ESTRELLA RESOURCES

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW NICKEL & GOLD GEOCHEM TARGETS IDENTIFIED

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Extensive geochemical auger drilling program completed over the NW portion of the Carr Boyd Nickel Project (CBNP)**
- **Sampling covered the T5 Prospect contact where RC drilling recently discovered Ni-Co-Cu mineralisation at depth**
- **Trace multi-element geochemical analysis completed for target pathfinder vector evaluation**
- **Multiple new Nickel and Gold pathfinder vector targets were generated and warrant further investigation**
- **Reassying of pulps for Au + PGE elements within identified target zones is warranted**
- **This geochemical vector evaluation work will greatly assist Estrella in driving exploration and drilling at the CBNP**

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to announce that new Nickel and Gold geochemical targets have been generated from the assay results received from the recently completed auger drilling program (Figure 1). The targets were identified in the northwest portion of the Carr Boyd Nickel Project (CBNP or the Project) tenement package which is located 75km north of Kalgoorlie (Figure 5). The CBNP is comprised of the Carr Boyd Layered Complex (CBLC or the Complex) that hosts the historic Carr Boyd Rocks nickel mine which produced 202,110t of ore at an average grade of 1.43% Ni and 0.46% Cu between 1970-1977.

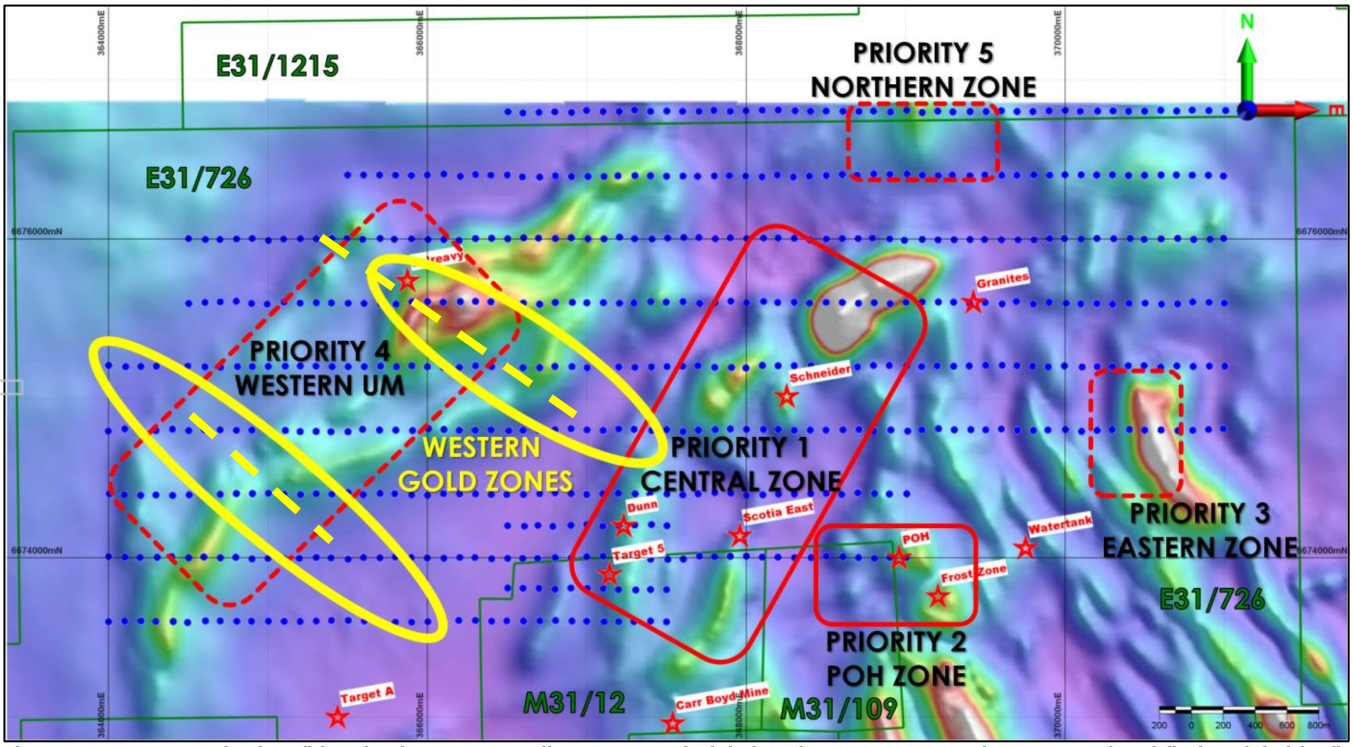

Figure 1. Auger sample sites (blue dots) across Estrella's Carr Boyd Nickel Projects NW tenure. The generated pathfinder Nickel (red) and Gold (yellow) vector target zones are shown over aeromagnetic image (TMI-RTP) along with previously identified prospects.

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The Company enlisted Gyro Australia to drill 536 shallow auger holes (plus 28 QAQC samples) using a low-impact Landcruiser mounted auger drill rig (Figure 2). Drilling comprised of shallow 0.5m-1.5m deep auger soil sample drill holes across the northwest tenements (M31/12, M31/109, E31/726 & E31/1215) at the CBNP (Figure 1 & Table 1). Drill spoil material (Figure 2) was sieved to -2mm and a 150g-600g sample (ave. 270g) was collected and submitted to SGS Laboratories in Perth for multi-element geochemical analysis.

Figure 2. Gyro Australias Landcruiser mounted auger drill rig collecting low impact geochemical soil samples at CBNP.

Analysis comprised a 49 multi-element assay suite completed on the samples in order to evaluate the geochemistry using pathfinding vectors, particularly looking for nickel and gold target zones. The evaluation looked at the raw elemental assay results as well as combined key elemental associations in order to produce vector target maps over the sampling area (Figures 3 and 4). Table 2 displays the detection limits as well as the minimum and maximum key elemental assay results as displayed in this report.

Two high priority Ni-Co-Cu targets were identified at the Central and POH Zones (Figure 1). These target zones include previously identified smaller prospects; however, the soil sampling has extended the target zones over a much larger area of approximately 2.5km x 1.2km (Figure 3), identifying contacts which have had limited historical work completed on them. The geochemical maps clearly demonstrate the fertility of the NNW trending Central Zone which includes the Scotia East Ni-Co zone and the recently announced sulphide discovery at the Target 5 (T5) Prospect (ASX: Nickel Copper Discovery at Carr Boyd Rocks- 28 May 2019; and Assay Results Confirm New Sulphide Nickel Discovery Zone at Carr Boyd Rocks- 8 July 2019).

Ni-Co-Cu bearing sulphides were intersected in both drilled holes at T5 which comprised of disseminated to matrix sulphide mineralisation:

- **8m @ 1.11% Ni & 0.36% Cu returned from drill hole CBP042**
  - **Includes 4m @ 1.60% Ni & 0.31% Cu from matrix sulphide zone**
- **1m @ 0.61% Ni & 0.57% Cu returned from drill hole CBP043**

It was interpreted from the drill data that the mineralisation was developing towards the north and the results of the geochemical soil sampling supports this model, warranting further investigation along the length of this fertile ultramafic unit and its basal contact. A strong Cu associated anomaly was generated at the POH Zone (Figures 1 and 3) to the east of the Central Zone. Historic drilling has taken place at this prospect, however remodeling and reinterpretation of the data is warranted given the strength of the anomaly generated.

New secondary targets have been generated at what has been named the Eastern, Western and Northern Zones (dashed rectangles), each showing Ni-Co and Cr association supporting fertile ultramafic relationships (Figure 1 and 3). Of interest is the highly anomalous new Eastern Zone which is open to the south of the auger sampling area. It is located directly over a magnetic high ultramafic unit (Figure 1) and does not have a historical prospect located in this area.

Reassying of pulps testing for PGE elements within these target zones is now warranted. Further historical database and field investigation is also required to validate each of these target zones and determine the next phase of exploration works required i.e. infill/extensional auger soil sampling and/or deeper AC/RC drilling.

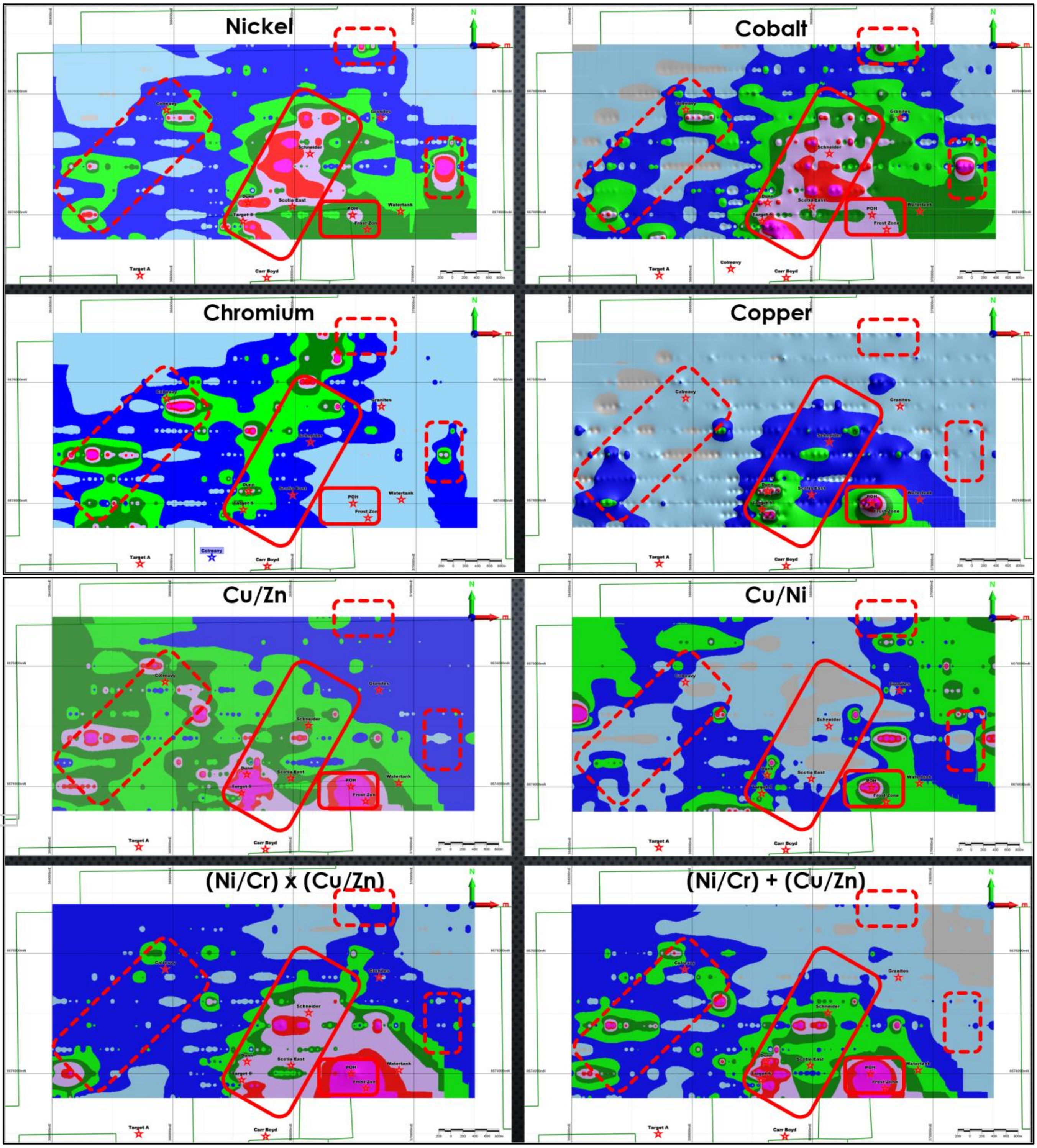

Figure 3: Key elemental and pathfinder vector plots identifying Nickel associated target zones (red rectangles). Primary targets have solid outllines and secondary targets have dashed outlines.

In addition to the Ni-Co-Cu targets, the geochemical vector analysis defined two parallel Gold pathfinder related trends over the Western greenstone sequence (Figure 4). The Au pathfinder targets are coincident with structural breaks in the aeromagnetics (Figure 1: yellow dashed line) supporting the potential for structurally controlled Au mineralisation to occur in the west of the project area.

Reassying of pulps testing for Gold & PGE elements within these structural target zones is now warranted. Further historical database and field investigations are required to validate each of these targets.

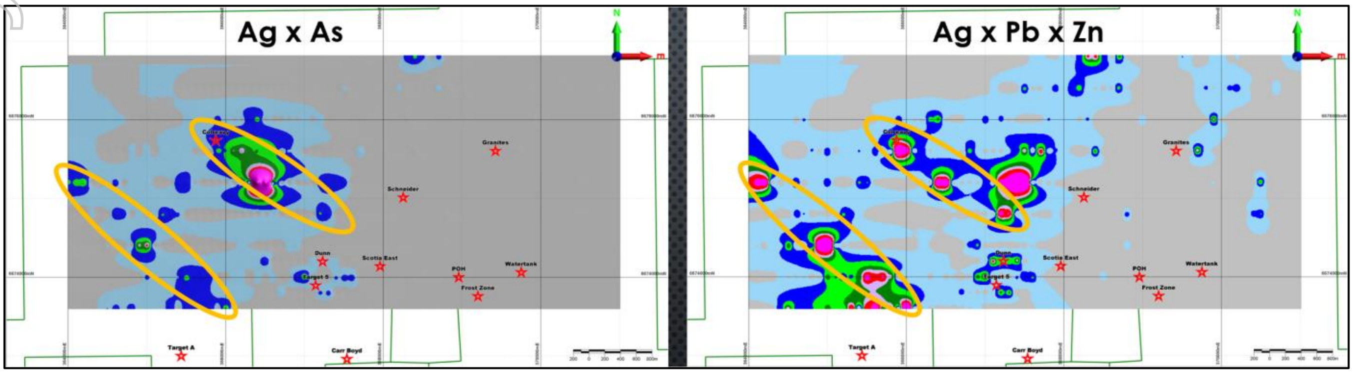

Figure 4: Pathfinder vector plots identifying Gold associated target zones (orange ovals).

Company Chief Executive Officer, Chris Daws said *"Our mineral exploration work at the Carr Boyd Nickel project continues to unlock its potential. Carr Boyd is one of only a handful of layered mafic intrusions with economic concentrations of nickel and copper mineralisation located in Australia and thus is highly prospective, I look forward to what our ongoing exploration work will reveal."*

Table 1. Schedule of Carr Boyd Nickel Project Tenements

Schedule of Mining and Exploration Tenements							
Country	**State/Region**	**Project**	**Tenement ID**	**Area Ha**	**Grant Date**	**Mineral Rights**	**Interest %**
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/12	266	20/11/1984	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/109	98	25/07/1991	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/159	79	21/01/1997	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	L24/186	279	13/04/2007	N/A	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 29/982	890	2/01/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 29/1012	1780	20/09/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/726	5419	3/04/2008	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/1124	6229	1/05/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/1162	9,196	26/03/2018	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/1215	1,666	28/01/2020	All	100

Table 2. Minimum & Maximum Key Displayed Elemental Assay Results

Minimum & Maximum Key Displayed Elemental Assay Results			
Element	**Detection Limit (ppm)**	**Minimum Assay Result (ppm)**	**Maximum Assay Result (ppm)**
Ni	2	26	2000
Co	0.1	4.1	154
Cu	2	9	486
Cr	10	50	5940
Ag	0.05	<0.05	0.8
As	1	<1	167
Pb	1	2	41
Zn	5	<5	152

ABOUT THE CARR BOYD NICKEL PROJECT

The tenure portfolio is centered around the Carr Boyd Layered Complex (CBLC), a 75km^2 layered mafic igneous complex, which hosts several occurrences of nickel and copper sulphides. The most significant occurrence discovered to date is at the Carr Boyd Rocks mine, where mineralisation is hosted by bronzitite breccias (pyroxenites) emplaced within the gabbroic sequence of the Complex. The CLBC intrusion is emplaced within the surrounding Archaean Volcano-Sedimentary Greenstone Belts which are host to numerous komatiite hosted nickel mines within the Kalgoorlie District (Figure 5).

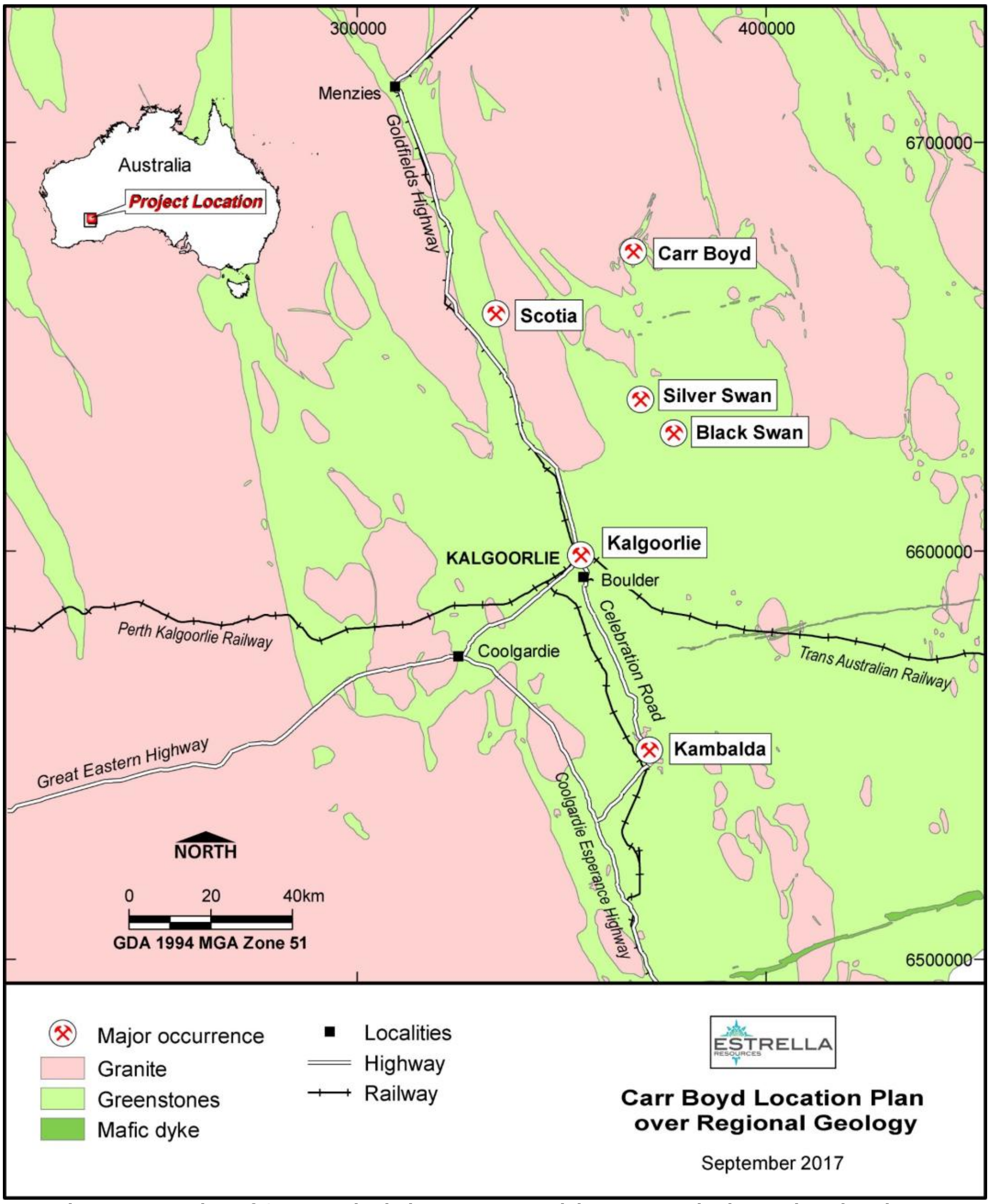

Figure 5. Location of Carr Boyd relation to commercial centres and other major Ni projects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Neil Hutchison of Geolithic Geological Services, who is a consultant to Estrella Resources, and a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity 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 Resource and Ore Reserves".

Mr Hutchison consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ENDS

The Board of Directors of Estrella Resources Limited authorised this announcement to be given to ASX.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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.	• Sampling was completed using a 100mm wide auger drill bit mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser 4WD. • Samples were collected from 0.5-1.5m deep auger holes. • Spoil from the drill hole was collected and sieved to -2mm and placed in Kraft paper Geochem bags then placed in carboard Geochem boxes for transport and lab submission. • No XRF or measurement instruments were used
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Alternating Duplicate, Blank or Standard reference samples were collected at every 20th sample, inserted into the sample sequence and submitted to the labs to ensure QAQC and sample representivity.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.	• Samples were dispatched for laboratory analysis. • Determination of element is based on four acid digest laboratory assay results, with samples showing elevated near neighbour anomalous associations being reported.
	• 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 30g 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	• Sampling was completed using a 100mm wide auger drill bit mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser 4WD. • Samples were collected from 0.5-1.5m deep auger holes. • Spoil from the drill hole was collected and sieved to -2mm. • 150g-600g sample (ave 270g) was collected, placed in Kraft paper Geochem bags then placed in carboard Geochem boxes for transport and lab submission. • Samples were dispatched to a commercial laboratory in Perth for analysis • Samples were analysed using a 4 acid digest with ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish for 49 multi-elements.
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).	• Soil sampling was completed by commercial drilling contractor Gyro Australia using a 100mm wide auger drill bit mounted on a custom-built Toyota Landcruiser 4WD auger rig.
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.	• Auger soil samples were ground dumped and intervals were tested with acid to ensure a consistent and favourable soil medium was sampled in each hole. • Sample number, GPS location, colour, acid reaction score, sample depth and surface material type were digitally recorded at each site. • No bias appears to have occurred as all samples were sieved to -2mm to keep consistency.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Sample number, GPS location, colour, acid reaction score, sample depth and surface material type were digitally recorded at each site. • This work is a grass roots exploration method and is not suitable to be used for metallurgical or resource estimation works.
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 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.	• The sample spoil is collected using a rotary auger drill bit with the spoils being ground dumped prior to scoop collection of sufficient material to be sized. • Spoil from the drill hole was collected and sieved to -2mm with 150g-600g sample weight (ave 270g) collected from each sample site. • Alternating Duplicate, Blank or Standard reference samples were collected at every 20th sample, inserted into the sample sequence and submitted to the labs to ensure QAQC and sample representivity. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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.	• No results from geophysical tools are being reported. • Samples were dispatched to a commercial laboratory in Perth for analysis • Samples were analysed using a 4 acid digest with ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish for 49 multi-elements. • Alternating Duplicate, Blank or Standard reference samples were collected at every 20th sample, inserted into the sample sequence and submitted to the labs to ensure QAQC and sample representivity • QAQC results are within expected ranges for this style of sampling
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Results are within expected ranges for this style of sampling
	• The use of twinned holes.	• Duplicate holes were drilled at every 60th sample location.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The data was collected and digitally logged into a data logger. The data was delivered and checked in Excel Spread sheets. Data was validated, merged and processed using Micromine software.
	• 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.	• The holes were located and recorded by the auger rig operator using a vehicle mounted GPS unit to $\pm$ 3m • The rig was setup over or as close as possible to the nominated hole position and final GPS pickup occurred at the completion of the hole.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94_51
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is well within expected ranges for this style of sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drilling was completed on 100x 200m over known mineralisation and 200x400m spacings for the remainder
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Not applicable, no Mineral Resource is being stated.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	• No compositing has been applied. Only one sample per hole was collected.
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.	• All holes were shallow and drilled vertical looking only at the near surface anomalism.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by Gyro Australia and transported directly to SGS labs in Kalgoorlie which were then transported via courier to SGS in Perth
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the grass roots nature of the sampling technique.

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.	• Estrella Resources through it 100% owned subsidiary Carr Boyd Nickel Pty Ltd, holds a 100% interest in the project. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area. • Refer to Table 1 of this announcement for the tenement schedule.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Carr Boyd Rocks deposit was discovered by Great Boulder Mines, in a joint venture with North Kalgurli Ltd in 1968. The deposit was mined between 1972 and 1975, during which time they explored for additional breccia pipe occurrences near the mine. • WMC acquired Great Boulder Mines Ltd in 1975, briefly reopening the mine in 1977 before closing it permanently shortly thereafter due to a collapse in the nickel price. The mine had produced 210,000t at 1.44% Ni and 0.46% Cu before its closure. • From 1968 Pacminex Pty Ltd held most of the ground over the CBLC outside of the immediate mine area. Between 1968 and 1971 they conducted extensive exploration programs searching for large basal contact and/or stratabound Ni-Cu deposits. It was during this time that most of the disseminated and cloud sulphide occurrences such as those at Tregurtha, West Tregurtha and Gossan Hill were discovered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Defiance Mining acquired the regional tenements from Pacminex in 1987 and focused on exploration for PGE deposits between 1987 and 1990. In 1990 Defiance purchased the Carr Boyd Rocks mine from WMC and switched focus to the mine area between 1990 and 2001, leaving many PGE targets untested. • From 1990 Defiance dewatered the mine to conduct testwork and feasibility studies on the remnant mineralisation. Metallurgical testwork, Mineral Resource estimations, and scoping studies were completed. Around 1996 the focus shifted again to regional exploration for large tonnage basal contact deposits. • In 2001 Titan Resources Ltd (Titan) acquired the project and recommenced economic evaluations of the remnant material at Carr Boyd Rocks before embarking on another regional exploration program focusing on the basal contact. An aeromagnetic survey, airborne EM reprocessing, and several programs of RAB and RC drilling were completed. • From 2005 Yilgarn Mining entered a JV with Titan and continued with some regional exploration, but focused most attention in and around the Carr Boyd Rocks mine. • In 2007 Titan was acquired by Consolidated Minerals Ltd (Consmin). Consmin conducted IP surveys and detailed gravity surveys, but did not drill any targets before selling the project to Salt Lake Mining (SLM) in 2013. SLM completed limited drilling to meet expenditure commitments, before selling the project to Apollo Phoenix Resources in 2016.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Carr Boyd project lies within the Achaean Yilgarn Craton in a 700km belt of elongate deformed and folded mafic, ultramafic rocks and volcanic sediments intruded by granitoids which is referred to as the Norseman-Wiluna Belt. The belt has been divided into several geological distinct terranes, with the project area lying at the northern end of the Gindalbie terrane (Swager, 1996). • The geology of the Carr Boyd area is dominated by the Carr Boyd layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex (CBLC). This layered intrusive covers an area of 17 km by 7km and has intruded into an Achaean Greenstone/Granite succession. The CBLC is comprised of a basal sequence of dunites, which are overlain by peridotites / pyroxenites and above that by gabbros. The intrusion has been interpreted to have been tilted to the east with the geometry of the intrusive further complicated by regional deformation and folding. The sequence has been metamorphosed to upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. • Several distinctive styles of Ni and Ni-Cu mineralisation have been identified within the CBLC. At the Carr Boyd Rocks Nickel Mine Ni-Cu mineralisation is hosted within several 20 - 60m diameter brecciated pipe-like bodies that appear to be discordant to the magmatic stratigraphy. Mineralisation is hosted by a matrix of sulphides (pyrrhotite, pentlandite, pyrite and chalcopyrite) within brecciated Bronzite and altered country rock clasts. • Stratiform Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation has been identified within the basal parts and at shallower stratigraphic levels of the complex. The presence of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within multiple stratigraphic positions and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of several unique styles of mineralisation highlights the potential of the CBLC for hosting a substantial Ni-Cu deposit.
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 (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) 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.	• 536 shallow (0.5-1.5m) auger drill samples were collected and are plotted on Fig 1. • This produced an extensive sample location table which is not practical to publish. • The information is not material and does not detract from the details presented in the attached report due to the low-level geochemical nature of the auger soil sampling program. • The generated results are for targeting purposes and are not indicative that ore grade mineralisation exists within/below the generated geochemical target zones.
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. • 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.	• Pathfinder vector maps were generated using Inverse Distance gridding function in Micromine Software. The gridding method assessed a maximum of 100 points within a 1500 search radius window. • No cutting of grades was applied. • Vector analysis formulas are shown above each of the geochemical maps in Figs 3 & 4.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used in this announcement however vector formulas are shown on the provided images.
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 generated results are for targeting purposes and are not indicative that ore grade mineralisation exists within/below the generated geochemical target zones. • Widths and lengths of potential underlying intercepts can not be determined at this early stage.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts	• Appropriate maps and photos are included in the body of the Report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• 536 auger samples plus 28 QAQC samples were collected and each analysed for 49 elements. • This produced an extensive spread sheet which is not practical to publish. • The results are low-level pathfinder geochemical assays and not ore grades. • Minimum and maximum result for the key elements used in this report are shown at Table 2. • The low-level nature of the results and in the manner they have been presented is deemed adequate and is not deemed misleading if not reported in their entirety.
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.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • Geochemical observations are included in the report. • No bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or rock characteristics test were carried out. • There are no known 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.	• Reassying of pulps testing for Gold & PGE elements within the identified target zones is now warranted. Further historical database and field investigations are required to validate each of these targets. • AC or RC drilling would utilised to followup final target positions. • Deep diamond drilling is being planned for the T5 Prospect as well as DHTEM geophysical testing of the drill holes to test the Ni sulphide mineralisation recent intersected in RC drilling.