ERRAWARRA
Resources
ABN 95 155 472 834

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 August 2023

EXPLORATION UPDATE
AERIAL RECONNAISANCE OF ANDOVER WEST COMPLETED

ADDITIONAL RECONNAISSANCE AND FOLLOW-UP SAMPLES COLLECTED

Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX:ERW) (**Errawarra** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide this update to shareholders on exploration activities at the Andover West project.

ANDOVER WEST PEGMATITES

The Company mobilised personnel to site to undertake additional reconnaissance and follow-up rock chip sampling of pegmatites within the pegmatite trends which had previously reported elevated lithium assays. This work focused mainly on the cluster of samples which had been previously collected in the north-western area of the tenement and occurring within the projected prospective SW trend from Azure Minerals Ltd and Raiden Resources Ltd (Figure 1). Arial reconnaissance was also completed to assist in the identification of the pegmatite outcrop.

The pegmatites within Errawarra's tenement E47/4352 are located 3km west of recent lithium pegmatite reported by Raiden Resources[1] and 10km SW of the major lithium pegmatite discovered by Azure Resources[2]. With high grade lithium pegmatite reported by both Greentech Metals and Artemis Resources less than 20km to the west, Errawarra is strategically located within a highly prospective lithium pegmatite zone. Errawarra will continue to methodically explore its 100km^2 tenement for lithium bearing pegmatites.

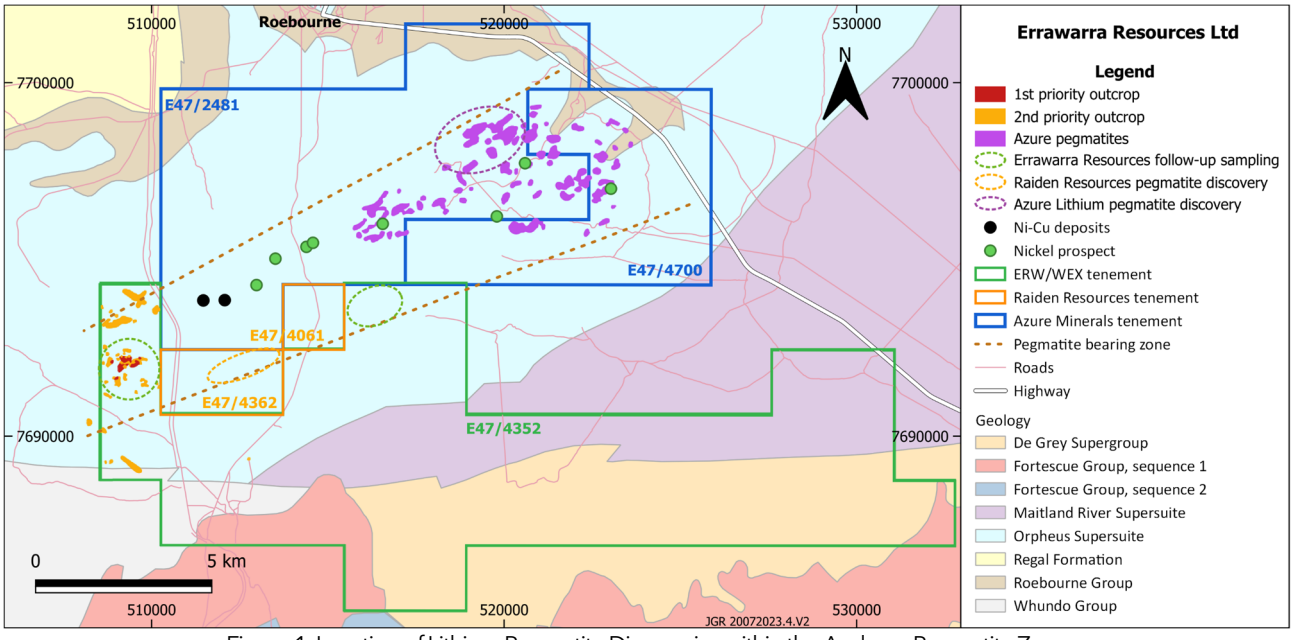

Figure 1. Location of Lithium Pegmatite Discoveries within the Andover Pegmatite Zone

The pegmatite samples were collected from in between and along trend of previous samples reporting anomalous lithium[3]. The samples have been sent to ALS Global laboratory in Perth for assay.

[1] Refer to Raiden Resources ASX Announcement dated 1 August 2023.
[2] Refer to Azure Minerals ASX Announcement dated 13 June 2023.
[3] Refer to Errawarra Resources ASX Announcement dated 3 August 2023.

Image 1. Dipping pegmatite outcrop at Andover West

Geology

The pegmatite rocks previously sampled are dominantly broadly stacked dyke-like bodies with a moderate dip to the north and often occur as 1m (image 1) up to 5m wides zones trending east-west for ~20-100m (image 2). The pegmatites outcrop within mafic hosts rocks including gabbro/dolerites likely related to the Andover Intrusion group, noting this being comparable with the Azure Minerals pegmatite host rocks.

Image 2. Moderately dipping and stacked pegmatites

The West Pilbara region is becoming a hot spot for exploration and corporate activity and this is further exemplified by the recent capital raise undertaken by Azure Minerals to raise $120m[4] which attracted significant interest.

The Company continues to assess opportunities for the joint venture and/or divestment of its non-core assets together with the search for new projects that may add value to the Company and provide benefit to all stakeholders.

-ENDS-

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

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Person Statement

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.

[4] Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 21 August 2023.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (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.*	• Reconnaissance style rock chip sampling taken opportunistically from pegmatite outcrop. • This announcement discusses the findings of a reconnaissance site visit with a view to determining the lithium potential of the Company's tenements and which included the collection of rock chip samples. • Pegmatite was identified in outcrop. • The rock chip samples were restricted to outcrop of pegmatite rocks. • Samples were dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Not applicable. • This announcement does not relate to drilling carried out by Errawarra Resources Ltd. • No mention is made in this announcement of exploration results including drilling conducted by other companies on nearby tenements.
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.*	• Not applicable as no details on any drilling carried out by Errawarra Resources are included in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling.
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 insitu 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.*	• Rock chip samples were dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS89L 52 element technique. • The laboratory reported the use of standards and blanks as part of the analyses for QA/QC. • The samples were opportunistic in nature and taken from insitu outcrop. • Samples were approximately 0.5kg to 1kg in weight. • The samples were considered generally representative of the outcrop being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rock chip samples were dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS89L 52 element technique. • The laboratory reported the use of standards and blanks as part of the analyses for QA/QC. • No standards or blanks were submitted by the company.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification of sample results has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample points were determined by hand held GPS which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. • No attempt has been made to demonstrate geological or grade continuity between sample points.
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.*	• Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is by way of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken.

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.*	• The Andover West project tenement covers an area of 100km^2 and comprises granted tenements: 47/4352. • The tenement is owned 100% by Western Exploration subsidiary company owned 80% by Errawarra Resources Ltd • The tenements are in good standing with DMIRS and there are no known impediments for exploration on these tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Numerous exploration parties have held the area covered by the current Errawarra tenure previously. There is no reported previous exploration for lithium bearing pegmatites on the tenements. • No other exploration companies generated data was used in this release. • Regional RTP aeromagnetics and geology from Geological Survey of WA.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The pegmatite zone trends WNW-ESE and is hosted by the Andover Mafic Intrusion. • The pegmatites occur as intermittent deformed lenses in the Andover Mafic Intrusion. • The pegmatites are moderately dipping and up to 5m wide. • The project area is underlain by the Archean Pilbara Craton, specifically the West Pilbara Superterrane (WPST) of Hickman (2016). The 3280-3070 Ma WPST comprises numerous tectonostratigraphic packages (Sholl, Regal and Karratha Terranes and the Whundo and Nickol River Basins) and igneous complexes that have been variously affected by several tectonic events. The easterly to east-north easterly trending Sholl Shear Zone (SSZ) is a boundary for the regional rock packages. Metamorphic grade is higher to the north of the SSZ, suggesting the present-day surface shows a slightly deeper crustal level on the north side.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information 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.*
		• Not applicable as no drilling is not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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 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.*	• Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable as surface sampling is reconnaissance in nature.
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.*	• All the appropriate maps are provided in the body of this 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.*	• This announcement discusses the findings of recent reconnaissance sampling and associated assays.
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 the meaningful exploration data has been included in the body of this announcement.
Further work	• *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.*	• Errawarra plans to conduct further ground reconnaissance and sampling in the short term to determine the surface extent both laterally and along strike. Trenching and drilling will also be undertaken if warranted.