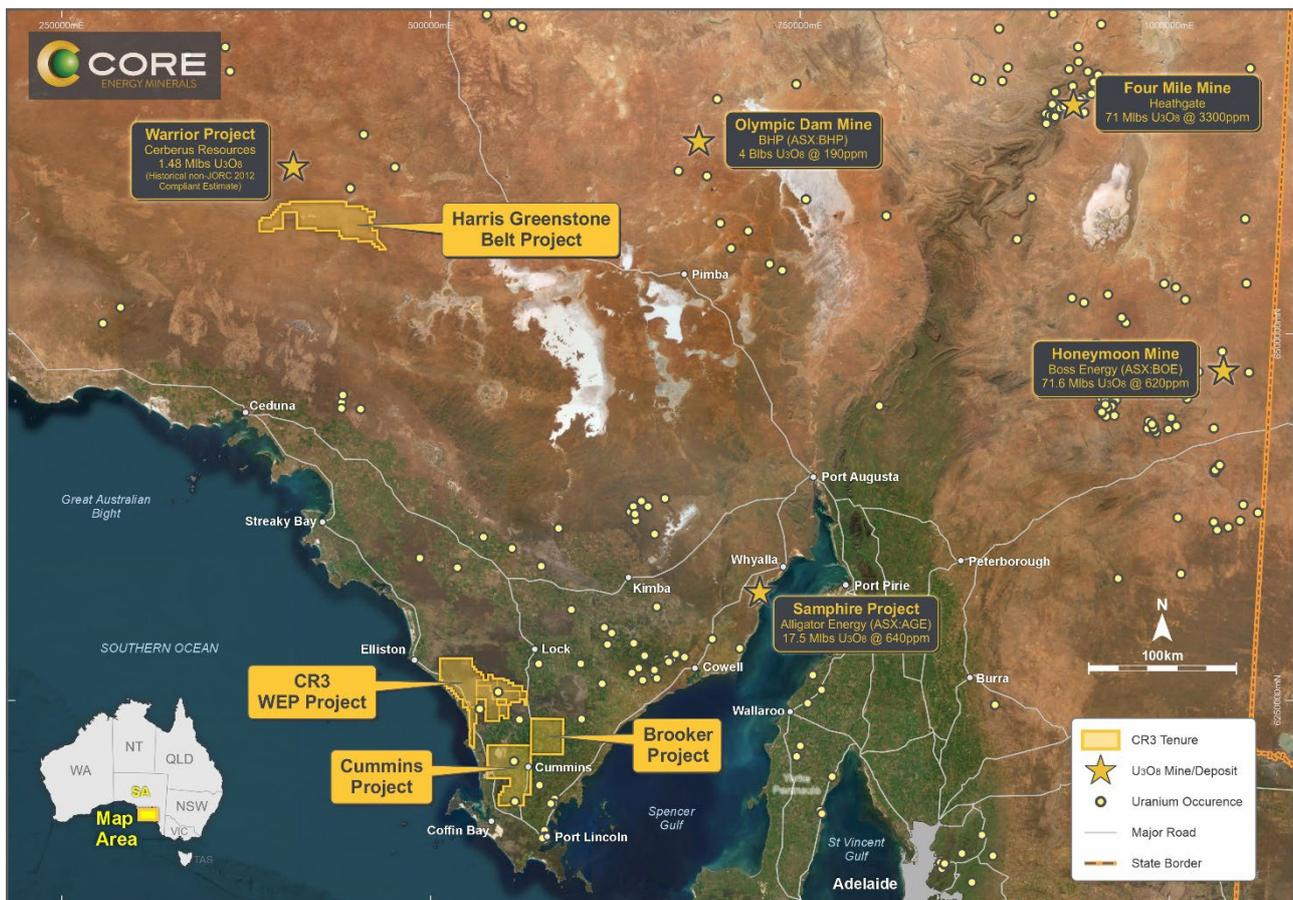


Figure 4 – Location of CR3’s South Australian Projects

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Core Energy Minerals Ltd’s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Core Energy Minerals Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Core Energy Minerals Ltd’s future performance. Words such as “anticipates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “seeks”, “estimates”, “potential” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Core Energy Minerals Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Core Energy Minerals Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information relating to exploration results in this ASX Announcement for Core Energy Minerals Ltd was compiled from historical reports by Mr Charles Nesbitt, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Nesbitt is an employee of Core Energy Minerals Ltd. Mr Nesbitt has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity to 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 Nesbitt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All references to original source information are included as footnote and endnote references as indicated throughout the announcement where required.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neltronic Porta Logger (hired/borrowed) from the South Aust. Dept Mines and Energy was used to log self potential, radioactivity (gamma) and single point resistivity. • Down hole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. Each gamma ray log was systematically run on the 20 counts/sec/cm scale over the total depth, then rerun at higher scales where required; average cable speed was 3m/minute. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU3O8. A conversion of 1200counts/sec = 875ppm eU3O8 was applied. These results are used by CR3 as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data. • Drill cuttings were sampled in 3’ composites, geologically logged and assayed. Rotary mud drill cuttings are considered to be very poor quality samples, qualitative rather than quantitative. • 6.10m of side wall sampling of Kapi 26 were taken of the anomalous gamma zone after triple tube coring method failed to return a sufficient sample. Side wall sample method provides samples which are neither sufficient in volume nor representative. These results are used by CR3 as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes were down hole logged with gamma, S.P., and resistivity. Downhole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU3O8. As a

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		<p>rough conversion, 200cps represents approximately 0.025% eU₃O₈. Historical down hole gamma grade calculations of this nature where calibration data is not available, are used as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data.</p> <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were down hole logged with gamma, calliper, induction (shallow and deep), S.P., resistivity (shallow and deep), and deviation. Full details of the down hole logging tools specifications are provided in Appendix A of the EL54635 Marble Range First Annual Report 20 December 2010 – 19 December 2011, 14th February 2012, Open File Envelope ENV12233. Downhole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU₃O₈. No conversion factors were supplied within the historical reports. Grades were presented as grade thicknesses (ppm eU₃O₈ x m) Cutting samples were collected systematically every two metres for record purposes. Complete chip tray sections were taken for all holes, 250 gram bag samples were taken for all sand intervals with 250 gram bag samples taken for complete holes MR0007, MR0011, MR0014, MR0018 and MR0031.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i> 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 Rotary Mud drill holes with pre-fix “Kapi”. Drill hole diameter is 5 1/8” from 0-6m and 4 3/4” from 6m to end of hole. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 Rotary Mud drill holes with prefix “U” with the exception of U4 (from 42.7-43.4m) and U22 (from 16.8-25.9m) which were cored with HQ triple tube. Only 0.7m of core was recovered from U4 and no core was recovered from U22. Drill hole diameter is 5 1/8” from 0-

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		<p>6m and 4 ¾” from 6m to end of hole.</p> <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotary Mud drill holes with prefix “MR”. Drill hole diameter was 133mm.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recoveries were recorded in the historical reports regarding rotary mud cuttings recoveries. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U4 (from 42.7-43.4m) and U22 (from 16.8-25.9m) were cored with HQ triple tube. Only 0.7m of core was recovered from U4 and no core was recovered from U22. No recoveries were recorded in the historical reports regarding rotary mud cuttings recoveries. <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recoveries were recorded in the historical reports regarding rotary mud cuttings recoveries.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill cuttings of each entire hole were geologically logged. Logging is qualitative. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill cuttings of each entire hole were geologically logged. Logging is qualitative. <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill cuttings of each entire hole were geologically logged. Logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill cuttings were sampled in 3’ composites.

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<p><i>and sample preparation</i></p>	<p><i>sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. Each gamma ray log was systematically run on the 20 counts/sec/cm scale over the total depth, then rerun at higher scales where required; average cable speed was 3m/minute. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU3O8. A conversion of 1200counts/sec = 875ppm eU3O8 was applied. These results are used by CR3 as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill cutting samples were taken from open holes. Rotary mud drill cuttings are a poor sample, not reliable for grade calculations. • All drill holes were down hole logged with gamma, S.P., and resistivity. Downhole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU₃O₈. As a rough conversion, 200cps represents approximately 0.025% eU₃O₈. Historical down hole gamma grade calculations of this nature where calibration data is not available, are used as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data. <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downhole gamma logs were used to identify mineralised zones. From the down hole gamma counts per second (cps), a conversion formula based on grade calibrations of the gamma tool were applied to determine ppm or % eU₃O₈. No conversion factors were supplied within the historical reports. Grades were presented as grade thicknesses (ppm eU₃O₈ x m) • Cutting samples were collected systematically every two metres for record purposes. Complete chip tray sections were taken for all holes, 250 gram bag samples were taken for all sand intervals with 250 gram bag samples taken for complete holes MR0007, MR0011, MR0014, MR0018 and
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		MR0031.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grade data from historical reports has not been verified, and is used solely as an indicator for exploration targeting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR3 have not verified any grade data from historical reports. Any grade data sourced from historical reports will be used by CR3 as an indication for exploration targeting rather than reliable grade data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of the historical drill holes is sourced from the publicly available South Australian Department of Energy and Mining Geobase Database.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 broad spaced (1-2km) scout holes investigating the main channels defined by geophysics interpretation and 11 holes to test, at an average of 500m spacing, the extension of the four best anomalies. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad regional drilling at variable spacing 2-5km, was predominantly drilled along road reserves.

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		<p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad regional drilling at approx. spacing of 1km along road reserves.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anomalous gamma zone is horizontal. All drill holes are appropriately orientated, drilled vertically.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are from historical data. Sample security cannot be verified.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample results have not been audited.

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Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All exploration results are historical in nature.</p> <p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 1943, SML642 (expired), Cummins, 11/11/1971 to 10/11/1972 <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 2552, EL185 (expired), Cummins, 3/03/1975 to 2/03/1976 <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 12233, EL4635 (expired), Marble Range, 20/12/2010 to 19/12/2011
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Historical exploration reported within the attached ASX release was carried out by:</p> <p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 1943, SML642 (expired), Cummins, 11/11/1971 to 10/11/1972 <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 2552, EL185 (expired), Cummins, 3/03/1975 to 2/03/1976 <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open File Envelope 12233, EL4635 (expired), Marble Range, 20/12/2010 to 19/12/2011
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit style is tertiary palaeochannel hosted uranium with potential for calcrete style uranium and basement hosted, metasomatic style uranium.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole details are located within Appendix 1 of the ASX release. Elevation data is not reported within the South Australia Geobase Database for

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	<p>information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>the U prefixed drill holes (Uranerz) and the Kapi prefixed drill holes (Endeavour Oil NL / Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd)</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p>Endeavour Oil Company NL/Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd JV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No data aggregation methods are used. <p>Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd</p> <p>No data aggregation methods are used.</p> <p>Areva Exploration PL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AREVA grade data tabulated in Appendix 4 is reported as grade (ppm eU₃O₈) x thickness (m)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All drill holes reported with in this ASX release are drilled vertically. Sedimentary hosted mineralisation is horizontal/tabular.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All appropriate diagrams are included within the ASX release attached.

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<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical drill holes, their historically reported results and details, reviewed by this release are detailed in the Appendices
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR3 has not yet reviewed all available historical information
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of literature review Obtain on-ground access through stakeholder engagement and regulatory approval Review of geophysics requirements Drilling to confirm historical results, extend mineralized zones, test new targets.