21 July 2022

T5 Extended 300 Metres South with New Intersection

HIGHLIGHTS

➔ Southern T5 step-out diamond drillhole hits **Semi-Massive Nickel-Copper Sulphides** (Figure 1)

- CBDD078A intersects **1.8m of semi-massive to globular sulphides from 929m** downhole within a broader **21.2m mineralised halo**
- This shows T5 Deposit continues south of a large Proterozoic Dyke without any significant structural off-set
- Step-out intersection occurred **300m south** of previous disseminated and stringer-sulphide intersections in CBDD067A and CBDD067B (Figure 2) which were affected by the dyke
- Downhole Electromagnetics (DHEM) to commence shortly

➔ Drill rig to move to **Gossan Hill** to commence **maiden diamond drilling program** this week

- First diamond drillhole will target below disseminated sulphides intersected in RC hole CBP098
- A series of step-out holes with DHEM has been planned

➔ Broonhill Deposit (Figure 2) definition drilling awaiting DHEM surveys and seismic interpretation

Figure 1: Globular to semi-massive nickel sulphides in CBDD078A at 929m down hole.

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Estrella Managing Director Chris Daws commented:

"Drilling at T5 has again provided our team success with a significant step out hole south of the late-stage Proterozoic Dyke, encountering significant nickel and copper sulphides. DHEM will be a significant advantage as we follow the extent of the T5 Deposit.

We continue to actively explore the Carr Boyd basal contact as we know that is the most likely place to find significant accumulations of nickel and copper sulphides. It has yielded two solid discoveries so far at T5 and Broonhill. At Gossan Hill, we are kicking off our first diamond drilling program this week and I'm looking forward to seeing the results and updating shareholders."

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the continuing exploration activities at its 100% owned Carr Boyd nickel-copper sulphide project located 80km northeast of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder with drillhole CBDD078A successfully locating the continuation of the T5 Deposit at depth below the Carr Boyd Nickel Mine area.

CBDD078A was targeting the down-plunge continuation of the T5 Deposit 300 metres south of previous drilling, and south of a disrupting Proterozoic Dyke.

The Company is delighted to report that the drillhole was successful in locating the continuation of the T5 Deposit below previous drilling (Figure 2). The hole intersected a 21.2-metre-long zone of disseminated to blebby nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation, including **1.8m of semi-massive and globular nickel-copper sulphides** at the bottom of the interval on the basal contact.

The lower sulphide contact occurs on an off-shoot from the Proterozoic Dyke, however the majority of primary mineralisation appears to remain intact and has not been remobilised.

Drillholes CBDD067A and CBDD067B were wedge holes targeting a DHEM plate north of the Proterozoic Dyke generated from their parent hole, CBDD067 (Figure 2). The wedge holes intersected remobilised nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The large Proterozoic Dyke has infiltrated the basal contact in this area and disrupted mineralisation. Further drilling is warranted to identify the location of the remobilised sulphides and this work will be undertaken in due course once the regional program has concluded.

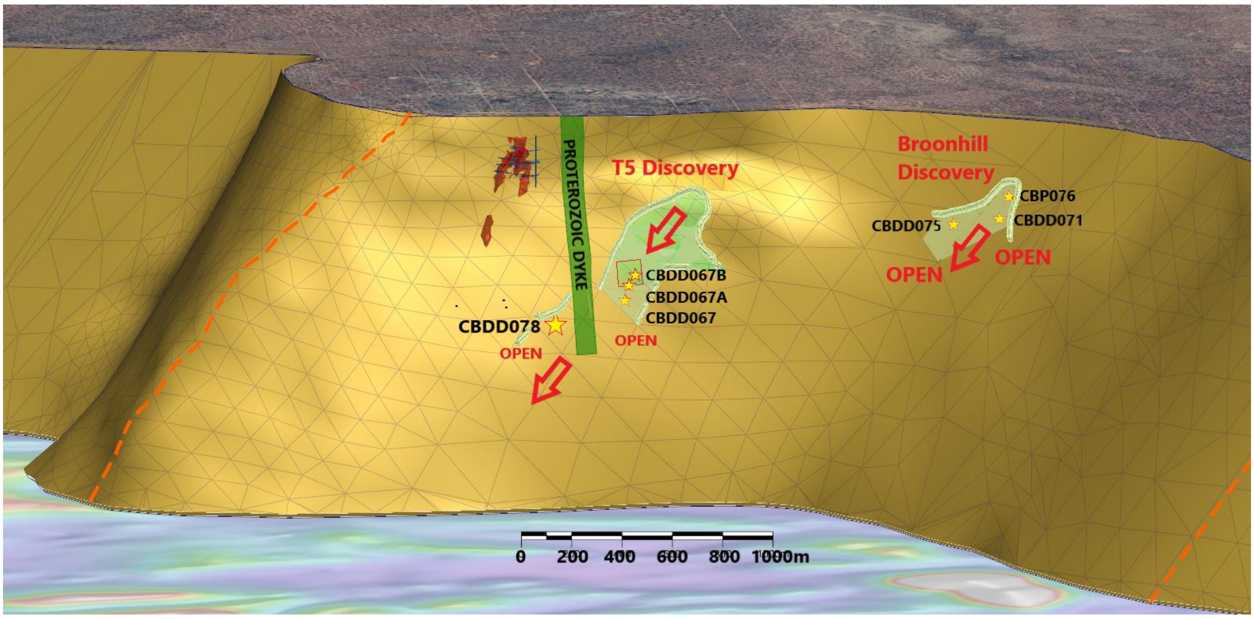

Figure 2: Location of CBDD078A with respect to the T5 Mineralisation and Broonhill Discovery on the Northern basal contact. Both deposits remain open and untested at depth. The CBDD067 DHEM plate can be seen outlined in red within the T5 Deposit.

Visual estimates of mineralisation in all recent holes can be found in Table 1 with collar and survey details in Table 2.

Figure 3 below shows a cross-section through the T5 Deposit north of the Proterozoic Dyke. As the dyke has intruded east-west through the Carr Boyd Complex, pockets of molten material have been forced along the T5 Pyroxenite contact both north and south of the dyke. This has resulted in local-scale remobilisation of basal contact sulphides away from the intrusion.

Further step-out holes south of the dyke will encounter less and less disruption, as was seen within the main T5 Deposit identified to date.

The T5 deposit remains open at depth and to the south.

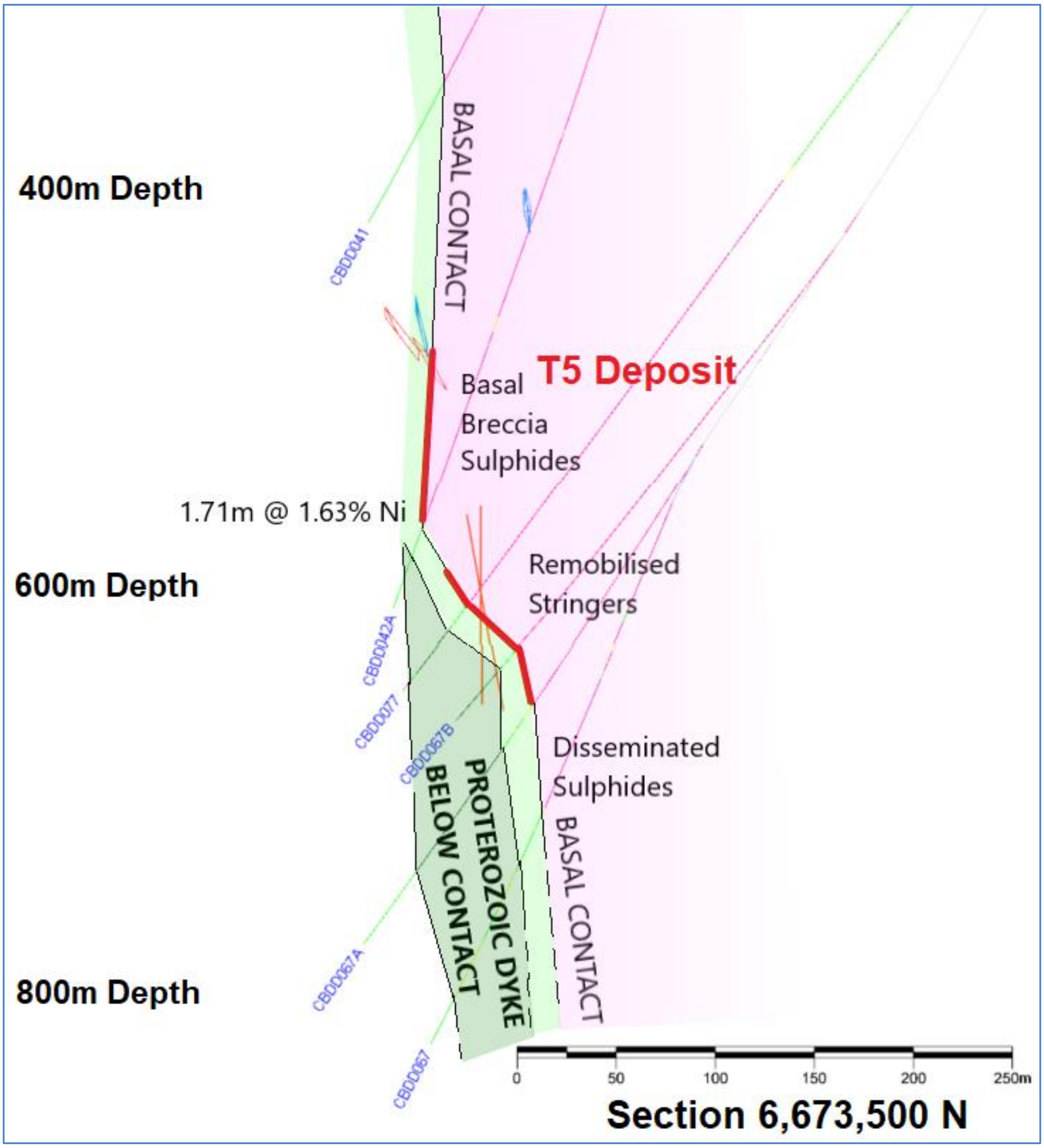

Figure 3: Cross Section 6,673,500 North showing the intrusion of the Proterozoic Dyke below the basal contact which has caused sulphide remobilisation.

Advancing the Broonhill Deposit

The Company is awaiting the downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) team to arrive on site to conduct surveys on the DHEM platform holes between the T5 Deposit and the Broonhill Deposit (Figure 4). Geological observation of the DHEM platform holes noted that the silica-sulphide plume observed close to mineralisation around T5 and Broonhill Deposits was not as strong along the basal contact between the deposits. The Company believes that the **Broonhill Mineralisation is a separate deposit from T5 as the geological environments vary quite distinctly between the two**.

The Broonhill Mineralisation occurs within a pyroxenite off-shoot between 20m to 40m below the footwall of the main Carr Boyd Igneous Complex. The off-shoot relates to the earliest of pyroxenite flows within the complex, the T5-Broonhill Pyroxenite, and controls on mineralisation appear different from those at T5, mainly due to the orientation of the basal contact in the Broonhill area.

The deposit appears to be fairly flat-lying and has been defined over a 200m by 180m arial extent so far. It is open to the south, east and north. The Company will await the DHEM results and seismic modelling before continuing to drill, so as to make the best use of all the exploration information gathered to date.

The recent seismic survey has answered a number of fundamental questions relating to the orientation and timing of the pyroxenites within the Complex and the Company looks forward to unlocking further information that will assist in targeting additional mineralisation through advancing the current geological model (Figure 5).

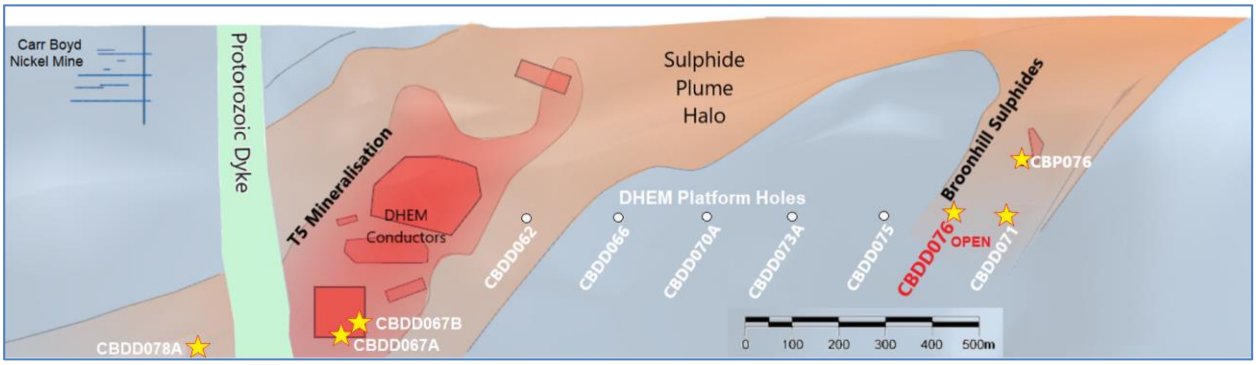

Figure 4: DHEM conductors from T5 to Broonhill all occur within the sulphidic halo identified by the Phase 4 RC program

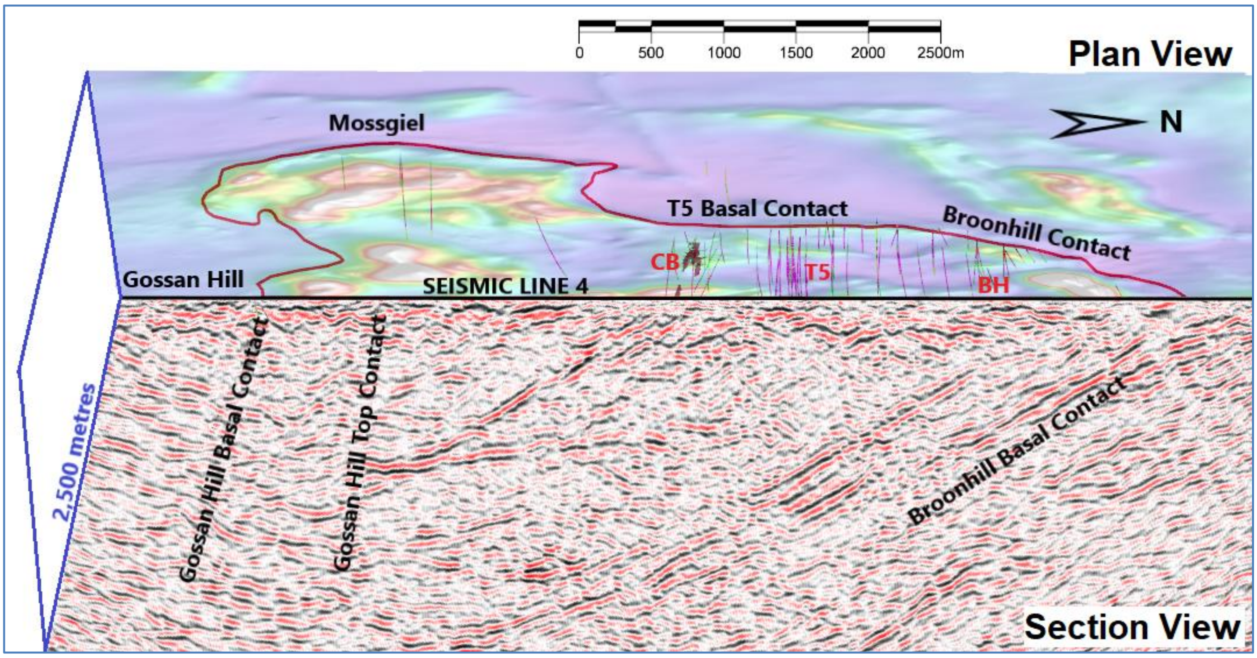

Figure 5: 3D view of magnetics cut by seismic section 4 across the Carr Boyd Intrusive Complex, identifying the basal and internal contact orientations at depth. BH = Broonhill Discovery, CB = Carr Boyd Mine, T5 = T5 Ni-Cu Deposit

Current Drilling at Gossan Hill

The Company identified Gossan Hill as a potential mirror-image to the T5-Broonhill basal contact and mapping confirmed the prospectivity of the area mid-2021. In early 2022 four RC holes were drilled into the Gossan Hill Contact, the first of which intersected 3m of disseminated sulphides on the basal contact. Drilling was unable to be completed due to issues with the RC rig and the decision was taken to diamond drill the area at a later date.

Up until now, the 3.6km long basal contact (Figure 6) had not received any historical drilling. The Company has collared the first diamond drillhole targeting the basal contact below CBP098 and will update the market with results as they come to hand.

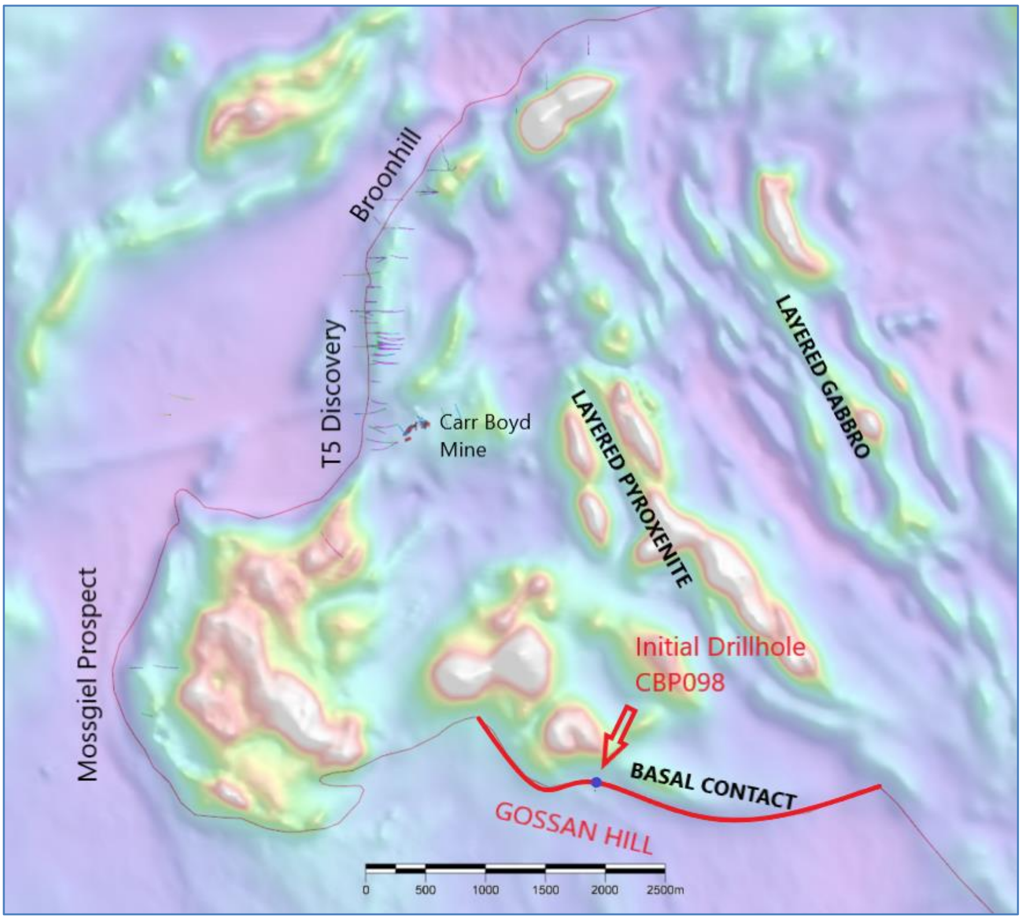

Figure 6: Basal contact of the Carr Boyd Igneous Complex showing the location and scale of the Gossan Hill Prospect

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.

Table 1: Visual Sulphide Estimates

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Rock Type	Sulphide Texture	Visual Sulphide Estimation	Visual Pentlandite Estimation	Visual Chalcopyrite Estimation
CBDD078A	909.62	911.3	1.68	Pyroxenite	Globular	2%	Trace	Trace
	911.3	913.12	1.82	Pyroxenite	**Highly Disseminated**	10%	2%	1%
	913.12	916.17	3.05	Pyroxenite	Globular	5%	2%	2%
	916.17	917.16	0.99	Pyroxenite				
	917.16	928.61	11.45	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	4%	2%	1%
	928.61	929	0.39	Pyroxenite	Stringer	4%	2%	1%
	929	930.79	1.79	Pyroxenite	**Semi-massive**	40%	3%	1%
CBDD067	782.46	790.55	8.09	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	2%	Trace	Trace
	790.55	792.2	1.65	Dolerite Dyke				
	792.2	806	13.8	Pyroxenite	Disseminated / Blebby	2%	1%	Trace
CBDD067A	754.1	768.7	14.6	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	1%	Trace	Trace
	768.7	768.92	0.22	Pyroxenite	Stringer	5%	1%	1%
CBDD067B	735.7	753.2	17.5	Pyroxenite	Disseminated	2%	Trace	Trace
	753.2	754.67	1.47	Pyroxenite	Stringer	5%	1%	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
CBDD067	946.2	367634	6673411	426.1	-75	260	Completed
CBDD067A	918.8	367634	6673411	426.1	-70	280	Completed
CBDD067B	801.1	367634	6673411	426.1	-68	285	Completed
CBDD078A	1100.0	367633	6673416	426.2	-60	225	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
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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.	• All relevant drillhole information can be found in the Tables and sections within the announcement. • 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	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration	• True widths have not been stated. The variable orientation of mineralisation within magma feeders combined with a structural

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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').	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 samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • 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.
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.