ESTRELLA RESOURCES

10 September 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Further Nickel Sulphides at Carr Boyd

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 3 Reverse Circulation (RC) hole CBP048 intersects 4m semi-massive sulphides in 11m downhole intersection from 181m above T5 Discovery (Figure 1)**
- **10 RC holes intersecting sulphides between T5 and the Carr Boyd Rocks Mine with assays pending (Figure 1)**
- **Deep Diamond hole CBDD052 completed to 822.7m (790m below surface) into the T5 Basal Contact immediately south of the Carr Boyd Rocks Mine (Figure 2), intersecting remobilised nickel sulphide clasts (Figure 3)**
- **A second deep hole targeting the Basal Contact 200m to the north has been collared with RC and diamond tailing imminent following second rig arriving on site (Figure 2)**
- **7,500m of RC drilling commenced as part of Phase 4 exploration to extend the T5 Discovery Zone south (Figure 2)**
- **Major regional push to the north will commence within 3 weeks, with groundwork underway**

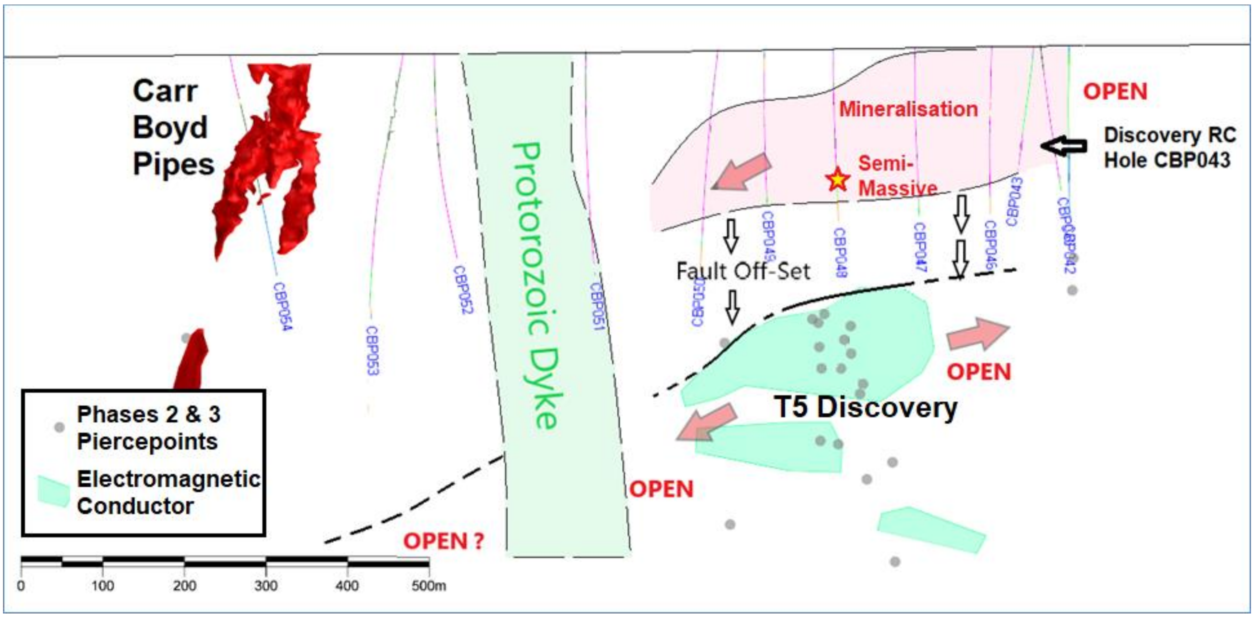

Figure 1: Drill hole locations on the T5 Basal Contact above the T5 Discovery

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to announce further nickel sulphides have been intersected following the completion of Phase 3 RC drilling as well as in diamond drilling at depth at the Carr Boyd nickel project, located approximately 80km north of Kalgoorlie.

Phase 3 Above the T5 Discovery

Ten RC holes were drilled above the T5 Discovery Zone to close off mineralisation above an interpreted fault intersected in previous drilling. Most of the holes intersected sulphides on or just above the basal contact. CBP048 intersected 4m of semi-massive sulphides (50%) with visual pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

The Company believes that this is the very upper edge of the T5 mineralisation that has been fault-offset 80m to the west.

The plunge direction above the fault appears to mirror that of the T5 Discovery mineralisation and strongly suggests (along with previous Phase 3 drilling) that the real potential lies at depth where the sulphide accumulations appear to be thickening.

Core studies showed this potential to increase in a direction perpendicular to the shallow, south plunge of mineralisation.

Seismic Targets: Deep Diamond Hole CBDD052 Intersects Remobilised Nickel Sulphide Clasts

Diamond hole CBDD052 targeted a Priority 1 Seismic Survey Anomaly which arose out of a "Point Source Anomaly" of very high acoustic impedance.

This type of anomaly is potentially generated by massive sulphides and lies upon an arc perpendicular to the seismic line (Anomaly "A" in Figure 2). This anomaly has the potential of being generated from the nearby Carr Boyd pipes-style mineralisation.

As such, CBDD052 targeted the arc where it intersects the T5 Basal Contact as this is postulated as the most prospective geological target area.

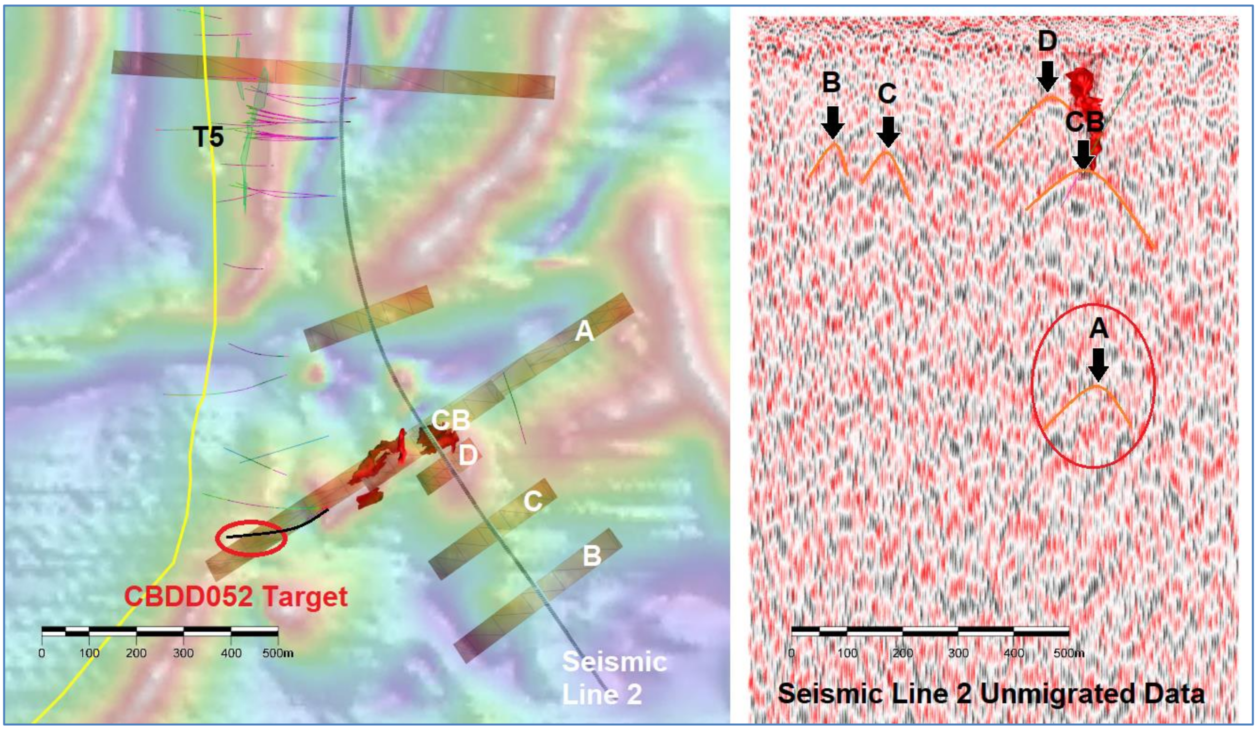

Figure 2: Location of Seismic Target Arcs with respect to Seismic Line 2, Carr Boyd, T5 and the CBDD052 Target. The unmigrated seismic data for a portion of Line 2 is shown on the right depicting the anomalous "fish-finder" traces possibly generated from Carr Boys style sulphide pipes. Several good anomalies were associated with the known Carr Boyd (CB) mineralisation.

The Basal Contact was hit without the hole intersecting an obvious seismic anomaly. However, the T5 Pyroxenite at depth on the contact was mineralised with rip-up clasts containing nickel-sulphides.

The Company interprets that massive sulphides likely formed at depth on the contact. However, just prior to solidification of the magma, crystal growth and settling enabled the cooling melt to scour the contact clean and remobilise sulphides further "downstream".

This was discovered in the close-spaced Phase 3 drilling, particularly at the leading edge of the T5 mineralisation where similar scouring was identified.

Figure 3: Fragments of nickel-copper sulphides wrapped in clasts of, at the time, semi-solid basal chill zone.

Figure 3 shows one such clast of fine-grained, chilled basal pyroxenite in which several large chunks of nickel, copper and iron sulphides have been incorporated prior to solidification.

The remaining seismic targets will be addressed by further exploration drilling in due-course. However, the T5 mineralisation and Basal Contact (where the vast majority of **economic** Intrusive-style nickel is found) remains the priority for Phase 4. Holes will be set aside in Phase 5 to test the extensive seismic targets.

CBDD052 DHEM

Downhole Electromagnetics (DHEM) was performed on CBDD052 leading to the generation of off-hole anomalies relating to the known Carr Boyd mine.

A large anomaly (300m x 300m off-hole DTEM plate) below and to the north was identified which the Company believes is either related to a footwall sedimentary sequence (Figure 4) or potentially an embayment or trap-site of massive sulphides that lies below the basal contact.

The Company has completed a pre-collar and will test the large off-hole DHTEM plate and basal contact area at depth shortly with CBDD056.

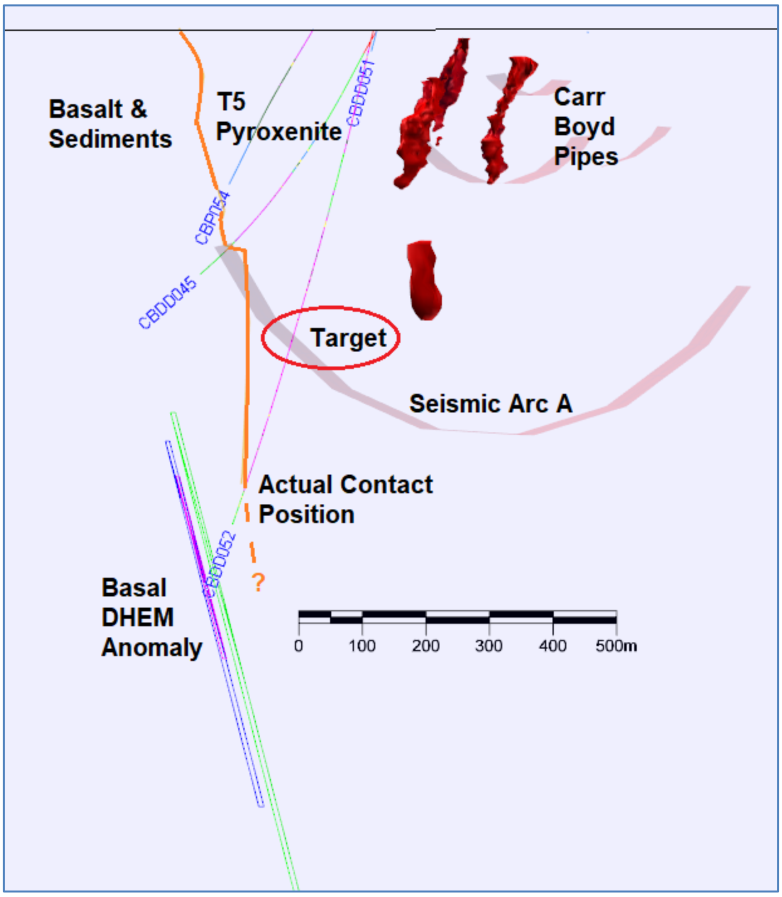

Figure 4 (Cross Section looking North): CBDD052 location with respect to the contact and associated DHEM anomaly located to the west and at depth.

<u>Deep Diamond Hole CBDD056</u>

CBDD056 will be drilled to test the T5 Basal Contact 200m to the north of the CBDD052 position where sulphides may have accumulated on the contact. This position also coincides with the projected plunge of the T5 Mineralisation as can be seen in Figure 5.

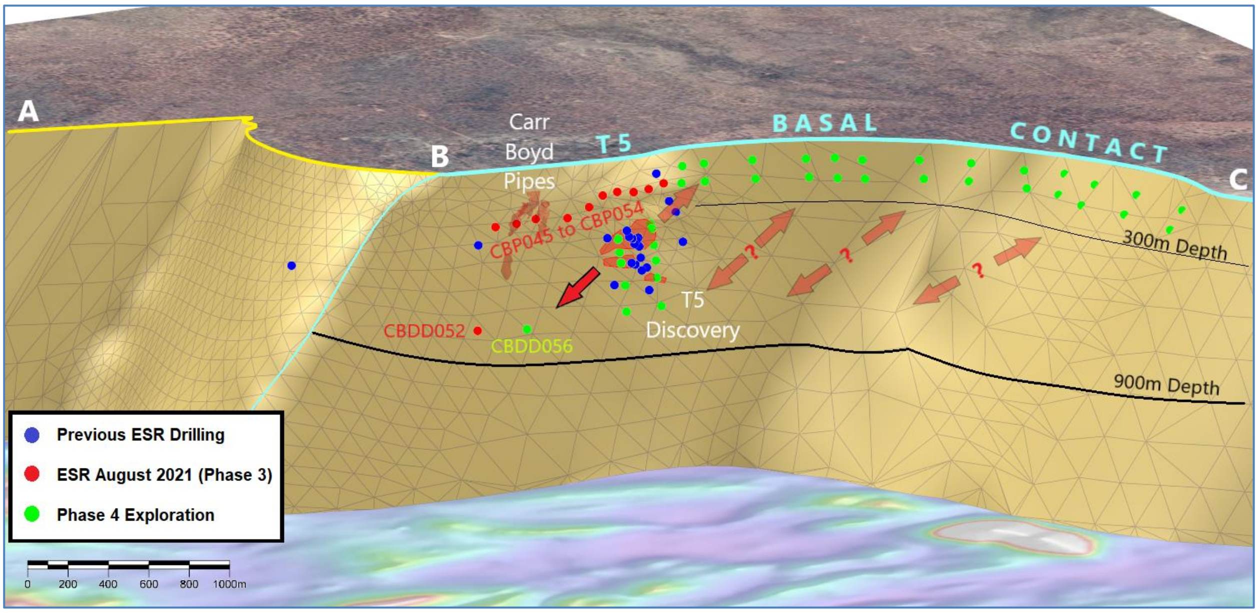

Figure 5: 3D rendering of the Basal Contact showing Phase 3 drill targets in red and Phase 4 drill targets in green. The CBDD056 target lies down plunge of the T5 Discovery.

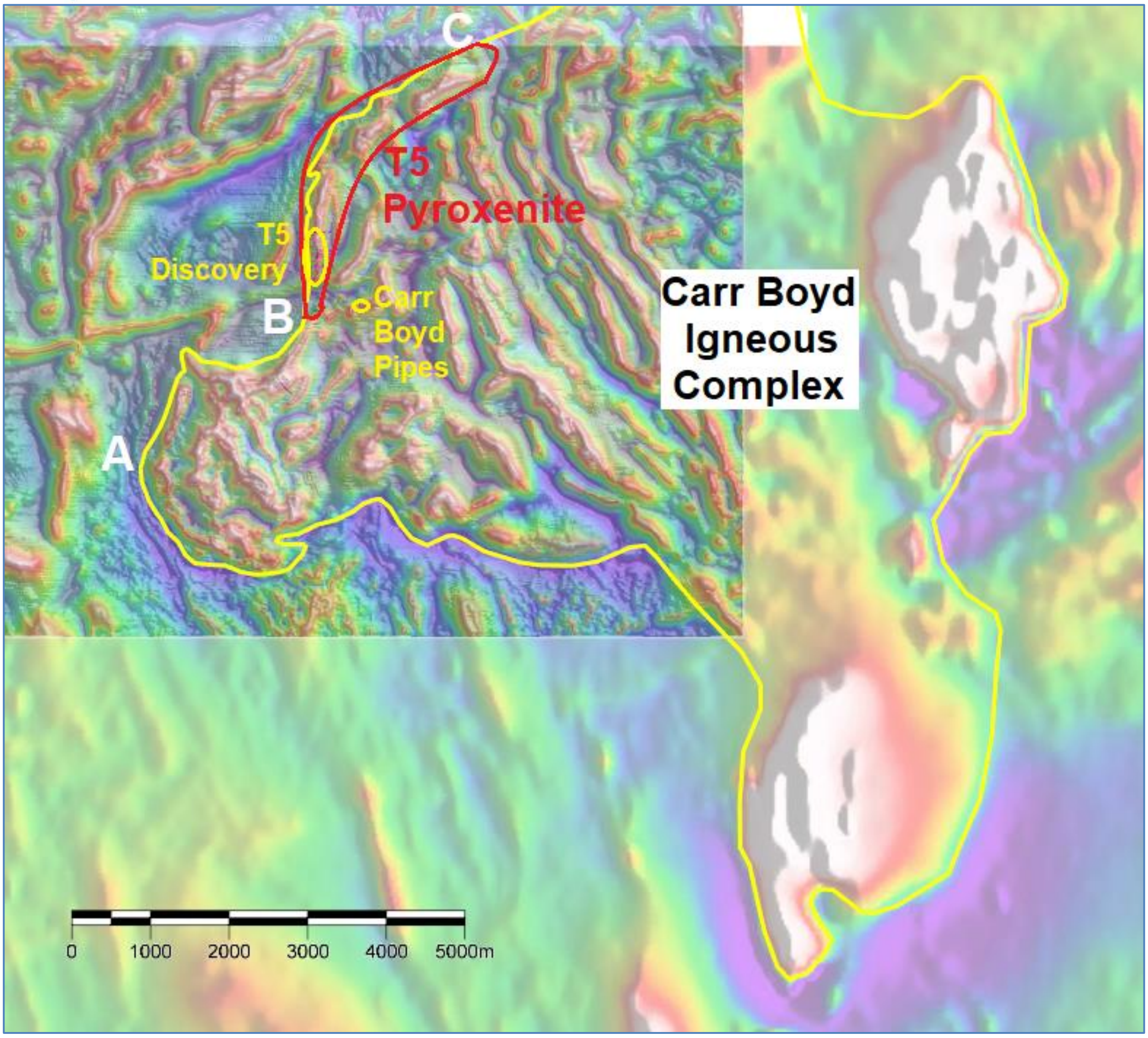

Figure 6: Plan view of the regional magnetics and the location of the Basal Contact, in particular A-B-C location points of the 3D rendered surface.

Phase 4 100m North and South Step-out Sections at T5

A series of RC pre-collared DHEM platform holes and wedged daughter holes are being collared to enable the Company to incrementally grow the T5 mineralised zone.

The close-spaced Phase 3 drilling enabled the Company to understand the many controls on mineralisation and also the variable DHEM responses generated from known mineralisation which failed to give an EM anomaly.

These learnings and drill techniques will be used to increase the size of the T5 Zone in combination with additional DHEM and the Seismic Survey so as to accurately target the Basal Contact, known plunge direction and also test for further, parallel lodes generated by the perpendicular flow direction (Figure 5).

The RC portion of this phase has already commenced and the diamond tails and DHEM will be completed after the drilling of CBDD056.

Phase 4 Northern Exploration

In addition to the work around the T5 Zone, further RC holes will target the full 3.5km northern extent of the T5 Basal Pyroxenite (green targets to the right of T5 in Figure 5). The aim of this drilling will be to seek additional parallel lodes to the T5 Zone which are postulated to exist along the contact.

The Phase 3 drilling revealed a turbulence mechanism which appears to move sulphides along the Basal Contact, piling them up in ridges and scouring clean the areas between, like waves in the ocean creating troughs and valleys in sand (successive magma pulses accomplish a similar action along the T5 surface). This was seen in action in CBDD052 as recounted above.

Further infill drilling will be necessary once the stratigraphy and location of the Basal Contact is clearly understood.

The Phase 4 program will target the contact between 100m and 250m below surface with at least 2 holes on each section. DHEM will be performed on all holes.

The Company is confident that any mineralisation within the T5 flow will be located and deeper, follow-up RC and diamond drilling will be instigated.

Some 7,500m of RC has been planned which will commence directly after the completion of the South 100m T5 pre-collars. Works Approvals have been received and access tracks, pads and sumps are currently being completed ready for drilling to commence.

Estrella Managing Director Chris Daws commented:

"I along with the board and management are pleased that the highly successful Phase 3 drilling has now been completed. This program was instrumental not only in intersecting further nickel sulphides but also in providing the Company valuable knowledge about the controls on the mineralised zone.

"Phase 4 is set to commence shortly with the objective of conducting step-out drilling to improve Estrella's understanding of the project's potential scale as well as identify additional areas of interest which may contain further Carr Boyd style opportunities.

"This is an exciting stage in Estrella's exploration program at Carr Boyd and I look forward to updating the market as we progress with Phase 4 in further unlocking a world-class, high quality nickel sulphide resource."

The Board has authorised for this announcement to be released to the ASX.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

Christopher J. Daws
Managing Director
Estrella Resources Limited
+61 8 9481 0389
info@estrellaresources.com.au

Media:
David Tasker
Managing Director
Chapter One Advisors
E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
T: +61 433 112 936

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Steve Warriner, who is the Exploration Manager of Estrella Resources, and a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Warriner 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. Warriner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Final Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Status
CBP044	336	367761	6673130	429.2	-60	160	Completed
CBP045	194	367188	6673903	440.2	-70.5	291.8	Completed
CBP046	240	367228	6673843	438.3	-61.7	266.3	Completed
CBP047	240	367241	6673749	436.9	-60.9	269.7	Completed
CBP048	239	367246	6673649	435.7	-63	269.4	Completed
CBP049	222	367276	6673565	433.8	-63	269.1	Completed
CBP050	288	367246	6673508	434.1	-69.6	251.7	Completed
CBP051	288	367254	6673346	432.3	-69.9	269.6	Completed
CBP052	285	367308	6673161	429.5	-59.2	270	Completed
CBP053	TBA	367305	6673123	429.1	-60.1	249.5	Diamond tail in progress
CBP054	TBA	367302	6672910	426.5	-61.6	290.5	Awaiting Diamond tail
CBDD052	822.7	367390	6672845	425.4	-74	233	Completed
CBDD056	TBA	367393	6672993	427.3	-75.5	249.4	Awaiting Diamond tail

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.	• DD core samples have been half cut with an automatic core saw. • 0.25m-1.1m samples are collected from the core trays as marked out by the supervising geologist. • A handheld XRF tool was used to verify the mineralisation with samples reporting >0.3% Ni in disseminated zones and >1% Ni in the matrix sulphide zones. • XRF results have not been reported and are used as a logging/sampling verification tool only.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Core is cut and sampled to ensure the sample is representative and no bias is introduced. Cutting of specific, banded or stringer sulphide zoned core is done orthogonal to the banding to ensure there is no bias.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.	• Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging, visual sulphide estimates and confirmation using a pXRF machine. Samples were dispatched to an accredited laboratory for multi-element analysis. .
	• 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	• Diamond core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the core barrel which are then marked in one meter intervals, based on core block measurements. • Samples are selected based on geological logging boundaries or on nominal meter marks. • Collected samples weigh a nominal 2-3 kg (depending on sample length). • Samples have been dispatched to an accredited commercial laboratory in Perth for analysis. • Samples are being analysed using a 4-acid digest, ME-ICP for 33 elements and ore zone samples are also being tested for Au & PGE elements using ICP analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling was undertaken using NQ2 sized drill core. • Holes have been collared with mud rotary from surface, HQ rough cored to top of fresh rock then NQ2 cored to EOH.
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.	• Core recovery was recorded by the field crew and verified by the geologist. • RQD measurements were digitally recorded to ensure recovery details were captured. • Sample recovery in all mineralised zones is high with negligible core loss observed. • Diamond core drilling is the highest standard and no relationship has been established between sample recovery and reported grade as the core is in very good condition.

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.	• Detailed industry standard of collecting core in core trays, marking meter intervals & drawing core orientation lines was undertaken. • Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. • Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel spread sheets and validated in Micromine Software as the drilling progresses. • The entire length of all holes is logged.
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.	• Core is half cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a half-core sample for laboratory submission. • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice. • No field duplicates have been collected in this program. Field duplicates will be collected once initial results are returned and resampling of the mineralised zones is warranted. • 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 handheld XRF results are reported however the tool was used to verify the mineralisation with reporting >0.3% Ni in disseminated zones and >1% Ni in the matrix sulphide zones.
		• DHTEM parameters are as follows;
		  • Tx Loop size: 500 x 800 m
		  • Transmitter: GAP HPTX-70
		  • Receiver: EMIT SMARTem24
		  • Sensor: EMIT DigiAtlantis
		  • Station spacing: 2m to 10m
		  • Tx Freq: 0.5 Hz
		  • Duty cycle: 50%
		  • Current: ~130 Amp
		  • Stacks: 32-64
		  • Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per station

Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Results verified internally by Company personnel
	• The use of twinned holes.	• Hole CBDD0028 is twinning hole CBP042. No other twinning is warranted at this stage.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The data was collected and logged using Excel spreadsheets and validated using Micromine Software. The data will be loaded into an externally hosted and managed database.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 pegged using a hand-held GPS ± 3m • The rig was setup over the nominated hole position and final GPS pickup occurred at the completion of the hole. • Holes are progressively surveyed by DGPS on a batch basis.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• MGA94_51
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topography is relatively flat and control is more than adequate given the early stage of the project. A 3D drone ortho-photographic survey had been used to create a DTM of the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Refer to Cross Sections and Plans included
	• 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. Intercepts are quoted as length weighted intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill hole orientation does not introduce a sample bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are in the possession of Estrella's personnel from field collection to laboratory submission.
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 early stage of the project.

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.	• Carr Boyd Nickel Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of ESR) holds a 100% interest in the nickel and base metal rights to the project. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		commitments, before selling the project to Apollo Phoenix Resources in 2016. • Apollo sold the project to ESR in 2018.
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 mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex (CBIC). • Several distinctive styles of Ni and Ni-Cu mineralisation have been identified within the CBIC. 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 at several different locations within the layered magmatic complex. • Estrella is in the process of re-mapping and reclassifying the Carr Boyd Igneous Complex. Previous "Layered Intrusive" models are misleading as the complex is made up of many overprinted and juxtaposed, smaller layered and non-layered intrusives that have progressed from Ultramafic to Mafic over time. The complex is better described as a magma feeder zone, where the earliest melts passing through the Morelands Formation have assimilated graphitic sulphidic shales, reached sulphur saturation and deposited nickel sulphides along basal contacts. • These basal contacts are not restricted to the base of the complex, but can form within the complex, wherever access was gained by these earlier flows. • The complex has then been intruded and inflated over time by progressively more mafic, barren magmas to produce what we see today.
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.	• All relevant drillhole information can be found in the Tables and sections within the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• No information is excluded.
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.	• Intersections are reported on a 0.5% Ni cut-off with SG and length weighted intervals. • All intercepts are reported using SG and length weighted intervals.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents have been stated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• True widths have not been stated. The variable orientation of mineralisation within magma feeders combined with a structural overprint and steep drill angles make true width calculations highly misleading.
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.	• Maps and sections with drill hole locations are included 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 new drillhole information within this announcement is 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	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • Geological observations are included in the report. • No bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or rock characteristics test were carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• 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.	• Diamond drilling and DHTEM geophysical testing is continuing.