

2 March 2023

COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISED ZONES IDENTIFIED AT ANDOVER WEST

- ↳ Diamond drilling of 3 priority targets completed - all targets intersected
- ↳ Copper sulphide mineralisation intersected at shallow depths at both Target A and B
- ↳ Indication of a fertile magmatic Copper-Nickel-Iron mineralised environment at Target A
- ↳ Follow up down hole EM underway at targets A and B
- ↳ 2.8 m wide Pegmatite Dyke intersected in Hole 22EWDD003
- ↳ Core samples sent to lab for expedited assay

Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX:ERW) (Errawarra or the Company) is pleased to announce that the Andover West maiden drilling campaign, which comprised 3 diamond core holes for a total 489m, has been completed.

ANDOVER WEST MAIDEN DRILLING PROGRAM

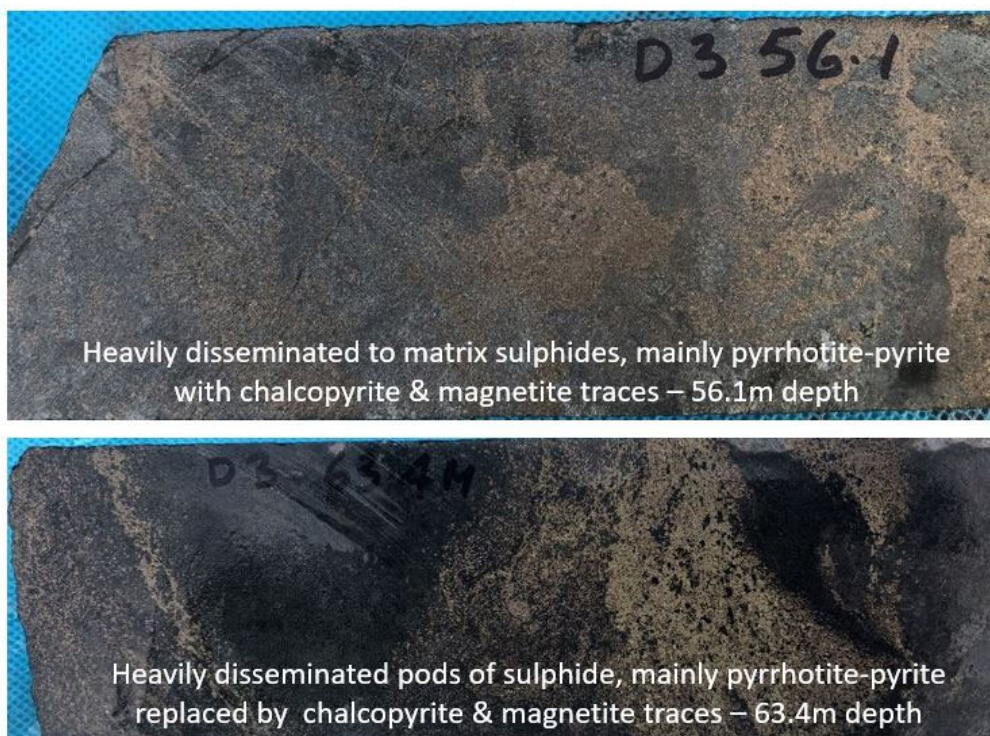


Figure 1 Sectioned core from drill hole 23EWDD003

Adrian Black, Principal Consultant to the project commented:

*"The program was successful in intersecting all three target conductors with two of these holes intersecting **significant** sulphides of pyrrhotite, pyrite and visible chalcopyrite. The assemblage of minerals indicates that a magmatic **Fe-Cu sulphide** and potentially **Ni-Cu-Co system** exists and more work is warranted. Follow-up work with DHEM will further refine the geometry of these conductive bodies and potentially guide a follow-up drill program."*

Thomas Reddicliffe Executive Chairman adds;

"We are very pleased that under the guidance of Adrian and his team at Newexco we have identified a shallow prospective mineralised sulphide system so close to Azures Ni-Cu discoveries. It proved to be a long journey to get to this stage which was achieved with the cooperation of the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation. We now look forward to receiving the assay results along with the downhole EM results which we anticipate could point us to prospective deeper parts of this mineralised system. This is a good start that has given us encouragement that we are on the right track and with only one shallow drill hole into Target A that tested 2 of the 3 modelled conductors there remains much to be tested"

ANDOVER WEST PROJECT

The Andover West project is located in the north-western portion of Pilbara Craton, approximately 35 km to the southeast of Karratha in Western Australia and is immediately adjacent to Azure Mineral Limited's Andover Nickel Project. The project is within the Andover Complex, an Archean-age mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex covering an area of approximately 200km² that intruded the West Pilbara Craton. The Andover Complex comprises a lower ultramafic zone 1.3 km thick and an overlying 0.8 km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites. The magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at Azure's Andover Deposit to the east of the project is hosted in a fractionated, low MgO gabbro with taxitic textures (\pm websterite xenoliths) proximal to the mineralisation.

The Andover West project is close to the Ridgeline Ni-Cu prospect discovered by Azure Minerals which is situated 1.6km to the north-east. Azure recently reported a maiden resource of 1.3Mt @ 1.11% Ni, 0.46% Cu and 0.05% Co at its Ridgeline Ni-Cu prospect¹.

While the mineralised zone that the Company discovered at priority Target A is only 35m downhole from surface, it is important to note that Azure's Ridgeline deposit features most nickel and copper mineralisation and high grade intersects at depths around 400m and greater from surface.²

ANDOVER WEST BACKGROUND

In November 2022, two Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (**FLEM**) surveys were completed at the Andover West project. Due to challenging topography a large Fixed Loop array was selected rather than a Moving Loop array. Fixed loops 1 and 2 were designed to verify and better define a strong airborne electromagnetic VTEM anomaly and a weaker one to the north of the tenement.

Based on the results of these surveys several conductors were detected and modelled by Newexco Exploration as Category 1 and Category 2 plates that warranted drill testing. Several drill hole collar locations were proposed with three sites finally being confirmed (see Figure 4) after taking into consideration the steep topography and the difficulty in constructing drill pads.

An archaeological heritage survey was completed in late January to allow the construction of drill pads and access tracks. No heritage sites were uncovered, and all three proposed sites were prepared for the track mounted rig.

¹ Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 8 February 2023.

² Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 2 November 2022.

ANDOVER WEST DRILLING

Target B

Drilling commenced on February 1st targeting a moderate conductance plate representing Target B. Hole 23EWDD001 was collared drilling from north to south in order to intersect the Target B modelled plate conductor, which was subsequently intersected from 141.3m to 151.5m. The **mineralisation observed consisted of magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite** in a pyroxenite host rock. Textures observed were disseminated to heavily disseminated sulphides and stringers of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite associated with a magnetite envelope. Weakly disseminated iron sulphides and thin pods of massive pyrrhotite were noted from 188.5m to 199.3m with stringers of chalcopyrite. The **visual presence of copper mineralisation** was confirmed using a handheld Olympus PxrF analyser.

Target C

Drillhole 23EWDD002 targeted a weak shallow dipping conductor measuring 145m x 70m with a conductance of 125 Siemens. At target depth of 138m massive to semi-massive magnetite associated with chlorite was intersected over approximately 54m until end of hole at 192m. While the intersection was impressive as regards magnetite-chlorite alteration, no significant sulphides were observed, and the immediate target was effectively tested. Further work is warranted to review the surface FLEM surveys to determine if there are other targets deeper or lateral to this body that may host sulphides.

Target A

Drillhole 23EWDD003 targeted the best conductor at Andover West with a conductance of 3310 siemens. Overlying this conductor were two additional minor mid-time conductors with lower estimated conductance. Due to the steep undulating topography and drill site limitations the hole was collared at a shallow angle of -35 degrees. The hole intersected **sulphide mineralisation at 31.5m** and persisted to **68.6m** representing a **37m intersection**. The observed mineralisation was impressive with **pods of massive pyrrhotite and heavy disseminations and stringers of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite** within a zone of strong magnetite-chlorite alteration. The handheld PxrF analyser confirmed the presence of **copper and nickel**. Having passed through the conductor the hole was terminated at 98.4m in chlorite altered basalt.

Holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003 were lined with 40mm PVC to facilitate downhole electromagnetic surveys that will further refine the shape and extent of the sulphide bodies intersected by these two holes. All mineralised core has been split and submitted to ALS Global laboratories for multi element analysis. Results for this drilling program cannot be quantified until assay results have been received from ALS Global Laboratories. These results will be interpreted and released when the assays are available.

Note - While handheld portable XRF is a valuable exploration tool, it is not a replacement for laboratory assay procedures and results can be variable. Nevertheless, it provides field staff a potential indication of the elements that are present in any particular sample.

Target A Pegmatite

A narrow pegmatite 2.8m wide was intersected from 71.8m. This segment will be assayed for LCT elements to determine the presence/absence of lithium. The further confirmation of pegmatite dyking within the tenements and specifically within the Andover Complex is encouraging given the recent reports by Azure of lithium bearing pegmatites on their adjoining tenement to the east.



Figure 2. Diamond drilling at Target A Andover West

Table 1. Summary drill log of mineralised intersections

Hole Id	Interval (m)	Sulphide form	Sulphide % (Visual estimate)
23EWDD003	31.5 - 32.9	Strongly disseminated and banded pyrrhotite with traces of disseminated and stringer chalcopyrite	15
23EWDD003	32.9 - 34.9	Gabbro intrusion, unmineralised	0
23EWDD003	34.9 - 40.9	Banded and strongly disseminated pyrrhotite with traces of disseminated chalcopyrite	15
23EWDD003	40.9 - 53.9	Chlorite-magnetite host rock with poorly disseminated pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite	2
23EWDD003	53.9 - 66.0	Very strongly disseminated and banded pyrrhotite with bands and stringers of chalcopyrite in chlorite-magnetite host, see Figure 1	20
23EWDD003	66.0 - 68.6	Weakly disseminated pyrrhotite in chlorite-magnetite rock with traces of chalcopyrite	5

Table 2. Drill Hole Details

Drill Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Azi Deg	Dip Deg	Depth
23EWDD001	509802	7692348	182.5	-53	199.3
23EWDD002	509608	7693268	270	-60	192
23EWDD003	509736	7692402	250	-35	98.4



Figure 3. Diamond drilling at Andover West

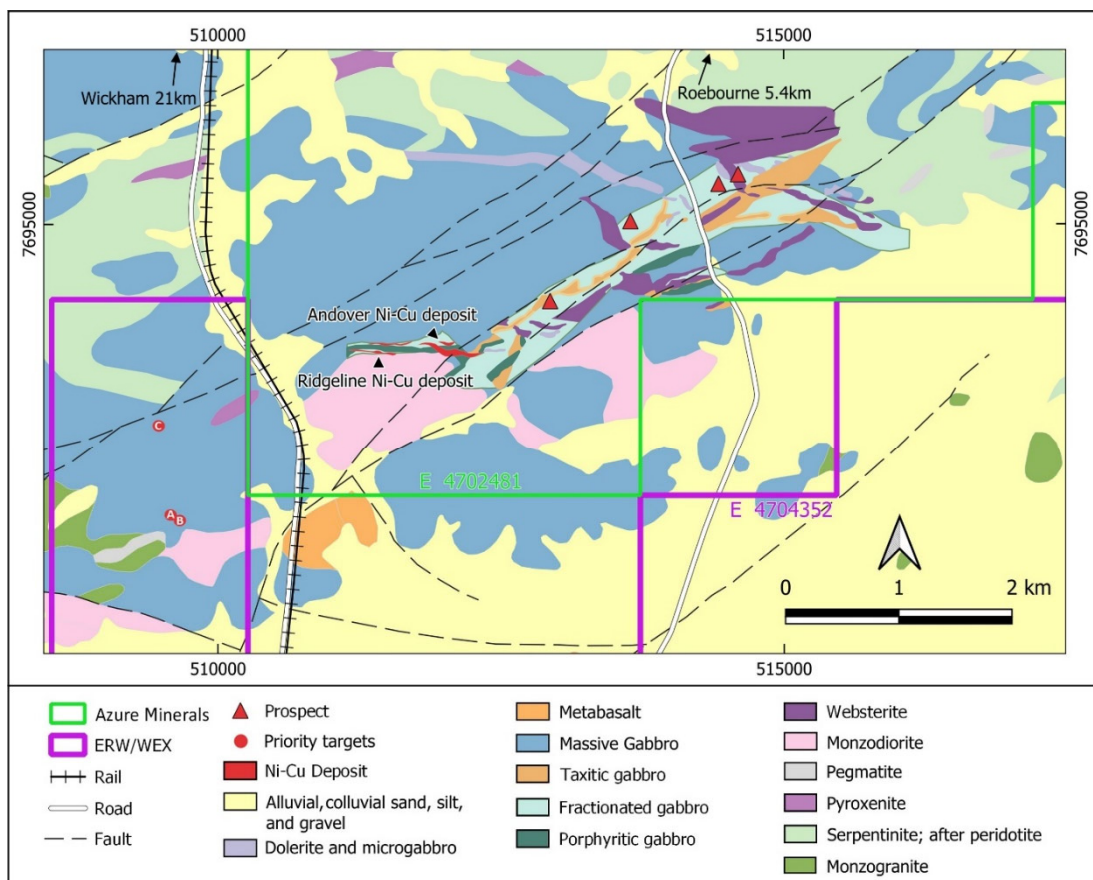


Figure 4. Location of Targets (Detailed geology after Azure Minerals)

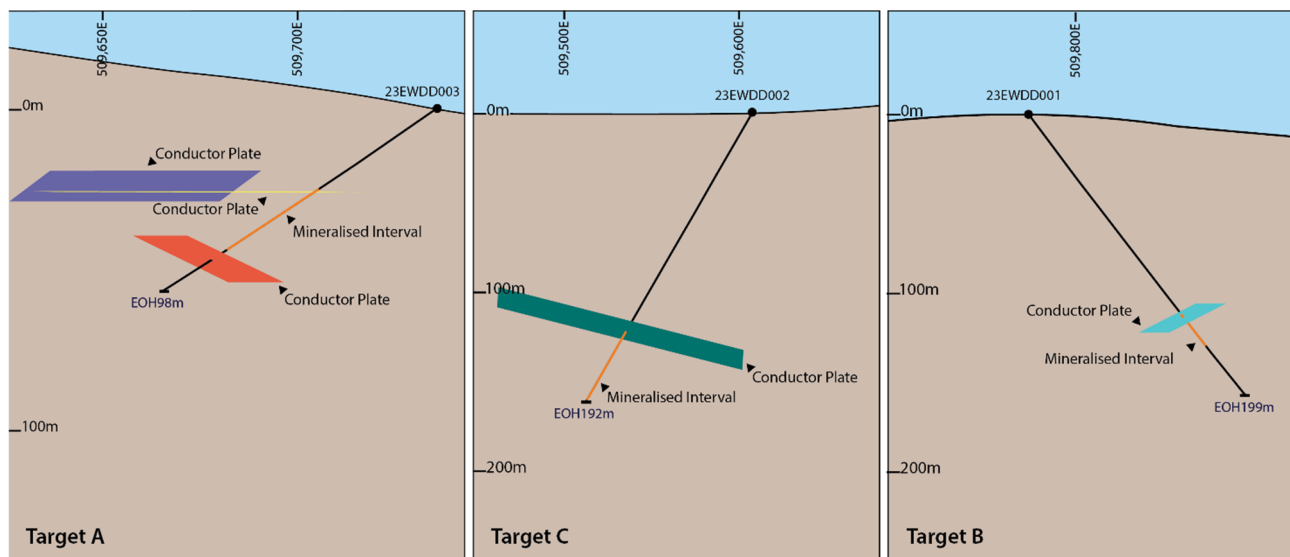


Figure 5. Drill Sections and Conductor Targets for Targets A, B and C

Although the focus at present is for the discovery of nickel, the Andover West tenement is prospective for various other commodities which will be the subject of future exploration and provides upside for the future. The Andover West tenement is more than 100km² in area and the Company is confident that further discoveries exist in the region.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results at the Andover West Nickel Project is based on information compiled by Adrian Black, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AIG (1364). Mr Black is a consultant to Greentech Metals Ltd and its subsidiary companies and 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).

Thomas Reddicliffe, BSc (Hons), MSc, a Director and Shareholder of the Company, is a Fellow of the AUSIMM, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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'. Thomas Reddicliffe consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

-ENDS-

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Thomas Reddicliffe, Executive Chairman on behalf of the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples of approximate length 1.0m -1.5m were collected from mineralised intervals of the core as determined by the supervising geologist Samples assessed as prospective for iron-nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation were taken in pre-numbered calico bags. A typical composite sample weight is between 2 and 3kg. An Olympus Vanta portable XRF was used to determine prospective intervals. Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted in the sample sequence. Samples are to be analysed by ALS Global in Perth using a 4-acid digest with MEICP-61 finish for 34 elements.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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"> Three NQ diamond core drill holes were completed on tenement E47/4352. Holes were drilled at appropriate dip angles/azimuth where possible in order to orthogonally intercept the modelled EM plates
Drill sample recovery	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geologist assessed and recorded drill core sample recoveries during the program, and these were overall good to excellent. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes have been logged for dip/direction, geology, alteration, veining, structure, geotech, petrophysics and collar location. • Data was entered in an appropriate database and is of detail suitable for incorporation (if required) into a mineral resource estimation. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample preparation technique carried out in the field is considered industry best standard practice and was completed by the geological consultant. • The mineralised sections of the NQ core from holes one and three were split in half by diamond saw and sampled in intervals (1.0m – 1.5m) determined by the supervising geologist. • The NQ core from the second drill hole (23EWDD002) was not, yet sampled or assayed as field analysis (visual mineralisation logging and checking) and using a Pxf for spot checks revealed no significant base metal mineralisation that warranted the laboratory analysis of core samples. Massive magnetite was noted and will be assessed separately. • The samples were then transported to ALS Global for sample preparation and analysis where they will be sorted, dried and pulverised (up to 3kg) to achieve 85% passing 75µm to produce a homogenous representative media for analysis. • Individual samples will be assayed for a suite of 34 elements including nickel, copper, cobalt and related elements as per the laboratory's procedure for a 4-acid digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Atomic Emission Spectral analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent base metal sulphide mineralisation and associated geology based on the style of mineralisation (massive and disseminated sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying will be completed by a commercial registered laboratory (ALS Laboratories) with standards being inserted and reported in the sample batch. In addition, nickel Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were inserted into the batch at appropriate locations by the geological consultant. An Olympus Vanta handheld pXRF analyser was used to assist in the identification of the mineral sulphides and mineralised boundaries. No pXRF analyses have been reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> Assay, sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. Assay results shall be provided by the laboratory to Errawarra in a csv file format and then validated and entered into the database managed by Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd. Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and were subsequently transferred to a digital database where it was validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological consultant. There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. Twinned holes have not been used in this program.
Location of data points	<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 other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were initially located and pegged using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m for easting, northing and elevation. The rig was aligned using compass and then more precisely by gyro All drill holes were surveyed using a north seeking gyro and downhole records calculated every 10m at the completion of each hole by the drill contractor. The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were completed to test selected geophysical EM targets on tenement E47/4352 The spacing and distribution of holes is not relevant to this drilling program which is at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. The drilling to date at the Project is not sufficient to establish the degree of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 holes were planned to intersect the modelled geophysical target zones at an appropriate orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples collected during the program were transported from Karratha by a commercial transport contractor to Newexco in Perth, Newexco sampled the core by cutting with a diamond saw and then delivered the samples to ALS Global laboratory in Perth for submission and analysis. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project as only employees of Newexco were involved in the sampling and sample custody in a remote area. No specific measures were taken to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for sample submission.
Audits or reviews	<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 formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date other than Newexco due-diligence procedures.

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	<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"> Errawarra Resources Ltd through its 80% owned interest in Western Exploration Pty Ltd, is the operating entity of the project and who holds E47/3452. The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region has a long history of mining (Radio Hill, Whim Creek, Whundo) and exploration and has been explored for nickel, copper and gold. The Andover area is currently the focus of a few companies following the success of Azure Minerals at their Andover and Ridgeline Prospects. Prior to Errawarra's involvement there has been limited work over the prospect, with historic exploration being restricted to airborne geophysics, ground geophysics Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning of this drill program.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Andover West prospect is interpreted to be located on the southern margin of the Andover Mafic intrusive Complex. The prospect is overlain by strongly altered schistose and crystalline ultramafic intrusive rocks; probably mostly pyroxenites and peridotite. There is minor dolerite (?) and gabbro layers within this sequence.
Drill hole Information	<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 explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the ASX release. Three diamond core drill holes have been completed during the current nickel exploration program for a total of 489.7 metres. The drill and sample programs were conducted in February 2023. Relevant information pertaining to the drill holes is provided in the ASX announcement. This information is limited collar location, azimuth, dip and hole length. Information relating to mineralisation is preliminary in nature and subject to receipt and assessment of assay results.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation was encountered in all 3 drill holes. Drill holes were planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plates so downhole lengths are not accurately known but are usually interpreted to be near true width.
Diagrams	<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"> Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release.
Balanced reporting	<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"> Detailed widths of mineral intercepts along with grades will be reported when sample results are received and assessed.
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> Ground Fixed Loop Electromagnetic survey data from 2022 has been used to assist targeting drill holes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loop Size: 500m x 500m and 800m x 800m Line Separation: 100m and 50m Station spacing 100m, 50m and 25m for detail System: Tx Geonics, Smartem24 and Fluxgate sensor Current/Frequency: 22-32Amps, 1 Hz.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be planned after sample results and the results from the 2 down hole EM (DHEM) surveys are received.