13 February 2023 ASX Announcement

Exceptional sonic drill intercepts confirm Tampu as Australia's premier bright white kaolin/HPA project

- **Broad, shallow sonic drill core intercepts confirm high purity bright white kaolin and demonstrate the quality, scale, and potential of the Tampu Kaolin/HPA Project**
- **CSA Global to commence work on upgrading the Tampu Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt of kaolin into Indicated/Measured categories**
- **Upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate to underpin a Scoping Study and will include options for supply into traditional and HPA markets**
- **Sonic core bulk sample to provide definitive metallurgical/HPA analysis**
- **Test pit planned for multiple bulk scale samples for a number of potential offtake partners**
- **Tampu has the potential to become a long term source of the highest purity kaolin/HPA globally - Corella remains focussed on a strategy of becoming a major supplier/producer to the HPA market**
- **Substantial potential for future growth as demonstrated by recent drilling success at the nearby Whitecap and Whitehills prospects with assays pending**

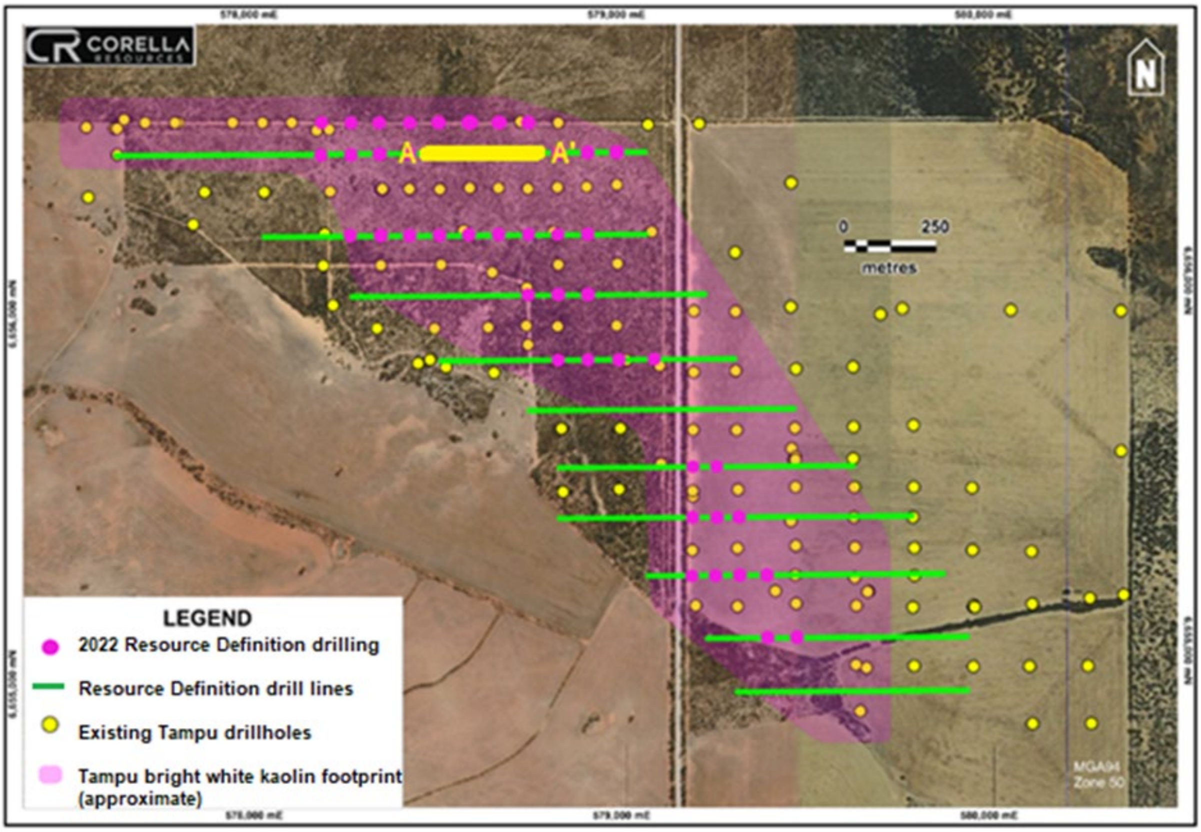

Figure 1: 2022 Resource Definition Drilling with existing drilling at Tampu Kaolin/HPA Project

Corella Resources Ltd (**ASX:CR9**) ("**Corella**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the outstanding assay results from the Company's Sonic Resource infill drilling program completed (see Figure 1&3) at its 100% owned Tampu Kaolin/HPA Project.

Significant intercepts from the 2022 sonic core drilling include:

CRSD014: 11m @ 47.2% SiO_2; 38.3% Al_2O_3; 0.08% Fe_2O_3; 0.25% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 7m

CRSD015: 10.5m@47.0% SiO_2; 38.8% Al_2O_3; 0.11% Fe_2O_3; 0.16% K_2O; 0.06% Na_2O & 0.3% TiO_2 from 7.5m

CRSD005: 9.5m @ 46.7% SiO_2; 38.1% Al_2O_3; 0.11% Fe_2O_3; 0.18% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD007: 16m @ 46.8% SiO_2; 38.1% Al_2O_3; 0.13% Fe_2O_3; 0.42% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD006: 12m @ 47.5% SiO_2; 37.6% Al_2O_3; 0.18% Fe_2O_3; 0.62% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 7m

CRSD001: 7m @ 47.2% SiO_2; 38.4% Al_2O_3;0.18% Fe_2O_3; 0.18% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 7m

CRSD029: 11m @ 47.2% SiO_2; 38.0% Al_2O_3; 0.20% Fe_2O_3; 0.35% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD028: 7m @ 47.2% SiO_2; 37.9% Al_2O_3; 0.20% Fe_2O_3; 0.43% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD030: 7m @ 47.5% SiO_2; 37.8% Al_2O_3; 0.23% Fe_2O_3; 0.44% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.6% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD010: 14m @ 47.5% SiO_2; 37.9% Al_2O_3; 0.27% Fe_2O_3; 0.28% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.6% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD031: 14m @ 47.3% SiO_2; 37.8% Al_2O_3; 0.28% Fe_2O_3; 0.40% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD025: 13m @ 47.3% SiO_2; 37.9% Al_2O_3; 0.30% Fe_2O_3; 0.40% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.3% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD021: 13m @ 47.4% SiO_2; 37.8% Al_2O_3; 0.32% Fe_2O_3; 0.16% K_2O; 0.00% a_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 3m

CRSD008: 13m @ 47.1% SiO_2; 38.0% Al_2O_3; 0.34% Fe_2O_3; 0.19% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD002: 10m @ 47.8% SiO_2; 37.9% Al_2O_3; 0.34% Fe_2O_3; 0.49% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 7m

CRSD004: 9m @ 48.0% SiO_2; 37.8% Al_2O_3; 0.34% Fe_2O_3; 0.29% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD032: 9m @ 48.3% SiO_2; 37.2% Al_2O_3; 0.39% Fe_2O_3; 0.13% K_2O; 0.03% Na_2O & 0.6% TiO_2 from 6m

CRSD011: 14m @ 47.1% SiO_2; 37.6% Al_2O_3; 0.41% Fe_2O_3; 0.36% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD020: 11m @ 47.3% SiO_2; 37.5% Al_2O_3; 0.42% Fe_2O_3; 0.32% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 3m

CRSD012: 9m @ 47.7% SiO_2; 37.6% Al_2O_3; 0.43% Fe_2O_3; 0.32% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 9m

CRSD013: 16m @ 47.3% SiO_2; 37.7% Al_2O_3; 0.46% Fe_2O_3; 0.30% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 8m

CRSD023: 8m @ 46.7% SiO_2; 37.5% Al_2O_3; 0.47% Fe_2O_3; 0.40% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.5% TiO_2 from 10m

CRSD016: 14m @ 48.1% SiO_2; 37.6% Al_2O_3; 0.50% Fe_2O_3; 0.29% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 5m

CRSD017: 12m @ 48.0% SiO_2; 37.6% Al_2O_3; 0.50% Fe_2O_3; 0.24% K_2O; 0.00% Na_2O & 0.4% TiO_2 from 6m

Corella Resources Managing Director, Tony Cormack, commented *"The drill hole intercepts achieved by our definitive infill core drilling program at Tampu are nothing short of spectacular. We proudly boast Australia's largest deposit of bright white kaolin, and we have no equal when it comes to purity. It's an exciting time for the Company and its shareholders as we work through the steps towards turning Tampu into a mine".*

"These drill hole assays results confirm the uniform quality, scale, and huge potential of the Tampu Kaolin Project through the thick, high purity bright white kaolin deposit that lays close to the surface and completely above the water table. We have a world class kaolin deposit which together with the recent acquisition of the Tampu Mining Hub has the Company well placed to move towards production at pace".

"We remain focussed on a HPA strategy, and these latest results validate that strategy. We will now progress toward scoping and feasibility studies, with HPA front and centre due to the high grade and low impurities at Tampu which will translate into a low cost operation with high profit margins."

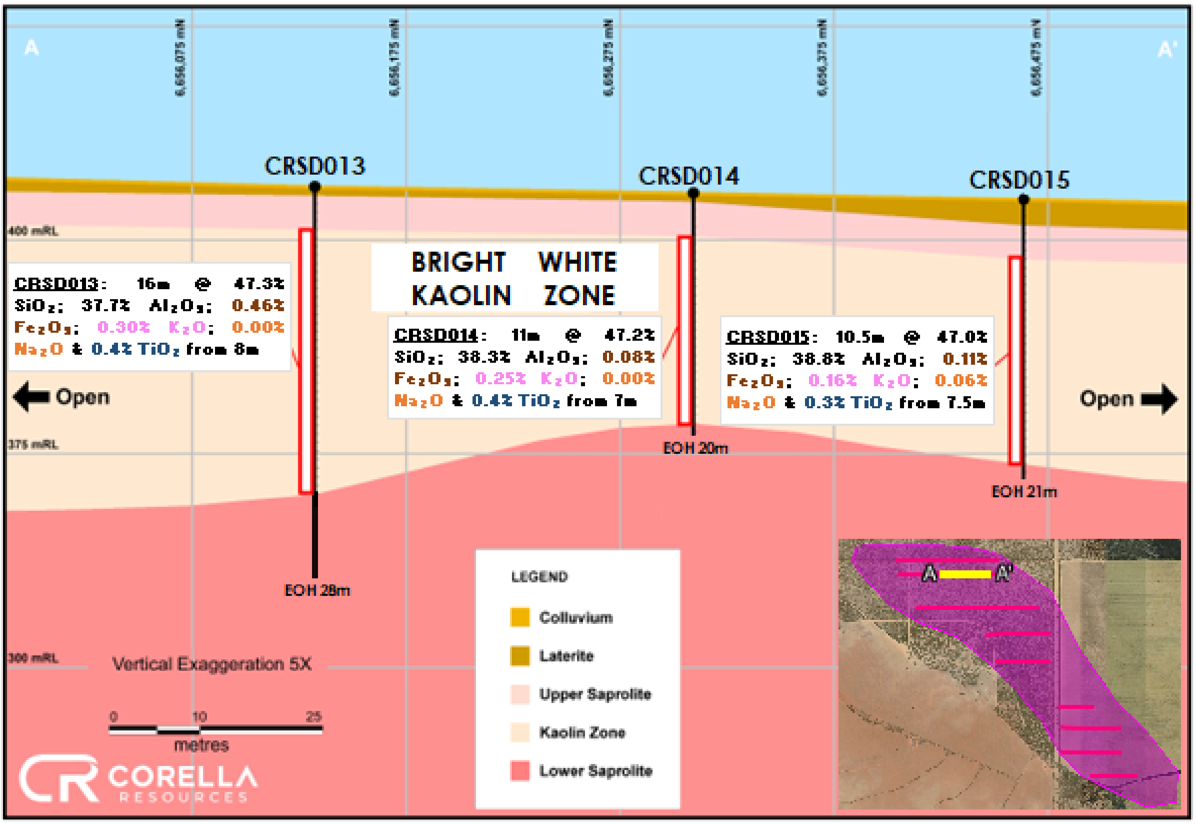

Figure 2: Cross Section and Plan View (inset)

During the months of September and October 2022 Corella completed 46 Resource Definition drillholes for a total of 879m consisting of 32 Sonic core and 14 Aircore drillholes (see Figure 1). Recent sonic samples were analysed by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd's laboratory in Balcatta, WA.

Results from the 2022 Sonic drilling will be compiled by CSA Global to upgrade the existing Tampu Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt of kaolin[1] into Indicated/Measured categories. The upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate will underpin a Scoping Study for the Project which will include options for supply into traditional markets along with a focus on HPA markets.

Sonic drill core confirmed the broad zone of bright white kaolin to be shallow (see Figure 2) with a high brightness and completely above the water table. A bulk scale sonic composite sample will provide definitive metallurgy and further HPA analysis. The Company has already exceptional HPA results from bulk scale composite aircore samples which achieved 99.99957% Al_2O_3 (5N+) purity. The Company along with its consultants have developed a flowsheet that will not only potentially reduce capital expenditure for a HPA plant but also significantly reduce operational costs.

The exceptional assays results achieved from the Sonic drill core from Tampu bodes well for further advancement in the development of HPA specific to the Tampu high purity bright white kaolin.

The Company is fast-tracking planning of a test pit at Tampu to provide multiple bulk scale samples for numerous potential offtake partners. In-situ samples from a test pit will provide definitive samples at a bulk scale allowing for advancement of offtake discussions.

Tampu has the potential to become a long term source of the highest purity kaolin/HPA globally and is Corella's first kaolin deposit defined at the Project. There is substantial potential for future growth as demonstrated by recent drilling success at the nearby Whitecap and Whitehills prospects with assays pending.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 9 November 2021 "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 24.7Mt for Tampu Project"

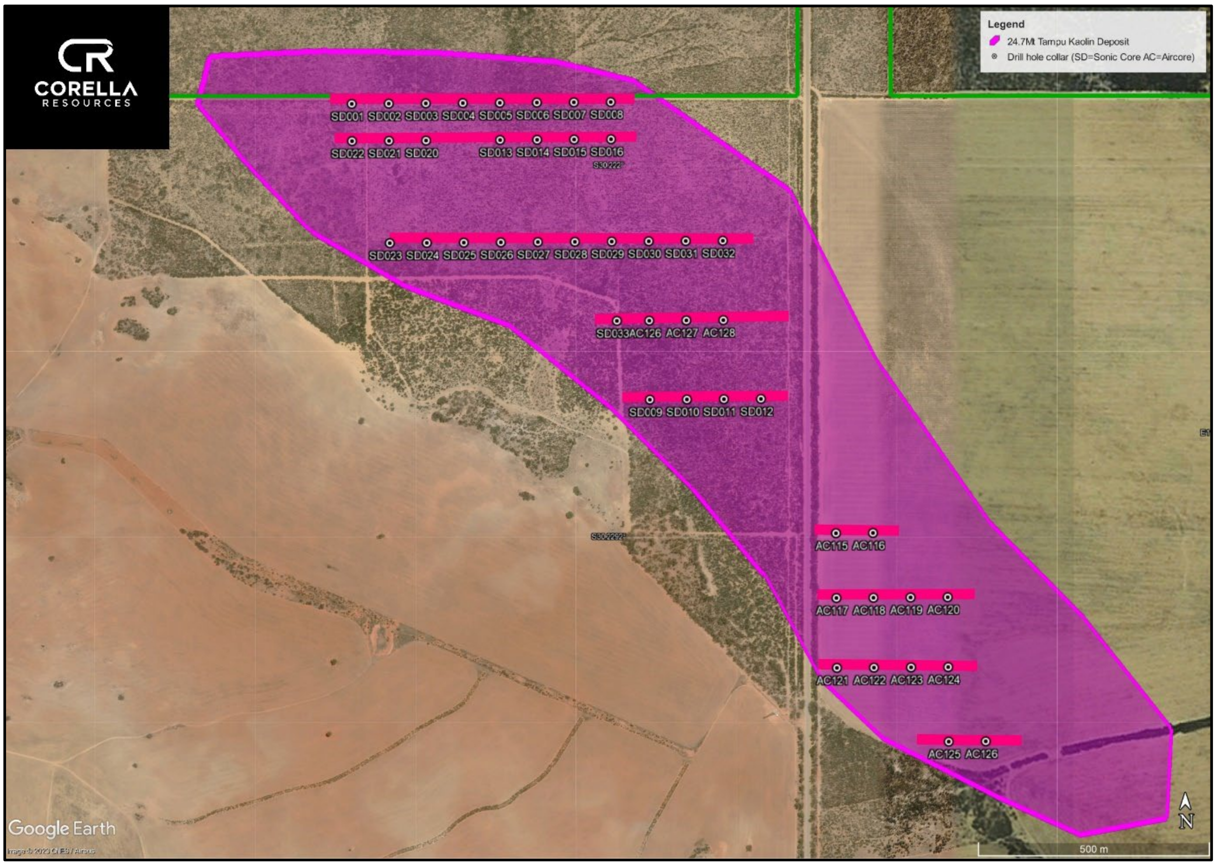

Figure 3: 2022 Resource Definition Drillhole Locations

Excellent existing infrastructure at Tampu

The Company has entered into a binding contract with grain supply chain co-operative, the CBH Group (Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited) ("CBH") to acquire the Tampu grain bin located ~2.5 km from the Company's flagship Tampu kaolin deposit. The site consists of a 3,750m^2 (~15,000 tonne) storage shed, bitumen road access, loading facilities, weighbridge, offices with accommodation and excellent mobile coverage, access to 3 phase power and water connections located at the Cnr Bunce Rd & Bimbily Rd, Tampu.

The 100% owned Tampu Kaolin Project is in an attractive location serviced by existing infrastructure including road, power, water, natural gas and a skilled workforce. Bitumen roads provide excellent access. The town of Beacon 29km away from the Project by road is the closest town for supplies and fuel and accommodation. Communications infrastructure is also very good, with a Telstra mobile phone tower in the middle of the project providing excellent communications across the Tampu project.

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

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

Figure 4: Oblique view of the Tampu Project (looking SE) showing Deposit outline, Whitecap Prospect and the Tampu Mining Hub

About the kaolin and HPA markets

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

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

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

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

Figure 5: 2022 Resource Definition Sonic drilling at Tampu

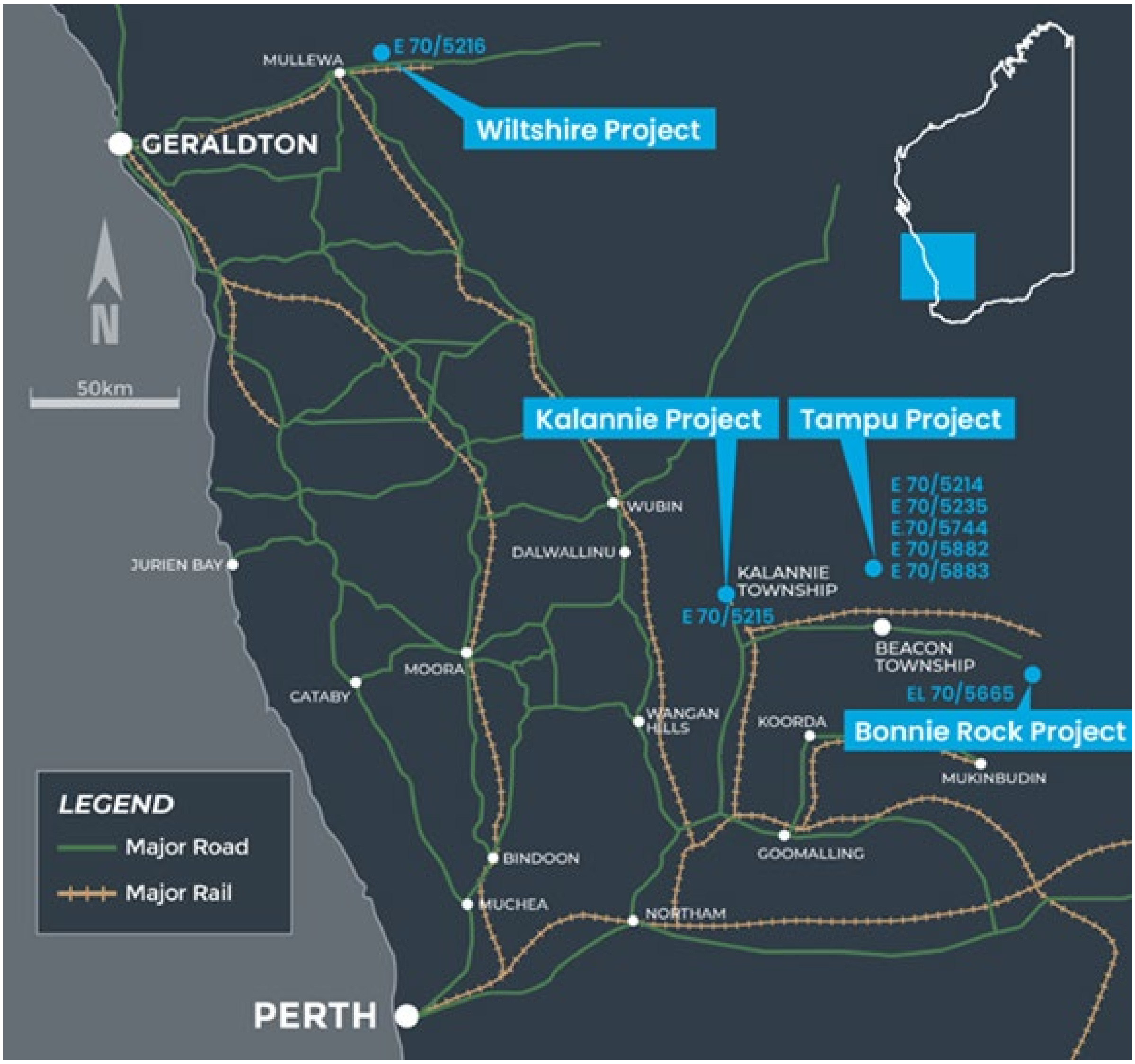

Figure 6: Corella Resources project location map

ENDS

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

Table 1: 2022 Sonic drill hole details

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	AHD RL	Azimuth	Depth	Project
CRSD001	578156.43	6656480.63	397.58	000	20	Tampu
CRSD002	578235.70	6656478.99	398.36	000	20	Tampu
CRSD003	578313.62	6656478.21	398.80	000	19.5	Tampu
CRSD004	578395.41	6656478.04	398.94	000	13.5	Tampu
CRSD005	578474.51	6656477.57	399.26	000	14.5	Tampu
CRSD006	578558.92	6656476.69	399.13	000	21	Tampu
CRSD007	578637.19	6656476.49	398.76	000	25.5	Tampu
CRSD008	578722.71	6656475.28	398.78	000	19.5	Tampu
CRSD009	578805.18	6655833.90	409.02	000	10.5	Tampu
CRSD010	578878.02	6655834.15	409.04	000	19.5	Tampu
CRSD011	578963.69	6655834.74	408.40	000	22.5	Tampu
CRSD012	579040.97	6655830.59	408.57	000	18	Tampu
CRSD013	578503.10	6656392.02	400.70	000	28.5	Tampu
CRSD014	578560.64	6656388.42	400.66	000	20	Tampu
CRSD015	578639.16	6656391.54	400.24	000	21	Tampu
CRSD016	578719.64	6656392.96	400.03	000	21	Tampu
CRSD017	578797.15	6656397.36	400.16	000	21	Tampu
CRSD018	578880.10	6656395.74	400.30	000	18	Tampu
CRSD019	578959.71	6656392.05	400.32	000	18	Tampu
CRSD020	578321.07	6656392.42	400.34	000	22	Tampu
CRSD021	578244.04	6656401.48	399.73	000	18.5	Tampu
CRSD022	578161.69	6656390.19	399.10	000	15	Tampu
CRSD023	578239.89	6656176.44	403.76	000	21	Tampu
CRSD024	578317.05	6656169.79	404.19	000	21	Tampu
CRSD025	578399.90	6656164.59	404.56	000	27	Tampu
CRSD026	578479.50	6656166.86	404.93	000	18	Tampu
CRSD027	578558.38	6656168.59	405.15	000	22.5	Tampu
CRSD028	578638.61	6656169.22	404.51	000	19.5	Tampu
CRSD029	578717.63	6656166.84	404.27	000	21	Tampu
CRSD030	578798.14	6656172.67	404.25	000	18	Tampu
CRSD031	578878.22	6656166.43	404.02	000	22.5	Tampu
CRSD032	578957.75	6656168.40	403.95	000	9	Tampu

Appendix A: 2022 Sonic drill hole assays

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD001 5 to 6 -45µm	47.2	38.2	0.27	0.09	<0.01	0.79	13.67
CRSD001 6 to 7 -45µm	47.3	39.0	0.17	0.18	<0.01	0.41	13.77
CRSD001 7 to 8 -45µm	46.9	38.6	0.16	0.13	<0.01	0.36	13.82
CRSD001 8 to 9 -45µm	47.1	38.2	0.14	0.17	<0.01	0.49	13.72
CRSD001 9 to 10 -45µm	47.4	38.7	0.12	0.23	<0.01	0.55	13.65
CRSD001 10 to 11 -45µm	47.7	38.1	0.23	0.21	<0.01	0.56	13.56
CRSD001 11 to 12 -45µm	46.9	38.2	0.15	0.22	<0.01	0.58	13.65
CRSD002 7 to 8 -45µm	47.2	38.8	0.36	0.11	<0.01	0.44	13.82
CRSD002 8 to 9 -45µm	47.3	38.7	0.45	0.11	<0.01	0.4	13.83
CRSD002 9 to 10 -45µm	47.4	38.7	0.23	0.10	<0.01	0.38	13.83
CRSD002 10 to 11 -45µm	46.7	38.3	0.19	0.10	<0.01	0.39	13.84
CRSD002 11 to 12 -45µm	47.6	38.3	0.30	0.15	<0.01	0.41	13.74
CRSD002 12 to 13 -45µm	47.3	38.0	0.38	0.22	<0.01	0.53	13.67
CRSD002 13 to 14 -45µm	47.9	37.7	0.36	0.46	<0.01	0.5	13.4
CRSD002 14 to 15 -45µm	48.7	37.0	0.38	0.96	<0.01	0.54	12.97
CRSD002 15 to 16 -45µm	48.6	36.6	0.41	1.24	<0.01	0.55	12.74
CRSD002 16 to 17 -45µm	49.0	36.5	0.36	1.43	<0.01	0.43	12.55
CRSD003 8 to 9 -45µm	47.9	37.3	0.86	0.19	<0.01	0.43	13.5
CRSD003 9 to 10 -45µm	47.3	37.9	0.59	0.17	<0.01	0.46	13.71
CRSD003 11 to 12 -45µm	47.4	38.0	0.63	0.16	<0.01	0.47	13.73
CRSD003 12 to 13 -45µm	48.1	36.6	0.82	0.16	<0.01	0.52	13.32
CRSD003 13 to 14 -45µm	47.6	37.8	0.64	0.17	<0.01	0.5	13.66
CRSD003 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	37.2	0.76	0.35	<0.01	0.44	13.49
CRSD003 15 to 16 -45µm	48.6	36.1	0.80	1.36	<0.01	0.35	12.61
CRSD003 16 to 17 -45µm	50.2	34.9	0.64	1.96	<0.01	0.44	13.07
CRSD004 5 to 6 -45µm	50.3	36.4	0.30	0.12	<0.01	0.5	13.09
CRSD004 6 to 7 -45µm	47.5	39.0	0.13	0.14	<0.01	0.35	13.76
CRSD004 7 to 8 -45µm	47.4	38.8	0.14	0.15	<0.01	0.22	13.74
CRSD004 8 to 9 -45µm	47.3	38.4	0.11	0.13	<0.01	0.48	13.58
CRSD004 9 to 10 -45µm	46.8	38.4	0.13	0.15	<0.01	0.29	13.7
CRSD004 10 to 10.5 -45µm	47.7	38.3	0.30	0.20	<0.01	0.26	13.54
CRSD004 10.5 to 11.5 -45µm	48.5	37.2	0.70	0.18	<0.01	0.51	13.34
CRSD004 11.5 to 12 -45µm	48.5	36.6	0.66	1.05	<0.01	0.51	12.82
CRSD004 12 to 13 -45µm	47.8	37.2	0.62	0.51	<0.01	0.52	13.15
CRSD005 5 to 6 -45µm	47.8	36.9	0.18	0.16	<0.01	0.47	13.39
CRSD005 6 to 7 -45µm	46.2	38.3	0.11	0.15	<0.01	0.43	13.74
CRSD005 7 to 8 -45µm	46.3	37.9	0.12	0.15	<0.01	0.41	13.56
CRSD005 8 to 9 -45µm	46.7	38.2	0.11	0.15	<0.01	0.45	13.74
CRSD005 9 to 10 -45µm	46.7	38.2	0.12	0.17	<0.01	0.48	13.66
CRSD005 10 to 11 -45µm	46.5	38.1	0.10	0.22	<0.01	0.46	13.57
CRSD005 11 to 12 -45µm	47.0	38.5	0.09	0.19	<0.01	0.34	13.69
CRSD005 12 to 13 -45µm	46.6	38.0	0.08	0.18	<0.01	0.44	13.68
CRSD005 13 to 13.5 -45µm	46.5	38.4	0.08	0.17	<0.01	0.45	13.72
CRSD005 13.5 to 14.5 -45µm	46.7	38.1	0.12	0.28	<0.01	0.36	13.46
CRSD006 7 to 8 -45µm	47.7	37.8	0.21	0.61	<0.01	0.45	13.09
CRSD006 8 to 9 -45µm	46.7	38.3	0.12	0.63	<0.01	0.47	13.28
CRSD006 9 to 10 -45µm	48.0	37.4	0.17	0.49	<0.01	0.47	13.53
CRSD006 11 to 12 -45µm	47.6	37.4	0.16	0.56	<0.01	0.37	13.09
CRSD006 12 to 13 -45µm	48.0	37.2	0.25	0.71	<0.01	0.43	12.86
CRSD006 13 to 14 -45µm	48.8	36.8	0.22	0.60	<0.01	0.41	12.81
CRSD006 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	37.9	0.14	0.53	<0.01	0.4	13.29
CRSD006 15 to 16 -45µm	47.3	38.0	0.14	0.47	<0.01	0.28	13.4
CRSD006 16 to 16.5 -45µm	48.0	38.1	0.18	0.64	<0.01	0.41	13.17
CRSD006 16.5 to 17.5 -45µm	46.9	37.7	0.19	0.67	<0.01	0.57	13.18
CRSD006 17.5 to 18 -45µm	47.0	37.7	0.21	0.80	<0.01	0.62	13.06
CRSD006 18 to 19 -45µm	47.0	37.9	0.19	0.74	<0.01	0.46	13.18

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD007 8 to 9 -45µm	46.5	38.2	0.15	0.36	<0.01	0.28	13.62
CRSD007 9 to 10 -45µm	46.8	38.3	0.11	0.32	<0.01	0.28	13.62
CRSD007 10 to 11 -45µm	46.6	38.2	0.12	0.40	<0.01	0.59	13.53
CRSD007 11 to 12 -45µm	46.0	38.0	0.11	0.41	<0.01	0.5	13.57
CRSD007 12 to 13 -45µm	46.0	37.8	0.15	0.46	<0.01	0.36	13.5
CRSD007 13 to 14 -45µm	46.4	38.1	0.12	0.46	<0.01	0.48	13.49
CRSD007 14 to 15 -45µm	46.8	38.2	0.14	0.47	<0.01	0.45	13.58
CRSD007 15 to 16 -45µm	47.1	38.4	0.12	0.45	<0.01	0.55	13.48
CRSD007 16 to 17 -45µm	46.4	38.0	0.12	0.49	<0.01	0.51	13.45
CRSD007 17 to 18 -45µm	46.7	38.1	0.13	0.51	<0.01	0.48	13.35
CRSD007 18 to 19 -45µm	46.8	37.8	0.17	0.53	<0.01	0.45	13.6
CRSD007 19 to 20 -45µm	46.9	38.0	0.13	0.47	<0.01	0.38	13.35
CRSD007 20 to 21 -45µm	47.6	38.2	0.14	0.45	<0.01	0.49	13.35
CRSD007 21 to 22 -45µm	47.7	38.6	0.12	0.35	<0.01	0.51	13.48
CRSD007 22 to 23 -45µm	47.1	38.1	0.10	0.32	<0.01	0.4	13.65
CRSD007 23 to 24 -45µm	47.4	38.2	0.11	0.31	<0.01	0.42	13.55
CRSD008 5 to 6 -45µm	47.7	38.1	0.29	0.13	<0.01	0.42	13.65
CRSD008 6 to 7 -45µm	47.7	38.5	0.25	0.18	<0.01	0.27	13.7
CRSD008 7 to 8 -45µm	47.5	38.8	0.17	0.28	<0.01	0.29	13.91
CRSD008 8 to 9 -45µm	47.2	38.3	0.17	0.15	<0.01	0.4	13.69
CRSD008 9 to 10 -45µm	46.7	38.1	0.15	0.13	<0.01	0.52	14.34
CRSD008 10 to 11 -45µm	47.0	38.3	0.16	0.15	<0.01	0.43	13.72
CRSD008 11 to 12 -45µm	46.5	37.9	0.19	0.18	<0.01	0.5	13.78
CRSD008 12 to 13 -45µm	46.8	38.1	0.19	0.18	<0.01	0.52	13.73
CRSD008 13 to 14 -45µm	46.9	38.0	0.27	0.18	<0.01	0.38	13.71
CRSD008 14 to 15 -45µm	47.0	37.9	0.42	0.21	<0.01	0.39	13.71
CRSD008 15 to 16 -45µm	46.8	37.3	0.58	0.27	<0.01	0.42	13.6
CRSD008 16 to 17 -45µm	46.7	37.2	0.81	0.21	<0.01	0.49	13.62
CRSD008 17 to 18 -45µm	47.4	37.7	0.81	0.21	<0.01	0.49	13.61
CRSD009 7 to 8 -45µm	48.1	36.3	1.48	0.33	<0.01	0.47	13.24
CRSD009 8 to 9 -45µm	47.2	36.5	1.88	0.51	<0.01	0.56	13.23
CRSD009 9 to 10 -45µm	47.6	35.4	2.40	0.88	<0.01	0.82	12.81
CRSD010 5 to 6 -45µm	47.8	38.0	0.22	0.14	<0.01	0.54	13.72
CRSD010 6 to 7 -45µm	47.5	38.5	0.21	0.19	<0.01	0.6	13.77
CRSD010 7 to 7.5 -45µm	46.9	38.3	0.15	0.29	<0.01	0.63	13.69
CRSD010 8 to 9 -45µm	46.4	37.9	0.20	0.23	<0.01	0.62	13.72
CRSD010 9 to 10 -45µm	47.9	37.8	0.33	0.23	<0.01	0.8	13.53
CRSD010 10 to 11 -45µm	47.9	38.0	0.25	0.26	<0.01	0.7	13.54
CRSD010 11 to 12 -45µm	47.3	38.1	0.20	0.31	<0.01	0.75	13.55
CRSD010 12 to 13 -45µm	48.0	37.7	0.28	0.31	<0.01	0.61	13.49
CRSD010 13 to 14 -45µm	47.5	38.4	0.22	0.30	<0.01	0.56	13.61
CRSD010 14 to 15 -45µm	47.1	38.5	0.25	0.33	<0.01	0.62	13.65
CRSD010 15 to 16 -45µm	47.5	38.2	0.26	0.39	<0.01	0.57	13.48
CRSD010 16 to 17 -45µm	48.1	37.7	0.33	0.30	<0.01	0.62	13.43
CRSD010 17 to 18 -45µm	47.6	36.5	0.41	0.37	<0.01	0.72	13.21
CRSD010 18 to 19 -45µm	47.3	37.5	0.49	0.21	<0.01	0.47	13.65
CRSD011 8 to 9 -45µm	50.2	35.1	0.61	2.05	<0.01	0.12	11.92
CRSD011 9 to 9.5 -45µm	47.3	37.2	0.57	0.22	<0.01	0.51	13.44
CRSD011 9.5 to 10.5 -45µm	47.0	37.6	0.57	0.16	<0.01	0.51	13.66
CRSD011 10.5 to 11 -45µm	46.6	37.7	0.60	0.21	<0.01	0.52	13.66
CRSD011 11 to 12 -45µm	46.9	37.8	0.60	0.24	<0.01	0.52	13.6
CRSD011 12 to 13 -45µm	47.0	38.1	0.48	0.20	<0.01	0.46	13.62
CRSD011 13 to 14 -45µm	46.1	37.8	0.47	0.20	<0.01	0.47	13.7
CRSD011 14 to 15 -45µm	46.7	38.2	0.47	0.21	<0.01	0.5	13.71
CRSD011 15 to 16 -45µm	46.7	38.0	0.18	0.24	<0.01	0.54	13.6
CRSD011 16 to 17 -45µm	46.9	38.0	0.34	0.20	<0.01	0.37	13.61
CRSD011 17 to 18 -45µm	47.1	37.8	0.43	0.25	<0.01	0.67	13.56
CRSD011 18 to 19 -45µm	47.4	37.8	0.22	0.26	<0.01	0.53	13.48
CRSD011 19 to 20 -45µm	47.1	37.8	0.18	0.33	<0.01	0.61	13.5
CRSD011 20 to 21 -45µm	46.5	37.3	0.24	0.31	<0.01	0.73	13.48
CRSD011 21 to 22 -45µm	47.4	37.7	0.23	0.29	<0.01	0.68	13.48

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD012 9 to 10 -45µm	49.5	35.8	0.73	0.30	<0.01	0.59	12.91
CRSD012 10 to 11 -45µm	47.5	37.4	0.79	0.37	<0.01	0.5	13.34
CRSD012 11 to 12 -45µm	48.3	38.8	0.40	0.22	<0.01	0.24	13.35
CRSD012 12 to 13 -45µm	47.2	37.9	0.58	0.34	<0.01	0.45	13.46
CRSD012 13 to 14 -45µm	46.6	37.4	0.14	0.24	<0.01	0.36	13.44
CRSD012 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	38.2	0.26	0.37	<0.01	0.49	13.45
CRSD012 15 to 16 -45µm	47.3	38.1	0.14	0.38	<0.01	0.56	13.41
CRSD013 8 to 9 -45µm	47.1	37.7	0.11	0.16	<0.01	0.22	13.39
CRSD013 9 to 10 -45µm	46.7	37.0	0.73	0.38	<0.01	0.46	13.66
CRSD013 10 to 11 -45µm	47.5	37.7	0.58	0.34	<0.01	0.46	13.58
CRSD013 11 to 12 -45µm	48.3	38.6	0.30	0.35	<0.01	0.44	13.64
CRSD013 12 to 13 -45µm	46.9	38.4	0.13	0.23	<0.01	0.44	13.67
CRSD013 13 to 14 -45µm	47.3	37.6	0.14	0.37	<0.01	0.57	13.76
CRSD013 14 to 15 -45µm	48.2	37.5	1.48	0.27	<0.01	0.29	13.66
CRSD013 15 to 16 -45µm	47.9	37.9	0.21	0.25	<0.01	0.25	13.54
CRSD013 16 to 17 -45µm	46.5	37.4	0.20	0.23	<0.01	0.42	13.62
CRSD013 17 to 18 -45µm	47.3	37.8	0.29	0.28	<0.01	0.53	13.52
CRSD013 18 to 19 -45µm	46.9	37.8	0.42	0.30	<0.01	0.44	13.45
CRSD013 19 to 19.5 -45µm	47.2	37.8	0.39	0.21	<0.01	0.3	13.55
CRSD013 19.5 to 20.5 -45µm	46.5	38.0	0.44	0.26	<0.01	0.49	13.59
CRSD013 20.5 to 21 -45µm	47.1	37.9	0.45	0.16	<0.01	0.27	13.62
CRSD013 21 to 22 -45µm	47.2	38.0	0.34	0.35	<0.01	0.49	13.41
CRSD013 22 to 23 -45µm	47.9	37.3	0.77	0.30	<0.01	0.34	13.3
CRSD013 23 to 24 -45µm	46.7	36.7	0.69	0.45	<0.01	0.48	13.28
CRSD013 24 to 25 -45µm	47.9	37.0	0.52	0.46	<0.01	0.38	13.2
CRSD014 7 to 8 -45µm	46.9	38.6	0.10	0.30	<0.01	0.35	13.61
CRSD014 8 to 9 -45µm	46.9	38.7	0.06	0.22	<0.01	0.23	13.69
CRSD014 9 to 10 -45µm	47.0	38.0	0.06	0.21	<0.01	0.18	13.66
CRSD014 10 to 11 -45µm	48.3	36.7	0.11	0.18	<0.01	0.26	13.24
CRSD014 11 to 12 -45µm	47.6	38.0	0.15	0.30	<0.01	0.36	13.48
CRSD014 12 to 13 -45µm	46.4	38.6	0.07	0.29	<0.01	0.57	13.71
CRSD014 13 to 14 -45µm	47.1	38.1	0.11	0.27	<0.01	0.6	13.52
CRSD014 14 to 15 -45µm	47.0	38.5	0.06	0.26	<0.01	0.43	13.73
CRSD014 15 to 16 -45µm	47.4	38.4	0.05	0.17	<0.01	0.19	13.66
CRSD014 16 to 17 -45µm	47.4	38.9	0.08	0.22	<0.01	0.34	13.68
CRSD014 17 to 18 -45µm	47.0	38.8	0.08	0.31	<0.01	0.56	13.6
CRSD015 7.5 to 8 -45µm	46.7	39.0	0.18	0.09	0.10	0.21	13.95
CRSD015 8 to 9 -45µm	46.9	38.6	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.82	13.63
CRSD015 9 to 10 -45µm	46.7	39.2	0.09	0.12	0.01	0.08	13.96
CRSD015 10 to 11 -45µm	47.3	39.1	0.10	0.13	<0.01	0.21	13.85
CRSD015 11 to 12 -45µm	46.8	39.0	0.08	0.14	<0.01	0.16	13.89
CRSD015 12 to 13 -45µm	47.3	38.4	0.10	0.17	<0.01	0.2	13.71
CRSD015 13 to 14 -45µm	47.0	38.8	0.08	0.18	<0.01	0.27	13.76
CRSD015 14 to 15 -45µm	47.0	38.8	0.10	0.17	<0.01	0.26	13.78
CRSD015 15 to 16 -45µm	47.5	38.5	0.14	0.23	<0.01	0.39	13.58
CRSD015 16 to 17 -45µm	47.2	38.6	0.10	0.20	<0.01	0.45	13.7
CRSD015 17 to 18 -45µm	46.9	38.9	0.09	0.17	<0.01	0.4	13.87
CRSD016 5 to 6 -45µm	48.6	37.4	0.77	0.23	<0.01	0.19	13.45
CRSD016 6 to 7 -45µm	49.2	37.2	0.43	0.17	<0.01	0.22	13.34
CRSD016 7 to 8 -45µm	49.0	37.4	0.59	0.21	<0.01	0.19	13.39
CRSD016 8 to 9 -45µm	48.9	37.0	0.63	0.29	<0.01	0.23	13.22
CRSD016 9 to 10 -45µm	49.3	37.0	0.59	0.29	<0.01	0.36	13.23
CRSD016 10 to 11 -45µm	48.5	37.0	0.48	0.28	<0.01	0.5	13.29
CRSD016 11 to 12 -45µm	47.2	37.5	0.49	0.30	<0.01	0.61	13.42
CRSD016 12 to 13 -45µm	47.2	37.9	0.47	0.27	<0.01	0.47	13.62
CRSD016 13 to 14 -45µm	47.1	37.9	0.39	0.33	<0.01	0.53	13.56
CRSD016 14 to 15 -45µm	47.7	38.0	0.34	0.38	<0.01	0.5	13.46
CRSD016 15 to 16 -45µm	47.6	37.7	0.68	0.23	<0.01	0.54	13.57
CRSD016 16 to 17 -45µm	48.1	38.1	0.35	0.27	<0.01	0.19	13.57
CRSD016 17 to 18 -45µm	47.6	38.3	0.48	0.37	<0.01	0.19	13.55
CRSD016 18 to 19 -45µm	47.8	38.0	0.55	0.39	<0.01	0.2	13.48

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD017 6 to 7 -45µm	50.7	36.2	0.27	0.15	<0.01	0.4	12.91
CRSD017 7 to 8 -45µm	48.7	38.1	0.22	0.15	<0.01	0.41	13.45
CRSD017 8 to 9 -45µm	47.9	38.0	0.23	0.14	<0.01	0.29	13.56
CRSD017 9 to 10 -45µm	48.2	37.6	0.29	0.10	<0.01	0.29	13.52
CRSD017 10 to 11 -45µm	47.4	38.1	0.30	0.17	<0.01	0.38	13.61
CRSD017 11 to 12 -45µm	47.4	38.3	0.23	0.19	<0.01	0.49	13.62
CRSD017 12 to 13 -45µm	47.0	37.9	0.88	0.20	<0.01	0.61	13.62
CRSD017 13 to 14 -45µm	47.2	37.7	0.70	0.27	<0.01	0.56	13.5
CRSD017 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	37.5	0.92	0.31	<0.01	0.62	13.36
CRSD017 15 to 16 -45µm	47.6	37.6	0.75	0.34	<0.01	0.52	13.29
CRSD017 16 to 17 -45µm	48.6	36.8	0.61	0.32	<0.01	0.19	13.09
CRSD017 17 to 18 -45µm	47.8	37.4	0.58	0.52	<0.01	0.1	13.23
CRSD018 7 to 8 -45µm	50.4	35.4	0.48	0.17	<0.01	0.6	12.76
CRSD018 8 to 9 -45µm	52.6	33.7	0.62	0.22	<0.01	0.59	12.2
CRSD018 9 to 10 -45µm	47.2	37.3	1.07	0.34	<0.01	0.68	13.33
CRSD018 10 to 11 -45µm	47.2	37.2	1.04	0.40	<0.01	0.9	13.25
CRSD018 11 to 12 -45µm	47.9	36.9	0.99	0.42	<0.01	0.72	13.14
CRSD018 12 to 13 -45µm	47.5	36.9	0.99	0.48	<0.01	0.61	13.14
CRSD018 13.5 to 14 -45µm	49.7	36.0	0.82	0.96	<0.01	0.35	12.57
CRSD019 8 to 9 -45µm	48.9	36.8	0.51	0.25	<0.01	0.54	13.17
CRSD019 9 to 10 -45µm	47.6	37.7	0.44	0.26	<0.01	0.58	13.43
CRSD019 10 to 11 -45µm	47.7	38.1	0.44	0.23	<0.01	0.59	13.54
CRSD019 11 to 12 -45µm	47.0	38.10	0.48	0.19	<0.01	0.43	13.67
CRSD019 12 to 13 -45µm	47.7	37.40	0.60	0.38	<0.01	0.45	13.33
CRSD019 13 to 14 -45µm	49.3	36.25	0.57	0.27	<0.01	0.31	13.02
CRSD019 14 to 15 -45µm	48.3	37.01	0.61	0.42	<0.01	0.44	13.16
CRSD019 15 to 16 -45µm	49.9	34.80	0.91	0.93	<0.01	0.58	12.3
CRSD020 3 to 4 -45µm	46.6	38.25	0.20	0.16	<0.01	0.28	13.8
CRSD020 4 to 5 -45µm	46.9	38.09	0.24	0.15	<0.01	0.34	13.72
CRSD020 5 to 6 -45µm	46.2	38.04	0.22	0.13	<0.01	0.32	13.84
CRSD020 6 to 7 -45µm	46.8	38.32	0.33	0.12	<0.01	0.32	13.84
CRSD020 7 to 8 -45µm	47.3	37.67	0.55	0.17	<0.01	0.44	13.58
CRSD020 8 to 9 -45µm	47.2	37.08	0.43	0.17	<0.01	0.49	13.52
CRSD020 9 to 10 -45µm	47.2	37.28	0.52	0.15	<0.01	0.5	13.55
CRSD020 10 to 11 -45µm	48.0	37.81	0.52	0.16	<0.01	0.48	13.63
CRSD020 11 to 12 -45µm	47.8	37.70	0.48	0.22	<0.01	0.4	13.56
CRSD020 12 to 13 -45µm	48.0	36.43	0.52	0.78	<0.01	0.59	12.97
CRSD020 13 to 14 -45µm	48.6	35.84	0.66	1.28	<0.01	0.66	12.49
CRSD021 3 to 4 -45µm	46.9	37.68	0.42	0.04	<0.01	0.41	13.77
CRSD021 4 to 5 -45µm	48.3	37.40	0.34	0.10	<0.01	0.59	13.52
CRSD021 5 to 6 -45µm	49.1	36.34	0.28	0.23	<0.01	0.66	13.09
CRSD021 6 to 7 -45µm	46.6	38.11	0.22	0.17	<0.01	0.54	13.75
CRSD021 7 to 8 -45µm	47.0	38.32	0.25	0.15	<0.01	0.46	13.79
CRSD021 8 to 9 -45µm	47.2	38.28	0.24	0.17	<0.01	0.46	13.73
CRSD021 9 to 10 -45µm	47.0	38.24	0.27	0.17	<0.01	0.14	13.77
CRSD021 10 to 11 -45µm	47.1	38.03	0.28	0.19	<0.01	0.3	13.71
CRSD021 11 to 12 -45µm	47.5	37.92	0.32	0.16	<0.01	0.49	13.64
CRSD021 12 to 13 -45µm	47.1	37.66	0.55	0.18	<0.01	0.45	13.68
CRSD021 13 to 14 -45µm	47.7	37.21	1.15	0.20	<0.01	0.5	13.53
CRSD021 14 to 15 -45µm	48.1	36.68	1.24	0.35	<0.01	0.48	13.27
CRSD021 15 to 16 -45µm	48.6	35.50	1.14	0.99	<0.01	0.48	12.66
CRSD021 19.5 to 20 -45µm	46.7	37.35	1.19	0.57	<0.01	0.53	13.31
CRSD022 7 to 8 -45µm	48.1	36.98	0.64	0.17	<0.01	0.44	13.36
CRSD022 8 to 9 -45µm	46.9	37.86	0.50	0.16	<0.01	0.41	13.66
CRSD022 9 to 10 -45µm	46.4	37.16	0.56	0.17	<0.01	0.52	13.45
CRSD022 10 to 11 -45µm	47.2	37.57	0.59	0.19	<0.01	0.5	13.56
CRSD022 11 to 12 -45µm	47.2	37.12	0.64	0.30	<0.01	0.42	13.55
CRSD022 12 to 13 -45µm	48.4	35.89	0.75	1.20	<0.01	0.3	12.67
CRSD022 13 to 14 -45µm	50.1	32.63	2.18	2.81	<0.01	0.41	11.01

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD023 10 to 11 -45µm	46.4	37.18	0.54	0.30	<0.01	0.5	13.46
CRSD023 11 to 12 -45µm	46.6	37.51	0.53	0.33	<0.01	0.46	13.49
CRSD023 12 to 13 -45µm	46.9	37.58	0.49	0.36	<0.01	0.5	13.42
CRSD023 13 to 14 -45µm	46.7	37.57	0.50	0.39	<0.01	0.47	13.41
CRSD023 14 to 15 -45µm	47.1	37.53	0.40	0.46	<0.01	0.57	13.33
CRSD023 15 to 16 -45µm	47.1	37.54	0.41	0.51	<0.01	0.54	13.25
CRSD023 16 to 17 -45µm	46.9	37.54	0.39	0.45	<0.01	0.51	13.36
CRSD023 17 to 18 -45µm	46.3	37.13	0.47	0.41	<0.01	0.46	13.4
CRSD023 18 to 19 -45µm	47.1	36.62	0.94	0.22	<0.01	0.2	13.41
CRSD024 5 to 6 -45µm	47.4	37.98	0.45	0.10	<0.01	0.46	13.69
CRSD024 6 to 7 -45µm	46.7	38.13	0.20	0.12	<0.01	0.52	13.75
CRSD024 7 to 7.5 -45µm	46.5	38.04	0.17	0.13	<0.01	0.39	13.77
CRSD024 8.5 to 9 -45µm	47.6	37.49	0.15	0.10	<0.01	0.35	13.63
CRSD025 8 to 9 -45µm	46.8	38.22	0.1	0.31	<0.01	0.4	13.57
CRSD025 9 to 10 -45µm	46.9	38.56	0.12	0.3	<0.01	0.35	13.61
CRSD025 10 to 11 -45µm	48.0	38.00	0.15	0.3	<0.01	0.28	13.43
CRSD025 11 to 12 -45µm	47.0	38.23	0.17	0.34	<0.01	0.38	13.59
CRSD025 12 to 13 -45µm	46.9	38.18	0.33	0.34	<0.01	0.38	13.57
CRSD025 13 to 14 -45µm	47.8	37.32	0.6	0.34	<0.01	0.37	13.32
CRSD025 14 to 15 -45µm	47.6	37.43	0.68	0.27	<0.01	0.34	13.46
CRSD025 15 to 16 -45µm	47.1	38.05	0.33	0.42	<0.01	0.32	13.52
CRSD025 16.5 to 17 -45µm	47.1	38.14	0.51	0.05	<0.01	0.25	13.82
CRSD025 17 to 18 -45µm	47.1	38.21	0.63	0.05	<0.01	0.18	13.87
CRSD025 18 to 19 -45µm	46.9	38.10	0.26	0.63	<0.01	0.14	13.35
CRSD025 19 to 20 -45µm	47.1	37.17	0.29	0.46	<0.01	0.27	13.37
CRSD025 20 to 21 -45µm	48.2	36.44	0.34	1.16	<0.01	0.09	12.89
CRSD027 13 to 14 -45µm	48.7	36.05	0.42	0.59	<0.01	0.52	12.93
CRSD027 14 to 15 -45µm	46.9	37.37	0.3	0.76	<0.01	0.66	13.2
CRSD027 15 to 16 -45µm	46.7	37.29	0.55	0.72	<0.01	0.71	13.21
CRSD027 16 to 17 -45µm	45.9	37.33	0.67	0.48	<0.01	0.53	13.52
CRSD027 17 to 18 -45µm	45.8	37.05	0.83	0.64	<0.01	0.61	13.36
CRSD027 18 to 19 -45µm	46.1	37.16	0.83	0.67	<0.01	0.65	13.28
CRSD027 19 to 19.5 -45µm	46.5	37.06	1.03	0.75	<0.01	0.62	13.15
CRSD027 20 to 21 -45µm	46.4	37.00	0.87	0.63	<0.01	0.57	13.25
CRSD028 8 to 9 -45µm	46.8	37.61	0.23	0.43	<0.01	0.52	13.36
CRSD028 9 to 10 -45µm	48.9	37.11	0.22	0.42	<0.01	0.41	13.07
CRSD028 10 to 10.5 -45µm	47.0	37.60	0.16	0.42	<0.01	0.4	13.37
CRSD028 11 to 12 -45µm	46.6	38.27	0.2	0.6	<0.01	0.46	13.41
CRSD028 12.5 to 13 -45µm	47.4	38.67	0.22	0.36	<0.01	0.37	13.55
CRSD028 13 to 14 -45µm	46.3	38.13	0.21	0.41	<0.01	0.29	13.56
CRSD028 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	37.88	0.18	0.38	<0.01	0.32	13.42
CRSD029 5 to 6 -45µm	47.9	37.52	0.34	0.45	<0.01	0.59	13.26
CRSD029 6 to 7 -45µm	50.0	35.67	0.52	0.35	<0.01	0.5	12.83
CRSD029 7 to 7.5 -45µm	47.8	37.27	0.39	0.36	<0.01	0.64	13.3
CRSD029 9 to 10 -45µm	47.0	38.17	0.11	0.29	<0.01	0.39	13.66
CRSD029 10 to 10.5 -45µm	46.9	38.84	0.09	0.3	<0.01	0.43	13.75
CRSD029 10.5 to 11.5 -45µm	46.4	38.36	0.12	0.38	<0.01	0.52	13.67
CRSD029 12 to 12.5 -45µm	46.4	38.72	0.12	0.4	<0.01	0.45	13.72
CRSD029 12 to 13 -45µm	46.6	38.87	0.08	0.29	<0.01	0.3	13.79
CRSD029 13 to 14 -45µm	46.9	38.05	0.13	0.32	<0.01	0.33	13.63
CRSD029 14 to 15 -45µm	46.6	38.19	0.12	0.33	<0.01	0.3	13.65
CRSD029 15 to 16 -45µm	46.9	38.50	0.13	0.37	<0.01	0.37	13.62
CRSD030 8 to 9 -45µm	47.5	38.26	0.22	0.43	<0.01	0.56	13.45
CRSD030 9 to 10 -45µm	48.0	37.47	0.38	0.45	<0.01	0.48	13.26
CRSD030 10 to 11 -45µm	47.8	37.54	0.19	0.39	<0.01	0.64	13.3
CRSD030 11 to 12 -45µm	47.1	37.61	0.23	0.48	<0.01	1	13.31
CRSD030 12 to 13 -45µm	47.3	38.07	0.16	0.41	<0.01	0.45	13.51
CRSD030 13 to 14 -45µm	47.5	37.89	0.22	0.44	<0.01	0.48	13.43
CRSD030 15 to 16 -45µm	47.4	37.95	0.25	0.52	<0.01	0.62	13.3
CRSD030 14 to 15 -45µm	47.2	37.86	0.16	0.43	<0.01	0.45	13.41

Analyte Units	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	K2O %	Na2O %	TiO2 %	LOI %
CRSD031 5 to 6 -45µm	48.3	36.71	0.59	0.36	<0.01	0.53	13.12
CRSD031 6 to 7 -45µm	46.5	37.82	0.25	0.30	<0.01	0.46	13.64
CRSD031 7 to 8 -45µm	47.1	38.19	0.25	0.25	<0.01	0.33	13.66
CRSD031 8 to 9 -45µm	47.5	38.23	0.21	0.36	<0.01	0.4	13.5
CRSD031 9 to 10 -45µm	46.6	37.95	0.29	0.21	<0.01	0.25	13.65
CRSD031 10 to 11 -45µm	46.9	37.94	0.25	0.39	<0.01	0.43	13.45
CRSD031 11 to 12 -45µm	47.1	37.87	0.21	0.38	<0.01	0.48	13.4
CRSD031 12 to 13 -45µm	47.4	37.44	0.51	0.42	<0.01	0.56	13.36
CRSD031 13 to 14 -45µm	48.2	37.68	0.29	0.28	<0.01	0.39	13.37
CRSD031 14 to 15 -45µm	48.0	38.15	0.19	0.27	<0.01	0.49	13.47
CRSD031 15 to 16 -45µm	47.3	37.49	0.21	0.52	<0.01	0.52	13.16
CRSD031 16 to 17 -45µm	47.1	38.11	0.17	0.55	<0.01	0.53	13.3
CRSD031 17 to 18 -45µm	46.8	37.26	0.19	0.50	<0.01	0.67	13.22
CRSD031 18 to 19 -45µm	47.4	37.62	0.34	0.63	<0.01	0.58	13.22
CRSD031 19 to 20 -45µm	48.4	33.82	1.64	1.07	0.05	1.09	12.7
CRSD031 20 to 21 -45µm	48.4	37.04	0.58	1.15	<0.01	0.63	12.7

Company Profile

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

Tampu Kaolin Project

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

Wiltshire Kaolin Project

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

Kalannie Kaolin Project

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

Bonnie Rock Silica Project

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Corella Resources Ltd's (Corella) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Corella operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Corella's future performance. When used in this document, the words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Corella believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Corella and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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.* *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.*	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. And during September and October 2022 Corella completed 46 Resource Definition drillholes for a total of 879m consisting of 32 Sonic core and 14 Aircore drillholes. 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 aircore drill rig cyclone were submitted to mineral processing analytical laboratory Bureau Veritas in Canningvale, WA and the double bagged sonic drill core was sent to ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd's laboratory in Balcatta, WA. for assay sample preparation, XRF analytical determination and metallurgical test work. SG analysis was conducted on the sonic drill core. Drilling and sampling activities were supervised by a suitably qualified company geologist who was always present at the drill rig. All 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. 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. Sonic core was doubled bagged directly from the rods and stacked on pallets for logging and transport. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 and 2022, the aircore 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. Sonic drilling was completed by Sonic Drilling in Perth WA by a Eijkelkamp track mounted rig with PQ size core standard tube. Core was unoriented and all core recovered was doubled bagged at the rig into 1m and 0.5m samples.
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 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 and 0.5-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 for all aircore holes. 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.* *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.*	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. Sonic drilling was completed by Sonic Drilling in Perth WA by a Eijkelkamp track mounted rig with PQ size core standard tube. Core was unoriented and all core recovered was doubled bagged at the rig into 1m and 0.5m samples. The sample size is considered appropriate for the fine grain size of the kaolin clay material 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.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Bureau Veritas mineral processing analytical laboratory services were engaged for the aircore samples and ALS Metallurgy were engaged for the sonic drill core samples. The samples were sorted, dried and weighed. Samples were wet sieved to collect -45µm material for analysis. The -45µm sample was split where necessary then pulverised to a pulp in a tungsten carbide bowl. All excess sample material (residue) was retained. The samples were cast using a 66:34 flux with 4% Lithium nitrate added to form a glass bead. Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, Zr were analytically determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (105^{0}C) samples. Loss on Ignition results have been determined using a robotic TGA system. Furnaces in the system were set to 110 and 1000 degrees Celsius. LOI1000 have been determined by Robotic TGA. Moisture has been determined by drying the sample at 105 degrees Celsius. Moisture have been determined Gravimetrically. These measurements have been determined using an analytical balance Dry Weight, Screened Weight, Weight -45µm, Wet Weight have been determined Gravimetrically. Yield have been calculated from other components assayed. The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted. The technique is considered total. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. No handheld methods are used for quantitative determination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Quality control procedures (QAQC) adopted was by utilising duplicates, blanks and standards every 20m. Bureau Veritas used internal XRF standards and duplicates. The overall quality of QAQC is considered to be good. Acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *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. Numerous twinned of Aircore and Sonic holes have been used to determine any bias from the various drilling techniques. 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 80m or 80m (infill) spacings on 80m spaced, east-west orientated drill traverse lines. No sample compositing has occurred.
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 were collected by company personnel, under Corella supervision and delivered to Bureau Veritas and ALS Metallurgy in Perth. The remaining representative field samples are stored at a secure storage facility in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td rowspan="2">The Company owns 100% of the following tenements and tenement applications.
<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>Tenement</th><th>Ownership</th><th>Area (km^2)</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>Tampu</td><td>E 70/5214</td><td>100%</td><td>65 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tampu</td><td>E 70/5235</td><td>100%</td><td>15 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tampu</td><td>E 70/5744</td><td>100%</td><td>88 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tampu</td><td>E 70/5882</td><td>100%</td><td>506 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tampu</td><td>E 70/5883</td><td>100%</td><td>88 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>E 70/5216</td><td>100%</td><td>36 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kalannie</td><td>E 70/5215</td><td>100%</td><td>32 km^2</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments to exploration or mining exist.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Drillhole 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 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.</td><td rowspan="2">All holes were drilled vertically.</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="2">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 rowspan="2">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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').*	It is considered that the mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style. See cross section in the body of this report. 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.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company plans to complete further development work at the Tampu Kaolin Project following on from the resource and metallurgical drilling undertaken in 2019 and 2021. The Company plans to rapidly progress the following objectives: 1. Technical studies, 2. metallurgical test work (including HPA test work).