ERRAWARRA
Resources
ABN 95 155 472 834

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 October 2023

GROUND RECONNAISSANCE CONTINUES ACROSS ANDOVER WEST PROJECT AREA

FOUR LITHIUM ANOMALOUS PEGMATITE ZONES EXTENDED

- **Multiple pegmatites identified from ongoing reconnaissance rock chip sampling**
- **Follow-up sampling will be focused on 4 pegmatite zones where anomalous lithium results were previously returned**
- **Project area continues to display potential for lithium bearing pegmatites as more are identified**

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

Reconnaissance and Follow-up Field Reconnaissance

Sampling of pegmatites in the western portion of the tenement is continuing with a focus on areas where previously reported lithium anomalism and some of the associated pathfinder elements have been identified. This recent sampling is guided by use of a portable Pxrf analyser[1] and, as a result of preliminary field based results, 4 pegmatite zones have been identified that demonstrate continuity of the previously reported anomalism. These areas are located approximately along strike and 2km west of the lithium pegmatite occurrences recently reported by Raiden Resources[2].

Given the activities and successes of various neighbours in close proximity such as Azure Minerals, Raiden Resources and Greentech Metals, the Company remains optimistic that these anomalous pegmatite systems identified to date may lead to more significant discoveries on Errawarra's tenement. Rock chip sampling to date has highlighted a number of pegmatites that are anomalous in lithium, caesium and tantalum (**LCT**) elements which indicate they are potentially fertile for lithium mineralisation.

Executive Chairman Thomas Reddicliffe commented: *"Our field activities continue to provide encouragement that the lithium anomalism associated with some of the pegmatites may lead to confirmation of lithium mineralisation in associated parts of these pegmatite systems. It is also encouraging that preliminary field results are pointing to a persistence of anomalism in 4 pegmatite zones. As reported by Azure Minerals[3], the source of the lithium mineralised zone could well be at depth and this will only be discovered through drilling."*

[1] Portable analysers are a useful field tool that can provide on the spot analyses for the lithium pathfinder elements but normally without an associated lithium analysis. While this is a useful tool it is not a substitute for a whole rock laboratory analysis.

[2] Refer to Raiden Resources Ltd, ASX Announcement, 10 October 2023.

[3] Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd, ASX Announcement, 18 September 2023.

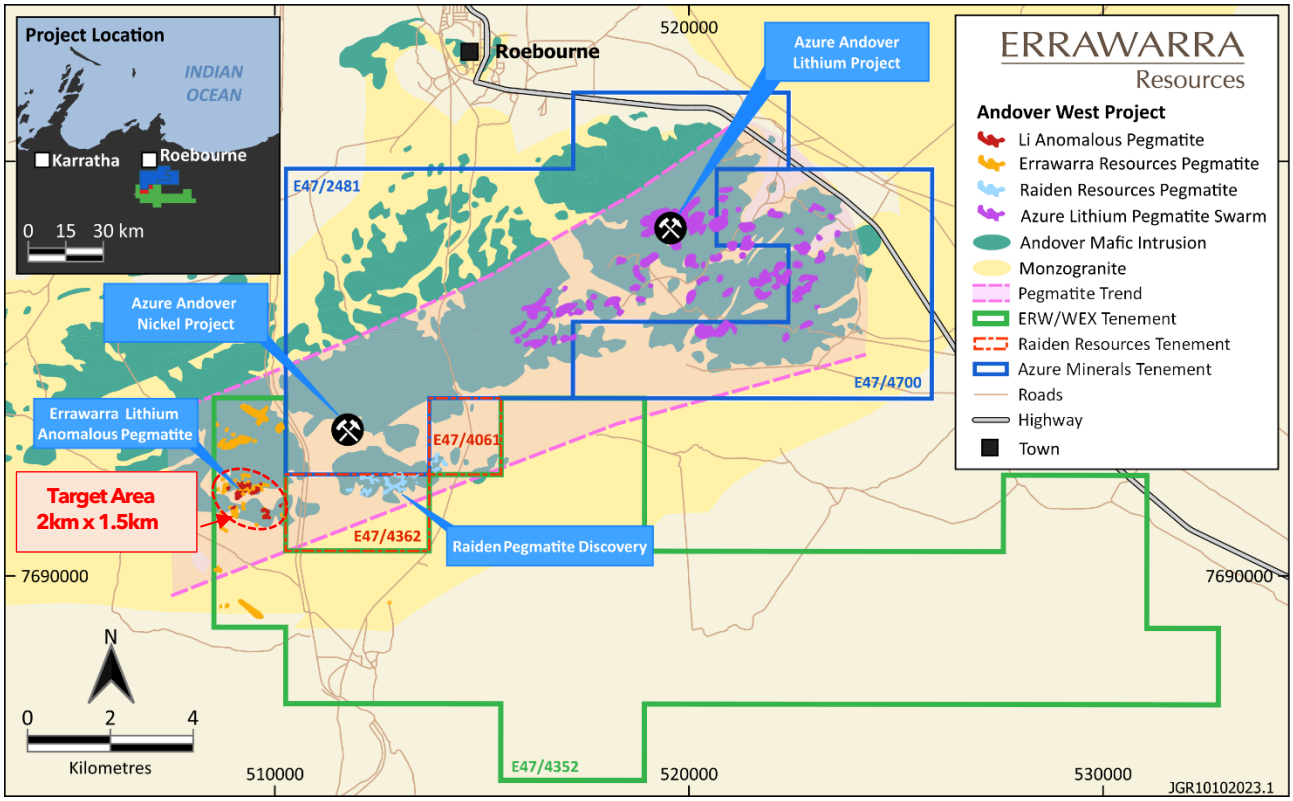

Figure 1. Andover West tenement and pegmatite target areas

Ongoing Field Program

The field team will continue with the methodical mapping and sampling of pegmatites with the assistance of satellite imagery and local drone surveying and with sampling guided by use of a portable XRF analyser. As these pegmatite systems tend to be zoned, Errawarra is using this exploratory technique to further identify and point towards potentially better mineralised zones. Samples are dispatched to Perth for analysis on a regular basis. The ground reconnaissance work will also extend into other areas of the tenement where the review of satellite imagery and focused drone surveys aimed at identifying prospective areas is currently underway.

The investigations to date have demonstrated anomalous results for lithium and the pathfinder elements and it is now up to the field teams to determine the significance of these results. However, as the mineralisation in pegmatites is often zoned, it is possible that these lithium anomalous pegmatites may be part of a deeper and broader better mineralised pegmatite system. The significant anomalous results are reported in the appendix. As reported by Azure Minerals[4], the source of the lithium mineralised zone could well be at depth, and this will only be discovered through drilling.

[4] Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd, ASX Announcement, 18 September 2023.

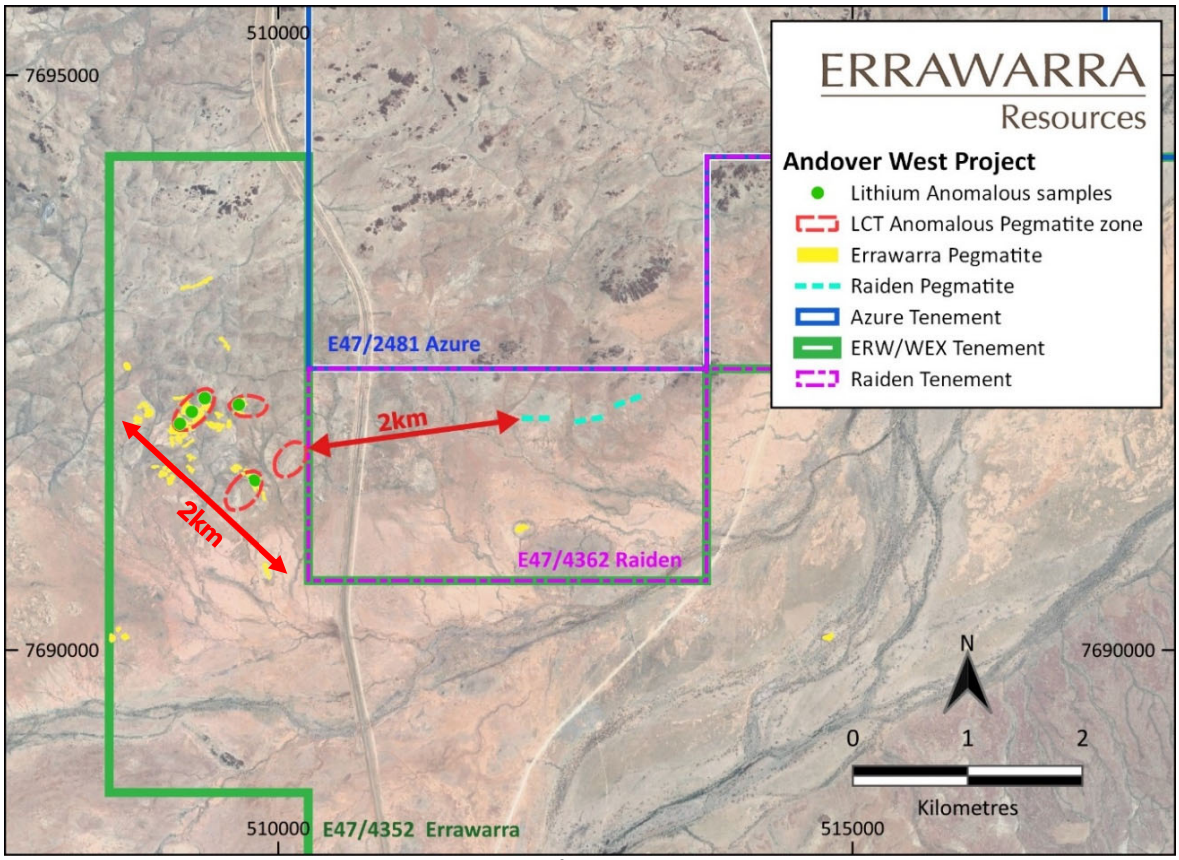

Figure 2. Location of rock chip collection points

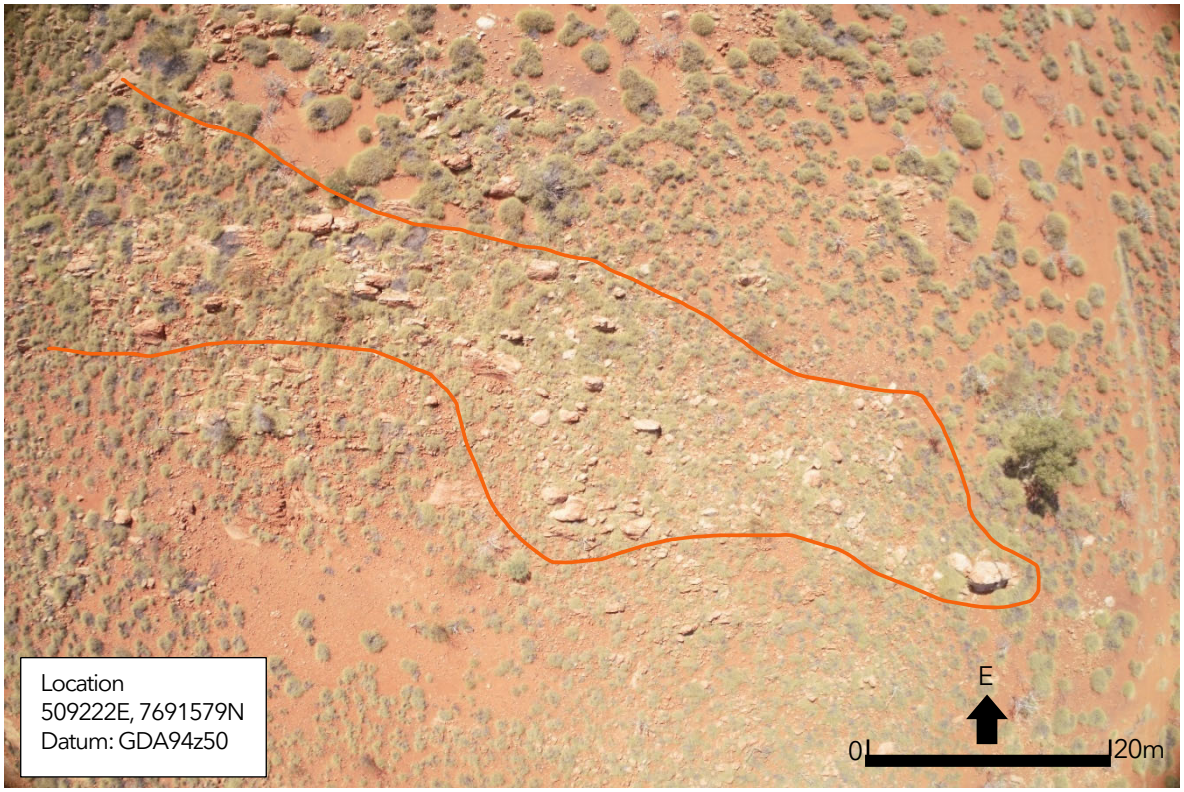

Figure 3. Drone Image of Pegmatite at Andover West

-ENDS-

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by Thomas Reddicliffe, Executive Director 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.

Appendix

Anomalous* Sample Results (GDA94z50)

Sample Id	Easting_ m	Northing_ m	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Li_2O ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
23EW8-013	509901	7691624	16	123	265	621	7	17.75
23EW00654	509713	7692156	18.8	77	166	1230	37	12.15
23EW00668	509497	7692353	30.6	260	560	1430	69	18.85
23EW00693	509401	7692225	32.1	97	209	1060	39	4.92
23EW00695	509392	7692237	24.8	240	517	933	20	14.6
23EW00701	509185	7692302	17.5	74	159	1495	47	10.3
23EW00703	509282	7692130	11.8	290	624	1290	86	35.5

**Samples > 150 ppm Li_2O, Background 60 ppm Li_2O*

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 reconnaissance and follow-up sampling and mapping 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. Drilling will also be undertaken if warranted.