9 November 2021 ASX Announcement

Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt for the Tampu Kaolin Project

- **Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt completed at 100%-owned Tampu Kaolin Project by independent consultancy CSA Global**
- **Total Inferred Mineral Resource of 24.7Mt with an average yield of 53% for 13.1Mt @ 36.5% Al_2O_3 of <45µm very high quality bright white kaolin with low impurities**
- **The high purity specification of the Tampu deposit highlights the potential of the resource to qualify as feedstock for the target HPA market**
- **Tampu has the potential to become one of the highest quality undeveloped kaolin deposits globally and is Corella's first kaolin deposit defined at the Project**
- **Tampu mineralisation open in all directions, an average depth of 4m and a footprint covering less than 0.15% of the total Tampu landholding with substantial potential for future growth**
- **Samples dispatched for HPA test work and to potential offtake partners to test the bright white kaolin from Tampu using their own processes**
- **The Company will immediately commence technical studies to feed into a Scoping Study for the project**
- **Further exploration program planning commenced at increasing the Company's bright white kaolin resource base**
- **Cash balance of $4.5 million as at 30 September 2021**

Next Steps:

- **Scoping Study at Tampu Q1 CY 22**
- **Extensional / Infill Drilling at Tampu Q1 CY 22**
- **HPA test work results Q1 CY 22**
- **Offtake negotiations for Tampu H1 CY 22**
- **Advanced exploration programs at Wiltshire, Kalannie and Bonnie Rock Projects H1 CY 22**

Corella Resources Ltd (**ASX:CR9**) ("**Corella**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of the Company's initial Tampu Mineral Resource Estimate completed by CSA Global and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and guidelines.

Corella Resources Managing Director, Tony Cormack, commented *"The completion of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate on the spectacular high purity bright white kaolin deposit at Tampu is a very important milestone in the development of the Company. Drilling results have demonstrated the quality, scale, and huge potential of the Tampu Kaolin Project through the thick, shallow, high purity bright white kaolin deposit now defined. I am extremely proud of the Corella team that in just over six months from listing has delivered a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Tampu, a truly fantastic and transformational achievement."*

"The rapid delineation of such an outstanding quality resource at Tampu opens up some very exciting opportunities for the Company, and further advances our aim of building one of Australia's greatest kaolin companies. Samples have been sent to the laboratory for HPA testing and to potential offtake partners who will test the Tampu samples using their own processes, with the aim of securing offtake. We will now progress toward scoping and feasibility studies, with HPA test work results to underpin the economics, where we anticipate the high grade and low impurities at Tampu to translate to a low cost operation with high profit margins."

Following listing in April earlier this year the Company immediately commenced resource and metallurgical drilling facilitating the rapid completion of the Tampu Kaolin Project maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE").

The maiden resource has significant potential to grow, given the 446% increase in the Company's landholdings at Tampu since listing, and that the shallow kaolin mineralisation is close to surface (average <4 m from the surface) and open in all directions. The maiden resource covers only 0.15% of the entire Tampu Project area. HPA test work and further exploration planning has commenced. With cash on hand of $4.5 million at the end of September 2021 and low drilling costs due to shallow deposits, the Company is well placed to deliver technical studies and resource growth with existing cash reserves.

The 24.7Mt Tampu Kaolin Deposit is located within the 100% owned exploration licences E70/5235 and E70/5214 and lies 34 kms to the north of the wheatbelt town of Beacon 250km north-east of Perth in Western Australia.

Tampu Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) Summary

A Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed for the Tampu kaolin deposit by CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA) and has been reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code and guidelines.

An Inferred Resource Estimate for the Tampu Kaolin Deposit of 24.7Mt of bright white kaolinised granite, with 13.1Mt reported in the less than 45-micron size fraction is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Tampu Kaolin Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (using a <=1.2% Fe_2O_3 cut-off)

Tonnes Mt	Yield <45µm %	Product Tonnes Mt	Fe2O3 %	Si02 %	Al2O3 %	K20 %	Na20 %	TiO2 %	LOI %
24.7	52.9	13.1	0.5	48.8	36.5	0.6	0.04	0.4	13.0

**Note that all figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence*

The Tampu MRE has been reported using a <=1.2% Fe2O3 cut-off, being a statistical break in the modelled data and when plotted spatially (see Figure 1) demonstrates the consistent nature of the Tampu Deposit and highlights its amenability to a simple, shallow open pit operation, which will be investigated in further technical studies.

A critical factor for the use of kaolin as a feedstock in the HPA industry is the levels of iron impurities, with a value of <=0.5% Fe_2O_3 considered to be low iron impurity. The grade tonnage curve below (see Figure 2) highlights the extremely low levels of iron impurities within the bright white kaolin mineralisation at Tampu.

The consistency of the low iron impurities at Tampu has it well placed to potentially qualify as HPA feedstock. Samples are currently undergoing test work for HPA analysis and by potential offtake partners using their own processes.

The Mineral Resource yields 13.1Mt of high-grade low impurity bright white kaolin product in the minus 45-micron recovered fraction, with the remaining approximate 48.8% of material being largely residual quartz derived from the weathered granite. The Company plans to complete further studies and determine if this residual quartz material has the potential as a by-product for use in the construction and building industry.

Kaolin is exceptionally well-suited natural material to produce High Purity Alumina (HPA) used in high end technology such as Lithium Ion Batteries (LIB). The high purity bright white kaolin deposit at Tampu has extremely low levels of impurities, which is critical to all existing markets and end user products. The ultra-high purity distinguishes it as a leading kaolin project with the entire 24.7Mt of resource once screened to -45 micron having the potential suitability for use as feedstock in the HPA industry, subject to successful HPA test work.

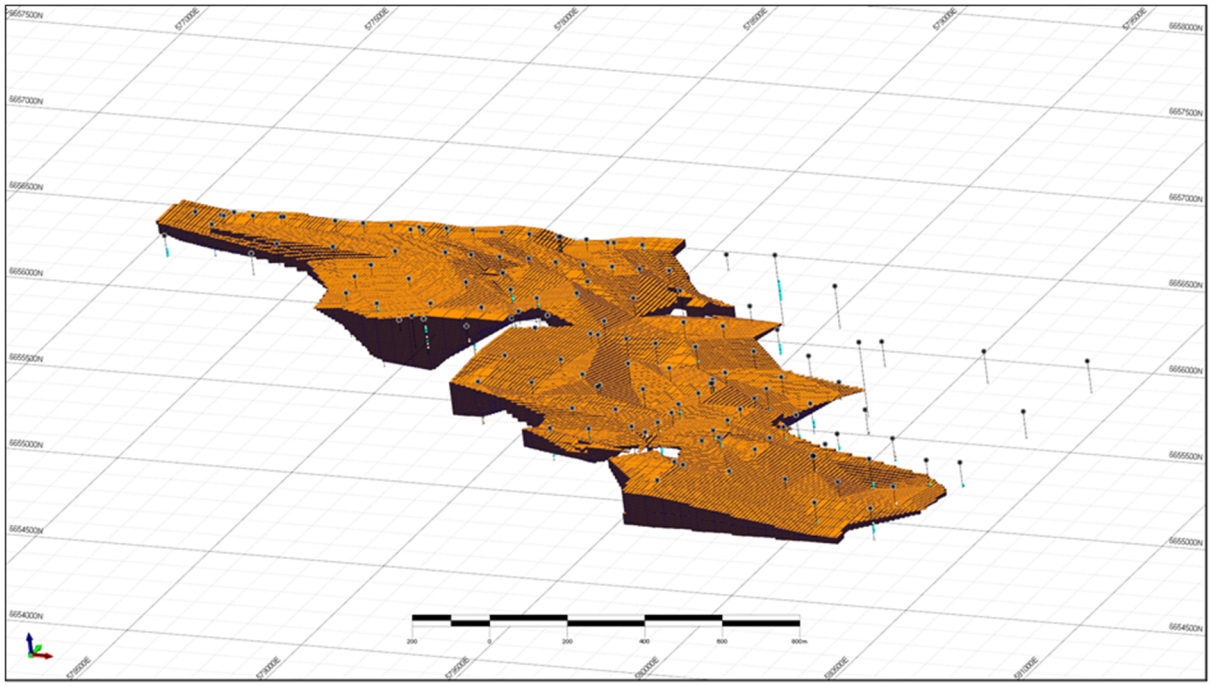

Figure 1 – Tampu Resource Block Model Oblique View (looking north & using a 1.2% Fe_2O_3 cut-off)

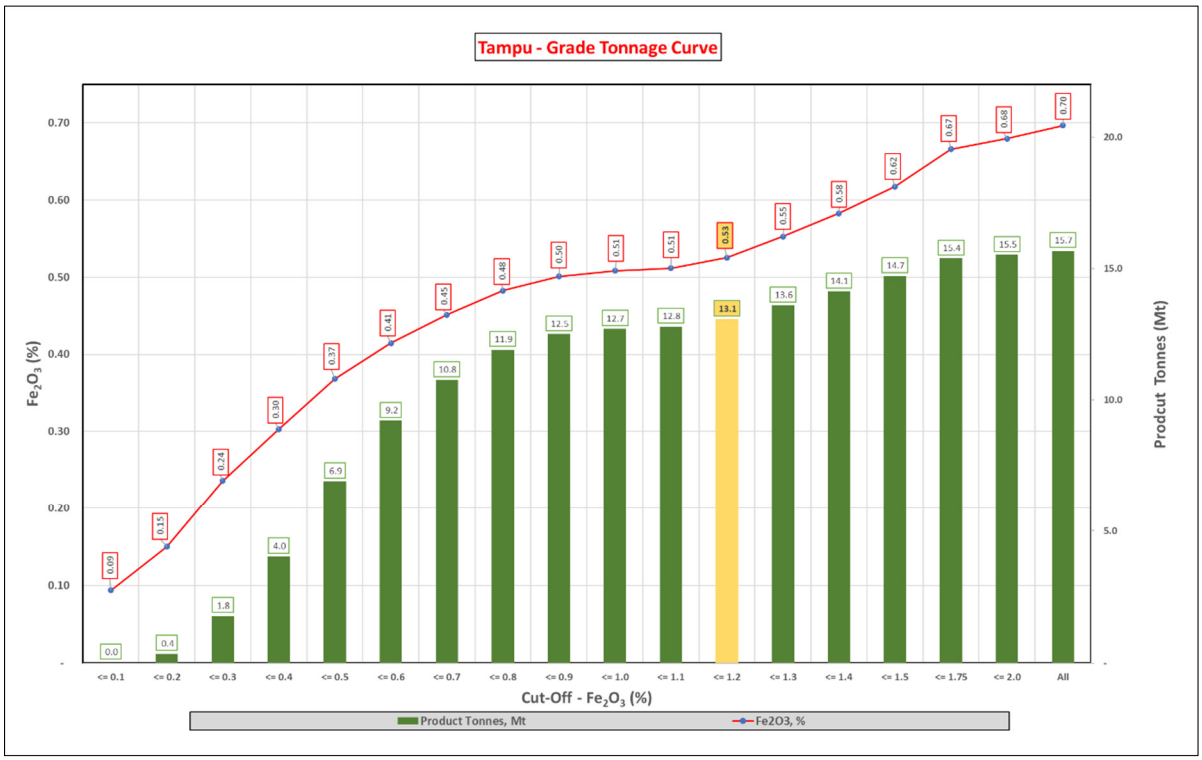

Figure 2 – Tampu Resource - Grade Tonnage Curve

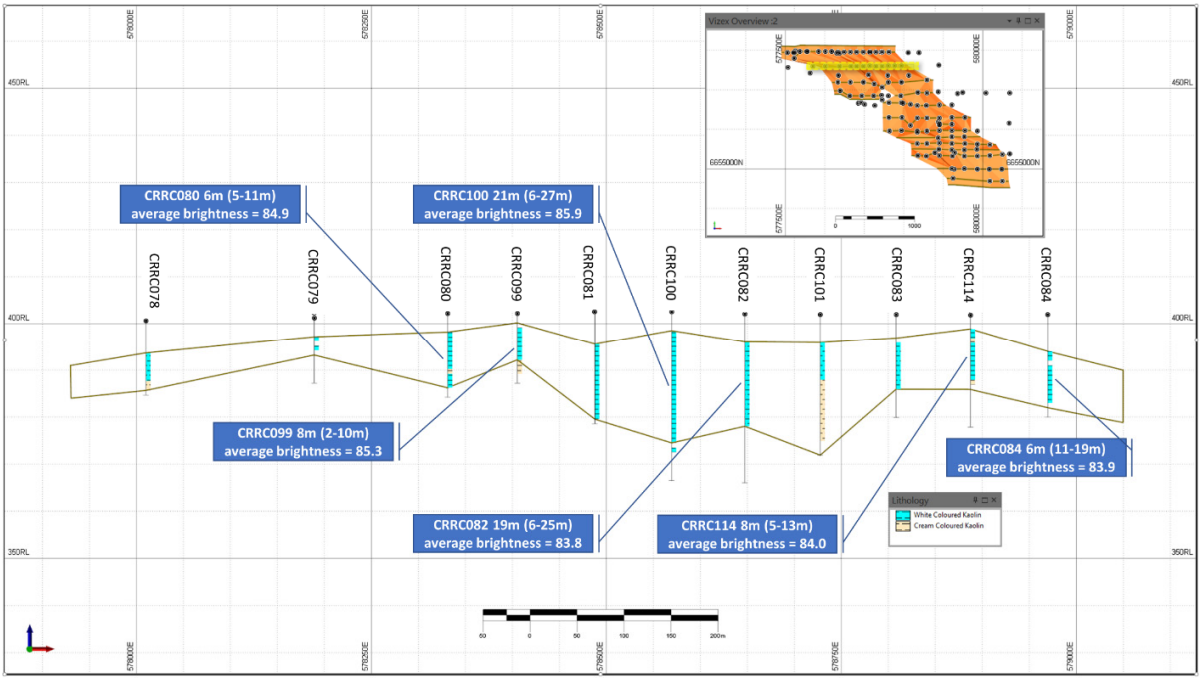

Figure 3 – Tampu Resource – Cross Section and Plan View (inset)

Tampu Mineral Resource Estimate Detail

Drilling and sampling

Earlier this year in May 2021 Corella completed 114 drill holes for 2,271m. In total 148 Air Core (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled totalling approximately 2,941m. Recent samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd at its laboratory in Canning Vale, WA. The 2021 Tampu Resource Estimate is based on exploration undertaken in 2019 and 2021. Where possible, geological logging from historical holes drilled prior to 2019 was used to augment the geological interpretation.

Tenure

The Tampu deposit, located within E70/5235 and E70/5214. E70/5235 was granted on 8 October 2019 and E70/5214 was granted on 6 May 2019.

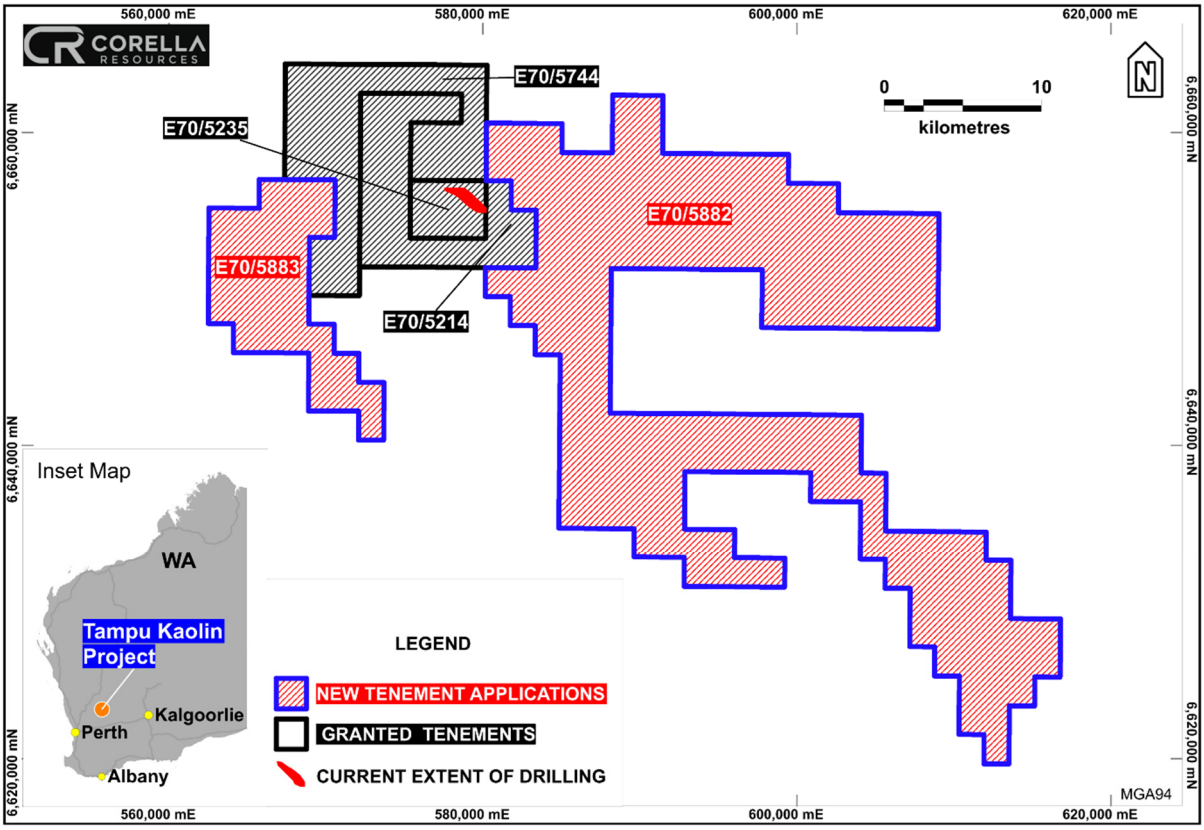

Figure 4: Map of Corellas landholding at the Tampu Kaolin Project

Geology

The resource at Tampu is contained within a weathered granite where the feldspar in the coarse-grained granite has been altered to kaolinite and halloysite by weathering.
This intense weathering has dissolved and leached selected constituents of the rock and formed an in-situ deposit of white kaolin up to 20m thick with associated quartz.

Excellent existing infrastructure at Tampu

The town of Beacon 34km away from the Project by road is the closest town for supplies, fuel and accommodation. Beacon is serviced by railway and has a large currently unused grain storage facility and grain hopper over the railway line.

As a bulk mining material, it is crucial that after defining a robust high-grade resource there is the right supporting infrastructure and transportation routes. The 100% owned Tampu Kaolin Project is in an attractive location serviced by existing infrastructure including road, power, water, natural gas and a skilled workforce. Bitumen roads provide excellent access. Communications infrastructure is also very good, with a Telstra mobile phone tower in the middle of the project providing excellent communications across the Tampu project.

Adding to the exciting potential of the Tampu Kaolin Project in the wheatbelt region of Western Australia is that Tampu is located only 250km northeast of the Kwinana Bulk Terminal in Fremantle, the largest bulk commodity export port facility in Western Australia.

With Western Australia's stable mining jurisdiction, international recognition of the states impressive kaolin resources, anticipated future supply deficits and significant growth in demand, combined with the low capex economics of the simple processing of kaolin deposits from surface, are all positive supporting factors towards Tampu's viability.

About the kaolin and HPA markets

Historically used in the paper and ceramics industry, kaolin is now viewed as a "white gold" new economy commodity, able to be processed into metakaolin or High Purity Alumina (HPA). Metakaolin is one of the best cement substitutes, and can improve concrete's flexibility and strength, reduce its permeability and the CO_2 emissions in its manufacture by up to 40%. Given concretes massive use around the world, which has significant implications for a greener and more sustainable world.

HPA is in increasingly high demand as it is used in smartphones, LEDs and, most significantly, lithium-ion batteries, a keystone in the renewable energy revolution. Traditionally produced from aluminium metal, new technologies mean HPA can now be produced more economically and with a lower environmental footprint from kaolin. This is now fuelling an ever-growing interest in, and demand for, high quality kaolin. Extremely high quality HPA can attract premium prices of up to ~$60,000 per ton.

The ability to achieve and maintain a reputation for the delivery of reliable and consistent specification kaolin or HPA will become a very powerful marketing tool. With demand outstripping supply and rapid market growth Corella sees tremendous potential opportunities for high purity kaolin feedstock offtake agreements arising in the near to medium-term.

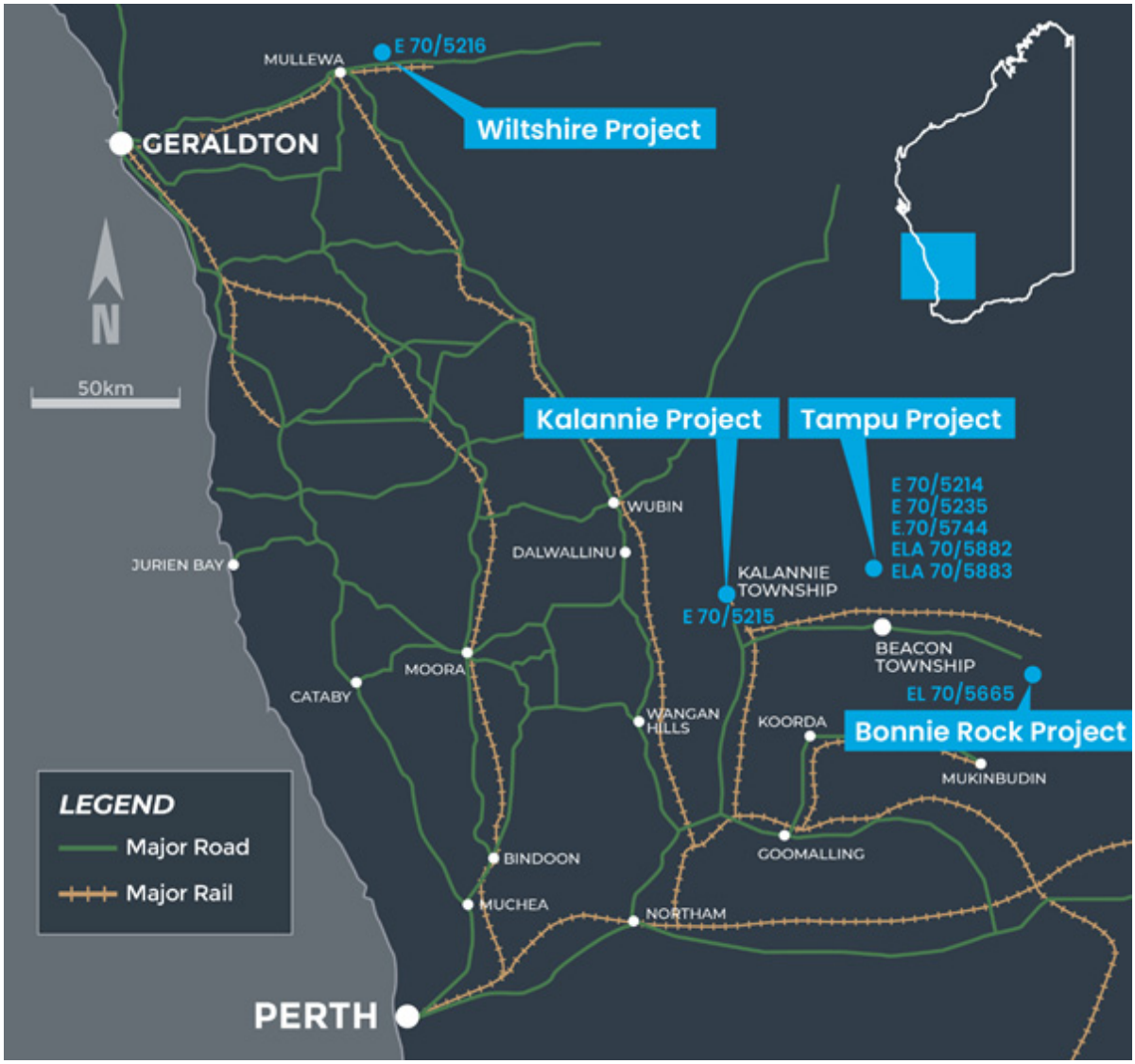

Figure 5: Corella Resources project location map

ENDS

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ASX release authorised by the Board of Directors of Corella Resources Ltd.

Company Profile

Corella Resources Ltd is an Australian exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CR9). Corella Resources is focussed on exploration and development of their 100% owned Tampu, Wiltshire and Kalannie kaolin projects along with the 100% owned Bonnie Rock silica project. All 4 projects are located in the mid-west of Western Australia.

Tampu Kaolin Project

*The Tampu Kaolin Project (**Tampu**) comprises three granted exploration licences E70/5235, E70/5214 and E70/5744, plus two exploration licence applications (ELA's)ELA70/5882 and ELA70/5883, which are 100% held by Corella. Tampu has seen two historical and two modern phases of exploration drilling and metallurgical testwork programs. This drilling has defined significant bright white kaolin mineralisation with very high-grade alumina (Al_2O_3) contents and very low levels of contaminants. A maiden JORC compliant resource at Tampu is currently being estimated by industry experts CSA Global.*

Wiltshire Kaolin Project

*The Wiltshire Kaolin Project (**Wiltshire**) comprises a single granted exploration licence, being E70/5216, which is 100% held by Corella. Wiltshire is located adjacent to the Wenmillia Dam kaolin deposit, which is held by Blue Diamond WA Pty Ltd (ACN 090 511 970) to the north of Mullewa. Bright white kaolin is known to extend to the south and east of Wenmillia Dam along exposures in Wenmillia creek toward Corella's Wiltshire project. Chemical analyses by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) on kaolin drill samples from Wenmillia Dam show high purity kaolin with low levels of contaminant elements. Multiple bright white kaolin exploration targets have been identified in creek exposures and surface outcrop within the Wiltshire Kaolin Project. This is a grass-roots project and significant further exploration and metallurgical test-work is required.*

Kalannie Kaolin Project

*The Kalannie Kaolin Project (**Kalannie**) comprises a single granted exploration licence E70/5215, which is 100% held by Corella. A GSWA kaolin sample from the project area location shows high purity kaolin with low levels of contaminant elements. Multiple bright white kaolin exploration targets have been discovered in recent geological mapping. This is a grass-roots project and preliminary exploration and metallurgical test-work is required.*

Bonnie Rock Silica Project

*The Bonnie Rock Silica (**Bonnie Rock**) Project comprises a single granted exploration licence E70/5665, which is 100% held by Corella. Previous exploration undertaken on the Bonnie Rock Project identified at least three prominent quartz veins, with one up to 1km in strike length and others that extend for an unknown distance under surficial cover. Chemical analyses indicated that the quartz in the region is high-grade, has favourable thermal stability and thermal strength values and is suitable for use in the production of silicon metal, a potentially high value product useful in the High Purity Quartz (HPQ) market.*

Competent Person Statement – Exploration results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed, collated and fairly represented by Mr. Simon Jones who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists and the Exploration Manager of Corella Resources. Mr. Jones has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Jones consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource estimation

The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared, and fairly reflects information compiled, by Mr Serik Urbisinov and Dr Andrew Scogings, each of whom have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Urbisinov is a full-time employee of CSA Global and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Scogings is an employee of CSA Global, a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RP Geo. Industrial Minerals). Mr Urbisinov and Dr Scogings consent to the inclusion of information in the Mineral Resource report that is attributable to each of them, and to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which they appear.

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ASX Listing Rule 5.8

The following summary presents a fair and balanced representation of the information contained within the full MRE report in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1:

- The Tampu Kaolin Project is located approximately 265 km north-east of Perth, Western Australia.
- The Tampu kaolin deposit occurs as a sub horizontal layer with an average thickness of approximately nine metres and up to about maximum of 30 m thick at some parts of the deposit, derived by the in-situ weathering of granitic rocks. Granitic rocks typically consist of quartz and feldspar minerals. Feldspars in the granite were altered during the weathering process to kaolinite, which is an alumino-silicate mineral with the chemical formula $Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$.
- Physical testwork determined kaolin recovery (yield) and chemistry for 1,049 original drill samples. A subset of 199 samples was tested for ISO brightness. A suite of six samples from two holes was tested at an umpire laboratory for particle size distribution, semi-quantitative XRD mineralogy, XRF chemistry and brightness.

- The XRD tests indicated that the concentrates consist mainly of kaolinite, with minor quartz and mica. Samples from the lower parts of the deposit contain K-feldspar.
- CSA Global considers that the data is suitable for use in estimating and reporting a Mineral Resource under the guidelines of the JORC Code.
- It is generally considered that brightness, essentially a measure of the percentage of light reflected by the kaolin, is a fundamental industry specification for commercial white kaolin products used in traditional markets such as paint, paper and ceramics. Brightness was measured on about 20% of the original samples and CSA Global notes that these results indicate that products with >80 brightness could be produced.
- The Company aims to produce high purity alumina (HPA) which ideally requires a -45 µm feedstock with low Fe and K. Metallurgy testwork indicates that less than about 0.5% Fe_2O_3 and 1% K_2O is desirable, which CSA Global notes should be achievable from the Tampu deposit.
- The Mineral Resources were estimated within constraining wireframe solids derived using a combination of logged geological boundaries from historical and new holes and analytical data such as XRF chemistry. The Mineral Resource is quoted from all classified blocks within these wireframe solids and applied cut-off of <=1.2% Fe_2O_3.
- The wireframe objects were used as hard boundaries for grade interpolation.
- Grade estimation was completed using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW).
- The block model of the deposit with interpolated grades was validated both visually and by statistical/software methods.
- Mineral Resources were reported in accordance with product specifications that have potential commercial interest and as described above.
- The Mineral Resource was classified as Inferred, accounting for the level of geological understanding of the deposit, quality of samples, density data, drillhole spacing and sampling, analytical and metallurgical processes. Material classified as Inferred was considered sufficiently informed by geological and sampling data to imply geological, grade and quality continuity between data points.
- The JORC Code Clause 49 requires that industrial minerals must be reported *"in terms of the mineral or minerals on which the project is to be based and must include the specification of those minerals"* and that *"It may be necessary, prior to the reporting of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve, to take particular account of certain key characteristics or qualities such as likely product specifications, proximity to markets and general product marketability."*
- Therefore, the likelihood of eventual economic extraction was considered in terms of possible open pit mining to shallow depths of about 20m; provisional product specifications for -45 micron material such as *Fe_2O_3 <0.5%, K2O <1%, brightness >80*, and favourable logistics on site and to port. The CP concludes that the Tampu deposit is an industrial Mineral Resource in terms of Clause 49.
- The Competent Person has classified the Mineral Resource in the Inferred category in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from drill holes. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
- In accordance with Clause 49 of the JORC Code (2012), for minerals that are defined by a specification, the Mineral Resource estimation is reported in terms of the minerals on which the project is based and includes the specification of those minerals.
- The Competent Person has applied a simple perimeter buffer to the drilling area to define the Inferred part of the Resource. In the Competent Person's opinion, the geological and estimation approach is robust, fit for purpose and well-supported by data and logging.

- Future work should seek to decrease the drill spacing, improve sample and analytical quality control and obtain representative bulk density data for the resource and waste components of the model
- In accordance with clause 49 of the JORC Code (2012), the Tampu deposit may yield products suitable for more than one application and/or specification. Additional metallurgical testing is required to characterise the specific high-grade nature of the kaolin and present at the Tampu deposit. Proximity to Markets and General Product Marketability The kaolin market is driven by demand from the paper, ceramic and HPA industry. Further metallurgical testing (e.g. fire testing) is required to fully understand the specifications of the kaolin present at Tampu, but it is more likely than not that the kaolin from the Tampu deposit could be used for these high-grade applications, in particular for high-grade ceramics and HPA.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Note: Section 1 and Section 2 of Table 1 were primarily completed by Corella and Section 3 was completed by CSA Global and Corella.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	A total of 114 drillholes, including 102 RC and 12 air-core holes for 2,271m were drilled at the Tampu Kaolin Project in May 2021. Bulk drill cuttings were obtained at 1-metre intervals. The entire 1-metre sample was taken for laboratory analysis. Non-kaolin samples based on a visual inspection by a qualified geologist were not sent for assay. 1m splits off the drill rig cyclone were submitted to mineral processing analytical laboratory Bureau Veritas in Perth for assay sample preparation, XRF analytical determination and metallurgical test work. Drilling and sampling activities were supervised by a suitably qualified company geologist who was always present at the drill rig. All bulk 1-metre drill samples were geologically logged by the geologist at the drill site. Field duplicate splits were undertaken nominally every 20th sample for replicate analysis to quantify sampling and analytical error, as were standards and blanks for QAQC. Logged geological lithology information such as degree of weathering, chemical alteration, mineral percentage (kaolin content) sample colour under ambient conditions, and moisture content were used to determine bright white kaolin intervals for assay. Reverse circulation and aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a sub-sample off the rig mounted cyclone of approximately 3 kg was collected in labelled calico bags. This was dispatched to a suitably qualified mineral processing analytical laboratory. The samples were then sorted, dried and weighed. Samples have been laboratory sieved to collect -45µm material for analysis. The -45µm sample was split where necessary then pulverised to a pulp in a tungsten carbide bowl. All excess sample material (residue) was retained. The samples were cast using a 66:34 flux with 4% Lithium nitrate added to form a glass bead. Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, Zr were analytically determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (105^0C) samples. Loss on Ignition results were determined using a robotic TGA system. Furnaces in the system were set to 110 and 1000 degrees Celsius. LOI1000 have been determined by Robotic TGA. Moisture was determined by drying the sample at 105 degrees Celsius. Moisture was determined gravimetrically. These measurements have been determined using an analytical balance. Dry Weight, Screened Weight, Weight-45µm, Wet Weight have been determined gravimetrically. Yield was calculated from other components assayed. For brightness testing discs were prepared from the powdered sample using clear plastic tube (25 mm ID x 22 mm long), stainless steel pin (25 mm OD), a ceramic tile, sample press and a digital scale for measuring
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weight applied to the sample. The powdered samples were pressed into a disc using 400 kPa pressure applied for 5 seconds. The disc was then inverted, surface moisture removed by microwaving, and the ISO brightness obtained, within 1 hour of pressing, using a Konica-Minolta CM-25d spectrophotometer.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	In 2021, the drillholes were completed by Westside Drilling with a 2017 refurbished 2002 MK10 Atlas Copco RC rig mounted on a Volvo FM7 8x4 truck. Conventional RC (with blade bit air-core for metallurgical samples) was employed to obtain drill cuttings from surface during this drill program. Drilling with these was completed using standard 4-inch diameter/6m length drill rods equipped with inner tubes. Drilling was performed with standard RC face hammer and face discharge air-core blade bits. The nominal drill hole diameter is 107mm. Recovered drill material was collected at 1 metre intervals via a rig mounted cyclone into individually labelled green plastic mining bags. Individual bags were laid out in sequence adjacent to the hole, with bags subsequently folded over to reduce moisture loss and contamination of the sample after geological logging.
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.* *Relationship between sample recovery and grade/sample bias.*	Drill sample recovery was recorded in the field on paper log sheets with samples visually assessed for recoveries. Efficient and consistent drill operation was maintained by an experienced driller. Drill bits (face discharge) used were appropriate for the type of formation to maximise amount of drill cutting recovered. Drill bits and were replaced where excessive wearing of the tungsten cutting teeth had occurred and inner tubes replaced when worn. Based on the sample drilling methods utilised and the relatively homogeneous nature of the sample material through visual inspection no correlation has been established between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias is indicated due to preferential loss or gain of fine/coarse materials as particle size is relatively consistent.
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.*	All individual 1-metre intervals were geologically logged, recording relevant data to a set template using company codes. Observations on lithology, colour, degree of weathering, moisture, mineralisation and alteration for sampled material were recorded. A small representative sample is collected for each 1-metre interval and placed in appropriately labelled chip trays for future reference. All logging includes lithological features and estimates of basic mineralogy. Logging is generally qualitative. 100% of the downhole drill samples were geologically logged from surface to EOH.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Each metre of Reverse Circulation drilling was sub-sampled to provide a 1-3 kg representative sample for geochemical analysis and metallurgical testing. The sub-sample was collected off the rig mounted cyclone adjustable cone splitter with automated split collection to facilitate the mass reduction for laboratory assay. Samples were sampled dry. Quality and appropriate sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas. The kaolin samples were sorted, dried and weighed. Samples have been laboratory sieved to collect -45µm material for analysis. The -45µm sample was split where necessary then pulverised to a pulp in a tungsten carbide bowl. All excess sample material (residue) was retained. The cone splitter is cleaned after each sub-sample was taken. Samples were collected for each metre into a green mining bag with clearly labelled intervals. 1m splits and duplicates sub-samples were laid alongside the green bags. The driller and geologist noted the consistency of metre drilled an bags laid out and recorded sampling relative to lithology downhole from surface. The sample size is considered appropriate for the fine grain size of the kaolin clay material sampled. Laboratory sub-sampling for brightness measurements were generally conducted according to (i) ISO 2469 Paper, board and pulps - Measurement of diffuse radiance factor (diffuse reflectance factor)and (ii) ISO 2470-1 Paper, board and pulps - Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor Part 1: Indoor daylight conditions (ISO brightness). Modifications were made, where appropriate, to these ISO procedures due to the difference between the materials in this standard and the current test samples (i.e. paper, board and pulps versus kaolinite/halloysite containing powders). Spectrophotometer standards provided with the unit (i.e. zero and white) were run at the start of each analysis session and every 2 hours thereafter. A clean ceramic tile was placed on the weighing balance. This tile was used for the preparation of the three replicates for each sample - a new tile was used for each additional sample. Each disc was analysed three times, and each sample had 3 discs prepared. The results were averaged for each sample, provided the variation in the results (i.e. max-min) were within 1% brightness value. Additional replicates were obtained if the brightness values were outside of this range and those results then averaged.
	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 subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Bureau Veritas mineral processing analytical laboratory services were engaged. The samples were sorted, dried and weighed. Samples were wet sieved to collect -45µm material for analysis. The -45µm sample was split where necessary then pulverised to a pulp in a tungsten carbide bowl. All excess sample material (residue) was retained. The samples were cast using a 66:34 flux with 4% Lithium nitrate added to form a glass bead. Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, Zr were analytically determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (105^0C) samples. Loss on Ignition results have been determined using a robotic TGA system. Furnaces in the system were set to 110 and 1000 degrees Celsius.
	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 and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		LOI1000 have been determined by Robotic TGA. Moisture has been determined by drying the sample at 105 degrees Celsius. Moisture have been determined Gravimetrically. These measurements have been determined using an analytical balance Dry Weight, Screened Weight, Weight -45µm, Wet Weight have been determined Gravimetrically. Yield have been calculated from other components assayed. The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted. The technique is considered total. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. No handheld methods are used for quantitative determination. Quality control procedures (QAQC) adopted was by utilising duplicates, blanks and standards every 20m. Bureau Veritas used internal XRF standards and duplicates. The overall quality of QAQC is considered to be good. Acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by qualified, alternative company personnel. No twin holes have been used. All data was collected initially on paper logging sheets and codified to the Company's templates. This data was hand entered to spreadsheets and validated by Company geologists. This data was then imported to a Microsoft Access Database then validated automatically and manually. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
	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.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A hand-held Garmin GPS was used to set out drill hole locations. Drill hole collars were subsequently located by Differential 3D GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 0.25m for northing, easting and RL height UTM projection MGA94 Zone 50 with GDA94 datum is used as the cartesian coordinate grid system. Topographic Control is from DTM and Differential 3D GPS. Accuracy +/- 0.25m DGPS pickups are considered to be adequate topographic control measures for this early stage of drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drilling was undertaken predominantly on 160m or 80m (infill) spacings on 160m spaced, east-west orientated drill traverse lines. Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for the inferred classification of the Mineral Resource estimate for Tampu. No sample compositing has occurred.
	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.	
	Sample compositing.	
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.*	No bias attributable to orientation of sampling has been identified. All drilling is vertical and is targeting a generally flat lying kaolinite weathering profile, comprising zones of horizontal and sub-horizontal kaolin and saprolite. As a result, drilling orientations are considered appropriate with no obvious bias. All holes were drilled vertically as the nature of the mineralisation is horizontal. No bias attributable to orientation of drilling has been identified.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Corella Resources. All drill samples and sub-samples were stored on site

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		while the drilling was being conducted, before being transported for analysis. Drill samples were collected by company personnel, under Corella supervision and delivered to Bureau Veritas in Perth. The remaining representative field samples are stored at a secure storage facility in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Company owns 100% of the following tenements and tenement applications. TenementID / Holders / Commence / Expiry / Current Area / Grant Ar E70/5214 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 6-May-19 5-May-24 22 BL 22 BL E70/5215 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 7-Sep-20 6-Sep-25 11 BL 11 BL E70/5216 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 3-Jul-19 2-Jul-24 12 BL 12 BL E70/5235 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 8-Oct-19 7-Oct-24 6 BL 6 BL E70/5665 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 16-Aug-21 15-Aug-26 24 BL 24 BL E70/5744 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 27-Oct-21 26-Oct-26 30 BL 30 BL ELA70/5883 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 30 BL ELA70/5882 Hpaa Pty. Ltd. 171 BL The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments to exploration or mining exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Tampu kaolin deposit was discovered by Whitsed Resources ("Whitsed") in early 1991. Whitsed conducted an air core (AC) drilling and metallurgical test-work. Details of the early Whitsed historical drilling, sampling and assaying techniques are limited. All of the Whitsed work is summarised in the body of this report. Minor surface sampling has been conducted by the GSWA over the Wiltshire and Kalannie kaolin projects with the results summarised in the body of this report.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project is dominated by lateritised granitic basement of the Murchison Terrane covered by Tertiary aeolian and alluvial/colluvial sediments. The basement has been intruded by dolerite dykes and quartz veins. Tampu is a residual kaolin deposit formed in situ through the kaolinisation of a feldspar-rich granitoid by weathering. The overlying regolith profile includes colluvial sand, clay and gravel, nodular and pisolitic lateritic nodules and hard silcrete horizons of varying thickness over saprolitic kaolinised weathered granitoid rocks. Continuity of kaolin grade at the project is controlled by the depth and completeness of weathering over the primary granitoid.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole 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*	All holes were drilled vertically.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All results reported are of a length-weighted average. The averaging technique used was the arithmetic mean - the sum of the assay numbers divided by how many numbers were being averaged – the statistical measure of central tendency taken as representative of a non-empty list of numbers. Cut-off grades: no maximum or minimum grade truncations (cutting of high and low grades) was performed. Only a contiguous (inclusive) aggregated summary of the most outstanding results were selected i.e. "significant intercepts". Cut-offs are difficult to apply due to the multi-variate assay nature of the mineralised zone in any event. Not applicable as no aggregation incorporating short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results has been undertaken on the assay results. Not applicable as metal equivalent values are not used.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	It is considered that the mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style. Mineralisation is generally horizontal, and drill holes perpendicular (90 degrees oblique) to the intercepted kaolin mineralisation. Downhole widths approximate true widths. Some mineralisation currently remains open at depth.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to the appropriate figures and tabulations of significant intercepts in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data is available.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The Company plans to complete further development work at the Tampu Kaolin Project following on from the resource and metallurgical drilling undertaken in 2019 and 2021. The Company plans to rapidly progress the following objectives: 1. Technical studies, 2. metallurgical test work (including HPA test work).
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is sourced from Microsoft Excel files provided by Corella Resources. All data was validated in Micromine software and verified that all the available data was submitted. Validation of the data import include checks for overlapping intervals, missing survey data, missing and incorrectly recorded assay data, missing lithological data and missing collars. Manual checks were carried out by plotting and review of sections and plans.
	Data validation procedures used.	
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person has not visited site, but has relied on numerous site visits by Simon Jones (MAIG) who prepared the Independent Geological Report for the Corella Prospectus and is responsible for compiling Sections 1 and 2 of this JORC Table 1.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	A site visit was not undertaken by the Competent Person, because no drilling activities were carried out during the preparation of this report. It is recommended that the relevant CP should visit site during future drilling programs.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The deposit is an in-situ kaolin deposit formed by near-surface weathering of granitoids rocks. The geological interpretation of the kaolin deposit at Tampu is well understood, and the logged lithologies are coherent and traceable over numerous drillholes and drill sections. Drillhole intercept logging and assay results have formed the basis for the geological interpretation. The grade and lithological interpretation form the basis for modelling. Lithological envelopes defining prospective white kaolin zone within which the grade estimation has been completed. The lithological units are recognised based on mineralogy, chemistry and colour. Resource estimation assumes that these units formed a series of conformable, sub horizontal, pseudo-stratified, in situ-weathering units.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Mineral Resource extends for 2,500 m in the southeast to northwest direction and for 1,500 m in the east to west direction and extends to 30 m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The mineralisation interpretation was extended perpendicular to the corresponding first and last interpreted cross section to the distance equal to a half distance between the adjacent exploration lines. If a mineralised envelope did not extend to the adjacent drillhole section, it was pinched out to the next section and terminated. The general direction and dip of the envelopes was maintained. The size of the parent block used in creating the block model was selected on the basis of the exploration grid (160 m x 160 m and 80 m x 160 m), the general morphology of mineralised bodies, and with due regard for the geology of the weathering profile and the high vertical grade variability and to avoid creating excessively large block models. The sub-block
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the MRE takes appropriate account of such data.	
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	dimensions were chosen accordingly to maintain resolution of the mineralised bodies The block model was constructed using a 50 m E x 50 m N x 1 m RL parent block size, with sub-celling to 10 m E x 10 m N x 0.2 m RL for domain volume resolution. Input data did not display significant outliers in their distributions and so no top cuts were applied. Grade estimation was by Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) to the power of 2, using Micromine 2018 software. Kaolin mineralisation is considered to have formed as a weathering product within the regolith horizon, and envelopes as modelled are constrained by this lithological horizon. The wireframe objects were used as hard boundaries for grade interpolation. The block model of the deposit with interpolated grades was validated both visually and by statistical/software methods.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in-situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Mineral Resources were reported in accordance with product specifications that have potential commercial interest. A cut-off of <=1.2% Fe_2O_3 was applied and it represents the statistical break point between two populations.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	It is assumed that due to the very shallow/near-surface nature of the deposit, it will be mined by open pit methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	The Company conducted a sighter metallurgical test-work program in 2019 on two separate composite samples for water bore aircore holes HPAC003 and 004. Work undertaken by Microanalysis and subcontractors included: • Wet screening at 45µm • XRF chemical analysis of the fine fraction -45µm • Calcination • Brightness and colour analysis • Particle size distribution • Scanning electron microprobe (SEM) on one sample CSA Global is of the opinion that the 2019 sighter testwork demonstrated that wet screening of aircore samples at 45 microns yielded kaolin concentrates of suitable quality for use in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The CP notes however that reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to drill the holes used for the Mineral Resource estimation. RC is not generally considered ideal for drilling industrial mineral deposits, due to the hammer action of the drill bit which may affect size distribution and morphology of minerals. The CP is however of the opinion that, based on the XRF data (i.e., SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and LOI) and six XRD samples, RC drilling doesn't appear to have materially reduced the size of the main non-clay minerals such as quartz, as very little quartz has reported to the -45 µm fraction. It is recommended that future exploration drilling be done using aircore (AC) and diamond core (DD) and that several of the May 2021 RC holes be twinned to verify yield and quality of -45 µm concentrates. Metallurgical (process) test methods can have a significant effect on the quality of the concentrate (product) produced at a laboratory scale. Therefore, it is cautioned that laboratory process test results used to estimate Mineral Resources for industrial minerals such as kaolin may not reflect either the process flowsheet adopted after completion of technical studies, or the layout of a final process plant.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The Tampu kaolin deposit has the potential to be a Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) operation in which case there will be no residual deposits. Wet screening on-site to achieve a -45 micron product may be considered in further studies which would result in an inert material composed primarily of silica Approximately 50% by volume this by-product has the potential to be used in the building and construction industries. Further studies are required to determine if the by-product of the wet screening has an economic value. If the predominantly silica material from the wet screening has to remain on-site it will be used as back fill in the open pit.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	In situ bulk density for the kaolinised granite at the Tampu project was estimated by weighing 126 samples from 12 aircore metallurgical holes to obtain an average mass per metre drilled. A nominal volume per metre was estimated based on a nominal drill diameter of 10.3 cm. The ISBD was derived by the formula mass/volume. Based on some limited laboratory results for moisture, it was estimated that the in-situ moisture content is approximately 10%. The average in situ wet bulk density is estimated to be approximately 1.6 t/m^3. CSA Global is of the opinion that an average in-situ dry bulk density of ~1.5 t/m^3 is appropriate for the Tampu deposit, accounting for minor losses during drilling and an estimated in situ moisture of ~10%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	This classification is based upon assessment and understanding of the deposit style, geological and grade continuity, drillhole spacing, drilling method (mainly RC), input data quality (including drill collar surveys and bulk density), interpolation parameters using IDW and meeting the requirements of Clause 49 of the JORC Code. The Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred as it was considered sufficiently informed by geological and sampling data to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity between data points. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).	
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal audits were completed by CSA Global which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate. No external audits have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this table. The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade. No mining activity has been on the deposit.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	