

29 June 2023

ERRABIDDY ROCK SAMPLES DELIVER 14.4% & 9.2% TGC NICKEL TARGETS IDENTIFIED

- ✚ **Rock Chip Samples report 14.4% and 9.2% Total Graphitic Carbon associated with conductive zone 2km north of Graphite Bull deposit**
- ✚ **Strong near surface conductor identified to 2.5km west and along strike from Graphite Bull deposit**
- ✚ **20 line km of ground based Loupe EM surveys completed**
- ✚ **Large 580km² Errawarra tenement covers most of area prospective for graphitic schist**
- ✚ **Nickel targets interpreted from review of Errabiddy aeromagnetic survey data**

Errawarra Resources Ltd (ASX:ERW) (**Errawarra** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Errabiddy project in the central Gascoyne and also the Andover Project in the West Pilbara.

Executive Chairman Tom Reddicliffe commented: *"The Errabiddy project is in a prospective multi-commodity region with a focus on the battery metals. In particular the Errabiddy project which has tenements holdings of more than 1,000km² is prospective for both graphite and nickel both of which are important battery metals."*

"Following the receipt of encouraging graphite assay results from the large Errabiddy tenement holding surrounding Buxton's Graphite Bull Project ground, we are very excited about the potential for the graphite mineralisation to extend significantly onto the Errawarra tenements."

ERRABIDDY GRAPHITE

Errawarra has undertaken further ground reconnaissance and ground based geophysical surveys at its Errabiddy graphite project in the central Gascoyne region. The Company initially used EM34 to trial the effectiveness of this survey technique in identifying the shallow graphitic schists which occur in the area, and which are known to be highly conductive. The results of these trials proved successful, and the company committed to the undertaking of a ground-based Loupe EM survey which was undertaken by Southern Geoscience. The Loupe EM system is a deeper penetrating and more sophisticated version of EM34. This latter survey focussed on the western extension of the Graphite Bull deposit which is clearly defined in publicly available airborne VTEM survey data. A conductive zone with some 2km of strike has been defined and 3D modelling of the data is currently being undertaken. A second conductive zone is highlighted by the VTEM survey data 2km to the north of the Graphite Bull deposit. Reconnaissance surface samples taken in this area reported a peak value of 14.4% Total Graphitic Carbon (**TGC**) and confirms the association of graphitic schists and the conductor anomalies.

Further surveying using the Loupe EM system is planned to commence in the coming weeks and will target the eastern extension to the Graphite Bull conductive zone and both the eastern and western extensions to the northern conductive zone.

The Company is very encouraged by the results of this work to date and is optimistic that the Errabiddy graphite project could emulate the discovery by Buxton Resources¹.

¹ Refer to Buxton Resources ASX Announcement dated 19 April 2023.

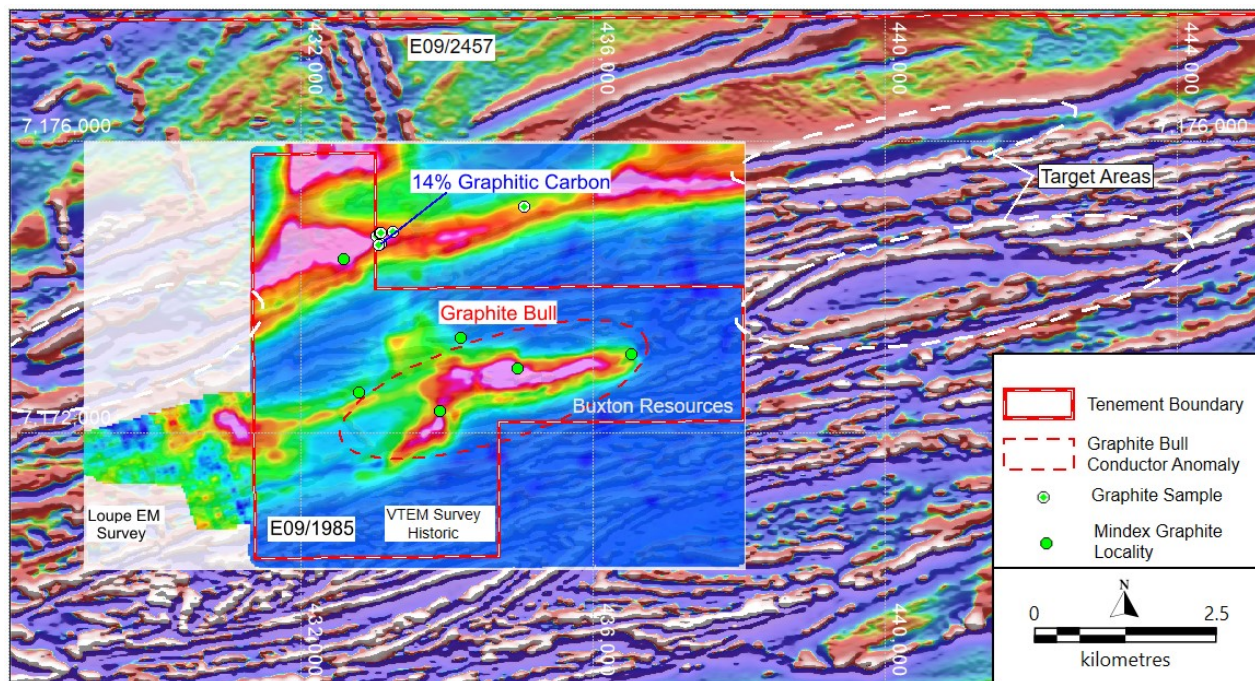


Figure 1. Graphite prospective areas over TMI Magnetic Image

Errabiddy nickel

In addition to the encouraging graphite results, the Company has also identified a number of nickel targets from the aeromagnetic survey data flown by the company in 2021.

These targets present as strong magnetic anomalies that may represent the presence of mafic intrusions. The company is planning to ground truth these targets to ascertain whether follow-up by airborne or ground based EM surveys is warranted.

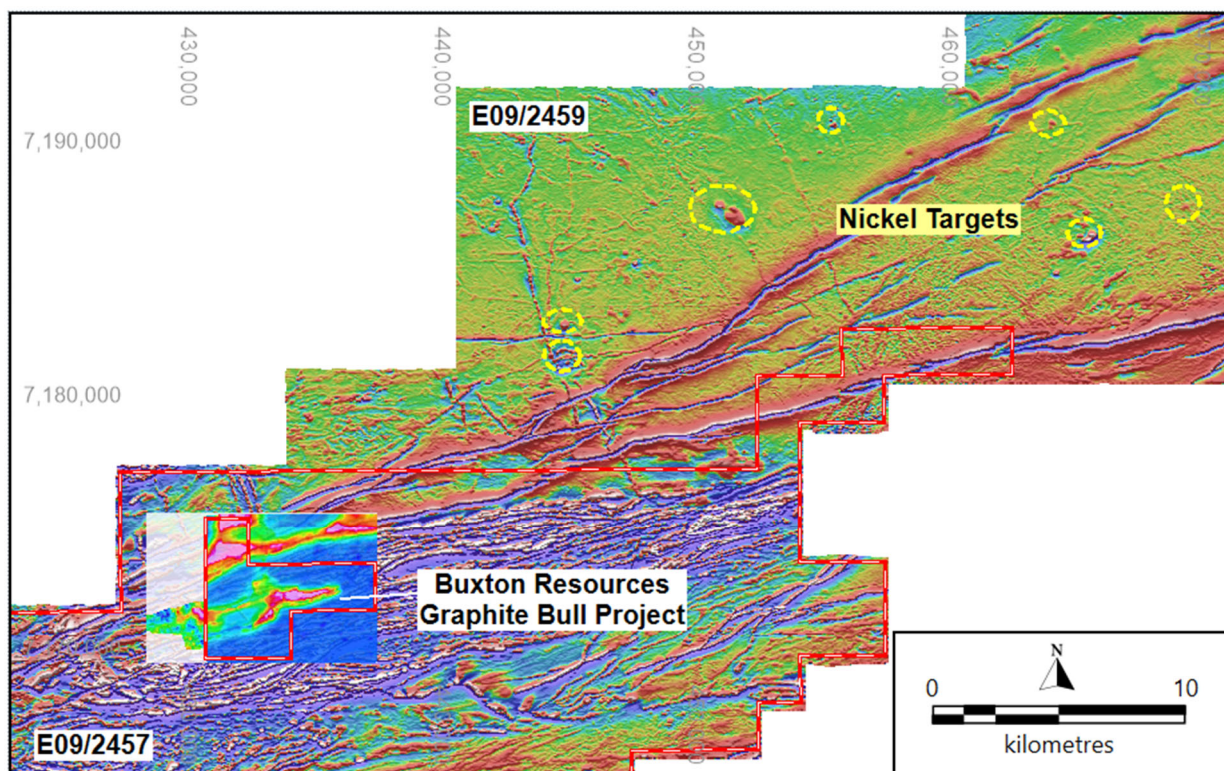


Figure 2. Nickel targets over TMI Magnetic Image

ANDOVER UPDATE

Ground FLEM Surveys

The ground-based FLEM surveys (Figure 3) were completed, and the final interpretation report is anticipated in the coming week.

Pegmatite Sampling

A reconnaissance sampling program focussed on pegmatites was recently completed. A total 72 samples were collected and submitted to ALS Global laboratory in Perth for analysis and given 'rush' priority. Fifty-two of these samples were taken from pegmatite outcrop. Results are anticipated in the coming weeks.

Vanadium-Titanium-Magnetite Target

Drill hole 23EWDD002A which was drilled to test a conductor anomaly designated target C was previously reported as intersecting magnetite from a depth of 141.4m and with the hole terminating in magnetite at a depth of 192.65m. This drill hole was one of 3 holes which were drilled at the Andover West project in February 2023. Subsequent to the previous report and following the observation of preliminary analyses using a pXRF analyser, lower priority core sampling was completed on the mineralised section of the core with 15 core samples sent for analysis at ALS Global Laboratory in Perth. The laboratory analyses confirmed the initial observations recorded using the pXRF analyser. Analysis of individual samples has reported promising concentrations of titanium and vanadium oxides with peak assays of 18.5% TiO_2 and 0.89% V_2O_5 . The aggregated mineralised zones total 12.5m and are within a broader magnetite intersection of 50m (141.9m – 192.65m). As the drill hole terminated in magnetite at 192.65m depth the results are considered sufficiently significant to warrant further investigation. Modelling of the magnetic survey data for this area is being undertaken aimed at better defining the shape and size of the body at depth. The recently completed FLEM survey in this area may also provide additional information.

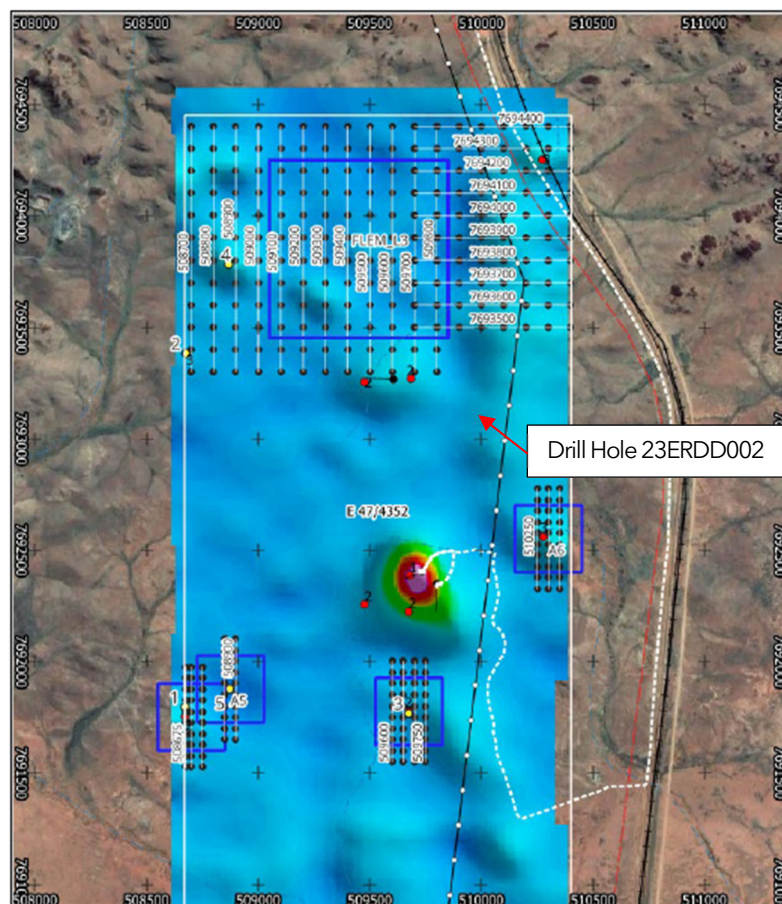


Figure 3. FLEM Survey Areas

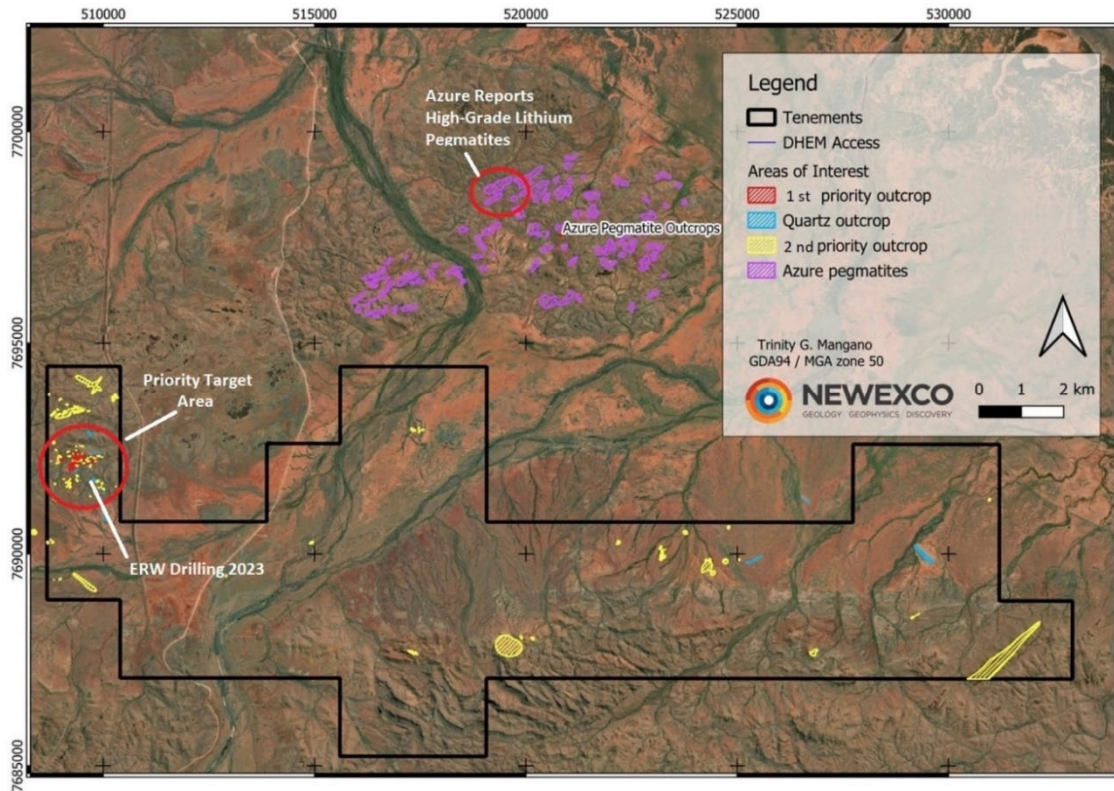


Figure 4. Location of Pegmatite Targets

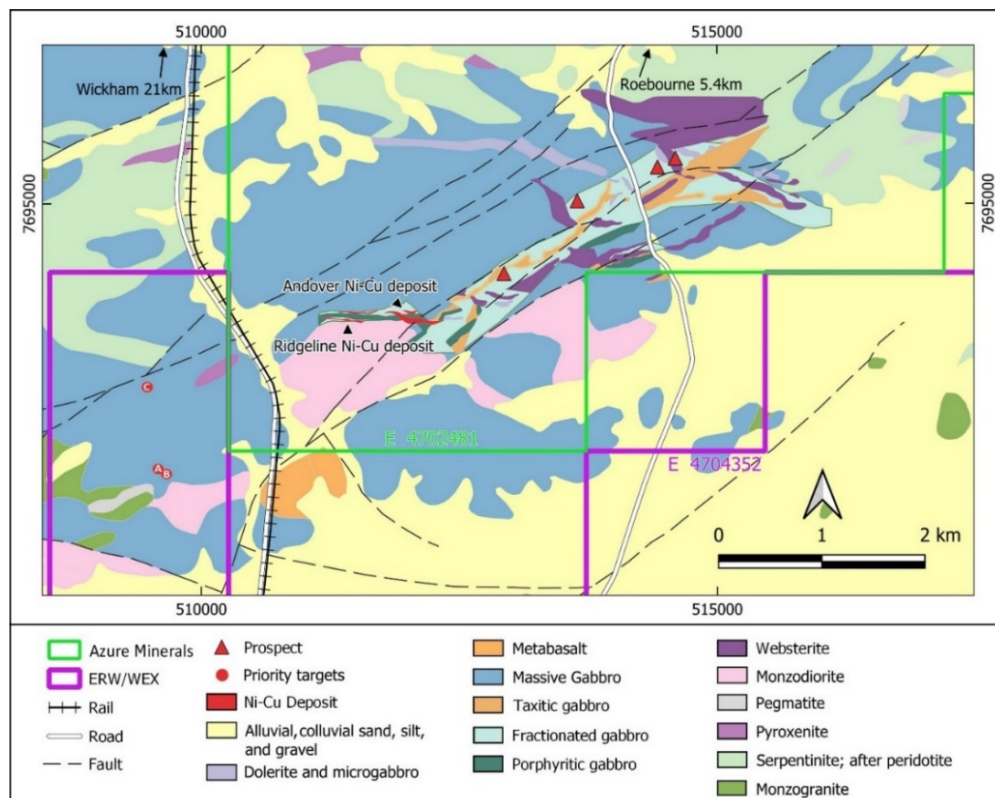


Figure 5. Location of Priority Targets A, B and C

-ENDS-

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

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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.

APPENDICES

Table 1. Details of Drill Hole 23EWDD002A at Andover West

Drill hole ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	EOH (m)	Drilling	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)
23EWDD002A	509608	7693268	GDA50z50	192	Diamond	270	-60

Table 2. Sample assays for Drill Hole 23EWDD002A at Andover West

HOLE NO	SAMPLE NO	FROM m	TO m	Interval m	TiO ₂ %	V ₂ O ₅ %	Fe %	S %	V %	Ti%
23EWDD002A	ER00628	141.4	142	0.6	14.7	0.28	32.83	2.95	0.157	8.81
23EWDD002A	ER00629	142	143	1	17.85	0.39	34.53	1.43	0.221	10.70
23EWDD002A	ER00630	143	144	1	18.5	0.52	40.35	2.23	0.29	11.09
23EWDD002A	ER00631	144	145	1	18.4	0.63	47.93	0.479	0.353	11.03
23EWDD002A	ER00632	145	145.55	0.55	18.3	0.60	46.52	0.549	0.335	10.97
23EWDD002A	ER00634	158.6	159.7	1.1	12.95	0.62	46.07	1.02	0.349	7.76
23EWDD002A	ER00635	159.7	160.25	0.55	13.55	0.67	47.57	0.895	0.376	8.12
23EWDD002A	ER00636	160.25	160.5	0.25	0.22	0.03	9.68	2.56	0.19	0.13
23EWDD002A	ER00637	160.5	161	0.5	14.35	0.73	50.03	0.585	0.409	8.60
23EWDD002A	ER00638	161	162	1	14.1	0.72	48.91	0.437	0.406	8.45
23EWDD002A	ER00639	162	162.85	0.85	13.6	0.74	47.59	1.045	0.412	8.15
23EWDD002A	ER00640	188.9	190	1.1	6.11	0.40	24.9	0.63	0.223	3.66
23EWDD002A	ER00641	190	191	1	9.17	0.62	38.03	0.894	0.347	5.50
23EWDD002A	ER00642	191	192	1	12.4	0.86	49.54	0.56	0.482	7.43
23EWDD002A	ER00643	192	192.65	0.65	8.71	0.59	35.73	1.115	0.333	5.22

Table 3. Details of Rock Chip Samples at Errabiddy

Sample Id	Easting	Northing	Datum	Type	Graphitic C %
23EW05-001	433034	7174697	GDA94z50	rock chip	2.04
23EW05-002	433103	7174594	GDA94z50	rock chip	8.01
23EW05-003	433107	7174587	GDA94z50	rock chip	9.2
23EW05-004	433103	7174594	GDA94z50	rock chip	14.4
23EW05-005	433070	7174574	GDA94z50	rock chip	6.38
23EW05-006	433074	7174574	GDA94z50	rock chip	4.08
23EW05-007	433091	7174735	GDA94z50	rock chip	4.21
23EW05-008	433101	7174739	GDA94z50	rock chip	7.9
23EW05-009	433261	7174750	GDA94z50	rock chip	5.33
23EW05-010	435066	7175100	GDA94z50	rock chip	2.33

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 (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. - 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Andover West - Samples of approximate length 0.25m -1.0m were collected from mineralised intervals of the core as determined by the supervising geologist. - Samples assessed as prospective for magnetite 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 were analysed by ALS Global in Perth using a 4-acid digest with MEICP-61 finish for 34 elements. Errabiddy - This announcement does not include descriptions of rock chip samples that have been collected for chemical or physical testing. - Graphitic schist was identified in outcrop. - No certified reference materials were used.
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).	- The NQ diamond core drill hole was completed on tenement E47/4352. - The hole was drilled at appropriate dip angles/azimuth where possible in order to orthogonally intercept the modelled EM plates. - No drilling completed at Errabiddy.
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.	- The drill hole was 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. - The drill hole was logged in full. - No drilling completed at Errabiddy.
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.	Andover West - 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 hole 2 were split in half by diamond saw and sampled in intervals (0.25m – 1.0m) determined by the supervising geologist. - The NQ core from the second drill hole (23EWDD002A) was not sampled or assayed immediately 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. As massive magnetite was noted the mineralised sections of the core were split and sampled at a later date. - The samples were then transported to ALS Global for sample preparation and analysis where they were 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		style of mineralisation (massive magnetite), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
		Errabiddy Rock chip sampling was opportunistic and biased towards graphite bearing shist outcrop
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Andover West - 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 magnetite and mineralised boundaries. No pXRF analyses have been reported. Errabiddy - No certified reference materials were used.
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.	Andover West - 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. Errabiddy - 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.

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.	- There has been no validation and cross checking of laboratory performance at this stage. Andover West - The drill hole collar was 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. - The drill hole was 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. Errabiddy - Sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS - 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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Andover West - The drill hole was completed to test a selected geophysical EM target on tenement E47/4352 - The spacing and distribution of the hole 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 geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. Errabiddy - Rock chip sampling was opportunistic in nature.
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 hole was planned to intersect the modelled geophysical target zone 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Andover West - 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. Errabiddy - Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project as only employees of Errawarra 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. - The Errabiddy project covers an area of 1,066km and comprises eight granted tenements: E52/3838, E09/2346, E09/2410, E09/2440, E09/2457, E09/2459, E09/2602 and E09/22652. - All the tenements are 100% owned by Errawarra Resources except E09/2346 which is owned 80% Errawarra Resources and 20% Sammy Resources Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The tenements are in good standing with DMIRS and there are no known impediments for exploration on these tenements. - 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. - Numerous exploration parties have held portions of the areas at Errabiddy covered by the current Errawarra tenure previously. The only substantive historical exploration for graphite was undertaken by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1974 – see WAMEX report A6556. - No other exploration companies generated data that was used in this release. - Regional RTP aeromagnetics from Geological Survey of WA.
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. - The Errabiddy Graphite Project area lies within the Errabiddy Shear Zone, situated at the contact between the Glenburgh Terrane of the Gascoyne Province and the Narryer Terrane of the Yilgarn Carton, on the southwestern margin of the Capricorn Orogen. - The graphitic mineralisation occurs as lenses in graphitic paragneiss assigned to the Lower Proterozoic Quartpot Pelite. This unit has been interpreted to have been deposited in a fore-arc setting to the Dalgaringa continental margin arc (part of the Glenburgh Terrain), and subsequently deformed during the Glenburgh Orogeny within the Errabiddy Shear Zone which represents the suture between the colliding Pilbara–Glenburgh and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Yilgarn Cratons. - All units at Errabiddy show evidence for metamorphism to the amphibolite to granulite facies, with the production of voluminous migmatites, gneisses and leucogranites within the pelitic lithologies. - The 1974 petrographic report on the graphite mineralisation indicated that substantial amounts of tremolite and chlorite along with quartz, mica, anatase and trace pyrite and chalcopyrite are present in the gangue.
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.	- The drill hole collar location is shown in the maps and tables included in the body of the ASX release. - The diamond core drill hole was one of three holes that have been completed during the 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 hole is provided in the ASX announcement. This information is limited collar location, azimuth, dip and hole length. - No drilling was completed at Errabiddy.
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. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation methods were used at Andover West or Errabiddy.
Relationship between mineralisation	- 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	Mineralisation was encountered in the drill hole at Andover West. The drill hole was planned as perpendicular as possible to intersect the target EM plate so downhole lengths are not accurately known but are usually

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
n widths and intercept lengths	<i>known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	interpreted to be near true width. No drilling was completed at Errabiddy.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	All the appropriate maps are provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	- Detailed widths of mineral drill intercepts along with grades are reported in the assay table list at Andover West. - This announcement discusses the findings of a recent reconnaissance sampling at Errabiddy and associated assay data.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	- Ground Fixed Loop Electromagnetic survey data from 2022 has been used to assist targeting drill holes at Andover West. - 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. - At Errabiddy a ground-based Loupe EM survey was completed
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Further work at Andover West may be planned after interpretation of sample results and the other available geophysical data. - At Errabiddy Errawarra plans to conduct further ground reconnaissance and sampling both graphite and to undertake additional ground geophysical surveys to further define target areas.