CZR Resources Ltd
ABN: 91 112 866 869
Level 3, 47 Havelock St
West Perth Western Australia 6005
PO Box 16
Perth WA 6872
Phone: +61 8 9468 2050
Website: www.czrresources.com

The Company Announcements Office, ASX Limited 29 July 2026

Further RC Results extend Top Camp

Highlights

Croydon

- Results from the 6,000m RC program at Top Camp have been returned including:
    - **1m @ 19.9g/t Au from 21m (26TCRC011)**
    - **18m @ 1.10g/t Au from 294m within 26m @ 0.86g/t Au from 294m (26TCRC014)**
    - **9m @ 1.18g/t from 297m (26TCRC019)**

      16m @ 0.78g/t Au from 124m including 9m @ 1.04g/t Au from 129m (26TCRC013)
- Strike extended by 100m south to now over 700m with the deepest drilling to date confirming mineralisation to 220m below surface. Deposit open in all directions
- RC rig has now completed drilling at Bottom Camp and Murph prospects
- Extensive aircore program has begun testing areas of cover for Hemi-style targets
- Metallurgical samples from Top Camp dispatched to lab for initial testwork

CZR Resources Ltd (ASX: CZR) is pleased to announce further RC drilling results from field activities at the Croydon Gold Project. These results represent the second batch of results from the Top Camp prospect where a 6,000m drill program was completed in June 2026.

Milan Jerkovic, Acting CEO commented:

"Results continue to define the potential of the Top Camp prospect, furthering our understanding of its extent. The 4 diamond holes recently completed (results pending) will assist the geological interpretation and understanding of controls on gold geometry and distribution. We are looking forward to the aircore program testing the regional potential of the broader Croydon Project. Further results will continue to be released as they are received from the labs."

Croydon

RC Drilling

Assay results have been received for a further fourteen holes (26TCRC006–26TCRC019) from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Top Camp Prospect. These results, combined with the previously announced results from 26TCRC001–26TCRC005 (CZR ASX announcement dated 8 July 2026), bring the total of reported holes to nineteen of the thirty-two holes comprising the program. Results for the remaining thirteen holes are expected in the coming weeks.

Drillholes 26TCRC014 and 26TCRC019 were drilled into the interpreted down plunge extension of high grade mineralisation. These drillholes have returned the deepest intersections to date at the project with wide zones

of mineralisation including 18m @ 1.10g/t Au from 294m within 26m @ 0.86g/t Au from 294m in 26TCRC014 and 9m @ 1.18g/t from 297m in 26TCRC019.

These holes extend the depth extension of the deposit to 220m below surface with mineralised zones still open and appearing to widen with depth. These results are consistent with the interpretation that high-grade mineralisation follows the north-plunging intersection lineation of fold hinges and the NE-trending shear zones, as identified in earlier drilling. Figure 2 demonstrates that the high-grade zone remains open down-plunge to the north. The results to date confirm a mineralised system of significant strike and depth extent, and further drilling results are expected to add to the understanding of the deposit geometry.

1m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 21m in 26TCRC011 is the highest single-metre gold intercept recorded to date from the 2026 Top Camp program. This near-surface, high-grade result is interpreted to reflect structurally-controlled gold vein mineralisation and warrants follow-up drilling. It is the southern-most drillhole to date at the prospect, with mineralised strike now exceeding 700m and open.

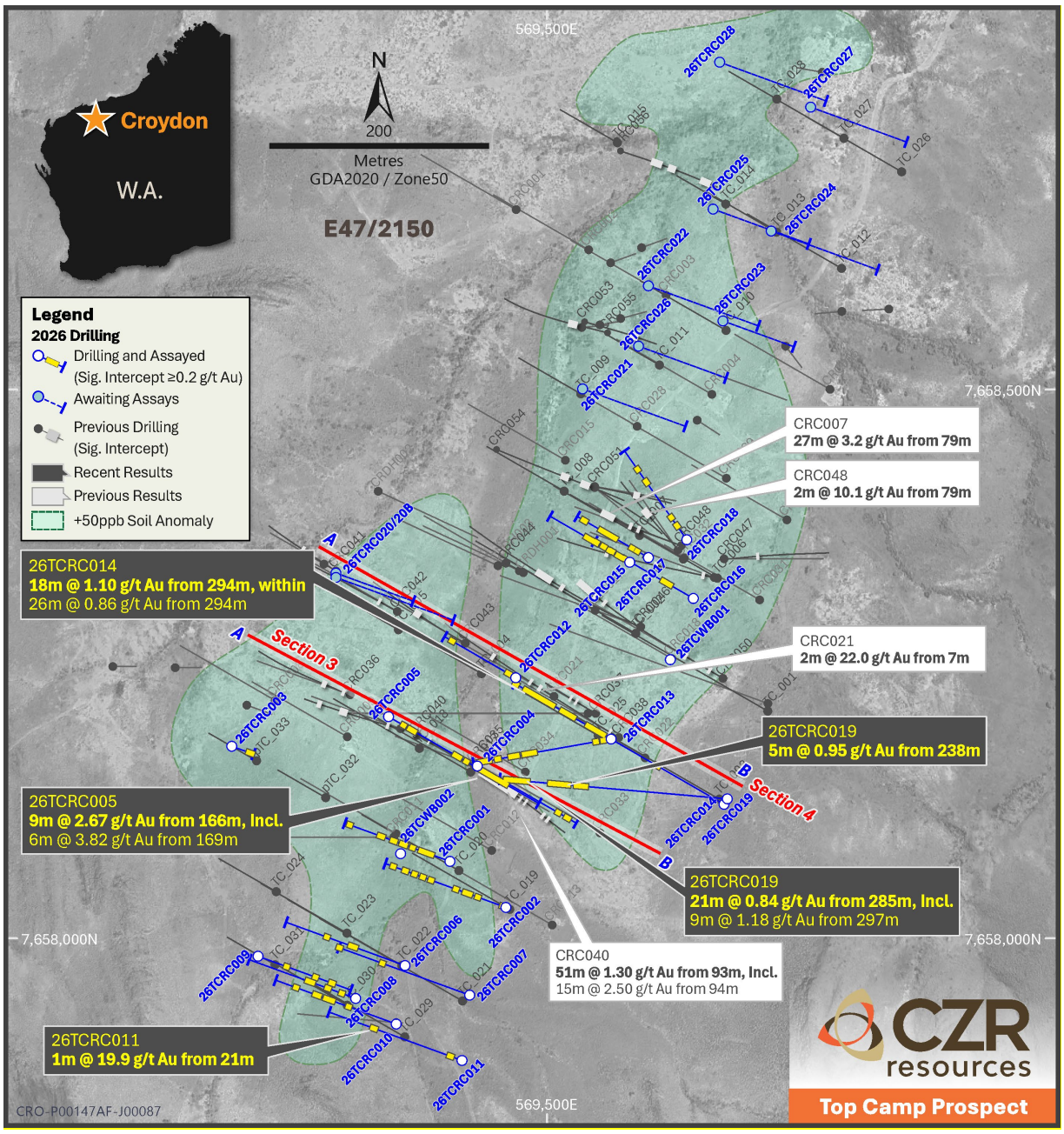

Figure 1. Top Camp collar plan overlain on soil geochemistry and aerial image.

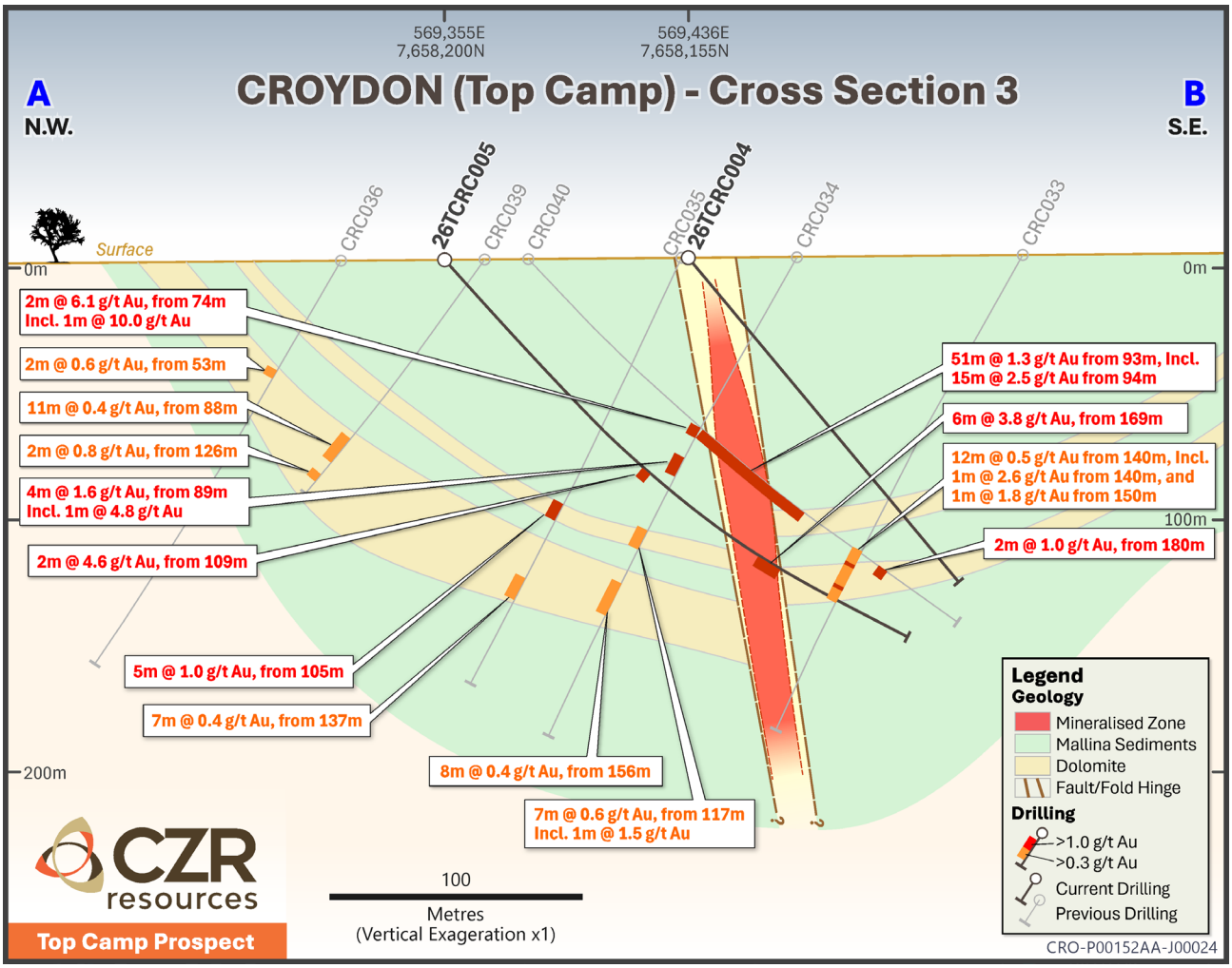

Figure 2. Cross section from Top Camp showing carbonate hosted mineralisation occupying structural zone within fold hinge. Location of cross section shown on Figure 1.

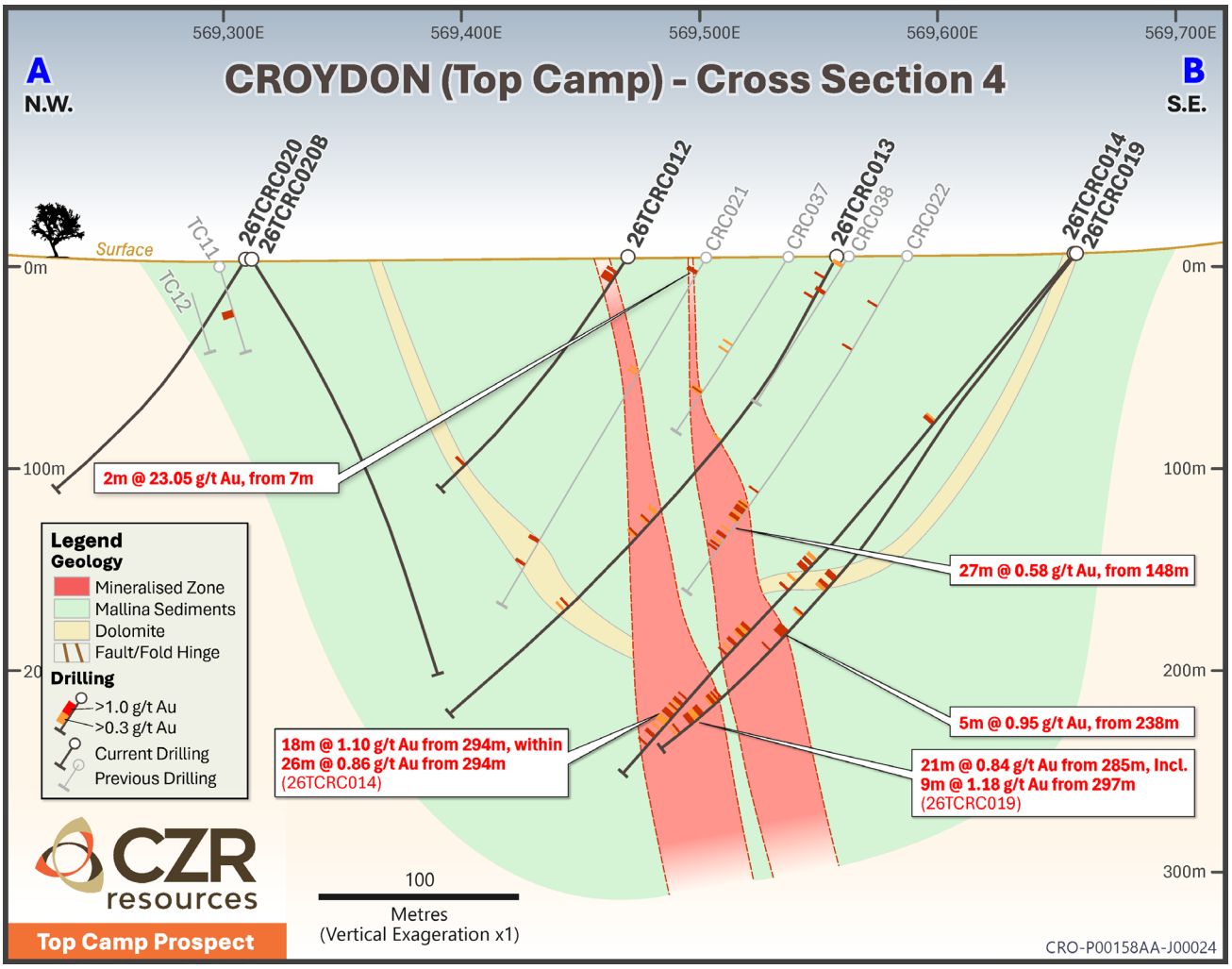

Figure 3. Cross section from Top Camp. Location of Cross Section shown on Figure 1.

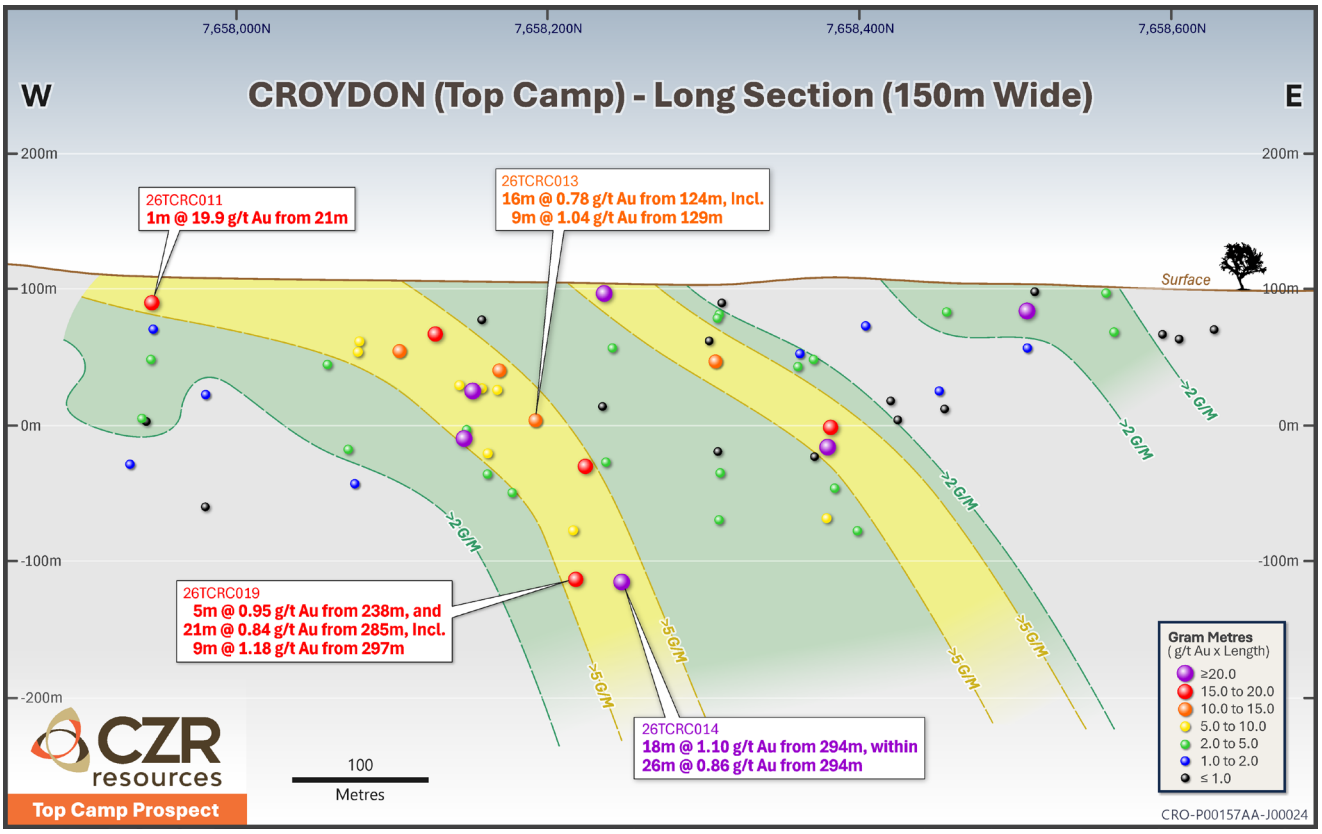

Figure 4. Projected long section from Top Camp. All intersection points projected onto a single plane trending at 25°.

Yarrie

All assay results have now been received from the 1,741m Yarrie aircore program completed during May-June. The aim of this program was to test a circular magnetic and gravity geophysical anomaly on the eastern side of the project which was interpreted to potentially represent a shallow intrusive body.

Geological logging and lithogeochemical interpretation has shown that several phases of felsic to mafic intrude the surrounding sediments at shallow depths. Assay results received do not indicate any significant gold, iron or base metals anomalies. Further geological interpretation of geochemical results will be undertaken to evaluate the prospectivity and assist with future targeting.

Figure 5. Gabbro and hematite altered quartz-feldspar intrusions from 26YRAC012.

Next Steps

An aircore rig is now onsite at Croydon to begin an extensive program across the tenement. This program will test broader prospectivity under areas of cover, along with wide zones of gold in soil anomalism at Frank's Patch.

The RC rig has finished testing the Bottom Camp and Murph prospects. Following a short break, the rig will complete planned holes at the Martin Cu-Zn-Au prospect.

A heritage survey has been planned and is scheduled for August to clear pads at Martin for diamond drilling below the historical workings. The survey will also clear lines over regional targets for further drill testing.

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) surveying is underway for the Yarraloola project to target Peter's Creek and Darnells Channel Iron Deposit (CID) potential.

Ongoing evaluation of Yarraloola, Buddadoo, Yarrie is in progress with work plans expected to be developed for the 2H 2026.

Figure 6. Aircore rig drilling at the Croydon Project.

About Croydon

The Croydon Gold Project, located in Western Australia's Pilbara region, comprises two principal tenure blocks - the Western Block and the Eastern Block, together covering approximately 40 km of highly prospective strike within the Mallina Basin (Figure 7). The project is strategically positioned approximately 50 km south-west of Northern Star Resources' now 13.2 Moz Hemi gold deposit, which was acquired through the $5 billion merger with De Grey Mining (NST ASX Announcements: 2 December 2024 and 3 June 2026).

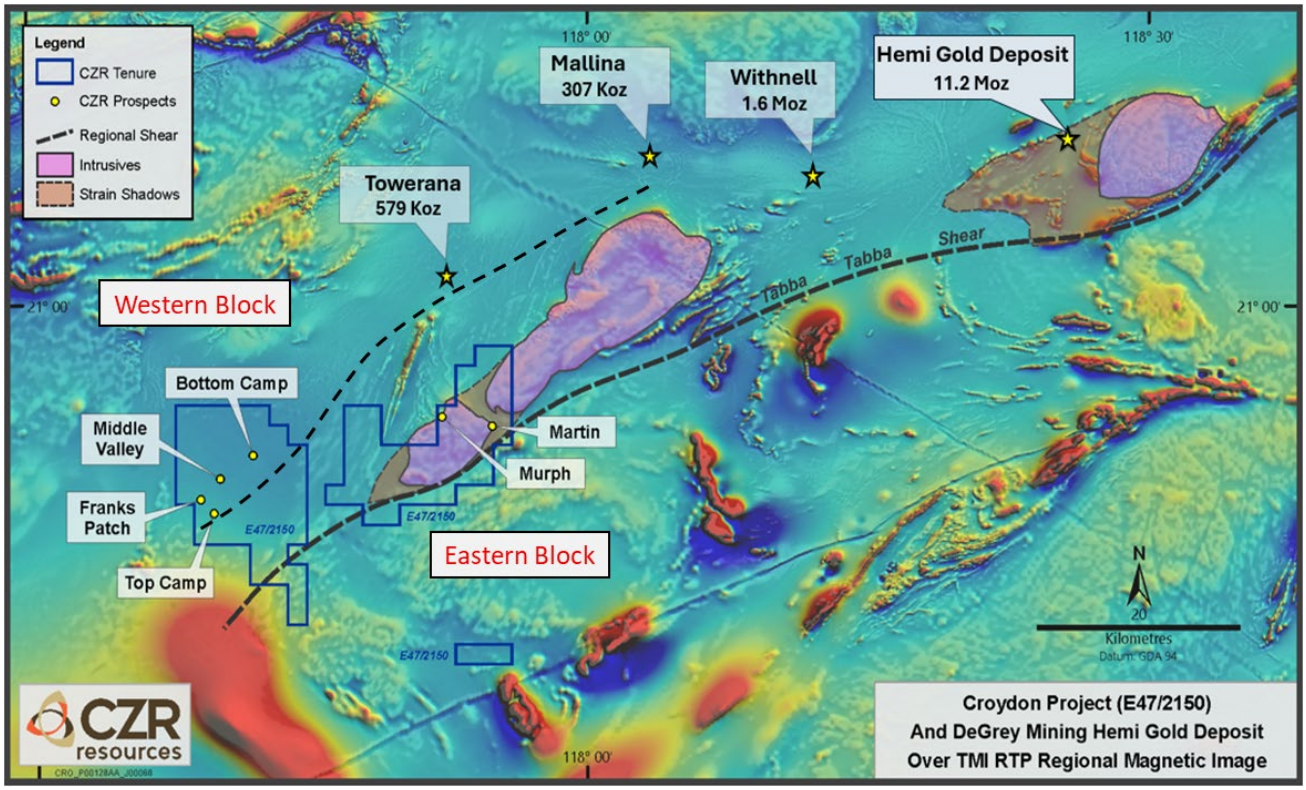

Figure 7. CZR's Croydon gold project and Northern Star's (De Grey Mining) Hemi Gold Project over regional magnetics. Aeromagnetic data is government sourced reduced-to-pole magnetics obtained from the Department of Mines Petroleum and Energy data centre. https://dasc.dmirs.wa.gov.au/

About Yarrie

The Yarrie Project covers a total of 144 square kilometres, about 160 kilometres east of Port Hedland. Yarrie is serviced by bitumen and gravel roads, a natural gas pipeline between Pt Hedland and the Telfer copper-gold mine and a BHP-owned rail connection between Yarrie mining area and Port Hedland. The Yarrie tenements are held for their potential to host high-grade (+62% Fe) iron-ore and have historical high-grade RC drill intercepts in the Cabbage Tree and Kennedy Gap prospects (CZR release to ASX; 6 August 2014).

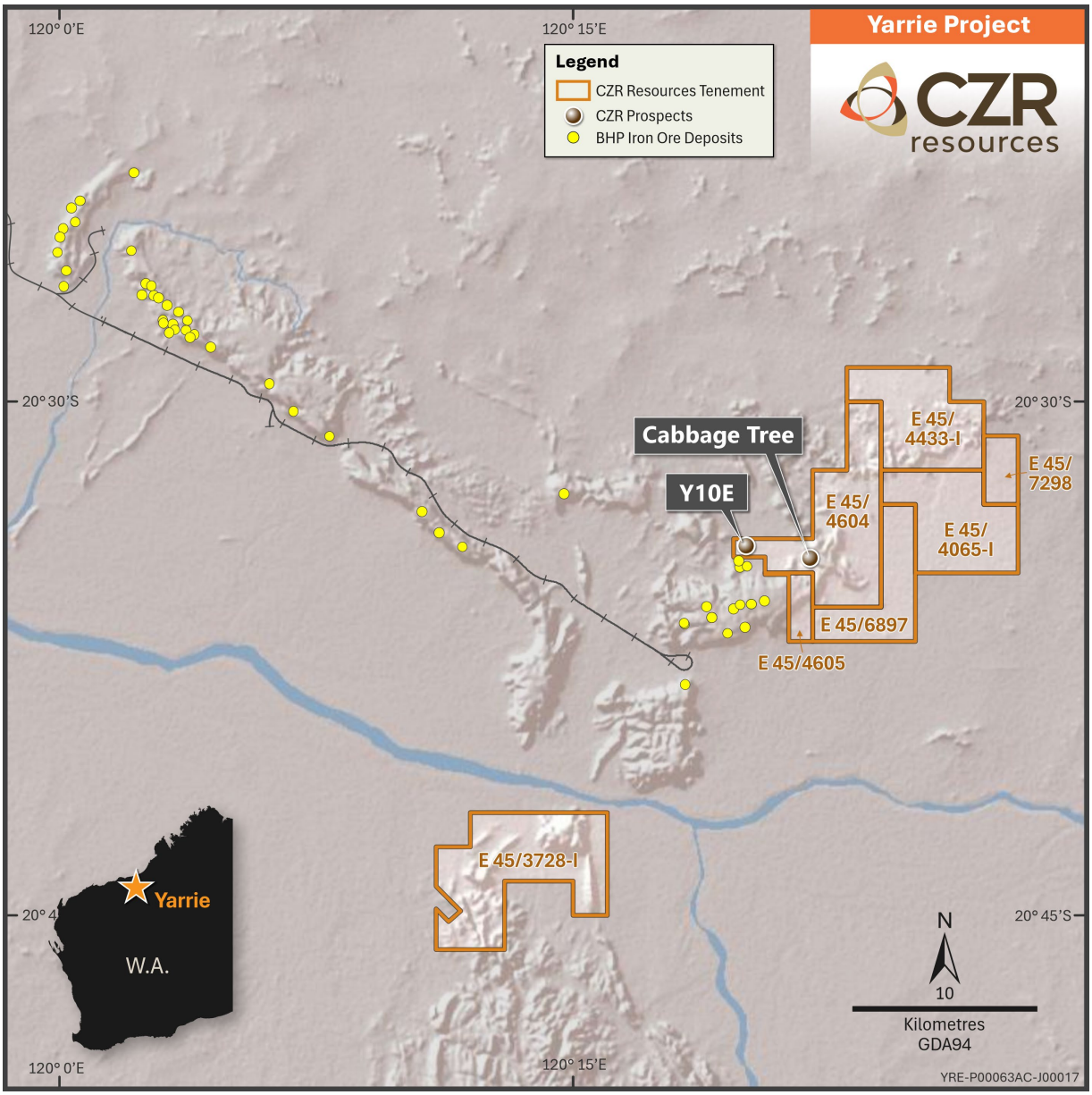

Figure 8. CZR's Yarrie Project and prospects in relation to BHP's Yarrie and Shay Gap deposits.

Table 1. Significant RC Drill Intercepts – Top Camp, Croydon Project - 0.3 g/t Au Cutoff

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
26TCRC006	**108**	**111**	**3**	**0.743**	
26TCRC007	200	201	1	0.69	
26TCRC007	298	299	1	0.68	
26TCRC008	1	2	1	0.93	
26TCRC008	23	24	1	0.34	
26TCRC008	46	48	2	0.61	
26TCRC008	**73**	**74**	**1**	**3.34**	
26TCRC008	80	81	1	0.62	
26TCRC009	55	56	1	0.45	
26TCRC009	111	112	1	0.34	
26TCRC010	80	81	1	0.32	
26TCRC010	108	109	1	0.52	
26TCRC010	118	119	1	0.48	
26TCRC010	131	132	1	0.89	
26TCRC010	134	137	3	0.697	
26TCRC011	**21**	**22**	**1**	**19.9**	
26TCRC011	23	24	1	0.35	
26TCRC011	169	173	4	0.47	
26TCRC012	11	17	6	0.66	includes 4m composite sample
26TCRC012	133	134	1	1.44	
26TCRC013	12	13	1	0.85	
26TCRC013	24	25	1	0.72	
26TCRC013	**124**	**140**	**16**	**0.78**	
Including	**129**	**138**	**9**	**1.04**	
26TCRC013	152	153	1	1.33	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
26TCRC013	160	162	2	0.33	
26TCRC013	182	184	2	0.57	
26TCRC013	199	205	6	0.42	
26TCRC014	108	111	3	0.57	
26TCRC014	**199**	**208**	**9**	**0.80**	
26TCRC014	214	215	1	0.46	
26TCRC014	220	221	1	0.96	
26TCRC014	247	254	7	0.63	
26TCRC014	257	265	8	0.46	
26TCRC014	**294**	**320**	**26**	**0.86**	
including	**294**	**315**	**18**	**1.10**	
26TCRC014	324	325	1	1.86	
26TCRC015	42	43	1	0.34	
26TCRC015	75	76	1	0.72	
26TCRC015	80	81	1	0.41	
26TCRC016	67	69	2	0.88	
26TCRC016	160	161	1	0.55	
26TCRC016	202	203	1	0.46	
26TCRC016	**222**	**225**	**3**	**1.67**	
26TCRC016	241	242	1	0.3	
26TCRC017	0	4	4	0.32	includes 4m composite sample
26TCRC017	34	35	1	0.44	
26TCRC017	70	71	1	1.25	
26TCRC017	82	84	2	0.65	
26TCRC017	87	91	4	0.57	
26TCRC017	134	137	3	0.47	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
26TCRC018	31	32	1	0.30	
26TCRC019	202	205	3	1.02	
26TCRC019	208	212	4	1.04	
26TCRC019	227	229	2	0.49	
26TCRC019	**238**	**243**	**5**	**0.95**	
26TCRC019	251	252	1	1.04	
26TCRC019	**285**	**306**	**21**	**0.84**	
26TCRC019	**297**	**306**	**9**	**1.177**	
26TCRC019	312	315	3	0.47	

**All widths are downhole. True widths estimated at 70–90% of downhole widths based on current structural interpretation. Max 2 consecutive internal waste samples permitted for intervals >1 m. Sub-interval at 0.5 g/t Au cutoff.*

Table 2. RC Drill Hole Collar Information – Top Camp, Croydon Project

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL(m)	Azimuth(°)	Dip(°)	EOH(m)
26TCRC006	569370	7657973	116	290	-62	246
26TCRC007	569429	7657946	117	290	-65	300
26TCRC008	569325	7657943	109	290	-55	180
26TCRC009	569236	7657981.47	110	110	-60	180
26TCRC010	569362	7657919.62	110	290	-55	204
26TCRC011	569422	7657886.39	109	290	-60	258
26TCRC012	569471	7658235.49	107	300	-60	150
26TCRC013	569558	7658179.56	111	260	-55	222
26TCRC014	569661	7658120	116	300	-50	72
26TCRC015	569575	7658340.87	111	300	-60	168
26TCRC016	569633	7658307.86	113	300	-65	246

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL(m)	Azimuth(°)	Dip(°)	EOH(m)
26TCRC017	569592	7658345.11	111	300	-60	150
26TCRC018	569627	7658361.35	111	325	-60	198
26TCRC019	569664	7658125	116	275	-50	324

Note: Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 50. RL = reduced level (elevation). EOH = end of hole. Dip reported in degrees from horizontal (negative = below horizontal).

Table 3. Yarrie Project AC Collar details.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 -Zone 51)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 51)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
26YRAC001	569627	7658361	176.6	0	-90	51
26YRAC002	233028	7726811	176.2	0	-90	43
26YRAC003	233484	7726834	176.3	0	-90	70
26YRAC004	233914	7726837	181.7	0	-90	75
26YRAC005	231822	7725737	170.4	0	-90	16
26YRAC006	232051	7725758	167.8	0	-90	17
26YRAC007	232369	7725774	172.3	0	-90	28
26YRAC008	232680	7725780	168.0	0	-90	36
26YRAC009	233063	7725780	167.9	0	-90	44
26YRAC010	233477	7725779	165.3	0	-90	32
26YRAC011	231814	7724740	164.3	0	-90	15
26YRAC012	232429	7724749	164.7	0	-90	25
26YRAC013	233219	7724760	164.6	0	-90	25
26YRAC014	233990	7724780	167.6	0	-90	23
26YRAC015	234589	7724804	167.4	0	-90	23
26YRAC016	235177	7724809	165.6	0	-90	19
26YRAC017	235580	7724812	165.7	0	-90	61
26YRAC018	231972	7723711	159.5	0	-90	93
26YRAC019	232336	7723732	159.5	0	-90	32

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 -Zone 51)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 51)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
26YRAC020	232782	7723751	163.5	0	-90	21
26YRAC021	233593	7723775	159.0	0	-90	36
26YRAC022	234035	7723777	157.1	0	-90	54
26YRAC023	234615	7723796	157.8	0	-90	59
26YRAC024	235195	7723815	153.7	0	-90	47
26YRAC025	232154	7726264	179.8	0	-90	22
26YRAC026	232522	7726267	176.9	0	-90	48
26YRAC027	232851	7726257	181.9	0	-90	57
26YRAC028	231812	7725221	179.9	0	-90	21
26YRAC029	232378	7725242	165.3	0	-90	21
26YRAC030	233006	7725262	172.1	0	-90	39
26YRAC031	231856	7724234	158.2	0	-90	19
26YRAC032	232323	7724233	163.2	0	-90	15
26YRAC033	232769	7724247	166.7	0	-90	18
26YRAC034	233190	7724254	170.6	0	-90	41
26YRAC035	233296	7723637	152.3	0	-90	53
26YRAC036	232582	7723225	155.8	0	-90	27
26YRAC037	232895	7723235	153.0	0	-90	15
26YRAC038	233316	7723244	158.7	0	-90	57
26YRAC039	232365	7726274	205.5	0	-90	28
26YRAC040	232708	7726267	181.1	0	-90	36
26YRAC041	233112	7726247	180.7	0	-90	59
26YRAC042	232016	7725226	167.7	0	-90	21
26YRAC043	232220	7725235	170.1	0	-90	21
26YRAC044	234452	7725289	164.6	0	-90	23
26YRAC045	232003	7724734	164.1	0	-90	24
26YRAC046	232224	7724739	165.0	0	-90	18

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 -Zone 51)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 51)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
26YRAC047	232704	7724753	163.4	0	-90	33
26YRAC048	232989	7724757	159.9	0	-90	20
26YRAC049	233513	7723778	159.5	0	-90	27
26YRAC050	234076	7723283	153.3	0	-90	33

Note: Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 51. RL = reduced level (elevation). EOH = end of hole. Dip reported in degrees from horizontal (negative = below horizontal).

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of CZR Resources Ltd.

Milan Jerkovic
Acting CEO
CZR Resources Ltd
+61 8 9468 2050

Media
Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
+61 8 9388 1474

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking information" that is based on CZR's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to CZR's business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral resources, ore reserves, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that CZR's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause CZR's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices and demand of iron and other metals; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list and the further risk factors detailed in the remainder of this announcement are not exhaustive of the factors that may affect or impact forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. CZR disclaims any intent or obligations to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR's mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where CZR has a reasonable basis for making those statements. Competent Person Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR's mineral properties are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that CZR's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as expected. There can be no assurance that CZR will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of CZR's mineral properties.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities and exploration results is based on information compiled by Daniel Doran (BSc), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daniel Doran is Exploration Manager of CZR Resources, holds shares, options and performance rights in the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Daniel Doran has given his consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Reporting of exploration results - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	This announcement contains drilling information from reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used, employing a face sampling hammer and an onboard cyclone splitter to collect samples. A 1m sample, of approximately 3-5kg was collected for each metre drilled, with the cyclone splitter producing a representative sub-sample for analysis. AC samples were placed from the cyclone piles on the drill pad. Each pile represents 1 metre of drilled depth with samples taken from these piles for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	1m samples collected by contract field crew were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth 4m composite samples were obtained for both aircore and RC where no apparent mineralisation was observed by the rig geologist All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC drill holes are sampled on 1m intervals with samples collected from a cone-splitter attached to the side of the rig. If indications of mineralisation were observed, the primary sample was submitted to the lab. Barren samples were composited to 4m samples to submit to the lab. For AC drilling 4m composite samples were taken from the piles on the ground using a scoop. All AC and RC samples are pulverised in the laboratory. Samples are assayed for Au via 50g fire assay and AAS finish and four acid ME-MS61 for multi element analysis. All preparation and analytical work was undertaken in controlled conditions at ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	RC drilling was conducted by Stark Drilling using a 450 Schramm and a 5 ½ size bit. AC drilling was completed by Red Dirt Drilling using a DRA160 aircore rig and a standard aircore blade. A percussion hammer was utilised when areas of hardness were encountered in the regolith.
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.* *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.*	Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up. Recoveries for all sampling methods are recorded by the geologist during the drill program. No recovery issues were identified during the drill program. Sample representation is considered to be adequate for reporting of Exploration Results.

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.*	Logged for geology, alteration and veining on 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops. Lithologies of rock chip samples were logged and collated.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC and AC logging is qualitative in nature and all chip trays and holes were photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	RC and AC holes are entirely logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected for this study.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC Drilling single meter splits were taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. Samples were dry. AC single metre intervals were not split. Samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1m RC samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. 1m AC samples were placed on the ground and 4m composites created from these sample piles. Both these techniques are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth. All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory.
	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.	RC samples were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. 4m composites are taken either from these 1m splits for RC or from the 1m piles on the ground for AC. Duplicates, standard reference material and blanks were inserted randomly into the sample stream in a 1:25 insertion rate. For AC standards and blanks were inserted at a 1:50 insertion rate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All RC and AC samples are collected to approximately 3-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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.*	Gold is determined by fire assay with AAS finish at a detection limit of 5ppb. 50gm charge fire assay for gold is an industry standard. Multi-element analysis utilises a four acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish. Four acid digest offers a “near total” dissolution of almost all minerals species, targeting silicates not dissolved in

		less aggressive aqua regia digests. The MS-ICP finish analysis 48 elements down to low-detection levels, which is considered suitable for this study. AC samples were analysed for multiple elements using ALS technique AuME_TL43. 25 grams of sample is digested by aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES methods. 1m samples from the bottom of each aircore hole was analysed by ALS technique ME-ICP06 which is a whole rock package using methods ME-MS61, ME-MS42, ME-MS81, S-IR08, C-IR07 and ME-GRA05 to give major and trace element composition.
	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.	No hand-held instruments were used by CZR for this report.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC sample procedures comprise the insertion of Au CRMs, blanks and duplicates for RC drilling. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections have not been verified independently.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an Access database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Sample locations were determined using hand held GPS units, with an average accuracy of ±3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates for results presented from Croydon were collected in GDA94 Zone 50. Coordinates for Yarrie aircore collars were collected in GDA94 Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is varied, with holes approximately 30-80m apart. Spacing is appropriate for geological interpretation and exploration-stage assessment, with assays pending.
	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	There is not yet sufficient drill samples to satisfy a mineral resource estimate.

	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Some holes included 2-4m composites for broad lithogeochemistry, but generally all sampling was done on 1m intervals. Aircore holes were composited to 4m lengths outside zones identified by geologists as prospective based on logging.
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.*	No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project.
	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 sampling bias observed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected labelled and transported by CZR contracted geologists to a transport company in Port Hedland from where they were transported directly to laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Croydon tenement E47/2150 is held 70% by KingX Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of CZR Resources Ltd) and 30% by Colchis Pty Ltd. Yarrie Tenement E45/4065 is held in a joint venture between CZR Resources Ltd (70%) and XFE Pty Ltd (30%).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Croydon tenements have had a protracted history of prospector and company activity. Several phases of drilling have previously been completed at Top Camp and Bottom Camp. The remainder of the tenement remains relatively poorly explored with the majority of the work limited to surface sampling. The Yarrie tenements have had a protracted history of exploration, mainly focussed on the iron ore potential in the western extents. Several phases of drilling have been complete by previous explorers targeting high grade iron ore. In the eastern side of the tenement, no work has been completed due to sand plain coverage.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Croydon tenement package has a basement of Archaean-age gneissic rocks that appears to have been first overlain by ultramafic to mafic rocks of a greenstone belt that are deformed and metamorphosed and intruded by granites. Turbiditic sediments in the Mallina Basin overlie the basement. These are folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies and locally intruded by felsic rocks. Unconformably overlying the Mallina sequence are essentially flat-lying sediments and mafic volcanics and intrusives of the Fortescue Group. Gold is reported in faults, shears and felsic to intermediate intrusives cutting the Malina Basin metasediments. The Yarrie Project is located on the northern margin of the Pilbara Craton. The central part of the Yarrie Project comprises Archaean-age granite complexes and greenstone terranes of the Pilbara Craton. The craton is on-lapped to the north and south by Proterozoic-age sediments of the George Creek and Fortescue Basins. The northern part of the project is covered by Palaeozoic-age sediments of the Canning and Officer Basins.

Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All relevant information about the drill-holes is reported in the tables provided in this Announcement. .
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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.*	All intercepts reported are generated by using a 0.3g/t cut-off and 2 metres minimum width. 2m of internal dilution (<0.3g/t) has been allowed in intercepts. All samples are of 1 m in length, except when stated as 4m composites. No upper cut has been applied to the results. No metal equivalents are presented.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The style and geometry of the mineralization have yet to be determined and as such the intercepts reported are down-hole only. A cross-section is provided for context however geological interpretations are preliminary in nature. Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	Figures are embedded in the Announcement.
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 relevant samples are 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.*	Mapping, soil, rock-chip and aircore sampling will continue over the early-stage gold, iron-ore and base-metal targets while targets with more extensive coverage of soil, auger, rock-chip and aircore sampling are being prepared for further drilling.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	RC drilling to define the extent of mineralisation. Diamond drilling to provide down-hole structural data to compliment surface geology and infill and extensional RC drilling to better define the extent and tenor of mineralisation. Further fieldwork at Yarrie will focus on the iron-ore potential of the western side of the tenement plus further evaluation of gold and base metal targets.