ERRAWARRA
Resources
ABN 95 155 472 834

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 July 2021

Exploration Update for Binti Binti Gold Project

- **Aircore drilling at Binti Binti reports shallow high-grade gold intersections:**
  - **8 m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 26 m including 4 m @ 5.09 g/t Au (EBBAC219)**
  - **1 m @ 6.61 g/t Au from 15 m (EBBAC218)**
- **The results highlight a zone of gold mineralisation which is open at depth and along strike.**
- **The significance of the high-grade shoot intersections is being assessed in the context of local structural controls and other drill results.**
- **Additional gold fertile structures have been highlighted by these first pass reconnaissance drill results.**

Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX:ERW) (**Errawarra** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update on its Binti Binti Gold Project located 75 kilometres north-northeast of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (refer Figures 4 – 7 on pages 7 - 8).

Assay results have been received from the aircore program conducted at the Binti Binti Project during March and April 2021. The drilling program successfully tested several areas of interest for gold mineralisation (refer Figure 2).

High Grade Results

Gold grades of more than 5 g/t Au reported in two holes (see Figure 1). These holes were drilled in an area interpreted to be highly prospective due to its location beneath a shallow prospector's pit, where previous grab sampling had returned significant gold results (227.2 and 1.2 g/t Au in two separate samples). The drill intersections were:

- EBBAC219: 8 m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 26m, including 4 m @ 5.09 g/t Au;
- EBBAC218: 1 m @ 6.61 g/t Au from 15m.

EBBAC219 returned a peak assay of 8.4 g/t Au over one metre from 29 m. EBBAC218 also returned 0.13 g/t Au from 12 m down hole.

The high-grade results were encountered in what appear to be steeply dipping quartz veins, indicating that the gold intersected relates to a bedrock gold system (rather than a surface upgrading) and may persist at depth. The results to date highlight a zone of gold mineralisation which is open at depth and along strike.

A further drill hole, EBBAC220, drilled along strike to the east from EBBAC219, intersected a number of intervals of low-grade mineralisation including 1 m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 15 m down hole.

Interpretation of the structure from geological mapping in this area suggests that any shoots of gold mineralisation are likely to plunge very steeply. This is consistent with the orientation of the high-grade mineralisation interpreted from intersections in drill holes EBBAC218 and EBBAC219. The significance of these results is being assessed in the context of local structural controls and other drill results.

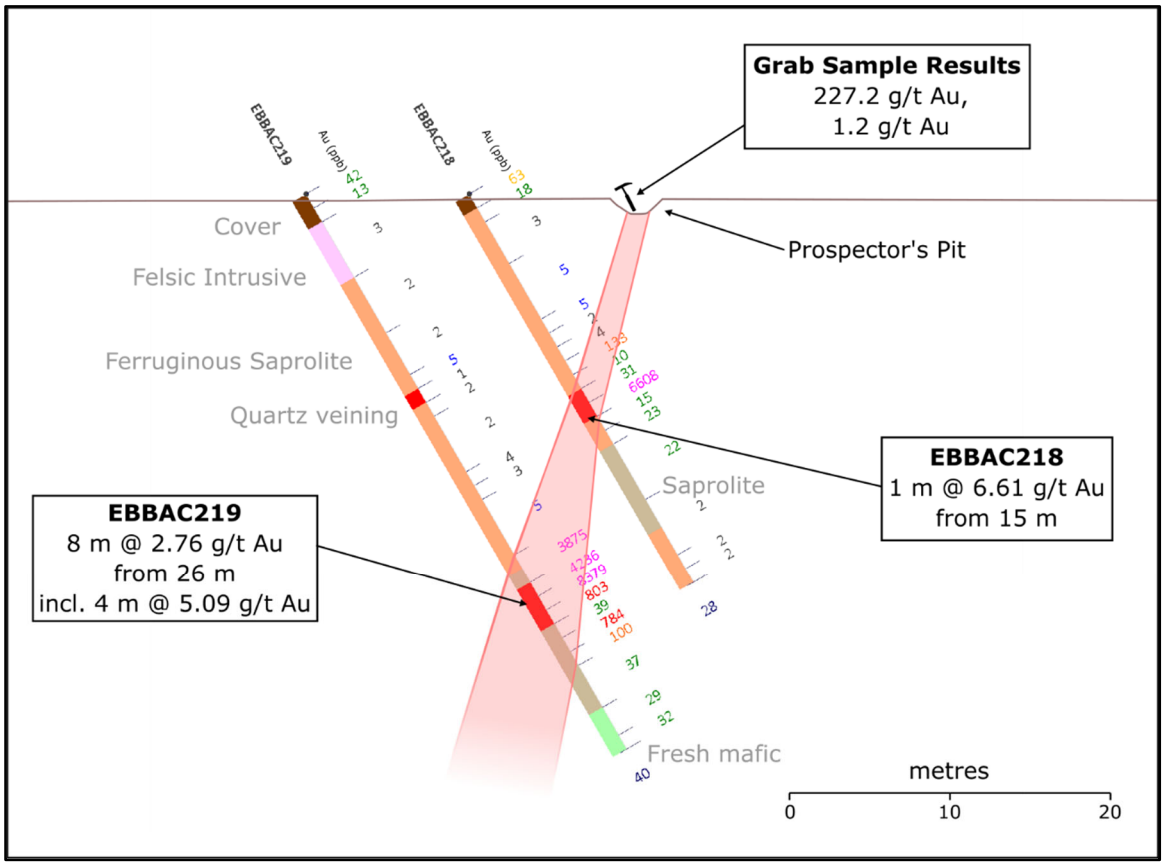

Figure 1: Cross Section facing west showing holes EBBAC218 and 219, which targeted the vein beneath an historic prospector's pit. These holes were prioritised following the receipt of two rock chip assay from the location which returned 227.2 and 1.2 g/t Au. Given the early stage of drilling the mineralised structure is open at depth, and along strike.

Further Results from the Aircore Drilling Program

In addition to the high-grade intersections described above, a further thirteen holes contained low-grade yet significant gold mineralisation of >0.1 g/t Au (see Table 1 and Figure 2). These intersections are broadly spread across the project area along interpreted mineralised trends. A number of these intersections occurred at end of hole (holes terminated due to intersection of hard bedrock) suggesting that deeper drilling in these locations may yield further gold-bearing intersections.

A further 36 aircore drill holes returned anomalous gold results of greater than 20 ppb Au. These intersections, while not of economic grades, have revealed (and confirmed) the location and orientation of fertile structures that may potentially host significant gold mineralisation somewhere along their length (see Figure 2). This will provide focus for future exploration targeting along with a number of other locations where low-grade gold mineralisation was detected.

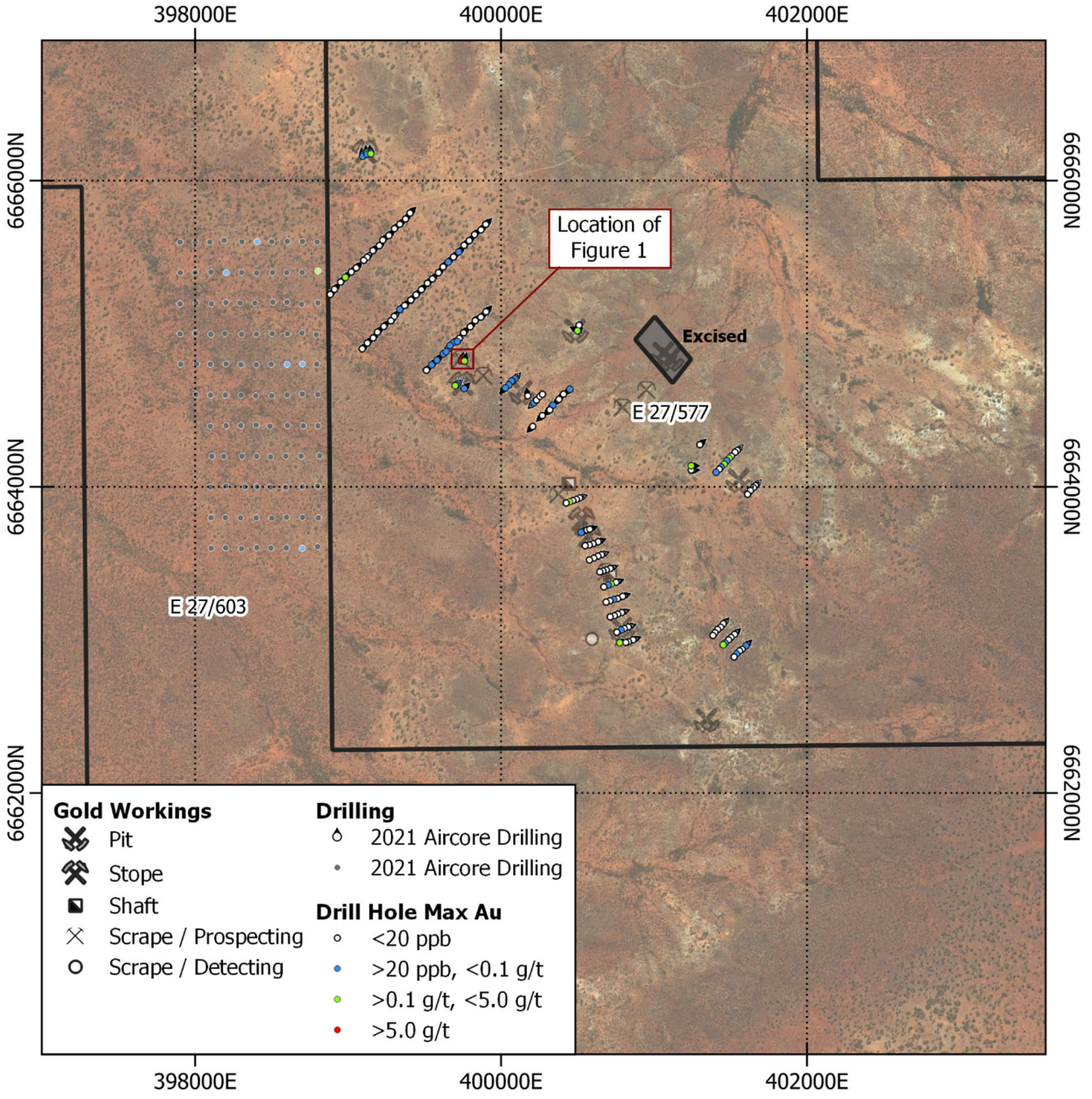

Figure 2: Layout of the recently completed aircore drill holes at Binti Binti. The arrow indicates the orientation of the drill hole.

About the Drilling Program

The aircore program was designed to test targets potentially related to gold mineralisation within tenement E27/577[1]. To facilitate the planning of the aircore program, field reconnaissance and geochemical sampling were carried out during March 2021. A total 55 samples were taken, consisting of rock chips and grab samples (of previously disturbed materials). The purpose of the sampling was to assist in the identification of rock types and to determine which rocks hosted gold mineralisation (see Figure 3).

[1] Errawarra owns an 80% interest in E27/577.

Of the 55 samples, 15 returned gold assays in excess of 0.1 g/t Au which were all were taken from locations of previous mining and/or prospector activity; there were also numerous samples taken from such locations that returned <0.1 g/t Au. The peak sample assayed 227.2 g/t Au, with a second adjacent sample returning 1.2 g/t Au – highlighting that the gold in this area is nuggety in nature.

The aircore program consisted of 162 holes for a total of 4,760 m. It was planned to broadly test the area, with numerous target areas selected for reconnaissance / first pass drill testing. The total program metres fell short of the planned 10,000 m due to slower than expected penetration rates and the drill contractor departing prior to the conclusion of the program (as the drill rig was committed elsewhere).

Drill line and drill hole spacing were variable across the project area dependent on the local geology (see Figure 2). Drill holes were sampled in their entirety in either composites of up to 4 m in length, or as individual 1 m samples at the discretion of the geologist.

The results of the aircore drilling added considerably to the geological knowledge of the area, particularly the areas under soil cover. The majority of gold mineralised samples contain quartz veining, suggesting that the mineralisation is related to bedrock rather than surficial processes.

Of the 162 drill holes, two contained high-grade intersections of >5.0 g/t Au, a further 13 contained intersections of at least 0.1 g/t Au, and a further 36 drill holes contained anomalous results of >20 ppb Au. Details for the holes with significant results are tabulated in Table 1. Details for all drill holes are presented in the Appendix.

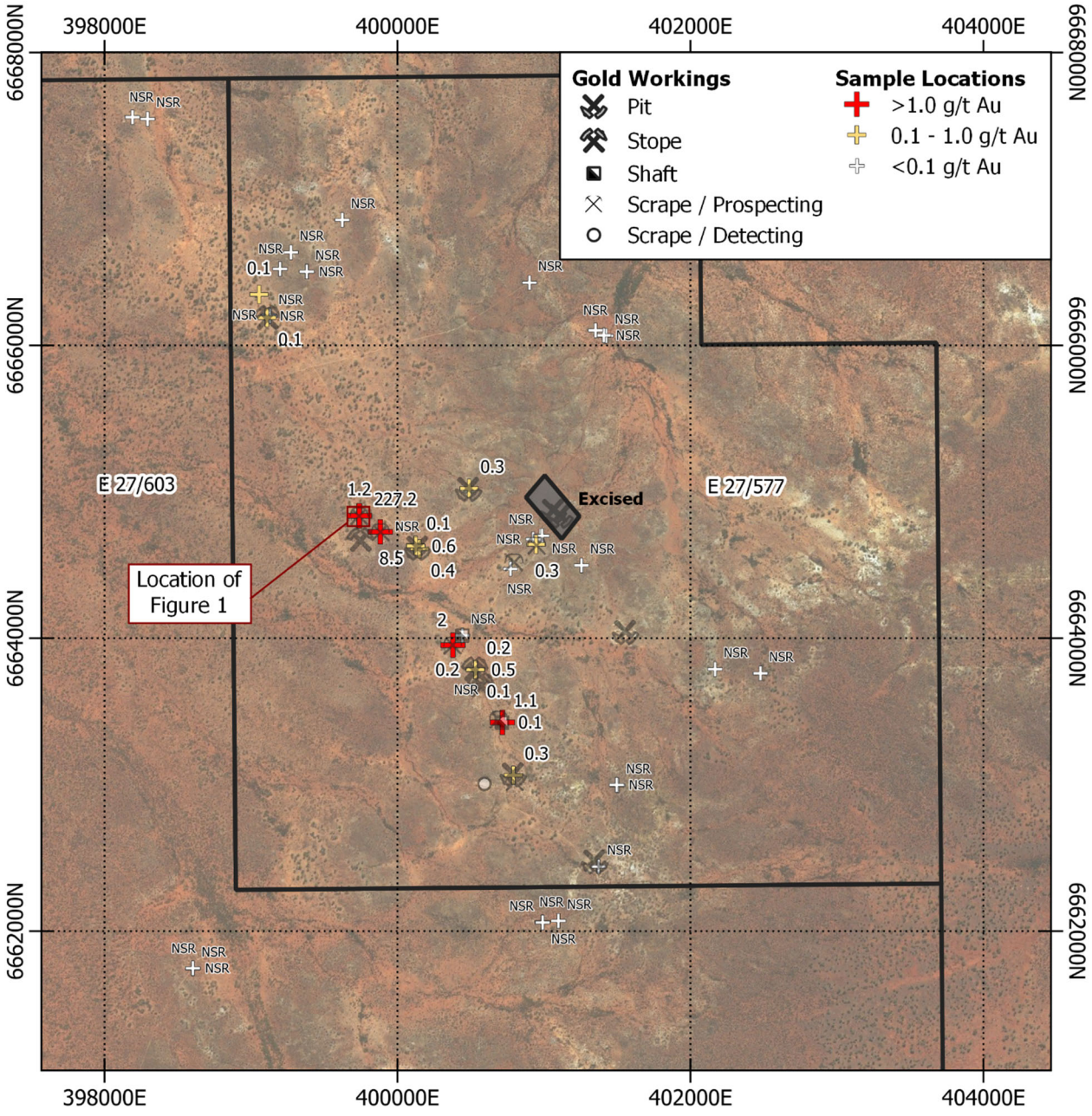

Figure 3: Location and assay results of rock chip and grab samples taken during reconnaissance field work during March 2021. NSR = no significant result.

Table 1: Significant gold intercepts (0.1 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC219	399740	6664819	40	-60	015	26	34	**8**	**2.76**
incl.						26	30	**4**	**5.09**
EBBAC218	399743	6664833	28	-60	015	12	13	1	0.13
and						15	16	**1**	**6.61**
EBBAC122	400720	6663364	16	-60	070	3	7	4	0.92
EBBAC174	399121	6666183	32	-60	350	14	15	1	0.89
EBBAC220	399761	6664822	28	-60	015	0	1	1	0.28
and						15	16	1	0.39
and						24	25	1	0.18
EBBAC260	399700	6664660	61	-60	045	0	2	2	0.23
EBBAC249	401459	6664147	44	-60	045	43	44 (EOH)	1	0.19
EBBAC178	399146	6666171	40	-60	350	25	27	2	0.17
EBBAC243	401244	6664137	59	-60	090	55	57	2	0.17
EBBAC151	401453	6662968	44	-60	045	32	40	8	0.13
EBBAC240	400500	6665019	25	-60	298	24	25 (EOH)	1	0.13
EBBAC141	400776	6662981	23	-60	070	1	4	3	0.12
EBBAC169	398982	6665368	60	-60	045	46	50	4	0.11
EBBAC247	401492	6664187	38	-60	045	37	38 (EOH)	1	0.11
EBBAC103	400448	6663902	10	-60	070	8	9	1	0.10

Figure 4: Project Location Map showing the three Errawarra Projects

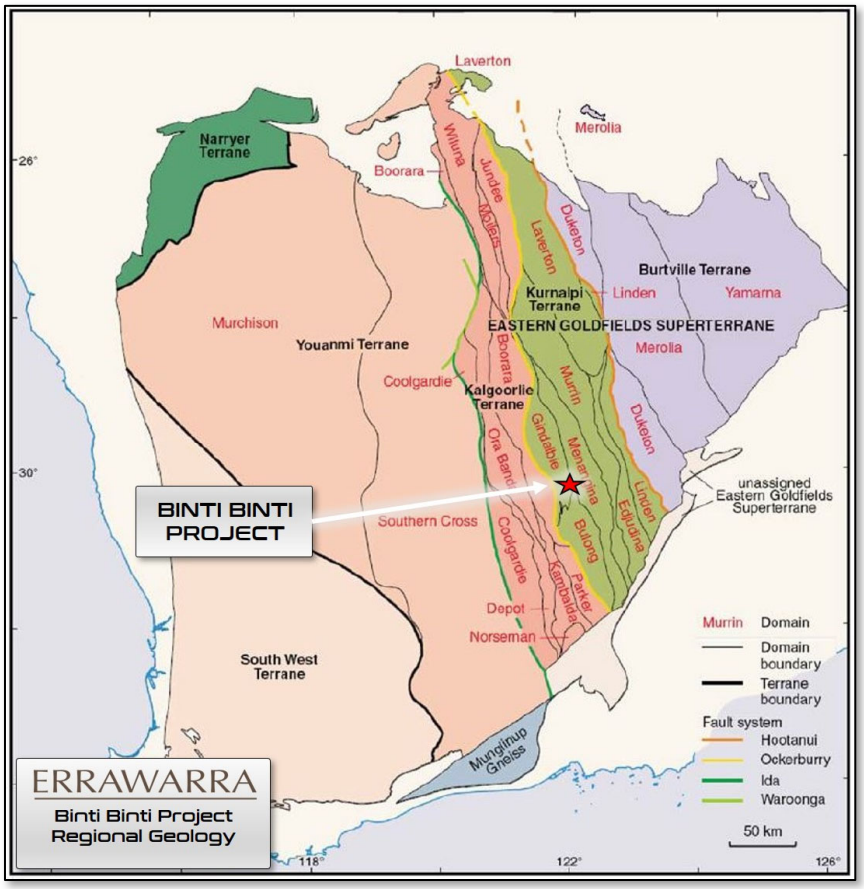

Figure 5: Map outlining the broad tectonic units of the Yilgarn Craton and surrounding provinces. Note the Yamarna Terrane is included as part of the Burtville Terrane. (GSWA 2009)

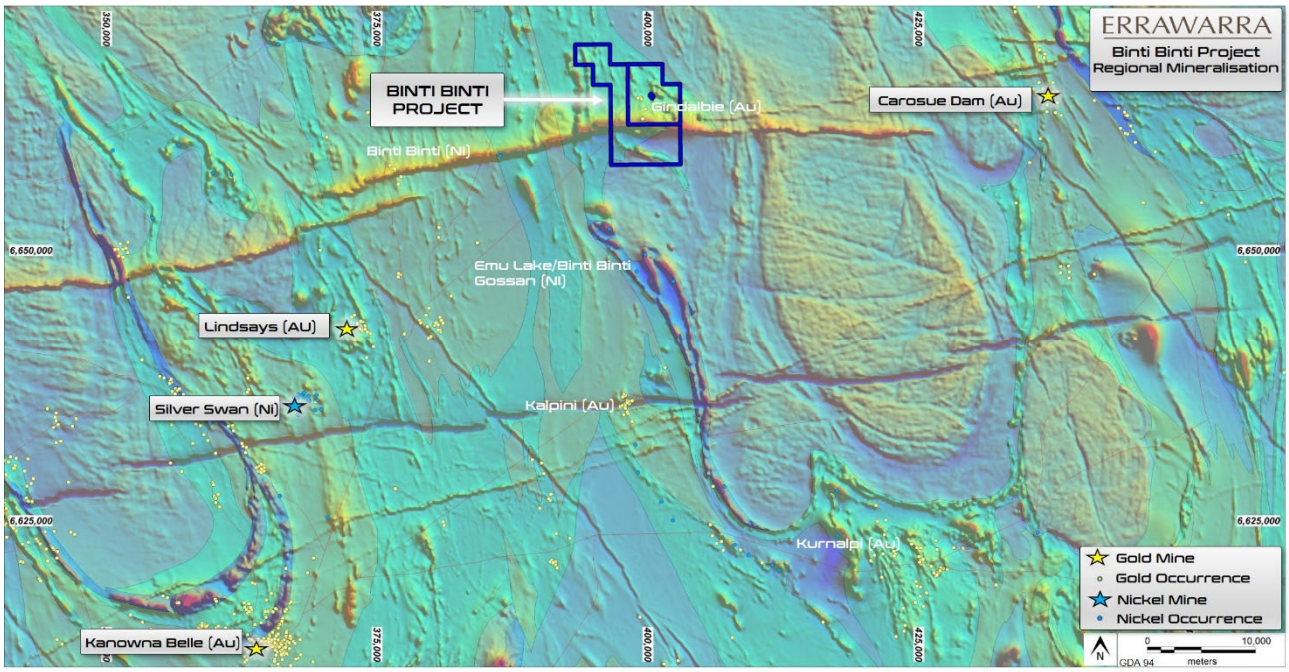

Figure 6: Regional gold and nickel mineralisation. Errawarra has the rights to an 80% interest in the Binti Binti Gold Project outlined in blue above.

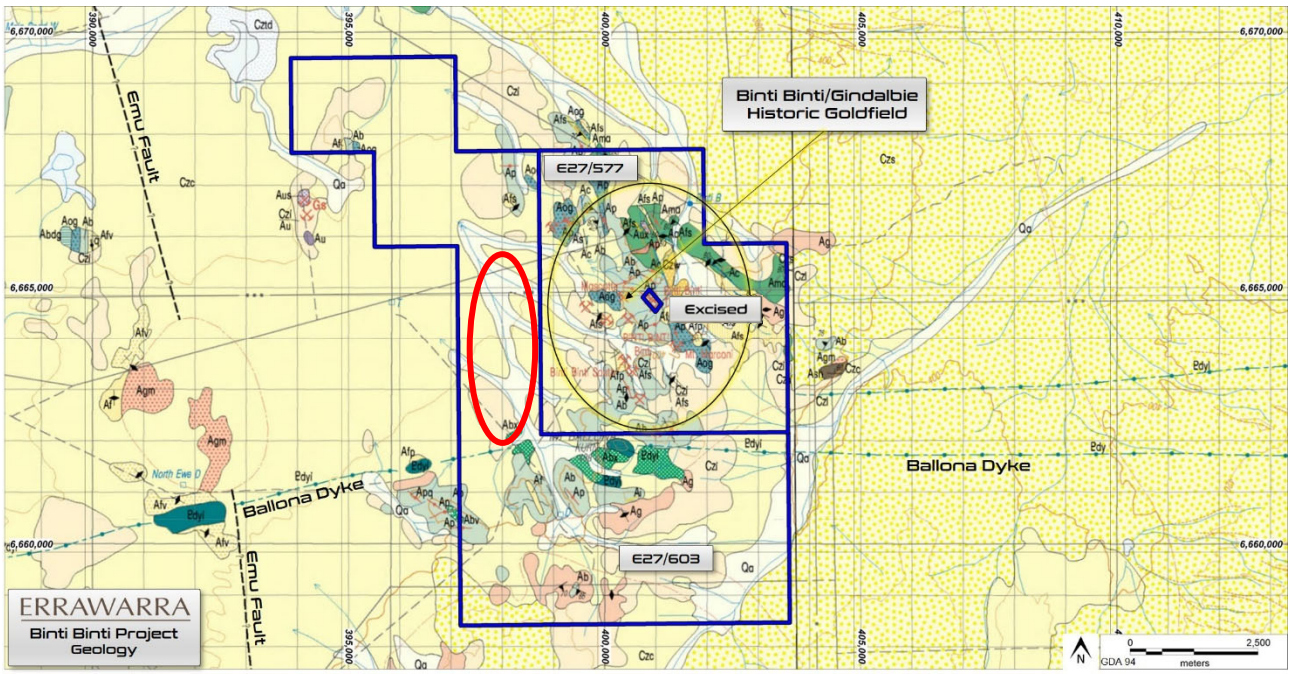

Figure 7: 100,000k (Gindalbie-3237) surface geology map over tenements E27/603 and E 27/577. (GSWA). The red ellipse highlights the approximate coverage of the drilling referred to in the ASX release dated 18 December 2020. Errawarra has the rights to an 80% interest in the Binti Binti Gold Project outlined in blue above.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Thomas Reddicliffe, Executive Director.

For further information, please contact:

Thomas Reddicliffe
Executive Director
Errawarra Resources Ltd
E: info@errawarra.com
T: +61 8 9322 3383

Competent Person

The information in this document that relates to exploration at Binti Binti is based on information compiled by Ian Pryor, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AIG (4246). Ian Pryor is a full time employee of Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd and a consultant to Errawarra Resources Ltd. Ian Pryor has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

APPENDIX

Table of all drill holes that are the subject of this report. Significant intersections based upon intersections of >0.1 g/t Au, with no more than 2m internal dilution. N.S.I. = no significant intersection. All coordinates are MGA94 Zone 51.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Au (ppb)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC100	400514	6663927	398	12	-60	70	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC101	400493	6663918	398	14	-60	70	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC102	400470	6663910	398	15	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC103	400448	6663902	398	10	-60	70	102	8	9	1	0.1
EBBAC104	400426	6663894	398	10	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC105	400544	6663712	400	12	-60	70	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC106	400524	6663702	401	9	-60	70	21				N.S.I.
EBBAC107	400562	6663718	400	7	-60	70	18				N.S.I.
EBBAC108	400580	6663723	400	13	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC109	400635	6663641	401	10	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC110	400602	6663628	402	12	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC111	400577	6663620	401	12	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC112	400550	6663615	401	10	-60	70	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC113	400657	6663556	402	20	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC114	400634	6663547	402	17	-60	70	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC115	400607	6663534	402	12	-60	70	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC116	400578	6663522	403	15	-60	70	7				N.S.I.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Au (ppb)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC117	400714	6663466	404	19	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC118	400688	6663457	403	25	-60	70	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC119	400666	6663450	403	9	-60	70	4				N.S.I.
EBBAC120	400646	6663444	403	10	-60	70	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC121	400752	6663376	405	15	-60	70	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC122	400720	6663364	404	16	-60	70	980	3	7	4	0.92
EBBAC123	400701	6663359	404	13	-60	70	42				N.S.I.
EBBAC124	400672	6663346	404	10	-60	70	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC125	400795	6663284	405	13	-60	70	11				N.S.I.
EBBAC126	400761	6663269	405	20	-60	70	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC127	400737	6663264	405	22	-60	70	55				N.S.I.
EBBAC128	400712	6663255	405	10	-60	70	4				N.S.I.
EBBAC129	400687	6663247	405	7	-60	70	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC130	400789	6663178	406	19	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC131	400763	6663168	406	19	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC132	400741	6663158	406	15	-60	70	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC133	400714	6663150	406	11	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC134	400832	6663084	407	13	-60	70	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC135	400806	6663074	407	11	-60	70	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC136	400786	6663065	408	20	-60	70	42				N.S.I.
EBBAC137	400757	6663050	407	9	-60	70	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC138	400863	6663000	409	12	-60	70	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC139	400833	6662988	409	6	-60	70	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC140	400816	6662983	410	10	-60	70	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC141	400776	6662981	409	23	-60	70	120	1	4	3	0.12
EBBAC142	401601	6662961	417	62	-60	45	21				N.S.I.
EBBAC143	401577	6662939	416	60	-60	45	18				N.S.I.
EBBAC144	401560	6662928	416	59	-60	45	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC145	401541	6662909	417	51	-60	45	22				N.S.I.
EBBAC146	401524	6662889	417	52	-60	45	11				N.S.I.
EBBAC147	401527	6663036	415	40	-60	45	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC148	401504	6663016	415	48	-60	45	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC149	401488	6663000	416	44	-60	45	3				N.S.I.
EBBAC150	401466	6662979	415	45	-60	45	22				N.S.I.
EBBAC151	401453	6662968	414	44	-60	45	145	32	40	8	0.13
EBBAC152	401453	6663105	413	33	-60	45	4				N.S.I.
EBBAC153	401436	6663083	413	33	-60	45	19				N.S.I.
EBBAC154	401416	6663068	413	26	-60	45	4				N.S.I.
EBBAC155	401399	6663047	413	23	-60	45	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC156	401386	6663029	413	31	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC157	399405	6665788	382	34	-60	45	8				N.S.I.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Au (ppb)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC158	399375	6665749	381	4	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC159	399338	6665715	381	17	-60	45	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC160	399303	6665686	381	17	-60	45	13				N.S.I.
EBBAC161	399267	6665641	381	27	-60	45	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC162	399227	6665611	382	36	-60	45	2				N.S.I.
EBBAC163	399204	6665575	383	53	-60	45	4				N.S.I.
EBBAC164	399162	6665542	382	47	-60	45	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC165	399125	6665499	382	50	-60	45	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC166	399102	6665479	382	52	-60	45	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC167	399053	6665430	382	60	-60	45	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC168	399021	6665403	383	61	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC169	398982	6665368	383	60	-60	45	109	46	50	4	0.11
EBBAC170	398951	6665337	383	58	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC171	398911	6665290	384	51	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC172	398883	6665256	383	62	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC173	399147	6666185	382	36	-60	350	45				N.S.I.
EBBAC174	399121	6666183	382	32	-60	350	890	14	15	1	0.89
EBBAC175	399095	6666168	381	35	-60	350	26				N.S.I.
EBBAC176	399103	6666162	381	33	-60	350	21				N.S.I.
EBBAC177	399124	6666173	382	45	-60	350	47				N.S.I.
EBBAC178	399146	6666171	382	40	-60	350	166	25	27	2	0.17
EBBAC179	399900	6665714	386	25	-60	45	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC180	399869	6665678	387	26	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC181	399827	6665647	387	29	-60	45	11				N.S.I.
EBBAC182	399792	6665608	386	25	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC183	399758	6665577	386	33	-60	45	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC184	399724	6665534	386	33	-60	45	86				N.S.I.
EBBAC185	399689	6665501	385	28	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC186	399655	6665468	386	24	-60	45	21				N.S.I.
EBBAC187	399621	6665436	385	16	-60	45	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC188	399591	6665398	384	21	-60	45	17				N.S.I.
EBBAC189	399551	6665358	385	14	-60	45	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC190	399518	6665329	386	20	-60	45	13				N.S.I.
EBBAC191	399479	6665288	385	45	-60	45	13				N.S.I.
EBBAC192	399444	6665253	386	37	-60	45	15				N.S.I.
EBBAC193	399410	6665220	386	25	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC194	399370	6665184	385	29	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC195	399338	6665158	385	34	-60	45	34				N.S.I.
EBBAC196	399301	6665112	386	30	-60	45	17				N.S.I.
EBBAC197	399280	6665084	386	38	-60	45	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC198	399233	6665047	385	39	-60	45	17				N.S.I.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Au (ppb)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC199	399192	6665010	385	47	-60	45	11				N.S.I.
EBBAC200	399164	6664972	386	44	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC201	399126	6664939	386	49	-60	45	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC202	399092	6664901	386	74	-60	45	19				N.S.I.
EBBAC203	399902	6665143	389	30	-60	45	6				N.S.I.
EBBAC204	399868	6665108	388	35	-60	45	19				N.S.I.
EBBAC205	399831	6665085	388	8	-60	45	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC206	399799	6665045	389	18	-60	45	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC207	399755	6665006	388	36	-60	45	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC208	399727	6664969	389	33	-60	45	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC209	399686	6664939	389	51	-60	45	27				N.S.I.
EBBAC210	399654	6664903	390	41	-60	45	29				N.S.I.
EBBAC211	399622	6664868	389	60	-60	45	71				N.S.I.
EBBAC212	399581	6664827	389	70	-60	45	53				N.S.I.
EBBAC213	399547	6664796	389	69	-60	45	32				N.S.I.
EBBAC214	399512	6664761	389	35	-60	45	18				N.S.I.
EBBAC215	399714	6664949	389	31	-60	45	23				N.S.I.
EBBAC216	399667	6664923	389	41	-60	45	20				N.S.I.
EBBAC217	399641	6664883	389	41	-60	45	25				N.S.I.
EBBAC218	399743	6664833	389	28	-60	15	6608	12	13	1	0.13
and								15	16	**1**	**6.61**
EBBAC219	399740	6664819	389	40	-60	15	8379	26	34	**8**	**2.76**
including								26	30	**4**	**5.09**
EBBAC220	399761	6664822	389	28	-60	15	390	0	1	1	0.28
and								15	16	1	0.39
and								24	25	1	0.18
EBBAC221	400091	6664706	393	58	-60	45	67				N.S.I.
EBBAC222	400074	6664691	393	29	-60	45	23				N.S.I.
EBBAC223	400070	6664691	393	63	-60	225	47				N.S.I.
EBBAC224	400051	6664665	393	59	-60	225	90				N.S.I.
EBBAC225	400028	6664646	393	61	-60	225	62				N.S.I.
EBBAC226	400215	6664549	393	24	-60	225	52				N.S.I.
EBBAC227	400232	6664566	393	20	-60	225	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC228	400254	6664590	393	13	-60	225	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC229	400271	6664604	393	7	-60	225	15				N.S.I.
EBBAC230	400175	6664594	393	25	-75	348	14				N.S.I.
EBBAC231	400207	6664394	393	11	-60	225	15				N.S.I.
EBBAC232	400270	6664465	393	15	-60	225	10				N.S.I.
EBBAC233	400314	6664500	393	11	-60	225	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC234	400339	6664533	393	18	-60	225	38				N.S.I.
EBBAC235	400379	6664571	393	9	-60	225	17				N.S.I.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Max Au (ppb)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EBBAC236	400408	6664605	393	7	-60	225	19				N.S.I.
EBBAC237	400450	6664637	393	9	-60	225	20				N.S.I.
EBBAC238	400319	6664502	393	27	-60	228	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC239	400510	6665055	402	4	-60	165	8				N.S.I.
EBBAC240	400500	6665019	402	25	-60	298	127	24	25 (EOH)	1	0.13
EBBAC241	401254	6664109	405	34	-60	90	16				N.S.I.
EBBAC242	401246	6664109	405	51	-60	90	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC243	401244	6664137	405	59	-60	90	166	55	57	2	0.17
EBBAC244	401545	6664238	405	21	-60	45	19				N.S.I.
EBBAC245	401530	6664225	405	13	-60	45	16				N.S.I.
EBBAC246	401506	6664200	404	28	-60	45	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC247	401492	6664187	405	38	-60	45	111	37	38 (EOH)	1	0.11
EBBAC248	401476	6664171	404	42	-60	45	48				N.S.I.
EBBAC249	401459	6664147	404	44	-60	45	193	43	44 (EOH)	1	0.19
EBBAC250	401440	6664129	403	39	-60	45	23				N.S.I.
EBBAC251	401427	6664115	403	34	-60	45	16				N.S.I.
EBBAC252	401406	6664094	403	42	-60	45	30				N.S.I.
EBBAC253	401664	6664008	407	9	-60	45	17				N.S.I.
EBBAC254	401651	6663994	405	10	-60	45	12				N.S.I.
EBBAC255	401631	6663976	405	10	-60	45	9				N.S.I.
EBBAC256	401612	6663951	405	8	-60	45	5				N.S.I.
EBBAC257	401300	6664275	407	8	-60	48	7				N.S.I.
EBBAC258	399718	6664676	389	45	-60	45	37				N.S.I.
EBBAC259	399709	6664666	389	36	-60	45	77				N.S.I.
EBBAC260	399700	6664660	389	61	-60	45	349	0	2	2	0.23
EBBAC261	399759	6664641	389	25	-60	45	34				N.S.I.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was undertaken to obtain samples that were laid out in one metre intervals. • Sampling was of the drill chips for assay was undertaken by scoop into numbered calico bags. Samples submitted for assay were either composites of 2 to 4 metres length, or single metre samples. Composites were produced by representatively sampling each individual drill sample to be included in the composite. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 samples. • Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Sample preparation was by pulverizing and splitting a representative 25g subsample, then dissolution using an aqua regia digestion. Gold and 32 other elements were analysed by mass spectrometer. • Rock chip and grab samples were taken by selectively sampling outcrops and disturbed (i.e. not in situ) rock material. These samples are not representative and were taken to understand the geology and distribution of gold mineralisation within a range of rock types and environments.
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 completed using the aircore method. A standard aircore blade bit was used, with chip samples returned within the drill pipe and recovered through a cyclone. • In approximately 30% of holes, the aircore blade was exchanged for a hammer to penetrate hard layers (silcrete / calcrete) in the weathering profile. The hammer was a conventional hammer, so a crossover sub was utilised. The hammer was only used for drilling hard material and was swapped out for the aircore blade once this unit had been penetrated. • Holes were drilled at -60° dip at various azimuths (mostly toward the northeast) to refusal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The geologist visually assessed drill sample recoveries during the program, and these were overall very good. • Drill cyclone was cleaned regularly between holes if required to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination. • Samples were almost entirely dry, with little water encountered in the drilling. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.
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.*	• All drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features of the samples using sieved rock chips from the drill samples. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique. The current drill-spacing and intensity would be insufficient for Resource Estimation. Although data acquired from this program would complement future drilling and assist with Resource Estimation. • Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a database. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	• Aircore samples were collected by traversing each sample pile systematically by scoop to obtain similar volumes of representative material for either a single metre interval or a composite interval of up to 4m (4 piles). This is regarded as a fit for purpose sampling regime for the type of drilling and the current stage of exploration. • The drill samples were almost entirely dry, with very few damp samples and occasional wet samples. • Where composite samples were taken, equal amounts of sample were taken from each of the constituent sample piles. • No field duplicate sampling was undertaken. • The samples were then sent to Intertek Genalysis for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried and pulverised to achieve 85% passing 75µm. • 25g representative splits of the prepared pulp were taken for digestion and analysis. • The sample sizes are appropriate for the style of mineralisation being sought. In this environment, gold is expected to be present as micro-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nuggets and adsorbed to clay particles. The sample size is ample to ensure that the sample is statistically valid with respect to grain size. • Rock chip and grab samples were submitted to the laboratory without further processing. The entire sample was pulverised, prior to representative splits of the pulverised material being taken for the various analysis methods employed. The size of each sample was sufficient for the analysis method employed. Samples are were selected in the field for specific geological purposes and are not considered to be representative.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying was completed by Intertek Genalysis, a NATA accredited commercial laboratory. Sample preparation was by pulverizing and splitting a representative 25g subsample, then dissolution using an aqua regia digestion. Gold and 32 other elements were analysed by mass spectrometer. In the weathered environment, aqua regia digestion is considered near-total for gold. For other elements analysed, aqua regia digestion is considered a partial digestion. The analysis methods used are well suited to gold exploration using aircore drilling. Samples found to contain high-grade gold (i.e. >2 g/t) were reassayed with a 25g fire assay, analysed by ICP-OES. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 in 25. The high-grade standards and blanks returned analyses within acceptable limits. The low-grade standard reported within acceptable limits but showed a slight under-reporting of gold grades; the effect of this is immaterial in the context of the results presented in this announcement. The laboratory also inserted additional CRMs, blanks, and lab replicates to monitor performance. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentration. • For rock chip and grab samples, the same preparation was employed as per the drill samples. However, a 4-acid (near complete) digestion was used to dissolve the sample for multi-element analysis. 48 elements were analysed via ICP-MS. For gold analysis, rock chip and grab samples were subject to fire assay using a 50g charge. Gold was analysed using ICP-MS, with over-range samples re-analysed using ICP-OES. These assay procedures are considered to be appropriate for the rock samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results were compiled and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling. Assay results were reviewed by three separate persons. • Laboratory reports were received both as csv format and in locked pdf files. Results were cross referenced with sample data and loaded into an electronic database. Sample numbers from lab reports were matched to assay batch submissions and to the field sample data, and no discrepancies were noted. • There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. • Twinned holes have not been used in this program. • No adjustments have been made to any of the assay results.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars and rock chip and grab sample locations were located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m for easting and northing. Elevations were interpolated from the SRTM DEM grid of the area. • No down hole surveys were undertaken given the use of the aircore drilling method. • The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Aircore holes were generally drilled on traverses with variable spacing and line spacing dependent upon the localised interpretation of the geology. Holes were typically 25m or 50m apart on lines between 100m and 400m apart. • The spacing and distribution of holes is considered sufficient for broad scale evaluation of the exploration potential of the area. The completed drilling at the Project to date is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • Drill samples were taken at 1m intervals or composited over 2 to 4m intervals prior to being submitted to the laboratory, honoring geological contacts and state of oxidation-weathering. No compositing of the assay results has been implemented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Rock chip and grab samples were taken opportunistically during field reconnaissance and are not regularly spaced. These were for geological information only and would not be used in any Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing was applied to the rock chip and grab samples.
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.*	• Most of the bedrock structure in the area trends between WNW and NNW; and therefore the majority of the drilling was oriented to the NE. Where the local underlying geology was better constrained, the drill holes were laid out to transect the interpreted structure. • The true orientation of mineralised structures in this area is not known with certainty, so no assessment of the effect of drill orientation on sample bias can be made at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill samples collected during the program were delivered by Newexco Exploration (geological consultants) to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Kalgoorlie for submission. • Rock chip and grab samples were delivered by Newexco Exploration to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of Newexco Exploration were involved in the collection, short term storage (in a remote area), and delivery of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date. Technical review of the program has indicated that the assay results are consistent with the logging.

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	• *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.*	• This Air Core program was entirely conducted on E 27/577. Errawarra has acquired 80% of this tenement. The transaction was completed in January 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	• *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.*	• Rock chip and grab samples were conducted within E 27/577 and E 27/603. The latter is held 100% by Ms. Greta Purich. Errawarra Resources Ltd has reached a joint venture agreement to earn an 80% interest in E 27/603. • Future exploration will be conducted on both licences. • The tenements lie within the Maduwongga Native Title claim • All tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Gindalbie / Binti Binti Goldfield has a long history of prospecting, exploration and small-scale mining dating back to early 1900s. Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning of this drill program. • Mines Department records indicate only 11 holes (10 RC & 1 RAB) were drilled on the tenement for a total of 644m. Records also show widely spaced BLEG soils sampling (500m x 500m & 250m x 500m & 100m x 200m infill). Best recorded value was 26ppb Au.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target for the exploration program is large orogenic gold systems associated with pressure shadows around granitic intrusions. Nearby outcropping gold mineralisation in the Gindalbie area typically consists of steeply dipping quartz veins and associated alteration in the wall rocks. • The geological setting of the area is Archaean greenstones consisting of steeply dipping and folded basalts, felsic volcanics, komatiites, and sediments, intruded by voluminous gabbro, dolerite dykes, and granitic intrusions.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information*	• Drill hole collar locations are shown in diagrams in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevations of drill holes have been interpolated from STRM DEM data. • All holes were drilled at -60° Dip at various azimuths. Holes were drilled to blade refusal, usually being the top of fresh rock; end-of-hole depths ranged from 4m to 74m. • List of Drill holes with significant results are tabulated in body of ASX release. Material data for all drill holes announced in this report are included in the Appendix.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods were used.
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 holes drilled were reconnaissance in nature. True widths of gold anomalism/mineralisation are indeterminable for almost all holes. Only closely spaced holes EBBAC218 & EBBAC219 drilled on same section indicate a near vertical zone of gold mineralisation; again true widths are speculative due to limited vertical and across-strike extent of drilling.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release • While significant results have been highlighted, care has been taken to present the results of the entire program. The reconnaissance nature of much of the aircore drilling resulted in many holes containing no significant intersections.
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.*	• The drill program was designed to test various areas of interest identified in reconnaissance mapping which were suitable for testing by Air Core drilling. Many holes were directed at areas where little previous prospecting had been undertaken. These areas were assessed and interpreted to have a thin cover but were strike extensions of earlier prospecting activities where no cover existed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The exploration results presented in this report are being reviewed in their local geological and structural context. Following this process, the market will be updated with respect to any further work that is planned as a result of this work. • Figures 1 and 2 give context for the distribution of gold mineralisation and the potential for extensions of the results presented in this report.