

Summary

Bottletree Copper Prospect (Greenvale)

- Finalising 2023 drill program targeting porphyry core(s) and delineating copper mineralisation within two Wall Rock Porphyry Zones.
- Detailed studies of drill core from 2022 Bottletree drilling program confirmed the discovery of a large porphyry-style alteration and Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation system.
- Discovery of high-grade molybdenum mineralisation associated with late-stage tonalite porphyry intrusions with up to a spectacular 5.2% Mo (1m assay) encountered in BTDD010.
- Western-most hole BTDD010 and deeper part of BTDD005 potentially drilled within close proximity to a targeted porphyry core.
- Wall rock-hosted copper mineralisation (out of porphyry zone) shown to extend to at least 850m depth from surface with approximately 300m true width, likely sourced from one or more mineralised porphyry cores.

Cockie Creek Porphyry Copper Prospect (Greenvale)

- Maiden drilling program commenced shortly after the end of the reporting period.
- Potential for significant porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation.
- Current Mineral Resource Estimate: **13MT @ 0.42% Cu** (0.25% Cu cut-off grade) (JORC 2004), based on strike length of 1.2kms and a maximum depth of 250m.
- Interpreted buried porphyry intrusions within an intrusive complex.
- Two large, intense IP chargeability targets at depth beneath the defined structurally controlled mineralisation corridor.

Greenvale Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE Sulphide Project

- Planning maiden exploration programs on the Greenvale Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE Sulphide Province.

Superior Resources Limited

ASX:SPQ

Board

Carlos Fernicola – Chairman
Peter Hwang – Managing Director
Simon Pooley – Non-Exec Director
Carlos Fernicola – Company Secretary

Securities

Ordinary Shares – 1,701,220,418
Top 20 holders: 33% issued capital

Summary

Superior Resources Limited is a Brisbane based ASX-listed mineral explorer with a portfolio of large base metal exploration projects, including a developing portfolio of nickel-cobalt projects in northern Queensland. The projects include large targets for Mount Isa style copper and lead-zinc-silver deposits in north western Queensland and exploration projects in northeast Queensland for VMS and porphyry style copper-gold-silver-molybdenum deposits. The Company's cobalt projects are located across the northern Queensland region.

Share Registry

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PROJECT LOCATIONS



Figure 1. Location map showing the Company's current portfolio of projects.

GREENVALE PROJECT

Operational activities during the Quarter were focussed entirely at the Company's 100%-owned Greenvale Project (Figures 1 and 2).

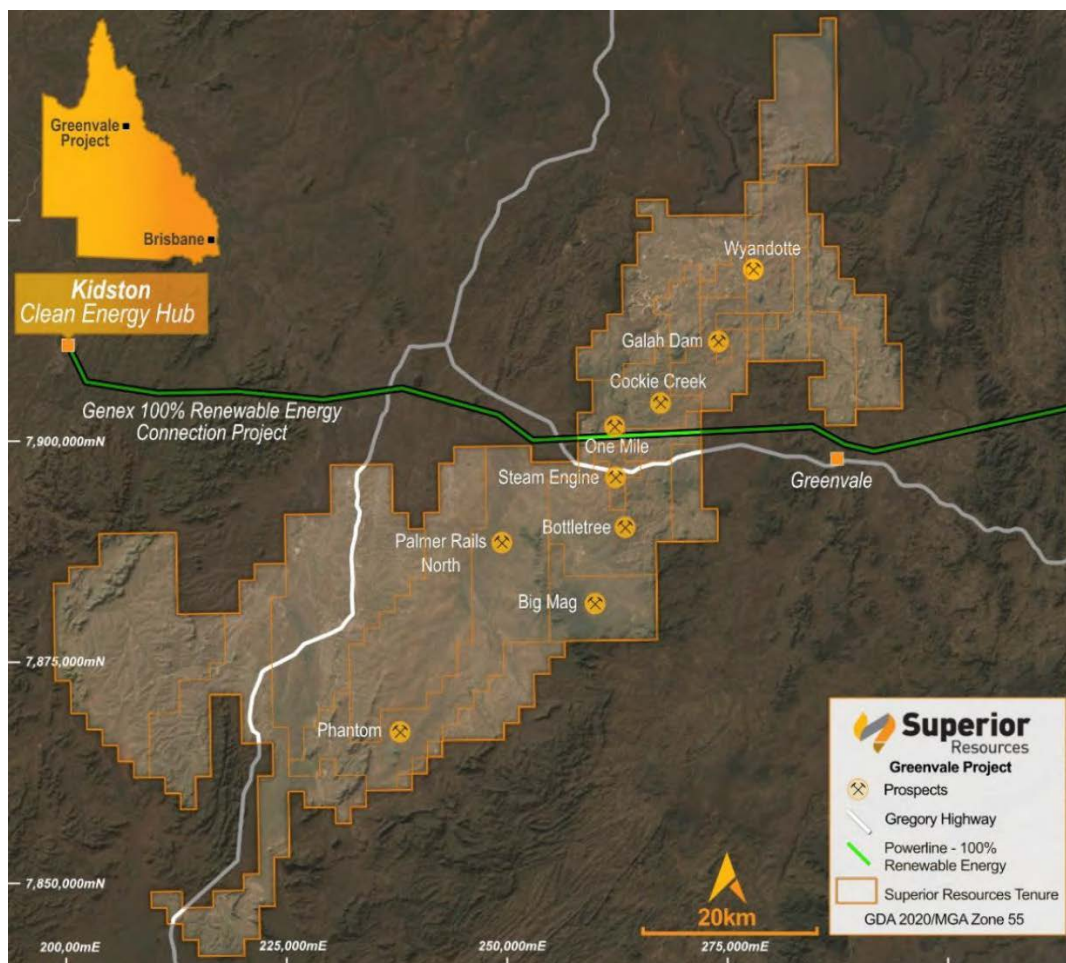


Figure 2. Greenvale Project tenements and prospects shown over satellite imagery. Note: new tenement applications are included, but not specifically identified (refer section "New Tenement Applications" below).

SUMMARY

The main activities of the Company during the Quarter were as follows:

- Preparation and planning of **2023 Bottletree exploration program**;
- Preparation and planning of **maiden Superior drilling programs on two additional porphyry prospects: Cocky Creek and Wyandotte**;
- Planning of initial exploration programs on the Company's new **magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide project**; and
- Negotiations on potential joint venture arrangements with well-funded parties regarding the Ni-Cu-PGE project and laterite nickel-cobalt.

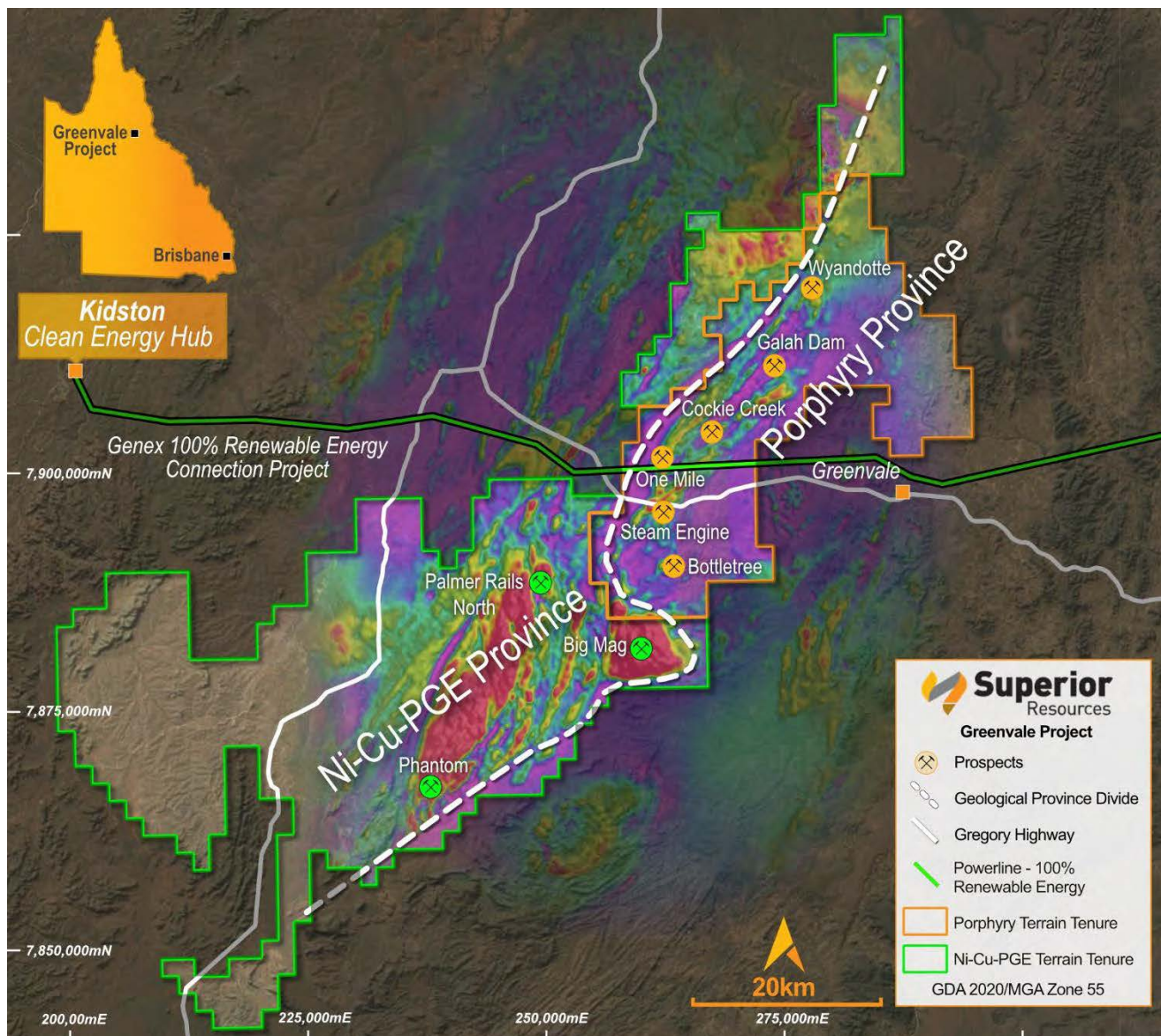


Figure 3. Regional aerial magnetics over the Greenvale Project area showing the newly recognised porphyry province and the magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide province. The approximate boundary between the two provinces is indicated by the white dashed line. Porphyry prospects (amber) and nickel-copper-PGE prospects (green) are also indicated.

COCKIE CREEK (PORPHYRY Cu-Au)

SUMMARY

- Maiden drilling program at the Cockie Creek Porphyry Prospect commenced shortly after the end of the reporting period. The market will be updated with a progress report on the current drilling program.
- The program objectives are as follows:
 1. Discover a large, mineralised porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system beneath the current shallow Cu-Au deposit. Drill-targeting two large, induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies directly below the shallow mineralisation and interpreted porphyry intrusions within an intrusive complex (Figures 4 and 5); and
 2. Resource definition drilling to establish a JORC (2012)-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate and to expand the size of the Resource.
- Current Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate: **13MT @ 0.42% Cu** (0.25% Cu cut-off grade) (JORC 2004)¹, based on strike length of 600 metres and a maximum depth of 250 metres.
- Significant potential exists at Cockie Creek for the discovery of a large porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation system.

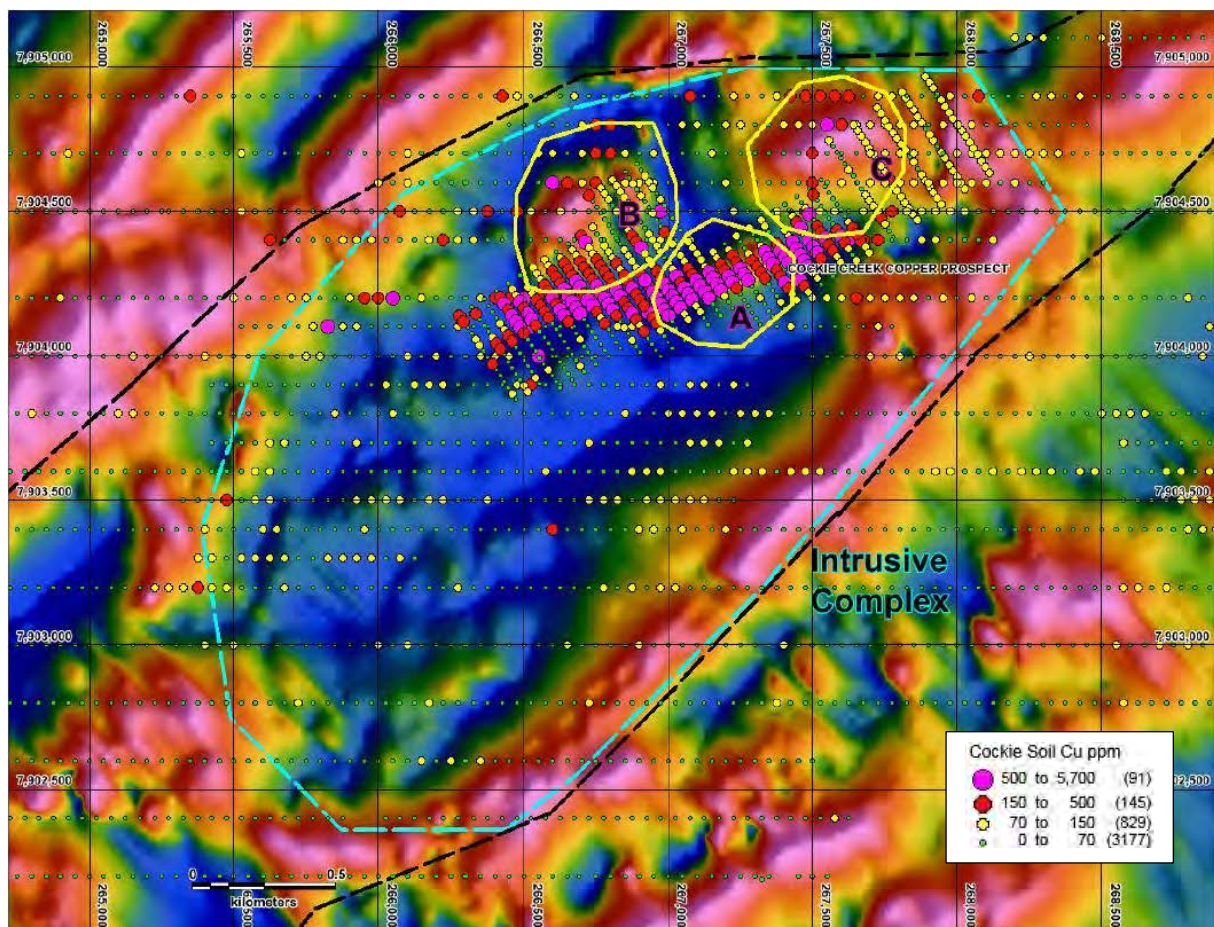


Figure 4. Cockie Creek thematic Cu soil data and interpreted porphyries on TDr VI NSSF processed airborne magnetic data, showing interpreted porphyry intrusions (A to C) within an interpreted intrusive complex.

¹ Refer ASX announcement dated 27 March 2013

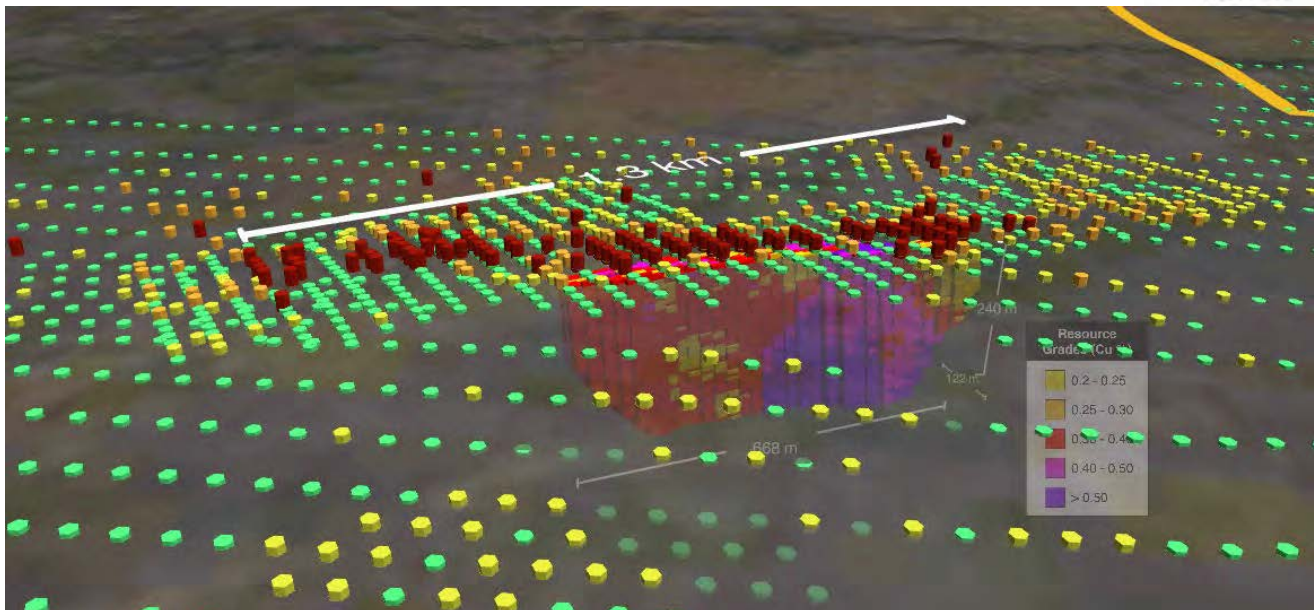


Figure 5. 3D view of soil copper geochemistry and block model of historic Cockie Creek Mineral Resource with block grades indicated. Viewed looking approximately north.

PORPHYRY Cu-Au-Mo TARGET

Cockie Creek is characterised by a tabular zone of disseminated copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation that crops out at surface and extends for over 1.2 kilometres in strike length with a true width of up to 60 metres. The mineralisation shows good continuity and has only been drilled to shallow depths (Figures 6 and 7).

Directly beneath the mineralisation lies a strong IP chargeability anomaly that has not been adequately drilled. Modelling by the Company indicates that a second chargeability anomaly lies north of and parallel to the main anomaly. The western anomaly has not previously been drilled.

The main target at Cockie Creek is one or more deeper porphyry cores, which are suggested to be the source of the copper mineralisation. The mineralisation identified by the historic drilling potentially represents leakage into the wall rocks from a nearby mineralised porphyry potassic core.

As is the case with the identified copper mineralisation at Bottletree, the likely wall rock-hosted mineralisation at Cockie Creek represents a potentially significant copper resource. **Copper grades at Cockie Creek are relatively high in porphyry deposit terms (Table 1). In addition, a significant zone of gold (3m @ 9.0 g/t Au, from 80m in hole CRC003) was returned immediately before the western chargeable zone.**

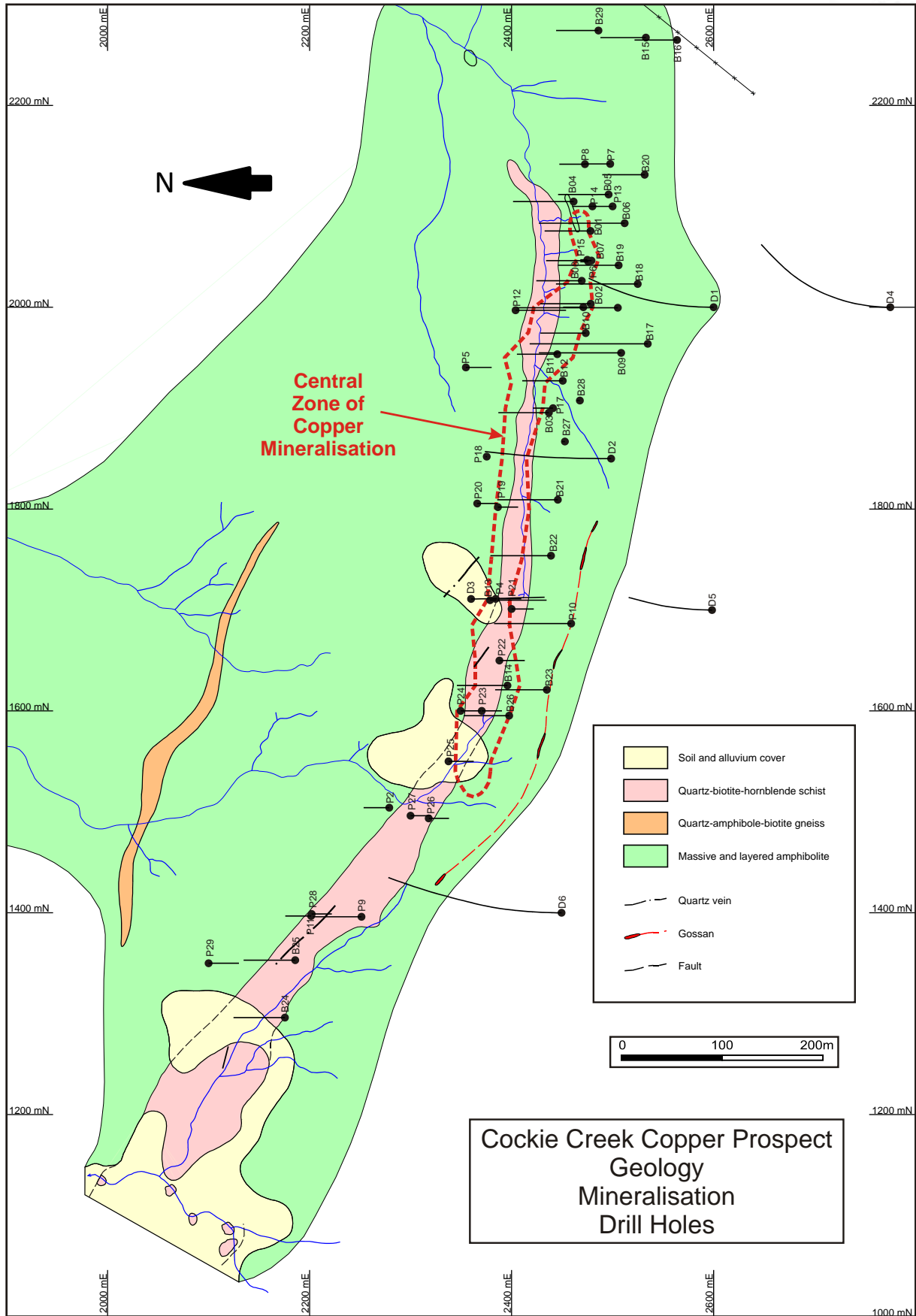


Figure 6. Geological map of the Cockie Creek Copper Prospect showing all historic drill holes and the Central Zone of Copper Mineralisation. Approximately 97% of the Inferred Mineral Resource is contained within the Central Zone of Copper Mineralisation.

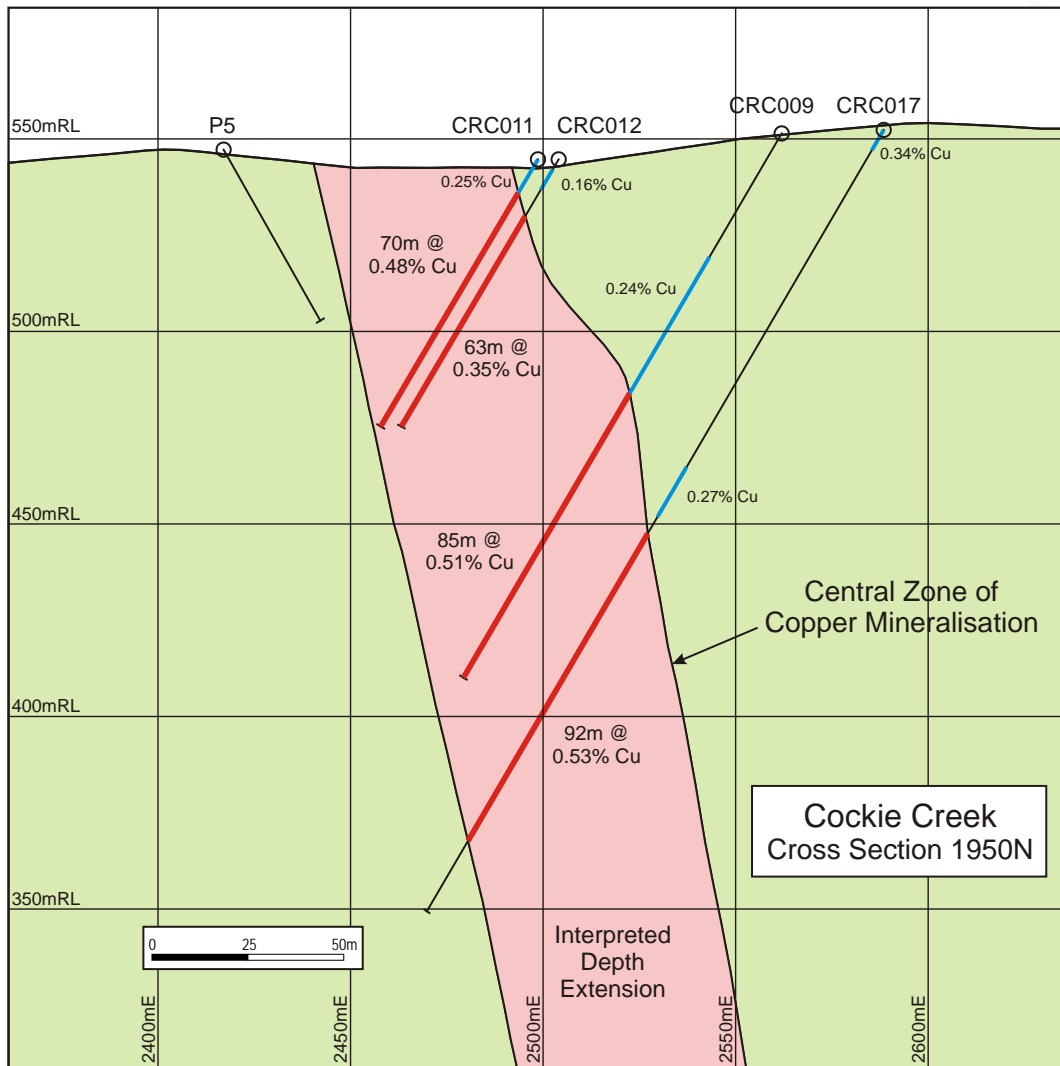


Figure 7. Cross section along 1950mN (local grid) showing drill holes and Central zone of Copper Mineralisation².

Table 1. Cockie Creek Copper Prospect - Selected drillhole intersections³.

Hole	EastMGA	NorthMGA	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Mo (ppm)
CRC002	267380	7904295	0	68	68	0.74	0.12	92
CRC009	267356	7904243	66	163	97	0.48	0.07	114
CRC010	267353	7904283	11	85	74	0.42	0.08	78
CRC011	267320	7904295	1	80	79	0.45	0.06	76
CRC014	267019	7904155	15	56	41	0.50	0.10	48
CRC017	267378	7904226	121	215	94	0.53	0.08	99
CRC023	267037	7904120	53	141	88	0.43	0.06	49
CRC026	266995	7904137	11	84	73	0.44	0.05	22
D1	267448	7904183	180	216	36	0.57	0.10	28
D3	267075	7904227	56	104	48	0.48	0.10	94
P11	267403	7904244	50	108	58	0.64	0.07	-
P12	267339	7904345	50	100	50	0.44	0.07	-
P16	267370	7904307	0	40	40	0.75	0.13	-

² Refer ASX announcement dated 27 March 2013

³ Refer ASX announcement dated 27 March 2013

BOTTLETREE – DISCOVERY OF A Cu-Au-Mo PORPHYRY SYSTEM

Large scale Cu-Au-Mo system emerging at Bottletree

Bottletree is a large 2km x 1.5km soil copper geochemistry anomaly. Initial stages of drilling during 2018 and 2021 were focussed on the discovery outcrop which coincided with an intense induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly, located at the northeastern edge of the soil copper anomaly (Figure 8).

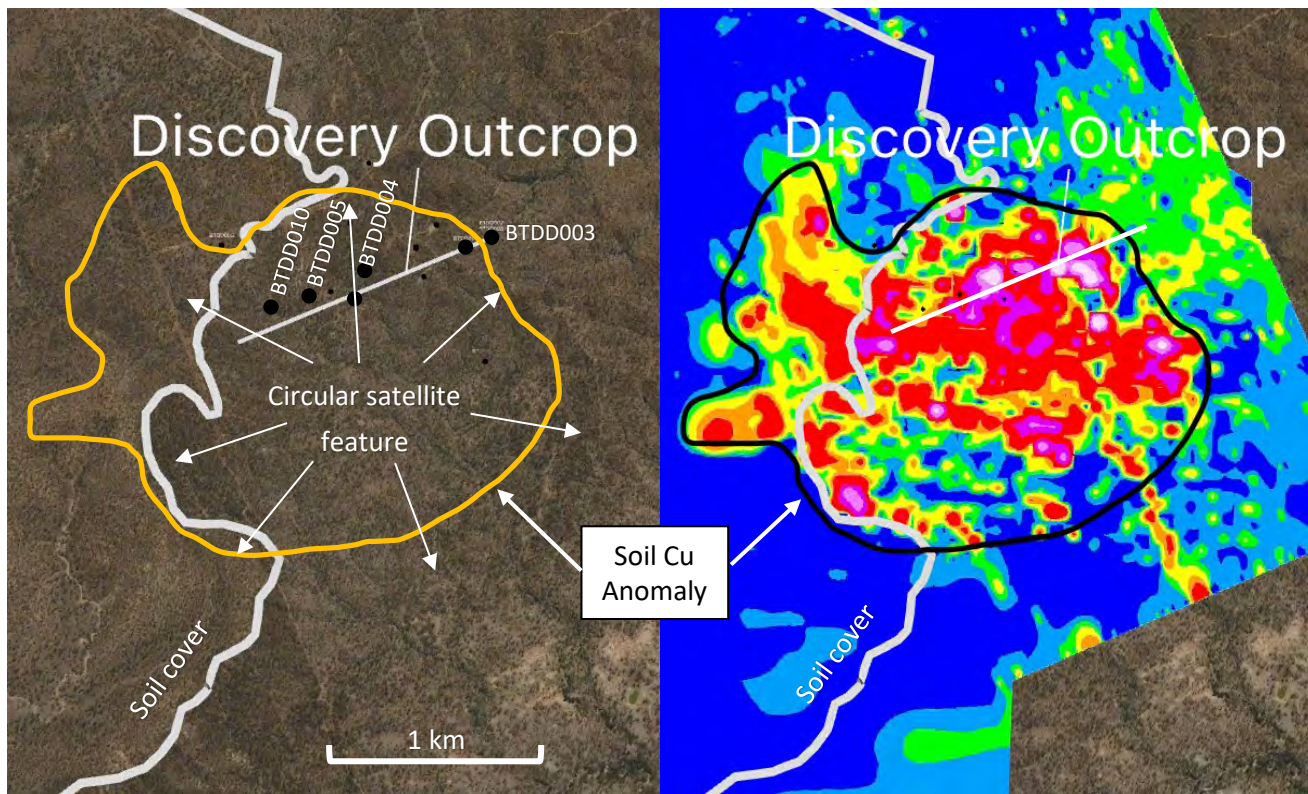


Figure 8. Two images of the Bottletree Prospect area showing satellite photographic (left) and regional soil copper geochemistry (right). High soil copper geochemistry anomaly, coincident circular photographic feature and 2021 and 2022 drill holes are indicated on the satellite image (left).

Recently completed studies of drill core confirmed that 2022 Phase 1 drilling resulted in the discovery of a large (>1km diameter) porphyry-style alteration and copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation system.

The cause of the mineralisation and alteration is considered to be a central porphyry intrusion, potentially at close proximity to the two western-most holes, BTDD010 and BTDD005, that were drilled along a line of holes that spanned from BTDD003 (eastern-most hole), BTDD001, BTDD004, BTDD006, BTDD005 to BTDD010 (western-most hole) (Figure 8).

This single drill line crosses approximately half of the Bottletree soil copper geochemical anomaly and is considered to traverse along the northern outer edge of the system (Figures 8 and 9).

Consideration of recent drill core studies together with structural and geochemical data indicate that the causative porphyry intrusion is potentially located in close proximity to the south or southwest of holes BTDD010 and BTDD005. An alternate or second source porphyry intrusion is potentially located further west-southwest towards Porphyry Target E (Figure 9).

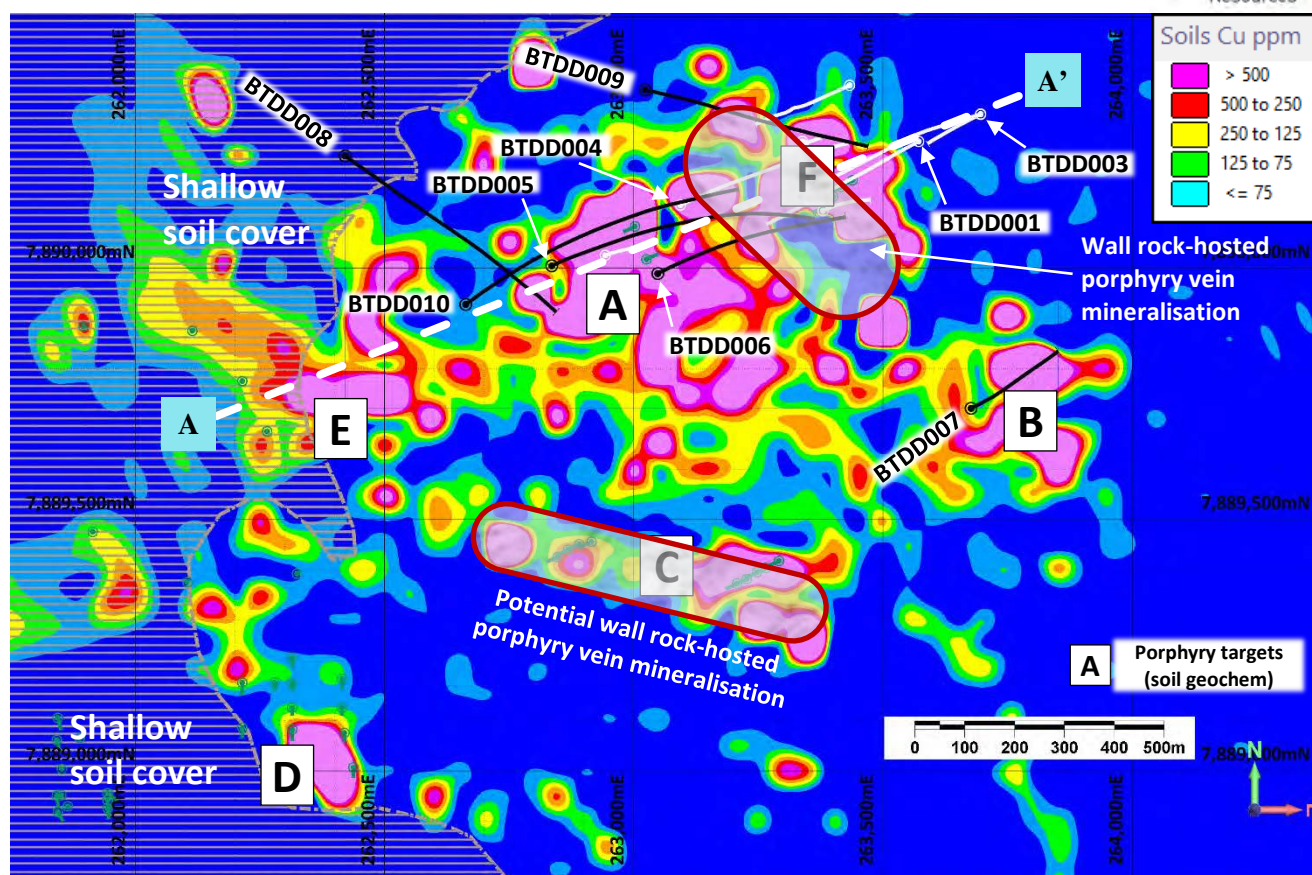


Figure 9. Plan of Bottletree diamond core drill holes over gridded soil copper geochemistry. Porphyry Targets A to F with highlighted zones of more intense wall rock-hosted porphyry vein mineralisation and alteration zones are indicated. Cross-section profiles in other figures are based on the dashed line A-A'. Area of recent alluvium and colluvium is shown as a hashed area over the western part of the image.

SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL FOR LARGE WALL ROCK PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT

At least two zones of wall rock-hosted porphyry style vein copper and molybdenite mineralisation (**Wall Rock Porphyry Zone**) have been identified (Figures 9 and 12).

Holes BTDD004, BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010 intersected the northeastern Wall Rock Porphyry Zone at successively deeper intervals, **indicating that copper mineralisation extends from surface down to 850 metres down dip** (Figure 10). **This mineralised zone appears to have a strike length of at least 500 metres and a true thickness of approximately 300 metres** (Figures 9 and 10).

BTDD004 returned 224m @ 0.40% Cu within an overall interval of 632m @ 0.21% Cu⁴, indicating that **significant copper mineralisation is present within the northeastern Wall Rock Porphyry Zone and that there is good potential for a significant copper deposit**. Drilling to date has not investigated the subsurface strike extent of the northeastern Wall Rock Porphyry Mineralisation zone.

The southern Wall Rock Porphyry Zone has been identified at surface and by several shallow historical drill holes. **Recent mapping has identified this zone over a strike length of approximately 700 metres**. This zone has not been drilled by the Company.

The upcoming Phase 2 Bottletree drilling program will include holes designed to test the size potential of the northeastern Wall Rock Porphyry Zone as well as the nature of mineralisation at the southern Wall Rock Porphyry Zone.

⁴ Refer ASX announcement dated 2 June 2022

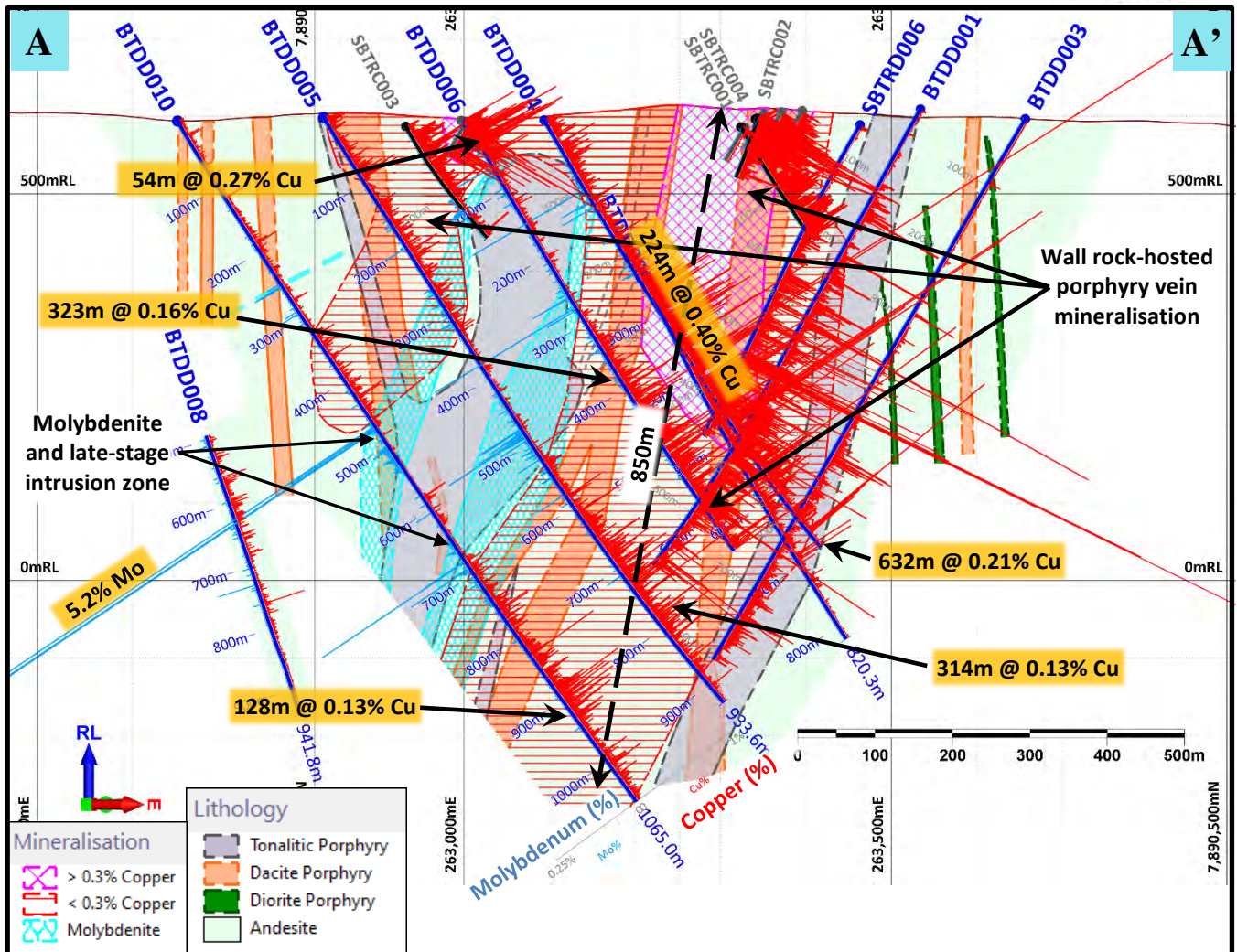


Figure 10. Cross section A-A' showing geology, Wall Rock Porphyry Zone and averaged Cu and Mo grades. Higher grade zones of copper and zones of strong molybdenite mineralisation are also shown. Hydrothermal fluid flow, porphyry core and Wall Rock Porphyry Zone potentially sourced from off the section line towards the SSW.

MOLYBDENITE

Bottletree exhibits an association of strong molybdenite mineralisation with late stage tonalite porphyry intrusions. At the western half of the current line of drill holes, a substantial tonalite porphyry has intruded into earlier copper mineralisation. Copper grades decline in the vicinity of the tonalite intrusion within which, early potassic alteration may display a strong sericite overprint with associated molybdenite mineralisation. **This and other tonalite intrusions are interpreted to overprint the earlier main copper mineralisation event(s), locally stopping out the copper** (Figure 10).

The mineralisation is mainly developed in veins and zones of structural weakness up to 50 centimetres in thickness along the margins and within the tonalite porphyry. **Grades up to 6m @ 1.39% Mo from 470m in BTDD010, including a spectacular 1m @ 5.2% Mo from 474m have been returned⁵** (Figure 11).

The Mo soil geochemistry indicates that a significant molybdenum zone lies about 250 metres to the south of BTDD010 (Figure 15). This zone will be tested for the possibility of a shallow molybdenum resource and a potential causative porphyry intrusion. **With the current molybdenum spot price at above US\$60,000 per tonne, the presence of one or more zones of high Mo grades is likely to have a significant upgrading effect**

⁵ Refer ASX announcement dated 12 April 2023

on the overall economics of the system, particularly as an average global grade of porphyry copper deposits has been reported as 0.018% Mo (John, et al., 2010).

Although the temporal and spatial separation of copper and molybdenum mineralisation is common within porphyry systems, the separation observed at Bottletree is likely to indicate the existence of at least two different porphyry source intrusions.

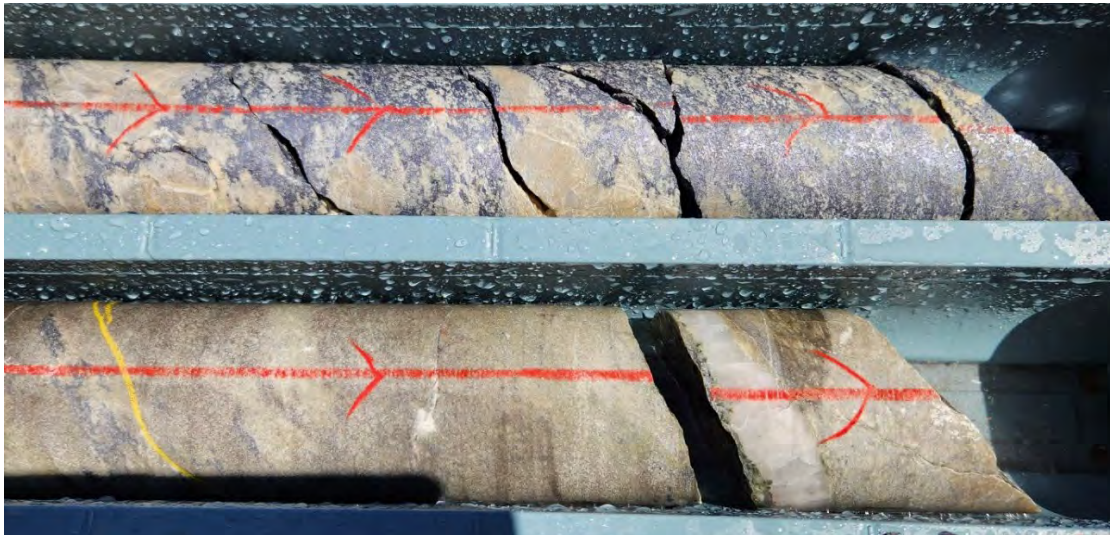


Figure 11. Intense molybdenum mineralisation within tonalite porphyry (1m @ 5.2% Mo within 6m @ 1.39% Mo, BTDD010, 474m – 476m).



Figure 12. Examples of wall rock-hosted vein mineralisation: BTDD005 – 699.9m (left); BTDD005 – 708.5m (middle) – buck quartz vein with chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite infill; and BTDD006 – 531.7m (right) – quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite.

PORPHYRIES AND THE BOTTLETREE REGIONAL SETTING

Porphyry Cu-Au deposits are usually developed within the collision zones of two tectonic plates where subduction of one plate under the other occurs. The Greenvale Project area covers a remnant island arc system formed from subduction, which has resulted in several porphyry Cu-Au prospects along the trend of the <60km belt.

Whilst collision and subduction events are dominated by overall regional compressional forces, localised dilational zones may develop during the collisional event and also as a result of a change in the tectonic dynamics with time. Zones or periods of dilational forces are considered to facilitate the intrusion of deeper magmas into shallower and cooler rocks. Porphyry Cu-Au deposits and the associated alteration systems are formed from magmatic fluids derived from the porphyry intrusions.

As mentioned above, the large alteration and mineralisation system discovered at Bottletree is considered to be caused by a nearby porphyry intrusion that has formed within the identified island arc system. Interpretation of regional magnetic data indicates that Bottletree is also located within a large, regionally-identifiable dilational zone (Figure 13). It is plausible that more than one mineralised porphyry is developed within this dilational structure.

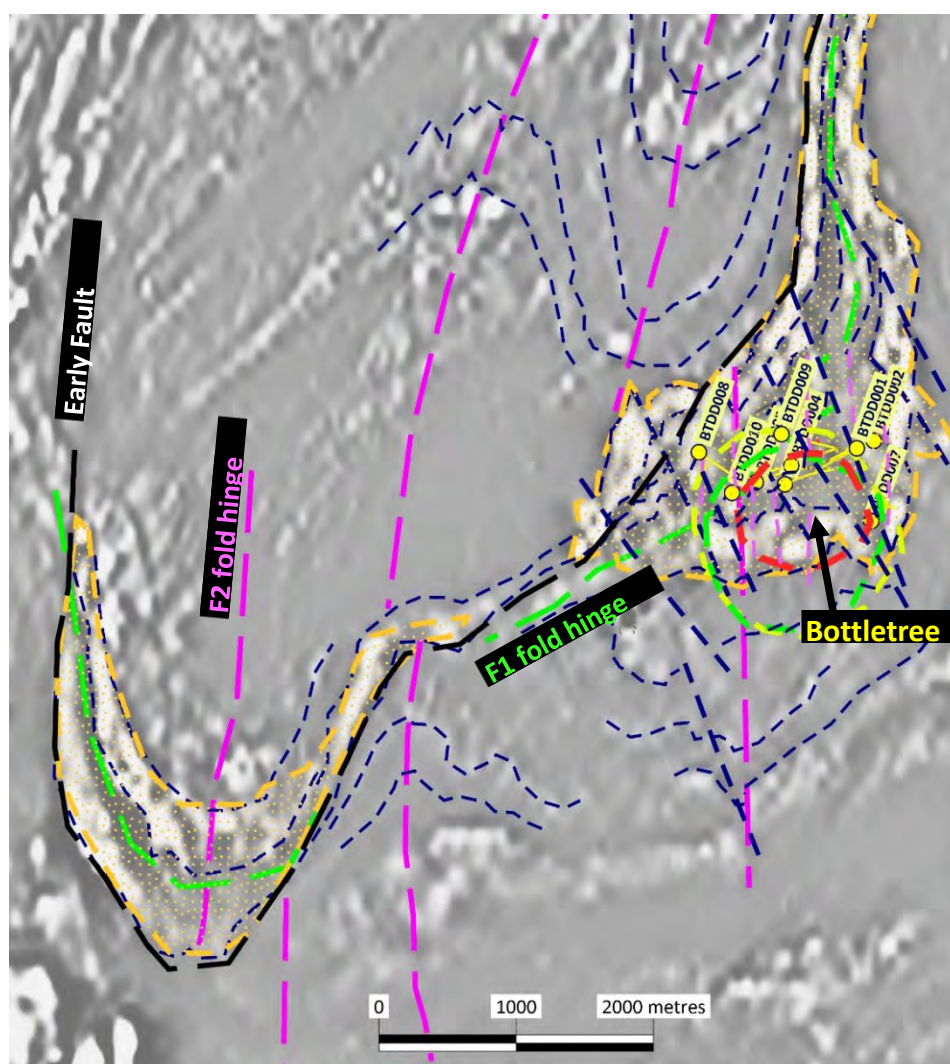


Figure 13. Background image of regional aerial magnetics data with interpretation of structures that are relevant to the development of a dilational zone near the eastern edge of the image within which, the Bottletree Prospect is located. The circular zones marked in red and green dashed lines represent a silver and lithium geochemical anomaly (respectively) highlighting the Bottletree alteration system.

BOTTLETREE ALTERATION SYSTEM

Diamond core holes BTDD004, BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010 (Figures 8, 9 and 14) have defined a broad porphyry-style alteration shell of at least one kilometre diameter along the northern margin of the Bottletree Prospect area (Figures 14 and 15). The alteration is developed within wall rocks located outside a porphyry intrusion and comprises an outer propylitic alteration shell that zones inward and at depth to several inner propylitic and potassic alteration zones.

The zonation of hydrothermal alteration within wall rocks to a porphyry systems is a key pathfinder indicator used to vector exploration towards the potassic core of a porphyry system.

The alteration grade increases progressively towards the centre of the Bottletree Prospect area, from cooler epithermal mineralisation in the east to hotter porphyry potassic alteration towards the west and with depth over Porphyry Target A (Figures 9 and 14).

The Bottletree alteration profile is typical of an “out of porphyry” wall rock porphyry environment and is considered to be located at a position that is marginal to the core of a mineralised porphyry system.

The persistence of the key potassic biotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation pathfinder westwards and to deeper levels may be an indication that BTDD010 is close to the main porphyry potassic zone.

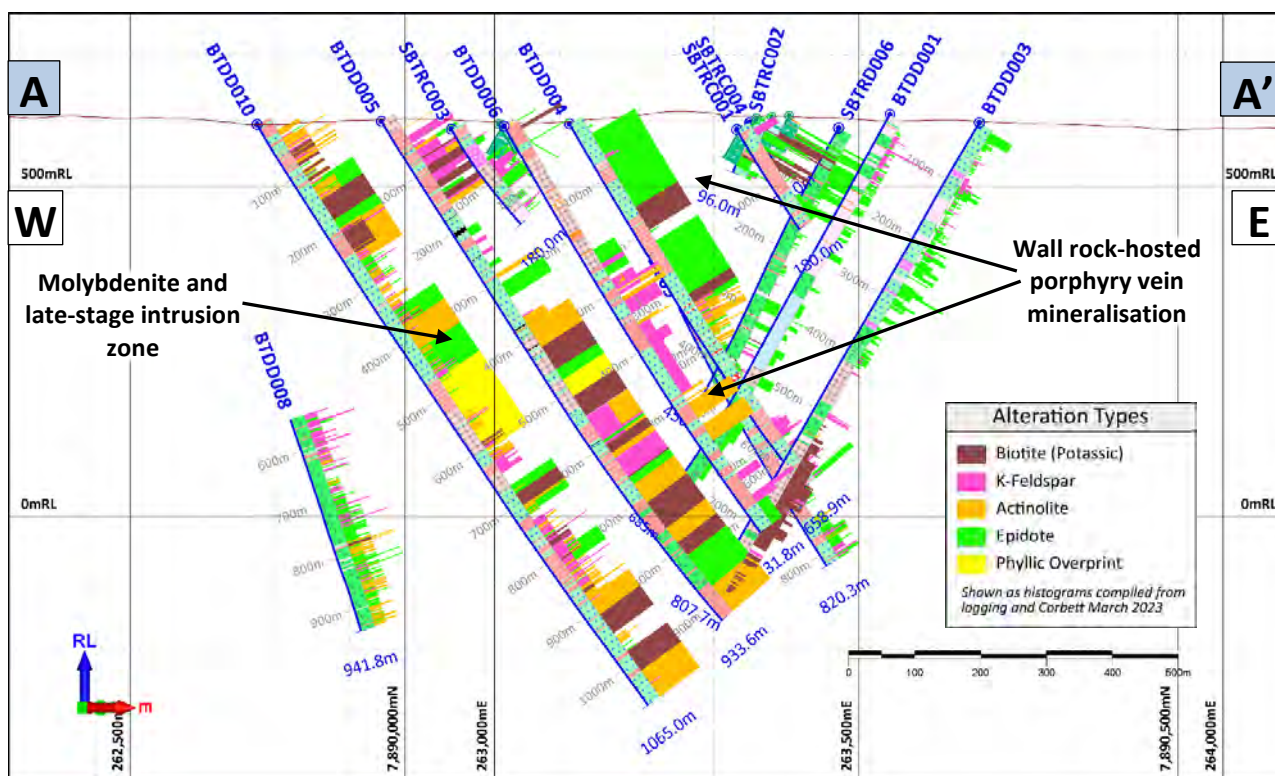


Figure 14. Down-hole intersections of porphyry alteration presented as key alteration minerals with histograms representing generalised alteration intensities. Modelling of the main potassic alteration fluid pathway (shown in 2-D), together with structural and other data, enables vectoring of the pathfinders towards a possible intrusion source.

Porphyry B and D-type veins, mineralised with copper, developed within the main area of wall rock-hosted porphyry alteration and mineralisation, grade to lower temperature deep epithermal quartz-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins to the east. As exploration progresses, the wall rock-hosted porphyry-style alteration and vein mineralisation are expected to provide improved vectors towards a possible porphyry source.

The overall alteration trend observed across the Porphyry Target A area is one of increasing temperature of hydrothermal alteration towards the west and towards deeper levels with increasing abundance of biotite-chalcopyrite mineralisation as the dominant potassic mineral assemblage.

However, with only one line of three holes providing the main pathfinder information, 3D analysis of the data has been limited.

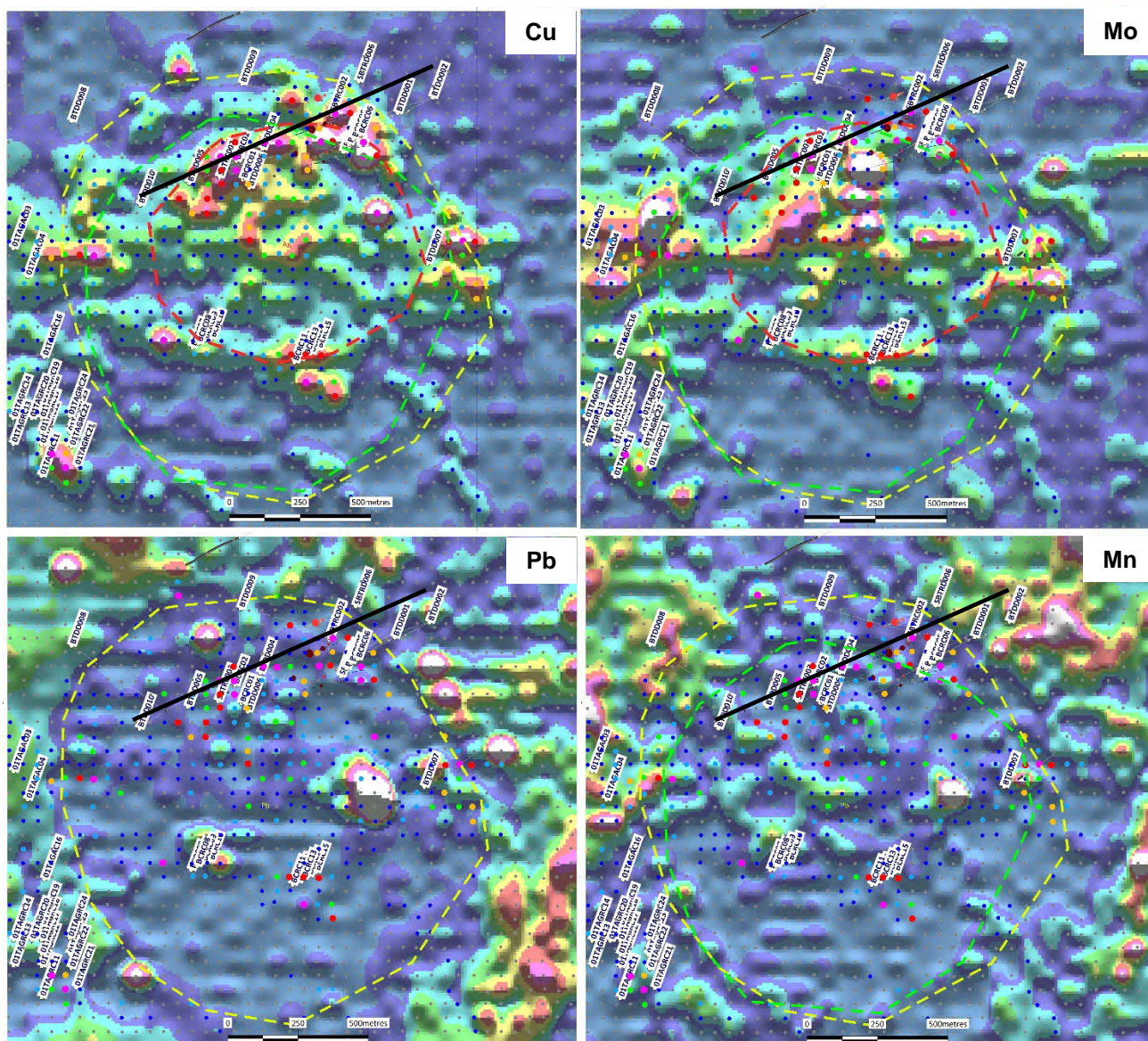


Figure 15. Multi-element soil geochemistry over the Bottletree Prospect area showing gridded soil assays for Pb, Ag, Cu, and Mo. Distinct geochemical zonation can be observed with each element. Geochemical haloes representing Ag (red dashed line), Li (green dashed line) and Pb are also shown. The solid black line represents the current line of drilling.

MINERALISATION

The 2022 drill holes were not drilled for copper grade, but rather to enable the identification of the type of mineralising system and to build a geological model to enable the vectoring of future exploration towards the (porphyry) source of the mineralisation.

Despite being ‘stratigraphic’ holes, copper mineralisation at Bottletree was found to be distributed over a very broad area (Figures 8, 9 and 10). **Copper mineralisation in holes BTDD005, BTDD006 and BTDD010, targeting Porphyry Target A, is variably present within veins and veinlets over almost the entire 933.6 metre, 731.8 metre and 1,065 metre respective lengths of those holes.**

The broad distribution of copper vein mineralisation is considered to be an indication of the size-potential of the causative porphyry source.

2023 BOTTLETREE PROGRAM

Exploration at Bottletree during 2023 has continued to target a porphyry potassic core with further core analysis studies and the commencement of a large ground gravity survey.

A phase 2 drilling program is also being finalised. The Phase 2 program will have two objectives (Figure 18):

- target a porphyry potassic core responsible for the copper mineralisation; and
- define the extent of the Wall Rock Porphyry Zones at two locations.

Exploration drilling at Bottletree is at an early stage with only four holes targeting a porphyry core having been completed. As the holes are located along one drill line with the same hole directional parameters, limited 3D interpretation of the exploration vectors is available at this stage.

However, it appears that **the main copper-mineralising fluid flow pathways are likely to be moving off the section line A-A' (as defined by holes BTDD004, 005 and 010) towards either a north-westerly or south-westerly direction** (Figures 16 and 17). In other words, BTDD010 and possibly BTDD005 may have intersected the margins of the higher-grade wall rock-hosted copper zones and potassic alteration zone (Figures 16 and 17).

The Company considers that the latest drilling has reached a point that is potentially within “close” proximity to a source potassic zone of a mineralised porphyry system.

Other planned exploration activities that will enable better understanding of the prospect include:

- Drilling of the main molybdenum targets that were not targeted by the 2022 program;
- Uranium-Lead radiometric dating of zircon and Rhenium-Osmium radiometric dating of molybdenite to confirm the age of the porphyry system; and
- Down-hole IP surveys.

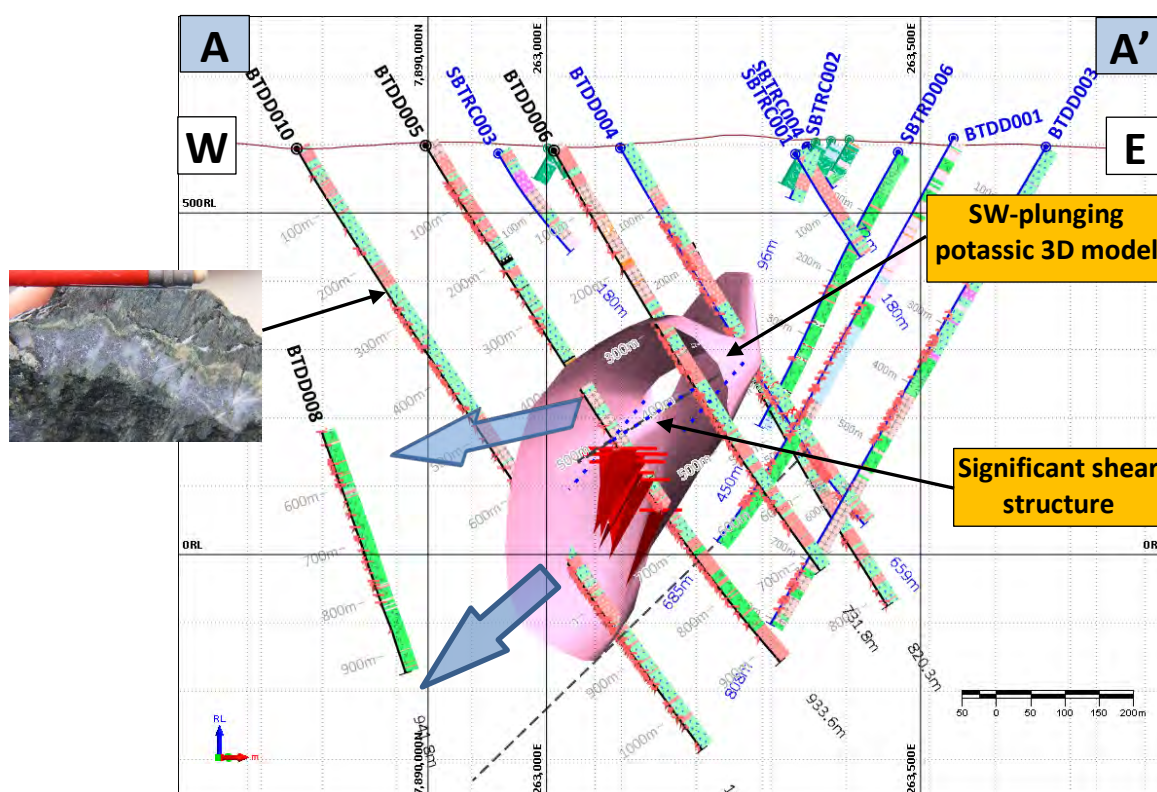


Figure 16. Cross section A-A' showing 3D model of the general zone of main potassic alteration which, based on alteration and structural information, plunges with a range of dips towards the south-southwest. Large blue arrows indicate possible vector directions towards a porphyry potassic core.

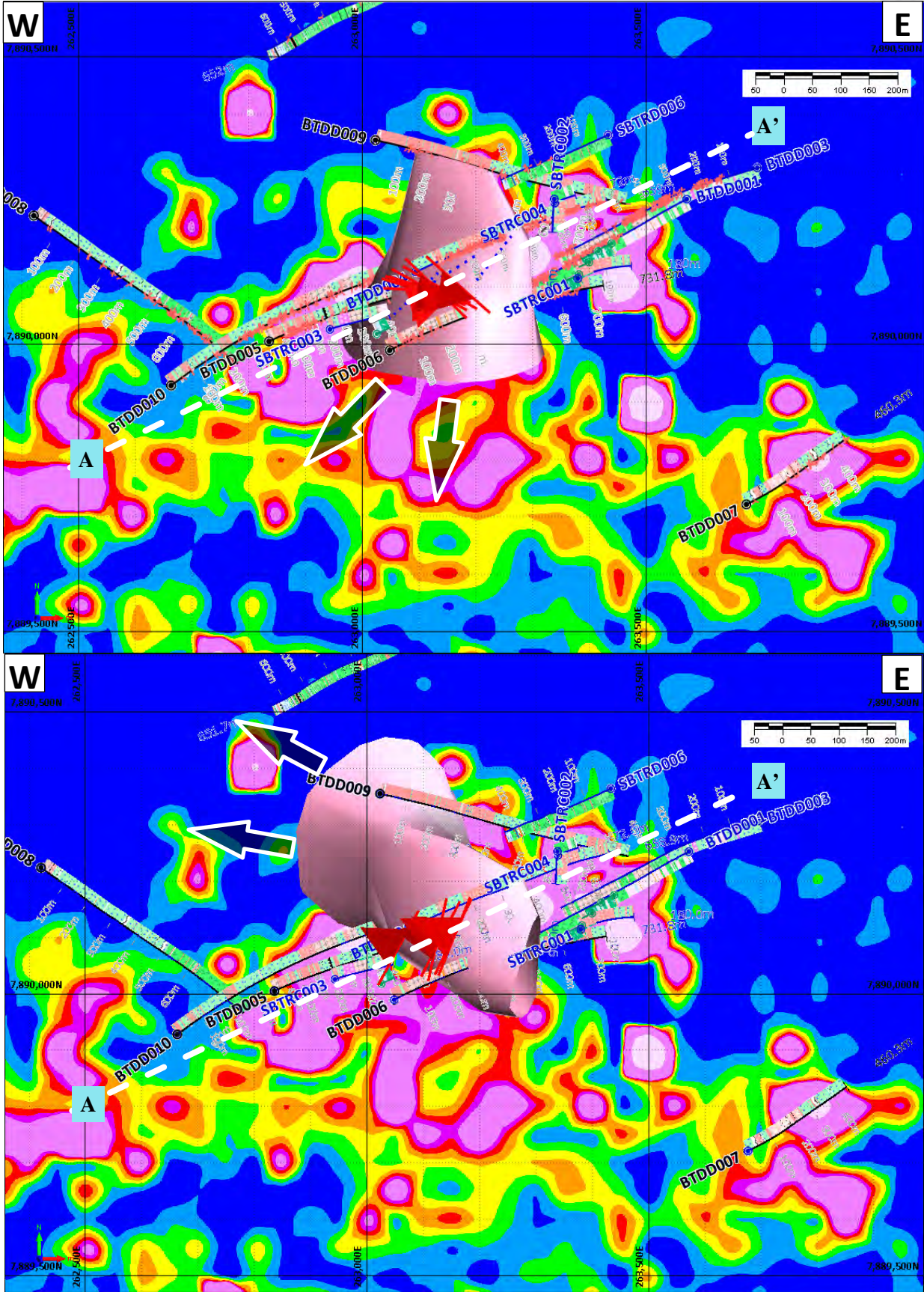


Figure 17. Plan views of Bottletree Prospect showing 3D models of the general zone of main potassic alteration on soil Cu data. SSW potassic model (top) with enlarged dip triangles representing larger chalcopyrite veins that cross-cut foliation and WNW potassic model (bottom) with enlarged dip triangles representing chalcopyrite veins aligned with foliation.

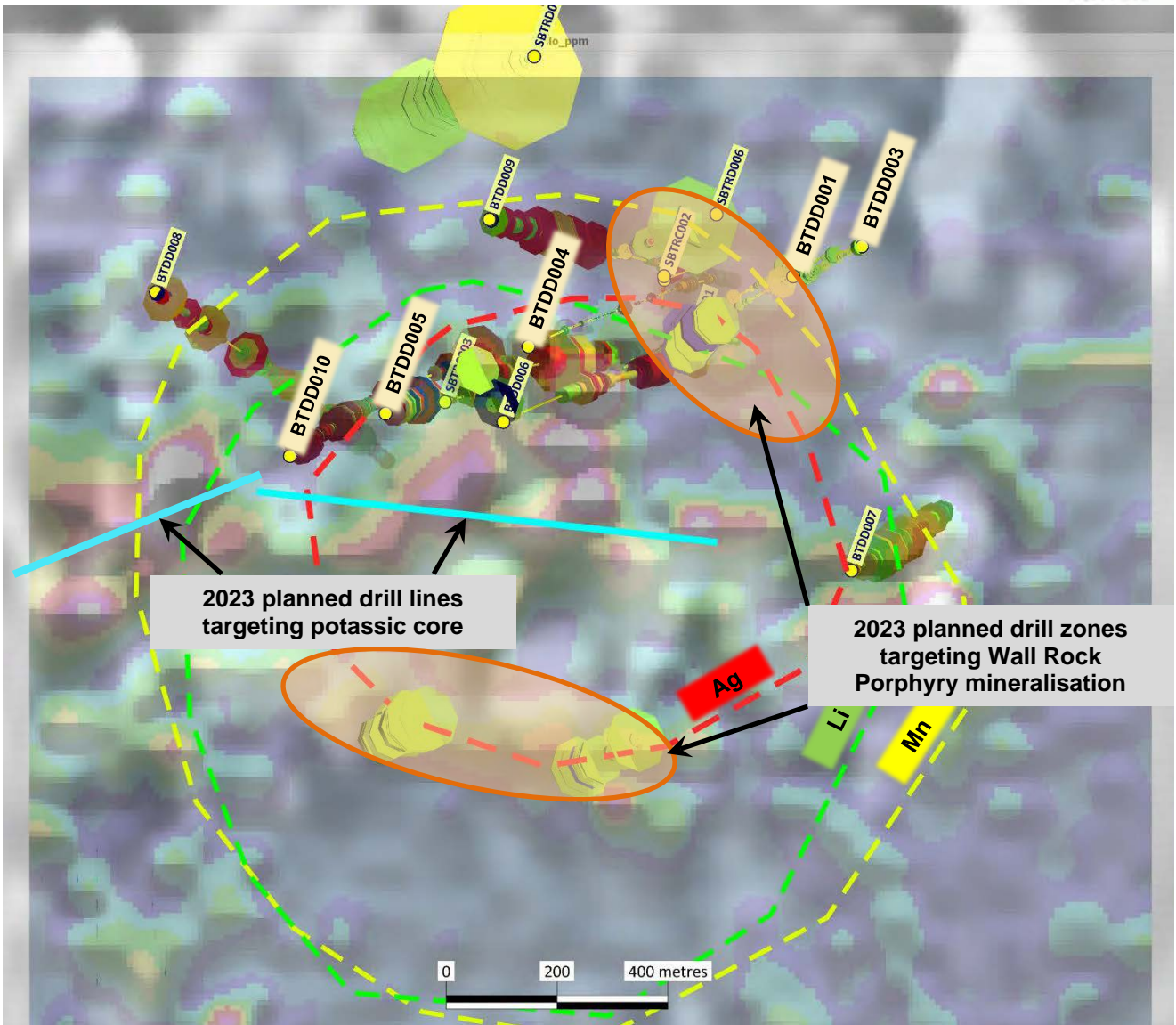


Figure 18. Proposed 2023 drill lines, recent Superior drill holes and silver, lithium and manganese soil geochemical haloes over gridded soil molybdenum geochemistry background. Down-hole alteration indicated as disks centred on drill hole traces. 2023 drill holes will target potential fluid pathway zones to the south, southwest and west-southwest of 2022 holes as well as testing the extent of mineralisation at two Wall Rock Porphyry Zones.

NEW TENEMENT APPLICATIONS

- Applications for three new exploration permits for minerals (EPM) were made during the September 2022 Quarter. Each of the applications comprise 100 sub-blocks, covering a total of 900km², being the maximum size permitted for an EPM (Figure 19).
- The applications were made for the purpose of covering additional terrain considered prospective for Voisey's Bay style magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide systems.
- The EPM areas include several high priority magnetic features that were considered by Anglo American to be priority intrusion-related magmatic sulphide targets.
- The area also includes several known uranium occurrences. The Company will be collating all available information relating to the uranium occurrences, including any historic exploration conducted in the area. Notably, the local area is known for uranium mineralisation, with the Oasis Uranium Prospect located approximately 25kms to the north-northwest.

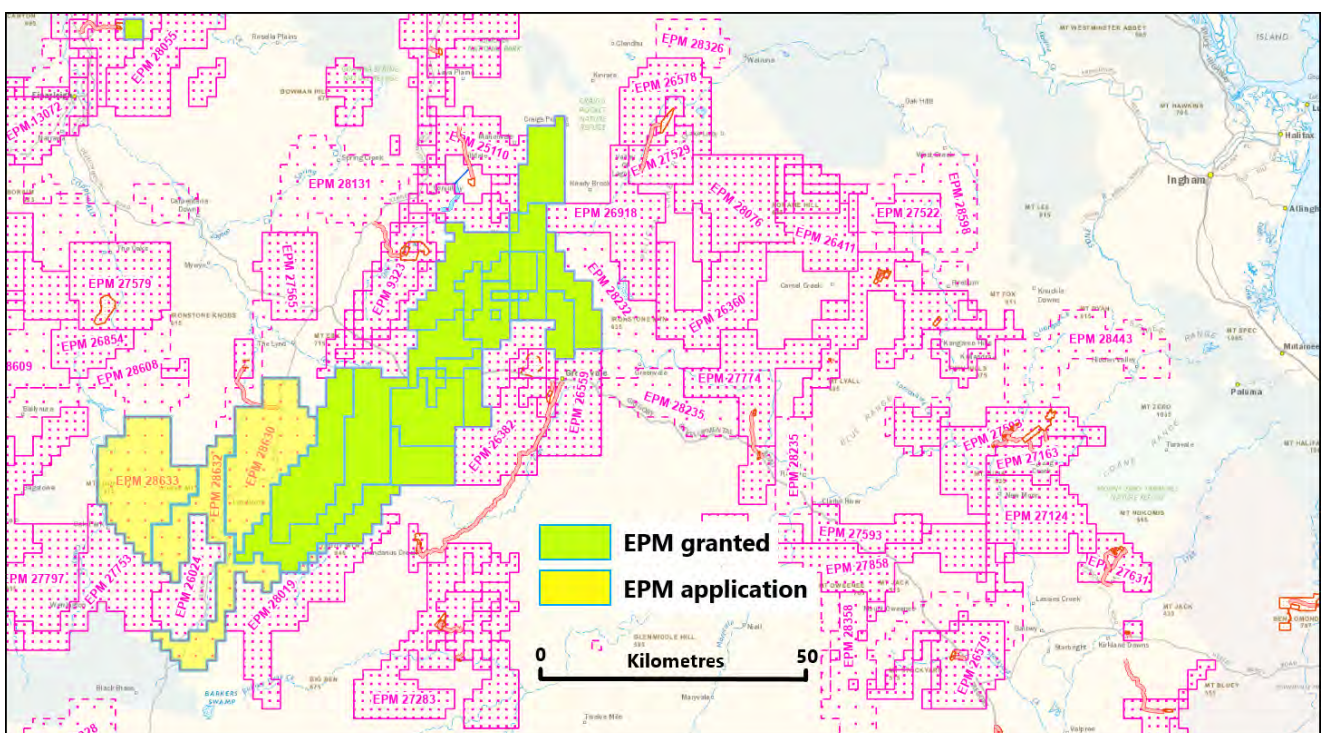


Figure 19. The expanded 100%-owned Greenvale Project tenements showing new EPM applications in yellow.

REFERENCES

- Corbett, G.J., (2023). Comments on the exploration potential of the Bottletree Project, North Queensland. Unpubl. Report, 37 p. (Report is available at www.superiorresources.com.au).
- John, D.A., Ayuso, R.A., Barton, M.D., Blakely, R.J., Bodnar, R.J., Dilles, J.H., Gray, Floyd, Graybeal, F.T., Mars, J.C., McPhee, D.K., Seal, R.R., Taylor, R.D., and Vikre, P.G., (2010). Porphyry copper deposit model, chap. B of Mineral deposit models for resource assessment: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5070–B, 169 p.

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL

Commercial

Due diligence investigations have commenced in respect of two separate new project acquisition opportunities that have potential to provide significant and immediate benefits to the Company.

Discussions are currently being progressed with two well-funded organisations in respect of the Company's magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide and lateritic nickel projects.

Investments

Superior maintains an exposure in relation to ASX listed entity, Deep Yellow Limited (ASX:DYL).

As at 30 June 2023, the Company held 74,244 DYL shares with a closing value of \$56,054.22.

Related Party Matters

Payments to Directors of the Company and related parties during the June 2023 Quarter totalled \$165,000.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

Appendix 1 sets out information that is required under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3 (for exploration entities).

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Further Information:

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Reporting of Results: *The Exploration Results and interpretations contained in this report reflect information that has been reported in ASX market announcements as noted within this report.*

Information in this report that relates to the Bottletree Project were originally announced on the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 2 June 2022, 12 April 2023 and 28 April 2023.

Information in this report that relates to the Cockie Creek Copper Project Mineral Resource Estimate were originally announced to the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 27 March 2013.

Reliance on previously reported information: *In respect of references contained in this report to previously reported Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Exploration Targets, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information, results or conclusions contained in the original reported document. In respect of previously reported Mineral Resource estimates, all originally reported material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not been materially changed or qualified. The form and context in which the relevant Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original document.*

Forward looking statements: *This document may contain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "indicate", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Indications of, and interpretations on, future expected exploration results or technical outcomes, production, earnings, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on current interpretations, expectations, estimates, assumptions, forecasts and projections about Superior, Superior's projects and assets and the industry in which it operates as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. The forward-looking statements are subject to technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and may involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimated or anticipated events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.*

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Appendix 1

DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER ASX LISTING RULE 5.3.3

- Mining tenements held at the end of the quarter and their location

State	Tenement Name	Tenement ID	Location	Interest	Holder	Comments
QLD	Hedleys 2	EPM15670	Nicholson	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Hedleys South	EPM18203	Nicholson	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Tots Creek	EPM19097	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Scrubby Creek	EPM19214	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cockie Creek	EPM18987	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cassidy Creek	EPM19247	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Dinner Creek	EPM25659	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Wyandotte	EPM25691	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Cockie South	EPM26165	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Victor Extended	EPM26720	Victor	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Twelve Mile Creek	EPM26751	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Dido	EPM27754	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Arthur Range	EPM27755	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Phantom Creek	EPM27932	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Granted
QLD	Six Mile Creek	EPM28630	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application
QLD	Lyndhurst	EPM28632	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application
QLD	Middle Creek	EPM28633	Greenvale	100%	SPQ	Application

- Mining tenements acquired and disposed of during the end of the quarter and their location

State	Tenement Name	Tenement ID	Location	Interest	Holder	Comments

- Beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements at end of the quarter

State	Project Name	Agreement Type	Parties	Interest held at end of quarter by exploration entity or child entity	Comments

Abbreviations:

EPM Exploration Permit for Minerals, Queensland
 SPQ Superior Resources Limited