13 September 2022

Exceptional Assay Results, up to 4.32% Li_2O at Mavis Lake

Highlights

- Assay results confirm thick, high-grade intercepts, with sections of exceptionally high-grade lithium oxide
- Hole MF22-116 assay highlights include:
  - 24.1m @ 1.62% Li_2O, from 53m
  - 8.15m @ 1.70% Li_2O from 89m
    - including 1.0m @ 4.32% Li_2O from 91m
  - 8.70m @ 2.18% Li_2O from 112.75m
- Hole MF22-117 assay highlights include:
  - 23.9m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 112.75m
    - including 11.15m @ 2.28% Li_2O from 112.75m
    - including 7.05m @ 2.77% Li_2O from 129.35m
    - Including 3.80m @ 3.09% Li_2O from 131m
- Company to commence Metallurgical test work and resource modelling
- Stage 3 drilling campaign progressing with extension planning already underway

Critical Resources Limited (**ASX:CRR**) ("Critical Resources" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from the current diamond drilling campaign at the Company's 100% owned Mavis Lake Lithium Project. The assay results have returned the highest grade lithium results in our Projects' history.

The assay data has confirmed lithium mineralisation is extending east, building on the significant intercepts seen in 2017 and 2018[1]. The high-grade lithium content correlates with visual

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 25 October 2021.

assessments released immediately after drilling (refer to ASX Announcements of 2 August 2022 and 9 August 2022). Key assay data can be seen in Table 1 with pegmatite cross section included in Figure 1. Full details can be seen in Appendix 1.

Critical Resources Chairman, Mr Robert Martin said:

"To receive such exceptional assays results and for them to contain the Company's highest grading results of lithium mineralization ever to be intersected at Mavis Lake is absolutely outstanding.

These result further build our confidence in the project and reinforce our decision to commence complmentary project development efforts such as metallurgical test work and resource modelling. Mavis Lake and the opportunity to position Critical Resources as an emerging, lithium focused project developer is an absolutely incredible prospect for the Company and our shareholders.

Furthermore, after a global search for a more suitably qualified senior executive to fill the role of Managing Director, the company is pleased to advise that it is in late stages of negotiations with a highly skilled lithium resource executive, with the ability and experience to take the Company from explorer to producer. We look forward to updating the market on this in the coming weeks".

Table 1. Significant Assay Results of MF22-116 and MF22-117

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	True Width (m)
MF22-116	53	77.1	24.1	1.62	23.62
Including	54.7	63.15	8.45	1.88	8.28
Including	65	77.1	12.1	1.73	11.86
And	89	97.15	8.15	1.7	7.99
Including	89	93.4	4.4	2.59	4.31
Including	91	92	1	4.32	0.98
And	112.75	121.45	8.7	2.18	7.13
MF22-117	126.1	150	23.9	1.55	23.09
Including	129.35	140.5	11.15	2.28	10.77
Including	129.35	136.4	7.05	2.77	6.81
Including	131	134.8	3.8	3.09	3.67

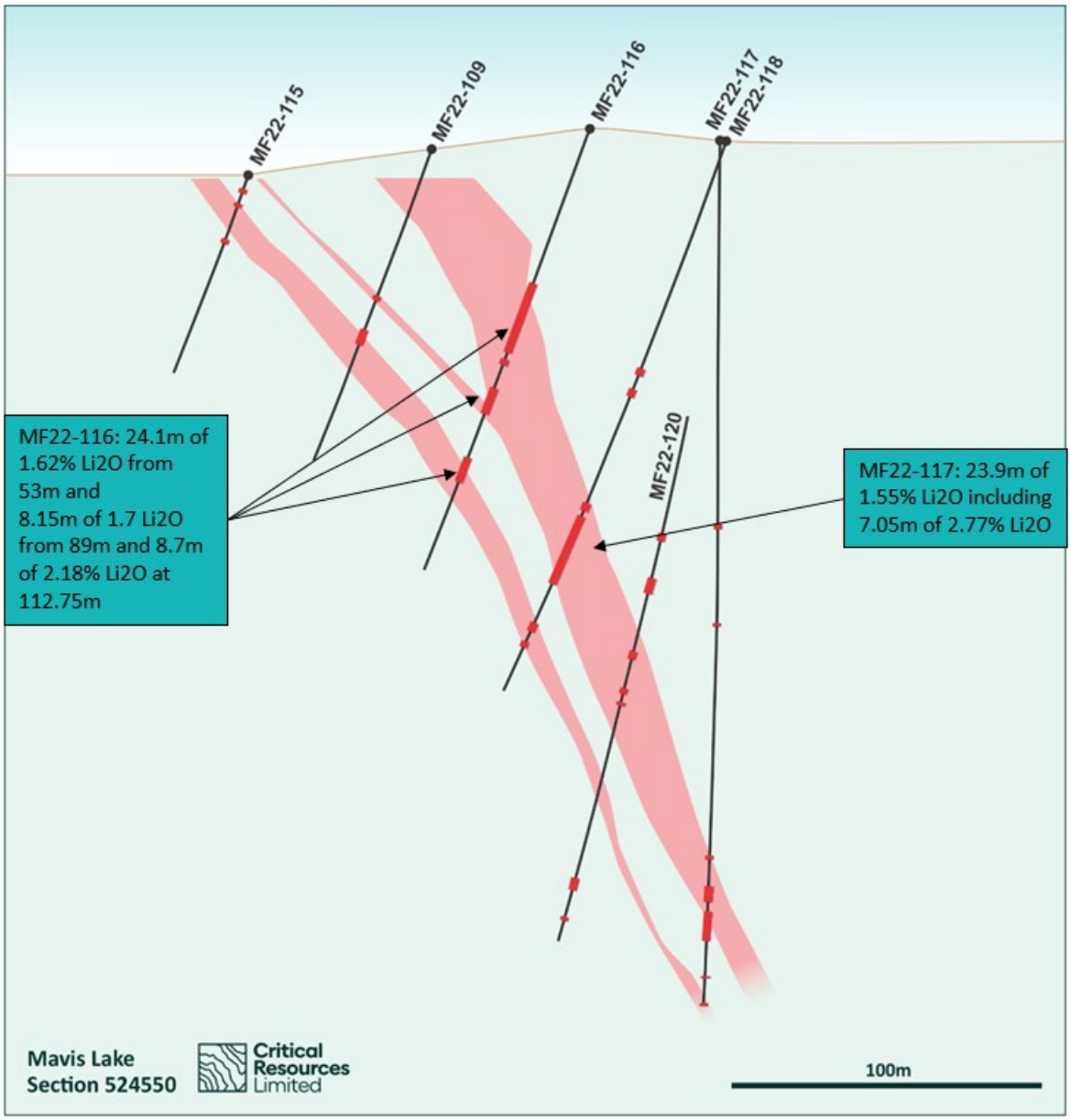

Figure 1. Cross-section, looking west, of projected and intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites including holes MF22-116 and MF22-117

Drilling continues at Mavis Lake with total of approximately 10,749m completed. The phase 3 program excludes a recent HQ core program drilled to support the conduct of initial metallurgical test work. Further details on the metallurgical test work program will be released in due course.

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

-ends-

For further information please contact

Robert Martin
Chairman – Critical Resources
E admin@criticalresources.com.au
P +61 08 9389 4499

EXPLORATION WORK – COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Troy Gallik (P. Geo), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Troy Gallik is a full-time employee of Critical Resources Ltd. Troy Gallik 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". Troy Gallik consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Critical Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Critical Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

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.

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is advancing and developing critical metals projects for a decarbonised future.

The Company's primary objective is the rapid development of its flagship Mavis Lake Lithium Project, located in Ontario, Canada. Mavis Lake is an advanced exploration project with near-term development potential. Importantly, Critical has an exciting opportunity for further regional growth through exploration at its Graphic Lake, Plaid and Whitloon prospects, along with expanding its Canadian portfolio through potential increased land holdings and merger and acquisitions.

The Company's other projects include the Halls Peak Project in NSW, Australia, a high-quality base metals project with significant scale potential and the Block 4 and Block 5 copper project, located in Oman.

Appendix 1: Key Results

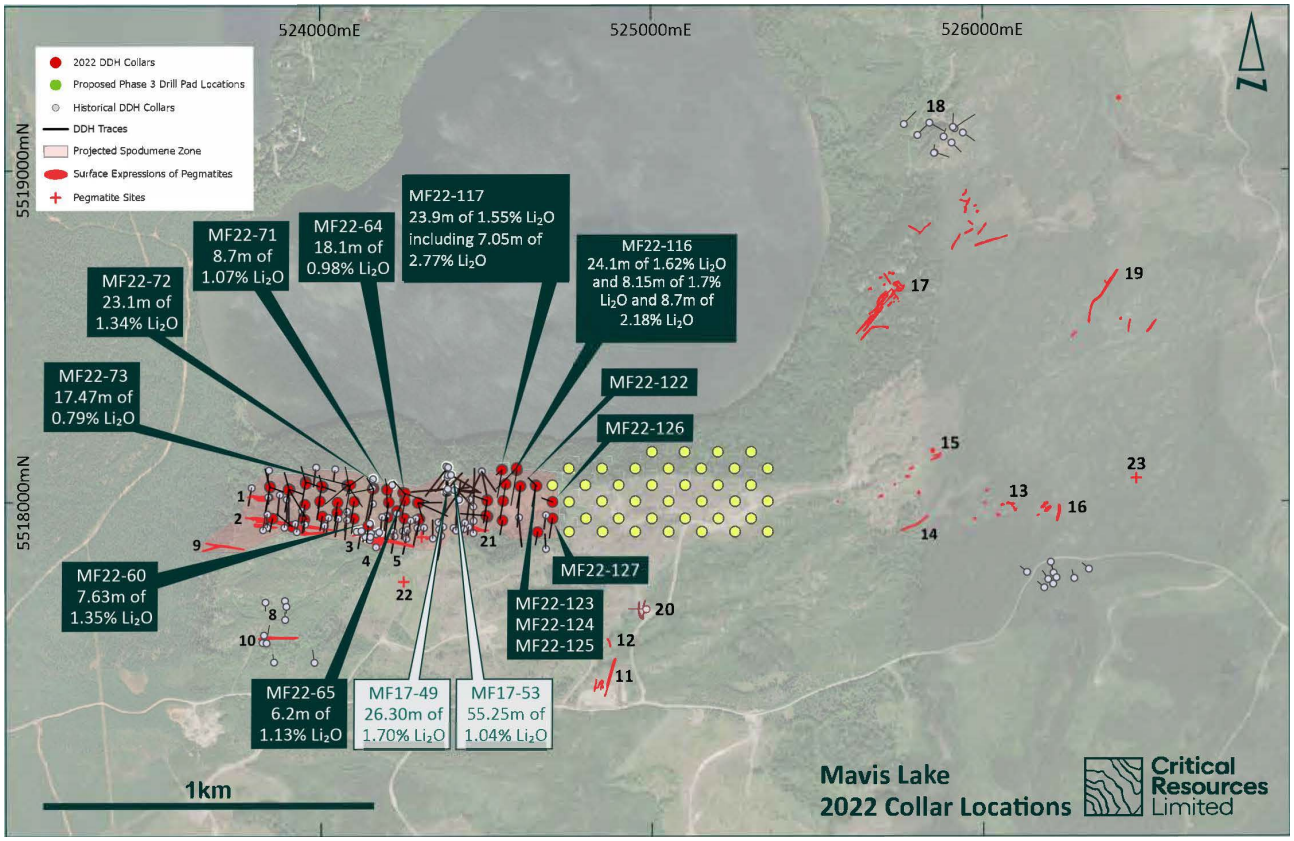

Figure 2. Plan view of the Mavis Lake Property. Highlighting the drill hole collars of MF22-116 and MF22-117 results and other intercepts to date.

Table 2. Drillhole Summary

Hole ID	Date Drilled		UTM Zone 15N (NAD83)			Collar Orientation		Metres Drilled	
	Start Date	End Date	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Casing Depth	End Depth
MF22-116	July 26, 2022	July 27, 2022	524559	5518054	446	189.5	-70.1	3	152
MF22-117	July 27, 2022	July 29, 2022	524548	5518097	439	190.1	-70	3	188

Table 3. MF22-116 to MF22-117 Assay Results

Hole ID	Sample ID	To	From	Li ppm	Li_2O %
MF22-116	799438	50.8	52.65	585	0.126
MF22-116	799439	52.65	53	1300	0.280
MF22-116	799440	53	54.2	4400	0.947
MF22-116	799442	54.2	54.7	319	0.069
MF22-116	799443	54.7	56	13000	2.799
MF22-116	799444	56	57.65	5520	1.188

MF22-116	799445	57.65	58.4	6620	1.425
MF22-116	799446	58.4	59.8	2750	0.592
MF22-116	799447	59.8	61.7	12200	2.626
MF22-116	799448	61.7	63.15	10800	2.325
MF22-116	799449	63.15	65	2690	0.579
MF22-116	799450	65	66.85	7830	1.686
MF22-116	799452	66.85	67.7	7990	1.720
MF22-116	799453	67.7	69.55	7780	1.675
MF22-116	799454	69.55	71.25	9040	1.946
MF22-116	799455	71.25	72.7	7070	1.522
MF22-116	799456	72.7	74.4	6910	1.488
MF22-116	799457	74.4	75.95	9240	1.989
MF22-116	799458	75.95	77.1	8810	1.897
MF22-116	799459	77.1	77.5	3130	0.674
MF22-116	799460	77.5	78.25	850	0.183
MF22-116	799462	78.25	78.8	1360	0.293
MF22-116	799463	78.8	80.65	52	0.011
MF22-116	799464	80.65	81	1830	0.394
MF22-116	799465	81	82.8	1240	0.267
MF22-116	799466	86.95	88.55	1610	0.347
MF22-116	799467	88.55	89	1210	0.260
MF22-116	799468	89	91	7370	1.587
MF22-116	799469	91	92	20100	4.327
MF22-116	799470	92	93.4	12900	2.777
MF22-116	799472	93.4	93.85	1600	0.344
MF22-116	799473	93.85	95.3	5580	1.201
MF22-116	799474	95.3	97.15	1530	0.329
MF22-116	799475	97.15	97.65	2470	0.532
MF22-116	799476	97.65	98	441	0.095
MF22-116	799477	98	98.4	1400	0.301
MF22-116	799478	98.4	100.25	298	0.064
MF22-116	799479	110.45	112.4	2060	0.443
MF22-116	799480	112.4	112.75	3080	0.663
MF22-116	799482	112.75	114.55	8640	1.860
MF22-116	799483	114.55	116.35	11700	2.519
MF22-116	799484	116.35	118.15	10700	2.303
MF22-116	799485	118.15	120.15	7960	1.714
MF22-116	799486	120.15	121.45	12600	2.712
MF22-116	799487	121.45	121.75	4960	1.068
MF22-116	799488	121.75	123.3	1480	0.319
MF22-117	799489	72.85	74.85	837	0.180
MF22-117	799490	74.85	75.15	2230	0.480
MF22-117	799492	75.15	77.25	3080	0.663

MF22-117	799493	77.25	77.7	611	0.132
MF22-117	799494	77.7	79.7	320	0.069
MF22-117	799495	79.7	81.7	451	0.097
MF22-117	799496	81.7	82.1	599	0.129
MF22-117	799497	82.1	83	39	0.008
MF22-117	799498	83	83.45	614	0.132
MF22-117	799499	83.45	84.75	28	0.006
MF22-117	799500	84.75	85.2	318	0.068
MF22-117	1192552	85.2	87.2	257	0.055
MF22-117	1192553	117.8	119.85	466	0.100
MF22-117	1192554	119.85	120.25	463	0.100
MF22-117	1192555	120.25	121.3	2570	0.553
MF22-117	1192556	121.3	121.75	1230	0.265
MF22-117	1192557	121.75	123	194	0.042
MF22-117	1192558	123	124	141	0.030
MF22-117	1192559	124	124.45	2480	0.534
MF22-117	1192560	124.45	125.75	2890	0.622
MF22-117	1192562	125.75	126.1	2340	0.504
MF22-117	1192563	126.1	126.45	73	0.016
MF22-117	1192564	126.45	126.9	1990	0.428
MF22-117	1192565	126.9	128.4	7930	1.707
MF22-117	1192566	128.4	129.35	259	0.056
MF22-117	1192567	129.35	131	10800	2.325
MF22-117	1192568	131	133	14100	3.035
MF22-117	1192569	133	134.8	14700	3.164
MF22-117	1192570	134.8	136.4	11500	2.476
MF22-117	1192572	136.4	138.3	8780	1.890
MF22-117	1192573	138.3	139.3	2310	0.497
MF22-117	1192574	139.3	139.7	15600	3.358
MF22-117	1192575	139.7	140	1120	0.241
MF22-117	1192576	140	140.5	10800	2.325
MF22-117	1192577	140.5	141.1	2430	0.523
MF22-117	1192578	141.1	143	868	0.187
MF22-117	1192579	143	143.5	3380	0.728
MF22-117	1192580	143.5	144.55	78	0.017
MF22-117	1192582	144.55	146	8910	1.918
MF22-117	1192583	146	147.3	4830	1.040
MF22-117	1192584	147.3	149	7360	1.584
MF22-117	1192585	149	150	140	0.030
MF22-117	1192586	150	150.35	1200	0.258
MF22-117	1192587	150.35	152.25	1920	0.413
MF22-117	1192588	162	163.7	745	0.160
MF22-117	1192589	163.7	164	974	0.210

MF22-117	1192590	164	165.4	77	0.017
MF22-117	1192592	165.4	166.7	102	0.022
MF22-117	1192593	166.7	167	884	0.190
MF22-117	1192594	167	168.6	600	0.129
MF22-117	1192595	168.6	169.05	79	0.017
MF22-117	1192596	169.05	169.5	619	0.133
MF22-117	1192597	169.5	169.85	585	0.126
MF22-117	1192598	169.85	170.25	1070	0.230
MF22-117	1192599	170.25	172.1	84	0.018
MF22-117	1192600	172.1	172.45	366	0.079
MF22-117	1192602	172.45	174.2	747	0.161

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 – MF22-116 to MF22-117 Exploration Results

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
	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.	• Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation • 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 metre intervals based on the drillers core block measurement. • Assay samples are selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal metre marks. • Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ActLabs) in Dryden, Ontario, Canada for sample preparation and shipment to analysis

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Cyr EF-50 rig was used throughout the hole. • Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.
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.
	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.	• Core was washed before placing in the core trays. • Core was visually assessed by professional geologists before cutting to ensure representative sampling. • 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.	•Total length of the MF22-116 was 152m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. Total length of the MF22-117 was 188m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	•Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	•Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with half core sent for assay and half core retained. •Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation •No duplicates or second half-sampling
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a
	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.	diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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: UT-7 (Li up to 5%) QOP Sodium Peroxide (Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICPOES + ICPMS •Samples have been sent to highly
	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.	accredited Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs)
	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.	• Either standards or blanks are inserted every 10th sample interval as a part of a QAQC process. Standard and blank results from recent drilling are within acceptable margins of error. • Activation Laboratory performs internal QAQC measures. Results are released once all internal QAQC is verified and confirmed to be acceptable.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No holes are twins of previous holes
	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.	• No adjustments to the assay data
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.	• WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• No specific topography survey has been completed over the project area
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not relevant to current drilling.
	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.	• Not relevant to current drilling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 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 mineralisation.
	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.	• If orientation of mineralisation is known or thought to be known, drill holes are planned to intersect at an appropriate angle relative to true width of the mineralisation. Intercepts with mineralisation released are given as downhole widths, not true widths unless true widths are stated • It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples were stored at the Dryden core yard and core shack under lock and key before delivery to ActLabsGroups in Dryden, Ontario for analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not undertaken at this stage

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 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 Mavis Lake Lithium Project consists of 189 unpatented Single Cell Mining Claims and six separate surface leases which secure the surface rights of the land required for the Project footprint. All claims and leases are active and in good standing. The leases have a term of 21 years and are not set to expire until 2032, at which time they can be renewed for an additional 21 years if required.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by a number of parties including Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited (1956), Selco Mining Corporation (1979-1980), Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1981-1982), Emerald Field Resources (2002), International Lithium Corp (2006-2021) and Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited (2018-2021).

<table>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>JORC-Code Explanation</td><td>Commentary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Fairservice and Mavis Lake Prospects host zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium and tantalum</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Drill hole Information</td><td>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:</td><td rowspan="8"><table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>To Depth</th></tr><tr><td>MF22-116</td><td>524559</td><td>5518054</td><td>446</td><td>189.5</td><td>-70.1</td><td>152</td></tr><tr><td>MF22-117</td><td>524548</td><td>5518097</td><td>439</td><td>190.1</td><td>-70</td><td>188</td></tr></table>• All drill collars are re-surveyed at a later date upon completion of drill hole for accurate collar coordinates

• Not relevant</td></tr>
<tr><td>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>dip and azimuth of the hole</td></tr>
<tr><td>down hole length and interception depth</td></tr>
<tr><td>hole length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>• Uncut</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>• All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• None used</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• True width is calculated from logging geologists structural measurements from upper and lower contacts of pegmatite dyke and the host rock. Both apparent downhole lengths and true widths are provided.
	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.
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.
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).*	• Further drilling underway to confirm, infill and extend previous drilling conducted by various parties, bringing total drilling by the Company to 12,500m