9 February 2022

Exceptionally High Grade Zinc, Copper, Lead and Silver Assays at Gibsons

Critical Resources Limited (ASX: **CRR**) **("Critical Resources"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to advise that it has received assay results from its second and third holes **(which are extensional holes, not twin drill holes)**, from drilling at its 100% owned Gibsons prospect.

Results from its second and third drill holes (CRRDD21_05 ("05") and CRRDD21_06 ("06")), confirm multiple, exceptionally high grade Zinc, Lead, Copper and Silver intersections of massive sulphide mineralisation.

Highlights

- **5.3m @ 26.29% Zn, 12.49% Pb, 1.28% Cu, 49.18g/t Ag, 0.15g/t Au from 7.7-13.0m downhole in drill hole 06**
    - **including 1m @ 43.30% Zn, 17.50% Pb, 3.06% Cu, 73.20g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au**
- **5.99m @ 8.17% Zn, 4.33% Pb, 0.84% Cu, 25.36g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au from 5.69-11.68m downhole in drill hole 05**
    - **including 1.9m @ 19.08% Zn, 10.62% Pb, 0.98% Cu, 45.83g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au**
- **Importantly, drill hole 05 and drill hole 06 are extensional holes to known mineralisation, demonstrating a heavily mineralised system**
- **Significant mineralisation encountered at depth in drill Hole 06, includes 0.49m @ 8.27% Zn, 1.77% Pb, 0.41% Cu, 5.76g/t Ag from 76.48-76.97m downhole and 1.0m @ 2.13% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 0.16% Cu, 28.60g/t Ag from 88.0-89.0m**
- **Cores from completed holes 4A, 8, 9 and 11A are currently being assayed at the ALS laboratory in Brisbane with results expected progressively in the short term**
- **Results for only 3 holes released to date. Circa 1,500m drilled of the planned ~2,500m program at Gibsons before moving to Sunnyside for ~1,700m. Assays pending**

Drill hole 06 demonstrates 1m with 63.86% combined Zinc + Lead + Copper metal (from 7.7-8.7m @ 43.30% Zn, 17.50% Pb, 3.06% Cu). The company is currently researching the combined Zinc + Lead + Copper ranges of other high grade massive sulphide occurrences in a view to assist in the rapidly developing exploration thesis on Halls Peak.

Critical Resources Managing Director Alex Biggs said: "These latest assay results are nothing short of outstanding and continue to demonstrate the highly prospective nature of the Halls Peak project. These results are exceptional in grade, and further confirm Halls Peak is a heavily mineralised system. We continue our exploration with a view to delineating a Resource and clearly defining the value proposition of the Project."

Significantly, there was anomalous Zinc, Lead, Copper and Silver mineralisation throughout both holes indicating potential for discovery of massive sulphide lodes lateral to these holes. Some significant, deeper mineralisation encountered at depth in drill hole 06 includes 1.0m @ 2.13% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 0.16% Cu, 28.60g/t Ag from 88.0-89.0m.

Neither drill hole 05 or drill hole 06 are twin drill holes of any previous hole.

Summary of Key Polymetallic Intersections

Second Hole - Diamond Drill Hole CRR21DD_06

- 5.3m @ 26.29% Zn, 12.49% Pb, 1.28% Cu, 49.18g/t Ag, 0.15g/t Au from 7.7-13.0m downhole

  Including:

  1m @ 43.30% Zn, 17.50% Pb, 3.06% Cu, 73.20g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au and
  0.9m @ 42.30% Zn, 16.45% Pb, 1.88% Cu, 51.90g/t Ag, 0.21g/t Au

- 0.49m @ 8.27% Zn, 1.77% Pb, 0.41% Cu, 5.76g/t Ag, 0.02g/t Au from 76.48-76.97m downhole

- 1.0m @ 2.13% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 0.16% Cu, 28.60g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au from 88.0-89.0m

Third Hole – Diamond Drill Hole CRR21DD_05

- 5.99m @ 8.17% Zn, 4.33% Pb, 0.84% Cu, 25.36g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au from 5.69-11.68m downhole

  Including:

  1.9m @ 19.08% Zn, 10.62% Pb, 0.98% Cu, 45.83g/t Ag and 0.2g/t Au from 8.3-10.2m downhole

  0.22m @ 26.4% Zn, 15.55% Pb, 6.11% Cu, 56.6g/t Ag and 0.16g/t Au from 5.69-5.91m downhole

- 4.71m @ 1.79% Zn, 0.52% Pb, 0.06% Cu, 2.41g/t Ag, 0.02g/t Au from 46.46-51.17m downhole

- 11.7m @ 0.05% Cu, 0.22%Pb, 0.8% Zn, 12.59g/t Ag, 0.09g/t Au from 68.10-79.80m downhole

Figure 1: Core from 7.7 – 9.4m downhole; Second-RHS, third and fourth rows showing the upper 1.7m of the 5.3m @ 26.29% Zn, 12.49% Pb, 1.28% Cu, 49.18g/t Ag from 7.7-13.0m downhole. This tray includes the 1m interval from 7.7-8.7m @ 43.30% Zn, 17.50% Pb, 3.06% Cu, 73.20g/t Ag and most of the 0.9m from 8.7-9.7m @ 42.30% Zn, 16.45% Pb, 1.88% Cu, 51.90g/t Ag (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_06, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 2: Part of Core from 8–9.0m downhole showing high grade massive sulphide mineralisation that includes portions of the 1m interval from 7.7-8.7m @ 43.30% Zn, 17.50% Pb, 3.06% Cu, 73.20g/t Ag and the upper 0.3m of the 0.9m from 8.7-9.7m @ 42.30% Zn, 16.45% Pb, 1.88% Cu, 51.90g/t Ag (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_06, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

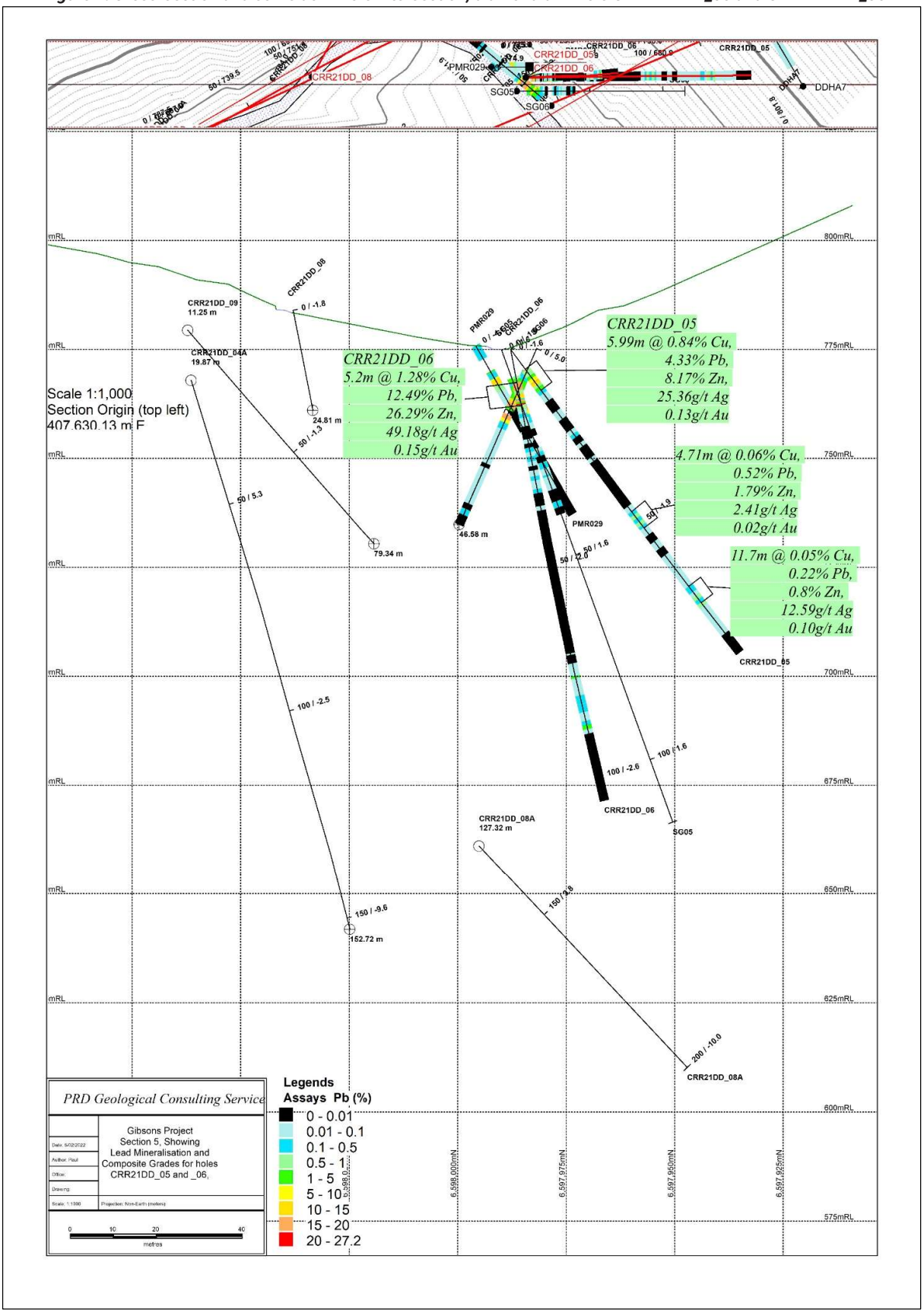
Figure 3: Massive sulphide mineralisation, the lower row shows core from 12.67–13.0m downhole that assayed 31.30% Zn, 20.90% Pb, 0.97% Cu, 96.0g/t Ag. The mineralisation is dominated by yellow-brown, low iron sphalerite (Zinc Sulphide) and silver-grey Galena (Lead Sulphide) (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_06, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 4: Massive sulphide mineralisation, core from 8.3-9m, part of 1.9m @ 19.08% Zn, 10.62% Pb, 0.98% Cu, 45.83g/t Ag and 0.2ppm Au from 8.3-10.2m downhole (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_05, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 5: Massive sulphide mineralisation, detail of core from Figure 4 (RHS 8.7-9m), the mineralisation is dominated by yellow-brown, low iron sphalerite (Zinc Sulphide) (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_05, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 6: Shallow massive sulphide mineralisation, core from 5.69–5.91m downhole that assayed 26.40% Zn, 15.55% Pb, 6.11% Cu, 56.60g/t Ag (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_05, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 7: Cross-section and some downhole intersection, diamond drill hole CRR21DD21_05 and CRR21DD21_06



Halls Peak Project Description

The 100% owned Halls Peak project is located in New South Wales approximately 45km South-East of Armidale in the New England Fold Belt, an area well known for its mineral endowment and production. The Halls Peak massive sulphide deposits were discovered in 1896 where near surface mining extracted high-grade Zinc, Lead, Copper and Silver. More recent near surface exploration has been conducted by Precious Metal Resources Limited, Sovereign Gold Company Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) and Force Commodities Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) yielding high-grade intercepts to a depth of approximately 150m at the Gibsons prospect. Some near surface historic mining has occurred around the Sunnyside prospect.

[2]Previous drilling results includes:

Critical Resources Limited (formerly Sovereign Gold Company and Force Commodities Limited) – ASX Announcements
12.45m @ 10.91% Zn 5.73% Pb, 1.15% Cu, 331.63g/t Ag and 1.50g/t Au
(refer ASX announcement dated 11 January 2022)
11.3m @ 15.18% Zn, 8.02% Pb, 597g/t Ag, 1.61% Cu from hole SG-03
(refer to ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)
11.2m @ 19.71% Zn, 10.77 % Pb, 134.96 g/t Ag, 0.8% Cu from hole SG-06
(refer ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)

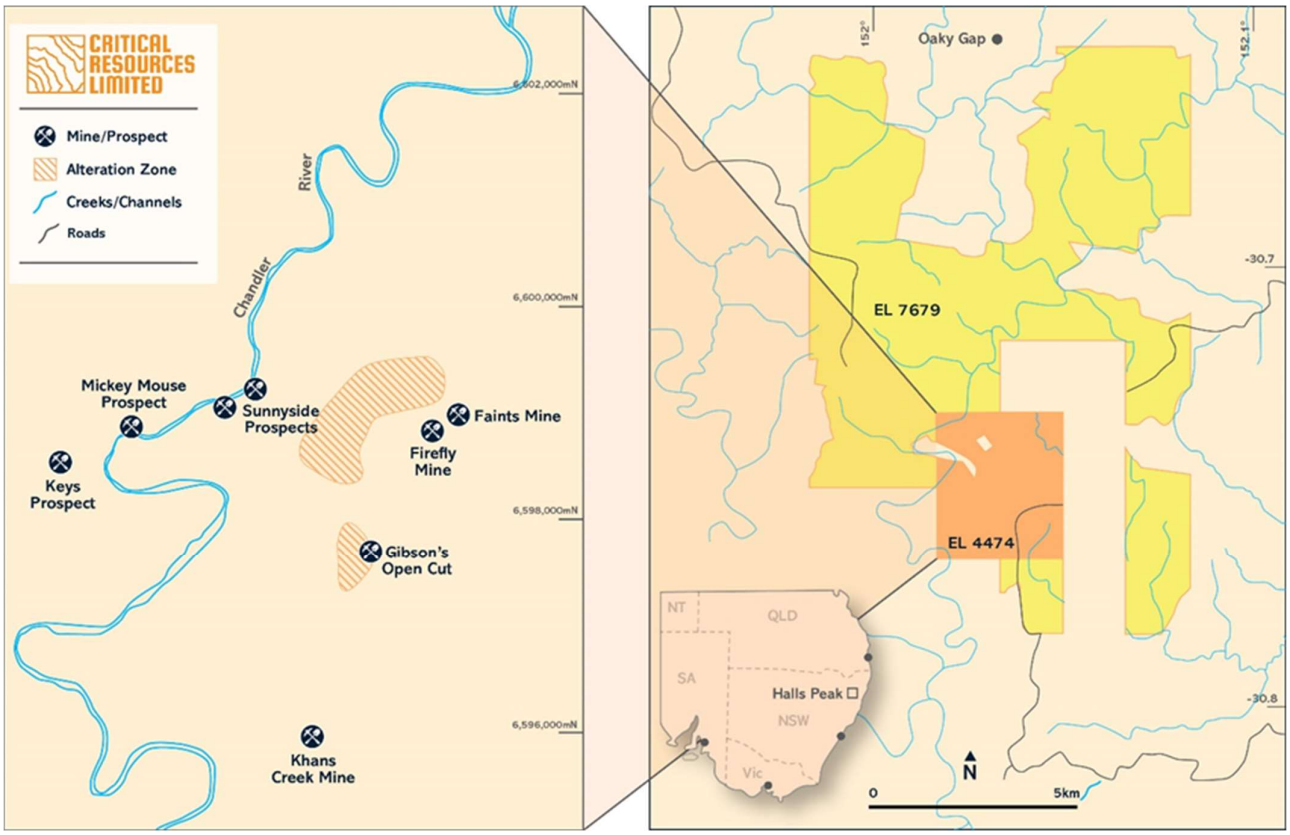
7.2m @ 20.19% Zn, 7.17 % Pb, 30.93gpt Ag, 0.66% Cu from hole SG-05
(refer to ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)
5.7m @ 9.44% Zn, 7.09% Pb, 155g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu from hole SG-03
(see ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)

Precious Metal Resources Limited – ASX Announcements
37.2m @ 8.7% Zn, 3.0% Pb, 85g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu from hole DDH HP 026
(refer to ASX announcement dated 03 January 2014)
7.45m @ 8.88% Zn, 3.11% Pb, 22 g/t Ag, 0.56% Cu from hole DDH HP 027
(refer to ASX announcement dated 15 January 2014)

[2]The information required pursuant to listing rule 5.7 is included in ASX announcement dated 08 July 2021

Halls Peak is considered to have potential to contain world class deposits similar to those already being mined in northern Australia. The project area comprises multiple historic mines and prospects including Gibsons, Sunnyside, Firefly, Faints, Khans Creek, Keys and Mickey Mouse. All current exploration activities are focused on exploration licence EL 4474 with primary targets being the Gibsons and Sunnyside prospects. A summary of the project location is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Halls Peak project location



This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

-End-

EXPLORATION WORK – COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Leu is a full-time employee of Critical Resources Limited. Mr Leu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Leu consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is a base metals and lithium exploration and development focused company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:CRR). The Company has recently been undergoing a structured process of change at the Director and Executive level. These changes mark the commencement of a renewed focus by the Company on providing shareholder value through the exploration, development and advancement of the Company's long held NSW assets, its newly acquired Lithium assets in Canada and also of its Copper assets in Oman.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

NO NEW INFORMATION

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Appendix 1: CRRDD21_05 Assay Results

From	To	Interval	Rec	Assays						
(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Sample No.	Assay No.	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
0	3.2	0.6	0.81	No sample						
3.2	5.69	2.49	0.21	No sample						
5.69	5.91	0.22	0.22	DD05-193	P384193	56.6	0.16	6.11	15.55	26.4
5.91	6.88	0.97	0.97	DD05-194	P384194	10.55	0.11	0.946	0.711	1.98
6.88	7.6	0.72	0.72	DD05-195	P384195	8.83	0.08	0.358	0.58	1.495
7.6	8.3	0.7	0.7	DD05-196	P384196	14	0.07	0.351	1.36	3.52
8.3	9.21	0.91	0.91	DD05-197	P384197	38.6	0.13	1.14	6.83	13.8
9.21	9.36	0.15	0.15	DD05-198	P384198	76.2	0.61	0.924	19.05	31.4
9.36	10.2	0.84	0.84	DD05-199	P384199	36	0.2	0.66	10.15	17.55
10.2	10.87	0.67	0.67	DD05-200	P384200	14.95	0.07	0.322	0.523	2.16
10.87	11.68	0.81	0.81	DD05-201	P384201	32.4	0.16	0.406	3.07	5.18
11.68	12.68	1	1	DD05-202	P384202	2.69	0.06	0.061	0.147	0.695
12.68	13.68	1	1	DD05-203	P384203	3.06	0.07	0.159	0.011	0.085
13.68	14.68	1	1	DD05-204	P384204	5.5	0.04	0.55	0.014	0.086
14.68	15.68	1	1	DD05-205	P384205	3.24	0.03	0.023	0.009	0.038
15.68	16.68	1	1	DD05-206	P384206	1.82	0.04	0.01	0.006	0.058
16.68	17.68	1	1	DD05-207	P384207	2.32	0.03	0.008	0.006	0.068
17.68	19.96	2.28	2.28	DD05-208	P384208	3.29	0.03	0.022	0.026	0.08
19.6	21.14	1.54	1.54	DD05-209	P384209	0.41	0.02	0.007	0.001	0.056
21.14	22.14	1	1	DD05-210	P384210	0.84	0.03	0.002	0.004	0.048
22.14	23.14	1	1	DD05-211	P384211	3.01	0.03	0.037	0.008	0.064
23.14	24.18	1.04	1.04	DD05-212	P384212	4.7	0.03	0.369	0.014	0.077
24.18	25.18	24.18	25.18	DD05-213	P384213	10.4	0.02	0.277	0.12	0.063
25.18	26.2	1.02	1.02	DD05-214	P384214	3.76	0.03	0.363	0.005	0.04
26.2	26.78	0.58	0.58	DD05-215	P384215	2.54	0.02	0.329	0.003	0.039
26.78	27.78	1	1	DD05-216	P384216	2.3	0.01	0.182	0.038	0.05
27.78	29.78	2	2	DD05-217	P384217	0.84	0.02	0.027	0.009	0.072
29.78	31	1.22	1.22	DD05-218	P384218	0.44	0.01	0.015	0.001	0.067
31	32	1	1	DD05-219	P384219	2.9	0.01	0.196	0.084	0.107
32	34	2	2	DD05-220	P384220	0.08	<0.01	0.002	0.001	0.065
34	36	2	2	DD05-221	P384221	0.09	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.065
36	37	1	1	DD05-222	P384222	0.21	0.01	0.002	0.002	0.065
37	38.19	1.19	1.19	DD05-223	P384223	1.86	0.01	0.354	0.002	0.086
38.19	40.19	2	2	DD05-224	P384224	0.4	0.01	0.009	0.002	0.045
40.19	42.19	2	2	DD05-225	P384225	0.49	0.01	0.019	0.003	0.092
42.19	43.09	0.9	0.9	DD05-226	P384226	0.52	0.01	0.106	0.002	0.487
43.09	44.09	1	1	DD05-227	P384227	1.27	0.01	1.13	0.003	0.179
44.09	45.09	1	1	DD05-228	P384228	0.47	0.01	0.045	0.008	0.032
45.09	46.46	1.37	1.37	DD05-229	P384229	2.71	0.01	0.176	0.019	0.136
46.46	47.46	1	1	DD05-230	P384230	1.42	0.02	0.058	0.285	1.25
47.46	48.46	1	1	DD05-231	P384231	2.74	0.01	0.038	0.928	1.65
48.46	49.46	1	1	DD05-232	P384232	1.54	0.02	0.058	0.337	1.895

49.46	50.46	1	1	DD05-233	P384233	4.44	0.02	0.039	0.796	1.785
50.46	51.17	0.71	0.71	DD05-234	P384234	1.72	0.01	0.118	0.149	2.63
51.17	53.17	2	2	DD05-235	P384235	3.65	0.02	0.042	0.033	0.263
53.17	55.17	2	2	DD05-236	P384236	2.22	0.02	0.073	0.008	0.26
55.17	57.17	2	2	DD05-237	P384237	0.54	0.01	0.01	0.012	0.27
57.17	59.17	2	2	DD05-238	P384238	1	0.01	0.004	0.003	0.236
59.17	61.51	2.34	2	DD05-239	P384239	2.44	0.01	0.04	0.088	0.646
61.51	63.58	2.07	2.07	DD05-240	P384240	1.23	0.02	0.046	0.022	0.376
63.58	65.58	2	2	DD05-241	P384241	1.63	0.02	0.008	0.078	0.204
65.58	68.1	2.52	2.52	DD05-242	P384242	0.91	0.03	0.007	0.092	0.255
68.1	69.8	1.7	1.7	DD05-243	P384243	4.14	0.06	0.036	0.28	1.09
69.8	70.8	1	1	DD05-244	P384244	4.17	0.04	0.008	0.039	0.364
70.8	71.8	1	1	DD05-245	P384245	12.6	0.03	0.207	0.73	1.67
71.8	72.8	1	1	DD05-246	P384246	14.2	0.15	0.059	0.244	0.572
72.8	73.8	1	1	DD05-247	P384247	23	0.15	0.188	0.886	2.32
73.8	75.8	2	2	DD05-248	P384248	10.9	0.13	0.01	0.023	0.736
75.8	77.8	2	2	DD05-249	P384249	7.43	0.07	0.008	0.025	0.204
77.8	79.8	2	2	DD05-250	P384250	24.8	0.16	0.013	0.035	0.334
79.8	81.8	2	2	DD05251	P384251	9.39	0.1	0.008	0.012	0.078
81.8	83.8	2	2	DD05-252	P384252	4.49	0.06	0.004	0.01	0.032
83.8	85.8	2	2	DD05-253	P384253	1.94	0.07	0.003	0.007	0.026
85.8	87.2	1.5	1.5	DD05-254	P384254	1.82	0.15	0.005	0.01	0.02

Appendix 2: CRRDD21_06 Assay Results

From	To	Interval	Rec	Assays						
(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Sample No.	Assay No.	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
0	3.00	3	0.5	No Sample						
3.00	3.7	0.7	0.4	No Sample						
3.70	6.3	2.6	0.3	No Sample						
6.3	6.7	0.4	0.3	DD06-118	P384118	22.5	0.05	0.305	0.652	0.472
6.7	7.7	1	0.1	No Sample						
7.7	8.7	1	1	DD06-119	P384119	73.2	0.2	3.06	17.5	43.3
8.7	9.6	0.9	0.9	DD06-120	P384120	51.9	0.21	1.875	16.45	42.3
9.6	10.47	0.87	0.87	DD06-121	P384121	11.6	0.07	0.082	0.542	0.983
10.47	11.54	1.07	1.07	DD06-122	P384122	54.4	0.17	0.667	14.95	26.7
11.54	11.84	0.3	0.3	DD06-123	P384123	8.82	0.08	0.242	0.395	1.065
11.84	12.34	0.5	0.5	DD06-124	P384124	69.7	0.18	1.5	19.35	33.2
12.34	12.78	0.44	0.44	DD06-125	P384125	9.85	0.09	0.253	2.15	3.85
12.67	13	0.33	0.33	DD06-126	P384126	96	0.1	0.967	20.9	31.3
13	14.05	1.05	1.05	DD06-127	P384127	11.05	0.11	0.38	0.793	1.96
14.05	15	0.95	0.95	DD06-128	P384128	2.02	0.07	0.017	0.092	0.158
15	16	1	1	DD06-129	P384129	2.71	0.03	0.043	0.229	0.333
16	17	1	1	DD06-130	P384130	1.84	0.03	0.013	0.03	0.1
17	18	1	1	DD06-131	P384131	1.78	0.03	0.005	0.021	0.084
18	19	1	1	DD06-132	P384132	2.26	0.03	0.004	0.009	0.046
19	21	2	2	DD06-133	P384133	2.51	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.056
21	22	1	1	DD06-134	P384134	1.56	0.02	0.003	0.022	0.089
22	23	1	1	DD06-135	P384135	3.18	0.02	0.071	0.01	0.055
23	24	1	1	DD06-136	P384136	5.48	0.05	0.645	0.221	0.824
24	25	1	1	DD06-137	P384137	1.44	0.01	0.023	0.011	0.049
25	26.21	1.21	1.21	DD06-138	P384138	5.05	0.04	0.191	0.231	1.095
26.21	27.3	1.09	1.09	DD06-139	P384139	3.79	0.08	0.045	0.052	0.056
27.3	28.3	1	1	DD06-140	P384140	2.02	0.05	0.085	0.062	0.072
28.3	29.63	1.33	1.33	DD06-141	P384141	5.33	0.1	0.049	0.023	0.133
29.63	30.63	1	1	DD06-142	P384142	7.52	0.03	0.271	0.128	1.06
30.63	31.63	1	1	DD06-143	P384143	4.07	0.04	0.016	0.045	0.194
31.63	32.63	1	1	DD06-144	P384144	3.49	0.04	0.061	0.071	0.091
32.63	33.63	1	1	DD06-145	P384145	3.08	0.02	0.014	0.185	0.127
33.63	34.63	1	1	DD06-146	P384146	1.54	0.01	0.00353	0.00523	0.0647
34.63	35.63	1	1	DD06-147	P384147	2.58	0.01	0.539	0.004	0.137
35.63	36.63	1	1	DD06-148	P384148	1.39	0.01	0.018	0.003	0.061
36.63	37.63	1	1	DD06-149	P384149	1.76	0.01	0.23	0.015	0.115
37.63	38.63	1	1	DD06-150	P384150	0.33	<0.01	0.069	0.002	0.056
38.63	39.44	0.81	0.81	DD06-151	P384151	2.11	0.01	1.06	0.005	1.275
39.44	40.44	1	1	DD06-152	P384152	0.66	0.01	0.011	0.002	0.046
40.44	41.44	1	1	DD06-153	P384153	0.17	<0.01	0.001	0.001	0.058
41.44	42.44	1	1	DD06-154	P384154	0.93	0.01	0.189	0.004	0.057
42.44	43.44	1	1	DD06-155	P384155	0.5	0.01	0.062	0.001	0.043
43.44	44.44	1	1	DD06-156	P384156	0.2	0.01	0.003	0.001	0.066

44.44	45.44	1	1	DD06-157	P384157	0.29	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.084
45.44	46.44	1	1	DD06-158	P384158	0.6	0.01	0.056	0.001	0.063
46.44	48.44	2	2	DD06-159	P384159	0.35	0.01	0.002	0.002	0.142
48.44	50.44	2	2	DD06-160	P384160	0.41	0.01	0.008	0.001	0.044
50.44	52.44	2	2	DD06-161	P384161	0.41	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.021
52.44	54.44	2	2	DD06-162	P384162	0.66	0.01	0.004	0.001	0.319
54.44	56.44	2	2	DD06-163	P384163	0.55	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.196
56.44	58.9	2.46	2.46	DD06-164	P384164	0.45	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.22
58.9	60.45	1.55	1.55	DD06-165	P384165	1.87	0.02	0.002	0.002	0.153
60.45	62.45	2	2	DD06-166	P384166	0.66	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.271
62.45	64.45	2	2	DD06-167	P384167	0.78	0.01	0.005	0.009	0.271
64.45	66.45	2	2	DD06-168	P384168	0.56	<0.01	0.00252	0.004	0.178
66.45	68.45	2	2	DD06-169	P384169	0.59	0.01	0.001	0.002	0.044
68.45	70.45	2	2	DD06-170	P384170	1.08	0.01	0.007	0.01	0.441
70.45	71.16	0.71	0.71	DD06-171	P384171	0.21	<0.01	0.003	0.006	0.429
71.16	71.49	0.33	0.33	DD06-172	P384172	0.58	0.01	0.091	0.012	1.615
71.49	73.49	2	2	DD06-173	P384173	0.44	0.01	0.002	0.004	0.445
73.49	75.44	1.95	1.95	DD06-174	P384174	1.22	0.01	0.118	0.028	0.888
75.44	76.48	1.04	1.04	DD06-175	P384175	1.25	0.01	0.159	0.014	2.52
76.48	76.97	0.49	0.49	DD06-176	P384176	5.76	0.02	0.409	1.77	8.27
76.97	79	2.03	2.03	DD06-177	P384177	0.58	0.01	0.022	0.04	0.436
79	81	2	2	DD06-178	P384178	1	0.02	0.008	0.034	0.497
81	83	2	2	DD06-179	P384179	5.22	0.04	0.112	0.428	0.384
83	85	2	2	DD06-180	P384180	0.97	0.02	0.017	0.179	0.232
85	87	2	2	DD06-181	P384181	0.4	0.02	0.013	0.073	0.275
87	88	1	1	DD06-182	P384182	3.14	0.02	0.0268	0.155	0.387
88	89	1	1	DD06-183	P384183	28.6	0.08	0.164	1.1	2.13
89	90	1	1	DD06-184	P384184	54.5	0.2	0.021	0.079	0.584
90	91	1	1	DD06-185	P384185	0.77	<0.01	0.002	0.005	0.194
91	92	1	1	DD06-186	P384186	7.62	0.29	0.002	0.007	0.08
92	94	2	2	DD06-187	P384187	11.6	0.2	0.002	0.006	0.053
94	96	2	2	DD06-188	P384188	0.74	0.01	0.003	0.003	0.014
96	98	2	2	DD06-189	P384189	0.33	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.013
98	100	2	2	DD06-190	P384190	2.31	<0.01	0.002	0.003	0.029
100	103	3	3	DD06-191	P384191	1.68	<0.01	0.003	0.003	0.014
103	105.7	2.7	2.7	DD06-192	P384192	1.21	0.01	0.003	0.004	0.013

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 – CRRDD21_05 Exploration Results

1.1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.* • *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*• Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples* *• Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation*
	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.	*• Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* *• Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one meter intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* *• Assay samples will be selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal meter marks.* *• Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ALS) in Brisbane, Australia for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
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).*	*• NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Sandvik DE710 rig was used throughout the hole.* *• Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*• Lithological logging, photography* *• Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger.* *Results of core loss are discussed below.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*• Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling.* *•In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery.* *• Core was washed before placing in the core trays.* *• Core was assessed by eye before cutting to ensure representative sampling.*
	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.	*• See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.*
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.*	*• Core samples were not geotechnically logged.* *• Core samples have been geologically logged 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 core logging was qualitative in nature.* *• All core was photographed*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*•100%* *•Total depth of the hole was 85m* *• 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• *• Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*• Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• *No duplicates or second half-sampling*
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• *Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.*
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.*	• *Assays* methods appropriate for style of mineralisation: ME-MS61 0.25g sample for 48 Elements and Gold by method Au-AA25 30g sample. Samples have been sent to highly accredited Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• *No independent verification completed at this stage*
	The use of twinned holes.	• *This hole is not a twin of any previous hole*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• *Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	•*Assay data presented in this report*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• *Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• *MGA94 (Zone 56)* • *Topographic control based on Department of Lands digital terrain model.*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• *Not relevant to current drilling.* • *Not relevant to current drilling.* • *Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation and no sample composting applied. Reporting of final results includes many weighted average- composting of assay data.*
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.*	• *The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the base of mineralisation by drilling three holes.*
	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.	• *It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Core samples will be stored at the Gibsons core yard before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane. Sample movements and security documented by ALS Chain of Custody.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Not undertaken at this stage*

2 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*• The Halls Peak Project comprises granted Exploration Licenses EL 4474 and EL 7679, located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 84km².* *• There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements*
	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.	*• Tenure is current and in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*• Exploration for base metals and gold have been conducted at Halls Peak since 1896 when massive sulphide deposits were discovered by prospectors. There was some small-scale mining of deposits of copper, lead, zinc and silver ore on the east side of the Chandler River until 1916. According to Report 52 – The Geological Survey of New South Wales "In 1965, 1,600 tons of ore were mined to give 263 tons of lead, 450 tons of zinc, 46.3 tons of copper and 12523 oz of silver". Following this several exploration campaigns were conducted until the mid-1980's for massive sulphides and silver by major mining companies such as BHP Co. Ltd., Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., The Zinc Corporation Ltd., Halls Peak Australia Limited and Allstate Exploration N.L. but most work was hindered as none were able to secure tenure to the whole area. All of these work programs comprising drilling, geochemistry and geophysics have resulted in an immense body of data.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*• Halls Peak is in the southern part of the New England Orogen, a belt of continental crust uplifted to form a mountainous region. Mineralisation is hosted in the Permian Halls Peak Volcanics, a sequence of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed due to their formation in a rift setting. Sulphide mineralisation is stratiform with several massive sulphide bodies within broad zones of disseminated and stockwork sulphides. Massive sulphide bodies are generally moderate to steeply dipping and up to tens of metres across. The massive sulphides are often associated with sulphidic shale and siltstone within zones of stockwork and disseminated sulphides in sericite-quartz altered rocks. Sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite. Metal grades in massive sulphides can average 3.5% Cu, 8% Pb, 24% Zn, 260g/t Ag and 0.42g/t Au.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	To Depth
CRR21DD_05	407632	6597993	775	180.00	55.00	85.00

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• *Not relevant*
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.*	• *Uncut*
	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.	• *All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables and in text are weighted averages.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• *None used*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• *The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• *Down-hole length reported, 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	*• Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*
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.*	*• Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.* *• There were no deleterious elements identified.*
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).*	*• Drill program of 14 holes for a total of 2,500m to both verify historical drilling at Halls Peak but also to test deeper VTEM targets.*

Appendix 4: JORC Table 1 – CRRDD21_06 Exploration Results

1.1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.* • *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	*• Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples* *• Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation*
	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.	*• Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* *• Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one meter intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* *• Assay samples will be selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal meter marks.* *• Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ALS) in Brisbane, Australia for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
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).*	*• NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Sandvik DE710 rig was used throughout the hole.* *• Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*• Lithological logging, photography* *• Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger.* *Results of core loss are discussed below.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*• Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling.* *•In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery.* *• Core was washed before placing in the core trays.* *• Core was assessed by eye before cutting to ensure representative sampling.*
	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.	*• See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.*
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.*	*• Core samples were not geotechnically logged.* *• Core samples have been geologically logged 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 core logging was qualitative in nature.* *• All core was photographed*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*•100%* *•Total depth of the hole was 105.7 m* *• 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• *Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*• Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• *No duplicates or second half-sampling*
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• *Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.*
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.*	• *Assays* methods appropriate for style of mineralisation: ME-MS61 0.25g sample for 48 Elements and Gold by method Au-AA25 30g sample. Samples have been sent to highly accredited Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• *No independent verification completed at this stage*
	The use of twinned holes.	• *This hole is not a twin of any previous hole*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• *Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	•*Assay data presented in this report*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• *Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• *MGA94 (Zone 56)* • *Topographic control based on Department of Lands digital terrain model.*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*• Not relevant to current drilling.* *• Not relevant to current drilling.* *• Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation and no sample composting applied. Reporting of final results includes many weighted average- composting of assay data.*
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.*	*• The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the base of mineralisation by drilling three holes.*
	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.	*• It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*• Core samples will be stored at the Gibsons core yard before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane. Sample movements and security documented by ALS Chain of Custody.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*• Not undertaken at this stage*

2 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*• The Halls Peak Project comprises granted Exploration Licenses EL 4474 and EL 7679, located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 84km².* *• There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements*
	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.	*• Tenure is current and in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*• Exploration for base metals and gold have been conducted at Halls Peak since 1896 when massive sulphide deposits were discovered by prospectors. There was some small-scale mining of deposits of copper, lead, zinc and silver ore on the east side of the Chandler River until 1916. According to Report 52 – The Geological Survey of New South Wales "In 1965, 1,600 tons of ore were mined to give 263 tons of lead, 450 tons of zinc, 46.3 tons of copper and 12523 oz of silver". Following this several exploration campaigns were conducted until the mid-1980's for massive sulphides and silver by major mining companies such as BHP Co. Ltd., Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., The Zinc Corporation Ltd., Halls Peak Australia Limited and Allstate Exploration N.L. but most work was hindered as none were able to secure tenure to the whole area. All of these work programs comprising drilling, geochemistry and geophysics have resulted in an immense body of data.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*• Halls Peak is in the southern part of the New England Orogen, a belt of continental crust uplifted to form a mountainous region. Mineralisation is hosted in the Permian Halls Peak Volcanics, a sequence of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed due to their formation in a rift setting. Sulphide mineralisation is stratiform with several massive sulphide bodies within broad zones of disseminated and stockwork sulphides. Massive sulphide bodies are generally moderate to steeply dipping and up to tens of metres across. The massive sulphides are often associated with sulphidic shale and siltstone within zones of stockwork and disseminated sulphides in sericite-quartz altered rocks. Sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite. Metal grades in massive sulphides can average 3.5% Cu, 8% Pb, 24% Zn, 260g/t Ag and 0.42g/t Au.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	To Depth
CRR21DD_06	407632	6597993	775	180.00	80.00	105.7

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• *Not relevant*
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.*	• *Uncut*
	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.	• *All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables and in text are weighted averages.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• *None used*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• *The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• *Down-hole length reported, 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	*• Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*
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.*	*• Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.* *• There were no deleterious elements identified.*
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).*	*• Drill program of 14 holes for a total of 2,500m to both verify historical drilling at Halls Peak but also to test deeper VTEM targets.*