19 April 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

COBALT NICKEL COPPER MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN RC DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reconnaissance RC drilling returns cobalt, nickel and copper assays**
    - **11m at 0.12% Co intersected by NCB0021**
- **Results confirm potential of the Carr Boyd Layered Complex (CBLC)**
- **High Power Moving Loop EM (HPEM) survey to recommence**
- **Petrographic and multielement geochemical analyses underway by a specialist igneous petrology consultant**
- **Analysis of key sections of drill core and field mapping by a structural geology consultant underway**

Figure 1. Drilling crew in action at Carr Boyd

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (Estrella or the Company) is pleased to provide shareholders with exploration results obtained in recent reconnaissance drilling on the Carr Boyd Nickel Project (CBNP or the Project). The CBNP is comprised of the Carr Boyd Layered Complex (CBLC or the Complex).

RECONAISSANCE RC PROGRAM

Following the recently reported cobalt drilling at Scotia East, the RC rig was moved to the southern contact of the CBLC approximately 5km to the south, which was the target area of recent deep diamond drilling activity. The RC drilling was designed to gain a better understanding of the position and geometry of the basal contact (or contact) of the CBLC, as the co-funded diamond hole NCB0003, and follow-up diamond hole NCB0020 have not located the contact at depth.

It was decided that RC drilling of the contact position on roughly 200m spaced cross sections with at least two holes intersecting the contact per cross section would significantly improve the understanding of the position and geometry of the contact. The drilling would essentially act as a 3D mapping tool, so that future deep diamond holes would have a much better chance of intersecting the contact at depth.

Twenty-five RC holes were drilled for a total of 3613m. Hole depths ranged between 30m and 275m, depending on the depth at which the basal contact was intersected. Several holes were pushed significantly deeper than planned as the basal contact was up to 50m further south and often steeper dipping than previously modelled. The basal contact also appears to be overturning and dipping to the south at depth and laterally.

The RC drilling has successfully provided firm control of the basal contact to approximately 200m vertical depth over a strike length of 2.5km between Tregurtha South and Tregurtha west. This is the area with the strongest geochemical, geophysical, and geological support for being a true basal contact position presenting at a shallow enough level to target for large “Voisey Bay Style” accumulations of massive nickel and copper sulphides.

Encouragingly, many of the RC holes intersected anomalous zones of cobalt, nickel and copper. Some of these zones are located in the hangingwall ultramafic sequence of the CBLC. RC drill holes NCB0009, NCB0012 and NCB0017 are located on or very close to the interpreted basal contact and are hosted by a combination of weathered, transitional, and fresh magmatic sulphides in pyroxenites, representing high priority targets for follow-up drilling.

Results (at a 0.20% Ni cut-off) include;

- **NCB0021: 11m at 0.12% Co and 0.38% Ni from 36m**
- **NCB0009: 2m at 0.40% Ni and 0.24% Cu from 61m**
- **NCB0016: 5m at 0.42% Ni and 0.23% Cu from 132m**
  Including 1m at 0.90% Ni and 0.56% Cu from 132m

A full listing of drill details and results can be found in Table 1.

PETROLOGY AND GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

To help with the understanding of the younging direction, structure, and fertility of the CBLC, the Company is currently undertaking systematic petrographic and geochemical analysis of the diamond drill core from NCB0003 and NCB0020 and all the RC holes. This has involved collecting a sample every 10m down each hole for multielement geochemical analysis and loss on ignition (LOI) analysis.

An igneous petrologist was engaged to log the drill core from NCB0003 and NCB0020, select samples for petrographic analysis, and select sample locations for the multielement and LOI analysis. This will mean that the datasets generated can be analysed in parallel, hopefully providing valuable information regarding the younging direction of the CBLC and its potential to host significant deposits of nickel and copper sulphides.

HPEM

Phase ll High Powered Moving Loop EM work is scheduled to recommence soon after a brief hiatus while the crew was released for another client. Phase II was approximately 50% complete, currently just south of the Carr Boyd mine and heading north. The plan is to complete Phase II as soon as possible and subsequently initiate Phase III, screening the entire length of the western contact north to the Granites prospect.

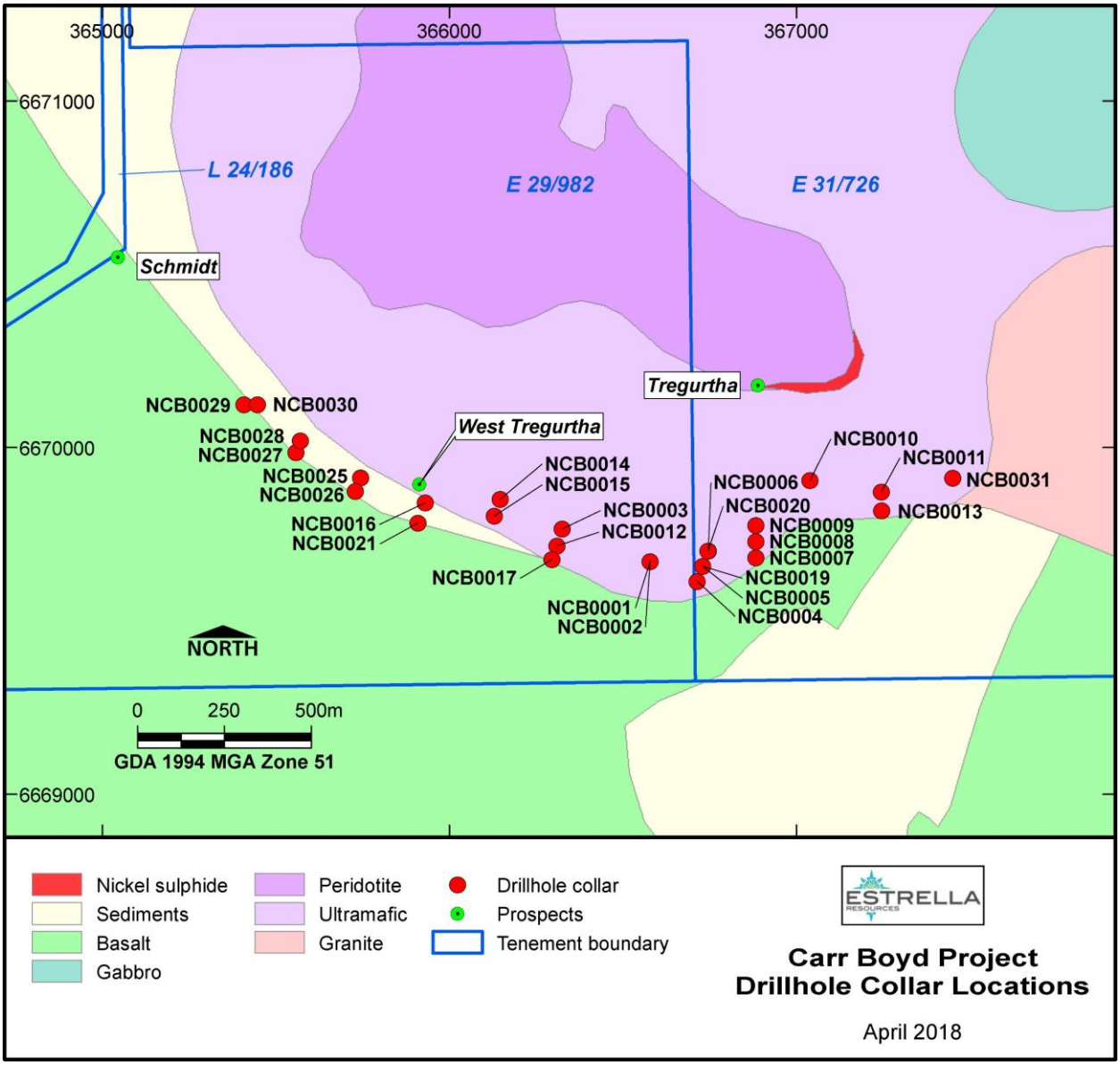

Figure 2. Map of the showing the collar locations of recent RC and Diamond drilling along the southern margin of the CBLC.

Table 1. All RC and Diamond drilling results in recent drilling of the southern contact of the CBLC. NSI means No Significant Intercept.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm
NCB0001	DD	366578	6669672	415	-60	200	186.6	122.85	123.2	0.35	2230	729	248
NCB0002	DD	366578	6669672	415	-60	200	144.6	Not Assyayed					
NCB0003W1	DD	366325	6669766	418	-75	20	1073.4	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0004	RC	366713	6669614	413	-60	200	96	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0005	RC	366729	6669658	413	-60	200	150	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0006	RC	366745	6669702	413	-60	200	210	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0007	RC	366883	6669683	412	-60	180	126	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0008	RC	366883	6669729	412	-60	180	192	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0009	RC	366883	6669776	413	-60	180	78	61	63	2	4018	2364	362
NCB0010	RC	367039	6669906	412	-60	180	156	36	49	13	1245	213	105
NCB0011	RC	367244	6669873	409	-60	180	186	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0012	RC	366310	6669717	417	-60	200	160	111	112		2024	306	132
NCB0013	RC	367245	6669818	410	-60	108	138	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0014	RC	366147	6669851	419	-60	200	258			0			
NCB0015	RC	366129	6669803	420	-60	200	186			0			
NCB0016	RC	365930	6669841	419	-60	200	210	35	73	38	3124	105	214
Including								47	49	2	9069	159	399
And								132	137	5	4241	2335	221
Including								132	133	1	9042	5621	614
NCB0017	RC	366295	6669678	412	-60	200	126	89	92	3	2970	739	178
NCB0019	DD	366730	6669660	413	-80	20	150	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0020	DD	366746	6669702	413	-81	200	840	Yet to be assayed					
NCB0021	RC	365909	6669783	418	-60	200	145	36	47	11	3847	223	1270
And								73	78	5	2114	147	179
NCB0025	RC	365744	6669914	418	-60	200	275	13	17	4	2294	110	162
								29	34	5	2710	375	150
								47	59	12	2696	442	232
								97	100	3	2503	38	142
								108	112	4	2421	22	151
								149	160	11	2027	203	146
								190	201	11	2024	160	141
								239	245	6	2227	96	126
NCB0026	RC	365729	6669874	417	-60	200	240	103	115	12	2234	174	119
								176	179	3	2143	228	153
NCB0027	RC	365558	6669987	416	-60	200	90	41	55	14	3678	806	198
Including								45	52	7	4619	864	224
NCB0028	RC	365570	6670021	416	-60	200	186	51	64	13	2216	777	127
And								111	114	3	2289	1085	156
NCB0029	RC	365408	6670125	415	-60	270	120	38	42	4	2445	417	193
NCB0030	RC	365447	6670125	415	-60	270	162	18	55	37	2590	211	221
Including								43	45	2	4991	523	977
NCB0031	RC	367450	6669913	409	-60	130	30	NSI					

STUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The Company has engaged a structural geology consultant to log several key diamond holes within the CBLC and conduct detailed outcrop traverse mapping, with focus on structural geology, looking for evidence of folding and major faulting. The results of this work will then be interrogated against other datasets to refine the 3D model of the CBLC.

This work was initiated because diamond drilling has proven the existing 3D model to be too simplistic. This has meant that the basal contact has not been intersected by NCB0003 or NCB0020. It is hoped that post this analysis the refined 3D model based on hard structural data and interpretation will result in success in intersecting the basal contact in future deep drilling programs.

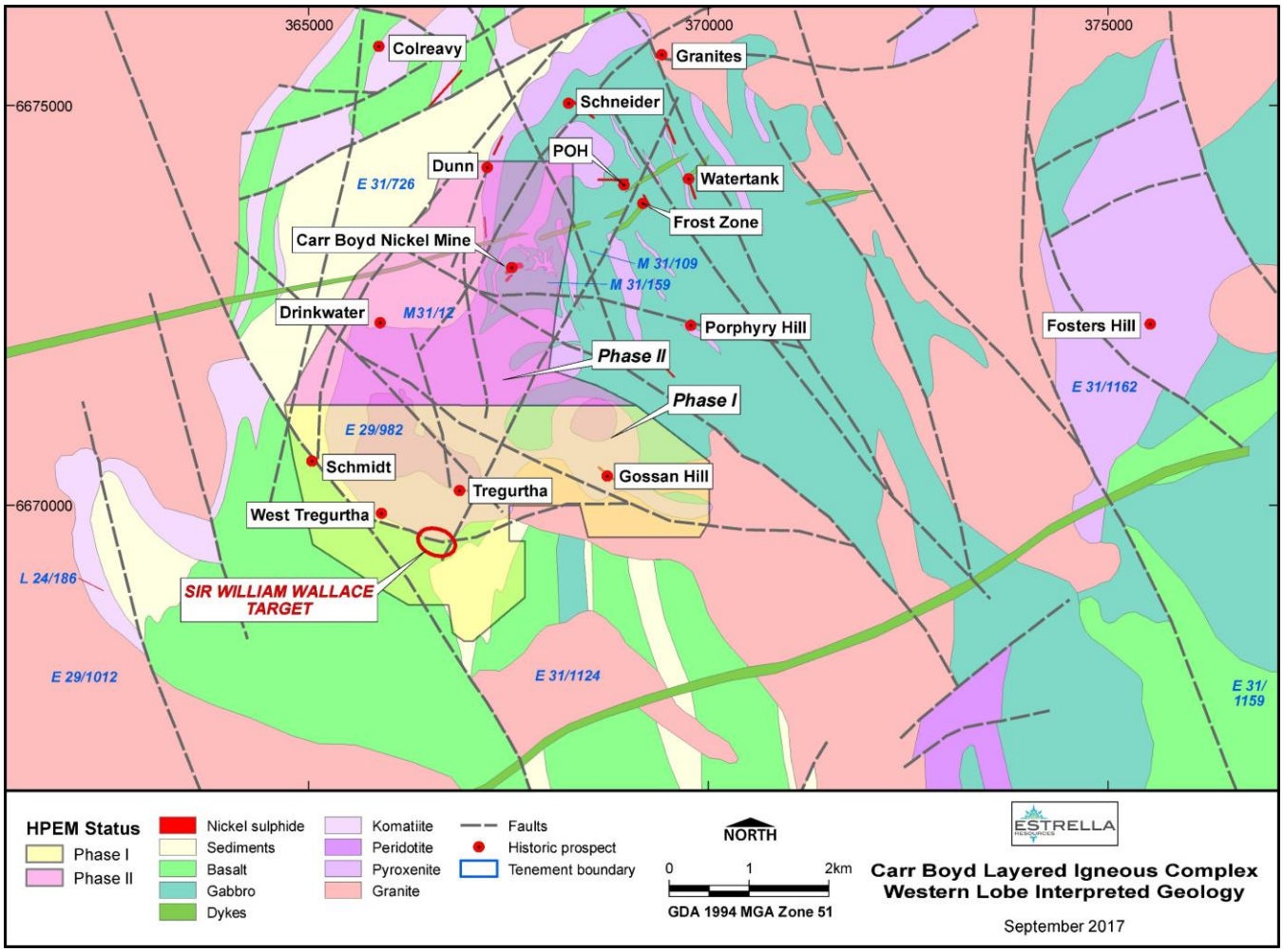

Figure 3. Map showing interpreted geology, current stuctural interpretation and the ongoing HPEM survey programs.

ABOUT THE PROJECT AND THE CBLC

The CBLC is a 75km2 layered mafic igneous complex, which hosts several occurrences of nickel and copper sulphides. The most significant occurrence discovered to date is at the Carr Boyd Rocks mine, where mineralisation is hosted by bronzitite breccias (pyroxenites) emplaced within the gabbroic sequence of the Complex. The CBLC is in a Tier 1 jurisdiction approximately 80km north north-east of Kalgoorlie Western Australia. An all-weather haul road accessible by Apollo under a granted miscellaneous license connects the Project to the Goldfields Highway via Scotia.

A “Voisey Bay” style model has not been adequately explored within the CBLC. This represents a compelling exploration target opportunity which the Company will continue to aggressively pursue.

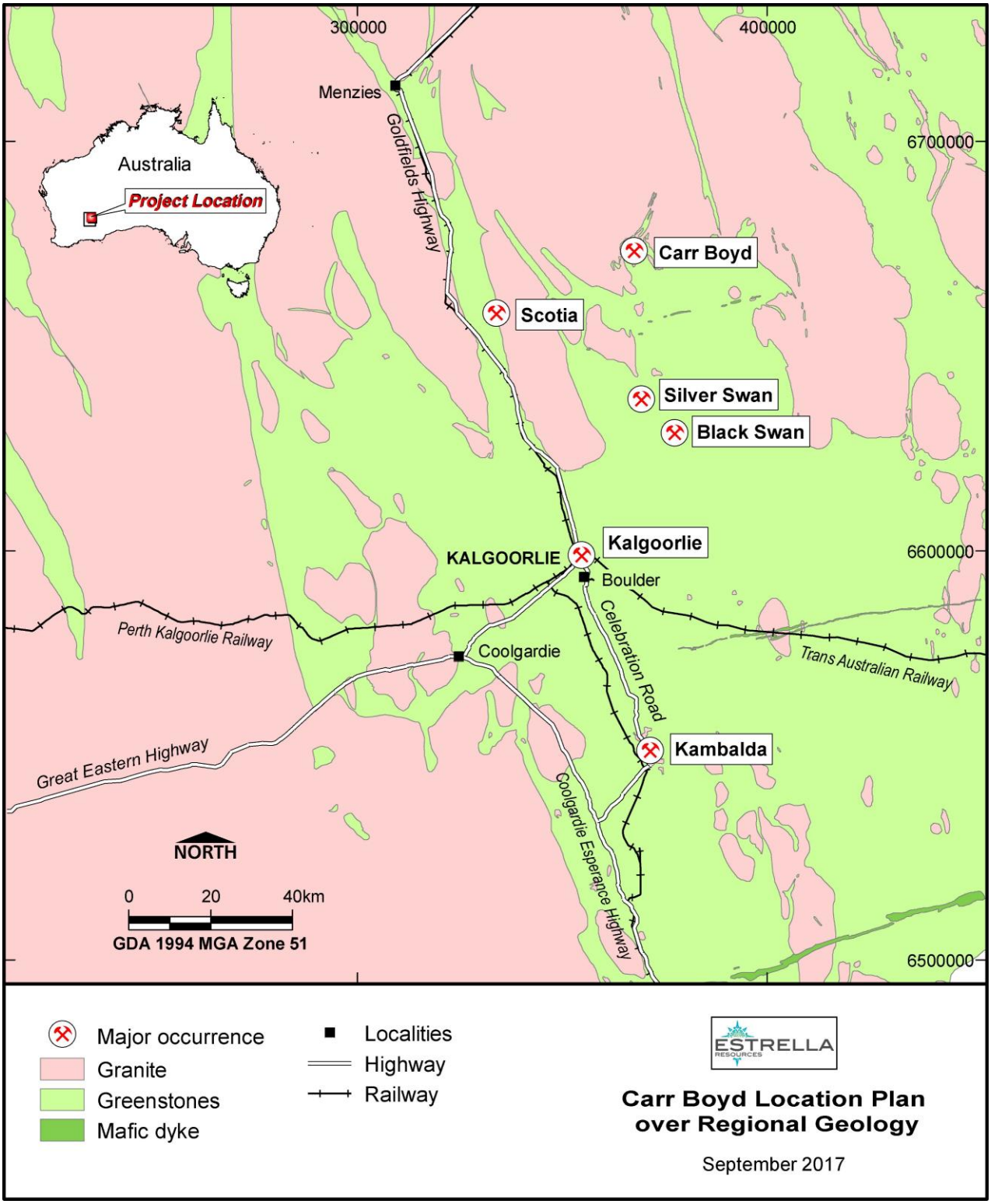

Figure 4. Location of Carr Boyd relation to commercial centres and other major Ni projects.

Table 2. Schedule of Tenements

Schedule of Mining and Exploration Tenements							
Country	**State/Region**	**Project**	**Tenement ID**	**Area Ha**	**Grant Date**	**Mineral Rights**	**Interest %***
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/1124	6229	1/05/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 29/1012	1780	20/09/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 29/982	890	2/01/2017	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	E 31/726	5419	3/04/2008	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/12	266	20/11/1984	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/159	79	21/01/1997	All	100
Australia	WA	CBNP	M 31/109	98	25/07/1991	All	100

*Subject to completion of Carr Boyd Rocks acquisition see ASX release 16/10/17

This announcement is to release the Company from the current trading halt.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Luke Marshall, who is a consultant to Apollo Phoenix Resources and Estrella Resources, and a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Marshall has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT
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APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLE 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• RC samples have been split on the rig by a cone splitter attached to a cyclone. • No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Cone splitting is considered an industry best practice method for ensuring sample representivity.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.	• Determination of mineralisation has been based solely on laboratory assay results, with samples above 2000ppm Ni and or 500ppm Cu considered mineralised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which a nominal 3 kg (depending on sample recovery) was pulverised. • 50g of the pulverised sample was used as a charge for fire assay for gold and PGEs. • 25g was taken for 4 acid digest with ICP finish for 33 elements.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling was undertaken by a 5 ½ inch face sampling RC hammer with a 5 ¾ inch button bit on 5 inch rods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Samples were weighed at the laboratory giving an indication of the bulk sample recoveries. Sample recoveries were generally good in the nickel mineralisation, ranging from an estimated 70% to 80%. • Significant sample loss was encountered in the weathering profile and in wet samples. • No relationship has been established between sample recovery and reported grade as the project is in its preliminary stages. Different sampling and drilling techniques will be used in future to establish a baseline for this purpose.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Detailed industry standard drill hole logs are collected as the drilling progresses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Samples are rotary cone split to achieve a nominal 3kg split sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice • Standard reference material was inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample, adjusted to be located around stronger mineralised sections where appropriate. • No field duplicates have been collected in this program. Field duplicates will be collected during the next phase of sampling with mineralised zones of varying grade selected for duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No results from geophysical tools are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• This is yet to be determined to the very small dataset and preliminary nature of the project.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• This has not been completed. • Umpire checks will be completed on the higher-grade samples in due course.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The data is loaded into an externally hosted and managed database and loaded by an independent consultant, before being validated and checked, then exported and send back to ESR for analysis.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• The holes were pegged by Cardno Surveys using a RTDGPS. • The rig was setup within 500mm of the peg for each hole.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• GDA94_51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• More than adequate given the early stage of the project
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drilling was completed on 40m spacings along cross sections between 150m and 200m apart.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Not applicable, no Mineral Resource is being stated.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	• No compositing has been applied. Intercepts are quoted as length weighted intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill line and drill hole orientation is oriented as close as possible to normal the interpreted target. • At this stage, we cannot determine the relationship between drilling direction and direction of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are in the possession of ESR personnel from field collection to laboratory submission.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the very small size of the dataset.

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.	• Apollo Phoenix Pty Ltd holds a 100% interest in the nickel and base metal rights to the project which it has agreed to sell to ESR pursuant to a conditional agreement as announced on 16 October 2017. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area. • Refer to Table 2 of this announcement for the tenement schedule.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Carr Boyd Rocks deposit was discovered by Great Boulder Mines, in a joint venture with North Kalgurli Ltd in 1968. The deposit was mined between 1972 and 1975, during which time they explored for additional breccia pipe occurrences near the mine. • WMC acquired Great Boulder Mines Ltd in 1975, briefly reopening the mine in 1977 before closing it permanently shortly thereafter due to a collapse in the nickel price. The mine had

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		produced 210,000t at 1.44% Ni and 0.46% Cu before its closure. • From 1968 Pacminex Pty Ltd held most of the ground over the CBLC outside of the immediate mine area. Between 1968 and 1971 they conducted extensive exploration programs searching for large basal contact and/or stratabound Ni-Cu deposits. It was during this time that most of the disseminated and cloud sulphide occurrences such as those at Tregurtha, West Tregurtha and Gossan Hill were discovered. • Defiance Mining acquired the regional tenements from Pacminex in 1987 and focused on exploration for PGE deposits between 1987 and 1990. In 1990 Defiance purchased the Carr Boyd Rocks mine from WMC and switched focus to the mine area between 1990 and 2001, leaving many PGE targets untested. • From 1990 Defiance dewatered the mine to conduct testwork and feasibility studies on the remnant mineralisation. Metallurgical testwork, Mineral Resource estimations, and scoping studies were completed. Around 1996 the focus shifted again to regional exploration for large tonnage basal contact deposits. • In 2001 Titan Resources Ltd (Titan) acquired the project and recommenced economic evaluations of the remnant material at Carr Boyd Rocks before embarking on another regional exploration program focusing on the basal contact. An aeromagnetic survey, airborne EM reprocessing, and several programs of RAB and RC drilling were completed. • From 2005 Yilgarn Mining entered a JV with Titan and continued with some regional exploration, but focused most attention in and around the Carr Boyd Rocks mine. • In 2007 Titan was acquired by Consolidated Minerals Ltd (Consmin). Consmin conducted IP surveys and detailed gravity surveys, but did not drill any targets before selling the project to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Salt Lake Mining (SLM) in 2013. SLM completed limited drilling to meet expenditure commitments, before selling the project to Apollo Phoenix Resources in 2016.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Carr Boyd project lies within the Achaean Yilgarn Craton in a 700km belt of elongate deformed and folded mafic, ultramafic rocks and volcanic sediments intruded by granitoids which is referred to as the Norseman-Wiluna Belt. The belt has been divided into several geological distinct terranes, with the project area lying at the northern end of the Gindalbie terrane (Swager, 1996). • The geology of the Carr Boyd area is dominated by the Carr Boyd layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex (CBLC). This layered intrusive covers an area of 17 km by 7 km and has intruded into an Achaean Greenstone/Granite succession. The CBLC is comprised of a basal sequence of dunites, which are overlain by peridotites / pyroxenites and above that by gabbros. The intrusion has been interpreted to have been tilted to the east with the geometry of the intrusive further complicated by regional deformation and folding. The sequence has been metamorphosed to upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. • Several distinctive styles of Ni and Ni-Cu mineralisation have been identified within the CBLC. At the Carr Boyd Rocks Nickel Mine Ni-Cu mineralisation is hosted within several 20 - 60m diameter brecciated pipe-like bodies that appear to be discordant to the magmatic stratigraphy. Mineralisation is hosted by a matrix of sulphides (pyrrhotite, pentlandite, pyrite and chalcopyrite) within brecciated Bronzite and altered country rock clasts. • Stratiform Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation has been identified at several different stratigraphic levels within the layered magmatic complex. Low grade stratiform disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides have been identified at several locations within the basal parts of the complex and at shallower

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stratigraphic levels of the complex. The presence of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within multiple stratigraphic positions and of several unique styles of mineralisation highlights the potential of the CBLC for hosting a substantial Ni-Cu deposit. • The Company is not aware of any significant cobalt exploration being completed in the area.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the	• All relevant drillhole information can be found in Table 1. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Intersections are reported on a nominal 0.1% Co cut-off with length weighted intervals. • Aggregation is irrelevant as all samples are 1m in length.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used in this announcement.
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	• The drill line and drill hole orientation in relation to mineralisation orientation cannot be determined at this stage. • True width cannot be determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.	• Appropriate maps and tables are included in the body of the Report.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All new drillholes within a are reported in Table 1. • Historic drilling has been excluded as it is not relevant to this announcement.
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;	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • Geological observations are included in the report. • No bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or rock characteristics test were carried out. • There are no known potential deleterious or contaminating substances.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow-up exploration drilling is planned and is ongoing. • The potential for extensions cannot be determined at this stage given the preliminary stage of the program.