23 March 2022 ASX Announcement

Metallurgical results confirm outstanding quality and purity of Tampu deposit & key metallurgical advisor appointment

- **Metallurgical test work results (40kg) on Tampu composite sample completed by potential offtake partner confirms Tampu's outstanding quality and purity;**

  Assay results (%) : 37.3% Al_2O_3; 0.19% Fe_2O_3; 0.05% TiO_2; 0.07% Na_2O; 0.20% K_2O

- **High yield of 57.2% (-45µm) with spectacular calcined brightness (ISO) of 90.8%**

- **Significantly a yield of 25.6% was reported at -2µm with a large surface area of 755m²/g opening further opportunities in specialised markets**

- **These high purity and extreme brightness results highlight Tampu's potential to quality as a potential feedstock for HPA**

- **HPA and kaolin industry expert Mr. Lin Zhou appointed as senior metallurgist and advisor to the Board**

- **HPA test work in final stages - results expected in the coming weeks**

- **CSA Global in advanced stages of the Tampu scoping study**

- **Corella's remains focussed on its primary objective of becoming a major supplier to the HPA market combined with a strategy to supply other specialised markets aimed at maximising output and enhancing revenues**

Corella Resources Ltd (**ASX:CR9**) ("**Corella**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce metallurgical test work results completed by a potential offtake partner. The outstanding results achieved are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Metallurgical test work results achieved on a 25kg composite sample.

	Assay %					-45 um	Moisture	-2 um	Surface area	ISO Brightness
	Al2O3	Fe2O3	TiO2	K2O	Na2O	%	%	%	(m2/g)	(Calcined)
Tampu	37.3	0.19	0.05	0.2	0.07	57.2	1.8	25.6	755	90.8

Corella Resources Managing Director, Tony Cormack, commented "These latest metallurgical results provide further confirmation of the outstanding quality and purity of the Tampu deposit. After achieving metallurgical results this good, we are looking forward to advancing our discussions with a number of potential offtake partners across a variety of specialised high value products."

"Whilst we remain focussed on developing our HPA strategy, in the interim we will assess opportunities to supply other markets with shorter lead times to revenue via several different high value product streams. The aim is to fast-track revenue but also to allow us to maximise Tampu's production profile. These exceptional results are consistent with our previously reported metallurgical results used in the resource estimate completed by CSA Global, who are now in advanced stages with the Tampu Scoping Study."

Senior metallurgist appointed

Corella is also pleased to advise of the appointment of Mr. Lin Zhou as Metallurgical Advisor to the Board. Mr. Zhou has PhD in mineral processing combined with extensive experience in the kaolin and HPA industries. Mr. Zhou will provide the Board strategic advice and assist with any offtake negotiations to assist the Company advance from an explorer into a producer of high quality, high purity, and high value materials. The Company confirm Mr Zhou is not a related party and the engagement is made on normal commercial terms.

Corella Resources Managing Director, Tony Cormack, commented on the appointment "On behalf of the Board it is my pleasure to advise that Lin Zhou has joined the Corella team as a specialist advisor. Having worked with Lin previously I am excited about the value he can add to Corella with his advice on metallurgy, processing and offtake discussions. I look forward to working with Lin as we advance the Company towards becoming a producer of high quality, high purity, and high value materials"

Corella Resources Metallurgical Advisor, Lin Zhou, commented "I believe there is a massive future upside for both the kaolin and especially the HPA industries, and with my metallurgical experience and my extensive network I look forward to assisting the Company advance Tampu towards production."

"The key component with HPA is cost, Corella has a significant competitive advantage at Tampu due to the extremely low levels of impurities, which ultimately results in a lower cost to produce HPA. The outstanding quality and purity of the Tampu resource along with its scale and extremely high yield makes it a very attractive material for multiple end users."

Metallurgical test work & scoping study

The Company is currently in advanced stages of metallurgical test work for kaolin and HPA applications. The Company expects to announce final results of a comprehensive round of metallurgical test work, including HPA, to the market in the coming weeks.

Furthermore, work on the Tampu Scoping study by industry experts CSA Global is in advanced stages of open pit design and optimisation while testing a range of mining scenarios using various production profiles. The Company looks forward to updating the market upon completion of the study

The upcoming HPA results will feed into the Tampu scoping study which is being completed concurrently. The Company has remained committed on its strategy of developing the flagship Tampu project as Australia's premier kaolin project.

Tampu Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

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 2 below[1]. 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. The 24.7Mt Tampu Kaolin Deposit is located within the 100% owned exploration licences E70/5235 and E70/5214 and lies 5kms to the north of the wheatbelt town of Beacon 250km north-east of Perth in Western Australia.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2021 "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt for Tampu Project"

Table 2 – 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. 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 consistency of the low iron impurities at Tampu has it well placed to potentially qualify as HPA feedstock. Tampu composite samples are currently undergoing HPA test work with results expected in the coming weeks.

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.

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). 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.

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.

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.

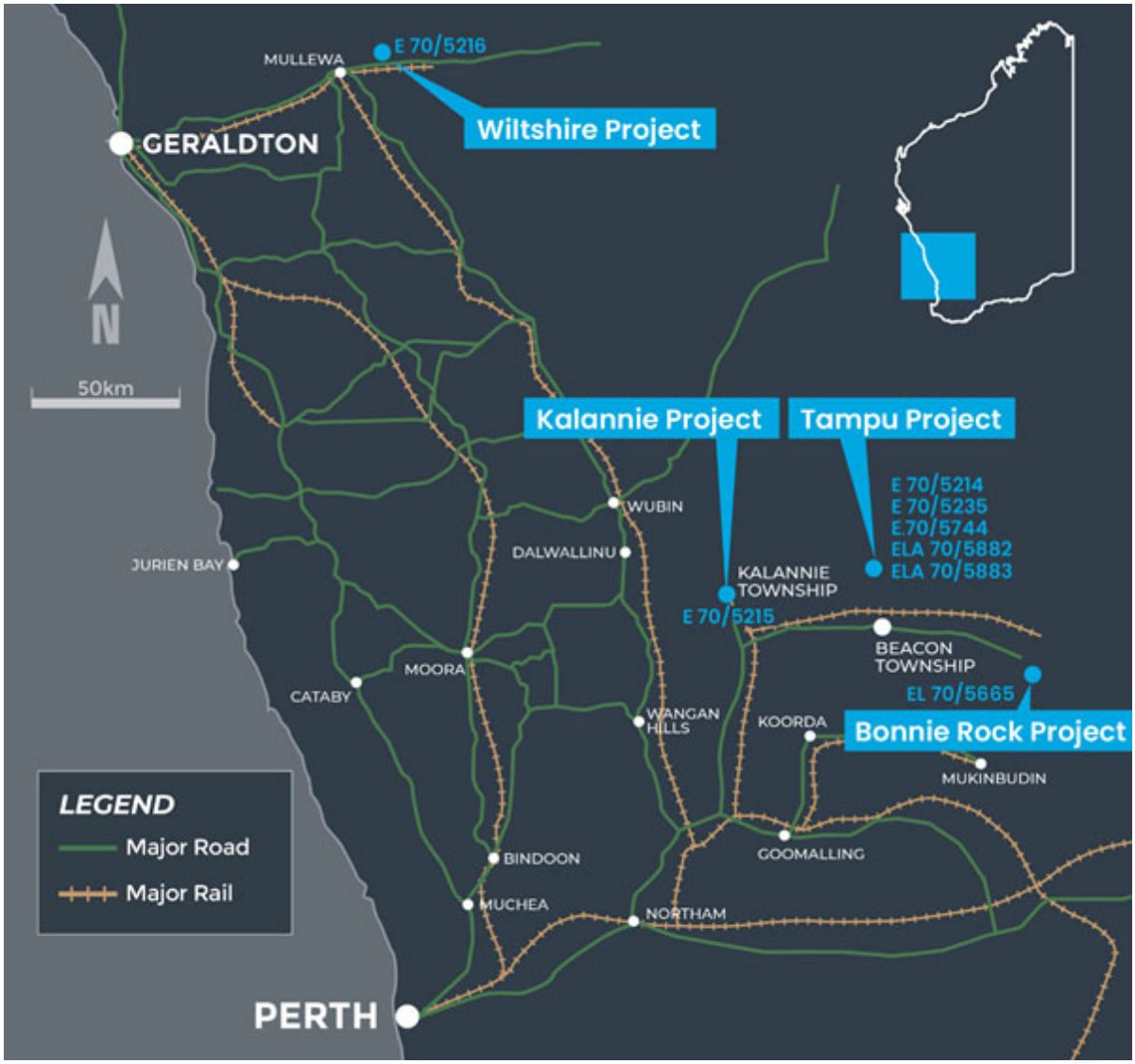

Figure 4: Corella Resources project location map

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 inferred resource estimate of 24.7Mt of bright white kaolinised granite, with 13.1Mt reported, was completed at Tampu by industry experts CSA Global in Q4CY21.*

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.*

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimate, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of the estimate of Mineral Resource, that all materials assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimate in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration and metallurgical results is based on information reviewed, collated and fairly represented by Mr. Anthony Cormack who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Managing Director of Corella Resources. Mr. Cormack 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. Cormack consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person Statement – Metallurgical results

The information in this announcement that relates to processing and metallurgy is based on information reviewed, collated and fairly represented by Dr. Lin Zhou who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant metallurgist to Corella Resources. Dr. Zhou 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. Dr. Zhou consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

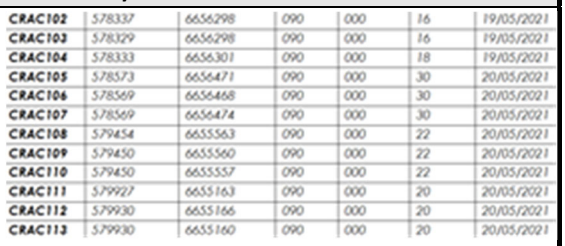
Section 1 and Section 2 of Table 1

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 weight applied to the sample. The powdered samples
	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
		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. This assay data was used to determine and compile a 25kg representative sample of Tampu kaolin to provide to an independent third party for metallurgical analysis. Results achieved as reported in the body of the announcement is consistent with the metallurgical results achieved, including brightness values achieved by Bureau Veritas.
	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.*	The 25kg bulk composite sample was produced from the downhole intercepts within the ore zone from 12 metallurgical air-core twinned drillholes. 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 . Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, Na_2O, SiO_2 and TiO_2 were analytically determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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. 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.* *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.*	Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by qualified, alternative company personnel. All metallurgical drill holes were twinned holes. 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.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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.
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.* *Sample compositing.*	All drilling was undertaken predominantly on 160m or 80m (infill) spacings on 160m spaced, east-west orientated drill traverse lines. 25kg of representative kaolin was selected by company representatives and supplied to a third party for metallurgical analysis on behalf of a potential offtake partner.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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.
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 while the drilling was being conducted, before being transported for analysis. Drill samples for the 25kg composite sample were collected by company personnel, under Corella

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supervision. 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 from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All holes were drilled vertically.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 metallurgical and development work at the Tampu Kaolin Project following on from the resource and metallurgical drilling undertaken in 2019 and 2021.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	