

22 March 2023

COPPER-NICKEL MINERAL SYSTEM CONFIRMED AT ANDOVER WEST

- ✚ **Assay results received for samples from Targets A and B**
- ✚ **Prospective copper-nickel sulphide mineral system confirmed by elevated assays**
- ✚ **Targets A and B considered to part of the same mineralising event**
- ✚ **Five conductor plates modelled from the DHEM survey on hole 23EWDD001**
- ✚ **Three conductor plates modelled from the DHEM survey on hole 23EWDD003**
- ✚ **Pegmatite dykes and/or veins were encountered in drilling at both Target A and Target B**
- ✚ **Follow up on lithium potential required across 100km² project tenement**

Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX:ERW) ("**Errawarra**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the recent downhole EM (**DHEM**) completed at the Andover West project in Western Australia's Pilbara region, together with assays received from laboratory analysis of core samples from the recent drill program.

Executive Chairman Thomas Reddicliffe commented:

"The results demonstrate that we are on the right track at Andover West, with two of our three drill holes identifying a fertile Cu-Ni mineral system. It is early days, but the sulphide rich zones intersected gives us a strong platform for ongoing exploration of this Cu-Ni system and its surrounds. We have intersected the sulphides at shallow levels which leaves ample scope to explore any deeper parts to the mineralisation in the surrounding terrain. We remain optimistic given the nearby success that Azure Minerals has had and the depths at which it was discovered."

Adrian Black, Principal Consultant to the project, commented:

"The targeted drilling of three fixed loop EM anomalies intersected all three plates at relatively shallow depth. Two of the three holes intersected visible iron-copper sulphides which significantly also carry high background nickel values. All three holes intersected significant magnetite alteration associated with the mineralisation. The geological model has been vindicated with the direct detection of base metal sulphides at a shallow level and this augers well for follow-up work that will seek to detect larger accumulations of sulphide, perhaps buried 100m-300m below surface. In tandem with the sulphide search, the geologists will also seek to detect pods and lenses of lithium-bearing pegmatites within the tenement."

The Company recently completed DHEM surveys on two of the three holes drilled at Andover West post the maiden drilling program. The DHEM was undertaken to better define the spatial extent of mineralisation identified in the drill core and to identify any off-hole conductors that could potentially represent further mineralisation. In addition, assay results have been received for drill core samples taken from the mineralised horizons in holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003. Results from both the assays and the DHEM surveys for Targets A and B are discussed below.

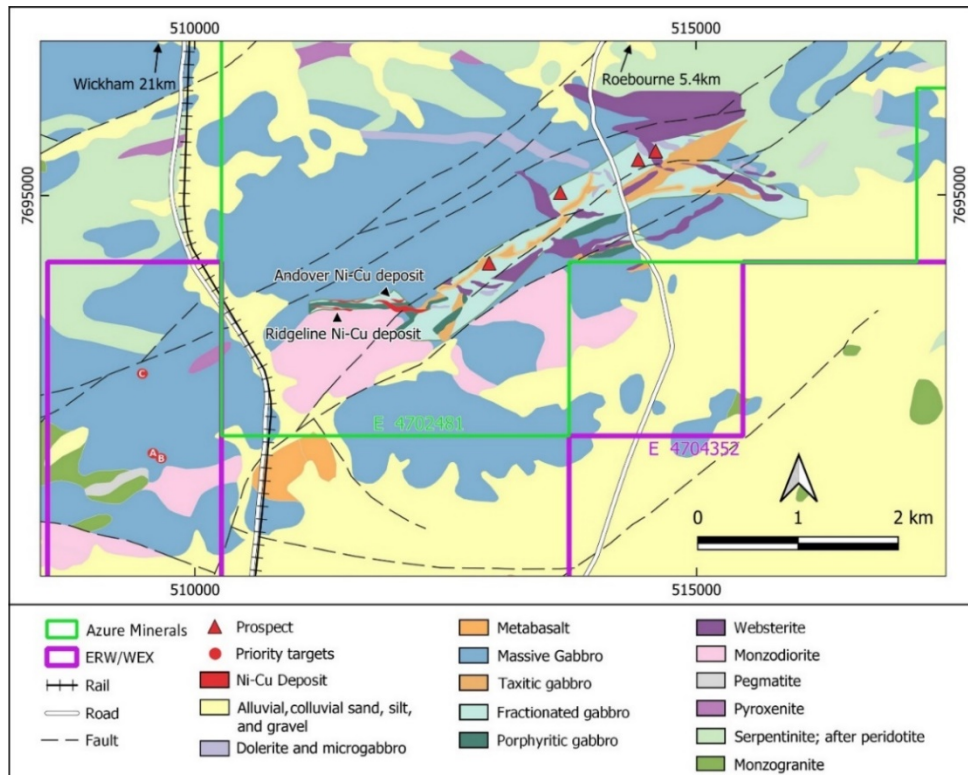


Figure 1. Location of Andover West Targets (Detailed geology after Azure Minerals)¹

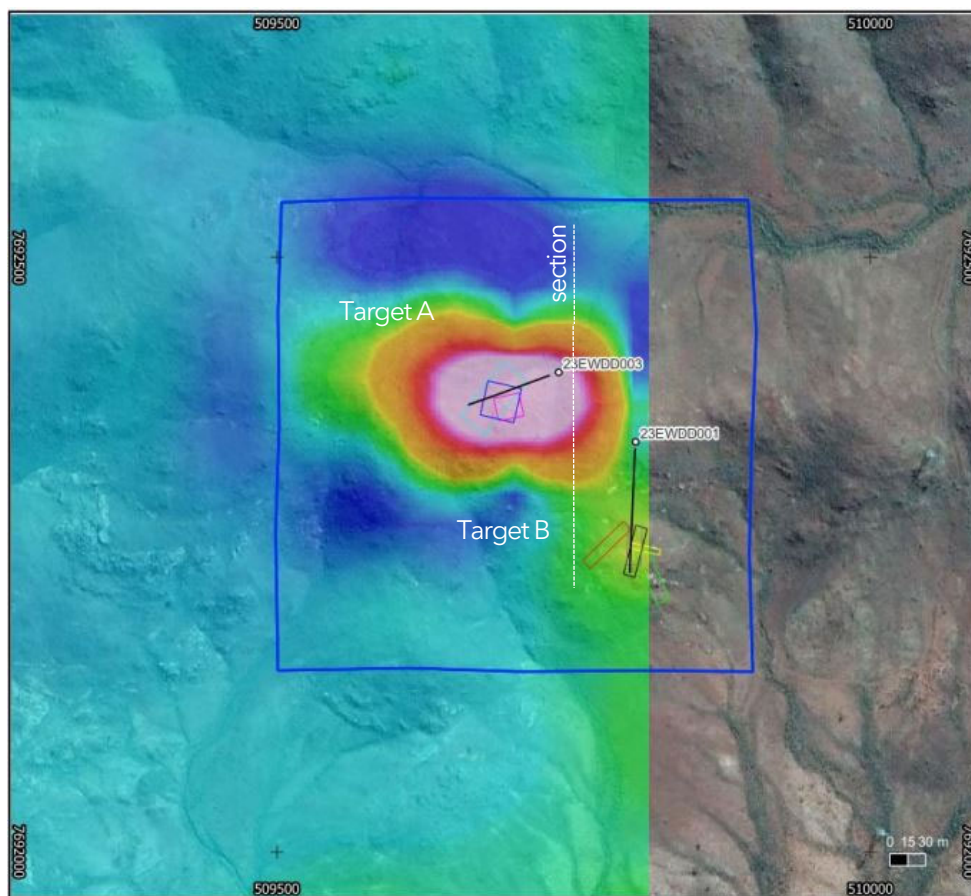


Figure 2. FLEM image with DHEM model plates, drillhole traces and DHEM loop (blue square).

¹ Refer to Azure Minerals Ltd ASX announcement dated 2 November 2022

Target A

Hole 23EWDD003 designed at a shallow angle of -35 degrees due to the difficult terrain was drilled to test 2 of the 3 modelled surface FLEM conductors that define Target A. The geological logging of the diamond core indicates the presence of both massive and heavily disseminated magnetite with pyrite, chalcopyrite and possibly fine disseminated nickel sulphide over a 37m intersection commencing at 31.5m. Assay results are discussed below.

The drill hole was subsequently cased to undertake a down hole EM survey (**DHEM**). The DHEM survey reported a broad on-hole conductive source centred at 65m which coincided with the more abundant massive/semi-massive sulphides intersected in the hole (Figure 3). Two small near off-hole conductors were also identified at 35m and 53m. These conductors are interpreted to be part of the same conductive system possibly broken up by localised structures.

Target B

Hole 23EWDD001 drilled to test a single modelled surface FLEM conductor (Target B) intersected heavy disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite and massive to disseminated magnetite) from a depth of 115.7m to 194.5m. This hole was subsequently cased and a DHEM was conducted. This resulted in four near off-hole conductive sources being modelled to fit the response observed in the DHEM survey data (Figure 3). These conductive sources are interpreted to be associated with the individual intersected zones of heavy disseminated sulphides/stringer sulphide (mostly pyrrhotite/massive magnetite) that were logged in the hole.

Gabbro in the upper section of Hole 23EWDD001 was medium grained, equigranular and affected by chlorite alteration of varying intensity. The amount of gabbro observed was lower than expected, particularly at depth, which may reflect the activity was on the feather edge of the intrusion and not the main body.

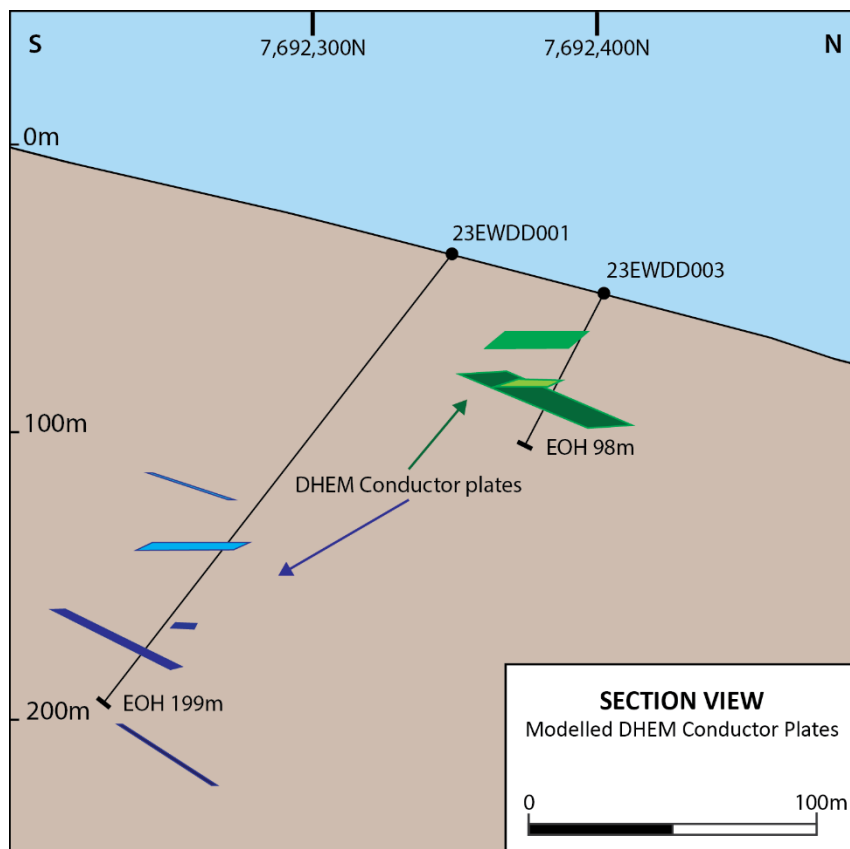


Figure 3. Drill holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003 Section View

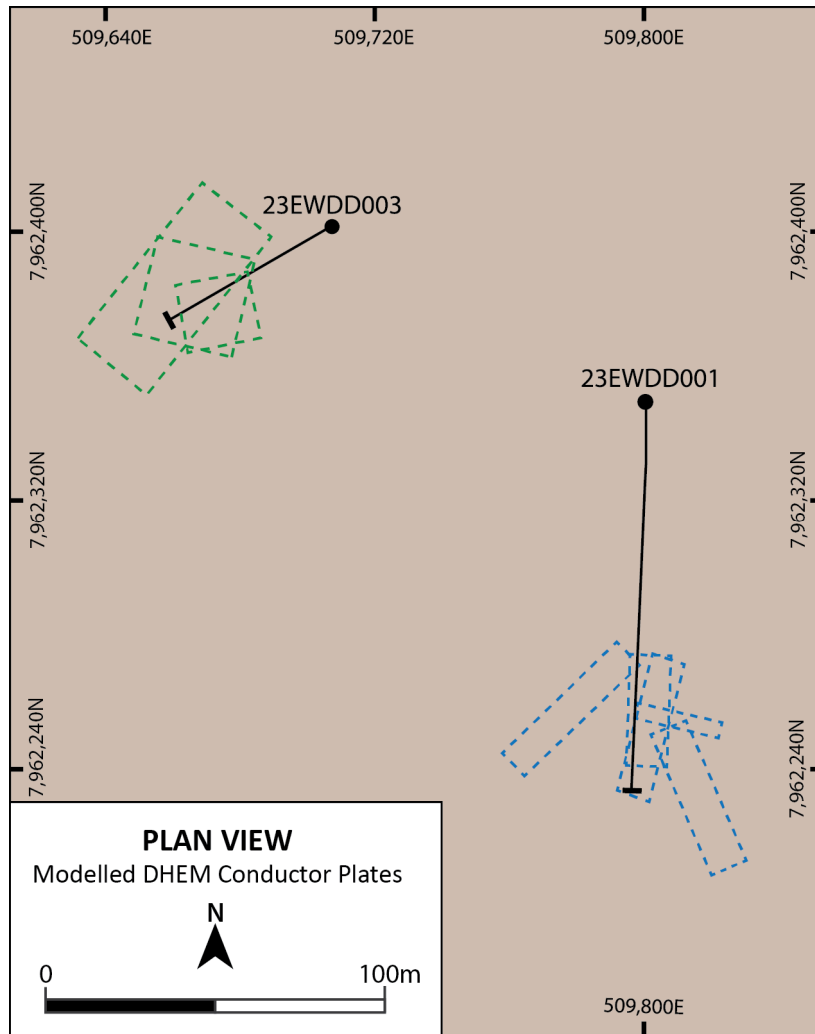


Figure 4. Drill holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003 Plan View

Assay Results

Assay results have been received for 73 core samples selected from the mineralised sections of both holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003 which were prioritised for analysis by ALS Global laboratory in Perth. The assay results confirm that the Andover West mafic intrusion is a fertile copper-nickel sulphide mineral system and with similar results reporting to both holes. It is considered that the mineralised intercepts in both holes are part of the same mineralising event and point to a broader overall mineralised zone rather than two separate and discrete events. These mineralised drill intercepts are some 150m apart.

Although the assays were of an overall low tenor, there are copper intercepts recording multiple intersections of greater than 0.1% (1,000ppm) Cu and as high as 0.35% (3,500ppm) Cu and with an intersection in hole 23EWDD001 reporting **10m @ 0.15% Cu from 141.4m**. Nickel assays reported multiple intercepts in the 500-1,000ppm range in both drillholes with all associated with the copper mineralised intervals. In hole 23EWDD003 the assay results reveal that the copper-nickel sulphide mineralisation is in two zones, an upper mineralised zone of 9.5m from 31.5m and a lower mineralised zone of 12.45m from 54.85m. In hole 23EWDD001 there are 5 separate mineralised down hole intercepts ranging from 3m to 10.8m in length.

Pegmatite Dykes

Although the previous sampling of pegmatite outcrop in the target areas by Errawarra did not result in any notable results, seven samples in hole 23EWDD003 reported lithium in the 100-160 ppm range which is well above the background of 15 ppm. A number of pegmatites were intersected in both drill holes but were particularly prevalent in hole 23EWDD001. Overall, the pegmatite units were generally coarse-grained containing quartz, muscovite and occasionally other minerals including biotite. The sampling and assaying of these pegmatites are underway and results will be reported when they come to hand.



Figure 5. Pegmatite dyke intersection 23.8m to 27.9m from drill hole 23EWDD001

Forward Plans

Errawarra is reviewing the need to test the newly identified conductor plates identified in the DHEM surveys conducted on holes 23EWDD001 and 23EWDD003. However, now that a nickel-copper mineralising event has been confirmed, Errawarra will also be reviewing the VTEM and more recent FLEM survey data with a view to identifying more subtle EM responses that may represent deeper mineralisation. Evidence of the limitations of FLEM surveys in identifying deeper targets can be seen in the relative conductive responses of shallow Target A compared to the deeper Target B. The identification of this mineralised event provides a strong platform for further exploration by the Company and forward drill programs will be developed based on further analyses of the data as well as new ground surveys that may be planned.

In addition, Errawarra will continue with its efforts to identify and map the full extent of pegmatite occurrences within the tenement which will be followed by field inspection and sampling.

-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:

Tom Reddicliffe
Executive Chairman
Errawarra Resources Ltd
E: info@errawarra.com
T: +61 8 9322 3383

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 Errawarra Resources 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.

Table 1: Details of Drill Holes

Drill Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Datum	Azi Deg	Dip Deg	Depth m
23EWDD001	509802	7692348	GDA94z50	182.5	-53	199.3
23EWDD002	509608	7693268	GDA94z50	270	-60	192
23EWDD003	509736	7692402	GDA94z50	250	-35	98.4

Table 2. Drill Hole Assays

Hole Id	Sample Id	From_m	To_m	Lithology*	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	Li ppm
23EWDD001	ER000501	115.7	117.15	Upx	1055	349	84	30.5	10
23EWDD001	ER000502	117.15	118.7	Upx	2060	236	76	14.85	50
23EWDD001	ER000504	141.4	142.5	Upx	1045	344	214	22.6	30
23EWDD001	ER000505	142.5	143.6	Upx	1475	230	66	26.3	10
23EWDD001	ER000506	143.6	145	Upx	1845	472	103	25.3	10
23EWDD001	ER000507	145	146.5	Upx	3510	725	150	26	10
23EWDD001	ER000508	146.5	148	Upx	1520	242	63	25.8	10
23EWDD001	ER000509	148	149.5	Upx	683	438	102	26.2	10
23EWDD001	ER000511	149.5	150.6	Upx	1435	421	98	25.9	30
23EWDD001	ER000512	150.6	151.4	Upx	459	211	60	30.6	10
23EWDD001	ER000513	152.5	154	Upx	409	141	58	23.9	20
23EWDD001	ER000514	154	155.5	Upx	512	343	102	34.6	10
23EWDD001	ER000515	155.5	157	Upx	452	589	123	28.9	10
23EWDD001	ER000516	157	158.5	Upx	968	967	130	26.9	10
23EWDD001	ER000517	158.5	160	Upx	390	235	87	21.4	20
23EWDD001	ER000518	160	161.5	Upx	2510	217	77	19.35	50
23EWDD001	ER000519	161.5	163.1	Upx	39	130	67	16.35	50
23EWDD001	ER000520	178.8	179.8	Upx	234	310	89	15.65	20
23EWDD001	ER000521	179.8	180.5	Upx	284	452	103	16.65	20
23EWDD001	ER000522	188.5	190	Upx	531	548	144	20.1	10
23EWDD001	ER000523	190	191.5	Upx	541	838	208	22	10
23EWDD001	ER000524	191.5	193	Upx	332	438	173	34.4	10
23EWDD001	ER000525	193	194.5	Upx	2600	300	115	25.9	10
23EWDD001	ER000526	194.5	196	Upx	289	333	107	18.4	20
23EWDD001	ER000527	196	197.7	Upx	219	196	93	16.75	30
23EWDD001	ER000528	197.7	199.3	Upx	92	190	76	15.75	30

Hole Id	Sample Id	From_m	To_m	Lithology*	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	Li ppm
23EWDD003	ER000529	14.7	15.3	Mg	58	8	23	6.62	100
23EWDD003	ER000530	23.4	24	Mg	43	19	25	7.41	120
23EWDD003	ER000531	29.7	30.6	Mb	13	144	47	10.35	140
23EWDD003	ER000532	31.6	32.5	Mb	246	257	46	20.2	20
23EWDD003	ER000533	32.5	34	Mg	162	207	70	18.3	70
23EWDD003	ER000534	34	34.8	Mg	32	47	29	9.72	120
23EWDD003	ER000535	34.8	35.2	Mb	493	463	128	22.5	90
23EWDD003	ER000536	35.2	36	Mb	172	188	43	20.4	<10
23EWDD003	ER000537	36	37	Mb	50	44	14	15.9	10
23EWDD003	ER000538	37	38	Mb	347	302	59	36.1	10
23EWDD003	ER000539	38	39	Mb	707	503	87	45.2	10
23EWDD003	ER000540	39	40	OMt	644	387	68	37.6	10
23EWDD003	ER000541	40	41	OMt	239	194	40	41.4	10
23EWDD003	ER000542	41	42	OMt	5	33	12	49	10
23EWDD003	ER000543	42	43	Upx	13	32	10	38.3	10
23EWDD003	ER000544	43	44	Upx	39	18	10	26.5	<10
23EWDD003	ER000545	44	45	Upx	14	49	26	13.6	10
23EWDD003	ER000546	45	46	Upx	33	21	17	17.5	10
23EWDD003	ER000547	46	46.7	Upx	52	18	20	22.2	10
23EWDD003	ER000548	46.7	48	OMt	5	21	25	43.5	10
23EWDD003	ER000549	48	49	OMt	7	48	24	45.1	10
23EWDD003	ER000550	49	49.9	OMt	24	85	17	45.9	<10
23EWDD003	ER000551	49.9	51	OMt	17	35	11	32.5	10
23EWDD003	ER000552	51	52	OMt	45	115	26	41.1	10
23EWDD003	ER000553	52	53	OMt	35	48	16	34.4	10
23EWDD003	ER000554	53	54	OMt	96	132	32	42.6	<10
23EWDD003	ER000555	54	54.85	OMt	173	128	28	29.7	10
23EWDD003	ER000556	54.85	56	OMt	588	417	75	36	<10
23EWDD003	ER000557	56	57	OMt	1135	616	92	36.9	<10
23EWDD003	ER000558	57	57.9	OMt	835	491	136	29.4	10
23EWDD003	ER000559	57.9	58.9	OMt	385	311	60	45.4	20
23EWDD003	ER000561	58.9	60	OMt	570	273	57	35.4	10
23EWDD003	ER000562	60	61	OMt	1055	199	51	48.9	10
23EWDD003	ER000563	61	62	OMt	435	368	75	45.9	10
23EWDD003	ER000564	62	63	OMt	322	271	51	46.1	10
23EWDD003	ER000565	63	64	OMt	418	225	83	33.5	10
23EWDD003	ER000566	64	65	OMt	566	326	110	47.2	10
23EWDD003	ER000567	65	65.95	OMt	1015	896	113	39.5	10
23EWDD003	ER000568	65.95	66.4	OMt	92	112	16	5.57	10
23EWDD003	ER000569	66.4	67.3	OMt	212	648	52	21.5	70
23EWDD003	ER000570	67.3	68	OMt	196	182	30	19.35	10
23EWDD003	ER000571	68	69	OMt	43	156	30	12.7	140
23EWDD003	ER000572	72	73	Vqz	22	<1	<1	0.8	20
23EWDD003	ER000573	76.4	77	Mb	106	180	54	8.07	80
23EWDD003	ER000574	82.75	83.4	Mb	3	145	46	9.2	150
23EWDD003	ER000575	90.85	91.4	Mb	28	189	46	9.91	160
23EWDD003	ER000576	97	98	Mb	133	142	50	8.38	140

* Upx - Undiff pyroxenite, Mg - Undiff gabbro, Mb - Undiff basalt, OMt - Massive magnetite, Vqz - Vein quartz

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	- 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.	- 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	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).	- 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	- 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.	- 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
	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.	
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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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 pXRF 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 were 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	- 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.	- Assaying was 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	- 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.	- Assay, sample ID and logging data are matched and validated using filters in the drill database. - Assay results were 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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
	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	- 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 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	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- 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	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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	- 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.	- 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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- 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 several 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. - Historical exploration results and data quality have been considered during the planning of this drill program.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- 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 are minor dolerite (?) and gabbro layers within this sequence.
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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- 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	- 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	No data aggregation methods were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	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	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.	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release.
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.	Detailed widths of mineral intercepts along with grades are reported in the assay table list.
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.	- Ground Fixed Loop Electromagnetic survey data from 2022 has been used to assist targeting drill holes - 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	- 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.	Further work will be planned after sample results and the results from the 2 down hole EM (DHEM) surveys are modelled with the geology and other available geophysical data.