ASX:**CXO** Announcement

10 September 2019

Finniss Lithium Project Exploration and Resource Growth Drilling Update

Highlights

- **High grade spodumene mineralisation intersected in multiple drill holes in recent exploration and Mineral Resource growth drilling at the Finniss Lithium Project, located near Darwin in the NT;**
- **Assays from first round of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DDH) expected within two weeks;**
- **Core has commenced a second round of Mineral Resource growth drilling at Finniss this week;**
- **Large capacity RC drill rig is on site to undertake a number of drilling campaigns for the remainder of 2019; and**
- **Drilling to target discovery and increase Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves over coming months**

Advanced Australian lithium developer, Core Lithium Ltd (**Core** or **Company**) (ASX: CXO), is pleased to provide an exploration and drilling update from the Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin in the Northern Territory. Core's recent exploration and Mineral Resource drilling has intersected lithium-rich spodumene pegmatite at a number of prospects.

Core's exploration team is currently focused on near-term Mineral Resource growth and conversion, as well as regional exploration, to extend mine life within the broader Finniss Lithium Project.

Drill hole intersections for the recently completed phase of drilling were in line with expectations and are summarised below and in Table 1.

- Two diamond drill holes at BP33 have intersected 51m and 60m respectively of spodumene pegmatite (Figure 1).

- Multiple pegmatites were intersected in most of the six RC drill holes at Hang Gong, however only two of these holes reached target depth.

- The first phase of RC resource drilling at Booths intersected pegmatites in line with the Mineral Resource expansion model.

- A 14m RC intersection of spodumene pegmatite was found at Ah Hoy prospect as part of a three-hole program.

- RC drill pegmatite intersections with a range of widths and variable lithium potential from new exploration prospects.

Core has been advised that assay results for the first round of RC drilling at Finniss have been delayed by an instrument problem at the laboratory, the problem has been rectified and results are expected in the next two weeks.

In parallel to the recent drilling, Core has been actively exploring its large tenement package with a range of cost-effective exploration methods including soil sampling, mapping, auger sampling and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling to continue to assess the hundreds of historic pegmatite occurrences and geophysical anomalies.

Numerous new prospects are being assessed and those with high priority are being prepared for deeper RC drill testing (Figures 2 & 3).

In follow-up to the expected positive results of the recent drilling and exploration work, a second phase of Mineral Resource growth and exploration drilling has re-commenced this week at Finniss utilising a large capacity RC drill rig.

Drilling over coming months will be conducted at a number of prospects aimed at expanding existing Mineral Resources and adding additional Ore Reserves and mine life at the Finniss Lithium Project. These include BP33, Carlton, Hang Gong and Lees-Booths and other new high priority prospects (Figures 2-5).

Core will update the market with significant drill results and Mineral Resource growth progress over coming weeks and months.

Recent Drill Observations

BP33

Two diamond drill holes have been completed at BP33 (FDD009 and NDD001), intersecting 51m and 60m respectively of spodumene pegmatite. These are within the range expected from the current Inferred Mineral Resource model. The pegmatite is massive with large, inclusion-free, pale-coloured, bladed spodumene porphyroblasts (Figure 1), which visually appear to be of similar abundance as the surrounding DDHs, for example FDD008 (51.75m @ 1.72% Li_2O from 269.15m; ASX Announcement 27 March 2019).

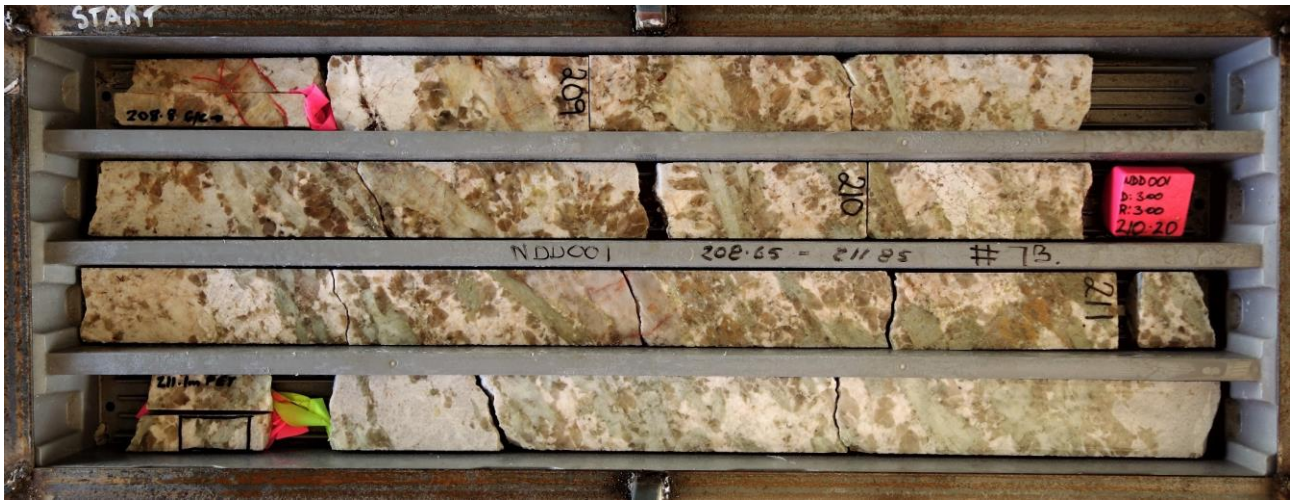


Figure 1: Coarse bladed spodumene in NDD001, recently drilled at BP33 Prospect.

Hang Gong

Six RC drill holes have been completed at Hang Gong in the recent month, however, only two of these reached target depths due to the collapse of the drill holes in heavily weathered material. Other drilling techniques will be utilised to complete these holes. One of the two holes that did reach target depth was within expectations, intersecting multiple pegmatites up to 4m thick.

Booths

Two shallow RC holes have been drilled at Booths as the first component of a Mineral Resource definition program aimed at converting the Lees-Booths Exploration Target into an Inferred Resource. Multiple pegmatites were intersected, in line with expectations.

Ah Hoy

Three RC drill holes have been completed at Ah Hoy, on the southern part of EL29698 (Figure 3). FRC208 intersected 14m of spodumene pegmatite down-dip of an existing intercept of 12m @ 1.19% Li_2O from 67m in FRC074 (ASX Announcement 7 February 2017). The other two holes targeting two potential separate bodies did not intersect any pegmatite.

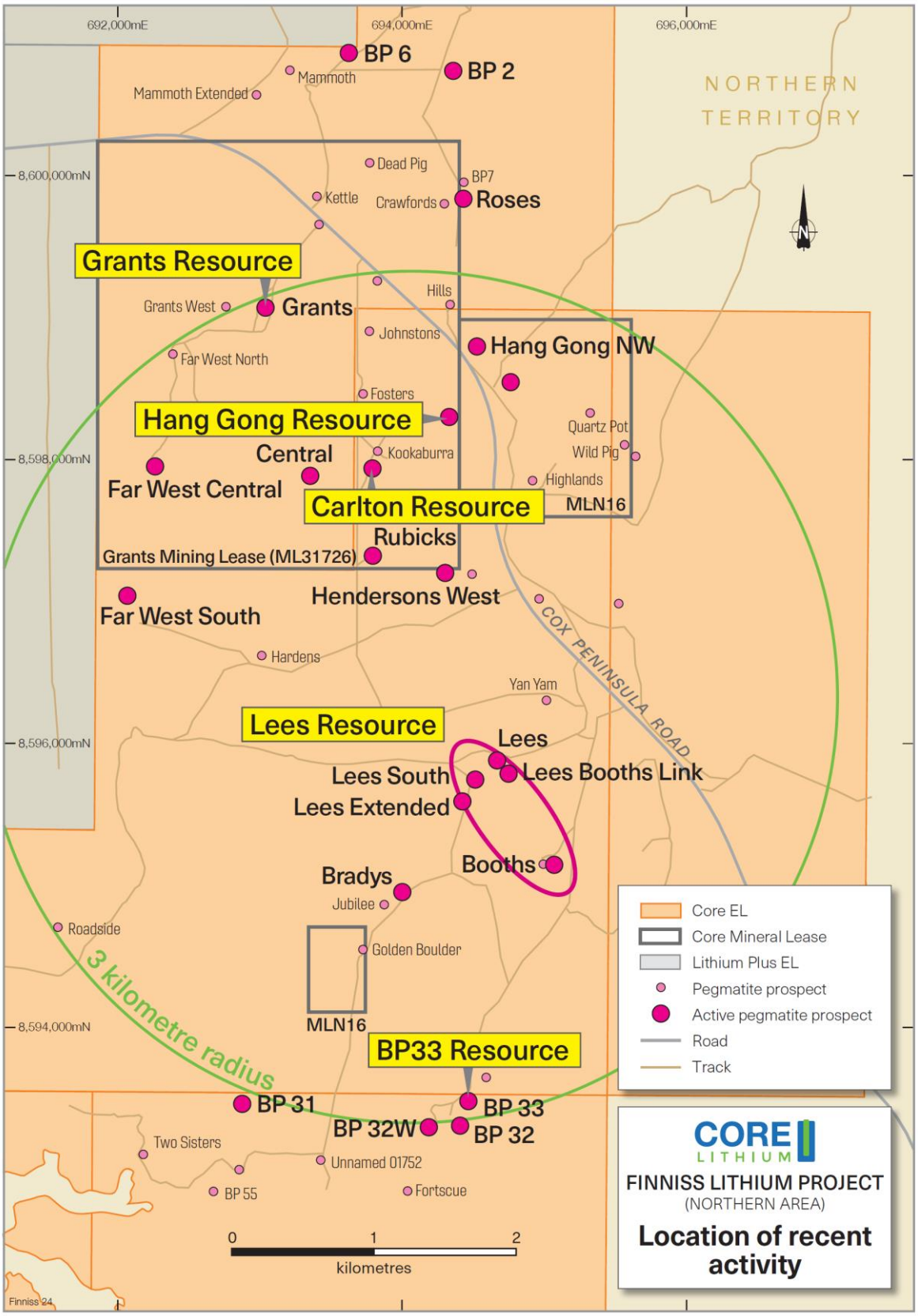


Figure 2 Main prospects in the northern Finniss project area, showing recent and upcoming exploration activities

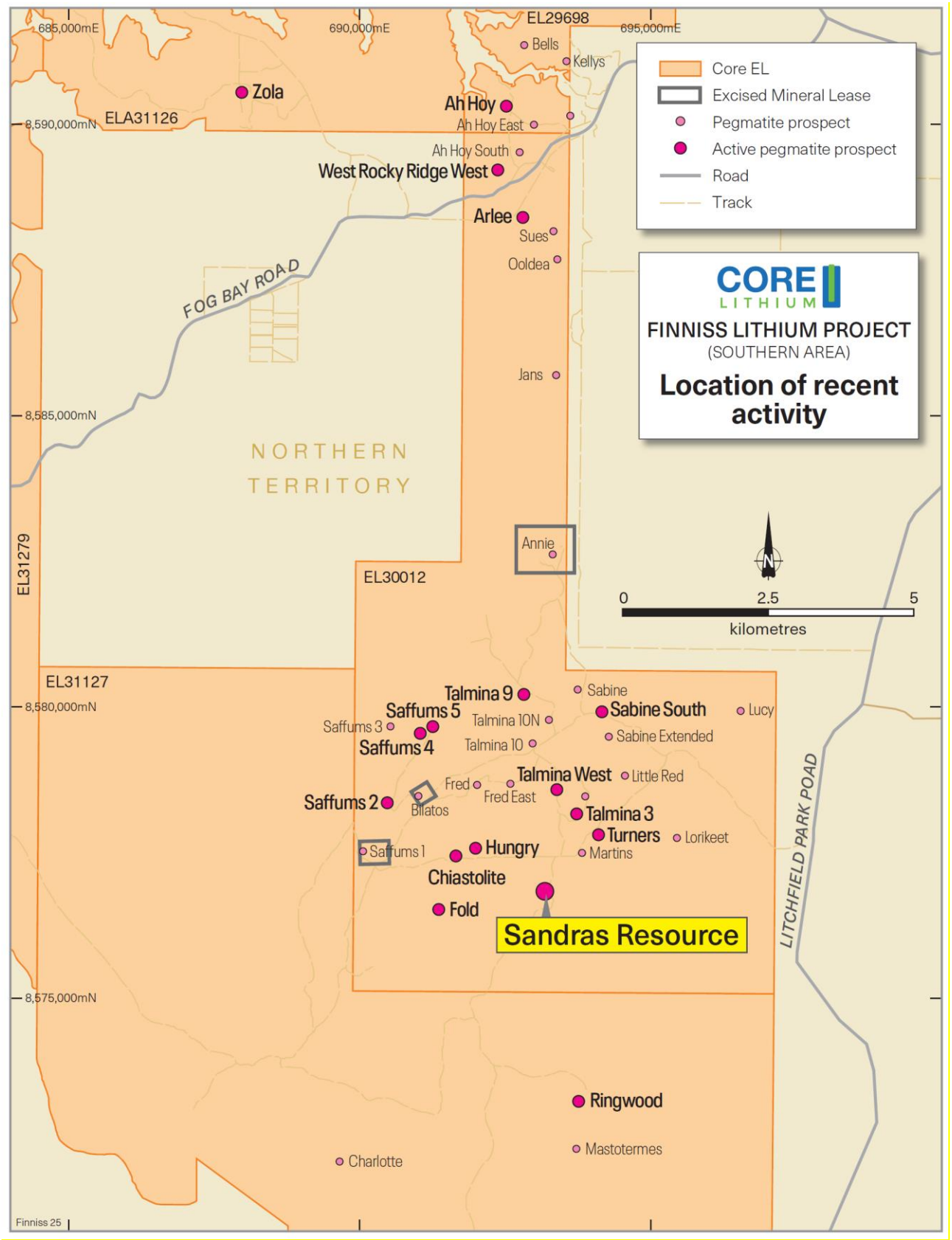


Figure 3 Main prospects in the southern Finniss project area, showing recent and upcoming exploration activities

Other Exploration Prospects

Nine RC holes were drilled across seven regional prospects discovered recently using simple surface techniques such as mapping and auger definition within the Finniss Project. Drilling intersected a range of pegmatite bodies with a range thickness and varied spodumene content.

Core's Managing Director, Stephen Biggins, commented:

"*With the recent Share Purchase Plan and LRC funding in place, Core is in prime position to focus on expanding the lithium Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves through exploration and resource drilling at the Finniss Lithium Project.*

"Assay results are expected in a few weeks and a new round of drilling has just commenced; Core is putting every resource into action at Finniss to build on the already strong economics of the project.

"With the Definitive Feasibility Study complete, approvals, additional offtake and project finance advancing towards finalisation ahead of first construction, Core remains well on track to becoming Australia's next lithium producer."

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Competent Persons Statements

Core confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the announcements "Grants Lithium Resource Increased by 42% ahead of DFS" dated 22 October 2018, "Over 50% Increase in BP33 Lithium Resource to Boost DFS" dated 6 November 2018, "Maiden Sandras Mineral Resource Grows Finniss to 6.3Mt" dated 29 November 2018, "Finniss Mineral Resource Grows to 8.6Mt with Hang Gong" dated 31 January 2019, "Upgrade of Mineral Resource at Carlton Grows Finniss Project" dated 12 March 2019, "Finniss Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve" dated 17 April 2019 and "Initial Resource for Lees Drives Finniss Mineral Resource" dated 6 May 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves underpinning the production target have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC code. Core confirms that all material assumptions underpinning production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target announced on 17 April 2019 as "Finniss Definitive Feasibility Study and Maiden Ore Reserve" continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Core

Core has published a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for the development of a spodumene concentrate operation at the Finniss Lithium Project and is aiming to increase mine-life in the second half of 2019 and commence spodumene concentrate production in late 2020, subject to financing and regulatory approvals.

The Finniss Project has arguably the best supporting infrastructure and logistics chain to Asia of any Australian lithium project. The Finniss Project is within 25km of port, power station, gas, rail and 1 hour by sealed road to workforce accommodated in Darwin and importantly to Darwin Port - Australia's nearest port to Asia.

Core has established offtake and prepayment agreements and is also in the process of negotiating further agreements with some of Asia's largest lithium consumers and producers that support and finance the Finniss Project's modest capex requirements and the Company into production.

Table 1 Summary of geological observations from first round of drilling at Finniss

Hole_ID	Prospect	Tenement	Drill_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Depth	Peg1_Interval	Peg2_Interval	Peg3_Interval
FDD009	BP33	EL29698	DDH	694344	8593484	17	121	-60	236.7	50.7		
NDD001	BP33	EL30015	DDH	694393	8593547	17	130	-60	240.2	60.4		
FRC207	Ah Hoy	EL29698	RC	692573	8590364	15	100	-60	181			
FRC208	Ah Hoy	EL29698	RC	692474	8590433	15	100	-60	151	14		
FRC209	Ah Hoy	EL29698	RC	692287	8590311	10	100	-60	169			
FRC210	Kettle	EL29698	RC	693478	8599451	15	270	-60	121	1	4	
FRC211	Central	EL29698	RC	693335	8597551	30	90	-60	175	2		
NRC121	Booths	EL30015	RC	694794	8595565	29	210	-80	127	4		
NRC122	Booths	EL30015	RC	694868	8595460	32	210	-80	121	4	7	8
NRC123	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694301	8598418	19	220	-70	61	10		
NRC124	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694302	8598426	19	220	-70	31			
NRC125	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694557	8598685	19	220	-80	199	3	7	
NRC126	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694509	8598789	19	220	-80	61	13	8	6
NRC127	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694453	8598851	18	220	-80	61	5	3	11
NRC128	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694314	8598439	19	220	-70	181	4	4	4
SRC045	Lorikeet	EL30012	RC	695402	8577745	52	110	-60	121	18		
SRC046	Little Red	EL30012	RC	694561	8578914	62	110	-60	133	18		
SRC047	Brolga	EL30012	RC	690594	8573695	32	90	-60	120	39	1	
SRC048	Brolga	EL30012	RC	690539	8573580	29	90	-60	151	10		
SRC049	Charlotte	EL30012	RC	689800	8571404	31	270	-60	120	47		
SRC050	Charlotte	EL30012	RC	689823	8571947	25	90	-60	151	2		
SRC051	Hungry	EL30012	RC	692010	8577446	31	280	-60	145			

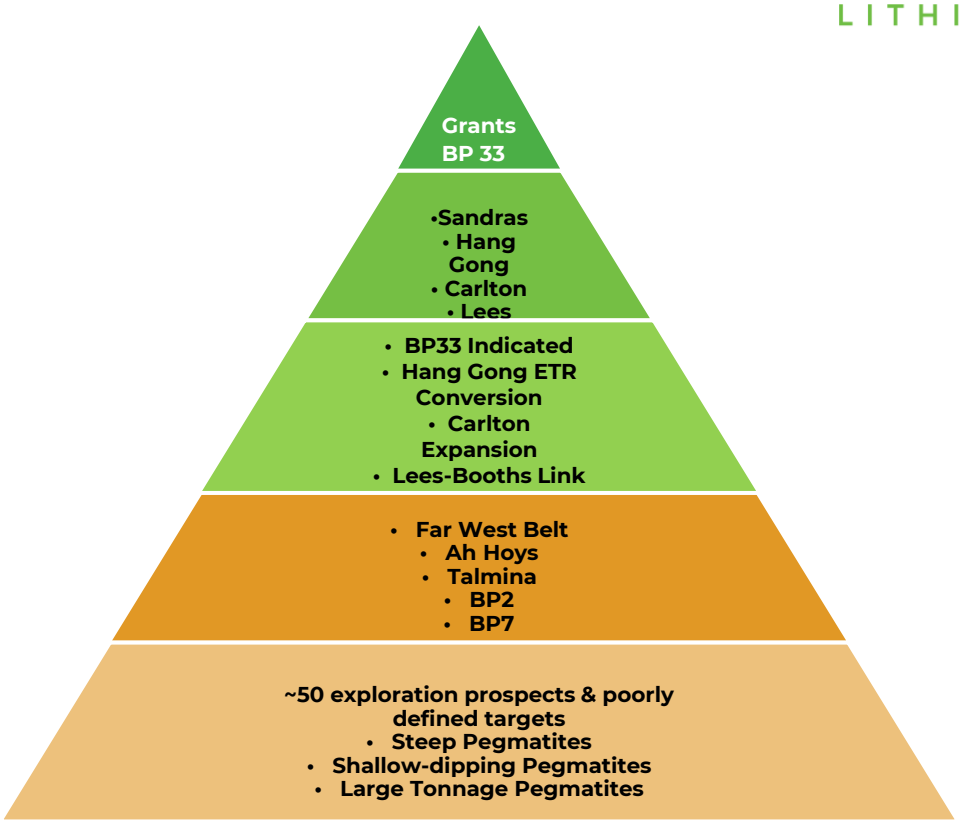


Figure 4: Reserve, Resources, Resource Expansion and Exploration Targets

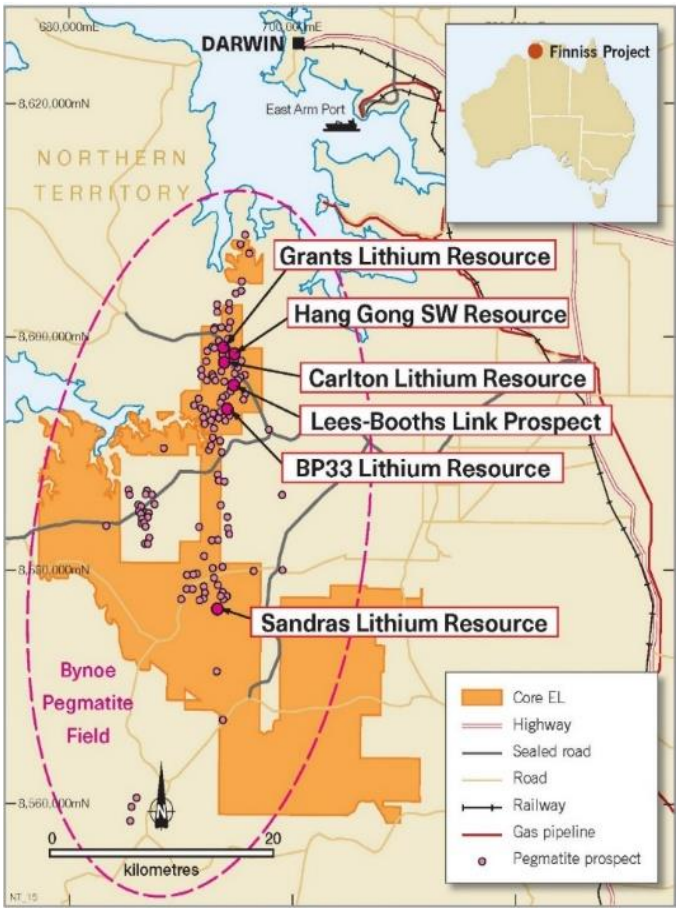


Figure 5: Lithium Resources and pegmatite prospects, Finniss Lithium Project, NT

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.
	• 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.
		• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DDH) drill techniques have been employed for the Core Lithium Ltd ("Core" or "CXO") at a number of prospects, from during July and August 2019. A list of the hole IDs and positions can be found in the "Drill hole information" section below.
		• RC drill spoils over all programs were collected into two sub-samples:
		  ○ 1 metre split sample, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone into 12x18 inch calico bags. Weighing 2-5 kg, or 15% of the original sample.
		  ○ 20-40 kg primary sample, which for CXO's drilling was collected in 600x900mm green plastic bags and retained until assays had been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes.
		• Drill core is collected for each ~3m run and laid in core trays to be marked up.
		• Assay results not discussed in this report.

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).	• Drilling techniques were RC and DDH. Drilling was carried out by Geo Drilling (Bachelor NT; Schram 450 RC with 5-inch bit), and WDA Drilling (Humpty Doo NT; UDR1000 truck-mounted DDH using PQ/HQ rods and wireline triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure	• RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. The majority of sample recoveries reported were above 90% of expected. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and

	representative nature of the samples. • 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.	notes made in the logs. • The rigs splitter was emptied between 1m samples by hammering the cyclone bin with a mallet. The set-up of the cyclone varied between rigs, but a gate mechanism was used to prevent inter-mingling between metre intervals. The cyclone and splitter were also regularly cleaned by opening the doors, visually checking, and if build-up of material was noted, the equipment cleaned with either compressed air or high-pressure water. This process was in all cases undertaken when the drilling first penetrated the pegmatite mineralization, to ensure no host rock contamination took place. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results. • DDH core recovery is 100% in the pegmatite zones and in fresh host-rock, but in the top 50m is diminished to 80-90% by the weathered ground. • Assay results not discussed in this report.
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.	• Detailed geological logging was carried out on all RC and DDH drill holes. • Logging recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. • RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays. • DDH core is kept in PQ and HQ trays. • All holes were logged in full. DDH holes have been geotechnically logged. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information. • RC chip trays and DDH core trays are photographed and stored on the CXO server.
Sub-sampling 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 sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the	• Assay results not discussed in this report.

	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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assay results not discussed in this report.
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.	• Assay results not discussed in this report.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A hand-held GPS has been used to determine all collar locations at this stage. Collar position audits are regularly undertaken, and no issues have arisen. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. • Around half of the CXO drilled RC hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool operated by the drillers and the collar is oriented by a line of sight compass and a clinometer. The remainder of the holes were surveyed with a Pathfinder digital camera. • The local topographic surface is used to generate the RL of most of the collars, given the large errors obtained by GPS. The RL of some of the holes was via estimation, which is accurate to within 1m given the low relief of the prospect area and abundance of well constrained RL data.

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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The nominal drill hole spacing at BP33 is 30 metres between drill sections. The majority of sections have had more than one hole drilled. • Drill spacing at other prospects is determined by the maturity of the prospect. For example, at the new southern prospects drilled (eg, Brolga, Lorikeet), there is only one or drill holes required at this stage to determine the merit of the prospect and produce a reliable interval to assess fertility. Other prospects, such as Hang Gong, have been drilled at a spacing sufficient to convert the current Exploration Target into an Inferred Resource. This ranges between 50m and 100m along strike and down-dip. • Assay results not discussed in this report, but intervals are generally composited to 1m intervals.
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.	• Drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization (pegmatite body) as mapped. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Assay results not discussed in this report.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of the data associated with this drilling have occurred.

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.	• Drilling by CXO took place on EL29698, EL30015, EL30012 and EL31127, all of which are 100% owned by CXO. • The area being drilled comprises Vacant Crown land. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas being drilled. • The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The history of mining in the Bynoe area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found, and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany. • Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all their predecessors, did not assay for Li. • Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites. • The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2004 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2004). • LTR drilled the first deep RC holes at BP33, Hang Gong and Booths in 2016, targeting surface workings dating back to the 1980s. The operators at that time were seeking Tin and Tantalum. • CXO subsequently drilled BP33, Grants, Far West, Central, Ah Hoy and several other prospects in 2016. • After purchase of the Liontown tenements in 2017, CXO drilled Lees, Booths, Carlton and Hang Gong.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The tenements listed above cover the northern and central portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified historically as occurring at Bilato's (Picketts) and Saffums 1 (both amblygonite) but more recently LTR and CXO have identified spodumene at numerous other prospects, including Grants, BP33, Booths, Lees, Hang Gong, Ah Hoy, Far West Central and Sandras.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	
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.	• Assay results not discussed in this report.

Hole_ID	Prospect	Tenement	Drill_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total_Depth
FDD009	BP33	EL29698	DDH	694344	8593484	17	121	-60	236.7
NDD001	BP33	EL30015	DDH	694393	8593547	17	130	-60	240.2
FRC207	Ah Hoy	EL29698	RC	692573	8590364	15	100	-60	181
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FRC209	Ah Hoy	EL29698	RC	692287	8590311	10	100	-60	169
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NRC123	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694301	8598418	19	220	-70	61
NRC124	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694302	8598426	19	220	-70	31
NRC125	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694557	8598685	19	220	-80	199
NRC126	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694509	8598789	19	220	-80	61
NRC127	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694453	8598851	18	220	-80	61
NRC128	Hang Gong	EL30015	RC	694314	8598439	19	220	-70	181
SRC045	Lorikeet	EL30012	RC	695402	8577745	52	110	-60	121
SRC046	Little Red	EL30012	RC	694561	8578914	62	110	-60	133
SRC047	Brolga	EL31127	RC	690594	8573695	32	90	-60	120
SRC048	Brolga	EL31127	RC	690539	8573580	29	90	-60	151
SRC049	Charlotte	EL31127	RC	689800	8571404	31	270	-60	120
SRC050	Charlotte	EL31127	RC	689823	8571947	25	90	-60	151
SRC051	Hungry	EL30012	RC	692010	8577446	31	280	-60	145

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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').	• The majority of holes have been drilled at angles of between 60 - 80° and approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatites as mapped (refer to Table above for azi and dip data). • The pegmatites at Hang Gong and Lees-Booths are stacked and shallowly dipping to the NE. As such, mineralised intersection true widths are variable but approximately 80-100% of the down hole length. • Pegmatite at BP33 strikes approximately NE and is steep dipping, and the holes have been drilled orthogonal to the strike. Therefore, the holes represent about 70% of the true width. • Pegmatite at the other prospects strike roughly NNE and are steep dipping or sub-vertical. Holes were drilled orthogonal to strike and therefore represent about 70% of the true width.
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.	• Refer to Figures and Tables in the release.
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.	• All exploration results have been 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,	• All meaningful and material data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• CXO will undertake follow up drilling at the BP33, Lees-Booths and Hang Gong in the following months to expand and infill resources. • Further drilling at the southern prospects and Ah Hoy will be determined once assays have been received and the target priorities are reassessed.