

5 July 2022

New Broomhill Nickel-Copper Discovery Confirmed

HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ CBDD076 Intersects **17m of Semi-Massive to Disseminated Nickel-Copper Sulphides** (Figure 1)
 - ➔ Broomhill **remains open** along strike and down dip and is a **completely separate nickel-copper-sulphide deposit** to the T5 mineralisation some 1,500m to the south
 - ➔ The intersection confirms the Broomhill Discovery is **significant** and like T5 is **increasing in scale and sulphide abundance** with depth
 - ➔ Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying and Seismic Interpretation to follow, paving the way for additional targeted diamond drilling
- ➔ **Gossan Hill diamond drilling to commence** immediately after current T5 step-out hole is completed
 - ➔ Gossan Hill believed to be a southern extension of the T5-Broomhill basal contact, prior to Mossgiel intrusion
 - ➔ Phase 5 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling previously **confirmed fertility of basal contact by intersecting nickel-copper sulphides in first Gossan Hill RC hole CBP098**
 - ➔ The **Gossan Hill contact has never been drilled** prior to 2022
 - ➔ Initial diamond drilling will assess the success of the R&D Seismic in identifying the southern basal contact
 - ➔ Systematic approach that discovered Broomhill will then be applied to the **3.7km long basal contact** at Gossan Hill

Estrella Managing Director Chris Daws commented:

“Persistence, perseverance, and patience has paid off in our drilling of the extensive contact north of T5 with the discovery of nickel and copper sulphides at depth at the emerging Broomhill deposit. Our 100% owned Carr Boyd nickel and copper project continues to deliver the results we had predicted from our geological modelling and this latest drill hit has proven we need to be methodical in our search and leave no rock unturned.

Well done to all the staff, contractors and service providers that have contributed to this discovery as it would not be possible without all their help and assistance, thank you.

We still have an enormous area of highly prospective basal contact to explore at Carr Boyd, though with the new UDR1200 diamond drill rig recently commissioned at Carr Boyd we are making fantastic progress.

I certainly look forward to the busy work we have ahead and the excitement that new discoveries bring.”

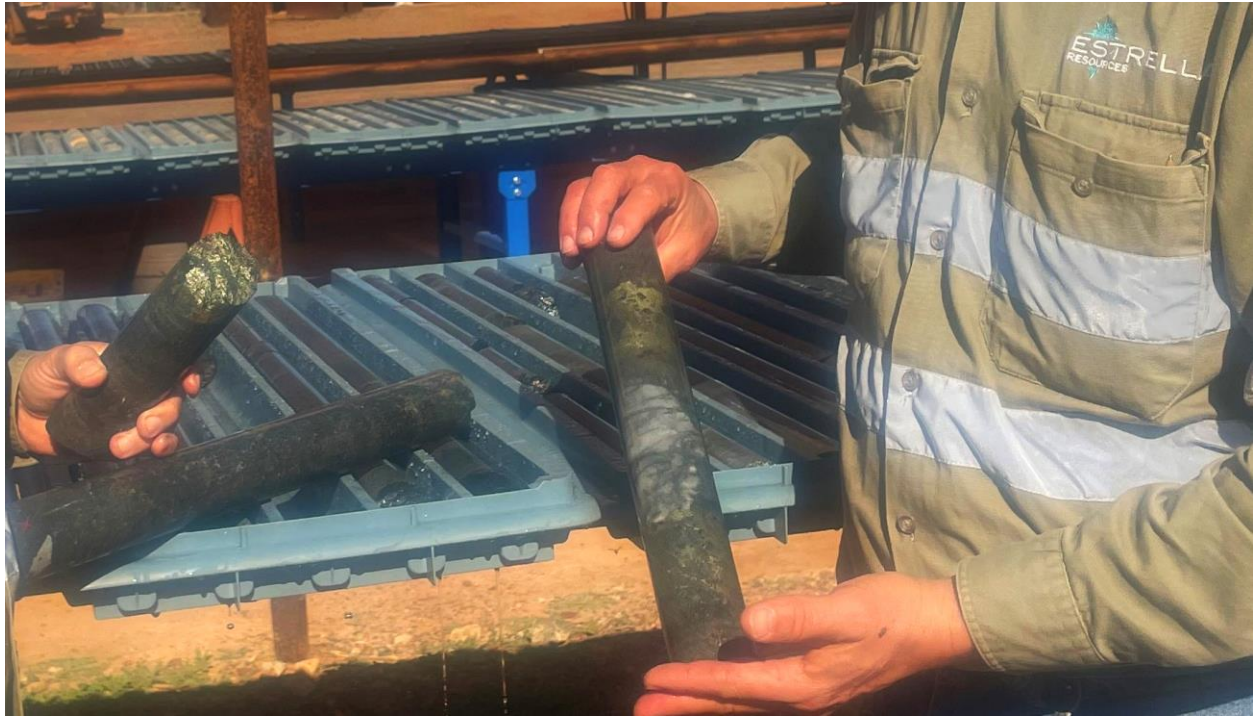


Figure 1: Mineralised core from CBDD076 at 415 - 420m downhole, showing nickel and copper mineralisation at Broomhill

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to announce the intersection of 17m of disseminated to semi-massive nickel-copper sulphides in diamond hole CBDD076, 180m south of the new Broomhill Discovery, within the 100% owned Carr Boyd nickel-copper sulphide project located 80km northeast of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

The second, more heavily mineralised diamond drillhole CBDD076 aimed to test the Broomhill basal contact 180m south of the CBDD071 sulphide intersection and 200m down plunge of the initial discovery RC hole CBP076. The drillhole confirms the Broomhill mineralisation is **increasing in width and sulphide content** and exhibits a southerly plunge direction consistent with that seen at T5, which lies 1.5km to the south.

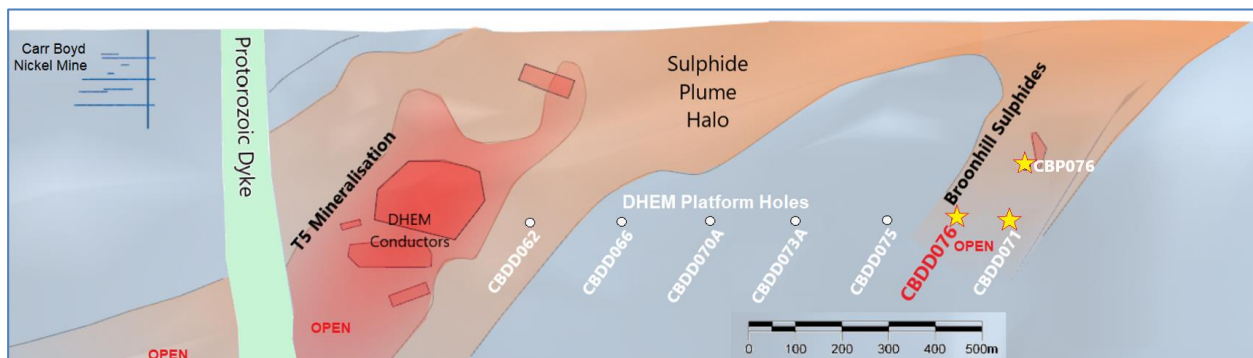


Figure 2: T5-Broomhill longsection looking west. DHEM conductors from T5 to Broomhill all occur within the sulphidic halo identified by the Phase 4 RC program in relation to the mineralised intersections in CBP076, CBDD071 and CBDD076.

Modelling of the basal contact and intrusion geology from recent drilling between T5 and Broomhill confirms the company's exploration model that predicted this area as highly prospective. This is due to a favourable basal contact orientation being in close proximity to good sulphide sources within the host rock, forming a gravity trap for any sulphides that were tapped by the intrusion. The contamination of the intrusion's pyroxenite with local sulphur sources results in the silica-sulphide plume observed to surround mineralisation within the Carr Boyd Igneous Complex. Figure 3 shows aspects of the silica-sulphide plume with accumulating nickel-copper sulphides seen in the upper parts of the CBDD076 intersection.



Figure 3: Nickel-copper mineralisation in CBDD076 at 415m downhole, within the sulphide-silica plume. The silica is as a result of the intrusion exhuming sulphur-rich country rock which then melts and releases sulphur.

Visual estimates of nickel-copper mineralisation are shown in Table 1 with collar/survey details in Table 2.

Next Steps at Carr Boyd

Currently there are two diamond drill rigs on site. The new UDR1200 diamond drill is capable of producing well over 100m of core per day at Carr Boyd, significantly reducing drill costs whilst maintaining a drill rate double to triple that of previous rigs. The drill contractor will take this opportunity to refurbish the older diamond rig whilst DHEM surveys on the platform holes are commenced (CBDD071 to CBDD076).

The company will await the modelling of a successful Phase 2 R&D Seismic Survey in conjunction with the DHEM survey results before planning deeper, targeted follow-up drilling at Broomhill. Figure 4 highlights the importance of seismic in the Carr Boyd exploration program to help targeted drilling to intersect the basal contact at optimum and consistent depths, which then ensures optimum and continuous DHEM coverage.

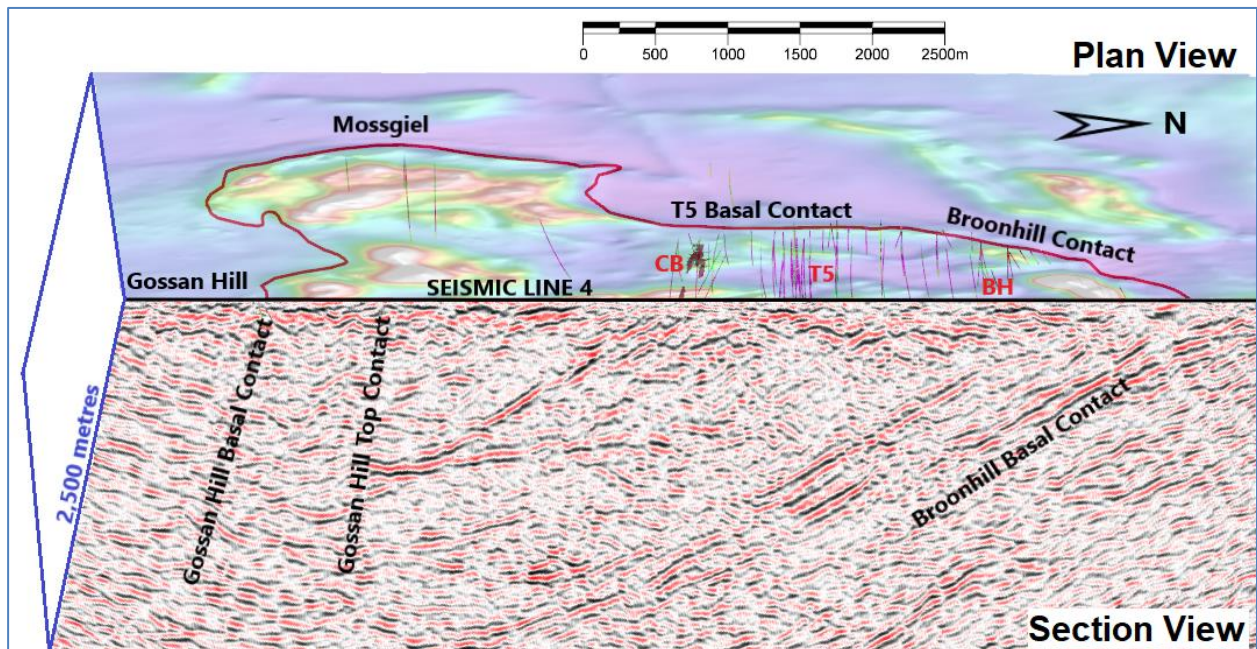


Figure 4: 3D view of magnetics cut by seismic section 4 across the Carr Boyd Intrusive Complex, identifying the basal and internal contact orientations at depth. BH = Broomhill Discovery, CB = Carr Boyd Mine, T5 = T5 Ni-Cu Deposit

Whilst seismic interpretation and DHEM surveying at Broomhill occurs over the next few weeks, the company will begin diamond drilling at the Gossan Hill Prospect (Figure 5) where nickel-copper sulphides were discovered in the Phase 4 RC scout-drilling.

Gossan Hill has been identified as an area that appears to mirror the T5-Broomhill basal contact on the southern side of the Carr Boyd Igneous Complex. Gossan Hill and the T5-Broomhill Pyroxenite are thought

to have formed very early, and from the seismic interpretation, appear to have been cut and separated by the later Mossgiel Intrusion. Thus Gossan Hill also displays a “Top Contact” as shown in Figure 4, which lies internally against the Mossgiel Pyroxenites.

The Gossan Hill drilling aims to assist interpretation of the basal contact from the seismic sections and to identify the nature and abundance of the nickel-copper sulphides identified in the limited RC drilling completed earlier this year.

Once the drilling has been completed in around 6 weeks, the seismic interpretation will be finalised so that systematic DHEM coverage at depth can be planned and implemented for Gossan Hill. During this time, the diamond rig will be back at Broonhill to capitalise on the DHEM and seismic work currently underway.

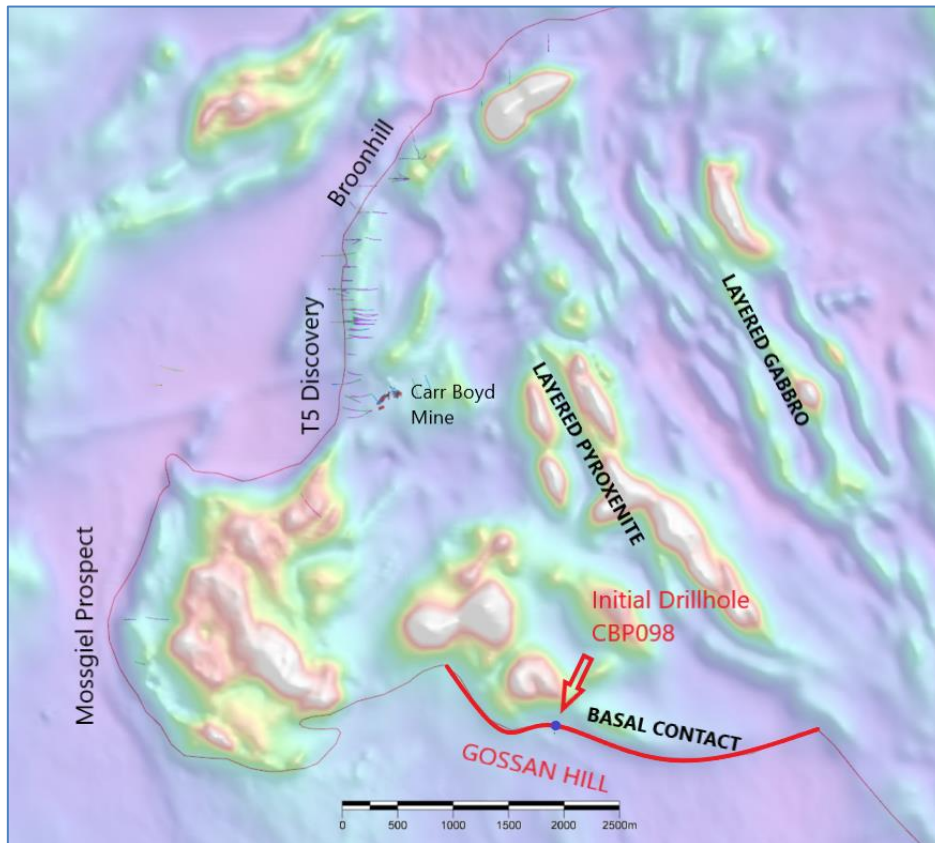


Figure 5: Basal contact of the Carr Boyd Igneous Complex showing the location and scale of the Gossan Hill Prospect and the location of the first RC hole, CBP098

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

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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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.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain forward looking statements which have not been based solely on historical facts but, rather, on ESR’s current expectations about future events and on a number of assumptions which are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies many of which are outside the control of ESR and its directors, officers and advisers.

Table 1: Visual sulphide estimates from CBDD076

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Rock Type	Sulphide Texture	Visual Sulphide Estimation	Visual Pentlandite Estimation	Visual Chalcopyrite Estimation
CBDD076	413.15	414.1	0.95	Pyroxenite	Highly Disseminated	15%	3%	2%
	414.1	415.1	1	Pyroxenite				
	415.1	416.78	1.68	Pyroxenite	Stringer	5%	2%	1%
	416.78	418.95	2.17	Pyroxenite	Highly Disseminated	10%	5%	5%
	418.95	420.22	1.27	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	8%	4%	2%
	420.22	420.75	0.53	Dolerite Dyke				
	420.75	424.25	3.5	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	5%	1%	1%
	424.25	425.72	1.47	Dolerite Dyke				
	425.72	428.72	3	Pyroxenite	Globular	15%	7%	2%
	428.72	428.85	0.13	Pyroxenite	Semi-Massive	95%	15%	4%
	428.85	429.5	0.65	Dolerite Dyke				
	429.5	433	3.5	Pyroxenite	Cloud	1%	Trace	Trace
433	433.8	0.8	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	5%	2%	1%	

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of mineralisation. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Table 2: Drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Final Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Status
CBDD076	520.1m	367728	6674691	439.8	-78	300	Completed

APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1 – CARR BOYD EXPLORATION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results verified internally by Company personnel Hole CBDD0028 is twinning hole CBP042. No other twinning is warranted at this stage. 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. No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were pegged using a hand-held GPS \pm 3m The rig was setup over the nominated hole position and final GPS pickup occurred at the completion of the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are progressively surveyed by DGPS on a batch basis. • MGA94_51 • 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Cross Sections and Plans included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, no Mineral Resource is being stated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample compositing has been applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compositing has been applied. Intercepts are quoted as length weighted intervals.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill hole orientation does not introduce a sample bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are in the possession of Estrella's personnel from field collection to laboratory submission.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 commitments, before selling the project to Apollo Phoenix Resources in 2016. Apollo sold the project to ESR in 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant drillhole information can be found in the Tables and sections within the announcement. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No metal equivalents have been stated
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections with drill hole locations are included in the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new drillhole information within this announcement is reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. There are no known potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling and DHTeM geophysical testing is continuing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	