

ASSAYS FROM MAIDEN DRILLING AT TRIGG HILL CONFIRM PRESENCE OF LITHIUM

Highlights

- Assays from phase 1 drilling received
- Numerous intercepts of anomalous lithium, tantalum and tin
- Peak assay of 1.41% Li₂O from spodumene bearing pegmatites
- Phase 2 drilling comprising 14 holes completed with multiple thick pegmatite intervals intersected
- Several phase 2 drill holes interpreted to contain spodumene¹

Eastern Resources Limited (ASX:EFE) (“**Eastern Resources**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce assay results from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed in October 2022² at Trigg Hill Lithium Project (“**Project**”) in the East Pilbara.

Drilling intercepted anomalous lithium including two pegmatites intercepted in ECRC009 which are confirmed to contain spodumene³. Drill hole ECRC009 returned **3m at 1.01% Li₂O** from 54m, including **2m at 1.30% Li₂O** from 54m. The first phase of drilling was designed to test a number of vertical and low angle pegmatites with shallow wide-spaced RC holes to obtain an understanding of zonation and lithium mineralisation.

Phase 2 drilling has been completed comprising 14 holes totalling 2,310m and has been successful in intercepting pegmatites to the north and west of ECRC009 from phase 1 drilling, which initial logging and fluorescence indicate the presence of spodumene. Additionally, phase 1 and phase 2 drilling cover an area where the pegmatites located in East Curlew yielded a high grade result of 2.28% Li₂O from mineralized surface rock chip sampling in May 2022 (refer to the Company announcement dated 8 July 2022).

Phase 2 drilling has intersected pegmatites in 13 holes of the 14 holes drilled. Multiple thick downhole intervals have been intersected, including:

- ECRC023: 5 pegmatite intervals totalling **26m** from 150m hole including 19m from 108m;
- ETRC029: 5 pegmatite intervals totalling **25m** from 150m hole including 19m from 46m;
- ETRC030: 4 pegmatite intervals totalling **14m** from 150m hole including 8m from 61m;
- ECRC031: 5 pegmatite intervals totalling **16m** in 150m hole including 9m from 78m; and
- ECRC034: 5 pegmatite intervals totalling **20m** in 198m hole including 12m from 143m.

Samples from phase 2 drilling were submitted to Nagrom this week.

¹ *In relation to the disclosure of visual occurrences of spodumene, the Company cautions that visual estimates should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the widths and grade of lithium mineralisation reported in the preliminary logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.*

² *ASX: EFE Announcement 4 October 2022, ‘Thick Pegmatites Intercepted at Trigg Hill Project’*

³ *ASX: EFE Announcement 6 December 2022, ‘Spodumene Identified at Trigg Hill Project’*

Executive Director Myles Fang commented:

“The confirmation of the presence of spodumene bearing pegmatites is an important step in exploration. ECRC009 was drilled in the most north-eastern part of the Curlew area tested in phase 1. Phase 2 drilling has apparently extended the known limits of pegmatites in the eastern Curlew area. Phase 3 drilling will aim to extend the zones of fractionated pegmatite swarms at both Curlew and Trigg Hill and to continue to test soil anomalies to the east of Curlew.

Up to now, Trigg Hill is one of the limited number of locations in the Pilbara where spodumene has been confirmed in drilling.”

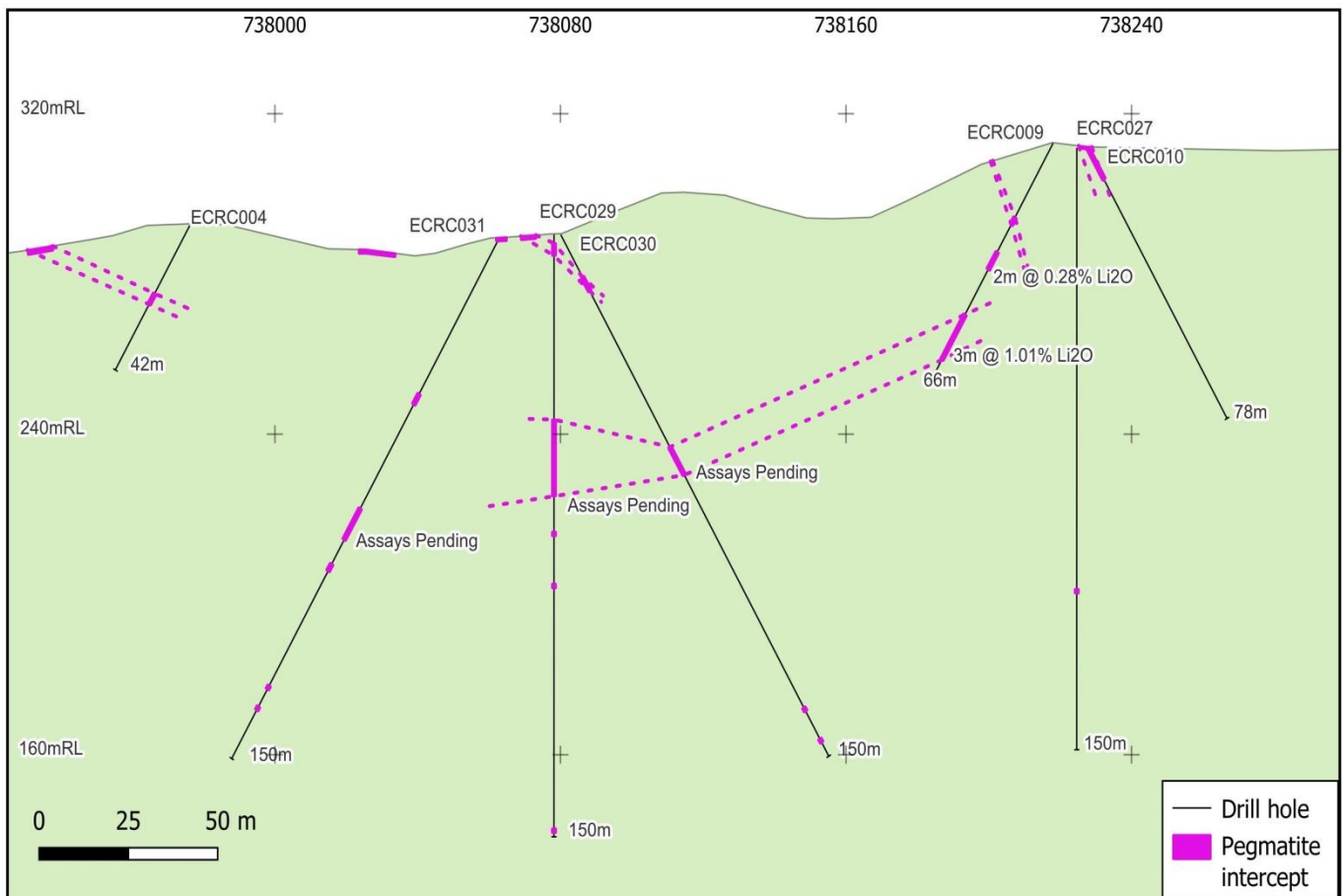


Figure 1: Section 7,612,600N ECRC004, ECRC009 - ECRC010, ECRC027, ECRC029 - ECRC031

Pegmatite assays from phase 1 drilling have been reported, non-pegmatite assays are still pending. Of the 79 pegmatites intercepts from the 32 holes drilled in phase 1, 41 are considered fractionated (refer table 2). A total of 27 pegmatite intercepts returned anomalous lithium, tantalum or tin, with 12 containing values in excess of 0.1% Li₂O (refer Table 1). ECRC009 intercepted three lithium pegmatites and included confirmed spodumene occurrences in two of the pegmatites based on XRD analysis. Phase 2 drilling has extended the Curlew east pegmatite swarm to the north and based on logging and fluorescence there are apparent indications of spodumene. Samples of Phase 2 drilling have been transferred to Perth with assay results pending and will be announced when received.

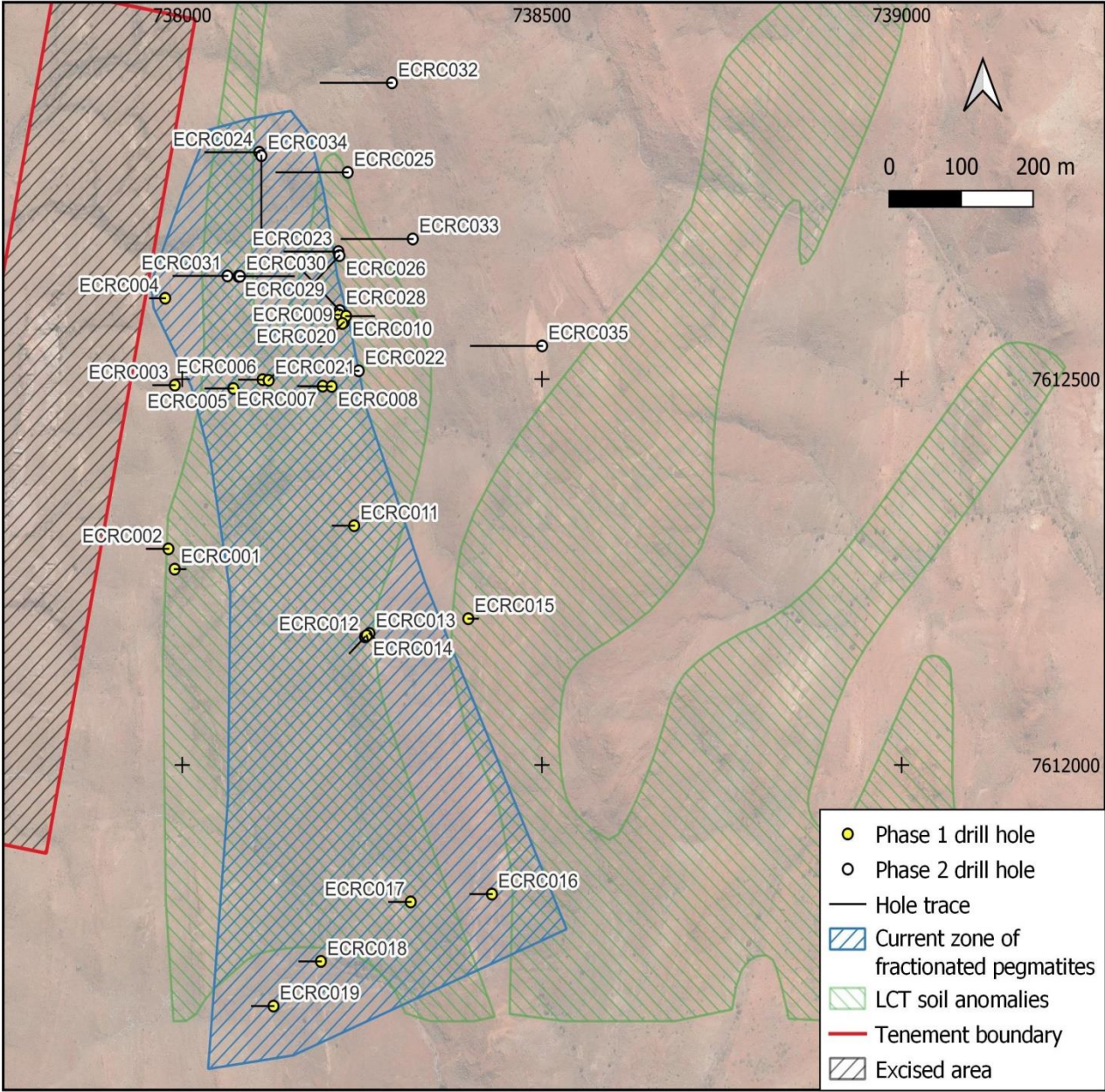


Figure 2: East Curlew drill hole location plan

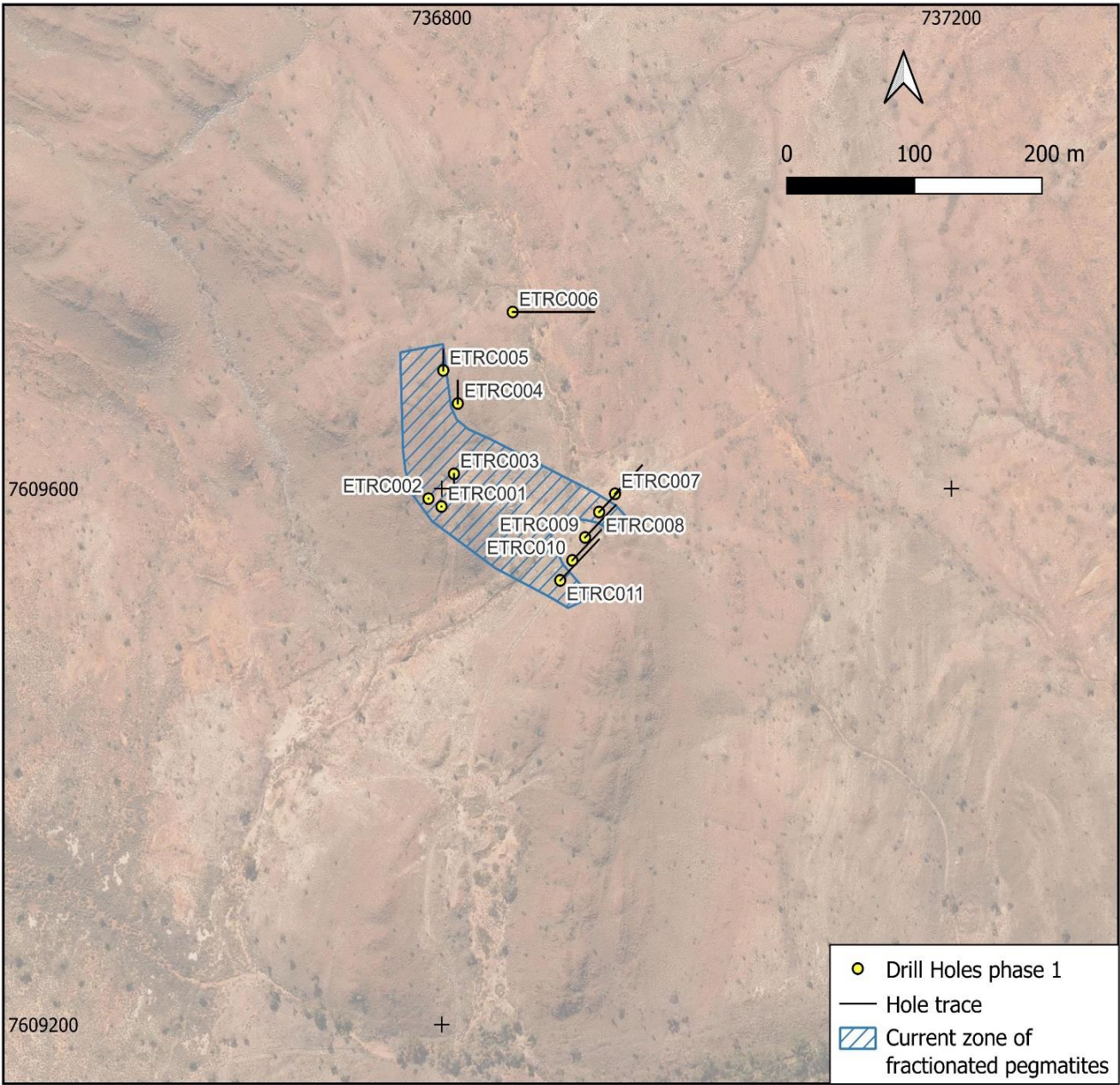


Figure 3: Trigg Hill drill hole location plan

Table 1: Anomalous Drill Intercepts Phase 1 Drill Holes

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Cs ₂ O ppm	Li ₂ O ppm	Li ₂ O %	Nb ₂ O ₅ ppm	Rb ₂ O ppm	SnO ₂ ppm	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm
ECRC001	19	20	1	21	108	0.01	229	247	20	182	19
ECRC004	20	23	3	60	696	0.07	26	1,052	233	82	80
ECRC005	28	30	2	42	560	0.06	32	616	235	33	97
ECRC006	14	16	2	33	560	0.06	54	330	12	59	19
ECRC006	22	24	2	63	1,023	0.10	43	802	104	62	155
ECRC006	46	48	2	40	807	0.08	29	1,225	431	25	33
ECRC007	17	18	1	6	1,744	0.17	<7	1,087	13	6	6
ECRC009	21	23	2	44	1,044	0.10	25	1,409	15	20	9
Incl.	22	23	1	27	1,636	0.16	29	920	5	32	9
ECRC009	30	32	2	90	2,788	0.28	72	1,517	8	18	6
Incl.	31	32	1	76	3,639	0.36	72	2,493	14	33	4
ECRC009	48	50	2	91	571	0.06	25	718	42	15	26
ECRC009	54	57	3	49	10,069	1.01	253	627	31	97	8
Incl.	54	56	2	51	13,047	1.30	336	729	36	125	11
ECRC009	57	58	1	17	194	0.02	200	213	13	190	5
ECRC011	28	31	3	28	266	0.03	21	849	171	71	138
ECRC012	41	42	1	246	1,012	0.10	14	577	33	11	19
ECRC017	47	48	1	83	667	0.07	14	665	42	46	89
ECRC017	49	50	1	124	818	0.08	7	610	30	20	41
ECRC021	4	10	6	38	538	0.05	168	684	28	55	15
ETRC001	1	3	2	15	54	0.01	64	234	23	110	454
ETRC002	0	2	2	10	43	0.00	75	121	13	184	460
ETRC002	3	9	6	252	1,503	0.15	39	1,224	42	21	97
ETRC003	4	5	1	269	1,486	0.15	64	1,390	39	20	70
ETRC003	25	27	2	264	1,238	0.12	147	1,403	40	56	29
ETRC006	8	9	1	13	65	0.01	7	864	409	12	38
ETRC006	27	29	2	11	86	0.01	46	550	169	45	490
ETRC008	55	57	2	210	1,626	0.16	25	1,559	58	27	156
ETRC009	64	65	1	236	1,356	0.14	64	1,128	30	22	57
ETRC010	60	61	1	84	1,356	0.14	86	570	17	22	70

All results converted to common oxides.

ECRC017 48m to 49m no assay received.

Trigg Hill Lithium-Tantalum Project

The Trigg Hill Project is located in East Pilbara, Western Australia and approx. 75km SE of Pilbara Minerals Ltd.'s Pilgangoora Lithium mine.

The Trigg Hill mine was a tantalum and tin mine operated during 1960s and early 1980s. A significant number of pegmatite outcrops have been mapped over an area of 3km strike by up to 1.2km in the Trigg Hill Lithium-Tantalum Project including the East Curlew Lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites, which extend for up to 1,800m.

Rock-chip and drilling confirm extensive lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, with results up to 2.28% Li₂O, 1,552ppm Cs₂O, and 514ppm Ta₂O₅ from the Curlew East pegmatite swarm (refer to the Company announcement dated 8 July 2022).

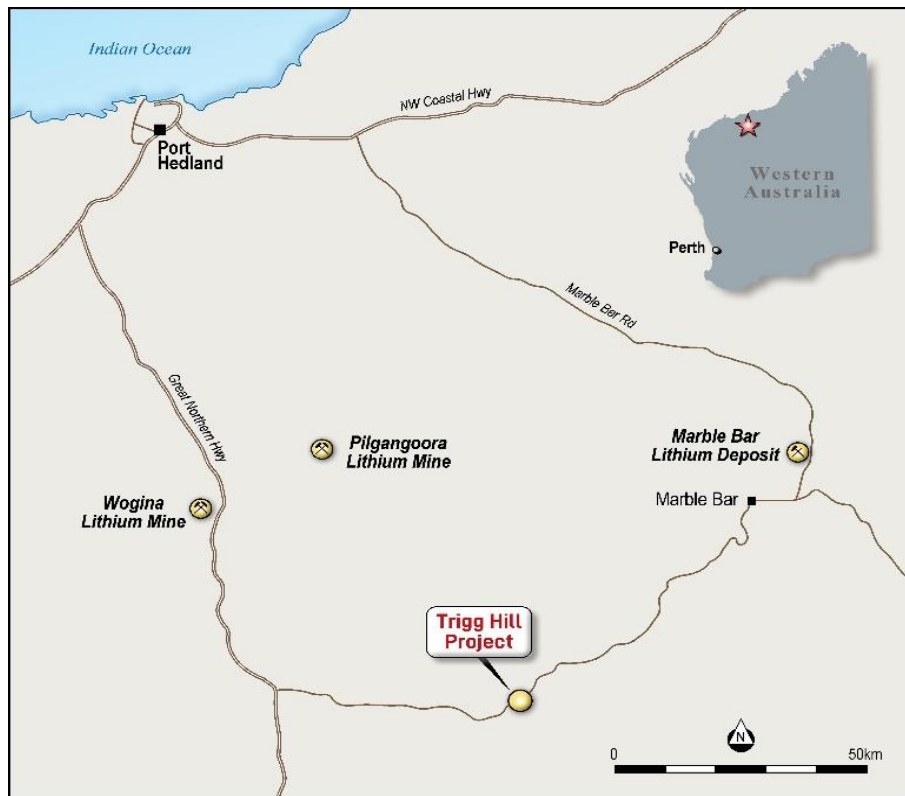


Figure 4: Location of Trigg Hill Project

INVESTOR INFORMATION

Further information, previous Company announcements and exploration updates are available at the Investors tab on the Company's website – www.easternresources.com.au

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

Eastern Resources Limited

Myles Fang
Executive Director

ASX: EFE

For enquiries on your shareholding or change of address please contact:
Boardroom Limited GPO Box 3993, Sydney NSW 2001 Phone: (02) 9290 9600

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documents compiled by Mr Mark Calderwood, consultant to the Company.

Mr. Calderwood is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Calderwood has sufficient relevant experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (“JORC Code”).

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain “forward-looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management’s best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

Appendix A Table 2: Phase 1 Drill Hole Summary and Pegmatite Intercepts

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	RL	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Pegmatite interval	K/Rb Low
ECRC001	737989.5	7612253.8	30	281.9	90	-60	19	20	1	44
ECRC002	737980.8	7612280.1	60	283.3	270	-60	1 10 36 41	4 13 37 44	3 3 1 3	50 46 56 56
ECRC003	737989.7	7612492.2	60	299	270	-60	34	37	3	43
ECRC004	737976.3	7612604.8	42	292.4	270	-60	20	23	3	11
ECRC005	738071.1	7612487.9	78	297.5	270	-60	1 29 33 58 33 69 73	5 30 35 59 34 70 74	4 1 2 1 1 1 1	20 32 39 95 43 27 57
ECRC006	738111.8	7612499.3	66	297.7	270	-60	0 14 22 34 46	2 16 24 35 48	2 2 2 1 2	26 38 11 46 25
ECRC007	738195.4	7612490.9	60	301.1	270	-55	17	18	1	17
ECRC008	738207.7	7612490.5	84	301.4	270	-60	22 78	23 79	1 1	9 10
ECRC009	738217.9	7612583.4	66	312.3	270	-60	21	23	2	7
							30 48 50	34 50 62	4 2 12	5 33 31
ECRC010	738227.8	7612581.6	78	311.5	90	-60	0	9	9	34

ECRC011	738239	7612310.1	60	304.2	270	-60	27	29	2	18
ECRC012	738254.1	7612166.1	60	314.7	225	-60	36	44	8	27
ECRC013	738260.3	7612170.5	20	315	135	-60	-	-		
ECRC014	738256.6	7612167.8	15	315.1	165	-60	1	13	12	9
ECRC015	738397.7	7612189.6	52	310.4	90	-75	-	-		
ECRC016	738430.5	7611832.8	60	296.6	270	-60	12 24	14 27	2 3	17 26
ECRC017	738317.6	7611822.6	60	285.1	270	-60	17 41 46 58	23 43 50 59	6 2 4 1	35 21 13 35
ECRC018	738192.8	7611745.6	60	271.1	270	-60	26	29	3	14
ECRC019	738126.9	7611687.7	60	272.7	270	-60	41 48 52 58	42 49 57 59	1 1 5 1	20 24 21 42
ECRC020	738222.5	7612572.2	84	309.6	225	-60	2 29 44	6 36 55	4 7 11	33 48 50
ECRC021	738120.1	7612498.5	30	298.4	45	-60	0 22	9 23	9 1	34 38
ETRC001	736799.8	7609586.5	60	279.9	0	-90	0 26 46 52 55	18 36 47 53 58	18 10 1 1 3	25 54 56 82 52
ETRC002	736789.6	7609592.4	72	280.3	0	-90	0 59	6 69	6 10	23 57
ETRC003	736809.6	7609610.9	60	277	180	-75	0 16 36	5 28 43	5 12 7	17 24 75
ETRC004	736812.6	7609663.4	66	278.2	360	-75	9 54	14 63	5 9	41 44
ETRC005	736801.2	7609688.1	60	278.3	360	-75	0 32 38 51	4 33 43 52	4 1 5 1	24 59 41 117
ETRC006	736855.7	7609731.7	128	266.1	90	-60	8 25 33 40 52	13 30 36 43 122	5 5 3 3 70	39 39 42 43 57
ETRC007	736936	7609596	60	265	45	-60	0 26	22 48	22 22	49 87
ETRC008	736923.5	7609582.4	63	265	45	-60	0 53	36 58	36 5	28 24
ETRC009	736912.5	7609563.4	68	263.9	45	-60	0	64	64	39
ETRC010	736902.5	7609546.3	64	263.4	45	-60	1 11 20	9 15 60	8 4 40	44 56 48
ETRC011	736893	7609531.4	86	263	45	-60	6 13 36	10 28 46	4 15 10	26 111 53
							55	84	29	88

K/Rb is the ratio of potassium divided by rubidium, the lower the value the more fractionated

Appendix B Table 3: Phase 2 Drill Hole Summary and Pegmatite Intercepts

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	RL	Azi.	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Pegmatite interval
ECRC022	738245.3	7612510.8	120	303.3	270	-60	2	5	3
							32	33	1
							68	72	4
							96	97	1
ECRC023	738217.1	7612665.3	150	314.1	270	-60	65	67	2
							86	87	1
							95	96	1
							103	106	3
							108	127	19
ECRC024	738107.1	7612793.9	150	306.4	270	-60	51	53	2
							71	74	3
							128	129	1
							131	133	2
							136	138	2
ECRC025	738230	7612767.9	198	319	270	-60	114	116	2
							153	154	1
							182	183	1
ECRC026	738218.5	7612660	150	314	225	-60	63	64	1
							71	73	2
							89	92	3
							102	104	2
ECRC027	738224.7	7612573.8	150	311.3	0	-90	110	111	1
ECRC028	738218.9	7612588.8	150	312.3	315	-60	57	61	4
							76	81	5
							84	89	5
							105	107	2
							121	123	2
ECRC029	738078.2	7612633.1	150	289.6	0	-90	2	5	3
							46	65	19
							74	75	1
							87	88	1
							148	149	1
ECRC030	738080.2	7612633.3	150	289.6	90	-60	12	16	4
							61	69	8
							136	137	1
							145	146	1
ECRC031	738062.9	7612633.7	150	289	270	-60	45	48	3
							78	87	9
							94	96	2
							129	130	1
							135	136	1
ECRC032	738291.5	7612883.9	198	326.9	270	-60	-	-	-
ECRC033	738320.5	7612681.6	198	305.1	270	-60	8	9	1
ECRC034	738110	7612789.5	198	307	180	-60	59	60	1
							68	72	4
							84	86	2
							112	113	1
ECRC035	738500.3	7612543	198	315.4	270	-60	0	4	4
							63	64	1

Appendix C JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1m intervals through pegmatite intercepts.</p> <p>Sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner.</p> <p>The independent laboratory Nagrom pulverised the entire samples for analysis as described below.</p> <p>No standards or duplicates were used except by the laboratory.</p> <p>Sample sizes range from 2-4kg are considered appropriate for the material sampled.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>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.).</p>	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling was undertaken using 137mm DTH face sampling hammer</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Drill recovery was good with almost all drilling being dry</p>
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</p>	<p>Logging was undertaken and is considered qualitative in nature</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Samples prepared at Nagrom were dried and crushed to a top size of 6.3mm. Crushed samples were pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns. 1:20 samples were split to produce a duplicate for QAQC purposes.</p> <p>The preparation methods are appropriate for the sampling method.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>At Nagrom, prepared RC samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed by ICP (lab code ICP004_MS) for Be, Cs, Li, K, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta, Y, U, Fe, Mg.</p> <p>The sodium peroxide fusion – hydrochloric digest method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for LCT mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions Industry, normal practice, QAQC procedures were followed by Nagrom</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken.</p> <p>No adjustments to applied to data apart from reporting values as common oxides.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>All locations have been presented in zone 50 GDA 1994 MGA.</p> <p>All RC holes were survey using a DPGS at an accuracy of 0.3m horizontally and 1.0m vertically</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>Not applicable for the early-stage exploratory programs undertaken</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Too early to determine orientation of pegmatites however the larger pegmatites appear to dip at low angles</p> <p>There was no apparent sample bias related to the orientation of the drill samples.</p>
Sample security	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Samples were collected and delivered to the transport depot by consultants and then transported by contractor to the laboratory.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<p>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques has been undertaken.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Exploration licence 45/5728 is located 78km WSW of Marble Bar in the Pilbara in the name of Amery Holdings Pty Ltd. The Company has exercised an option to purchase 100% legal and beneficial ownership of the foregoing tenement, subject to a 1.5% net revenue royalty payable to the vendor, plus a State Government royalty.</p> <p>The company is in the process of arranging transfer of ownership and assignment of underlying agreements with the Nyamal.</p> <p>The Licence application is subject to a registered native titled claim in the name of Nyamal (WC1999/008). Accordingly, an access agreement has been completed. Several infrastructure miscellaneous licences held by Atlas Iron partially overlap the licence area. The licence application partially overlies a reserve for a potential rail line (FNA11568).</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>This report refers to prior exploration results previously announced on ASX on:</p> <p>6 December 2022 'Spodumene Identified at Trigg Hill';</p> <p>4 October 2022 'Thick Pegmatites Intercepted at Trigg Hill Project'; and</p> <p>8 August 2022 'Significant Lithium Soil Results at Trigg Hill'.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The geology of the project is largely rafts of amphibolitic and chloritic schists after basalts and dolerites, with some schistose metaperidotites, meta-dunnites and komatiitic metabasalts, between variably gneissic granitoid units of monzogranite, granite, granodiorite and tonalite. Siliceous metasediment units and greisen are also mapped on the property.</p> <p>Pegmatite dykes related to the various granitic plutons have been intruded into the greenstone sequences and occur in swarms. These are variably fractionated and several have been located that fall at the end of the fractionation sequence in the Lithium-Tantalum-Caesium (LCT) category.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea 	<p>All details of drill holes from phase 1 and phase 2 programs included in Table 2 and Table 3</p> <p>Table 1 contains a summary of anomalous drill assays from phase 1.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<p>level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. <p>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.</p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Where reporting intercepts comprising two or more one metre samples, a simple mean grade was calculated without the use of top cuts.</p> <p>Anomalous intercepts included any combination of the following criteria; >500ppm Li₂O, 100ppm SnO₂ or 100ppm Ta₂O₅</p> <p>The possible presence of spodumene noted in Phase 2 drill samples is based on multiple qualitative techniques including fluorescence and visual assessment by a Competent Person with significant experience in identifying spodumene. Visual estimates should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm lithium mineralisation reported in the preliminary logging.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>The true width of pegmatites at this stage are unknown. The orientation of pegmatites appears to be variable from steep to low angle.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but</p>	<p>Figures 1 and 2 show the location of all holes drilled to date.</p> <p>Figure 3 is a cross section at Curlew east.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix A contain a comprehensive list of all holes and pegmatite intercepts. Table 1 contains a comprehensive list of anomalous intercepts.
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.	All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported.
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.	Eastern Resources Limited is planning to undertake further drilling, mapping and sampling within the area